

KEY TO THE PLAN OF THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY AND GROUNDS.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. University Main Building | 12. Macleay Museum |
| 2. Great Hall | 13. Gardener's Lodge |
| 3. Fisher Library | 14. Messenger's Lodge |
| 4. Men's Common Room | 15. Caretaker's Lodge |
| 5. Women's Common Room | 16. Cricket Ground |
| 6. Medical School | 17. Attendant's Lodge |
| 7. Department of Chemistry,
Metallurgy, Assaying and
Mining | 18. Tennis Courts |
| 8. Department of Geology and
School of Mines | 19. St. Paul's College |
| 9. Department of Physics | 20. St. John's College |
| 10. Department of Engineering | 21. St. Andrew's College |
| 11. Department of Biology | 22. Women's College |
| | 23. Prince Alfred Hospital |

CALENDAR
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY
FOR THE YEAR
1903



SYDNEY
ANGUS AND ROBERTSON
PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY
1903

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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. By the University and University Colleges Amendment Act, 1902, the statutory annual endowment was increased to £10,000.

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The various Acts of Parliament relating to the University and Colleges have been superseded by the University and University Colleges Act, 1900.

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 the 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 under certain conditions 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 Civil and Mining 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. In Mechanical and Electrical Engineering the course covers four years.

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

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

The lectures of the Professors are open to persons not members of the University, upon payment of 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 was 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 in Arts, 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

1903-1904.

Sydney University Calendar.

1903.

MARCH XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1903.

APRIL XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1903.

MAY XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1903.

JUNE XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1903.

JULY XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1903.

AUGUST XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1903.

SEPTEMBER XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1903.

OCTOBER XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1903.

NOVEMBER XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1903.

DECEMBER XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1904.

JANUARY XXXI.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	Second Sunday after Christmas.
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	Epiphany.
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	First Sunday after Epiphany.
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	Second Sunday after Epiphany.
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	King's Accession, 1901.
23	S	
24	S	Third Sunday after Epiphany.
25	M	
26	Tu	Foundation of Australia, 1797.
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	Septuagesima Sunday.

Sydney University Calendar.

1904.

FEBRUARY XXIX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1904.

MARCH XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1904.

APRIL XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1904.

MAY XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1904.

JUNE XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

.1904.

JULY XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1904.

AUGUST XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1904.

SEPTEMBER XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1904.

OCTOBER XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1904.

NOVEMBER XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1904.

DECEMBER XXXI.

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

ROYAL CHARTER

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY,

FEBRUARY 27TH, 1858.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come Greeting: WHEREAS under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of our Colony of New South Wales, passed in the fourteenth year of our reign, No. 31, 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

Recites Act
of Incorporation.

Petition of
Senate.

Soliciting
recognition
of Degrees
conferred by
the Univer-
sity.

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

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 :—

UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

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.

Interpre-
tation.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

Proviso.
Ibid. s. 2.

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-Chan-
cancellor.
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-Chan-
cancellor.

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

Vice-Chan-
cancellor
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—

Quorum.
Ibid.

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

16 Vic. No.
23, s. 1.

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

shall form a quorum.

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.

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

14 Vic. No.
31, s. 8.
And to have
entire
manage-
ment.

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 pro-
ceedings
to the
Governor.
14 Vic. No.
31, s. 22.
Copy of
report to be
laid before
Legislative
Council or
Legislative
Assembly.

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.

(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
examina-
tions.
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
establish-
ments to
issue certi-
ficates.
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
establish-
ments 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
establish-
ments 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.

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.

Permanent
endowment.
Ibid. s. 3.

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.

Proviso.
Ibid. s. 11.

(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.

To be paid
in quarterly
instalments.

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

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

Fees to Pro-
fessors and
teachers.
Ibid. s.

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.

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.

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

(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.

Powers of Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

(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.

License to be registered.

(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.

Revocation of license.

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

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

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 endow-
ment.
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.*

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.

Endowment
for building.
Ibid. s. 3.

(iii) *Endowment for principal.*

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.

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

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.

Conditions
as to such
endowment
Ibid. s. 5.

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.

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 he has been appointed may receive the same accordingly for his use from the day of his embarkation for New South Wales.

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

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.

THE UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES
(AMENDMENT) ACT, 1902.

THE UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY
COLLEGES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1902.

[Assented to 4th December, 1902.]

An Act to amend the University and University Colleges Act 1902.

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "University and University Colleges (Amendment) Act, 1902," and shall be construed with the University and University Colleges Act, 1900, hereinafter called the Principal Act.

Increase of endowment from £5000 to £10,000.

2. Subsection one of section twenty-four of the Principal Act is amended by the substitution of the word "ten" in place of the word "five" where it occurs in that subsection.

Students of training schools and others to attend lectures on arts or science free.

3. The Senate shall allow students of training schools established under the Public Instruction Act of 1880 and such other persons training for the position of teacher under the Department of Public Instruction as the Minister may approve to attend, for the purpose of graduating in Arts or Science, the University lectures for the period required for such graduation, without the payment of any fees, provided that such students and other persons shall previously have passed the entrance examination prescribed by the University by-laws.

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 place⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ at a duly convened meeting of the Senate to be held in Lent Term.

2.—The Chancellor shall be elected for a period of three⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ years (except as hereinafter provided), to be computed from the date of election, but shall be eligible for re-election.

3.—In the event of the office of Chancellor becoming vacant⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate, and the Chancellor so appointed shall hold office until the Lent Term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such election.

4.—The election of Vice-Chancellor shall take place annually⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ at a duly convened meeting of the Senate, to be held in Lent^{64 v.} Term, except as in cases otherwise provided by the Act of^{s. 11.} Incorporation.

5.—The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor shall be members⁶⁻⁵⁻⁹⁰ *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.

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 occurrence⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ of a vacancy among the Fellows, a day shall be fixed for a Convocation for the election of a successor, such day to be within sixty days from the date of such Senate meeting, and to be announced at least thirty days before such Convocation, by notice posted at the University and by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers. Due notice shall also be given of the day on which a ballot shall be taken, should such be required. Provided that no Convocation shall be held in the month of January.

10.—No person shall be eligible for election to fill any vacancy⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ among the Fellows unless his candidature shall have been communicated to the Registrar under the hands of two qualified* voters ten clear days at least before the intended Convocation, and seven clear days at least after the fixing of the day for such Convocation; and it shall be the duty of that officer to cause the name of such person and the fact of his candidature to be forthwith advertised in one or more of the daily newspapers published in Sydney, and to be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for eight clear days at least before such Convocation.

11.—The Convocation for the election of a Fellow shall be⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ held in the University,† and shall be presided over in the same manner as if it were a meeting of the Senate. Every candidate submitted for election must be proposed and seconded by legally qualified voters. If one candidate only or one only for each vacancy be so proposed and seconded, then such candidate or candidates shall be declared by the President to be duly elected. But if more candidates are proposed and seconded than there are vacancies in the Senate to be filled at such Convocation, a show of hands shall be taken; and unless a ballot be demanded by at least two members of Convocation then present, the President shall declare the candidate or candidates in whose favour there shall be the greatest show of hands to be duly elected. Should a ballot be demanded it shall be conducted in the following manner:—

- (a) The voters then present shall choose two or more members of Convocation to act as scrutineers.

* The legally qualified voters are Fellows of the Senate for the time being, Professors, Public Teachers and Examiners in the Schools of the University, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers of the University declared to be such by By-law, Graduates holding the Degree of Master or Doctor, and Graduates of three years' standing, who hold the Degree of Bachelor.

† 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.

[University and University Colleges Act, 1900, Sec. 7 (b)]

- 30-9-02 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 his²⁵⁻¹¹⁻⁸⁷ absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside. In the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the members of Convocation present shall elect one of their number to be president of that meeting.

3.—The presence at any meeting of twenty-five members of²⁵⁻¹¹⁻⁸⁷ Convocation shall be necessary to form a quorum. And if within half an hour from the time of meeting there shall be no quorum present, the meeting shall lapse.

4.—At all meetings of Convocation the Registrar shall act²⁵⁻¹¹⁻⁸⁷ as Secretary, and keep the minutes of all proceedings.

5.—Every meeting may be adjourned by the President to²⁵⁻¹¹⁻⁸⁷ such day and hour as may be fixed by resolution.

6.—All questions submitted to the Convocation shall be²⁵⁻¹¹⁻⁸⁷ decided by a majority of members present. The President shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote.

7.—All resolutions of Convocation shall be signed by the²⁵⁻¹¹⁻⁸⁷ President, and shall be laid by the Registrar before the Senate at its next meeting.

8.—All members of Convocation attending any such meeting²⁵⁻¹¹⁻⁸⁷ shall appear in the habit of their Degree.

CHAPTER IV.—SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

[University and University Colleges Act, 1900. Section 32 (c).]

1.—The Registrar and the Solicitor to the University are⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ hereby declared to be Superior Officers of the University, entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

CHAPTER V.—THE REGISTRAR.

- 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 Professorial²⁷⁻⁹⁻⁹² Board shall manage and superintend the discipline of all students in the University, and shall have power to determine all matters concerning the studies and examinations which affect the students of more than one Faculty.

3.—For these purposes the Professorial Board shall make¹⁰⁻⁷⁻⁹⁴ such rules as it may think fit, provided that these rules be not repugnant to any existing By-law; and shall have power to impose any penalties, in accordance with Academic usage, on any student for breach of such rule, or misconduct of any kind. All Public Teachers in the University shall be authorised to inflict a fine for breach of discipline, not exceeding two pounds, provided that every Public Teacher who inflicts any such fine shall immediately report the circumstances in writing to the Professorial Board.

4.—Any member of the University affected by any decision²⁷⁻⁹⁻⁹² of the Board, or any member of the Board, may appeal therefrom to the Senate, and thereupon the Senate may review such decision, and either confirm, vary, or annul the same.

5.—It shall also be the duty of the Professorial Board from²⁷⁻⁹⁻⁹² time to time to consider the By-laws which deal with the discipline of the University, and the By-laws which deal with the studies of students of more than one Faculty; and when the Board is of opinion that any such By-laws require amendment, it shall send up recommendations to the Senate to that effect.

6.—A *précis* of the proceedings of the Board shall be laid²⁷⁻⁹⁻⁹² upon the table of the Senate once in each Term, or forthwith in matters of special importance, and the Senate shall have power of its own motion to review any decision of the said Board.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF BOARDS.

7.—The Chairman of the Professorial Board shall be elected⁷⁻¹⁻⁹² by the members present at a duly convened meeting to be held in Michaelmas Term. He shall hold office for a period of three years, and shall enter upon his office on the first day of January next following the date of his election. In the event of the office becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise before the expiration of the full term herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing meeting of the Board, and the Chairman so elected shall hold office for three years from the first day of January preceding the date of his election.

CONVENING AND QUORUM OF BOARDS.

- 18-7-93 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 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 ⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ in Lent Term, in which they shall commence on the third Monday of Term. In Michaelmas Term the lectures shall cease on the Saturday before the forty-ninth Monday in the year.

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

3.—Before the admission of a student to any course of ⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ lectures he shall pay to the Registrar of the University the fee appointed by the Senate.

4.—Full and complete tables of lectures and subjects of ⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ examinations shall be printed annually in the Calendar, and posted at the University from time to time.

5.—Each Professor and Lecturer shall keep a daily record ¹⁸⁻⁷⁻⁹³ or class roll of the lectures delivered by him, showing the number and names of the students present at each lecture. These class rolls shall be laid on the table at the end of each Term.

6.—Any undergraduate not holding a scholarship in the ²⁷⁻⁹⁻⁹² University, nor being a member of a college established under the provisions of the Act 18 Victoria, No. 37, may be exempted ^{Act 1900} from attendance upon any or all of the prescribed lectures, upon ^{Pt. vi.} producing evidence which shall satisfy the Faculty to which he belongs that there are sufficient reasons for such exemption. Provided that no such exemption shall be granted for more than one year at any time.

7.—No such exemption shall be granted until the Examiners ²⁷⁻⁹⁻⁹² 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.

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 where⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ necessary, and a list of the honour subjects shall be annually published in the Calendar.

7.—The names of those candidates who obtain honours shall⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ be arranged in order of merit.

8.—Examiners shall be appointed from time to time by the⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ Senate to conduct the examinations provided for under these By-laws.

CHAPTER XIV.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

1.—Scholarships shall be awarded after examination as the⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ Senate may from time to time appoint.

2.—No Scholarship shall be awarded except to such candi-¹⁸⁻⁷⁻⁹³ dates as exhibit a degree of proficiency which shall be satisfactory to the Examiners. Scholars shall be required to proceed with the r studies in the respective Faculties in which their Scholarships are awarded.

3.—The examination for Scholarships shall be concurrent⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ with the Matriculation and Yearly Examinations, additional papers and questions being set when required.

4.—No student of the University shall be allowed to hold³⁰⁻⁴⁻⁰¹ more than two Scholarships at one time.

CHAPTER XV.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

1.—The Faculty of Arts shall consist of the Professors of⁶⁻⁵⁻⁹⁰ Classics, Mathematics, Modern Literature, History, and Logic and Mental Philosophy, together with the Lecturers in the same subjects.

2.—The Faculty shall meet for the purpose of considering²⁷⁻⁹⁻⁹² and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations, and degrees in Arts, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate, and shall have the general direction and superintendence over the teaching in Arts, subject to the By-laws, and to such resolutions as the Senate may think fit to pass in relation thereto.

3.—The Professors in the Faculty of Arts, together with⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ 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 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.
 - VII. Physiography.
- } In successive Terms.

13.—Students of the first year shall be required to pass an examination in the subjects in which they have attended lectures under By-law 12, provided that in the case of Physics, Chemistry, and Physiography, students who shall have given satisfactory proof to the Lecturer of their intelligent attention to the lectures shall not be required to pass the annual 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,	Mathematics,	Chemistry,
Physics,	Biology,	Geology,
History,	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.

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,
Constitutional Law,	Roman Law,
Jurisprudence, Legal History and the element of Political Science, International Law (Public and Private).	

Provided that those students who take two Law subjects 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.

12-4-93 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. ¹⁸⁻⁴⁻⁹⁴
No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him. For any re-examination for the same Degree he shall pay a fee of two pounds.

21.—The examination shall be conducted in the first instance ⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷
by means of printed papers, and at the termination of such examination each candidate shall undergo a *viva voce* examination if the Examiners think fit.

22.—Students proceeding to the Degree of B.A. who have ²¹⁻⁴⁻⁹⁶
passed the First Year Examination, and who have thereat been placed in the First Class in the Honour list in Classics (Latin and Greek) or in Mathematics, may elect to attend lectures during the second year in that subject only in which they have been so placed in the Honour list; and if they obtain First or Second Class Honours in that subject at their Second Year Examination they shall be held to have passed that examination.

23.—Students proceeding to the Degree of B.A. who have ²¹⁻⁴⁻⁹⁶
passed the Second Year Examination, and who have thereat been placed in the First or Second Class in the Honour list either in Classics (Latin and Greek) or in Mathematics, may elect to attend lectures during their third year in that subject only in which they have been so placed in the Honour list; and if they obtain First or Second Class Honours in that subject at their B.A. Examination they shall be held to have passed that examination.

24.—The candidate for Honours who shall have most distin- ¹¹⁻⁹⁻⁹³
guished himself at the B.A. Examination in Classics, Mathematics, or Logic and Mental Philosophy, shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

MASTER OF ARTS.

25.—There shall be a yearly examination for the Degree of ⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷
M.A. during Lent Term, or at such other times as the Examiners, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, may appoint.

26.—Every candidate for this Degree must have previously ⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷
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 27.—The fee for the Degree 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.

11-9-98 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.

20-1-03 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.

20-1-03 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.

3.—The Dean of the Faculty of Law shall act as Chairman ²⁰⁻¹⁻⁰³ at all meetings of the Faculty, but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from amongst themselves. The Chairman at such meetings shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote.

4.—It shall be the duty of the Registrar to summon meet- ²⁰⁻¹⁻⁰³ ings of the Faculty at such times as may be required by the Dean; provided that upon a written requisition by 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.

5.—The Dean of the Faculty of Law shall exercise a general ²⁰⁻¹⁻⁰³ direction and superintendence over the teaching in law, subject to such resolutions in relation thereto as may be passed by the Senate or by the Faculty of Law.

6.—There shall be two degrees granted in the Faculty of ²⁰⁻¹⁻⁰³ Law, viz.:—Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) and Doctor of Laws (LL.D.)

7.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) ²⁰⁻¹⁻⁰³ 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.

8.—Thereafter candidates for the Degree of LL.B. shall ²⁰⁻¹⁻⁰³ attend such courses of instruction as may be prescribed by the Faculty in the following subjects, that is to say:—

I. In the First Year—

Constitutional Law ;

Roman Law ; and

The Law relating to Contracts (including Mercantile Law), Torts, Crimes and Domestic Relations.*

* In this and all other professional subjects the law referred to is the law in force in New South Wales.

II. In the Second Year—

Jurisprudence, Legal History and the Elements of Political Science;
 International Law (Public and Private);
 The Law of Property and the Elements of Conveyancing;
 and
 The Rules of Legal Interpretation.

III. In the Third Year—

Procedure in Civil and Criminal Cases, both before the Supreme Court in its common law jurisdiction, and before courts of inferior jurisdiction; together with the Law of Evidence and Pleading; and
 Equity and Company Law; the Law relating to Bankruptcy, Probate and Divorce; together with procedure in those jurisdictions.

Provided that candidates who have already graduated in Arts shall be at liberty to take this course in two years; whilst candidates who have not completed two years in Arts shall be required to extend this course over a period of not less than four years: Provided also that the order in which these courses of instruction are taken, may, in the case of any individual candidate, be varied with the written consent of the Dean of the Faculty.

20-1-03 9.—Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall also be required to pass two examinations, which shall be called respectively “the Intermediate LL.B.” and “the Final LL.B.” Examinations, and which shall be held at the commencement of Lent Term in each year. Candidates who have not acquitted themselves satisfactorily in such class or term examinations, or other exercises (including participation in moots and attendance in court) as may be prescribed by the Faculty, may be refused admission to these examinations.

20-1-03 10.—At the Intermediate LL. B. Examination candidates shall be examined in:—(1) Constitutional Law; (2) Roman Law; (3) Jurisprudence, Legal History, and the Elements of Political Science; and (4) International Law (Public and Private). Provided that candidates shall be at liberty to take this examination in two sections, of which Section I. shall include Constitutional Law and Roman Law; and Section II. Jurisprudence, Legal History, the Elements of Political Science, and International Law (Public and Private).

11.—At the Final LL.B. Examination candidates shall be examined in:—(1) The Law relating to Contracts (including Mercantile Law), Torts, Crimes, and Domestic Relations; (2) the Law of Property, and the Elements of Conveyancing; (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 the Law of Evidence and Pleading, and the Rules of Legal Interpretation; and (4) Equity and Company Law, the Law relating to Bankruptcy, Probate and Divorce, together with procedure in those jurisdictions. 20-1-03

12.—The names of candidates who pass the Intermediate LL.B. Examination shall be published in order of merit. The names of the candidates who pass the Final LL.B. 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 the Intermediate LL.B. 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 the Final LL.B. Examination within three years of passing the Intermediate LL.B. Examination, shall not be eligible for any Prize or Scholarship awarded for proficiency in the subjects of that Examination. 20-1-03

13.—Candidates 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. 20-1-03

14.—The degree of LL.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two years from the granting of the degree of LL.B. 20-1-03

15.—Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Laws shall be required to pass one examination, which shall be called “the LL.D. Examination,” and which shall be held in Trinity Term in each year. 20-1-03

16.—At the LL.D. Examination candidates shall be examined in (1) Legal History; (2) Roman Law (including a special subject from the Digest to be indicated from time to time); (3) One of the following special subjects:—(a) Common Law, including Mercantile Law, Criminal Law, the Law of Evidence, and Procedure; (b) Equity and Company Law, the Law 20-1-03

relating to Bankruptcy, Probate and Divorce, together with procedure in those jurisdictions; (c) the Law of Property, and the Practice of Conveyancing; or (d) Constitutional Law; and (4) International Law (Public and Private).

20-1-03 17.—The candidates who distinguish themselves most highly at the Degree Examinations respectively shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

20-1-03 18.—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.

20-1-03 19.—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.

20-1-03 20.—Students at Law and Articled Clerks and other persons may be admitted to such lectures and examinations in Law as they may desire, and in the event of their passing in the subjects of any course, they shall be entitled to receive certificates to that effect.

CHAPTER XVII.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

20-1-03 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.

20-1-03 2.—The Dean shall exercise a general superintendence over the administrative business connected with the Faculty, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to summon meetings of the Faculty at such times as may be required by the Dean, provided that upon the written requisition of any three members of the Faculty, the Dean, or in his absence the Registrar, shall convene a special meeting. No question shall be decided at any meeting of the Faculty unless there be present at least five members. In the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor the Dean shall act as Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty, but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from 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.

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. 20-1-03.

4.—Class Examinations shall be held during each course of instruction in each term, unless such term immediately precedes the annual examination in the subject of the course. 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. The results of these examinations may be taken into account by the examiners at the annual examinations. 20-1-03.

5.—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.). 20-1-03.

6.—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. 20-1-03.

7.—Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery shall attend the following courses of instruction :— 20-1-03

I. In the First Year—

- Biology and Practical Biology—Lent and Trinity Terms.
- Inorganic Chemistry—Lent and Trinity Terms.
- Practical Chemistry—Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.
- Physics—Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.
- Practical Physics—Lent or Michaelmas Term.
- Human Anatomy—Michaelmas Term.
- Practical Histology—Michaelmas Term.

II. In the Second Year—

Descriptive Anatomy—Lent and Trinity Terms.
Dissections—Lent, Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.
Chemistry, Organic—Lent Term.
Physiological Chemistry—Lent Term.
Experimental Physiology—Trinity Term.
Physiology—Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.
Applied Logic—Lent Term (20 lectures).

III. In the Third Year—

Physiology—Lent Term.
Pharmacology—Trinity Term.
Regional Anatomy—Lent and Trinity Terms.
Dissections—Lent and Trinity Terms.
General Pathology—Michaelmas Term.
Practical Pathology—Michaelmas Term.
Tutorial Surgery—Michaelmas Term.

IV. In the Fourth Year—

Special Pathology—Lent Term.
Surgery—Lent and Trinity Terms.
Clinical Surgery—Lent, Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.
Operative Surgery—Trinity Term.
Medicine—Michaelmas Term.
Tutorial Medicine—Michaelmas Term.
Midwifery—Michaelmas Term.

V. In the Fifth Year—

Medicine—Lent Term.
Tutorial Medicine—Lent Term.
Gynæcology (30 lectures)—Lent Term.
Clinical Medicine—Lent, Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.
Medical Jurisprudence (25 lectures)—Lent and Trinity Terms.
Public Health (25 lectures)—Trinity Term.
Posology and Prescription Writing (10 lectures)—Michaelmas Term.

They shall also be required to attend during the Fifth Year the following courses :—

Diseases of the Mind (15 lectures, including Cliniques).
Diseases of the Eye (15 lectures, including Cliniques).

And two of the following elective courses :—

- (a) Special Bacteriology (60 hours).
- (b) Special Therapeutics (15 lectures).
- (c) Diseases of Children (15 lectures, including Cliniques).
- (d) Diseases of the Skin (15 lectures, including Cliniques).
- (e) Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat (15 lectures, including Cliniques).

8.—For the Degrees of M.B. and Ch.M. the examinations 20-1-03 shall be as follows :—(1) A First Degree Examination at the end of the First Year in Physics, Inorganic Chemistry, Biology and Anatomy; (2) a Term Examination at the beginning of Trinity Term of the Second Year in Organic Chemistry; (3) a Second Degree Examination at the end of Trinity Term of the Third Year in the entire subjects of Anatomy and Physiology. No Candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless (a) he have previously passed the examination in Organic Chemistry and (b) completed the dissection of every part of the body at least once. (4) A Term Examination at the end of Michaelmas Term of the Third Year in General Pathology. (5) A Third or Final Degree Examination at the end of the Fifth Year in Medicine (including Clinical and Tutorial Medicine), Surgery (including Clinical Surgery, Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, and Tutorial Surgery), Special Pathology, Midwifery, Gynæcology, Public Health and Medical Jurisprudence. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he have previously passed the examination in General Pathology.

9.—Before admission to the Final Examination, candidates 20-1-03 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 Michaelmas Term of the Third Year, and during the Fourth and Fifth Years, in accordance with an approved hospital time-table.
- (ii.) Of having been engaged during at least 15 attendances of two hours each in compounding and dispensing drugs in a Laboratory or 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 at Post-mortem Examinations and Demonstrations during at least one term after passing the Second Degree Examination.
- (v.) Of attendance on at least 12 cases of childbirth, under such supervision as may be approved by the Faculty of Medicine, after having attended the course of lectures upon Midwifery.
- (vi.) Of proficiency in Vaccination, signed by a legally qualified Medical Practitioner.
- (vii.) Of proficiency in the Administration of Anæsthetics from a recognised hospital.
- (viii.) Of regular attendance and attention signed by the Lecturers in (a) Diseases of the Mind, (b) Diseases of the Eye, and (c) the two Elective Courses chosen by the Student.

20-1-03 10.—No candidate shall be admitted to the Final Examination until he shall have produced evidence of having completed his twenty-first year. Each candidate shall also furnish a certificate of "good fame and character," signed by two competent persons.

20-1-03 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.

20-1-03 12.—Students who fail to pass, or neglect to attend their Examinations in any subject or subjects, may be required by the Faculty, on the report of the Examiners, to attend again the Courses of Instruction or Hospital Practice in such subject or subjects before again presenting themselves for examination.

13.—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. 20-1-03

14.—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. 20-1-03

15.—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 nine 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. 20-1-03

16.—Bachelors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery of this University shall not possess any right to assume the title of Doctor of Medicine. 20-1-03

17.—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. 20-1-03

18.—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 in a manner approved by the Faculty for a like period in the study of any subject or subjects included in the Medical curriculum of the University of Sydney. 20-1-03

- 20-1-03 19.—Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be required to pass an examination conducted by means of set papers and by *viva voce* interrogations in any one of the following departments of Medical Science and Practice, viz., (i.) Medicine, (ii.) Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, (iii.) Surgery, (iv.) Midwifery and Gynæcology; or in any one of the scientific subjects included in the Medical curriculum. They shall further be required to present, and if called upon to defend, to the satisfaction of the examiners, a previously unpublished thesis on some subject included in the Medical curriculum of the University. Three printed or type written copies of the thesis on paper eight inches wide and ten inches deep must be transmitted to the Registrar at least two months before the date fixed for the examination.
- 20-1-03 20.—Bronze medals may be awarded for special excellence or originality of the theses presented.
- 20-1-03 21.—The Degree of Master of Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who has not already been admitted a Bachelor of Medicine.
- 20-1-03 22.—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.
- 20-1-03 23.—Candidates who fail to pass the Examination for any Degree shall be allowed to present themselves for a second examination for the same Degree without fee; but for every further examination that may be required they shall pay the sum of five pounds.
- 20-1-03 24.—Undergraduates in Medicine who have passed the First and Second Degree Examinations in Medicine, and the Term Examination in Organic Chemistry, and have, in addition, attended an advanced course of and passed an advanced examination in accordance with the requirements of the Faculty of Science in one of the following divisions, viz.—(a) Chemistry, (b) Physics, (c) Biology, (d) Geology—may, on the report of the Dean of the Faculty of Science, be admitted by the Senate to the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

CHAPTER XVIII.—FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

1.—The Faculty of Science shall consist of the Professors of ⁸⁻¹⁰⁻⁸⁹ Biology, Chemistry, Engineering, Geology, Mathematics, Physics and Physiology, and other Professors and independent Lecturers in the subjects required for the Degrees in Science.

2.—The Dean shall exercise a general superintendence over ⁸⁻¹⁰⁻⁸⁹ the administrative business connected with the Faculty, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to summon meetings of the Faculty at such times as may be required by the Dean, provided that upon the written requisition of any three members of the Faculty, the Dean, or in his absence the Registrar, shall convene a special meeting. No question shall be decided at any meeting of the Faculty unless there be present at least five members. The Dean shall act as Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty, but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from amongst themselves. The Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend all meetings and record the proceedings.

3.—The Faculty shall meet for the purpose of considering ⁸⁻¹⁰⁻⁸⁹ and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations and degrees in Science, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate.

4.—There shall be four Degrees in Science, viz.: Bachelor of ⁸⁻¹⁰⁻⁸⁹ Science (B.Sc.), Doctor of Science (D.Sc.), Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.), and Master of Engineering (M.E.).

5.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall, ²⁶⁻⁴⁻⁹⁷ 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.

8-10-89 6.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall, in the Second Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, three of the following subjects, viz.:—

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

12-4-98 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:—

- 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.

10.—No candidate shall be admitted to this examination 8-10-89 unless he produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Science that he is of nine Terms' standing, and that he has passed all the examinations required since his admission to the University.

11.—The fee for the Degree of B.Sc. shall be three pounds. 18-4-94 No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him. For any re-examination for the same degree he shall pay a fee of two pounds.

12.—The Annual Examinations shall be conducted in the 18-7-93 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.

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

14.—The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science 8-10-89 (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 8-10-89 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.

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

8-10-89 17.—The fee for the Degree of D.Sc. shall be ten pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to one further examination for the same degree without the payment of an additional fee. For each subsequent examination that may be required he shall pay the sum of five pounds.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

23-1-00 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:—

- (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.

19.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering 23-1-00 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.

20.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering 23-1-00 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.

21.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering 23-1-00 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.

23-1-00 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 :—

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.

23-1-00 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 :—

I. Metallurgy and Assaying.

II. Mining.

III. Mining and Metallurgical Design.

IV. Materials and Structures.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

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

25A.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering ¹⁻⁵⁻⁰⁰ 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.

26.—At the Annual Examinations Honour papers shall be ⁸⁻¹⁰⁻⁸⁹ 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 ⁸⁻¹⁰⁻⁸⁹ Bachelor of Engineering unless he shall produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Science that he is of nine Terms' standing, that he has passed all the examinations, and has satisfactorily complied with all the other conditions required of him since his admission to the University.

28.—The candidate who shall most distinguish himself in ¹¹⁻⁹⁻⁹³ the Honour Division of the Third Annual Examination shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

29.—The examination for the Degree of Master of Engineer- ⁸⁻¹⁰⁻⁸⁹ ing 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.

9-2-92 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.

13-12-92 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:—

- 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.

34.—Graduates in Engineering in any branch may, upon 8-10-89 passing the Degree Examination in any other branch or branches, and producing satisfactory evidence of practical work therein, receive a certificate for such additional branch or branches.

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

36.—The candidate who shall most distinguish himself in 11-9-93 the examination for the Degree of Master of Engineering shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

CHAPTER XIX.—ADMISSION AD EUNDEM GRADUM.

1.—Admission *ad eundem gradum* in the University may, at 5-7-87 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 University 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 5-7-87 by the Registrar in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time direct.

2.—A Register of the Members of Convocation shall be kept 5-7-87 by the Registrar in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time direct, and such Register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon at the time of his claiming a vote at a Convocation is so entitled to vote.

CHAPTER XXI.—SUBSTITUTES FOR OFFICERS.

1.—Any act required by the By-laws to be performed by 5-7-87 any officer of the University may, during the absence or other incapacity of such officer, unless otherwise provided, be performed by a person appointed by the Senate to act in his place.

CHAPTER XXII.—ACADEMIC COSTUME.

12-9-92

1.—The Academic Costume shall be for—

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

A Member of the Senate—the habit of his Degree, or a black silk gown of the description worn by Graduates holding the Degree of Doctor, with tippet of scarlet cloth, edged with white fur, and lined with blue silk, black velvet trencher cap.

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

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

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

Doctor of Science—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with amber-coloured satin.

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

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

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

Bachelor of Laws or Medicine—the black gown worn by civilians in Oxford or Cambridge holding Degrees, black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Laws—hood of black silk, edged with blue silk.

Bachelor of Medicine—hood of black silk, edged with purple silk.

Bachelor of Arts, Science or Engineering—a plain black stuff gown, black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Arts—hood similar to that worn by the B.A. at Cambridge.

Bachelor of Science—hood of black stuff, edged with amber-coloured silk.

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

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

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

Scholar—plain black stuff gown, with a velvet bar and shoulder strap, black cloth trencher cap.

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

3.—The Undergraduates shall appear in Academic costume ⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ when attending lectures, and on all public occasions in the University; and, whenever they meet the Fellows, Professors, or other Superior Officers of the University, shall respectfully salute them. Provided that students in any Faculty shall be permitted, ⁶⁻⁵⁻⁹⁰ 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 ⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ one to be called the Junior Public Examination and the other to be called the Senior Public Examination, and shall be open to all candidates, male or female, who may present themselves.

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

3.—The subjects of the Junior Public Examination shall be ⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ the English Language and Literature; History; Geography, the Latin, Greek, French and German Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Science, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

4.—The subjects of the Senior Public Examination shall be ⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁷ 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.
- 18-7-93 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.
- 27-9-92 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.
- 5-7-87 9.—Subject to these By-laws, the Public Examinations shall be conducted according to such Rules or Orders as the Senate may from time to time establish.

CHAPTER XXIV.—EVENING LECTURES.

- 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 time 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 examination prescribed in Chapter XV. of the By-laws for candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- (a) Provided that any Evening Student, if he so desires, may distribute the lectures and examinations of the First Year as prescribed in Sections 12 and 13 of Chapter XV., over two years, taking not less than two of the following subjects in each year, viz.,

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

4.—In all cases not provided for in the preceding By-laws ³⁰⁻⁷⁻⁹⁴ of this Chapter, Evening Students shall be subject to the same By-laws, Rules and Regulations as other students.

CHAPTER XXV.—UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

1.—There shall be a Board, consisting of not more than ¹⁸⁻⁴⁻⁹⁴ 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 ¹²⁻⁹⁻⁹² 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 person 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 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.

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

3.—All independent Lecturers or Public Teachers other than 7-1-02 Professors and Assistant Lecturers and Demonstrators shall, unless specifically appointed for a shorter term, hold office for a period not exceeding seven years, which shall terminate on December 31st next preceding the expiration of seven years from the date of appointment. During such period the appointment shall be terminable at six months' notice, as provided in Section 1 of this chapter, and at the expiration of such period the appointment shall terminate; but the holder shall be eligible for re-appointment.

CHAPTER XXVII.—FINANCE.

1.—The general supervision of the financial affairs of the 11-9-93 University shall, subject to the direction and control of the Senate, be entrusted to a Finance Committee, consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and four elected Fellows of the Senate, of which number three shall constitute a quorum.

2.—The elected members of the Committee shall be chosen 7-6-92 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 7-6-92 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.

4.—The Registrar shall attend all meetings of the Committee, 7-6-92 and shall keep due records and minutes of their proceedings, and shall act generally as executive officer of the Committee. And the University Solicitor may be required by the Committee to attend any of its meetings with reference to the investments or other matters requiring legal advice or assistance.

5.—It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to submit 7-6-92 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 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.

11.—All moneys received on behalf of the University shall ⁷⁻⁶⁻⁹² be forthwith paid by the Registrar to the credit of the University at its Bank of deposit, on General or Special Account, as the case may require.

12.—All disbursements of money belonging to the University, ²⁰⁻⁹⁻⁹⁸ 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.

13.—The investment of moneys shall be confined within the ²⁰⁻⁹⁻⁹⁸ following classes of securities :—

- (a) Deposit with the Government of the State 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 States.
- (c) Debentures or other Loan issues of Municipal or other public bodies within this State, 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 not have 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 State.
- (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 ⁹⁻⁴⁻⁰¹ 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.

9-4-01 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.

9-4-01 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.

9-4-01 4.—There shall be a License in Dentistry granted after Examination in the subjects of the Curriculum in Dentistry.

9-4-01 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.

9-4-01 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 9-4-01 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 9-4-01 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 9-4-01 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 9-4-01 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 himself for a 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 9-4-01 required to give proof of their knowledge by written answers to the questions set, and also by a practical or *viva voce* examination in all the subjects.

12.—Before admission to the final Yearly Examination, each 9-4-01 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.

- 9-4-01 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.
- 9-4-01 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. In all such cases some certificate of general education satisfactory to the Senate will be required.
- 9-4-01 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.
- 9-4-01 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.
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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.

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 had 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, and a Museum for the Nicholson Antiquities, together with a Refectory for Students. The Government of the State having decided in 1901 to defray the whole cost of the erection of the building, the whole of the principal money of the Fisher Fund is now to be kept 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.;
Professor WOODHOUSE, M.A.; JOSIAH MULLENS, Esq.

Curator—F. LLOYD, B.A., LL.B.

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 Professor of 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. (PAGE 59).

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION BOARD, 1903.—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, F.I.A. Members of the Teaching Staff: Professors M. W. MacCallum, M.A.; T. W. E. David, B.A.; G. Arnold Wood, M.A.; F. Anderson, M.A.; Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L.; W. J. Woodhouse, M.A. Unofficial Members: H. Goodere, F. S. Robinson, E. B. Taylor; Rev. Andrew Harper, D.D.; Rev. J. Fordyce, D.D. John Kent, G. S. Littlejohn. Hon. Secretary, Professor W. J. Woodhouse, 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, 1904, will begin on Monday, MARCH 7th, 1904. The Examination for Matriculation Honours and Scholarships will commence on NOVEMBER 16th, 1903.

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, 1904: Cicero pro Sestio, to the end of Chapter 57 (*Holden*, Macmillan). March, 1905: Livy, Book XXVI. (*Nicholls*, Angus & Robertson).
- 2.—*Arithmetic*.
- 3.—*Algebra*—To quadratic equations involving one unknown quantity.
- 4.—*Geometry*—Euclid, Books I., II. and III.

OPTIONAL SUBJECT—PASS.

- (a)—*Greek*—An Examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for March, 1904: Demosthenes, Olynthiacs I., II., III. (*Abbott and Matheson* or *Sandys*). March, 1905: Plato, Apology (*St. George Stock*, Clarendon Press, two parts in one vol.).
- (b)—*French*—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for March, 1904: Coppée, Contes choisis (Macmillan). March, 1905: Berthon, Specimens of Modern French Prose (Macmillan).

- (c)—*German*.—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for March, 1904: Grillparzer, Sappho (Macmillan). March, 1905: Hauff, Das Wirthshaus im Spessart (Macmillan).

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., 1903—Cicero pro Sestio, to the end of Chapter 57 (*Holden*, Macmillan); Virgil, Æneid, Book VI. (*Sidgwick*, Cambridge); History of Rome, from the Tribune of Tiberius Gracchus to the Battle of Actium (B.C. 133 to 31).

Nov., 1904—Livy, Book XXVI. (*Nicholls*, Angus and Robertson); Horace, Odes, Book I. (*Wickham*, Clarendon Press, or *Page*, Macmillan); History of Rome, from the Tribune of Tiberius Gracchus to the Battle of Actium (B.C. 133 to 31).

GREEK.—An Examination similar to that in Latin.

Nov., 1903—Euripides, *Hecuba* (*Heberden*, Clarendon Press, or, *Upcott*, Bell); Demosthenes, *Olynthiacs* I., II., III. (*Abbott and Matheson*, or *Sandys*, Macmillan). History of Greece, from the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ to the end of the Peloponnesian War (B.C. 510 to 404).

Nov., 1904—Sophocles, *Philoctetes* (*Campbell & Abbott*, school edition, in single plays, Clarendon Press); Plato, *Apology* (*St. George Stock*, Clarendon Press, two parts in one vol.) 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., 1903.—Coppée, *Contes choisis* (Macmillan); Corneille, *Cinna* (Rivington).

Nov., 1904—Berthon, *Specimens of Modern French Prose* (Macmillan); Molière, *Les Fâcheux* (Clarendon Press).

German.—Nov., 1903. — Grillparzer, *Sappho* (Macmillan); Heine, *Harzreise* (Isbister & Co.).

Nov., 1904.—Hauff, *Das Wirtshaus im Spessart* (Macmillan); Ballads of Uhland, Goethe and Schiller (Bell and Sons.)

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, 1904: Cicero pro Sestio, to the end of Chapter 57 (*Holden*, Macmillan); Virgil, Æneid, Book VI. (*Sidgwick*, Cambridge). March, 1905: Livy, Book XXVI. (*Nicholls*, Angus & Robertson); Horace, Odes, Book I. (*Wickham*, Oxford, or *Page*, Macmillan).

Greek.—An Examination similar to that in Latin. March, 1904: Euripides, Hecuba; Demosthenes, Olynthiacs I., II., III. March, 1905: Sophocles, Philoctetes (*Campbell & Abbott*, school edition, in single plays, Clarendon Press); Plato, Apology (*St. George Stock*, Clarendon Press, two parts in one vol.)

French.—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1904: Coppée, Contes choisis (Macmillan); Corneille, Cinna (Rivingtons). March, 1905: Berthon, Specimens of Modern French Prose (Macmillan); Molière, Les Fâcheux (Clarendon Press).

German.—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1904: Grillparzer, Sappho (Macmillan); Heine, Harzreise (Isbister & Co.) March, 1905: Hauff, Das Wirtshaus im Spessart (Macmillan); Ballads of Uhland, Goethe and Schiller (Bell & Sons).

Arithmetic.—Including the elements of Mensuration.

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

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

Trigonometry.—Including solution of triangles, heights and distances, and properties of triangles.

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, 1903, and April, 1904, will be the same as those prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of March, 1904, and so on in future years.

TIME TABLES OF LECTURES.

FACULTY TIME TABLE

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

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	LEST TERM.				
		Mon.	Tu.	W.	Th.	Fri.
FIRST YEAR.						
7	**French	¶11	11	..	9A	11B
1	Latin (A and B)	9	¶9	9	..	9
4	Greek .. .. .	..	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 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
30	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	..
20-22	Physics, with Laboratory Practice .. .. .	..	10	..	10	..
12	English .. .. .	..	10	..	¶9,1	10
17	History	10	..	10	10	..
2	(b) Latin	11	¶11	11	..	11
5	Greek .. .. .	..	11	..	11	..
31	†Geology .. .. .	..	11	..	11	..
33	°Geology (Practical)	10	..	10	..	..
34-40	Biology, with Laboratory Practice	11	11	11	11	11
24	Chemistry (Metals), with one term Practical .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
8	French (Senior)	12	..	12	¶2	12
15	Logic and Mental Philosophy .. .. .	..	12	..	12	9
44-46	(a) Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
45	.. (Practical) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
THIRD YEAR.						
32-33A	†Geology .. .. .	..	9	..	9	..
10	German (Senior)	¶2,3	..	9	11	..
13	English	9	9	¶9	..	9
3	§Latin	10	..	10	10	10
6	Greek .. .. .	..	10	12	..	12
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	¶2	12
21	Physics, with Laboratory Practice .. .. .	..	12	..	12	..
44-46	(a) Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
45	.. (Practical)	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12

* Or at times to be arranged. † Practical work each week as arranged. Excursions every third or fourth Saturday as arranged. ¶ Honours Lecture. § Additional Honours lecture, 12 to 1 on Thursdays. ** (A) Class A. (B) Class B. (a) In addition, a special course (No. 46), at times to be arranged. (b) Composition class, one hour a week additional.

OF ARTS. OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp: 103-172.

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	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	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
..
14	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	¶2, 3	..	9	11	..	¶2, 3	..	9	11	..
20-22	..	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	..
31	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
33	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..	..
34-40	..	9	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
8	12	..	12	¶2	12	12	..	12	¶2	12
15	..	12	..	12	9	..	12	..	12	9
44-46	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
45	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12
32-33A	..	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	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	..	..	..	..	..	..
24-25	¶11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12
8	12	..	12	¶2	12	12	..	12	¶2	12
21	..	12	..	12	..	..	12	..	12	..
44-46	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
45	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12

* 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.						
67	† Constitutional Law .. ..	..	12-20	..	..	12-15
66	† Roman Law	12-20	..	..	12-20	..
69	† Status, Contracts, Torts and Crimes	5-5	..	..	..	5-5
FOURTH YEAR.						
65	† Jurisprudence .. ..	..	..	12-20	..	..
68	† International Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	1-15
70	† The Law of Property, Conveyancing and Interpretation..	..	4-5	4-5	4-5	..
FIFTH YEAR.						
71	† Procedure, Pleading & Evidence	4-5	..	4-5	..	4-5
72	† Equity and Company Law, Bankruptcy, Probate & Divorce	..	5-5	5-5	5-5	..

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

† Some additional lectures will be delivered in all these subjects, at times which will be arranged to suit the convenience of students.

NOTE.—Owing to the recent changes in the curriculum, and the dual system temporarily in force, it may conceivably be necessary to modify somewhat the lecture hours as provided by this time table.

OF LAW. OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 103-172.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
67	..	12-20	..	..	12-15	..	12-20	..	..	12-15
66	12-20	..	..	12-20	..	12-20	..	..	12-20	..
69	5-5	..	5-5	..	5-5	5-5	..	5-5	..	5-5
65	..	..	12-20	..	..	..	..	12-20	..	..
68	..	..	..	..	1-15	..	..	..	..	1-15
70	..	4-5	4-5	4-5	..	..	4-5	..	4-5	..
71	4-5	..	..	..	4-5	4-5	..	4-5	..	4-5
72	..	5-5	5-5	5-5	..	..	5-5	..	5-5	..

FACULTY OF
TIME TABLE

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

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	LENT TERM.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
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	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	11-30	11-30	11-30	11-30	11-30
49	Surgery	1-15	1-15	1-15	1-15	1-15
49	§ Operative Surgery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Practical Pathology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hospital, with Clinical and Tutorial Surgery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
FIFTH YEAR.						
50	Midwifery	9	9	9	9	9
50A	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.

MEDICINE—(OLD BY-LAWS).
OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 103-172.

[illegible]

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
19	Physics .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
39-40	*Practical Biology (A and B)	2-4	9-11	2-4	9-11	2-4
28	Practical Chemistry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
22	*Practical Physics (A and B) .. ..	..	2-5	..	2-5	..
	Human Anatomy (Introductory) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
45	*Practical Histology (A and B) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
SECOND YEAR.						
41	Descriptive Anatomy	9	9	9	9	9
45	*Physiol. Chemistry (A and B)	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12
25	Organic Chemistry .. ..	..	12	..	12	..
16A	Applied Logic .. ..	..	..	12	..	12
44	Physiology (Junior) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
45	*Experimental Physiology (A and B) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dissections	†10-12	..	†10-12	..	†10-12
THIRD YEAR.						
44	Physiology (Senior)	12	12	12	12	12
42	Regional Anatomy	11	11	11	11	11
	*Pharmacology (A and B) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Botany (Optional for Medical Students) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dissections	†9-11	†9-11	†9-11	†9-11	†9-11
	General Pathology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
51	*Practical Pathology (A and B) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	*Hospital with Tutorial Surgery (B and A) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

* Divided into two sections, A and B, which meet alternately.

† And afternoon.

MEDICINE—(NEW BY-LAWS). OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 103-172.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	..	9	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
23-24	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	12	..	12	..
39-40	9-11	2-4	9-11	2-4	9-11	..	..	..	..	..
28	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5	2-5	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-5	..	2-5	..
	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	9	9	9
45	..	..	..	..	..	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12
41	9	9	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
45	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	..	..	..	..	..
	†10-12	..	†10-12	..	†10-12	†	†	†	†	†
44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	9	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
..	†9-12	..	†9-12	..	†9-12	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
..	..	..	..	..	..	to	to	to	to	to
..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
..

† Forenoon and afternoon.

‡ And afternoon.

For Fourth and Fifth Years see next page.

FACULTY OF TIME TABLE

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

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	LENT TERM.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
FOURTH YEAR.						
51	Special Pathology	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
49	Surgery	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
49	Operative Surgery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Hospital, with Clinical Surgery, etc. ..	†9-11	†9-11	†9-11	†9-11	†9-11
48	Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
50	Midwifery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Hospital, with Tutorial Medicine and Out Patients .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
FIFTH YEAR.						
48	Medicine	12	12	12	12	12
50A	Gynæcology (first 6 weeks of term) ..	9	9	9	9	9
52	Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health (last 4 weeks of Lent)	9	9	9	9	9
54	Diseases of the Eye .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
53	Diseases of the Mind .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Posology, etc. (5 weeks) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Hospital, with Tutorial and Clinical Medicine	†10-12	†10-12	†10-12	†10-12	†10-12
	Special Bacteriology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Special Therapeutics (5 weeks) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of Children .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Skin .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat ..	..	..	..	..	..

‡ And afternoon.

MEDICINE—(NEW BY-LAWS.) OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 103-172.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	..	..	..	..	..
49	2.15	2.15	2.15	..	2.15	..	..	..	..	..
	†9-11	†9-11	†9-11	†9-11	†9-11	..	..	..	..	..
48	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12
50	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	9	9	9
	..	..	..	..	..	†10-12	†10-12	†10-12	†10-12	†10-12
48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

52	9	9	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	..

	†10-12	†10-12	†10-12	†10-12	†10-12	†10-12	†10-12	†10-12	†10-12	†10-12
	12-2	..	12-2	..	12-2	..	..	9	..	9
	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..

† And afternoon.

‡ 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.
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	9-11	2-4	9-11	2-4
28	Practical Chemistry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Practical Physics .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Physiography .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
SECOND YEAR.						
14	Mathematics	9	9	9	9	9
20	Physics .. ..	..	10	..	10	..
36-38	Biology .. ..	..	10	..	10	..
25	Chemistry (Organic) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
31	* Geology .. ..	..	11	..	11	..
33	Practical Geology	10	..	10	..	..
45	Practical Physiology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
44-46	|| 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	10-12	10-12
14	Mathematics	11	11	11	11	11
30	Mineralogy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Chemistry .. ..	..	..	11	..	..
44-46	|| Physiology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
21-22	† Physics .. ..	..	2	..	2	..
37	Practical Biology	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
28	† Practical Chemistry	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5

* 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.

|| In addition, a special course (No. 46), at times to be arranged.

OF SCIENCE. OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 103-172.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
14	9	..	9	..	9	10	..	10	..	10
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	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
31	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
33	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..	..
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	..	..	..	..	..
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	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12
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
55	Descriptive Geometry & Drawing .. .. .	..	11	..	11	..
56	Applied Mechanics	11	..	11	..	11
23-24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	12	12	12
19	Physics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
30	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
31	Geology .. .. .	..	11	..	11	..
33	Practical Geology	12	..	12	..	..
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	10	..	10	..	10
58	Civil Engineering	12	..	12	..	..
62	Drawing and Design	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5
64	Architecture—Building Construction .. .. .	..	3	..	3	..
64	Architecture—History of .. .. .	..	4	..	4	..
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.

OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 103-172.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
14	9	..	9	..	9	10	..	10	..	10
55	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
23-24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	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
31	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
33	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..
63	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	12	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
62	2-5	..	..	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5	..
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	..
59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	12	..
62	..	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	9

* Laboratory practice.

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
55	Descriptive Geometry and Drawing ..	..	11	..	11	..
56	Applied Mechanics	11	..	11	..	11
23-24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	12	12	12
30	Physiography .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Physics .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Practical Chemistry	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
22	Practical Physics .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
62	*Mechanical Drawing .. ..	..	2-5	..	2-5	..
SECOND YEAR.						
31	Geology, &c. .. ..	..	11	..	11	..
33	Practical Geology	12	..	12	..	..
57	Applied Mechanics	10	..	9, 10	..	10
62	† Mechanical Drawing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Surveying	11	..	11	..	..
31A	Mineralogy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
31A	Practical Mineralogy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Chemistry (Quantitative Analysis) ..	2-5	2-5	..	2-5	2-5
THIRD YEAR.						
59A	Materials and Structures	10	..	10	..	10
27	Metallurgy .. ..	..	9	..	9	..
28	Assaying	11-5	10-4	11-5	10-4	11-5
65	Mining	9	..	9	..	9
62	† Mechanical Drawing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

* Also on Saturdays from 9.30 to 12.30.

† On Saturdays from 9.30 to 12.30.

‡ Laboratory practice.

§ Honour Class, 10 a.m. daily.

ENGINEERING.

METALLURGY.

OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 103-172.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
14	9	..	9	..	9	10	..	10	..	10
55	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
23-24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	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	..
31	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
33	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..
57	11	..	11	..	11	*9-11	..	*9-11	..	*9-11
62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	..	..	..	..	†10	..	..	..	..	..
31A	..	12	..	12	..	*11-1	..	*11-1	..	*11-1
31A	9-11	9-11	..	9-11	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	2-5	2-5	..	2-5	2-5	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	9	9	..	9	9	9	..	9	..	..
65	10-4	10-4	9-4	10-4	10-4	10-4	9-4	10-4	9-4	10-4
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
55	Descriptive Geometry, &c. .. ..	..	11	..	11	..
56	Applied Mechanics	11	..	11	..	11
23-4	Chemistry	12	12	12	12	12
19	Physics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
30	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	..
THIRD YEAR.						
14	‡ Mathematics .. .. .	..	c11	..	c11	..
59	Materials and Structures	10	..	10	..	10
63	Surveying	11	..	11	..	..
	Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction .. .. .	..	10	..	10	..
60	Transmission of Power .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12
21	Physics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
22	Practical Physics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Mechanical Workshop .. .. .	..	2-5	2-5	2-5	..
62	Drawing, &c., of Prime Movers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10-1
FOURTH YEAR.						
61	Electrical Engineering .. .. .	..	9	..	9	..
	Railway Engineering .. .. .	..	12	..	12	..
22	Practical Physics (as arranged) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Electrical Engineering Laboratory .. .. .	..	..	2-5	..	..
62	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.

OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 103-172.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
14	9	..	9	..	9	10	..	10	..	10
55	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
23-4	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	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	..	..
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	d11	..	d11	..
59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	11	..	11	..	..	10	..	10	..
60	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	12
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2-5	2-5	2-5	..	..	2-5	2-5	2-5	..
62	11-1	..	11-1	10-12	11-1	9-1	..	9-1	..	9-1
61	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2-5	..	..	..	..	2-5	..	..
62	2-5	2-5	..	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	..	2-5	2-5

d Analytical Geometry.

DEPARTMENT

TIME TABLE

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 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
28	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 .. .. .	..	..	5	..	5
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
	*Surgery (Dental) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
44	Physiology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
46A	Physiology—Special Practical Course	10-12	10-12	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	11-30	11-30	11-30	11-30	11-30
	
TIME TABLE FOR						

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) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..

* Ten Lectures.

OF DENTISTRY. OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 103-172.

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
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	9-11	..	9-11	9-11
41A	..	..	12	..	..	10-1	..	10-1	..	..

	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
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	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dental.	..	..	..
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

47A	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1-15	1-15	1-15	1-15	1-15	12	12	12	12	12
44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 103-172.

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	..	..	..
30	† Physiography .. .. .	..	..	..	6	..
SECOND YEAR.						
16	Logic and Mental Philosophy .. .. .	..	7	8	7	..
2	Latin	8	..	..	..	7 & 9
5	Greek, as arranged .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
17	History	9	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	9	8	..	8	..

* This time table is subject to alteration.

† Chemistry and Physics and Physiography are taken in alternate years. In 1902 Lectures are given in Physics and Physiography; in 1903 in Chemistry.

LECTURE SUBJECTS FOR 1903.

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 83-102.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Subjects selected for Lectures and Examinations :—

LATIN—1903.

1. *First Year, Pass.*—Cicero in Catilinam; Virgil, Æneid XI. and XII. *Add. for Honours.*—Quintilian, Book X.; Virgil, Æneid VII. to X. Roman History to the Tribunate of Ti. Gracchus.

2. *Second Year, Pass.*—Cicero in Verrem, Act II., Book V., pro Lege Manilia; Horace, Satires (selections). Roman History from the Tribune of Ti. Gracchus to the battle of Actium. *Add. for Honours.*—Sallust, Jugurtha; Cicero de Provinciis Consularibus; Plautus, Captivi and Trinummus.

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

LATIN—1904.

First Year, Pass.—Livy, Book II.; Virgil, Georgics (selections). *Add. for Honours.*—Tacitus, Dialogus de Oratoribus and Agricola; Virgil, Æneid, I. to IV. Roman History to the Tribune of Ti. Gracchus.

Second Year, Pass.—Sallust, Jugurtha; Horace, Odes. *Add. for Honours.*—Watson's Select Letters of Cicero, parts 3 and 4; Terence, Phormio; Catullus (selections). *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History from the Tribune of Ti. Gracchus to the battle of Actium.

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

GREEK.

There will be three Pass classes in Greek. Students of the First Year reading for a Pass must attend the First Year class; but candidates for Honours in the First Year must attend the Second Year class, taking also the additional subjects prescribed for Junior Honours.

Students of the Second Year reading for a Pass must attend the Second Year class; those who in their First Year have gained First Class Junior Honours *must*, those who have gained Second Class Junior Honours *may*, if candidates for Honours in the Second Year, attend the Third Year class, taking the additional subjects prescribed for Senior Honours. Those who, having gained Junior Honours in the First Year, are not candidates for Honours in the Second Year, must attend the Third Year Pass class.

Students of the Third Year must attend the Third Year classes.

The lectures will be illustrated, so far as is desirable, by diagrams, lantern slides, and such other means as may prove feasible.

GREEK—1903.

4. *First Year, Pass.*—Selections from the Attic Orators (*Jebb*); Sophocles, *Philoctetes*. Greek History to 404 B.C.

5. *Second Year, Pass.*—Thucydides, Book IV.; Æschylus, *Prometheus Vincetus*; Aristophanes, *Equites*. Greek History to 404 B.C.

Additional for Junior Honours.—Xenophon, *De Rep. Ath.*, and selections from other authorities. The Athenian Empire.

6. *Third Year, Pass.*—Homer, *Odyssey*, Books I.-IV.; Æschylus, *Prometheus Vincetus*; Demosthenes, *De Corona*; Aristotle, *Athanaion Politeia* (first part). Constitutional History of Athens and Sparta.

Additional for Senior Honours.—Æschines, *Against Ctesiphon*. The struggle between Athens and Macedon.

For Third Year Honours.—Homer, *Odyssey*, Books V.-XII.

GREEK—1904.

First Year, Pass.—Homer, *Odyssey*, Book I.; Sophocles, *Antigone*; Andocides, *De Mysteriis*; Greek History to 404 B.C. Composition and Unseen Translation.

Second Year, Pass.—Æschylus, *Persae*; Aristophanes, *Knights*; Thucydides, Book V.; Greek History to 404 B.C. Unseen Translation.

Additional for Junior Honours.—Homer, *Odyssey*, Books XVII.-XIX. Composition.

Third Year, Pass.—Æschylus, *Persae*; Homer, *Odyssey*, Books XVII.-XIX.; Demosthenes, *Against Leptines*; Herodotus, Book VIII.; Greek History, 404-323 B.C.

Additional for Senior Honours.—Composition and Unseen Translation; Topography of Athens, with ancient authorities.

Additional for Third Year Honours.—Demosthenes, *Pro Phormione* and *Contra Stephanum*, I. and II. Unseen Translation.

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.
 Thompson, Syntax of Attic Greek.

ANCIENT HISTORY—

- Mommsen's History of Rome, translated by Dickson (Bentley).
 Mommsen, The Provinces under the Roman Empire.
 Greenidge's Roman Public Life.
 How and Leigh's History of Rome (Longmans).
 Pelham's Outlines of Roman History.
 Bury's Student's Roman Empire (Murray).
 Strachan-Davidson, Cicero. Warde Fowler, Julius Cæsar.
 Grote's History of Greece.
 Bury's History of Greece (Macmillan).

ANCIENT ATLAS—

- Atlas Antiquus, Kiepert (Berlin).

GREEK AND ROMAN LITERATURE—

- Tenffel's History of Roman Literature, translated by Warre (Bell).
 History of Roman Literature, Cruttwell.
 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.

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); in Verrem, Book V. (Baiter and Kayser), or Laming (Rivington); de Provinciis Consularibus (Baiter and Kayser); de Finibus (Baiter and Kayser). 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).

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

Livy (text, in 8 parts, sold separately) *Madvig*; Book II., *Stephenson* (Macmillan); 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 *Sincez* (Rivington).

Virgil, *Sidgwick* (each book sold separately, Cambridge), or *Georgics*, *Page* (Macmillan) and *Æneid*, *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).

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 & Brodrick* (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, Prometheus Vincetus, *Prichard* (Oxford), or *Glazebrook* (Longmans), or *Sikes & Willson* (Macmillan).

Andocides, De Mysteriis, *Hickie* (Macmillan).

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

Aristotle, Athenaiion Politeia, text and notes, *Kenyon*; translation, *Kenyon* (Bell).

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, *Goodwin* (Cambridge), or *Drake-Shuckburgh* (Macmillan); Pro Phormione, and Contra Stephanum, text and notes; Select Private Orations of Demosthenes, Part II., *Sandys and Paley* (Pitt Press); Against Leptines, *King* (Macmillan).

Herodotus, translation by Rawlinson, with abridged notes, ed. Grant, 2 vols. (Murray); Book VIII., text and notes, *Shuckburgh* (Pitt Press).

Homer, *Iliad*, *Monro* (Oxford); or *Leaf & Bayfield* (Macmillan); *Odyssey*, *Merry* (Oxford); larger edition, Books I.-XII., *Merry and Riddell*; Books XII.-XXIV., *Monro* (Clarendon Press). Introduction to Homer, *Jebb* (Maclehose, Glasgow); Homer and the Epic, *A. Lang* (Longmans); Companion to the *Iliad*, *Leaf* (Macmillan); Homeric Grammar, *Monro* (Oxford).

Sophocles, in single plays, *Jebb* (Rivington); *Antigone*, *Jebb's* large edition abridged by *Shuckburgh* (Pitt Press), price, 4/-.

Thucydides, Book I., *Forbes* (Oxford); II., *Marchant* (Macmillan), or *Shilleto* (Bell); III., *Spratt* (Cambridge); IV. and V., *Graves* (Macmillan); VI., VII., *Marchant* (Macmillan); VIII., *Tucker* (Macmillan). (Translation and Notes), *Jowett* (Oxford).

Greek Melic Poets, *Smyth* (Macmillan).

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—1903.

7. *Junior Course, Pass.*—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Bornier, *Fille de Roland* (*Dentu, Paris*); Daudet, *Tartarin de Tarascon* (*Macmillan*); Regnard, *Le Joueur* (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—French Historical Grammar; Pages choisies de Diderot (*Colin et Cie*); Hugo, *Les Voix Intérieures*, and *Les Rayons et les Ombres* (*Hachette*).

8. *Senior Course, Pass.*—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Literature of the 18th Century; Pages choisies de Diderot (*Colin et Cie*); Pages choisies de Beaumarchais (*Colin et Cie*); Sainte-Beuve, *Causeries du lundi* Vol. VII. (*Garnier*); Voltaire, *Zaïre* (*Hachette*); Piron, *La Métromanie*

(*Hachette* or *Pitt Press*). *Add. for Third Year Students*.—Rousseau, *Extraits en Prose* (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours*.—Roman de la Rose (*Firmin Didot frères, Paris*); *Extraits des chroniqueurs* (*Paris et Jeanroy, Hachette*).

FRENCH—1904.

Junior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Berthon, *Specimens of Modern French Verse* (*Macmillan*); Molière, *Les Fâcheux* (*Clarendon Press*); Voltaire, *Méropé* (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours*.—*Novellettes* (ed. Masson, *Clarendon Press*), *Pages choisies de Sainte-Beuve* (*Colin et Cie*), *French Historical Grammar*.

Senior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Literature of the Romantic Period. *Pages choisies de Sainte-Beuve* (*Colin et Cie*); *Pages choisies de Th. Gautier* (*Colin et Cie*); Berthon, *Specimens of Modern French Verse* (*Macmillan*); George Sand, *La Mare au diable* (*Macmillan*); Hugo, *Le Roi s'amuse* (Hugo, *Théâtre*, Vol. 2, (*Hachette*). *Add. for Third Year Students*.—Balzac, *Eugénie Grandet* (*Lévy*). *Add. for Honours*.—*Chefs-d'œuvre Poétiques de Marot, Ronsard, &c.* (ed. Lemerrier, (*Hachette*); *Montaigne, Principaux Chapitres, &c.* (ed. Glanroy (*Hachette*).

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—1903.

9. *Junior Course, Pass.*—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Goethe's *Prose* (*Hachette*); Riehl, *Culturgeschichtliche Novellen* (*Pitt Press*). *Add. for Honours*.—*Historical German Grammar*; Voss, *Luise* (*Reklam*); Rosegger, *Schriften des Waldschulmeisters* (*Leipzig, L. Staackmann*).

10. *Senior Course, Pass.*—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); *History of Literature in the lifetime of Goethe*; Voss, *Luise* (*Reklam*); Kötzebue, *Menschenhass und Reue* (*Reklam*); Goethe, *Gedichte* (*Cotta*); Lessing, *Laokoon*

(*Clarendon Press*); Herder, *Legenden* (*Reklam*). *Add. for Third Year Students*.—Eckermann, *Gespräche mit Goethe* (*Reklam*). *Add. for Honours*.—Bachmann, *Mittelhoch-deutsches Lesebuch* (*Höhr, Zürich*).

GERMAN—1904.

Junior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Heine, *Prosa* (*Clarendon Press*); Lessing, *Nathan der Weise* (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours*.—Historical German Grammar; Von Kleist, Michael Kohlhaas (*Macmillan*); Schiller, *Die Jungfrau von Orleans* (*Macmillan*).

Senior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Literature in the lifetime of Heine; Heine, *Ueber Deutschland* (any edition); Goethe, *Faust*, part II. (any edition); Kleist, *Kätchen von Heilbronn* (*Reklam*); Uhland, *Herzog von Schwaben* (*Pitt Press*); Buchheim, *Deutsche Lyrik* (*Macmillan*). *Add. for Third Year Students*.—Tieck, *Dichterleben* (*Spemann*). *Add. for Honours*.—Liederbuch aus dem 16^{ten} Jahrhundert (*Brockhaus, Leipzig*); Weise, *Die drei ärgsten Erznarren* (*Niemeyer, Halle*).

ENGLISH—1903.

11. *First Year*.—Lectures on English Language, Composition, and Style. Chaucer, Sweet's Selections (*Clarendon Press*); Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (*Clarendon Press*).

12. *Second Year*.—Lectures on the chief writers from Chaucer to Milton; special subject, History of the Drama. Prescribed Books: Chaucer (*Globe Edition*); Udall, *Ralph Roister Doister* (*Temple Dramatists*); Shakespeare, *Love's Labour Lost* (*ed. Hunter, Longmans, Green & Co.*), *As You Like It*, *Tempest* (both in the *Warwick Edition*); Shakespeare and Fletcher, *The Two Noble Kinsmen* (*Pitt Press*); Massinger, *New Way to Pay Old Debts* (*Bell*); Sidney, *Apology for Poetry* (*Pitt Press*). *Add. for Honours*.—Cook, *First Book of Old English* (*Ginn & Co.*); Eyre-Todd, *Early Scottish Poetry* (*Hodge & Co.*); Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar* (*ed. Herford, Macmillan*).

13. *Third Year*.—Lectures on the History of English Literature from the Romantic Revival. Lectures on Shakespeare's Comedies. Set Books: Shakespeare (*Globe Edition*); Lyrical Ballads, 1798 (*ed. Hutchinson, Duckworth*); Byron, *Siege of Corinth*.

(ed. *Hordern, Bell*); Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound* (*Temple Dramatists*); Tennyson, *In Memoriam*; Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*; Browning, Vol. I. (2-vol. edition, *Smith, Elder & Co.*). *Add. for Honours*.—*Beowulf* (*Ginn & Co.*); *Maclean, Old and Middle English Reader* (*Ginn & Co.*).

ENGLISH—1904.

First Year.—Lectures on English Language, Composition, and Style; Chaucer, Prologue (*Clarendon Press*); Shakespeare, King John (*Clarendon Press*).

Second Year, Pass.—Lectures on the chief writers from Shakespeare to Milton; Special subject, History of the Drama; Prescribed Books: Chaucer (*Globe Edition*), Skelton, Selected Poems (*Isbister*); Shakespeare, Richard II. (*Clarendon Press*); Henry IV., both parts (*Macmillan*); Henry V. (*Clarendon Press*); Edward III. (*Temple Dramatists*); Milton, *Comus* (*Clarendon Press*); *Add. for Honours*.—Cook, *First Book of Old English* (*Ginn & Co.*); Skeat, *Specimens, 1394-1579* (*Clarendon Press*).

Third Year, Pass.—Lectures on the Literature of the 18th Century. Lectures on Shakespeare's Histories. Prescribed Books: Shakespeare (*Globe Edition*); Dryden, *Select Poems* (*Clarendon Press*); Pope, *Essay on Man* (*Clarendon Press*); Swift, *Battle of Books* (*Cassell's National Library, No. 19*); Defoe, *Journal of the Plague Year* (*Morley's Universal Library, Routledge*); Steele and Addison, *Sir Roger de Coverley* (*Cassell's National Library, No. 29*); Sterne, *Tristram Shandy* (*Morley's Universal Library, Routledge*); Johnson's *Lives of Butler, Denham, &c.* (*Cassell's National Library, No. 37*); Gray, *Selected Poems*, (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours*.—*Beowulf* (*Ginn & Co.*); *Maclean, Old and Middle English Reader* (*Macmillan*).

14. MATHEMATICS.*

[It is probable that some alterations will be made in the Lecture Subjects during this year, but due notice will be given of any such changes at the University.]

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 or Differential Calculus
Second Year in Science	Differential Calculus.
Third Year in Arts	{ (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 in 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*—Measurement of angles, trigonometrical ratios, formulæ for one or two angles, easy equations and identities. *Geometrical Conics (F.)*—Parabola, ellipse, focus, and directrix, tangent and normal.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Trigonometry (Tu., Th., 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, 7-15, 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.

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. *Calculus of Finite Differences (Tu., Th.)* Laws and Relations of E , Δ and $\frac{d}{dx}$, symbolic methods, expansions, detection of errors by differencing, interpolation, quadrature, finite integration, and approximate summation of series.

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.*)—Formulae, properties of triangles, spherical excess, approximate formulae, 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.—*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.

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

THIRD YEAR IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

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.

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, Algebra, and Euclid.
Honours.—C. Smith's Algebra, or Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra; Todhunter's Trigonometry, Lock's Trigonometry, or Loney's Trigonometry.

For First Year Students.

- (C) Lock's Elementary Trigonometry, Hall and Knight's Elementary Trigonometry, or Loney's Trigonometry.
- (B) Taylor's Geometry of Conics, or Hamblin Smith's Geometrical Conics.
- (A) C. Smith's Conic Sections; Edwards' Differential Calculus for Beginners.

For Second Year Students.

- (C) Loney's Elements of Statics; C. Smith's Conic Sections.
- (A) and (B) Edwards' Differential Calculus for Beginners; Edwards' Integral Calculus for Beginners, or, Gibson's Elementary Treatise on the Calculus; Loney's Elements of Dynamics; Loney's Elementary Dynamics; Roberts' Dynamics; Worthington's Dynamics of Rotation.

For Third Year Students.

Students are advised to make a selection from the following list:—Williamson's Differential Calculus; Williamson's Integral Calculus; Lamb's Infinitesimal Calculus; Todhunter and Leatham'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; Forsyth's Treatise on Differential Equations; Aldis's Solid Geometry; Smith's Solid Geometry; Frost's Solid Geometry; Aldis's Rigid Dynamics; Routh's Rigid Dynamics, Vol. I.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Courses of lectures on the following subjects will be delivered during 1903.

FACULTY OF ARTS—SECOND YEAR.

15. LOGIC.—A general introduction to the study of philosophy. The relation of philosophy to the special sciences. Classification of the sciences. The nature of scientific and philosophical explanation. Categories of explanation. Explanation by class, law, cause, end. Analysis of the conceptions of cause, mechanism, organism, development. Logic as theory of knowledge.

The principles of logic, inductive and deductive. Analysis of the concept, judgment, inference. The principles and value of syllogistic reasoning. Definition, division and classification. Fallacies in the formal process of reasoning.

Methods of inductive reasoning. A general account of the various methods of scientific investigation and proof. An account of theories of causation, with special reference to modern scientific concepts and methods. Methods of the mathematical and historical sciences.

BOOKS REQUIRED—Bosanquet's *Essentials of Logic* (*Macmillan*); Welton's *Logical Bases of Education* (*Macmillan*); and any one of the following—Mellone's *Introductory Text-book of Logic* (*Blackwood*); Minto's *Logic, Inductive and Deductive* (*Murray*); Jevons' *Introductory Lessons in Logic* (*Macmillan*). *Add. for Honours*—Keynes' *Formal Logic* (*Macmillan*); Mill's *Logic* (*Longmans*).

FACULTY OF ARTS—THIRD YEAR

16. ETHICS.—The scope and methods of ethics. Ethics as a deductive and normative science. Relation of ethics to psychology, sociology and metaphysic. The development of ethical theory and practice. Psychological and metaphysical basis of ethical theory. Contrast between ancient and modern ethics. Kant and modern hedonism. Empirical and evolutionary ethics. The ethics of idealism. Historical and critical account of the main problems of modern philosophy.

BOOKS REQUIRED—Sidgwick's *History of Ethics* (*Macmillan*); and one of the following—MacKenzie's *Manual of Ethics* (*Clive*); D'Arcy's *Short Study of Ethics* (*Macmillan*). *Add. for Honours*—Bosanquet's *Psychology of the Moral Will* (*Macmillan*); Mackenzie's *Outlines of Metaphysics* (*Macmillan*); Green's *Prolegomena to Ethics* (*Clarendon Press*); Spencer's *Principles of Ethics*, Vol. I. (*Williams and Norgate*.)

NOTE.—Subject of Course for 1904 : Psychology and Ethics.

„ „ 1905 : Sociology and Political Philosophy.

LECTURE SUBJECTS.

LECTURES TO EVENING STUDENTS.

The Second and Third Year courses described above are delivered to Evening Students in alternate years. Either course may be offered as a qualifying subject at the Second or Third Year Annual Examination, but Evening Students are strongly recommended to attend the courses in the order described.

Subject for 1903—Ethics.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

The ordinary post graduate course of lectures will not be delivered this year. Subject of post graduate course for 1904—The Principles of Modern Logic.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

16A. A special course of lectures will be delivered during the present year, in Lent and Trinity Terms, to students in the Faculty of Medicine. All medical students are required, by regulation, to attend this course. Students in other faculties may also attend.

The lectures to be delivered this year will include the following subjects:—The nature of explanation, ordinary, scientific and philosophic. The aim and methods of knowledge. Analysis and synthesis. Unification and system. The relation of philosophy to the special sciences. Classification of the sciences. Analysis of the ideas of cause, mechanism, organism, development, with special reference to modern scientific and philosophic problems. The various methods of science in discovery and proof. Relation of induction to deduction, with a detailed account of the different inductive methods.

Students will be examined on the subjects treated in the lectures.

The following books are recommended for reference and further study—Minto's or Jevons' Logic, Welton's Logical Bases of Education, Bosanquet's Essentials of Logic, Mackenzie's Outlines of Metaphysic.

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; Ransome's Advanced History of England; Simon de Montfort and his Cause (English History from contemporary writers); Fortescue's Governance of England; More's Utopia.

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; Ransome's Advanced History of England; Harrison's Cromwell; Seeley's Expansion of England; Toynbee's Industrial Revolution; 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; Stephens' European History, 1789 to 1815; Phillips' European History, 1815 to 1899.

(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 and Light.

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.—A course of sixty lectures on the Properties of Matter, Heat, and Electricity and Magnetism.

FOR THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

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

For Honours the examination will include the subjects of the Second Year.

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 was provided in 1901 by an extension of one side of the building.

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.

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, 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:—

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

Text Book.—Physical Measurements. Kohlrausch (translated by Waller and Procter, Churchill, London).

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. Poynting and Thomson'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. Jevons' Principles of Science. Threlfall's Laboratory Arts.

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. Steinmetz Alternating Current Phenomena.

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 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.

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

THE METALS.

24. A course of lectures upon the Metals and their principal compounds and alloys is given daily during Trinity Term. Compulsory for students in the Faculties of Medicine and Science and the Departments of Engineering, Pharmacy and Dentistry.

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

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

25. A course of lectures upon the Carbon Compounds is given during Michaelmas and Lent Terms. Compulsory for students in the Faculties of Science and Medicine.

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 meets 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. A course upon the History of Chemical Philosophy and Discovery is given during Lent and Trinity Terms 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.

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). Walker's Physical Chemistry.

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.

NOTE.—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, ASSAYING and PRACTICAL METALLURGY, 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.

All students are required to attend the Excursions 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; Eggleston'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.

AMBULANCE COURSE.

Students in Mining Engineering are required to have attended an Ambulance Course upon First Aid, and to have passed an Examination in the same before proceeding to the Bachelor's Degree.

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, have recently been added. There are also open and covered yards for out-door operations.

The small lecture room will seat 120, and the larger one about 170 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. A room is set apart for Chemical Collections, and for old forms of apparatus, etc., 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, Chilean mill, Carter's disintegrator; elevator; trommels, samplers, amalgamating plates and pans; a Frue vanner, plunger

jigs, settling tanks, etc. 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, etc.

3. The structure of flame; flame reactions; use of blow-pipe; 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, glycerol, 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 Menshutkin'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 AND METALLURGICAL COURSE.

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

Technical examination of Fuels and Fireclays.

Dry assay of Gold, Silver, Lead, Tin and Mercury Ores.

Assay of Silver and Gold Bullion.

Volumetric methods for Copper, Zinc, Lead, Manganese and Iron.

Electrolytic and Colorimetric methods for Copper. Examination of the Cornish dry process.

Complete analysis of Slag.

Complex Gold and Silver Ores.

Iron and Steel Analysis.

Analysis of Furnace Gases.

The treatment of bulk samples of ores, viz.: crushing, grinding, roasting, sampling (including vanning), concentrating, and leaching.

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:—*Guide Pratique du Chimiste, Métallurgiste et de l'Essayeur* par L. Campredon.. Baudry et Cie. Editeurs. Furman's Manual of Practical Assaying. *For reference*—Arnold's Steel Work Analysis; Hempel's Gas Analysis

D.—COURSE OF PRACTICAL METALLURGY FOR DENTISTS.

A course of sixty hours upon Elementary Practical Metallurgy is given in Michaelmas Term.

Each student is required to make experiments upon the following:—

1. Physical and Chemical properties of metals.
2. Effects of impurities upon these properties.
3. Preparation of certain alloys and amalgams, to illustrate the various changes brought about by alloying metals with each other.
4. Recovery of Gold, Platinum and Silver from scrap.
5. Purification of Gold and Silver.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Dental Metallurgy, E. A. Smith (Churchill). *For reference*—Dental Metallurgy by Essig (S. S. White). Mixed Metals, Hiorns (McM. & Co.)

APPARATUS.—Students will require the apparatus which they used for the practical chemistry, and certain small articles of which a list can be obtained in the Laboratory.

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, Assaying and Ore Treatment.

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 Demonstrators.

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 184.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

LECTURE COURSES.

For First Year Students.

30.—PHYSIOGRAPHY.

A course of thirty lectures on the above subject, with special reference to Australian Physical Geography, will be delivered in Michaelmas Term. A similar course is given each alternate year to evening students, one lecture being given per week during each of the three Terms. Evening lectures will be given during 1904.

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; Earth Sculpture, by Professor Geikie; The Scientific Study of Scenery, by J. E. Marr.

For Second Year Students.

31.—GENERAL GEOLOGY.

This course will consist of a series of sixty lectures, discussing the subdivisions of the subject in the following order:—History of Geology, Material Geology, Elementary Mineralogy, Structural Geology, Stratigraphical Geology.

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. Students will be instructed in the preparation of geological maps and sections.

Text Books.—Mineralogy, Rutley; Petrology for Students, Harker; Minerals in Rock Sections, Luquer, 1898; Text Book of Mineralogy, E. S. Dana; Palaeontology, Woods; Text Book (or Class Book) of Geology, Sir A. Geikie.

For Reference and Further Study.—The Student's Handbook of Physical Geology, A. J. Jukes Browne; Physical Geology, A. H. Green; Earth Sculpture, Professor Geikie; Principles of Geology, Lyell; Field Geology, Penning; Principles of Stratigraphical Geology, J. E. Marr; Intermediate Text Book of Geology, Lapworth; Ancient Volcanoes of Great Britain, Sir A. Geikie; La Face de la Terre, Suess; Traité de Géologie, De Lapparent.

31A.—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. Special reference will be made to the mode of occurrence and distribution of the minerals of Australasia.

Text Books.—Dana's Manual of Mineralogy and Petrography (not essential for those who have already E. S. Dana's Text-book of Mineralogy); Mineralogy, Crystallography and Blowpipe Analysis, Moses and Parsons, 1895; Manual of Determinative Mineralogy and Blowpipe Analysis, by G. J. Brush, thirteenth edition, 1891; Determinative Mineralogy and Blowpipe Analysis, by G. J. Brush and S. L. Penfield, fifteenth edition, 1899; 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.

For Third Year Students.

32.—STRATIGRAPHICAL GEOLOGY AND AUSTRALIAN GEOLOGY.

This course will consist of about twenty lectures, delivered during Lent Term, dealing with the principles of Stratigraphical Geology, with the Geology of the Australian Continent, and with the physical features of the ocean and islands surrounding it.

For Reference.—Geology of Queensland, Jack and Etheridge; Physical Geography and Geology of Victoria, R. A. F. Murray; Geology of Tasmania, R. M. Johnston; Rothpletz, Geotektonische Probleme; Reyer, Theoretische Geologie; Suess, Das Antlitz der Erde.

32A.—PALÆONTOLOGY.

This course will consist of sixty lectures, to be delivered during the Lent, Trinity and Michaelmas Terms. The principal classes of the *Invertebrata* found in the fossil state will be considered, the lectures being illustrated with numerous specimens and diagrams. Special reference will be made throughout to the Palæontology of Australia.

Text Books.—Grundzüge der Palæontologie, Zittel (or translation of preceding by Eastman); Manual of Palæontology, Nicholson; Fossil Plants, Seward.

* This consists of combined lectures and demonstrations given during Lent Term. For further particulars see "Practical Courses."

32B.—CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.

A course of sixteen lectures, in which will be discussed:—Angular Distribution of Crystal Faces, Symmetry, the Various Systems of Notation, the Relations of Zones, Methods of Projection and Crystal-Drawing, Apparatus for Goniometry, and in detail the forms belonging to one or more of the Systems. The lectures will be delivered twice a week during the Lent Term.

Text Books.—Crystallography, Lewis; Crystallography, Story-Maskelyne; Physikalische Krystallographie, Groth.

32C.—THEORY OF THE MICROSCOPE.

This course will consist of four lectures, giving an outline of the Theory and Construction of the Microscope. The treatment will be general, excepting in the last lecture when attention will be devoted chiefly to the Polarising Microscope. The lectures will be delivered once a week at the commencement of the Trinity Term.

For Reference.—The Microscope, Carpenter, edited by Dallinger, 1901; The Microscope, Naegeli and Schwendener, translated by Crisp and Mayall.

32D.—OPTICAL MINERALOGY.

A course of twelve lectures given in the Trinity Term on the Optical Properties of Minerals. The time will be chiefly spent in discussing the Phenomena of Double Refraction, both of Uniaxial and Biaxial Minerals.

For Reference.—Text-book of Mineralogy, E. S. Dana; Light, Lewis Wright; The Optical Indicatrix, Fletcher; Theory of Light, Preston; Physikalische Krystallographie, Groth; Crystallographie Physique, Soret.

32E.—PETROLOGY.

This course, consisting of eighteen lectures, and delivered in the Michaelmas Term, will begin with a discussion of the General Composition, Habits of Occurrence, and Possible Modes of Origin of Igneous Rocks. The Classification of Igneous Rocks will be considered, with special reference to schemes recently proposed, and so far as time permits, the rocks of one or more groups of special interest will be described in detail. The last four lectures will be devoted to the Metamorphic Rocks.

For Reference.—Microscopical Physiography of Rock-making Minerals, Rosenbusch, translated by Iddings; Elemente der Gesteinslehre, Rosenbusch; Mikroskopische Physiographie der Mineralien und Gesteine, Vols. I. and II., Rosenbusch; Lehrbuch der Petrographie, Zirkel; Quantitative Classification of Igneous Rocks, Cross, Iddings, Pirsson and Washington; British Petrography, Teall.

Owing to the wide range of the subject, the work of Third Year Students in Geology and Mineralogy is necessarily of a more specialised character than that of elementary students. All Third Year Students are required to take Course No. 32, but the courses on Palæontology (32A) and the courses on Mineralogy (32B, 32D, 32E) taken together may be regarded as alternative. A full course will be either (i.) Stratigraphical Geology (including Australian Geology) and Palæontology, or, (ii.) Stratigraphical Geology (including Australian Geology), together with Crystallography, Optical Mineralogy, and Petrology. Students are at liberty to offer themselves for examination in both Palæontology and Mineralogy, but they will not thereby obtain extra credit. They will be classed by the subject in which they show greater proficiency.

Students in their Third Year will be encouraged to take up some original line of research, either in Palæontology, Mineralogy, Petrology, or Field Geology, and will be credited for such original work, in so far as it is satisfactory, at the Annual Examination.

PRACTICAL COURSES.

For Second Year Students.

33. LENT TERM.—(a) Combined lectures and demonstrations on Elementary Crystallography, embracing Structure and Growth of Crystals, Symmetry, use of Contact Goniometer, Millerian Indices, Stereographic Projection, and a systematic survey of the principal Classes of each System. Determination and description of the Physical Properties of Minerals, as Specific Gravity, Lustre, Hardness. etc. Time—Two hours per week.

TRINITY TERM.—(b) A thorough course on the Analysis of Minerals in the Dry Way with such apparatus and reagents as may be conveniently carried in the field. Twenty demonstrations of two hours each.

(c) Demonstrations on the Interpretation of Geological Maps and practice in drawing sections across them. Six demonstrations of two hours each.

(d) Lectures and demonstrations on Elementary Optical Mineralogy. Two hours per week.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—(e) Demonstrations on Petrology, including the determination of rock-forming minerals and description of rocks from hand specimens and with thin sections

examined under the microscope. Each student will be required to prepare during the year and to describe six thin sections of rocks from specimens collected by himself.

Students of Arts and Civil Engineering are required to attend courses (a), (c), (d), (e). Students of Science and Mining Engineering attend courses (a), (b), (c) and (e). During the August-September vacation, students of all faculties usually go into camp for a week or ten days for Field Work. Excursions to places of interest near Sydney are taken on Saturdays as opportunity offers.

Students are expected to provide themselves with a few small pieces of apparatus for the practical courses, most of which can be purchased at the Geological Department. The cost is approximately as follows for the different courses:—(a), 2s.; (b), 15s.; (e), 2s.

For Third Year Students.

33A.—GEOLOGY.

Six demonstrations of two hours each on the Construction and Interpretation of Geological Maps and Sections will be given during the Trinity Term.

33B.—PALÆONTOLOGY.

A course of demonstrations in illustration of the lectures on Palæontology will be given during the Lent and Trinity Terms. Time—Two hours per week.

33C.—MINERALOGY.

(a) CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.—Instruction is given in the measurement of crystals with the Fuess reflecting goniometer (Model II.), and in projecting and drawing them to scale, during the Lent Term. Time—Six hours per week.

(b) OPTICAL MINERALOGY.—These demonstrations, given in the Trinity Term, are intended to accompany the lectures on Optical Mineralogy. Students are shown how to carry out various experiments illustrating the properties of doubly refracting minerals. Time—Four hours per week.

33D.—MICROSCOPY.

These demonstrations enable students to handle microscopes of various patterns, and to learn how to use them to the best advantage. They are also shown how to make numerous

experiments illustrating the lectures on the Theory of the Microscope. The course will consist of four demonstrations of two hours each given during the Trinity Term.

33E.—PETROLOGY.

This course, given during the Michaelmas Term, will be divided into two nearly equal parts, the first providing instruction in some of the more refined methods of identifying the rock-forming minerals, the second being devoted to the study of a large series of hand-specimens and sections in illustration of the lectures on Petrology. Time—Six hours per week.

Third Year Science students will be expected to spend at least six hours each week at practical work in the department by themselves in addition to the time occupied by the fixed demonstrations.

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. *Amæba*. 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, Coelenterata, Platyhelminthes, Nematelminthes, Echinodermata, Annulata, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Chordata.

35.—BOTANY.

A course of about thirty lectures.

I. General structure and physiology of plants. 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, Spermatophyta.

* A detailed syllabus of the various courses is to be had from the Registrar.

† See Regulation in reference to Microscopes, page 186.

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 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*, *Oedogonium*, *Vaucheria*, *Hormoseira*, *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:—*Paramæcium*, *Vorticella*, *Obelia*, *Nereis*, *Asterina*, *Helix*, *Palinurus*, *Trygonoptera*, *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."

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 Terms.

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.—Text Book of Anatomy, edited by D. J. Cunningham. Morris' Treatise on Anatomy; 3rd Ed., or Gray's Anatomy, 15th Ed., may, if desired, be adopted in place of Cunningham's Text Book. Keith's Human Embryology.

For Reference.—Quain's Anatomy, 10th Ed.

41A.—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 the 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.

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.

Credit for 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. It is necessary to have dissected each "part," at least once, before 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

* See Regulation in reference to Microscopes, page 186.

of the tissues and organs of the body. The student is shown all the more important processes in histological work, and, where practicable, performs them himself.

II. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY.—In this class each student performs for himself, and obtains graphic records of, the simpler experiments dealing with the physiology of muscle and nerve, the circulation and respiration, and the action of various poisons on muscle, nervous centres, heart, &c. He also obtains practical training in the use of those physiological instruments employed in clinical work, *e.g.*, ophthalmoscope, laryngoscope, perimeter, sphygmograph, &c.

III. PRACTICAL CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY.—In which each student makes an examination of the principal proteids, carbohydrates and fats contained in animals and plants. He then examines chemically blood, muscle, milk, bile, saliva, and gastric and pancreatic juices, and performs experiments in artificial digestion with the three latter. After this he proceeds with the qualitative and quantitative (gravimetric and volumetric) analysis of normal and abnormal urine. Special attention is drawn to the clinical bearing of the work.

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

46.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR SCIENCE AND ARTS STUDENTS.

Arts and Science students will attend No. 45, Second Year students attending Parts I. and II. during Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, while Third Year students will also take Part III. in Lent Term.

In addition to the above, a Special Course of Instruction will be held for Science and Arts students (at times to be arranged) in which demonstrations will be given in ELEMENTARY PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

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; Halliburton'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 and Directions for Class Work in Practical Physiology.

46A.—SPECIAL SHORT COURSE OF PHYSIOLOGY FOR DENTAL STUDENTS.

This course takes the place of Part III. of course 45, and will include a special description of the physiology of the fifth cranial nerve and of such other matters, about the mouth and teeth, as require a more detailed treatment in the case of dentists than is given in the general course of Physiology.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

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

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

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

47.—MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

MATERIA MEDICA.

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

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

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.—Companion to the Pharmacopœia, *Squire*; *Materia Medica*, *Greenish*.

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

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 Climato-therapy, 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.—Text Book of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, edited by *Hale White*. *Materia Medica*, *Hale White*.

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*. Pharmacology and Therapeutics, *Cushney*. Food and the Principles of Dietetics, *Robert Hutchison*.

For Dental Students.

47A. A series of 20 lectures upon the *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics of bodies employed by dentists will be delivered in Trinity Term.

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. Actinomycosis 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; Rose and Carless' Manual; Cheyne and Burchard's Manual; Treves' Manual of Surgery; MacCormac's Operations; Barker's Manual; Jacobson's Operations of Surgery; Treves' Operations.

50.—MIDWIFERY.

Sir James Graham, M.A., M.D.

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.

50A.—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 Gynaecology (6th edition), Hart and Barbour.

51.—PATHOLOGY.*

Professor D. A. Welsh.

The course will consist of—I. LECTURES; II. DEMONSTRATIONS; and III. PRACTICAL WORK.

I. LECTURES.—The subjects of Lecture will include—

A. General Pathology, or the study of general aetiology and of morbid processes in general, including—

1. Retrograde tissue changes (Atrophy, Degeneration, Necrosis).
2. General tissue reactions and formative processes (Inflammation, Repair, Hypertrophy).
3. Morbid Tumours and New Growths.
4. General circulatory derangements (Arterial and Venous Hyperaemia, Dropsy, Embolism, Thrombosis).
5. The Animal Parasites of Man.

6. Infection, Intoxication, Immunity, including a systematic account of the chief Pathogenic Micro-organisms.

B. Special Pathology, or a systematic study of the more important morbid conditions that may affect the principal organs and tissues of the body, including the Blood and certain correlated structures (Bone Marrow, Lymphoid Tissue, etc.), the Lymphatic System, various Glandular Organs, the Circulatory, Respiratory, Alimentary, Urinary, Nervous, and Osseous Systems.

II. DEMONSTRATIONS.—In illustration of the lectures there will be given at frequent intervals naked-eye, microscopic, and lantern demonstrations. Students are recommended to avail themselves of such opportunities as may be given at the Hospital for the study of morbid anatomy, and of the relation of clinical phenomena to morbid processes.

* See Regulation in reference to Microscopes on page 186.

III. PRACTICAL WORK.—The work of the Practical Class will include—

1. Practical training in some elementary histological and bacteriological methods.
2. A systematic study under the microscope and with the naked eye of certain typical pathological lesions.

SPECIAL COURSE IN BACTERIOLOGY.—It is hoped that at an early date facilities will be provided for the establishment of a class open to Graduates and Senior students for the practical study of the chief Pathogenic Bacteria. Due notice will be given when the necessary arrangements have been made.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH.—Original research for the advancement of our knowledge of disease in the subjects of Bacteriology, Pathological Chemistry, Experimental Pathology, etc., will be encouraged as soon as the requisite apparatus and accommodation can be provided.

Text Books.—The text books prescribed are *Coats's* "Manual of Pathology" (revised by Sutherland), and *Muir and Ritchie's* "Manual of Bacteriology." For further information in Histology, *Woodhead's* "Practical Pathology" may be consulted; in General Pathology, the text books by Thoma (translated by Bruce), by Hamilton, and by Lazarus-Barlow, are worthy of consultation; and most of the pathological articles and descriptions in the recent text books of medicine by Clifford Allbutt, by Gibson, by Osler and by Allchin, will be found of great value and interest.

51A.—FOR STUDENTS OF DENTISTRY.

Students of dentistry will attend the systematic lectures and demonstrations on General Pathology, and in addition a short course on the Special Pathology and Bacteriology of the mouth and teeth.

TEXT BOOK RECOMMENDED.—Goadby's "Mycology of the Mouth."

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,—System of Diseases of the Eye, *Norris and Oliver*.

55.—DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY 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

56.—APPLIED MECHANICS.

First Year.

56A. ELEMENTARY MECHANISM AND MACHINERY.—The science of mechanism. History of the development of machinery. Definition of a machine. Constraint 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.

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

56B. PRELIMINARY COURSE ON MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES.—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.

57.—APPLIED MECHANICS.

Second Year.

Students in Civil and Mining Engineering are required to attend courses A and B, and students in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering are required to attend courses A and C.

57A. 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.

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

Methods of testing engines and boilers.

NOTE.—All students taking this course are required to attend a series of systematic engine-tests.

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.

57B. PRELIMINARY COURSE IN ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION.—The location of Roads, Railways, and Pipe Lines, and the preparation of the necessary plans and sections. Earthworks, cuttings and embankments. Waterways and Culverts. Timbering. Tunnelling. Storage and other Reservoirs. Tanks, dams, water courses and conduits.

57C. 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.

Friction in mechanisms and machines. "Laws" of friction. Efficiency. Friction brakes and dynamometers.

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.

58.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

58A. HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.—The water supply of towns, and the design and construction of the various works required in connection therewith.

SANITARY ENGINEERING.—Various systems of sewerage. House drainage. Construction of Sewerage Works. Sewage disposal. Destructors and dessicators.

HARBOUR ENGINEERING.—Description and classification of the principal harbours. The design and construction of breakwaters and harbour works, docks, &c.

RIVERS AND CANALS.—The design and construction of the various works in connection with river improvements. Ship canals, &c.

58B. RAILWAY ENGINEERING.—The design and construction of railway works.

Permanent way. Signals. Points and crossings. Interlocking systems.

Passenger and Goods Stations.

Locomotives. Rolling stock. Brakes. Couplings and other railway appliances.

The construction of roads and streets. Paving of carriage ways.

BOOKS AND PAPERS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE.—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 Civil Engineering; 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.

59A. The calculation of stresses in braced structures for fixed and moving loads.

The design of roofs, girders, trusses and pit heads, masonry arches, retaining walls, dams, piers. Foundations and temporary works in connection with Engineering Structures.

59B. Theory of long columns. Equations of slope and deflection of discontinuous and continuous beams. The deflection of bridges. Redundant structures. Swing and other movable bridges. Arched, suspension and cantilever bridges.

Design of foundations for bridge piers and abutments. Steel construction in connection with high buildings.

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.—TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

Sources of energy. Discussion of the general problem of power transmission. 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. Consideration of typical plants for the generation and transmission of electrical energy. Long distance power transmission.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Unwin's Development and Transmission of Power; Bell's Electric Power Transmission.

61.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

61A.—THIRD YEAR.—Lighting; construction and operation of incandescent and arc lamps; interior wiring; design and construction of accessories; distribution; aerial lines; underground mains; testing; design, construction and operation of direct current machinery; switchboards; secondary batteries.

61B.—FOURTH YEAR.—Location, design and construction of central electric supply stations; traction, overhead and truck construction, car equipment, special features of machinery; design, construction and operation of alternating current machinery.

62.—MECHANICAL DRAWING AND DESIGN.

62A.—*Lecture Courses.*—FIRST YEAR.—Preliminary course: Use of instruments. Fundamental principles. Machine details. Pulleys. Hangers. Brackets. Shaft-couplings. Rivetted joints.

SECOND YEAR.—General descriptive course: Design of lifting and hoisting machinery. Pumps. Machine tools.

THIRD YEAR.—Advanced course in the design of Prime Movers for students in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

A short course of advanced lectures on Heat Engines will be given in the Third Year, to accompany the foregoing course.

62B.—*Practical Courses.*—FIRST YEAR.—Lettering and printing. Preparation of tracings. Problems in Descriptive Geometry. Graphic Statics. Design of machine details and the simpler machine tools.

SECOND YEAR.—Machine tools. Hydraulic machinery. Valve diagrams.

THIRD YEAR.—Design of Structures (for students in Civil and Mining Engineering). Design of Prime Movers (for students in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering). Design of Mining Plant (for students in Mining).

FOURTH YEAR.—Design of Electric Generators and Motors. Power Stations. Electrical Appliances.

In their final year students are required to prepare an original set of working drawings and specifications having reference to the particular subjects 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 accumu-

lator, 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. An Atkinson gas engine, and a Crossley gas engine fitted with starter. 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. Continuous current and three-phase alternating current generators. Continuous current and induction motors. Three-phase transformer. Switchboards, and instruments necessary for testing purposes.

The following is the minimum number of hours which students are required to spend in the Engineering Laboratory:—

- (a) Preliminary Course for First Year Students—30 hours.
- (b) General Course for Second Year Students in Mining Engineering—60 hours.
- (c) General Course for Second Year Students in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering—90 hours.
- (d) Electrical Course for Fourth Year Students in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering—180 hours.

63.—SURVEYING.

THE COURSE CONSISTS OF LECTURES AND FIELD DEMONSTRATIONS.

1. HISTORICAL.—Historical aperçu of the origin, development, and present condition of the art of surveying.

2. GENERAL.—The aim, scope and general theory of different classes of survey; outline of their methods and mathematical analysis of same; the conditions of precision; the general relations of mathematics; elementary theory of probability and of error; physical and economic limitations in the practice of survey.

3. GEOMÉTRY OF FIELD OPERATIONS.—General principles; methods of linear measurement; surveys with chain alone;

plane-table surveying and its problems; traversing in horizontal and vertical planes; aligning; setting out angles, and circular, elliptic, parabolic, and other curves, and curves of adjustment; levelling, contouring, and grading; various forms of telemetry and their place in survey; photogrammetry; the setting out of roads and railways on grades, and curves of varying "degree"; the measurement of areas and volumes, and problems connected therewith; the retrace of old surveys; the general aim and development of cadastral survey; comprehensive inclusion of all survey in a general scheme; typical problems occurring in survey and outline of schemes for their solution.

4. THE INSTRUMENTS USED IN SURVEY.—Optical squares, prismatic instruments, sextants, various forms of compass and circumferentor; lenses and lens systems; optical theory of survey instruments; the ordinary and geodetic theodolite and their various forms; the subtense theodolite, the omnimeter, tacheometer, tacheograph, and other forms of telemeters; the ordinary and diapositive photographic theodolite; engineering and geodetic levels, their structure, theory, adjustment and use; theory of defective construction, and defective manipulation and influence of these upon the precision of survey; the elimination of systematic error.

5. MARKING AND RECORD OF SURVEY.—The system of marking in the different States in Australia; value and character of permanent marks; legislative protection of same; adoption of system of standard co-ordinates; practical means of developing standard system for territory not triangulated. General principles or record of survey operations; value of field records; scheme of record appropriate to each class of survey. Special features in the marking of mining surveys. [*The prescriptions of the land and mining laws of the States of Australia in regard to survey.]

6. COMPUTATION.—General principles; the theory of approximate quantities and operations therewith; rapidity and precision of calculation, how attained; the use of mathematical and numerical tables for facilitating calculation; graphical methods, and the general theory of graphics; slide-rules, arithmometers, planimeters, and other instruments for rapid calculation, their theory, examination and use; theory of mechanical integration; mechanical solution of higher operations.

* Not included in Engineering course.

The closure of survey; law of probability in the distribution of residual error; its application to Pothenot's and Hansen's problems; computation of omitted elements; the localisation of error or mistake; the value of the theory of probability in deciding as to likelihood of mistake; reduction to co-ordinate systems; connection of various systems.

7. CARTOGRAPHY.—General principles of cartography; instruments required, their examination and use; protractor and co-ordinate system of plotting; the preparation of plans and sections; special features of mining plans; conventions of and the delineation of topographical, orographical and other features; systems of reducing, enlarging and reproducing plans; special instruments used in connection therewith; the development of maps.

The theory of projection generally; projections utilised in map compilation; outline of scheme of map compilation for different purposes. Rapid sketching of topographical and other features of any territory.

8. NAUTICAL AND HYDROGRAPHICAL SURVEY.—Scope, aim, and general principles of nautical surveying; measurement of land and sea bases; examination, use and adjustment of the sextant and reflecting circle; system of angle observations therewith; Pothenot's problem and its applications; survey of estuaries, harbours, and coast line generally; sounding in shallow and deep water; determination of nature of sea bed; measurement of temperatures.

Tidal phenomena; location of site for observations of same; equipment of tide-observing stations; adjustment and care of self-registering instruments; reduction of tidal observations and applications to hydrographic survey; the abstract theory of tides, its application to actual tidal phenomena; the determination of lunital intervals, and of the vulgar and corrected establishment of ports; of the range and peculiarities of tides in a particular region; tidal prediction and its importance to navigation; harmonic tidal analysis.

The chronometer and its theory; the compensating balance; determination of stationary and travelling rates of chronometers; variations with temperature and age; its possibilities in the determination of longitude.

9. MINING AND SUBTERRANEAN SURVEYING.—General features of underground surveying; methods of transferring azimuth from surface; special forms of theodolite and their adjustment; plummet wires, their oscillation and mean position; precision of measurement of depth by means of oscillation; the transfer of azimuth from short lines; avoidance of error through symmetry or asymmetrical movements of theodolites; miners' and hanging dials, and their use; elimination of the effect of local deviations; the alignment of tunnels and accurate setting out of underground curves; the relation of surface to mine workings; line of fracture from mine workings to surface and its relation to dip of strata; survey of positions of veins, strata, etc.; their dip, strike and intersections; quantity determinations.

The deviation of bore-holes; instruments for measurement of same; the theory of tortuous curves, and computation of co-ordinates of points in a tortuous bore-hole.

*10. MAGNETIC SURVEYING.—Aperçu of magnetic phenomena and the history of their discovery; mathematical theories of bodies permanently magnetised; magnetic moment and couple; intensity of magnetism; mutual action of two magnetic systems; Poisson and Gaussian distribution; the Gaussian theory of earth magnetism; strength of the earth's magnetic field; its horizontal and vertical intensity; the directive couple; geometric and magnetic axis of a needle; measurement of declination, dip and intensity; observatory instruments for such determinations; modern field instruments for the rapid magnetic survey of a territory, their theory and adjustment; magnetic parallels; isogonic lines; the earth's magnetic poles; secular variation of magnetic declination; total diurnal inequality; solar and lunar diurnal variation; the disturbance-diurnal variation; semi-annual inequality; long period inequalities; similar variations in the components of magnetic force and dip; effect of solar activity; aperçu of present state of knowledge of terrestrial magnetism; the selection of sites for magnetic observatories or observations.

*11. MILITARY SURVEYING.—Historical aperçu; general principles; conventions of military topography; scales and representative-fractions; rapid sketching, traversing and contouring; utilisation of existing plans; the plane-table and other minor instruments; resection problems; reconnaissance of paths, roads, railways, and of positions; use of photography and photogrammetry; the general theory of military tachymetry; ordinary and

* Not included in ordinary course.

rapid determinations of distance and position; range-finders used by various nations; their examination, theory and use; schemes for the definition of position; position-finders and their theory; position finding; Squier and Crehore's system of range-position finding and its possible developments; use of ordinary instruments for military survey; consideration of utilisation of ordinary methods of survey; the rapid determination of meridian line; military drafting and plans.

*12. QUANTITY SURVEYING.—General principles. Order of taking out quantities; modes of measurement in different trades; "squaring" dimensions, abstracting and billing; estimations of incomplete and completed works; trade rules; principles governing variations of plans and specifications.

*13. AGRICULTURAL SURVEYING.—Geognostic and agronomic basis; meteorological facts and their relation to agriculture; rocks and the soils formed from them; soil-forming agencies; classification, composition and analysis of soils; relations between plant foods, atmosphere and soils; scheme of survey for the determination of the important data; soil, subsoils and geological formation; disposition of drainage and of irrigation; estimation of quantities and cost in treatment of areas by soil mixing, fertilising, etc.; crops and their value.

14. HYDRAULIC SURVEYING.—The general laws of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics; the flow of water through orifices, over weirs and over falls, through pipes, and in conduits, sewers, canals and rivers; velocity and discharge formulæ based upon hydraulic inclination and radius; the gauging of streams by stream quadrants, Pitot's-tube, current-meters, etc.; theory of these instruments and determination of their constants and mode of use; estimation of discharge by different types of floats; water-meters of various forms; static and dynamic pressure of flowing water and its energy; utilisation thereof; hydraulic computations; special difficulties occurring therein; forms of channel and their comparative merits; the present state of hydraulic theory.

Flow of underground waters generally, surface curve in various cases; artesian flow; reactions of "sources" and "sinks"; application to artesian theory; the reaction of one bore upon another; the lines of flow in the stratum; curve of fall of pressure, how determined; the measurement of artesian

* Not included in ordinary course.

flow; estimation of probability of change from the artesian to the sub-artesian condition; economical consequences of such change.

The general principles of irrigation; main irrigating channels; secondary channels; irrigating furrows; principles governing their arrangement, slope, etc.; means of passing water to higher levels; the hydraulic ram; pumping systems; small and extensive irrigation schemes.

15. GEODESY.—The figure of the earth and its probable constitution; distribution of gravitational intensity on its surface; relation of this to survey; geometrical and analytical theory of lines and angles on curved surfaces; distance and directions on a sphere, spheroid and ellipsoid; definition of latitude, longitude and north-line on same; the measurement of bases, and special instruments used in connection therewith; importance of and outline of methods of accurate thermometry in base-line measurement; the sea-level value of a base; special discussion of geodetic theodolites and levels, and the theory of their use; development of triangulation from bases and various systems of triangles; approximate and rigorous schemes of residual-error adjustment; the computation of triangulation; geodetic co-ordinates; conformal representation; co-ordinate systems and their relation to one another; calculation of latitudes and longitudes; computation of attractions of mountains; equipotential surfaces, and change of horizon and vertical in consequence; effect on latitudes, longitudes, azimuths, and the projections of elevated points on to sea-level; the geoidal surface; connection of geodetic and astronomical observations; the present state of geodesy.

16. HYPSONOMETRY.—The theory of geodetic, barometric and thermometric hypsometry; terrestrial refraction and its laws; local variability; essential difference between method of reciprocal zenith distances and geodetic levelling for height determination; impossibility of perfect closure of level surveys through non-existence of an unequivocal level-surface; equivocal nature of mean sea-level, and its connection with geodetic levelling.

The hypsometer and its use; the mercurial barometer and its theory; simplification in case of aneroid; uncertain character of latter; aperçu of the phenomena of lag or after-effect, as exhibited by aneroid; the use of pressure measuring instruments for height determination; the measurement of the temperature of and the quantity of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere; the

daily variation of barometric pressure; sudden changes of pressure; mode of procedure with travelling and stationary barometer, and with travelling barometer alone; closure of observed curve of pressure-fluctuation observed with single travelling barometer; favourable meteorological conditions for observation; barometric and temperature gradients; local peculiarities of pressure, temperature and humidity.

17. ASTRONOMY.—General sketch of astronomy and its mathematical theory; co-ordinate definitions of position; ephemerides; the theory of aberration, precession, nutation, etc.; the use of star catalogues; apparent place of stars; methods of interpolating from tables; celestial refraction; inadequacy of existing tables; parallax; semidiameter; the determination of time; of latitude; nature of the small change of latitude; determination of meridian, and of longitude, by various methods; the theory of conditions of precision; difference between geodetic and astronomical latitude, longitude and meridian; the effect on time determinations.

Civil Engineering Students—1 to 8, 14 to 17.

Mechanical Engineering Students—1 to 8, and 14 . . .

Mining Engineering Students—1 to 9, part of 14 to 17.

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's Hydraulics; 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. The nature and occurrence of valuable mineral deposits. Classification. Fault rules. Genesis of mineral veins. Minerals of importance in the arts. Structural features of mineral deposits. Rich parts of veins. Descriptions of some typical deposits.

2. Prospecting, or the search for minerals.

3. Boring, and the appliances used in connection therewith.

4. Laying out mines, shafts, winzes, rises, inclines, adits, drives, cross-cuts, etc.

5. Breaking ground. Hand tools, rock drills, channeling machines, coal cutters, wire saws, steam diggers, dredges. Explosives and their use in blasting.

6. Supporting excavations by timbering, masonry, or metallic supports. Compressed air method. Freezing method. Cementing method.

7. Different systems of extracting minerals. Quarrying, ground sluicing, hydraulic sluicing, extraction through bore holes, stoping, longwall, pillar and stall, etc.

8. Haulage above and below ground. Transport by shoots and pipes.

9. Hoisting. Pit-head frame. Ropes, chains and attachments. Safety appliances. Man engines, ladders, cages and buckets.

10. Motive power. Steam, compressed air, water, oil and electricity.

11. Drainage. Dams, surface and underground. Various means of lifting water.

12. Ventilation. Gases met with in mines. Natural ventilation. Artificial ventilation.

13. Illumination of mines. Candles, oil lamps, electric lights.

14. Accidents. Common causes of accidents. First aid.

15. Mine management. Books to be kept. Employment of labour.

16. Mine examination. Sampling mines.
17. Legislation affecting mining.
18. Ore dressing. Reducing, classification, concentration. Disposal of produce.

Text Books.—A treatise on Ore Deposits (J. A. Phillips and H. Louis); Ore and Stone Mining (Dr. C. Le Neve Foster); Colliery Manager's Handbook (C. Pamely); Ore Dressing and Concentration (R. H. Richards). The following books may also be consulted:—The Mineral Resources of New South Wales (E. F. Pittman); Genesis of Ore Deposits (Posepu, van Hise, Weed and others); Economic Mining (C. G. W. Lock); A Practical Treatise on Hydraulic Mining in California (A. J. Bowie); Mine Timbering (J. Storms); Mine Drainage, Pumps, etc. (H. Behr); A Text Book of Coal Mining (H. W. Hughes); Well Boring for Water Brine and Oil (C. S. Isler).

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.

(c) CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.—Seventeen lectures.

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

For Second Year Students.

1. History, definition and application.

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.

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.
- Plate retention.
- 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.
 History of obturators, different kinds.
 Simple obturators, vela.
 Difficult cases and their treatment explained.

(b) METAL WORK.—Fifteen 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. MacTaggart, D.D.S.

For Second and Third 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; Guilford'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.

LECTURE AND EXAMINATION SUBJECTS FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

65.—JURISPRUDENCE, LEGAL HISTORY, AND THE ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

This subject will include:—(1) An examination into the nature and relation of certain fundamental legal conceptions, together with a sketch of their historical development; (2) The outlines of English legal history; and (3) The elements of political science.

Students are recommended to read—Holland, "Elements of Jurisprudence"; Austin, "Jurisprudence" (Student's edition), Introduction and Part I., ch. 1, 5, 6, and 11; Maine, "Ancient Law"; Carter, "History of English Legal Institutions"; and Sidgwick, "Elements of Politics." Reference may also be made to the following works, and especially to such parts thereof as may be indicated in the lectures:—Austin, "Jurisprudence" (Student's edition), Parts II. and III.; Pollock, "First Book of Jurisprudence"; Maine, "Early Institutions," "Early Law and Custom," and "Village Communities"; Jenks, "Law and Politics in Middle Ages"; Bryce, "Studies in History and Jurisprudence"; Bentham, "Theory of Legislation" (by Dumont); Farrer, "The State in relation to Trade"; and Jevons, "The State in relation to Labour."

66.—ROMAN LAW.

This subject will include:—(1) The history of the sources of Roman Law, together with an account of the administrative and

judicial organisation of the Empire under Constantine, and a sketch of the subsequent history and influence of Roman Law; (2) The text of the Institutes of Justinian (omitting iii. 1 to 12, and iv. 6 to end); and (3) The general principles of Roman Law, so far as these are treated of in the Institutes of Justinian.

Students are recommended to read—Hunter, "Introduction to Roman Law" (and thereafter); Moyle, "The Institutes of Justinian" (and commentary). Reference may also be made to Hunter, "Roman Law in the order of a Code," and Sohm, "The Institutes of Roman Law" (translated by J. C. Ledley).

67.—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

This subject will include:—(1) An account of the general features of the British Constitution, and especially of those which are essential to a proper understanding of the imperial factors in Australian Government; (2) A more particular account of the Constitution and Government of the Commonwealth; and (3) An account of the history and of the present institutions of the Government of the State of New South Wales.

Students are recommended to read the following text-books and statutes:—Dicey, "Introduction to the study of the Law of the Constitution"; Anson "The Law and Custom of the Constitution" (Vol. I., ch. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10, except S. 4); Thomas "Leading Cases in Constitutional Law"; Webb, "Imperial Law" (ch. 3); Jenks, "History of the Australian Colonies," The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900, together with other Acts and Instruments relating to the Government of the Commonwealth; The Constitution Statute (18 and 19 Vict. c. 54) and Constitution Act, 1855, and Acts amending the same (now consolidated *sub nomine* "The Constitution Act, 1902"); together with other Acts and Instruments relating to the Government of New South Wales. Reference should also be made to the following works:—Anson, "Law and Custom of the Constitution" (Vol. I.); Quick and Garran, "Commentaries on the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act"; Moore, "The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia"; and especially to such statutes and cases as may be indicated in the lectures.

68.—INTERNATIONAL LAW, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

This subject will include:—(1) An account of the nature, history and sources of Public International Law; (2) An account of the rules generally accepted as determining the conduct of States both in their normal relations, in the relation of war, and in the relation of neutrality; and (3) An account of the general principles of Private International Law or the Conflict of Laws.

Students are recommended to read:—Hall, "Treatise on International Law"; Cobbett, "Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law"; and Foote, "Private International Law." Reference should also be made

to the following works:—Lawrence, “Principles of International Law,” and Dicey, “Digest of the Law of England with reference to the Conflict of Laws”; and especially to such statutes and cases as may be indicated in the lectures.

69.—THE LAW (in force in New South Wales) RELATING TO CONTRACTS, MERCANTILE LAW, TORTS, CRIMES AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

The lectures on this subject will comprise:—An account of the law in force in New South Wales with respect to (1) Contracts generally; (2) Mercantile Law (including Negotiable Instruments, Partnership, Insurance, Carriage and Mercantile Agency); (3) Torts, and obligations arising from civil wrongs at common law; (4) Crimes, including offences punishable summarily; and (5) Domestic Relations and Lunacy.

Text-books and Statutes:—Anson, “The Law of Contract”; Stevens, “Elements of Mercantile Law,” Part II., together with the cases of *Lickbarrow v. Mason* and *Miller v. Race* (with notes), from Smith, “Leading Cases at Common Law”; Pollock, “The Law of Torts”; Kenny, “Outlines of Criminal Law”; Kenny, “Selection of Cases illustrative of Criminal Law”; Stephen, “Commentaries,” Book III.; together with the following statutes (with commentaries where indicated)—The Claims against the Government, etc., Act, 1897; The Employers’ Liability Act, 1897; The Defamation Act, 1901; and the Crimes Act, 1900 (Hamilton and Addison). Reference should also be made to other statutes (see appended list) and decisions relating to these subjects, and especially to such statutes and decisions as may be indicated in the lectures.

70.—THE LAW OF PROPERTY AND PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING (as in force in New South Wales).

The lectures on this subject will comprise:—(1) An introductory course dealing with the general principles of the Law of Property, as regards the nature, creation, transfer and devolution of estates and interests that may be held in real and personal property in New South Wales; and (2) A more advanced course on the system of Conveyancing in vogue in New South Wales, with respect both to interests in land (whether held under a Common Law Title or under the Real Property Act) and interests in personality.

Text-books and Statutes:—Williams, “Principles of the Law of Real Property,” omitting Part III.; Williams, “Principle of the Law of Personal Property,” omitting Part II., ch. 4 and 6 (students are advised to study these text-books in conjunction with Millard, “Appendix to Real Property,” and Millard, “Personal Property”); Jenks, “Modern Land Law”; Hogg, “Hints on the Law and Practice of Conveyancing in New South Wales”; together with the following statutes (with commentaries where indicated)—

The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1898; The Conveyancing and Law of Property (Supplemental) Act, 1901; The Wills, Probate and Administration Act, 1898; The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1899; The Forfeiture of Leases Act, 1901; The Registration of Deeds Act, 1897; The Real Property Act, 1900 (Canaway); The Married Women's Property Act, 1901; The Inheritance Act, 1901; and the Limitations of Actions Act 3 and 4, Will. IV., c. 27 (adopted by 8 Will. IV., No. 3); The Dedication by User Limitation Act, 1902; The Bills of Sale Act, 1898; The Lien on Crops and Wool and Stock Mortgages Act, 1898; The Trade Marks Act, 1900; The Patents Act, 1899; and the Copyright Act, 1879 (to be consolidated). Reference should also be made to Prideaux, "Dissertations on the Law and Practice of Conveyancing," and to other statutes (see appended list) and decisions relating to these subjects, and especially to such statutes and decisions as may be indicated in the lectures.

71.—PROCEDURE IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES (both before the Supreme Court in its Common Law Jurisdiction, and also before Courts of Inferior Jurisdiction), together with THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PLEADING AND THE CARDINAL RULES OF LEGAL INTERPRETATION (as in force in New South Wales).

The lectures on this subject will comprise:—An account of (1) The system of procedure in vogue in Civil and Criminal Cases at Common Law both before the Supreme Court and Courts of inferior jurisdiction; (2) The principles of the Law of Evidence; (3) The principles of Pleading; and (4) The more important rules relating to Legal Interpretation.

Text-books and Statutes: - Smith, "Action at Law"; Best, "The Principles of the Law of Evidence"; Stephen, "The Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions"; Beal, "Cardinal Rules of Legal Interpretation"; the Duchess of Kingston's Case, with notes, from Smith's "Leading Cases"; together with the following statutes (with commentaries where indicated)—The Interpretation Act of 1897; The Acts Interpretation Act, 1901 (Federal); The Claims against the Government Act, 1897; The Contractors' Debts Act, 1897; The Evidence Act, 1898; The Small Debts Recovery Act, 1899; The Common Law Procedure Act, 1899 (Rolin and Innes); The Attachment of Wages Limitation Act, 1900; The Witnesses Examination Act, 1900; The Crimes Act, 1900, Parts XI., XII., XIII., XIV. (caps 1 and 4), XV. and XVI. (Hamilton and Addison); The Supreme Court Procedure Act, 1900; The Supreme Court and Circuit Courts Act, 1900; The District Courts Act, 1901 (Foster and Bonthorne); The Judgment Creditors Remedies Act, 1901; The Interstate Debts Recovery Act, 1901; The Jury Act, 1901, Parts VII., IX., X., XI., XII. and XIII.; The Interpleader Act, 1901; The Prohibition and Mandamus Act, 1901; The Arrest on Mesne Process Act, 1902; The Justices Act, 1902 (Wilkinson, Australian Magistrate); The General Legal Procedure Act, 1902; The State Laws and Records Recognition Act, 1901 (Federal); and The Service and Execution of Process Act, 1901 (Federal). Reference should also be made to other statutes (see appended list) and decisions relating to these subjects, and especially to such statutes and decisions as may be indicated in the lectures.

72.—EQUITY AND COMPANY LAW; THE LAW RELATING TO BANKRUPTCY, PROBATE AND DIVORCE (as in force in New South Wales); TOGETHER WITH PROCEDURE IN THOSE JURISDICTIONS.

The lectures on these subjects will comprise:—(1) An account of the general principles of Equity and Company Law, together with Equity Practice; and (2) A series of shorter courses on each of the following—(a) the Law and Practice in Bankruptcy, (b) the Law and Practice in Probate, and (c) the Law and Practice in Divorce.

Text-books and Statutes:—"Principles of Equity" (Snell or Ashburner), together with the cases of *Russel v. Russel*, *Bassett v. Nosworthy* and *Penn v. Baltimore*, with notes, from *White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity*; *Williams'*, "Personal Property," Part II., ch. 4 (Bankruptcy), and ch. 6 (Companies) (a short summary of the local law on these two subjects will be found in *Millard*, "Personal Property," pp. 127-166 and 192-218); *Walker and Elgood*, "Executors and Administrators"; *Dixon*, "Law of Divorce" (omitting parts relating to practice); together with the following statutes (with commentaries where indicated)—The Equity Act, 1901 (*Rich, Newham and Harvey*); The Companies Act, 1899 (in default of a more recent commentary students are advised to refer to the notes contained in *Rolin and Rich* on the corresponding provisions of the Acts of 1874 and 1888, and the No Liability Mining Companies Act, 1896); The Bankruptcy Act, 1898 (*Salisbury*); The Wills Probate and Administration Act, 1898, Part II. (*Walker and Bignold*); The Matrimonial Causes Act, 1899 (*Whitfield*); The Trustee Act, 1898; and The Partnership Act, 1892. Reference should also be made to other statutes (see appended list) and decisions relating to these subjects, and especially to such statutes and decisions as may be indicated in the lectures.

APPENDED LIST OF STATUTES.

The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1898; The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1901; The Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899; The Children's Protection Act, 1902; The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1899; The Partition Act, 1900; The Registration of Deeds Act, 1897; The Wills Probate and Administration Act, 1898; The Real Property Act, 1900; The Real Property and Conveyancing (Amendment Act), 1901; The Bills of Sale Act, 1898; The Liens on Crops and Wool and Stock Mortgages Act, 1893; The Limitations of Actions Act, 3 and 4 Will. IV. (adopted by 8 Will. IV., No. 3), and 5 Vict., No. 9, s. 39, 40 and 41 (or Acts consolidating or superseding the same); The Married Women's Property Act, 1901; The Trade Marks Act, 1900; The Patents Act, 1899; The Copyright Act, 1879 (to be consolidated); The Inheritance Act, 1901; The Equity Act, 1901; The Trustee Act, 1898; The Companies Act, 1899; The Partnership Act, 1892; The Claims against the Government and Crown Suits Act, 1897; The Employers Liability Act, 1897; The Factors Act, 1899; The Compensation to Relatives Act, 1897; The Bills of Exchange Act, 1887 (to be consolidated); The Negotiable Instruments Procedure Act, 1901; The Common Carriers Act, 1902; The Defamation Act, 1901; 46 Vic. No. 4 Guarantees (to be

consolidated); The Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Act, 1902; The Inn-keepers Liability Act, 1902; The Crimes Act, 1900; The Witnesses Examination Act, 1900; The Evidence Act, 1893; The State Laws and Records Recognition Act, 1901 (Federal); The Common Law Procedure Act, 1899; The Supreme Court and Circuit Act, 1900; The Supreme Court Procedure Act, 1900; The Interpleader Act, 1901; The Judgment Creditors Remedies Act, 1901; The Interstate Debts Recovery Act, 1901; The Interpretation Act, 1897; The Acts Interpretation Act, 1901 (Federal); The Prohibition and Mandamus Act, 1901; The Bankruptcy Act, 1898; The Matrimonial Causes Act, 1899; The Justices Act, 1902; The Contractors Debts Act, 1897; The Coroners Act, 1898; The Small Debts Recovery Act, 1899; Masters and Servants Act, 1902; The Deserted Wives and Children Act, 1901; The Police Offences Act, 1901, Parts I. and II.; Service and Execution of Process Act, 1901 (Federal); The Marriage Act, 1899; The Legitimation Act, 1902; The Pawnbrokers Act, 1902; The Games, Wagers and Betting Houses Act, 1901; The Usury, Bills of Lading and Written Memoranda Act, 1902; The Arbitration Act, 1902.

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, 1903, and April, 1904, will be the same as those prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of March, 1904, and so on in future years. (See page 76.)

EXAMINATION SUBJECTS FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.D.

The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Laws will include the following subjects:—

I.—LEGAL HISTORY.

Candidates will be examined both in general and more especially in English legal history. In addition to the text-books and books of reference prescribed for corresponding parts of the LL.B. Examination, candidates are recommended to read or refer to Pollock and Maitland, "History of English Law"; Holmes, "The Common Law"; Lee, "Historical Jurisprudence"; and Stephen, "History of the Criminal Law of England."

II.—ROMAN LAW.

The Examination in this subject will have reference to a special subject from the *Digest*, to be selected from time to time, and to be studied in connection with the corresponding branch of English Law. Until further notice the special subject will be "The Roman Law of Damage to Property," as set forth in the title, "*Ad Legem Aquilianam*" (*Digest IX.. 2*); which should be studied in connection with Dr. Grueber's commentary thereon.

III.—ENGLISH LAW (AS IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES).

One of the following special subjects:—

- (1.) The Common Law (including Mercantile Law, Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence and Procedure).

Candidates, in addition to the books and statutes prescribed for the corresponding portions of the LL.B. Examination, are recommended to make a special study of the leading cases, and especially of those contained in Smith, "Leading Cases," and Tudor, "Leading Cases on Mercantile Law and Maritime Law."

- (2.) Equity (including Bankruptcy, Probate, Company Law, and Procedure).

Candidates, in addition to the books and statutes prescribed for the corresponding portions of the LL.B. Examination, are recommended to make a special study of the leading cases, and especially those contained in White and Tudor, "Leading Cases in Equity."

(3.) The Law of Property and Conveyancing.

In addition to the books and statutes prescribed for the corresponding portion of LL.B. Examination, candidates are recommended to make a special study of the leading cases, and especially of those contained in Tudor, "Leading Cases on Real Property and Conveyancing, &c." Candidates will also be expected to show a competent knowledge of the practice of conveyancing.

(4.) Constitutional Law.

In addition to the books and statutes, &c., prescribed for the corresponding portion of the LL.B. Examination, candidates are recommended to read or refer to the following works:—Quick and Garrahan, "Commentaries on the Commonwealth of Australian Constitution Act"; Clarke, "Australian Constitutional Law"; Moore, "The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia"; Todd, "Parliamentary Government of the British Colonies"; Forsyth, "Cases and Opinions in Constitutional Law"; and Ilbert, "Legislative Methods and Forms."

IV.—INTERNATIONAL LAW (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE).

In addition to the books prescribed for the corresponding portion of the LL.B. Examination, candidates are recommended to read Westlake, "Private and International Law"; and Dicey, "Conflict of Laws."

NOTICE.—Candidates are at liberty, on giving six months' prior notice, and with the approval of the Dean of the Faculty, to offer other books in lieu of those recommended. Candidates are also advised that a thorough knowledge and apt treatment of a fair proportion only of the subjects touched on in any paper, will be regarded as sufficient evidence of proficiency, as regards that particular branch of the Examination.

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 ANCIENT HISTORY.

Candidates may offer themselves for examination in one or more of the following subjects:—

1. The History of Greece, to the death of Demosthenes. In addition to a general knowledge of the subject, special knowledge of one of the following periods will be required:—
 - (a) Down to 404 B.C., with Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon, *Hellenics* I., II.
 - (b) From 431 B.C. to the death of Demosthenes, with Thucydides, Xenophon, *Hellenics*, and Demosthenes (*Phil. I.*, *Olynth. I.-III.*, *De Pace*, *Phil. II.*, *De Chers.*, *Phil. III.*, *De Corona*).
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. In addition to a general knowledge of the whole subject, special knowledge of one of the following groups will be required:—
 - (a) Epic: Homer, *Iliad* or *Odyssey*.
 - (b) Lyric: Fragments as in Smyth's *Greek Melic Poets*.

* 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.

- (c) Drama: Any six Plays of Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes (all four authors must be represented in the candidate's selection).
- (d) Rhetorical: Specimens of the Attic Orators, such as those given by Jebb; together with Æschines, Against Ctesiphon; Demosthenes, On the Crown; Isocrates, Panegyricus.

Candidates taking this subject are also recommended to read Longinus, On the Sublime (Rhys Roberts). They will be required to show a general knowledge of, and to translate passages from, Greek authors other than those specified.

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. Greek Constitutional History. In addition to a general knowledge of the subject, to be gained from such a book as Greenidge's Handbook to Greek Const. Hist., special knowledge will be required of Plato, Republic, Books VIII.-IX.; Aristotle, Politics, and Athenæon Politeia; Xenophon, Respubl. Laced. and Respubl. Ath. Reference also should be made to Freeman's History of Federal Government in Greece and Italy.
6. Comparative Philology, with special application to the Greek and Latin languages. Books especially recommended: King and Cookson's Sounds and Inflections in Greek and Latin; Monro's Homeric Grammar; Wordsworth's Specimens of Early Latin; Lindsay's The Latin Language; Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.

Candidates for Honours are required to offer not less than two of these subjects.

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 Professor; but other books may, subject to the approval of the Professor, 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:—

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Logic. | 3. Ethics. | 6. Economics. |
| 2. Psychology. | 4. Metaphysics. | 7. Politics. |
| | 5. Education. | |

Candidates for Honours are required to offer not less than two of these subjects. All candidates will be required to submit themselves to examination—

- (a) On the general history and literature of the subject or subjects chosen.
- (b) On a special branch of, or period in the history of, the subject or subjects chosen. The branch or period to be chosen by the candidate, subject to the approval of the Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy.

In addition, all candidates will be required to present a thesis on some subject connected with the branch of study selected. The choice of the subject must be approved by the Professor. The thesis must give evidence of critical and constructive philosophical ability on the part of the author.

Candidates who have not attended the philosophical classes during their Undergraduate course, will be required to take a preliminary paper in Logic, Psychology and Ethics.

No books are prescribed, and considerable freedom will be allowed in the choice of subjects, but candidates are recommended to consult the Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy when arranging their courses of study.

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.
- 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 *Nibelungen 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, of 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 *viva 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 HISTORY.

The following revised scheme has been adopted for giving the Degree of M.A. in the School of History. Candidates, however, may offer themselves for examination in accordance with the terms of the old scheme (printed in the Calendar of 1902), provided that they do so not later than March, 1904.

Candidates are required :—

- (A) To write an essay on some subject approved by the Professor of History. The essay must be sent to the Registrar on or before the 15th of February.
- (B) To offer themselves for examination in one or more of the following subjects :—

(1) The Renaissance and the Reformation, 1453 to 1535.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—*Machiavelli's Prince*; *Erasmus' Praise of Folly*; *Cellini's Autobiography*; *Luther's Primary Works* (ed. Wace & Buchheim); *Symonds' Renaissance in Italy*; *Creighton's Papacy*; *Lilly's Renaissance Types*; *Beard's Hibbert Lectures*; *Beard's Luther*; *Villari's Savonarola*; *Froude's Erasmus*; *Bridgett's More*; *Gairdner's English Church in the 16th Century*; *Pastor's Papacy*; *Ranke's Popes*.

Or,

The History of Protestantism in England from Wycliffe to Milton. Candidates will be expected to show knowledge of Continental Protestantism in so far as it has influence on the development of Protestant thought and practice in England.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Special knowledge will be required of the following: *Wycliffe's Select English Works*, Vol. 3, pp. 211-496 (ed. T. Arnold); *Luther's Primary Works* (ed. Wace and Buchheim); *Calvin's Institutes*; *Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity*—Preface; *Milton's Treatises on Church Government and Christian Doctrine*.

The following books are also recommended for study:—*Lechler's Wycliffe*; *Trevelyan's England in the time of Wycliffe*; *Beard's Hibbert Lectures*; *Beard's Luther*; *The Zurich Letters*; *Masson's Life and Times of Milton*; *Gairdner's English Church in the 16th Century*; *Wakeman's History of the Church of England*.

(2) The History of England from 1637 to 1660.

Special knowledge will be required of the following:—Clarendon, *Books I. to VIII.*; *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches* (ed. Carlyle); *Ludlow's Memoirs*; *Hutchinson's Memoirs*; *Milton's Political and Ecclesiastical Pamphlets*; *Gardiner's Constitutional Documents*.

The following books are also recommended:—*Gardiner's History of England*; *Masson's Life and Times of Milton*; *Morley's Cromwell*; *Firth's Cromwell*.

(3) The History of England from 1760 to 1795.

Special knowledge will be required of the following:—The Political Works of Burke; *Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations*, Book IV.

The following books are also recommended:—*Lecky's History of England*; *Trevelyan's C. J. Fox*; *Trevelyan's American Revolution*; *Morley's Burke*.

(4) Political Economy.

Special knowledge will be required of the following:—*A. Smith's Wealth of Nations* (select passages ed. Ashley); *J. S. Mill's Political Economy*; *Marshall's Principles of Economics*; *Ruskin's Unto this Last*.

The following books are also recommended:—*Ingram's History of Political Economy*; *Price's Political Economy in England*; *Ricardo's Political Economy* (selections ed. Ashley); *Malthus on Population* (selections ed. Ashley); *Hobson's Ruskin*.

Subject to the approval of the Professor of History, candidates may offer other subjects of similar nature and extent in place of those specified above.

Candidates who seek Honours are required to offer not less than two subjects.

Candidates may also be required to take papers on English History, and if they seek Honours, on a period of Continental History. Those candidates, however, who have shown adequate knowledge of these subjects in the examinations held in connection with the Degree of B.A. will not be required to take these papers.

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 211.) The last award was made in March, 1903.
- The **BOWMAN-CAMERON Scholarship**—Every third year, for General Proficiency. £50 for three years. (See page 202.) The last award was made in March, 1902.
- The **COOPER Scholarship No. II.**—Awarded to a student distinguished in Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 201.)
- The **BARKER Scholarship No. II.**—Awarded to a student distinguished in Mathematics. £50 for one year. (See page 199.)
- The **LITHGOW Scholarship**—Awarded to a student distinguished in modern languages (French and German). £50 for one year. (See page 201.)
- 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 204.)
- The **FREEMASONS Scholarship**—For sons of Freemasons. Every third year. £50 for three years. (See page 203.) The last award was made in March, 1902.
- THE **HORNER Exhibition**—For proficiency in Mathematics. £8 for one year. (See page 212.)

* 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 and £25 each are awarded from time to time. (See page 213.)

AWARDED AT THE FIRST YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

The **COOPER** Scholarship No. III.—For Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 201.)

The **GEORGE ALLEN** Scholarship—For Mathematics. £30 for one year. (See page 202.)

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 198.)

The **GARTON** Scholarship No. I.—For French and German. £30 for one year. (See page 207.)

The ***SMITH** Prize—For Physics. £5. (See page 221.)

The **SLADE** Prizes—For Practical Chemistry and Practical Physics. £4 10s. each. (See page 222.)

The **COLLIE** Prize—For Botany. £3 10s. (See page 222.)

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 212.) The last award was made in March, 1902.

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 218.) 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 200.)

The **BARKER** Scholarship No. I.—For Mathematics. £50 for one year. (See page 199.)

The **GARTON** Scholarship No. II.—For French and German. £30 for one year. (See page 207.)

The **NORBERT QUIRK** Prize—For Mathematics. £5. (See page 221.)

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

The DEAS-THOMSON Physics Scholarship—Awarded in the Faculty of Arts or that of Science for Physics. £50 for one year. (See page 200.)

The DEAS-THOMSON Geology Scholarship—Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Geology. £50 for one year. (See page 200.)

The CAIRD Scholarship—Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Chemistry. £50 for one year. (See page 203.)

AWARDED AT EACH DEGREE EXAMINATION.

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

SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE BY GRADUATES.

The FRAZER Scholarship—Awarded upon the results of examinations, &c., in History. £70. (See page 205.)

The JAMES KING of Irrawang Scholarship—Awarded to a Graduate of not more than four years' standing. £130 for two years. The last award was made in March, 1902. (See page 204.)

The WOOLLEY Scholarship—Awarded to a Graduate in Arts of not more than four years' standing. £150 for two years. The last award was made in March, 1903. (See page 206.)

Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 have on seven occasions awarded Scholarships to Graduates in Science of this University, upon the nomination of the Senate. £150 for two or three years. (See page 205.)

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 201.)

The GEORGE and MATILDA HARRIS Scholarship—Awarded for proficiency in the Term Examinations and the Intermediate Law Examination. £50 for one year. (See page 208.)

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 212.) The last award was made in March, 1902.

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 218.) 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 202.)

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 204.)

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 220.)

1. Candidates must be of two, and under five years' standing in the University of Sydney.
2. They must pass examinations in Chemistry and Geology, with special reference to Agriculture.

*PRIZE COMPOSITIONS.

WENTWORTH Medal for Graduates—£10. Awarded annually for an English Essay. The competition for this Medal is confined to Bachelors of Arts of not more than three years' standing. (See page 219.)

Subject for 1903-4.—The principles and methods of Literary Criticism.

WENTWORTH Medal for Undergraduates — £10. Awarded annually for an English Essay. (See page 220.)

Subject for 1903-4.—The principles and methods of Literary Criticism.

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 220.)

Subject for 1903-4.—The Death of Socrates.

* 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, 1904. 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 1903-4.—The Birthday Feast of Herod Antipas.

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 1903-4.—The Idea of Development in its application to Religion.

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 1903-4.—The value of Education as a factor in Commercial and Industrial Progress.

Subject for 1904-5.—*The subject will be announced on the notice board at the University not later than June 1st, 1903.*

TABLE OF FEES.

	£	s.	d.
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION	2	0	0
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR LAW, MEDICINE AND SCIENCE	2	0	0
LECTURE FEES, <i>per term</i> —			
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 (<i>see Practical Chemistry</i>)			
BIOLOGY	2	2	0
BIOLOGY, PRACTICAL	2	2	0
BOTANY	2	2	0
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION (<i>see Architecture</i>)			
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

TABLE OF FEES.

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LECTURE FEES *per term—continued—*

	£	s.	d.
GREEK	2	2	0
GYNÆCOLOGY	3	3	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
METALLURGY	2	2	0
METALLURGY, PRACTICAL, FOR DENTISTS	3	3	0
MIDWIFERY	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 (<i>see Practical Chemistry</i>)			
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.

DEGREE FEES—				£	s.	d.
B.A.	..	..	..	3	0	0
M.A.	..	..	..	5	0	0
LL.B.	..	..	..	10	0	0
LL.D.	..	..	..	20	0	0
M.B.	..	..	..	10	0	0
M.D.	..	..	..	10	0	0
Ch.M.	..	..	..	10	0	0
B.Sc.	..	..	..	3	0	0
D.Sc.	..	..	..	10	0	0
B.E.	..	..	..	10	0	0
M.E.	..	..	..	10	0	0
LICENSE FEE IN DENTISTRY ..				10	0	0
Fee for use of Microscope (<i>per course</i>) ..				1	0	0
" " in Geological Department				1	10	0
Fee for entering name on books, to be paid by those who are admitted <i>ad eundem statum</i> or <i>gradum</i>				2	0	0
YEARLY EXAMINATION FEE for students who have been exempted from attendance upon lectures				2	0	0
Fee payable for a deferred examination in March or at any other time ..				2	0	0
PUBLIC EXAMINATION FEES—						
SENIOR EXAMINATION..				1	10	0
JUNIOR " ..				1	0	0
LATE FEE FOR ENTRIES FOR EXAMINATION ..				0	10	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.

In Department of Geology and Mineralogy—

- (4) Swift's Student's Petrological Microscope, with centering stage or nose-piece, revolving double nose-piece, and two objectives. The latter should be 1 inch and $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, but $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch will be allowed.
 - (5) Swift's Dick Petrological Microscope, with double nose-piece, and objectives as in (4).
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TABLE OF FEES SHOWING THE TOTAL COST OF
GRADUATION IN MEDICINE.

	<i>Old Curriculum.</i>			<i>New Curriculum.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st Year—						
Chemistry	6	6	0	6	6	0
Chemistry—Organic ..	3	3	0	—		
Practical Chemistry ..	5	5	0	6	5	0
Physics	6	6	0	6	6	0
Practical Physics ..	3	3	0	3	3	0
Biology	4	4	0	4	4	0
Practical Biology ..	4	4	0	4	4	0
Practical Physiology ..	—			3	3	0
			32 11 0			36 14 0
2nd Year—						
Descriptive Anatomy ..	6	6	0	6	6	0
Practical Physiology ..	6	6	0	3	3	0
Physiology	6	6	0	6	6	0
Applied Logic	1	1	0	1	1	0
Descriptive Anatomy (Senior)	3	3	0	—		
Dissections and parts ..	9	9	0	9	9	0
Chemistry—Organic ..	—			3	3	0
Physiological Chemistry ..	—			3	3	0
			32 11 0			32 11 0
3rd Year—						
Regional & Surgical Anatomy	5	5	0	5	5	0
Practical Physiology ..	3	3	0	—		
Physiology (Senior) ..	3	3	0	3	3	0
Materia Medica and Therapeutics	6	6	0	—		
Pharmacology	—			3	3	0
Dissections and parts ..	9	9	0	6	6	0
Pathology	—			3	3	0
Practical Pathology ..	—			4	4	0
			27 6 0			25 4 0
4th Year—						
Surgery	6	6	0	6	6	0
Pathology	6	6	0	—		
Operative Surgery ..	4	4	0	4	4	0
Clinical Surgery ..	4	4	0	4	4	0
Practical Pathology ..	4	4	0	—		
Tutorial Surgery ..	1	1	0	1	1	0
Special Pathology ..	—			3	3	0
Medicine	—			3	3	0
Midwifery	—			3	3	0
			26 5 0			25 4 0
Carried forward ..			£118 13 0			£119 13 0

TABLE OF FEES.

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

	Old Curriculum.			New Curriculum.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..	£118	13	0	£119	13	0
5th Year—						
Midwifery and Gynæcology	6	6	0	—		
Medicine	6	6	0	3	3	0
Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health	3	3	0	3	3	0
Clinical Medicine	4	4	0	4	4	0
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	1	1	0	1	1	0
Psychological Medicine	1	1	0	1	1	0
Tutorial Medicine	1	1	0	1	1	0
Gynæcology	—			3	3	0
Posology and Prescription Writing	—			1	1	0
Two of the undermentioned elective courses*	—			5	5	0
	23	2	0	23	2	0
Total Lecture Fees	£141	15	0	£142	15	0
Matriculation Fee	2	0	0	2	0	0
Fee for M.B. Degree	10	0	0	10	0	0
Total Fees payable to University	£153	15	0	£154	15	0
Perpetual Attendance at the Prince Alfred Hospital	10	10	0	10	10	0
Practical Midwifery	5	5	0	5	5	0
Practical Pharmacy	3	3	0	3	3	0
Fees payable to Hospitals	18	18	0	18	18	0
Total Cost of Education and Graduation as M.B.	£172	13	0	£173	13	0
* { Special Bacteriology	£4	4	0			
{ Special Therapeutics	1	1	0			
{ Diseases of Children	1	1	0			
{ Diseases of the Skin	1	1	0			
{ Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat	1	1	0			

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

First Year.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
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			
Hospital Fee	5	5	0			
				42	0	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			
Hospital Fee	5	5	0			
				26	15	6
				110	15	6
Matriculation Fee	2	0	0			
License Fee	10	0	0			
				12	0	0
				£122	15	6

TABLE OF FEES.

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TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE SHOWING COST OF GRADUATION IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

	<i>Civil.</i>		<i>Mining and Metallurgy.</i>		<i>Mechanical and Electrical.</i>	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
FIRST YEAR—						
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	8	5 0	8	5 0	8	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 and Drawing	3	3 0	3	3 0	3	3 0
Physiography	2	2 0	2	2 0	2	2 0
Mechanical Drawing	6	6 0	6	6 0	6	6 0
	£46	1 0	£46	1 0	£46	1 0
SECOND YEAR—						
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			11	0 0	2	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	6	6 0	3	3 0	6	6 0
Practical Applied Mechanics					2	2 0
Mechanical Workshop, including Material					9	9 0
	£44	2 0	£39	7 0	£45	2 0
THIRD YEAR—						
Mathematics	4	4 0			4	4 0
Civil Engineering	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	6	6 0	1	1 0	6	6 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
	£25	4 0	£35	11 0	£50	8 0
FOURTH YEAR—						
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
Total cost for Degree of B.E.—						
Civil Engineering			£128	7 0		
Mining and Metallurgy					£132	19 0
Mechanical and Electrical						£180 16 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 four 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.

Law of Property, 1903—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, 1903—F. Danvers Power, F.G.S.

Lecturer in Metallurgy, 1899—Basil W. Turner, A.R.S.M.

Lecturer in Architecture, 1887—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:—

- (A) That he has been engaged in an approved workshop for a period of at least one year, and has, in addition, obtained certificates of having attended the following courses in the Sydney Technical College, and

passed the necessary Examinations in the same:—
Applied Mechanics, First and Second Year Courses;
Mechanical Drawing, First and Second Year Courses;
Mechanical Workshops, a two years' Course; or,

- (b) 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 March, 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 forthwith upon the University First Year Classes in the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, 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 and Electrical 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 four years—but not to any Degree.

The candidates' names, together with an examination fee of one pound ten shillings (£1 10s.), and all the required certificates, must be in the hands of the Registrar on the day set down in the University Calendar as the last day for receiving entries for the University Examinations in March.

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

1902—Bellemey, S. J.
1903—Norman, J. L.

THE PETER NICOL RUSSELL MEDAL.

THE PETER NICOL RUSSELL MEDAL (value £20) is open to competition amongst Graduates in Engineering of not less than

one nor more than three years' standing at the time of award. It is intended to encourage post graduate study. 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.
1903—Boyd, A., B.Sc., B.E.

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 December, 1902, was £2383 14s.

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.

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

* The names of holders of Scholarships before the year 1894 will be found in the University Calendar for 1900.

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. 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.

1894—Strickland, T. P.
1895—Sandes, F. P.
1896—Woolnough, W. G.
1897—Harker, G.
1898—Madsen, John P. V.

1899—Boyd, W. S.
Heden, E. C. B. } æq.
1900—Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.
1901—Close, J. C.
1902—Saunders, G. J.
1903—Weatherburn, C. E.

BARKER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Founded in 1853 by a gift of £1000 (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.

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.
1902—Wellisch, E. M.
1903—Weatherburn, C. E.

4—BARKER SCHOLARSHIP, No. II.

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

1894—Chalmers, S. D.
1895—Griffiths, F. G.
1896—Hawken, R. W. H.
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. }
(a) 1902—Stephen, J. F.
Henderson, R. G.** } æq.
Mottershead, A. }
Paul, A. }
Tomlinson, G. L. }
1903—Lyons, R. J.

*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.

** Holder of two other Scholarships. (a) Two Scholarships awarded.

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

1895—Strickland, T. P.	1901—Vonwiller, O. U.
1898—Durack, Joseph J. E.	1902—Close, J. C.
1899—Madsen, J. P. V.	1903—Taylor, T. G.
1900—Boyd, A.	

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.

1899—Ball, C. L. }	1901—Verge, John, B.A.
Mort, S. R. } æq.	1902—Ward, L. K., B.A. *
1900—Heden, E. C. B., B.A. }	Taylor, T. G.
Newman, J. M.* } æq.	1903—Jensen, H. I.

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.

1895—Waddell, G. W.	1899—Robson, R. N.
1896—Whitfield, H. E.	1900—Todd, F. A.
1897—Evans-Jones, D. P.	1902—Barton, W. A.
1898—Teece, R. C.†	1903—Not awarded

* Did not comply with the conditions for holding a Scholarship.

† Holder of two other Scholarships.

8—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. II.

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

1894—Whitfield, H. E.	1899—Browne, C. S.* } æq.
1895—Evans-Jones, D. P.	Teece, R. N.† } æq.
1896—Teece, R. C.†	1900—Allen, L. H.
McEvoy, B. P.	1901—Harris, S. H.*
1897—Robson, R. N.	1902—Henderson, R. G.
Arnold, A. G. de L. } <i>prox.</i>	1903—Porter, W. E. T.
Bourne, Eleanor E. } <i>acc.</i>	MacCallum, M. L., <i>prox. acc.</i>
1898—Power, Percy H.	
Woodd, G. N. } <i>prox. acc.</i>	
Todd, F. A. } <i>prox. acc.</i>	

9—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. III.

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

1894—Mitchell, E. M. } æq.	1898—Robson, R. N.
Waddell, G. W. } æq.	1899—Todd, F. A.
1895—Whitfield, H. E.	1901—Barton, W. A.
1896—Evans-Jones, D. P.	Allen, L. H., <i>prox. acc.</i>
1897—Teece, R. C.†	1903—Henderson, R. G. } æq.
Walsh, J. J.	Rogers, P. H. } æq.

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.

1894—Ludowici, E.*	1900—Sproule, Margaret
Whitehead, Trixie	1901—Armstrong, Clare A. C.
1895—Pilcher, N. G. S.	Gale, B. C. L., <i>prox. acc.</i>
1896—Nicholson, G. G.	1902—Stephen, J. F.†
1898—Armstrong, Ina B. H.	1903—Vaughan, E. F.*
1899—Wilshire, Hector	McIntosh, A. M.

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

* Did not comply with the conditions for holding the Scholarship.

† Holder of two other Scholarships.

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.

1894—Levy, D., B.A.	1900—Butler, P. J., B.A.	} æq.
1895—Bavin, T. R., B.A.	Rutherford, G. W., B.A.	
1896—Hammond, J. H., B.A.	1901—Teece, R. C., B.A.	
1897—Mitchell, E. M., B.A.	1902—Fahey, B. F., B.A.	
1898—Dettmann, H. S., B.A.	1903—Ferguson, J. A., B.A.	
1899—Pilcher, N. G. S., B.A.		

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.

1894—Hall, E. C.	1899—Dansey, St. J. W.	} æq.
Kater, N. W.	1900—Quaife, C.	
1895—Sandes, F. P.	1901—Harrison, E. S.	
1896—Burfitt, W. F., B.A.	Leslie, J. R.	
1897—Macintosh, A. H.	1902—Parkinson, T. C.	
Graham, Mabel J., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1903—Shellshear, J. L.	
1898—Muscio, A.		

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.

1894—Stewart, D. G.	1898—Boyd, W. S.	} æq.
1895—Chalmers, S. D.	1899—Mort, H. S.	
1896—Griffiths, F. G.	1900—Vonwiller, O. U.	
1897—Hawken, R. W.	1901—Wellisch, E. M.	
Morris, J. F.	1902—Weatherburn, C. E.	
Sawkins, D. T.	1903—Mottershead, A.	
Page, E. C. G.*		

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.

* E. C. G. Page did not comply with the conditions for holding the Scholarship.

1893—Mitchell, E. M.
 1896—Teece, R. C.
 1899—Browne, C. S.* } æq.
 Teece, R. N.
 Wilshire, H., *prox. acc.*

1902—Stephen, J. F.†
 Henderson, R. G.

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 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.
 1902—Stephen, J. F.

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., B.A.
 1903—Jensen, H. I.

* C. S. Browne did not comply with the conditions for holding the Scholarship.

† Holder of two other Scholarships.

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.

1903—Porter, W. E. T.

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.

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.

1902—Sawkins, D. T., 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.

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. }
 Wallace, D., B.A. } æq.
 Muscio, A., *prox. acc.*
 1901—Mason, T. W.
 1902—Buchanan, G. A.
 1903—*Quaife, C.
 Quaife, W. T. }
 O'Reilly, Susannah H. } æq.

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 December, 1902, amounted to £526 17s. 1d.

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—Barracrough, S. H., B.E.
 1893—Ledger, W. H., B.E.
 1895—Watt, J. A., M.A., B.Sc.
 1897—Strickland, Tom P., B.E.

1900—Durack, J. J. E., B.A.
 1901—Harker, George, B.Sc.
 1903—Boyd, A., B.Sc., B.E.

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.

* Resigned.

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.

1894—Finney, J., B.A.	1899—Teece, R. C., B.A.
Harriott, Georgina J., B.A.,	1900—Rutherford, Florence M., B.A.
<i>prox. acc.</i>	Scrutton, C. Maude, B.A.,
1895—Dennis, J., B.A.	<i>prox. acc.</i>
Griffith, J. S., B.A., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1901—Mills, Elsie, A. H., B.A.
1896—Doust, Edith L., B.A. } <i>æq.</i>	1902—Teece, R. N., B.A.
Yarnold, A. H., B.A. } <i>æq.</i>	Mackness, Constance, B.A.,
Murray, Florence J., B.A.,	<i>prox. acc.</i>
<i>prox. acc.</i>	1903—Cole, P. R.
1897—Chalmers, S. D., B.A.	King-Kemp, R. C., <i>prox. acc.</i>
1898—Lance, Elisabeth A., B.A. } <i>æq.</i>	
Pilcher, N. G. S., B.A. } <i>æq.</i>	

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.
1903—Merrington, E. N., M.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. | 1902—Armstrong, Clare A. C.
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. | 1901—Wilshire, H.
1900—Armstrong, Ina B. H. | 1902—Sproule, Margaret

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 Scholarship 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.

1902—Wilson, G. H., B.A.

1903—King-Kemp, R. C.

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 His 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 HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

The regulations for the entry of Engineering students into His 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.

1900—Barton, W. A.

1897—Stephen, H. M.

1903—MacCallum, M. L.

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. 213), 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, and whose attainments and promise are such as to justify the award.

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, 1902.

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.

1894—Chalmers, S. D.	1900—Wellisch, E. M.*	} æq.
1895—Griffiths, F. G.*	Roe, R. C.‡	
Forsyth, W. G.	Deck, H. L.	} prox. acc.
1896—Hawken, R. W. H.	Griffiths, J. N.	
Waterhouse, G. A., <i>prox. acc.</i>	Harris, J. S.	
1897—Boyd, W. S.	1901—Brearley, E. A.	} æq.
Horn, W. R.	Diethelm, O. A. A.	
Mort, H. S.	Weatherburn, C. E.	
Stephen, H. M.	1902—Stephen, J. F.	} æq.
1898—Mort, Harold S.	Henderson, R. G.*	
1899—Tivey, J. P.	Mottershead, A.	
Vonwiller, O. U.	Paul, A.	
Smith, W., <i>prox. acc.</i>	Tomlinson, G. L.	
	1903—Lyons, R. J.	

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

* Holder of two other Scholarships.

‡ R. C. Roe did not comply with the conditions for holding the Exhibition.

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, the sum of £1000 was 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 December, 1902, to £1097 8s. 8d.

7—BURDEKIN BURSARY.

In 1876, the sum of £1000 was given by Mrs. Burdekin for the foundation of a bursary, to be called the Burdekin Bursary. The annual value is £30.

8—HUNTER-BAILLIE BURSARY, No. I.

In 1876, a sum of £1000 was 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, a sum of £1000 was 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, a sum of £1000 was 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 directed 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 preference shall 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 bursary 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.

1894—Smailr, J. H., B.A.	1899—Dettmann, H. S., B.A.	} the bar
1895—Pratt, F. V., B.A.	1901—Gough, N. J., B.A.	
1896—Griffith, J. S., B.A.	Read, Elizabeth J., B.A.	
1897—Cowan, David, B.A.	1902—Gough, N. J., B.A.	
Taylor, Eliz. I., B.A., <i>prox. acc.</i>	Scrutton, C. Maude, B.A.	
1898—Dettmann, H. S., B.A.	1903—Not awarded.	

*The names of prize winners before the year 1894 will be found in the University Calendar for 1900.

UNDERGRADUATES' MEDAL.

1894—MacMaster, D. A. D.	1898—Nicholson, G. G.
1895—Griffith, J. S.	1899—Gough, N. J.
1896—Dettmann, H. S.	1900—Gough, N. J.
1897—Dowling, F. V.	1903—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.

1902—Allen, L. H.

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 182.) 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 proficient among the female candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations. In the case of Seniors the candidates must not be over twenty-five years of age, and of Juniors seventeen years. Value, £20 and £10 respectively.

SENIOR PRIZE.

1893—Crouch, Olive	1898—Knox, Marjory
1894—Lance, Elisabeth Ada } æq.	1899—Armitage, Lilian M.
England, Hannah } æq.	1900—Bilbrough, Jessie
1895—Lane-Latham, Ethel J.	1901—Skillen, Jessie
1896—Bourne, Eleanor E.	1902—Bourne, Florence I. } æq.
1897—Copas, Theodora E. J.	Watson, Maria E. } æq.

JUNIOR PRIZE.

1893—Read, Elizabeth Jane	1897—Armitage, Lilian M. } æq.
1894—Lane-Latham, Ethel Jane	Harkess, Blanche J. } æq.
1895—Copas, Theodora E. J. } æq.	Sandford, Blanche V., <i>prox. acc.</i>
Middleton, Florence G. } æq.	1898—Kellick, Stella M.
1896—Bowmaker, Jessie } æq.	1899—Skillman, Jessie
Bruce, Grace Mitchell } æq.	1900—Watson, Maria E.
Mills, Elsie A. H. } <i>prox. acc.</i>	1901—Jones, Eveline G. } æq.
Stewart, Jessie I. } <i>prox. acc.</i>	Ramsay, Muriel B. } æq.
	1902—MacLean, Lilian Alexia

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.

1893—Whitfield, Hubert Edwin	1898—Browne, C.S. } æq.
1894—Griffiths, Frederick Guy	Teece, R. N. } æq.
Kerr, Richard Alex., <i>prox. acc.</i>	Macrossan, H. D. } <i>prox. acc.</i>
1895—Teece, R. Clive	Morton, H. G.-S. }
1896—Bourne, Eleanor E.	1899—Wellisch, E. M. } æq.
Horn, W. R. }	Roe, R. C. }
Robson, R. N. } <i>prox. acc.</i>	1900—Weatherburn, C. E.
Stephen, H. M. }	1901—Stephen, J. F. } æq.
1897—Todd, F. A.	Henderson, R. G. }
	Thelander, C. A., <i>prox. acc.</i>
	1902—Porter, W. E. T.

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.

1893—Strickland, T. P.	1898—Jordan, G. E. G.
Quaife, A. F. } <i>prox. acc.</i>	1899—Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
Stewart, D. G. }	1900—Close, J. C.
1895—Burfitt, W. F.	1901—Weatherburn, C. E.
1896—Beaver, W. R. } æq.	1902—Mason, W. H.
Harker, G. }	
1897—Ward, L. K.	

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.

1894—Burfitt, W. F.	1899—Stephen, H. M.
1895—Stewart, D. G.	1900—Mort, H. S.
1896—Chalmers, S. D.	1901—Vonwiller, O. U.
1897—Griffiths, F. G.	1902—Wellisch, E. M.
1898—Sawkins, D. T.	1903—Weatherburn, C. E.

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, £4 10s. each.

CHEMISTRY.

1893—Woore, J. M. S.	1898—Heden, E. C. B. } æq.
Strickland, T. P. (Class Exam.)	Newman, J. M. } æq.
1894—Sandes, F. P.	1899—Whitfield, H. E., B.A.
Warren, E. W. (Class Exam.)	1900—Giblin, N. E.
1895—Reid, N.	1901—Saunders, G. J.
1896—Jack, R. L.	1902—Foxall, H. G.
1897—Winton, L. J.	

PHYSICS.

1893—Arnott, R. F. } æq.	1899—Lethbridge, H. O. } æq.
Jackson, C. F. } æq.	Whitfield, H. E., B.A. } æq.
1894—Sandes, F. P.	1900—Gray, G. J. } æq.
1895—Woolnough, W. G.	Stoddart, R. } æq.
1897—Madsen, J. P. V.	1901—Brown, G. F. Campbell
1898—Weston, P. L. } æq.	1902—Shellshear, J. L.
Wilson, R. C. } æq.	

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.

1893—Whitfield, Hubert E.	1898—Browne, C. S. } æq.
1894—Griffiths, Frederick Guy	Teece, R. N. } æq.
Kerr, Richard A., <i>prox. acc.</i>	Macrossan, H. D. } <i>prox. acc.</i>
1895—Teece, R. Clive	Morton, H. G. S. } <i>prox. acc.</i>
1896—Bourne, Eleanor E.	1899—Roe, E. C. } æq.
Horn, W. R. } <i>prox. acc.</i>	Wellisch, E. M. } æq.
Robson, R. N. } <i>prox. acc.</i>	1900—Weatherburn, C. E.
Stephen, H. M. } <i>prox. acc.</i>	1901—Stephen, J. F. } æq.
1897—Todd, F. A.	Henderson, R. G. } æq.
	Thelander, C. A., <i>prox. acc.</i>
	1902—Porter, W. E. T.

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.	1899—Buchanan, G. A.
1895—Burfitt, W. F., B.A.	1900—Quaife, W. T.
1896—Graham, Mabel J.	1901—McCulloch, H. T. C.
1897—Bourne, Eleanor E.	1902—MacInnes, A., B.A.
1898—Higgins, T. E. C.	

11—BEAUCHAMP PRIZE.

Founded in 1901, by a gift of £625 from His Excellency the Right Hon. William Lygon, Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales. It is 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 183.)

1902—Teece, R. Clive, M.A.

1903—Not awarded.

* 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.

1896—Smail, J. H.	1902—Fletcher, M. Scott
1899—Garran, R. R.	1903—Merrington, E. N.

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.

1896—Mitchell, E. M.	1899—Teece, R. C.
1897—Whitfeld, H. E.	1900—Robson, R. N.
Dettmann, H. S., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1901—Todd, F. A.
1898—Evans-Jones, D.P.	1903—Barton, W. A.

MATHEMATICS.

1894—Davies, A. B.	1899—Sawkins, D. T.
1896—Stewart, D. G.	1903—Wellisch, E. M.
1897—Chalmers, S. D.	

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

1894—Cowan, D.	1899—Nicholson, G. G.
1895—Rowland, N. de H. } <i>æq.</i>	1900—Merrington, E. N.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M. }	1901—Bowmaker, Jessie }
1896—Swanwick, K. ff.	Fry, F. Mildred } <i>æq.</i>
1897—Wallace, D.	1902—Ferguson, J. A.
1898—Pilcher, N. G. S.	1903—Cole, P. R.

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.	1900—Mitchell, E. M.
1896—Bavin, T. R.	1903—Teece, R. Clive
1898—Peden, J. B.	

* The names of those who gained prizes before 1894 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 Elliot (Anatomy)
1903—Sandes, Francis Percival (Surgery)

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.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1894—Craig, R. G. | 1900—Burfitt, W. F., B.A., B.Sc. |
| 1896—Dixon, G. P. | 1901—Macintosh, A. H. |
| 1898—MacPherson, J. | 1902—Not awarded. |

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
Palaeontology) | 1901—Petrie, J. M. (Chemistry)
Boyd, A. (Physics). |
| 1900—Madsen, J. P. V. (Mathe-
matics) | 1902—Vonwiller, O. U. (Mathematics
and 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.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 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.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1894—Seale, H. P. | 1901—Madsen, J. P. V. (Civil) |
| 1895—Doak, W. J. | Boyd, W. S. |
| Jackson, C. F. V. } æq. | Newman, J. M. } æq. (Mining) |
| 1897—Strickland, T. P. | 1902—Boyd, A. (Civil) |

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.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1901—Austin, A. H. | 1903—Green, H. M., B.A. |
| 1902—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.

1893—Murray, Florence J.	1898—Jarrett, Marjorie K. } <i>æq.</i>
1894—Darbyshire, Taylor	Poole, W. }
Hansard, Edith H., <i>prox. acc.</i>	Buchanan, G. A., <i>prox. acc.</i>
1895—Evans-Jones, D. P.	1899—Taylor, T. G. }
1896—Harker, G.	Mackness, Constance } <i>æq.</i>
1897—Rutherford, Florence M.	1900—Maxwell, W.
Mutton, I., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1901—Goddard, E. J.
	Cramp, K. R., <i>prox. acc.</i>
	1902—Flashman, H. 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 proficient amongst the male candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations. A Prize of £5 is now offered for competition amongst the greatest proficient in the Junior Examination, the Prize for Seniors being withdrawn. The limit of age for Juniors is seventeen years.

SENIOR PRIZE.

1893—Whitfeld, H. E.	1894—Griffiths, Frederick G.
	Kerr, Richard A., <i>prox. acc.</i>

JUNIOR PRIZE.

1893—Teece, R. C.	1899—Rogers, P. H. }
1894—Robson, Reginald N.	Stephen, J. F. } <i>æq.</i>
1895—Browne, Claude S.	Paterson, John }
Woodd, George N., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1900—MacCallum, M. L. } <i>æq.</i>
1896—Teece, R. N.	Mottershead, A. }
1897—Griffiths, J. N.	1901—McIntosh, A. M. } <i>æq.</i>
1898—Armstrong, R. S. } <i>æq.</i>	Atkinson, J. }
Neal, H. E. }	Mulcahy, F. B., <i>prox. acc.</i>
Molesworth, E. H., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1902—Castlehow, S.

* PRIVATE ANNUAL PRIZES.

PATHOLOGY.—Prizes, given by Dr. W. Camac Wilkinson, for
proficiency in Pathology.

1894—Halliday, J. C.	1898—Burfitt, W. F., B.A., B.Sc.
1895—Dixon, G. P.	1899—Graham, Mabel J.
1896—MacPherson, J., M.A., B.Sc.	Macintosh, A. H., <i>prox. acc.</i>

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.—Prizes given by
Dr. Thomas Dixon.

1894—McClelland, W. C., B.Sc.	} æq.	1897—McLean, G.
Harris, L. H. L.		Burfitt, W. F., B.A., <i>prox. acc.</i>
1895—MacPherson, J., M.A.		1898—Graham, Mabel J.
1896—Brennand, H. J. W., B.A.		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.

1893—Murray, Florence J.	} æq.	1898—Adams, Frances L.
Waddell, G. W.†		Wilson, D.
1894—Dettmann, H. S.		1899—Teece, R. N.
1895—Forsyth, W. G.		1900—Allen, L. H.
1896—Nicholson, G. G.	} æq.	Austin, A. H.
White, Margaret I.		1901—Watts, P. R.
1897—Gough, N. J.		1902—Paterson, J.

Second Year.

1893—Whitfield, Eleanor M.	} æq.	1899—Wilson, D.
Roseby, Gertrude†		1900—Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
1894—Yarnold, A.		Fullerton, Lottie
1895—Dettmann, H. S.		1901—Allen, L. H.
1896—Dowling, F. V.		1902—Watts, P. R.
1897—Read, Elizabeth J.	} æq.	
Withycombe, E. J.		
1898—Gough, N. J.		

* The names of those who gained prizes before the year 1894 will be found in the Calendar for 1900.

† Second prizes given by Mr. A. W. Jose.

Third Year.

1893—Brereton, J. Le G.	1898—Nicholson, G. G.
Uther, Jennie B.*	1899—Scrutton, C. Maude
1894—Whitfield, Eleanor M.	1901—Armstrong, Helen D. H.
1895—Beardmore, Ada	1902—Waterhouse, E. G.
1896—Dettmann, H. S.	Cole, P. R., <i>prox. acc.</i>
1897—Fidler, Isabel M.	

BIOLOGY.—Prizes of £2 2s., given by Professor Haswell, for proficiency in Zoology.

1893—Kater, N. W.	1898—Suckling, F. M.
1894—Brennand, H. J. W.	Woolnough, R. E., <i>prox. acc.</i>
1895—Woolnough, W. G.	1899—Buchanan, G. A.
Burfitt, W. F., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1900—Leslie, J. R.
1896—Graham, Mabel J.	1901—Palmer, C. R.
1897—Bourne, Eleanor E. } <i>æq.</i>	1902—Weatherburn, C. E.
Muscio, A.	

BIOLOGY.—A Prize of £1 1s., given by Professor Haswell, for excellence in Laboratory notes.

1895—Holmes, H. G.	1900—Power, J. W.
Durack, W. J. } <i>æq.</i>	1901—Binney, Constance C. } <i>æq.</i>
Harris, W. E.	Gibson, D. D.
1896—Humphery, E. M.	Graham, D. H.
1897—Muscio, A.	1902—Bradley, C. H. B. } <i>æq.</i>
1898—Mansfield, W. C. } <i>æq.</i>	Poate, H. R. G.
Smith, S. A.	White, W. J.
1899—Connolly, T. P.	

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 J.	1895—Griffiths, F. G.
-----------------------	-----------------------

Second Year.

1893—Simpson, E. S.	1899—Newman, J. M.
1894—Brearley, J. H. D.	Heden, E. C., B.A., <i>prox. acc.</i>
1895—Shortland, W. A.	1900—Verge, J., B.A.
1896—Woolnough, W. G.	Mawson, D.
1897—Waterhouse, G. A.	1901—Green, L. C.†
1898—Ball, L. C.	1902—Jensen, H. I.
Winton, L. J.	

Third Year.

1893—Watt, J. A.	1900—Jordan, G. E. G. } <i>æq.</i>
1894—Burfitt, W. F.	Peterson, A. J.
1897—Woolnough, W. G.	1901—Verge, J., B.A.
1898—Waterhouse, G. A.	1902—Taylor, T. G.
1899—Wilton, E. N.	

* Second prize given by Mr. A. W. Jose.

† Unmatriculated.

PRACTICAL PETROLOGY.—Prize of £1, given by Professor David, for proficiency in Practical Petrology.

1899—Gregson, W. H., B.A. | 1901—Green, L. C.†

SURGERY.—Prize of £10, given by Dr. MacCormick, for proficiency in Surgery.

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.

1894—Pratt, F. V., B.A.	1898—Wallace, D., B.A.
Henderson, G. C., B.A., <i>prox.</i>	1899—Nicholson, G. G., B.A.
<i>acc.</i>	1900—Merrington, E. N., B.A.
1895—Barton, J., B.A.	1902—Merrington, E. N., B.A.
1896—Cowan, D., B.A.	1903—Not awarded.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—Prizes of £5 each, given by Professor Anderson.

Second Year.

1894—Whitfield, Eleanor M.	1899—Merrington, E. N.
1895—Taylor, Eliz. I. } <i>æq.</i>	Rutherford, Florence M., <i>prox.</i>
Swanwick, K. ff. }	<i>acc.</i>
1896—Wallace, D.	1901—Ferguson, J. A.
1897—Pilcher, N. G. S.	1902—Cole, P. R.
1898—Nicholson, G. G.	1903—Watts, P. R.

Third Year.

1894—Cowan, D.	1899—Nicholson, G. G.
1895—Rowland, N. de H. } <i>æq.</i>	1900—Merrington, E. N.
Whitfield, Eleanor M. }	1901—Bowmaker, Jessie } <i>æq.</i>
1896—Swanwick, K. ff.	Fry, F. Mildred }
Taylor, Elizabeth I., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1902—Ferguson, J. A.
1897—Wallace, D.	1903—Cole, P. R.
1898—Pilcher, N. G. S.	

HISTORY.—Prize of £5, given by Professor Wood, for proficiency in History.

1894—Dennis, J.	1900—Mills, Elsie A. H.
1895—Doust, Edith L.	1901—Teece, R. N.
1896—Bloomfield, Elsie I'A.	1902—Cole, P. R.
1897—Lance, Elisabeth A.	King-Kemp, R. C. } <i>æq.</i>
1898—Teece, R. C.	1903—Cramp, K. R. } <i>æq.</i>
1899—Robson, R. N.	Maxwell, W. }
Rutherford, Florence M. } <i>æq.</i>	

FRENCH.—Prize of Books given by the Comité de l'Alliance Française for proficiency in French.

1900—Gough, N. J.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.—Prize of £5, given by Dr. R. Scot-Skirving, for proficiency in Clinical Medicine.

1901—Moncrieff, E. W.

METALLURGY — Prizes of £3 and £2, given by Professor Liversidge, for proficiency in Practical Metallurgy.

1901—Freeman, C. C.

Heden, E. C. B., B.A., B.Sc.

1902—†Brereton, E. Le G.

†Stoddart, R.

*HONOURS AT THE DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

GREEK AND LATIN LITERATURE.

- 1897.—Class II.—Pratt, F. V.
1902.—Class II.—McLaren, A. D.
1903.—Class III.—Yarnold, A. H.

MATHEMATICS.

- 1900.—Class II.—Sawkins, D. T.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, ETC.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1894—Shaw, H. G. | 1902—Class I.—Fletcher, M. S. |
| 1896—Class I.—Smairl, J. H. | 1902—Class I.—Merrington, E. N. |
| Class II.—Millard, G. W. | Lasker, S. |
| 1899—Class I.—Garrañ, 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.

LATIN AND OLD FRENCH LITERATURE.

- 1903.—Class I.—Paxton, Betha.

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. | 1902.—Class II.—Jones, C. H. F. |
| Edwards, E. S. | Class III.—Gordon, Emily I. |
| 1900.—Class I.—Teece, R. C. | |
| Class II.—Lance, Elisabeth A. | |

* The names of those who obtained Honours before 1894 will be found in the University Calendar for 1900.

B A. EXAMINATION.

LATIN.

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.—Dunncliff, Mary C.

1899.

- Class I.—Teece, 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.
 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.

1902.

- Class I.—Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
 Teece, R. N.
 Class II.—Ferguson, J. A.
 Sandford, Blanche V.
 Class III.—Crisford, Hilda N. M.
 Larcombe, E. R.

1903.

- Class I.—Barton, W. A.
 Jensen, Klio

GREEK.

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.

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.
 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.

1902.

- Class I.—Teece, R. N.
 Class III.—Larcombe, E. R.

1903.

- Class I.—Barton, W. A.
 Jensen, Klio
 Class II.—Stewart, J. R.
 Class III.—Bretnall, Nina T.

FRENCH.

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.

1902.

- Class I.—Mackness, Constance
 Wilshire, H.
 Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
 Armstrong, Helen D. H.
 Class III.—Reid, Violet M.

1903.

- Class I.—Sproule, Margaret
 Waterhouse, E. G.
 Sharpe, G. F.
 Docker, Gladys, M.B.
 Wardrop, Maggie R.

GERMAN.

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.

1902.

- Class I.—Wilshire, H.
 Armstrong, Helen D. H.

1903.

- Class I.—Sproule, Margaret
 Waterhouse, E. G.

ENGLISH.

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.
1902.
Class I.—Armstrong, Helen D. H.
Phillips, F. G.
Mackness, Constance
Crisford, Hilda N. M.
Class II.—Holt, Edith J. K.
Wheeler, H. C. F.
Fullerton, Lottie
King-Kemp, Laura M.
1903.
Class I.—Waterhouse, E. G.
Cole, P. R.
Class II.—Hope, P.

HISTORY.

1894.
Class I.—Finney, J.
Harriott, Georgina J.
Class II.—Walker, J. E.
Walker, S. H.
Class III.—Edwards, E. S.
1895.
Class I.—Dennis, J.
Griffith, J. S.
Whitfield, Eleanor M.
Harker, Constance E.
Elkin, J. B.
Class III.—Hunter, Mary A. M.
Roseby, Minnie
1896.
Class I.—Doust, Edith L. }
Yarnold, A. H. } aeq.
Murray, Florence J.
Class III.—Foreman, H. J. C.
Class I.—Bloomfield, W. J. (even-
ing student).
1897.
Class I.—Chalmers, S. D.
Monahan, W. W.
Class II.—Jones, C. H. F.

1898.
Class I.—Lance, Elisabeth A. }
Pilcher, N. G. S. }
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.
1902.
Class I.—Teece, R. N.
Mackness, Constance
Fullerton, Lottie
Class II.—Reid, Violet M.
1903.
Class I.—Cole, P. R.
King-Kemp, R. C.

MATHEMATICS.

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.
 1902.
 Class I.—Hawken, R. W. H.
 Smith, W.
 Class II.—Tivey, J. P.
 1903.
 Class I.—Wellisch, E. M.
 Sharpe, G. F.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

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. } bar
 Whitfield, 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 } bar
 Davis, Agnes M. H. } æq.
 1897.
 Class I.—Wallace, D.
 Whitfield, 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.
 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 } æq.
 Fry, F. Mildred }
 Class II.—Bruce, Grace M.
 Wilson, G. H.
 Class III.—Crawford, T. S.
 1902.
 Class I.—Ferguson, J. A.
 Green, H. M.
 Class II.—Castleman, A.
 Brownlie, Eveline A.
 1903.
 Class I.—Cole, P. R.
 Austin, A. H.
 Hope, P.
 Class II.—Grant, W. J.
 Stewart, J. R.
 Giles, J. H. P.
 McWilliam, N. G.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

1895.	
Class I.—Burfitt, W. F.	Class II.—Heden, E. C. B.
Class II.—Elliott, Millicent V.	Potts, Cuthbert
1896.	
Class II.—Montefiore, Hortense H.	Class II.—Lee, T. N.
Brook, H. J. S.	1900.
*Officer, C. G. W.	Class I.—Wilton, E. N.
1897.	
Class II.—Langley, Isabella E.	1902.
	Class II.—Alexander, Mand M.

BOTANY.

1893.	
Class I.—MacPherson, J.	Class II.—Holmes, W. F.

CHEMISTRY.

1894.	
Class II.—Blatchford, T.	Class II.—Sharp, W. A. R.

PHYSICS.

1899.	
Class I.—Durack, J. J. E	Class II.—Tivey, J. P.

* Not passing through the regular course.

FACULTY OF LAW.

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

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.

1903.

- Class I.—Teece, R. C.
 Class II.—Robson, R. N.
 Arnold, A. G. de L.
 Rogers, W. A. H.
 Stephen, H. M.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY.

1893. Class II.—Forde, J.	1901. Class I.—Petrie, J. M.
1899. Class I.—Harker, G.	Class II.—Heden, E. C. B., B.A.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

1894. Class I.—Watt, J. A.	1899. Class I.—Waterhouse, G. A.
Class II.—Bennett, Agnes E. L.	1901. Class I.—Jordan, G. E. G. } æq.
1897. Class I.—Horton, Marion C.	Peterson, A. J. }
1898. Class I.—Woolnough, W. G.	†Süssmilch, C. A.
Poole, W.	1902. Class I.—*Verge, J., B.A.
	†Green, L. C.

MINERALOGY.

1893. Class II.—Forde, J.	1902. Class I.—*Taylor, T. G.
1894. Class I.—Watt, J. A.	Class II.—†Stone, W. G.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

1901. Class II.—Peterson, A. J. } æq.	1902. Class I.—†Larcombe, C. O. G.
Heden, E. C. B., B.A. }	*Verge, J., B.A.

PHYSICS.

1894. Class I.—Brearley, J. H. D.	1902. Class I.—Vonwiller, O. U.
1896. Class II.—*Strickland, T. P.	1903. Class I.—Close, J. C.
1900. Class I.—Madsen, J. P. V.	
1901. Class I.—Boyd, A.	
Weston, P. L.	
Class II.—Mort, H. S.	

* Not passing through the regular course.

† Unmatriculated.

BIOLOGY.

1894.	1901.
Class II.—Bennett, Agnes E. L.	Class II.—O'Reilly, Susannah H.
1897.	1902.
Class I.—Horton, Marion C.	Class II.—Johnston, S. J., B.A.
1898.	
Class II.—Davis, Agnes M. H.	

MATHEMATICS.

1900.	1902.
Class I.—Madsen, J. P. V.	Class I.—Vonwiller, O. U.
1901.	
Class II.—Mort, H. S.	1903.
Boyd, A.	Class II.—Close, J. C.
Class III.—Weston, P. L.	

M.E. EXAMINATION.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1894.	1896.
Class I.—Dare, H. H.	Class I.—Bradfield, J. J. C.

B.E. EXAMINATION.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1893.	1897.
Class I.—Ledger, W. H.	Class I.—Strickland, T. P.
1894.	Class II.—Shortland, W. A.
Class I.—Seale, H. P.	Smail, H. S. I.
Class II.—White, N. F.	1898.
1895.	Class II.—Boyd, R. J.
Class I.—Jackson, C. F. V. } æq.	1899.
Doak, W. J.	Class II.—Beaver, W. R.
Wood, J. P.	Mathison, W. C.
Class II.—Arnott, R. F.	1900.
1896.	Class II.—Hawken, R. W.
Class II.—Hole, W. F.	1901.
Woore, J. M. S.	Class I.—Madsen, J. P. V.
*Hedgeland, E. W.	Myers, H. W.
	1902.
	Class I.—Boyd, A.
	Class II.—Corlette, J. M. C.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

1895.	1899.
Class II.—Simpson, E. S.	Class II.—Jack, R. L.
Dixon, J. T.	Morris, J. F.

1900.
Class II.—Poole, W.
Jackson, C. F. V.

° Not passing through the regular course.

MINING.

1901.
 Class I.—Newman, J. M.
 Boyd, W. S.
 Class II.—Gorringe, L. S.
 *Horsburgh, J.
 Grut, C. F. de J.
 1902.
 Class II.—Freeman, C. C.
 †Süssmilch, C. A.
 Cameron, C. B.
 Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.
 Heden, E. C. B., B.A.,
 B.Sc.

- 1902—*continued*.
 Class II.—Williams, L. B., B.A.
 †Green, L. C.
 Thomas, D.
 Mawson, D.
 Gould, H. J.

1903.
 Class II.—Ward, L. K., B.A. } æq.
 Giblin, N. E. }
 Peterson, A. J., B.Sc.
 Gray, G. T.
 Corlette, J. M. C.

METALLURGY.

1901.
 Class I.—Newman, J. M.
 *Harker, G., B.Sc.
 Boyd, W. S.
 Class II.—Grut, C. F. de J.
 *Horsburgh, J.

1902.
 Class II.—Heden, E. C. B.
 Freeman, C. C.
 Gould, H. J.
 †Morson, W. J.

1903.
 Class I.—Ward, L. K., B.A.
 Class II.—Peterson, A. J., B.Sc.
 †Brereton, E. Le G.
 Gray, G. J.
 Corlette, J. M. C.
 †Süssmilch, C. A.

ASSAYING AND ORE TREATMENT.

1903.
 Class I.—†Brereton, E. Le G.
 †Stoddart, R.

1903.
 Class II.—Giblin, N. E. } æq.
 Ward, L. K., B.A. }
 Verge, J., B.A.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

- 1903.—*Boyd, A., B.Sc., B.E.

* Not passing through the regular course.

† Unmatriculated.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

HONOURS.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP No. II. FOR CLASSICS—W. E. T. Porter.

M. L. MacCallum, *prox. acc.*

BARKER SCHOLARSHIP No. II. AND HORNER EXHIBITION FOR MATHEMATICS—

R. J. Lyons.

LITHGOW SCHOLARSHIP FOR FRENCH AND GERMAN—[E. F. Vaughan*].

A. M. McIntosh.

JAMES AITKEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY—W. E. T. Porter.

LATIN.

Class I.

Vaughan, E. F.
MacCallum, M. L.
Clark, Marjorie D.
Porter, W. E. T.
Lusby, S. G.

Class II.

Gibbes, J. W.
McIntosh, A. M.
Hall, M. P. J.
Hughes, J.
Noake, S. C. } *æq.*
Wallace, P. J. }
Collins, C. M. }
Watson, Maria E. } *æq.*
Bridge, J. M.
Ritchie, H. J.
Barton, A. H. } *æq.*
Weedon, C. J. }

Class III.

Coen, F.
Coen, B.
Prescott, W. A.
Atkinson, J.
McKeown, F. M.

GREEK.

Class I.

Porter, W. E. T.
MacCallum, M. L.

Class II.

Watson, Maria E.
Wallace, P. J.
Barton, A. H.

Class III.

Weedon, C. J.
Montgomery, W. P.

FRENCH.

Class I.

Clark, Marjorie D.
MacCallum, M. L.
Vaughan, E. F.
Porter, W. E. T.
Noake, S. C.
Lusby, S. G.
Wedd, Evelyn M.
Dunlop, Gertrude
McIntosh, A. M.
Atkinson, J.
Portus, P. J.
Petherbridge Margt. E.
Walker, C. C. P.
Bourne, Florence I.

Class II.

Bridge, J. M.
Ritchie, H. J.
Matthews, H. D.
Collins, C. M.
Lennox, Edith
Hughes, J.
MacFarlane, J. S.
Gibbes, J. W.

Class III.

Dash, Annie F.
Weedon, C. J.
Hall, M. P. J.
Leeson, Ida E.
Stanley-Hall, Ina M.
Barton, A. H.
Murray-Prior, Ruth A.

GERMAN.

Class I.

Vaughan, E. F.
McIntosh, A. M.
Dunlop, Gertrude

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Lyons, R. J.
Walker, C. C. P.
Deck, N. C.
Wallace, P. J.
McIntosh, A. M.
Porter, W. E. T. } *bas*
Bourne, Florence I. }
Davis, A. P.
Wedd, Evelyn M.
Collins, C. M.

Class II.

Noake, S. C.
Jones, S. W.
Clouston, Lavinia
Miles, C. G. N.
Vaughan, E. F.
Portus, P. J.
Penman, A. P. } *æq.*
Watson, Maria E. }
Bridge, J. M. } *æq.*
Matthews, H. D. }

Class III.

Atkinson, J.
Campbell, J. A.
Montgomery, W. P.
Barnett, A. M. } *æq.*
Jackson, J. S. }
McPadden, J. F }
Webb, B. L.
Hall, M. P. J.
MacFarlane, J. S.
Williams, T. R.
Lusby, S. G.
McLachlan, H. D. } *bas*
Prescott, W. A. }

* Did not comply with the necessary conditions for holding a scholarship.

MARCH, 1903.

PASS.

Abernethy, C. W.	Free, Mary G.	Main, H. I.
Allen, H. G.	Frew, A. E. H.	Maloney, L.
Armstrong, H. E. M.	Fullerton, J. A.	Martin, Emily T.
Ascher, Clive	Gale, C. A.	Mathie, M.
Aurousseau, Eva May	Gibbes, A. J. O.	Maund, W.
Barron, G. M.	Gibbes, H. E. G.	Meldrum, H. J.
Bavin, L.	Gibson, J. C.	Middleton, R. J.
Bedford, M. E.	Goldie, J. H. D.	Moore, Edith E.
Begbie, E. C.	Gourlay, Mary E. F.	Moore, E. J.
Bellhouse, Constance A.	Gunning, F. A. L.	Morris, A. C.
Berry, D. H.	Hall, Florence S.	Nathan, G. G.
Black, G. G.	Hamilton, J. S.	Newton, R. G.
Rode, Brenda T.	Hammond, W. L.	Newton, Stella D.
Bourke, Ada P.	Hampton, Adeline S.	Oatley, F. D. W.
Bourke, J. O. A.	Harker, Mabel	O'Connor, A. H.
Boyd, J. H. T.	Henson, Eleanor M.	O'Reilly, Hannah
Braithwaite, F. C.	Hertzberg, M.	Oxlade, R. A.
Bray, G. W.	Hindmarsh, L. R.	Peach, L.
Brown, W. O.	Hollingdale, B. A.	Penman, A. P.
Burne, A. D.	Hughes, J.	Penman, L. E.
Burnell, J. G.	Hungerford, Ada M.	Porter, Ida E.
Butler, Lilian	Hunt, A. F.	Porter, W. E. T.
Butler, Mary A.	Johns, R. J. E. V.	Pridham, E.
Callaghan, A. A.	Jones, E. D. L.	Punch, J. S.
Campbell, Florence E.	Jones, Laurie	Rae, N. D.
Clark, Marjorie D.	Kater, C. F.	Ralston, A. W.
Cobb, Margaret V.	King, C. A. Z.	Read, R. A.
Coghlan, E. G.	Laurie, W. S.	Riley, H. M.
Coleman, E. A.	Lee, Irene C.	Roberts, H. A.
Crane, Bertha E.	Lee, Norah St. G.	Roberts, R. F.
Cropper, A. K.	Leeson, Ida E.	Robertson, W. E. K.
Curtis, A. K.	Leigh, R. S.	Rosenstengel, R. D. A.
Dalyell, Elsie J.	Lennox, Edith	Russell-Jones, J.
Davis, Isobel R. H.	Lhoest, Elsie	Sharpe, Margaret E.
Dean, K. C. H.	Light, Hilda V.	Simpson, M. H.
Deane, W.	Love, W. A.	Smith, C. P.
Debenham, F.	Lovell, H. T.	Smith, Nellie M.
Desgrand, G. V. A.	Lucas, C. R.	Smyth, J. S.
Dick, Lily J.	Lusby, S. G.	Sparling, Lilian G.
Docker, E. N. B.	Mackenzie, D. S.	Stanley-Hall, Muriel I.
Downey, Ella	McDonald, W. A.	Talbot, Ailsie
Dulhunty, R. V.	McElhone, G. H.	Tarleton, A.
Dunlop, Gertrude	McIntosh, A. M.	Thompson, W. B.
Edwards, Dorothea	McKean, L. J.	Tietkens, Emily M.
Evans, M. L.	McKie, E. N.	Toose, S. V.
Farrar, H. R. S.	McKillop, L. M.	Tooth, C. E.
Ferguson, E. W.	McKillop, Rubie A.	Waddell, H. J.
Fletcher, Muriel B.	McPhee, V. J.	Waddy, R. G.

March Pass—continued.

Wade-Brown, K.	Wallace, Marjorie J.	White, H. F.
Waldron, G. D. K.	Watson, L. G. H.	White, J. M.
Walker, D.	Watt, T. E.	Williams, Minna
Walker, R. D.	Waugh, K. C.	Young, Hilda M.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

FOR THE FACULTIES OF LAW, MEDICINE AND SCIENCE, AND THE
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

March, 1903.

PASS.

*Those whose names are marked with the letter (E) are qualified for admission to the
Department of Engineering.*

(E) Arnheim, S. F. von	Ewing, T.	(E) Mathews, W. W.
Beeston, W. R.	(E) Fox, A. W.	Nathan, V. V.
Brookes, G. A.	(E) Gibbes, J. W.	(E) Ritchie, H. J.
(E) Browne, Elsie F.	Grant, W. B.	(E) Roe, C. W.
Bundock, A. W.	Harris, H.	(E) Stephens, F. G. N.
(E) Deck, N. C.	(E) Lane, J. B.	(E) Whear-Roberts, L. M.
Dunn, A. J.	(E) McKeown, F. M.	Williams, K.
Ellard, W. C.		

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

Décember, 1902, and March, 1903.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP No. III. FOR CLASSICS—R. G. Henderson }
P. H. Rogers } æq.
GEORGE ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR MATHEMATICS—A. Mottershead.
GARTON SCHOLARSHIP No. I. FOR FRENCH AND GERMAN—Not awarded.
UNIVERSITY PRIZE FOR PHYSIOGRAPHY—H. W. Flashman.
PROFESSOR MACCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH ESSAYS—J. Paterson.

HONOUR LISTS.

LATIN.		JUNIOR GREEK.		MATHEMATICS.	
Class I.		Class I.		Class I.	
Henderson, R. G.	} æq.	Rogers, P. H.	}	Mottershead, A.	} æq.
Paterson, J.		Henderson, R. G.		Tomlinson, G. L.	
Rogers, P. H.				Skillman, Jessie	
Class II.		Class II.		Paul, A.	
Tomlinson, G. L.	}	Paterson, J.	}	Stephen, J. F.	
Barry, D. R.					
Manning, H. E.					
Class III.		JUNIOR FRENCH.		Class II.	
Mottershead, A.	}	Graham, Frances	}	Foxall, H. G.	
Johnston, T. H.		Skillman, Jessie		Henderson, R. G.	
CHEMISTRY.		JUNIOR FRENCH.		Barry, D. R.	
Class I.		Class I.		Rogers, P. H.	
Priestley, H.	}	Mott, Olive L.	}	†Laby, T. H.	
		Barry, D. R.			
Class II.		Class III.			
Barry, D. R.	}	Coleman, Isabel M.	}		

The following have completed the First Year Examination.

(Alphabetical.)

Askham, A. C.	Burfitt, Maude B.	Dwyer, T. C.
Austin, Fanny M.	(A) *Callaghan, S. K.	Flashman, H. W.
(A) *Allen, H. A.	Christmas, C. H.	Fowler, E.
(A) *Anderson, Robert	Colvin, A. E.	Futter, V. S.
Barker, N. C.	Curren, Ethel	Garnock, R. C. D.
*Barrow, I. M.	Dawes, Madeleine M.	Geddes, C. B.
Barry, D. R.	Dickson, B. B.	Giblin, W. E.
Body, E. E. I.	Donkin, W. D.	Graham, Frances
Bottrell, E. H.	Douglas, R. J.	Hall, Dorothy V.

* Evening Student. † Unmutilated. (A) These students take Chemistry in the Second Year under present teaching arrangements.

First Year Examination—continued.

†Hallman, E. F.	*Miller, J. K.	Skillman, Jessie
(A)*Harris, L. A.	Mott, Olive L.	Slack, Ella M.
Henderson, R. G.	Mottershead, A.	*Smith, S. C.
Henry, H.	(A)*Moylan, W. P.	Stewart, G. C.
Hill, D. B.	Murray-Prior, R. S.	Tebbutt, A. H.
Kaepffel, Andrée A.	Northcott, C. H.	(A)*Terry, F.
Johnson, N. R.	Paterson, J.	Tomlinson, G. L.
Johnston, T. H.	Paul, A.	Townsend, E. S.
Larkins, N.	Priestley, H.	(A)*Tremlett, F. C. G.
*Latreille, Meta G. E.	Real, E. T.	Waddy, E. F.
*Loxton, F. E.	Redgrave, L. A.	Wade, R. T.
McGee, J. N.	Robertson, May D.	Walker, A. D.
Makinson, G. P.	Rogers, F. C.	Welch, K. St. Vincent
Manning, H. E.	Rogers, P. H.	White, C. J. L.
Markell, H. F.	Roughton, Gladys M.	Young, P. H. B.
Melville, H. P.	Sinclair, A. F.	

Order of Merit in Individual Subjects.

ENGLISH.

Pass, December, 1902.

Paterson, J.	*Anderson, Robt.	Redgrave, L. A.	
Rogers, P. H.	Barry, D. R.	Roughton, Gladys M.	æq.
*Terry, F.	Douglas, R. J.	Welch, K. St. V.	
Henry, H.	Robertson, May D.	Young, P. H. B.	
Real, E. T.	Slack, Ella M.	Dwyer, T. C.	æq.
Tomlinson, G. L.	Rogers, F. C.	Giblin, W. E.	æq.
Henderson, R. G.	*† Cole, A.	*† Bourke, J. O. A.	
Dawes, Madeleine M.	Graham, Frances	Barker, N. C.	æq.
Johnston, T. H.	Markell, H. F.	*† Binns, K.	æq.
Skillman, Jessie	*† Anderson, Rachael	*Tremlett, F. C. G.	æq.
Northcott, C. H.	Austin, Fanny M.	Murray-Prior, R. S.	æq.
Paul, A.	Manning, H. E.	Askham, A. C.	æq.
Wade, R. T.	*† Newton, R. G.	Hill, D. B.	
Flashman, H. W.	Waddy, E. F.	*† Jones, W.	
*† Lovell, H. T.	White, C. J. L.	Manning, H. H.	
Mottershead, A.	Donkin, W. D.	Coleman, Isabel M.	
*Harris, L. A.	†Hallman, E. F.	Hall, Dorothy V.	æq.
Kaepffel, Andrée A.	Larkins, N.	Sinclair, A. F.	
Melville, H. P.	*Latreille, Meta G. E.	Bottrell, E. H.	
Tebbutt, A. H.	*Callaghan, S. K.	*† Barron, G. M.	
Christmas, C. H.	Colvin, A. E.	Walker, A. D.	
Fowler, E.	Geddes, C. B.	*Allen, H. A.	
	Priestley, H.	*Moylan, W. P.	
	Curren, Ethel	Dickson, B. B.	
	Burfitt, Manie B.	Body, E. E. I.	
	Mott, Olive L.	McGee, J. N.	æq.
	Futter, V. S.	Makinson, G. P.	

* Evening Student. † Unmatriculated. (A) These students take Chemistry in the Second Year under present teaching arrangements.

English—continued.

Pass, March, 1903 (alphabetical).

Brennan, W. K.	Noble, G. O.	Talbot, Ethel
Garnock, R. C. D.	Stewart, G. C.	Townsend, E. S.
Johnson, N. R.		

LATIN.

Pass, December, 1902:

Henry, H.	Tebbutt, A. H.	*Allen, H. A.
Rogers, F. C. } æq.	Curren, Ethel	Austin, Fanny M.
Real, E. T. } æq.	*Smith, S. C. } æq.	Bottrell, E. H.
Skillman, Jessie	Paul, A. }	Young, P. H. B.
*Terry, F.	Colvin, A. E.	Fowler, E.
Douglas, R. J.	Northcott, C. H.	Sinclair, A. F.
Dawes, Madeleine M.	Melville, H. P. } æq.	Slack, Ella M.
Flashman, H. W.	Barker, N. C. }	Markell, H. F.
*Harris, L. A.	Giblin, W. E. } æq.	*Anderson, R.
Graham, Frances }	Christmas, C. H. }	Walker, A. D.
Wade, R. T. } æq.	White, C. J. L.	*Barrow, I. M.
Kaepffel, Andrée A. }	†Hallman, E. F.	Burfitt, Manie B.
Roughton, Gladys } bæ	Manning, H. H. } æq.	Donkin, W. D.
M.	Mott, Olive L. }	Geddes, C. B.
Waddy, E. F.	Welch, K. St. Vincent	Larkins, N.
*Callaghan, S. K.	Askham, A. C.	Futter, V. S.
*Miller, J. K.		

Pass, March, 1903.

Body, E. E. I.	Hill, D. B.	Redgrave, L. A.
Brennan, W. K.	Johnson, N. R.	Robertson, May D.
Coleman, Isabel M.	McGee, J. N.	Stewart, G. C.
Dickson, B. B.	Makinson, G. P.	Talbot, Ethel
Dwyer, T. C.	*Moylan, W. P.	Townsend, E. S.
Garnock, R. C. D.	Murray-Prior, R. S.	*Tremlett, F. C. G.
Hall, Dorothy V.	Priestley, H.	

PRELIMINARY GREEK.

Pass, December, 1902.

*Miller, J. K.	Makinson, G. P.	Hill, D. B.
McGee, J. N.		

JUNIOR GREEK.

Pass, December, 1902.

Manning, H. E.

JUNIOR GERMAN.

Pass, December, 1902.

*Harris, L. A.

* Evening Students.

† Unmatriculated.

JUNIOR FRENCH.

Pass, December, 1902.

Dawes, Madeleine M.	*Anderson, Rachel	Flashman, H. W.
Kaoppel, Andrée A.	*Callaghan, S. K. } æq.	Futter, V. S. }
*Ellis, S. G.	Fowler, E. }	*Moylan, W. P. } æq.
*Terry, F. }	Douglas, R. J.	*Barrow, I. M.
Townsend, E. S. } æq.	Waddy, E. F.	Christmas, C. H. }
*Loxton, F. E.	Redgrave, L. A.	Manning, H. H. } æq.
Austin, Fanny M.	Larkins, N.	*Allen, H. A.
Tomlinson, G. L.	Welch, K. St. Vincent	Garnock, R. C. D.
Rogers, F. C.	Roughton, Gladys M.	White, C. J. L.
Geddes, C. B.	Colvin, A. E.	Stewart, G. C.
Curren, Ethel	†Hallman, E. F.	Askham, A. C.
Slack, Ella M.	Bottrell, E. H.	Barker, N. C.
Henry, H.	Markell, H. F.	Dawson, A. L.
Wade, R. T.	Robertson, May D.	Talbot, Ethel
Real, E. T.	Tebbutt, A. H.	*Anderson, R. } æq.
Northcott, C. H.	Burfitt, Manie B.	Dwyer, T. C. }
Donkin, W. D.	Sinclair, A. F. } æq.	Murray-Prior, R. S.
Giblin, W. E.	Johnston, T. H. }	Walker, A. D.
*Smith, S. C.	Paul, A.	Brennan, W. K.
Melville, H. P.		

Pass, March, 1903 (alphabetical).

Body, E. E. I.	Johnson, N. R.	*Tremlett, F. C. G.
Dickson, B. B.	Priestley, H.	Young, P. H. B.
Hall, Dorothy V.		

MATHEMATICS.

Pass, December, 1902 (alphabetical).

Askham, A. C.	Giblin, W. E.	Priestley, H.
Austin, Fanny M.	Graham, Frances	Real, E. T.
Barker, N. C.	†Hallman, E. F.	Robertson, May D.
Barry, D. R.	Henderson, R. G.	Rogers, F. C.
Body, E. E. I.	Henry, H.	Rogers, P. H.
Bottrell, E. H.	Johnston, T. H.	Roughton, Gladys M.
Burfitt, Manie B.	Kaoppel, Andrée A.	Skillman, Jessie
Christmas, C. H.	Larkins, N.	Slack, Ella M.
Colvin, A. E.	Manning, H. E.	Stewart, G. C.
Curren, Ethel	Markell, H. F.	Welch, K. St. Vincent
Dawes, Madeleine M.	Melville, H. P.	Tebbutt, A. H.
Donkin, W. D.	Michael, A. G.	Tomlinson, G. L.
Douglas, R. J.	Mott, Olive L.	Townsend, E. S.
Dwyer, T. C.	Mottershead, A.	Waddy, E. F.
Flashman, H. W.	Murray-Prior, R. S.	Wade, R. T.
Fowler, E.	Northcott, C. H.	Walker, A. D.
Futter, V. S.	Paterson, J.	White, C. J. L.
Geddes, C. B.	Paul, A.	Young, P. H. B.

• Evening Students.

† Unmatriculated.

Evening Students, December, 1902.

Allen, H. A.	Ellis, S. G.	Loxton, F. E.
Anderson, Robert	Harris, L. A.	†Newton, R. G.
†Barron, G. M.	Jones, William	Terry, F.
†Bourke, J. O. A.	Latreille, Meta G. E.	Tremlett, F. C. G.
Callaghan, S. K.	†Lovell, H. T.	
†Cole, A. G.		

Pass, March, 1903 (alphabetical).

Dickson, B. B.	Johnson, N. R.	*Moylan, W. P.
Garnock, R. C. D.	McGee, J. N.	Redgrave, L. A.
Hill, D. B.	Makinson, G. P.	Sinclair, A. F.
Hall, Dorothy V.		

CHEMISTRY.

Class Examination, May, 1902.

Pass (Order of Merit).

Young, P. H. B.	Wade, R. T.	Barker, N. C.
Barry, D. R.	Rogers, F. C.	Markell, H. F.
Priestley, H.	Dawes, Madeleine M.	Flashman, H. W.

Satisfied the conditions of By-law, Chap. xv., Sec. 13, May, 1902.
(alphabetical).

Askham, A. C.	Graham, Frances	Real, E. T.
Austin, Fanny M.	Hall, Dorothy V.	Robertson, May D.
Bottrell, E. H.	Henderson, R. G.	Rogers, P. H.
Burfitt, Manie B.	Henry, H.	Roughton, Gladys M.
Christmas, C. H.	Larkins, N.	†Shaw, W. E. V.
Colvin, A. E.	McGee, J. N.	Skillman, Jessie
Curren, Ethel	Manning, H. E.	Slack, Ella M.
Donkin, W. D.	Melville, H. P.	Welch, K. St. Vincent
Douglas, R. J.	Michael, A. G.	Tebbutt, A. H.
Futter, V. S.	Miller, J. K.	Tomlinson, G. L.
Garnock, R. C. D.	Mott, Olive L.	Townsend, E. S.
Geddes, C. B.	Mottershead, A.	Waddy, E. F.
Giblin, W. E.	Paterson, J.	Walker, A. D.

Pass, December, 1902.

White, C. J. L.	Johnston, T. H.	Paul, A.
Northcott, C. H.	Kaepfel, Andrée A.	Redgrave, L. A.
†Hallman, E. F.	Noble, G. O.	Coleman, Isabel M.
Dwyer, T. C.		

Satisfied the conditions of By-law, Chap. xv., Sec. 12, March, 1903.

Fowler, E.	Manning, H. H.	Stewart, G. C.
Makinson, G. P.	Sinclair, A. F.	

* Evening Student.

† Unmatriculated.

PHYSICS.

Class Examination, September, 1902.

Pass.

Paul, A.	Kaepfel, Andrée A.	Curren, Ethel
Young, P. H. B.	Hall, Dorothy V.	Slack, Ella M.
Paterson, J.	Wade, R. T.	Manning, H. E.
Townsend, E. S.	Markell, H. F. } æq.	Geddes, C. B.
Mottershead, A.	Welch, K. St. Vincent } bæ	Rogers, P. H.
Dawes, Madeleine M. } æq.	Waddy, E. F.	Mott, Olive L.
Flashman, H. W.	Henderson, R. G.	McGee, J. N.
Christmas, C. H.	Rogers, F. C.	Burfit, Manie B.
Barry, D. R.	Giblin, W. E. } æq.	Futter, V. S.
Tomlinson, G. L.	Colvin, A. E.	Robertson, May D.
Donkin, W. D.	Michael, A. G. } æq.	Henry, H.
Austin, Fanny M.	Douglas, R. J.	Fowler, E.
Roughton, Gladys M.	Graham, Frances	Dawson, A. L. } æq.
Priestley, H.	†Shaw, W. E. V.	Larkins, N.
Real, E. T.	Tebbutt, A. H.	†Hallman, E. F.
Askham, A. C. }		
†Ewing, T.		
Barker, N. C. } æq.		
Melville, H. P.		
Skillman, Jessie }		

Class Examination, November, 1902.

Pass.

Bottrell, E. H.	Inglis, J. G.	Stewart, G. C.
Brennan, W. K.	Manning, H. H.	Talbot, Ethel
Coleman, Isabel M.	Miller, J. K.	Walker, A. D.
Garnock, R. C. D.	Redgrave, L. A.	

Class Examination, December, 1902.

Pass (alphabetical).

Dwyer, T. C.	Makinson, G. P.	Sinclair, A. F.
Knox, R. G.	Noble, G. O.	White, C. J. L.
Johnston, T. H.	Northcott, C. H.	Whiting, K. M.

EVENING STUDENTS.

Class Examination, December, 1902.

†Cole, A.	Barrow, I. M. }	Moylan, W. P.
Terry, F.	Loxton, F. E. } æq.	Latreille, Meta G. E. } æq.
Jordan, F. R.	Spence, J.	Tremlett, F. C. G.
†Lovell, H. T.	Allen, H. A.	Harris, L. A.
Smith, S. C.	Anderson, Robert	Callaghan, S. K.
Quinn, J. J.	†Binns, K. }	†Barron, G. M.
†Newton, R. G.	†Jones, W. } æq.	Coombes, A. J.
		†Bourke, J. O. A.

† Unmatriculated.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Pass, December, 1902.

Flashman, H. W.	Askham, A. C.	Maughan, A. (Eng.)
Priestley, H.	Graham, Frances	Knox, R. G.
Dawes, Madeleine M. } $\begin{smallmatrix} p \\ \text{æq.} \end{smallmatrix}$	Donkin, W. D.	Hall, Dorothy V.
Mason, W. H. (Eng.)	Webb, S. D. (Eng.)	Murray-Prior, R. S.
Foxall, H. G. (Eng.)	Waine, V. J. (Eng.) } $\begin{smallmatrix} p \\ \text{æq.} \end{smallmatrix}$	Johnson, N. R.
Melville, H. P.	Young, P. H. B.	†Lees, E. J. (Eng.)
Barry, D. R.	Dwyer, T. C. } æq.	Halloran, H. R. } æq.
Paul, A.	Noble, G. O. }	(Eng.)
Tomlinson, G. L.	†Tilley, J. W. (Eng.)	Northcott, C. H.
Stephen, J. F. (Eng.)	Stewart, G. C.	Barker, H. M.
Wade, R. T.	Edgley, J. M. (Sci.)	Larkins, H. M. (Eng.)
Ireland, O. A. (Eng.)	Bellemey, S. J. }	White, C. J.
†Marriott, E. W. (Eng.)	(Eng.)	Cowlshaw, R. G. (Eng.)
Burgess, J. H. (Eng.)	Whiteman, W. D. } æq.	†Fitzhardinge, R. B.
Bladon, I. G. (Eng.) } æq.	(Eng.)	(Eng.)
Johnston, T. H. }	Nardin, C. C. (Eng.)	

Satisfied the conditions of By-laws, Chap. xv., Sec. 13 (alphabetical).

Austin, Fanny M.	Geddes, C. B.	Paterson, J.
Barker, N. C.	Giblin, W. E.	Real, E. T.
Body, E. E. I.	Halloran, E. F.	Redgrave, L. A.
Bottrell, E. H.	Henderson, R. G.	Robertson, May D.
Brennan, W. K.	Henry, H.	Rogers, F. C.
Burfitt, Manie B.	Inglis, J. G.	Rogers, P. H.
Campbell, C. J.	Kaepfel, Andrée A.	Roughton, Gladys M.
Chrismas, C. H.	Larkins, N.	Shaw, W. E. V.
Coleman, Isabel M.	McGee, J. N.	Sinclair, A. F.
Colvin, A. E.	Makinson, G. P.	Skillman, Jessie
Curren, Ethel	Manning, H. E.	Slack, Ella M.
Dawson, A. L.	Manning, H. H.	Talbot, Ethel
Dickson, B. B.	Markell, H. F.	Tebbutt, A. H.
Douglas, R. J.	Michael, A. G.	Townsend, E. S.
Ewing, T.	Miller, J. K.	Waddy, E. F.
Fowler, E.	Mott, Olive L.	Walker, A. D.
Futter, V. S.	Mottershead, A.	Welch, K. St. Vincent
Garnock, R.	Oxenham, N.	Whiting, K. M.

EVENING STUDENTS.

Pass, December, 1902.

Newton, R. G.	†Lovell, H. T.	†Cole, A. G.
Anderson, Rachel	Ebsworth, S. W.	†Bourke, J. O. A.
†Anderson, Robert	Allen, H. A.	†Binns, K.
Coombes, A. J.	Barrow, I. M.	Moylan, W. P.
Jordan, F. R.	Smith, S. C.	Latreille, Meta G. E.
Terry, F.	Quinn, J. J.	Spence, J.
Tremlett, F. C. G.	Harris, L. A.	Callaghan, S. K.
Loxton, F. C.	†Jones, W.	†Barron, G. M.

† Unmatriculated.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1902, and March, 1903.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP No. I. FOR CLASSICS—Not awarded.

BARKER SCHOLARSHIP No. I. FOR MATHEMATICS—C. E. Weatherburn.

GARTON SCHOLARSHIP No. II. FOR FRENCH AND GERMAN—Not awarded.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S PRIZE FOR HISTORY—K. R. Cramp }
W. Maxwell } aeq.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S PRIZE FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—
P. R. Watts.

PROFESSOR MACCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH ESSAYS—P. R. Watts.

HONOUR LISTS.

LATIN.	SENIOR FRENCH.	HISTORY.
Class I.	Class I.	Class I.
Levick, A. M.	MacCallum, Isabella R.	Cramp, K. R.
Class II.	Carey, Daisy	Maxwell, W.
Bonney, R. S.	Collings, Edith	Watts, P. R.
Class III.		
Goddard, T. H.		
Collier, F. W. D.		
GREEK.	LOGIC AND MENTAL	GEOLOGY.
Class II.	PHILOSOPHY.	Class I.
Bonney, R. S.	Class I.	Bonney, R. S.
	Watts, P. R.	Class II.
	Class II.	Carruthers, Ada M.
ENGLISH.		Sutton, Mabel H.
Class I.	Fry, Edith M.	MATHEMATICS.
Skillen, Elizabeth } Watts, P. R. } aeq.	Collier, F. W. D.	Class I.
	Goddard, T. H.	Weatherburn, C. E.
Class II.	Levick, A. M.	Brearley, E. A.
Levick, A. M.	Cramp, K. R.	Class II.
Class III.	Wheeler, A. R.	Diethelm, O. A. A.
Powell, J. W. G.		Sutton, Mabel H.

The following have completed the Second Year Examination.

(Alphabetical).

*Beckenham, J. G.	Duff, V. C.	MacInnes, Isabel M.
Bonney, R. S.	*Evans, Sara	Mackay, I. G.
Brearley, E. A.	Fisher, A. D.	Maxwell, W.
*Brown, G. E.	Fox, Millicent	Morley, Irene M.
Bruxner, M. F.	Fry, Edith M.	Mugliston, Madeleine L.
Campbell, A. P.	*Goddard, E. J.	Murray, C. O'C.
Candlish, R. S.	Goddard, T. H.	*Noake, R. R.
Carey, Daisy	*Hewitt, T. C.	Powell, J. W. G.
*Carroll, W. J. S.	Holloway, Eirene A.	Reid, Roberta J. S.
Carruthers, Ada M.	Jaques, H. V.	Rofe, Ruth I.
Collier, F. W. D.	*Jordon, F. R.	*Schrader, C. P.
Collings, Edith	*Knox, R. G.	Skillen, Elizabeth
*Compton, A. Z.	Levick, A. M.	*Spence, J.
Cramp, K. R.	Loudon, Berth W.	Sutton, Mabel H.
Cranswick, G. H.	Lowick, Clara	Watts, P. R.
Cullen, F. V. J.	Lyons, Ettie	Weatherburn, C. E.
Diethelm, O. A. A.	MacCallum, Isabella R.	Wheeler, A. R.

Order of Merit in Individual Subjects.

ENGLISH.

Pass, December, 1902.

Collier, F. W. D.	Carruthers, Ada M.	Collings, Edith
*Jordan, F. R.	Fry, Edith M.	Morley, Irene M.
Sutton, Mabel H. } æq.	Reid, Roberta J. S. }	Lowick, Clara
*Quinn, J. J.	*Schrader, C. P. } æq.	Goddard, T. H.
Bruxner, M. F. } æq.	Wheeler, A. R.	Mugliston, Madeleine L.
Carey, Daisy	MacInnes, Isabel M.	Cranswick, G. H.
Holloway, Eirene A.	Lyons, Ettie	Mackay, I. G.
Maxwell, W.	*Carroll, W. J. S.	
*McDonald, T. G.	Fisher, A. D.	

Pass, March, 1903 (alphabetical).

Candlish, R. S.	Jaques, H. V.	Murray, C. O'C.
Cullen, F. V. J.	*Knox, R. G.	*Noake, R. R.
Duff, V. C.	Loudon, Bertha W.	Rofe, Ruth I.
Fox, Millicent	MacCallum, Isabella R.	

LATIN.

Pass, December, 1902.

*Jordan, F. R.	Fry, Edith M. } æq.	Campbell, A. P. } æq.
Watts, P. R.	*Goddard, E. J. }	*Coombes, A. J. }
Maxwell, W.	Carruthers, Ada M. }	Carey, Daisy
*Quinn, J. J.	Bruxner, M. F. } æq.	Cramp, K. R.
Lowick, Clara	*Spence, J. }	Wheeler, A. R.
Fisher, A. D. }	Lyons, Ettie	Reid, Roberta J. S.
*Beckenham, J. G. } æq.	Holloway, Eirene A. }	Skillen, Elizabeth
Collings, Edith	*Oakes, F. I. M. }	Cullen, F. V. J.
		*Schrader, C. P.

Latin—continued.

*Carroll, W. J. S.
Sutton, Mabel H.

MacCallum, Isabella R.

*Compton, A. Z.

Pass, March, 1903 (alphabetical).

*Brown, G. E.
Candlish, R. S.
Cranswick, G. H.
Duff, V. C.
Fox, Millicent

Jaques, H. V.
*Knox, R. G.
Loudon, Bertha W.
MacInnes, Isabel M.
Morley, Irene M.

Murray, C. O'C.
Mugliston, Madeleine L.
*Noake, R. R.
Rofe, Ruth I.

SENIOR GREEK.

(See Third Year List.)

SENIOR FRENCH.

Pass, December, 1902.

Levick, A. N.
*Jordan, F. R.
Cullen, F. V. J.
Holloway, Eirene A.
Skillen, Elizabeth
Collier, F. W. D.

*Spence, J.
Cramp, K. R.
Murray, C. O'C.
*Oakes, Florence I. M.
Lyons, Ettie
*Ebsworth, S. W.

Reid, Roberta J. S.
Wheeler, A. R.
*Goddard, E. J.
Powell, J. W. G.
*Beckenham, J. G.

Pass, March, 1903 (alphabetical).

*Brown, G. E.
*Compton, A. Z.
Duff, V. C.
Fox, Millicent

*Hewitt, T. C.
Lowick, Clara
Mackay, I. G.

Morley, Irene M.
Mugliston, Madeleine L.
Rofe, Ruth I.

MATHEMATICS.

Pass, December, 1902.

*Beckenham, J. G.

Loudon, Bertha W.

Mackay, I. G.

Pass, March, 1903.

Bonney, R. S.

*Carroll, W. J. S.

Fisher, A. D.

SENIOR GERMAN.

Pass, December, 1902.

MacInnes, Isabel M.

* Evening Student.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Pass.

*Coombes, A. J.	*Beckenham, J. G.	Murray, C. O'C.
Campbell, A. P.	Powell, J. W. G.	Noake, A. R.
*Spence, J.	Fox, Millicent	Cranswick, G. H.
*Hewitt, T. C.	*Knox, R. G.	Reid, Roberta J. S.
Maxwell, W.	Fisher, A. D.	Duff, V. C.
*Schrader, C. P.	Dey, D. D.	Cullen, F. V. J.
*Evans, Sara	MacInnes, Isabel M.	Jaques, H. V.
*Jordan, F. R.	*Compton, A. Z.	Bruxner, M. F.

Pass, March, 1903 (alphabetical).

*Brown, G. E.	Lowick, Clara	*Noake, R. R.
Candlish, R. S.	MacCallum, Isabella R.	Rofe, Ruth I.

HISTORY.

Pass, December, 1902.

Skillen, Elizabeth	Holloway, Eirene A.	Jaques, H. V.
*McDonald, T. G.	Lyons, Ettie	Noake, A. R.
Bruxner, M. F.	Mugliston, Madeleine L.	Cranswick, G. H.
Fry, Edith N.	Goddard, T. H.	Morley, Irene M.
Collings, Edith		
Carey, Daisy		
Carruthers, Ada M.		

EVENING STUDENTS.

Spence, J.	Knox, R. G.	Hartnell, F. S.
Evans, Sara	Ebsworth, S. W.	Little, V. A. S. (3rd Year)
Schrader, C. P.	Brown, G. E.	

Pass, March, 1903 (alphabetical).

Candlish, R. S.	*Compton, A. Z.	*Noake, R. R.
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GEOLOGY.

Pass, December, 1902.

Campbell, A. P.	Powell, J. W. G.	Boland, Blanche E.
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CHEMISTRY.

Pass, December, 1902.

Goddard, E. J.

BIOLOGY.

Pass, December, 1902.

Loudon, Bertha W.

PHYSICS.

Pass, December, 1902.

Carroll, W. J. S.		Mackay, I. G.
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FACULTY OF ARTS.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1902, and March, 1903.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR CLASSICS—W. A. Barton.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR MATHEMATICS—*E. M. Wellisch.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—P. R. Cole.

FRAZER SCHOLARSHIP FOR HISTORY—P. R. Cole.

R. C. King-Kemp, *prox. acc.*

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S CLASS PRIZE FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—

P. R. Cole.

PROFESSOR MACCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH—E. G. Waterhouse.

P. R. Cole, *prox. acc.*

HONOUR LISTS.

LATIN.	LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.	HISTORY.
Class I.	Class I.	Class I.
Barton, W. A.	Cole, P. R.	Cole, P. R.
Jensen, Klio	Austin, A. H.	King-Kemp, R. C.
	Hope, P.	
GREEK.	Class II.	
Class I.	Grant, W. J.	SENIOR GERMAN.
Barton, W. A.	Stewart, J. R.	Class I.
Jensen, Klio	*Giles, J. P. H.	Sproule, Margaret
Class II.	McWilliam, N. G.	Waterhouse, E. G.
Stewart, J. R.		
Class III.		
Brentnall, Nina T.		
	MATHEMATICS.	FRENCH.
ENGLISH.	Class I.	Class I.
Class I.	*Wellisch, E. M.	Sproule, Margaret
Waterhouse, E. G.	Sharpe, G. F.	Waterhouse, E. G.
Cole, P. R.	Class II.	Sharpe, G. F.
Class II.	Close, J. C. (Science)	Docker, Gladys M. B.
Hope, P.		Wardrop, Maggie R.

* Evening Student.

The following have completed the Third Year Examination.

(Alphabetical).

Austin, A. H.	Harley, Helen L.	*Roberts, T. T.
Baret, H. V. D.	Hope, P.	Rutherford, Constance M.
Barton, W. A.	Jensen, Klio	Saunders, Florence L.
*Bathgate, D. G.	King-Kemp, R. C.	Sharpe, G. F.
Brentnall, Nina T.	*Lindsay, W. C.	Slade, O. C.
Cohen, A. M.	*Little, V. A. S.	Sproule, Margaret
Cole, P. R.	Logan, G.	*Stevenson, W. H. W.
Coutts, Margaret	Lord, F. C. T.	Stewart, J. R.
Cowlishaw, Winifred	*McDonald, T. G.	Wardrop, Maggie R.
Denham, H. K.	McWilliam, N. G.	Wark, Florence H.
Docker, Gladys M. B.	Massey-Makinson, A.	Waterhouse, E. G.
*Giles, J. P. H.	Meek, H. A.	Watson, H. F.
Graham, Emily R.	Mowbray, R. W.	*Wellisch, E. M.
Grant, W. J.	*O'Reilly, W. C.	Wilkinson, Ida B.
Gregson, E. J.	*Oswald, A. W.	*Yates, M. E.

Order of Merit in individual Subjects.

LATIN.

Pass, December, 1902.

Cole, P. R.	*Giles, J. P. H.	Wilkinson, Ida B.
Brentnall, Nina T.	Cowlishaw, Winifred	*Little, V. A. S.
Stewart, J. R.	*Oswald, A. W.	Rutherford, Constance M.
Grant, W. J.	Gregson, E. J.	Saunders, Florence L.
Sharpe, G. F.	*Roberts, T. T.	Graham, Emily R.
Harley, Helen L.	*Stevenson, W. H. W.	Docker, Gladys M. B.
Coutts, Margaret	McWilliam, N. G.	Wark, Florence H.

Pass, March, 1903 (alphabetical).

*McDonald, T. G.	Massey-Makinson, A.	Meek, H. A.
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SENIOR GREEK.

Pass, December, 1902.

Grant, W. J.	Baret, H. V. D.	*Stevenson, W. H. W.
Hope, P.	Campbell, A. P. (2nd Year)	Austin, A. H.
*Oswald, A. W.	Logan, G.	

Pass, March, 1903.

Massey-Makinson, A.

ENGLISH.

Pass, December, 1902.

*O'Reilly, W. C.	Cowlishaw, Winifred	Graham, Emily R.
Denham, H. K.	Lord, F. C. T. } æq.	Rutherford, Constance M.
Wardrop, Maggie R.	*Yates, M. E. }	Docker, Gladys M. B.

Pass, March, 1903 (alphabetical).

Massey-Makinson, A.	Wark, Florence H.
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Evening Student.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

SENIOR FRENCH.

Pass, December, 1902.

Coutts, Margaret	| Denham, H. K.	| Saunders, Florence L.
Harley, Helen L.	| Cowlshaw, Winifred	

Pass, March, 1903 (alphabetical).

Anderson, Virginia	| *Roberts, T. T.	| Wilkinson, Ida B.
*Giles, J. P. H.		

MATHEMATICS.

Pass, December, 1902.

Cohen, A. M.	*Fetherstone, L.	*Roberts, T. T.
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Pass, March, 1903.

*Stevenson, W. H. W.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Pass, December, 1902.

Jensen, Klio	| Denham, H. K.	| Cowlshaw, Winifred
Sproule, Margaret	| Wardrop, Maggie R.	| Meek, H. A.
Lord, F. C. T.	| Logan, G.	

EVENING STUDENTS.

Yates, M. E.	| Lindsay, W. C.	| Oswald, A. S.
O'Reilly, W. C.	| Little, V. A. S.	| Bathgate, D. G.
Hartnell, F. S.		

Pass, March, 1903 (alphabetical).

*McDonald, T. G.	*Fetherstone, L.	Watson, H. F.
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HISTORY. *

Pass, December, 1902.

Cole, P. R.	Lord, F. T. C. }	Graham, Emily R.
King-Kemp, R. C.	*Yates, M. E. } æq.	Austin, A. H.
*O'Reilly, W. C.	| Brentnall, Nina T.	| Meek, H. A.
Harley, Helen L.	| Logan, G. }	| Mowbray, R. W.
	| McWilliam, N. G. } æq.	| Rutherford, Constance M.

Pass, March, 1903 (alphabetical).

Coutts, Margaret	| Saunders, Florence L.	| Wark, Florence H.
*McDonald, T. G.	| Slade, O. C.	

* Evening Student.

CHEMISTRY.

Pass, December, 1902.

Baret, H. V. D.

PHYSICS.

Pass, December, 1902.

Gregson, E. J.

ZOOLOGY.

Pass, December, 1902.

Baret, H. V. D.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

March, 1903.

SCHOOL OF CLASSICS.

Honours.

Class I.

— Paxton, Betha, B.A. (Latin and Old French).

Class III.

Yarnold, A. H., B.A. (Latin and Greek).

SCHOOL OF MODERN LITERATURE.

Pass.

Cordingley, Grace M., B.A. (French).

Wilson, D., B.A. (English).

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Honours.

Class I.

Merrington, Ernest N., B.A. (Medal).

Theses—(1) “Casuistry.” (2) “Personality.”

ETHICS AND EDUCATION.

Honours.

Class I.

Lasker, S., B.A.

Theses—(1) “The Relation of Ethics and Education.”

(2) “The Herbartian Principle of Apperception in its application to Education.”

Pass.

Telfer, James B., B.A. (Education).

Thesis—“Herbartianism.”

James, W. E., B.A. (Education).

Thesis—“The Herbartian Theory of Apperception applied to Education.”

M.A. EXAMINATION—*continued.*

Kennedy, Phillip, B.A. (Education).

Thesis—"Education with reference to the Industrial Life of Australia."

Curtis, W. J., B.A. (Education.)

Thesis—"The State in relation to Education."

Eldridge, Ada M., B.A. (Ethics).

Thesis—"The Nature and Development of Conscience."

Gillam, Dora A., B.A. (Ethics).

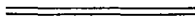
Thesis—"The Growth of the Ethical Ideal."

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Honours.

Class II.

Mills, Elsie A. H., B.A.	} æq.
Teece, R. N., B.A.	
Nolan, J. H. M., B.A.	



FACULTY OF LAW.

INTERMEDIATE LL.B. EXAMINATION.

March, 1903.

WIGRAM ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECTS OF THE EXAMINATION—J. A. Ferguson, B.A.

GEORGE AND MATILDA HARRIS SCHOLARSHIP FOR PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECTS OF THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION AND CLASS EXAMINATIONS OF THE YEAR—R. C. King-Kemp.

PROFESSOR COBBETT'S PRIZE FOR THE THEORY OF LEGISLATION—

S. T. Hodge, B.A.

Pass, Order of Merit.

Ferguson, J. A., B.A.
King-Kemp, R. C.
Green, H. M., B.A.
Hodge, S. T., B.A.

Slade, O. C.
Cohen, A. M.
Lindsay, W. C.

Watson, H. F.
Bathgate, D. G.
Mowbray, R. W.

ROMAN LAW, JURISPRUDENCE AND THEORY OF LEGISLATION.

Ferguson, J. A., B.A.
King-Kemp, R. C.
Green, H. M., B.A.
Hodge, S. T., B.A.

Slade, O. C.
Breckenridge, C. C. P.
Cohen, A. M.
Watson, H. F.

Bathgate, D. G.
Lindsay, W. C.
Butler, S. W. B., B.A.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Ferguson, J. A., B.A.
King-Kemp, R. C.
Green, H. M., B.A.
Slade, O. C.

Hodge, S. T., B.A.
Cohen, A. M.
Lindsay, W. C.

Bathgate, D. G.
Mowbray, R. W. } æq.
Watson, H. F.

FINAL LL.B. EXAMINATION.

March, 1903.

HONOURS.

Class I.
Teece, R. C., M.A.

Class II.

Robson, R. N., B.A.
Arnold, A. G. de L.
Rogers, W. A. H.
Stephen, H. M., B.A.

PASS.

McLaren, A. D., M.A.
Chapman, A. E., B.A.
Holliday, A., B.A. } æq.
Lehane, T. J.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1902.

RENWICK SCHOLARSHIP FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECTS OF THE EXAMINATION—J. L. Shellshear.

COLLIE PRIZE FOR BOTANY—A. MacInnes, B.A.

PROFESSOR HASWELL'S PRIZES FOR ZOOLOGY (Laboratory Notes)—C. H. B. Bradley, H. R. G. Poate, W. J. White.

SLADE PRIZE FOR PRACTICAL PHYSICS—J. L. Shellshear.

Pass (alphabetical).

Baret, H. V. D.	Elwell, L. B.	Rutledge, E. H.
Bradley, C. H. B.	Gilchrist, J. J.	Schlink, H. H.
Chapman, H. O.	McClelland, R. E.	Shellshear, J. L.
Conolly, H. W.	MacInnes, A., B.A.	Stokes, F. O.
Craig, F.	Mackenzie, A. J.	Thompson, C. W.
Deakin, J. E. F.	Moran, H. M. O.	Vickers, W.
Edwards, J. G.	Poate, H. R. G.	White, W. J.

CLASS LISTS.

BIOLOGY.

Honours.

Class II.

MacInnes, A., B.A.	Shellshear, J. L.	Schlink, H. H.
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PHYSICS.

(See under Faculty of Science.)

CHEMISTRY.

Honours.

Class I.
Shellshear, J. L.

Class II.
MacInnes, A., B.A.

Pass.

Deakin, J. E. F.	Elwell, L. B.	Thompson, C. W.
Mackenzie, A. J.	Edwards, J. G.	Bradley, C. H. B.
Moran, H. M. O.	Poate, H. R. G.	Baret, H. V. D.
Schlink, H. H.	Gilchrist, J. J.	White, W. J.
Stokes, F. O.	McClelland, R. E.	Conolly, H. W.
Chapman, H. O.	Vickers, W.	Rutledge, E. H.
Craig, F.		

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

First Year Examination - *continued.*

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

Pass, March, 1903.

Binns, W. J., M.A.	Hutchinson, E. L.	Pridham, H. E.
Breslin, E. J.	Maher, C. W.	Renwick, C. S.
Campbell, J. S., B.A.	Ormiston, Martha I.	Steele, A. B.
Diethelm, O. A. A.	Paul, G. A.	

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1902.

Pass (alphabetical).

Aspinall, Jessie S.	Harris, J. S.	O'Reilly, T. L.
Bell, G.	Harris, S. H.	Palmer, C. R.
Binnie, Constance C.	Hill, J. G. W., B.A.	Palmer, H. W.
Cahill, A. C.	Lightoller, G. H. S.	Parker, R. A.
Clifford, J. P.	McCulloch, H. T. C.	Parkinson, T. C.
Gibson, D. D.	McKillop, A.	Sapsford, C. P.
Graham, D. H.	Molesworth, E. H.	Welch, J. B. St. Vincent
Harper, Margaret H.	Moseley, A. H.	Wherrett, E. A.

CLASS LISTS.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Passed with Distinction.

Parkinson, T. C.

Passed with Credit.

McCulloch, H. T. C.	Wherrett, E. A.	Cahill, A. C.	} æq.
Bell, G.	Aspinall, Jessie S.	Hill, J. G. W., B.A.	
Harris, J. S.	Parker, R. A.	Palmer, C. R.	} æq.
Harris, S. H.		Welch, J. B. St.	
O'Reilly, T. L.		Vincent	

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

Pass, March, 1903.

Aspinall, A. J.	Withers, O. E. B.
Willis, C. St. L.	Wylie, Mary W.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1902.

(Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica and Therapeutics.)

JOHN HARRIS SCHOLARSHIP FOR ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—

[C. Quaife, resigned.]
 Susannah H. O'Reilly } æq.
 W. T. Quaife

Third Year Examination—*continued.*

Passed with Distinction.

Quaife, C.

Passed with Credit.

Quaife, W. T.
 Leslie, J. R.
 O'Reilly, Susannah H.

McKelvey, J. L.	} aeq.
Power, J. W.	
Simpson, F. G. M.	

Culpin, E.

Pass (alphabetical).

Cohen, J.
 Cowlshaw, L.
 Day, E. J.
 Griffiths, J. N.
 Harrison, E. S.

Johnston, L. P.
 McDowall, V.
 Roberts, A. S. C.
 Shellshear, C.
 Smith, P. E.

Verge, A.
 Vernon, G. H.
 Whiteman, R. J. N.
 Young, G. H.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

Pass, March, 1903.

Bligh, E. A. R.
 Dalton, P. J.

Hammand, K.
 Kay, S.

FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

(Pathology and Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.)

December, 1902.

Passed with Credit.

Buchanan, G. A.
 Connolly, T. P.

Browne, C. S.	} 2
D'Arcy, Constance E.	
Mawson, W.	

Higgins, T. E. C.

Pass (alphabetical).

Benjaffield, V.
 Godsall, R. S.
 Hansard, N. W.
 Lethbridge, H. O.

McDowall, St. A. W. L.
 Perkins, R.
 Pritchard, Alice, B.A.

Phillips, A. B.
 Sharp, G. G., B.Sc.
 Vernon, M. M.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

Pass, March, 1903.

Bridge, N. H.
 Finckh, A. E.
 Finselbach, F. W. A.

Goergs, K. R. W.
 Kendall, H. W.
 Riley, S. B., B.A.

Sheehy, W.
 Thomson, Jean G.
 Ure, Sarah L.

FIFTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

June, 1902.

Pass (alphabetical).

Anderson, A.	Halcombe, C. D.	Tange, F. S.
Clarke, G. R. C.	Llewellyn, R. F.	Tarleton, J. W.
Dight, W. B.	Rees, W. L.	Tudor-Jones, E.

December, 1902.

Honours at Graduation (M.B. and Ch.M.)

Class I.—None.

Class II.

Dansey, St. J. W.	Mason, T. W. } æq.	Plomley, M. J.
Hipsley, P. L.	Davis, J. S. }	Suckling, F. M.
Smith, S. A.	Woolnough, R. E.	

SUBJECTS OF THE FIFTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1902.

Passed with Credit.

Dansey, St. J. W. } æq.	Plomley, M. J.	Woolnough, R. E.
Smith, S. A.	Davis, J. S.	Cahill, J. H.
Hipsley, P. L.		

Pass (alphabetical).

Aiken, P. N.	Humphery, E. M.	Robertson, L. J.
Clarke, P. S.	Marsh, H. S.	Suckling, F. M.
Corfe, A. J.	Mason, T. W.	Thomson, J. M.
Conroy, L. B. H.	Newman, E. L.	Wagh, R. A. P.
Fox, H. E.		

M.D. EXAMINATION.

March, 1903.

MEDICINE.

Honours.

Class I.

Blackburn, C. B., M.B., Ch.M.

Thesis—"Cystic Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys."

SURGERY.

Honours.

Class I.

Sandes, F. P., M.B., Ch.M. (Medal).

Thesis—"The Corpus Luteum of *Dasyurus Viverrinus*."

GYNÆCOLOGY.

Pass.

Magarey, F. W. A., M.B., Ch.M.

Thesis—"Peritoneal Adhesions of the Upper Abdomen."

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1902.

LEVEY SCHOLARSHIP FOR CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS—C. E. Weatherburn.

PROFESSOR HASWELL'S PRIZE FOR BIOLOGY—C. E. Weatherburn.

The following Students have passed.

Brearley, E. A. | Goddard, E. J. | Weatherburn, C. E.

Class Lists in Individual Subjects.

BIOLOGY.	CHEMISTRY.	PHYSICS.
Honours.	Honours.	Honours.
Class II.	Class I.	Class I.
Brearley, E. A.	Brearley, E. A.	Weatherburn, C. E.
Pass.	Class II.	Stephen, J. F. (Eng.)
Close, J. C.	Weatherburn, C. E.	Class II.
Goddard, E. J.	Pass.	Shellshear, J. L. (Med.)
Weatherburn, C. E.	Goddard, E. J.	Brearley, E. A.
		Foxall, H. G. (Eng.)
		Mason, W. H. (Eng.)

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1902.

DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP FOR GEOLOGY—H. I. Jensen.

CAIRD SCHOLARSHIP FOR CHEMISTRY—H. I. Jensen.

DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP FOR PHYSICS—T. G. Taylor.

BIOLOGY.	CHEMISTRY.	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.
Honours.	Honours.	Pass.
Class I.	Class I.	†Mawson, D.
Jensen, H. I.	Jensen, H. I.	
	PHYSICS.	
	Honours.	
	Class I.	PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY
GEOLOGY.	Taylor, T. G.	Pass.
Honours.	*Morris, L. C. (Eng.)	†Challinor, R. W.
Class I.	Woodcock, L. R. (Eng.)	
Jensen, H. I.		

† Not passing through the regular course.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1902.

GEOLOGY (PALÆONTOLOGY).

Honours.

Class I.
†Taylor, T. G.Class II.
†Stone, W. G.

Pass.

Gregson, E. J. (Arts) | †Wilson, Dorothy E. | Wilkinson, Ida B. (Arts)

GEOLOGY (MINERALOGY).

Pass.

†Taylor, T. G.

PHYSICS.

Honours.

Class I.
Close, J. C.Class II.
*Hall, R. Vine

MATHEMATICS.

(See under Faculty of Arts.)

* Unmatriculated. † Not passing through the regular course.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

PETER NICOL RUSSELL SCHOLARSHIP FOR MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING—J. L. NORMAN.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1902, and March, 1903.

SMITH PRIZE FOR PHYSICS—W. H. MASON.

SLADE PRIZE FOR PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—H. G. FOXALL.

Pass, December, 1902.

Bellemey, S. J.	*Marriott, E. W.	Powell, S. W. C.
Burgess, J. H.	Mason, W. H.	Stephen, J. F.
Foxall, H. G.	Maughan, A.	Webb, S. D.
Halloran, H. R.	Mort, H. S., B.Sc.	Whiteman, W. D.
Ireland, O. A.	Nardin, C. C.	

Pass, March, 1903.

Bladon, I. G.	McNall, H.	*Tilley, J. W.
Cowlishaw, R. G.	Owen, T. M.	Waine, V. J.
Kellick, A. C. T.	Rae, T. R.	

Class Lists in Individual Subjects.

PHYSICS.	CHEMISTRY.	APPLIED MECHANICS.
Honours.	Honours.	Honours.
(See under Faculty of Science.)	Class I.	Class II.
	Foxall, H. G.	Bellemey, S. J.
	Nardin, C. C.	
	Stephen, J. F.	
	Mason, W. H.	
	Class II.	
	Ireland, O. A.	
	Maughan, A.	
	Whiteman, W. D.	
	Webb, S. D.	
	Pass.	
	Burgess, J. H.	
	Halloran, H. R.	
	Bellemey, S. J.	
	*Tilley, J. W.	
	*Fitzhardinge, R. B.	
	*Marriott, E. W.	
	Powell, S. W. C.	
		DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.
		Honours.
		Class I.
		Mason, W. H. } æq.
		Bladon, I. G. }
		Class II.
		Foxall, H. G.
		Stephen, J. F.

* Unmatriculated.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1902, and March, 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

Pass, December, 1902.

Bennett, V. C.
 Corlette, J. M. C.
 Freeman, A. W., B.A.

McArdle, F. O.
 Patterson, B. G.

Saunders, G. J.
 Shellshear, W.

Pass, March, 1903.

Armstrong, J. N. F.
 Barr, J.
 Boydell, W. G. B.
 Brown, G. F. C.

Cohen, A. F.
 Dight, A. H.
 Garry, J. J. P.

Harris, H. T. R.
 Isaacs, R. McL.
 Robertson, J. W.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Pass, December, 1902.

Brooks, H. A.

*Morris, Leonard C.

Woodcock, L. R.

Class Lists in Individual Subjects.

GEOLOGY AND
MINERALOGY.

Honours.

Class I.

None.

Class II.

Saunders, G. J.
 Brown, G. F. C.
 Shellshear, W.
 Hill, J. H. F., B.A. } æq.
 Patterson, B. G.
 Cohen, A. F.
 Bennett, V. C.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY
(Mining & Metallurgy).

Pass.

†Gee, E. L.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY
(Mechanical & Electrical)

Pass.

Woodcock, L. R.
 *Morris, L. C.
 Smail, J. A. M.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

Honours.

Class I.

*Morris, L. C.

PHYSICS.

(See under Faculty of
Science.)CHEMISTRY.
(Mining & Metallurgy.)

Honours.

Class I.

Saunders, G. J.

CHEMISTRY—continued.

Class II.

Shellshear, W.
 Pass (Order of Merit).
 Corlette, J. M. C.
 Boydell, W. G. B.
 Patterson, B. G.
 Isaacs, R. McL.
 Freeman, A. W., B.A.
 Hill, J. H. F., B.A.
 Armstrong, J. N. F.
 Bennett, V. C.
 McArdle, F. O.
 Barr, J.
 Dight, A. H.
 Harris, H. T. R.
 Robertson, J. W.
 Garry, J. J.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1902, and March, 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Pass, March, 1903.

Corfe, D. B.

Henning, E. T.

* Unmatriculated.

† Not passing through the regular course.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

Pass, March, 1903.

*Brereton, E. Le Gay	Foy, L. H.	*Stoddart, R.
Caddy, J. P.	Garde, H. T.	Verge, J., B.A.
Clayton, C. H. J.	Giblin, N. E.	Walker, H.
Corlette, J. M. C., B.E.	Gray, G. J.	Ward, L. K., B.A.
(Civil)	Hall, E. K.	Weigall, H. S.
Davies, H. W.	Jackson, F. H.	Wilson, R. C., B.Sc.
Debenham, A. J.	McCrae, A. G.	Wood, H.
Delohery, E. C.	Peterson, A. J., B.Sc.	Woodburn, J. W.
Docker, A. B.	Richardson, R. J. D.	

Class Lists in Individual Subjects.

MINING.	ASSAYING AND ORE TREATMENT.	METALLURGY.
Honours.	Honours.	Honours.
Class I.	Class I.	Class I.
None.		Ward, L. K., B.A.
Class II.		Class II.
Ward, L. K., B.A. } æq.	*Brereton, E. Le G. } ðæ	Peterson, A. J., B.Sc.
Giblin, N. E. }	*Stoddart, R. }	*Brereton, E. Le Gay
Peterson, A. J., B.Sc. }	Class II.	Gray, G. J.
Gray, G. J. }	Giblin, N. E.	Corlette, J. M. C., B.E.
Corlette, J. M. C., B.E. }	Ward, L. K., B.A. } æq.	†Süssmilch, C. A.
Pass.	Verge, J., B.A.	Pass.
Foy, L. H.	Pass.	
Davies, H. W.	Garde, H. T.	Foy, L. H.
Garde, H. T.	Davies, H. W.	Jackson, F. H.
Wood, H. } æq.	Caddy, J. P.	Verge, J., B.A.,
Hall, E. K. }	Peterson, A. J., B.Sc.	Docker, A. B.
Verge, J., B.A.	McCrae, A. G.	*Stoddart, R.
Jackson, F. H.	Docker, A. B.	Clayton, C. H. J.
*Stoddart, R.	Richardson, R. J. D.	Davies, H. W.
Clayton, C. H. J.	Jackson, F. H.	Giblin, N. E.
Richardson, R. J. D.	Gray, G. J.	McCrae, A. G.
*Brereton, E. Le G. } æq.	Clayton, C. H. J.	Garde, H. T.
Debenham, A. J. }	Corlette, J. M. C., B.E.	Richardson, R. J. D.
McCrae, A. G.	Hall, E. K.	Hall, E. K.
Docker, A. B.	Debenham, A. J.	Wood, H.
Caddy, J. P.	Foy, L. H.	Debenham, A. J.
	†Perry, E. A.	Caddy, J. P.
	†Upfold, C.	

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Pass, December, 1902.

*Hall, R. Vine

Weston, P. L., B.Sc.

CLASS LISTS.

PHYSICS.

(See Third Year Science.)

* Unmatriculated. † Not passing through the regular course.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Honours.

Class I.

Weston, P. L., B.Sc.

|

*Hall, R. Vine

FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Pass, March, 1903.

Myers, H. W., B.E. (Civil)

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Honours.

†Boyd, A., B.Sc., B.E.

|

Pass.

Myers, H. W., B.E. (Civil)

* Unmatriculated. † Not passing through the regular course.

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

Pass, December, 1902.

Barnes, Margaret E.
Bond, H. H.

Boys, R. S.
Burkitt, C. T.

Clark, J. J.
Starkey, J. N.

Pass, March, 1903.

Cozens, G. C.

Hardie, H. G.

Moxham, C. G.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

Pass, December, 1902.

Bradley, J. H.
Crouch, F. R.
Dolan, A. P. B.

MacTaggart, E. A.
Marshall, F.
Neale, J. H.

Neave, B. W.
Praed, Annie
Stockwell, L. G.

*PHARMACY STUDENTS.

Pass, December, 1902.

CHEMISTRY
(Introductory).
Honours.
Class I.
Tivey, N. W. J.

Class II.
Edye, B. T.
Crawford, L.
Teale, W. H. A.
Parkes, Miriam
Loney, S. T.

Pass (Order of Merit).
Schofield, E. E. C.
Jones, H. F.
Mitchell, E. A.
Blacklow, A. C.
Mitchell, F. M.
Young, W. H. T.
MacPherson, Margaret
Newth, A. H.
McGirr, G.

CHEMISTRY
(Metals).
Honours.
None.

Pass (Order of Merit).
Loney, S. T.
Tivey, N. W. J.
McGirr, G.
Crawford, L.
Young, W. H. T.
Blacklow, A. C.
MacPherson, Margaret
Parkes, Miriam
Mitchell, E. A.

CHEMISTRY
(Organic).
Honours.
Class II.
Loney, S. T.

Pass (Order of Merit).
Tivey, N. W. J.
Blacklow, A. C.
Crawford, L.
Mitchell, E. A.
McGirr, G.
Parkes, Miriam

CHEMISTRY
(Practical).
Honours.
Class I.
Jones, H. F.
Mitchell, E. A.
Class II.
Edye, B. T.
Tivey, N. W. J.
Pass (Order of Merit).
MacPherson, Margaret
Blacklow, A. C.
Teale, W. H. A.
McGirr, G.
Brown, G. A.
Porter, A.
Loney, S. T.

* Unmatriculated.

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Pass (alphabetical).

Blacklow, A. C.	Loney, S. T.	Moors, C. F.
Edye, B. T.	McGirr, G.	Phillips, H. A. K.
James, C. W.	Mitchell, E. A.	Tivey, N. W. J.

BOTANY.

Pass with Credit.

Loney, S. T.	Schwegler, J. F.
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Pass (alphabetical).

Blacklow, A. C.	Lunney, W.	Tivey, N. W. J.
Brown, G. A.	McGirr, G.	Young, W. H. T.
Jones, H. F.	Newth, A. H.	

Pass, March, 1903 (alphabetical).

BOTANY.

Crawford, L.
Thomas, F. S.

CHEMISTRY

(Introductory).

Brown, G. A.

CHEMISTRY

(Organic).

Thomas, F. S.

Young, W. H. T.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Apps, C.
Mitchell, F. M.
Parkes, Miriam
Thomas, F. S.
Wall, W. J.
Young, W. H. T.

CHEMISTRY

(Metals).

Davey, H. H.

Thomas, F. S.

CHEMISTRY

(Practical).

Crawford, L.

Sleeman, J. E.

Young, W. H. T.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, ETC.

VISITOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1886.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.

1891.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Victor Albert George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.

1893.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Robert William Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G.

1895.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Henry Robert, Viscount Hampden.

1899.—His Excellency the Right Hon. William Lygon, Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.

1902.—His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, K.C.B.

At the Commemorations in 1872 and 1879, Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G. and C.B., administering the Government, presided as Visitor. At the Commemorations in 1893, 1895, 1899, Sir Frederick Darley, Kt., C.J., 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, Kt., K.C.M.G., LL.D.
 1895.—The Hon. Sir Wm. Chas. Windeyer, Kt., M.A., LL.D.
 1896.—The Hon. Sir Henry Normand MacLaurin, Kt., M.A.,
 M.D., LL.D.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

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

- 1851.—Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.
 1854.—The Hon. F. L. S. Merewether, B.A.
 1862.—The Hon. Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B.
 1865.—The Hon. J. H. Plunkett, B.A.
 1869.—The Rev. Canon Allwood, B.A.
 1883.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Windeyer, M.A., LL.D.
 1887.—The Hon. Hy. Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.
 1889.—The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
 1891.—Henry Chamberlaine Russell, B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S.
 * The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
 1892.—The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
 † His Honour Judge Backhouse, M.A.
 1893.—His Honour Judge Backhouse, M.A.
 1895.—The Hon. Hy. Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.
 1896.—His Honour Judge Backhouse, M.A.
 1900.—The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, Kt., B.A., M.D.
 1902.—The Hon. Mr. Justice A. H. Simpson, M.A.

THE SENATE.

The original Senate was appointed by Proclamation on the 24th of December, 1850, under the Act of Incorporation, and consisted of the following :—

The Rev. William Binnington Boyce	Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, Esq.
Edward Broadhurst, Esq.	Charles Nicholson, Esq.
John Bayley Darvall, Esq.	Bartholomew O'Brien, Esq.
Stuart Alexander Donaldson, Esq.	The Hon. John Hubert Plunkett, Esq.
The Right Rev. Charles Henry Davis	The Rev. William Purves
Alfred Denison, Esq.	His Honour 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—Douglass, 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 Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred, C.B., G.C.M.G., 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., LL.D., K.C.M.G.
 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, Kt., M.A., LL.D.
 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. Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., 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. Sir Henry Normand, Kt., M.A., M.D., LL.D. (St. And. and Edin.), Chancellor.
 1893—O'Connor, the Hon. Senator Richard Edward, M.A.
 1879—Oliver, His Honour Alexander, M.A.
 1877—Renwick, the Hon. Sir Arthur, Kt., B.A., M.D.
 1889—Rogers, His Honour Judge Francis E., M.A., LL.B.
 1875—Russell, Henry C., C.M.G., B.A., F.R.S.

- 1897—Simpson, His Honour Mr. Justice Archibald Henry, M.A.,
Vice-Chancellor.
- 1888—Stephen, Cecil Bedford, M.A., K.C.
- 1883—Stuart, Professor T. P. Anderson, M.D., LL.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.
1877—1902.—Gurney, Theodore T., M.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.
Honorary Demonstrators—Arthur B. Palmer, M.B., Ch.M.;
H. S. Stacy, M.D., Ch.M.; E. Ludowici, M.B., Ch.M.;
J. C. Windeyer, M.B., Ch.M.; W. H. Read, M.B.,
Ch.M.
- ARCHITECTURE—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1887—(a) 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, D.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. Junior Demonstrators—
1901—T. H. Laby; 1902—Douglas Mawson, B.E.

* 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.

(a) Appointment terminates on December 31st, 1907, under By-laws, Chap. xxvi., Sec. 3.

- 1903
- Demonstrator in Assaying and Chemistry—1900—Arthur Jarman, A.R.S.M. Junior Demonstrator—1903—E. Le Gay Brereton.
- CLINICAL MEDICINE—Lecturer—1889—(a) R. Scot-Skirving, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
- CLINICAL SURGERY—Lecturers—1895—(a) Charles P. B. Clubbe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; 1899—(a) H. V. Critchley Hinder, M.B., Ch.M.
- DENTISTRY—SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL—1901—(a) H. S. Du Vernet, D.D.S. (Phila.); (a) W. Septimus Hinder, D.D.S. (Phila.); (a) A. H. MacTaggart, D.D.S. (Phila.); (a) A. C. Nathan, D.D.S. (Phila.), D.M.D. (Harvard); (a) N. V. Pockley, D.D.S. (Phila.); (a) R. Fairfax Reading, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Eng.)
- DISEASES OF WOMEN—1897—(a) Joseph Foreman, M.R.C.S.
- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1903—A. C. F. Webb, M.I.C.E.
- ENGINEERING—Challis Professor—1884—*William H. Warren, Wh.Sc., M. Inst. C.E.
- Instructor in Drawing and Design—1903—
- EQUITY, PROBATE, BANKRUPTCY AND COMPANY LAW—Challis Lecturer—1890—(a) G. E. Rich, M.A.
- GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—Professor—1891—†T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.R.S. (New College, Oxford).
- Assistant Lecturer in Mineralogy and Petrology and Demonstrator in Geology—Herbert Stanley Jevons, B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc., (Lond.).
- 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.

* Member Inst. Civil Engineers, London; Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Whitworth Scholar; Society of Arts Technological Scholar.

† Late Scholar of New College, Oxford, and late Member of the Geological Survey of New South Wales.

(a) Appointment terminates on December 31st, 1907, under By-laws, Chap. xxvi., Sec. 3.

- LAW—Challis Professor—1890—Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L.
(University College, Oxford), Dean of the Faculty of Law.
- LAW OF PROCEDURE, EVIDENCE AND PLEADING—Challis Lecturer—
1901—(a) David Ferguson, B.A.
- LAW OF STATUS, CIVIL OBLIGATIONS AND CRIMES—Challis Lecturer
—1890—(a) F. Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc.
- LAW OF PROPERTY, CHALLIS LECTURER—1903—(b) 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—(a) Thos.
Dixon, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
- MATHEMATICS, PURE AND APPLIED—Professor—1903—† Horatio
Scott Carslaw, M.A. (Cambridge), D.Sc., (Glasgow),
F.R.S.E.
Assistant Lecturers—1886—A. Newham, B.A. (St. John's
College, Cambridge), Evening Lecturer. 1887—E. M.
Moors, M.A., F.I.A.
- MECHANISM AND APPLIED THERMO-DYNAMICS—P. N. Russell Lec-
turer—‡ S. Henry Barraclough, B.E. (Syd.), M.M.E.
(Cornell), Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.
- MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH—Lecturer—1883—
(a) 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—(a) Basil W. Turner,
A.R.S.M.
- MIDWIFERY—Lecturer—1897—(a) Sir James Graham, Kt., M.D.,
Ch.M. (Edin.)
- MINING—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1902—(b) F. Danvers Power,
F.G.S.
- MODERN LITERATURE—Challis Professor—1887—§ Mungo W.
MacCallum, M.A. (Glasgow), Dean of the Faculty of
Arts.

* Late Clarke Philosophical Fellow University of Glasgow.

† Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and formerly Lecturer in Mathematics,
University of Glasgow.

‡ Late Science Research Scholar of the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of
1851.

§ Late Professor of English Literature in University College, Aberystwyth, Wales; late
Luke Fellow, University of Glasgow.

(a) Appointment terminates on December 31st, 1907, under By-laws, Chap. xxvi., Sec. 3.

(b) Appointment terminates 31st December, 1909, under By-laws, Chap. xxvi., Sec. 3.

- 1903
- Assistant Lecturers—French and German—1889—*Emil J. Trechmann, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Heidelberg).
English—1894—Ernest R. Holme, B.A. 1903—G. G. Nicholson, B.A. (Syd.), B.C.L. (Oxon.)
- OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Lecturer—1889—(a)†F. Antill Pockley, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
- PALÆONTOLOGY—Lecturer—1902—(c)William S. Dun.
- PATHOLOGY—Professor—1902—David Arthur Welsh, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Edin.)
- Demonstrator—1903—J. E. V. Barling, M.B., Ch.M.
- PHYSICS—Professor—1899—J. Arthur Pollock, B.Sc. (Sydney).
Demonstrator—1903—O. U. Vonwiller, B.Sc. Junior Demonstrator—J. C. Close, B.Sc.
- PHYSIOLOGY—Professor—1883—†T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D., Ch.M., LL.D. (Edin.), Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
Demonstrator—1903—H. G. Chapman, M.D., B.S.
- PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—Lecturer—1901—(a)§W. Camac Wilkinson, B.A. (Syd.), M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.)
- PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY—Lecturer—1890—(a)Alexander MacCormick, M.D. (Edin.)
- PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE—Lecturer—1889—(a)Chisholm Ross, M.D. (Syd.)
- SURGICAL TUTOR—1901—John Morton, M.B., Ch.M.
- SURVEYING—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1890—(a)Geo. 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 by the following Honorary Lecturers:—

Dr. F. A. Bennet—Diseases of the Skin.

Dr. J. F. Flashman—Demonstrations in Psychological Medicine and Neurology.

* 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.

§ M.B. First Class Honours Medicine, University Scholarship and Gold Medal.

(a) Appointment terminates on December 31st, 1907, under By-laws, Chap. xxvi., Sec. 3.

(c) Appointment terminates 31st December, 1908, under By-laws, Chap. xxvi., Sec. 3.

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.

NICHOLSON MUSEUM OF EGYPTIAN, GREEK, ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL
 ANTIQUITIES—F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B.

EXAMINERS FOR 1902-3.

EXAMINERS IN ARTS.

The Professors.	W. H. W. Nicholls, B.A.
The Lecturers.	Professor E. J. Nanson, M.A.

EXAMINERS IN LAW.

The Professors.	J. B. Peden, B.A., LL.B.
The Lecturers.	S. E. Lamb.
Hon. W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.	

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.)
 Thomas Fiaschi, M.D. (Pisa).
 J. Macdonald Gill, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
 E. J. Jenkins, B.A., M.D. (Oxon.)
 G. T. Hankins, M.R.C.S. (Eng.)
 P. Sydney Jones, M.D. (Lond.)
 Stanhope H. McCulloch, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
 The Hon. Sir 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.)
 Arthur E. Mills, M.B., Ch.M.
 A. E. Perkins, M.A., M.B., Ch.M.
 The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, Kt., B.A., M.D. (Edin.)
 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, 1902—John Le Gay Brereton, B.A.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION BOARD—
Professor Woodhouse, M.A.

CLERK, 1887—William S. Mayer.

JUNIOR CLERK, 1902—Charles W. Peacock.

JUNIOR ASSISTANTS IN THE LIBRARY—W. J. Binns, M.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.

- H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, LL.D.‡
 Abbott, George H., B.A., 1887, M.B., Ch.M.
 Abbott, Henry Palmer, B.A., 1893
 Abbott, Thos. K., B.A., 1888
 Abigail, Eliza L., B.A., 1893 (Mrs. Bates)
 Abigail, Ernest Robert, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
 Affleck, Ada C., M.B., Ch.M. (Mrs. Hardman)
 Allan, Edith Jeannie, B.A., 1895 (Mrs. Costello)
 Allen, Arthur Wigram, B.A., 1883‡
 Allen, George Boyce, B.A., 1877
 Allen, Reginald C., B.A., 1879
 Ambrose, Theodore, M.B., Ch.M.
 Amess, William, B.A., 1883
 Amos, Jeanie Cairns, B.A., 1890 (Mrs. Anderson)
 Amphlett, Edward Albin, B.E., 1889
 Amphlett, Henry Martin, B.E., 1897
 Anderson, Arthur, M.B., Ch.M.
 Anderson, Catherine, M.A.
 Anderson, Francis, M.A.‡¶
 Anderson, Henry C. L., M.A.†
 Anderson, Hugh Miller, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
 Anderson, Maud Edith, B.A., 1896 (Mrs. Ashton)
 Anderson, William A. S., B.A., 1892
 Andrews, Ernest Clayton, B.A., 1894
 Andrews, William, M.B., 1887‡
 Anstey, George Webb, B.A., 1893
 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
 Artlett, Ettie, B.A., 1888 (Mrs. Starkey)
 Aspinall, Arthur Ashworth, B.A., 1889
 Atkins, William L., B.A., 1893
 Auld, John Hay Goodlet, B.A., 1897
 Ayres, Charles, B.A., 1882
 Backhouse, Alfred Paxton, M.A.†
 Bailey, Margaret Anne, B.A., 1900
 Ball, Lionel Clive, B.E., 1900
 Bancroft, Peter, M.B., Ch.M.
 Barber, Richard, M.A.
 Barbour, George Pitty, M.A.
 Barff, Henry E., M.A.*
 Barker, Henry Auriol, B.A., 1881‡
 Barker, Reginald Frederick, B.E., 1900
 Barker, Thomas Chas., B.A., 1886
 Barlee, Frederick R., M.A.
 Barling, James Eric Vernon, M.B., Ch.M.¶
 Barnes, Edmund H., M.B., Ch.M.
 Barnes, Pearl Ella, B.A., 1897
 Barnett, Donald McKay, B.A., 1890
 Barracrough, Francis Egerton, B.A., 1895, LL.B.
 Barracrough, Samuel H., B.E., 1892¶
 Barret, James, M.D.
 Barrington, Fourness, F.R.C.S., M.B., Ch.M.‡
 Barton, Sir Edmund, M.A.†
 Barton, John a'Beckett Darvall, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
 Barry, Alfred, LL.D.‡
 Barry, Hugh de Barri, B.A., 1898
 Barton, Joanna, B.A., 1893
 Bavin, Gertrude Lillian, B.A., 1898
 Bavin, Thos. Rainsford, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
 Baylis, Harold M., B.A., 1883

* Superior Officer.

† Fellow of the Senate.

¶ Public Teacher.

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

‡ Examiner.

- Beardmore, Ada, B.A., 1896
 Beardsmore, Emily Maud, B.A., 1894
 Beardsmore, Robt. Henry, B.A., 1895
 Beaumont, Annie Holloway, B.A., 1898
 Beaver, William Richard, B.E., 1899
 Beegling, Daniel, B.A., 1885
 Beehag, Samuel Alfred, B.A., 1886
 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
 Biffin, Harriett E., M.B., Ch.M.
 Binney, Ed. Harold, M.B., Ch.M.
 Binns, William Johnstone, M.A.
 Birch, William John, B.E., 1891
 Black, Reginald A. W., B.A., 1896, B.E.
 Blackburn, Charles B., M.D., 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, Elsie I'Anson, B.A. 1897 (Mrs. Horder)
 Bloomfield, William John, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
 Blue, Archibald Irwin, M.B., Ch.M.
 Blumer, Charles, B.A., 1894
 Blumer, George Alfred, M.A.
 Board, Peter, M.A.
 Bode, Arnold G. H., B.A., 1888
 Bonamy, Nellie Mildred Blanche, B.A., 1899
 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
 Bowmaker, Ruth, M.A.
 Bowmaker, Theophilus Robert, B.A., 1896
 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
 Brade, Gerald Francis, M.B., 1899
 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., M.B., Ch.M.
 Brereton, Ernest Le Gay †
 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
 Broadbent, Percy Lewis, M.B., Ch.M.
 Broderick, Cecil Thomas Hawkes, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
 Brodie, Isabella Esther, B.A., 1895 (Mrs. Newton)
 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, Mary E., B.A., 1885
 Brown, Sophia, B.A., 1894
 Brown, William Vernon, B.A., 1894
 Browne, William C., B.A., 1864
 Bruce, Mary H., B.A., 1887 (Mrs. Walker)
 Bruce, Mary June, B.A., 1896
 Buchanan, Chas. Arthur, B.A., 1889
 Buchanan, Charles Pakenham, B.A., 1900
 Buckland, Thomas, B.A., 1878
 Bucknell, D'Arcy H., M.A.

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

† Public teacher

Bucknell, Louis Jeffrey, B.E., 1891
 Bundoock, Charles W., B.A., 1878
 Bundoock, Francis F., B.A., 1877
 Bunting, Edith Annie, B.A., 1896
 Burfitt, Walter F., B.A., B.Sc.,
 M.B., Ch.M.
 Burge, Stephen Bruce, M.B., 1900
 Burkitt, Edmund Henry, M.B., 1896
 Busby, Hugh, M.B., Ch.M.
 Bushnell, Pollie, B.A., 1896
 Butler, Francis J., B.A., 1882
 Butler, Patrick James, B.A., 1900
 Butler, Spencer Joseph St. Clair,
 B.A., 1893, LL.B.
 Butler, Stanley Wm. Beauchamp,
 B.A., 1900
 Butler, Thomas, B.A., 1876††
 Byrne, Lily Comyn, B.A., 1896
 Byrne, James Kevin, B.A., 1894
 Byrne, William Edmund, B.A., 1892
 Cadden, Leslie George Barton, B.A.,
 1899
 Cahill, Annie Lucille, B.A., 1894
 Cakebread, William Jowers, B.A.,
 1894
 Cameron, Archibald Peter, B.A., 1894
 Cameron, Donald Allan, M.B., Ch.M.
 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.
 Carlisle-Thomas, Ella, B.A., 1900
 (Mrs. Budden)
 Carlisle-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.
 Carslaw, Horatio Scott, M.A., D.Sc.†
 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,
 LL.B.
 Chapman, Henry G., M.D., B.S.†
 Chenhall, William Thomas, M.B.,
 1897‡
 Chisholm, Wm., B.A., 1875, M.D.‡
 Chubb, Montague Charles Lyttelton,
 -B.A., 1896
 Clark, Francis Geo., B.A., 1900, LL.B.
 Clarke, Francis W., B.A., 1884
 Clarke, Gother Robert C., M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Clarke, Philip Sylvester, M.B., Ch.M.
 Clegg, William Carnegie, B.A.,
 1899, LL.B.
 Cleland, John Burton, M.D., Ch.M.
 Clines, Peter Joseph, B.A., 1896,
 LL.B.
 Clipsham, Gertrude Mary, B.A., 1899
 Closs, Wm. John Leech, B.A., 1890
 Clubb, Wallace, B.A., 1896
 Clubbe, Chas. P. B., M.R.C.S.,
 L.R.C.P.†
 Cobbett, Pitt, M.A., D.C.L.††
 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, Edgar William Anthony,
 M.B., Ch.M.
 Combes, Jane Frances, B.A., 1895
 Conlon, William Aloysius, B.A.,
 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

† Fellow of the Senate.

†† Public Teacher.

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Corbett, Wm. F., B.A., 1883
 Corbin, Albert George, B.Sc., M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Cordingley, Grace Marian, 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.
 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 (Mrs.
 Kinnear)
 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.
 Curtis, William John, M.A.
 Daley, Frank H., B.A., 1889
 Dalmas, Lizzie, B.A., 1895
 Daly, May Edith, B.A., 1895 (Mrs.
 McDonald)
 Dalton, Gerald T. A., M.A.
 Dansey, St. John Warburton, M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 d'Apice, Antoine Wm. M., B.A., 1899
 d'Apice, John Edmund Francis,
 B.Sc., 1900
 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.,
 F.R.S.†
 Davidson, Colin George Watt, B.A.,
 1899, LL.B.
 Davidson, Leslie G., M.B., Ch.M.
 Davies, Arthur Bernard, B.A., 1894,
 LL.B.
 Davies, Edith Warlow, M.A.
 Davies, Reginald Laidlaw, M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Davies, Wyndham John E., B.A.,
 1893, LL.B.
 Davis, Agnes Marianne Harrison,
 B.A., 1896, B.Sc. (Mrs. S. E.
 Cook)
 Davis, Henry, B.A., 1890
 Davis, James Shedden, M.B., Ch.M.
 Davison, Samuel Beaumont, B.A.,
 1896
 Dawson, Arthur F., M.A.
 Dawson, James, M.A.‡
 Day, Leo Septimus, B.A., 1899
 Deane, Hy., M.A.‡
 Deane, Henry James, B.E., 1897
 Deane, William Smith, M.A.
 De Lissa, Ethel Naida, B.A., 1898
 (Mrs. Bensusan).
 De Lissa, Horace, B.A., 1896
 Deck, George Henry Baring, M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Deck, John Northcote, M.B., Ch.M.
 Delohery, Cornelius, M.A.
 Delohery, Henry Charles, M.B., 1899
 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.

† Fellow of the Senate.

‡ Public Teacher.

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Dick, William Thomas, B.A., 1890
 Dickinson, Edward Moseley, B.A., 1899.
 Dight, Wilfred Billingsley, M.B., Ch.M.
 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, Wm. Rd. Norton, B.A., 1893
 Doust, Edith Lucy, M.A.
 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
 Dun, William Sutherland¶
 Dunncliff, 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.
 Durack, Joseph Jerry E., B.A., 1899
 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
 Eldridge, Ada Maitland, M.A.
 Elkin, Jonathan Bevan, B.A., 1895
 Elliott, Millicent V., B.A., 1895
 Ellis, Ethel, B.A., 1894
 Ellis, Mary, B.A., 1894 (Mrs. George)
 Ellis, Lawrence Edward, M.B., Ch.M.
 Elphinstone, Elsie Mary, B.A., 1899
 Elphinstone, James, B.A., 1881
 Elphinstone, James Cooke, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
 Emanuel, Nathaniel, B.A., 1867
 England, Theo., B.A., 1885
 England, Thomas H., B.A., 1885
 Euright, Walter John, B.A., 1893
 Evans, Ada Emily, B.A., 1895, LL.B.
 Evans-Jones, David Pentland, B.A., 1898
 Fairfax, Edwd. 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
 Fell, Catherine Isabella, B.A., 1900
 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, Charlotte, B.A., 1895 (Mrs. Hodge)
 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
 Flecker, Oscar Sydney, M.B., Ch.M.
 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.

‡ Examiner.

¶ Public Teacher.

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Fletcher, Joseph J., M.A.
 Fletcher, Katherine Elizabeth, B.A., 1895
 Fletcher, Michael Scott, M.A.,
 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, LL.B.
 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
 Freeman, Charles Cuthbert, B.E.
 Freshney, Reg., M.B., Ch.M.
 Fuller, George W., M.A.
 Fullerton, Alexander Y., B.A., 1885
 Galt, James, B.A., 1899
 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, 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.
 Gibson, Charles George, B.E., 1900
 Gill, Alfred Chalmers, M.A., LL.B.
 Gill, J. Macdonald, M.D.‡
 Gillam, Dora Alice, M.A.
 Gillies, James, B.A., 1889
 Goldsmid, Albert, M.B., 1895
 Goode, Wm. H., M.A., M.D.†
 Gordon, Emily Isabel, M.A.
 Gordon, George Acheson, B.A., 1895
 Gorman, John R., B.A., 1866
 Gough, Norman John, B.A., 1900
 Graham, Sir James, M.B., 1886§¶
 Graham, Mabel Jessie, M.B., Ch.M.
 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
 Grieve, Robert Henry, B.A., 1900
 Griffith, Alfred John, M.A.
 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.
 Hadley, Alfred Edward, B.A., 1893
 Hadley, Charles William, B.A., 1899
 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, George Henry, B.A., 1896
 Halloran, Ida, B.A., 1893 (Mrs. Yabsley)
 Halloran (formerly 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.‡
 Hansard, Edith Hirst, B.A., 1897 (Mrs. Hirst)
 Hardman, Robert, M.B., 1900
 Hargraves, Edw. John, B.A., 1859

‡ Examiner.

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

¶ Public Teacher.

- Harker, Constance Elizabeth, B.A., 1895
 Harker, George, B.Sc. 1899
 Harper, Rev. Andrew, M.A., D.D.¶
 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, B.Sc.
 Harris, Matthew, B.A., 1863
 Harris, Walter Eli, M.B., Ch.M.
 Harris, William Henry, M.B., Ch.M.
 Hart, Basil Lloyd, 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., F.R.S.¶
 Hawken, Roger Wm. Hercules, B.E., 1900
 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., B.A., 1898
 Helsham, Chas. Howard, B.A., 1892
 Henderson, G. Cockburn, B.A., 1893
 Henderson, Robert Newburn, B.A., 1895
 Henry, Ada, B.A., 1900
 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 Henry Fraser, B.A., 1900
 Hill, James F., D.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
 Hipsley, Percy Leslie, M.B., Ch.M.
 Hobbs, Edwin, B.A., 1897
 Hobbs, John William, B.A., 1894
 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, LL.B.
 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, M.A.
 Hood, Dannina, B.A., 1894 (Mrs. Lanfear)
 Hopkins, Francis Irvine, B.A., 1893
 Hopman, John Henry, B.A., 1894
 Horniman, Alexander, B.A., 1866
 Horton, Marion Charlotte, B.Sc., 1897 (Mrs. White)
 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, M.A.
 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.
 Humphery, Esca Morris, M.B., Ch.M.
 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

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

¶ Public Teacher.

|| Head of College.

Hunter, John, M.A.
 Hunter, Mary Alison Miles, B.A., 1895
 Hunter, Thomas Brown, B.A., 1898
 Hurst, George, M.A.
 Hutchinson, George Thos., B.A., 1900
 Hynes, Sarah, B.A., 1891
 Iceton, Edward Arthur, M.A.
 Iceton, Thomas Henry, M.A.
 Jack, Robert Lockhart, B.E., 1899
 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, M.A.
 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, Ella Russell, B.A., 1890 (Mrs. Martin)
 Johuston, John, B.A., 1887
 Johnston, Mary Eleanor B.A., 1896
 Johnston, Stephen Jason, B.A., 1894 B.Sc.
 Johnstone, Henry T., B.A., 1885
 Jones, Albert E., LL.B., 1889 §
 Jones, Cortis Harry Frederick, M.A.
 Jones, Ernest Trevor, B.A., 1884
 Jones, G. E. Russell, M.A.
 Jones, P. Sydney, M.D. † ‡
 Jones, Philip Sydney, M.B., Ch.M.
 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.
 Kay, Robert, M.A.
 Kellett, Frederick, M.A.
 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, Annie Augusta, B.A., 1893 (Mrs. Atkins)
 Kennedy, Emily Clara, B.A., 1895
 Kennedy, Philip, M.A.
 Kent, Fredk. Deacon, M.A.
 Kent, Harry Chambers, M.A.
 Kershaw, Joseph Cuthbert, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
 Kidston, Robert Matthew, B.A., 1892
 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, R. W., B.A., 1884 §
 King, Walter U. S., M.A.
 Kinross, John, B.A., 1869
 Kinross, Robert Menzies, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
 Klein, James Augustus, B.A., 1897
 Knaggs, Sunl. Thos., M.D. §
 Knox, Adrian, LL.B., 1895
 Knox, Edward William †
 Knibbs, George H., L.S. ¶
 Knight, Arthur, B.A., 1894
 Laby, Thomas H. ¶
 Lafferty, Terence Matthew, B.A., 1899
 Lamrock, Arthur Stanton, B.A., 1891
 Lancaster, Llewellyn Bentley, M.B., Ch.M.

† Fellow of the Senate.

‡ Examiner.

¶ Public Teacher.

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

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, M.A.
 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., 1836
 Lee, Thomas Nelson, B.A., 1899
 Lee, William, M.A.
 Lees, Geoffrey John, M.B., 1900
 Legge, J. Gordon, M.A., LL.B.
 Leibius, G. Hugo, B.A., 1888
 Lenthall, Ellen Melicent, B.A., 1893
 de Lepervanche, Eustace Mèzières, B.A., 1900
 Leverrier, Frank, B.A., 1884, B.Sc.†
 Levy, Daniel, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
 Lewis, Henry Clyde, B.A., 1893
 Lichtscheindl, Rose, B.A., 1894 (Mrs. Innes)
 Liddell, Andrew Innes, M.A.
 Liggins, Jessie Hunsdon, B.A., 1899
 Lingon, 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
 Lomer, Caroline, M.A. (Mrs. Vidler)
 Long, George Edward, M.A.
 Louis, Philip Herbert, B.A., 1897
 Loxton, Edward James, M.A.
 Ludowici, Edward, M.B., Ch.M.

Luker, Donald, M.B., Ch.M.
 Lukin, Gresley W. H., M.A.
 Lyden, Michael J., M.D.‡
 Lydon, James, B.A., 1894
 Lynch, Michael D., B.A., 1870
 Lynch, William, B.A., 1863
 Lyon, Pearson, B.A., 1890
 Macanish, Andrew W., B.A., 1885
 MacCallum, Mungo W., M.A.††
 MacCarthy, Herbert T. S., B.A., 1860
 McCarthy, Arthur W., B.A., 1881
 McClelland, Hugh, B.A., 1881
 McClelland, Walter Cecil, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
 McCook, Adam Stuart, B.A., 1895
 McCook, William Henry, B.A., 1900
 MacCormick, 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.‡¶
 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
 McEvoy, Bertie Patrick, B.A., 1899
 McEvoy, John Joseph Stuart, M.B., 1900
 McGuinn, Denis, B.A., 1884
 Macintosh, Alexander Hay, M.B., Ch.M.
 Mackintosh, Bertha Adeline Hilda, B.A., 1899
 McIntosh, Harold, B.A., 1889
 McIntyre, Aug. T., B.A., 1879
 McIntyre, Duncan A., B.A., 1888
 Mack, Sidney, B.A., 1890, LL.B.

† Fellow of the Senate.

‡ Examiner.

¶ Public Teacher.

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

|| Head of College.

McKay, James, B.A., 1896
 McKay, William J. Stewart, B.Sc.,
 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, Alexander Duncan, M.A.,
 LL.B.
 McLaren, John Gilbert, B.A., 1895
 McLaughlin, Daniel, B.A., 1890
 MacLaurin, Hon. Sir Henry
 Normand, M.A., M.D., LL.D.†
 MacLaurin, Henry Normand, B.A.,
 1899.
 MacLean, Fredk. S., B.A., 1887
 MacLean, George, M.B., Ch.M.
 McLeod, James, B.A., 1879
 McLintock, Colin Scott, B.A., 1900
 McMahon, Gegan, 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.¶
 MacTaggart, 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
 Madsen, John Percival Vissing, B.Sc.,
 1900
 Maffey, Reginald William H., B.A.,
 1896, M.B.
 Magarey, Frank W. A., M.D.,
 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
 Maloney, John Thomas, B.A., 1899
 Mann, William J. G., M.A.
 Mannell, Francis Worthington, B.A.,
 1892
 Manning, Frederick Norton, M.D.†
 Manning, Henry Edward, B.A., 1900
 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
 Marr, Fannie Augusta, B.A., 1899
 Marrack, Jno. Rea M., M.A.
 Marsden, Ernest Ambrose, M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 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
 Mathews, Hamilton Bartlett, B.A.,
 1899
 Mathison, Walter, B.A., 1880
 Mathison, Walter Charter, B.E., 1899
 Mawson, Douglas, B.E.¶
 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.

‡ Examiner.

¶ Public Teacher.

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

† Fellow of the Senate.

- Meillon, Joseph, B.A., 1863
 Mell, Cecil Newton, B.A., 1894
 Menzies, Guy Dixon, M.B., Ch.M.
 Merewether, E. A. M., B.A., 1884, B.E.
 Merewether, Hugh H. M., B.A., 1894, LL.B.
 Merewether, Walton L., M.A.
 Merewether, William D. M., B.A., 1895, LL.B.
 Merrington, Ernest Northcroft, M.A.
 Metcalfe, George, M.A.
 Miles, James Albert, B.A., 1894
 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, Elsie Ada Harland, M.A.
 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, Eliza, B.A., 1893 (Mrs. Dowe)
 Molster, Sarah, B.A., 1897
 Monaghan, John Graham, M.A.
 Monahan, William Willis, B.A., 1897, LL.B.
 Moncrieff, Edward Woods, M.B., Ch.M.
 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 Fossbrook, B.E., 1899
 Morris, John James, B.A., 1895
 Morris, Robt. N., B.A., LL.D.
 Morrish, Francis, B.A., 1882
 Mort, H. Wallace, M.A.‡
 Mort, Selwyn Robert, B.E., 1900
 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
 Mulholland, John Joseph, B.A., 1899
 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.‡
 Murray, Charles Edward Robertson, M.A.
 Murray, Donald, M.A.
 Murray, Florence Jane, B.A., 1896 (Mrs. Armitage)
 Murray, George Lathrop, M.B., Ch.M.
 Murray, Mercy M. H., B.A., 1897
 Mussmann, Carl Ernst Gottlieb, B.A., 1897
 Mutton, Isaiah, B.A., 1900
 Myers, David M., B.A., 1866
 Nardin, Ernest Willoughby, B.E., 1894
 Nash, John Brady, M.D.‡
 Nathan, Alfred C., D.D.S.¶
 Nathan, Edward 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
 Newsham, Alice Isabel, B.A., 1900
 Newton, Alice Sarah, M.B., Ch.M. (Mrs. Newton-Tabrett)
 Newton, Henry, B.A., 1889
 Newton, William Thomas Joseph, M.B., 1900

‡ Examiner.

¶ Public Teacher.

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Nicholls, William Hunt Ward, B.A., 1891
 Nicholson, George Gibb, B.A., 1899¶
 Noake, Reginald, B.A., 1877
 Noakes, Mabel Alicia, B.A., 1896 (Mrs. Stonham)
 Noble, Edmund Murray, M.A.
 Nolan, John Henry Monteith, 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.
 O'Connor, Arthur Charles, M.B., Ch.M.
 O'Connor, The Hon. R. E., M.A.†
 O'Connor, Broughton B., B.A., 1892, LL.B.
 O'Donohue, John P. Markham, B.A., 1895, LL.B.
 Old, George Greensil, M.B., 1900
 Oliver, Alexander, M.A.†
 Oliver, James, M.A.
 Olver, William Reath, M.B., Ch.M.
 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
 Page, Arthur Ernest, B.A., 1899
 Page, Earle Christmas Grafton, M.B., Ch.M.
 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.
 Parsons, Emily Waugh, B.A., 1899
 Parsons, Joseph, B.A., 1899
 Paton, Arthur T., B.A., 1887
 Pattinson, Anthony Walton, B.A., 1894
 Paxton Betha, M.A.
 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
 Plomley, Francis James, M.A.
 Plomley, Morris James, M.B., Ch.M.
 Plume, Henry, M.A.‡
 Pockley, Eric Osbaldiston, M.B., Ch.M.
 Pockley, F. Antill, M.B., 1888‡¶
 Pockley, Norman V., D.D.S.¶
 Poidevin, Leslie Oswald Sheridan, B.A., 1900
 Pollock, James Arthur, B.Sc., 1889¶
 Poole, William, B.E., 1900
 Poolman, Arthur Edward, B.A., 1883
 Pope, Roland J., B.A., 1885
 Power, F. Danvers¶
 Potts, Cuthbert, B.A., 1898

* Superior Officer.

¶ Head of College.

‡ Examiner.

† Fellow of the Senate.

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

¶ Public Teacher.

- 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
 Pritchard, Wm. Clowes, B.A., 1888
 Proctor, Lizzie, M.A. (Mrs. Cocks)
 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, Elizabeth Jane, B.A., 1899
 Read, William Henry, M.B., Ch.M.
 Reading, Richard Fairfax, M.R.C.S., L.D.S.†
 Redshaw, George, B.A., 1895
 Rees, Walter Llewellyn, M.B., Ch.M.
 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
 Reynolds, Reginald Blair, M.A.
 Rich, George E., M.A.†
 Richards, Samuel J., M.B., Ch.M.
 Richardson, Charles Noel Derwent, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
 Richardson, Henry A., B.A., 1867
 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
 Robinson, Grace Fairley, M.B., Ch.M. (Mrs. Boelke)
 Robinson, Mabel Fuller, B.A., 1890 (Mrs. Windeyer)
 Robjohns, Henry T., M.A.
 Robjohns, Leonard, B.A., 1894
 Robson, Wm. Elliott Veitch, B.A., 1889
 Robson, Reginald Norman, B.A., 1900, LL.B.
 Roe, James Martin, M.B., 1900
 Rofe, John F., M.A.
 Rogers, Francis Edward, M.A., LL.B.†
 Rolin, Tom, M.A.
 Rooney, William J., B.A., 1892
 Roseby, Edmund Rupert, M.B., Ch.M.
 Roseby, Gertrude Amy, B.A., 1895
 Roseby, Minnie, B.A., 1895
 Roseby, Sarah Mabel, B.A., 1900
 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

† Fellow of the Senate.

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

† Public Teacher.

- ussell, Henry Chamberlaine, B.A., 1859, C.M.G., F.R.S.†
 Russell, Jane Foss, M.A. (Mrs. Barff)
 Russell, John F. S., M.A.
 Russell, Lillian, B.A., 1891 (Mrs. King)
 Russell, William, M.A.
 Rutherford, Florence Marion, B.A., 1900
 Rutherford, George Washington, B.A., 1900
 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
 Sadler, Alexander, B.A., 1900
 Salting, George, B.A., 1857
 Salting, William S., B.A., 1857
 Sandes, Francis Percival, M.D., 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
 Saywell, Thomas Stanley, B.A., 1900
 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.
 Scrutton, Caroline Maude, B.A., 1900
 Seale, Herbert Percy, B.E., 1894
 Seaward, William T., B.A., 1892
 Seldon, Florence Mary, B.A., 1894 (Mrs. Stobo)
 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., M.B., Ch.M.
 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
 Sheridan, Muriel Eulalie Bingham, B.A., 1900
 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.
 Shorter, Herbert Leopold Ashton, M.B., 1899
 Simpson, Archd. H., M.A.‡†
 Simpson, Edward S., B.E., 1895
 Sinclair, Colin Archibald, B.A., 1899
 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
 Smail, Joseph Henry, M.A.
 Small, Ethel Ella, 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, Robert, M.A.

† Fellow of the Senate.

‡ Examiner.

¶ Public Teacher.

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

¶ Head of College.

- Smith, Stewart Arthur, M.B., Ch.M.
 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.
 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.
 Stephen, Henry Montagu, B.A., 1900, LL.B.
 Stevens, William Woodburn, M.B., Ch.M.
 Stewart, Charles, M.D.
 Stewart, Donald Grant, B.A., 1896
 Stokes, Edward S., M.B., Ch.M.
 Stoney, Edmund Heighton, B.A., 1898
 Stonham, John, M.A.
 Stonham, Kathleen, B.A., 1895
 Street, Charles James, B.A., 1894
 Street, Philip Whistler, B.A., 1883
 Strickland, Tom Percival, B.E., 1897
 Stuart, T. P. Anderson, M.D., § LL.D.¶†
 Stuckey, Francis Seavington, M.B., Ch.M.
 Studds, Harold Augustus, B.A., 1900
 Studdy, Albert J., B.A., 1888
 Studdy, Annie Avice Matilda, B.A., 1898
 Studdy, William B., M.B., Ch.M.
 Suckling, Frank Martin, M.B., Ch.M.
 Sulman, John, F.R.I.B.A.¶
 Sullivan, Dennis Joseph, B.A., 1899
 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
 Swanwick, Kenneth Boulkes, B.A., 1896
 Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton, M.B., 1893
 Swynny, William Frank, B.A., 1899
 Symonds, Bertha Violet, B.A., 1897
 Symonds, Daisy, B.A., 1893
 Tange, Charles L., B.A., 1880
 Tange, Frank Septimus, M.B., Ch.M.
 Tarplee, W. F., B.A., 1884
 Taylor, Charles, M.D.
 Taylor, Charles James, M.B., Ch.M.
 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., LL.B.
 Telfer, James Barnett, M.A.
 Terrey, Hedley, M.B., Ch.M.
 Thallon, James B., B.A., 1876
 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.
 Thomson, Jack Mowbray, M.B., Ch.M.
 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.
 Tozer, Seymour Darvall, B.A., 1899, LL.B.
 Tracey, Frederick, M.A.
 Trebeck, Tom Beal, M.A.

† Fellow of the Senate.

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

¶ Public Teacher.

- Trechmann, Emil J., M.A., Ph.D.¶
 Trindall, Richard B., B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
 Tudor-Jones, Evan, M.B., Ch.M.
 Turner, Annie Elizabeth, B.A., 1899
 Turner, Emily May, M.A.
 Turner, Basil W., A.R.S.M.¶
 Twynam, Henry, B.E., 1896
 Ure, Edith, M.B., Ch.M.
 Uther, Allan Hammill, B.A., 1891, LL.B.
 Uther, Jennie Bertha, B.A., 1894
 Uther, Mary Handfield, B.A., 1900
 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.
 Verge, John, B.A., 1899
 Vicars, James, M.E.
 Vonwiller, Oscar Ulric, B.Sc., 1902¶
 Waddell, Annie, B.A., 1895 (Mrs. Thomas)
 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, Samuel Herbert, B.A., 1894
 Walker, William A., B.A., 1888
 Wallace, Donald, M.A.
 Wallace, F. E., B.A., 1889, LL.B.
 Wallach, Bernard, B.E., 1897
 Walsh, John James, B.A., 1899
 Walsh, William M. J., M.A.
 Walton, George Henry Montague, B.A., 1899, LL.B.
 Walton, William Bain, M.B., Ch.M.
 Ward, Leonard K., B.A., 1900, B.E.
 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 Leatham, M.B., Ch.M.
 Waterhouse, Gustavus Athol, B.Sc., 1899, B.E.
 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
 Webb, Fritz William, M.B., Ch.M.
 Weigall, Albert Bythessea, M.A.
 Weigall, A. Raymond, B.E., 1894
 Weigall, Harold Walter, B.A., 1895
 Welsh, David Arthur, M.A., B.Sc., M.D.¶
 Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, M.A.
 West, Edith Annie, B.A., 1900
 West, Francis William, M.B., Ch.M.
 White, Charles Alfred, B.A., 1895
 White, Norman Frederick, B.E., 1894
 White, W. Moore, LL.D.‡
 Whitfield, Eleanor Madeline, B.A., 1895 (Mrs. Wood)
 Whitfield, Hubert Edwin, B.A., 1897
 Whitfield, 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, Leslie Ballesat, B.A., 1899
 Williams, William, B.A., 1891
 Williams, William, B.A., 1895
 Williams, William Henry, B.A., 1894
 Williamson, Mark A., B.A., 1879

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

¶ Public Teacher.

- Williamson, Percy Leyden, B.A., 1899
 Willis, Charles Savill, M.B., Ch.M.
 Willis, Robert Spier, M.A.
 Wilson, David, M.A.
 Wilson, Ella, M.A.
 Wilson, Frederick James, B.A., 1893
 Wilson, Gwendolene Lilian, B.A., 1900
 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.
 Wilton, Edward Nowill, B.A., 1900
 Windeyer, John Cadell, M.B., Ch.M.
 Windeyer, Richard, B.A., 1891
 Windeyer, William Archibald, B.A., 1893
 Wise, Bernhard R., B.A., 1885‡
 Withycombe, Ernest John, B.A., 1899
 Wolstenholme, Harry, B.A., 1890
 Wood, Ebenezer C., M.A., B.Sc., B.E.
 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, Robert Edmund, M.B., Ch.M.
 Woolnough, Walter Geo., B.Sc., 1898
 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, M.A.
 Yarnold, Isabel May, B.A., 1899.
 Yarrington, Clive T. L., M.A.
 Yarrington, W. H. H., M.A., LL.B.
 Yeates, Ainslie Arthur, M.A.
 Yeomans, Allan, M.A.
 Young, James, B.A., 1900
 Zlotkowski, Frederick Sobieski
 Wladimir, M.B., Ch.M.

GRADUATES.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>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
 Barlee, Frederick Rudolph, 1884
 Barton, Edmund, 1870
 Binns, William Johnstone, 1902
 Bluner, 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
 Campbell, Edward, 1884
 Campbell, Gerald R., 1885
 Campbell, Joseph, 1882
 Cape, Alfred John, 1867
 Carruthers, Joseph H., 1878
 Chalmers, Stephen Drummond, 1899
 Cocks, Nicholas John, 1892
 Coghlan, Charles A., 1879
 Cohen, John J., 1881
 Cooper, David J., 1871
 Cooper, Pope A., 1874
 Cordingley, Grace Marion, 1903
 Cormack, Alexander J., 1886
 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
 Curtis, William John, 1903
 Dalton, Gerald T. A., 1882
 Davies, Edith Warlow, 1901
 Dawson, Arthur F., 1877</p> | <p>Dawson, James, 1903‡
 Deane, Henry, 1893‡
 Deane, William Smith, 1884
 Delohery, Cornelius, 1883
 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
 Eldridge, Ada Maitland, 1903
 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
 Fletcher, Michael Scott, 1902
 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
 Garra, Robert Randolph, 1899
 Garrick, Joseph H., 1871
 Gibbes, Alfred George, 1875
 Gill, Alfred Chalmers, 1899
 Gillam, Dora Alice, 1903
 Gordon, Emily Isabel, 1902
 Gray, Arthur St. J., 1887‡
 Griffith, Alfred John, 1896
 Griffith, Samuel W., 1870
 Hall, William Hessel, 1890
 Halloran (formerly Guérin), Bella, 1892‡
 Hammond, A. de Lisle, 1884
 Healy, Patrick J., 1877
 Hill, George Arthur, 1899</p> |
|---|--|

‡ Admitted ad eundem gradum.

- Hill, Thomas, 1878
 Hills, Henry H., 1880
 Hodgson, Evelyn G., 1881§
 Hogg, James E., 1890§
 Holt, Wilfred John, 1902
 Hudson, William, 1902
 Hunter, John, 1869
 Hurst, George, 1882
 Iceton, Edward Arthur, 1870
 Iceton, Thomas H., 1872
 Jackson, Henry Latimer, 1886§
 Jackson, Robert, 1880
 James, William Edwin, 1903
 Johnson, James W., 1859
 Johnston, Alexander W., 1876
 Jones, Griffith E. R., 1877
 Jones, Cortis Harry Frederick, 1902
 Jones, Rees R., 1872
 Kay, Robert, 1876
 Kellett, Frederick, 1895
 Kemp, Richard E., 1873
 Kennedy, Philip, 1903
 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
 Lasker, Samuel, 1903
 Lee, Edward, 1859
 Lee, William, 1878
 Legge, J. Gordon, 1887
 Liddell, Andrew I., 1875
 Lingon, John Taylor, 1881§
 Lomer, Caroline, 1891
 Long, George E., 1867
 Loxton, Edward James, 1888
 Lukin, Gresley W. H., 1891
 MacDonald, Jas. M., 1879
 Macdonald, Louisa, 1892§
 McLaren, Alexander Duncan, 1903
 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
 Merrington, Ernest Northcroft, 1903
 Metcalfe, George, 1868
 Millard, Godfrey William, 1896
 Mills, Elsie Ada Harland, 1903
 Mitchell, David S., 1859
 Monaghan, John Graham, 1902
 Monnington, Alfred, 1888§
 Montague, James H., 1877
 Moore, Samuel, 1882
 Mort, H. Wallace, 1881§
 Mullins, John Lane, 1879
 Murray, Charles E. R., 1865
 Murray, Donald, 1892
 Nathan, Edward A., 1882
 Noble, Edmund Murray, 1890
 Nolan, John Henry Monteith, 1903
 O'Brien, Francis, 1868
 O'Connor, Richard E., 1873
 O'Mara, Michael, 1877
 Oliver, Alexander, 1869
 Oliver, James, 1885
 Parish, Walter G., 1866
 Paxton, Betha, 1903
 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
 Proctor, Lizzie, 1898
 Purves, John M., 1873
 Quaife, Frederick H., 1862
 Ralston, Alexander G., 1883
 Rennie, Edward H., 1876
 Reynolds, Reginald Blair, 1903
 Rich, George E., 1885
 Rigg, Thomas, 1890
 Robertson, Joseph, 1877
 Robjohns, Henry T., 1891
 Rofo, 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, Jane Foss, 1889
 Russell, John Frazer S., 1896
 Russell, William, 1882
 Rutledge, David D., 1875
 Rygate, Philip William, 1886
 Sawkins, Dansie Thomas, 1902
 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
 Small, Ethel Ella, 1902
 Smith, Robert, 1878
 Smyth, Frank L. S., 1879
 Stack, John, 1860
 Steel, Robert, 1879
 Stephen, Cecil B., 1864
 Stephenson, John Hunter, 1892
 Stonham, John, 1896
 Sutherland, Constance Adelaide, 1889
 Taylor, Elizabeth Ironside, 1899
 Taylor, Hugh W., 1884
 Taylor, James Wilson, 1887‡
 Taylor, John Michael, 1891
 Teece, Richard Clive, 1901
 Telfer, James Barnett, 1903
 Thompson, I. Florence, 1887

Thompson, James A., 1882
 Thompson, Joseph, 1875
 Thompson, William M., 1875
 Tracey, Frederick, 1885
 Trebeck, Tom Beal, 1884
 Turner, Emily May, 1902
 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
 Whitfield, Lewis, 1882
 Wilkinson, Frederick Bushby, 1884
 Williams, A. Lukyn, 1881‡
 Willis, Robert Spier, 1862
 Wilson, David, 1903
 Wilson, Ella, 1895
 Wood, Ebenezer Clarence, 1886
 Woodthorpe, Robert A., 1890
 Woolnough, George, 1873
 Wyatt, Arthur H., 1869
 Yarnold, Alfred Henry, 1903
 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, Eliza L., 1893
 Abigail, Ernest Robert, 1896
 Alexander, Maud Marion, 1902
 Allan, Edith Jeannie, 1895
 Allen, Arthur W., 1883‡
 Allen, George Boyce, 1877
 Allen, Reginald C., 1879
 Amess, William, 1883
 Amos, Jeanie Cairns, 1890
 Amos, Nellie Margaret, 1902
 Anderson, Hugh Miller, 1890
 Anderson, Maud Edith, 1896
 Anderson, William Addison S., 1892

Andrews, Ernest Clayton, 1894
 Anstey, George Webb, 1893
 Armitage, Charles Horsfall, 1902
 Armstrong, Helen Daphne Harvey,
 1902
 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
 Artlett, Ettie, 1888
 Artlett, William Langridge, 1902
 Aspinall, Arthur Ashworth, 1889

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Atkins, William Leonard, 1893
 Auld, John Hay Goodlet, 1897
 Austin, Alfred Herbert, 1903
 Ayres, Charles, 1882
 Bailey, Margaret Anne, 1900
 Baret, Henri Victor David, 1903
 Barker, Henry Anriol, 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
 Barton, Wilfrid Alexander, 1903
 Bathgate, Donald Gordon, 1903
 Bavin, Gertrude Lillian, 1898
 Bavin, Thos. Rainsford, 1894
 Baylis, Harold M., 1883
 Beardmore, Ada, 1896
 Beardmore, Emily Maud, 1894
 Beardmore, Robert Henry, 1895
 Beaumont, Annie Holloway, 1898
 Beegling, Daniel, 1885
 Beehag, Samuel Alfred, 1886
 Berne, Percy Witton, 1883
 Bertie, Charlotte Maud, 1896
 Black, Reginald Austin William, 1896
 Blacket, Arthur R., 1872
 Blacket, Cuthbert, 1891
 Blatchford, Torrington, 1894
 Blaxland, Henry Charles, 1897
 Bloomfield, Elsie I'Anson, 1897
 Bloomfield, William John, 1896
 Blumer, Charles, 1894
 Bode, Arnold G. H., 1888
 Bonamy, Nellie Mildred Blanche, 1899
 Bolton, Barbara Marion, 1892
 Booth, Mary, 1890
 Bowmaker, Jessie, 1901
 Bowmaker, Theophilus Robert, 1896
 Bowman, Arthur, 1880
 Bowman, Ernest M., 1880
 Bowman, Alister S., 1878
 Boxall, Nelson Leopold, 1896
 Boyce, Francis Stewart, 1893
 Brennand, Henry John W., 1896
 Brentnall, Nina Tillotson, 1903
 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, Mary Elizabeth, 1885
 Brown, Sophia, 1894
 Brown, William Vernon, 1894
 Browne, William C., 1864
 Brownlie, Elizabeth Alice Dalziel, 1901
 Brownlie, Eveline Agnes, 1902
 Bruce, Annie, 1901
 Bruce, Grace Mitchell, 1901
 Bruce, Mary Jane, 1896
 Bruce, Mary H., 1887
 Buchanan, Charles Arthur, 1889
 Buchanan, Charles Pakenham, 1900
 Buckland, Thomas, 1878
 Bundoek, Charles, 1878
 Bundoek, 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
 Campbell, John Stuart, 1902
 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
 Castleman, Arthur, 1902
 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
 Cohen, Alroy Maitland, 1903
 Cole, Louisa, 1898
 Cole, Percival Richard, 1903
 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
 Cosh, James, 1891
 Coutts, Margaret, 1903
 Cowan, David, 1894
 Cowlishaw, Winifred, 1903
 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
 Crisford, Hilda Nelsie Moore, 1902
 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
 D'Arcy, George Synnott, 1895
 D'Arcy, John Synnott, 1890
 D'Arcy-Irvine, Malcolm M., 1889
 Daley, Frank H., 1889
 Dalmas, Lizzie, 1895
 Daly, May Edith, 1895
 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, Ethel Naida, 1898
 De Lissa, Horace, 1896
 Denham, Howard Kynaston, 1903
 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
 Docker, Gladys Mary Brougham, 1903
 Doig, Alexander John, 1895
 Dove, William R. Norton, 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
 Elkin, Jonathan Bevan, 1895
 Elliott, Millicent V., 1895
 Ellis, Ethel, 1894
 Ellis, Mary, 1894

- Elphinstone, Elsie Mary, 1899
 Elphinstone, James, 1881
 Elphinstone, James Cooke, 1896
 Emanuel, Nathaniel, 1867
 England, Theophilus, 1885
 England, Thomas H., 1885
 Enright, Walter John, 1893
 Evans, Ada Emily, 1895
 Evans-Jones, David Pentland, 1898
 Fahey, Bartley Francis, 1901
 Feez, Arthur H., 1880
 Fell, Catherine Isabella, 1900
 Ferguson, David, 1886
 Ferguson, John Alexander, 1902
 Fidler, Carleton B., 1888
 Fidler, Isabel Margaret, 1898
 Finn, William George, 1895
 Finney, Charlotte, 1895
 Finney, Joseph, 1894
 Fitzgerald, Edmund, 1866
 Fitzgerald, John Timothy, 1890
 Fitzpatrick, Bernard Joseph, 1897
 Fitzpatrick, Thomas John A., 1893
 Flannery, George Ernest, 1892
 Flashman, James Froude, 1892
 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
 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
 Fraser-Hill, Charlotte Elizabeth, 1902
 Freeman, Ambrose William, 1896
 Fry, Florence Mildred, 1901
 Fullerton, Alex. Y., 1885
 Fullerton, Lottie, 1902
 Galt, James, 1899
 Garnsey, Edward R., 1885
 Geddes, Samuel, 1885
 George, John, 1893
 Gerber, Edward William T., 1892
 Giles, John Porter Harris, 1903
 Gillies, James, 1889
 Gordon, George Acheson, 1895
 Gorman, John R., 1866
 Gough, Norman John, 1900
 Graham, Emily Rebecca, 1903
 Grant, William James, 1903
 Grassick, Charles C., 1897
 Greenlees, Gavin, 1895
 Green, Henry Mackenzie, 1902
 Greenway, Alfred R., 1870
 Gregson, Edward Jesse, 1903
 Gregson, William Hilder, 1898
 Grieve, John Thomas, 1902
 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, George Henry, 1896
 Halloran, Ida, 1893
 Hammond, John Harold, 1896
 Hansard, Edith Hirst, 1897
 Hargraves, Edward John, 1859
 Harker, Constance Elizabeth, 1895
 Harley, Helen Louise, 1903
 Harriott, Charles Warre, 1889
 Harriott, Georgina Jane, 1894
 Harris, George, 1891
 Harris, John, 1892
 Harris, Marian, 1898
 Harris, Matthew, 1863
 Harris, Reginald Arthur, 1902
 Harvey, Revina, 1895
 Harvey, William George, 1894
 Harwood, Marian Fleming, 1898
 Hawken, Roger William H., 1902
 Hay, Mary Catherine, 1897
 Hayes, David John, 1894
 Hedberg, John Alfred, 1896
 Heden, Ernest Charles, 1893
 Helsham, Charles Howard, 1892
 Henderson, George Cockburn, 1893
 Henderson, Robert Newburn, 1895
 Henry, Ada, 1900
 Henry, Ida Emily, 1902
 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
 Hinton, William Samuel, 1902.
 Hipsley, Alice Ellen, 1898
 Hobbs, Edwin, 1897
 Hobbs, John William, 1894
 Hodge, Ernest Arthur, 1895
 Hodge, Sydney Trevillian, 1902
 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, Edith Jane Catherine, 1902
 Hood, Dannina, 1894
 Hope, Percival, 1903
 Hopkins, Francis Irvine, 1893
 Hopman, John Henry, 1894
 Horniman, Alexander, 1866
 Houison, Andrew, 1869
 Houison, James, 1863
 Houison, Stephen James, 1898
 Howard, John Bruton, 1895
 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
 Jackson, Frederick Charles, 1897
 Jacobs, James, 1894
 James, Arthur Henry, 1893
 James, Augustus G. F., 1888
 James, George Alfred, 1893
 James, Thomas, 1896
 Jamieson, George Wellington, 1893
 Jamieson, Sydney, 1884
 Jarrett, Marjorie Kate, 1901
 Jarvie, Bennie, 1898
 Jenkins, Charles J., 1887
 Jensen, Clio, 1903
 Johnson, Martin Luther, 1893
 Johnston, Ella Russell, 1895
 Johnston, John, 1887
 Johnston, Mary Eleanor, 1896
 Johnston, Stephen Jason, 1894
 Johnstone, Henry Thomas, 1885
 Jones, Thomas, 1895
 Jones, Thomas E., 1884
 Jones, Ernest Trevor, 1884
 Jones, Evan John, 1894
 Joseph, Horace B., 1887
 Kelynaack, Arthur James, 1889
 Kelynaack, Harold Leslie, 1893
 Kemmis, William Henry, 1890
 Kendall, Frank Louis, 1893
 Kendall, Theodore M., 1876
 Kenna, Patrick, 1882
 Kennedy, Annie Augusta, 1893
 Kennedy, Emily Clara, 1895
 Kershaw, Joseph Cuthbert, 1894
 Kidston, Robert Matthew, 1892
 Kilgour, Alexander James, 1894
 King, George C., 1887
 King-Kemp, Laura Mildred, 1902
 King-Kemp, Richard Cyril, 1903
 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
 Lacombe, Ernest Richard, 1902
 Larkins, Frank Joseph Moore, 1902
 Layton, John Edward, 1893
 Leahy, John Patrick Daunt, 1890
 Lee, Herbert Ernest, 1886
 Lee, Thomas Nelson, 1899
 Leibius, G. Hugo, 1888
 Lenthall, Ellen Melicent, 1893
 de Lepervanche, Eustace Mèzières,
 1900
 Leverrier, Frank, 1884
 Levy, Daniel, 1893

Lewis, Henry Clyde, 1893
 Lichtscheindl, Rosa, 1894
 Liggins, Jessie Hunsdon, 1899
 Lindsay, William Carlow, 1903
 Linsley, William H., 1880
 Little, Vivian Agincourt Spence, 1903
 Littlejohn, Edward S., 1887
 Lloyd, Frederick, 1890
 Lloyd, Thomas, 1878
 Logan, George, 1903
 Lord, Frank Colbran Turner, 1903
 Louis, Philip Herbert, 1897
 Lydon, James, 1894
 Lynch, Michael D., 1870
 Lynch, William, 1863
 Lyon, Pearson, 1890
 Macanish, 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, Timothy George, 1903
 McDonnell, Randal C. W., 1888
 McDowall, James, 1896
 McEvelly, Augustus, 1886
 McEvelly, 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
 Mack, Sidney, 1890
 McKay, James, 1896
 Mackintosh, Bertha Adeline Hilda, 1899
 Mackness, Constance, 1902
 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 Aeneas D., 1894
 McNeil, Andrew, 1889
 McNevin, Arthur Joseph, 1895
 McNevin, Thomas Butler, 1893
 MacPherson, Peter, 1889
 McWilliam, Neville Gilbert, 1902
 Macrossan, Hugh Denis, 1902
 Maffey, Reginald William H., 1896
 Maher, Charles H., 1877
 Maher, Matthew E., 1867
 Maher, Thomas Francis, 1893
 Main, John, 1892
 Makin, William, 1902
 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, Lewis Ormsby, 1893
 Martyn, Sydney Charles, 1889
 Massey-Makinson, Arthur, 1903
 Massie, Richard de Winton, 1886
 Mate, William H., 1864
 Mathews, Hamilton Bartlett, 1899
 Mathison, Walter, 1880
 Mayne, J. O'Neill, 1884
 Maxted, Henry Louis, 1902
 Maxwell, Henry Francis, 1895
 Maynard, Ethel Margaret, 1894
 Maze, William Archibald A., 1892
 Meagher, Louis Felix, 1889
 Meares, Hercules, 1893
 Meek, Herbert Arthur, 1903
 Meillon, Joseph, 1863
 Mell, Cecil Newton, 1894
 Merewether, Edward A. M., 1884
 Merewether, Hugh H. M., 1894
 Merewether, William D. M., 1895
 Miles, James Albert, 1894

- Miller, James W., 1896
 Millard, Alfred Charles, 1885
 Miller, Richard J., 1885
 Mills, Percy Harcourt, 1893
 Mitchell, Ernest Meyer, 1896
 Mitchell, Ethel Robertson, 1898
 Molineaux, Amy Atherton, 1891
 Moloney, Thomas Patrick, 1885
 Molster, Eliza, 1893
 Molster, Sarah, 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
 Mote, Arnold Rudolph, 1902
 Moulton, James Egan, 1892
 Moustaka, Orea Emma Hellas, 1897
 Mowbray, Rupert Wallace, 1903
 Mulholland, John Joseph, 1899
 Mullens, Arthur Frank Macquarie, 1896
 Munro, William J., 1880
 Murray, Florence Jane, 1896
 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 Ildidge, 1894
 Newsham, Alice Isabel, 1900
 Newton, Henry, 1889
 Nicholls, William Hunt Ward, 1891
 Nicholson, George Gibb, 1899
 Noake, Reginald, 1877
 Noakes, Mabel Alicia, 1896
 O'Brien, Agnes Gertrude, 1895
 O'Brien, Kathleen Moira, 1894
 O'Brien, Lucius, 1865
 O'Brien, Ormond, 1876
 O'Brien, Patrick Daniel, 1891
 O'Connor, Broughton B., 1892
 O'Donohue, John P. Markham, 1895
 O'Keefe, John A., 1887
 O'Neill, James Bernard, 1895
 O'Reilly, Hubert de Burgh, 1892
 O'Reilly, Walter Creswell, 1903
 Osborne, Henry Stuart, 1896
 O'Sullivan, Daniel Roche, 1901
 O'Sullivan, Eugene Francis, 1901
 Oswald, Alfred William, 1903
 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
 Paton, Mary Paterson, 1902
 Pattinson, Anthony Walton, 1894
 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
 Phillips, Frederick George, 1902
 Phillips, Reginald Bede, 1902
 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
 Pitt, Arthur Gladstone Matcham, 1902
 Poidevin, Leslie Oswald Sheridan, 1900
 Poolman, Arthur Edward, 1883
 Pope, Roland James, 1885
 Potts, Cuthbert, 1898
 Power, Percy Horne, 1901
 Pratt, Walter Henry, 1901

- Prentice, Arthur James, 1892
 Pritchard, Alice, 1895
 Pritchard, William C., 1888
 Purcell, Philip Francis, 1898
 Purcell, Winifred Dalton, 1895
 Purser, Cecil, 1885
 Quaife, William F., 1879
 Quigley, James, 1890
 Ramsay, James, 1885
 Raves, George Alfred, 1897
 Raves, Helen Alice, 1894
 Redshaw, George, 1895
 Read, Elizabeth Jane, 1899
 Reid, Violet Margaret, 1902
 Reidy, John James Gralton, 1896
 Rennie, George Edward, 1882
 Renwick, Arthur, 1857
 Renwick, Herbert John, 1893
 Reynolds, Arthur J. P. G., 1890
 Richardson, Charles Noel D., 1893
 Richardson, Henry A., 1867
 Riley, Ernest Arthur, 1893
 Riley, Patrick William, 1894
 Riley, Spencer George Birkenhead, 1897
 Riley, Valentine B., 1872
 Roberts, Thomas Taylor, 1903
 Robinson, Charles H. P., 1893
 Robinson, George Frederick G., 1890
 Robinson, Mabel Fuller, 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
 Russell, Lillian, 1891
 Rutherford, Constance Muriel, 1903
 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
 Salting, George, 1857
 Salting, William, 1857
 Sandford, Blanche Vavasour, 1902
 Sands, John Marshall, 1889
 Saunders, Arthur, 1893
 Saunders, Eva Florence, 1897
 Saunders, Florence Louisa, 1903
 Saxby, George Campbell, 1891
 Saywell, Thomas Stanley, 1900
 Scarvell, Edric Sydney, 1893
 Scoular, David, 1895
 Scrutton, Caroline Maude, 1900
 Seaward, William T., 1892
 Seldon, Florence Mary, 1894
 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, George Frederick, 1903
 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
 Slade, Oswald Carey, 1903
 Sloman, Charles Wansbrough, 1893
 Sloman, John, 1872
 Smeë, Reginald, 1901
 Smith, Archibald, 1889
 Smith, Emma Isabel, 1893
 Smith, Norman, 1894
 Smith, William, 1893
 Smith, William, 1902
 Smith, William Michael, 1902

Somerville, George B., 1882
 Sproule, Margaret, 1903
 Squire, Hilton Bell, 1893
 Stacy, Fitzroy Somerset, 1897
 Stephen, Edward Milner, 1891
 Stephen, Henry Montagu, 1900
 Stephen, John William Farish, 1897
 Stephenson, Anita Leila, 1901
 Stevenson, William Henry Webster, 1903
 Stewart, Donald Grant, 1896
 Stewart, James Robert, 1903
 Stoney, Edmund Haighton, 1898
 Stonham, Kathleen, 1895
 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
 Swanwick, Kenneth Boulkes, 1896
 Swynny, 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
 Teece, Roy Noel, 1902
 Thallon, James B., 1876
 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
 Tivey, John Proctor, 1902
 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
 Uther, Allan Hammill, 1891
 Uther, Jennie Bertha, 1894
 Uther, Mary Handfield, 1900
 Veech, Louis Stanislaus, 1890
 Verge, John, 1899
 Vickery, Ebenezer Frank, 1901
 Waddell, Annie, 1895
 Waddy, Percival Richard, 1891
 Waldron, Thomas W. King, 1893
 Walker, James Ernest, 1894
 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
 Wardrop, Maggie Robertson, 1903
 Wark, Florence Helen, 1903
 Warren, Ernest William, 1898
 Waterhouse, Eben Gowrie, 1903
 Watt, Andrew Robert James, 1893
 Watt, Charles Prosper, 1893
 Watson, Herbert Frazer, 1903
 Watson, Robert S., 1887
 Wearne, Amy Isabel, 1893
 Wearne, Richard Arthur, 1895
 Weigall, Harold Walter, 1895
 Wellisch, William Montague, 1903
 West, Edith Annie, 1900
 Wheeler, Harold Charles Fearon, 1902
 White, Charles Alfred, 1895
 Whitfeld, Eleanor Madeline, 1895
 Whitfeld, Hubert Edwin, 1897
 Whiting, Joseph, 1895
 Wilkinson, Henry L., 1880
 Wilkinson, Ida Beatrice, 1903
 Wilkinson, W. Camac, 1878
 Williams, Alfred James, 1898
 Williams, James Leslie, 1892
 Williams, John Alfred, 1894
 Williams, Leslie Ballestat, 1899
 Williams, William, 1891
 Williams, William, 1895
 Williams, William Henry, 1894

Williamson, Mark A., 1879
 Williamson, Percy Leyden, 1899
 Wilshire, Hector, 1902
 Wilson, Frederick James, 1893
 Wilson, George Harry, 1901
 Wilson, Gwendolene Lillian, 1900
 Wilson, Roger, 1877
 Wilton, Edward Nowill, 1900
 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
 Woodd, Henry A., 1887
 Woodward, Frederick P., 1892
 Woolcock, John L., 1883
 Wootton, Ernest, 1892
 Wright, Stewart, 1882
 Yarnold, Isabel May, 1899
 Yates, Malcolm Edwin, 1903
 Young, James, 1900

DOCTORS OF LAW.

His Royal Highness the Prince of
 Wales, 1901‡
 Barry, Alfred, 1884‡
 Coghlan, Charles A., 1885
 Cullen, William P., 1887
 Donovan, John J., 1867
 Green, Arthur V., 1887
 Jefferis, James, 1885.

Manning, J. Napoleon, 1892
 Marden, John, 1890
 Morris, Robert Newton, 1886
 Roseby, Thomas, 1873
 Sly, George J., 1878
 Sly, Joseph D., 1873
 Sly, Richard M., 1877
 White, W. Moore, 1882‡

BACHELORS OF LAW.

Abigail, Ernest Robert, 1899
 Armstrong, Laurens F. M., 1890
 Arnold, Austin Guerry de Lauret,
 1903
 Barraclough, Francis Egerton, 1899
 Bavin, Thomas Rainsford, 1897
 Bloomfield, William John, 1899
 Boyce, Francis Stewart, 1896
 Brierley, Frank Nunan, 1897
 Broderick, Cecil Thomas Hawkes,
 1902
 Butler, Spencer Joseph St. Clair, 1896
 Chapman, Alfred Ernest, 1903
 Clark, Francis George, 1902
 Clegg, William Carnegie, 1901
 Clines, Peter Joseph, 1898
 Coffey, Francis Louis Verhulst, 1896
 Craig, Charles, 1900
 Creagh, William John, 1897
 Cullinane, John Aloysius, 1897
 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

Evans, Ada Emily, 1902
 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
 Holliday, Andrew, 1903
 Holme, John Barton, 1895
 Jones, Albert E., 1889‡
 Kelynack, Arthur James, 1892
 Kershaw, Joseph Cuthbert, 1896
 Knox, Adrian, 1895‡
 Legge, James Gordon, 1890
 Lehan, Thomas Joseph, 1903
 Levy, Daniel, 1895
 Lloyd, Frederick, 1893
 Mack, Sidney, 1892
 McLaren, Alexander Duncan, 1903
 Manning, Henry Edward, 1902
 Martin, Lewis Ormsby, 1895
 Meares, Hercules, 1894
 Meillon, John, 1892
 Merewether, Hugh Hamilton Mit-
 chell, 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'Connor, Broughton B., 1895
 O'Donohue, John P. Markham, 1902
 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
 Robson, Reginald Norman, 1903
 Rogers, Francis E., 1867
 Rogers, William Arnott Halse, 1903
 Rutherford, George Washington, 1902
 Saywell, Thomas Stanley, 1902
 Scarvell, Edric Sydney, 1896
 Scoular, David, 1899

Stacy, Fitzroy Somerset, 1901
 Stephen, Henry Montagu, 1903
 Sullivan, Reginald, 1900
 Taylor, John Michael, 1893
 Teece, Richard Clive, 1903
 Thompson, Joseph, 1869
 Thomson, Alec., 1894
 Tighe, William, 1894
 Tole, Joseph, 1869
 Tozer, Seymour Darvall, 1901
 Uther, Allan Hammill, 1893
 Varley, Charles Grant, 1902‡
 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
 Walton, George Henry Montague, 1902
 Warren, Ernest William, 1900
 Watt, Andrew R. J., 1894
 Wood, Harrie Dalrymple, 1896
 Yarrington, W. H. H., 1887
 Young, James, 1902

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Bennet, Francis Alexander, 1896‡
 Barret, James, 1873
 Belgrave, T. B., 1882‡
 Blackburn, Charles Bickerton, 1903
 Blair, John, 1877
 Chisholm, William, 1887‡
 Cleland, John Burton, 1902
 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, Aeneas J., 1896
 McMurray, Wahab, 1892‡
 Magarey, Frank William Ashley, 1903

Maher, W. Odillo, 1884‡
 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
 Sandes, Francis Percival, 1903
 Smith, Grafton Elliott, 1895
 Stacy, Harold Skipton, 1901
 Stewart, Charles, 1872
 Stuart, T. P. Anderson, 1889‡
 Taylor, Charles, 1872
 Warren, William Edward, 1882‡
 Worrall, Ralph, 1886‡

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

Abbott, George Henry, 1891
 Affleck, Ada C., 1898

Aiken, Percy Norman, 1903
 Ambrose, Theodore, 1902

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Anderson, Arthur, 1902
 Anderson, Hugh Miller, 1902
 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
 Blue, Archibald Irwin, 1901
 Böhrsmann, Gustav Hall, 1898
 Böhrsmann, Rudolph Hermann, 1894
 Boelke, Paul, 1893
 Bowker, Cedric Victor, 1898
 Brade, Gerald Francis, 1899
 Brennand, Henry John Wolverton,
 1899
 Broadbent, Percy Lewis, 1902
 Broinowski, Gracius Herbert, 1897
 Burfitt, Walter Fitzmaurice, 1900
 Burge, Stephen Bruce, 1900
 Burkitt, Edmund Henry, 1896
 Busby, Hugh, 1900
 Cahill, John Hampden, 1903
 Cameron, Donald Allan, 1900
 Cargill, William Duthie, 1899
 Carlile-Thomas, Julia, 1898
 Challands, Frederick, 1892
 Chenhall, William Thomas, 1897‡
 Clarke, Gother Robert Carlisle, 1902
 Clarke, Philip Sylvester, 1903
 Coghlan, Iza Frances Josephine,
 1893
 Combes, Edgar William Anthony,
 1902
 Conlon, William Aloysius, 1896
 Conroy, Lionel Bigoe Henzell, 1903
 Cooley, Percy Glover, 1898
 Cope, Hubert Roger, 1898
 Corbin, Albert George, 1900
 Corfe, Anstruther John, 1903
 Cosh, John Inglis Clark, 1897
 Cox, Frederick Henry, 1895
 Cox, Harrie, 1900
 Craig, Robert Gordon, 1894
 Crawley, Aubrey Joseph C., 1896
 Dansey, St. John Warburton, 1903

Davies, Reginald Laidlaw, 1901
 Davidson, Leslie G., 1888
 Davis, James Shedden, 1903
 Deck, George Henry Baring, 1896
 Deck, John Northcote, 1900
 Delohery, Henry Charles, 1899
 Dey, Robert, 1898
 Dick, Robert, 1892
 Dight, William Billingsley, 1902
 Dixon, Graham Patrick, 1897
 Dunlop, Norman John, 1896
 Durack, William Joseph, 1900
 Eichler, William Otto Heldmuth,
 1900
 Ellis, Lawrence Edward, 1898
 Fairfax, Edward Wilfred, 1899
 Farrell, Robert Meredith, 1897
 Flecker, Oscar Sydney, 1902
 Fordyce, Henry St. Clair, 1895
 Forster, Redmond Clarence Hall,
 1901
 Fox, Hedley Ebenezer, 1903
 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
 Halcombe, Charles Digby, 1902
 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 Duffy, 1900
 Henry, Arthur, 1889
 Henry, Arthur G., 1888
 Higgins, Frederick Charles, 1897
 Hinder, Henry V. C., 1889
 Hipsley, Percy Leslie, 1903
 Holmes, Harry Glennie, 1900
 Holt, Arthur Christian, 1901

Horton, William Henry, 1902
 Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, 1895
 Humphery, Esca Morris, 1903
 Hunt, Claude Leopold W., 1891
 Hunter, William Allen, 1902
 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
 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
 Llewellyn, Rees Frank, 1902
 Ludowici, Edward, 1899
 Luker, Donald, 1894
 McClelland, Walter Cecil, 1896
 MacCreadie, John Laing Martin, 1894
 McCredie, Robert William, 1901
 McEvoy, John Joseph Stuart, 1900
 Macintosh, Alexander Hay, 1901
 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
 Maitland, Herbert L., 1892
 Marr, Gordon William Singer, 1901
 Marsden, Ernest Ambrose, 1901
 Marsh, Harold Seaward, 1903
 Mason, Thomas William, 1903
 Menzies, Guy Dixon, 1896
 Millard, Reginald Jeffrey, 1891
 Mills, Arthur Edward, 1889
 Moncrieff, Edward Woods, 1902
 Morton, Gavin, 1890
 Morton, John, 1890
 Murray, George Lathrop, 1894
 Muscio, Allan, 1902

Newton, Alice Sarah, 1898
 Newman, Ernest Ludlow, 1903
 Newton, William Thomas Joseph, 1900
 Nolan, Herbert Russell, 1890
 Oakes, Arthur, 1881½
 O'Connor, Arthur Charles, 1896
 O'Keefe, John James, 1893
 Old, George Greensil, 1900
 Olver, William Reath, 1900
 Page, Earle Christmas Grafton, 1902
 Pain, Ernest Maynard, 1897
 Park, Joseph, 1892
 Paton, James Wright, 1900
 Perkins, Alfred E., 1888
 Plowley, Morris James, 1903
 Pockley, Eric Osbaldiston, 1900
 Pockley, Frank Antill, 1888½
 Pulleine, Robert Henry, 1898
 Purser, Cecil, 1890
 Read, William Henry, 1898
 Rees, Walter Llewellyn, 1902
 Richards, Samuel J., 1893
 Robertson, Lionel Joseph, 1903
 Robinson, Grace Fairley, 1893
 Robison, Erskine Hugh, 1896
 Roe, James Martin, 1900
 Roseby, Edmund Rupert, 1900
 Rutledge, David D., 1888
 Savage, Edward Joseph, 1900
 Savage, Vincent Wellesley, 1901
 Sawkins, Frederick John T., 1892
 Scot-Skirving, Robert, 1888½
 Scott, Edward Henry, 1893
 Seldou, William, 1902
 Sharp, Walter Alexander Ramsay, 1902
 Shaw, Frederick C. S., 1892
 Sheldon, Herbert, 1898
 Sheldon, Stratford, 1896
 Sheppard, Arthur Murray, 1890
 Shirlow, Sydney Stewart, 1892
 Shirlow, William John, 1892
 Shorter, Herbert Leopold Ashton, 1899
 Smith, Stewart Arthur, 1903
 Spark, Ernest James T., 1895
 Stanley, George Percival, 1891
 Stephen, Edward Horatio Milner, 1902

Stevens, William Woodburn, 1898
 Stokes, Edward Sutherland, 1891
 Stuckey, Francis Seavington, 1902
 Studdy, William Bradridge, 1895
 Suckling, Frank Martin, 1903
 Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton, 1893
 Tange, Frank Septimus, 1902
 Tarleton, John Willington, 1902
 Taylor, Charles James, 1900
 Terrey, Hedley, 1897
 Thomas, George Bowen, 1901
 Thomson, Jack Mowbray, 1903
 Tidswell, Frank, 1892
 Throsby, Herbert Zouch, 1898
 Townley, Percy Langford, 1890
 Trindall, Richard B., 1889
 Tudor-Jones, Evan, 1902
 Ure, Edith, 1902

Vallack, Arthur Styles, 1893
 Veech, Michael, 1894
 Verco, Clement Armour, 1901
 Verco, Sydney Manton, 1900
 Wade, Robert Blakeway, 1896
 Wallace, Donald, 1902
 Walton, William Bain, 1898
 Wassell, Joseph Leathom, 1897
 Waugh, Richard Andrew Phipps, 1903
 Webb, Fritz William, 1902
 West, Francis William, 1900
 Willis, Charles Savill, 1899
 Wilson, Thomas George, 1899
 Windeyer, John Cadell, 1899
 Woolnough, Robert Edmund, 1903
 Zlotkowski, Frederic Sobieski
 Wladimir, 1896

MASTERS OF SURGERY.

Abbott, George Henry, 1891
 Affleck, Ada C., 1898
 Ambrose, Theodore, 1902
 Anderson, Arthur, 1902
 Anderson, Hugh Miller, 1902
 Armstrong, William G., 1888
 Bancroft, Peter, 1888
 Barling, James Eric Vernon, 1901
 Barnes, Edmund Horatio, 1897
 Barton, John a'Beckett Darvall, 1901
 Bennetts, Harold Graves, 1896
 Biffin, Harriett Eliza, 1898
 Binney, Edward Harold, 1893
 Blackburn, Charles Bickerton, 1899
 Blue, Archibald Irwin, 1901
 Boelke, Paul, 1893
 Böhrsmann, Gustav Hall, 1898
 Böhrsmann, Rudolph Hermann, 1894
 Brennand, Henry John W., 1899
 Broadbent, Percy Lewis, 1902
 Burfitt, Walter Fitzmaurice, 1900
 Busby, Hugh, 1900
 Cameron, Donald Allan, 1901
 Cargill, William Duthie, 1899
 Carlie-Thomas, Julia, 1898
 Challands, Frederick, 1892
 Clarke, Gother Robert Carlisle, 1902
 Clarke, Philip Sylvester, 1903
 Cleland, John Burton, 1900
 Coghlan, Iza Frances Josephine, 1893
 Combes, Edgar Wm. Anthony, 1902
 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
 Dansey, St. John Warburton, 1903
 Davies, Reginald Laidlaw, 1901
 Davidson, Leslie G., 1888
 Davis, James Shedden, 1903
 Deck, George Henry Baring, 1901
 Deck, John Northcote, 1902
 Dey, Robert, 1898
 Dick, Robert, 1892
 Dight, Wilfred Billingsley, 1902
 Dixon, Graham Patrick, 1897
 Dunlop, Norman John, 1896
 Eichler, Wm. Otto Heldmuth, 1900
 Ellis, Lawrence Edward, 1898
 Fairfax, Edward Wilfred, 1899
 Farrell, Robert Meredith, 1897
 Flashman, James Froude, 1894
 Flecker, Oscar Sydney, 1902
 Fordyce, Henry St. Clair, 1895
 Forster, Redmond Clarence Hall, 1901
 Freshney, Reginald, 1892
 Garde, Henry Lee, 1901
 Graham, Mabel Jessie, 1902
 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
 Hart, Basil Lloyd, 1901
 Henry, Arthur, 1889
 Henry, Arthur G., 1888
 Higgins, Frederick Charles, 1897
 Hinder, Henry V. C., 1889
 Hipsley, Percy Leslie, 1903
 Holmes, Harry Glennie, 1900
 Humphery, Esca Morris, 1903
 Hunt, Claude Leopold W., 1891
 Jackson, John W., 1895
 Jones, Philip Sydney, 1901
 Kater, Norman William, 1898
 King, Aubrey Arthur, 1900
 Kinross, Robert Menzies, 1894
 Lancaster, Llewellyn Bentley, 1901
 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, Aeneas J., 1889
 Macintosh, Alexander Hay, 1901
 McKay, William John S., 1891
 Mackenzie, John, 1899
 Mackinnon, Roger R. S., 1894
 McLean, George, 1900
 MacMaster, Donald Aeneas D., 1899
 MacPherson, John, 1898
 Magarey, Frank William A., 1899
 Maitland, Herbert L., 1892
 Marsden, Ernest Ambrose, 1901
 Menzies, Guy Dixon, 1896
 Millard, Reginald Jeffrey, 1891
 Mills, Arthur Edward, 1889
 Moncrieff, Edward Woods, 1902
 Morton, Gavin, 1890
 Morton, John, 1890
 Murray, George Lathrop, 1894
 Newton, Alice Sarah, 1898
 O'Connor, Arthur Charles, 1896
 Olver, William Reath, 1901
 Page, Earle Christmas Grafton, 1902
 Pain, Ernest Maynard, 1897
 Park, Joseph, 1892
 Perkins, Alfred E., 1888
 Plomley, Morris James, 1903
 Pockley, Eric Osbaldiston, 1901
 Purser, Cecil, 1890
 Read, William Henry, 1898
 Rees, Walter Lewellyn, 1902
 Richards, Samuel J., 1896
 Robinson, Grace Fairley, 1893
 Robison, Erskine Hugh, 1896
 Roseby, Edmund Rupert, 1902
 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
 Sharp, Walter Alex. Ramsay, 1902
 Shaw, Frederick C. S., 1892
 Sheldon, Herbert, 1898
 Sheldon, Stratford, 1896
 Sheppard, Arthur Murray, 1890
 Shirlow, Sydney Stewart, 1892
 Shirlow, William John, 1892
 Smith, Grafton Elliott, 1893
 Smith, Stewart Arthur, 1903
 Spark, Ernest J. T., 1895
 Stacy, Harold Skipton, 1898
 Stanley, George Percival, 1891
 Stevens, William Woodburn, 1900
 Stokes, Edward Sutherland, 1891
 Stuckey, Francis Seavington, 1902
 Studdy, William B., 1895
 Suckling, Frank Martin, 1903
 Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton, 1893
 Tange, Frank Septimus, 1902
 Taylor, Charles James, 1900
 Terrey, Hedley, 1900
 Thomas, George Bowen, 1901
 Thomson, Jack Mowbray, 1903
 Tidswell, Frank, 1892
 Townley, Percy Langford, 1890
 Trindall, Richard B., 1889
 Tudor-Jones, Evan, 1902
 Ure, Edith, 1902
 Vallack, Arthur Styles, 1893
 Veech, Michael, 1894
 Verco, Sydney Manton, 1900
 Verco, Clement Armour, 1901
 Walton, William Bain, 1898
 Wassell, Joseph Leatham, 1897

Webb, Fritz William, 1902
 West, Francis William, 1900
 Willis, Charles Savill, 1899
 Wilson, Thomas George, 1899

Windeyer, John Cadell, 1899
 Woolnough, Robert Edmund, 1903
 Zlotkowski, Frederic Sob. W., 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
 Close, John Campbell, 1903
 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
 Harris, Marian, 1902
 Heden, Ernest Charles Burgess, 1901
 Horton, Marion Charlotte, 1897
 Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, 1893
 Hunt, Fanny E., 1888
 Johnston, Stephen Jason, 1902
 Jordan, Geo. Edward Gustavus, 1901

Leverrier, Frank, 1885
 MacMaster, Donald Aeneas Dunlop, 1897
 McClelland, Walter Cecil, 1894
 McKay, William J. S., 1887
 MacPherson, John, 1896
 Madsen, John Percival Vissing, 1900
 Mort, Harold Sutcliffe, 1901
 O'Reilly, Susannah Hennessy, 1903
 Peterson, Arthur James, 1901
 Petrie, James Matthew, 1901
 Pollock, James Arthur, 1889
 Robison, Erskine Hugh, 1894
 Ross, William John Clunies, 1891§
 Sharp, George Granville, 1902
 Sheldon, Stratford, 1894
 Shirley, John, 1887§
 Vonwiller, Oscar Ulric, 1902
 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
 Bowman, Archer, 1889
 Boyd, Arthur, 1902
 Boyd, Robert James, 1898
 Brearley, Joseph Henry D., 1895
 Bucknell, Louis Geoffrey, 1891
 Colyer, Moreton John Godden, 1896

Corfe, Duncan Bertram, 1903
 Corlette, James Montague Christian, 1902
 Craig, Alexander Donald, 1895
 Deane, Henry James, 1897
 Doak, Walter James, 1895
 Fitz, Norman, 1888
 Hawken, Roger William H., 1900
 Hayley, Percy Reginald, 1893
 Henning, Edmund Tregenna, 1903
 Hole, William Francis, 1896
 Jackson, Clements F. V., 1895

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Ledger, William Henry, 1893
 MacTaggart, 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, 1891½
 Rowlands, Harold Berkeley, 1897
 Rygate, Philip W., 1885
 Sawyer, Basil, 1896

Seale, Herbert Percy, 1894
 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, Ebenezer Clarence, 1885
 Wood, James Patrick, 1895
 Woore, John Morris Simeon, 1896

(Mining and Metallurgy.)

Ball, Lionel Clive, 1900
 Barker, Reginald Frederick, 1900
 Black, Reginald Austin Wm., 1898
 Boyd, William Sprott, 1901
 Caddy, James Pascoe, 1903
 Cameron, Colin Bowman, 1902
 Clayton, Cyril Henry Joseph, 1903
 Corlette, James Montagu Christian, 1903
 Davies, Harry Warlow, 1903
 Debenham, Arthur John, 1903
 Delohery, Ernest Cecil, 1903
 Dixon, James Thomson, 1895
 Docker, Alfred Brougham, 1903
 Foy, Leslie Harold, 1903
 Freeman, Charles Cuthbert, 1902
 Garde, Henry Thomas, 1903
 Giblin, Norman Ernest, 1903
 Gibson, Charles George, 1900
 Gorringe, Lloyd Septimus, 1901
 Gould, Hubert John, 1902
 Gray, George James, 1903
 Gregson, William Hilder, 1901
 Grut, Charles Frederick de Jersey, 1901
 Hall, Ernest Kingsbury, 1903
 Heden, Ernest Charles Burgess, 1902
 Jack, Robert Lockhart, 1899
 Jackson, Clements Frederick V., 1900
 Jackson, Frederick Henry, 1903
 Jenkins, Charles Warren B., 1895
 McCrae, Arthur Gordon, 1903
 Mack, Augustus Charles, 1902
 Mawson, Douglas, 1902

More, George Allan, 1901
 Morris, John Fossbrook, 1899
 Mort, Selwyn Robert, 1900
 Nardin, Ernest Willoughby, 1894
 Newman, James Malcolm, 1901
 Palmer, Thomas Henry, 1898
 Peterson, Arthur James, 1903
 Piddington, Francis Llewellyn, 1898
 Poole, William, 1900
 Reid, Norman, 1898
 Richardson, Rosslyn James Dalryell, 1903
 Simpson, Edward S., 1895
 Slee, Richard Thilthorpe, 1901
 Spier, Reginald Vincent, 1902
 Stanley, Frederick Vernon, 1902
 Stewart, Alexander Hay, 1902
 Thomas, David, 1902
 Try, John Cowley, 1902
 Twynam, Henry, 1896
 Verge, John, 1903
 Walker, Hugh, 1903
 Ward, Leonard Keith, 1903
 Waterhouse, Gustavus Athol, 1900
 Weigall, Arthur Raymond, 1894
 Weigall, Henry Stuart, 1903
 Whitfield, Hubert Edwin, 1902
 Williams, Leslie Ballesat, 1902
 Winton, Louis Joseph, 1901
 Wilson, John Bowie, 1897
 Wilson, Richard Cunliffe, 1903
 Wood, Henry, 1903
 Woodburn, Joseph William, 1903

(Mechanical and Electrical.)

Myers, Harold Walter, 1903.

UNDERGRADUATES.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

First Year.

Allen, Hugh George
 Armstrong, Harriet Ethel Mary
 Ascher, Clive
 Balcombe, Gordon
 Barker, Harold Mandeville
 Bedford, Max Ehrensward
 Begbie, Edward Campbell
 Bellhouse, Constance Annie
 Berry, David Houston
 Blume, Bertha Elizabeth
 Bourne, Florence Ida
 Bray, Gordon Wolsely
 Brennan, William Keating
 Bundock, Arthur William
 Burnell, John Gurner
 Callaghan, Auriol Albert
 Campbell, Charles James
 Campbell, Florence Eva
 Child, Sophia Ruth
 Clark, Marjorie Dufaur
 Cobb, Margaret Vara
 Coen, Bernard Joseph
 Coen, Francis
 Coghlan, Edward George
 Coleman, Isabella Mary
 †Crane, Bertha Elizabeth
 Craven, William Edward
 Dalyell, Elsie Jean
 Dawson, Arthur Lacy
 Debenham, Frank
 Debenham, Jessie
 Dougall, Andrew William
 Edward, Jessie Dewar
 Edwards, Dorothea
 Ferguson, Eustace William
 Fitzhardinge, Joan Margaret
 Fitzhardinge, Julie Grantley
 Flynn, Theodore Thomson
 Free, Mary Grace
 Frew, Alison Eaves Harding
 Fullerton, James Alexander
 Gibbes, John Wilfrid
 Gibson, Joseph Charles
 *Grassick, Henry Roberts
 Hall, Florence Sidney
 Hallman, Edward Francis
 Hamilton, John Simpson

Hammond, Walter Leslie
 Harris, Reginald William Sydney
 Hertzberg, Marcus
 Holden, Florence Mackenzie
 Hollingdale, Bernard Austin
 Hughes, John
 Inglis, John Gordon
 *Jevons, Alice
 Jones, Eric David Lloyd
 Jones, Richard John Edward Victor
 Kater, Charles Frederick
 King, Clarence Adrian Zlotkowski
 King, William Gordon
 Laurie, William Scott
 Ling, Rose Edith
 Leeson, Ida Emily
 Lennox, Edith
 Lhoest, Elsie
 Lusby, Sydney Gordon
 Lyons, Richard Jenkins
 McBryde, James
 MacCallum, Mungo Lorenz
 McDonald, William Alphonsus
 McElhone, George Hill
 MacFarlane, Laurie
 McIntosh, Alexander Menzies
 Macintosh, George Donald
 McKie, Ernest Norman
 MacKinnon, Ewen
 McLean, Archibald Lang
 McPhillamy, Mowbray Charles
 Manning, Herbert Henry
 Mathie, Malcolm
 Meldrum, Henry John
 Michael, Aubrey Gordon
 Milford, Gerald Douglas
 Murray-Prior, Ruth Angela
 Nathan, Gilbert Grace
 Noake, Stephen Charles
 Oatley, Frederick Dudley Weedon
 Oxenham, Norman
 Parsons, Florence Loney
 Pearce, William Thomas Louis
 Archdall
 Penman, Leslie Ethelbert
 Perry, William Wentworth
 Porter, Wilfred Ernest Thomas

* Unmatriculated.

Portus, Garnet Vere
 Ralston, Alexander Windeyer
 Read, Richard Austin
 Read, Thomas Walford Vero
 Redgrave, Harold Wilfred
 Rees, Ada
 *Rentoul, Annie I. H.
 Rhodes, Alice Olivia Raybould
 Riley, Horace Maynard
 Roberts, Harold Ashfield
 Roberts, Reginald Fairfax
 Robertson, William Eric Kossuth
 Sands, William George
 Schloeffel, Francis Louis Augustus
 Simpson, Morris Hay
 Smith, Charles Percy

Smith, Gerald Keith
 Smith, Nellie May
 Smyth, John Sands
 Sparling, Grace Lilian
 Talbot, Ethel
 Thompson, Lucy Emma
 Thompson, William Barber
 Tietkens, Emily Mary
 Verge, Cuthbert Arnold
 Waldron, George Dibbs King
 Watson, Maria Eleanor
 Waugh, Keith Cameron
 Webb, Bernard Linden
 White, Harold Fletcher
 Whiting, Keith Moore
 Whitney, George Charles

Second Year.

Armstrong, Clare Annie Constance
 Askham, Albert Charles
 Austin, Fanny May
 Barry, Duncan Robertson
 Boland, Blanche Edith
 Burfitt, Manie Boyd
 Christmas, Charles Herbert
 *Cooley, Mary Glover
 Curren, Ethel
 Dawes, Madeleine Mabel
 Dey, David Dewar
 Dickson, Barrington Blomfield
 Docker, Wilfrid Brougham
 Douglas, Robert Johnstone
 Dwyer, Thomas Cahill
 Fowler, Enoch
 Freeman-Meeks, Victor Alfred
 Futter, Victor Sedley
 Garnock, Reginald Charles David
 Grabham, Frances
 Haigh, Victor
 Hall, Dorothy Vine
 Henderson, Robert Greenway
 Henry, Hugh
 Jensen, Klio, B.A.
 Johnson, Norman Russell
 Johnston, Thomas Harvey
 Kaepfel, Andrée Adelaide

La Douce, Felicie Aurélie.
 Latreille, Meta Gertrude Emily
 Makinson, Gilbert Philip
 Markell, Horace Francis
 Manning, Hugh Eldred
 Melville, Hector Pope
 Mott, Olive Lenore
 Mottershead, Arthur
 Murray-Prior, Robert Sterling
 Noake, Arthur Raynor
 Northcott, Clarence Hunter
 Oakes, Florence Isabelle Mantell
 Paterson, John
 Paul, Alfred
 Real, Edward Thynne
 Redgrave, Leslie Alfred
 Robertson, May Douglas
 Rogers, Percival Halse
 Roughton, Gladys Muriel
 Skillman, Jessie
 Slack, Ella Mary
 Tebbutt, Arthur Hamilton
 Tomlinson, George Leigh
 Waddy, Ernest Frederick
 Wade, Robert Thompson
 Walker, Arthur Dight
 White, Charles Josiah Leslie
 Young, Percy Horace Broughton

Third Year.

Allen, Leslie Holdsworth
 Anderson, Virginia
 Baret, Henri Victor David, B.A.

Bonney, Reginald Schofield
 Brearley, Edwin Andrew
 Bruxner, Michael Frederick

Chambers, George Alexander, B.A.
 Campbell, Alexander Petrie
 Candlish, Robert Smith
 Carey, Daisy
 Carroll, William John Smythe
 Carruthers, Ada Mary
 Collier, Frederick William Dean
 Collings, Edith
 Cowlshaw, Winifred, B.A.
 Cramp, Karl Reginald
 Cranswick, George Harvard
 Diethelm, Oscar Albert Anton
 Duff, Victor Clark
 Edwards, John, B.A.
 Fisher, Arthur Donnelly
 Fox, Millicent
 Fry, Edith May
 Goddard, Ernest James
 Goddard, Thomas Herbert
 *Green, Hilda May
 Holloway, Eirene Anna
 Jaques, Harold Vivian

Levick, Alfred Manning
 Loudon, Bertha Winifred
 Lowick, Clara
 Lyons, Ettie
 MacCallum, Isabella Renton
 MacInnes, Isabel Mary
 Mackay, Iven Giffard
 *MacKellar, Dorothea
 Maxwell, William
 Morley, Irene Madeline
 Mugliston, Madeline Lucy
 Murray, Charles O'Connor
 Murray-Prior, Dorothea Katherine
 Powell, James William Garnet
 Reid, Roberta Jane Sinclair
 Rofe, Ruth Irene
 Skillen, Elizabeth
 Sutton, Mabel Harriet
 Watts, Percy Richard
 Weatherburn, Charles Ernest
 Wheeler, Arthur Russell
 *Wilson, Dorothy Elspeth

EVENING STUDENTS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

First Year.

*Allen, Frederick Thomas
 *Anderson, Rachel
 *Baker, Hilda de Santy
 Barron, George Moncrieff
 Bavin, Lancelot
 *Binns, Kenneth
 Bourke, Joseph Ormond Aloysius
 Brauer, Eugene Henry Joseph
 *Cole, Arthur George
 Collins, Clifford Malua
 Coleman, Ernest Albert
 *Cooper, Douglas Maxwell
 Cotton, Leo Arthur
 Davies, Isobel
 Davies, Ernest Stanley
 Easterbrook, Isaac Edwin
 Ellis, Stephen Gordon
 FitzGerald, Alfred Walter
 Fox, Edith Emily
 Fraser, George E.
 Gale, Charles Albert
 *Giraud, Stanley A.
 Hampton, Adeline Sheppard

*Harvey, Robert Frederick
 *Hawcroft, Albert
 *Helms, R. A.
 Hunt, Aubrey Fitzmaurice
 *Jones, William
 Keohan, William Raymund Joseph
 *Leroy, Alfred Ernest
 Lovell, Henry Tasman
 *Mackaness, George
 McKean, Leslie John
 *McKean, Alexander
 *Martin, Alfred Horatio
 Massey, Albert Edward
 Middleton, Robert John
 Mobbs, Athol Walter
 Newton, Roland George
 Noble, Garnet Oliver
 *Norris, George William
 *Olsen, John Murray Sydney
 Page, Reginald Arthur
 *Reynolds, Alfred John
 Rickard, Jonathan Charles
 *Roberts, William

*Robyns, John Stanley
 Rochester, Harry Russell
 Shortland, Percy Douglass
 *Smallwood, Henry
 Toose, Stanley Vere

Walker, Clifton Claude Parton
 Waring, Herbert Raymond
 Watt, Thomas Evans
 *Wearne, Joseph
 Williams, Robert Sydney

Second Year.

Allen, Henry Alexander
 Anderson, Robert
 Barrow, Isaac Manly
 *Brown, A.
 *Brown, Francis Peter
 *Booth, Alfred James
 *Booth, Eric Edwin
 Callaghan, Stanislaus Kostka
 Campbell, Walter Charles
 Ebsworth, Samuel Wilfred
 Gresham, F. W.
 Harris, Lewis Alexander
 *Lamerton, Edmund Gilbert

Love, James
 Loxton, Frederick Ewen
 McGee, John Norrie
 Moylan, William Patrick
 Quinn, John Joseph
 *Robson, Charlotte
 Roseby, Samuel Leslie
 *Searl, Harry Foster
 Smith, Stanley Clifton
 Terry, Frank
 Townsend, Edward Samuel
 Tremlett, Frank Cecil Glazebrook
 *Thornbury, E. S.

Third Year.

Beckenham, John George
 Brown, George Edward
 Cameron, William Thomas
 Compton, Albert Zarenne
 Coombes, Archie James
 *Douglass, Herbert H.
 Evans, Sara
 Fetherstone, Leslie
 Graham, Albert Nelson

Hewitt, Thomas Cotgrave
 Hughes, Thomas John
 Jordan, Frederick Richard
 Kennedy, Philip, M.A.
 Noake, Reginald Robert
 Schrader, Cyril Petersen
 Spence, John
 *Wilson, Constance H.

FACULTY OF LAW.

First Year.

Merrick, John O'Meara

Third Year.

Artlett, William Langridge, B.A.
 Barton, Wilfrid Alexander, B.A.
 Beckenham, John George
 Brown, George Edward
 Bruxner, Michael Frederick
 Denham, Howard Kynaston, B.A.
 Fetherstone, Leslie
 Fisher, Arthur Donnelly

Graham, Albert Nelson
 Jaques, Harold Vivian
 McWilliam, Neville Gilbert, B.A.
 Murray, Chas. O'Connor
 Rowland, Norman de Horne, B.A.
 Teece, Roy Noel, B.A.
 Wilson, David, M.A.

Fourth Year.

Bathgate, Donald Gordon, B.A.
 †Breckenridge, Charles Campbell
 Poole
 Cohen, Alroy Maitland, B.A.

Ferguson, John Alexander, B.A.
 Fetherstone, Leslie
 Green, Henry Mackenzie, B.A.
 Hodge, Sydney Trevillian, B.A.

* Unmatriculated. † Not passing through the regular course.

Halloran, George Henry, B.A.
 King-Kemp, Richard Cyril, B.A.
 Lindsay, William Carlrow, B.A.

†MacLaurin, Henry Normand, B.A.
 Slade, Oswald Carey, B.A.
 Watson, Herbert Frazer, B.A.

Fifth Year.

Browne, Joseph Alexander
 Butler, Patrick Joseph, B.A.
 Butler, Stanley William Beauchamp,
 B.A.
 Curtis, William John, M.A.
 d'Apice, Antoine William M., B.A.
 Fahey, Bartley Francis, B.A.
 Hinton, William Samuel, B.A.

Kilgour, Alexander James, B.A.
 Larkins, Frank Joseph Moore, B.A.
 Pitt, Arthur Gladstone Matcham,
 B.A.
 Sinclair, Colin Archibald, B.A.
 Vickery, Ebenezer Frank, B.A.
 †Watkins, John James
 Wilson, George Harry, B.A.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

First Year.

Archdall, Mervyn
 Beeston, William Read
 Body, Eliel Edmund Irving
 Bottrell, Edwin Horace
 Brearley, Edwin Andrew
 Brookes, George Arthur
 Browne, Elsie Forrést
 Cahill, Aubrey
 Close, Douglas Campbell
 Cohen, Sydney Lionel
 Collier, Frederick William Dean
 Colvin, Arthur Edward
 Culpin, Daisy Ellen
 Curtin, Austin Sydney
 Dickinson, Evelyn Elizabeth
 Dunn, Archibald Jamieson
 Ellard, William Christian
 Fox, Arthur Wesley
 Furber, Rupert Iggulden
 Geddes, Cecil Burtoft
 Giblin, William Eric
 Harris, Henry

Hill, Douglas Bayly
 Larkins, Nicholas Clement
 Mackenzie, Donald Stuart
 McKenna, Thomas Richard
 Martin, Harold
 Matthews, Henry Delahunt
 MacFarlane, John Stuart
 Murray-Prior, Mabel
 Nathan, Venour Vigne
 O'Halloran, Charles Michael
 Oxenham, Humphrey Bede
 Prevost, Richard Lewis de Teissier
 Ramsden, Edward Maxwell
 Ritchie, Harold John
 Rogers, Francis Cecil
 Rorke, Sydney Norman
 Rutherford, Constance Muriel, B.A.
 Sinclair, Archibald Fletcher
 St. Vincent Welch, Kenyon
 Stephens, Frederick Glover Neason
 Verge, John, B.A., B.E.
 Weedon, Cyril James

Second Year.

Adams, Edith Mary
 Baret, Henry Victor David, B.A.
 Binus, William Johnstone, M.A.
 Breslin, Edward Joseph
 Bradley, Clement Henry Burton
 Butler, Thomas
 Campbell, John Stuart, B.A.
 Chapman, Herbert Owen
 Conolly, Henry Willans
 Craig, Francis
 Deakin, John Edwin Ferdinand

Dight, Clarence Charles
 Diethelm, Oscar Albert Anton
 Edwards, James George
 Elwell, Laurence Bedford
 Fitzpatrick, Bernard Joseph, B.A.
 Gilchrist, James Joseph
 Heaslop, James William
 Hutchinson, Eric Lloyd
 *Keech, Alice
 McClelland, Reginald Eustace
 Maher, Charles Weston

MacInnes, Angus, B.A.
 Mackenzie, Arthur Joseph
 Moran, Herbert Michael Ormond
 Ormiston, Martha Isabel
 Paul, George Augustus
 Poate, Hugh Raymond Guy
 Pridham, Harold Ernest
 Renwick, Charles Saunders
 Roger, John Morrice
 Rutledge, Edward Hamilton

Schlink, Herbert Henry
 Shellshear, Joseph Lexton
 Stacy, Valentine Osborne
 Steele, Andrew Buchanan
 Stokes, Frank Oliver
 Thompson, Clive Wentworth
 Vickers, Wilfred
 Walker-Smith, Hugh Bell
 White, Wilfrid James

Third Year.

Adams, Frances Lucy
 Aspinall, Archibald John
 Aspinall, Jessie Strahorn
 Bell, George
 Binney, Constance Clarice
 Cahill, Arthur Charles
 Clifford, James Percy
 Cook, Sydney Leicester, B.A.
 Donovan, Harrie Carisfort Edmond
 Gibson, Duncan David
 Graham, David Hannam
 Harper, Margaret Hilda
 Harris, John Solomon
 Harris, Samuel Henry
 Hill, John Goodwin Watson, B.A.
 Lightoller, George Henry Standish

McCulloch, Harington Thomas
 Cuthbert
 McKillop, Archibald
 Molesworth, Edmund Harold
 Moseley, Arthur Henry
 O'Reilly, Theophilus Linnell
 Palmer, Charles Reginald
 Palmer, Henry Wilfred
 Parker, Reginald Arthur
 Parkinson, Thomas Carlyle
 Sapsford, Clinton Pelham
 St. Vincent Welch, John Basil
 Wherrett, Ernest Albert
 Willis, Charles St. Leger
 Withers, Oswald Edgar Bruce
 Wylie, Mary Wilhelmina

Fourth Year.

Bligh, Erasmus Algernon Robert
 Buchanan, Joseph David
 Coen, Joseph
 Clouston, Thomas Bennett
 Cowlishaw, Leslie
 Culpin, Ernest
 Dalton, Patrick
 Day, Edward James
 Gillespie, Arthur Paul
 Griffiths, John Neville
 Hammand, Kendall
 Harrison, Edgar Selwyn
 Holland, John Joseph
 Huggart, William Charles, B.A.
 Johnston, Langton Parker
 Jones, Lincoln
 Kay, Stuart
 Leslie, James Robert

McDowall, Valentine
 McEncroe, James Michael
 McKelvey, John Lawrence
 Mansfield, Walter Charles
 Miller, Robert Christy
 O'Reilly, Susannah Hennessy
 Power, John Wardell
 Quaife, Cyril
 Quaife, Walter Thorold
 Roberts, Alfred Spencer Cecil
 Shellshear, Cyril
 Simpson, Francis George Macneill
 Smith, Percy Edward
 Stiles, Bernard Tarlton
 Verge, Arthur
 Vernon, Geoffrey Hanpden
 Whiteman, Reginald John Nelson
 Young, Edgar Harold

Fifth Year.

Adams, Francis Charles
 Bell, Harry Charles Rikard
 Benjafield, Vivian

Blaney, Henry Patrick
 Bond, Lionel Wilfred
 Bourne, Eleanor Elizabeth

Bridge, Norbert Henry
 Buchanan, George Arthur
 Browne, Claude Seccombe
 Carlile-Thomas, Ida
 Chisholm, Edwin Claude
 Connolly, Thomas Patrick
 D'Arcy, Constance, Elizabeth
 Doyle, William Oscar
 Elworthy, William Henry
 Farrell, John Thomas
 Finckh, Alfred Edmund
 Finselbach, Friedrich Wm. August
 Fitzpatrick, Edward Bede Lucien
 Flashman, Charles Ernest
 Godsell, Robert Spencer
 Goergs, Karl Randolph Wilhelm
 Grey, William Charles
 Hansard, Norman William
 Higgins, Thomas Edward Charles
 Kendall, Herbert William

Langton, William Digan
 Latham, Oliver
 Lethbridge, Harold Octavius
 McDowall, St. Andrew Wm. Logan
 Malin, Stanley Arthur
 Mawson, William
 Osborne, John King
 Perkins, Richard
 Phillips, Arthur Bradridge
 Pritchard, Alice, B.A.
 Riley, Spencer Birkenhead, B.A.
 Sadler, Henry Frank
 Schwabe, James Harry
 Sharp, Granville Gilbert, B.Sc.
 Sheehy, William
 Thomson, Jean Graeme
 Ure, Sarah Louisa
 Vernon, Murray Menzies
 Vivers, George Arthur
 Watson, James Frederick

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

First Year.

Broughton, Francis William Walford
 Burne, Alfred Dangar
 Capper, Lisle Hyne
 Chambers, William Clark
 Deck, Norman Cathcart
 Grosse, Edward Henry
 Kirchner, Edward Ruvarie
 Love, William
 Marshall, William Henry

Moore, Eric Julian
 Pridham, Edward
 Punch, James Steenson
 Rae, Noel Dudley
 Riley, Edwin Blomfield Giraud
 Robinson, Henry Oswald
 Starkey, William Augustus
 *Watson, John J. H.

Second Year.

Barnes, Margaret Estelle
 Bond, Harold Henry
 Boys, Reginald Septimus
 Burkitt, Cyril Theodore
 Clark, John James

Cozens, George Charles
 Hardie, Howard Gordon
 Moxham, Cecil George
 Starkey, John Norman

Third Year.

Bradley, John Houghton
 Crouch, Frederick Richmond
 Dolan, Alfred Pearson Berkeley
 MacTaggart, Edgar Alexander
 Marshall, Frank

Neale, James Harold
 Neave, Bevan Walter
 Praed, Annie
 Stockwell, Leslie George

PHARMACY STUDENTS.

First Year.

Apps, Claude
 Archer, William John

Arnott, David Milne
 Ball, Walter

* Unmatriculated.

Benjamin, Maurice
 Brown, George Aloysius
 Campbell, Angus McLeod
 Campbell, George
 Carroll, Arthur Sydney
 Curnow, Frank
 Davey, Hedley Henry
 Enright, John Joseph
 Evans, Stanley Hubert
 Forbes, Ernest
 George, Stanley James
 Hart, Ernest
 Heap, Edmund Arthur
 Hewlett, Leslie
 Jensen, Frederick J.
 Jones, John Thomas
 Keith, Christian Watson
 Lunney, William
 McBride, Hugh Robert
 MacPherson, Margaret
 Manning, Herbert William

Marks, Robert Glasgow
 Middleton, Wilmot Sedgewick
 Mitchell, Francis Montague
 Mitchell, William Alfred
 Moors, Charles Frederic
 Newth, Adrian Hastings
 Pattinson, Sydney
 Phillips, Harry Augustus Knight
 Porter, Alexander
 Probert, Cyril Kingston
 Rowe, Claude Coleman
 Schofield, Edgar E. C.
 Short, Archibald Gordon
 Sleeman, James Edward
 Smith, Norman
 Stevens, Bertha Virginia
 Teale, William Henry Arthur
 Wall, William John
 Watt, G. Wilfred
 Winstanley, Robert Frank

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

First Year.

Dwyer, Thomas Cahill
 Ewing, Thomas
 Gray, George James, B.E.
 †Hallman, Edward Francis
 *Jones, Leo Joseph

Metcalfe, George Hamilton
 Paul, Alfred
 Taylor, Thomas Griffith
 Tomlinson, George Leigh

Second Year.

Brearley, Edwin Andrew
 Goddard, Ernest James
 Gray, George James, B.E.
 †Hope, Percival, B.A.
 *Kesteven, Hereward Leighton

*Laby, Thomas Howell
 Taylor, Thomas Griffith
 Thompson, Clive Wentworth
 Weatherburn, Charles Ernest

Third Year.

Hill, James Henry Fraser, B.A.
 Jensen, Harald Ingemann

Taylor, Thomas Griffith

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

First Year.

von Arnheim, Sigmund Frederick
 Atkinson, John
 Barker, Nigel Chase
 Bridge, John Morrice
 Cater, Owen Tom
 Coen, Bernard
 Coldham, John Cockburn
 †Connah, Frank Edwin

Cropper, Cecil Howe
 Donkin, William Dalkeith
 Fitzgerald, Harrie Gordon
 Flashman, Horace West
 Forrest, William Tyler
 Geraghty, William Bernard
 Jones, Stephen William
 Langley, Frederic Barker

* Unmatriculated.

† Not passing through the regular course.

Larkins, Harold Matthew
 McMaster, Colin Forbes
 Manning, Jack
 Mathews, William Washington
 Norman, John Lupton
 Penman, Arthur Percy
 Prescott, William Arnold

Priestley, Henry
 Roe, Charles William
 Sharp, Lewis Hey
 Skerritt, Alfred William
 Stewart, Gordon Cox
 Tivey, John Proctor, B.A.
 Whear-Roberts, Loris

Second Year.

Civil Engineering.

Martyn, Athelstan Markham

Platt, Cecil Percival

Mining Engineering.

Burgess, John Henry
 †Fitzhardinge, Roger Berkeley
 Foxall, Henry George
 †Lees, Ebenezer Joseph
 McNall, Harold
 Nardin, Collis Carleton
 †Newman, Arthur Voller
 Owen, Tom Mackellar

Powell, Sydney William Charles
 Rae, Thomas Robert
 Reid, Robert Stewart
 Stephen, James Farish
 †Tilley, John William
 Waime, Victor Joseph
 Webb, Sydney Douglas
 Whiteman, Woodleigh Dowling

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Bellemev, Sidney James
 Bladon, Ivo George
 Cowlshaw, Roy Gratton
 Halloran, Harry Richmond
 †Hill, Jack Alfred Norman
 Ireland, Oscar Arthur

Kellick, Arthur Charles Tapley
 †Marriott, Edward West
 Mason, William Henry
 Maughan, Allan
 Smail, John Alexander Moore

Third Year.

Mining Engineering.

Armstrong, John Nicholas Fraser
 Barr, James
 Bennett, Vyvyan Christopher
 Boydell, William Guy Broughton
 Brown, George Frederick Campbell
 Caro, Phillip
 Cohen, Arthur Francis
 Dart, Riverine Norman
 Dight, Arthur Hilton
 †Fotheringham, John
 Freeman, Ambrose William, B.A.
 Garry, John Joseph Patrick

†Gee, Ernest Ira
 Harris, Herbert Theodore Rawson
 Hill, James Henry Fraser, B.A.
 Isaacs, Robert McIntosh
 McArdle, Frederick Owen
 Patterson, Benjamin Gilmore
 †Perry, Ernest Arthur
 Robertson, James William
 Saunders, George Joseph
 Shellshear, Wilton
 Skuthorpe, Garnett
 †Stephen, Alfred E.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Brooks, Harold Arthur
 *Morris, Leouard C.

Mort, Harold Sutcliffe, B.Sc.
 Woodcock, Lancelot Richard

Fourth Year.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

*Hall, Roger Vine

| Weston, Percy Leonard, B.Sc.

* 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.

N. de Horne Rowland, B.A.

LECTURERS.

W. H. W. Nicholls, B.A.

J. P. Tivey, B.A.

BURSAR.

F. B. Wilkinson, M.A.

FELLOWS.

Ashton, J., M.L.A.	Peden, J. B., B.A., LL.B.
Backhouse, His Hon. Judge, M.A.	Plume, Rev. H., M.A.
Carr Smith, Rev. W. I.	Russell, F. A. A., M.A.
Champion, Rev. A. H., M.A.	Simpson, Mr. Justice A. H., M.A., Vice-Chancellor.
Chisholm, W., M.D.	Stanton, Right Rev. G. H., D.D., Bishop of Newcastle.
Corlette, C. E., M.D.	Uther, A. H., B.A., LL.B.
Flower, Rev. W., M.A.	Weigall, A. B., M.A.
Günther, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A.	Wilkinson, F. B., M.A., Bursar
Hodges, C. H., M.A.	
Norton, Hon. J., M.L.C., LL.D.	

GRADUATES.

(Continuing on the Books.)

M.A.

Stephen, C. B.	Powell, T.	Hills, H.
Faithfull, W. P.	Dawson, A. F.	Russell, F. A. A.
Purves, J. M.	Taylor, Rev. H. W.	Millard, G. W.
Faithfull, H. M.	Campbell, Rev. J.	Perkins, F. T.
Pring, R. D.		

B.A.

Sharpe, E.	Newton, Rev. H.	Rowland, N. de H.
Blacket, A. R.	D'Arcy-Irvine, M. M.	Merewether, W. D. M.
Noake, Rev. R.	M'Intosh, H.	Holt, A. C.
Bundock, F. F.	Roseby, T. E.	Maxwell, H. F.
Buckland, T.	Blacket, Rev. C.	Barton, J. A' B. D.
Elder, Rev. F. R.	Uther, A. H.	Hobbs, E.
Bundock, C. W.	Stephen, E. M.	Blaxland, H. C.
Feez, A.	Doak, F. W.	Houison, Rev. S. J.
Tange, C.	Windeyer, R.	Gregson, W. H.
Morrish, Rev. F.	Russell, C. T.	Pilcher, N. G. S.
Piddington, A. B.	Peden, J. B.	Evans-Jones, D. P.
Baylis, H. M.	Helsham, C. H.	Brown, Rev. G. E.
Street, P. W.	Tighe, W.	Verge, J.
Merewether, E. A. M.	Williams, J. L.	Stephen, H. M.
Clarke, Rev. F. W.	Abbott, H. P.	Mutton, I.
Millard, A. C.	Dove, W. N.	Rutherford, G. W.
Jenkins, Rev. C. J.	Dowe, Rev. P. W.	Chambers, Rev. G. A.
Woodd, Rev. H. A.	Thomas, Rev. R. W.	Harris, R. A.
Abbott, Rev. T. K.	Waldron, T. W. K.	Gregson, E. J.
Bode, Rev. A. G. H.	Merewether, H. H. M.	Slade, O. C.
Britten, H. E.	Cakebread, Rev. W. J.	

LL.B.

Uther, A. H.	Peden, J. B.	Pilcher, N. G. S.
Waldron, T. W. K.	Merewether, H. H. M.	Rutherford, G. W.
Tighe, W.	Merewether, W. D. M.	

M.D.

Chisholm, W.

M.B. AND CH.M.

Armstrong, W. G.
Bancroft, P.

Hunt, C. L. W.
Millard, R. J.
Kater, N. W.

Ludowici, E.
Stuckey, F. S.
Marsh, H. S.

B.E.

Merewether, E. A. M.

White, N. F.

McCrae, A. G.

B.Sc.

Crane, J. T.

Stuckey, F. S.

Sharp, G. G.

STUDENTS.

Barry, D. F.
Beeston, W. R. C.
Bruxner, M. F.
Bundock, A. W. W.
Conolly, H.
Cranswick, G. H.
Docker, W. B.
Forrest, W. T.
Futter, V. S.
Halloran, H. R.
Ireland, O. A.
Jones, R. J. E. V.

Kater, C. F.
Lethbridge, H. O.
Manning, H. E.
Nathan, V. V.
Oatley, D. F. W.
Portus, C. V.
Read, R. A.
Ritchie, H. J.
Roe, C. W.
Rutledge, E. H.
Sharp, G. G., B.Sc.
Sharp, L. H.

Simpson, F. G. McN.
Simpson, M. H.
Skuthorpe, G.
Stokes, F. O.
Verge, A.
Verge, C. A.
Waddy, E. F.
White, W. J.
White, H. F.
Young, P. H. B.

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. 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. It is for a First Year student.

3. Canon Stephen Scholarship.—Founded by subscription in memory of the late Canon Stephen. This scholarship is awarded to a student of the Third Year who shall have taken at least a second-class in the University Examinations. The principal is £761.

4. Augusta Priddle Memorial Scholarship.—The sum of £600 was paid to the Warden and Fellows by the late Rev. C. F. D. Priddle, to found a memorial Scholarship. The scholarship is tenable for three years, and is awarded to a resident student who intends to take Holy Orders, and is the son of a clergyman licensed in New-South Wales.

5. **Starling Foundation.**—The sum of £1000 has been paid to the Warden and Fellows to form a foundation for the assistance of resident students who intend to take Holy Orders.

6. **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.

7. **Burton Exhibition.**—This Exhibition is awarded to a student proceeding from the King's School to St. Paul's College. 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.

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.

A PROSPECTUS giving further information may be obtained on application to the Warden.

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.

Butler, F. J., B.A.	McEvelly, U., B.A.
Flannery, G., B.A., LL.B.	Mort, Laidley
Flynn, J. E., M.A.	Moynagh, Rev. J.
Freehill, F.B., M.A.	Mullins, J. L., M.A.
Gallagher, Right Rev. J.	Sheehy, The Very Rev. Dr., V.G.
Heydon, Judge	Slaterry, Very Rev. P. A.
Le Rennetel, Very Rev. P., S.M.	Slaterry, T., M.L.C., K.C.S.G.
Maher, W. Odillo, M.D.	Toohey, J., K.C.S.G., M.L.C.
Manning, Sir W. P.	

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.	O'Donohue, J. P. M.	Veech, L.
Edmunds, W.	Toole, J. A.	Watt, A. R. J.
Lehane, T. I.		

M.A.

Brennan, F. P.	Flynn, J. A.	O'Connor, Richard E.
Coghlan, C. A.	Freehill, F. B.	O'Mara, M.
Clune, M. J.	Healy, P. J.	Quirk, Rev. D. P.
Dalton, G. T.	Mullins, J. L.	Walsh, W. M. J.
Flynn, J. E.		

B.A.

Browne, W. C.	Kenna, P. J.	Meillon, J.
Butler, T.	Leverrier, F.	Moloney, T. P.
Butler, F. J.	Leahy, J. P.	Morris, J. M.
Challachor, Rev. H. B.	Lehane, J. J.	O'Brien, P. D.
Casey, M.	Lynch, W.	O'Donohue, J. P. M.
Connellan, J.	Lloyd, T.	O'Keefe, J. A.
Corbett, W.	Macnamara, P. B.	Phillips, R. B.
Coffey, F. L. V.	Macrossan, H. D.	Power, P. H.
Cullinane, J. A.	McNevin, T.	Sheridan, F. B.
Daley, F. H.	Maher, M. E.	Shorthill, J. R.
Durack, J. J. E.	Maher, C. H.	Sullivan, H.
Enright, W. J.	Mayne, J.	Sullivan, J. J.
Fahey, B. F.	Mayne, W. M.	Swanson, E. C.
Flynn, W. F.	McDonagh, J.	Tole, J. A.
Fitzpatrick, T. J. A.	McEvelly, A.	Veech, L. S.
Gorman, J. R.	McEvelly, U.	Watt, A. R. J.
Higgins, M. A.	McGuinn, D.	Walsh, J. J.
Kelly, T.	Meagher, L. F.	

UNDERGRADUATES.

Blaney, H. P.	Connolly, T. P.	Godsall, R.
Breslin, E. J.	Dalton, P.	Lehane, T. J.
Carroll, W. J. S.	Douglass, R. J.	Maher, C.
Clifford, J. P.	Elworthy, W. H.	McKelvey, J. L.
Coen, J.	Fahey, B. F., B.A.	O'Halloran, C. M.
Coen, F.	Fitzpatrick, E. B.	Power, P. H., B.A.
Coen, B.	Garry, J. J. P.	Real, E. F.
Coghlan, E. G.	Geraghty, W. B.	Schlink, H. H.

LECTURERS.

SACRED SCRIPTURE	The Rev. the Rector
LOGIC AND GEOLOGY	Rev. L. Murphy, 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.

1903—Coghlan, E. G.

The Dunne Scholarship (value £40).—Donor, the late Very Rev. P. Dunne, D.D., of Hobart.

1903—Coen, F.

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. J. T. Main, M.A.

PRINCIPAL.

The Rev. Andrew Harper, M.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—Andrew Harper, M.A., D.D.

MATHEMATICAL LECTURER.

Wyndham J. E. Davies, B.A., LL.B.

SCIENCE LECTURER.

S. J. Johnston, B.A., B.Sc.

HON. TREASURER.

J. T. Walker.

CLASSICAL LECTURER.

G. W. Waddell, M.A., LL.B.

LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY.

K. ff. Swanwick, B.A.

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., Senator

TRUSTEES.

Anderson, H. C. L., M.A.

MacLaurin, Hon. H. N., M.D.,
LL.D.

Bowman, Arthur, B.A.

Thomson, Dugald, M.P.

Walker, J. T., Senator

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.

Merrington, E. N.

Moore, S.

Nolan, J. H. M.

Perkins, A. E.

Ralston, A. G.

Rygate, P. W.

Smairl, J. H.

Steel, Rev. Robert

Teece, R. Clive

Thompson, J. A.

Waddell, G. W.

Wagh, 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.

Thomson, J. M.

Townley, Percy L.

LL.B.

Edwards, D. S.

Gill, A. C.

Parker, W. A.

Teece, R. N.

Tozer, S. D.

Waddell, G. W.

Walker, J. E.

B.A.

Anderson, W. A. S.
Auld, J. H. G.
Barnet, Rev. Donald
Barton, W. A.
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.
Hope, F.
Hunt, Harold W. G.
Hunter, T. B.
Jamieson, S.
Kinross, R. M.
Linsley, W. H.
Lyon, Pearson
McCook, A. S.
McLelland, Hugh
Johnston, J.
McManamey, James F.
McNeil, A.
Manning, R. K.
Miller, Rev. R.
Moore, J.
Mowbray, R. W.
Munro, W. J.
Nelson, D. J.
Paine, Bennington H.
Parker, W. A.
Perkins, J. A. R.

Perské, H.
Poidevin, L. O. S.
Pope, Roland J.
Prentice, A. J.
Purser, Cecil
Quigley, J.
Ramsay, J.
Robson, R. N.
Rygate, C. D. H.
Rygate, H. B.
Shand, A. B.
Sheppard, E. H.
Somerville, G. B.
Stacy, F. S.
Swanwick, K. ff.
Teece, R. N.
Thorburn, Rev. J. T.
Townley, Percy L.
Tozer, S. D.
Walker, J. E.
Walker, S. H.
White, Rev. C. A.
Whitfield, H. E.
Woodward, F. P.

M.E.

Bradfield, John J. C.

B.E.

Bowman, Archer
Cameron, C. B.

Jack, R. L.
Rowlands, H. B.

Stanley, F. V.

STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE.

Bond, Lionel W.
Browne, Claude S.
Callaghan, A. A.
Campbell, C. J.
Donkin, William D.
Freeman, A. W., B.A.
(Engineering.)
Fowler, E.
Gibson, J. C.
Griffiths, J. N.
Heaslop, J. W.
Henderson, R. G.
Henry, Hugh

Hope, Percival, B.A.
(Divinity)
Lightoller, G. H. S.
MacCallum, M. L.
McCook, W. H., B.A.
(Divinity.)
McDowall, St. A. W. L.
McDowall, Valentine
Mackay, Iven G.
Macintosh, G. D.
McKenzie, Arthur J.
McKie, E. N.
McPhillamy, M. C.
Owen, T. M.

Phillips, A. B.
Powell, J. W. G.
Roberts, S. A. C.
Roger, J. M.
Rogers, Percival H.
Schloeffel, F. L. A.
Sinclair, A. F.
Smith, P. A.
Stewart, G. Cox
Thomson, Clive W.
Webb, S. D.
Webb, B. L.
Whiteman, Reg. J. N.

NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS.

Gresham, F. W.	} (Divinity)	Nolan, J. H. M., B.A.	} Divinity.
Henderson, E. S.		Rentoul, J. B.	
Logan, G.		Walker, Arthur	
McGee, J. N.		Laurie, W. S.	

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.

1902—W. H. McCook, B.A. (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.

1903—F. L. A. Schloeffel (1st Arts)

G. N. McKie (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.

1903—R. D. Henderson (2nd Arts)

P. H. Rogers (2nd Arts)

P. Hope (Divinity 1st)

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.

1903—J. G. Gibson (1st Arts)

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.

1903—J. W. G. Powell (3rd Arts)

S. D. Webb (2nd Eng.)

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.

1903—Mungo Lorenz MacCallum (1st 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.

1903—P. A. Smith (2nd Divinity)

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.

1902—G. H. S. Lightoller.

3. Frazer Prize of £25, for Modern History.

1891—Parker, W. A.

1892—A. C. Gill

J. E. Walker } æq.

1893—A. C. Gill

J. E. Walker

1894—C. A. White

1895—A. J. Doig

G. W. Waddell } æq.

F. G. Griffiths (2nd)

Of the above Scholarships, the Frazer, one Gordon, and the Lawson are restricted to students for the Ministry of the Presbyterian Church. A first class 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.	McMillan, Sir W., K.C.M.G.
Cohen, Mrs. G.	Owen, Mrs. Langer
Cullen, Hon. W. P., LL.D. (<i>ex officio</i>)	Rich, G. E., M.A., <i>Hon. Secretary</i> .
Fairfax, Miss	Stuart, Prof. Anderson, M.D., LL.D
Fairfax, G. E.	Walker, J. T. (Chairman and Hon.
Jones, Sydney P., M.D. (<i>ex officio</i>)	Treasurer)
Kater, Mrs. H. E.	Woolley, Miss
Macdonald, Miss, M.A. (<i>Principal</i>)	

M.A.

Cribb, Estelle	Fitzhardinge, Maude Y.	Lance, E. A.
Cordingley, Grace		

B.A.

Armstrong, H. D.	Holt, Edith	Saunders, E. F.
Armstrong, I. B. H.	Jensen, Clio (in resi-	Stephenson, A. L.
Ashton (<i>née</i> Anderson), Maud E.	dence)	Uther, J. B.
Brownlie, E. A. D.	Montefiore, Hortense H.	Wark, F. H. (in resi-
Brownlie, E. A.	Read, Elizabeth J.	dence)
Dunnicliff, Mary C.	Roseby, Minnie	Wilson, G. L.
Fell, C. I.	Rutherford, F. M.	Wilkinson, I. B.
Harker, Constance E.	Rutherford, C. M. (in	Wood (<i>née</i> Whitfeld),
Hill, Evelyn M.	residence)	Eleanor M.

M.B. AND CH.M.

Greenham, Eleanor C.	White, M. I.
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B.Sc.

Horton, Marion C.

UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE.

Adams, F. L.	Curren, Ethel	Robertson, May
Binney, C. C.	Dawes, M. M.	Skillman, Jessie
Bourne, Ida	Edwards, D.	Thomson, Jean G.
Browne, E. F.	Fitzhardinge, J.	Tietkins, E.
Child, S. R.	Murray-Prior, M.	Watson, Eleanor
Clark, M. D.		

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.	1894—Saunders, Eva Florence
1893—Montefiore, H. H.	1895—De Lissa, Ethel N.

GRACE FRAZER SCHOLARSHIP.

The Grace Frazer Scholarship, of the value of £30 (being the interest of £1000 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	1900—Murray Prior, D. K.
1895—Lance, Elisabeth A.	1901—Not awarded.
1898—Armstrong, Ina Beatrice H.	1902—Skillman, Jessie
1899—Armstrong, H. D. H.	

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.

1903—Curren, Ethel

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.

1902—Divided between Curren, Ethel,
and Mugliston, M.

1903—Divided between Bourne, Ida,
and Watson, Eleanor

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.

1902—Skillman, Jessie

A Prize of Books, presented by the Alliance Française.

White, M. I.

THE HOLT SCHOLARSHIP.

A Scholarship of the value of £25, presented by Mrs. Holt, Parramatta, given on similar terms to the Walker Exhibition.

Clark, Marjorie D.

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.M. the King.

H.M. the Queen.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh.

DIRECTORS :

The Chancellor of the University of Sydney.

The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (Chairman).

Sir James Fairfax

J. Russell French, Esq.

Moritz Gotthelf, Esq.

Senator A. J. Gould

Sir James Graham

Dr. G. T. Hankins

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.

William Trotter, Esq.

Honorary Treasurer : The Hon. H. E. Kater.*Honorary Secretary :* Vacant.HONORARY CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.—P. Sydney Jones, M.D.
(Lond.)HONORARY PHYSICIANS.—Robert Scot-Skirving, M.B., Ch.M.
(Edin.); Cecil Purser, B.A., M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.); W.
Camac Wilkinson, B.A., M.D.HONORARY SURGEONS.—Alexander MacCormick, M.D., Ch.M.
(Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.); Charles P. B. Clubbe, L.R.C.P.
(Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.); H. V. C. Hinder, M.B.,
Ch.M. (Syd.).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.—H. Guy. S. Warren, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

HONORARY PATHOLOGIST.—Professor Welsh, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Edin.).

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.—G. Allan, M.D.; E. W. Fairfax, M.B., Ch.M.; A. Watson-Munro, M.D., F.R.C.S.; H. C. Taylor-Young, M.D., Ch.M.; J. C. Halliday, M.B., Ch.M.; H. Russell Nolan, M.B.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.—C. Bickerton Blackburn, B.A. (Adel.), M.D., Ch.M. (Syd.).

SENIOR RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.	}	ANÆSTHETIST AND REGISTRAR.—A. H. Mackintosh, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).
		RESIDENT PATHOLOGIST.—E. W. Moncrieff, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

JUNIOR RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.—St. J. W. Dansey, M.B.; S. A. Smith, M.B.; J. S. Davis, M.B.; P. L. Hipsley, M.B.; M. J. Plomley M.B.; F. M. Suckling, M.B.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.—MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Rules and Regulations for the Clinical Study and Training of the University Students of Medicine.

The Hospital shall be open to students for Clinical work from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. throughout the year.

In order to obtain the certificate of hospital practice necessary to qualify for admission to the Final Examination for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery of the University of Sydney, students are required to pass through the hospital curriculum of study and practice in the various departments, according to the following scheme and time table of Clinical work.

The respective duties of all students, under the time table, shall be apportioned by the Medical Superintendent, and the necessary certificates will only be issued to those students who have shown punctuality, diligence, and efficiency in the performance of the duties assigned to them.

The Registrar shall report in writing to the Medical Superintendent each month as to the work done in his department by each Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, and the Medical 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.
B.	Surgical Ward Dressing.	Clinical Surgery Lectures.
C.	Attendance optional.	Casualty Dressing.
D.	Attendance optional.	Surgical Out Patients' Attendance.
		Surgical Ward Dressing.
		Clinical Surgery Lectures.
		Surgical Ward Dressing.
		Clinical Surgery Lectures.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS.

GROUP.	TRINITY TERM.	MICHAELMAS TERM.
A.	Surgical Ward Dressing.	Clinical Surgery Lectures (optional).
B.	Clinical Surgery Lectures.	Surgical Ward Dressing (optional).
C.	Surgical Ward Dressing.	Clinical Surgery Lectures.
D.	Casualty Dressing.	Surgical Ward Dressing.
	Surgical Out Patients' Attendance.	Clinical Surgery Lectures.
	Surgical Ward Dressing.	Casualty Dressing.
	Clinical Surgery Lectures.	Surgical Out Patients' Attendance.

FIFTH YEAR STUDENTS.

GROUP.	LONG VACATION.	LENT TERM.
A.	Attendance optional.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.
B.	Attendance optional.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.
C.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.
	Clinical Clerkship, Gynaecological Ward	Gynaecological Out Patients' Attendance.
	Medical Out Patients' Attendance.	
D.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.
	Gynaecological Out Patients' Attendance	Clinical Clerkship, Gynaecological Wards.
		Medical Out Patients' Attendance.

GROUP.	TRINITY TERM.	MICHAELMAS TERM.
A.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.
	Clinical Clerkship, Gynaecological Ward	Gynaecological Out Patients' Attendance.
	Medical Out Patients' Attendance.	
B.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.
	Gynaecological Out Patients' Attendance	Clinical Clerkship, Gynaecological 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.

UNIVERSITY DENTAL HOSPITAL.

This Hospital was established in 1901 for the purpose of providing dental attendance for persons unable to pay the fees of ordinary dentists, and also to provide facilities for the instruction of the students attending the University Dental School. The business of the Hospital is carried on in a building at the corner of George and Bathurst Streets, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

The Hospital is open for the treatment of patients from 2 to 5 p.m. daily, Saturdays excepted.

The Honorary Dental Surgeons are appointed by the Senate of the University.

The University Lecturers in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry are *ex officio* Honorary Dental Surgeons of the Hospital, and four additional Honorary Dental Surgeons have been appointed.

The fee payable by students for the dental practice of the Hospital is £5 5s. per annum.

HONORARY DENTAL SURGEONS

(*ex officio*).

R. Fairfax Reading, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Eng.).

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.).

H. S. Du Vernet, D.D.S. (Phila.).

FOR THREE YEARS FROM JUNE 1ST, 1902.

A. R. Marks, L.D.S. (Eng.), D.D.S. (Phila.).

Adin T. Parsons, D.D.S. (Phila.).

P. B. Reading, L.D.S. (Eng.).

W. H. Weston, M.D.; D.D.S.

Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry—A. B. A. Palmer.

BENEFACTIONS

BESTOWED BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

Date.	Donor.	Amount.			Object of Foundation.
		£	s.	d.	
1853	Solomon Levey, Esq.	500	0	0	<i>Scholarship</i> —Originally for education of Orphans in the 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.
1857	W. C. Wentworth, Esq.	200	0	0	<i>Annual Prize</i> —For English Essay.
1858	Sir D. Cooper, Bart.	1,000	0	0	<i>Scholarship</i> —For Proficiency in Classics.
	S. K. Salting, Esq.	500	0	0	<i>Exhibition</i> —For a Student from the Sydney Grammar School.
1862	W. C. Wentworth, Esq.	445	0	0	<i>Fellowship</i> —For a Travelling Fellowship (amount to accumulate sufficiently).
1864	W. Lithgow, Esq.	1,000	0	0	<i>Scholarship</i> .
1867	Sir C. Nicholson, Bart.	200	0	0	<i>Annual Prize</i> —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	<i>Annual Prize</i> —For Agricultural Chemistry.
1872	Hon. John Fairfax	500	0	0	„ For Females at the Public Examinations.
1874	Mrs. Maurice Alexander	1,000	0	0	<i>Bursary</i>
1880	„ „	1,000	0	0	„ To assist young men in entering a Learned Profession.
1874	Subscribers to testimonial to Rev. John West	200	0	0	<i>Annual Prize</i> —At Public Examinations.
	Edwin Dalton, Esq.	8,000	0	0	<i>Scholarships</i> —In memory of the Rev. Dr. Woolley.
1876	Hon. John Frazer	2,000	0	0	<i>Bursaries</i> —In memory of his deceased sons.
	Fitzwilliam Wentworth Esq.	2,000	0	0	„ In honour of his father, William Charles Wentworth.
	Mrs. Burdekin	1,000	0	0	<i>Bursary</i> .
	Mrs. Hunter-Baillie	1,000	0	0	„
1877	„ „	1,000	0	0	„ For sons of Ministers of Religion.
1877	} Hon. J. B. Watt	3,000	0	0	<i>Exhibitions</i> —For Students from Primary Schools.
1888					
1889					
	Professor Smith	350	0	0	<i>Lectureship</i> —In Geology.
1877	Sir Arthur Renwick, M.D.	1,000	0	0	<i>Scholarship</i> —In the Faculty of Medicine.

Date.	Donor.	Amount.			Object of Foundation.
		£	s.	d.	
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	
	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	For Side Windows in the Hall.
	John Reeve, Esq.	100	0	0	
	Thomas Barker, Esq.	100	0	0	
	Henry and Alfred Denison, Esqs.	100	0	0	
	Thomas W. Smart, Esq.	1,100	0	0	Towards an Organ for the Great Hall.
	Sir P. A. Jennings	125	0	0	For purchase of book, "Lepsius' Antiquities of Egypt and Ethiopia."
	Sir A. Renwick, M.D.				For a Travelling Fellowship.
	Thomas S. Mort, Esq.	315	0	0	Being the amount paid by him for the Library of the late Mr. Stenhouse, presented to the University.
	Thomas Walker, Esq.	700	0	0	Scholarship—For the sons of Freemasons.
	Freemasons under the English Constitution	1,000	0	0	
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	<i>Scholarship</i> —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	<i>Scholarship</i> —For Sons of Officers of the Department of Public Instruction.
	John Harris, Esq. ...	120 0 0	For a Window in the Medical School, in memory of the late Dr. Harris.
	F. J. Horner, Esq., M.A.	200 0 0	<i>Exhibition</i> —In Mathematics.
1890	The Trustees of the Will of the Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C.	2,000 0 0	<i>Scholarship</i> —In History.
	George Bennett, Esq., M.D.		John Gould's Works on Ornithology.
1891	William Grahame, Esq.	100 0 0	<i>Annual Prize</i> —In the Senior Public Examination.
1892	Rev. R. Collie, F.L.S....	100 0 0	<i>Annual Prize</i> —For Botany.
1896	P. N. Russell, Esq. ...	50,000 0 0	For the endowment of the P. N. Russell School of Engineering.
1898	Thomas Garton, Esq. ...	2,050 0 0	<i>Scholarships</i> —In French and German.
1900	Henry Wait, Esq.	1,000 0 0	<i>Bursary</i> —In the Faculty of Medicine.
	Mrs. George Harris ...	1,700 0 0	<i>Scholarship</i> —In the Faculty of Law.
	Cecil Darley, Esq.		An Astronomical Equatorial Telescope and Accessories.
1901	Earl Beauchamp ...	625 0 0	Prize for an English Essay.
	Mrs. Jessie E. Duncan ...	808 19 6	<i>Bursary</i> .
1903	George Masters, Esq....		A Natural History Collection.

A LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY,

APRIL, 1902, TO MARCH, 1903.

Two Volumes of His Majesty's Stationery Office Publications; Chronicles and Memorials of England.

Seventeen Specimens of Educational Publications by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

Calendars and other Publications by the following Universities, etc.:—

Aberdeen, Adelaide, Allahabad, Athens, Bendigo School of Mines, Birmingham, Bodleian Library (Oxford), Bombay, Brown (Providence), Calcutta, California, Cambridge, Canterbury College (Christchurch), Cape of Good Hope, Catania, Chicago, Clinical Society (London), Columbia (New York), Columbus (Ohio), Cornell, Dalhousie (Halifax), Dublin, Durham (College of Medicine), Edinburgh, Evanston, Glasgow, Grenoble, Harvard (Cambridge), Iowa, Japan (Tokyo), Johns Hopkins (Baltimore), King's College (London), Klausenburg, Lemberg, Lille, London, Lyon, Madras, McGill College (Canada), Melbourne, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Zealand, New York, North Wales (Bangor), North-Western, Ohio, Owen's College (Manchester), Panjab (Lahore), Pisa, Princeton (New Jersey), Queen's College and University (Canada), Regia Università degli Studi di Roma, Rennes, Royal College of Surgeons (London), Royal University of Ireland, St. Andrew's, Syracuse, Tasmania, Torino, Toronto, Trinity College (London), Trinity College (Dublin), Universidad Central de Espana, University College (Liverpool), University College (South Wales and Monmouthshire), Vermont, Victoria (Manchester), Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Yale (New Haven).

Proceedings, Transactions, etc., from the following Societies, etc.:—

Académie Nationale des Sciences (Cordoba), Adelaide Public Library, Australian Museum, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, British Museum, Cambridge Philosophical Society, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Clinical Society of London, Ecole Pratique des hautes études, Egyptian Government School of Medicine (Cairo), Engineering Association of New South Wales, Hunterian Collection Trustees (Glasgow University), Institute of Chemistry (London), Institute of Civil Engineers (London), Institute of Electrical Engineers, International Engineering Congress, Linnean Society of New South Wales, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, New Zealand Institute, Osservatorio Vaticano (Roma), Pathological Society of London, Prince Alfred Hospital (Sydney), Royal Academy of Medicine (Ireland), Royal College of Physicians (London), Royal College of Science (London), Royal College of Surgeons of England, Royal Colonial

Institute (London), Royal Irish Academy (Dublin), Royal Societies of Canada, Dublin, Edinburgh, London, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria; Smithsonian Institution (Washington), Société française de Physique, South African Philosophical Society, St. Bartholomew's Hospital (London), Sydney Public Library, Sydney University Engineering Society, Technological Museum of New South Wales, Tokyo Zoological Society, University Club (New York), Volta Bureau (Washington), Wisconsin Academy of Science, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Zeehan School of Mines.

Publications of the Archaeological Survey and Meteorological Department of India; Bureau of American Ethnology; Bureau of Education, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Agriculture and Geological Survey of United States; Geological Survey of Minnesota; Geological Survey of Canada.

International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, by the Department of Education, New South Wales.

Acts of the Parliament of Victoria and Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, by the Government of New Zealand.

Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland, 1893-1901 (35 vols.), by the Queensland Parliamentary Library.

Statutes of New Zealand, by the Government of New Zealand.

Meteorological Observations, 1897, by the Government Astronomer of South Australia.

Report of the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, by the Government Astronomer of South Africa.

Publications of the Government of New South Wales, by the Government of New South Wales.

Records of the Sydney Observatory, by the Government Astronomer.

Books, etc., were presented by The Lords of the Treasury of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Normand MacLaurin, Professor T. T. Gurney, Mrs. Le Gay Brereton, H. E. Barff, Esq., C. B. Stephens, Esq., Dr. R. A. Philippi, Sir James Sawyer, Kt., S. Craddock, Esq., Messrs. Macmillan & Company, A. Hamilton, Esq., Adair Welcker, Esq., Robert Hall, Esq., J. Shewan, Esq., E. L. Piesse, Esq., W. H. Hodge, Esq., John Tebbutt, Esq., J. Le Gay Brereton, Esq.

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Penfold & Co., John Sands, J. Slater, W. H. Sproull & Co., Williamson & Co., and the publishers of Aborigines' Advocate, Australasian Medical Gazette, Australian Field, Australian Hen, Australian Photographic Journal, Courier Australien, Christian World, Dawn, Hall's Mercantile Gazette, Journal of the Institute of Bankers, New South Wales Educational Gazette, Nepean Times, Pastoralists' Review, The Pilot, New South Wales 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, White Wings, Year Book of Australia.

REPORT

OF THE

SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1902.

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 1902 for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

Matriculation.

2. The number of persons who qualified themselves for Matriculation in 1902 by passing one of the various University Examinations was 294. Of these 109 passed the ordinary Matriculation Examination, 100 the Junior Public Examination, 24 the Law Matriculation Examination, 45 the Senior Public Examination, and 16 the Entrance Examination for Law, Medicine and Science. The number of students actually admitted to Matriculation, with a view to proceeding to 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, 1901, and March, 1902, after attending the prescribed courses of lectures, is shown in the following table:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	91	75
Second Year Examination	60	45
Third Year Examination	45	41

In addition to the students passing through the regular curriculum, 11 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	8	8
Final Examination	10	9

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	41	31
Second Year Examination	31	27
Third Year Examination	31	29
Fourth Year Examination	35	30
Fifth Year Examination	37	27

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	2	1
Second Year Examination	—	—
Third Year Examination	3	3

FACULTY OF SCIENCE—DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	31	22
Second Year Examination—Civil	1	1
“ “ “ Mining	27	23
“ “ “ Mechanical and Electrical	5	3
Third Year Examination—Civil	5	3
“ “ “ Mining	14	13
“ “ “ Mechanical and Electrical	1	1

In the Faculty of Science and the Department of Engineering 14 students of special subjects passed in the final examinations of their subjects.

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	13	9

Forty students seeking a qualification in Pharmacy attended the University Examinations at the conclusion of the courses of lectures which they had attended. Thirty-two passed in individual subjects, eleven completing the whole course.

Attendance at Lectures.

4. The following table shows the number of students who attended lectures in the several Faculties :—

Faculty of Arts (day), 173 ; (evening), 66.	Total	..	..	239
Faculty of Law .. .. .	..	..	..	40
Faculty of Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	202
Faculty of Science .. .. .	..	..	..	12
Faculty of Science—Department of Engineering	..	..	..	105
Graduates attending additional courses .. .. .	..	..	..	32
School of Dentistry .. .. .	..	..	..	32
Pharmacy Students .. .. .	..	..	..	49
Attending special courses .. .. .	..	..	..	19
				<hr/> 730 <hr/>

Included are 76 women who attended in the Faculty of Arts, 15 in Medicine, 3 in Dentistry and 4 in Pharmacy; total, 98. The above total also includes 63 non-matriculated students.

Degrees Conferred.

5. The following degrees were conferred after examination :—

Master of Arts (M.A.) :—William Johnstone Binns, Michael Scott Fletcher, Emily Isabel Gordon, Wilfred John Holt, William Hudson, Cortis Harry Frederick Jones, Alexander Duncan McLaren, John Graham Monaghan, Dansie Thomas Sawkins, Ethel Ella Small, Emily May Turner.

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) :—Maud Marion Alexander, Nellie Margaret Amos, Charles Horsfall Armitage, Helen Daphne Harvey Armstrong, William Langridge Artlett, Barbara Marion Bolton, Eveline Agnes Brownlie, John Stuart Campbell, Arthur Castleman, Hilda Nelsie Moore Crisford, John Alexander Ferguson, Charlotte Elisabeth Fraser-Hill, Lottie Fullerton, Henry Mackenzie Green, John Thomas Grieve, Reginald Arthur Harris, Roger William H. Hawken, Ida Emily Henry, William Samuel Hinton, Sydney Trevillian Hodge, Edith Jane Katherine Holt, Laura Mildred King-Kemp, Ernest Richard Larcombe, Frank Joseph Moore Larkins, Constance Mackness, Hugh Denis Macrossan, William Makin, Henry Louis Maxted, Arnold Rudolph Mote, Mary Paterson Paton, Arthur Gladstone Matcham Pitt, Frederick George Phillips, Reginald Bede Phillips, Violet Margaret Reid, Blanche Vavasour Sandford, William Smith, William Michael Smith, Roy Noel Teece, John Proctor Tivey, Harold Charles Fearon Wheeler, Hector Wilshire.

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.):—Cecil Thomas Hawkes Proderick, Francis George Clark, Henry Edward Manning, Ada Emily Evans, John Patrick Markham O'Donohue, George Washington Rutherford, Thomas Stanley Saywell, George Henry Montague Walton, James Young.

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.):—John Burton Cleland.

Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.):—Theodore Ambrose, Arthur Anderson, Hugh Miller Anderson, Percy Lewis Broadbent, Gother Robert Carlisle Clarke, Edgar William Anthony Combes, Wilfred Billingsley Dight, Oscar Sydney Flecker, Charles Digby Halcomb, William Henry Horton, William Allen Hunter, Rees Frank Llewellyn, Edward Woods Moncrieff, Allan Muscio, Earle Christmas Grafton Page, Walter Llewellyn Rees, William Seldon, Walter Alexander Ramsay Sharp, Edward Horatio Milner Stephen, Francis Seavington Stuckey, Frank Septimus Tange, John Willington Tarleton, Evan Tudor-Jones, Edith Ure, Donald Wallace, Fritz William Webb, Margaret Isabel White.

Master of Surgery (Ch.M.):—Theodore Ambrose, Arthur Anderson, Hugh Miller Anderson, Percy Lewis Broadbent, Gother Robert Carlisle Clarke, Edgar William Anthony Combes, John Northcote Deck, Wilfred Billingsley Dight, Oscar Sydney Flecker, Mabel Jessie Graham, Edward Woods Moncrieff, Earle Christmas Grafton Page, Walter Llewellyn Rees, Edmund Rupert Roseby, Walter Alexander Ramsay Sharp, Francis Seavington Stuckey, Frank Septimus Tange, Evan Tudor-Jones, Edith Ure, Fritz William Webb, Margaret Isabel White.

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.):—Marian Harris, Stephen Jason Johnston, Granville Gilbert Sharp, Oscar Ulric Vonwiller.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.):—Civil Engineering: Arthur Boyd, James Montagu Christian Corlette. Mining and Metallurgy: Colin Bowman Cameron, Charles Cuthbert Freeman, Hubert John Gould, Ernest Charles Burgess Heden, Augustus Charles Mack, Douglas Mawson, Reginald Vincent Spier, Frederick Vernon Stanley, Alexander Hay Stewart, David Thomas, John Cowley Try, Hubert Edwin Whitfield, Leslie Ballesat Williams.

6. The following *ad eundem* degree was conferred in accordance with the provisions of section 21 of the "University and University Colleges Act, 1900":—

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)—Charles Grant Varley, LL.B. (Adelaide).

7. The total number of degrees conferred during the year was as follows:—M.A., 11; B.A., 41; LL.B., 10; M.D., 1; M.B., 27; Ch.M., 21; B.Sc., 4; B.E., 15. Total, 130.

8. The degrees conferred by the University from its foundation to the end of 1902 are:—M.A., 294; B.A., 1104; LL.D., 24; LL.B., 100; M.D., 41; M.B., 234; Ch.M., 170; B.Sc., 47; M.E., 3; B.E., 90. Total, 2107.

University Examinations.

9. The results of the Annual University Examinations, held in December, 1901, and March, 1902, including the award of Annual Prizes and Scholarships, will be found appended to this report.

James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship.

10. The James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship was awarded to Dansie Thomas Sawkins, M.A., a student distinguished in Mathematics, who proposes to continue his studies in the University of Cambridge.

Prize Compositions.

11. The awards made for Prize Compositions are as follows:—

Wentworth Medal for English Essay.—Subject: "Epic Poetry: its Nature and Conditions." Graduates' Medal. *Æq.*, N. J. Gough, B.A., and C. Maude Scrutton, B.A.

Nicholson Medal for Latin Verse.—Subject: "Salamis." L. H. Allen.

University Prize for English Verse.—Subject: "Judas Macca-bæus." A. H. Austin.

Professor Anderson's Prize for a Philosophical Essay.—Subject: "The Possibility of a Science of Casuistry." E. N. Merrington, B.A.

The *Beauchamp Prize* for an Essay upon some subject of Literary or Historical interest.—Subject: "A Comparison of the Federal Constitution of Canada with that of Australia." R. Clive Teece, M.A.

12. The number of students permitted to attend lectures without paying fees was 53, including 26 State Bursars and holders of the University Bursaries. The payments to bursars, other than State Bursars, amounted to £580, and to Scholars, £1313 13s. 3d. Twenty-two students and ex-students of the Training College also attended without paying fees.

Bursaries.

13. The following bursaries were awarded, each consisting of a payment to the student of a certain sum per annum, for three years, together with exemption from the payment of lecture fees in the Faculty of Arts, or that of pure Science :—

The *Watt Exhibitions* (£30, £40, £50).

The *Hunter-Baillie*, No. II. (£40).

The *John Ewan Fraser Bursary* (£50).

The *Thomas Walker Bursary* (£50).

Public Examinations.

14. The Junior Public Examination was held in the month of June, in Sydney, and at the following local centres :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Adaminaby, Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bellingen, Bowral, Broken Hill, Canowindra, Carcoar, Casino, Cobar, Condobolin, Cooma, Coonamble, Cootamundra, Delegate, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Forbes, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Grenfell, Gunnedah, Hay, Inverell, Jerilderie, Kempsey, Lithgow, Maitland (West), Mount Victoria, Mudgee, Murrumburrah, Murwillumbah, Nelligen, Newcastle, Orange, Palmer's Island, Parramatta, Penrith, Port Macquarie, Queanbeyan, Rylstone, Scone, Singleton, Tamworth, Tenterfield, Tumut, Wagga Wagga, Wahroonga, Walcha, Wingham, Wyalong (West), Young.

QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charters Towers, Ipswich, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville and Warwick.

The number of candidates was 1109, and of these 724 gained certificates.

15. 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, Maitland, Parramatta, Wahroonga, and Young.

QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville.

The number of candidates was 119, and of these 99 were successful.

16. The Prizes for general proficiency in the Senior and Junior Public Examinations were awarded as follows:—

Seniors.

John West Medal and Grahame Prize Medal—

Wilfred Ernest Thomas Porter, Boys' Public High School, Sydney.

Fairfax Prize for Female Candidates—

Florence Ida Bourne, Brisbane Girls' Grammar School } *Æq.*
Maria Eleanor Watson, Ipswich Girls' Grammar School }

Juniors.

University Prize for Boys—

Stanley Castlehow, Brisbane Boys' Grammar School.

Fairfax Prize for General Proficiency amongst Junior Girls—

Lillian Alexia MacLean, Ipswich Girls' Grammar School.

Examination for Articled Clerks.

17. Three Law Examinations were held, similar to that prescribed for Matriculation, for candidates for Articles of Clerkship with Solicitors. At these examinations there were 39 candidates, and 24 passed.

Meetings of Senate.

18. The Senate held eleven ordinary meetings, one adjourned meeting, and one special meeting, in addition to the Annual Commemoration, and also one meeting of the Conjoint Board consisting of the Senate of the University and the Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital. The attendances of the various Fellows were as follows:—

MacLaurin, the Hon. Sir Normand, M.A., LL.D., M.D., M.L.C., Chancellor	15
Simpson, His Honour Mr. Justice A. H., M.A. Vice- Chancellor	14
Anderson, H. C. L., Esq., M.A.	12
Backhouse, His Honour Judge, M.A.	14
*Barton, the Right Hon. Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G., P.C., M.A., LL.D.	1
Butler, Professor T., B.A.	12
Cobbett, Professor Pitt, M.A., D.C.L.	13
Cullen, the Hon. W. P., M.A., LL.D., M.L.C.	12
Jones, P. Sydney, Esq., M.D.	11
Knox, Edward W., Esq.	11

* Absent on leave.

Liversidge, Professor A., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.	14
MacCallum, Professor M. W., M.A.	15
*O'Connor, Senator R. E., M.A.	1
Oliver, His Honour Alexander, M.A.	7
Renwick, the Hon. Sir Arthur, B.A., M.D., M.L.C.	14
Rogers, His Honour Judge, M.A., LL.B.	6
Russell, H. C., Esq., B.A., F.R.S., C.M.G.	9
Stephen, C. B., Esq., M.A.	9
Stuart, Professor T. P. Anderson, LL.D., M.D.	15
Teece, Richard, Esq., F.I.A.	11

19. 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. Sir Normand MacLaurin), 19; the Vice-Chancellor (the Hon. Mr. Justice A. H. Simpson), 15; Professor Anderson, 1; His Honour Judge Backhouse, 13; Professor Butler, 1; Professor Cobbett, 1; Hon. Dr. Cullen, 1; Dr. P. Sydney Jones, 2; E. W. Knox, Esq., 6; Professor Liversidge, 2; Professor MacCallum, 1; Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, 10; C. B. Stephen, Esq., 1; Professor Stuart, 4; R. Teece, Esq., 10.

The Chancellor.

20. On the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII., the honour of knighthood was conferred upon the Chancellor of the University, the Hon. Sir Henry Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D., M.L.C., a mark of distinction which was greatly appreciated by the Fellows of the Senate and all the members of the University.

Vice-Chancellor.

21. The annual election to the office of Vice-Chancellor, in the month of April, resulted in the unanimous election of the Hon. Mr. Justice A. H. Simpson, M.A.

Jubilee Celebrations.

22. In the beginning of Michaelmas Term the University celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its opening to the public. The inauguration ceremony was held in the Great Hall of the Sydney College building—now the Sydney Grammar School—on the 11th of September, 1852, under the presidency of the Vice-

* Absent on leave.

Provost of the University (Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., M.D., LL.D.), and in the presence of His Excellency Sir Augustus Charles Fitzroy, K.C.B., then Governor-General.

A notification of the Jubilee celebrations was sent to the various universities and learned institutions throughout the civilised world. Most of the British universities and all the Australasian universities sent, or appointed, representatives to attend in Sydney and convey their congratulations on the occasion, while the University of Caen, in Normandy, appointed as its representative an ex-professor (M. Le Goupils), now President of the General Council of New Caledonia. In addition letters and addresses of congratulation were received from 96 universities and learned societies of the United Kingdom, Australasia, Canada, South Africa, India, America, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Japan, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Many of the addresses were beautifully illuminated, and conveyed the hearty congratulations of the respective governing bodies upon the completion of 50 years of the University's efforts in the cause of higher education. An account of the Jubilee proceedings is being published in a separate volume for the purposes of record.

The University and University Colleges Act Amendment Act of 1902.

23. An Act to amend the University and University Colleges Act of 1900 has passed both Houses of Legislature and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales. The Act provides for an increase in the Statutory Endowment of the University for general purposes of £5000, in lieu of the sum of £4000 annually appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose, thus making the total Statutory Endowment £10,000. At the same time it provides for the free education at the University of students of training schools established under the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

Staff Appointments, etc.

24. The newly appointed Professor of Pathology, Professor David Arthur Welsh, M.A., M.D., B.Sc., arrived in Sydney in the month of February, and entered upon his duties at the commencement of Lent Term. The teaching accommodation and appliances for the Lectureship in Pathology have been found inadequate for the new Professorship. The liberality of

the Government and Parliament in providing a sum of £2000 for the purchase of scientific apparatus has enabled the Senate to provide a portion of the additional apparatus required by Professor Welsh, but considerable additions will be required for the efficient teaching of the important subject of Bacteriology, which comes under this Chair. By a re-arrangement of certain rooms in the Medical School, a Bacteriological Laboratory has been added to the Pathology Department, and a limited amount of fittings is being provided from the vote for "Additions, Repairs and Furniture." A good deal more will be required, however, before the Department can be placed in a position to carry out its work with the greatest efficiency.

Mr. J. B. Cleland, M.D., Ch.M., was appointed Demonstrator in Pathology, to assist the Professor in the practical classes during Michaelmas Term.

25. Early in the year the Department of Geology was, in a measure, reorganised, on the recommendation of Professor Edgeworth David, the Professor of Geology. Mr. W. S. Dun, the Government Palæontologist, was, by the kind permission of the Minister for Mines, appointed to the office of Lecturer on Palæontology; and Mr. Herbert Stanley Jevons, B.A. (Cambridge), B.Sc. (London), was appointed Assistant Lecturer in Mineralogy and Petrology and Demonstrator in Geology, the appointment having been made in London by the Agent-General, on the recommendation of Professor J. W. Judd, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., Dean and Professor of Geology in the Royal College of Science, London. Mr. Jevons commenced his duties in Trinity Term, the duties of the Demonstrator in Geology having been discharged in Lent Term by Mr. A. J. Peterson, B.Sc. Mr. Peterson was also appointed Junior Demonstrator in Geology for Michaelmas Term.

26. The Chair of Mathematics became vacant at the 31st December, 1902, by the retirement, in consequence of impaired health, of Professor Theodore T. Gurney, M.A., who had held the office for a period of 25 years. During a great portion of his tenure of office as Professor, he was also a Fellow of the Senate. The Senate placed on record a minute expressing its high appreciation of the value of Professor Gurney's services to the University, both as a Professor and as a member of the Senate and various Faculties.

For the appointment of a successor, the Senate invited the co-operation of a committee in England, consisting of the Agent-General for New South Wales, the Hon. Henry Copeland; Professor A. R. Forsyth, D.Sc., F.R.S., "Sadlerian" Professor of Pure Mathematics in the University of Cambridge; Professor J. J. Thomson, M.A., F.R.S., "Cavendish" Professor of Physics in the University of Cambridge; Mr. J. Larmer, D.Sc., F.R.S., Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer at St. John's College, Cambridge; Professor H. Lamb, M.A., formerly Professor of Mathematics in the University of Adelaide, and now Professor of Mathematics in Owen's College, Manchester; Professor H. H. Turner, M.A., "Savilian" Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford. The title of the Chair has been altered by the Senate to that of Pure and Applied Mathematics. After inviting applications, the committee selected the names of the three applicants whom they considered most suitable for the post, and from these the Senate appointed Mr. H. S. Carslaw, M.A. (Glasgow and Cambridge), D.Sc. (Glasgow). Dr. Carslaw is a distinguished graduate of the University of Glasgow and also of the University of Cambridge, where in 1894 he gained the high position of fourth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos. After graduation he was elected a Fellow of Emanuel College, and has since been engaged in teaching, having lately been Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Glasgow. He has also gained distinction by the publication of a number of original papers on Mathematical subjects. Professor Carslaw is expected to enter upon his duties on the 1st of March, 1903.

27. At the request of the Government of New South Wales, leave of absence for the year 1902 was granted to Mr. G. H. Knibbs, L.S., Lecturer in Surveying, who had been appointed, in conjunction with another gentleman, to act as Education Commissioner, for the purpose of enquiring into the systems of education in Great Britain and other countries. Mr. P. W. Rygate, M.A., B.E., was appointed to deliver the lectures on Surveying for the year.

28. Messrs. Arthur Palmer, M.B., Ch.M., and H. S. Stacy, M.D., Ch.M., were appointed Honorary Demonstrators in Anatomy for the year 1902.

29. The Senate has accepted an offer made by Dr. Thomas Fiaschi to deliver a course of lectures on the History of Medicine during the year 1903.

30. Leave of absence for a period of six months was granted to Sir James Graham, M.D., Lecturer in Midwifery; his duties being carried out during his absence by Dr. A. Watson Munro.

31. The curriculum in the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering having been in force for a period of three years, it became necessary during the year to appoint a Lecturer in Electrical Engineering for the instruction of students in the Fourth Year. By kind permission of the Railway Commissioners, Mr. O. W. Brain, the Chief Electrical Engineer in the Railway and Tramway Department, was appointed to the office. Mr. Brain's official duties having necessitated his temporary absence from Sydney during a portion of the course, Mr. A. C. F. Webb, M.I.C.E., was appointed to act as his *locum tenens*.

32. The Lectureship in Mining became vacant at the end of the year by the resignation of Mr. E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., who found upon his appointment to the office of Under-Secretary for Mines and Agriculture that his official duties would render it impossible for him to hold his Lectureship at the University. His resignation was accepted with regret by the Senate, which placed on record a resolution testifying to the value of his services to the University.

The vacancy has been filled by the appointment, from the commencement of 1903, of Mr. F. Danvers Power.

Deans of Faculties.

33. 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 Iiversidge, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

Victoria Park Trust.

34. During the year Professor Stuart resigned his membership of the Victoria Park Trust as representative of the University, and Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, M.A., was appointed by the Government in his stead.

Nicholson Museum of Antiquities.

35. Several additions have been made to the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities of late years, chiefly by donations from the Egypt Exploration Fund Society, of objects excavated in Egyptian cemeteries. The Committee of Management now consists of Professor Butler, B.A., Professor Woodhouse, M.A., Professor Wood, M.A., and Josiah Mullens, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Egypt Exploration Fund.

Mr. F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., was, in the month of February appointed Curator of the Museum.

The University Library.

36. During the year considerable progress has been made with the erection of the new Fisher Library at the south-western corner of the quadrangle of the main building. The foundations have been completed, and the preparation of the masonry and the laying of the stone walls is progressing satisfactorily under the direction of the Government Architect, Mr. W. L. Vernon.

The income of the Fisher Fund for the year was applied, after payment of the salaries of the Assistant Librarians, in the following manner:—£600 for the purchase of books and periodicals for the various teaching departments of the University; £400 as a special grant for the purchase of works on archæology to make good the deficiencies in that branch of the Library, and £300 for binding.

The position of Assistant Librarian became vacant in the month of March through the death of Mr. Caleb Hardy, B.A. Mr. Hardy had been a valued officer of the University for a period of 13 years, and the Senate placed on record an

expression of its appreciation of Mr. Hardy's services to the University. Mr. J. Le Gay Brereton, B.A., was appointed as his successor.

The Library has received a number of valuable donations, including a collection of Italian classics, presented by Professor Gurney; 31 volumes of the *Law Magazine and Review*, by Mr. C. B. Stephen, M.A.; Mr. A. Hamilton's work on Maori Art, by the author; a complete set of State papers on South Africa for the years 1895-1902, by the British Government; Bayle's Historical and Critical Dictionary (four volumes), by Mrs. Le Gay Brereton; and the first edition of Rosetti's poems of 1870, by the Assistant Librarian,

The number of volumes in the Library at the 31st December, 1902, was about 56,000.

Department of Engineering.

37. The necessity for increased accommodation in this department has again been brought before the Senate by the Professor of Engineering. As it was considered that the time was not opportune for making application to the Government for an additional sum of money for building purposes, arrangements have been made for the Engineering Drawing Classes to be conducted in the Macleay Museum, and for the workshop practice—required under the by-laws on the part of candidates for Degrees in Mechanical Engineering—to be taken either in private workshops or in the classes at the Technical College. Mr. E. W. Knox, the General Manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, has very kindly undertaken to take two of the students into the Company's mechanical engineering workshops during the long vacation.

Egyptian Congress of Medicine.

38. An invitation having been received from the authorities at Cairo for the appointment of a representative to attend the Congress of Medicine, to be held on December 19th, at Cairo, the Senate appointed Professor Grafton Elliott Smith, M.D., to act as its representative. Professor Elliott Smith was a distinguished graduate in medicine of the University of Sydney, and is at the present time Professor of Anatomy in the Government Medical School at Cairo.

Science Research Scholarships.

39. The Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have again placed at the disposal of the University a Science Research Scholarship, of the value of £150 per annum, for the year 1903.

The University has also received a notification of the establishment of a Research Scholarship by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in connection with the Iron and Steel Institute. Students or graduates of this University will be eligible for competition for this Scholarship, the object of which is to enable students "who have passed through a college curriculum, or have been trained in industrial establishments, to conduct researches in the metallurgy of iron and steel and allied subjects, with the view of aiding its advance or its application to industry."

Peter Nichol Russell Scholarship for Mechanical Engineering.

40. The regulations for the Peter Nichol Russell Scholarship in Mechanical Engineering have been revised, and the time of examination has been altered from November to March, in order to meet the convenience of candidates who wish to qualify themselves for competition by attendance at the classes of the Technical College.

Dalton Estate.

41. In consequence of the death of Mr. Samuel Yardley, C.M.G., one of the Trustees of the Dalton Estate, it became necessary to appoint a successor, and Mr. Mervyn C. Stephen was selected for the office.

The Dalton Estate consists of about £8000, bequeathed by the late Mr. Edwin Dalton for the foundation of scholarships in memory of the late Dr. Woolley, and the *corpus* of the fund remains in the hands of Trustees in England, until certain annuities which are payable under the will shall have fallen in.

Rhodes Scholarships.

42. In the month of July, the Senate received an official notification of the establishment of a number of scholarships, tenable at the University of Oxford, under the will of the late Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes, of South Africa, including an annual scholarship for a student from New South Wales. The Senate

having been invited by the Minister of Public Instruction to make some suggestions for the award of the scholarship, referred the matter to the Professorial Board, whose report has been forwarded to the Minister for transmission to the Trustees.

Revision of the Medical Curriculum.

43. The by-laws to regulate the curriculum in the Faculty of Medicine have been amended in such a way as to give the student a longer period for the study of the practical subjects of his profession, including clinical instruction in the Prince Alfred Hospital. The examination arrangements have also been revised, and the student will in future be required to pass three examinations in (1) the preliminary scientific subjects, (2) the medical scientific subjects, and (3) the professional subjects, in lieu of the five annual examinations to which students at present are required to submit themselves. The amended by-laws are appended to this report.

Revision of the Law Curriculum.

44. The by-laws regulating the curriculum in the Faculty of Law have also been revised in order to bring them more into consonance with the law and practice of the State under the altered conditions caused by the establishment of the Australian Commonwealth. The amended by-laws are appended to this report.

University Extension.

45. In the last annual report it was stated that the University Extension Board proposed to engage the services of a lecturer of considerable experience in university extension work, who should devote his whole time to the work and deliver a number of courses in different parts of the State. Mr. G. C. Henderson, B.A. (Sydney and Balliol College, Oxford), a lecturer under the Oxford University extension scheme, was engaged for this purpose, and came to Sydney; but almost immediately upon his arrival he was elected to the Professorship of History and Literature in the University of Adelaide, and, at the request of the Chancellor of that University, the University Extension Board consented to relieve Mr. Henderson of the greater part of the lecturing engagements which he had undertaken to perform. It was found impossible, under the circum-

stances, to carry out the full programme of work for which arrangements had been made. Four courses of lectures on European and English History were, however, delivered by Professor Henderson at Goulburn, Yass, Cootamundra and Newcastle; and two additional courses, on Ancient History and Italian Art respectively, were delivered by the Rev. Andrew Harper, M.A., D.D., Principal of St. Andrew's College, at Wollongong and Nowra.

The total average attendance at the six courses was 475. The Board proposes, if possible, to obtain for the year 1903 the services of a lecturer who shall devote his whole time to the work. The following were elected in December to be members of the University Extension Board for the year 1903:—Members of the Senate: Judge Backhouse, Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, the Hon. Dr. Cullen, Mr. Richard Teece. Members of the Teaching Staff: Professors MacCallum, David, Woodhouse, Wood, Anderson and Cobbett. Unofficial Members: Mr. H. Goodere, Mr. H. G. Robinson, Mr. E. B. Taylor, Rev. Principal Harper and the Rev. Dr. Fordyce.

School of Dentistry.

46. A skilled Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry, Mr. A. B. A. Palmer, has been appointed, through the kind offices of the Agent-General for New South Wales and Dr. Cunningham (the Principal of the Institute of Dental Technology and School of Mechanical Dentistry, London). Mr. Palmer was selected from a number of applicants for the position after competitive examination. He arrived in Sydney in time to take up his duties at the beginning of Lent Term.

The Dental Hospital, the opening of which was announced in the last report, has been carried on successfully throughout the year. The number of individual patients who attended was 3964. The University Officers have taken every precaution to prevent the Hospital being abused by those who can afford the ordinary attendance of a dentist, the main object of the Hospital being to assist the deserving poor. The work of the Hospital has been carried out by the students of the Second Year, under the supervision of the Honorary Dental Surgeons, and has afforded them a valuable training for the practise of their profession.

In the month of June, in consequence of the large attendance of patients, it became necessary to increase the

Honorary Staff of the Hospital, and the following gentlemen were appointed as additional Honorary Dental Surgeons:— Messrs. W. H. Weston, M.D., D.D.S.; Adin Parsons, D.D.S.; A. R. Marks, L.D.S., D.D.S.; and P. B. Reading, L.D.S.

Queensland Examinations.

47. At the request of the Minister of Public Instruction in Queensland, the University has again conducted an examination of candidates for exhibitions to universities granted by the Queensland Government; and also an examination of teachers seeking admission to Class I of the Queensland Department of Public Instruction.

Benefactions.

48. The Senate gratefully acknowledges the following benefactions:—

- (A) A further sum of £309, on account of the bequest from Mrs. Jessie E. Duncan, widow of the late Dr. Duncan, R.N., for the foundation of a Bursary in the Faculty of Arts.
- (B) An additional donation of Antiquities from the Egypt Exploration Fund, to be placed in the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities.
- (C) An intimation has been received from the Trustees of the will of the late Mr. Sydney Moss to the effect that his residuary estate, amounting to about £12,000, has been bequeathed, subject to certain life tenancies, to the University for the establishment of scholarships in music.

Accounts.

49. 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.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

Tr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st Dec., 1901				404	8	8
Received from the Government of New South Wales:—						
The Statutory Annual Endowment	5,000	0	0			
The Additional Endowment (part of vote)	3,333	6	8			
Towards Expenses of Evening and Extension Lectures (part of vote)	1,833	6	8			
For purchase of Scientific Apparatus	2,000	0	0			
Towards Carpenter's Salary, &c., from vote for "additions, repairs and furniture," 1901-2	150	0	0			
				12,316	13	4
Received Lecture Fees	12,350	7	3			
Less paid to Professors and Lecturers	2,487	18	0			
				9,862	9	3
Matriculation Fees	580	9	0			
Degree Fees	1,016	0	0			
University Examination Fees	378	10	0			
Public Examination Fees	100	0	0			
Testing Fees	12	5	9			
				11,949	14	0
Fees for use of Microscopes				136	0	0
for Pasturage				12	10	0
Fines				4	3	0
from Macleay Curatorship Fund, towards Salary of Curator of Macleay Museum				197	2	5
from Hovell Lectureship Fund, towards salary of Lecturer in Geology and Physical Geography				162	15	10
from Challis Fund towards Administration Expenses				500	0	0
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st December, 1902				2,132	3	8
				<u>£27,815</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>

Audited and found correct.

DAVID FELL, Auditor.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Received Candidates' Fees, Junior and Senior Public Examinations	1,261	11	0
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st December, 1902	397	3	4
	<u>£1,658</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>

Sydney, 30th January, 1903—Audited and found correct.

DAVID FELL, Auditor.

SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1902.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid Salaries	...	20,045	17	4			
„ Examiners' Fees	...	320	0	0	20,365	17	4
„ Miscellaneous Charges, including Expenses of Jubilee, Printing & Stationery, including University Calendar	...	751	16	2			
„ Advertising	...	145	10	5			
„ Repairs and Alterations, Fittings, &c.	...	436	1	9			
„ Fuel and Lighting	...	102	15	11			
„ Fire Insurance Premiums	...	212	1	11			
„ Rent	...	430	0	0			
„ Supervision at Examinations	...	46	4	0			
„ Uniforms	...	48	15	0			
„ Water and Sewerage Rates	...	272	5	6			
„ Cleaning	...	34	9	8			
„ Postage and Duty Stamps, Bank Exchanges, &c.	...	91	4	8			
„ Premiums for Annuities, Chairs of Greek, Physics, and Pathology	...	531	0	0			
„ Passage Money and other expenses, Chairs of Greek, Pathology, and Mathematics, Demonstrator in Geology, and Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry	...	296	12	4			
„ Miscellaneous Charges	...	326	4	7	3,725	1	11
„ Maintenance of Scientific Departments and for Scientific Apparatus	...				3,385	12	1
„ Microscopes	...				78	5	6
„ Improvement of Grounds	...				128	11	0
„ Repairs and Tuning Organ	...				37	13	3
„ Prizes and Medals	...				17	12	0
„ Expenses of University Extension Lectures	...	115	17	10			
Less Fees from Local Centres	...	39	0	0	76	17	10
					<u>£27,815</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st December, 1901	...	312	19	8
Paid Examiners' Fees and all other expenses in connection with the Examinations, and Grants towards Expenses of Local Centres	...	1,345	14	8
		<u>£1,658</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

Fr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st Dec., 1901...				517	8	11
Received from the English Trustees of the Dalton Estate, balance of interest on investments				170	18	7
„ from the Executors of the will of the late Mrs. Jessie E. Duncan, further sum to found a Bursary				308	19	6
„ from the Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G., for Prize for an Essay on some literary or historical subject.				25	0	0
„ from the following for Prizes:—						
Professor A. Liversidge, M.A., LL.D.	5	0	0			
„ G. Arnold Wood, M.A.	5	0	0			
„ T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.R.S.	10	0	0			
„ M. W. MacCallum, M.A.	15	0	0			
„ F. Anderson, M.A.	20	0	0			
„ W. A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.	5	5	0			
„ Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L.	5	0	0			
				5	5	0

Received Income from Investments on account of the following

Foundations:—

Levey Scholarship	39	12	2
Barker Scholarships	205	2	3
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	132	14	7
Cooper Scholarships	207	3	10
Lithgow Scholarship	88	9	4
Renwick Scholarship	39	17	3
Bowman Cameron Scholarship	50	0	0
George Allen Scholarship	35	0	4
Freemasons' Scholarship	50	6	11
James Aitken Scholarship	45	13	8
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	62	18	8
Caird Scholarship	67	2	3
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	137	2	3
John Harris Scholarship	33	19	7
Council of Education Scholarship	19	2	5
Frazer Scholarship	77	10	0
Woolley Scholarships	30	14	11
Garton Scholarships	82	7	3
George and Matilda Harris Scholarship	65	2	8
Salting Exhibition	40	1	9
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	136	11	9
Struth Exhibition	47	1	10
Horner Exhibition	7	6	0
Maurice Alexander Bursary	40	9	6
Levey and Alexander Bursary	55	13	3
Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary	64	1	0
John Ewan Frazer Bursary	59	9	3
W. C. Wentworth Bursary No. 1	37	11	7
„ „ No. 2	48	19	10
„ „ No. 3	40	5	7
Burdekin Bursary	40	6	5
Hunter-Baillie Bursaries	94	19	3
Thomas Walker Bursaries	168	17	8
Badham Bursary	34	7	6
Henry Wait Bursary	30	0	0
Duncan Bursary	23	16	9
Wentworth Prize Medal	22	6	2

Carried forward ... £2,467 5 0 £1,087 12 0

377

Cr

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

£ s. d. £ s. d.

following Foundations :—

Following Foundations.—					
Levey Scholarship .....	...	...	30	0	0
Barker Scholarships .....	...	...	150	0	0
Deas-Thomson Scholarships .....	...	...	100	0	0
Cooper Scholarships .....	...	...	100	0	0
Renwick Scholarship .....	...	...	35	0	0
Bowman-Cameron Scholarship .....	...	...	50	0	0
George Allen Scholarship .....	...	...	30	0	0
Freemasons' Scholarship .....	...	...	50	0	0
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship .....	...	...	50	0	0
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship .....	...	...	130	0	0
John Harris Scholarship .....	...	...	40	0	0
Frazer Scholarship .....	...	...	35	0	0
Woolley Scholarships.....	...	...	151	8	4
P. N. Russell Scholarships .....	...	...	240	0	0
Garton Scholarships .....	...	...	30	0	0
George and Matilda Harris Scholarship.....	...	...	50	0	0
Salting Exhibition .....	...	...	25	0	0
J. B. Watt Exhibitions .....	...	...	115	0	0
Horner Exhibition .....	...	...	8	0	0
Struth Exhibition .....	...	...	40	0	0
Maurice Alexander Bursary.....	...	...	35	0	0
Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary .....	...	...	25	0	0
John Ewan Frazer Bursary .....	...	...	50	0	0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary No. 1 .....	...	...	50	0	0
" " No. 2 .....	...	...	50	0	0
Burdekin Bursary .....	...	...	30	0	0
Hunter-Baillie Bursaries .....	...	...	40	0	0
Thomas Walker Bursaries .....	...	...	125	0	0
Badham Bursary .....	...	...	40	0	0
Henry Wait Bursary .....	...	...	30	0	0
Wentworth Prize Medal .....	...	...	11	2	2
Nicholson Medal .....	...	...	10	0	0
John Fairfax Prizes .....	...	...	30	0	0
John West Prize .....	...	...	6	0	0
Norbert Quirk Prize .....	...	...	5	0	0
Slade Prizes .....	...	...	10	0	0
Grahame Prize Medal.....	...	...	5	0	0
Collie Prize .....	...	...	3	10	0
Beauchamp Prize .....	...	...	25	0	0
Liversidge Prize .....	...	...	5	0	0
Wood Prize .....	...	...	5	0	0
David Prize .....	...	...	14	0	0
MacCallum Prizes .....	...	...	11	13	0
Anderson Prizes .....	...	...	20	0	0
Haswell Prize .....	...	...	9	15	0
Cobbett Prize .....	...	...	5	0	0

Librarians' Salaries	337	1	10
Purchase of Books, Binding, etc.	1,095	9	5
				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
					1,432	11 3

<i>Carried forward ...</i>	<u>£3,542 19 0.</u>
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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

Tr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT—Continued.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>		2,467	5	0	1,087	12	0
Received Income from Investments on account of the following							
Foundations:—							
Nicholson Medal	...	23	16	8			
Belmore Medal	...	25	2	4			
John Fairfax Prizes	...	21	9	5			
John West Prize	...	8	2	2			
Norbert Quirk Prize	...	5	18	11			
Smith Prize	...	3	19	8			
Slade Prizes	...	10	15	1			
Grahame Prize Medal	...	3	12	4			
Collie Prize	...	4	4	1			
Beauchamp Prize	...	26	14	4			
Wentworth Fellowship	...	87	12	9			
Hovell Lectureship	...	129	14	0			
J. G. Raphael Foundation	...	3	7	6			
Macleay Curatorship	...	190	3	0			
Fisher Estate	...	1,583	6	5			
P. N. Russell Endowment	...	1,904	1	3			
„ „ Sinking Fund	...	27	4	2			
					6,526	9	1
„ from P. N. Russell Endowment for P. N. Russell Endowment Sinking Fund	...				140	8	0
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st Dec., 1902					4,576	9	1
					<u>£12,330</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2</u>

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received from Revenue Account for Investment					6,837	12	2
„ Principal sums—Treasury Bills	...				26,400	0	0
„ Debentures	...				3,400	0	0
					<u>£36,637</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>

Sydney, 30th January, 1903—Audited and found correct.

DAVID FELL, Auditor.

SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1902.

Cr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT—Continued.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>							3,542	19	9
Paid to General Account towards Salaries:—									
	Hovell Lectureship	...	...	...	...	...	162	15	10
	Macleay Curatorship	...	...	...	...	...	197	2	5
							359 18 3		
,, on account of P. N. Russell Endowment for Salaries, etc....							1,590 8 0		
,, Investment Account for Investment							6,837 12 2		

£12,330 18 2

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

				£	s.	d.
Paid for Investments—Bank Deposits				1,567	12	2
Property				35,070	0	0
						<u>£36,637 12 2</u>

 ROBERT A. DALLÉN, ACCOUNTANT.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Dr.

P. N. RUSSELL ENDOWMENT.
(Included in Private Foundations Account.)

	£	s.	d.
Received Interest on Funded Stock	1,904	1	3
	<u>£1904</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

SINKING FUND.

Received from Endowment Fund...	140	8	0
„ Interest on Bank Deposit	27	4	2
	<u>£167</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>

Sydney, 30th January, 1903.—Audited and found correct.

DAVID FELL, Auditor.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received Interest on Investments:—							
Government Stock	2,595	18	10				
Mortgages	5,792	9	7				
Bank Deposits	250	0	0				
„ Rents of Properties	575	17	9				
		<u>9,214</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>			
„ from Challis Trustees in Australia, Interest on							
Guarantee Fund after payment of commission, etc.	767	8	10				
		<u>9,981</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>			
Less transfer to Special Reserve Fund		<u>1,926</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>			
					8,055	4	4
„ from Special Reserve Fund, refund of quinquennial							
increases 1901 salaries					337	10	0
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st December, 1902					8,541	18	3
		<u>£14,934</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>			

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Received from Revenue Account for Investment	4,000	0	0
„ Principal Sums:—			
Bank Deposits	8,000	0	0
Municipal Debentures	5,500	0	0
Government Treasury Bills	1,000	0	0
	<u>£18,500</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

OF SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

Cr.

P. N. RUSSELL ENDOWMENT.

(Included in Private Foundations Account.)

	£	d.
Paid Scholarships	240	0
" Salaries	1,450	0 0
" seventh instalment towards Sinking Fund to defray premium on Funded Stock	140	
	<u>£1,830</u>	<u>8 0</u>

SINKING FUND.

Paid Investment—Bank Deposit	167	12 2
	<u>£167</u>	<u>12 2</u>

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st December, 1901	3,415	0	2
Paid Salaries	7,000	0	0
" For keeping Challis Tomb in Repair	13	10	0
" Miscellaneous Expenses	6	2	5
" General Account for Administration Expenses	500	0	0
" Investment Account for Investment	4,000	0	0

£14,934 12 7

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Paid for Investment in Property	18,500	0	0

£18,500 0 0

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Dr.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT—SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.

		REVENUE ACCOUNT.			£ s. d.		
Balance in Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st Dec., 1901					315 6 1		
Received Interest on Investments:—							
	Government Stock	...	...	...	70	9	3
	Bank Deposits	...	...	...	33	17	6
	Mortgages	...	...	...	623	3	0
„	Rents of Properties	...	...	...	95	13	7
					823 3 4		
„	from Challis Fund, Interest over 4 per cent. on Investments for providing quinquennial increments to Professors, and for equalising income from Investments	...	...	...	1,926	10	8
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st Dec., 1902...					1,155 17 1		
					<u>£4,220 17 2</u>		
		INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.			£ s. d.		
Received from Revenue Account for Investment		...	...	...	2,000	0	0
„	Principal Sum of Treasury Bills	...	...	...	2,600	0	0
					<u>£4,600 0 0</u>		

Sydney, 30th January, 1903.—Audited and found correct.

DAVID FELL, Auditor.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT AT 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Private Foundations Account—							
	Benefactions, original amounts	141,608	19	3			
„	received during 1902	401	12	1			
					142,008 11 4		
	Accumulated Income to 31st Dec., 1901	26,937	16	7			
„	„ added during 1902	1,322	5	1			
					28,380 1 8		
	Annual Prizes				55 14 8		
					<u>170,344 7 8</u>		
Challis Fund—							
	Original Amount handed over by Trustees	224,362	10	0			
	Balance of Accumulated Income (after transfers to Special Reserve Fund) to 31st December, 1901	£1,937	14	7			
	Added during 1902	1,682	17	2			
					3,629 11 9		
					227,993 1 9		
Special Reserve Fund—							
	Accumulations from Challis Fund at 31st December, 1901	21,555	1	4			
	Less excess of expenditure over receipts during 1902	280	18	5			
					21,274 2 11		
					<u>249,257 4 8</u>		
					<u><u>£419,601 12 4</u></u>		

Sydney, 30th January, 1903 —Audited and found correct.

DAVID FELL, Auditor.

OF SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT—SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.

Cr.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.						£	s.	d.
Paid Salaries—Quinquennial Increases, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	337	10	0
" " " " " 1902	...	...	...	...	...	1,883	6	8
" Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	6
" Investment Account, for investment	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	0	0

£4,220 17 2

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Paid for investment—Bank Deposit	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	0	0
Property	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	0	0
						£4,600	0	0

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT AT 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

Private Foundations Account—						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Investments—Debentures, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	73,915	7	3			
Bank Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	26,146	9	6			
Mortgages	...	...	...	...	...	30,100	0	0			
Property	...	...	...	...	...	44,759	0	0			
						174,920	16	9			
Less Bank overdraft	...					4,576	9	1			
									170,344	7	8
Challis Fund Account—						£	s.	d.			
Investments—Debentures, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	58,700	0	0			
Bank Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	0	0			
Mortgages	...	...	...	...	...	148,975	0	0			
Property	...	...	...	...	...	22,850	0	0			
						234,525	0	0			
Less Bank overdraft	...					6,541	18	3			
									227,983	1	9
Challis Fund Special Reserve Fund—											
Investments—Debentures, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	0	0			
Bank Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	0	0			
Mortgages	...	...	...	...	...	14,380	0	0			
Property	...	...	...	...	...	4,900	0	0			
						22,430	0	0			
Less Bank overdraft	...					1,155	17	1			
									21,274	2	11
									249,257	4	8
									£419,601	12	4

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ORIGINAL ENDOWMENTS AND
CREDIT BALANCES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1902:

NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Original Amount of Endowment.		Ledger Account Cr. Balance.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Levey Scholarship	500	0 0	1,026	18 9
Barker Scholarships	1,000	0 0	2,996	19 4
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	1,000	0 0	2,463	6 10
Wentworth Prize Medal	200	0 0	555	14 7
Cooper Scholarships	1,000	0 0	3,130	1 1
Salting Exhibition	500	0 0	865	0 5
Wentworth Fellowship	445	0 0	2,853	14 0
Lithgow Scholarship	1,000	0 0	2,314	7 2
Nicholson Medal	200	0 0	682	3 5
Belmore Medal	300	0 0	676	6 7
John Fairfax Prizes	500	0 0	561	9 5
Maurice Alexander Bursary	1,000	0 0	1,099	6 11
Levey and Alexander Bursary	1,000	0 0	1,182	17 4
John West Prize	200	0 0	212	11 2
Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary	1,250	0 0	1,632	12 5
John Ewan Frazer Bursary	1,250	0 0	1,493	6 1
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	2,500	0 0	1,000	0 0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2			1,000	0 0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3			1,097	8 8
Burdekin Bursary	1,000	0 0	1,050	1 2
Hunter-Baillie Bursaries	2,000	0 0	2,516	2 0
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	3,000	0 0	3,878	11 2
Renwick Scholarship	1,000	0 0	1,118	11 2
Bowman-Cameron Scholarship	1,000	0 0	975	0 0
Hovell Lectureship	6,000	0 0	6,032	19 9
George Allen Scholarship	1,000	0 0	1,065	18 6
Freemasons' Scholarship	1,000	0 0	1,273	5 11
J. G. Raphael Foundation	43	0 4	100	13 8
James Aitken Scholarship	1,000	0 0	1,250	0 8
Thomas Walker Bursaries	5,000	0 0	5,252	11 7
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	1,000	0 0	1,675	9 0
Struth Exhibition	1,000	0 0	1,211	7 10
Fisher Estate	30,000	0 0	41,778	13 5
Norbert Quirk Prize	143	12 6	156	18 3
Smith Prize	100	0 0	110	4 4
Badham Bursary	1,000	0 0	945	11 9
Slade Prizes	250	0 0	306	17 4
Caird Scholarship	1,000	0 0	1,798	0 5
James King of Irawang Scholarship	4,000	0 0	4,444	1 7
Bursary	881	0 0	786	4 6
"Maclean Curatorship"	6,000	0 0	5,918	6 7
John Harris Scholarship	1,000	0 0	1,045	11 2
Horner Exhibition	200	0 0	211	16 8
Council of Education Scholarship	290	10 1	526	17 1
Frazer Scholarship	2,000	0 0	2,411	5 2
Grahame Prize Medal	100	0 0	95	12 5
Collie Prize	100	0 0	108	5 1
Woolley Scholarship	778	16 4	871	8 11
P. N. Russell Fund	50,000	0 0	47,484	8 7
"Sinking Fund			1,075	9 6
Garton Scholarships	2,050	0 0	2,195	4 6
Henry Watt Bursary	1,000	0 0	999	5 0
George and Matilda Harris Scholarship	1,700	0 0	1,712	4 4
Duncan Bursary	808	19 6	837	0 3
Beauchamp Prize	600	0 0	664	9 7
Private Annual Prizes in Trust	55	14 8	55	14 8
Challis Fund	224,362	10 0	227,983	1 9
"Special Reserve Fund			21,274	2 11
	£366,309	3 5	£419,601	12 4

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

UNIVERSITY CLUBS, ETC.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY UNION.

The object of the Union, which was founded in 1874, is the promotion of the mental culture and fellowship of its members by means of Debates, Lectures, Reading of Papers, etc. The meetings are held at the University every Friday evening at 8 p.m. Past and Present Members meet at the Annual Dinner, which is held during Lent Term. The Professors, Lecturers, and Examiners of the Sydney University are *ex officio* Honorary Members. All other members of the University, or student attending lectures, or fellow or councillor or student of an affiliated college, may become a member of the Union by paying his subscription to the Treasurer. Except in the case of members of other Universities, the formality of an election is dispensed with. Subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum. Life Membership is obtained on the payment of four annual subscriptions.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1903.

PRESIDENT—Professor W. J. Woodhouse, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENT—W. L. Artlett, B.A.

HON. SECRETARIES—W. S. Hinton, B.A., J. Paterson.

HON. TREASURER—J. W. G. Powell.

COMMITTEE—H. N. MacLaurin, B.A., N. J. Gough, B.A., C. St. L. Willis, H. I. Jensen, I. G. Mackay.

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 1903.

PRESIDENT—St. J. W. Dansey, M.B., Ch.M.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—S. A. Smith, M.B., Ch.M., F. M. Suckling, M.B., Ch.M., R. P. Waugh, M.B., F. C. Adams, B.A., C. S. Browne.

HON. SECRETARY—G. A. Buchanan.

HON. TREASURER—L. Cowlshaw.

HON. LIBRARIAN—M. M. Vernon.

HON. AUDITORS—T. Ambrose, M.B., Ch.M., T. P. Conolly.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR SOCIETY'S JOURNAL—S. A. Smith, M.B., Ch.M., C. S. Browne, G. A. Buchanan.

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, and Tennis Clubs. Such other Clubs as may from time to time be approved by the Committee shall be admitted.

Membership.—Any person who shall have matriculated according to the by-laws of the University of Sydney, and shall be proceeding to a degree or to a license in dentistry at such University, and any graduate of the said or any other recognised University, shall be eligible for membership. Any undergraduate who has attended lectures for at least six (6) consecutive terms shall be entitled to continue his membership, and nothing in this rule shall affect any member at the date of the passing thereof (April 6th, 1903).

Annual Subscription.—The annual subscription to the Sports Union for full active members shall be £2 2s. per annum, and for honorary members £1 1s. Ladies, who comply with the provisions of the above rule as to membership, may become members on payment of an annual subscription of £1 1s. Any person eligible for membership may become a life member on payment of £15 15s.; a life honorary member on payment of £10 10s. A life member of any constituent club at the time of amalgamation shall continue a life member of that club, and shall be made a life member of the Sports Union on payment of an additional subscription to be fixed in each case by the Committee. Any member who shall have paid the aggregate sum of 25 guineas in annual subscriptions shall forthwith become entitled to life membership.

The Oval.—The Oval is controlled and managed by a Ground Committee of five (5), appointed annually by the General Committee.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1903.

PATRON—The Hon. Sir Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Chancellor.

PRESIDENT—C. H. Helsham, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—A. G. de L. Arnold, LL.B., His Honour Judge Backhouse, M.A., H. E. Barff, M.A., H. M. Faithfull, M.A., E. W. Knox, F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., Professor Pollock, B.Sc., Mr. Justice A. H. Simpson, Senator J. T. Walker, H. D. Wood, B.A., LL.B.

HON. TREASURERS—H. F. Maxwell, B.A., A. G. M. Pitt, B.A.,
C. S. Browne, O. A. Ireland.

HON. SECRETARY—D. C. Close.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—The Committee consists of the above-mentioned Office-bearers and Delegates from the constituent clubs and the Grounds Committee.

GROUNDS COMMITTEE—H. D. Wood, B.A., LL.B. (Chairman), A. W. Freeman, B.A. (Secretary), H. M. Stephen, B.A., C. A. Sinclair, B.A., and E. F. Waddy.

UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.

All members of the Sports Union are members of the Boat Club. The boat shed of the Club is now situated in Blackwattle Bay.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1903.

PATRON—His Honour Judge Backhouse.

PRESIDENT—A. G. Purves.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Hon. H. E. Kater, M.L.C., A. Consett Stephen, A. MacCormick, M.D., Professor Pollock, B.Sc., R. R. P. Hickson, F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., W. H. Palmer, R. P. Hickson, E. M. Mitchell, B.A., LL.B., C. H. Helsham, B.A.

CAPTAIN—V. McDowall.

VICE-CAPTAIN—F. Craig.

HON. SECRETARY—O. A. Ireland.

HON. TREASURER—G. H. S. Lightoller.

TRUSTEES—H. E. Barff, M.A., R. Smith, M.A.

COMMITTEE—W. J. White, J. Coen, J. W. Heaslop, L. R. Woodcock, B. T. Stiles, H. H. Schlink.

DELEGATES TO SPORTS UNION—G. H. S. Lightoller (*ex officio*), L. R. Woodcock.

DELEGATES TO N.S.W. R.A.—A. G. Purves, V. McDowall.

HON. MEDICAL OFFICER—A. J. Corfe, 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.

Twenty-one matches have been played between this University and that of Melbourne. Of these, twelve have been won by Sydney, seven by Melbourne, and two drawn.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1903.

PRESIDENT—H. M. Faithfull, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—R. Teece, H. E. Barff, M.A., Theo. Powell, M.A., Thos. Buckland, B.A., N. F. White, B.E., E. W. Knox, W. H. Gregson, B.E.

HON. SECRETARY—E. F. Waddy.

ASSISTANT HON. SECRETARY 2ND XI.—I. G. Mackay.

„ „ „ 3RD XI.—M. F. Bruxner.

„ „ „ VETERANS—D. B. Corfe.

HON. TREASURER—W. J. White.

DELEGATES TO N.S.W.C.A.—H. S. Stacy, M.D., H. M. Stephen, B.A.

DELEGATES TO S.U.S.U.—E. F. Waddy, W. J. White.

COMMITTEE—H. S. Stacy, M.D., C. S. Browne, H. M. Stephen, B.A., C. A. Sinclair, J. W. Woodburn, L. Cowlshaw, E. J. Gregson, L. K. Ward, B.A., B.E.

SELECTION COMMITTEES—UNDERGRADUATES: H. M. Stephen, E. F. Waddy, J. W. Woodburn. 2ND XI.: I. G. Mackay, J. J. Garry, W. J. White. 3RD XI.: M. F. Bruxner, S. Jaques. VETERANS: A. G. Purves, D. B. Corfe, C. A. Sinclair.

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 1903.

PATRON—Professor Wood, M.A.

PRESIDENT—G. W. Waddell, M.A., LL.B.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Professor Pollock, B.Sc., Professor Carslaw, D.Sc., H. E. Barff, M.A., Dr. H. C. Hinder, Dr. H. G. Chapman, Dr. A. J. Corfe, H. F. Maxwell, B.A.

HON. SECRETARY—J. N. Griffiths.

HON. TREASURER—A. S. C. Roberts.

DELEGATES TO N.S.W.L.T.A.—G. G. Sharp, J. N. Griffiths.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—W. B. Docker, M. L. MacCallum, C. W. Maher, O. Slade, G. G. Sharp, E. F. Waddy.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1903.

PATRON—The Chancellor.

PRESIDENT—Professor Anderson, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Senator J. T. Walker, H. E. Barff, M.A., F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., Professor Pollock, B.Sc., F. T. Perkins, M.A., R. Coombes and D. B. Corfe.

HON. SECRETARIES—N. C. Barker, G. H. Cranswick.

HON. TREASURER—V. Futter.

DELEGATES TO N.S.W.A.A.A.—H. W. Palmer, N. C. Barker.

DELEGATES TO S.U. SPORTS UNION—V. Futter, H. W. Palmer.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—D. Webb, C. W. Thompson, H. W. Palmer, J. W. G. Powell, J. R. Coen, H. S. Mort, H. Allen, C. Roe.

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 1903.

PATRON—The Hon. Sir Normand MacLaurin, M.L.C., M.D., LL.D.

PRESIDENT—H. D. Wood, B.A., LL.B.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—H. E. Barff, M.A., H. P. Blaney, H. Marks, B.A., G. P. Barbour, M.A., P. B. Colquhoun, J. F. MacManamey, B.A., D. B. Corfe, B.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—C. S. Browne, J. Manning, E. E. Body, A. Verge, C. A. Sinclair.

SELECTION COMMITTEE (Provisional)—T. P. Conolly, J. J. Garry, C. S. Browne, J. Manning, E. J. Waters.

HON. TREASURER—J. J. Garry.

DELEGATE TO SPORTS UNION—H. Marks, B.A.

DELEGATES TO METROPOLITAN UNION—J. Manning, G. P. Barbour, and H. Marks.

DELEGATE TO BOROUGH COMMITTEE—T. B. Clouston.

REPRESENTATIVE ON COMMITTEE OF METROPOLITAN UNION—H. Marks.

HON. SECRETARIES—First XV.: I. G. Mackay. Second XV.: T. P. Conolly. Third XV.: A. H. Dight.

LADIES' TENNIS CLUB.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1903.

PATRONESS—Mrs. MacLaurin.

PRESIDENT—Mrs. MacCallum.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Wood, Miss Fidler, B.A., Mrs. Trechmann, Mrs. Butler.

HON. SECRETARY—Isabel R. MacCallum.

HON. TREASURER—Andrée A. Kaepfel.

COMMITTEE—Edith Collings (Captain), Muriel Rutherford, Madeleine Mugliston, Isabel MacInnes, May Robertson, Florence Holden.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is, as far as lies in its power, to help those requiring and deserving help. 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 1903.

PATRONESS—Lady Rawson.

PRESIDENT—Lady Renwick.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. H. E. Barff, Mrs. MacCallum, Mrs. Haswell, Mrs. Hey Sharp, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Wood.

HON. SECRETARY—Miss Ida Henry, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—Miss Alice Pritchard, B.A.

REPRESENTATIVES—Newington Asylum, Miss Cripps, B.A.; Girls' Club, Miss Macdonald, M.A.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE—Miss Booth, M.B., Ch.M., Miss Bennett, M.B., Ch.M., Miss Fidler, B.A., Miss Harris, B.A., B.Sc., Miss Larkins, Miss Lyons, Miss Walker, Miss MacCallum, Miss Brennan, M.A., B.Sc.

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 1903.

PRESIDENT—Miss Fidler, B.A.

HON. SECRETARY—D. K. Murray-Prior.

HON. TREASURER—M. H. Sutton.

COMMITTEE—Miss Booth, M.B., Mrs. Horder, B.A., Miss E. A. Russell, B.A., Miss V. Reid, B.A., Miss I. M. MacInnes, Miss L. Adams, Miss I. R. MacCallum.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1903.

PRESIDENT—T. B. Clouston.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—C. S. Browne, A. W. Freeman, B.A., S. L. Cook, B.A.

HON. SECRETARIES—J. G. W. Hill, B.A., J. W. G. Powell.

HON. TREASURER—J. D. Buchanan.

COMMITTEE—Arts: M. L. MacCallum, A. W. Bundock, R. S. Murray-Prior, H. Henry, P. R. Watts, G. H. Cranswick. Science: N. C. Barker, S. W. C. Powell, J. H. F. Hill, B.A. Law: A. D. Fisher, B.A., J. A. Ferguson,

B.A., G. H. Wilson, B.A. Medicine: H. B. Oxenham, A. MacInnes, B.A., H. Palmer, A. Verge, G. Buchanan. Evening Students: G. M. Barron, S. C. Smith, J. Spence. Pharmacy: N. W. J. Tivey. Dentistry: C. T. Burkitt.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY WOMEN-UNDERGRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1903.

PRESIDENT—Isabella R. MacCallum.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Rene Morley, Madeleine Dawes.

HON. SECRETARY—Roberta Reid.

HON. TREASURER—Frances Graham.

COMMITTEE—Dorothy Murray-Prior, Olive Mott, Ruth Murray-Prior, Constance Binney.

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 1903.

PRESIDENT - J. W. Dunlop, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—W. J. Binns, M.A., T. T. Roberts, B.A., W. C. Campbell.

HON. SECRETARY—J. Spence.

HON. TREASURER—S. C. Smith.

COMMITTEE—R. G. Newton, G. M. Barron, R. J. Middleton.

REPRESENTATIVES ON COMMITTEE OF THE UNDERGRADUATES' ASSOCIATION—Third Year: J. Spence. Second Year: S. C. Smith. First Year: G. M. Barron. •

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

The object of the Society is to promote the welfare of the Department of Engineering by bringing into closer association the Graduates and Undergraduates in Engineering, by the reading of papers and the delivery of lectures on professional subjects, and by such other similar means as may be approved of 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 1903.

PRESIDENT—N. J. C. MacTaggart, B.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—T. P. Strickland, B.E., J. W. Roberts, B.E., A. Boyd, B.Sc., B.E., A. S. Bowman, B.E.

HON. TREASURER—H. S. Mort, B.Sc.

HON. SECRETARIES—R. J. Boyd, B.E., R. Vine Hall.

COUNCIL—W. M. Thompson, M.A., B.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., S. H. Barracrough, B.E., M.M.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., J. J. C. Bradfield, M.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., A. Jarman, A.R.S.M., G. A. Waterhouse, B.Sc., B.E., H. A. Brooks, L. R. Woodcock, J. F. Stephen.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN UNION.

The Sydney University Christian Union was founded on May 19th, 1896.

This Union is a branch of the Australasian Student Christian Union, which in its turn is a branch of the World's Students Christian Federation. This federation is composed of 1540 associations, with an aggregate membership of over 82,000. The federation has made all the student movements of the world better acquainted with each other by establishing among them practical means of communication, such as world's conferences, inter-visitation, correspondence, and interchange of publications.

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.”

Lectures are held on Mondays at 4 p.m. and Thursdays at 8 p.m. Bible Classes are arranged weekly for the different faculties. Classes are also arranged fortnightly for studying the progress which Christianity is making throughout the world.

The Union is in possession of a library, which contains many standard works on the religious problems of the day.

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 the executive officers are elected to serve for one year.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1903.

PRESIDENT—G. H. Cranswick.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Ada Carruthers, T. L. O'Reilly.

RECORDING SECRETARY—A. M. Levick.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY—C. E. Weatherburn.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES—Birdie Holloway, J. Paterson.

TREASURER—E. F. Waddy.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES—T. L. O'Reilly (Membership), D. D. Dey (Handbook), J. Paterson (Bible Study), Ada Carruthers (Women Students), A. P. Campbell (Religious Meetings), H. O. Chapman (Missionary), A. M. Levick (“Intercollegian”).

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1903.

PATRON—His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales.

PRESIDENT—The Hon. Sir Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Professor MacCallum, Professor Butler, Professor Wood, Professor Pollock, Professor Woodhouse, Professor David, Professor Welsh, Miss Fidler, B.A., F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., E. R. Holme, B.A., Misses M. Alexander, I. R. MacCallum.

HON. SECRETARIES—W. J. Curtis, B.A., Lincoln Jones.

HON. TREASURERS—H. Wilshire, Miss E. M. Fry.

COMMITTEE—Miss F. L. Adams, Miss Dickson, Miss E. J. K. Holt, B.A., Miss Russell, B.A., N. J. Gough, B.A., L. H. Allen, G. H. Wilson, B.A., R. N. Teece, B.A.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S BOAT CLUB.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1903.

PRESIDENT—Miss Fidler, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. G. A. Wood, B.A., Miss Dickson.

COMMITTEE—Constance M. Rutherford, Ida Bourne, M. I. Ormiston, Madeleine Mugliston, Eleanor Watson.

HON. TREASURER—Dorothy Vine Hall.

HON. SECRETARY—Mary H. Uther, B.A.

CAPTAIN—Miss Dickinson.

UNIVERSITY CITY CLUB.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1903.

PRESIDENT—Professor J. T. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M.

VICE-PRESIDENT—R. C. Teece, M.A.

HON. SECRETARIES—J. N. Griffiths, H. S. Nicholas.

HON. TREASURER—N. Walker.

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, B.A., G. H. Wilson, B.A., J. Young, B.A.

UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

This Corps was founded at the end of 1900, and started drill in 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.

CAPTAIN—R. C. Simpson, commanding (Address: Orderly Room, University).

LIEUTENANT—J. F. Flashman, B.A., M.D., etc. (Medical School).

SECOND LIEUTENANT—Arthur Anderson, M.B., Ch.M. (Parramatta).

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SOCIETY.

This Society was formed in Lent Term, 1902. The following persons are eligible for membership on election by the Committee, and payment of an annual subscription of 5s. :—(1) Any Graduate in Law; (2) any Graduate of the University who is a Barrister or Attorney of the Supreme Court of New South Wales or Queensland, or any Articled Clerk or Student-at-Law in New South Wales; (3) any person attending lectures in the Faculty of Law. The rooms of the Society are situated in Selborne Chambers, Phillip Street, City.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1903.

PATRON—Professor Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L.

PRESIDENT—J. P. Pickburn, B.A., LL.B.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—G. E. Rich, M.A., F. Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc., D. Ferguson, B.A., A. J. Kelynack, B.A., LL.B., J. B. Peden, B.A., LL.B.

COMMITTEE—E. M. Mitchell, B.A., LL.B., H. E. Manning, B.A., LL.B., W. G. Forsyth, B.A., LL.B., G. H. Wilson, B.A., G. W. Rutherford, B.A., LL.B.

HON. SECRETARIES—N. G. Pilcher, B.A., LL.B., D. Wilson, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—W. A. Barton, B.A.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

This Society was inaugurated on November 12th, 1901, when a meeting of Graduates and Undergraduates was held to draw up a constitution and elect officers. The object of the Society is to promote interest in the study of Philosophy. To further this object meetings are held monthly, at which papers are read and discussed. The Inaugural Address was delivered by Professor Anderson, M.A., in December, 1901, on "Philosophy and Modern Life."

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1903.

PATRON—Professor F. Anderson, M.A.

PRESIDENT—C. Brennan, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Rev. M. Scott Fletcher, M.A., C. Nicholas, B.A.,
K. ff. Swanwick, B.A.

COMMITTEE—Rev. E. N. Merrington, M.A., R. B. Reynolds, M.A.,
N. G. S. Pilcher, B.A., LL.B., T. E. Roseby, M.A., Miss E. I. Taylor, M.A.,
Miss M. Fry, B.A.

TREASURER—A. M. Levick.

SECRETARY—J. A. Ferguson, B.A.

* EXAMINATION PAPERS.

DECEMBER, 1902.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

Not more than NINE questions to be attempted.

1. Define Solecism and Barbarism, and give illustrations of their different varieties.
2. Describe the vices of style that come from redundancy.
3. Discuss the use and abuse of Metaphor.
4. Outline the history of the English language from its first appearance in Britain till the time of Milton.
5. Explain fully—
 - (a) Therefore, leve thou thyn olde wrecchednesse;
Unto the worlde leve now to be thral.
 - (b) I sat upright,
And bad on rechē me a bok,
A romaunce, and he it me tok
To rede.
 - (c) Now parde, fol, now were it bet for the
Han holde thy pes, than shewe thy nycete!
 - (d) That is aproped unto no degre,
But to the firste fader in mageste,
That maketh his heyr him that wil him queme.
 - (e) [He seyde] rightful folk shul gon, after they dye,
To hevene; and shewede him the galaxye.

*NOTE.—The time allowed for each paper is three hours except where otherwise stated.

(f) There these goddes laye and sleep,
 Morpheus and Eclympasteyre,
 That was the god of slepes heyre
 That slepe and did non other werk.

6. Note peculiarities of Chaucerian grammar in—

(a) "It am I," quod this messagere.

(b) Oure is the voys that han the charge on honde.

(c) Beth hevy ageyn, or elles mot I dye.

And of metre in—

(d) This is our usage alwey from yer to yere.

(e) And—saw nought! "Alas," quod she, "for sorwe."

(f) What maketh this world to be so variable?

And explain the following terms—

Roundel, alderbest, adamaunt, to-slivered.

7. What are the chief elements derived by Chaucer from external sources for the *Parliament of Foules*? Discuss his use of them.

8. Compare Chaucer's *Stedfastnesse* with his *Truth*;

or,

Write briefly on the humour of the Minor Poems.

9. What is the position of Julius Caesar in the play named after him? Account for the stress laid on his weaknesses.

10. Contrast the characters of Brutus and Cassius.

11. Explain fully—

(a) The torrent roar'd and we did buffet it
 With lusty sinews, throwing it aside
 And stemming it with hearts of controversy.

(b) Still as he refused it, the rabblement shouted and
 clapped their chopped hands and threw up their sweaty
 nightcaps.

(c) Between the acting of a dreadful thing
 And the first motion, all the interim is
 Like a phantasma or a hideous dream.
 The Genius and the Mortal instruments
 Are then in council.

(d) Here thy hunters stand
 Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy lethe.

(e) Hollow men, like horses hot at hand.
 Make gallant show and promise of their mettle,
 But when they should endure the bloody spur
 They fall their crests.

(f) Nature must obey necessity :
 Which we will niggard with a little rest.

12. Explain the metrical peculiarities of the following—

- (a) And then does she apply for warnings and portents.
- (b) I have an hour's talk in store for you.
- (c) That made them do it, they are wise and honourable.

And the grammatical peculiarities of the following—

- (a) Good gentlemen, look fresh and merrily.
- (b) Thou shalt not back till I have borne this corse
 Into the market-place.

(c) I owe more tears
 To this dead man than you shall see me pay.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into Latin—

- (a) If the Carthaginian general had then trusted the Gauls, they would certainly have deceived and betrayed him.
- (b) At Rome there were many who thought that Hannibal would be beaten in the very first engagement.
- (c) Almost all refused to believe that the consul had assigned to so inferior a commander the defence of the coast of Italy.
- (d) The exiles from Epidamnus, allying themselves with their savage neighbours, did so much mischief that the people of that town appealed to Coreyra, and, when their prayer was there rejected, to Corinth. A Corinthian army accordingly entered Epidamnus, and the Corcyraeans, sailing thither in great wrath, demanded their instant departure. This demand being refused, the Corcyraeans prepared to blockade the town, and the Corinthians retorted by making ready a large fleet for active operations.

To avert the storm gathering over their heads, the Corcyraeans now sent envoys to Corinth, expressing their willingness to submit matters to arbitration. To the reply of the Corinthians that the proposal could not even be considered unless the siege of Epidamnus were first raised, they answered that it should be raised if the Corinthians would themselves quit the place.

2. Translate into English—

Gracchus fraudem et sermoni et rei abesse ratus ac similitudine veri captus cum lictoribus ac turma equitum e castris profectus duce hospite in insidias praecipitatur. hostes subito exorti, et, ne dubia proditio esset, Flavus iis se adiungit. tela undique in Gracchum atque equites coniciuntur. Gracchus ex equo desilit, idem ceteros facere iubet hortaturque, ut, quod unum reliquum fortuna fecerit, id cohonestent virtute. reliquum autem quid esse paucis a multitudine in valle silva ac montibus saepta circumventis praeter mortem? id referre, utrum praebentes corpora pecorum modo inulti trucidentur an toti a patiendo expectandoque eventu in impetum atque iram versi, agentes audentesque, perfusi hostium cruore, inter expirantium inimicorum cumulata armaque et corpora cadant. Lucanum proditorem ac transfugam omnes peterent; qui eam victimam prae se ad inferos misisset, eum decus eximium, egregium solacium suae morti inventurum. inter haec dicta paludamento circa laevum brachium intorto—nam ne scuta quidem secum extulerant—in hostes impetum fecit. maior quam pro numero hominum editur pugna: iaculis maxime aperta corpora Romanorum, et cum undique ex altioribus locis in cavam vallem coniectus esset, transfiguntur.

LATIN AUTHORS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Virgil, Georgics II. and IV.
2. Translate, and explain the allusions—
 - (a) Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,
magna virum: tibi res antiquae laudis et artis

DECEMBER EXAMINATION.

v.

ingredior, sanctos ausus recludere fontes,
Ascræumque cano Romana per oppida carmen.

- (b) Expediam, pro qua mercede canoros
Curetum sonitus crepitantiaque aera secutae
Dictæo caeli regem pavere sub antro.

3. Translate into English, extracts from Livy, Book XXI.

4. Translate, and explain the allusions—

- (a) Ille exercitus, Hispaniae provinciae scriptus, ibi cum fratre Cn. Scipione meis auspiciis rem gerit.
(b) Quem nisi Saguntinum scelus agitaret, respiceret profecto, si non patriam victam, domum certe patremque et foedera Hamilcaris scripta manu.
(c) Nuper circa Padum Placentiam Cremonamque colonias in agrum Gallicum deductas aegre patiebantur.

GREEK—PRELIMINARY CLASS.—(FIRST YEAR PASS.)*

TRANSLATION AT SIGHT AND COMPOSITION.

1. Translate into English—

ὁ δὲ Θηραμένης ὥσπερ εἰκὸς καὶ θεοὺς ἐπεκαλεῖτο καὶ ἀνθρώπους καθορᾶν τὰ γιγνόμενα. οἱ δ' ἀπήγαγον τὸν ἄνδρα διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς μάλα μεγάλη τῇ φωνῇ δηλοῦντα οἷα ἐπασχε. λέγεται δὲ ἐν ῥήμα καὶ τοῦτο αὐτοῦ. ὥς εἶπεν ὁ Σάτυρος ὅτι οἰμῶξοιτο, εἰ μὴ σιωπήσειεν, ἐπήρετο· “ἂν δὲ σιωπῶ, οὐκ ἄρ', ἔφη, οἰμῶξομαι;” καὶ ἐπεὶ γε ἀποθνήσκειν ἀναγκάζομενος τὸ κῶνειον ἔπτε, τὸ λειπόμενον ἔφασαν ἀποκοτταβίσαντα εἰπεῖν αὐτόν· “Κριτίᾳ τοῦτ' ἔστω τῷ καλῷ.” καὶ τοῦτο μὲν οὐκ ἀγνοῶ, ὅτι ταῦτα ἀποφθέγματα οὐκ ἀξιόλογα, ἐκείνο δὲ κρίνω τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀγαστόν, τὸ τοῦ θανάτου παρεστηκότος μήτε τὸ φρόνιμον μήτε τὸ παιγνιώδες ἀπολιπεῖν ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς.

2. Translate into English—

PLUTUS IS ASHAMED OF HIS FORMER BLINDNESS.

Καὶ προσκυνῶ γε πρῶτα μὲν τὸν Ἥλιον,
ἔπειτα σεμνῆς Παλλᾶδος κλεινὸν πέδον,
χώραν τε πᾶσαν Κέρροπος, ἥ μ' ἐδέξατο.
αἰσχύνομαι δὲ τὰς ἐμαντοῦ συμφοράς,

* For First Year Honours see “Greek—Junior Class,” under Second Year.

οἷοις ἄρ' ἀνθρώποις-συνὼν ἐλάνθανον,
 τοὺς ἀξίους δὲ τῆς ἐμῆς ὀμιλίας
 ἔφευγον, εἰδὼς οὐδέεν' ὦ τλήμων. ἐγὼ.
 ὡς οὔτ' ἐκεῖν' ἄρ' οὔτε ταῦτ' ὀρθῶς ἔδριον.
 ἀλλ' αὐτὰ πάντα πάλιν ἀναστρέψας ἐγὼ
 δείξω τὸ λοιπὸν πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ὅτι
 ἄκων ἐμαυτὸν τοῖς πονηροῖς ἐνεδίδουν.

3. Translate into Greek Prose—

As soon as day broke Leonidas perceived that he had been betrayed, and was surrounded by the enemy. Nevertheless, with undaunted courage, he took all the necessary measures, and prepared for the fate which he had long resolved to meet. After praising and thanking the allies for the bravery with which they had behaved, he sent away all of them to their respective cities; many of the Spartans also he would have dismissed under various pretexes, but they all to a man refused to leave their king. All day, therefore, he remained quiet in his camp, but when evening approached he bade his men prepare themselves.

GREEK—PRELIMINARY CLASS.—(FIRST YEAR PASS.)*

AUTHORS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Demosthenes, De Pace, Second and Third Philippics, and De Chersoneso; Homer, Odyssey, Books IX., X.
2. Translate with short notes, historical and grammatical, upon the underlined words—

(a) ἐγὼ δὲ τοῦτοις μὲν ἐρρῶσθαι λέγω, ἐκεῖνο δ' οἶδ', ὅτι οὐ μὴ-
 λὸν γε ταῦτ' ἐμελ' αὐτῷ, ἢ τὰς παρόδους λαβεῖν ἐβούλετο καὶ
 τὴν δόξαν τοῦ πολέμου, τὸ ἐοκεῖν δὲ αὐτὸν κρίσιν εἰληφέναι,
 καὶ τὰ Πύθια θεῖναι δι' αὐτοῦ, καὶ ταῦτ' ἦν ὦν μάλιστα ἐγλίχετο.
 Θετταλοὶ δὲ γ' οὐδέτερον ἠβούλοντο τούτων, οὔτε Θηβαίους οὔτε
 τὸν Φίλιππον μέγαν εἰργεσθαι (ταῦτα γὰρ πάντ' ἐφ' ἑαυτοὺς
 ἡγοῦντο), τῆς πυλαίας δ' ἐπεθύμουν καὶ τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς,
πλεονεκτημάτων δυοῖν, κύριοι γενέσθαι.

* For First Year Honours see "Greek—Junior Class," under Second Year.

(b) φαίνεται δ' ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ὁ Φίλιππος, πρὶν Διοπείθην ἐκπλεῦσαι
καὶ τοὺς κληροῦχους οὓς νῦν αἰτιῶνται πεποηκέναι τὸν πόλε-
μον, πολλὰ μὲν τῶν ἡμετέρων ἀδίκως εἰληφώς; ὑπὲρ ὧν
ψηφίσμαθ' ἡμέτερα ἐγκαλοῦντα κύρια ταυτί, πάντα δὲ τὸν
χρόνον συνεχῶς τὰ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων
λαμβάνων καὶ ἐφ' ἡμᾶς συσκευαζόμενος.

3. Translate, with short notes upon the words underlined—

(a) αὐτὰρ Κύκλωπεςσι νέες πάρα μιλτοπάρῃοι
οὐδ' ἄνδρες νηῶν ἐν τέκτονες, οἳ κε κάμοιεν
ἤγας εὐσσελμούς, αἳ κεν τελέοιεν ἕκαστα
ἄστε' ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων ἰκνεύμεναι, οἳά τε πολλὰ
ἄνδρες ἐπ' ἀλλήλους νηυσὶν περώσι θάλασσαν.

(b) τὸ μὲν ἔκταμεν, ὅφρα φοροίῃ
ἀνανθέν. τὸ μὲν ἄμμες εἴσκομεν εἰσρόωντες
ὅσσον θ' ἰστὸν νηὸς. εἰκοσόροιο μελαίνης.

ALGEBRA.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. Prove that, if a rational algebraical expression vanishes when a is substituted for x , then $x-a$ is a factor of the expression.

Hence or otherwise shew that

$$\frac{a^2\left(\frac{1}{b}-\frac{1}{c}\right)+b^2\left(\frac{1}{c}-\frac{1}{a}\right)+c^2\left(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{b}\right)}{a\left(\frac{1}{b}-\frac{1}{c}\right)+b\left(\frac{1}{c}-\frac{1}{a}\right)+c\left(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{b}\right)}=a+b+c.$$

2. Solve the equations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i.) } & \sqrt{x+6} + \sqrt{x-6} = \sqrt{6(x-4)}. \\ \text{(ii.) } & \left. \begin{aligned} (a+b)x + 2ay &= 2a^2 \\ bx + 2(a+b)y &= -2b^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \\ \text{(iii.) } & \left. \begin{aligned} 3xy - x^2 &= 20 \\ y^2 + xy - x^2 &= 5 \end{aligned} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

3. Find the sum of the cubes of the roots of the equation
 $2x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0.$

4. Extract the square root of

$$x^2 - 6x^{\frac{4}{3}}y^{-\frac{1}{3}} + 5x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{-\frac{2}{3}} + 12x^{-\frac{1}{2}}y^{-1} + 4x^{-1}y^{-\frac{4}{3}}$$

5. Prove that

$$\frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{(3 - \sqrt{5})}} + \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{(3 + \sqrt{5})}} = 4 + 3\sqrt{2}.$$

6. Three unequal quantities a , b and c are such that a is to b as $(a+c)^2$ is to $(b+c)^2$, prove that c is a mean proportional between a and b .
7. The volume of a cone varies jointly as the square of the radius of its base and its altitude. Two cones have the radii of their bases in the ratio 5:2 and their volumes in ratio 9:7. Find the ratio of their altitudes.
8. Find the sum of n terms of an A.P, whose first term and common difference are given.
The sum of three numbers in arithmetic progression is 3, and the sum of their squares is 35. Find the numbers.
9. Find expressions for the arithmetic and geometric means between two quantities a and b .
If x is the geometric, and y the arithmetic mean between a and b , and z^2 is the arithmetic mean between a^2 and b^2 ; prove that y^2 is the arithmetic mean between x^2 and z^2 .
10. If three quantities are in harmonic progression, shew that their reciprocals are in arithmetic progression.
Insert five harmonic means between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$.

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. Parallelograms on the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal to each other.
2. Shew how to bisect a given triangle ABC by a straight line drawn through a given point D situated on BC.
3. Enunciate two theorems concerning the squares on the sides of a triangle which is not necessarily right-angled.

4. If one diagonal of a quadrilateral bisects the other, prove that the sum of the squares on the four sides of the quadrilateral is double the sum of the squares on the four segments of the diagonals.
5. Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.
6. ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral; AB, DC are produced to meet in E, and AD, BC are produced to meet in F. Prove that $E - F = B - D$, and $E + F = C - A$.
7. Any straight line, drawn parallel to one side of a triangle to cut the other two sides, cuts them proportionally.
8. Two coins A and B are made of the same metal. The diameter of A is 10 per cent. greater than that of B; but the thickness of B is 1 per cent. less than that of A. Shew that the weights of the coins are as 11:9.
9. A trench is cut in sloping ground, horizontally across the slope, and the cross section is 1 foot vertical from the surface at the back, then 2 feet horizontal, then 1 foot forward at a slope of 45° to the surface again. Shew that the surface of the ground slopes at about 1 in $9\frac{1}{4}$, and that the volume of the trench per foot run is about 2.06 cubic feet.

TRIGONOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. The sum of two angles is nine degrees, and their difference is two grades. Find the angles.
 2. How far from the eye must one hold a disc of diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, in order to just cover the disc of the full moon, which subtends about $30'$ at the earth's surface?
 3. Define *sine*, *tangent*, *secant*, and explain the effect of prefixing the syllable "co."
- Prove that $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$, and prove a relation connecting $\tan A$ with $\sec A$.
4. Prove the theorem

$$\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B, \text{ etc.}$$
 Prove formulæ for $\sin 2A$, $\cos 2A$ and $\tan 2A$.

5. Simplify

$$(i.) \sin 2^\circ \sin 3^\circ - \sin 3^\circ \sin 4^\circ + \sin 1^\circ \sin 6^\circ.$$

$$(ii.) \frac{\sin \frac{4}{3}A - \sin \frac{2}{3}A}{\sin \frac{5}{4}A - \sin \frac{3}{4}A} \times \frac{\cos \frac{3}{4}A - \cos \frac{5}{4}A}{\cos \frac{2}{3}A - \cos \frac{4}{3}A}$$

6. Find solutions of the equations

$$(i.) \tan^2 x = \frac{2}{3} \sin x, \quad (ii.) \cos x \cdot \cos(60^\circ - x) = \frac{3}{4}.$$

7. Prove that the sines of the angles of a triangle are proportional to the lengths of the opposite sides.
8. The sides of a triangle are 13, 14 and 15 feet. Find the sines and cosines of all the angles.
9. A ship sails 10 miles N.E., and then 15 miles N.W. Find her distance N. of her starting point.
10. Two observers notice a rocket explode in the air at elevation 60° and 45° respectively. If the interval between the flash and the report of the explosion is $2\frac{1}{4}$ seconds for the first observer, what is the corresponding interval for the second observer?

JUNIOR FRENCH I.—PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN
TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into French—

“While lying at the headquarters at Orealuk (where the Prince had a little villa), waiting the opening of the campaign of 1877, I was walking on the terrace with him one day after dinner, when I noticed a boy of sixteen or eighteen standing at the end of the terrace with his cap in his hand, the usual form of asking for an audience. ‘Now I’ll show you an interesting thing,’ said the Prince, as he made a sign to the boy to approach. ‘This boy is the last of a good family, whose father and brothers were all killed in the last battle, and I ordered him to go home and stay with his mother and sisters, that the family might not become extinct.’ As the boy drew near and stopped before us, his head down and his cap in his hands,

the Prince said to him, 'What do you want?' 'I want to go back to my battalion,' the boy replied. 'But,' replied the Prince, 'you are the last of the family, and I cannot allow a good family to be lost; you must go home and take care of your mother.' The boy began to cry bitterly. The Prince then asked him if he would go home quietly and stay there, or take a flogging and be allowed to fight. He shook his head and stood silent for a little while, and then broke out, 'Well! it isn't for stealing; I'll take the flogging!' that being the deepest disgrace which can befall a Montenegrin. And he broke down utterly when the Prince finally said that he must go home, for his family was a distinguished one, and he was not willing that no man should be left of it to keep the name. 'But,' said the boy, 'I want to avenge my father and brothers,' this being the highest obligation of every Montenegrin. The boy went away still crying, but when he had gone the Prince said, 'I know that he will be in the next battle in spite of anything I can say.'"

2. Translate (at sight)—

(a) Il n'y a personne parmi vous, mes chers amis, qui n'ait entendu parler des *elfs* ou lutins de l'Ecosse, et qui ne sache qu'il y a peu de maisons rustiques dans ces contrées qui ne comptent un follet parmi leurs hôtes. C'est d'ailleurs un démon plus malicieux que méchant et plus espiègle que malicieux, quelquefois bizarre et mutin, souvent doux et serviable, qui a toutes les bonnes qualités et tous les défauts d'un enfant mal élevé. Il fréquente rarement la demeure des grands et les fermes opulentes qui réunissent un grand nombre de serviteurs; une destination plus modeste lie sa vie mystérieuse à la cabane du pâtre ou du bûcheron. Là, mille fois plus joyeux que les brillants parasites de la fortune, il se joue à contrarier les vieilles femmes qui médissent de lui dans leurs veillées, ou à troubler de rêves incompréhensibles, mais gracieux, le sommeil des jeunes filles. Il se plaît particulièrement dans les étables, et il aime à traire pendant la nuit les vaches et les chèvres du hameau, afin de jouir de la douce surprise des bergères matinales, quand elles arrivent dès le point du jour, et ne peuvent comprendre par quelle merveille les jattes rangées avec ordre regorgent de si bonne heure d'un lait écumeux et appétissant; ou bien il

caracole sur les chevaux qui hennissent de joie, roule dans ses doigts les longs anneaux de leurs crins flottants, lustre leur croupe polie, ou lave d'une eau pure comme le cristal leurs jambes fines et nerveuses. Pendant l'hiver il préfère à tout les environs de l'âtre domestique, où il fait son habitation dans les fentes de la muraille à côté de la cellule harmonieuse du grillon.—*C. Nodier.*

(b)

LEGENDE.

Le Seigneur choisissant une vertu profonde,
Lui dit : " Va sur la terre et me rapporte aux cieux
Ce que tu trouveras de meilleur dans le monde,
Les plus rares joyaux et les plus précieux."

Et la Pitié chez nous descendit ; noble et tendre,
Dans nos rudes sentiers elle erra longuement.
Ayant su tout aimer, ayant su tout comprendre,
Elle s'en retourna vers le clair firmament.

Ses yeux portaient des pleurs, son front portait des rides,
Son cœur meurtri saignait comme aussi ses pieds las ;
Et dans ses doigts ouverts lamentablement vides
Le trésor demandé ne resplendissait pas.

Or le Juge éternel dit à la pèlerine :

" Dans les terrestres champs n'as-tu rien moissonné ?

—Non, je n'ai rien cueilli sur la terre orpheline,
Car le meilleur y fut le peu que j'ai donné."

—*M. Comert.*

JUNIOR FRENCH II.—AUTHORS.

PASS.

- 1, 2, 3. Translate into English, with explanations where necessary, extracts from Molière, *L'Avare*; Boileau, *Le Lutrin*; Berthon, *Specimens of Modern French Prose.*

CHEMISTRY—(INTRODUCTORY).

The same paper as that set in the First Year of Science.

PHYSICS.

PASS.

Only SEVEN questions are to be answered.

1. A stone is thrown vertically upwards; describe the changes which take place in its velocity, and show that its potential energy when at the highest point of its flight is equal to its kinetic energy just before it reaches the ground.
2. Describe the forces which a body experiences when immersed in water. How is it that hollow iron vessels float?
3. How would you experimentally prove the statement that the surfaces of liquids behave as if they were elastic?
4. Describe experimental evidence which proves that bodies capable of vibration can generally vibrate in more than one mode. Explain the importance of this fact in connection with the question of the character of musical sounds.
5. Describe cases of sound interference.
6. Describe exactly the method you would adopt to prove experimentally the complex nature of white light.
7. How is it that the froth of coloured liquids is white? How do you account for the fact that shades of colour are generally less marked in gaslight than in sunlight?
8. Explain how it is that a glass vessel containing iced water becomes covered with moisture when brought into a warm room.
9. Describe and explain the method employed for compensating the balance wheel of a watch for changes of temperature.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The same paper as that set in the First Year of Science.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH I.

PASS.

Not more than EIGHT questions to be attempted. No. 10 is compulsory for all students. No. 1 is compulsory for those who have not passed the class examination on Chaucer, and optional for the rest.

1. Paraphrase, with explanatory notes, the following passages—

(a) I am a seed-foul, oon the unworthieste,
That wot I wel, and litel of cunnyng,
But bet is that a wyghtes tonge reste
Than entremeten him of swiche doyng
Of which he neyther rede can ne synge;
And who who-so doth, ful foule himself acloyeth
For office uncommytted oft anoyeth.

(b) (Thou) hast set thy wyt—
Although that in thy heed ful lyte is—
To make bookes, songes, or dytees
In ryme or elles in cadence.

(c) In youre courte ys many a losengeour
And many a queinte totelere accusour,
That tabouren in youre eres many a soun,
Ryght affir hire ymagynacioun
To have youre daliance, and for envie.

(d) I kan nat geeste "rum, ram, raf" by lettre.

(e) Thou art largesse of pleyn felicitee,
Haven of refute, of quiete and of reste.
Loo! how that theeves seven chasen mee!
Help! lady bryght er that my ship to-breste.

2. Describe the chief metrical forms employed by Surrey, and discuss the metre and explain the meaning of the following pieces—

(a) And though some lust to love, where blame full well
they might!

And to such beasts of current sought, that should have
travail bright;

I will observe the law that nature gave to me.

(b) All thing alive, that seeth the heavens with eye,
With cloak of night may cover, and excuse
Itself from travail of the day's unrest,
Save I, alas! against all others use,
That then stir up the torments of my breast;
And curse each star as causer of my fate.

(c) In the rude age, when knowledge was not rife,
If Jove in Crete, and otherwhere that taught
Arts, to convert to profit of our life,
Wend after death to have their temples sought:
If, virtue yet no void unthankful time
Failed of some to blast her endless fame
(A goodly mean both to deter from crime,
And to her steps our sequel to inflame);
In days of truth if Wyatt's friends then wail
(The only debt that dead of quick may claim)
That rare wit spent, employed to our avail,
Where Christ is taught, we led to virtue's train.
His lively face their breasts how did it treat,
Whose cinders yet with envy they do eat.

3. "*The Spanish Tragedy* stands just at the turning-point from the horrible to terrible."

Explain and illustrate this statement.

4. Discuss the family and companions of Romeo and Juliet with reference to their influence on the story.

5. "The reflexions of the friar are but the judgment which the poet pronounces from the back ground of the tragedy of *Romeo and Juliet*."

Discuss this.

6. "Iago is greatly assisted in his designs against Othello and Desdemona by the nature of their mutual attachment."

Explain this statement.

7. Discuss the variations which Shakespeare introduced in the conclusion of the story of Lear, with reference to his predecessors and his own purpose.

8. Compare the characters of Iago and Edmund.
9. Discuss the types of villainy which Webster presents in the Duke, the Cardinal, and Bosola, in the *Duchess of Malfi*.
10. Explain the following—
 - (a) Why, then I see that heav'n applies our drift.
 - (b) Here's a wit of cheveril that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad.
 - (c) If this poor trash of Venice, whom I trash
For hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Cassio on the hip.
 - (d) Court holy-water in a dry house is better than this rain-
water out of doors.
 - (e) Keep out, che vor ye, or ise try whether your costard or
my ballow be the harder.
 - (f) *Ferd.*—I have this night digg'd up a mandrake.
Card.—Say you?
Ferd.—And I am grown mad with't.

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 Chaucer's relations to (a) preceding English poetry, (b) The Romance of the Rose, (c) Boccaccio?
2. Describe the distinguishing characteristics of Scottish poetry between the accession of James I. and the battle of Flodden.
3. Sketch the history of English prose from Wyclif to Hooker.
4. Compare Surrey and Sidney as writers of sonnets.
5. What was the Renaissance? Discuss its most striking early influences in English literature.
6. "Now that an over-faint quietness should seeme to strew the house for Poets, they are almost in as good reputation as the Mountibancks at Venice."—*An Apologie for Poetrie* (about 1580).

What grounds were there for this complaint?

7. "The generall end of all the booke is to fashion a gentleman or noble person in vertuous and gentle discipline."

Explain, illustrate, and discuss this purpose of the Faerie Queene.

B.

1. Examine the charge of irreverence brought against the Miracle Plays.
2. Give some account of the *Castle of Perseverance*, *Everyman*, *The Four P's*, and explain what phases of dramatic development they represent.
3. What qualities in Seneca's dramas gave them their influence over the Elizabethans?
4. What were Lyly's distinctive contributions to the English drama?
5. Explain briefly (a) the general services of the scholar-playwrights to the drama, and (b) the special merits of Peele, Greene and Kyd respectively.
6. Can any development be traced in the motives and treatment of Marlowe's tragedies?
7. "Even Webster's chief plays are complicated, sensational and horrible." Explain and discuss this criticism.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into Latin—

Having received a solemn pledge for his safety, Alcibiades presented himself at the city whose power he had hoped to destroy on the field of Mantinea. Not long after his arrival came Corinthian and Syracusan envoys to urge an open resumption of the war with Athens. The ephors were placidly contenting themselves with the expression of a hope that the Syracusans would hold out, when Alcibiades broke in upon the debate with a vehemence for which he felt that some apology was needed. With matchless effrontery he took credit to himself for exceptional moderation and sobriety, for the prudence of his

public counsels, and for his real love of oligarchy, which he had made up his mind to set up at Athens on the first convenient opportunity. Of his own share in originating the Sicilian expedition he said not a word; but he dared to tell the Spartans that schemes which even he had not ventured to put forth before the Assembly were familiar to the minds of his countrymen generally, that they contemplated the subjugation of the whole Carthaginian empire, and intended to swamp the Peloponnesos with hordes of Iberians, and thus make themselves supreme in all Hellas. If Syracuse should fall, these visions would assuredly be realised. A Spartan force, then, should at once be sent to Syracuse.

2. Translate into English—

Consules hortari et consolari senatum et dicere, alias colonias in fide atque officio pristino fore: eas quoque ipsas, quae officio decessissent, si legati circa eas colonias mittantur qui castigent, non qui precentur, verecundiam imperi habituras esse. permissum ab senatu iis cum esset, facerent agerentque ut e re publica ducerent, pertemptatis prius aliarum coloniarum animis citaverunt legatos quaesiveruntque ab iis, ecquid milites ex formula paratos haberent. pro duodeviginti coloniis M. Sextilius Fregellanus respondit et milites paratos ex formula esse, et pluribus si opus esset, plures daturos et quidquid aliud imperaret velletque populus Romanus, enixe facturos: ad id sibi neque opes deesse, animum etiam superesse. consules parum sibi videri praefati pro merito eorum sua voce conlaudari eos, nisi universi patres iis in curia gratias egissent, sequi in senatum eos iusserunt. senatus quam poterat honoratissimo decreto adlocutus eos mandat consulibus, ut ad populum eos producerent et inter multa alia praeclara, quae ipsis maioribusque suis praestitissent, recens etiam meritum eorum in rem publicam commemorarent. harum coloniarum subsidio tum imperium populi Romani stetit iisque gratiae in senatu et apud populum actae. duodecim aliarum coloniarum, quae detraxerunt imperium, mentionem fieri patres vetuerunt neque illos dimitti neque retineri neque appellari a consulibus.

LATIN AUTHORS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Sallust, Catiline; Cicero, pro Roscio Amerino.
2. Translate, with brief notes—
 - (a) Postquam L. Sulla armis recepta re publica bonis initiis malos eventus habuit.
 - (b) Conlegam suum Antonium pactione provinciae perpulcrat, ne contra rem publicam sentiret.
 - (c) Qui ex civitate in senatum propter dignitatem, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis propter severitatem.
 - (d) Facis iniuriam, Chrysogone, si maiorem spem emptionis tuae in huius exitio ponis quam in iis rebus, quas L. Sulla gessit.
3. Translate into English, extracts from Horace, Odes II., III., and IV.
4. Translate, with brief notes—
 - (a) Dulce pellitis ovibus Galaesi
flumen et regnata petam Laconi
rura Phalantho.
 - (b) Diffidit urbium
portas vir Macedo et subruit aemulos
reges muneribus; munera navium
saevos illaqueant duces.
 - (c) Non incendia Karthaginis impiae
eius, qui domita nomen ab Africa
lucratus rediit, clarius indicant
laudes quam Calabriae Pierides.
 - (d) Videre Raetis bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem Vindelici.

 ROMAN HISTORY.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

PASS.

Not more than FOUR questions to be answered.

1. Describe the powers and functions of the Quaestors.

2. Explain the relation to Rome of the communities possessing the *jus Latinum* and of the *civitates foederatae*, and comment upon Oman's statement that C. Gracchus "intended to bring about the complete Romanisation of Italy by gradual emancipation."
3. Describe the career of Marius.
4. "All his life shows that Pompey aspired to nothing more than the place of first citizen in the Republic, yet he helped to make the Republic impossible, by setting precedents and examples of fatal encroachment on the free constitution."
(Oman.)
Comment on this.
5. Give a concise account of events from Cicero's return from exile in 57 B.C. to the beginning of the civil war in 49 B.C.

GREEK—JUNIOR CLASS.

(FIRST YEAR HONOURS AND SECOND YEAR PASS.)*

1. Translate into English—

AN INVENTOR DULY REWARDED.

Περιλαος ἦν τις χαλκεὺς μὲν ἀγαθὸς πονηρὸς δὲ ἄνθρωπος. οὗτος ᾤετο χαριεῖσθαι μοι, εἰ καινὴν τινα κόλασιν ἐπινοήσειεν. καὶ δὴ κατασκευάσας τὸν βοῦν ἤκέ μοι κομίζων, κάλλιστον ἰδεῖν καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἀκριβέστατον εἰκασμένον· ἰδὼν δὲ ἀνέκραγον εὐθὺς· "Ἀξιον τὸ κτῆμα τοῦ Πυθίου· πεμπτέος ὁ ταῦρος τῷ θεῷ." ὁ δὲ Περιλαος παρεστώς· "Τί δ' εἰ μάθοις," ἔφη, "τὴν σοφίαν τὴν ἐν αὐτῷ, καὶ τὴν χρεῖαν, ἣν παρέχεται;" καὶ ἀνοίξας ἅμα τὸν ταῦρον κατὰ τὰ νῶτα, "Ὦν τινα," ἔφη, "κολάζειν ἐθέλῃς, ἐμβιβάσας εἰς τὸ μηχανήμα τοῦτο καὶ κατακλείσας, προστιθέναι μὲν τοὺς αὐλοὺς τούτῳ πρὸς τοὺς μυκτῆρας τοῦ βοῦς, πῶρ δ' ὑποκαίειν κελεύειν· καὶ ὁ μὲν οἰμώζεται καὶ βοήσεται, ἡ βοή δὲ διὰ τῶν αὐλῶν μέλῃ σοι ἀποτελέσει, οἷα λιγυρώτατα, ὥς τὸν

* For Second Year Honours see "Greek—Senior Class," under Third Year.

μὲν κολάζεσθαι· σέ δὲ τέρπεσθαι μεταξὺ καταυλούμενον.’ ἐγὼ δὲ ὡς τοῦτ’ ἤκουσα, ἐμυσάχθην τὴν κακομηχανίαν τοῦ ἀνδρός, καὶ οἰκίαν αὐτῷ τιμωρίαν ἐπέθηκα. ‘Καὶ ἄγε δὴ,’ ἔφην, ‘ὦ Περίλαε, δεῖξον ἡμῖν αὐτὸς εἰσελθὼν τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς τέχνης, καὶ μίμησαι τοὺς βοῶντας, ἵν’ εἰδῶμεν εἰ καὶ ἃ φῆς μέλη διὰ τῶν αὐλῶν φθέγγεται.’ πείθεται μὲν τοῦτοισι ὁ Περίλαος· ἐγὼ δὲ, ἐπεὶ ἔνδοι ἦν, κατακλείσας αὐτόν, πῦρ ὑφάπτειν ἐκέλευον, ‘Ἀπολάμβανε,’ εἰπὼν, ‘τὸν ἄξιον μισθὸν τῆς θαυμαστῆς σου τέχνης, ἵν’ ὁ διδάσκαλος τῆς μουσικῆς πρῶτος αὐτὸς αὐλῇς.’ καὶ οὗτος δίκαια ἔπασχεν, ἀπολαύων τῆς αὐτοῦ εὐμηχανίας.

2. Translate into English—

ΩΚ. ὦρῳ, Προμηθεῦ, καὶ παραινέσαι γέ σοι
θέλω τὰ λήστα, καίπερ ὄντι ποικίλῃ.
γίγνωσκε σαυτὸν, καὶ μεθάρμοσαι τρόπους
νέους· νέος γὰρ καὶ τύραννος ἐν θεοῖς.
εἰ δ’ ὧδε τραχεῖς καὶ τεθηγμένους λόγους
ρίψῃς, τάχ’ ἂν σου καὶ μακρὰν ἀνωτέρω
θακῶν κλύοι Ζεὺς, ὥστε σοι τὸν νῦν χόλον
παρόντα μόχθων παιδιῶν εἶναι δοκεῖν.
ἀλλ’, ὦ ταλαίπωρ’, ἄς ἔχῃς ὀργὰς ἄφες,
ζῆται δὲ τῶνδε πημάτων ἀπαλλαγίς.
ἀρχαῖ’ ἴσως σοι φαίνομαι λέρειν τάδε·
τοιαῦτα μέντοι τῆς ἄγαν ὑψηλόρου
γλώσσης, Προμηθεῦ, τὰπίχειρα γίγνεται.
σὺ δ’ οὐδέπω ταπεινὸς, οὐδ’ εἴκεις κακοῖς,
πρὸς τοῖς παροῦσι δ’ ἄλλα προσλαβεῖν θέλεις.
οὐκ οὐν ἐμοί γε χρώμενος διδασκάλῳ
πρὸς κέντρα κῶλον ἐκτενεῖς, ὅρῳ ὅτι
τραχὺς μόναρχος οὐδ’ ὑπεύθυνος κρατεῖ.
καὶ νῦν ἐγὼ μὲν εἴμι καὶ πειράσομαι
ἐὰν δύνωμαι τῶνδ’ ἐσ’ ἐκλῦσαι πόνων.
σὺ δ’ ἡσύχαζε, μηδ’ ἄγαν λαβροστόμει.
ἢ οὐκ οἶσθ’ ἀκριβῶς, ὦν περισσόφρων, ὅτι
γλώσση ματαία ζημία προστρίβεται;

GREEK—JUNIOR CLASS.

(FIRST YEAR HONOURS AND SECOND YEAR PASS.)*

AUTHORS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Thucydides, Book III.; Sophocles, *Electra* and *Ajax*.
2. Translate with notes, historical or grammatical—

(a) ἐλὼν οὖν [ἀπὸ τῆς Νισαίας] πρῶτον ἐνὸς πύργῳ προέχοντε μηχαναῖς ἐκ θαλάσσης καὶ τὸν ἔσπλουν ἐς τὸ μεταξὺ τῆς νήσου ἐλευθερώσας ἀπετείχιζε καὶ τὸ ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου, ἥ κατὰ γέφυραν διὰ τεναγούς ἐπιβοήθεια ἦν τῇ νήσῳ οὐ πολὺ διεχολύσῃ τῆς ἡπείρου.

(b) ὕστερον δὲ τοὺς μὲν χοροὺς οἱ νησιῶται καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μεθ' ἱερῶν ἔπεμπον, τὰ δὲ περὶ τοὺς ἀγῶνας καὶ τὰ πλείστα κατελύθη ὑπὸ ξυμφορῶν, ὡς εἰκός, πρὶν δὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τότε τὸν ἀγῶνα ἐποίησαν καὶ ἵπποδρομίας, ὃ πρότερον οὐκ ἦν.

(c) ἐκ γὰρ συνέδρου καὶ τυραννικοῦ κύκλου
 Κάλχας μεταστὰς οἷος Ἀτρειδῶν δίχα,
 ἐς χεῖρα Τεύκρου δεξιὰν φιλοφρόνως
 θεῖς εἶπε κἀπέσκηψε παντοία τέχνη
 εἶρξαι κατ' ἡμᾶρ τοῦμφανές τὸ νῦν τόδε
 Αἶανθ' ὑπὸ σκηναῖσι μηδ' ἀφέντ' εἶν,
 εἰ ζῶντ' ἐκείνον εἰσιδεῖν θέλοι ποτε.

GREEK HISTORY.

(FIRST YEAR HONOURS AND SECOND YEAR PASS.)*

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

Not more than FOUR questions to be attempted.

1. How was the Confederacy of Delos originally organised? Trace briefly the steps by which the Confederacy was transformed into an Athenian Empire.
2. Describe the influences which promoted and hindered the unity of Greece.
3. Describe briefly the work of Pericles in connection with the completion of Athenian Democracy.

* For Second Year Honours see "Greek—Senior Class," under Third Year.

4. Sketch briefly the career of Themistocles so as to exhibit clearly his importance in Greek History.
5. What were the main operations and events of the first seven years of the Peloponnesian War? Trace, if possible, the strategic ideas involved, *i.e.*, the object aimed at in the various operations.
6. Briefly sketch the history of the Lydian kingdom, and explain its importance in connection with the History of Greece.

LOGARITHMS AND TRIGONOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

(A) LOGARITHMS.

1. State and prove the rules which determine the characteristics of common logarithms.
2. Find (i.) $\log \sqrt{13}$ to base $\sqrt{11}$.

$$(ii.) \frac{(.031756)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (76.541)^{84}}{(1.2765)^{99}}.$$

3. Shew that in any triangle

$$(i.) \tan \frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{b-c}{b+c} \cot \frac{A}{2}.$$

$$(ii.) a \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} + c \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = s.$$

$$(iii.) 2 \sin A \left(\sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \right) + 2 \sin B \left(\sin^2 \frac{C}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \right) + 2 \sin C \left(\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} \right) = \sin A + \sin B + \sin C.$$

4. Solve the triangle in which the sides measure 3.4721, 4.1392 and 5.8421 inches.

(B) TRIGONOMETRY.

5. Find the area, the in-radius and the circum-radius of the triangle in question 4.

6. Prove that in any triangle

$$(i.) \sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{(r_2-r)(r_3-r)}}$$

$$(ii.) a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C = 4R \sin A \sin B \sin C.$$

7. The horizontal straight line AB runs east and west, and the distance AB is 200 yards. The station C bears N. 13° E. and N. 54° W. at A and B respectively, and the elevation of C at A is 14° . Find the height of C above A or B.

8. If a perpetual annuity of £70 per annum is worth £2000, find the present value of an annuity of £100, for 20 years, the first payment being due at the end of 7 years.

STATICS.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

1. Enunciate the theorem known as the Triangle of Forces.

If PA, PB are two straight lines, and if C is a point on AB such that $m \times CA = n \times CB$, prove that forces represented by $m \times PA$ and $n \times PB$ are together equivalent to a single force represented by $(m+n) \times PC$.

2. Find the resultant of two unequal forces, acting in opposite directions, but not in the same straight line.

3. In the case of parallel forces, prove that the sum of the moments of the components about any point is equal to the moment of the resultant about that point.

A, B, . . . F are six points arranged at successive intervals of one inch along a straight line. If forces 1, 3, 5 act at A, C and E downwards, and forces 2, 4, 6 at B, D and F upwards, find the magnitude and position of the resultant.

4. Find the centre of gravity of a triangular lamina.

5. A straight rod ABC consists of two portions, viz., $AB=a$, of uniform density r , and $BC=b$, of uniform density s . Prove that the centre of gravity divides the rod in the ratio

$$ra^2 + s(2ab + b^2) : r(a^2 + 2ab) + sb^2$$

and that its distance from the middle point of the rod is

$$\frac{1}{2}(r \sim s)ab \div (ra + sb).$$

6. Find the relation between Power and Weight in the system of n movable weightless pulleys, each of which rests in the loop of a string, supported at one end and attached at the other to the block of the next pulley.
7. Write a short article (of 15 or 20 lines) on Friction.
8. Two equal, weightless rods AB, AC are hinged at A, and a weightless string DE, of half the length, connects their middle points. The whole being set up (like a capital letter A) on a smooth table, a weight W is suspended from the hinge A. Find the tension of the string.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. Find an expression for the distance between two given points $(x' y')$, $(x'' y'')$.

Determine the centre of the circumscribed circle of the triangle formed by the straight lines $x+y=5$, $x-y+1=0$, $3x-y+1=0$.

2. Find the equation to the straight line joining two given points.

In what ratio does the straight line joining $(1, 4)$ and $(5, 0)$ divide the straight line joining $(4, 2)$ and $(-2, 5)$?

3. Obtain a formula for the angle between two given straight lines, and deduce the condition that they may be at right angles.

Any straight line is drawn through the point $(2, -3)$, and a perpendicular is drawn to it from the point $(5, 2)$. Find the equation of the locus of the foot of this perpendicular.

4. Shew that the equation $x^2+y^2+2gx+2fy+c=0$ represents a circle, and find its centre, and radius.

Prove that the straight line $3x+5y+9=0$ touches the circle $x^2+y^2-7x+y+4=0$, and determine the point of contact.

5. Find the equation to a circle which touches the three straight lines $4x+3y-2=0$, $12x-5y+6=0$ and $y=0$.

6. Obtain the equation to the circle in polar coordinates, and thence prove that the rectangle contained by the segments of a chord of a circle passing through a fixed point is constant.
7. Find the equation to a tangent at any point of the parabola $y^2=4ax$.
The tangent at P to $y^2=4ax$ meets the axis in T. Shew that the locus of a point Q on PT such that $TQ:QP::1:2$ is the parabola $3y^2+4ax=0$.
8. The focus of an ellipse is (2, 0), its directrix is $x=-1$, and its eccentricity $\frac{1}{2}$; find its equation, the coordinates of its centre, and the lengths of its major and minor axes.

SENIOR FRENCH I.

PROSE COMPOSITION, TRANSLATION AT SIGHT, Etc.

PASS.

1. Translate into French—

From time immemorial the poets have taxed their energies to render in words the beauty of the earth; and so infinite in variety is that beauty, so ever growing, and so ever changing, that the latest picture by the latest poet seems, if he have the true eye for nature, as fresh and unworn as the description of Homer. But this is not so with the sea. After a few epithets the poet can say nothing to recall the beauty of her whose deepest and most abiding charm is oneness—monotony of voice, and even monotony of colour, save for such reflected hues as she can steal from the riches of heaven. The truth, of course, is that while the sea seems to be alive, but is really a mere waste of dead matter tossed about unconsciously by the winds, the earth, though without motion, contains within her warm bosom, not only a nursery of life, but very life itself. This is why it is so easy for the literary artist to paint the sea. With very few exceptions the poets do not attempt to do it, but instead depict the sensations and emotions to which the sea gives birth in its impact on the body and the soul of man.

2. Translate (at sight)—

Quand j'entends déclamer sur l'amour de la patrie, je reste froid, je renforce mon amour en moi-même avec jalousie pour le dérober aux banalités de la rhétorique qui en feraient je ne sais quoi de faux, de vide et de convenu. Mais quand, dans un salon familial, je sens et reconnais la France à l'agrément de la conversation, à l'indulgence des mœurs, à je ne sais quelle générosité légère, à la grâce des visages féminins; quand je traverse, au soleil couchant, l'harmonieux et noble paysage des Champs-Élysées; quand je lis quelque livre subtil d'un de mes compatriotes, où je savoure les plus récents raffinements de notre sensibilité ou de notre pensée; quand je retourne en province, au foyer de famille, et qu'après les élégances et l'ironie de Paris je sens tout autour de moi les vertus héritées, la patience et la bonté de cette race dont je suis; quand j'embrasse, de quelque courbe de la rive, la Loire étalée et bleue comme un lac, avec ses prairies, ses peupliers, ses îlots blonds, ses touffes d'osiers bleuâtres, son ciel léger, la douceur épandue dans l'air et, non loin, dans ce pays aimé de nos anciens rois, quelque château ciselé comme un bijou qui me rappelle la vieille France, ce qu'elle a fait et ce qu'elle a été dans le monde: alors je me sens pris d'une infinie tendresse pour cette terre maternelle où j'ai partout des racines si délicates et si fortes; je songe que la patrie, c'est tout ce qui m'a fait ce que je suis; ce sont mes parents, mes amis d'à présent et tous mes amis possibles; c'est la campagne où je rêve, le boulevard où je cause; ce sont les artistes que j'aime, les beaux livres que j'ai lus. La patrie, je ne me conçois pas sans elle; la patrie, c'est moi-même au complet. Et je suis alors patriote à la façon de l'Athénien qui n'aimait que sa ville et qui ne voulait pas qu'on y touchât parce que la vie de la cité se confondait pour lui avec la sienne.

3. (*Only FIVE of the following questions need be answered.*)

- (a) Discuss the respective claims of Jodelle and Hardy to the title of Founder of French Tragedy.
- (b) "Les grands sujets doivent toujours aller au delà du vraisemblable." Discuss this statement of Corneille.
- (c) Point out the main defects in Boileau's *Art poétique*.

- (d) Discuss La Bruyère's criticism of the character of Molière's *Tartuffe*.
 - (e) Compare La Rochefoucauld and La Bruyère as writers of *Maxims*.
 - (f) Compare the style of Saint Simon with that of the classical writers of the 17th century.
 - (g) To what is due the success of La Fontaine as a fabulist?
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SENIOR FRENCH II.

AUTHORS.

PASS.

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Translate into English, with comments and explanations, passages from *Pages choisies de Saint-Simon*; Boileau, *L'Art Poétique*; La Rochefoucauld, *Réflexions*; Corneille, *Rodogune*; Molière, *L'Impromptu de Versailles*.
-

SENIOR GERMAN I.

PROSE COMPOSITION, TRANSLATION AT SIGHT, Etc.

PASS.

1. Translate into German—

As to the wealth which the colonies have drawn from the sea by their fisheries, you had all that matter fully opened at your bar. You surely thought those acquisitions of value, for they seemed even to excite your envy; and yet the spirit in which that enterprising employment has been exercised ought rather, in my opinion, to have raised your esteem and admiration. And pray, sir, what in the world is equal to it? Pass by the other parts, and look at the manner in which the people of New England have of late carried on the whale fishery. Whilst we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson Bay and Davis Strait, whilst we are looking for

them beneath the Arctic Circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold, that they are at the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the South. Falkland Island, which seemed too remote and romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting-place in the progress of their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them than the accumulated winter of both the poles. We know that whilst some of them draw the line and strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run southward, and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. No sea but what is vexed by their fisheries; no climate that is not witness to their toils.

2. Translate (at sight)—

Von Euripides' *Iphigenia in Tauris* sagt A. W. Schlegel, sie sey "fast durchgehends mittelmässig in der Darstellung sowohl der Charaktere als der Leidenschaften. Die Wiedererkennung der Geschwister, nach solchen Vorfällen und Thaten und unter solchen Umständen, erregt demnach nur eine flüchtige Rührung." Mit der Herabsetzung der Euripideischen *Iphigenia* wollte der elegante Salonkritiker nur seine tiefe Verbeugung vor Goethe's *Iphigenia* ausführen, an welcher er, in der Besprechung derselben, die harmonisch im Innern vollzogene Lösung bewundernd hervorhebt. Als Gedicht wunderwürdig und eine der köstlichsten Blüthen Goethe'scher Poesie, hält doch seine *Iphigenia*, nach dramatischer Schätzung, mit der des Euripides den Vergleich nicht aus. Goethe's *Iphigenia* ist eine eklektische, aus französischen, griechischen und deutschen Elementen innig und harmonisch verwebte Dichtung, aber kein eigentliches Drama, was sie schon vermöge jener Mischung nicht seyn kann, und ist am wenigsten ein Theaterstück, da ein solches nicht bloß geistige, sondern für Auge und Phantasie berechnete Wirkungen hervorbringen muss. König Thoas' Liebesbeziehung zu Goethe's *Diana-Priesterin*, im edelsten Styl gedacht, ist gleichwohl doch von einem Anhauch Racine'scher Hofliebesromantik und Königs-Galanterien getrübt. Von griechisch-plastischer Idealität kann bei einer so durchaus deutschen Seelen- und Gefühlsschönheit, wie sie Goethe's *Iphigenia* athmet, nicht im Ernste

die Rede seyn. Ein solcher Inhalt kann sich immer nur in den fein und glücklich abstrahirten Styllinien einer angebildeten Kunstschulform bewegen. Menschenopfer und zartsinnigste Geistesbildung ist ein unausgleichbarer Widerspruch.

3. (a) What influence did Fichte's speculations exert on the German Romanticists?
 - (b) What are the periods in the literary career of Tieck?
 - (c) Contrast Hoffmann and Novalis as Romanticists.
 - (d) Describe the tendencies of the "Young Germany" movement, and the circumstances in which it arose.
 - (e) Characterise the genius and influence of Heine.
-

SENIOR GERMAN II.

AUTHORS.

PASS.

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Translate the following passages, explaining any difficulties of phrase, thought or allusion : Extracts from Heine, Die Romantische Schule; Grillparzer, Die Ahnfrau; Kleist, Der Zerbrochene; Krug; J. P. F. Richter, Dr. Katzenberger's Badereise; Scheffel, Der Trompeter von Säckingen.
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LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS.

Not more than SEVEN questions to be attempted.

1. Show that analysis and synthesis co-operate in the formation of scientific theory.
2. "In analogy we must weigh the points of resemblance, not simply count them." Why? Give examples.
3. Describe an experiment, exemplifying one or other of Mill's methods, to show—
 - (a) The relation of sensation to stimulus.
 - (b) The relation of attention to memory.

4. Construct a syllogism in AEE, second figure, and reduce it directly and indirectly.
5. Show how the formal laws of thought are involved in the immediate inference known as obversion.
6. Why is it difficult to get a good definition of cause? What do you consider the best working definition of cause? Why?
7. Give a psychological explanation of the working of Imagination in each of the following cases :—
 - (a) Visualisation.
 - (b) Children's lies.
 - (c) A theatre panic.
 - (d) Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
 - (e) Kipling's Tales.
8. Describe in terms of psychological analysis the factors in the following cases of volition :—
 - (a) An animal perceiving by sight or hearing the presence of an enemy.
 - (b) Eve (or Adam) and the apple.
9. "Conscience is a mere general name used to designate a series of complex phenomena, and not a separate special faculty." Discuss this statement.
10. Examine each of the following, stating the exact nature of the fallacy :—
 - (a) "How could the Government provide for the unemployed or carry out public works without expenditure?" (Reply to charge of excessive expenditure.)
 - (b) X is never found without Y, and Y is never found without Z; therefore Z is never found without X.
 - (c) Only the contented man is wise; therefore, the contented loafer is wise.
 - (d) "The study of Latin and Greek is simply one form of antiquarianism, and antiquarianism is simply useless for modern progress; the classics must go."—(S.M.H.)

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

HONOURS.

1. Illustrate the process of Induction as used in Arithmetic or Geometry.
2. "As a practical caution, 'plurality of causes' is equivalent to the rule which forbids arguing from the negation of the antecedent or the affirmation of the consequent." Explain and illustrate this remark.
3. What are the main elements in the conception of personal identity? How would you account for the origin of the conception?
4. It is sometimes said that pleasure is the sole motive of action. From your study of Psychology criticise or defend this statement.
5. "No idea is intrinsically a memory idea." How does this fact help in forming a theory of memory?
6. Analyse or expand the following quotation into a series of simple logical propositions—"The possibility of arriving at general knowledge by means of experience—which is the aim of all science—involves the assumption that the world is a rational world, and, therefore, not a world where events are *casual*, but one where they are *causal*, and hence are intelligibly connected with what goes before and follows after them."

HISTORY I.

PASS.

You are recommended to answer as many questions as possible.

1. Write short notes on the following—
 - (a) "A.D. 495. This year two ealdormen came to Britain, Cerdic and Cynric his son, . . . and the same day they fought against the Welsh."
 - (b) "A.D. 607. And this year Ethelfrith led his army to Chester, and there slew numberless Welshmen."
 - (c) "A.D. 669. Soon after, he visited all the island, wherever the tribes of the English lived; and everywhere he taught the right rule of life, and the canonical custom of celebrating Easter. This was the first archbishop whom all the English Church obeyed."

- (*d*) "A.D. 901. This year died Alfred. He was King over the whole of the English nation, except that part which was under the dominion of the Danes."
- (*e*) "A.D. 1086. And there came to him his witan, and all the landholding men that were over all England, whose-soever men they were, and all bowed down to him, and swore oaths of fealty to him that they would be faithful to him against all other men."
- (*f*) "There were in England, in a sense, as many kings, or rather tyrants, as there were lords of castles."
- (*g*) "A.D. 1253. Out of the debt of obedience and fidelity in which I am bound to the Holy Apostolic See, as to my parents, and from strong love of unity with it in the body of Christ, I decline to obey the things which are contained in the said letter."
- (*h*) "A.D. 1259. At this time some angry words passed between the Lords of Gloucester and Leicester, the latter being stirred to wrath with the other lord for wavering in their common design."
2. Explain shortly the character of the controversies between (*a*) Henry I. and Anselm, (*b*) Henry II. and Becket, (*c*) Edward I. and Winchelsea.
3. What lands were possessed by English Kings in France at the following dates: (*a*) 1066, (*b*) 1154, (*c*) 1216, (*d*) 1360, (*e*) 1429, (*f*) 1453? If possible, illustrate your answer by a map.
4. Write shortly about (*a*) the rebellion of 1173; (*b*) reliefs; (*c*) purveyance; (*d*) impeachment; (*e*) "the Confirmation of the Charters."

HISTORY II.

PASS.

You are recommended to answer six questions, which must include question 1.

1. Write short notes on the following—
- (*a*) "The good Commons, by the rood,
I liken them to the ship's mast;
That with their chattels and with their goods
Maintained the war both first and last."

- (b) "Then they (the Genoese) shot fiercely with their crossbows. Then the English archers stept forth one pace and let fly their arrows altogether, and so thick that it seemed snow."
- (c) "Lo this is the frute of his jus regale. . . . But blessyd be God, this land is rulid under a bettir lawe; and therfore the peple therof be not in such peynurie."
- (d) "We must hold it for undoubted, that ther mey no reaume prospere, or be worshipfull, undir a poure kyng."
- (e) "Your sheep that were wont to be so meek and tame, and so small eaters, now, as I hear say, be become so great devourers and so wild, that they eat up and swallow down the very men themselves."
- (f) "For seeing they bestow but six hours in work, perchance you think that the lack of some necessary things hereof may ensue. But this is nothing so."
2. Examine the views of John Wycliffe, and show the nature and the extent of their influence.
 3. "The founder of the new monarchy was Edward IV." Discuss.
 4. Discuss the religious views and aims of Sir Thomas More.
 5. Describe the character of the "Reformation" in the reign of Henry VIII.
 6. Sum up shortly the most important events in the reign of Queen Mary (of England).
 7. Explain Elizabeth's policy in regard to the Protestant parties in Scotland, in France and in the Netherlands.
 8. What are the most interesting features in the career of Sir Walter Raleigh?

HISTORY I.

HONOURS.

You are recommended to answer not less than FIVE questions, and not more than SEVEN.

1. Explain shortly the historical value of "the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," and Bede's "Ecclesiastical History."
2. Write short notes on the following — The "comitatus," gesiths, thegns, the hundred, the sheriff, the burh.

3. Trace the growth of representative institutions in England up to the year 1215.
4. "Each change in our law and constitution has been, not the bringing in of anything wholly new, but the development of something that was already old."
Examine the constitution of the Parliament of 1295 with a view to testing the truth of this statement.
5. Describe briefly the main features of the constitutional history of the fourteenth century.
6. Write shortly about the organisation of town life during the Middle Ages.
7. Examine shortly the condition of the English peasantry (a) about 1450, (b) about 1550.
8. "Constitutional progress had outrun administrative order." Explain this criticism of the Lancastrian rule.
9. Briefly discuss the influence of the Renaissance on religious thought and life.
10. Did the Protestant Reformation promote the growth of the principle of Toleration?
11. "The Tudors had a shrewd perception of the truth that Englishmen are more easily led than driven." Illustrate this statement.
12. "The Tudor Government could not afford to let men obey their own consciences." Illustrate this statement by reference to the treatment of the Roman Catholics and the Puritans.

PHYSICS I.

PASS.

1. Find the potential at an external point due to a uniformly charged sphere, and show that the electric intensity at any point inside a closed equipotential surface which does not enclose any electric charge vanishes.
2. Explain, with full theoretical and practical details, how the horizontal intensity of the earth's magnetic field at any place may be found.

3. Starting with a definition of unit charge in electrostatics, explain fully how a definition of unit magnetic pole is reached, and starting with a definition of unit magnetic pole, show how unit electrostatic charge is defined.
4. Describe exactly how the constant of a tangent galvanometer may be found by an electrolytic method. Explain how the constant may be calculated from geometrical data.
5. Explain how standards of electrical quantities may be established in a laboratory.

PHYSICS II.

PASS.

1. Explain the distinction between fundamental and derived units. Find the dimensions, with reference to the fundamental quantities of the C.G.S. system, of velocity, acceleration, force, work, power. What is meant by a determination in absolute measure?
2. Describe how the value of the acceleration due to gravity may be accurately found at any point of the earth's surface.
3. Explain fully the meaning of the terms which are used to describe the elastic properties of matter.
A mass of 1 kilogram is attached to the end of a steel wire hanging vertically. The length of the wire is 5 metres, the diameter is $\frac{1}{4}$ millimetre. The extension of the wire when the mass is attached is found to be 0.3 mm.; the value of the acceleration due to gravity at the place of observation may be taken as 980 cmms. per sec. per sec.; find the Young's modulus of the material.
4. Describe any one of Regnault's classical researches on the subject of heat.
5. Describe Carnot's engine and its working, and explain the importance of the conception.

GEOLOGY.

The same paper as that set in the Second 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. What indications of Shakespeare's manner are there in *Titus Andronicus*?
2. Sketch the development of the story of *Romeo and Juliet*, and point out the character of Shakespeare's modifications of it.
3. "Hamlet was before his time; to this his indecision was due; and he was a martyr to his purer moral conceptions."
Examine this.
4. What evidence is there of Hamlet's age?
5. "Desdemona's love for Othello, though Shakespeare emphasises the discrepancy between them, has nothing offensive to the feelings."
Discuss this.
6. Examine the significance, for the economy of the piece, of the French invasion in *Lear*.
7. Compare the characters (a) of Cressida and Cleopatra, (b) of Troilus and Romeo.
8. Discuss Shakespeare's employment of "local colour," with special reference to the Roman plays and *Lear*.
9. "The man who resents ingratitude has not generally conferred his benefits from a right motive."
Would this apply to the cases of Lear and Timon?

B.

1. Sketch the main positions of the *Essay of Dramatic Poesy*, and discuss them briefly in regard to Dryden's other critical writings on the drama.

2. "Content if hence th' unlearned their wants may view,
The learned reflect on what before they knew."
Discuss the *Essay on Criticism* from this point of view.
3. What place in his poetic development is occupied by the Pindaric Odes of Gray? Carefully describe the form and contents of either *The Progress of Poesy* or *The Bard*.
4. Comment on the following passages—
 - (a) True wit is Nature to advantage dress'd,
What oft was thought but ne'er so well express'd.
 - (b) If then verse may be made natural in itself, how becomes it unnatural in a play?
 - (c) For who to dumb Forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing anxious being e'er resign'd,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing ling'ring look behind.
 - (d) There ought to be but one action, says Corneille, that is one complete action, which leaves the mind of the audience in a full repose; but this cannot be brought to pass but by many other imperfect actions which conduce to it, and hold the audience in a delightful suspense of what will be.
 - (e) These equal syllables alone require,
Tho' oft the ear the open vowels tire,
While expletives their feeble aid do join
And ten low words oft creep in one low line.
 - (f) Never shall enquirer come
To break my iron sleep again;
Till Lok has burst his tenfold chain.
5. Criticise the dénouement of the *Vicar of Wakefield*.
6. Characterise and illustrate the satire of Swift.

ENGLISH II.

PASS.

Only EIGHT questions to be attempted.

1. "As Hobbes is the philosopher of the English Restoration, so is Locke the philosopher of the English Revolution."
Explain this.

2. In what respects is the first part of the *Pilgrim's Progress* Bunyan's most characteristic work?
3. "Dryden, more than any other writer, sums up and represents the various literary tendencies of his time."
Discuss and illustrate this statement.
4. Compare and contrast the literary services of Steele and Addison.
5. Discuss the origin of Pope's portrait of Atticus, and indicate the elements of truth that it contains.
6. Sketch briefly the argument of the *Castle of Indolence*, and estimate the nature of Thomson's indebtedness to Spenser.
7. Give a short account of the literary career of Gay.
8. "The serious poets of the 18th century loved to linger among the thoughts of mortality and the tomb."
Mention the chief representatives of this tendency, and discriminate their several styles.
9. Define the realism of Defoe.
10. Dr. Johnson said of Richardson and Fielding that "there was as great a difference between them as between a man who knew how a watch was made and a man who could tell the hour by looking on the dial-plate."
Is there any foundation for this criticism?

LATIN TRANSLATION AT SIGHT AND HORACE.

PASS.

1. Translate—

At trepidam in thalamis et iam sua facta paventem
 Colchida circa omnes pariter furiaeque minaeque
 patris habent; nec caerulei timor aequoris ultra,
 nec miserae terra ulla procul; quascumque per undas
 ferre fugam, quamcumque cupit iam scandere puppem.
 ultima virgineis tunc flens dedit oscula vittis,
 quosque fugit complexa toros, crinemque genasque
 acta per antiqui carpsit vestigia somni,
 atque haec inpresso gemuit miseranda cubili:
 'o mihi si profugae, genitor, nunc mille supremos
 amplexus, Aeëta, dares fletusque videres

ire meos! ne crede, pater, non carior ille est,
quem sequimur; tumidis utinam simul obruar undis!
tu, precor, haec longa placidus mox sceptrâ senecta
tuta geras meliorque tibi sit cetera proles.'

2. Translate—

Nunc, quoniam hostis est iudicatus Dolabella, bello est persequendus. Neque enim quiescit: habet legionem, habet fugitivos, habet sceleratam impiorum manum: est ipse confidens, impotens, gladiatorio generi mortis addictus. Quam ob rem quoniam Dolabella hesterno die hoste decreto bellum gerendum est, imperator est diligendus. Duæ dictæ sunt sententiæ, quarum neutram probo: alteram, quia semper, nisi quum est necesse, periculosam arbitror: alteram, quia alienam his temporibus existimo. Nam extraordinarium imperium populare atque ventosum est, minime nostræ gravitatis, minime huius ordinis. Bello Antiochino, magno et gravi, quum L. Scipioni provincia Asia obvenisset, parumque in eo putaretur esse animi, parum roboris, senatusque ad collegam eius, C. Laelium, illius Sapientis patrem, negotium deferret, surrexit P. Africanus, frater maior L. Scipionis, et illam ignominiam a familia deprecatus est, dixitque et in fratre suo summam virtutem esse summumque consilium neque se ei legatum, id ætatis iisque rebus gestis, defuturum.

3. Translate, extracts from Horace's Epistles.

4. Translate, with brief notes—

- (a) Serus enim Graecis admovit acumina chartis
et post Punica bella quietus quaerere coepit
quid Sophocles et Thespis et Aeschylus utile ferrent.
- (b) Omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res,
temptantem maiora, fere praesentibus aequum.
Contra, quem duplici panno patientia velat,
mirabor, vitae via si conversa decebit.
- (c) Nil intemptatum nostri liquere poetæ,
nec minimum meruere decus vestigia Graeca
ausi deserere et celebrare domestica facta,
vel qui praetextas vel qui docuere togatas.
- (d) Centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis,
celsi praetereunt austera poemata Ramnes.

LATIN AUTHORS.
(TACITUS AND JUVENAL.)
PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Tacitus, *Annals*, I. and II.
2. Translate and comment briefly upon—
 - (a) De comitiis consularibus, quae tum primum illo principe ac deinceps fuere, vix quicquam firmare ausim: adeo diversa non modo apud auctores, sed in ipsius orationibus reperiuntur.
 - (b) Sed Pompeium imagine pacis, sed Lepidum specie amicitiae deceptos; post Antonium, Tarentino Brundisinoque foedere et nuptiis sororis illectum, subdolae adfinitatis poenas morte exsolvisse.
 - (c) Rex Archelaus quinquagesimum annum Cappadocia potiebatur, invisus Tiberio, quod eum Rhodi agentem nullo officio coluisset. Nec id Archelaus per superbiam omiserat, sed ab intimis Augusti monitus, quia florente Gaio Caesare missoque ad res Orientis intuta Tiberii amicitia credebatur.
 - (d) Offensus urbi propria quoque ira, quia Theophilum quendam Areo iudicio falsi damnatum precibus suis non concederent.
 - (e) Cassius Chaerea, mox caede Gai Caesaris memoriam apud posteros adeptus, tum adulescens et animi ferox, inter obstantes et armatos ferro viam patefecit.
3. Translate into English, extracts from Juvenal.
4. Translate, and comment briefly upon—
 - (a) Cur tamen hoc potius libeat decurrere campo,
Per quem magnus equos Auruncae flexit alumnus,
Si vacat et placidi rationem admittitis edam.
 - (b) Interea Megalesiacae spectacula mappae,
Idaeum sollemne, colunt, similisque triumpho
Praeda caballorum praetor sedet.
 - (c) Haec quota pars scelerum quae custos Gallicus urbis
Usque a Lucifero donec lux occidat audit?
 - (d) Stupet haec, qui jam post terga reliquit
Sexaginta annos, Fonteio consule natus?
An nihil in melius tot rerum proficit usus?

THIRD YEAR IN ARTS.

LATIN GENERAL PAPER.

PASS.

1. "The equestrian order was reorganised by Augustus, and altered both in its constitution and in its political position."

Comment on this statement.

2. Describe the position of the *libertini* in the early Empire.
3. Relate the career of Sejanus.
4. State the authorities employed by Tacitus in writing his Annals, and discuss the use he made of them.
5. "The reign of Hadrian inaugurated a new era in Latin literature and was also marked by a *renaissance* of Greek literature."

Comment on this.

6. Describe the process of gradual assimilation of the political status of all the free-born inhabitants of the Empire.
7. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the writers of the silver age?
8. "The dyarchy, which Augustus had framed so tenderly, seemed to Domitian intolerable, and he aimed at reducing it to a nullity."

Discuss this.

GREEK—SENIOR CLASS.

(SECOND YEAR HONOURS AND THIRD YEAR PASS.)

TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

Translate into English—

1. Ἔστι δέ τις λόγος, ὡς ἄρα ἰδὼν ἀνὴρ ἄνδρα ἕτερον ἀργύριον ἀναιρούμενον πολὺν ἐδεῖτο οἱ δανεῖσαι ἐπὶ τόκῳ, ὃ δ' οὐκ ἠθέλησεν, ἀλλ' ἦν οἷος ἀπιστεῖν τε καὶ μὴ ὠφελεῖν μηδένα, φέρων δ' ἀπέθετό ποι δὴ· καὶ τις καταμαθὼν τοῦτο ποιοῦντα ὑφείλετο, ὑστέρω δὲ χρόνῳ ἐλθὼν οὐχ εὔρισκε τὰ χρήματα ὃ κατὰ θέμενος. Περιελγὼν οὖν τῇ συμφορᾷ τὰ τε ἄλλα καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἔχρησε τῷ δεομένῳ, ὃ ἂν αὐτῇ καὶ σώων ἦν καὶ ἕτερον προσέφερν, ἀπαντήσας τῷ ἀνδρὶ τῷ τότε δανειζομένῳ ἀπωλοφύ-

ρετο τὴν συμφορὰν, ὅτι ἐξήμαρτε καὶ ὅτι οἱ μεταμέλει οὐ χαρισάμεναι, ἀλλ' ἀχαριστήσαντι, καὶ πάντως οἱ ἀπολόμενον τὸ ἀργύριον. Ὁ δ' αὐτὸν ἐκέλευε μὴ φροντίζειν, ἀλλὰ νομίζειν αὐτῷ εἶναι καὶ μὴ ἀπολωλέναι, καταθέμενον λίθον εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ χωρίον. πάντως γὰρ οὐδ' ὅτε ἦν σοι ἐχρῶ αὐτῷ. ὅθεν μηδὲ νῦν νόμιζε στέρεσθαι μηδενός· ὅτῳ γάρ τις μὴ ἐχρήσατο μηδε χρήσεται, ὄντος ἢ μὴ ὄντος αὐτῷ οὐδὲν οὔτε πλέον οὔτε ἔλασσον βλάπτεται· ὅτῳ γὰρ ὁ θεὸς μὴ παντελῶς βούλεται ἀγαθὰ διδόναι ἀνδρὶ, χρημάτων πλούτον παρασχών, τοῦ φρονεῖν δὲ καλῶς πένητα ποιήσας, τὸ ἕτερον ἀφελόμενος ἐκατέρων ἀπεστέργειν.

2. Φέρε δὴ πρὸς θεῶν κἀκεῖνο σκέψασθε. παραιτήσομαι δ' ὑμᾶς μηδὲν ἀχθεσθῆναι μοι, εἴαν ἐπὶ συμφοραῖς τινῶν γεγονότων ὀνομαστί μνησθῶ· οὐ γὰρ ὀνειδίσαι μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐδενὶ δυσχερὲς οὐδὲν βουλόμενος τοῦτο ποιήσω, ἀλλὰ δεῖξαι τὸ βιάζεσθαι καὶ ὑβρίζειν καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ποιεῖν ὡς ἅπαντες ὑμεῖς οἱ ἄλλοι φεύγετε. Σαννίων ἐστὶ δῆπου τις ὁ τοὺς τραγικούς χοροὺς διδάσκων· οὗτος ἡστρατείας ἐάλω καὶ κέχρηται συμφορᾷ. τοῦτον μετὰ τὴν ἀτυχίαν ταύτην ἐμισθώσατο τις φιλονεικῶν χορηγὸς τραγῳδῶν, οἶμαι, Θεοσδοτίδης. τὸ μὲν οὖν πρῶτον ἡγανάκτουν οἱ ἀντιχορηγοὶ καὶ κωλύειν ἔβασαν, ὡς δ' ἐπληρώθη τὸ θέατρον καὶ τὸν ὄχλον συνειλεγμένον εἶδον ἐπὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα, ὤκνησαν, εἴασαν, οὐδεὶς ἦψατο, ἀλλὰ τοσοῦτον τῆς εὐσεβείας ἐν ἐκάστῳ τις ἂν ὑμῶν ἴδοι τὸ συγκεχωρηκὸς ὥστε πάντα τὸν μετὰ ταῦτα χρόνον διδάσκει τοὺς χοροὺς καὶ οὐδὲ τῶν ιδίῳν ἐχθρῶν οὐδεὶς κωλύει· τοσοῦτ' ἀπέχει τοῦ χορηγῶν τινος ἄψασθαι. ἄλλος ἐστὶν Ἀριστείδης Οἰνηΐδος φυλῆς, ἡτυχηκὴς τι καὶ οὗτος τοιοῦτον, ὃς νῦν μὲν καὶ γέρων ἐστὶν ἡδὴ καὶ ἴσως ἥττων χορευτῆς, ἦν δὲ ποθ' ἡγεμὼν τῆς φυλῆς κορυφαῖος. ἴστε δὲ δῆπου τοῦθ', ὅτι τὸν ἡγεμόνα ἂν ἀφέλῃ τις, οἷχεται ὁ λοιπὸς χορὸς. ἀλλ' ὅμως πολλῶν χορηγῶν φιλονεικησάντων οὐδεὶς πώποτε τοῦτ' εἶδε τὸ πλεονέκτημα, οὐδ' ἐτόλμησε τοῦτον ἐξαγαγεῖν οὐδὲ κωλύσαι·

3. Ἰατρὸς ἦν ἄτεχνος. οὗτος ἀρρώστῳ
πάντων λεγόντων “Μὴ δέδιθι, σωθήσῃ γάρ·

πάθος μὲν ἐστι χρόνιον, ἀλλ' ἔσθ' ῥάων."
 ὁ δὲ γ' ἀτεχνῆς ἰατρὸς εἶπεν εἰσβαίνων
 "ἔτοιμα δέῃ σε πάντ' ἔχειν· ἀποθνήσκεις
 οὐκ ἐξαπατῶ σε," φησὶν, "οὐδ' ἐνεδρεύω
 τὴν αὔριον γὰρ τὸ πλείστον οὐχ ὑπερβήσῃ."
 ταῦτ' εἶπε, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν οὐκέτ' εἰσῆει.
 χρόνῳ δ' ἐκείνος ἐκ νόσων ἀνασφῆλας
 προῆλθεν ὠχρός, τοῖς ποσὶν μόλις βαίνων.
 ὁ δ' ἰατρὸς αὐτῷ "χαῖρ'" ἔφη συναντήσας,
 καὶ πῶς ἔχουσιν οἱ κάτω διηρώτα.
 ἀκκείνος εἶπεν· "ἡρεμούσι, τῆς Αἰθῆρας
 πίνοντες. ἡ Κόρη δὲ χῶ μέγας Πλούτων
 πρῶτῃ ἰατροῖς δεινὰ πᾶσιν ἡπείλουν
 ἐπὶ τῷ θεραπεύειν τοὺς νοσοῦντας ἀνθρώπους.
 ἀνέγραφον δὲ πάντας· ἐν δὲ τοῖς πρώτοις
 καὶ σὲ γράφειν ἔμελλον. ἀλλ' ἐγὼ δέσους
 εὐθὺς προσήλθον, ἡψάμην τε τῶν σκήπτρων,
 καπῶμοσ' αὐτοῖς, ὅτι σὺ τὰ ληθές γ' εἰπείς
 ἰατρὸς οὐκ εἶ καὶ μάτην διεβλήθης."

GREEK—SENIOR CLASS.

(SECOND YEAR HONOURS AND THIRD YEAR PASS.)

AUTHORS.

- 1, 2, 3. Translate into English, extracts from Æschylus, Agamemnon; Sophocles, Ajax.
4. Translate and comment upon the following passages—
 - (a) οὐ δὴ ἐν ἀπάσαις ταῖς ἀρεταῖς τὸ ἡδέως ἐνεργεῖν ὑπάρχει, πλὴν ἐφ' ὅσον τοῦ τέλους ἐφύπτεται.
 - (b) φαίνεται δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐπιζητούμενα περὶ τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν ἄπανθ' ὑπάρχειν τῷ λεχθέντι.
 - (c) πότερον οὖν οὐδ' ἄλλον οὐδένα ἀνθρώπων εὐδαιμονιστέον ἔως ἀν ζῆν, κατὰ Σόλωνα δὲ χρεὼν τέλος ὀρᾶν.
 Discuss Aristotle's treatment of the Solonian Paradox.

(d) εἰ δὲ ταῦθ' οὕτως ἔχει, δῆλον ὅτι δεῖ τὸν πολιτικὸν εἰδέναι πως τὰ περὶ ψυχῆν, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸν ὀφθαλμοῦς θεραπεύσοντα καὶ πᾶν σῶμα, καὶ μᾶλλον ὅσῳ τιμιωτέρα καὶ βελτίων ἡ πολιτικὴ τῆς ἱατρικῆς.

(e) οἱ δὲ λέγοντες αὐτὴν [i.e., προαίρεσις] ἐπιθυμῶν ἢ θυμὸν ἢ βούλησιν ἢ τινα δόξαν οὐκ εἰκόασιν ὁρθῶς λέγειν.

(f) ἔστι μὲν οὖν ἡ ἀνδρεία τοιοῦτόν τι, λέγονται δὲ καὶ ἕτεραι κατὰ πέντε τρόπους.

(g) ἐκουσίῳ δὲ μᾶλλον ἔοικεν ἡ ἀκολασία τῆς δειλίας.

(h) ἡ δὲ τελεία εὐδαιμονία ὅτι θεωρητικὴ τις ἐστὶν ἐνέργεια, καὶ ἐντεῦθεν ἂν φαίνεται.

By what various lines of argument does Aristotle prove that the highest Happiness consists in intellectual activity?

(i) διὸ νόμοις δεῖ τετάχθαι τὴν τροφήν καὶ τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα.

By what arguments does Aristotle support this contention?
To what extent has the principle been adopted in ancient or modern societies?

5. What are the fundamental assumptions of Aristotle's ethical treatise?
6. "It is true that the good man does good deeds; but it is not necessarily true that he who does good deeds is a good man." Would Aristotle agree?
7. By what line of argument does Aristotle prove that Virtue aims at the Mean? Criticise the doctrine.
8. What defects are visible in Aristotle's list of virtues and the related vices? To what causes would you trace these defects?

GREEK—SENIOR CLASS.

(SECOND YEAR HONOURS AND THIRD YEAR PASS.)

GREEK CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Not more than FIVE questions to be answered.

1. Describe the powers and functions of the Spartan Ephors, and indicate their place in the Spartan constitutional machinery.

2. "Democracy in its purest form is to be found in the city-state alone. If we rise a stage above it, the modern world offers better instances of popular government than does Greece." Discuss this.
3. What were the limitations on the independence of the so-called allies under the Athenian Empire?
4. Give, in outline, the most probable hypothesis of the genesis of the Spartan state, shewing the origin of the Perioeci and of the Helots.
5. What is known regarding the financial organisation of the Athenian Empire?
6. How far were the Greeks familiar with representative institutions for the purposes of political government?
7. Illustrate, from Greek history, the dangers of an overwhelming Capital in a Federal state. In what various ways was this question of the Capital treated?
8. Describe, in detail, the federal union of Acarnania, exhibiting clearly the features of importance in its history.
9. Give a list and brief description of the Amphictionies that were historically of most importance in the Greek world, classifying them in the order of their approach to a true federal type.
10. "To the student of institutions the Delphic Amphictiony is invaluable . . . for it displays institutions which must have suggested federal unity to any race less blind to such an allurements than the Greeks."
Discuss this, exhibiting clearly the reason of the ineffectiveness of the Delphian association during the fifth century.
11. "The canton tends more naturally than the city to a wider form of union."
Discuss this with reference to Greek history.

DYNAMICS.

TWO HOURS.

1. What relations between the units of length, time, velocity and acceleration are involved in the equations $s=vt$, $s=f\frac{t^2}{2}$?

If the unit of length is one yard, and the unit of time three seconds, find the measures of a velocity of 45 miles per hour, and of an acceleration of 32 feet per second.

2. Prove the equations $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$, and $v^2 = u^2 + 2fs$ for uniformly accelerated motion.

A particle moving with a uniform acceleration acquires an additional velocity v in passing over a certain space, and a further additional velocity $\frac{v}{2}$ in passing over a further equal space; find the initial velocity.

3. What is meant by the velocity and acceleration of one particle relative to another?

Two particles are let fall at the same instant down two smooth inclined planes, of angles α and β , from their common summit. Prove that each describes, relative to the other, a straight line with uniform acceleration.

4. A mass, lying on a smooth inclined plane, is connected by a fine string, passing along the plane and over a small pulley, with an unequal mass hanging at the other end of the string. Find the tension and acceleration, if motion ensues.

5. A shot of mass 300 lbs. is fired horizontally from a 20-ton gun, with a muzzle velocity of 2000 feet per second. Find the velocity with which the gun will start to recoil along a horizontal plane, and the steady pressure which will stop it in 6 feet.

6. A particle is projected with velocity u in a direction making an angle α with the horizon. After what time will it be moving at right angles to this direction, and what will then be its velocity and position?

7. Prove the formula $E_1 = E - (1 - e^2) \frac{Mm}{2(M+m)} (V-v)^2$, connecting the kinetic energy of two particles before and after direct collision.

A small smooth sphere impinges directly on another at rest, and one n^{th} of the kinetic energy is lost in the collision. Find the coefficient of restitution in terms of the masses of the spheres.

8. What is meant by the terms "centrifugal force," "centripetal force"?

One end of a string, 2 ft. long, is fixed, and the other is attached to a particle of mass 2 lbs., which is whirled round in a horizontal circle at the rate of two revolutions per second. Shew that the inclination of the string to the vertical is approximately $\sec^{-1}\pi^2$, and find its tension.

9. A point P moves round the circumference of a circle of centre C with uniform speed. N is the foot of the ordinate drawn from P to a fixed diameter of the circle. Shew that N moves as if attracted to C with a force proportional to CN.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

TWO HOURS.

1. Define the words *variable*, *constant*, *continuous*, *differential coefficient*.

From your definition, calculate the differential coefficients of $\tan x$ and $\log_e x$.

2. Differentiate

$$e^{ax} \sqrt{1-2ax^2}, \tan(2\tan^{-1}x), \sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}.$$

3. If $xy = \sin x$, prove that $x(y_2 + y) + 2y_1 = 0$, and apply Leibnitz' Theorem to obtain the corresponding general relation between any four consecutive differential coefficients.

4. Prove that, if $f(x+h)$ can be expanded in ascending integral powers of h , then the coefficients are those given by Taylor's Theorem.

5. If PN be the ordinate at any point P of a curve, and if NZ be perpendicular to the tangent PZ, find an expression for PZ in terms of x , y and $\frac{dy}{dx}$; also prove that PZ is

constant in the curve $y = \frac{1}{2}c(e^{\frac{x}{c}} + e^{-\frac{x}{c}})$.

6. Find maximum and minimum values of

$$3x^4 + 16x^3 + 6x^2 - 72x,$$

noticing that $x=1$ is one of the values to be examined.

7. Trace the curves

$$a^2x=y^3$$

$$ax^2=y^3+x^3$$

$$a^2(x^2-y^2)=x^4$$

$$ay^2=(x-a)(x-2a)^2$$

$$r=a \cos 3\theta.$$

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

TWO HOURS.

The same paper as that set in the Second Year Examination.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

TWO HOURS.

PASS.

1. Prove the formula for integration by parts, and integrate $x \sin x$, $x^2 e^x$, $x^3 \log x$.
2. Integrate

$$xe^{x^2}, e^x \sin e^x, \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)}.$$

3. If t stands for $\tan x$, and s for $\sec x$, prove that the differential coefficient of $t^p s^q$ with regard to x may be written $p t^{p-1} s^q + (p+q) t^{p+1} s^q$. Hence (or otherwise) shew that

$$\int t^m s^n dx = \frac{1}{m+n-1} t^{m-1} s^n - \frac{m-1}{m+n-1} \int t^{m-2} s^n dx.$$

4. Expand $\frac{1}{1-x}$ and $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ in ascending powers of x by ordinary division, and obtain two other known expansions by integrating the results.
5. Find the area cut off from the parabola $y^2=4ax$ by the line $y=x$.
6. AP is an arc of the parabola $y^2=4ax$, and PM, PN are perpendiculars to the axes, so that AM is the axis of x , and AN the axis of y . If the figure revolve about AM through four right angles, prove that the volume described

by APM is half the cylinder described by ANPM; but if the figure revolve about AN, the volume described by APN is one-fifth the cylinder described by AMPN.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

TWO HOURS.

PASS.

1. Shew, from a diagram, that three great circles drawn on the surface of a sphere usually divide the surface into eight triangles, of which four are respectively equal to the other four.
2. Prove the formulæ

$$\begin{aligned}\cos a &= \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A, \\ \cot a \sin b &= \cos b \cos C + \sin C \cot A, \\ \frac{1 - \cos a \cos b \cos c}{\sin^2 a} &= \frac{1 + \cos A \cos B \cos C}{\sin^2 A}.\end{aligned}$$
3. If C is a right angle in the triangle ABC, prove that $\cos A = \tan b \cdot \cot c$, $\cot A = \cot a \cdot \sin b$.
4. If the circumcentre of ABC lies on the side BC, prove that $A = B + C$.
5. Prove that the circumcentre of a triangle is the incentre of its polar triangle.
6. If d, e, f are the arcs of great circles drawn from the angular points of ABC perpendicular to the opposite sides, prove that $\sin a \cdot \sin d = \sin b \cdot \sin e = \sin c \cdot \sin f$.
7. Find the area of a spherical triangle in the form $E.r^2$.
8. If each side of a regular spherical quadrilateral is a , and each diagonal is b , prove that $2 \cos a = \cos b + 1$.

SENIOR FRENCH I. AND II.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year, with additional passages for translation from *La Bruyère*, *Caractères*.

SENIOR GERMAN I AND II.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year, with additional passages for translation from Buchheim, Balladen und Romanzen.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS.

Not more than six questions are to be attempted.

1. State briefly the relation of Ethics to (a) Psychology, (b) Metaphysics.
2. "The best cure for a half truth is always a whole truth." Describe some of the half truths which may be corrected by a systematic study of Ethics.
3. State briefly the nature of the moral criterion as represented by (a) Socrates, (b) Epicureanism, (c) Stoicism.
4. What, according to Kant, is the criterion of a good act? What is the value of the Kantian criterion?
5. Discuss the nature and effect of the changes introduced into modern Hedonistic theory by Mill.
6. "It is a psychological fallacy to claim that we are prompted to action solely by feelings of pleasure or pain, or by ideas of pleasure or pain." Discuss this statement.
7. "The moral law has to be expressed in the form, Be this! not in the form, Do this!" Explain and illustrate by reference to successive stages of actual moral development.
8. What is the real object in desire, as revealed by psychological analysis? Illustrate.
9. Write a note on each of the following quotations—
 - (a) "I would not break my word even to save humanity."
Fichte.
 - (b) "Chance is a name for our ignorance."
 - (c) "The imperious word *ought* seems merely to imply the consciousness of the existence of a rule of conduct, however it may have been originated." *Darwin.*

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY I.

HONOURS.

1. "Modern Hedonists make the standpoint ultimately reached by the Greeks their starting point." Explain and illustrate this remark.
2. "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended or is made weak." Discuss the validity of this statement as an ethical maxim.
3. "The conclusions of ethics cannot be formed without a metaphysical conception of man's psychical life as a whole." (*Wundt.*) Illustrate from the history of ethical theory.
4. "Freedom by no means conflicts with causality properly understood." Discuss the attempt to reconcile freedom and causality by means of the conception of organism.
5. Write a note on each of the following quotations:—
 - (a) "There is but one virtue, and that is to forget oneself as a person; but one vice, to think of oneself." (*Fichte.*)
 - (b) "The scientific spirit is an enemy of all instinct; it tends to destroy the sense of obligation on which instinct is based." (*Guyau.*)
 - (c) "In the golden rule of Jesus of Nazareth, we read the complete spirit of the ethics of utility." (*J. S. Mill.*)

HISTORY I.

PASS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN questions, and no more.

1. Write shortly about the views of the Puritans, the Presbyterians, and the Independents.
2. "The work of the great popular leaders of the seventeenth century was a work of restoration, not of change." Discuss this statement.
3. Explain Milton's main argument in favour of toleration.
4. Trace shortly the course of events from the execution of Strafford to the outbreak of the war.

5. Describe the military situation in the summer and autumn of 1643.
 6. Explain the causes and the consequences of "the second civil war."
 7. Explain the political situation at the time of the foundation of the Protectorate.
 8. Sketch the events which took place between the death of Cromwell and the Restoration.
 9. Trace the relations between the later Stuarts and Louis XIV.
 10. Write shortly about the Test Act, the Toleration Act, the Act of Settlement.
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HISTORY II.

PASS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN questions, and no more.

1. Describe the policy of the Tory party during the last four years of the reign of Queen Anne.
2. Trace the events which led to the Union of England and Scotland.
3. Trace shortly the growth of the Cabinet system to the fall of Walpole.
4. "England grew ever more warlike at that time (the eighteenth century) as she grew more commercial." Discuss.
5. Account for the success of the British in conquering India.
6. Explain Burke's view of the political situation in England in the early years of George III.
7. Sum up the chief results of the Methodist movement.
8. What were the main reasons of "the decay of the yeomanry"?
9. "The effects of the Industrial Revolution prove that free competition may produce wealth without producing well-being. Discuss.
10. Compare the remedies for modern social troubles proposed by Trade Unionism, Co-operation, and Socialism.

HISTORY I.

HONOURS.

You are recommended to answer not less than FIVE questions, and not more than SEVEN.

1. How would James I. and Charles I. have answered the accusation that they were "tyrants"?
2. What is meant by the "droit administratif"? Compare the history of the principle in England and in France.
3. Is it possible to rightly describe Cromwell as a "democrat"?
4. Compare Cavalier and Parliamentary conceptions as to "loyalty" and "patriotism."
5. To what extent did the settlement which followed the revolution of 1688 realise the wishes of the Long Parliament?
6. The early part of the eighteenth century has been called "the age of common sense." Discuss.
7. "Party was to be done away, with all its evil works." Explain the grounds
 - (a) Of this attack on the party system, and
 - (b) Of Burke's defence of it.
8. "It is insisted that the peculiar excellence of the British constitution lies in a balanced union of three powers." Discuss this view.
9. On what grounds, in your opinion, should the franchise be given or be withheld?
10. "Political economy entered into alliance with the capitalists against the labourers."—*Toynbee*. Discuss.

PHYSICS I.

The same paper as that set in the Second Year of Science.

PHYSICS II.

PASS.

1. How do you account for the so-called rectilinear propagation of light on the undulatory theory? Explain the cause of the colour of the sky and of the sun and clouds at sunset.

2. Describe and explain fully Fresnel's biprism experiment.
Give an explanation of the colours of thin films.
3. Give the theory of the measurement of the wave length in air of light of any colour by means of a diffraction grating.
Discuss briefly the question from the practical point of view.
4. Give the simple astronomical explanation of the aberration of light. Explain how the statement must be considered unsatisfactory in view of late experimental research.
5. Parallel plane polarised light is allowed to pass through a thin sheet of a crystal and through a Nicol's prism; describe and explain the coloured effects which may be seen under these circumstances.
6. Give the construction for finding the directions of the ordinary and extraordinary rays in the case of a uniaxial crystal when the optic axis is parallel to the face of the crystal and to the plane of incidence.

GEOLOGY (PALEONTOLOGY).

The same papers as those set in the Third Year of Science.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY;
PHYSICS, BIOLOGY AND PRACTICAL BIOLOGY, as in
the First Year of Science.

CHEMISTRY—(CARBON COMPOUNDS).

1. How are the amounts of C, H, O and N determined in an organic compound?
2. Draw up a scheme for the classification of carbon compounds. Give the general formula for each group.
3. Describe the freezing and boiling point methods for determining the molecular weights of substances.
4. Give a brief account of the Ethyl series of carbinols (alcohols).
5. Draw up a scheme for the classification of the aromatic acids. Give an account of Benzoic and Phthalic acids.
6. Give an account of the Quinoline series of bases. How are they related to the alkaloids?
7. What do you know about the Chemistry of Antifebrine (or acetanilide) and of Antipyrine?
8. An acid belonging to the Formic series of fatty acids yields a silver salt, which leaves on ignition 45.51 per cent. of silver. Deduce the molecular formula.

The empirical formula of a mon-acid alkaloid is $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$, 45.15 grammes of its platinum salt left on ignition .0815 grams. of metallic platinum. Calculate the molecular formula.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY.

1. Describe the frontal bone and its articulations.
2. Give an account of the ligamentous arrangements of the ankle-joint.
3. Describe the auricular portion of the heart.
4. Describe the third ventricle of the brain.
5. Briefly describe the developmental origins of the following—
(a) tongue, (b) thyroid body, (c) lungs, (d) pancreas,
(e) tympanic cavity.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Five questions only to be attempted.

1. What methods may be adopted for the prevention of the clotting of shed Blood? Discuss the nature of the changes involved in the act of clotting.
2. What is the present state of our knowledge as to the chemical constituents of striped muscles, and as to the changes occurring in these during the states of active contraction and of rigor.
3. Describe the structure of a medium-sized artery, and state shortly the modifications of structure in other parts of the blood circulatory system—the heart excepted—pointing out how the structure of each is suited to the particular part it has to play.
4. Enumerate the functions of the Liver.
Describe the composition of Bile, and state what reasons exist for the view that some of the constituents of the Bile are manufactured by the hepatic cells.

5. Discuss (*a*) the various ways in which it is possible that Urea may be formed in the body; (*b*) the question as to place where the transformations leading to the formation of Urea take place. In the latter case, state the evidence on which the facts you mention are based.
6. Discuss briefly the functions of the Vagus nerve in relation to
- (*a*) The movements of the Heart.
 - (*b*) Respiratory movements.

State the facts on which the statements you make are grounded.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY.

1. The urinary bladder: Give an account of its position, form, connections, naked-eye structure, nerve-supply and its vascular, including its lymphatic, arrangements.
2. Draw a diagram of a cross-section through the middle of the thigh, indicating by reference-lettering the various structures shown.
3. Describe the hyoid bone, indicating clearly the positions of the various muscular attachments to it.
4. State the position and relations of the submaxillary gland and its duct.
5. Give an account of the relations of the axillary artery and indicate briefly the general distribution of its branches and their chief anastomoses with other arteries.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Five questions only to be attempted.

1. Describe the changes which have been shown to accompany active secretion in the Submaxillary Gland. Show what bearing these facts have on the question of the seat of activity in the process of secretion.
2. Describe the process of the digestion and absorption of Fat. What evidence have we as to the fate of fat in the body after its absorption?
3. Write an account (*with diagrams*) of the microscopic structure of the Spleen, with special reference to its vascular arrangements.

Discuss the probable functions of this organ.

4. How do the following experiments affect the secretion of Urine—

Extirpation of the Kidneys,

Section of the Cord just below the Spinal Bulb,

Excitation of the Spinal Bulb,
 Section of the Renal Nerves,
 Injection of Urea into the Blood?

In each case explain why the stated result occurs.

5. What is known of the functions of the Semi-circular Canals? By what methods of experiment has our knowledge been attained?
 6. The Third Nerve is completely divided close to its origin. What ocular results follow? In each case explain the exact causation of the stated result.
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MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

1. *Mistura Sennae Composita*, *Lotio Nigra*, *Pilula Saponis Composita*, and *Confectio Sulphuris*; state the chief ingredients in the foregoing, and their proportions. Give the ordinary equivalent English name of each, and state the average dose for an adult.
 2. Give the active principles of *Belladonna* leaves, *Hyoscyamus* leaves, *Jaborandi* leaves and Calabar bean; shortly compare the pharmacological action of these upon the brain, spinal cord, heart, intestine, and urinary bladder.
 3. Describe how the tension in the blood vascular system may be influenced by the application of heat, and of cold, by the use of massage, and by the administration of *strophanthus* respectively.
 4. What effects may one expect to be exerted on the mammary glands (and their secretion), and on the skin respectively, by the occasional or prolonged administration separately of *Pilocarpine*, *Iodide of Potassium*, *Cream of Tartar*, *Senna* and *Chloral*?
 5. What are the chief active principles of *Black Mustard*, *Castor Oil*, *Oil of Clove*, and *Cherry Laurel leaves*? If not primarily present, describe how they are evolved.
- Prescribe the following substances in combination together in a pill:—*Extract of Aloes*, *Extract of Belladonna* and *Extract of Nux Vomica*. (Directions to the chemist to be in full in Latin, and to the patient in full in English.)

FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

PATHOLOGY.

1. Discuss the characteristics of a malignant tumour. Classify and describe the more important types of malignant epithelial newgrowth.
 2. What are the microscopical and cultural characters of the bacillus of tetanus? How does infection commonly occur, and how are its pathogenic effects brought about?
 3. Describe the sequence of phenomena that may result from obstruction to a branch of the left coronary artery of the heart (*a*) in the artery, (*b*) in the heart, (*c*) in other organs.
 4. Give an account of the chief forms of cerebro-spinal meningitis.
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OPERATIVE SURGERY AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

1. Give the position, boundaries and contents of the Inguinal Canal in the Male, and describe the operation you would perform for the radical cure of Hernia in this region.
2. Give the relations of the Right Kidney and Right Ureter in the Male. Describe fully the operation of Lumbar Nephro-lithotomy.
3. Give the relations of the Sphenoidal Sinus to the blood vessels in its immediate neighbourhood.
4. Give the distribution of the 2nd div. of Fifth Nerve outside the skull, with special reference to the skin and mucous membrane. Also describe the operations for its excision with Meckel's Ganglion,
 - (*a*) By the Antral route;
 - (*b*) By the Pterygoid route.

FIFTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

MEDICINE.

1. Give an account of the symptoms, physical signs and treatment of Croupous Pneumonia.
Mention the complications and discuss the diagnosis of this condition.
2. Discuss the causation of Aortic Regurgitation. Give the symptoms and physical signs of the disease, and discuss the diagnosis and treatment.
3. What are the symptoms of Exophthalmic Goitre? Discuss the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of the disease.
4. Give the symptoms and signs of cancer of the stomach, and discuss fully the diagnosis.
5. Discuss the causation of acute myelitis. Give the symptoms, and discuss the diagnosis and treatment.

SURGERY.

1. Describe the forms of sarcoma which primarily affect a long bone. How does the situation of the tumour influence the prognosis and treatment?
2. Describe the changes which occur in the hip-joint in Osteo-Arthritis. Give the symptoms, treatment and prognosis.
3. What is the deformity of the chest and spine observed as the result of cured empyema? Compare the spinal characters with the ordinary curved spine of young girls, and with the deformity resulting from Potts' caries.
4. Enumerate the various conditions giving rise to Hardness of Hearing, and say how you would distinguish them one from the other.

MIDWIFERY.

TWO HOURS.

1. Describe the nature, place, cause and effect of Internal Rotation.
2. What is meant by the terms—Attitude, Position, and Presentation as applied to the Foetus in Utero. Detail the methods of diagnosing these by external examination of the abdomen.
3. Retroversion of the Gravid Uterus.
Give an account of (*a*) the signs and symptoms, (*b*) the progress in an untreated case, and (*c*) the treatment.

GYNÆCOLOGY.

TWO HOURS.

1. Give an account of the pathology of Carcinoma of the Cervix, describing the progress of the disease. What symptoms and physical signs would you rely on for early diagnosis, and how would you determine the advisability of radical operation?
2. Describe the pathology of Ovarian Dermoids, and give an account of the accidents to which such tumours are liable.
3. What is Pruritus?
Give the principal causes, with appropriate treatment.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

TWO HOURS.

1. What may cadaveric rigidity of the heart be mistaken for?
2. Describe the methods resorted to for procuring criminal abortion.
3. Describe fully the course of the eruption of vaccinia. A person is vaccinated after exposure to the risk of infection from small-pox. Discuss the probability of the vaccination modifying the attack.

4. What provisions are there in the Public Health Act for the prevention of the spread of infection in schools?
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PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

TWO HOURS.

1. State briefly the premonitory symptoms of an attack of insanity, and your mode of treatment.
 2. Describe a case of Puerperal mania, its prognosis and treatment.
 3. Mention the forms of Stupor occurring in the insane, giving causes and treatment.
 4. Give the course, prognosis and treatment of Adolescent Insanity.
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OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

TWO HOURS.

1. Give the etiology, symptoms, prognosis and treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum. What means are adopted to prevent this disease?
2. What ocular diseases and symptoms may accompany the following diseases:—
 - (a) Disseminated sclerosis of the brain and spinal cord.
 - (b) General Paralysis of the Insane.
 - (c) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.
 - (d) Paralysis Agitans.
 - (e) Epilepsy.
 - (f) Tabes Dorsalis.
3. Give in tabular form the chief points (a) of resemblance, and (b) of difference, in signs and symptoms of Acute Iritis and Acute Glaucoma. Give briefly the treatment of each disease.
4. Give the symptoms, ophthalmoscopic appearances, etiology, varieties, prognosis, and treatment of Detachment of Retina.

DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY—(INCLUDING DENTAL ANATOMY).

1. Describe the frontal bone and its articulations.
 2. Tell what you know of the origin of the maxilla and of its ossification.
 3. Tell what you know of the origin of the nasal cavities in the embryo.
 4. Describe cementum. How does it originate? What is its relation to the enamel organ?
 5. Describe the typical disposition of the cusps of an upper molar tooth and the modifications of this arrangement most commonly met with. State also what is the most frequent combination in the disposition of the cusps of the three upper molars in European skulls.
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INORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS, as in the First Year of Science.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY AND METALLURGY, a three hours' examination.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

PHYSIOLOGY.

FIVE questions only to be attempted.

1. (a) Describe the microscopical structure of tooth, and compare it with that of bone.
(b) Describe the process of mastication.
(c) Show how the bolus of solid food is swallowed.
2. (a) Describe the movements of the stomach.
(b) Describe the structure of the small intestine.
(c) What changes does the food undergo in the large intestine?
3. (a) Describe the structure of the two kinds of nerve fibres, and of the three kinds of muscle fibres.
(b) What is meant by a "stimulus"? and show what exactly happens when the nerve of a muscle-nerve preparation is excited by, say, an induced electric current.
4. (a) Describe the microscopical structure of lung.
(b) Describe the exact way in which the inspiratory and expiratory movements are performed.
(c) What are the advantages of breathing through the nose as compared with breathing through the mouth?
5. (a) What are the measures which you would take to reanimate an asphyxiated person, and in each case state why you would take that particular step?
(b) Show how a cough and a sneeze are produced.
6. (a) Describe the beat of the heart, showing the path followed by the blood from the time it enters the heart to the time it leaves it.
(b) Compare the structure of an artery, a vein, and a capillary blood vessel.
(c) What are the characters of the bleeding from each of these kinds of vessel, and what is the cause of the character in each case?

ANATOMY AND DISSECTIONS.—A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY—(INTRODUCTORY).

1. How many litres of carbon dioxide would be evolved (measured at 21°C and 720 mm.) by the action of hydrochloric acid on 1 kilo. of calcium carbonate?

$\text{H}=1$. $\text{C}=12$. $\text{O}=16$. $\text{Cl}=35.5$ and $\text{Ca}=40$.

1 litre of $\text{H}=0.9$ gram.

2. Give a general account of three methods for preparing hydrogen. Describe its properties.
3. What do you understand by the terms equivalent and atomic weight? How can they be determined?
4. Give a short account of (a) the element carbon, (b) cyanogen, (c) hydrocyanic acid, and (d) methane.
5. How is sulphuric acid manufactured? What chemical changes take place during the process? What are the usual impurities present, and how are they derived?
6. Give a brief account of the elements chlorine and iodine (a) as to their occurrence in Nature, (b) their principal compounds with oxygen and hydrogen, (c) and their uses.
7. What chemical changes take place during the respiration of plants and animals?
8. How can the composition of water be determined?

CHEMISTRY—(METALS).

1. Why are the metals classed as monads, dyads, triads, etc.? Describe experiments to prove the atomicities of zinc and aluminium.

2. Why are the elements phosphorus, arsenic, antimony and bismuth classed together?
3. Give an account of the Periodic system for the classification of the elements. What are the advantages and uses of the system?
4. In what way is a knowledge of the chemical composition of the sun, stars and nebulae obtained?
5. Give an account of the metals of the platinum group.
6. How does copper occur in Nature? Give an account of one dry and one wet method for its extraction.
7. Why do some metals yield an incrustation on charcoal? Why is it necessary in the wet method of analysis to (a) pass SH_2 through an acid solution (for Group II.), (b) to drive off the SH_2 , (c) to add HNO_3 , (d) to evaporate to dryness, (e) to ignite before precipitating Group III., and (f) to test for P_2O_5 in Group III.?
8. What volume of hydrogen sulphide at 21°C and 720 mm. is required to precipitate 1 gram of $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$? How much ferrous sulphide would be required to yield the requisite volume of hydrogen sulphide?
 $\text{Cu}=63$. $\text{Fe}=56$. $\text{S}=32$. 1 litre of $\text{H}=0.9$ gram.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

FOUR HOURS.

PHYSICS.

(PASS, HONOURS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.)

1. Draw two lines on your paper as near as you can estimate, one two inches and the other five centimetres long.
 State the relation between the inch and the millimetre.
 Explain how it is that in certain systems of units the density of a body is numerically equal to its specific gravity.
2. State and explain Dalton's law of partial pressures. Find the partial pressure of the oxygen in air at 0°C and at atmospheric pressure from the following data :—The mass of

1 litre of air at 0°C and at atmospheric pressure is 1.29 grms.; that of 1 litre of oxygen at 0°C and at the same pressure, 1.43 grms.; and the mass of 1 litre of nitrogen at 0°C and at the same pressure, 1.26 grms. Atmospheric pressure being considered equal to that due to a column of ice-cold mercury 760 mm. high.

3. Explain how the amount of aqueous vapour in each cubic metre of air at any time may be determined. What is meant by the humidity of the air at any time?
4. Draw a diagram showing the relative position of the chief Fraunhofer lines in the solar spectrum as given by a small direct vision spectroscope. What is meant by an absorption spectrum? What deductions may be made from an examination of the absorption spectrum of a liquid?
5. Show that for a prism of small angle ϵ the deviation δ is given by the expression $\delta = (\mu - 1)\epsilon$ where μ is the refractive index of the material of which the prism is made.
6. Describe the construction of any form of polarimeter, explaining exactly the action and use of each part of the apparatus. Explain the nature of the observations which may be made with the instrument.
7. Describe briefly any methods which may be used for the measurement of electric current, of the resistance of a solid conductor, and of potential difference.
8. Describe the main facts of electro-magnetic induction. A wire of length l is moved in a magnetic field in such a way that the length of the wire, the lines of force and the direction of motion are mutually at right angles to each other. The intensity of the field is H and the velocity v ; find the e.m.f. set up along the wire, explaining clearly how you arrive at the result.

BOTANY.

Illustrate your answers with diagrams.

1. Describe the life-history of the Rust-Fungus (*Puccinia*).
2. Give an account of the structure and life-history of *Equisetum*.

3. Describe the processes of assimilation and constructive metabolism in the normal green plant.
4. Describe the structure and life-history of a Moss.
5. Describe the structure of the ovule and the development of the embryo of an Angiosperm.
6. Explain the following—(i.) cœnobium, (ii.) cœnocyte, (iii.) syngenesious anthers, (iv.) hypogynous flower, (v.) cleistogamous flower, (vi.) anemophilous and zoophilous plants.
7. Describe the minute structure of the primary meristem of the growing point in a seed plant, and the general nature of the various changes which take place in the development of the permanent tissues.

PRACTICAL BOTANY.—THREE HOURS.

ZOOLOGY.

Illustrate your answers with diagrams.

1. Give a general account of the *Siphonophora*. Compare a typical Siphonophoran, such as *Physophora*, with *Obelia*, pointing out the most important resemblances and differences.
2. Briefly indicate the characteristic features of the orders of the *Rhizopoda*.
3. Describe the heart and vascular system of *Palinurus*.
4. Give a brief account of the history of the development of the brain and spinal cord in the embryo Vertebrate.
5. Describe the auditory organ (i.) in a Fish, (ii.) in an air-breathing Vertebrate.
6. What are the most characteristic modifications of the skull in Mammals? How is the skull of a Marsupial to be distinguished from that of one of the Eutheria?
7. Describe the respiratory system of a Bird, and compare it with that of a Frog.

PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY.—THREE HOURS.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

1. Explain the probable effect of heavy sedimentation in deforming the earth's crust, and show how it may lead to folding, to development of earthquake cracks, and to volcanic eruptions. Give a possible reason for the extreme basicity of the lavas erupted near Sydney.

Illustrate your answer with sketches.

2. Discuss the possible distribution of the volcanic dust from the eruptions in the Lesser Antilles, on the following assumptions:—(a) That part of the dust was projected into the Anti-trade Winds, and (b) that part was carried Equatorwards by the Trade Winds. Was it possible for any of this dust to reach Australia?

Illustrate your answer with sketches.

3. What are the following, and what has been their mode of origin:—Obsidian bombs, red clay of deep ocean, comets, sill of erupted (igneous) rock?
4. Describe the three chief types of artesian basin, explaining the characteristics of the hydraulic grade in each type.

Illustrate your answer with sketches, and show the nature of the hydraulic grade in an artesian basin of the Australian type, when the horizontal distribution of the water-bearing sediment from the inlet to the outlet is first coarse, then fine, and then coarse.

5. What evidence is there for the assumption that there was once a high mountain range over the Bathurst area? Explain and illustrate by sketches the relation of this range to the Blue Mountains, and describe the geological structure of the Blue Mountains.

LOGARITHMS AND DYNAMICS.

PASS.

(A) LOGARITHMS.

The same paper as that set in the Second Year of Arts.

(B) DYNAMICS.

5. Enunciate and prove the triangle of velocities.

One steamer is travelling due east at the rate of 6 miles per hour, and another due north at the rate of 4 miles per hour. With what velocity, and in what direction, will the second steamer appear to be travelling to a passenger on the first steamer?

6. Prove the formulæ $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$, $v^2 = u^2 + 2fs$ for uniformly accelerated motion.

A particle, moving with uniform acceleration, acquires an additional velocity v in passing over a certain space, and a further additional velocity $\frac{v}{2}$ in passing over a further equal space; find the initial velocity.

7. Enunciate the second law of motion, and shew how it leads to the equation $P = mf$.

A certain force, acting on a mass of 20 lbs. for 10 seconds, produces in it a velocity of 500 feet per second. Compare the force with the weight of 1 lb., and find the acceleration it would produce if it acted on a mass of one ton.

8. A train of mass 200 tons is running at the rate of 45 miles per hour down an incline of 1 in 120. Find the uniform resistance necessary to stop it in half a mile.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND STATICS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year of Arts.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS I.

1. Explain fully how a concept may be reached to express the state of magnetisation of a material. Describe clearly how the permeability of iron changes as the magnetic force increases.
2. Find the mechanical force on each unit of area of a charged conductor. Describe the essential features of an absolute electrometer, and deduce the equation applicable to the instrument.
3. Show briefly how an elementary quantitative theory of electromagnetism may be built up from some selected experimental fact.
4. Starting with the definition of unit charge in electrostatics, explain fully how a definition of unit magnet pole may be reached, and starting with the definition of unit magnetic pole, show how unit electrostatic charge is defined. Explain how 4π appears so frequently in electromagnetic equations, and how it might be made to disappear.
5. Explain how a diagram may be drawn to show the relation between the heat changes and the electromotive force in a thermoelectric circuit of two metals. Describe the effects to be observed in such a circuit.

PHYSICS II.

PASS.

1. In some experiments mechanical forces are determined by comparison with the weights of given masses, in others by comparison with the forces brought into play by the torsion of wires; for each case describe fully the preliminary theoretical and practical work which is required in order that the forces may be determined in absolute measure.

2. Explain how the masses of the sun and planets may be determined.
3. Deduce for a gas obeying Boyle's Law the relation between pressure and temperature during adiabatic expansion.
4. Give an account of one of Regnault's classical researches in the subject of heat.
5. Show that bodies which expand on being heated are heated by compression, given that $\left(\frac{dv}{dt}\right)_p = -\left(\frac{d\phi}{dp}\right)_t$.

GEOLOGY.

1. Describe the chief physical and optical properties of the most important minerals which form basalts.
2. Explain how the relative strength of (a) the single refraction and (b) the double refraction of rock-forming minerals may be determined in thin slices under the microscope.
3. Explain how (a) the relative ages, and (b) the absolute ages of any intrusive rocks, and of the rocks which they have intruded can be determined. Illustrate your answer with sketches and examples from the Mittagong, Gerringong or other districts.
4. Describe in detail the Permo-Carboniferous Upper Marine Series of New South Wales and any of its characteristic fossils. Show by a sketch section its relation to the underlying and overlying rocks. What inferences would you draw as to the conditions under which its strata were deposited?
5. Show on a sketch map of Australia the chief areas where (a) Pre-Cambrian and (b) Cambrian rocks are developed. Describe briefly the chief characteristics of the above rocks and their relations to one another. Illustrate your answer with sketches.
6. Review briefly the salient features in the development of animal and plant life upon the earth during the Palæozoic era, quoting in your answer examples from Australia or elsewhere. Is there any evidence of any forms of life having (a) appeared earlier, or (b) survived later in the Southern Hemisphere than in the Northern?

7. Illustrate and explain the relation of the extinct volcanic zone of eastern Australia to the chief volcanic zones of the mid-Pacific as far as Samoa. What is the probable relation of the Tonga volcanoes to the Tonga deep?
 8. Suess states that the earth's crust usually exhibits a tendency to *overthrust* subsidence areas. What illustrations are there of this in Australia or elsewhere, and why do subsidence areas often become areas of overthrust? Illustrate your answer with sketches.
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CHEMISTRY.—(INORGANIC.).

1. How are the atomic weights of the elements determined?
2. How much CO_2 and H_2O , measured at 21°C and 720 mm., would be formed by the combustion of 1 cubic metre of coal gas containing 50 per cent. of hydrogen, 30 per cent. of methane (CH_4) and 6 per cent. of olefiant gas (C_2H_4)?
3. Give an account of (a) the element silicon, (b) silica and (c) of silicic acid.
4. Briefly describe the cubical system of crystals, and give examples of some chemical compounds crystallizing in it.
5. Give an account of the gaseous constituents of the atmosphere.

What are the common impurities in the air, and how can their presence be detected?

6. Give an account of the oxides and salts yielded by manganese, including their uses.
 7. How does zinc occur in nature; how is it extracted; what are the principal uses for zinc and its salts?
 8. Give an account of the rare earths. Mention some of their uses.
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BIOLOGY I.

Illustrate your answers with drawings.

1. Give an account of the structure of the Triclad *Turbellaria*.
2. Give a general account of the *Nemertinea*.
3. Describe the structure and development of the *Chaetognatha*.

4. Describe the developmental history of *Bugula*.
 5. Give an account of the characteristic features and main modifications in the shell, the lophophore and the muscular system in the *Brachiopoda*.
 6. Give a general account of the development and metamorphosis of the *Echinodermata*.
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BIOLOGY II.

Illustrate your answers with drawings.

1. Give an account either (i.) of the *Xiphosura*, or (ii.) of the *Tardigrada*.
 2. Describe the development of the *Gastropoda* in general.
 3. Describe the nervous system and organs of special sense of the *Cephalopoda*.
 4. State in detail how you would demonstrate experimentally
(i.) the evolution of oxygen, (ii.) negative heliotropism,
(iii.) the action of gravity on the direction of growth,
(iv.) the importance of stomata in relation to (a) assimilation and (b) transpiration.
 5. Give a critical account of the views put forward in explanation of the ascent of the sap (transpiration current) in plants.
 6. Give an account of the principal reserve-materials occurring in plants. Describe their mode of occurrence, and show in detail how they are rendered available for use.
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GEOLOGY.—STRATIGRAPHICAL.

(BOTH SECTIONS.)

1. Trace the evolution of the Main Dividing Range of Victoria, from Pre-Cambrian down to late Cainozoic time. Illustrate your answer with sketches.
2. Describe the evidences of past glacial action in Australia and Tasmania, referring the evidences to their respective geological horizons, and explain carefully how the age of these horizons has been determined. Illustrate your answer with sketch sections, and a rough map of Australia and Tasmania, showing the localities where the glacial beds occur.
3. State what is known about the geological history of the portion of Australia which lies between the MacDonnell Ranges and Adelaide. Illustrate your answer with sketches.
4. What are the dominant geo-tectonic structures in New South Wales? What evidence is there to show that the New England tableland is newer than the Monaro and Kosciusko tablelands? Illustrate your answer with sketches.
5. What is known as to the age and relations to other rocks of the trachyte series of Australia and Tasmania? Illustrate your answer with rough sketch plans and sections.
6. Compare the Main Dividing Range of Queensland with the MacDonnell Ranges of Central Australia, explaining and illustrating their respective structures, and showing how the ages of their uplifts has been determined.
7. Describe the chief areas in Australia where Devonian beds have been developed, describe the character of the beds, and explain what inferences may be deduced as to the physical geography of Australia during the Devonian Period.
8. Show, on a sketch map of Australia, the chief volcanic zones, and areas liable to earthquakes. What has been the relation of the volcanic zones to (a) elevation, and (b) subsidence? What deductions may be drawn from the present distribution of earthquake centres in Australia?

GEOLOGY.—(PALÆONTOLOGY.)

SEVEN questions only to be attempted, but questions 7 and 8 must be included.

1. Describe, in detail, one typical Foraminifer to illustrate each of the three great divisions of that order.

Illustrate your answers with sketches, and mention the geological range of the forms which you describe.

2. What are the main characteristics of the skeletons of Rugose Corals.

Describe in detail and sketch four important genera.

3. Give a short account of the hinge dentition of the Pelecypoda, illustrating with sketches.

4. What are the main differences between Tetrabranchiate and Dibranchiate Cephalopoda?

Describe two typical genera of each sub-class.

5. Give a brief account of the development of the Trilobite, and conclude with a terse account of the exo-skeleton.

6. Describe the structure of the valves in (a) the Protrematous, and (b) the Telotrematous Brachiopoda.

Describe, sketch and give the ranges of three genera belonging to each order.

7. What are the typical fossils of the Permo-Carboniferous Marine Rocks of New South Wales? Give any points of interest in regard to any forms you may mention.

8. What are the following fossils, and in what formations do they occur:—*Tribrachiocrinus*, *Pentremites*, *Protoretrepora*, *Nuculana*, *Heliolites*, *Turbinolia*, *Cidaris*, *Eurydesma*, *Macoyella*, *Nerinea*, *Euomphalus*, *Conularia*, *Estheria*, *Orthonychia*, *Plectronimia*?

Give *brief* descriptions.

GEOLOGY.—(MINERALOGY.)

THEORY OF THE MICROSCOPE AND OPTICAL MINERALOGY.

Not more than SIX questions are to be attempted, of which ONE must belong to Section A, and FIVE to Section B.

SECTION A.

1. Why is it generally an advantage to use a wide-angled illuminating cone when observing objects by transmitted light under the microscope? What is the exception to this rule in the examination of thin sections of rocks?

2. The best microscopes are fitted with an adjustment for alteration of tube-length. Enumerate the purposes which this serves, and explain the theory of its corrective action in each case.

SECTION B.

3. What are the factors which determine the colour shown by a thin plate of a doubly-refracting crystal placed between crossed nicols, and illuminated by daylight? How does the colour differ when the nicols are parallel, and why?
4. Explain how the properties of *both* rays of a uniaxial crystal may be derived from a *single* closed surface denoted the *indicatrix*.

What relations do the *indicatrices* of positive and negative biaxial crystals respectively bear to those of positive and negative uniaxial crystals?

5. Describe the methods of distinguishing between positive and negative uniaxial minerals by means of the interference figure (*a*) with the mica quarter-wave plate, (*b*) with the selenite plate, showing the red of the first order. Explain the theory of each method, and the circumstances in which it is most suitable.
 6. Describe the various kinds of dispersion in the rhombic and monoclinic systems, and show how they may be recognised in sections cut perpendicular to the acute bisectrix.
 7. Explain, preferably by the method of resolution of amplitudes of vibration, the interference figure shown by a plate of a biaxial mineral cut at right angles to the acute bisectrix.
 8. Describe a method of measuring the angle of the optic axes in a mineral of high refractive index, and large angle of the optic axes; and, if necessary, show how to calculate from the observed angle the real or interior angle of the optic axes ($2V$).
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DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

ALL DEPARTMENTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY, INTRODUCTORY AND METALS; PHYSICS, MATHEMATICS, PHYSIOGRAPHY, the same papers as those set in the First Year of Science.

APPLIED MECHANICS I.

1. A beam 20 feet long is supported at each end and loaded:—
 - (a) With a central load of 1000 lbs.
 - (b) With a distributed load of 100 lbs. per foot over the whole span.
 - (c) With the preceding distributed load extending from one end to a point 6 feet from the other end.
 - (d) With loads (a) and (c) combined.

Compute the bending moments and shearing stresses for each case, and sketch the diagrams of bending moments and shearing stresses.

2. Describe fully, with sketches, the method employed and apparatus used in making a complete tension test of a specimen of medium bridge steel. Give the numerical results you would expect for the limit of elasticity, coefficient of elasticity, yield point, maximum load sustained, general, local, and total extension, and the contraction of area at fracture.
3. Prepare a tabulated statement, giving the following particulars:—
 - (a) Tensile strength of cast-iron, wrought-iron, mild and medium steel, iron-bark and Oregon pine timber.

- (b) Shearing strength of rivet iron and rivet steel, wrought-iron, Oregon pine and iron-bark timber.
 - (c) Compressive strength of cast-iron, iron-bark and Oregon pine timber, concrete, and Pyrmont sandstone.
 - (d) Modulus of rupture of cast-iron, wrought-iron, mild and medium steel, iron-bark and Oregon pine timbers.
4. State the equations of bending moments and shearing stresses in a railway plate web girder bridge, and sketch the diagrams representing the distribution of these stresses, assuming all necessary data.
5. Referring to the above question, show how to design the girder, having given the following data:—
- Span, 40 feet.
 - Live load, 1 ton per foot on the whole length of one girder.
 - Dead load, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a ton per foot run.
 - Material, medium steel.

APPLIED MECHANICS II.

1. (a) A train which originally had a velocity of 60 miles per hour has had its speed reduced to 5 miles an hour in 2 minutes. What distance will it have travelled 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 retardation.
- (b) A hammer head of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., moving with a velocity of 50 feet per second, is stopped in .002 of a second; what is the average force of the blow?
- (c) A locomotive, of weight 60 tons, runs round a curve of 1000 feet radius at 30 miles an hour; what is its centrifugal force? What should be the superelevation of the outer rail?
- (d) A chain 300 feet long (and weighing 20 lbs. per foot) hangs vertically down a shaft. What amount of work is done in winding in 70 feet of the chain, thus leaving 230 feet hanging in the shaft?

2. Discuss fully the nature of the two accompanying mechanisms (A and B).
3. Make a diagram sketch of the accompanying mechanism (C), and find all its virtual centres.
4. Obtain the velocity curve for the motion of the piston of a steam engine with infinitely long connecting rod for a complete revolution, if the crank be supposed to rotate uniformly at 100 revolutions per minute.
Also, sketch the acceleration curve.
5. Write a brief Essay on the design of wheel teeth.
6. Describe, with the aid of neat sketches, the processes known as the *inversion of mechanisms*, and the modification of mechanisms by the *expansion of the elements*, and by the *reduction of the number of links*.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY AND DRAWING.

1. (a) Plot accurately the following curves, after having first calculated and tabulated the co-ordinates of a sufficient number of points.
 - (i.) $y = 1.5x + 3$.
 - (ii.) $y = 0.2x^2$.
- (b) The diameters of the generator and director circles are 4 inches and 6 inches respectively. Draw the hypocycloid, and obtain the tangent to the curve at a given point.
2. (a) Three planes, whose traces are given, intersect in a point. Show how to determine the point.
- (b) Draw the projections of a straight line of given inclination contained by a given plane.
- (c) Determine the true angle between the traces of a given oblique plane.
3. A symmetrical pile of *fourteen* cannon balls, of equal diameter, is arranged on a horizontal floor. There are nine balls on the floor, four more are placed on top of the nine, and the last one is placed on top of the four. Draw a plan of the pile and an elevation on any assumed vertical plane.

4. A hexagonal pyramid is freely suspended from one corner of the base. Determine its plan, elevation, and "end view."
 5. Assume the dimensions of a square tower, surmounted by a pyramidal roof, with a cross at the apex, and obtain a perspective projection of its outlines.
 6. A disc ($2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 1 inch thick) lies with one flat face on the ground. Another disc, of the same size, rests on it, with its flat faces vertical. The centres of both are in a vertical line. Draw an isometric projection of the discs, assuming the vertical faces of the upper one to be parallel to one of the isometric planes.
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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

APPLIED MECHANICS I.

1. (a) A gun delivers 400 bullets per minute, each weighing 0.5 oz., with 2000 feet per second horizontal velocity; neglecting the momentum of the gases, what is the average force exerted upon the gun?
(b) What is the kinetic energy in a fly wheel revolving at 150 revolutions per minute, if the wheel loses 5000 ft. lbs. of energy when its speed is reduced to 147 revolutions per minute.
(c) A lifting machine is concealed from sight except that there are two vertical ropes; when one of these is pulled downwards the other rises. If the falling of a weight A on one causes a weight B on the other to be steadily lifted, first when A is 100 lbs. and B is 3250 lbs., second when A is 50 lbs. and B is 1170 lbs., what is the probable value of A when B is 2000 lbs.? How would you find the efficiency of this lifting machine in these three cases? What new measurement must be made?
2. If on a piston of 120 sq. inches area, and weighing, with piston rod, 290 lbs., there is at a certain instant a pressure of 130 lbs. per sq. inch on one side more than on the other, and if the piston acceleration at that instant is 420 feet per second per second in the direction in which the steam is urging the piston, what is the total force acting at the cross-head?
If this acceleration occurs when the piston is one quarter of its stroke from one end, assuming an infinitely long connecting rod, how many revolutions per minute is the engine making? The crank is 1 foot long.
3. Make a neat sketch of a simple slide valve, showing the cylinder ports and the valve chest.
What is meant by the following terms:—*Outside lap, inside lap, angular advance, lead*? What is the effect of each of these on the indicator diagram?

What is the object of the Zeuner valve diagram?

4. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of the Hydraulic System of working lifts, cranes, and similar machinery from a central power station. Illustrate your remarks with reference to the Sydney Hydraulic Power Company, giving particulars of their power plant.
5. Make sketch designs showing the main cylinder, ram, packing, pulleys, ropes, car, balance weights and valve for a passenger lift, capable of raising 1000 lbs. 80 feet, at a speed of 300 feet per minute, and lowering at say 200 feet per minute. Water pressure, 700 lbs. per sq. inch; velocity ratio, 4 to 1; mechanical efficiency, 75 per cent. Calculate the area of the valve opening both for lowering and raising.
6. Make sketches showing how you would design a modern undershot water-wheel, and state under what circumstances you would use such a wheel, giving full particulars of the speed and dimensions of the wheel, form of the buckets, and probable efficiency.
7. Calculate the thickness of the steel plate in a water pipe subjected to a head of 400 feet, if the diameter is 4 feet, giving sketches of riveted joints. Calculate also the thickness of a hydraulic press cylinder of 18 inches diameter, when subjected to a pressure of 3000 lbs. per sq. inch.

APPLIED MECHANICS, II.

1. Explain clearly the following terms—

- (a) Mechanical equivalent of heat.
- (b) A perfect gas.
- (c) Specific heat at constant volume.
- (d) Adiabatic expansion.
- (e) Entropy.
- (f) A reversible process.
- (g) Saturated steam.
- (h) Temperatures on a purely thermodynamic scale.

2. (a) One boiler produces 9 lbs. of dry steam at a pressure (absolute) of 250 lbs. per square inch from feed water at 62°F., and another 10 lbs. of dry steam at a pressure of 70 lbs. per square inch from feed water at a temperature of 110°F., per pound of the same fuel. Compare these performances.
- (b) What is the relationship between the pressure, volume, and absolute temperature of 1 lb. of air? Find the volume of 1 lb. of air at two atmospheres pressure and 50°F. It receives heat energy equivalent to 1000 ft. lbs., its volume remaining constant; find its new pressure and temperature. The specific heat of air at constant pressure is 0.238.
3. Two tests of a simple engine were made at different pressures, other conditions being kept practically constant. The following results were obtained:—

Pressure (abs.) lbs. per sq. inch.	I.H.P.	Steam used per I.H.P. per hour. lbs.
120	60.4	24.1
63	31.2	28.8

- A third test was then made at a pressure of 103 lbs. per square inch, the indicated horse-power being 51.7. What weight of steam per H.P. per hour would you expect to be consumed?
4. Describe, with the aid of detail sketches, a boiler of either the Lancashire or locomotive type, with all necessary fittings.
5. Prove that no heat engine can be more efficient than a reversible engine when both work between the same limits of temperature.
- “The Bell-Coleman refrigerating machine is a reversed Joule hot-air engine, but the Joule hot-air engine is not reversible.”
- Discuss this statement.
6. Explain carefully how you would estimate the fluctuation in speed of an ordinary Otto gas engine. Why is the fluctuation usually greater in a gas engine than in a steam engine, and what are some of the methods adopted to remedy this defect?

APPLIED MECHANICS III.

(The drawings should be carefully done in pencil on cartridge paper. All necessary dimensions should be clearly shewn, and parts in section should be properly hatched.)

Only ONE question to be attempted.

1. In the laboratory an electric motor drives the main-shaft of the shop through an intermediate counter-shaft.

Given the following data—

Horse-power transmitted, 10.

Motor runs at 1000 revs. per min.

Main shaft runs at 120 revs. per min.

determine the diameter of counter-shaft, diameters of pulleys on motor, counter-shaft and main-shaft and the size of the belts required. Make a working drawing of the counter-shaft, including pedestals, brasses, pulleys, keys, &c.

2. Draw a vertical section of the locomotive boiler in the laboratory, and a cross-section of the fire-box, shewing full details.

Design also the joints in the longitudinal and circumferential seams.

Pressure of steam, 120 lbs. per sq. inch.

Diameter of drum, 3 feet.

Length of tubes, 7 feet.

Fire-grate, 3 feet x 2 feet.

3. Draw a section of one of the cylinders of either testing machine, shewing the plunger and cup-leathers. Explain how you obtain the thickness of the cylinder wall.

Design also the joint connecting two sections of the pipe conveying water to the cylinder. The water pressure is 3000 lbs. per square inch.

Draw also a diagram shewing how the pressure on the plunger is transmitted to a test-piece in the machine.

SURVEYING.

*Mining Engineering Students to take FIVE QUESTIONS in Section I, and THREE in Section II.
Civil Engineering Students to take Section I. Mechanical and Electrical Students to attempt
SIX QUESTIONS.*

I.

1. What are the adjustments of a Transit Theodolite? In what order should the adjustments be taken? State your reasons.

2. By means of a Transit Theodolite show how to set out a straight line of considerable length over undulating country. In carrying out such a work, what would be the most likely sources of error?
3. Give a short account of the Plane Table and its use. Show how to find the position of an unknown point by resection on three known points.
4. The circumference of a Sphere is 31·4159 links. What is the area of its surface as a fraction of an acre, and its volume in cubic feet?
5. In Road Making, how would you determine the quantity of excavation and of filling between two Cross Sections, when at one Cross Section it is all cutting and at the other it is part cutting and part filling? Assume the formation to be level, the side slopes to cutting and filling identical, and the natural formation one uniform slope.
6. Explain fully (assuming an example) how you would—
 - (a) Correct the angles for a closed traverse;
 - (b) Balance the Latitudes and Departures;
 - (c) Calculate the area by Double Longitudes.
7. Make a diagram showing what is meant by the Hydraulic Gradient in a line of water pipes. What are the effects when the pipes rise above the Hydraulic Gradient?
8. In discharges through orifices explain the following terms—
Co-efficient of Discharge; Co-efficient of Velocity; Co-efficient of Contraction; Co-efficient of Resistance.
9. How would you determine the discharge or volume of flow of a large stream or river by using floats and rods?

II.

10. In underground surveying what are the advantages of using a Transit Theodolite in lieu of a Dial, and *vice versa*?
11. Give a short account of how you would survey a mine with a dial and tape where the needle is subject to magnetic influences.
12. A lode outcrops at different levels and not in a straight line. How would you determine the dip and strike thereof? Give an example.

13. Having determined the strikes and dips of two intersecting veins, show how to find the strike and dip of the intersection.

CHEMISTRY—(INORGANIC.)

Mining.

- How would you estimate lead, copper and antimony in an alloy?
- How much coal containing 82 per cent. of carbon and 6 per cent. of hydrogen would be required to reduce one kilo of litharge (PbO)? What volume of CO and H_2O would be yielded by that amount of coal at 819°C and 720 mm. pressure?
 $\text{H}=1$. $\text{O}=16$. $\text{Pb}=207$. $\text{C}=12$. 1 litre of $\text{H}=0.9$ gram.
- What results would you expect to get from preliminary tests applied to a mixture containing As, Pb, Cu, Fe, S, Cl, Br, I and F? State what difficulties you would expect to meet with, and explain the reactions as far as possible.
- How would you detect the presence of impurities in commercial HCl , H_2SO_4 , HNO_3 , $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$, NH_4OH and KOH ?
- Give a brief account of the element silver, including its principal sources, extraction, properties and alloys.
- What are the chief matters of interest in connection with chemistry of mortars and cements?
- Give a general account of the common salts of sodium and potassium respectively used in manufacturing operations.
- What chemical changes take place respectively in iron, copper, zinc, lead and aluminium when exposed to the weather?

MINERALOGY.

Mining.

- In what respects, chiefly as regards chemical composition, do some of the Triassic coals of Australia differ from the

Palæozoic coals? In what parts of Australia do anthracitic and "steam" coals occur, and what has been their mode of origin?

2. Describe briefly the principal phosphatic minerals, and state what is known as to their mode of occurrence and origin.
3. What are the cupriferous tuffs of the Narrabeen series of New South Wales, and from what possible source may the copper in them have been derived? Are there any cupriferous rocks in other parts of the world approximating in age to the Australian cupriferous tuffs, and if so, what is their mode of occurrence and possible origin?
4. Describe in detail four of the principal ores of iron, and explain the composition and mode of origin of the iron ore deposits of Mittagong.
5. If the surface outcrop of a vein consists of siliceous limonite, pharmacosiderite, cobaltiferous wad, annabergite, cerussite, cerargyrite and calamine, what minerals would you expect to find in such a vein below the zone of oxidation ("water level")?
6. What is the approximate chemical composition, form, physical characteristics and mode of occurrence of the following—Pelagite, phillipsite, diaspore, fayalite, asphaltum?
7. With what kind of rocks and with what rock-forming or other minerals are the following metals or their ores usually associated—Gold, tin, nickel, manganese? Suggest possible reasons for the association.
8. Explain the exact meaning of isomorphism and pseudomorphism, and give four good examples of each. Explain, and illustrate with rough sketches, how the chemical composition of minerals may be modified by "enclosures." To what cause other than those above enumerated may the variations in chemical composition of any particular mineral be due?

MATHEMATICS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year of Science.

PHYSICS.

Civil and Mechanical.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year of Science.

PHYSICS.*Mining.*

PASS.

1. State and explain the elements which are necessary to completely describe the magnetic field due to the earth at any point. Describe the methods by which these elements may be experimentally determined.
 2. State the laws of electrolysis and describe an electrolytic method for accurately determining the average value of a current during any time.
 3. Give the theory of the Wheatstone's Bridge method for comparing resistances. Describe fully Carey Foster's experimental method for the accurate comparison of resistances.
 4. Explain how the Dip may be found by the use of the earth inductor.
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THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES I.

Civil and Mining.

1. Write an Essay on the modern methods for the determination of working stresses for bridges, giving as far as possible the equations for the working stresses in the Sydney Harbour Bridge.
2. Write specifications to govern the supply of the following materials:—
 - (a) Mild and medium steel, rivet steel and cast iron for bridges.
 - (b) Concrete for reservoir dams, bridge piers, and street pavements.
 - (c) Timber for pile foundations and trestle bridges.
 - (d) Bricks and Pyrmont sandstone for building purposes.
3. A reservoir dam, 100 feet high, is built upon a solid rock foundation. Make all necessary calculations showing how you would determine the thicknesses of the dam at various heights, and investigate the intensity of pressures at the inner and outer edges. State the conditions which must be complied with in regard to the stability of such a structure, and the limiting intensities of pressure for concrete and rubble masonry. Make a sketch of the profile of the cross section of the dam.
4. Make a sketch of a steel Pratt truss for a railway bridge of 140 feet span, having seven panels, each panel point loaded with a dead load of 5 tons, and a live load of 15 tons. Calculate the stresses on the various members, and show how to design the counter braces in the centre of the bridge.
5. Give the rules for the determination of the stresses due to wind pressure on the above bridge, and show how you would calculate the stresses in the top and bottom lateral systems, sway and portal bracing.

How would you design the sway bracing of a double line bridge of this type?

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES II.

Civil.

1. Investigate the equation of three moments for a continuous girder of two spans when loaded with a series of concentrated loads, also the equations of shearing stress, slope and deflection.
2. Make an outline sketch of a truss in which the top chord is curved, and show how to determine the stresses in one bay from live and dead loads, assuming all necessary data.
3. Referring to the above question, make sketches showing how you would design the top and bottom lateral systems with reference to wind pressure, also the sway and portal bracing. Make all necessary calculations assuming the bridge carries a double line of way.
4. Write a specification for the following materials—
 - (a) Medium steel for bridges, also rivet steel, and boiler steel.
 - (b) Portland cement concrete for a large reservoir dam, including the preparation of the stone, the proportions of sand, stone and cement, the mixing of the concrete, and the building of the dam.
5. Make a sketch of a braced pier of a railway viaduct 100 feet high, supporting spans of 60 and 40 feet alternately. Show how to determine the stresses in the various members for dead and live load, also for wind pressure. Design any two of the joints.
6. Show how to investigate the stresses in one of the panels of a three-hinged arch rib, when subjected to dead and partial loading. Make sketches showing the distribution of loads giving greatest tensile and compressive stresses in each case. Assume all necessary data.
7. Write an essay on the safe working intensities of stresses which may be allowed in various parts of bridges. Give examples of modern practice in this direction, and quote any well-known bridges.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION.

Civil.

1. Describe how you would locate and construct a railway connecting a mine with the main line, giving all particulars as to ruling grades in both directions, curves of minimum radius, and the main features of the locomotives and trucks you would employ.
2. Make sketches showing how you would construct timber viaducts of 10 feet and 25 feet spans, suitable for the above railway, and show how you would calculate the necessary flood openings such as culverts and bridges, assuming all necessary data.
3. Make sketches and describe how you would construct a tunnel in solid rock liable to fissures, showing all necessary timbering. Give all particulars as to the employment of compressed air in drills or of electricity in electrical rock drills.
4. Make sketches showing the permanent way in a mineral railway of standard gauge, giving weights of rails, and particulars of points and crossings.
Write a specification for testing the rails.
5. Write an Essay on the balancing of a locomotive engine, both for inside and outside cylinders. If the load on the driving wheels of an engine is 40 tons, and the mean steam pressure in the cylinders is 50 lbs. per square inch, calculate the tractive force, and the load which the engine can haul on a grade of 1 in 40.
6. Write an Essay on the Abt and Fell systems for working steep inclines.

SURVEYING.*Civil.*

1. In using a long steel tape how would you correct (a) for temperature, (b) for sag, (c) for inclination, (d) for error in alignment?
2. Show how you would conduct a contour survey embracing a large area of undulating country. Show how to utilise a contour survey to determine the holding capacity of a natural reservoir.

3. Describe the systems of setting out circular curves, and discuss the advantages of using the curve $y=mx^3$ for railway lines.
4. Sketch out the general features of a scheme of triangulation, including the measurement and determination of the base line.
5. How would you conduct a survey of a large harbour, having a high range of tides? Discuss the utility of such a survey. How would you determine the "Mean Sea-level?"
6. With a transit theodolite, faulty in graduation and badly adjusted, how would you proceed (a) to extend a straight line; (b) to measure an azimuthal angle; (c) to lay off a determined angle.
7. Outline the theory of the aneroid barometer. To secure accuracy what precautions are necessary in the use of aneroids? How would you determine heights, using only one aneroid? What peculiarities does the aneroid exhibit under great changes of pressure and other circumstances?
8. How may longitude be obtained with great accuracy? Explain in detail the method of finding the meridian by solar observation.

SURVEYING.

(FORMER CURRICULUM).

1. In surveying a mine of considerable depth, how would you connect the meridian of the surface survey with the traverse below—
 - (a) Where there is one perpendicular shaft?
 - (b) Where there are two or more such shafts?
2. How would you proceed to find the depth of a mine where the workings follow the underlie, and the dip is not uniform.
3. In selecting a Theodolite, what tests would you apply to the telescope?
4. How would you calculate the quantity of Ore Reserves and the produce of Coal Seams?

5. Three bore holes (not in a straight line) locate a seam. Show how you would proceed to determine the strike and dip of that seam. Give an example.
6. Write a short Essay on the importance of Mine Surveying.
7. Create the notes of a Mine Survey. Illustrate in your notes the following terms:—Shaft, Adit, Cross-cut, Fore-breast, Stope, Winze, Underlie, Rise and Sump.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.

Civil.

Only six questions to be attempted.

1. Define the principal periods of Egyptian Architecture and the typical buildings of each.
2. Sketch and describe the orders used by the Greeks.
3. Sketch and describe shortly one or more typical buildings of the Roman period.
4. Sketch and describe the development of domical construction from the Pantheon to Saint Sophia.
5. Sketch and describe the attempts in France to apply vaulted roofs to rectangular plans and their final solution by adopting the pointed arch.
6. Sketch and describe the plan and section of a typical English cathedral of the 13th century.
7. Note the differences in design between Florentine, Roman, Venetian, and Genoese palaces of the Renaissance period.
8. What are the special characteristics of French Renaissance?

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Civil.

Only six questions to be attempted.

1. Sketch and describe the following as formed in brickwork—
English and Flemish bond,
Footings,
A chimney stack with fireplaces and flues to a four-storey building.

2. Describe the composition and mixing of lime and cement mortar.
3. Define the different methods of working and finishing freestone for walling, and how set.
4. Sketch and describe a timber king post truss of 30 feet span, carrying a slated roof. Give details of joints.
5. Sketch and describe in detail the construction of
 - (a) A double-hung sash window,
 - (b) A staircase 4 ft. wide surrounding an open well of 5 ft. square.
6. Sketch and describe the following and the materials used—

Stepped flashings,	Hip covering,
Cover flashings,	Trough gutter,
Apron,	Rain water spouting and down
Ridge covering,	pipes.
Back gutter,	
7. Specify the finishing of the walls and ceiling of a room in three-coat plaster work with a 12 in. girth enriched cornice.
8. What are the materials used in painting woodwork, and how are they applied?

MINING I.

1. Describe the tin-ore deposits of Mount Bischoff, Tasmania, the argentiferous copper-ore deposit of Mount Lyell, Tasmania; and the gold-bearing banket formation of Johannesburg, South Africa. Assign to each its proper place in Phillips and Louis' scheme of classification of ore deposits. Illustrate by sketches.
2. Describe in detail how you would proceed to prospect for economic minerals in a previously unexplored tract of country. Mention what metals and minerals you would search for in rocks of various ages and characters, and give particulars of the methods you would adopt for ascertaining the presence of important minerals.
3. Describe in detail the methods of timbering (a) a level, and (b) a shaft, and mention the modifications you would consider necessary under different conditions of pressure.

Name the different pieces of timber employed, and state the purposes for which they are intended. Give three forms of joint and specify their respective advantages. Illustrate by sketches.

4. Describe in detail three different methods of exploitation in very wide lodes, and illustrate your description by sketches.
 5. What were the principal features of the original Post and Stall and Long-wall methods of working coal seams? Describe some modern method combining features common to both, and mention the principal reasons which have gradually led to the modifications in the methods of winning coal.
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MINING II.

1. What is *spontaneous combustion*, and how is it accounted for in collieries? What are the best precautions to take in order to prevent gob fires as a result of spontaneous combustion, and what are the best methods of dealing with such fires when they have broken out?
2. Describe the *main and tail rope* system of haulage in mines. What are the conditions under which it is employed? Explain three different methods of working branch-roads by this system. Illustrate by sketches.
3. Give the details of a tramway for use underground. What is the average gauge adopted? Describe the various kinds of rails employed for such purposes (their composition, shape and weight), the sleepers, the different modes of attachment between rails and sleepers, and the construction and use of friction rollers. Illustrate by sketches.
4. Mention the details of the different kinds of guides for cages in shafts, both in metalliferous mines and in collieries; explain the methods by which they are fixed in position, and sketch the form of shoe used with each variety.
5. Describe (a) the *Cornish Rolls*, and (b) the *Gates Crusher*. Mention the particular work for which each is employed, and its advantages, if any, over other machines under certain conditions. Illustrate by sketches.

METALLURGY I.

1. Give the composition of New South Wales coals, and discuss their suitability for the manufacture of coke. Describe the coking practice at any one works in the State.
 2. What is the chief metallurgical agent made use of in the refining of blister copper, base lead and pig iron? Briefly enumerate the reactions in which this agent takes part in the above mentioned process.
 3. How would you take samples of the following —
 - (a) Slag.
 - (b) Base bullion.
 - (c) Concentrates.
 - (d) Tailings prior to cyaniding.
 - (e) Tailings after cyaniding.
 - (f) Slimes prior to cyaniding.
 - (g) Slimes after cyaniding.
 4. Describe a plant for the filter-press treatment of slimes, and the method of working. Enumerate the advantages of filter-press treatment over slimes treatment by agitation and decantation.
 5. Describe briefly the various processes for extracting gold and silver from copper matte.
-

METALLURGY II.

1. Enumerate the different products obtained from a blast furnace smelting lead ores, containing a small percentage of copper, and mention how these products are further treated.
2. Enumerate the characteristics of matte smelting in reverberatory furnaces, and describe the process of matte smelting as carried out at Butte, Montana.
3. By what means has the fuel consumption in iron smelting blast furnaces been diminished?

The coke consumption in good practice is now about 18 cwt. per ton of pig iron produced. How is the heat generated by the combustion of this amount of fuel utilised?

c.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

4. Describe the basic open hearth process of steel manufacture and the working of the same. Discuss the most modern developments of this process of steel manufacture.
5. Describe the various stages in the process whereby tin is extracted from a tin ore containing 2 to 3 per cent. tin stone, a similar quantity of arsenical pyrites and wolfram, the remainder of the lode stuff being altered granite.

TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

Mechanical and Electrical.

1. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of hydraulic, pneumatic, teledynamic, and electrical transmission of power, and give comparative figures for a 1000 horse-power plant; the distance to which power is to be transmitted is two miles.
2. A stream discharges 100 cubic feet per second, and has a fall of 50 feet in a distance of a quarter of a mile. How would you proceed to utilise it as a source of motive power, and what horse-power would you expect to obtain, the power being required for 12 hours out of the 24 only?
3. Two shunt wound dynamos are mechanically coupled, and have their terminals connected in parallel to the same line. Dynamo A has an induction factor of 6, resistance 1.2 ohms, and a maximum current of 100 amperes; dynamo B has an induction factor of 4, resistance 1.09 ohms, and a maximum current of 110 amperes. The tension of the line is 120 volts. Make all necessary calculations, and sketch the diagrams of combined speed and torque when working under variable conditions. Explain Hopkinson's method of testing generators and motors.
4. Describe fully, and give detail sketches illustrating the principles involved in any well-known long-distance power transmission in which the prime movers are turbines driving polyphase generators.
5. State Kelvin's Law in regard to the most economical size of conductors, and discuss it generally in regard to—
 - (a) Delivery of a known amount of power from ample water power.

- (b) Delivery of a known power from a closely limited source.
 - (c) Distribution of power in known amounts, and units from a rented water power.
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MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Mechanical and Electrical.

1. A wrought-iron shaft is required to carry 100 horse-power at 100 revolutions per minute. Compute its diameter, and design a cast-iron coupling and bolts to connect two lengths.
 2. Discuss the design of connecting and coupling rods for locomotives, pointing out the nature of the stress they are subject to, and the usual mode of fracture.
 3. Write an Essay on the balancing of locomotives and other high speed Engines, illustrating the same by sketches and numerical examples.
 4. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of the Parson's steam turbine and vertical compound Engines of the Allis type, when driving three phase alternators of 1500 K.W. capacity, and give figures for steam consumption at various loads (with and without super-heat), in main engines, turbines and auxiliary plant; oil consumption; and wear and tear.
 5. 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 1500 feet over an undulating country.
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DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

PHARMACY STUDENTS TAKE THE FOLLOWING PAPERS:—

CHEMISTRY, INTRODUCTORY AND METALS, as in the First Year of Science.

CHEMISTRY, CARBON COMPOUNDS, as in the First Year in Medicine.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, four hours.

BOTANY, as in the First Year of Science.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. In what parts of plants are the official fixed and volatile oils respectively contained? Illustrate your answer by an example in each case.
 2. Give general principles upon which the official substances calx sulphurata, potassa sulphurata, antimonium sulphuratum and zinci sulphocarbolas are prepared. What is their composition?
 3. What are the leading impurities liable to be found or form in ether, chloroform, salicylic acid and menthol? In the case of the former two, what precautions should be taken to preserve them from change?
 4. What is the nature of myrrh, of tragacanth, of galbanum, and of scammony? What are their important principles? What plants yield them, and from what countries are they obtained?
 5. How are cinnamon bark, cotton, camphor and jalap respectively obtained and prepared?
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* EXAMINATION PAPERS.

MARCH, 1903.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into Latin—

Virgil was now, without doubt or dispute, the first of contemporary poets. But his responsibilities grew with his greatness. The scheme of a great Roman epic, which had always floated before his own mind, was now definitely and indeed urgently pressed upon him by authority which it was difficult to resist. And many elements in his own mind drew him in the same direction. Too much stress need not be laid on the passage in the sixth Eclogue—one of the rare autobiographic touches in his work—in which he alludes to his early experiments in “singing of kings and battles.” Such early exercises are the common field of young poets. But the maturing of his mind, which can be traced in the Georgics, was urging him towards certain methods of art for which the epic was the only literary form that gave sufficient scope. More and more he was turning from Nature to man and human life, and to the contemplation of human destiny.

2. Translate into English—

- (a) Nam mihi quam dederit duplex Amathusia curam
Scitis, et in quo me torruerit genere,

*NOTE.—The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

Cum tantum arderem quantum Trinacria rupes

Lymphaque in Oetaeis Malia Thermopylis,
Maesta neque assiduo tabescere lumina fletu

Cessarent tristique imbre madere genae,

Qualis in aerii perlucens uertice montis

Riuus muscoso prosilit e lapide,

Qui, cum de prona praeceps est ualle uolutus,

Per medium densi transit iter populi,

Dulce uiatori lasso in sudore leuamen,

Cum grauis exustos aestus hiulcat agros.

Hic, uelut in nigro iactatis turbine nautis

Lenius aspirans aura secunda uenit

Iam prece Pollucis, iam Castoris implorata:

Tale fuit nobis Allius auxilium.

Is clausum lato patefecit limite campum,

Isque domum nobis, isque dedit dominam.

- (b) Interea barbari catervis decurrentes nunc in vallum manualia saxa, praeustas sudes, decisa robora iacere, nunc virgultis et cratibus et corporibus exanimis complere fossas, quidam pontis et scalas ante fabricati inferre propugnaculis eaque prensare, detrahare et aduersum resistentis comminus niti. Miles contra deturbare telis, pellere umbonibus, muralia pila, congestas lapidum moles provolvère. His partae victoriae spes et, si cedant, insignitius flagitium, illis extrema iam salus et assistentes plerisque matres et coniuges earumque lamenta addunt animos. Nox aliis in audaciam, aliis ad formidinem opportuna; incerti ictus, vulnera improvisa; suorum atque hostium ignoratio et montis anfractu percussae velut a tergo voces adeo cuncta miscuerant ut quaedam munimenta Romani quasi perrupta omiserint. Neque tamen pervasere hostes nisi admodum pauci: ceteros, deiecto promptissimo quoque aut saucio, appetente iam luce trusere in summa castelli, ubi tandem coacta deditio. Et proxima sponte incolarum recepta; reliquis, quo minus vi aut obsidio subigerentur, praematura montis Haemi et saeva hiems subvenit.

LATIN AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Cicero, Brutus.

2. Translate and comment on—

(a) Sed ne de Scaevolae quidem tribunatu quicquam audivisse videor et eum collegam Crassi credo fuisse. Omnibus quidem aliis, inquam, in magistratibus, sed tribunus anno post fuit, eoque in rostris sedente suasit Serviliam legem Crassus.

(b) Et cum Philippo jam sene pro Cn. Pompeii bonis dicens [Hortensius], in illa causa, adulescens cum esset, princeps fuit.

(c) Equidem in quibusdam risum vix tenebam, cum Attico Lysiae Catonem nostrum comparabas.

(d) Tum P. Sulpicii in tribunatu cotidie contionantis totum genus dicendi penitus cognovimus.

3. Translate into English, extracts from Virgil, *Æneid*, Books III, IV, V, VI.

4. Translate and comment on—

(a) Adgnovit prolem ambiguam geminosque parentes,
Seque novo veterum deceptum fraude locorum.

(b) Subigitque fateri
Quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani,
Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.

(c) Caeruleae cui terga notae maculosus et auro
Squamam incendebat fulgor.

(d) Hic totum caveae consessum ingentis et ora
Prima patrum magnis Salius clamoribus implet.

(e) Inclusi poenam expectant. Ne quaere doceri
Quam poenam, aut quae forma viros fortunave mersit.

5. Scan the following lines, with any comments you think called for—

(a) Dat Salio, villis onerosum et unguibus aureis.

(b) Aeriae quercus aut coniferae cyparissi.

(c) Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu.

(d) Victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Illo alto.

 ROMAN HISTORY.

HONOURS.

1. What do you consider to have been the origin of the *Plebs*?

2. "The reigns of Romulus and Numa represent a period of Sabine supremacy."
Discuss this statement.
3. "Under Tarquin the Elder and Servius the old oligarchical constitution was in great measure superseded."
Comment on this.
4. Describe the relation of the Latin towns to Rome during the period immediately preceding 340 B.C., and the settlement of Latium after the war of that year.
5. "The Hortensian law of 287 B.C. enacted that all resolutions of the Tribes should be law for the whole Roman people."
Discuss this.
6. "The Samnites, Rome's ancient foes."
Comment on this.
7. Draw a map showing the main divisions of Italy in the 3rd century B.C.
8. What evidence is there of the rapid decline of morality after the Punic wars?

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION—JUNIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate into Greek prose—

When States that are newly conquered have been accustomed to their liberty, and lived under their own laws, to keep them three ways are to be observed: the first is utterly to ruin them; the second, to live personally among them; the third is (contenting yourself with a pension from them) to permit them to enjoy their old privileges and laws, erecting a kind of Council of State, to consist of a few which may have a care of your interest, and keep the people in amity and obedience. And that Council being set up by you, and knowing that it subsists only by your favour and authority, will not omit anything that may propagate and enlarge them. A town that has been anciently free cannot more easily be kept in subjection than by employing its own citizens, as may be seen by the example of the Spartans. The

Spartans had got possession of Athens and Thebes, and settled an oligarchy according to their fancy; and yet they lost them again.

GREEK AUTHORS—JUNIOR CLASS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Sophocles, *Electra*.
2. Translate, with short notes—
 - (a) τοιαῦτά του παρόντος, ἡνίχ' Ἥλιόν
δείκνυσι τοῦτο, ἔκλυνον ἐξηγουμένου
 - (b) πατήρ ποθ' οὐμός, ὡς ἐγὼ κλύω, θεᾶς
παίζων κατ' ἄλσος ἐξεκίνησεν ποδοῖν
στικτὸν κεράστιν ἔλαφον, οὗ κατὰ σφαγῆς
ἐκκομπάσας ἔπος τι τυγχάνει βαλὼν.
 - (c) ὀρώ μένος πνέουσιν· εἰ δὲ σὺν δίκη
ξύνεστι, τοῦδε φροντίδ' οὐκέτ' εἰσορώ.
 - (d) ὄρα κακῶς πράσσοντε μὴ μείζω κακὰ
κτησώμεθ' εἰ τις τούσδ' ἀκούσεται λόγους.
λύει γὰρ ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν οὐδ' ἐπιωφελεῖ
βάξιν καλὴν λαβόντε δυσκλεῶς θανεῖν.
3. Compare the *Electra* of Sophocles with the *Electra* of Euripides and the *Choephoroi* of Æschylus in respect of the handling of (1) the matricide of Orestes, (2) the recognition of Orestes and Electra.
4. By what arguments has it been sought to be proved that the *Electra* of Euripides was prior to the *Electra* of Sophocles?

FRENCH I.—JUNIOR.

PROSE COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

1. Translate (at sight)—

LA FONTAINE.

"Diversité, c'est sa devise." J'ajoute : Diversité avec agrément. Rien de si fin que cet agrément. Toutes les grâces de ce style sont 'légères. Il s'est comparé lui-même

à l'abeille, au papillon, qui va de fleur en fleur, et ne se pose qu'un instant au bord des roses poétiques. Tous les sentiments chez lui sont tour à tour effleurés, puis quittés; un air de tristesse, un éclair de malice, un mouvement d'abandon, un élan d'éloquence, vingt expressions passent en un instant sur cet aimable visage. Un sourire imperceptible les relie. Les étrangers ne l'aperçoivent pas, tant il est fin. Il se moque sans qu'on s'en doute, au passage, sans insister ni appuyer. Il n'éclate pas, il ne dit qu'à demi les choses. Souvent il prend une mine sérieuse, continue le discours d'un ton convaincu, semble approuver son personnage; tout d'un coup, au dernier vers, une chute révèle l'ironie. Il se commente subitement, en se reprenant, et, à ce qui semble, par pure bonhomie pour nous éviter une méprise; c'est pour nous jouer un tour et nous dire une méchanceté. S'il lâche un mot suspect et d'apparence un peu libertine, il le corrige aussitôt avec un empressement affecté; il fait le bon apôtre pour mieux persifler les bons apôtres. Ces jolies hypocrisies sont toujours transparentes. Il s'en amuse comme d'un déguisement; la fable elle-même n'est pas autre chose. C'est railler les gens que de leur mettre sur le dos une peau de bête, d'autant mieux qu'on frappe sur ce dos en ayant l'air de frapper sur le dos d'autrui. La Fontaine semble un simple, occupé du loup, du renard, capable tout au plus de rêver parmi les prés et les basses-cours, et d'en badiner devant les grandes personnes, avec quelque profit pour les enfants. Et tout d'un coup on découvre sous cette apparence innocente un satirique, un philosophe, un connaisseur de l'homme; en sorte que de tous ses héros c'est lui qui est le plus amusant et le mieux masqué. Ce déguisement est exquis. Il ôte à la vérité sa tristesse, au badinage sa frivolité. On se divertit et on pense. On y est à la fois dans les mondes ou plutôt sur la limite des deux mondes; et l'on cueille à la fois tous leurs fruits et toutes leurs fleurs. Un vers vous porte dans la campagne, sous la ramée verte; un autre vous ramène dans les salons, au beau milieu d'une cérémonie royale. Vous entrevoyez le museau fin d'un renard, et un instant après la physionomie avisée d'un courtisan. Aucune des deux vues ne nuit à l'autre: elles se suivent sans s'effacer.—(*Taine.*)

2. Translate into French—

MRS. BURNET'S VIRTUES AND FAULTS.

When Lauderdale was one day sick (a great court of ladies being about him), I was first acquainted with her whom I have since married. She was his great friend, a zealous Presbyterian, and a woman of so great intrigue that though I was nearly related to her and had been invited to her acquaintance by several obliging messages from her, yet I had still declined it. For I dislike all meddling women; upon which I said once to the Duchess of Lauderdale [somewhat?] that was not ill-turned: I thought there were two sorts of persons that ought not to meddle in affairs, though upon very different accounts, these were churchmen and women; we ought to be above it, and women were below it. But from a general acquaintance with my wife there grew a great friendship between us. She was a woman of much knowledge, had read vastly; she understood both French, Italian, and Spanish; she knew the old Roman and Greek authors well in the translations; she was an excellent historian and knew all our late affairs exactly well, and had many things in her to furnish out much conversation. She was generous to a high degree, and was a noble friend and a very tender-hearted woman to all in misery, and sincere even to a nicety. In a word, she had many rare qualities, but she had some bad ones; she was apt to mistake little things, and to fancy that her friends neglected her, and upon these jealousies she was peevish and bitter; but was long before I observed these defects in her.

3. Grammar—

(a) Comment on the grammar, etc., of the underlined expressions in the following—

i. Vie la gent qui fend les airs!

ii. Je n'y vas point.

iii. A son réveil il trouve.

iv. Et de courir chez sa voisine;

and on the following rhymes—fluet; étroit; bourgeois;
françois.

- (b) Trace the sound-changes which have taken place in the history of the following words—*abeille, visage, étranger, chose, chute, semble, apôtre, renard, homme, peau*.
- (c) Give the history of the terminations of the Imperfect tense.
- (d) What traces of the Latin Comparatives are to be found in Modern French?

FRENCH II—JUNIOR.—AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, and explain where necessary, extracts from Pages choisies des Memoires de Saint-Simon; La Fontaine, Fables.

ALGEBRA.

HONOURS.

1. Find the condition that the equations $ax^2+bx+c=0$ and $a'x^2+b'x+c'=0$ may have one root the same for each.
- If, in addition to having one root the same, the second root of the latter equation is double that of the former, prove that $caa'^2+(2ba'-ab')(ba'-ab')=0$.

2. Solve the equations

$$(i.) \frac{bx-c^2}{x-b} + \frac{cx-a^2}{x-c} + \frac{ax-b^2}{x-a} = a+b+c.$$

$$(ii.) \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x^2}{a+x} + \frac{y^2}{a+y} &= a, \\ x^2+y^2 &= 2a^2. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

3. Find the coefficient of x^n expansion of

$$\left[1 + \frac{x}{2} + \dots + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots 2n-1}{2^n \cdot n!} x^n \dots \right]^4$$

4. Prove that the infinite series $\frac{1}{1^p} + \frac{1}{2^p} + \dots$ is always divergent.

except when p is positive and greater than 1.

Investigate whether the infinite series

$$1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{6} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)} \dots$$

is convergent or divergent.

5. Find the generating function and the general term of the recurring series

$$3+4x+14x^2+10x^3\dots$$

6. If $\frac{p_n}{q_n}$ be the n^{th} convergent of the continued fraction

$$a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{a_3} \dots}, \text{ prove that } p_n q_{n-1} - p_{n-1} q_n = \pm 1.$$

Prove that $\frac{\nu(b^2+1)}{ab+1} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \dots$ to infinity

$$\text{where } c = \frac{b-a}{ab+1}.$$

7. Sum the series

$$(i.) \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x^2}{9|2} \dots \frac{1.4 \dots (3n-5)}{3^n | n} x^n \dots \text{to infinity.}$$

$$(ii.) \frac{2}{1.3.5} + \frac{3}{2.4.6} + \frac{4}{3.5.7} \dots \text{to } n \text{ terms.}$$

8. If p be a prime number, and N prime to p , prove that $N^{p-1} - 1$ is a multiple of p .

If a and b are both prime to 91, then $a^{12} - b^{12}$ is divisible by 91.

9. Prove that

$$(i.) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \\ yz & zx & xy \end{vmatrix} = (y-z)(z-x)(x-y)(yz+zx+xy).$$

$$(ii.) 3(a^2+b^2+c^2)(a^5+b^5+c^5) = 5(a^3+b^3+c^3)(a^4+b^4+c^4), \text{ if } a+b+c=0.$$

10. A and B play a set of tennis, in which the player who first wins six games is the winner. They serve alternately, and their skill is such that A wins on an average 3 games to B's 2 when he serves, and 4 games to B's 5 when B serves. If A has won 4 games to B's 4, find his chance of winning the set, it not being known who served first.

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

HONOURS.

1. A point O is taken in the circumference of a circle ABC; with centre O a circle BCD is described cutting ABC in B and C; the diameter through B of the circle ABC cuts BCD in P. Shew that PC, OB are parallel.

2. What is meant by the reciprocal of a line in geometry?
 Prove geometrically that if three straight lines are in H.P., their reciprocals are in A.P.
3. If a secant is drawn through the intersection of two tangents to a circle, and the points of intersection are joined to the points of contact of the tangents, the rectangle under the pairs of opposite sides of the quadrilateral formed by the joining lines are equal.
4. Prove that the inverse of a circle with regard to any pole not on its circumference is another circle.
 Also that if a system of coaxial circles, with real limiting points, be inverted with respect to one of these limiting points, they will invert into concentric circles.
5. Shew that in a system of points in involution the anharmonic ratio of any four points is equal to that of their four conjugates.
 A transversal of any quadrilateral is cut by the sides and diagonals in six points in involution.
6. In the sides BC, CA and AB of the triangle ABC points D, E and F are taken, so that

$$\frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{CE}{CA} = \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{p}{q}.$$

Prove that

$$(i.) \quad q \cot A + p \cot C = (q-p) \cot DAC.$$

$$(ii.) \quad \frac{\cot DAC + \cot EBA + \cot FCB}{\cot A + \cot B + \cot C} = \frac{q+p}{q-p}.$$

7. Find the sum of n terms of the series
 (i.) $\sin a + \sin(a+\beta) + \sin(a+2\beta) + \dots$
 (ii.) $\cos a \cos 2a + \cos 3a \cos 4a + \cos 5a \cos 6a + \dots$
 and shew that the sum of n terms of the series
 $\sec a \sec(a+\beta) + \sec(a+\beta) \sec(a+2\beta) + \dots$ is

$$\frac{\tan(a+n\beta) - \tan a}{\sin \beta}.$$
8. ABC is a triangle with the angle A a right angle, and the side b small compared with a ; shew that the angle B is approximately $\frac{6ab}{6a^2 - b^2} \times \frac{180}{\pi}$ degrees.

9. If $\sin(a + \sqrt{-1} \cdot \beta) = x + \sqrt{-1} \cdot y$, prove that
 $x^2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 a - y^2 \sec^2 a = 1$.

CONIC SECTIONS.

HONOURS.

1. Draw tangents to a conic from an external point.
 On a tangent to a conic two point T, T' are taken such that the angle TST' is a right angle. Prove that the other tangents to the conic through T, T' intersect on the directrix.
2. The locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the focus on a tangent to a parabola is the tangent at the vertex, and the length of the perpendicular is a mean proportional between the focal distances of the point of contact and the vertex.
3. Find the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords of a parabola.
 Two parabolas have a common focus and their axes in opposite direction: prove that the locus of the middle points of chords of either which touch the other is also a parabola.
4. The circle through the foci of an ellipse and any point P on the curve passes through the points in which the minor axis is cut by the tangent and normal at P.
 If the normal at P meets the major and minor axes at G, g, prove that $PG \cdot Pg = SP \cdot S'P$.
5. The portion of any tangent to a hyperbola intercepted between the asymptotes is bisected at its point of contact.
 Shew how to construct a hyperbola having given one asymptote, two tangents and the point of contact of one of them.
6. Shew that every equation of the first degree represents a straight line.
 Find the locus of a point which moves in such a manner that the algebraic sum of its perpendicular distances from the sides of a given polygon is constant.

7. Find the equation to a circle referred to any rectangular axes.

Prove that the circles $x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 8y + 8 = 0$, $x^2 + y^2 + 10x - 2y + 22 = 0$ touch each other, and find the point of contact.

8. If the straight line $y = mx + c$ touches the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$, express c in terms m and a .

Two equal parabolas have the same vertex and their axes at right angles. Prove that the straight line joining the extremities of their latera recta, external to both of them, is a common tangent.

9. Find the points on the ellipse $4x^2 + 9y^2 = 20$ at which the tangents are equally inclined to the axes and the length of the perpendicular from the centre on either of these tangents.
10. Define conjugate diameters of an ellipse, and shew that the diameters passing through the points whose eccentric angles are ϕ and $\frac{\pi}{2} + \phi$ are conjugate.

In the ellipse $4x^2 + 9y^2 = 20$, find the equation of the chord which passes through the point $(2, 1)$ and is bisected at that point.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

HONOURS.

1. Define the term "limit"; and find the limit of $\frac{2x^2 + 3x + 7}{3x^2 + 5x + 6}$

when x becomes indefinitely large.

Shew that $\text{Lt. } \log f(x) = \log . \text{lt } f(x)$.

2. Differentiate with respect to x

(i.) $\log \frac{1+x\sqrt{2+x^2}}{1-x\sqrt{2+x^2}} + 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{x\sqrt{2}}{1-x^2}$.

(ii.) x^x .

3. State and prove Leibnitz' theorem for the n^{th} differential coefficient of the product of two functions.

If $y = (\cos^{-1}x)^2$ shew that when $x=0$

$$\frac{d^{n+2}y}{dx^{n+2}} = n \frac{d^n y}{dx^n},$$

and find the value of $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$ when $x=0$.

4. Shew how to find the maximum and minimum values of a function of one independent variable.

Find the values of x for which the expression

$$x^4 + 4x^3 - 16x + 16$$

has a maximum or minimum value.

5. Find the length of the subtangent to a curve whose equation is $\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)} = a^2/(y - b)$.

6. Trace the curves—

(i.) $x(x^2 + y^2) = ay^2$

(ii.) $y^3 = a(x + a)^2$

(iii.) $r^2 = a^2 \cos 3\theta$.

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 on passages from Cicero's Letters; Terence, Phormio; Catullus.
4. Scan the following lines, with any comments you think called for—
 - (a) Malest, Cornifici, tuo Catullo,
Malest, me hercule, et laboriose.
 - (b) Pauca nuntiate meae puellae
Non bona dicta.
 - (c) Quo pacto potuit? CH. Non satis tutus est ad nar-
randum hic locus.
DE. At tu intro abi. CH. Heus, ne filii quidem hoc nostri
resciscant volo.
 - (d) Illum putato, quae ego nunc dico, dicere :
Aut quidem cum uxore hac ipsum prohibebo domo.
 - (e) Immo enim nemo satis pro merito gratiam regi refert.
Ten asymbolum venire unctum atque lautum e balineis.

ROMAN HISTORY.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

HONOURS.

1. "Whether, in addition to the *concilium plebis tributum*, there was also a *comitia tributa* is a much-disputed question."

Discuss the question.

2. "Nothing seems more improbable than that Crassus should have countenanced a plan which involved the destruction of the city [in 63 B.C.], and which must have been followed by the ruin of credit."

Discuss this.

3. State the question at issue between Cæsar and the Senate in 50 B.C.

4. "The unique Roman constitution, an oligarchy chosen almost wholly by popular suffrage."

Comment on this.

5. Describe the position and aims of Sulla as a statesman.

GREEK TRANSLATION AT SIGHT—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate into English—

1. Τριῶν γὰρ προκειμένων, καὶ πάντων τῶν λέγω ὑρίστων ἐόντων, δῆμον τε ὑρίστου καὶ ὀλιγαρχίης καὶ μοναρχου, πολλῶ τοῦτο προέχειν λέγω. ἀνδρὸς γὰρ ἑνὸς τοῦ ὑρίστου οὐδὲν ἄμεινον ἂν φανείη· γνώμη γὰρ τοιαύτη χρεόμενος, ἐπιτροπεύει ἂν ἀμωμήτως τοῦ πλήθους· σιγῆτό τε ἂν βουλευόμενα ἐπὶ ἐυσμενέας ἀνδρας οὕτω μάλιστα. ἐν δὲ ὀλιγαρχίῃ, πολλοῖσι ἀρετὴν ἐπασκέουσι ἐς τὸ κοινόν, ἔχθρα ἴδια ἰσχυρὰ φιλέει ἐγγίνεσθαι. αὐτὸς γὰρ ἕκαστος βουλόμενος κορυφαῖος εἶναι

γνώμησί τε νικᾶν, ἐς ἔχθεα μεγάλα ἀλλήλοισι ἀπικνέονται· ἐξ ὧν στάσις ἐγγίνομαι. ἐκ δὲ τῶν στασίων, φόνος· ἐκ δὲ τοῦ φόνου, ἀπέβη ἐς μοναρχίην· καὶ ἐν τούτῳ διέδεξε ὅσῳ ἐστὶ τοῦτο ἄριστον. δήμου τε αὖ ἄρχοντος, ἀδύνατα μὴ οὐ κακότητα ἐγγίνεσθαι. κακότητος τοίνυν ἐγγινομένης ἐς τὰ κοινά, ἔχθεα μὲν οὐκ ἐγγίμεται τοῖσι κακοῖσι, φιλαί δὲ ἰσχυραί· οἱ γὰρ κακοῦντες τὰ κοινὰ συγκύψαντες ποιέουσι. τοῦτο δὲ τοιοῦτο γίμεται, ἐς ὃ ἂν προστάς τις τοῦ δήμου τοὺς τοιοῦτους παύσῃ. ἐκ δὲ αὐτῶν θωυμάζεται οὗτος δὴ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου· θωυμαζόμενος δέ, ἂν ὧν ἐφάνη μόναρχος ἐών· καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ἐη' οἱ καὶ οἶτος ὡς ἡ μοναρχίη κράτιστον. Ἐνὶ δὲ ἐπεὶ πάντα συλλαβόντα εἰπεῖν, κόθεν ἡμῖν ἡ ἐλευθερίη ἐγένετο, καὶ τῷ δόντος; κότερα παρὰ δήμου, ἢ ὀλιγαρχίης, ἢ μοναρχου; Ἐχω τοίνυν γνώμην, ἡμέας ἐλευθερωθέντας διὰ ἓνα ἄνδρα, τὸ τοιοῦτο περιστέλλειν· χωρὶς τε τούτου, πατρίους νόμους μὴ λυεῖν ἔχοντας εἶ· οὐ γὰρ ἄμεινον.

2. πολλάκις ἐθαύμασα τῶν τὰς πανηγύρεις συναγαγόντων καὶ τοὺς γυμνικοὺς ἀγῶνας καταστησάντων, ὅτι τὰς μὲν τῶν σωματικῶν εὐτυχίας οὕτω μεγάλων ἐωρεῶν ἡξίωσαν, τοῖς δ' ὑπὲρ τῶν κοινῶν ἰδίᾳ πονήσασι καὶ τὰς αὐτῶν ψυχὰς οὕτω παρασκευάσασιν ὥστε καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ὠφελεῖν δύνασθαι, τούτοις δ' οὐδεμίαν τιμὴν ἀπένειμαν, ὧν εἰκὸς ἦν αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον ποιήσασθαι πρόνοιαν· τῶν μὲν γὰρ ἀθλητῶν δὲς τοσαύτην ῥώμην λαβόντων οὐδὲν ἂν πλέον γένοιτο τοῖς ἄλλοις, ἐνὸς δ' ἀνδρὸς εὖ φρονήσαντος ἅπαντες ἂν ἀπολαύσειαν οἱ βουλόμενοι κοινωνεῖν τῆς ἐκείνου διανοίας. οὐ μὴν ἐπὶ τούτοις ἀθυμῆσας εἰλόμην ῥαθυμεῖν, ἀλλ' ἱκανὸν νομίσας ἀθλον ἔσεσθαι μοι τὴν δόξαν τὴν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ λόγου γενησομένην ἥκω συμβουλευσων περὶ τε τοῦ πολέμου τοῦ πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ τῆς ὁμοιοῦς τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς, οὐκ ἄγνοῶν ὅτι πολλοὶ τῶν προσποιησάμενων εἶναι σοφιστῶν ἐπὶ τούτῳ τὸν λόγον ὥρμησαν, ἀλλ' ἅμα μὲν ἐλπίζων τοσοῦτον διοίσειν ὥστε τοῖς ἄλλοις μηδὲν πώποτε δοκεῖν εἰρησθαι περὶ αὐτῶν, ἅμα δὲ προκρίνας τούτους καλλί.

στοὺς εἶναι τῶν λόγων, οὔτινες περὶ μεγίστων τυγχάνουσι
 ὄντες καὶ τοὺς τε λέγοντας μάλιστ' ἐπιδεικνύουσι καὶ τοὺς
 ἀκούοντας πλείστ' ὠφελούσιν.

3. θαρσεῖτε, Νυκτὸς τήνδ' ὀρώντες ἔκγονον
 Λύσσαν, γέροντες, κἀμὲ τὴν θεῶν λάτριν
 Ἰριν' πόλει γὰρ οὐδὲν ἤκομεν βλάβος,
 ἐνὸς δ' ἐπ' ἀνδρὸς δώματα στρατεύομεν,
 οὐ φασιν εἶναι Ζηνὸς Ἀλκμήνης τ' ἄπο.
 πρὶν μὲν γὰρ ἄθλους ἐκτελεστήσαι πικρούς,
 τὸ χρεὶν νιν ἐξέσωξεν, οὐδ' εἶα πατήρ
 Ζεὺς νιν κακῶς δρᾶν οὔτ' ἐμ' οὔθ' Ἥραν ποτε.
 ἐπεὶ δὲ μόχθους διεπέρασ' Εὐρυσθέως,
 Ἥρα προσάψαι κοινὸν αἶμ' αὐτῷ θέλει
 παῖδας κατακτείναντι, συνθέλω δ' ἐγώ.
 ἀλλ' εἴ, ἄτεγκτον συλλαβοῦσα καρδίαν,
 Νυκτὸς κελαινῆς ἀνυμέναιε παρθένε,
 μανίας τ' ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ τῷδε καὶ παιδοκτόνους
 φρενῶν ταραγμοὺς καὶ ποδῶν σκιρτήματα
 ἔλκυνε, κίνει, φόνιον ἐξίει κάλων,
 ὥς ἂν πορεύσας δι' Ἀχερούσιον πόρον
 τὸν καλλίπαιδα στέφανον αὐθέντη φόνω
 γινῶ μὲν τὸν Ἥρας οἶός ἐστ' αὐτῇ χόλος,
 μάθῃ δὲ τὸν ἐμόν' ἧ θεοὶ μὲν οὐδαμοῦ,
 τὰ θνητὰ δ' ἔσται μεγάλα, μὴ δόντος δίκην.

ENGLISH I.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, extracts from Sweet, Anglo-Saxon Reader.
2. (a) Give the Anglo-Saxon for 1st, 2nd, 30, 80, 110, 400 men.
 (b) Give the principal parts of sellan, swincan, fōn, scieppan, sprecan, fleōn.
 (c) Decline Anglo-Saxon—*My fierce enemy, a good book, that dear child.*

3. What seem to you the salient features of Anglo-Saxon poetry?
4. Translate (at sight)—

ST. AGNES.

Ambrosius bisceop binnan Mediolana *
 Afunde on ealdum bōcum be ðære eādigan Agne,
 Hu heō on Rōme byrig rēðe ehtnysse acōm,
 And on mægðhāde martyr-dōm ðrowade.
 Ðā awrāt Ambrosius be þām mædene ðus.
 On þære tīde wæs sum æðel-boren mæden,
 Agnes gehāten, on ðone hælend gelýfed,
 Binnan Rōme byrig, bilewit and snotor,
 Cild-lic on geārum, and ealdlic on mōde.
 Seō wan þurh geleāfan wið þa feondlican ealdras,
 And on ðam þritteoðan geāre þone deað forleās
 And þæt ēce lif gemette, forðan þe heō lufode Crist.
 Heō was wlitig on ansýne and wlitigre on geleāfan.

5. Translate into Anglo-Saxon—

In the beginning was the Word. Where is the King of the Jews? There no steep hills stand, but the noble land is a lovely meadow, where from the green trees the blossoms fall not: nor may rain nor snow nor heat of the sun injure them at all. He prayed, and signed himself with Christ's cross, and so in quietness ended his life.

ENGLISH II.

HONOURS.

- 1 and 2. Translate and explain extracts from Eyre-Todd, Medieval Scottish Poetry; Pollard, Miracle Plays.
3. Explain the following expressions—
 - (a) These men that are lord-fest, thay cause the plogetary.
 - (b) The in-wyttissymus God that ever xal reyne.
 - (c) After oure forme faderes' kende
 This nyth I waus of my moder born.
 - (d) Some with the marmoll to halte I them make.

* Milan.

(e) The blessed arme of swete saynt Sondaye.

(f) So many masendews, hospytals and spyttle howses.

4. Discuss the story and the peculiarities of the play of *Mary Magdalen*.
5. Discuss the date and dialect of the *Kingis Quair*.
6. Give an abstract of the story of the *Kingis Quair*, bringing out the significance of the allegory.

FRENCH I.—SENIOR.

PROSE COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT. HONOURS.

1. Translate into French—

With one party, whatever is, is right: with their antagonists, whatever is, is wrong. These swallow every antiquated absurdity: those catch at every new, unfledged project—and are alike enchanted with the velocipedes or the French Revolution. One set, wrapped up in impenetrable forms and technical traditions, are deaf to everything that has not been dinned in their ears, and in those of their forefathers, from time immemorial; their hearing is *thick* with the same old saws, the same unmeaning form of words, everlastingly repeated; the others pique themselves on a jargon of their own, a Babylonish dialect, crude, concocted, harsh, discordant, to which it is impossible for any one else to attach either meaning or respect. These last turn away at the mention of all usages, creeds, institutions of more than a day's standing as a mass of bigotry, superstition, and barbarous ignorance, whose leaden touch would petrify and benumb their quick, mercurial, "apprehensive, forgetive" faculties. The opinion of to-day supersedes that of yesterday: that of to-morrow supersedes, by anticipation, that of to-day. The wisdom of the ancients, the doctrines of the learned, the laws of nations, the common sentiments of morality, are to them like a bundle of old almanacs. As the modern politician always asks for this day's paper, the modern sciolist always enquires after the latest paradox. With him instinct is a dotard, nature a changeling, and common sense a discarded by-word. As

with the man of the world, what everybody says must be true, the citizen of the world has quite a different notion of the matter. With the one, the majority, "the powers that be" have always been in the right in all ages and places, though they have been cutting one another's throats and turning the world upside down with their quarrels and disputes from the beginning of time: with the other, what any two people have ever agreed in is an error on the face of it.

2. Translate (at sight)—

(a) Au lever du soleil splendide, notre camp s'éveille, s'ébranle, se replie pour le départ. Au-dessus des rochers qui tendaient derrière nous leur muraille, se tient la lune blanche qui, de son œil éteint dans le ciel bleu, nous regarde partir. D'abord, jusqu'au brûlant midi, les solitudes sont semées de cailloux noirs, comme saupoudrées de charbon, et ces cailloux luisent, brillent sous l'ardent soleil, donnant une illusion d'humidité aux altérés qui passent. Elles défilent pendant des heures, les solitudes noires, pleines de miroitements; par places, des salpêtres, des affleurements de sels y font des marbrures grises. Rien ne chante, rien ne vole, rien ne bouge. Mais le silence immense est martelé en sourdine par le piétinement incessant et monotone de nos chameaux lents. Vers midi, passe une région moins morte. Au bord de quelque chose qui doit être le lit desséché d'un torrent, croissent des tamarins incolores, de pâles genêts à petites fleurs blanches,—et même deux hauts palmiers. Une hirondelle grise nous croise d'un vol effaré, des mouches reparaissent autour des yeux pleurants de nos chameaux. Tout un essai de vie. Et deux grands oiseaux noirs, les maîtres de ce lieu, déploient leurs ailes, poussent leur cri dans ce silence. Nos Bédouins d'escorte, voyant les palmiers, flairent qu'il y a de l'eau sous leur ombre mince et y conduisent nos bêtes. En effet, dans un creux de sable, un peu d'eau s'est amassée, et les chameaux, en grondant de joie, s'en approchent, essayent d'y plonger, à deux ou trois ensemble, leurs museaux, emmêlant leurs longs cous tendus.

(b) Composé le 7 thermidor 1794, au matin, peu d'istants avant d'aller au supplice
Comme un dernier rayon, comme un dernier zéphyre
Anime la fin d'un beau jour,

Au pied de l'échafaud j'essaye encor ma lyre.
 Peut-être est-ce bientôt mon tour ;
 Peut-être avant que l'heure en cercle promenée
 Ait posé sur l'émail brillant,
 Dans les soixante pas où sa route est bornée,
 Son pied sonore et vigilant,
 Le sommeil du tombeau pressera ma paupière !
 Avant que de ses deux moitiés
 Ce vers que je commence ait atteint la dernière,
 Peut-être en ces murs effrayés
 Le messager de mort, noir recruteur des ombres,
 Escorté d'infâmes soldats,
 Remplira de mon nom ces longs corridors sombres.

— *Chénier.*

- (c) Ne s'effroyer de chose qui arrive,
 Ne s'en fâcher aussi,
 Rend l'homme heureux et fait encor qu'il vive
 Sans peur ne sans souci.
 Comme le temps, vont les choses mondaines,
 Suivans son mouvement ;
 Il est soudain, et les saisons soudaines
 Font leur cours brèvement.
 Villes et forts et royaumes perissent
 Par le temps tout exprès,
 Et donnent lieu aux nouveaux qui fleurissent
 Pour remourir après.
 La mer n'est plus où elle souloit estre ;
 Et aux lieux vuides d'eaux
 (Miracle estrange !) on la void soudain naistro
 Hospital de bateaux.

3. (a) What new species in literature were introduced during the 16th century?
 (b) Sketch shortly the life and literary career of Marot.
 (c) "Despite his apparent buffoonery, Rabelais really pleads for the great ideals of the Humanists." Explain and illustrate this.
 (d) Discuss the nature and influence of Montaigne's scepticism.
 (e) Sketch shortly the history of the Renaissance Tragedy.

FRENCH II.—AUTHORS.—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

- 1 and 2. Translate, with explanations, extracts from Brachet, Grands Ecrivains du XVI^me Siècle; Pages choisies de Rabelais.
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GERMAN I.—SENIOR.

PROSE COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

1. Translate (at sight)—

Der Dichter einer naiven und geistreichen Jugendwelt, so wie derjenige, der in den Zeitaltern künstlicher Cultur ihm am nächsten kommt, ist streng und spröde, wie die jungfräuliche Diana in ihren Wäldern; ohne alle Vertraulichkeit entflieht er dem Herzen, das ihn sucht, dem Verlangen, das ihn umfassen will. Die trockne Wahrheit, womit er den Gegenstand behandelt, erscheint nicht selten als Unempfindlichkeit. Das Object besitzt ihn gänzlich, sein Herz liegt nicht, wie ein schlechtes Metall, gleich unter der Oberfläche, sondern will, wie das Gold, in der Tiefe gesucht sein. Wie die Gottheit hinter dem Weltgebäude, so steht er hinter seinem Werk, *er* ist das Werk, und das Werk ist *er*; man muss des erstern schon nicht werth oder nicht mächtig oder schon satt sein, um nach ihm nur zu fragen. So zeigt sich z. B. Homer unter den Alten und Shakspeare unter den Neuern: zwei höchst verschiedene, durch den unermesslichen Abstand der Zeitalter getrennte Naturen, aber gerade in diesem Characterzuge völlig eins. Als ich in einem sehr frühen Alter den letzten Dichter zuerst kennen lernte, empörte mich seine Kälte, seine Unempfindlichkeit, die ihm erlaubte, im höchsten Pathos zu scherzen, die herzerschneidenden Auftritte im Hamlet, im König Lear, im Macbeth u.s.f. durch einen Narren zu stören, die ihn bald da festhielt, wo meine Empfindung forteilte, bald da kaltherzig fortriss, wo das Herz so gern still gestanden wäre. Durch die Bekanntschaft mit neueren Poeten verleitet, in dem Werke den Dichter zuerst aufzusuchen, *seinem* Herzen zu begegnen, *mit ihm* gemeinschaftlich über seinen Gegenstand zu reflectiren, kurz, das Object in dem Subject

anzuschauen, war es mir unerträglich, dass der Poet sich hier gar nirgends fassen liess und mir nirgends Rede stehen wollte. Mehrere Jahre hatte er schon meine ganze Verehrung und war mein Studium, ehe ich sein Individuum lieb gewinnen lernte: Ich war noch nicht fähig, die Natur aus der ersten Hand zu verstehen. Nur ihr durch den Verstand reflectirtes und durch die Regel zurecht gelegtes Bild konnte ich ertragen, und dazu waren die sentimentalischen Dichter der Franzosen und auch der Deutschen, von den Jahren 1750 bis etwa 1780, gerade die rechten Subjecte. Uebrigens schäme ich mich dieses Kinderurtheils nicht, da die bejahrte Kritik ein ähnliches fällt und naiv genug war, es in die Welt hineinzuschreiben.—*Schiller*.

2. Translate into German—

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Cromwell was a short, strongly-built man, with a large dull face. He was smooth-shaven, with close-cropped hair, and had a heavy double chin. His mouth was small and cruel, and was surmounted by an extraordinarily long upper lip, while a pair of grey eyes, set closely together, moved restlessly under his light eyebrows. He had an awkward, uncouth gait which lent itself well to the other peculiarities of his personal appearance, and gave one the idea that he was a patient, plodding, and, if anything, a rather stupid sort of man. But this was all merely external. According to Chapuys, who knew him well, he possessed the most extraordinary mobility of countenance, so that when engaged in an interesting conversation, his face would suddenly light up, and the dull, drudging, commonplace expression give way to a subtle, cunning, and intelligent aspect, quite at variance with his ordinary appearance. His conversation at such moments was witty and entertaining to the last degree, and the Spanish ambassador notes that he had the habit of giving a roguish oblique glance whenever he made a striking remark. This extraordinary power of facial control, according to the circumstances in which he was placed, merely reflects one of the dominant characteristics of the man. . . . No one knew better how or when to flatter than Thomas Cromwell; on the other hand no one could be more harsh and cruel than he, when he was in a position to dictate.

3. (a) "The art of the Meistersingers was not favourable to the growth of genius." Discuss, and compare the *Meister-gesang* with the *Volklied*.
- (b) Opitz has been called the Father of German Poetry. Discuss his claim.
- (c) Compare the Satire of the 16th century with that of the 17th.
- (d) Give an account of the German novel in the 17th century.
- (e) Die Verdienste Gottsched's um die deutsche Bühne. Sum up briefly in German.

GERMAN II.—AUTHORS.—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

- 1 and 2. Translate, and explain where necessary, extracts from J. C. Guenther, Gedichte; Seb. Brandt, Hans Sachs, Luther, Fischart.
3. Discuss the grammar or etymology of the underlined words.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

HONOURS.

1. State and prove Leibnitz' theorem for the n^{th} differential coefficient of the product of two functions.

If $y = (\cos^{-1}x)^2$ shew that when $x=0$

$$\frac{d^{n+2}y}{dx^{n+2}} = n^2 \frac{d^ny}{dx^n},$$

and find the value of $\frac{d^ny}{dx^n}$ when $x=0$.

2. Prove that the order in which successive partial differentiations are performed is indifferent.

If $u_1 = Ax^{2m} + Bx^my^n + Cy^{2n}$ and $u_{r+1} = x \frac{du_r}{dx} + y \frac{du_r}{dy}$, prove that

$$\frac{x}{m} \frac{du_r}{dx} + \frac{y}{n} \frac{du_r}{dy} = 2u_r.$$

3. If u is a function of x , shew how to express $\frac{du}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}$, etc., in terms of differential coefficients of u with respect to a new independent variable.

If $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ change the independent variable from x to y in the equation

$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \frac{1-3x^2}{x} \frac{du}{dx} - u = 0.$$

4. If in the interval $0 < x < h$ the functions $\phi(x)$, $\psi(x)$ are continuous and $\phi'(x) > \psi'(x)$, and if also $\phi(0) = \psi(0)$, then shew that $\phi(h) > \psi(h)$ and extend this result to differential coefficients of higher orders.

Hence or otherwise shew that if $f(a+x)$ and its first $n-1$ differential coefficients are continuous in the interval $0 < x < h$, then the remainder after n terms of the expansion of $f(a+h)$ in powers of h by Taylor's theorem lies between $Ah^n/n!$ and $Bh^n/n!$ where A and B are the greatest and least values of $f''(a+x)$ in the interval $0 < x < h$.

5. Shew how to find the maximum and minimum values of a function of one independent variable.

Two circular segments are described, each on a given chord, so that the sum of the areas is a maximum, while the sum of the arcs is given. Compare the radii of the segments.

6. Find the polar equations of the tangent and normal at any point of the curve $u=f(\theta)$, and apply them to the case in which $f(\theta) = a + b \cos \theta$.

7. Shew how to find the asymptotes of a curve referred to polar coordinates.

Find the asymptotes of the curve $r^n = a^n \sec n\theta$.

8. Investigate a formula for the radius of curvature of a curve referred to polar coordinates.

The locus of a point r_1, θ_1 is got by writing $r = r_1^m/a^{m-1}$, $\theta = m\theta_1$ in the equation of a curve. Prove that if at corresponding points ρ, ρ_1 denote the radii of curvature, and ϕ, ϕ_1 the angles between the radii vectores and the tangents, then $\phi_1 = \phi$ and $r_1/\rho_1 = m\rho/\rho - (m-1)\sin \phi$.

9. Obtain polar formulae for finding the evolute of a plane curve.

Find the evolute of the curve in which $p^2 = r^2 - a^2$.

10. Trace the curves

(i.) $a(x^2 + y^2) = xy(x + y)$.

(ii.) $(x^2 + y^2)(a^4 + x^2y^2) = b^2x^2y^2$.

(iii.) $r = a \frac{\theta^2 - a^2}{\theta^2 + a^2}$.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS AND FINITE DIFFERENCES.

HONOURS.

1. State and prove the rule for integration by substitution, and shew how to find the limits of the transformed integral.

Find the value of $\int_a^b (b-x)^p (x-a)^q dx$ where p, q are positive integers.

2. Prove that

$$\int u dv = uv - u^{(1)}v_{(1)} + u^{(2)}v_{(2)} - \dots + (-1)^r u^{(r)}v_{(r)} + \dots + (-1)^n \int u^{(n)} dv_{(n)},$$

$$\text{where } u^{(r)} = \frac{d^r u}{dx^r} \text{ and } v_{(r)} = \int \dots \int v dx^r.$$

Find the value of $\int x^n e^{ax} \cos(bx+c) dx$.

3. Shew how to find the partial fraction corresponding to a non-repeated factor in the decomposition of a rational fraction.

Integrate $1/(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)(x^2+c^2)$, and deduce the value of

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^3}.$$

4. Investigate a formula of reduction for $\int \tan^n \theta d\theta$.

$$\text{Prove that } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\tan \theta} \quad d\theta = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

5. Shew how to find the area bounded by the two curves $r=\phi(\theta)$, $r=\psi(\theta)$ and by two radii vectores.

Hence, or otherwise, find the whole area of the curve

$$\frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{a^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{b^2}.$$

6. Find a formula for the volume of a solid of revolution.

Find the volume generated by the revolution about the axis of x of a loop of the curve $a^2 y^4 = x^4 (a^2 - x^2)$.

7. State the laws and relations of the symbols E , Δ .

Express u_{x+n} in terms of u_x and its successive differences.

8. Explain how accidental errors may sometimes be corrected by the method of differences.

Of the consecutive terms 883, 1316, 1952, 2486, 3279, 4280, 5594, one is erroneous. Correct the error.

9. Given n consecutive equidistant values $u_0, u_1, \dots u_{n-1}$ of a function u_x , find its approximate general expression.

Having given that the values of a function for the arguments 2, 3, 4, 5 are 37278, 27969, 21398, 16394, find the value of the function for the value 1 of the argument.

10. Explain what is meant by finite integration, and obtain the finite integral of a rational integral function.

Find the sum of n terms of the series

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + \dots$$

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

HONOURS.

1. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a particle acted on by a number of forces P_1, P_2, \dots in one plane making angles $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots$ with a given direction in that plane.

A rope of length l is attached to two points A, B at the same level, and carries a weight W at its middle point. Find the tension of the rope when AB is a given distance h , and shew that if the greatest permissible tension T is several times the weight W , the least permissible difference between l and h may be calculated from the approximate formula $lW^2/8T^2$.

2. Shew that it is necessary and sufficient for the equilibrium of a system of forces in one plane on a rigid body that the sums of the resolved parts of the forces in two directions, and the sum of the moments of the forces about one point, should separately vanish.

To a railway carriage of weight W , on four equal wheels, is applied a horizontal thrust P midway between the fore and rear axles, at a distance h above the rails (gauge $2a$) and at right angles to them. Assuming the centre of mass of the carriage symmetrically situated, find the pressures on the rails.

3. State the laws of friction.

Two equal heavy circular cylinders are placed symmetrically in the angle formed by two rough planes equally inclined to the vertical. A rough wedge is pressed down symmetrically between the cylinders: If 2α be the angle between the planes, 2β the angle of the wedge, and λ the angle of friction, shew that the wedge cannot force up the cylinders unless $\alpha - \beta > 2\lambda$. Supposing this condition satisfied, find the pressure on the wedge which will force up the cylinders, and prove that the cylinders begin by slipping on the wedge.

4. In the system of pulleys in which all the strings are attached to the weight, if the axles are rough, the greatest weight W which an applied force P can raise is given by

$$\frac{W}{P} = \left(\frac{2a}{a + b \sin \lambda} \right)^n = 1,$$

a being the radius of the pulley wheels, b that of the axles, and λ the angle of friction.

5. State and prove the principle of virtual displacements.

The side AB , of length a , of a smoothly jointed parallelogram $ABCD$, formed of uniform rods of total weight W , is held vertical with A uppermost, and a light elastic string of natural length d and modulus λ connects the joints A, C . If l be the length of the string in the equilibrium position, shew that $d l = 1 - Wd/2\lambda a$.

6. A particle moves in a straight line with uniform acceleration; find the space described in a given time.

If the acceleration is always increasing, shew that the distance passed over in any time is less than the product

of the time, and the mean of the initial and final velocities, but greater than the product of the time and the velocity at the middle of the time.

7. State and explain the fundamental relations between mass, acceleration, force and weight.

A man falls down a lift-well on to the top of a lift which is descending with uniform velocity v , and is at a distance h below him when he begins to fall: Shew that, as far as shock is concerned, he falls effectively a distance $h + v^2/2g$.

8. Prove that the path of a projectile is a parabola.

Shew that the greatest distance from which a stone can be thrown with velocity v over a wall of height h is $\sqrt{\{v^4/g^2 - 2v^2h/g\}}$.

9. Two spheres of masses m , m^1 impinge directly with relative velocity v . Shew that the loss of kinetic energy is

$$\frac{1-e^2}{2} \frac{mm^1}{m+m^1} v^2$$

where e is the coefficient of impact.

An inelastic sphere is projected vertically upwards with velocity v , and a similar sphere is projected with the same velocity in the same straight line when the first sphere is at its highest point. Shew that the two will reach the ground at a time $\sqrt{3}v/2g$ after they meet.

10. A particle of mass m , moving in a plane, receives a succession of impulses directed towards a fixed point O in the plane. If p, p^1 are the perpendiculars from O on two successive lines of motion, v, v^1 , the velocities in those lines, and a the angle between them, shew that $vp = v^1p^1 = h$, a constant, and that the impulse at the angle is $mhr \sin a/pp^1$ where r is the distance of the angle from O .

Hence prove the equable description of area by the radius vector in a central orbit, and the formula $F = mk^2kr/p^3$ for the force, where k is the curvature of the orbit.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

HONOURS.

1. Find the equation of the straight line which passes through the intersection of two given lines, and is perpendicular to a third given line.

Shew that the three perpendiculars of a triangle meet in a point.

2. Find the equation of a system of circles every pair of which has the same radical axis.

Shew that the coordinates of the limiting points of the circles

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0,$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2g^1x + 2f^1y + c^1 = 0,$$

are $-(\lambda g + \lambda^1 g^1)/(\lambda + \lambda^1)$, $-(\lambda f + \lambda^1 f^1)/(\lambda + \lambda^1)$ where λ/λ^1 is determined by the equation

$$(\lambda g + \lambda^1 g^1)^2 + (\lambda f + \lambda^1 f^1)^2 = (\lambda + \lambda^1)(\lambda c + \lambda^1 c^1).$$

3. Find the equation of the tangent at any point of a parabola. Two parabolae have a common focus, and their directrices are parallel. Shew that any tangent to one intersects a perpendicular tangent to the other in a point midway between the directrices.

4. Find the equation of the normal at any point of an ellipse. Determine the condition that the line $x \cos a + y \sin a = p$ may be a normal to the ellipse $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = 1$.

5. Find the equation of a hyperbola referred to its asymptotes as axes.

Shew that all chords of a rectangular hyperbola, which subtend a right angle at a fixed point on the curve, are parallel to a fixed line.

6. Find the polar equation of any chord of a conic, the focus being the pole.

Shew that all chords of a conic which subtend a fixed angle at a focus, touch a conic having a focus and directrix in common with the given conic.

7. Shew that every curve whose equation is of the second degree is a conic.

Find the axis of the parabola

$$(ax + by)^2 + lx + my + n = 0.$$

8. Find the equation of a system of confocal conics.

Shew that two members of the system pass through a given point, and that one member touches a given straight line.

9. Find the polar reciprocal of one circle with respect to another circle.

Reciprocate with respect to the ortho-centre the property that a conic which is described about a triangle, and passes through its ortho-centre, is a rectangular hyperbola.

10. State and prove the fundamental anharmonic property of the points of a conic.

Deduce Pascal's theorem.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY II.

HONOURS.

You are requested to attempt not more than EIGHT questions.

1. Explain the view that the ultimate subject in every judgment is reality. How would it apply to hypothetical and disjunctive judgments?
2. In what sense is the judgment said to be universal and necessary? Is it possible for a judgment to be at once analytical and synthetic?
3. "Induction is legitimate inference from the known to the unknown." How is it possible to pass from the known to the unknown? State what you regard as the true view of induction.
4. "If rigid induction depends on the experimental methods; if these depend upon the law of causation, and this law depends upon *inductio per enumerationem simplicem*; then the validity of all our inductions depends on a loose and uncertain foundation." (*Jevons*.) Discuss this criticism of Mill's doctrine.
5. "A phenomenon can only have one cause."
 "A cause is an effect concealed."
 "The cause must precede the effect."
 "The conception of cause is ultimately identical with that of reason."
 Describe the various views of cause implied in these quotations.
6. What are the grounds of disbelief? Discuss Mill's criticism of Hume's doctrine of miracles.
7. Explain and illustrate the nature of will, and its relation to intellect and desire.

8. Explain the relation of feeling to cognition. Are there other kinds of "feeling-attitude" besides pleasure and displeasure?
9. What light does evolution throw on the nature and origin of (a) the play impulse, (b) the religious sentiment?
10. Give a brief psychological analysis of two of the following—
(a) remorse, (b) imitation, (c) "gushing," (d) religious "revivals."
11. Write a short note on each of the following quotations—
"Where habit is, there attention has been."
"We can only attend to one thing at a time."
"Honour is effective conscience."

HISTORY II.

HONOURS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN questions, and no more.

1. Describe the dominions of Charles the Great at his death.
 2. What were the main causes of the dissolution of the Carolingian Empire?
 3. "From the revival of the German Kingdom by the Saxon Kings sprang the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation." Explain.
 4. Sketch the history of the Duchy of Normandy from its foundation to the year 1066.
 5. Write shortly about "the Cluniac Reformation."
 6. What is meant by "the Renaissance of the twelfth century"?
 7. Explain the importance of the reign of Philip Augustus.
 8. Describe the situation which led to the first Crusade, and sum up its results.
 9. Write a short account of the Fourth Crusade (1204).
 10. "The early history of Spain is one long Crusade." Explain.
 11. Discuss the influence of the idea of nationality during the Middle Ages.
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THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into Latin—

Livy lacked the vast learning and the keen critical insight of Gibbon, to whom in many respects he has a strong affinity. His imperfect knowledge of the military art and of Roman law often confuses his narrative of campaigns and constitutional struggles, and gives too much reason to the charge of negligence brought against him by that clever and impudent critic, the Emperor Caligula. Yet, in spite of all his inaccuracies of detail, and in spite of the graver defect of insufficient historical perspective, which makes him colour the whole political development of the Roman State with the ideas of his own time, the history of Rome, as narrated by Livy, is essentially true and vital, because based on a large insight into the permanent qualities of human nature. The spirit in which he writes history is well illustrated by the speeches. These, in a way, set the tone of the whole work. He does not affect in them to reproduce the substance of words actually spoken, or even to imitate the tone of the time in which the speech is laid. He uses them as a vivid and dramatic method of portraying character and motive. The method in its brilliance and its truth to permanent facts is like that of Shakespeare's "Coriolanus." Such truth, according to the celebrated aphorism in Aristotle's Poetics, is the truth of poetry rather than of history; and the history of Livy, in this, as in his opulent and coloured diction, has some affinity to poetry. Yet, when such insight into motive and such vivid creative imagination are based on really large knowledge and perfect sincerity, a higher historical truth may be reached than by the most laborious accumulation of documents and sifting of evidence.

LATIN UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

HONOURS.

1. Translate—

- (a) Ille quoque euersus mons est, quem maximum in oris
 Progenies Thiae clara superuehitur,
 Cum Medi peperere nouum mare cumque iuuentus
 Per medium classi barbara nauit Athon.
 • Quid facient crines, cum ferro talia cedant?
 Iupiter, ut Chalybum omne genus pereat,
 Et qui principio sub terra quaerere uenas
 Institit ac ferri stringere duritiem!
 Abiunctae paulo ante comae mea fata sorores
 Iugebant, cum se Memnonis Aethiopis
 Unigena impellens nutantibus aera pennis
 Obtulit Arsinoes Locridos ales equos,
 Isque per aetherias me tollens auolat umbras.
 Et Veneris casto collocat in gremio.
 Ipsa suum Zephyritis eo famulum legarat,
 Graia Canopieis incola litoribus.
 Inde Venus uario ne solum in lumine caeli
 Ex Ariadneis aurea temporibus
 Fixa corona foret, sed nos quoque fulgeremus
 Deuotae flauī uerticis exuuiæ,
 Uuidulam a fletu cedentem ad templa deum me
 Sidus in antiquis diua nouum posuit:
 Virginis et saeui contingens namque leonis
 Lumina, Callisto iuncta Lycaoniae,
 Vertor in occasum, tardum dux ante Booten.
- (b) Boletos et aprum si tanquam uilia ponis,
 Et non esse putas haec mea uota, uolo.
 Si fortunatum fieri me credis et heres
 Vis scribi propter quinque Lucrina, uale.
 Lautā tamen cena est: fateor, lautissima, sed cras
 Nil erit, immo hodie, protinus immo nihil,
 Mullorum leporumque et suminis exitus hic est,
 Sulphureusque color carnificesque pedes.
 Non Albana mihi sit comissatio tanti,
 Nec Capitolinae pontificumque dapes.
 Imputet ipse deus nectar mihi; fiet acetum,
 Et Vaticanī perfida vappa cadi.
 Convivas alios cenarum quaere magister,

Quos capiant mensae regna superba tuae.

Me meus ad subitas invitet amicus ofellas :

Haec mihi, quam possum reddere, cena placet.

(c) Haec autem, ut dixi, genera dicendi aptiora sunt adulescentibus, in senibus gravitatem non habent. itaque Hortensius utroque genere florens clamores faciebat adulescens. habebat enim et Meneclium illud studium crebrarum venustarumque sententiarum, in quibus, ut in illo Graeco sic in hoc, erant quaedam magis venustae dulcesque sententiae quam aut necessariae aut interdum utiles; et erat oratio cum incitata et vibrans tum etiam accurata et polita. non probabantur haec senibus: saepe videbam cum irridentem tum etiam irascentem et stomachantem Philippum; sed mirabantur adulescentes, multitudo movebatur. [erat excellens iudicio vulgi et facile primas tenebat adulescens. etsi enim genus illud dicendi auctoritatis habebat parum, tamen aptum esse aetati videbatur; et certe, quod et ingeni quaedam forma lucebat exercitatione perfecta eratque verborum astricta comprehensio, summam hominum admirationem excitabat.] sed cum iam honores et illa senior auctoritas gravius quiddam requireret, remanebat idem nec decebat idem; quodque exercitationem studiumque remiserat, quod in eo fuerat acerrimum, concinnitas illa crebritasque sententiarum pristina manebat, sed ea vestitu illo orationis, quo consueverat, ornata non erat. hoc tibi ille, Brute, minus fortasse placuit quam placuisset, si illum flagrantem studio et florentem facultate audire potuisses.

(d) Sequitur clades, forte an dolo principis incertum (nam utrumque auctores prodidere), sed omnibus, quae huic urbi per violentiam ignium acciderunt, gravior atque atrocior. Initium in ea parte circi ortum, quae Palatino Caelioque montibus contigua est; ubi per tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma alitur, simul coeptus ignis et statim validus ac vento citus longitudinem circi corripuit. Neque enim domus munimentis saeptae vel templa muris cincta aut quid aliud morae interiacebat. Impetu pervagatum incendium plana primum, deinde in edita assurgens et rursus inferiora populando anteit. remedia velocitate mali et obnoxia urbe artis itineribus hucque et illuc flexis atque enormibus vicis, qualis vetus Roma fuit. Ad hoc lamenta paventium feminarum, fessa

aetate aut rudis pueritiae, quique sibi quique aliis consulebant, dum trahunt invalidos aut opperiantur, pars mora, pars festinans, cuncta impediabant. Et saepe, dum in tergum respectant, lateribus aut fronte circumveniebantur; vel si in proxima evaserant, illis quoque igni correptis, etiam, quae longinqua crediderant, in eodem casu reperiebant. Postremo, quid vitarent, quid peterent, ambigui, complere vias, sterni per agros; quidam amissis omnibus fortunis, diurni quoque victus *copia*, alii caritate suorum, quos eripere nequiverant, quamvis patente effugio interiere.

LATIN AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate and comment on, extracts from Tacitus, *Annals*, III to VI; Lucretius; Martial.

GENERAL LATIN PAPER.

HONOURS.

1. "There is no doubt that Virgil owed Naevius immense obligations." Comment on this and give a brief account of Naevius.
2. Estimate the position of Lucilius in Roman literature and describe his characteristics.
3. "The Terentian comedy is in a way the turning-point of Roman literature. In the circle of Terence the fatal doctrine was originated that the Greek manner was an end in itself."

Comment on this statement.

4. In Latin poetry Virgil was the last and greatest master of elision."

Discuss this.

5. Describe the political organisation of Greece under the Empire.

6. "The Roman Senate and the Roman rulers soon came to be drawn from any other region of the Empire just as much as from Italy."

Comment on this.

7. Give a concise account of Syria under the early Empire.
8. Compare the organisation of Gallia Narbonensis with that of the "Three Gauls." What appears to be the most probable explanation of this difference?

GREEK AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

Translate into English, extracts from Homer, *Odyssey*, Books V-XII; Euripides, *Ion*; Aristophanes, *Clouds*.

GREEK GENERAL PAPER.

HONOURS.

Not more than FOUR questions to be attempted.

1. Indicate some of the main differences between Aristotle's *Ethics* and modern ethical systems.
2. Upon a general review of history, what would appear to have been the main defects in the ancient Greek character and life?
3. In what directions have recent archæological discoveries modified our views on early Greek History?
4. Contrast the "speeches" of Herodotus and Thucydides.
5. "Aristotle defends, but reforms, slavery." Comment on this.
6. "Plato and Aristotle may perhaps rate the influence of the constitution too high, but it is a merit in them that they never lose sight, as many modern inquirers have done, of the full significance of the State and its organisation."

Comment on this.

7. Criticise the portrait of the Greek despot as exhibited in ancient literature.
8. "Philip of Macedon is the great individual who stands in the gap between two stages of human progress, and is himself the link."

Comment on this.

ENGLISH I.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, with explanatory notes, extracts from Christ; Andreas.
2. Construct a critical text of the following transcriptions from the Andreas M.S., and discuss any special difficulties—

(a)

Syððan

hie on cneowon cristes rade. on his mæg wlite
mære tacen. wurdon hie ða acle on þam onfenge.
forhte afærde ond on fleam numen.

(b)

Nyston beteran ræd. þonne hie þa be hlidenan
him to lif nere. gefeormedon. duru ðegnū wearð Inane tid
eallum ætsomne. þurh heard gelac hild bedd styred.

3. Briefly discuss the use of Runes in the Cynewulfine writings, and interpret the following passages—

Gēomor hweorfeð

· C · · Y · ond · N · Cyning biþ rēpe,
sigora Syllend, þonne synnum fāh
· E · · W · ond · U · acle bidað,
hwæt him æfter dædum dēman wille
lifes tō lēane. · L · · F · beofað.—*Juliana*.

WEN sceal gedrēosan,

UR on ēðle; æfter tōhreosaþ

lāne lices frætewa, efne swā LAGO tōglideð.

—*Fates of the Apostles* (NAPIER).

A wæs secg oð ðæt

cnyssed cearwelum, · C · drūsende,
þeah hē in medohealle māðmas þēge,

æplede gold. ·Y· gnornode,
 ·N· gefera nearusorge drēah,
 enge rūne, þær him ·E· fore
 mīlpaðas mæt; mōdig þrægde
 wirum gewlenced.—*Elene.*

þonne ·C· cwacað, gehyreð Cyning mæðlan,
 rodera Ryhtend, sprecaþ rēpe word
 þām þe him ær in worulde wāce hýrdon,
 þendan ·Y· and ·N· ýþast meahtan
 frōfre findan.—*Christ.*

4. (a) Examine the argument for considering the *Christ* to be a single poem.

Or,

- (b) Criticise the *Andreas* as a narrative poem.

5. Translate (at sight)—

(a) Æfter þam gefeohte wæron Romane swa swiðe forþohte, þætte Celius Metellus, þe þa heora consul wæs, ge ealle heora senatus hæfdon geþoht þæt hie sceoldon Romeburg forlætan, ge furþum ealle Italiam. Ond hie þæt swa ge læsten, gif him Scipia ne gestirde, se wæs þara cempa ieldest, midþæmþæt he his sweorde gebræd, ond swór ðæt him leofre wære þæt he hiene selfne acwealde þonne he forlete his fædereþel; ond sæde eac þæt he þara ælces ehtend wolde beon, swa swa his feondes, þe þæs wordes wære, þæt from Romebyrg þohte. Ond he hie ealle mid þam geniedde þæt hie aþas sworan, þæt hie ealle ætgædere wolden, oþþe on heora earde licgean, oþþe on heora earde libban.

(b) Ongan þa ôfstlice eorla mengu to flote fýsan. Fearoðhengestas ymb geofenes stæð gearwe stôdon, sælde sāmearas, sunde getenge. Ða wæs orcnæwe idese siðfæt, siððan wāges welm werode gesôhte. Þær wlanc manig æt wendelsæ on stæðe stôdon. Stundum wræcon ofer mearepaðu, mægen æfter ôðrum, ond þa gehlôdon hildesercum, bordum ond ordum, byrnwīgendum, werum ond wifum wāghengestas.

6. Render into Old English—

When the holy man was bidden go to the country of the cannibals and save his brother's life, he at first entreated that some angel might be sent, since he himself knew not the ocean-ways, the land, or the people; and he feared the perils of the journey. Nevertheless he did perform the task which had seemed impossible, and so that even the savage people called his name blessed, and wept bitterly as he returned to his own home.

ENGLISH II.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, with explanatory and literary-historical comments, the following passages from Maclean, Old and Middle English Reader.

2. Translate, with notes on the dialect and date of the English represented—

(a) "O folez in folk, felez oþer whyle
and vnderstondeþ vmbe stounde, þa 3 3e be stape fole :
hope 3e, þat he heres not, þat eres alle made ?
hit may not be, þat he is blynde, þat bigged vche y 3e."

(b) "Oþer men," seyde he, "doþ forþ þet beste wyn, þet hi
habbeþ, ferst at here bredale, and þu hest ido þe contrarie,
þet þu hest ihialde þet beste wyn wat nu."

(c) Miþ strelum giwundad
alegdun hiæ hiuæ limwœrignæ
gistoddun him æt his licæs heafdum
bihealdun hiæ þer heafun.

(d) Sa thai, that ar all weill schrewyne and deis in the faithe
ande sacramentis of haly kyrk, how wyolently at euer thai
dee, thai suld nocht dreid thare ded. fore he, that valde
weill de, suld glaidly dee and conforme his wyll to the wyll
of gode; for, sen vs behwys all de o neid and we wat noþer
the tyme nor the sted, we suld resaue it glaidly, that god
and nature has ordanyt, and gruche nocht thar wyth, sen it
may nocht be eschewyt. for god, at ordanyt ded, ordanyt
it fore the best.

3. (a) "Hwæt sceal ic singan?" cwæð he: "sing me frumsceaft."

Give the substance of the song in Old English, and as nearly as possible in proper form. Also discuss the Caedmonian tradition both in regard to life and work.

(b) What literary influences or impulses are noticeable in the following pieces: *Guy of Warwick*; *On God Ure isun of Ure Lefdi*; *The Destruction of Troy*.

4. Translate—

(a) Pabot wist þer of anouȝ: it no was him noþing loþ.
þe fischer þan þe child forþ drouȝ wiþ salt and wiþ þe
crismclop.

“mi douhter sent ȝou þis child to cristen it, wiþouten oþ.”
pabot louȝ, þat was milde, and wiþ hem to chirche he goþ.
Pabot was cleped Gregorij: þer þe child his name he
toke.

Comment on the versification.

(b) Rewrite in the English of Chaucer or Wyclif—

ða þa hig ferdon, þa comun sume þa weardas on þa cestre
and cyþdun þæra sacerda ealdrun ealle þa þing, þe þær
gewordene wærun. ða gesamnudun þa ealdras hig and
worhtun gemot and sealdun þam þegenun micel feoh and
cwædun: “secgeaþ, þæt hys leorningnihtas comun
nihtys and forstelan hyne, þa we slepun.” and, gyf se
dema þis geaxað, we lærað hyne and gedoð eow
sorhlease.”

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year Examination.

SOLID GEOMETRY.

HONOURS.

1. If θ be the angle between the line whose direction ratios are l, m, n , and the line whose direction angles are α, β, γ , prove that $\cos \theta = l \cos \alpha + m \cos \beta + n \cos \gamma$.

Hence determine the relation between the direction ratios of a line and also the relation between the cosines of the direction angles of a line.

2. Find the equation of a plane in terms of the intercepts it makes on the axes.

Shew that the six planes, each passing through one edge of a tetrahedron, and bisecting the opposite edge, meet in a point.

3. Shew that by a proper choice of axes the equations of any two straight lines can be put in the form

$$z = c, y = mx; \quad z = -c, y = -mx.$$

A straight line meets two fixed lines in P, Q; find the locus of a point dividing PQ in a fixed ratio.

4. Find the equation of the tangent plane at any point of the surface $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$.

Shew that two tangent planes pass through a given straight line, and shew how to find the points of contact.

5. Investigate the relations between the coordinates of the extremities of conjugate diameters of an ellipsoid.

Shew that the tangent planes at the extremities of three conjugate diameters meet on a similar ellipsoid, and that the plane through the three extremities touches a similar ellipsoid.

6. Find the magnitude and direction of the axes of any central plane section of an ellipsoid.

Shew that the difference of the reciprocals of the squares of the axes is proportional to the product of the sines of the angles which the plane makes with its circular sections.

7. Prove that a hyperboloid of one sheet possesses two systems of generating lines, and that each line of one system intersects each line of the other system.

If three generating lines of the same system be mutually at right angles, shew that the shortest distance between any two lies on a generating line.

8. Find the equation of a hyperboloid when two of the axes of coordinates are generators.

PQRS is a quadrilateral traced on the surface of a hyperboloid. If P be fixed, and R be on a fixed plane, shew that QS envelops a conic.

9. Find the equations of the principal normal at any point of a curve, and determine the coordinates of the centre of curvature.

Find the shortest distance between consecutive principal normals, and deduce the condition that the curve may be plane.

10. Define a line of curvature, and form the differential equation of the lines of curvature on a given surface.

Find the lines of curvature on the surface

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 0.$$

ANALYTICAL STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

HONOURS.

1. State the laws of friction.

A rough hemisphere rests with its base on a horizontal plane. The rough lower end of a stick, sliding in a smooth vertical tube, rests on the hemisphere. Shew that the hemisphere begins to slide when the inclination α to the vertical of the radius to the lower end of the stick is given by

$$W^1 \tan(\alpha - \lambda) = (W + W^1) \tan \lambda,$$

where λ is the angle of friction, and W, W^1 are the weights of the hemisphere and stick respectively.

2. Investigate general formulæ for the coordinates of the centre of mass of a solid.

Shew that the centre of mass of the volume of a hyperboloid of one sheet between two parallel sections is the centre of mass of three laminæ, two of the same uniform density coincident with the bounding sections, and a third of four times the density coincident with the section half way between them.

3. Find the ratios of four balancing forces at a point in terms of their mutual inclinations.

A weight P is suspended in a given vertical straight line by means of three light strings from it to three points A, B, C in a horizontal plane. If the cross section of each string

is proportional to its tension, shew that the mass of string required is least when the weight is at a distance OP from the plane, where

$$ABC \cdot OP^2 = OBC \cdot OA^2 + OCA \cdot OB^2 + OAB \cdot OC^2.$$

4. Investigate the analytical formulæ for the determination of the wrench which is the resultant of forces such as (X, Y, Z) at (x, y, z) .

Wrenches whose forces are R_1, R_2, \dots and pitches p_1, p_2, \dots are compounded into a single wrench of force P and pitch w . Shew that

$$P^2 = \Sigma R^2 + 2 \Sigma RR' \cos \theta$$

$$wP^2 = \Sigma R^2 p + \Sigma RR' \{ (p + p') \cos \theta + d \sin \theta \}$$

where θ is the angle and d the shortest distance between R, R' .

5. Prove that a light string takes the form of a parabola if the weight suspended from any portion of it is proportional to its horizontal projection.

A uniform heavy string is subjected to an outward normal force proportional to the depth below a given level.

Prove that if ψ is the inclination to the horizontal and y the vertical ordinate from a properly chosen line $\cos \psi = A + By + C/y$ where A, B, C are constants.

6. If u, v are the components of velocity of a particle in the direction of two rectangular axes which revolve with angular velocity w , shew that the component accelerations in the same direction are

$$\frac{du}{dt} - wv, \frac{dv}{dt} + wu.$$

A rod of length l moves so that its ends are always on the revolving axes. Find the acceleration of a point dividing the rod in a given ratio.

7. Investigate the polar differential equation of a central orbit.

$$\frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2 u^2}.$$

Shew that the attracted particle is approaching the centre most rapidly when $P = h^2 u^3$, and find where this is an elliptic orbit with the centre of force at the focus.

8. A particle projected in a given manner moves under the influence of a gravitational centre of force. Determine the orbit.

If in an elliptic orbit, the central force is suddenly slightly altered in the ratio $1+k:1$, shew that the decrements of the semi-axes a, b of the orbit are $ka^2v^2/\mu, kb(av^2+\mu)/2\mu$, where v is the velocity at the instant and μ is the force per unit mass at unit distance.

9. Investigate the equation

$$Mx''=X, My''=Y, Mk^2\theta''=L$$

for the motion of a rigid body in two dimensions.

- A sphere of radius a with its centre of mass at a distance b from its centre of figure rolls in a straight line on a rough horizontal plane. Shew that it will jump if its angular velocity when its centre of mass is lowest is greater than

$$\sqrt{\frac{g\{(a+b)^2+4b^2+k^2\}}{b\{(a-b)^2+k^2\}}},$$

where k is the radius of gyration round the centre of mass.

10. A rigid body is suspended by two equal parallel perfectly flexible and slightly elastic strings at a distance $2c$ apart, the body being symmetrical with respect to the plane of the strings and the vertical plane equidistant from the strings and normal to their plane. Assuming that the centre of mass of the body is on the level of the points of attachment of the strings to it, shew that the frequency n of the small rocking oscillations in which the strings remain vertical is given by $4\pi^2 n^2 MR^2 l = 2\lambda c^2$, where MR^2 is the moment of inertia about an axis through the centre of mass perpendicular to the plane of the strings, and l, λ are the length and modulus of each string.

Discuss the other types of oscillation of which the system is capable.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

HONOURS.

1. Define the polar triangle of a given triangle, and shew that the sides and angles of the polar triangle are respectively the supplements of the angles and sides of the primitive triangle.

If ABC' , $A'B'C'$ are polar, shew that the arcs AA' , BB' , CC' are concurrent.

2. Shew that the sines of the angles of a spherical triangle are proportional to the sines of the opposite sides.

Δ , Δ' are the areas of two faces of a tetrahedron, a the angle at which they intersect, l the length of the common edge, and V is the volume of the tetrahedron. Shew that $2\Delta\Delta'\sin a=3V$.

3. Prove that in any spherical triangle
 $\cot a \sin b = \cot A \sin C + \cos b \cos C$,
 and express the result in general terms.

If the internal bisectors p , q , r of the angles of a spherical triangle make angles α , β , γ with the opposite sides, prove that

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{cosec} p \cot \alpha + \sin \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{cosec} q \cot \beta + \sin \frac{C}{2} \operatorname{cosec} r \cot \gamma = 0.$$

4. If the sides of a spherical triangle are small compared with the radius of the sphere, shew that each angle exceeds by one-third of the spherical excess the corresponding angle of the plane triangle whose sides are of the same lengths as the arcs of the spherical triangle.

Given two sides and the angle opposite one of them, find an approximate solution of the spherical triangle.

5. If S be the number of solid angles in any polyhedron, F the number of its faces, E the number of its edges, prove that $S+F=E+2$, and hence shew that there are only five regular polyhedra.

A regular octahedron is inscribed in a cube so that the corners of the first are at the centres of the faces of the second. Compare the volumes of the solids.

6. Describe the errors of adjustment of a transit instrument, and explain how the collimation error may be found by means of two collimators.

If the error in the time of transit of two given stars of different declination, due to errors of level and deviation combined, be the same, prove that it will be the same for all stars.

7. Explain the annual course of changes in the length of the day at places in mean latitude, on an arctic circle, and on the equator.

Prove that at a place on an arctic circle the daily displacement of the point of sunset is equal to the sun's change in longitude during the same interval.

8. Shew how to determine the latitude by two observations of the sun and the elapsed time.

Determine the most favourable circumstances for the success of the method.

9. Define the equation of time and prove that its two parts are positive respectively from solstices to equinoxes and from perigee to apogee.

If the imaginary star, instead of starting with the sun from perigee, started with it from such a point as to make the greatest value of the equation of time during the year a maximum, find roughly at what times of the year the equation of time would vanish.

10. Shew how to find the sun's azimuth at a given time of a given day.

Shew that the velocity in azimuth at rising is the same for all stars at a given place.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.

HONOURS.

1. Investigate a formula for the area bounded by the curve $y=f(x)$, the axis of x , and two ordinates.

Find the whole area of the curve

$$x^2y^2 = (a^2 - x^2)(x^2 - b^2).$$

2. If a sectorial area revolves about the initial line, shew that

$$\text{the volume generated is } \frac{2\pi}{3} \int r^3 \sin \theta d\theta.$$

Find the volume formed by the revolution of the curve $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2x^2 + b^2y^2$ about the axis of x .

3. Shew that the equation of any involute of the curve $x=\phi(t)$, $y=\psi(t)$ may be found by eliminating t from the equations

$$\frac{x-\phi}{\phi'} = \frac{y-\psi}{\psi'} = \frac{\int \sqrt{(\phi'^2 + \psi'^2)} dt}{\sqrt{(\phi'^2 + \psi'^2)}}.$$

A string just surrounding an oval curve whose perimeter is 2σ is completely unwrapped, beginning at any point O on the oval, and in being unwound the free end sweeps out an area a and describes an arc s . If unwrapped in the other direction a' , s' are the values of the similar quantities. Shew that $a' - a = \sigma(s' - s)$.

4. Prove that

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}.$$

Hence shew that

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}$$

5. Explain what is meant by the mean value of a function when the argument varies continuously between given limits.

Find the mean value of focal radii of an ellipse (1) when the argument is the vectorial angle, (2) when the argument is the abscissa of the extremity of the radius.

6. Shew how to solve an ordinary differential equation of the first order which is of the first degree in the variables.

Find the complete primitive and the singular solution of

$$xy(ap^2 - 1) + (x^2 - ay^2 - b)p = 0.$$

7. Shew how to find the complementary function of the general linear equation in two variables the coefficients being constant.

Solve completely the equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + a^2y = x \cos bx.$$

first when a^2 , b^2 are unequal, second when a^2 , b^2 are equal.

8. Shew how to solve the general linear equation of the second order when one term of the complementary function is known.

One solution of $(a^2 + x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = a^2y$ is $y = \sqrt{(a^2 + x^2)}$, find the complete solution.

9. Give the geometrical meaning of the equations

$$\frac{dx}{P} = \frac{dy}{Q} = \frac{dz}{R}$$

where P, Q, R are given functions of x, y, z .

Integrate the equations

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = bz - cy, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = cx - az, \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = ay - bx.$$

10. Find the condition that the equation

$$Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = 0$$

may be derivable from a single primitive, and shew how to find the primitive when the condition is satisfied.

Find the primitive of

$$\left(\frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{y}\right)dx + \left(\frac{z}{x} + \frac{x}{z}\right)dy + \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}\right)dz = 0.$$

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY II.

HONOURS.

1. "No school can avoid taking for the ultimate moral aim a desirable state of feeling called by whatever name—gratification, enjoyment, happiness. Pleasure somewhere, at some time, to some being or beings, is an inexpugnable element of the conception. It is as much a necessary form of moral intuition as space is a necessary form of intellectual intuition."—(*Spencer.*)

Discuss the statements made in this quotation.

2. How does Spencer account for the specifically moral element which enters into judgments of conscience? Compare his position with that of Green as illustrated in the following quotation—"The function of conscience is not to estimate the precise value of an act (which strictly speaking is impossible to do), but to maintain moral aspiration."
3. "Eventually there will come a state in which Egoism and Altruism are so conciliated that the one merges into the other." (*Spencer.*) How is this final state to be brought about? Examine the psychological and ethical presuppositions of Spencer's position.

4. Discuss the ethical and psychological significance of amusement or play, and refer to its evolutionary justification.
5. Examine Green's account of the relation of thought as a function of the animal organism to the "spiritual principle" in Nature.
6. Explain and illustrate the nature of will in its relation to intellect and desire.
7. Compare and contrast the moral ideas of justice, temperance and humanity in ancient and modern times.

HISTORY II.

HONOURS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN questions, and no more.

1. Compare the main ideas of Voltaire and of Rousseau, and estimate the influence of these two writers on political events.
2. Describe shortly the following events, and show their importance as marking stages in the progress of the French Revolution:—"The Oath of the Tennis Court"; the Capture of the Bastille; the Removal of the King to Paris; the September Massacres.
3. What are the chief reasons that help to explain the success of Napoleon I. in establishing a despotic government in France?
4. Describe the extent of Napoleon's power in Europe when at its greatest, and trace very shortly the events that led to his fall.
5. Compare very briefly the condition of Europe in 1815 with its condition in 1789, with a view to summing up the permanent results of the events of the intervening period.
6. Sum up the history of Germany from 1815 to 1848.
7. Trace the gradual dismemberment of Turkey during the nineteenth century.
8. What were the chief causes of the fall of the monarchy of Louis Philippe?
9. Discuss the statesmanship of Cavour.
10. Discuss the character and chief political ideas of Bismarck.
11. Discuss the present situation in the Balkan Peninsula.

POST GRADUATE COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE SCIENCE AND HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

You are requested to attempt not more than EIGHT questions, not more than THREE to be taken from any one section.

A.

1. It is said that the successive stages of morality may be represented by the commands — Do not! Do! Be! Illustrate from the development of the individual or the race.
2. What are the points of greatest modern interest in the Platonic scheme of education?
3. Describe the contributions made to educational practice or theory by any one of the following:—Loyola, Comenius, Rousseau, Pestalozzi.
4. Examine the statement that education consists in a process of adaptation to environment.
5. Describe and illustrate the Herbartian doctrine of Apperception, as applied in the teaching of a given subject.

B.

6. How does the modern conception of the unity and continuity of the mental processes (as opposed to the old "faculty" psychology) serve as a help to educational theory and practice?
7. What is your method of "getting up" a given subject? Describe in psychological terms the nature of the process, and the factors which enter into it.
8. Give a brief psychological analysis of either of the following—(a) the relation of images to concepts; (b) the relation of habit to character.
9. Show how deduction is synthetic, induction analytic, and how both are combined in teaching a given subject.

10. Describe briefly the nature and stages of scientific explanation.

C.

11. What are the advantages and disadvantages of teaching by questioning?
12. What are the main objections to the introduction of trade or industrial occupations into the ordinary school curriculum?
13. Discuss the principles relating to school punishments.
14. Examine the practical applicability of each of the following pedagogic maxims—(a) Follow nature! (b) Begin by teaching the elements.
15. Assuming the merits of the Kindergarten system, discuss the possibility of extending its methods to later stages of school life.
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*FACULTY OF LAW.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

ROMAN LAW.

*Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT questions, but these should include Nos.
I., XI. and XII.*

I. Translate, and comment BRIEFLY on, each of the following passages:—

- (1) *Sciendum autem est, non solum tutores vel curatores pupillis et adultis ceterisque personis ex administratione teneri, sed etiam in eos qui satisfactionem accipiunt subsidiariam actionem esse, quae ultimum eis praesidium possit afferre (I, 24, 2).*
- (2) *Unde in rebus mobilibus non facile procedit ut bonae fidei possessori usucapio competat. Nam qui alienam rem vendidit vel ex alia causa tradidit, furtum eius committit. Sed tamen id aliquando aliter se habet (II, 6, 3).*
- (3) *Quod autem diximus, alienam rem posse legari, ita intellegendum est, si defunctus sciebat alienam rem esse. . . . Si quis rem suam quasi alienam legaverit, valet legatum: nam plus valet quod in veritate est quam quod in opinione. Sed et si legatarii putavit, valere constat, quia exitum voluntas defuncti potest habere (II, 20, 4 and 11).*
- (4) *At si ita stipuleris decem aureos annuos, quoad vivam, dare spondes? et pure facta obligatio intellegitur et perpetuatur, quia ad tempus deberi non potest (III, 15, 3).*
- (5) *Illud non ex verbis legis, sed ex interpretatione placuit, non solum perempti corporis aestimationem habendam esse, secundum ea quae diximus, sed eo amplius quidquid praeterea, perempto eo corpore, damni vobis adlatum fuerit (IV, 3, 10).*

*The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

- II. "The history of Roman Law is the history of the supersession of the *Jus Civile* by the *Jus Gentium*." Describe, generally, the *course* and *causes* of this process, and the *agencies* by which it was accomplished.
- III. What were the general characteristics of the system of legal procedure prevailing in the time of Justinian? Give a brief sketch of the proceedings, in an ordinary action, under this system.
- IV. "In Justinian's time natural children could be subjected to *potestas* by *legitimatio*, and this in three ways." Describe fully the methods here referred to. How far has the principle of legitimation been adopted in our own system?
- V. "*Nihil commune habet possessio cum proprietate*." Discuss this statement in its relation to Roman Law. Examine, briefly, the nature and incidents of—*dominium ex jure Quiritium*, *in bonis habere*, and *possessio*.
- VI. Under what head is *donatio* treated of in the Institutes? What criticism would you pass on this arrangement? State, briefly, the law applicable in the time of Justinian to each variety of *donatio* mentioned in your text.
- VII. Give a brief account of the origin and nature of (1) *codicilli* and (2) *fidei commissa*. In what respects were the risks attaching to the making of a will under the earlier Roman Law alleviated by the legalising of *codicilli* and *fidei commissa*?
- VIII. Distinguish the contract of "*Emptio venditio*" from the contracts of (1) *Locatio conductio*; (2) *Permutatio*, and (3) *Emphyteusis*.
- IX. Describe the rights and duties, *inter se*, of the parties to a contract of *societas*.

Discuss the following question :—

De illa sane conventione quaesitum est, si Titius et Seius inter se pacti sunt ut ad Titium lucri duae partes pertineant, damni tertia, ad Seium duae partes damni, lucri tertia, an rata debet haberi conventio?

- X. Define *novatio*. For what purposes might *novatio* be employed? What were the conditions of a valid *novatio*, under the law in force in the time of Justinian?

- XI. A owns two slaves, B and C. At the instigation of D, a freeman, B and C enter E's house by night, and steal therefrom certain valuable articles, including a ring belonging to E, and a gold bowl which E had borrowed from F. The stolen property is successfully removed from the premises, and handed over to D, by whom it is sold to G, an innocent purchaser, in whose possession it is soon afterwards discovered. What remedies are available to E and F, respectively, under the Roman law of delict as it existed in the time of Justinian?
- XII. Write a VERY SHORT explanatory note on each of the following:—
- (1) *Jus publicum*; (2) *Civitas*; (3) *Capitis minutio minima*; (4) *Specificatio*; (5) *Possessio bonorum contra tabulas*; (6) *Actio ad supplendam legitimam*; (7) *Beneficium abstinendi*; (8) *Exceptio non numeratae pecuniae*; (9) *Depositum irregulare*; and (10) *Negotiorum gestio*.

JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGAL HISTORY.

TIME, TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

Candidates are not to attempt more than SIX questions.

- I. Jurisprudence has been said to include the logic, the history, and the ethic of law.
Explain and illustrate this statement.
- II. In what branch of a legal system would you place Criminal Law, and for what reasons? On what lines would you arrange the contents of a criminal code?
- III. "The Norman Conquest in one aspect stopped the growth of Feudalism; in another it introduced the feudal system."
Explain and discuss this.
- IV. Compare and illustrate the development in English and Roman Law of (1) The actionability of contract, and (2) The distinction between Law and Equity.
- V. What is case law? What assumptions underlie a system of case law? State and explain its merits and defects.
- VI. "I know nothing more wonderful than the variety of sciences to which Roman Law, Roman Contract Law

more particularly, has contributed modes of thought, courses of reasoning, and a technical language." (Maine, *Ancient Law* 340.)

Explain and illustrate this statement.

VII. Define and classify juristic persons.

VIII. Examine the meaning of—(1) The State; (2) Positive Law strictly so called; (3) A Legal Fiction; (4) Status; (5) Sanction; and (6) Private International Law.

THEORY OF LEGISLATION.

TWO HOURS.

Candidates are not to attempt more than FIVE questions.

1. How does Bentham define the limits within which Law can, and beyond which Law cannot operate? In what respects is its sphere less wide than that of Morality?
2. What estimate have you formed of the value of Utility as a test of Morals and Legislation? Indicate generally the part played by this principle in the evolution of Law and Morality.
3. By what tests would Bentham determine the goodness or badness of different kinds of punishment?
4. Discuss, shortly, on utilitarian principles—
 - (1) The policy of the power of pardon as at present constituted under the law of this State; (2) The policy of allowing a prisoner to give evidence on his own behalf; (3) The abolition of capital punishment; (4) The abolition of trial by jury in civil actions; (5) A subsidy to a National Art Gallery; and (6) The release of first offenders.
5. What do you understand by "State Socialism?" What general considerations would you apply to projects of this nature?
6. Consider, briefly, the arguments for and against the recognition of private property in land.
7. What general principles should, in your opinion, govern the law in relation to the subject of "industrial conspiracy"?
8. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following:—
 - (1) Liberty; (2) Justice; (3) Equality; and (4) Democracy.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT questions; but not less than TWO questions must be selected from each section.

SECTION I.

- I. "The maintainable theories as to the legitimate use of force—necessary for the protection or assertion of a man's rights, are, it will be found, twofold" (Dicey 406). Give a brief account of each of the theories here referred to. Discuss the following case in the light of each theory:—A, whilst peaceably walking through Hyde Park, is wantonly struck in the face by B, a stranger. A draws a knife and stabs B.
- II. Write a *short* note on each of the following points discussed in your text-book:—
- (1) The *actual* limitations on the sovereignty of Parliament;
 - (2) The extent to which treaties entered into by the Crown are binding on a British colony enjoying responsible government;
 - (3) The effect of the writ of Habeas Corpus on the authority of the Judges; and
 - (4) The limits within which English law recognises a right to freedom of discussion.
- III. "The forms of Colonial Government fall into four fairly distinct groups" (Anson 265). Explain and illustrate this statement.
- IV. Give a brief sketch of the present organisation of the (English) Supreme Court of Judicature. How far can the Judicature Acts be said to have effected a fusion of law and equity? Contrast, in this respect, the English system with that which now prevails in New South Wales.

SECTION II.

- V. What provision is made by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act with respect to:—(1) The method of determining disputed elections to either House; (2) Privilege of Parliament; (3) The respective powers of the two Houses in relation to money bills; and (4) The right of the Commonwealth to control and regulate the use of navigable rivers.

- VI. Describe briefly the nature and relation to each other, under the British Constitution, of the "Privy Council," the "Ministry," and the "Cabinet." To what extent, and with what variations, is this system reproduced under the Constitution of the Commonwealth?
- VII. It is provided, by Section 102 that the Parliament may forbid, as to railways, any "preference or discrimination" by any State, etc. What limitations are attached by the Constitution to the exercise of this power? What general tests would you suggest, in the light of the United States decisions, for determining whether a given rate constituted a "preference or discrimination"?
- VIII. The "Germania," a foreign mail boat subsidised by the German Government, arrives at Fremantle, where her ship's stores are duly sealed under official authority. On her arrival in Sydney it is found that the seals have been broken without authority, in contravention of the provisions of the Federal Customs Act of 1901, s. 192. The captain is thereupon prosecuted and fined. Consider the arguments for and against the validity of this conviction.

SECTION III.

- IX. What do you understand by "Imperial Law" as an element in the law of the State? What different classes of rules would you include under this term? What tests would you suggest for determining the "applicability" of Imperial legislation?
- X. "The State Governor occupies a dual position,—as an Imperial officer,—and as a local constitutional ruler." Explain and illustrate this statement. In what cases, if any, is the Governor invested with *discretionary* powers in relation to the conduct of domestic affairs?
- XI. What provision exists under the State Constitution, and subject to what restrictions, for enabling the Executive Government to make payments of public money in anticipation of supply?
- XII. Write a short note on each of the following, in relation to the judicial system of New South Wales—(1) The constitution and jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts; (2) The constitution and functions of the Land Appeal Court;

(3) The nature of the supervisory and corrective jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; and (4) The duties annexed to the office of Clerk of the Peace.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT questions.

- I. From what period do you date modern International Law? Indicate *generally* the nature of the more important changes which have taken place in the system of International Law since that time, and the means by which such changes have been effected.
- II. What do you understand by "the Public Law of Europe"? Give illustrations of its application both within and without the Continent of Europe.
- III. Give a short account of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, and of the settlement arrived at. Discuss, also, the applicability of the Monroe doctrine thereto.
- IV. Enumerate the methods of acquiring State territory. Write also a special note on the practice of leasing State territory, giving examples of this practice, and stating also the effects of such a lease (in default of express provision) upon the relations of the parties, as regards the territory leased.
- V. What difficulties arose as between Great Britain and the United States of America, with respect to the proposed construction by the United States of an inter-oceanic canal in Central America? How have these difficulties been settled?
- VI. What exceptions are there to the rule that the jurisdiction of a State is co-extensive with its territory?
- VII. Under what circumstances will a treaty become (1) void; and (2) voidable?
- VIII. Discuss the legality, in International Law, of (1) Pacific Blockade; and (2) The bombardment, by a belligerent, of open cities.
- IX. Discuss, in relation to the recent war in South Africa—(1) The question of suzerainty; (2) The question of the liability

of goods alleged to be contraband, but primarily destined for a neutral port; and (3) The question of the passage of British troops through Portuguese territory.

- X. "Le congrès tenu à Paris, en 1856, a eu la gloire de faire entrer ces principes dans la loi des nations?" What principles are these?

Examine the effect of their adoption upon the previous rules governing the rights and liabilities of neutral trade.

- XI. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following:—
(1) Expatriation; (2) Droit d'Angarie; (3) Real Union of States; (4) The Indian Chief; (5) The Ostsee; and (6) The Peterhoff.
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FINAL EXAMINATION.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS AND MERCANTILE LAW.

Candidates must not attempt more than EIGHT questions, but these should include Nos. VI., VIII. and X.

- I. "Consideration need not be adequate to the promise, but must be of some value in the eye of the law." (Anson, p. 90.) Explain this statement by reference to the authorities, mentioning any exceptions.
- A owes B money. A's son, C, gives B a P/N for the amount. Shortly afterwards A dies. B sues C on the note. Upon what circumstances will C's liability depend?
- II. Contrast the rights and obligations of the parties under a contract of—(1) Marine Insurance, (2) Suretyship, and (3) Partnership,—as regards the disclosure of material facts connected with the proposed contract. Is there any difference in this respect between the different kinds of insurance? Cite authority for your conclusions.
- III. Examine the law in force in this State on the subject of—(1) Contracts by way of gaming or wagering; and (2) Securities given in pursuance of wagers.
- Discuss the position of the parties in each of the following cases:—(1) A lends B money to make bets; (2) A lends money to B to pay bets; (3) A employs B to make bets for him on certain races—(a) in the case in which B wins the bet, but refuses to hand over the money; and (b) in the case in which A revokes his authority after the bet has been made, but before the race is run.
- IV. What different matters are treated of in your text-book under the head of "interpretation of contract"? State the general rules governing the construction of contracts. Consider the principle applicable to the following case:—
- A, a shipwright, undertakes to put B's ship in thorough repair, no mention being made of the amount or time of payment. Before the repairs are completed A demands

payment for the work already done; and in default of compliance by B, refuses to complete the repairs, whereby the vessel is prevented from continuing her voyage.

V. Under what circumstances, and subject to what limitations, will renunciation by one party (1) before performance is due, and (2) in the course of performance, operate as a discharge? Cite authority for your answer.

VI. Discuss the following cases, stating the principles involved:—

(1) A verbally orders a piano from B, the price being £20. B sends the piano to A's house. A unpacks it before B's carter, and says "This is not the piano I ordered," and thereupon returns it to B. B sues A for the price of the piano.

(2) A writes to B asking for an immediate loan of £20. B sends A, by post, a cheque on the C Bank, payable to A's order. The cheque is stolen in transit, and paid by the Bank under a forged endorsement. B subsequently sues A for the amount.

(3) A and B, the sole directors of the C Co., enter into a contract with D for a loan of money to the Co.; such loan being, however, in excess of the borrowing powers of the Co. The contract having subsequently been disclaimed by the Co., D now seeks to make A and B personally liable.

(4) A sells to B a piece of land laid out as a garden, adjoining other premises belonging to A. B covenants to maintain it as a garden. B subsequently sells the land to C, who takes with notice of the covenant, but fails to observe it. A sues C.

VII. Examine the effect, under the law of the State, of lapse of time upon legal rights and remedies arising out of contract; specifying also the ways in which a case may be taken out of the Statutes of Limitation.

VIII. State in relation to Bills of Exchange—(1) The conditions necessary to constitute a "holder in due course"; (2) The rights of a "holder in due course"; and (3) The circumstances under which the holder of a bill may be required to prove that he is "a holder in due course."

Consider the following cases:—

- (1) A, who owes B £100, hands B a B/X in payment for that amount, drawn by C upon D, but payable to bearer. The bill is dishonoured at maturity. Advise B as to his remedy or remedies.
 - (2) A, who is B's clerk, steals certain crossed cheques payable to B's order, and after forging B's signature pays them into his account at the C Bank. The Bank at A's request places the amount to A's credit, and subsequently collects the same from the drawers. Some weeks afterwards A absconds with the money. Advise the Bank as to its position.
- IX. Describe, briefly, the nature and incidents of a Bill of Lading. What do you understand by a "clean Bill of Lading"?
- A, the master of a ship owned by B, signs a B/L for goods not actually received on board. How far, if at all, will this acknowledgment be binding on either A or B? Cite authority for your conclusion.
- X. Explain, in relation to the contract of insurance—(1) The different kinds of marine policies; (2) The nature of an insurable interest under a life policy; and (3) The doctrine of subrogation.
- A insures his house for £500 with the B Co. During the currency of the policy the house is feloniously burnt by A's wife, C; but without any privity on the part of A. The Co., having paid the claim under the policy before discovering the facts, now sues A and C for damages caused by the act of C. Discuss the rights of the parties.
- XI. Distinguish between "undue influence" and "fraud." In what cases will undue influence be presumed; and in what cases must it be proved? Cite authority for your answer.

THE LAW OF TORTS AND CRIMES.

SECTION I.—TORTS.

Candidates are not to attempt more than FOUR questions in this Section, but these should include No. V.

- I. What must a plaintiff prove, in order to succeed, in an action for personal injuries caused by the defendant's negligence? What is meant by the doctrine of contributory negligence?

Discuss the following case:—A is driving home by night and proceeding in one direction. A falls asleep. B, who is proceeding in the other direction, and who is driving at dangerous speed, comes into collision with A's buggy, and injures A.

- II. "No action will lie for doing what the Legislature has authorised. . . . " (Pollock, 126). Explain, by reference to the authorities, the qualifications attaching to this statement, as regards damage arising out of the authorised acts.

A owns property at X, in New South Wales. The Executive Government of the State, without any statutory authority, constructs, on premises immediately adjoining A's property, a lockup, in which drunken and disorderly persons are detained; whereby a nuisance is created and A is damaged. Discuss the principles applicable to this case.

- III. (1) Explain and illustrate the distinction between "conversion" and "trespass to goods."

- (2) Under what circumstances can the bailee of goods set up the title of a third person in an action for conversion brought against him by the bailor?

Discuss the following case:—A, the owner of certain furniture, duly assigns it to B by Bill of Sale. Subsequently A employs C, an auctioneer, who knows nothing of the Bill of Sale, to sell the furniture by auction for him at his private residence. C accordingly sells the furniture and delivers it to the purchaser. B sues C for conversion.

- IV. Give a concise statement of the material facts—and the decision—in (1) *Rylands v. Fletcher* (L.R., 3 H.L. 330); and (2) *Quinn v. Leatham* (1901 App. Ca. 495).

- V. Write a short note on each of the following points:—

- (1) Wrongs recognised by law, not amounting to breaches of contract, torts, or crimes; (2) The nature of the defence of "fair comment" in an action for defamation; (3) The legal position of a rightful owner who has recovered possession by forcible entry; and (4) The liability of a husband for torts committed by his wife after marriage.

SECTION II.—CRIMES.

Candidates are not to attempt more than FIVE questions, but these should include Nos. I., III. and VI.

- I. What facts must be proved in order to support a conviction upon a charge of—(1) Housebreaking; (2) Conspiracy; (3) Subornation of perjury; and (4) Bribery?
- II. To what extent is criminal responsibility affected by—
 - (1) Drunkenness; (2) Ignorance of law; (3) Ignorance, or mistake of fact; (4) Coverture; and (5) Infancy?
- III. What provision is made by the Crimes Act, 1900, with respect to—
 - (1) The sequestration of the property of a person convicted of felony; (2) The joinder of separate counts in one indictment; (3) The making of enquiries as to a prisoner's guilt subsequent to his conviction; and (4) Proof of a general deficiency in accounts on a charge of embezzlement.
- IV. A is charged with the murder of B, and the evidence adduced by the Crown is purely circumstantial. A wishes to set up the defence that he killed B in self-defence, but as no one was present at the occurrence, he has no witness whom he can call. Advise the prisoner as to the various courses open to him, together with the consequences, as regards procedure, of each course?
- V. What offence, if any, is committed in the following cases:—
 - (1) A puts his hand into B's pocket with intent to steal. B has no money in his pocket.
 - (2) A, whilst quarrelling with B, strikes at B with a life preserver. The blow misses B, but severely injures C.
 - (3) A's husband is wrecked in a ship which is reported as being lost with all hands. A, believing her husband to be dead, though in fact he is alive, marries B.
 - (4) A sees B, whom he knows, drop a bank note in a crowded street. A hurries after B intending to return the note, but loses B in the crowd. Subsequently, being pressed for money, he appropriates it to his own use?
- VI. Discuss the following cases, stating the principle involved:—
 - (1) A, a vanman in the employ of B, has express instructions only to carry goods in a particular section of the town. Contrary to these orders A accepts goods to

be carried outside his particular section, and receives payment from a customer, who believes A to be carrying on his own account. A does not give this money to his employer, and is prosecuted for embezzlement.

- (2) The hirer of a cab gives A, the cabman, a sovereign, thinking he is giving him a shilling. A keeps the sovereign, and is prosecuted for larceny.
- (3) A orders goods from B, a tradesman, who refuses to supply them except upon immediate payment. A thereupon gives B his cheque upon the City Bank for the price, and receives the goods. A has an account at the Bank, but it is insufficient to meet the cheque, which is dishonoured. A is prosecuted for obtaining goods by false pretences.
- (4) A.B., in payment for a horse purchased by him from X, draws a cheque in the name of C.B., in the presence of X, upon a bank at which he has no account, and gives it to X as his own cheque. A.B. is prosecuted for forgery.

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

*Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT questions, but these should include
Nos. I., IV., VI., VIII. and XI.*

- I. What provision is made by—(1) The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1898, with respect to (a) The validation of voluntary settlements of land, and (b) The powers of a tenant for life of settled land to lease the same without the consent of the Court; (2) the Conveyancing and Law and Property (supplemental) Act, 1901, with respect to the safeguarding of conveyances made under a power of attorney; and (3) the Forfeiture of Leases Act, 1901, with respect to the restrictions now imposed on forfeiture of leases?
- II. A conveys land in New South Wales to B and the heirs of his body, with remainder to C and his heirs. (1) By what rules will the descent of B's estate be governed, assuming the entail to continue? (2) By what methods can B effectually bar the entail?

III. Distinguish between "a Power" and an "Estate."

Give an instance of—(1) A power operating on the legal estate under the Statute of Uses; and (2) An equitable power. Draw the operative part of a conveyance of freeholds to A in fee with a proviso enabling B to dispose of the fee without A's consent.

IV. What instruments can be registered under the Registration of Deeds Act, 1897? State shortly the provisions of the Act with respect to the effect of registration.

Examine the priorities of the parties in each of the following cases, assuming A, in each case, to be seised in fee of the land, under a common law title:—

- (1) A conveys land to B, who omits to register his conveyance. Subsequently A's estate is sequestrated in bankruptcy, and the official assignee conveys the land to C, who duly registers his conveyance.
- (2) A conveys land to B, who omits to register his conveyance. Before B goes into possession the land is seized under a writ of execution and sold by the sheriff to C, who duly registers his conveyance.
- (3) A duly agrees to sell land to B, who registers his contract. Before completion, however, A mortgages the land to C, who, as it appears, made no search prior to the completion of the mortgage.

V. (1) What are the obligations of a vendor upon the sale of a leasehold interest under an open contract? (2) What are the rights of a vendor where a purchaser fails to complete on the day appointed?

VI. Discuss the validity and effect of the following dispositions, in the circumstances mentioned, stating the principles involved:—

- (1) Gift of land, by deed, to A (an infant) and his heirs, but in the event of A dying under the age of 21 years, then to B and his heirs.
- (2) Devise of land to the eldest son of A (a bachelor) for life, and after the decease of such son to the latter's son in tail.
- (3) Gift of land, by deed, to A (a bachelor) for life, and after his death to his first son for life, and after such son's death to A's eldest then surviving daughter and her heirs.

- (4) A bequeaths the sum of £3000 "to be equally divided amongst my children." A had at the time of making his will three children, viz.—B, who died before A, leaving issue; C, who died before A, leaving a widow but no issue; and D, who survived A. How will A's estate be divisible?

VII. Explain the meaning of the rule "Once a mortgage always a mortgage." Discuss the application of this rule to the following case, citing authority for your conclusion:—

A mortgages to B a theatre (which he holds under a lease, with ten years still to run), covenanting to repay the sum advanced by instalments extending over five years, and also to pay B one half of the net profits of the theatre during the whole of the residue of the term.

VIII. What provision is made by the Real Property Act, 1900, with respect to—

- (1) The registration or protection of equitable interests;
- (2) The registration of trustees as joint proprietors;
- (3) The operation of the Statute of Limitations; and (4) The issue of registration abstracts.

Discuss the following cases, stating the principles involved—
A, a registered proprietor, agrees to sell land to B. A receives a portion of the purchase money, and executes a memorandum of transfer to B. (1) In one case, A subsequently sells to C (who has no notice of A's sale to B), and executes a memorandum of transfer to him. C lodges his memorandum of transfer for registration; but before the registration is completed, B lodges a caveat; (2) In another case, A informs C of the sale to B, but states that the sale has gone off. C thereupon obtains a memorandum of transfer from A and has it registered.

IX. In January, 1901, A executed a conditional bill of sale over his furniture, to secure the repayment of the sum of £500 then advanced to him by B. Under what conditions will B's right to the furniture comprised in the bill of sale hold good as against—(1) A judgment creditor of A, claiming under a writ of execution, issued on a judgment obtained against A in January, 1902; and (2) The official assignee, acting under an order of sequestration, made in January, 1903?

X. Explain the difference between—(1) Joint ownership and ownership in common of a chattel; and (2) Co-ownership and partnership.

XI. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following:—

- (1) The nature and the extent of the covenant implied as against the lessor of a furnished house; (2) The limits within which a conveyance of property may be made defeasible on the bankruptcy of the conveyee; (3) The right of a grantee of land from the Crown, in default of express provision, to minerals underlying the soil; (4) The procedure prescribed where the transferee of a share in a British ship is an alien; (5) The nature of a maritime lien; and (6) The nature and extent of copyright in a photograph.

EQUITY AND COMPANY LAW.

Candidates are not to attempt more than NINE questions, but these should include Nos. III., IV., V., VII., X., XI. and XII.

I. Explain and illustrate the operation of the following maxims:—

- (1) Equality is equity; (2) Delay defeats equities; and (3) He who comes into equity must come with clean hands.

II. Explain and illustrate the distinction between proceedings *in rem* and *in personam*, in Equity. What limitations attach to the exercise by the Court of Equity of its jurisdiction over foreign immovables?

III. (1) Distinguish between a “private” and a “charitable” trust.

A testator gave the whole of his property “to the following religious societies, viz., . . . to be divided in equal shares amongst them”; the particular objects not being specified. Discuss the effect of this disposition.

(2) Explain what is meant by a “precatory trust.”

A testatrix gave a legacy to each of her nieces, and added—“I wish them to bequeath the same equally between the families of A and B, in such mode as they shall consider right.” Discuss the effect of this legacy.

IV. State briefly the essentials to a valid *donatio mortis causa* and distinguish it from (1) a legacy and (2) a gift *inter vivos*.

A being in expectation of death, hands to B the key of a box containing certain articles which A told B he was to keep. The articles consisted of a Post Office Savings Bank Book, a bond, the title deeds of A's real estate, the certificates of A's shares in a Building Society, and a cheque drawn by A in B's favour and endorsed by B. A dies before the cheque is cashed. To what extent will this gift take effect as to any and which of the articles involved?

- V. Discuss the rights and equities which a surety has against (1) the principal debtor; (2) the creditor; and (3) a co-surety.

Discuss the following case:—A was indebted to B in the sum of £400 as a simple debt payable on demand, and as security therefor C gave B a promissory note. Subsequently A transferred to B by way of mortgage under the Real Property Act certain property to secure this sum, the mortgage debt being payable one year from the date of this mortgage. B obtains an order for foreclosure of the mortgaged property and sues C on the promissory note.

- VI. What is meant by the doctrine of Marshalling? Explain briefly its operation as between creditors and as between beneficiaries under a will.

- VII. Explain and illustrate the doctrine of Election and discuss the following case:—A by his will devises Blackacre to B and at the same time bequeaths a legacy to C. At the date of the will D is entitled to the proceeds of the sale of Blackacre. D dies, intestate, before A, leaving C his sole next of kin.

- VIII. Explain and illustrate the cases in which mistake forms a ground for the interference of the Court of Equity.

- IX. The Court of Equity will not allow a person acting in a fiduciary capacity to put himself in a position where his interest and duty conflict. Discuss this statement, mentioning any modifications and illustrating your answer by examples.

- X. (1) How may proceedings in Equity be instituted, and what different courses are open to a defendant against whom proceedings are commenced?

- (2) Explain the procedure where a party wishes to appeal from a decree of the Chief Judge in Equity, and the powers of the Full Court with regard to such appeal?
- (3) State briefly the procedure on a motion—(a) for decree in default of appearance; (b) for an interim injunction; and (c) on further consideration.

XI. (1) State shortly the steps to be taken by (a) trustees who wish to pay a fund into Court, and (b) beneficiaries who claim to be entitled to have their shares of such fund paid out to them.

- (2) Blackacre is held by A and B upon trust for C for life, and after his death for his children. No power of sale is contained in the settlement. Can Blackacre be sold, and if so, what steps must be taken, and by whom, to effect it?

XII. (1) Explain briefly the nature of a Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by shares, and registered under the Companies Act, 1899. To what extent is such a memorandum capable of being altered or extended?

- (2) State shortly the different methods of winding-up companies registered under the Companies Act, 1899.

(3) What is meant by "payment in cash" in Section 55 of the Companies Act, 1899?

A, wishing to convert his business into a limited company, executes a contract whereby he sells his assets to the company in consideration of 100,000 fully paid-up shares in the company. This contract is not registered before the issue of these shares to A, and the company is afterwards wound up. Discuss A's position with regard to these shares.

THE LAW OF PROCEDURE.

- I. (1) How may a writ of summons be served on (a) a corporation, (b) a defendant who evades personal service, and (c) a company under the Companies Act?
 - (2) When may a writ of summons be served on a person out of the jurisdiction?
- II. When may proceedings be taken against an absent defendant by foreign attachment?

A and B when in Melbourne promise to marry one another. They both come to Sydney, where B breaks off the engagement. B then returns to Melbourne. Can A proceed against B by process of foreign attachment or otherwise?

III. (1) In what actions must the defendant verify his pleas by affidavit, and what are the consequences of his not doing so?

(2) What steps may be taken by the plaintiff if the defendant pleads:—

(a) A plea bad in law;

(b) A sham plea;

(c) An embarrassing plea?

IV. (1) When, and under what circumstances, may a defendant in an action obtain an interpleader order, and what steps must be taken to obtain the order?

(2) If the claimant does not appear to support his claim, can he afterwards bring an action against either the original plaintiff or defendant in respect of the subject matter of the action?

A, an estate agent, acting on behalf of C, sells property to B on certain terms, and receives a deposit of £50 from B. The sale not having been completed, both B and C claim the money. On an action being brought by B against A to recover the £50, A applies for an interpleader order. Discuss the point involved.

V. A brings an action against B in respect of a contract entered into with C as B's agent. After making the contract C dies, and A is in a difficulty about proving the agency, and suspects that letters which will prove the agency have passed between B and C. Can A take any proceedings to ascertain whether such letters exist and their contents?

VI. (1) What provision is made by the Common Law Procedure Act for enabling a person not named in a writ of ejectment to appear and defend the action?

(2) What happens at the trial of an action of ejectment (a) if the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, (b) if the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear?

(3) What course is open to the defendant in an action of ejectment after having entered an appearance, if the plaintiff does not proceed to trial in the ordinary course?

VII. (1) Discuss the question of the jurisdiction of the District Court in the following cases:—

- (a) A, a squatter who lives in Sydney and has a station in the Hay district which he visits periodically throughout the year, is liable to B for wages earned on the station to the extent of £50.
- (b) A lends B £300 and B gives to A two promissory notes of £150 each to secure the loan.
- (c) A sues B for trespass. B's defence is that the land does not belong to A.
- (2) In what Courts could B proceed against A in the following case:—A, who resides in Sydney, employs B, a shearer, to shear his sheep at his station at Deniliquin. B earns wages to the amount of £25. A promises to pay that amount at Newcastle?

VIII. (1) At the hearing of an action in the District Court what power has the Judge with respect to costs, and what is the effect of his making no order as to costs?

- (2) In what cases must a defendant in the District Court give notice of his defence?

IX. A sues B in the District Court. The case is tried before a Jury and a verdict is given for the plaintiff.

- (1) Can B obtain a new trial on the ground that the verdict is against evidence, and, if so, how?
- (2) Can B obtain a new trial on the ground that the Judge misdirected the Jury, and, if so, how?

X. What is the duty of a magistrate on the hearing of a case where there is a variance between the information and the evidence adduced in support of it? Discuss the following cases:—

- (1) W was charged with absenting himself from service under a contract entered into by him with T B and others. At the hearing it appeared that the contract had been made with T B on behalf of himself and partners forming a limited liability company.
- (2) W was charged with wilfully causing animals to trespass. The evidence adduced did not support that charge, but showed that W was guilty of a different offence.

XI. (1) In what cases can the possession of tenements be recovered by proceedings before the Justices?

- (2) In what way may a defendant against whom an order has been made by the Justices directing him to deliver up possession of premises obtain a stay of proceedings?
- XII. In what cases have the Justices jurisdiction to try indictable offences summarily?
-

PLEADING AND EVIDENCE.

- I. A sues B for an assault. Two assaults have, in fact, been committed, but on the first occasion B was acting in self-defence.
- Draw (1) the declaration; (2) B's plea justifying his action on the first occasion; and (3) the replication to this plea.
- II. Explain and illustrate the following rules of pleading—
- (1) It is not necessary to state matter of which the Court takes notice *ex officio*.
- (2) The pleadings must show authority.
- III. What is an equitable plea, and when may it be pleaded?
- Advise as to the validity of the following pleas:—
- (1) In an action upon a bill of exchange, a plea, upon equitable grounds, "That the bill was accepted upon the terms that the plaintiff would renew the bill from time to time until the defendant could pay, upon payment by the defendant of a certain rate of interest."
- (2) A plea, upon equitable grounds, that the defendant signed the written contract, for breach of which he was sued, under a mistake as to its contents.
- IV. State, generally, the operation of a plea of not guilty in a civil action, and, particularly, the operation of such a plea in the following cases:—(1) in an action for a nuisance to the occupation of a house by carrying on an offensive trade; (2) in an action for obstructing a right of way; (3) in an action for slander of the plaintiff in his profession or trade; and (4) in actions against a carrier.
- V. A brings an action of ejectment against B. A's title begins with a Crown grant in 1835 to Jones.
- In 1840 Jones conveys to John Smith.
- In 1845 John Smith dies, and under his will the land passes to Thomas Smith.

In 1850 Thomas Smith conveys to Robinson.

In 1877 Robinson conveys to A.

In 1878, A not being in possession of the land, Brown goes into possession, and remains in possession until June, 1888.

In January, 1889, B goes into possession, and is still in possession.

Advise whether A has a good title, and what evidence will be necessary to support it.

VI. Give instances and illustrations of cases in which written statements by deceased persons are admissible in evidence.

VII. Advise as to the evidence to be called to prove:—

- (1) The proceedings at a meeting of a joint stock company;
- (2) foreign law; (3) that a document is in A's handwriting; and (4) the state of a party's banking account.

VIII. Advise as to the admissibility of the evidence tendered in the following cases:—

- (1) On the trial of a prisoner for a criminal assault on a child the child's mother is called to prove that the child said to her, in the prisoner's presence, "That's the man who did it," and that the prisoner made no reply.
- (2) N is charged with murdering C by giving her tabloids containing strychnine. Evidence is tendered that N gave similar tabloids containing strychnine to other persons.
- (3) A is charged with inflicting personal injuries upon his wife. At the hearing at the Police Court, where A was committed for trial, A's wife gave evidence for the prosecution. At the trial, evidence is given that A's wife is physically incapable of attending to give evidence, and her depositions taken at the Police Court are tendered as evidence by the Crown against her husband.
- (4) A is convicted of murdering B. C is afterwards prosecuted as an accessory to the murder. The conviction against A is tendered as evidence against C that B was murdered.

IX. What is the general rule for determining on whom the burden of proof lies, and how does the rule apply in the following cases:—

- (1) A is charged with stealing B's horse. Evidence is given that A was seen riding the horse three weeks after it was stolen.

- (2) A sues B on a bill of exchange. B pleads payment.
- (3) A applies for an injunction to restrain B from trading in a certain locality in breach of the latter's covenant, to which the defence is a denial of the covenant, and, in the alternative, that it is unreasonable.

X. Explain, shortly, the different kinds of estoppel, and give an instance of each kind.

BANKRUPTCY, PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

SECTION I.—BANKRUPTCY.

Candidates are not to attempt more than FOUR questions in this Section, but these should include No. I.

I. What provision is made by the Bankruptcy Act, 1898, with respect to:—

- (1) The issue of a bankruptcy notice;
- (2) The property of a bankrupt divisible amongst his creditors;
- (3) The powers of an official assignee of disclaiming property of a bankrupt;
- (4) The rights of a secured creditor upon the bankruptcy of his debtor; and
- (5) The release of the estate of a bankrupt.

II. Distinguish between a voluntary and an involuntary act of bankruptcy.

Discuss the following case:—

On the 1st February, 1903, the sheriff seized and sold goods of A under an execution issued by B on a judgment for £300. The sale realised £50, and the balance of the judgment debt continued unpaid. On the 7th February the sheriff seized and sold other goods of A under an execution issued by C on a judgment for £500. The sale realised £400. On the 13th February B presented a bankruptcy petition against A, and gave the sheriff notice thereof; and on this petition A's estate was subsequently sequestrated.

III. Indicate generally the nature of the debts and claims which are not provable in bankruptcy. What debts are not released by a certificate of discharge?

- IV. Under what circumstances will (1) a voluntary settlement, and (2) a covenant in consideration of marriage to settle future property, be valid in the event of the bankruptcy of the settlor and covenantor respectively?
- V. Explain the nature of the proceedings under the Bankruptcy Act, 1898, usually adopted for (1) the discovery and (2) the recovery, of assets belonging to the estate of a bankrupt.
- VI. What provision is made by the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 52) for enabling British Courts to act in aid of and be auxiliary to each other?

SECTION II.—PROBATE.

- I. State shortly the provisions of the "Wills, Probate and Administration Act, 1898," with respect to—(1) The revocation of wills; (2) The remedies of sureties where the estate is being wasted; (3) The payment of legacies; and (4) The maintenance of infants.
- II. What courses are open to an applicant for probate or administration after a caveat is lodged against his application? Enumerate the defences which may be pleaded in a statement of defence, and state whether it is necessary to obtain the leave of the Court to plead the same.
- III. Discuss the following cases—
- (1) A by his will appointed B one of the trustees of his will, and provided for the payment to him, so long as he should continue to act as such trustee, of "an allowance of £100 *p.a.* and no more in lieu of commission." B acted as trustee after A's death, and, offering to renounce his legacy, applied for commission.
 - (2) A testator by his will appointed B and C "trustees," and added, "It is my wish that my trustees do pay my funeral and all other debts owing by me."

SECTION III.—DIVORCE.

- I. What is meant by (1) domicile of origin, (2) domicile of choice, and (3) domicile by law. Explain the importance of domicile as affecting the jurisdiction in divorce.

- II. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following—
(1) Cruelty ; (2) Condonation ; (3) Discretionary defences ;
and (4) Alimony.
- III. Under what circumstances and by whom may damages be
claimed against a co-respondent? How must such a claim
be tried? What are the powers of the Court over damages
so assessed? A co-respondent who is ordered to pay
damages and costs sequestrates his estate. How far, if
at all, will his bankruptcy relieve him from paying (1)
the damages, and (2) the costs?
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FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS I.

HONOURS AND SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Give a short statement of the theory of dimensions of physical quantities. Find the weight of a pound in dynes, taking g equal to 32.2 ft. per sec. per sec., a pound equal 453.59 grms., and a foot equal 30.48 cms.
2. Explain with examples how moments of inertia may be calculated in simple cases. Describe how the moment of inertia of an irregularly shaped body may be experimentally found.
3. Describe a method by which the surface tension of a liquid may be determined. Two complete soap bubbles are made to unite into one larger bubble; find an expression showing that the surface decreases and the volume of the air increases in the operation.
4. A cube of given material is subject to a tension at right angles to two opposite faces; describe how this system of loading may be considered equivalent to another involving the rigidity and incompressibility. From your discussion of the problem deduce the relation between the elastic constants of the material.
5. Give the argument which concludes with the statement that the efficiency of a non-reversible engine cannot be greater than that of a reversible one. Show how the discussion gives rise to two statements of the second law of thermodynamics.

PHYSICS II.

HONOURS AND SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Discuss briefly the chief points of interest connected with the specific heats of gases.

2. Explain exactly the error involved in the following statement :
"The electric intensity at any point is the force acting on a small body charged with unit positive charge when placed at the point." Explain how the dimensions of electrical quantities may be determined. Explain how the energy associated with a charged condenser may be calculated when the capacity and potential difference are known in terms of the practical units.
 3. Describe, with full theoretical and practical detail, some method of finding the specific inductive capacity of a material.
 4. Describe, with full theoretical and practical detail, the Wheatestone's bridge method of finding the coefficient of self-induction of a coil.
 5. Explain the importance of the concept "magnetic shells" in electro-magnetic theory.
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DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

APPLIED MECHANICS III.

HONOURS.

1. Make sketches showing how you would design the longitudinal and cross-girders of a bridge deck carrying a double line of railway; the cross girders have a span of 25 feet and are spaced 30 feet apart centre to centre. Assume all necessary data.
2. Make an outline sketch of an ordinary Pratt truss consisting of nine panels, and show how to calculate the maximum stresses in the various members when the live load at each panel point is 15 tons, and the dead load 5 tons.
3. Make sketches showing how you would design a riveted butt joint with double cover plates connecting two plates each 9 inches wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, subjected to tension along the axis, and compute its strength against the various conceivable modes of failure.
4. Show that the cycloidal and the involute forms of wheel-teeth satisfy the required geometrical conditions for good action in spur wheels.

State the practical limitations which are generally adopted in fixing the proportions of teeth, and illustrate your answer by drawing a half-scale sketch showing the points at which action commences and ceases between a pair of teeth in two wheels which are provided with 25 and 50 teeth respectively of 2-inch pitch.

5. Make diagram sketches of the accompanying mechanisms (A, B, C, D) and find all the virtual centres.

Briefly discuss the characteristics of each mechanism.

(It is essential that this question be illustrated by neat and accurate diagrams.)

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the First Year Arts.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

APPLIED MECHANICS IV.

HONOURS.

1. Discuss Lord Kelvin's method of developing a scale of temperature from the Second Law of Thermodynamics, and show that the scale so developed agrees with that of a perfect gas thermometer.

Examine, in connection with this, Rankine's statement of the Second Law.

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a binary-vapour engine as compared with a simple steam engine? What would you regard as the most suitable working substance to use in the auxiliary cylinder?

Describe any example of binary-vapour engines with which you may be acquainted.

3. 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 a minute, suppose the fluctuation of energy to be equal to the whole energy exerted in a cycle: determine the weight of the rim of a flywheel of 5 ft. mean diameter which will suffice to keep the fluctuation of speed within 5 per cent. of the mean speed.

4. Write an essay on the transmission of power by means of compressed air, and compare it with the hydraulic system. Describe by means of sketches a modern air compressor.

5. Make sketches showing an ordinary centrifugal pump, and explain fully how you would design the vanes, whirlpool chamber, suction and delivery pipes. Describe also the reversed turbine or turbine pump, and compare its advantages with the ordinary centrifugal pump.

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year of Arts.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING I.

HONOURS.

1. Discuss fully the relative merits and defects of modern reciprocating Engines and Parsons' Steam Turbines as applied to driving three phase alternating current generators of not less than 1500 K.W. capacity.
2. State the conditions which must be complied with in modern boiler design and construction for the Prevention of Smoke. Also describe (and illustrate your remarks by means of sketches) some of the methods which have been adopted.
3. It is required to supply electricity for lighting and power purposes for a large hotel, situated one mile from an abundant water supply, having a fall of 100 feet. The hotel will require 10 arc lights, 1500 16-candle power glow lamps, also two passenger and two goods elevators. Formulate a scheme for this purpose, giving full details and making provision for continuing the service in spite of the failure of any individual motor or dynamo.
4. Write an essay on the use of compressed air and electricity in driving machinery, tools and special appliances in modern workshops.
5. A plant for lighting the streets of a city consists of 4 boilers, 4 engines, and 12 dynamos, the total indicated horsepower being 2000. The engines make 80 revolutions per minute and the dynamos 800. Show how you would arrange this plant, and design the steam piping and transmission 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.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING II.

HONOURS.

1. A 20 inch \times 40 inch simple, non-condensing Corliss engine with 5 per cent. clearance, uses steam at 90 lbs. per. sq.

in. gauge. Calculate the probable actual steam consumption per useful H. P. per hour when cutting off at $\frac{1}{2}$ stroke.

If the engine runs 3000 hours per year and coal costs 12s. per ton, what will be the probable cost per useful H. P. per year? Assume probable values for first cost, wages, depreciation, etc.

Calculate also the probable heat balance for such a plant, starting with the heat of combustion of the fuel.

2. Write an Essay on *The Working Substance in Heat Engines*.

In addition to discussing the general question, you should refer, in the course of your remarks, to the various forms of direct acting heat engines, binary-vapour engines and reversed heat engines or refrigerators.

3. Discuss the problem of the Modern Gas Engine, dealing specifically with the questions of mechanical design, efficiency of operation and the character of fuel used.

Note.—The answers to the above questions must be precise and to the point.

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Third Year of Arts.

* MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

LATIN.

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Livy, Book XXII.
2. Translate and comment on—
 - (a) Omnium prope annales Fabium dictatorem adversus Hannibalem rem gessisse tradunt; Caelius etiam eum primum a populo creatum dictatorem scribit.
 - (b) Ab eodem praetore ex senatus consulto litterae ad consules missae, ut, si iis videretur, alter eorum ad consules creandos Romam veniret; se in eam diem, quam iussissent, comitia edicturum.
 - (c) Atqui et ad Aliam cum Gallis et ad Heracleam cum Pyrrho utraque non tam clade infamis quam pavore et fuga pugna fuit.
3. Translate—

Marcellus, postquam in castra reditum est, contionem adeo saevam atque acerbam apud milites habuit, ut proelio per diem totum infelicitè tolerato tristior iis irati ducis oratio esset. "Dis immortalibus, ut in tali re, laudes gratesque" inquit "ago, quod victor hostis, cum tanto pavore incidentibus vobis in vallum portasque, non ipsa castra est aggressus; deseruissetis profecto eodem terrore castra, quo omisistis pugnam. Qui pavor hic, qui terror, quae repente, qui et cum quibus pugnaretis, oblivio animos cepit? Nempe iidem sunt hi hostes, quos vincendo et victos sequendo priorem aetatem absumpsistis.
4. Translate into Latin—
 - (a) I fear that our soldiers have not enough strength to resist the Carthaginians.
 - (b) If you wish to be happy, you must be good.
 - (c) The capture of this ancient city filled the leader with such great grief that he lost all hope.

*NOTE.—The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

- (d) When Cæsar returned he blamed the centurions severely, and ordered the cohorts to be sent out immediately against the Germans; he thought that in this way the enemy would be driven from the place they had taken. The Roman soldiers, when they saw how small was the number of Germans, became courageous again, and attacked them as soon as possible. At first the contest was keenly waged on both sides, but afterwards the Germans were gradually overcome and routed. Cæsar then called back his troops and urged them not to fear any danger.

GREEK.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

(a) ἐπεὶ δὲ παντελῶς ἤδη ὁ σῖτος ἐπελελοίπει, ἔπεμψαν πρέσβεις παρ' Ἀγιν, βουλόμενοι σύμμαχοι εἶναι Λακεδαιμονίους ἔχοντες τὰ τεῖχη καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ, καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις συνθήκας ποιείσθαι. ὁ δὲ αὐτοὺς εἰς Λακεδαίμονα ἐκέλευεν ἵεναι· οὐ γὰρ εἶναι κύριος αὐτός. ἐπεὶ δ' ἀπήγγειλαν οἱ πρέσβεις ταῦτα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἔπεμψαν αὐτοὺς εἰς Λακεδαίμονα. οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ ἦσαν ἐν Σελλασίᾳ πλησίον τῆς Λακωνικῆς καὶ ἐπύθοντο οἱ ἔφοροι αὐτῶν ἃ ἔλεγον, ὄντα οἷάπερ καὶ πρὸς Ἀγιν, αὐτόθεν αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευον ἀπιέναι, καὶ εἴ τι δέονται εἰρήνης, κάλλιον ἥκειν βουλευσαμένους. οἱ δὲ πρέσβεις ἐπεὶ ἤκου οἴκαδε καὶ ἀπήγγειλαν ταῦτα εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἀθυμία ἐνέπεσε πᾶσιν· ὥντο γὰρ ἀνδραποδιθῆσεσθαι, καὶ ἕως ἂν πέμπωσιν ἐτέρους πρέσβεις, πολλοὺς τῷ λιπῶ ἀπολείσθαι. περὶ δὲ τῶν τευχῶν τῆς καθαιρέσεως οὐδεὶς ἐβούλετο συμβουλευεῖν· Ἀρχέστρατος γὰρ εἰπὼν ἐν τῇ βουλῇ κράτιστον εἶναι ἐφ' οἷς Λακεδαιμόνιοι προυκαλοῦντο εἰρήνην ποιείσθαι, ἐδέθη· προυκαλοῦντο δὲ τῶν μακρῶν τευχῶν ἐπὶ δέκα σταδίων καθελεῖν ἑκατέρου· ἐγένετο δὲ ψήφισμα μὴ ἐξεῖναι περὶ τούτων συμβουλευεῖν.

(b) πολλοὺς μὲν ἤδη καπὸ παντοίας χθονὸς ξένους μολόντας οἷδ' ἔς Ἀδμήτου δόμους, οἷς δεῖπνα προύθηκ'· ἀλλὰ τοῦδ' οὐπω ξένου κακίον' εἰς τήνδ' ἐστὶν ἀδεξάμην.
ὃς πρῶτα μὲν πενθοῦντα δεσπότην ὁρῶν εἰσῆλθε κατόλμησ' ἀμείψασθαι πύλας.
ἐπειτα δ' οὔτι σωφρόνως ἐδέξατο

τὰ προστυχόντα ξένια, συμφορὰν μαθών,
 ἀλλ' εἴ τι μὴ φέροισιν, ὥτρυνεν φέρειν.
 ποτήρα δ' ἐν χεῖρεσσι κίσσινον λαβὼν
 πίνει μελαίνης μητρὸς εὐζωρον μέθυ,
 ἕως ἐθέρμην' αὐτὸν ἀμφιβᾶσα φλόξ
 οἴνου· στέφει δὲ κράτα μυρσίνης κλάδοις
 ἄμους ὑλακτῶν· δισσὰ δ' ἦν μέλη κλύειν.
 ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἦδε, τῶν ἐν Ἀδμήτου κακῶν
 οὐδὲν προτιμῶν, οἰκέται δ' ἐκλαίονεν
 δέσποιναν·

2. Translate into Greek—

- (a) The allies sent ambassadors to Lacedaemon to announce the victory.
 (b) If he had been rich he would have given much to the poor.
 (c) They went from the city before the enemy appeared.
 (d) Would that my son had not died!
 (e) He declared that he would not go away unless he received a present.
 (f) I fear we shall all be slain.
 (g) I learnt this while yet a child.
 (h) The more men have, the more they want.

FRENCH.

PASS.

(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 H. Gréville, *Perdue*.
 2. (a) Conjugate in full the Imperfect Indicative, the Imperfect Subjunctive, and the Imperative of the underlined verbs in the above passages, viz., vit, entendit, va, reprit, partit, paraît.
 (b) “J’ai toujours peur que ce diable d’homme n’éclate pas comme un baril de poudre.”
 Give rules for the construction of the subordinate clauses after expressions like *avoir peur*.

- (c) Give the ordinal numbers corresponding to 21, 63, 97, 300, 514.

B.

3. Translate into French—

- (a) i. We arrived on February 1 and left on March 31.
 ii. However powerful they may be, do not flatter them.
 iii. I have bought some books.
 iv. He has a great deal of money.
 v. The women and even the children were killed.
- (b) A peasant and a labourer were one evening going homewards together. Their way led them through a forest, and, whilst in the midst of it, a bear came suddenly upon them. The animal leapt upon the peasant and bore him to the ground. The poor fellow thought that all was over with him, and had only time to call out to his comrade, "Help! help! I am nearly strangled!" Then the labourer, being a big, strapping fellow, overcame his fright, lifted up the axe which he carried in his hand and split the bear's head in two. To make sure that the creature was dead, he picked up a pitchfork which the peasant had dropped and drove it into the bear's body. The danger being over, the peasant crawled out from under the bear, and began abusing the labourer.
- "What is the matter? What have I done now?" exclaimed the latter.
- "Why, you have struck the bear in such a way that you have spoiled its fur," said the ungrateful peasant.
- Moral.*—The more you do for some people, the less grateful they are.

4. Translate (at sight)—

Il y a dans nos jardins, et parmi ceux qui prétendent les aimer, de braves gens qui sont un peu comme vous, mon ami, ils n'estiment une fleur qu'à proportion qu'elle est rare et qu'elle vient de loin. J'ai vu souvent des collections de curieux et d'amateurs, de ces gens qui n'ont dans la possession d'autre plaisir que celui assez méprisable de savoir que les autres ne possèdent pas, de ces gens qui ont des fleurs non pour les voir, mais pour les montrer; leurs fleurs les plus chéries, celles qui m'étaient montrées avec le plus d'ostentation, celles qui servaient de prétexte

au ton le plus dédaigneux pour moi, étaient des plantes rares, il est vrai, mais si peu éclatantes, si effacées par les autres plantes plus communes, que je me considère comme un homme bon, excellent, plein de douceur et de bénignité, pour n'avoir succombé qu'une seule fois à la tentation de dire à son fastueux propriétaire :

" Cette plante est très rare, monsieur ? "

" Oui, monsieur, extrêmement rare. "

" Ah ! j'en suis bien aise, monsieur. "

" Pourquoi cela, monsieur ? "

" Pensez-vous la posséder seul, monsieur ? "

" Oui, monsieur, je la possède seul. "

" J'en suis enchanté, monsieur. "

" Et pourquoi cela, monsieur ? "

" Parce que, monsieur, cela me donne l'assurance de ne pas la rencontrer souvent. "

GERMAN.

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Halm, Griseldis.
2. (a) Give the principal parts of the underlined verbs in the above quotations, viz., *nennen, sieht, windet, tritt, schleicht, gestehen*.
(b) Give the genitive singular and nominative plural of Wurm, Thurm, Haupt, Kopf, Herz, Fuss.
(c) Form adjectives from Freund, Kind, Jungfrau, Vater, Eisen, Mühe.
3. Translate into German—
(a) He journeyed for three and a half days before he saw a tree. He was tired out and could not even drink. He was near dying on account of the heat. The Germans go everywhere and win the good will of all.
(b) Among the magistrates who were slaughtered in France during the power of Robespierre was the great and virtuous Malesherbes. He was seized in the rural retreat to which he had retired from the miseries of the country, along with his daughter and his little grandchildren. When he

was brought to Paris, and conducted into the common hall of the prison, where all the prisoners were assembled, they were struck with astonishment, and all ran respectfully to support his steps as he approached; he was shown to the only seat which the room contained. Malesherbes looked round and said with a smile, "The armchair is due to age: I am not sure of my title to it; I see another old man who must take it before me." He was condemned to death with his whole family.

4. Translate (at sight)—

Die alten Preußen waren der Civilisation und dem Christentum feindlich. Alle Befehrungsversuche, unter andern derjenige zweier Bischöfe im Jahre 1000, scheiterten und die ehrwürdigen Missionäre starben den Märtyrertod. Es lag auf der Hand, daß eine dauerhaft erfolgreiche Befehrung des heidnischen Landes nur mit dem Schwert in der Hand ausführbar war. Das Schwert wurde denn auch gegen die Barbaren ergriffen. Die „deutschen Ritter," ein Orden, der nun, da das Zeitalter der Kreuzzüge vorüber, sich nach neuen Feldern seiner Wirksamkeit umsehen mußte, nahm mit freudigem Mut den Auftrag des Kaisers Friedrich II. an, Preußen zu erobern. Doch war die Arbeit keine leichte, und erst nach einem blutigen Kriege, der nicht weniger als 53 Jahre dauerte, war das Land endgültig das Eigentum des deutschen Ordens.

ARITHMETIC.

PASS.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

1. How many times is £13 17s. 9d. contained in £1000, and what is the remainder?
2. Find the G.C.M. and L.C.M. of 43129; 180127; and 79237.
3. Reduce to a single fraction in its lowest terms

$$\frac{43}{140} + \frac{145}{819} + \frac{49}{1989} - \frac{3}{340}$$
4. Reduce .027538461 to a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms.

Multiply .36486 by 70004 without changing the decimal into a vulgar fraction.

5. Which is the greatest and which the least of the three fractions $\frac{2885}{19293}$, $\frac{823}{5511}$, $\frac{619}{4135}$?
6. Find the discount on £769 due 88 days hence, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.
7. When $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount is allowed off an account for cash the account is settled for £40 9s. 3d. How much would have settled the account if $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. discount had been allowed?
8. A sum of £245 is due two years hence; find its present value allowing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum compound interest.
9. In England 40 lbs. troy of mint gold 22 carats fine are coined into 1869 sovereigns. What is the weight of pure gold in a sovereign?
10. What weight of alloy must be melted down with a sovereign to give jeweller's 9-carat gold?
11. A rectangular bowling green is 120 feet long by 110 feet wide. A lawnmower cuts a strip 14 inches wide. How far will the caretaker walk in cutting this green if 10 per cent. extra be allowed for shifting the mower from one strip to the next?

ALGEBRA.

PASS.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

1. If $a=1$, $b=2$, $c=-3$, $d=-1$, find the value of

$$\sqrt[3]{b(a+c)^2} + \frac{a^3+b^3+c^3}{b^3+c^3+d^3-3bcd}.$$

2. Shew that

$$x(y+z)^2 + y(z+x)^2 + z(x+y)^2 - 4xyz = (y+z)(z+x)(x+y).$$

3. Divide $x^8 - 2x^6 - x^4 - 2x^2 + 1$ by $x^2 - x + 1$.

4. Find the L.C.M. of

$$12x^2 - 19xy - 21y^2, 28x^2 + 5xy - 12y^2 \text{ and } 21x^2 - 61xy + 28y^2.$$

5. Simplify

$$(i.) \frac{1 + \frac{a+b}{1+ab}}{\frac{a+b}{1+ab}} \times \frac{1 + \frac{a-b}{1-ab}}{\frac{b-a}{1-ab}}.$$

$$(ii.) \frac{6x^2 - 7xy + y^2}{3x^2 - 4xy + y^2} - \frac{4x^2 - 3xy - y^2}{2x^2 - xy - y^2} + \frac{5y^2}{2(6x^2 + xy - y^2)}.$$

6. Solve the equations

$$(i.) \frac{1}{x-a+b} + \frac{1}{x+a-b} = \frac{2}{x-a-b}.$$

$$(ii.) \frac{2(x+a)}{a} + \frac{5(x-a)}{x} = \frac{20}{3}.$$

$$(iii.) 5x + 4y - 2 = 3y - 2x - 13 = 0.$$

7. Find a fraction such that its denominator exceeds its numerator by 8, and that, if 8 be added to its numerator and to its denominator, the fraction becomes equal to $\frac{1}{11}$.
8. A and B each walk $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A walks 1 mile per hour faster than B, and takes 40 minutes less to perform the journey. How fast did each of them walk?
9. Find two consecutive integers such that the sum of their cubes is equal to 13 times their sum.

GEOMETRY.

PASS.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

1. Draw a perpendicular to a given straight line of unlimited length from a given point without it.
2. If one angle of a triangle is greater than a second angle, the side opposite the first angle is greater than the side opposite the second.
3. Describe a square on a given straight line.
4. ABCD is a square having AC and BD diagonals; through A and C parallels to BD are drawn, and through B and D parallels to AC are drawn. Shew that the figure formed by these four lines is a square, of area double that of ABCD, and having its diagonals parallel to AB and AD respectively.
5. If a straight line is bisected and produced the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square on half the line bisected, is equal to the square on the line made up of half the line and the part produced.

6. ABC is an equilateral triangle, and D is any point in the base BC, or the base BC produced. Shew that the rectangle DB.DC is equal to the difference of the squares on AB and AD.
7. If from a point within a circle more than two equal straight lines can be drawn to the circumference, that point is the centre of the circle.
8. Draw a tangent to a circle from a given point without it.
9. AB CD are two parallel straight lines which are bisected at right angles by the line joining their middle points. Shew that A, B, C, D are concyclic points.

[The two Honour papers which follow were set in November, 1902, in addition to those set conjointly for the Senior Public Examination and Matriculation Examination.]

FRENCH II.

1. Translate into French—

FALL OF THOMAS CROMWELL.

As soon as the Captain of the Guard declared his charge to make him prisoner, Cromwell in a rage cast his bonnet on the ground, saying to the Duke of Norfolk and others of the Privy Council assembled there, that this was the reward of his services, and that he appealed to their consciences as to whether he was a traitor: but since he was treated thus he renounced all pardon, as he had never thought to have offended, and only asked the King not to make him languish long. Thereupon some said he was a traitor, others that he should be judged according to the laws he had made, which were so sanguinary that often words spoken inadvertently with good intention had been constituted high treason. The Duke of Norfolk, having reproached him with some "villeny" done by him, snatched off the order of St. George, which he bore on his neck; and the Admiral, to show himself as great an enemy in adversity as he had been thought a friend in prosperity, untied the Garter. Then by a door which opens upon the water, he was put in a boat and taken to the Tower, without the people of this town suspecting it, until they saw all the King's archers under Mr. Cheyney

at the door of the suspected prisoner's house, where they made an inventory of his goods, which were not of such value as people thought, although too much for a "compagnon de telle estoffe."

2. Translate (at sight)—

(a)

L'ENLIZEMENT.

Il arrive parfois, sur de certaines côtes de Bretagne ou d'Ecosse, qu'un homme, voyageur ou pêcheur, cheminant à marée basse sur la grève, loin du rivage, s'aperçoit soudainement que depuis plusieurs minutes il marche avec quelque peine. La plage est sous ses pieds comme de la poix ; la semelle s'y attache : ce n'est plus du sable, c'est de la glu. La grève est parfaitement sèche ; mais à chaque pas qu'on fait, dès qu'on a levé le pied, l'empreinte qu'il laisse se remplit d'eau. L'œil, du reste, ne s'est aperçu d'aucun changement ; l'immense plage est unie et tranquille, tout le sable a le même aspect ; rien ne distingue le sol qui est solide de celui qui ne l'est plus ; la petite nuée joyeuse des pucerons de mer continue de sauter tumultueusement sur les pieds du passant. L'homme suit sa route, va devant lui, appuie vers la terre, tâche de s'approcher de la côte. Il n'est pas inquiet. Inquiet de quoi ? Seulement, il sent quelque chose comme si la lourdeur de ses pieds croissait à chaque pas qu'il fait. Brusquement, il enfonce de deux ou trois pouces. Décidément, il n'est pas dans la bonne route, il s'arrête pour s'orienter. Tout à coup, il regarde à ses pieds. Ses pieds ont disparu, le sable les couvre. Il tire ses pieds du sable, il veut revenir en arrière, il enfonce plus profondément. Le sable lui vient à la cheville, il s'en arrache, il se jette à droite, le sable lui vient aux jarrets. Alors, il reconnaît avec une indicible terreur qu'il est engagé dans la grève mouvante et qu'il a sous lui le milieu effroyable où l'homme ne peut pas plus marcher que le poisson n'y peut nager. Il jette son fardeau s'il en a un, s'allège comme un navire en détresse ; il n'est déjà plus temps, le sable est au-dessus de ses genoux.

(b)

LA FOURMI ET LA CIGALE.

Ayant trimé comme un ver
Tout l'hiver,

La Fourmi tomba malade :
 La voilà seule et maussade,
 Loin du soleil regretté.
 Quand eut fleuri l'été !
 Vainement la moribonde
 Suppliait son petit monde
 De la distraire un moment,
 Cœur à cœur et doucement.
 Lors, la Cigale, accourue
 Vers le trou, dans l'herbe drue,
 Se mit, sans plus de façon,
 A lui dire sa chanson.
 —Car j'ai pour métier, dit-elle,
 De chanter sous le ciel bleu :
 Si je te console un peu,
 C'est une tâche assez belle.
 Et la Fourmi, comprenant
 Cette leçon de la vie :
 —Chante donc, j'en suis ravie ;
 Moi, je danse maintenant !

3. (i.) Give the derivation of the following, and account for the letters underlined :—bonheur, poids, aime-t-il, temps, épine, pèlerin; Vendredi, lendemain.
- (ii.) Give the origin of (a) the Definite Article, (b) the Adverbs in —*ment*.
- (iii.) Give a brief account of Molière, and some of his principal works.
- (iv.) Say what you know of five of the following works and their authors :—*Les Lettres provinciales* ; *l'Art Poétique* ; *Télémaque* ; *le Mariage de Figaro* ; *le Père Goriot* ; *le Roi s'amuse* ; *Cyrano de Bergerac*.
- (v.) Write an account of the origin, the constitution, and the functions of the *Académie française*.

GERMAN II.

1. Translate into German—

Upon the highest corner of a large window there dwelt a large spider, swollen up to the first magnitude by the destruction of infinite numbers of flies, whose spoils lay scattered before the gates of his palace, like human bones

before the cave of some giant. The avenues to his castle were guarded by barriers and palisadoes, all after the modern way of fortification. After you had passed several courts, you came to the centre, wherein you might behold the governor himself in his own lodgings, which had windows fronting to each avenue and ports to sally out, upon all occasions of prey or defence. In this mansion he had for some time dwelt in peace and plenty, without danger to his person by swallows from above, or to his palace by brooms from below: when it was the pleasure of fortune to conduct thither a wandering bee, to whose curiosity a broken pane in the glass had discovered itself, and in he went; where expatiating a while, he at last happened to alight upon one of the outer walls of the spider's citadel; which, yielding to the unequal weight, sunk downward to the very foundation. The spider within, feeling the terrible convulsion, supposed at first that Nature was approaching to her final dissolution: however, he at length valiantly resolved to issue forth and meet his fate.

2. Translate (at sight)—

- (a) Schwüler, glühender Mittag zittert
 Ueber die Flur, die Pflugschar ruht verlassen;
 Unter dem Lindenbaum, mancher Jahrhundert
 Harmlos sinnigen Zeugen,
 Liegt die müde Schaar der Mäher
 Froh des kreisenden Henkelkrugs;
 Selbst die Axt im Walde verstummt;
 Durch welke Wipfel dringen
 Goldene Sonnenstrahlen, entsandt wie
 Feurige Pfeile.
 Horch, da tönt das Horn der Jagd!
 Wie der Sprung des Rehbocks
 Bricht's ins Dickicht;
 Und über des Ufers Blumen flattern
 Glänzende, zarte Libellen hin.

- (b) Man scheint die Hoffnung (die auf alten ächt volksthümlichen Vorstellungen gegründet war) das Land der Seligen auf irgend einer Insel im westlichen Ocean antreffen zu können, nicht wieder losgelassen zu haben. Aber wenn der alte Volksglaube erst die verstorbenen Gerechten auf einer oder mehreren fernen Inseln versammelte, so

schmeichelte eine spätere Zeit der Phantasie mit dem Bilde einer, möglicher Weise auch den Lebenden erreichbaren, wirklich vorhandenen Welt des Friedens und Glücks, durch die farbenreiche Wiedergabe phöniciſcher Sagen von einer, draussen im Westmeere gelegenen, von sanfter Luft umflossenen, durch die segensreiche Milde der Natur mit allen reichsten Gaben ausgestatteten, und zum "Aufenthalt der Götter, nicht der Menschen" geschaffenen Insel, welche einst von phöniciſchen Schiffern durch Zufall entdeckt, später durch ihre eifersüchtige Wachsamkeit verborgen und unzugänglich gehalten worden sei. Kein Wunder, also, dass Einige, von solchen Sagen erregt, erstlich den abenteuerlichen Gedanken fassten, zu jenen "atlantischen Inseln," dem angeblichen Wohnplatz der Seligen hinaus zu fahren, und so aller Noth und den unanförlichen Kämpfen in der Menschenwelt auf ewig zu entinnen.

3. (a) Explain the etymology of *Sündflut*, *Homburg*, *Erland*, *Weihnachten*, and the grammatical peculiarities in the following expressions—
- (i.) Ergeuss von Neuem Du, mein Auge, Freudenthränen.
 - (ii.) Wes Brot ich ess, des Lied ich sing.
 - (iii.) Es ist nichts so fein gesponnen, es kommt endlich an die Sonnen.
- (b) How has the area in which German is spoken changed since ancient times?
- (c) At what periods and in what ways has German Literature been most influenced by French Literature?
- (d) Describe the literary circle at Weimar, mentioning the chief writers who formed it.
- (e) Characterise any three of the following writers, and give a short sketch of their career: Walter von der Vogelweide, Hans Sachs, Klopstock, Körner, Heine.
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* ENTRANCE EXAMINATION
FOR THE
FACULTIES OF LAW, MEDICINE & SCIENCE
INCLUDING THE
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

LATIN.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Livy, Book XXII.
2. Translate and comment on—
 - (a) Hoc statu rerum in Hispania P. Scipio in provinciam venit, prorogato post consulatum imperio ab senatu missus.
 - (b) Habere igitur interregnum eos; consulatum unum certe plebis Romanae esse.
 - (c) Haec est pugna *Cannensis*, Aliensi cladi nobilitate par, ceterum ut illis, quae post pugnam accidere, levior, quia ab hoste est cessatum, sic strage exercitus gravior foediorque.
3. Translate into English, extracts from Horace, Odes, Book III.
4. Translate and explain—
 - (a) Paene occupatam seditionibus
Delevit Urbem Dacus et Aethiops.
 - (b) Non ille, quamquam Socraticis madet
sermonibus, te negleget horridus.
 - (c) Tu, civitatem quis deceat status,
curas et Urbi sollicitus times,
quid Seres et regnata Cyro
Bactra parent Tanaisque discors.
5. Translate—

Conservate igitur rei publicae, iudices, civem bonarum artium, bonarum partium, bonorum virorum. promitto hoc vobis et rei publicae spondeo, si modo nos ipsi rei

* NOTE.—The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

publicae satis fecimus, numquam hunc a nostris rationibus seiunctum fore: quod cum fretus nostra familiaritate promitto tum quod durissimis se ipse legibus iam obligavit: non enim potest, qui hominem consularem, quod ab eo rem publicam violatam diceret, in iudicium vocarit, ipse esse in re publica civis turbulentus; non potest, qui ambitu ne absolutum quidem patiatur esse absolutum, ipse impune umquam esse largitor.

6. Translate into Latin—

His consulship was rendered further memorable by the beginning and end of another war, that with the Sabines. Some aid given by them to their kinsmen the Samnites afforded the Romans a pretext for attacking them, after the peace between the two nations had lasted since the year after the expulsion of the decemvirs; that is, during a period of a century and a half. The Sabines dwelt in the heart of Italy, in the valley of the Velinus on the south of the central Apennines, and along the upper part of the course of the Aternus, which runs into the Adriatic. It was an extensive and populous country, for it came down to the left bank of the Tiber at Cures, only nineteen miles from Rome.

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. and 2. Translate into English, extracts from F. Coppée, *Le Luthier de Crémone* and *Le Passant*; and from H. Gréville, *Perdue*.

B.

3. Translate into French—

JAMES I OF SCOTLAND.

James was detained in captivity above eighteen years; but, though deprived of personal liberty, he was treated with the respect due to his rank. Care was taken to instruct him in all the branches of useful knowledge cultivated at

that period, and to give him those mental and personal accomplishments deemed proper for a prince. Perhaps, in this respect, his imprisonment was an advantage, as it enabled him to apply himself the more exclusively to his improvement, and quietly to imbibe that rich fund of knowledge, and to cherish those elegant tastes, which have given such a lustre to his memory. The picture drawn of him in early life, by the Scottish historians, is highly captivating, and seems rather the description of a hero of romance than of a character in real history. He was well learnt, we are told, "to fight with the sword, to wrestle, sing and dance; he was an expert mediciner, right crafty in playing both of lute and harp and sundry other instruments of music, and was expert in grammar oratory and poetry."

-4. Translate (at sight)—

LA BASTILLE.

Maintenant, la Bastille était ouverte, la foule y errait librement, moins effrayée de ce qu'elle y trouvait que fâchée de n'y pas trouver d'avantage, et d'être obligée d'avouer que l'imagination n'en avait pas peu grossi l'horreur. On recueillait avec une frénésie un peu factice ces chaînes qui avaient sans doute meurtri bien des innocents, mais dont la rouille disait assez qu'elles étaient depuis longtemps oisives. On cherchait les fameuses cages de fer, et on ne les trouvait pas par la raison qu'elles étaient depuis longtemps détruites. On s'indigna devant un tableau de la chapelle, un Saint-Pierre-aux-Liens, et la vue de ce tableau avait dû cependant être plus propre à consoler qu'à accabler. On aurait voulu délivrer des centaines de victimes, et on n'en avait trouvé que sept, qui n'en étaient pas, car si ces hommes n'avaient pas été enfermés là, ils l'auraient été ailleurs, n'importe sous quel gouvernement. Bref, on sentait qu'on ne s'était battu que contre le passé, contre l'ombre de la Bastille; mais on eût dit que, dans leur dépit, les ardents n'en voulaient que plus de mal au roi humain qui avait d'avance rendu leur colère sans but, leur victoire sans résultats, au moins quant à l'objet apparent de la bataille.

GERMAN.

1. and 2. Translate into English, extracts from Schiller, *Der Geistersehen*; and Halm, *Griseldis*.

3. Translate into German—

The state of the slaves in the East is very different from that of the negroes in the West Indies. A man purchased by a Hindoo, or a Mahomedan, becomes one of his family, and is liable to no greater hardships than the son of his purchaser, and is frequently treated with as much consideration. The eldest servant of Abraham's house ruled over all that he had, and was charged by his master with the care of providing a wife for his only son; and the manners of the East have been so stationary that no material change has taken place in the situation of slaves. All the laborious occupations of husbandry, which European merchants force their slaves in foreign climates to perform, have always been carried on in the East by free-husbandmen, and all the mechanical arts by free persons of particular classes; so that the slaves could only be household servants, and by being constantly in the families to which they belonged, they acquired claims to tenderness and consideration which were seldom, if ever, resisted.

4. Translate (at sight)—

In Sansjouci vereinigte Friedrich den Kreis der Männer um sich, denen er sein besonderes freundschaftliches Vertrauen schenkte, wobei jedoch zu bemerken, daß keiner von ihnen es wagen durfte, seine dienstliche Stellung mit dieser freundschaftlichen zu verwechseln. Was sie im Dienst versehen hatten, wurde mit voller Strenge gerügt; aber dafür that auch eine solche Rüge dem freundschaftlichen Verhältnis keinen Abbruch. Mit dem größten Enthusiasmus wurde von Friedrich derjenige Mann aufgenommen, der ihn unablässig, wie sein zweiter anzog, dessen Geist ihm allein zu genügen vermochte, und den er schon oft vergeblich ganz für sich zu gewinnen versucht hatte—Voltaire. Noch im Jahr 1749 hatte Friedrich dem französischen Dichter geschrieben: „Sie sind wie der weiße Elefant, dessentwegen der Schah von Persien und der Großmogul Krieg führen, und dessen Besitz, wenn sie glücklich genug gewesen sind, ihn erlangt zu haben, einen von ihren Titeln bildet. Wenn Sie hierher kommen,

sollen Sie an der Spitze des meinigen stehen: Friedrich von Sottes Gnaden König von Preußen, Kurfürst von Brandenburg, Besitzer von Voltaire u.f.w." Im Juli 1750 folgte er dem jahrelangen Andrängen des Königs und traf in Sanssouci ein, um fortan bei Friedrich zu bleiben. Er erhielt den goldenen Schlüssel der Kammerherren, den Verdienstorden und einen bedeutenden Jahresgehalt. Friedrich bewies ihm die entschiedenste Huldigung; Prinzen, Feldmarschälle, Staatsminister beeiferten sich, ihre Aufwartung zu machen.

ARITHMETIC.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

1. The total funds £5,621,000 of a bank are represented by (a) £795,000 loans on mortgage, (b) £708,000 debentures, stock and treasury bills, (c) £2,707,000 loans to the government, (d) £1,362,000 loans to other banks, and (e) £49,000 sundry securities. Express each of the items (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) as a percentage of the total funds.
2. A rectangular field contains 3 acres, and the length is to the breadth as 24 to 5; find the cost of fencing this field at 12s. 6d. a rod.
3. A money changer buys francs at $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, and sells them at 25 for £1. How many francs will thus pass through his hands in making a gain of £50?
4. One shilling a gallon is equivalent to .2775 francs a litre, and £1 = 25.22 francs. Express a litre in terms of a gallon.
5. Find the present value of £100 due one year hence at 3 per cent. per annum; also of £100 due 2 years hence; and also of £100 due 3 years hence.
Hence find the present value of an annuity of £52 a year for 3 years, each payment being made at the end of the year.
6. If I sell an article at 25s. I shall make a profit of 25 per cent. What profit per cent. shall I make if I sell it for 22s. 6d.?
7. A cistern has three pipes A, B and C. A, operating alone, can fill it in 2 hours, B alone in 4 hours, and C can

empty the cistern in 1 hour. If A is set going at 1 p.m., B at 2 p.m., and C at 2.30 p.m., find when the cistern will be emptied all three pipes being kept going.

8. X starts from A to walk to B, 9 miles off, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. An hour and a half afterwards Y starts from A on a bicycle to overtake X, and catches him up one mile out from B. Find at what average rate of speed Y must have travelled.
9. What is the interval of time which elapses between the hands of a watch being in the same straight line and pointing in opposite directions, and their next again being in the same relative positions?

It is noticed that in another watch these intervals are $65\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of true time. Is this watch gaining or losing, and how much per day of 24 hours true time?

10. The cost of manufacturing an article is 50 per cent. of the raw material consumed. The manufacturer sells to the retailer at a price which gives the former a profit of 25 per cent., and the retailer at a price which yields $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. profit to himself. Compare the price paid by the public for the article with the price of the raw material.

ALGEBRA.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

1. If the H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two quantities are respectively $2x^2 - 5xy + 3y^2$ and $4x^5 - 16x^4y + 17x^3y^2 + 7x^2y^3 - 21xy^4 + 9y^5$ and one of the quantities is $2x^4 - 5x^3y + x^2y^2 + 5xy^3 - 3y^4$. Find the other quantity.

2. Simplify

$$\frac{39}{2x+3y} + \frac{4(3x-y)}{2x^2+7xy+6y^2} - \frac{55(x+2y)}{6x^2+7xy-3y^2}.$$

3. Solve the equations

$$(i.) \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{y} = c, \quad \frac{b}{x} + \frac{a}{y} = d.$$

$$(ii.) \sqrt{5x-1} + \sqrt{x-6} = \sqrt{8x+1}.$$

$$(iii.) \frac{x^3 - 8y^3}{13} = x - 2y = 7.$$

4. If α and β be the roots of $x^2 - lx + m = 0$, shew that the equation having $\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ and $\frac{\beta}{\alpha}$ for its roots is $m(x+1)^2 = l^2x$.
5. Divide $(x^{\frac{1}{3}})^3 + (y^{\frac{1}{3}})^3$ by $\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y}$.
6. Simplify

$$\frac{5+2\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{3}}} - \frac{3+2\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{3}}}.$$
7. Find a formula for the sum of n consecutive terms of an arithmetical progression. If the sum of the first m terms and also the sum of the first n terms of an A.P. be equal to 1; shew that the first term and common difference are respectively $\frac{m+n-1}{mn}$ and $-\frac{2}{mn}$, and find the sum of the first $m+n$ terms.
8. If $a:b::c:d$, prove that $ma^2 + nb^2 : pa^2 + qb^2 :: mc^2 + nd^2 : pc^2 + qd^2$.
9. Insert 11 harmonic means between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{20}$, and find the sum of their reciprocals.
10. Explain the statement that the sum of an infinite number of terms in geometrical progression is sometimes a finite quantity. The sum to infinity of a geometrical progression is to its sum to three terms in the ratio of 27:19. Find the common ratio.
11. Find the number of permutations of n things taken r together. How many different permutations can be formed from the letters of the word *Algebra* taken three together?
12. Write down the formula called the binomial theorem. What is the coefficient of x^7 in $(2x-x^3)^5$?

GEOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

1. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram, which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given angle.
2. Bisect a quadrilateral by a straight line drawn through one of its angular points.

3. The area of the triangle formed by joining the middle points of the sides of a triangle ABC is one-fourth that of the triangle ABC.
4. If a straight line is bisected and produced, the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced and the part produced, together with the square on half the line bisected, is equal to the square on the straight line made up of the half and the part produced.
5. ABC is a triangle, X is the foot of the perpendicular drawn from A upon BC, and D is the middle point of BC. Shew that
 - (i.) Twice the sum of the squares on AB and AC = four times the square on AD together with the square on BC.
 - (ii.) The difference of the squares on AB and AC = twice the rectangle BC.DX.
6. One circle cannot touch another at more points than one, whether it touches it externally or internally.
7. If two chords of a circle cut one another within the circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.
8. ABC, XYZ are two concentric circles, XYZ lying within ABC. AXYB is a chord of the outer circle cutting the inner one in X and Y. Shew that $AX = BY$.

If AB is 8 inches, and the radii of the circles are 5 inches and 4 inches respectively, find the length of AX.
9. ABCD is quadrilateral such that the sum of AB and CD is equal to the sum of AD and BC. Shew that the bisectors of the angles A, B, C and D are concurrent.
10. Describe a regular pentagon about a given circle. Shew that the pentagon formed by joining adjacent points of contact is also a regular pentagon.

TRIGONOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

1. Define a radian, and establish a formula for connecting the measures of a given angle in degrees and in radians.

The disc of a planet is observed to subtend an angle of 21 seconds, when its distance from the earth is 72,000,000 miles. Find approximately its diameter in miles

$$\left[\pi = \frac{22}{7} \right].$$

2. Define the *sine* and *tangent* of an angle.

If $12 \sec A = 5 \operatorname{cosec} A$, find the trigonometrical ratios of A , A being an acute angle.

3. Explain how it is that certain lines are considered to be negative in trigonometry.

Prove that $\tan(270^\circ - A) = \cot A$ and $\sin(270^\circ + A) = -\cos A$.

4. Prove that

$$(i.) \cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}.$$

$$(ii.) \cos 5A \cos A - \sin \frac{13A}{2} \sin \frac{A}{2} = \cos \frac{11A}{2} \cos \frac{3A}{2}.$$

$$(iii.) \cos 2a = \frac{\cot^2 a - 1}{\cot^2 a + 1}.$$

5. Find $\sin 15^\circ$, $\cos 0^\circ$ and $\tan 22^\circ 30'$.

6. Write down a formula expressing the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides, and apply it to find the cosines of the angles of a triangle whose sides are 10, 13 and 15.

7. Prove that in any triangle

$$(i.) \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}.$$

$$(ii.) \sin \frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{a-b}{c} \sin \frac{A+B}{2}.$$

8. Solve the equations

$$(i.) \cos 2x - \cos 4x = \sin x.$$

$$(ii.) \cos x - \sin x = \sqrt{2}.$$

9. A ladder, resting at an angle of 60° to the horizon, just reaches the top A of a house-wall. When the foot of the ladder is moved 30 feet further from the house, and its inclination is 30° , it just reaches the sill B of a window. Find the length of AB .

EXAMINATION FOR THE PETER NICOL RUSSELL SCHOLARSHIP.

The papers are the same as those set in the Entrance Examination for Law, Medicine, Science, etc., with the addition of the following:—

APPLIED MECHANICS.

Only FIVE questions to be attempted.

1. Explain the following terms:—Limit of elasticity, coefficient of elasticity, yield point, tensile, compressive, shearing and torsional strength. Also give numerical values for cast-iron and structural steel.
2. Calculate and draw the diagrams of bending moments and shearing stresses for the following cases:—
 - (a) A beam supported at each end, and loaded at three points with equal loads of 10 tons spaced 3 feet apart on a span of 12 feet.
 - (b) A beam supported at each end, and loaded with a uniformly distributed load, extending from one support to the middle of the span only. Span 12 feet, load 2 tons per foot run.
 - (c) A beam supported at two points 6 feet apart, and overhanging on each side 3 feet, loaded with a uniformly distributed load extending over the 6 feet between the supports; also loaded at each end with 10 tons.
3. Make sketches giving the sizes of plates and rivets for a plate web girder of 30 feet span, and 3 feet depth, to carry a uniformly distributed load of 2 tons per foot run. Material, mild steel.
4. Make a sketch showing the outline of a steel roof truss suitable for a span of 40 feet, each of the roof principals being 10 feet apart; and draw the reciprocal figures for a dead load

of 15 pounds per square foot of area covered; and also for a wind pressure of 20 pounds per square foot on one side, acting at right angles to the slope of the main rafters.

5. What do you understand by the *velocity ratio*, the *mechanical advantage*, and the *efficiency* of a machine?

In a hydraulic lifting jack the ram is 6 inches in diameter, the pump plunger is 1 inch in diameter, the leverage of the rod for working the pump is 10 to 1. What is the velocity ratio of the machine? Experimentally we find that a force of 20 pounds applied at the end of the lever lifts a weight of 8000 on the ram. What is the mechanical advantage of the machine? What is its efficiency?

6. Describe, and illustrate with neat sketches, either a modern screw-cutting lathe or a shaping machine.

7. What work is done in bringing up the velocity of a train weighing 200 tons, from zero to 30 miles an hour, if the total frictional resistance (at any velocity) be 10 pounds per ton, and if the change of speed is accomplished in a length of 3000 feet. The track is laid on an up grade of 1 in 100.

Find the work done in passing a ball through a plate of iron in 0.002 second, if the ball weighs one pound, and moves at 1200 feet per second when it strikes the plate, and 200 feet per second after passing through the plate. Find also the average resistance during the time of its passing through the plate.

MECHANICAL DRAWING.

THREE HOURS.

The candidates were required to make pencil working drawings of a Mechanical Model.

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