

1890

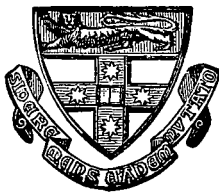
CALENDAR

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

FOR THE YEAR

1890.



Sydney :

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PREFACE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY was incorporated by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, which received the Royal Assent on the 1st of October, 1850. The objects set forth in the preamble are—"The advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge." By this Act it is empowered to confer, after examination, Degrees in Arts, Law, and Medicine, and is endowed with the annual income of £5,000. Since 1882 this endowment has been supplemented by annual Parliamentary grants for the general purposes of the University, the amount voted for 1889 being £7,000, and also by grants for special purposes.

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

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

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

Vacancies in the Senate are filled by means of a convocation of electors, consisting of the Fellows of the Senate for the time being, Professors, Public Teachers and Examiners in the Schools of the University, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers, declared to be such by By-law, Masters and Doctors in any Faculty, and Bachelors of three years standing.

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

In the Faculty of Arts two Degrees are given—namely, Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. The curriculum of study for the Degree of B.A. extends over a period of three years during which students are required to attend lectures and pass examinations. The subjects of study are the English, Latin, Greek, French and German Languages, Ancient History, Mental Philosophy and Logic, Mathematics (pure and mixed), Chemistry, Physics, Geology and Palæontology, Biology, Physiology, &c.

In the Faculty of Law the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. are given. The curriculum of study for the Degree of LL.B. extends over five years, of which the first three are in Arts.

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 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 certificate 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.

The Matriculation Certificate of this University is also recognised by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as indicating proficiency on the part of candidates in the subjects for which they hold such Certificates.

In the Faculty of Science the Degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Science are given, and Degrees are given in the three branches of Engineering, viz., Civil Engineering, Mechanical

Engineering, and Mining Engineering. The course for the Degrees of B.Sc. extends over a period of three years, during which the subjects of study are Mathematics (pure and mixed), Chemistry (theoretical and practical), Physics (theoretical and practical), Mineralogy, Geology, and Palæontology, Zoology and Comparative Anatomy and Botany. Candidates for Degrees in Engineering receive instruction for a period of three years in Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Surveying, Geometrical Drawing, Applied Mechanics, Engineering generally, Mineralogy and Geology, and the different branches of Engineering.

Courses of Lectures in connection with the scheme for University Extension are delivered in Sydney and other places upon application. Each course consists of 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, and Logic and Mental Philosophy.

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

A Civil Service Examination is held four times a year. All persons seeking appointment to a clerical office in the Public Service of the colony are required to pass this Examination, unless they have passed some equivalent or higher Examination.

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

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

The object of the Sydney University is to supply the means of a liberal education to "all orders and denominations, without any distinction whatever."

An act to provide for the establishment of Colleges in connection with different religious denominations was passed by the Legislature during the Session of 1854. Ample assistance is offered towards their endowment; and the maintenance of the fundamental principles of the University—the association of students without respect of religious creeds, in the cultivation of secular knowledge—is secured consistently with the most perfect

independence of the College authorities within their own walls. Colleges in connection with the Church of England, the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches, have been established.

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

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

Graduates of this University enjoy certain privileges (granted by Act of Parliament), exempting them from all examinations other than an Examination in Law before admission as Barristers of the Supreme Court. The Rules of the Supreme Court also provide for a shortening of the period of Studentship-at-Law in the case of Graduates from three years to two, one of which may be concurrent with the final year of studentship at the University. Graduates who enter into articles of clerkship with Attorneys and Solicitors are only required to serve for three years instead of five.

All persons who desire to enter into articles of clerkship with Attorneys are required to pass the Matriculation or some other equivalent Examination in this University. They are subsequently required during the term of their articles to pass an intermediate examination in History. For this purpose the Senate has appointed the Heads of the Colleges of St. Paul, St. John, and St. Andrew a Board of Examiners, to deal with such individual cases as may be referred to them.

At the yearly 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 Act relating thereto, shall be deemed to extend in all respects to women equally with men."

Sydney University Calendar.

1890.

MARCH XXXI..

1	S	
2	S	Second Sunday in Lent.
3	M	Senate Meets
4	TU	
5	W	
6	TH	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	Third Sunday in Lent
10	M	LENT TERM Begins. MATRICULATION Examination, DE-
11	TU	FERRED PASS Examinations, HONOUR Examinations in
12	W	the Faculty of Arts, DEGREE Examinations in the
13	TH	Faculty of Medicine, and Engineering Examinations
14	F	Begin. Competitive Prize Compositions to be sent in.
15	S	[Last day for receiving applications for Bursaries.
16	S	
17	M	Fourth Sunday in Lent.
18	TU	Senate Meets. Examinations for M.A., LL.B.,
19	W	[I.L.D., M.D., D.Sc., and M.E. Begin.
20	TH	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	Fifth Sunday in Lent.
24	M	Lectures Begin
25	TU	
26	W	
27	TH	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	Palm Sunday.
31	M	

Sydney University Calendar.

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APRIL XXX.

1	TU	
2	W	
3	TH	
4	F	Good Friday.
5	S	
6	S	Easter Sunday.
7	M	Senate Meets.
8	TU	Last Day for receiving Entries for CIVIL SER-
9	W	[VICE Examination.
10	TH	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	First Sunday after Easter.
14	M	
15	TU	
16	W	
17	TH	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Second Sunday after Easter
21	M	Senate Meets. CIVIL SERVICE and LAW
22	TU	[Examinations.
23	W	
24	TH	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	Third Sunday after Easter.
28	M	
29	TU	
30	W	

Sydney University Calendar.

1890.

MAY XXXI.

1	TH	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter.
5	M	Senate Meets.
6	TU	
7	W	
8	TH	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	Rogation Sunday.
12	M	
13	TU	
14	W	
15	TH	Ascension Day.
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	First Sunday after Ascension.
19	M	Senate Meets.
20	TU	
21	W	
22	TH	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	Whit Sunday.
26	M	
27	TU	
28	W	
29	TH	
30	F	
31	S	Lent Term Ends.

Sydney University Calendar.

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JUNE XXX.

1	S	Trinity Sunday.
2	M	Senate Meets.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	First Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	Second Sunday after Trinity.
16	M	Senate Meets. TRINITY TERM Begins
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	Third Sunday after Trinity.
23	M	
24	Tu	Last Day for receiving entries for CIVIL SERVICE
25	W	[Examination.
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	Last Day for receiving entries for LAW
29	S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity. [Examination.
30	M	

Sydney University Calendar.

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JULY XXXI.

1	TU	
2	W	
3	TH	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
7	M	Senate Meets. CIVIL SERVICE and LAW Ex-
8	TU	aminations.
9	W	
10	TH	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
14	M	
15	TU	
16	W	
17	TH	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
21	M	Senate Meets.
22	TU	
23	W	
24	TH	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
28	M	
29	TU	
30	W	
31	TH	

Sydney University Calendar.

1890.

AUGUST XXXI.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
4	M	Senate Meets.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
18	M	Senate Meets.
19	Tu	Last Day for receiving Committee Forms for
20	W	[LOCAL PUBLIC Examinations.
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	Trinity Term Ends.
24	S	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity
25	M	
26	Tu	Last Day for receiving Entries for PUBLIC
27	W	[Examinations, and CIVIL SERVICE
28	Th	[Examinations in Country Districts.
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Sydney University Calendar.

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SEPTEMBER XXX.

1	M	Senate Meets.
2	TU	
3	W	
4	TH	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
8	M	
9	TU	
10	W	
11	TH	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
15	M	Senate Meets. PUBLIC Examinations, and
16	TU	[CIVIL SERVICE Examinations
17	W	[in Country Districts Begin.
18	TH	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
22	M	
23	TU	
24	W	
25	TH	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
29	M	MICHAELMAS TERM Begins.
30	TU	SECOND PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL Examination. First Division.

Sydney University Calendar.

1890.

OCTOBER XXXI.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
6	M	Senate Meets
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
20	M	Senate Meets.
21	Tu	Last Day for Receiving Entries for CIVIL
22	W	[SERVICE Examination.
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	Last Day for Receiving Entries for LAW Ex-
26	S	amination.
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

Sydney University Calendar.

1890.

NOVEMBER XXX.

1	S	
2	S	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
3	M	Senate Meets. CIVIL SERVICE and LAW Exami-
4	TU	nations Begin.
5	W	
6	TH	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
10	M	
11	TU	
12	W	
13	TH	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
17	M	Senate Meets.
18	TU	
19	W	
20	TH	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
24	M	
25	TU	
26	W	
27	TH	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	Advent Sunday.

Sydney University Calendar.

1890.

DECEMBER XXXI.

1	M	Senate Meets.
2	TU	
3	W	
4	TH	
5	F	
6	S	Lectures Cease.
7	S	Second Sunday in Advent.
8	M	
9	TU	
10	W	
11	TH	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	Third Sunday in Advent.
15	M	Senate Meets. Pass Examinations in FACULTIES
16	TU	[of ARTS and LAW. MEDICAL
17	W	[Professional Examinations, and
18	TH	[DEGREE Examinations Begin.
19	F	
20	S	MICHAELMAS TERM Ends.
21	S	Fourth Sunday in Advent.
22	M	
23	TU	
24	W	
25	TH	Christmas Day.
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	First Sunday after Christmas.
29	M	
30	TU	
31	W	

Sydney University Calendar.

1891.

JANUARY XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1891.

FEBRUARY XXVIII.

1	S	Sexagesima Sunday.
2	M	Senate Meets.
3	TU	
4	W	
5	TH	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	Quinquagesima Sunday.
9	M	
10	TU	
11	W	
12	TH	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	First Sunday in Lent.
16	M	Senate Meets.
17	TU	Last day for receiving entries for MATRICULA-
18	W	[TION and DEGREE Examinations.
19	TH	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	Second Sunday in Lent.
23	M	
24	TU	
25	W	
26	TH	
27	F	
28	S	

Sydney University Calendar.

1891.

MARCH XXXI.

1	S	Third Sunday in Lent.
2	M	Senate Meets.
3	TU	
4	W	
5	TH	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	Fourth Sunday in Lent.
9	M	LENT TERM Begins. MATRICULATION Examination,
10	TU	DEFERRED PASS Examinations, HONOUR Examinations, DEGREE Examinations in the Faculty of
11	W	Medicine, and ENGINEERING Examinations Begin.
12	TH	Competitive Prize Compositions to be sent in. Last
13	F	day for receiving applications for Bursaries.
14	S	
15	S	Fifth Sunday in Lent.
16	M	Senate Meets. Examinations for Higher
17	TU	[DEGREES Begin.
18	W	
19	TH	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	Palm Sunday.
23	M	Lectures Begin.
24	TU	Last Day for receiving entries for the CIVIL
25	W	[SERVICE Examination.
26	TH	
27	F	Good Friday.
28	S	Last Day for receiving entries for the LAW
29	S	Easter Sunday. [Examination.
30	M	
31	TU	

Sydney University Calendar.

1891.

APRIL XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1891.

MAY XXXI.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	Rogation Sunday.
4	M	Senate Meets.
5	TU	
6	W	
7	TH	Ascension Day.
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	First Sunday after Ascension.
11	M	
12	TU	
13	W	
14	TH	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	Whit Sunday.
18	M	Senate Meets.
19	TU	
20	W	
21	TH	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	Trinity Sunday.
25	M	
26	TU	
27	W	
28	TH	
29	F	
30	S	LENT TERM Ends.
31	S	First Sunday after Trinity.

Sydney University Calendar.

1891.

JUNE XXX.

1	M	Senate Meets
2	TU	
3	W	
4	TH	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	Second Sunday after Trinity.
8	M	
9	TU	
10	W	
11	TH	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	Third Sunday after Trinity.
15	M	Senate Meets. TRINITY TERM Begins.
16	TU	
17	W	
18	TH	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
22	M	
23	TU	Last Day for receiving entries for the CIVIL
24	W	[SERVICE Examination.
25	TH	
26	F	
27	S	Last Day for receiving entries for the LAW EX-
28	S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity. [amination.
29	M	
30	TU	

Sydney University Calendar.

1891.

JULY XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1891.

AUGUST XXXI.

1	S	
2	S	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
3	M	Senate Meets.
4	TU	
5	W	
6	TH	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
10	M	
11	TU	
12	W	
13	TH	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
17	M	Senate Meets.
18	TU	Last Day for receiving Committee Forms for
19	W	[local Public Examinations.
20	TH	
21	F	
22	S	TRINITY TERM Ends.
23	S	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
24	M	
25	TU	Last Day for receiving entries for PUBLIC
26	W	[Examinations and CIVIL SERVICE
27	TH	[Examinations in Country Districts.
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
31	M	

Sydney University Calendar.

1891.

SEPTEMBER XXX.

1	TU	
2	W	
3	TH	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
7	M	Senate Meets.
8	TU	
9	W	
10	TH	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
14	M	PUBLIC Examinations and CIVIL SERVICE
15	TU	[Examinations in Country Districts.
16	W	.
17	TH	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
21	M	Senate Meets.
22	TU	
23	W	
24	TH	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
28	M	MICHAELMAS TERM Begins.
29	TU	
30	W	

Sydney University Calendar.

1891.

OCTOBER XXXI.

1	TH	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
5	M	Senate Meets.
6	TU	
7	W	
8	TH	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
12	M	
13	TU	
14	W	
15	TH	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
19	M	Senate Meets.
20	TU	Last Day for receiving entries for CIVIL SERVICE
21	W	[Examination.
22	TH	
23	F	
24	S	Last Day for receiving entries for LAW Ex-
25	S	Twenty-second Sun. after Trinity. [amination.
26	M	
27	TU	
28	W	
29	TH	
30	F	
31	S	

Sydney University Calendar

1891.

NOVEMBER XXX.

1	S	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
2	M	Senate Meets. CIVIL SERVICE and LAW Ex-
3	TU	[aminations Begin.
4	W	
5	TH	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	
10	TU	
11	W	
12	TH	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
16	M	Senate Meets.
17	TU	
18	W	
19	TH	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.
23	M	
24	TU	
25	W	
26	TH	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	Advent Sunday.
30	M	

Sydney University Calendar.

1891.

DECEMBER XXXI.

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

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 in

Recites Act
of Incorporation.

Petition of
Senate.

Soliciting
recognition
of Degrees
conferred by
the Univer-
sity.

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 to the Faculties of Laws and Medicine, and the course of Education and discipline for the Scholars, Undergraduates, and Graduates of the said University, and in which it is humbly submitted that the standard of acquirements which must be attained by Graduates in the University of Sydney is not below that prescribed by the most learned Universities of the United Kingdom, and the direction of the studies in the said University has been committed to Professors who have highly distinguished themselves in British Universities, that the rules under which the high standard in the University has been fixed cannot be altered without the approval of our representative in the Colony, and that there is 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 recognized 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

Such
recognition
granted.

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

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

By WARRANT under the Queen's sign manual.

C. ROMILLY.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY.

An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of
Sydney, 14 Vict., No. 31.

[Assented to 1st October, 1850.]

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient, for the better advance- Preamble
ment of religion and morality, and the promotion of use-
ful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denomi-
nations of Her Majesty's subjects resident in the Colony
of New South Wales, without any distinction whatsoever,
an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal
course of Education: Be it, therefore, enacted by His
Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the
advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof,
That for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of exami-
nation, the persons who shall acquire proficiency in lite-
rature, science, and art, and of rewarding them by
academical degrees as evidence of their respective attain-
ments, and by marks of honour proportioned thereto, a
Senate, consisting of the number of persons hereafter
mentioned, shall, within three months after the passing
of this Act, be nominated and appointed by the said
Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council of the
said Colony, by proclamation, to be duly published in the
New South Wales Government Gazette, which Senate shall
be and is hereby constituted from the date of such
nomination and appointment a Body Politic and Corpo-
rate, by the name of the "University of Sydney," by
which name such Body Politic shall have perpetual suc-
cession, and shall have a common seal, and shall in the
same name sue and be sued, implead, and be impleaded,

A body poli-
tic and cor-
porate to be
named "The
University
of Sydney,"
constituted
with certain
powers.

and answer and be answered unto in all Courts of the said Colony, and shall be able and capable in Law to take, purchase, and hold to them and their successors all goods, chattels, and personal property whatsoever, and shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold, to them and their successors, not only such lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions as may from time to time be exclusively used and occupied for the immediate requirements of the said University, but also any other lands, buildings hereditaments, and possessions whatsoever situate in the said Colony or elsewhere; and that they and their successors shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, real or personal belonging to the said University, and also to do all other matters and things incidental to or appertaining to a Body Politic.

Not to have power to alienate or mortgage lands, etc, unless with approval of the Governor and Executive Council

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

Governor may issue out of General or Ordinary Revenues yearly a sum not exceeding £5000, to defray annual expenses.

III. And be it enacted, That by way of permanent endowment of the said University, the said Governor shall be, and is hereby empowered, by Warrant under his hand, to direct to be issued and paid out of the general or Ordinary Revenues of the said Colony by four equal quarterly payments, on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October in every year, as a fund for building and for defraying the several stipends which shall be appointed to be paid to the several Professors or Teachers of literature, science, and art, and to such necessary officers

and servants as shall be from time to time appointed by the said University, and for defraying the expense of such prizes, scholarships, and exhibitions as shall be awarded for the encouragement of students in the said University, and for providing, gradually, a Library for the same and for discharging all incidental and necessary charges connected with the current expenditure thereof, or otherwise the sum of five thousand pounds in each and every year, the first instalment thereof to become due and payable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

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

Sixteen Fellows to constitute a Senate, with power to elect a *Provost* for a limited period

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

How vacancies to be filled up.

* Amended as respects the number of Fellows and the title of Provost and Vice-Provost, by an Act passed in 1861.

† Repealed by Act of 1861

Vice-Provost
to be elected
annually.

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

Vice-Provost
to be capable
of re-election

Proviso, that
when there
shall be one
hundred
Graduates,
all vacancies
in Senate to
be filled up
by them.

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

Senate to
have entire
management
and super-
intendence.

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

* Repealed by Act of 1861.

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

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

Questions
be decided
by majority
of votes.

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

Chairman of
meetings.

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

Students
from other
colleges and
educational
establish-
ments may

* Amended as respects the quorum by an Act passed in Dec.. 1852.

be admitted
as Candidates
for certain
Degrees.

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

As to Medi-
cal Degrees.

XII. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of granting the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, and for the improvement of Medical Education in all its branches, as well in Medicine as in Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy, the said Senate shall from time to time report to the Governor and Executive Council for the time being of the said Colony what appear to them to be the Medical Institutions and Schools, whether corporate or incorporated, in the city of Sydney, from which either singly or jointly, with the Medical Institutions and Schools in the said Colony or in Foreign parts, it may be fit and expedient, in the judgment of the said Senate, to admit Candidates for Medical degrees ; and, on approval of such report by the Governor and Executive Council, shall admit all persons as Candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, to be conferred by the said University on presenting to the said Senate a certificate from any institution or school to the effect that such Candidate has completed the course of instruction which the said Senate from time to time, by regulation in that behalf, shall prescribe.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the said Senate shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, and to examine for Medical degrees in the four branches of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy, and that such reasonable fee shall be charged for the degrees so conferred as the said Senate, with the approbation of the said Governor and Executive Council, shall from time to time direct; and such fees shall be carried to one general fee fund for the payment of the expenses of the said University; and that a full account of the whole income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary, for the purpose of being submitted to the Legislative Council or Assembly of the said Colony, as the case may be, and subjected to such examination and audit as the said Legislative Council or Assembly may direct.

Senate may confer degrees for which fees be charged.

Accounts of annual income and expenditure to be laid before Legislative Council or Assembly

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

Examiners to declare names of Candidates, and their proficiency, certificates of which to be granted by *Provost*.

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

By-laws, &c., to be submitted to Governor and Executive Council for approval.

XVI. And be it enacted, That the Governor of the said Colony for the time being shall be the Visitor of the said University of Sydney, with authority to do all things which pertain to Visitors as often as to him shall seem meet.

Governor to be Visitor to the University.

Professors
may demand
fees from
Students,
and Treas-
urer may
charge fees
for entrance,
&c.

XVII. And be it declared and enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Professors and Teachers in the said University, in addition to the stipends with which they shall be so respectively endowed, to demand and receive from the Students of the said University such reasonable fees for attendance on their Lectures, and for the Treasurer of the said University, to collect from the said Students on behalf of the said University, such reasonable fees for entrance, degrees, and other University charges, as shall be from time to time provided by any statutes, by-laws, or regulations of the said University.

Regulations
as to where
Students
shall reside.

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

Regulations
as to licens-
ing tutors,
with whom
Students
may reside.

XIX. And be it enacted, That every person, who is desirous of being licensed as a tutor or a master of a boarding-house in connection with the said University, shall apply in writing under his hand to the *Provost* or *Vice-Provost* of the said University for his license, and it shall be lawful for the said *Provost* or *Vice-Provost*, if he or they shall think fit, to require of any such applicant such testimonials of character and fitness for the office as shall be satisfactory to such *Provost* or *Vice-Provost* ; and the application shall specify the house or houses belonging to or occupied by the applicant, and intended by him for the reception of Students, and the number of Students who may be conveniently lodged and boarded therein ; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the *Provost* or *Vice-Provost* in their discretion to grant or withhold the license for the academical year then current or then next ensuing, and every such license shall be registered in the archives of the said University, and shall inure until the end of the academical year in which it shall be registered, and shall

then be of no force, unless renewed in like manner, but shall be revocable at any time, and may forthwith be revoked by the *Provost* or *Vice-Provost*, in case of any misbehaviour of such tutor or master of a boarding-house or of the Students under his care, which, in the opinion of the *Provost* or *Vice-Provost*, and a majority of the Professors of the said University, ought to be punished by immediate revocation of such license.

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

As to religious tests.

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

By-laws, Rules, &c., to be from time to time laid before the Legislative Council.

XXII. And be it enacted, That the said University shall once at least in every year, and also whenever the pleasure of the Governor for the time being shall be signified in that behalf, report their proceedings to the said Governor and Executive Council, and a copy of every such report shall be laid before the said Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, within six weeks after the same shall have been made, if such Legislative Council or Assembly be then sitting, or if not, then within six weeks next after the meeting of the same.

Proceedings of University shall once at least in every year be reported to the Governor and Executive Council, and copy of report laid before the Legislative Council.

Act may be
altered or
amended.

XXIII. Provided always, and it be declared and enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to prevent the Legislature of the Colony for the time being from altering, amending, or repealing the provisions of this Act, or any of them, as the public interest may at any time seem to render necessary or expedient.

Not to inter-
fere with the
rights of her
Majesty.

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

An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to Incorporate and endow the 'University of Sydney,'" 16 Vict., No. 28.

[Assented to 21st December, 1852.]

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

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

Preamble.

14 Vict., No. 31

Five Members of the Senate to be a quorum, instead of seven, as directed by 14 Vic., No. 81.

An Act to enable the University of Sydney to purchase the Sydney College, with the land attached thereto.—
17 Vict., No. 18.

[Assented to 5th September, 1853.]

Preamble

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

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

The President of the Sydney College empowered to sell, and the University to buy the said College.

I. The said William Bland is hereby empowered to sell, and the University of Sydney to buy, the said Land, College Hall, and other Buildings for the full price of all the aforesaid shares in the said Institution, and the said sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, the aforesaid estimated amount of the said expenses incurred and to be incurred by the said William Bland as aforesaid; and a conveyance of the said Land, College Hall, and other Buildings, duly executed by the said William Bland to the said University, shall be held and deemed to vest to all intents and purposes valid and absolute title in fee simple in and to the said Land, College Hall, and other Buildings in the said University of Sydney and their Successors.

As to payments to be made to the Proprietors of the said College.

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

In case of doubt, Proprietors' shares to be paid to persons entitled upon an order of any Supreme Court or any Judge thereof.

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

and determine every such application in a summary way ; and every order made by such Court or Judge thereon, directing the payment of any such money shall be binding and conclusive upon the said University and the Senate thereof, and shall be a valid and sufficient authority for any payment thereby directed to be made.

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

Classical and other education books, &c., of Sydney College vested in University.

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

Levey's legacy to be transferred to the Sydney University to found a scholarship therein.

and their Successors, or the Senate thereof, shall have an absolute and uncontrolled discretion in respect of making and altering all such regulations.

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

[Assented to 24th October, 1853.]

Preamble

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

In addition to £5000 voted this Session towards a Building Fund for the University, £45,000 more shall be paid by instalments of not exceeding £10,000 nor under £5000 yearly

I. There shall be payable to the Senate of the University of Sydney, out of the General Revenue of this Colony, or out of any consolidated Revenue Fund with which such General Revenue may be incorporated, in addition to the sum of five thousand pounds voted this Session towards a Building Fund for the said University, the sum of forty-five thousand pounds by instalments, not exceeding ten thousand pounds,* nor less than five thousand pounds in each year, until the whole sum so payable shall have been issued, all which payments shall be applied by the said Senate in building the University of Sydney, on such site as may be fixed upon for that purpose, and in no other manner.

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

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

Detailed accounts of the expenditure of said sum of £50,000 to be annually laid before the Legislative Council or House of Assembly within thirty days after the commencement of every Session

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

Commencement of Act.

An Act to confer certain privileges on Graduates of the
University of Sydney, 20 Vic., No. 14.

[Assented to 3rd February, 1857].

Preamble.

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

Exemption
of Graduates
in Arts from
examina-
tions and
shortening
the period of
service
under
Articles.

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

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

An Act to amend the Sydney University Incorporation
Act, 24 Vict., No. 13.

[Assented to 26th April, 1861.]

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

Preamble

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

Repeal of ss
5 & 7 of 14
Vic. No. 31

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

Certain Pro
fessors to be
ex officio
Members of
Senate.

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

Professors,
&c., to be
Members
with the
rights of
full Gra-
duates.

IV. Every Professor or other person so declared by this Act to be a Member of the said University, and every person having taken the Degree of Master of Arts Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine, and keeping his name in accordance with any by-law in that behalf on the Register of the said University, shall have the same

How future
vacancies of
Fellows to
be filled.

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

Provost and Vice-Provost to be styled Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor.

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

Not to affect University beyond actual enactment.

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

Short Title.

VII. This Act shall be styled and may be cited as the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

AN ACT to empower the Senate of the University of Sydney to confer degrees in certain cases without Examination, and to give to Bachelors of Arts the right of voting in certain cases, 44 Vict., No. 22.

[Assented to 23rd March, 1881.]

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

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

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

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

IV. This Act shall be styled and may be cited as the "Ad Eundem Degrees Act of 1881."

Preamble.

Degrees may be granted in certain cases to Graduates of other Universities

By-Laws.

Extension of powers of B.A. Degree.

Short Title.

An Act to enable the University of Sydney to grant Additional Degrees and Certificates in the nature of Degrees and for other purposes. 47 Vict., No. 17.

[Assented to 16th May, 1884.]

Preamble. WHEREAS by the Act fourteenth Victoria number thirty-one power was given to the Senate of the University of Sydney to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts Master of Arts Bachelor of Laws Doctor of Laws Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, but no power was given to confer other degrees or certificates in the nature of degrees And whereas it is expedient that the Senate should have extended power to confer degrees and certificates in the nature of degrees. And whereas the Senate has agreed to admit women to certain privileges heretofore enjoyed by men within the University but doubts have arisen as to the power of the Senate in that respect under the said recited Act 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 in New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by authority of the same as follows :

Senate empowered to grant additional degrees and certificates.

1. The Senate is hereby empowered to give instruction and grant such degrees and certificates in the nature of degrees as it shall think fit in all branches of knowledge except Theology or Divinity Provided that no student in the University shall be compelled to attend lectures upon or to pass examinations in any of the following subjects namely—Ethics Metaphysics and Modern History.

Status, &c., of graduates under this Act.

2. All persons upon whom the degree of Master or Doctor shall be conferred in pursuance of the provisions of this Act shall have the same rights and privileges within the University hitherto enjoyed by graduates holding the degree of Master of Arts Doctor of Laws or Doctor of Medicine and all persons upon whom in pur-

suance of the said provisions the degree of Bachelor or any other certificate or qualifications which the Senate may by By-Law declare to be of equivalent rank to the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall have the same rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by Bachelors of Arts within the said University.

3. 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. Women to be admitted to University privileges, &c.

4. This Act may be cited as the "University Extension Act of 1884." Short title.

ACTS RELATING TO COLLEGES WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY.

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

[Assented to 2nd December, 1854.]

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to encourage and assist the establishment of Colleges within the University of Sydney, in which 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 His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows :—

Pecuniary endowment in aid of certain Colleges within the University of Sydney.

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

Conditions of such Endowment.

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

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

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

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

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

VI. Where any person selected to be the Principal of any such College shall be out of this colony at the time of his appointment, no such certificate shall be required until after he shall have actually entered on his duties but he shall be entitled to the salary (and the College to which he shall have been appointed may receive the same accordingly for his use) from the day of his embarkation for this Colony. Provided that every Principal shall actually enter on his duties within six months after such embarkation, unless the Governor, upon being satisfied that unavoidable obstacles have intervened, shall think fit to extend that term to nine months. Payment to
first selected
Principal.

Accruing
proceeds of
subscribed
Fund until
expended in
building.

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

Students of
Colleges to
be members
of University
and
attend
lectures.

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

Certificates
as to reli-
gious attain-
ments.

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

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

* By an Act passed during the Session of 1858, Clause IX. has been repealed.

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

[Assented to 1st. December, 1854]

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

Preamble.

I. So soon as it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that a sum of not less than ten thousand pounds has been subscribed or contributed for the endowment aforesaid and that the amount has either been paid or secured to be paid for that purpose and that a Warden and Six Fellows for the Government of the said College in accordance with the constitution thereof as in this Act set forth have been duly appointed and elected respectively the same shall be notified by Proclamation in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* under the hand of the Governor and immediately upon such notification and from thenceforth the Warden and Fellows of the same College shall be and they are hereby constituted a Body Politic and Corporate by the name of "The Warden and Fellows of St. Paul's College" by which name the said incorporated body shall have perpetual succession and shall have a Common Seal

St. Paul's
College
incorporated

and shall sue and be sued or otherwise appear and answer and be answered and may take and hold to them and their successors by grant will or otherwise in perpetuity or for any term of life or years as well chattels and other personal property as lands buildings and other hereditaments and the same or any part thereof may alien or otherwise dispose of or demise and also shall or may do all other things incident or appertaining to a body politic and corporate.

Restraining
disposals of
lands de-
rived from
the Crown.

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

Warden and
Senior Fel-
lows to con-
stitute a
Council.

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

Visitor

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

Warden and
Vice-Warden

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

* Repealed as regards the distinction between Senior and Junior Fellows by an Act passed in 1857.

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

Removal or
Suspension.

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

Senior Fel-
lows.

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

Vacancies.

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

Election of
Fellows.

X. The College of Saint Paul hereby incorporated shall be a College of and within the University of Sydney and all Students in the College shall immediately upon entering therein matriculate in the said University and shall submit and be subject to the discipline thereof and shall continue in the College so long only as they shall be Members of the University and shall be required duly and regularly to attend the Lectures of the University on those subjects an examination and proficiency in which are required for honors and degrees with the exception (if thought fit by the Council) of the Lectures on Ethics Metaphysics and Modern History.

Saint Paul's
College to be
a College of
and within
the Univer-
sity.

Clergy resident in the College.

XI. In case a Church Constitution for the aforesaid United Church within this Colony shall be hereafter established by any Act or Statute passed for that purpose every Clergyman resident in the College shall be subject to all such regulations as may (by or in pursuance of such Church Constitution) be enacted for the government of the Clergy in general.

Power to make By laws.

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

By-Laws to be laid before the Legislature.

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

Control over Students.

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

Vote and Quorum at Meetings.

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

of the Council and two Clerical and two Lay Fellows with one presiding Fellow shall constitute a meeting of the Fellows and the votes and proceedings of the majority at any such meeting shall be taken and accepted as the votes and proceedings of the Council or Fellows respectively.

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

Special
power by
By-Laws

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

Temporary
vacancies
not to preju-
dice the Cor-
poration.

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

[Assented to 15th December, 1857].

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

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

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

Quorum of Fellows. III. Before any meeting of the Council or Fellows shall take place every Fellow resident within fifty miles of Sydney shall have reasonable notice of the day and place of meeting and two Clerical and two Lay Fellows exclusive of the Warden or Presiding Fellow shall constitute a quorum.

An Act to Incorporate St. John's College as a College within the University of Sydney. 21 Vic.

[Assented to 15th December, 1857.]

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

I. So soon as it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that a sum not less than ten thousand pounds has been subscribed or contributed for the endowment aforesaid and that the amount has either been paid or secured to be paid for that purpose and that a Rector and eighteen Fellows for the Government of the said College in accordance with the constitution thereof as in this Act set forth have been duly appointed and elected respectively the same shall be notified by Proclamation in the New South Wales *Government Gazette* under the hand of the Governor and immediately upon such notification and from thenceforth the Rector and Fellows of the said College shall be and they are hereby constituted a Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the "Rector and Fellows of St. John's College" by which name the said incorporated body shall have perpetual succession and a common seal

Preamble.

Saint John's
College
incorporated

and shall sue and be sued or otherwise appear and answer and be answered and may take and hold to them and their successors by grant will or otherwise in perpetuity or for any term of life or years as well chattels and other personal property as lands buildings and other hereditaments and the same or any part thereof may alien or otherwise dispose of or demise and also shall or may do all other things incident or appertaining to a Body Politic and Corporate.

Restraining
disposal of
land derived
from the
Crown.

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

Rector and
Fellows to
constitute a
Council.

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

Visitor.

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

Rector and
Vice-Rector.

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

Removal or
suspension.

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

Vacancies.

VII. All vacancies in the office of Rector or in the number of Fellows occasioned by death resignation or removal or other cause shall as soon as conveniently may

be after the vacancy (on notification of the fact under the hand of two Fellows) be supplied in the manner following that is to say in the office of Rector by the Fellows and in the place or post of Fellows by the remaining Fellows.

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

Election of
Fellows.

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

Saint John's
College to be
a College of
and within
the Univer-
sity

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

Power to
make By-
Laws.

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

By-Laws to be laid before Parliament.

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

Control over Students.

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

Vote and Quorum at Meetings.

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

Special power by By-Laws.

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

Temporary vacancies not to prejudice the Corporation

XV. No temporary vacancy or vacancies in the office of Rector or in the number of Fellows in the College shall be deemed in any way to affect the Constitution of the College or its privileges or status as an Incorporated body.

An Act to Incorporate St. Andrew's College as a College within the University of Sydney. 31 Vic.

[Assented to 12th December, 1867.]

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

I. So soon as it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that a sum not less than ten thousand pounds has been subscribed for the Endowment aforesaid and that the amount has either been paid or secured to be paid for that purpose in accordance with Section II. of Eighteenth Victoria number thirty-seven and that a Principal and twelve Councillors for the government of the said College in accordance with the constitution thereof as in this Act set forth have been duly elected and appointed the same shall be notified by proclamation in the New South Wales *Government Gazette* under the hand of the Governor and immediately upon such notification and from thenceforth the Principal and Councillors of the said College shall be and they are hereby constituted a Body Politic and Corporate by the name of "The Principal and Councillors of Saint

Saint
Andrew's
College in-
corporated.

Andrew's College" by which name the said incorporated body shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued or otherwise appear and answer and be answered and may take and hold to them and to their successors by grant will or otherwise in perpetuity or for any term of life or years as well chattels and other personal property as lands buildings and hereditaments and the same or any part thereof may alien or otherwise dispose of or demise and also shall or may do all other things incident or appertaining to a body politic and corporate.

Restraining
disposal of
Lands de-
rived from
the Crown.

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

Constitution
of Council.

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

Powers of
Council.

IV. The Principal and said twelve Councillors for the time being of whom five shall be a quorum shall together form a Council to be called the Council of St. Andrew's College in which shall be vested at all times the government in every respect of the College and all matters relating thereto. No temporary vacancy or vacancies in the office of Principal or in the number of Councillors of the College shall be deemed in any way to affect the constitution of the College or its privileges or status as an incorporated body.

V. The first twelve Councillors shall be elected by the subscribers to the funds of the College every subscriber of One Pound paid to have one vote every subscriber of Ten Pounds to have two votes every subscriber of Twenty-five Pounds three votes and every subscriber of Fifty Pounds or upwards to have four votes all such votes to be given by ballot and subscribers not present at any meeting for such purpose who may authorise in writing any other subscriber shall be allowed to vote by proxy.

Mode of
election of
Councillors.

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

Vacancies,
how filled up

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

Visitor

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

Removal and
suspension.

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

Power of
making
By-laws.

made to be by him laid before the House of Parliament of the colony as soon as conveniently may be thereafter.

Residence
after graduation.

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

Deed of
Grant, how
to be construed.

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

An Act to Incorporate the "Prince Alfred Hospital."
36 Vic.

[Assented to 3rd April, 1873.]

WHEREAS a public meeting was held in Sydney on the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight at which certain resolutions were passed expressing a determination that a substantial and permanent monument should be erected in commemoration of the heartfelt gratitude of the inhabitants of New South Wales for the preservation of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred and that the form of memorial most appropriate to the object in view, and best calculated to represent the feelings of the community would be a Hospital for the relief of the sick and the maimed possessing all modern appliances necessary for the effective treatment of disease and for the comfort of the inmates including a ward for convalescents until suitable accommodation should be provided for such And whereas a Committee was formed for collecting subscriptions for the erection of such hospital and the carrying out of such resolutions. And whereas a number of persons resident in all parts of the said colony and elsewhere have subscribed towards such objects and there is now in the hands of the Treasurer a large sum of money from such subscriptions applicable to such purposes. And whereas such sum of money has been subscribed by persons of all shades of religious opinion and belief and it is deemed expedient that the said institution shall be entirely unsectarian in character And whereas by reason of the very large number of subscribers towards the erection and establishment of such Hospital and the impossibility of having a meeting of such subscribers for the purpose of their choosing the first directors of the said Hospital to represent them as the donors of the fund with which such Hospital shall be erected it is expedient that such first Directors should by this Act be nominated and appointed and that provision should be made for the election from time to time of

Directors to represent the said persons subscribing the fund for the erection and constitution of the said Hospital And whereas a portion of the land originally granted to the University of Sydney in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five is intended to be resumed by Her Majesty under an Act of the Legislature for that purpose in order that the same may be granted for the purposes of the Prince Alfred Hospital in accordance with and subject to certain conditions and trusts in such Act expressed And whereas it is expedient for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the said determination as to the erection of the said Hospital and of providing for and carrying out the good government and management of the said Hospital that the contributors for the time being to the erection and support of the said Hospital should be incorporated with and subject to the powers privileges and provisions hereinafter mentioned. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:

Subscribers
to Hospital
to be Cor-
poration.

I. All persons who have already subscribed and all persons who after the passing of this Act shall subscribe towards the erection and completion of the said Hospital and who after the passing of this Act and the completion of the said Hospital shall contribute to the support of the said Hospital and also all persons who after the completion of the said Hospital shall contribute to the support of the said Institution for so long and during such time as they shall continue to be such contributors to the support of the said Institution and also all persons who shall have paid or shall hereafter pay one entire sum of Fifty Pounds towards either the erection completion or support of the said Hospital shall be from the time of the passing of this Act subject to the provisions in this Act contained a body corporate by the name of "The Prince Alfred Hospital" by which name such body corporate shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and in the same name shall and may sue and be sued implead or be impleaded proceed or be proceeded against

in all Courts of the said Colony, and may prefer lay and prosecute any indictment information and prosecution against any person or persons whomsoever for any offence and in all indictments informations and prosecutions it shall be lawful to state any property of the said corporate body to be the property of the said corporate body in its corporate name, and to allege any attempt to defraud the said corporate body or any of its officers to be an intent to defraud the said corporate body in its corporate name.

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

All property
in Trustees
for Hospital
vested in
body cor-
porate.

III. It shall be lawful for the said body corporate to take purchase hold and enjoy not only such lands buildings and hereditaments as may from time to time be required used or occupied for the immediate requirements and purposes of the said hospital but also any other land and hereditaments whatsoever wheresoever situate and also to take purchase receive hold and enjoy any goods chattels and personal property and also to sell grant convey assure demise or otherwise dispose of either absolutely or by way of mortgage any of the property real or personal belonging to the said body corporate. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the said body corporate so to sell grant convey assure demise or dispose of the said portion of the land originally granted to the said University of Sydney so as aforesaid intended to be resumed by Her Majesty and to be granted for the purposes of the said Hospital or any part thereof or any land or hereditaments which may at any time hereafter be granted by the said body corporate by the Crown by way of free gift unless with the approval of the Governor and Executive Council to be testified by writing under the hand of the Governor countersigned by the Colonial Secretary for the time being except by way of lease for any term not exceeding twenty-one years from the time of the granting of any such lease in and by which there shall be reserved and made payable during the whole of

Power to
hold and
deal with
lands.

the term to be thereby granted for the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten for the same without any fine or premium.

Hospital and
property to
be managed
by Directors.

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

Appoint-
ment of first
Directors.

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

Appoint-
ment of new
Directors in
place of any
first Director
ceasing to be
Director.

VI. In the event of any one of such first directors as mentioned in the last preceding section or any Director nominated and appointed under the provisions of this section at any time from time to time under any of the provisions of this Act or any By-laws and Rules made hereunder ceasing to be a Director the Board of Directors shall within three months of such vacancy nominate and appoint some other person from among such original donors of a not less amount than Five Pounds to the fund for erecting and establishing the said Hospital or from

the annual subscribers of amounts not less than Two Pounds per annum to the said Hospital to be a Director in the room and place of such person so ceasing to be such Director and every Director so appointed shall for all the purposes and provisions of this Act be taken and considered to be a first Director in the same manner as if he had been hereby appointed one of the said first Directors. Provided always that when and so often as any person appointed by the Governor and Executive Council ceases to be a Director some other person shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice aforesaid.

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

Appointment of Directors after Hospital opened to represent annual subscribers.

VIII. At every annual meeting subsequently held in the month of July in every year five of such ten Directors mentioned in the last preceding section shall retire and the five who are to retire shall be determined by lot and when the whole of such ten Directors shall have retired then at every such subsequent annual meeting five of the ten Directors elected by the annual subscribers towards the support of the Institution shall retire in rotation the Directors so retiring being eligible for re-election and at every such annual meeting it shall be lawful for the then annual subscribers to the support of the said Institution to elect five Directors in the room of the said Directors then retiring according to the provisions herein contained and if there shall be more than five candidates such election shall be by ballot.

Appointment at annual meeting of Directors in place of retiring Directors.

After subscribers' Directors appointed Board to consist of fifteen.

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

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

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

Power to make By-laws.

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

Copy of By-laws to be evidence.

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

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

Powers of
Directors to
invest funds

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

Directors to
appoint sub-
committees.

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

Power to ap-
point medi-
cal and nurs-
ing staff.

XVI. No irregularity informality or illegality in the election or appointment of any Director or officer of the said Institution shall be taken or construed to render illegal or invalid any act deed matter or thing done or executed or suffered to be done or executed by such Director or officer in pursuance of such election or appoint-

Informality
of election
of Director
or officer not
to invalidate
this Act.

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

Power to make and alter common seal.

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

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

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

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

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

Interpretation.

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

the Treasurer for the time being or any person appointed to act and for the time being acting in the capacity of Treasurer for the said Institution.

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

XXII. This Act may for all purposes be cited as Title of Act. the " Prince Alfred Hospital Act "

An Act to authorise the resumption by the Crown and dedication as a site for the Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital of a portion of the Land granted to the University of Sydney. 36 Vic. No. 28.

[Assented to 25th April 1873.]

Preamble

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

thereof or subscribers to the same should have complied with the said conditions of public endowment respectively And whereas it was in the presents now under recital provided that the said University should not be obliged to make any such sub-grant upon trust for any or either of such Colleges which should not have become so established and incorporated or whereof the founders or subscribers to the same should not have complied with the said conditions of public endowment within five years from the date of the issue of the said presents And it was therein further provided that if any or either of the above declared trusts should lapse by reason of such failure as in the preceding proviso mentioned or if any or either of the said four portions of land so set apart for sub-grants as thereinbefore provided should after the sub-grant thereafter (in accordance with the provisions therein contained) become revested in the said University under or by virtue of the said proviso then and in either of such cases the said University should hold the portions or portion of land in respect to which any such lapse should have occurred or which should have become revested as aforesaid upon trust to make and execute such sub-grant or sub-grants thereof or of any portion or portions thereof respectively as should be in that behalf directed by the Governor for the time being with the advice of the Executive Council upon trust for such College or Colleges within the said University as the said Governor and Executive Council should think fit and as should be in Her Majesty's behalf named and declared by an instrument or instruments to be executed by the Governor for the time being under the Great Seal of the Colony and whereas one of such portions of land so set apart as aforesaid being the portion selected by the Senate of the said University for the Religious Society denominated "Wesleyan Methodists" in accordance with the provisions in the said deed contained in that behalf has lapsed by reason of the non-compliance of the Religious Society as aforesaid with the said conditions of public endowment within the said period of five years And whereas it has been considered desirable that so much of the said lapsed portion of land as is more

particularly described in the Schedule hereto shall be resumed by Her Majesty her heirs and successors in order that a grant thereof should in accordance with the conditions and subject to the trusts hereinafter specified and declared be made to the subscribers towards a fund to be devoted to the erection of a hospital to commemorate the preservation of the life of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred which said subscribers were incorporated by an Act of the Legislature passed during this present session of Parliament by the name of "The Prince Alfred Hospital" And whereas the Senate of the said University have consented to such resumption and grant and the Trustees of the said fund on behalf of the said subscribers thereto are desirous that the same should be carried into effect Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows :

Resumption
of part of
University
land by the
Crown,

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

and vesting
thereof in
the "Prince
Alfred Hos-
pital."

Conditions
on which
land is to
be sold.

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

- (1.) They the said body corporate shall within three years from the time of the passing of this Act commence the erection of the hospital mentioned in the next preceding section.
- (2.) They shall expend on the erection of the said Hospital and the buildings connected therewith a sum of not less than fifteen thousand pounds.

- (3.) The said Hospital when completed and ready for the reception of inmates shall be open for the reception of all persons without any distinction whatsoever.
- (4.) The said body corporate shall reserve for the establishment by the University of a Medical School in connection with the said Hospital a portion of the said land not being less than two nor more than three acres.
- (5.) They shall make proper provision for the drainage and sewerage of the said Hospital and carry out the same subject to the approval of the Senate of the said University.
- (6.) They shall submit for approval of the said Senate all plans and elevations for the said Hospital and all buildings connected therewith and also all plans for laying out the grounds to be used in connection with such Hospital and buildings.
- (7.) There shall be reserved for the use of the public a road or pathway through the said portion of land of such width and between such points as the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may prescribe on that behalf.

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

III. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the "Prince Alfred Hospital Act" all appointments of the Medical or Surgical officers of the said Hospital shall be vested in the Board to consist of the Senate of the said University and the Directors of the said Hospital acting conjointly and the power of making any such appointment may be exercised at any meeting or adjourned meeting of such Board by a majority of the members thereof at which meeting there shall be present not fewer members than a quorum of such Senate as defined by the Act 16 Victoria No. 28 and a quorum of the Directors of the said Hospital.

Power to
appoint
Medical and
Surgical
officers of
Hospital.

By-Laws
regulating
appoint-
ments &c.
in Medical
School,
course of
studies in
Hospital, &c.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University to make By-laws regulating the mode of appointment of Professors and Lecturers on the staff of the said Medical School and for the Board described in the next preceding section to make By-laws regulating the mode in which the Students of the said Medical School shall have access to and the course of studies to be pursued in the said Hospital And such By-laws shall on approval by the Governor with the advice aforesaid be binding on the said University and on the Prince Alfred Hospital and shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after such approval if Parliament be then sitting and if not then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing Session thereof.

Short title.

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

SCHEDULE.

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

DEED OF GRANT

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

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come : Greeting.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales passed in the fourteenth year of our Reign intituled "An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney" a Senate consisting of Sixteen Fellows to be nominated and appointed And also were thereafter duly nominated and appointed as by that Act is directed was constituted a Body Politic and Corporate with perpetual succession by the name of the "University of Sydney" And the said Body Politic were by that name rendered capable in Law to take purchase and hold to them and their successors not only such lands buildings hereditaments and possessions as might from time to time be exclusively used and occupied for the immediate requirements of the said University but also any other lands buildings hereditaments and possessions whatsoever and to grant demise alien or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property real or personal belonging to the said University And also to do all other matters and things incidental to or appertaining to a Body Politic and whereas provision has been made by the said Governor and Legislative Council for defraying the cost of erecting buildings for the purposes of the said University And application has been made to us for a grant of Land whereon to erect such buildings and for the formation of a Park and Garden in connection therewith And

whereas it is contemplated that Colleges shall be established within the said University in which Colleges systematic religious instruction and domestic supervision with efficient assistance in preparing for the University lectures and examinations shall be provided for Students in the said University. And the said Governor and Legislative Council have made provision for assisting the erection of the necessary buildings for such Colleges upon land to be granted for that purpose by us to the said University in trust for such Colleges if any should be so granted and if not then upon land otherwise conveyed to and accepted by the University upon such trusts. And whereas it is expected that Colleges connected with the four several churches or religious denominations hereinafter particularly mentioned will shortly be established within the said University and application has been made to us for land to be granted to the said University in trust for such four several Colleges And whereas it has been determined on our behalf by his Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz-Roy our Governor-General of our Australasian Possessions and Governor of our Territory and Colony of New South Wales with the advice of the Executive Council of our said Colony that certain land situate near the City of Sydney comprising in all one hundred and twenty-six acres more or less and which lands are hereinafter more particularly described shall be appropriated and granted upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned for the uses and purposes of the said University and of Colleges within the same And whereas we being desirous of encouraging the said University and of assisting the establishment of Colleges within the same to the end that religion virtue and sound learning may be by means of the said University and Colleges better advanced within our said Territory of New South Wales have approved of the said determination so made on our behalf. And whereas by reason of the four Colleges herein more particularly mentioned being so as aforesaid expected to be shortly established but without the intention of thereby creating any distinction whatsoever of classes or denominations amongst our

subjects resident in our said Colony we have approved of the special provision hereinafter contained being made at this time for such four several Colleges Now know ye that for the purposes aforesaid we of our own special grace do for us our heirs and successors hereby grant unto "The University of Sydney" so constituted and incorporated as aforesaid All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the parish of Petersham and County of Cumberland in the Colony aforesaid containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-six acres more or less commencing at a point on the south side of the Parramatta Road distant seventy-three links south-westerly from the north-west corner of the Toll Gate House and bounded on the east by a curved line of fence the general bearing being south forty degrees forty-four minutes west four chains twenty-four links thence south thirty one degrees twenty minutes west six chains and seventeen links thence south seven degrees east five chains and eighty-nine links thence south eighteen degrees forty-five minutes west three chains and nine links thence south two degrees west five chains sixty-seven links and thence south fourteen degrees thirty minutes east six chains and fifty-two links to the present or Newtown Road and thence by that road bearing south-westerly four chains and sixty-one links to the site granted for an Episcopal Residence on the south-west by the north east boundary line of that land bearing north-westerly seven chains and sixty-five links on the south-east by the north-west boundary line of that land bearing south-westerly four chains and sixty links on the north-east by the south-western boundary line of that land in its prolongation bearing south-easterly eight chains and forty eight links to a reserved street on the south by that street dividing it from the Camperdown Estate bearing west eleven degrees thirty minutes south twenty chains and fifty one links to a reserved road again on the south-west by that road bearing north twenty-four degrees thirty minutes west thirteen chains and seventy links thence west thirty-eight degrees twenty minutes north thirteen chains and seventy-six links to the southernmost corner of the Roman Catholic Church

allotment on the north-west by the south-eastern boundary lines of the Roman Catholic Church Parsonage and School allotments bearing north-easterly four chains again on the south west by the north-east boundary line of the said school allotment five chains and fifty-three links to the Parramatta Road and again on the north-west by that road and its embankments and cuttings bearing north-easterly to the point of commencement aforesaid With all the rights privileges members and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining To hold unto the said University of Sydney and their successors for ever Yielding and paying therefor yearly unto us our heirs and successors the Quit Rent of one peppercorn for ever if demanded for the purposes and upon the trusts hereinafter mentioned that is to say As to so much of the said piece or parcel of land hereby granted as shall not be set apart by the Senate of the University for the sub-grants hereinafter mentioned upon trust for the erection thereon of buildings for the said University and for the formation of a Park and Gardens in connection therewith. And as to four several portions of the said land so hereby granted to consist each of not less than eighteen acres to be selected by the said Senate upon the trusts following that is to say As to one such portion of the said land hereby granted upon trust when and so soon as a College in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland shall have been duly established and incorporated as a College within the said University and the founders thereof or subscribers to the same shall have complied with the conditions of public endowment mentioned in the Act of the said Governor and Legislative Council passed in the present year of our reign intituled "An Act to provide for the Establishment and Endowment of Colleges within the University of Sydney" to make and execute a sub-grant of such piece or parcel of land to Trustees for such College for the purpose and upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned. And as to one other such portion of the said land hereby granted to the said University for the like trust for a College in connection with the Church of Rome when the same shall have been in like manner

established and incorporated as a College within the said University and the founders thereof or the subscribers to the same shall have complied with the said conditions of public endowment And as to one other such portion of the said land hereby granted to the said University upon the like trust for a College in connection with the Church of Scotland when the same shall have been in like manner established and incorporated as a College within the said University and the founders thereof or subscribers to the same shall have complied with the said conditions of public endowment And as to one other such portion of the said land hereby granted to the said University upon the like trust for a College in connection with the Religious Society denominated "Wesleyan Methodists" when the same shall have been in like manner established and incorporated as a College within the said University and the founders thereof or subscribers to the same shall have complied with the said conditions of public endowment Provided always that the said University shall not be obliged to make any such sub-grant upon trust for any or either of such Colleges which shall not have become so established and incorporated or whereof the founders or subscribers to the same shall not have complied with the said conditions of public endowment within five years from the date of the issue of these presents Provided also that if any or either of the above declared trusts shall lapse by reason of such failure as in the preceding proviso is mentioned or if any or either of the said four portions of land so set apart for sub-grants as aforesaid shall after the sub-grant thereof in accordance herewith in trust for any or either of the said four Colleges become re-vested in the said University under or by virtue of the proviso hereinafter lastly contained then and in either of such cases the said University shall hold the portions or portion of and in respect of which any such lapse shall have occurred or which shall have become re-vested as aforesaid upon trust to make and execute such sub-grant or sub-grants thereof or of any portion or portions thereof respectively as shall be in that behalf directed by the Governor of our said Colony for the time being with the advice of the

said Executive Council upon trust for such College or Colleges within the said University as the said Governor and Executive Council shall think fit and as shall be in our behalf named and declared by an instrument or instruments to be executed by the Governor for the time being under the Great Seal of the Colony And we do hereby direct that the said several sub-grants shall be made upon trusts for the erection upon the lands thereby sub-granted or conveyed of buildings for the uses and purposes of such Colleges respectively and for the formation of Gardens and Grounds for recreation and exercise in connection therewith And that each of such sub-grants shall be made to five Trustees of whom two and their successors (one of them being the Provost or Vice-Provost of the University) shall be nominated by the Senate of the said University And other two and their successors shall be nominated by the Councils or other Governing Bodies of the said Colleges respectively or by the heads of the religious denominations (if any) in connection with which such Colleges may respectively have been established (as may have been determined by the constitution of such Colleges respectively) and of whom the fifth and his successors shall be chosen and nominated by the other four Trustees or their successors or in default thereof shall be nominated by the said Senate And we do hereby further direct that the said several sub-grants shall be made upon the conditions that the buildings to be erected upon the lands respectively thereby conveyed shall be completed within five years from the issue of such sub-grants respectively or such more extended time as the said Senate may allow in such case And that the same respectively shall be erected in such positions respectively and according to such designs plans sections and elevations and of such construction as shall be approved by the said Senate And that the Gardens and Grounds for recreation and exercise in connection with such Colleges respectively shall be laid out and made within a reasonable time in that behalf and according to such general designs as shall be approved of by the said Senate And we do hereby further direct that such several sub-grants

shall be made upon conditions for securing the lands respectively thereby conveyed and every part thereof from being applied to or used for any purpose other than such as shall be consistent with and in furtherance of the objects hereof and shall be authorised by the term of the said sub-grants respectively And also for securing the maintenance of the connection of the said Colleges respectively with the said University in accordance with the provisions and true intent and meaning of the said Act of the said Governor and Legislative Council passed in the present year of our reign And lastly we direct that in the said sub-grants respectively there shall be contained a provision for making void the same respectively and for re-vesting the lands thereby conveyed together with all buildings erections and other improvements thereon as the said University in the event of the trusts and conditions of the said sub-grants respectively not being carried out and observed according to the true intent and meaning thereof In witness whereof we have caused this our grant to be sealed with the seal of our said Territory witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir Charles Augustus Fitz-Roy Knight-Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our said Territory and its Dependencies at Government House Sydney in New South Wales the Eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five and in the eighteenth year of our reign.

(Seal of the Colony.)

CHAS. A. FITZ-ROY.

*Entered on record by me in
Register of Grants No.
105 pages 419 to 429 in-
clusive this twenty-third
day of January one
thousand eight hundred
and fifty-five.*

C. D. RIDDELL,
Colonial Secretary
and
Registrar.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the
Faith and so forth.

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting.

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

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

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

JOHN YOUNG.

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

THOS. JAMES JAQUES,
Registrar-General.

BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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

CHAPTER I.—THE CHANCELLOR AND VICE-CHANCELLOR.

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER II.—SENATE.

MEETINGS AND RULES OF PROCEDURE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ELECTION TO VACANCIES

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

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

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

* The legally qualified voters are Fellows of the Senate for the time being, Professors, Public Teachers and Examiners in the Schools of the University, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior officers of the University, declared to be such by By-law, Graduates holding the Degree of Master or Doctor, and Graduates of three years' standing, who hold the degree of Bachelor, in accordance with the provisions of the University Extension Act of 1884.

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

- (a) The voters then present shall choose two or more members of Convocation to act as scrutineers.
- (b) The ballot shall not be held earlier than one week from the day of nomination at Convocation, and shall be notified by notice posted in the University and by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers.
- (c) The ballot shall commence at 10 a.m., and close at 2 p.m., on the day appointed.
- (d) At the expiration of the time allotted for the ballot the scrutineers shall proceed to the examination of the voting papers, and shall report the result to the President, who shall then declare the candidate or candidates having the majority of votes to be duly elected to the vacant seat or seats in the Senate.
- (e) In the event of an equality of votes the election shall be decided by the casting vote of the President.

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

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

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

(24 Victoria, No. 13).

14.—The Professor of Classics and the Professor of Mathematics shall be *ex officio* members of the Senate under the provisions of the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

15. The Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy shall be an *ex officio* member of the Senate under the Act of 1861. The Professor of Physiology shall be an *ex officio* member of the Senate under the Act of 1861. The Professor of Geology and Physical Geography shall be an *ex officio* member of the Senate under the Act of 1861.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER IV.—SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

(24 Victoria, No. 13.)

1.—The Registrar and the Solicitor to the University are hereby declared to be superior officers of the University, entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

2.—The present Auditor of the University, the Honourable Geoffrey Eagar, is hereby declared to be a superior officer of the University, entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861"

CHAPTER V.—THE REGISTRAR.

1.—The Registrar shall keep all necessary records of the proceedings of the University, conduct all necessary correspondence, and keep such registers and books of account as may be required.

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

CHAPTER VI.—THE SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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

CHAPTER VII.—FACULTIES.

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

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

DEANS OF FACULTIES.

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

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

CHAPTER VIII.—LIMITATION OF THE TITLE OF PROFESSOR.

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

CHAPTER IX.—PROFESSORIAL BOARD.

1.—The Professors in the four Faculties, with the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, shall form a Board, to be called "The Professorial Board"—the duties of which shall be to consider and report to the Senate upon all matters respecting the studies and examinations of the students, and the conferring of Degrees, in the several Faculties—the studies, examinations, and degrees, in the Faculty of Medicine excepted—with power to establish rules, subject to the approval of the Senate, for maintaining order and discipline among the students, and securing their due attendance at lectures. For the breach of any such rule, or misconduct of any kind by a student, the Board may inflict such punishment as is sanctioned by Academic usage, including a fine not exceeding five pounds, or such other punishment as those rules shall have prescribed. Provided that no student shall be expelled, or suspended for more than a month, unless the order in that behalf be confirmed by the Senate.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF BOARDS.

2.—The Chairman of the Professorial Board and Chairman of the Public Examination Board respectively shall be elected at its first meeting in any year, to hold office for that year: such election to be by ballot—the details of which shall be prescribed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor if present, and if not, then by the Registrar. The Chairman of every other Board shall be the Dean of the Faculty with which it is connected.

CONVENING AND QUORUM OF BOARDS.

3.—Every Meeting of any Board 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. Three members shall form a quorum of any Board; and in case of an equality of votes, that of the presiding Chairman included, such Chairman shall have a casting vote.

REGISTRAR TO ATTEND.

4.—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.—TERMS.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XI.—LECTURES.

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

2.—Lectures of an hour each shall be given by the Professors and other teachers at such 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 lectures he shall pay to the Registrar of the University the fee appointed by the Senate.

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

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

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

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

8.—Notwithstanding the provisions of By-laws 6 and 7, matriculated students, who are students in a Training Institution for Teachers organized 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.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

9.—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 XII.—YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.

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

2.—No undergraduate not exempted under By-Law 6, Chap. XI., 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.

3.—Such undergraduates as absent themselves from examinations except under medical certificate, or fail to pass them in a satisfactory manner, shall, unless exempted by the Professorial Board, be required to attend the lectures in the subjects in which they have failed before again presenting themselves for examination.

4.—Every undergraduate exempted from attendance upon Lectures under By-law 6, Chap. XI., shall, before being admitted to any yearly examination, pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds. If any such candidate fail to pass the examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he may be admitted again to examination without the payment of an additional fee.

5.—Undergraduates who shall have passed the yearly examinations shall receive certificates to that effect, signed by the Dean of the Faculty in which they are pursuing their studies, and by the Registrar.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XIII.—ADMISSION *AD EUNDEM STATUM*.

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

CHAPTER XIV.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

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

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

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

CHAPTER XV.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

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

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

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

4.—The Board of Examiners shall from time to time and in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws for the time being, frame rules and appoint times and places for the several Examinations in the Faculty of Arts.

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

MATRICULATION.

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

7.—The Matriculation Examination shall take place at the commencement of Lent Term, but the Examiners in special cases, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, are authorised to hold such examinations at such other times as may be deemed expedient.

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

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

10.—Students who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination or the Senior or Junior Public Examination in the subjects required for the ordinary Matriculation Examination,

and shall have paid a fee of two pounds to the Registrar, may be admitted by the Senate as members of the University.

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

- I. Latin.—Translation into English of passages from set Authors and of passages at sight, and of simple English sentences into Latin.
- II. Arithmetic.
- III. Algebra.—To simple equations inclusive.
- IV. Geometry.—Euclid, Book I.
- V. One of the following languages, in which the Examination shall be similar to that in Latin, viz:—
 - Greek,
 - French,
 - German.

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

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

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

- I. English.
- II. Latin.
- III. One of the following languages:—
 - Greek,
 - French,
 - German.

- IV. Mathematics.
- V. Elementary Physics
- VI. Elementary Chemistry
- VII. Physiography.

} In successive Terms.

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

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

I. Two of the following languages :—

Latin,
Greek,
English,
French,
German.

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.

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 upon the following subjects :—

I. One of the following languages :—

Latin,
Greek,
English,
French,
German.

II. Any two of the following :—

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

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

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

19.—The examination shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, and at the termination of such examination each candidate shall undergo a *vivâ voce* examination if the Examiners think fit.

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

21.—Students proceeding to the Degree of B.A. who have passed the Second Year Examination, and who have thereat been placed in the First or Second Class in the Honour list, either in Literature or in Mathematics, may elect to attend lectures during their Third Year in that department only in which they have been so placed in the Honour list; and if they obtain First or Second Class Honours in that department at their B.A. Examination, they shall be held to have passed that Examination.

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

MASTER OF ARTS.

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

24.—Every candidate for this Degree must have previously obtained the Degree of B.A., and two years must have elapsed

New By-laws regulating the curriculum in the Faculty of Law have recently been adopted by the Senate, and will (subject to final confirmation) come into force in Lent Term, 1891.

since the time of his examination for such Degree. He will also be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

25.—The fee for the Degree of M.A. shall be five pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Régistrar. 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.

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

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

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

27.—The Senate may, at its discretion, admit to examination for the Degree of Master of Arts any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or equivalent first Degree in Arts in any other University approved by the Senate. Every candidate for admission under this By-law must make application in writing to the Registrar, and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualification as aforesaid, and that he is a person of good fame and character, and upon the approval of his application shall pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds for the entry of his name in the University books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree. Every candidate before he is admitted to this Degree, shall be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

CHAPTER XVI.—FACULTY OF LAW.

1.—So soon as a Professor and Lecturers in Law shall have been appointed under the provisions lately made in that behalf, the following by-laws shall take effect, and thereupon the by-laws contained in chapter XVI. of the present by-laws shall stand repealed, except only in regard of such students as shall have already become candidates for the Degree of LL.B., or LL.D., in accordance therewith.

2.—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, and shall have a general superintendence over the administrative business connected with the Faculty.

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 Law, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate.

4.—The Dean of the Faculty of Law shall have the general direction and superintendence over the teaching in Law, subject to such resolutions as the Senate may think fit to pass in relation thereto.

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

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

7.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall have previously taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University, and shall subsequently be required to attend a course of two years in Law, and to pass examinations as hereinafter provided.

8.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall, during their First Year in Law, attend lectures (unless specially exempted under the by-law in that behalf), and pass examinations in the following subjects:—

I. Roman Law

II. International Law

III. Law of Real Property and Equity

IV. Law of Obligations, Personal Property and Contracts.

9.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall during their Second Year in Law attend Lectures (unless

exempted as before mentioned), and pass examinations in the following subjects :—

- I. Jurisprudence
- II. Constitutional Law
- III. Law of Wrongs (Civil and Criminal)
- IV. Law of Procedure (including Evidence).

10.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in either year, who shall have already attended the lectures and passed the examinations in any of the subjects above prescribed in their Third Year in Arts, shall not be required to take up such subjects again in their course for the Law Degree.

11.—The Degree of LL.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two years from the granting of the LL.B. Degree; nor until the candidate shall have attained the full age of twenty-five years.

12.—Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Laws shall pass examinations in :—

- I. Jurisprudence
- II. Principles of Legislation.

13.—The candidates who distinguish themselves most highly at the Degree Examinations shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or prize of the value of ten pounds.

14.—The fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be ten pounds, and that for the Degree of Doctor of Laws twenty pounds. These fees shall be paid to the Registrar before the Examination, and shall not in any case be returned to the candidate.

15.—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 he ordinary Degree fee.

16.—Articled Clerks to Solicitors shall be admitted to such lectures, and to such examinations in the University course for the LL.B. Degree as the Judges of the Supreme Court may by rule of Court provide; and in the event of their passing in the subjects of any such lectures, shall be entitled to receive certificates to that effect.

CHAPTER XVII.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

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

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

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

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

5.—At least three Written Class Examinations shall be held during each long course of instruction, and at least two such examinations during each short 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.

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

7.—Candidates for a Degree in Medicine shall 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., viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics.

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

I. In the First Year,

Inorganic Chemistry and Practical Chemistry,
Physics and Practical Physics,
Biology and Practical Biology,
Descriptive Anatomy, Junior Course.

II. In the Second Year,

During Lent and Trinity Terms,
Physiology, Junior Course (including Microscopical Anatomy),
Practical Physiology,
Regional Anatomy, Junior Course,
During Michaelmas Term,
Organic Chemistry,
Descriptive Anatomy, Senior Course,
Hospital Practice.

III. In the Third Year,

During Lent and Trinity Terms,
Surgery,
Regional and Surgical Anatomy, Senior Course,
Hospital Practice,
During Michaelmas Term,
Physiology, Senior Course (with Embryology and Physiological Chemistry),
Hospital Practice.

IV. In the Fourth Year,

During Lent Term,

Operative Surgery, a course of twenty-five hours' instruction,

During Lent and Trinity Terms,

Pathology,

Materia Medica and Therapeutics,

Hospital Practice, with lectures on Clinical Surgery twice weekly and Tutorial Surgery,

During Michaelmas Term,

Practical Pathology,

Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health,

Hospital Practice, with lectures on Clinical Surgery twice weekly and Tutorial Medicine.

V. In the Fifth Year,

During Lent and Trinity Terms,

Medicine,

Midwifery and Gynæcology,

Hospital Practice, with lectures on Clinical Medicine twice weekly and Tutorial Medicine,

During Michaelmas Term,

Applied Logic,

Psychological Medicine, including clinical instruction and at least twelve systematic lectures,

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

Hospital Practice, with lectures on Clinical Medicine, twice weekly.

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

1. Of attendance on Practical Pharmacy, or a certificate showing that the Student has been engaged for at least three months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, in compounding and dispensing drugs in the laboratory of a hospital or dispensary, or of a Licentiate of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemist approved by the Faculty of Medicine.

2. Of having acted during at least three months as a Dresser in the Out-patients Department, during at least six months as a Dresser in the surgical wards and during at least six months as a Clinical Clerk in the medical wards of a recognised hospital.
3. Of attendance on *post mortem* examinations during at least one term during the fourth or fifth years of the curriculum.
4. Of attendance on at least twelve cases of Practical Midwifery.
5. Of proficiency in Vaccination, signed by a legally qualified Medical Practitioner.
6. Of proficiency in the administration of Anæsthetics.

9.—For the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery there shall be four examinations. The First Examination shall not take place before the end of the First Year, and shall include Inorganic Chemistry, Physics, and Biology. The Second Examination shall not take place before the end of the Third Year, and shall include Organic Chemistry, Anatomy and Physiology. Before admission to the Second Examination candidates will be required to present certificates of having dissected during at least five terms, and of having dissected at least one side of the body. The Third Examination shall not take place before the end of the Fourth Year, and shall include Pathology and Materia Medica and Therapeutics. The Fourth Examination shall not take place before the completion of the Fifth Year, and shall include Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, Psychological Medicine, Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Applied Logic.

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

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

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

13.—Honours at graduation shall depend upon the proficiency shown in the Examinations, in accordance with regulations adopted by the Senate from time to time, and the candidate who shall have been most distinguished shall receive a gold medal or a prize of the value of ten pounds, provided that he shall have obtained first-class honours.

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) Medicine,
Surgery,
Midwifery and Gynæcology.

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

- (2) The other subjects included in the medical curriculum of the University.

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

19. The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal, or a prize of the value of ten pounds.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XVIII.—FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

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

2. The Dean shall exercise a general superintendence over the administrative business connected with the Faculty, and it

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

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

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

5. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall 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, or an examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination, in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, German, and 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 ; and shall, during the First Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the Examinations in, the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Biology
2. Chemistry
3. Mathematics
4. Physics
5. Physiography

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

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

1. Botany and Zoology
2. Chemistry (with two terms Laboratory practice.)
3. Geology
4. Mathematics
5. Physics (with two terms Laboratory practice)
6. Physiology (with two terms Laboratory practice).

7. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science shall, during the third year, attend the Courses of Instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, one of the following groups of subjects :—

1. Biology and Physiology
2. Biology, Geology and Palæontology
3. Chemistry, with any one of the following subjects, viz. :—
 - Biology
 - Mathematics
 - Mineralogy
 - Physics
 - Physiology.
4. Physics and Mathematics.

8. The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or prize of the value of ten pounds.

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

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

11. The fee for the Degree of B.Sc. shall be three pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to one subsequent examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

12. The Annual Examinations shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, practical exercises, and reference to specimens when necessary, and at the termination of such examinations each candidate shall undergo a *viva voce* examination, if the Examiners think fit. At least one written Class Examination shall be held during each Term of the first

two years, except in the Mathematical subjects. Students shall not absent themselves from these Examinations except upon a medical certificate.

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

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

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

16. The candidate who shall at this Examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or prize of the value of ten pounds.

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

18. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering must 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, one of the three languages—Greek, French, German ; and three of the subjects in Group III. of the subjects for which Senior Candidates may enter viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics ; and shall, during the first year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects :—

1. Chemistry—Inorganic (with two terms Laboratory practice)
2. Descriptive Geometry and Drawing
3. Mathematics
4. Mechanics
5. Physics
6. 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 of the First Year as they have not already passed at the above-mentioned Examinations.

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

1. Applied Mechanics (with Laboratory practice)
2. Geology
3. Mechanical Drawing
4. Mathematics
5. Physics (with one term Laboratory practice)
6. Surveying.

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

1. Drawing and Design
2. Materials and Structures (with Laboratory practice)
3. Mathematics.

And one of the following :—

- A. Civil Engineering and Architecture.
- B. Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction.

Every candidate is required to prepare and submit to the Board of Examiners an original set of working drawings and specifications for machinery or works.

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

1. Applied Mechanics (with Laboratory practice).
2. Chemistry.
3. Geology.
4. Mechanical Drawing.
5. Mathematics.
6. Physics (with one term Laboratory practice).
7. Surveying.

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

1. Drawing and Design.
2. Materials and Structures (with Laboratory practice).
3. Mineralogy.
4. Mining Engineering, including Metallurgy (with Laboratory practice).

Every candidate is required to prepare and submit to the Board of Examiners an original set of working drawings and specifications for mining machinery or works.

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

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

25. The candidate who shall most distinguish himself in the Honour division of the third Annual Examination shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal, or prize of the value of ten pounds.

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

27. 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 three branches of Engineering specified in By-Law 28, 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.

28. Candidates for the degree of Master of Engineering shall be required to pass Examinations in one of the following divisions or branches:—

1. Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Building Construction.
2. Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction.
3. Mining Engineering, Metallurgy and Assaying.

29. The diplomas for the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Engineering shall specify the branch or branches of Engineering for which they are granted.

30. 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.

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

32. The fee for such additional Examination for the degrees of Bachelor and of Master of Engineering shall be ten pounds.

33. The candidate who shall most distinguish himself in the Examination for the Degree of Master of Engineering shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal, or prize of the value of ten pounds.

CHAPTER XIX.—ADMISSION *AD EUNDEM GRADUM*.

1.—Admission *ad eundem gradum* in this University may, at the discretion of the Senate, be granted without examination to Graduates 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 by the Registrar in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time direct.

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

CHAPTER XXI.—SUBSTITUTES FOR OFFICERS.

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

CHAPTER XXII.—ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1.—The Academic Costume shall be for—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.—The Undergraduates shall appear in Academic costume when attending Lectures and on all public occasions in the University ; and, whenever they meet the Fellows, Professors or other Superior Officers of the University, shall respectfully salute them. Provided that Students in any Faculty shall be permitted, if deemed expedient by the Faculty, to wear at certain courses of instruction in lieu of the ordinary Academic dress, a distinguishing badge to be prescribed by such Faculty.

CHAPTER XXIII.—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

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

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

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

4.—The subjects of the Senior Public Examination shall be those mentioned in the foregoing section, together with higher Mathematics, Drawing, Music, Natural Philosophy, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XXIV.—EVENING LECTURES.

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

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

3.—Each course of Evening Lectures shall consist of a fixed number of Lectures on a single subject, and shall conclude with an examination in the subject of the Lectures, conducted by the Professors and such other examiners as the Senate may appoint.

4.—Every person who shall have attended such a course of Lectures, who shall have satisfied the Lecturer by means of written answers to questions set during the course or otherwise, that he has followed the Lectures with attention, and who shall have passed the concluding examination satisfactorily, shall receive a University certificate to that effect, signed by the Lecturer, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and the Registrar.

5.—Students who shall have at any time, and in any order, attended and obtained certificates for courses of Evening Lectures in all the subjects required for the Degree of B.A. in accordance

with the By-laws in force at the time of application (such lectures corresponding in number and standard with the day lectures on the same subjects) may, on payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the final B.A. Examination, and on passing it shall be entitled to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

6.—Students who shall have attended and obtained certificates for courses of Evening Lectures in all the subjects required in the First Year, or First and Second Years, of the Arts Course (such lectures corresponding in number and standard with the day lectures on the same subjects as prescribed by the By-laws in force at the time of application), may be admitted to the First or Second Year Examination respectively, and on passing it shall have the status of Matriculated Students who have passed the same examination.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

7.—In addition to the lectures prescribed in the above By-laws, Courses of Lectures on Literary, Historical, and other subjects may be delivered by persons appointed by the Senate, at such time and place, and under such regulations, as the Senate may determine.

8.—Such lectures shall be open to all comers on payment of a fee for the course, to be fixed by the Senate.

9.—Every such course of lectures shall consist of a fixed number of lectures on a single subject, and shall conclude with an examination in the subject of the lectures, conducted by the Professors and such other examiners as the Senate may appoint.

10.—Every person who shall have attended such a course of lectures, who shall have satisfied the Lecturer by means of written answers to questions set during the course or otherwise, that he has followed the lectures with attention, and who shall have passed the concluding examination satisfactorily, shall receive a University certificate to that effect, signed by the Lecturer, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and the Registrar.

CHAPTER XXV.—TENURE OF OFFICE OF LECTURERS.

1.—All appointments of Public Teachers other than Professors shall be terminable by a notice of not less than six calendar months, which may be given by the Senate or by the Teacher at any time.

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

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.

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

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

A Student who shall absent himself from any lecture of a course which he is required to attend under the By-laws without furnishing a sufficient reason in writing, within one week, to the Registrar, shall be reported to the Professorial Board. A Student who shall absent himself from more than five per cent. of the lectures of a course shall, in any case, be reported to the Professorial Board.

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 courses of Lectures, or by failing to pass the required examinations, are not allowed to compete for honours, scholarships, or prizes at subsequent yearly, Professional or Degree Examinations, unless by express permission of the Professorial Board.

No student in the Faculty of Medicine shall receive a certificate of attendance upon any course of instruction who shall not have been present at, at least, sixty per cent. 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 the room, such fortnight being first reckoned from the day on which the Library is reopened 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 acknowledgement signed by the Librarian or his deputy ; and the name of the person by whom the acknowledgment is signed shall also be registered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For Admission to the Library.

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

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

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

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

For Opening and Closing the Library.

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

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

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

FISHER BEQUEST.

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

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

MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

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., for the admission of visitors. Visitors may also be admitted at any other convenient time when accompanied by a Member of the Senate, or by any Professor, or Superior Officer of the University, or by the Curator, or the Bedell in charge of the Museum.

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.

In the year 1874, the Hon. W. Macleay, M.L.C., undertook to present to the University of Sydney, his collection of Natural History, together with an endowment for the stipend of a Curator, as soon as a suitable building should have been provided for their reception. The conditions attached to this donation were—

1. That the present Curator should be continued in office.

2. That the endowment of £6000 for the salary of a Curator should be used for this and no other purpose, and
3. That the Museum should be made easily accessible to students of Natural History, and members of the Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Under these conditions the Senate gratefully accepted Mr. Macleay's gift; and the Parliament having made liberal provision for the buildings required, the collections were, with the exception of the department of Entomology, removed to the University in the beginning of the year, 1889.

The regulations for the management of the Museum are still under consideration.

REGULATIONS OF THE MUSEUM OF NORMAL AND MORBID ANATOMY.

Committee of Management for 1890 :—

The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

The Challis Professor of Anatomy.

The Lecturer on Pathology.

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.

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.

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS—PASS.

1. *Latin*.—Translation into English of passages from set authors and of Latin passages at sight, and translation of simple English sentences into Latin. Subject set for 1891 : Sallust, Catilina. Candidates are expected to show an accurate knowledge of Latin Accidence.
2. *Arithmetic*.
3. *Algebra*.—To simple equations inclusive.
4. *Geometry*.—Euclid, Book I.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS—PASS.

- (a) *Greek*.—An Examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for 1891 : Xenophon, Agesilaus.
- (b) *French*.—An Examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for 1891 : Corneille, Horace.
- (c) *German*.—An Examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for 1891 : Schiller, Die Jungfrau von Orleans.

Students who wish to take up 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.

Scholarships are awarded and Honour Class Lists published for proficiency in the following subjects, viz. :—(i.) Classics (Latin and Greek); (ii.) Mathematics; (iii.) An ancient and a modern language taken together.

CLASSICS.—Additional passages from Latin and Greek authors to be translated at sight. Latin and Greek Prose Composition. General Question Paper.†

MATHEMATICS.—Higher Arithmetic and Algebra. Geometry.—Euclid, Books I.—IV., VI., XI., with deductions and the Geometrical Treatment of the Conic Sections. Trigonometry.

MODERN LITERATURE.—Additional passages from French and German Authors to be translated at sight. French and German Prose Composition. General Question Paper.‡

Candidates for a Scholarship or Honours in an ancient and a modern language are expected to answer those questions in the General Classical and General Modern Language Papers that deal with the language that they offer.

SUBJECTS SET FOR MARCH, 1892—PASS.

Latin.—Livy, Book V., (Cluer, Oxford).

Greek.—Xenophon, *Cyropædia*, Book III. (Holden, Cambridge).

French.—Gautier, *Scenes of Travel*.

German.—Goethe, *Iphigenie auf Tauris*.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR MEDICINE AND SCIENCE.

In accordance with the lately adopted By-laws of the Faculties of Medicine and Science, candidates for Degrees in those Faculties before entering upon their special studies are required to attend the lectures of the First Year of the Arts course, and to pass the First Year Examination in Arts, or to pass the Senior

*Candidates for Honours at the Matriculation Examination who have previously passed an Examination which renders it unnecessary for them to pass the Matriculation Examination are required to take both pass and honour papers in the subjects in which they wish to compete for Honours.

†In this paper questions may be set on Ancient History, Comparative Philology, Literary Criticism, or other subjects connected with Classical Study.

‡In this paper questions may be set on Grammar, Philology, History of Literature, or other subjects connected with the study of Modern Languages.

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., viz.: Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics.

The ordinary Senior Public Examination is held in the month of September, and an Examination equivalent to the Senior Examination in the necessary subjects is held in the month of March concurrently with the Matriculation Examination.

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, 1891: Sallust, Catilina; Virgil, *Æneid*, Book IV. March, 1892: Livy, Book V.; Horace, Epistles, Book I., Epistles I—XVI.

Greek.—An Examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1891: *Æschylus*, Prometheus Vincetus, Demosthenes, Olynthiacs, I., II., III., Philippic I. March, 1892: Thucydides, Book III, chapters 1 to 68: Homer, *Iliad*, XVIII., XIX.

French.—An Examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1891: Lamartine, Jeanne d'Arc; Corneille, Horace. March, 1892: Gautier, Scenes of Travel; Molière, Les Précieuses Ridicules.

German.—An Examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1891: Schiller, Die Jungfrau von Orleans; Goethe, Select Poems. March, 1892; Goethe, Iphigenie auf Tauris; Grimm, Kinder und Hausmärchen.

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. Book recommended: Todhunter's Algebra, or C. Smith's Algebra.

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

Copies of the papers set at the last Senior Public Examination will be found in the “Manual of Public Examinations.”

FACULTY
TIME-TABLE

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

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	LENT TERM.				
		Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
FIRST YEAR.						
7	French (Class A)	9	...	9	..	...
7	" (Class B) ... ..	..	9	...	9	...
7	" (Hon., additional) ... ..	..	...	...	...	...
10	German (Hon., 1 hour per week additional)	..	9	...	...	9
16	Mathematics (A, 4 lectures per wk., B & C, 3 each)	10	10	10	10	10
1	Latin (Pass and Hon.)	11	...	11	..	11
4	Greek (with 2 hours add. for Hon. one term)	...	11	...	11	..
13	English (30 lectures) ... ..	...	...	12	...	...
19	Physics (30 lectures) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
29	Physiography (30 lectures) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
22	Chemistry (30 lectures—Non-Metals)	12	12	...	12	12
SECOND YEAR.						
17	Mathematics (A, 4 lectures per wk., B & C, 3 each)	9	9	9	9	9
2	Latin (Pass and Hon.)	10	...	10	..	10
5	Greek (with 2 hours add. for Hon. one term) ... ..	...	10	..	10	..
20	Physics (with 80 hrs. prac. work, L. & T. terms)	...	10	...	10	...
8	French (Hon., 1 hour per week additional)	11	...	11	...	...
11	German (Hon., 1 hour per week additional) ... ..	...	11	...	11	...
23	Chemistry (Metals) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
44	Practical Physiology ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
14	English (Hon., 1 hour per week additional) ... ..	...	12	...	12	..
30	Geology ... ..	...	10	...	10	...
42	Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
20	Practical Physics ... ..	...	2-4	...	2-4	...
59	Logic and Mental Philosophy	12	..	12	..	12
THIRD YEAR.						
3	Latin (Pass and Hon.)	9	...	9	...	9
6	Greek (Hon., 2 hours additional during one term) ... ..	...	9	...	9	...
28	Mineralogy (Practical) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
15	English (Hon., 1 hour per week additional)	10	...	10	...	10
9	French (2 h. add. for H. in L., 1 h. T. & M. terms)	...	10	...	10	...
31	Geology and Palæontology	11	...	...	...	11
18	Mathematics (A and B)	11	11	11	11	11
59	Logic and Mental Philosophy	12	...	12	...	12
44	Physiology (Practical) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
42	Physiology ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
12	German (H., 1 h. ad. in L. and M., 2 h. in T. term)	12	...	12	...	11
27	Mineralogy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
32	Biology ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
37	Practical Biology ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
21	Physics (with two terms prac. work, 3 days a wk.)	2-4	...	2-4	...	2-4
24, 25	Chemistry	*2-5	...	*2-5	...	*2-5

*Laboratory Practice.

OF ARTS.
FOR 1890.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 159-188.

TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
9	...	9	...	...	9	..	9	...	...
...	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	...
...
...	9	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	11
...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	...
...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
12	12	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	12	12
...
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	10
...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	...
...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	...
11	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	...
...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	...
11	11	...	11	11	*2-5	...	*2-5	...	*2-5
...	...	...	...	...	11	11	11	11	11
...	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	12	...
...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	...
12	12	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
...	2-4	...	2-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	12
9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	...	9
...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	9-11	...	9-11	...	9-11
10	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...
...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	10
11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	11
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	11	11	11	11	11
...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	12	12
12	...	12	...	...	12	...	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	11	11	11	11	11
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2-4	...	2-4	...
2-4	...	2-4	...	2-4	...	12	...	12	...
*2-5	...	2-5	...	*2-5	11	11	11	11	11

*Laboratory Practice.

FACULTY TIME TABLE

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

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	LEST TERM.				
		Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Friday.
	† FOURTH YEAR.					
63	Law of Obligations, Contracts, and Personal Property ..	..	8-45	..	8-45	..
62	Law of Property, including Real Property and Equity ..	8-45	..	8-45	..	8-45
	* Roman Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	* International Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	FIFTH YEAR.					
60	Law of Wrongs (Civil and Criminal)	4-30	..	4-30	..	4-30
61	Law of Procedure, including Evidence .. ..	..	4-30	..	4-30	..
	* Jurisprudence .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	* Constitutional Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

* The Times of these Lectures will be arranged upon the arrival of the Professor of Law.

† The previous three years are the same as in the Faculty of Arts.

FACULTY

TIME TABLE

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

REFERENCE NUMBER.	Subject.	LENT TERM.					TRINITY TERM.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
FIRST YEAR.											
39	Descriptive Anatomy (Junior)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
32	Biology	11		11		11		2	11	2	
22-23	Chemistry (Inorganic).. ..	12	12		12	12	11	11		11	11
19-20	Physics						12	12		12	12
37	Practical Biology	2-4		2-4							
25	Practical Chemistry						2-5		2-5		2-5
SECOND YEAR.											
43	Practical Physiology	10-12		10-12		10-12	10-12		10-12		10-12
42	Physiology (Junior)	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
40	Regional and Surgical Anatomy	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
THIRD YEAR.											
	Hospital.. .. .	9-12	9-12	9-12	9-12	9-12	9-12	9-12	9-12	9-12	9-12
47	Surgery	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
40	Regional and Surgical Anatomy (Work for B.Sc.)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
FOURTH YEAR.											
49	Pathology	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
45	Materia Medica & Therapeutics	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
47	Operative Surgery (until the course is finished)	11	11	11	11	11					
	Hospital.. .. .	11-1	11-1	11-1	11-1	11-1	11-1	11-1	11-1	11-1	11-1
	Hospital, with Clinical Surgery	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5
FIFTH YEAR											
48	Midwifery and Gynæcology ..	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Hospital, with Tutorial Medicine	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1
46	Medicine	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Hospital, with Clinical Medicine	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5

NOTE.—The Practical Anatomy Rooms are open during all the three Terms, and the Dissection students are recommended to begin dissecting as early as possible, especially those who intend to take Year for the extra work required.

OF MEDICINE.

FOR 1890.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 159-188.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	Subject.	MICHAELMAS TERM.				
		M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.
FIRST YEAR.						
33	Biology	11	11	11	11	11
19	Physics		12		12	
20	Practical Physics	2-4		2-4		2-4
28	Practical Biology		2-4		2-4	
	(First Examination)					
SECOND YEAR.						
	Hospital	9 11	9-11	9-11	9-11	9-11
24	Chemistry (Organic)	11	11	11	11	11
39	Descriptive Anatomy (Senior)	12	12	12	12	12
THIRD YEAR.						
42	Physiology (Senior)	12	12	12	12	12
	Hospital	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5
	(Work for B.Sc.) (Second Examination).					
FOURTH YEAR.						
49	Practical Pathology	9	9	9	9	9
	Hospital, with Tutorial Medicine	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1
30	Medical Jurisprudence—Public Health	2	2	2	2	2
	Hospital, with Clinical Surgery	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5
	(Third Examination)					
FIFTH YEAR.						
	Applied Logic—Psychology		11	11	11	
	Hospital, Clinical Lectures, &c., &c.					
	(Fourth Examination)					

required by By-law 9, Chapter XVII., may be performed at any time before the Second Examination; but the B.Sc., in accordance with by-law 23, chap. xvii., so that they may have the more time in the Third

FACULTY

TIME TABLE OF

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

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	LENT TERM.				
		M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
FIRST YEAR.						
32	Biology	11	11	11	11	11
22-23	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	...	12	12
19-20	Physics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
37	Practical Biology..	2-4	...	2-4	...	...
25	Practical Chemistry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
20	Practical Physics... ..	...	...	...	...	...
16	Mathematics	10	10	10	10	10
29	Physiography ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
SECOND YEAR.						
34	Biology and Practical Biology ...	1	1	1	...	...
24	Chemistry (Organic) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
25	Practical Chemistry	2-5	...	2-5	...	2-5
30	Geology ... ..	...	10	...	10	...
17	Mathematics	9	9	9	9	9
20	Physics	10	...	10	...	...
20	Practical Physics... ..	...	2-4	...	2-4	...
42	Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
43	Practical Physiology	11	11	11	11	11
THIRD YEAR.						
35	Biology and Practical Biology ...	...	9	...	9	...
42	Physiology ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
43	Practical Physiology	11	11	11	11	11
31	Geology and Palæontology	11	...	...	...	11
18	Mathematics	11	11	11	11	11
27-28	Mineralogy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
21	Physics and Practical Physics ...	...	2	...	2	...
26	Chemistry... ..	*2-5	...	*2-5	...	*2-5

*Practical Work.

OF SCIENCE.

LECTURES FOR 1890.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 159-188.

TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	11	11	11	11	11
11	11	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...
12	12	...	12	12	...	11	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2-4	...	2-4	...
2-5	...	2-5	...	2-5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2-4	...	2-4	...	2-4
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
...	...	...	...	...	12	12	..	12	12
1	1	1	..	...	1	1	1	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	11	11	11	11	11
2-5	...	2 5	...	2-5	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	...
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	...	10	...	...	10	..	10	...	...
...	2-4	...	2-4	...	...	2-4	...	2-4	...
12	12	12	12	12	...	...	...	..	...
11	11	11	11	11	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	..	9	...	9	...	9	..	9
...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	12	12
11	11	11	11	11	...	...	...	..	...
11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	11
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
...	12	...	12	...	*9-11	...	*9-11	..	*9-11
...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
*2-5	...	*2-5	..	*2-5	*2-5	9	*2-5	9	*2-5

*Practical work.

DEPARTMENT OF TIME TABLE

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

REFERENCE NUMBER	SUBJECT.	LENT TERM.				
		Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
FIRST YEAR.						
53	Descriptive Geometry & Drawing	..	9	..	9	..
16	Mathematics	10	10	10	10	10
52	Applied Mechanics	11	..	11	..	11
22-23	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	..	12	12
19-20	Physics .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Physiography .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Practical Chemistry	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
20	Practical Physics.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
SECOND YEAR.						
52	Applied Mechanics .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Mathematics	9	9	9	9	9
20	Physics and Practical Physics ..	10	..	10	..	..
30	Geology .. ..	..	10	..	10	..
54	Surveying .. ..	..	11	..	11	..
57	Mechanical Drawing	12	..	12	..	12
THIRD YEAR.						
57	Drawing and Design .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Materials and Structures .. ..	..	10	..	10	..
18	Mathematics	11	11	11	11	11
56-58	Civil Engineering & Architecture	12	..	12	..	12
57	Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
27-28	* Mineralogy (Optional) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

* At times to be arranged.

FACULTY OF ARTS—EVENING LECTURES.

TIME TABLE FOR 1890.

N. B.—The numbers in the left-hand column refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 159-188.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	Subject.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
FIRST YEAR.						
1	Latin	7	..	7	..	7
4	Greek	8	..	..	7	..
7	French	8	..	..	7	..
16	Mathematics .. .. .	..	7	9	..	9
16	Mathematics A	9	..	..	9	8
19	Physics .. .. .	..	..	..	8	..
29	Physiography .. .. .	..	8	..	..	..
13	English .. .. .	..	..	8	..	..
10	German	9	..	..	9	..
SECOND YEAR.						
2	Latin	9	..	9	..	9
5	Greek .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
8	French .. .. .	..	..	8	9	..
17	Mathematics .. .. .	..	9	7	7	..
14	English	8	..	..	..	8
59	Logic and Mental Philosophy	7	7	..	..	7
29	Physiography .. .. .	..	8	..	..	..
THIRD YEAR.						
3	Latin	8	..	8	..	8
6	Greek .. .. .	..	..	7	8	..
18	Mathematics	8	..	8	8	..
9	French .. .. .	..	..	7	8	..
59	Logic and Mental Philosophy	7	7	..	..	7
29	Physiography .. .. .	..	8	..	..	..

LECTURE SUBJECTS FOR 1890.

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 course 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.

N.B.—The numbers refer to the Time Tables on pages 148-158.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.*

Subjects selected for Lectures and Examinations in 1890 :—

LATIN.

1. *First Year.*—*Pass.*—Cicero in Catilinam, I.-IV. Virgil, *Æneid*, I., II. *Add. for Honours.*—Livy, Book V. Virgil, *Æneid*, III.-VI.

2. *Second Year.*—*Pass.*—Sallust, Catiline, Cicero de Prov. Cons. Horace, Odes, III., IV. *Add. for Honours.*—Cicero, Letters (Watson's Selections), Part I. and II., Horace, Odes I. and II., Carm. Saec., and Epodes 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16. *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History, from the Tribunate of Tib. Gracchus to the Battle of Actium.

3. *Third Year.*—*Pass.*—Tacitus, Annals, I. II. Juvenal (Selections). *Add. for Honours.*—Tacitus, Annals, III.-VI., Lucretius (Selections). *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History, from the Battle of Actium to the death of Marcus Aurelius.

* The subjects of evening lectures in Classics and Modern Languages are those prescribed for the lectures of the day students who present themselves for the respective examinations at the same time as the evening students.

NOTE.—Every course of Lectures in Classics and Modern Languages includes instruction and practice in Composition.

GREEK.

4. *First Year, Pass.*—Herodotus, Book VII. Euripides, Orestes. *Add. for Honours.*—Herodotus, Book VIII. Sophocles, Philoctetes.

5. *Second Year, Pass.*—Thucydides, Book III. Sophocles, Ajax. *Add. for Honours.*—Thucydides, Book IV. Sophocles, Philoctetes.

6. *Third Year, Pass.*—Plato, Republic, Books I.-IV. (Selections). Æchylus, Agamemnon. *Add. for Honours.*—Plato, Republic. Æschylus, Choephoree and Eumenides.

FRENCH.

7. *First Year, Pass.*—Composition: MacMillan's Progressive French Course, Third Year; Corneille, Horace (*Clarendon Press*); Thierry, Récits des Temps Mérovingiens, I. (*Hachette*). Molière, L'Avare (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours*—Roche, Les Poètes Français, (*D. Nutt*); Scribe, Le Verre d'eau (*Hachette*). Lectures on the French Language.

8. *Second Year, Pass.*—Composition: Cassal and Karcher, Graduated Course of Translations from English into French (*Longmans*).—Molière, Les Femmes Savantes (*Clarendon Press*). Victor Hugo, Hernani (*Hachette*). Sainte-Beuve, M. Daru (*Pitt Press*). Th. de Banville, Gringoire (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours.*—Lectures on the Literature of the 17th Century. Boileau, L'Art Poétique (*Hachette*). Racine, Andromaque (*Clarendon Press*). Bossuet, Oraisons Funèbres.

9. *Third Year, Pass.*—Composition: Delavigne, Louis XI. (*Hachette*). Regnard, Le Joueur (*Clarendon Press*). Guizot, Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe. J. Sandeau, Mlle. de la Seiglière. *Add. for Honours.*—Lectures on Early French Literature. Contanseau, Chrestomathie de l'Ancien Français; Rousseau, Contrat Social; Voltaire, La Henriade.

GERMAN.

10. *First Year, Pass.*—Composition: Heimann's Materials for Translating English into German (*D. Nutt*). Goethe, Egmont (*Clarendon Press*). Freytag, Der Staat Friedrichs des Grossen

(*Pitt Press*). *Add. for Honours*.—Schiller, Lyrical Poems (*Macmillan*). Chamisso, Peter Schlemihl (*Hachette*). Lectures on Historical German Grammar.

11. *Second Year, Pass.*—Composition: Heimann's Materials for Translating English into German (*D. Nutt*). Schiller, Wilhelm Tell (*Clarendon Press*). Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm (*Clarendon Press*). Immermann, Der Oberhof (*Pitt Press*). *Add. for Honours*.—Lectures on the Literature of the 18th Century. Goethe, Götz von Berlichingen; Lessing, Hamburgische Dramaturgie (*La Dramaturgie, published by Hachette*).

12. *Third Year, Pass.*—Composition: Schiller, Die Piccolomini (*G. Bell & Sons*). Lessing, Nathan der Weise (*Clarendon Press*). B. Auerbach, Schwarzwälder Dorfgeschichten (*Choix de Récits villageois, published by Hachette*). *Add. for Honours*.—Lectures on Early German Literature; Das Nibelungen Lied; Schiller and Goethe, Briefwechsel (*Extraits de leur Correspondance, published by Hachette*). Goethe, Reineke Fuchs.

ENGLISH

13. *First Year.*—Lectures on Language; Moore's History of King Richard III. (*Pitt Press*). Shakspeare's Richard III. (*Clarendon Press*).

14. *Second Year, Pass.*—Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream, Macbeth, and Tempest (*Clarendon Press*).—Chaucer's Prioress's Tale, Clerke's Tale and Prologue (*Clarendon Press*). Lectures on Literature from Chaucer to Shakspeare. *Honours*.—Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (*E. E. Text Socy. No. IV.*). Arthur (*E. E. Text Socy. No. II.*). Selections from Tennyson's Idylls of the King, and Malory's Mort d'Arthur (*MacMillan*).

15. *Third Year, Pass.*—Lectures on English Literature from 1582 to 1642, with special reference to the history of the drama. Sidney's Apologie for Poetrie (*Arber's Reprint*). Brown's Religio Medici (*Rivingtons*). Peele's Arrangement of Paris (*Morley's Universal Library*). Marlowe's Faustus (*London Series, Longmans*). Shakspeare's Love's Labour Lost, Much Ado about Nothing, Othello, and Winter's Tale, Two Noble Kinsmen (*Pitt Press*). Jonson's Volpone (*Morley's Universal Library*). Milton's Comus (*Clarendon Press*). *Honours*.—Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader. Specimens of Early English, Parts I. and II.

SUBJECTS SELECTED FOR LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS
IN 1891 :—

[LATIN (1891).]

First Year, Pass.—Livy, Book VI. ; Virgil, *Æneid*, VII., VIII. *Add. for Honours.*—Cicero de Oratore, Book I. ; Virgil, *Æneid* IX. to XII.

Second Year, Pass.—Cicero pro Sestio ; Horace, Odes, Books I., II. *Add. for Honours.*—Cicero's Letters, Watson's Selections, Parts II. and III. ; Plautus, Captivi and Trinummus. *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History, from the Tribune of Tib. Gracchus to the Battle of Actium.

Third Year, Pass.—Tacitus, Histories, Books I. and II. ; Horace, Epistles. *Add. for Honours.*—Tacitus, Histories, Books III., IV., V. ; Lucretius, Selections. *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History, from the Battle of Actium to the death of Marcus Aurelius.

GREEK (1891).

First Year, Pass.—Plato, Laches and Io ; Homèr, Odyssey, XXI. to XXIII. *Add. for Honours.*—Demosthenes de Corona ; Euripides, Alcestit.

Second Year, Pass.—Thucydides, Book I. to chap. 117 ; Sophocles, *Œdipus Tyrannus*. *Add. for Honours.*—Thucydides, Book I., 118 to end of Book II. ; Sophocles, *Œdipus Coloneus*. *Pass and Honours.*—Greek History from B.C. 500 to B.C. 404.

Third Year, Pass.—Plato, Gorgias ; Sophocles, *Œdipus Coloneus*. *Add. for Honours.*—Plato, Phædo and Protagoras ; *Æschylus*, Supplices and Persæ.

FRENCH (1891).

First Year, Pass.—Composition : MacMillan's Progressive French Course (Third Year) ; Corneille, Cinna (*Rivington*) ; Guizot, Alfred le Grand (*Hachette*) ; Molière, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme (*Macmillan*). *Add. for Honours.*—Roche, Les Poètes Français (*Nutt*) ; Scribe-Legouvè, Bataille de Dames (*Hachette*). Lectures on the French Language.

Second Year, Pass.—Composition : Cassal and Karcher Graduated Course of Translations from English into French, Part I. (*Longmans*) ; Molière, Le Misanthrope (*Macmillan*) ; Voltaire, Mèrope (*Clarendon Press*) ; Louis XIV. and his Contemporaries

(*Clarendon Press*); A. de Musset, Pierre et Camille, etc. (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours.*—Racine, Phèdre (*Hachette*); Mme. de Sévigné, Lettres choisies (*Hachette, Paris*); Boileau, Le Lutrin (*Hachette*). Lectures on the Literature of the 17th Century.

Third Year, Pass.—Delavigne, Les Enfants d'Edouard (*Hachette*); Corneille, Suite du Menteur (*Hachette*); Thierry, Lettres sur l'histoire de France (*Pitt Press*); A. de Vigny, Cinq-Mars (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours.*—Montaigne, Essais; V. Hugo, Légende des siècles, *Nouvelle série* (*C. Levy, Paris*); Chanson de Roland. Lectures on Early French Literature.

GERMAN (1891).

First Year, Pass.—Composition: Heimann's Materials for translating English into German (*Nutt*); Schiller, Maria Stuart (*Macmillan*); Fouqué, Undine (*Williams and Norgate*). *Add. for Honours.*—Goethe, Götz von Berlichingen (*Macmillan*); Deutsche Lyrik (*Macmillan*). Lectures on Historical German Grammar.

Second Year, Pass.—Composition: Heimann's Materials; Schiller, Wallenstein's Tod (*Whittaker*); Gutzkow, Zopf und Schwert (*Pitt Press*); Heine, Die Harzreise (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea (*Pitt Press*); Riehl, Culturgeschichtliche Novellen (*Pitt Press*). Lectures on the Literature of the 18th Century.

Third Year, Pass.—Composition: Schiller, Don Carlos (*Nutt*); Goethe's Prosa (*Hachette*); Becker, Friedrich der Grosse (*Clarendon Press*); Benedix, Dr. Wespe (*Pitt Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—Scheffel, Ekkehard (*Bonz, Stuttgart*); Lessing, Literaturbriefe (*Extraits de lettres sur la Littérature, etc., published by Hachette, Paris*); Wright, Middle High German Primer (*Clarendon Press*). Lectures on Early German Literature.

ENGLISH (1891).

First Year.—Lectures on Language. Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales (*Clarendon Press*); Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar (*Clarendon Press*).

Second Year, Pass.—Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet (*Rivingtons*); Merchant of Venice (*Clarendon Press*); Othello (*Macmillan*); and Cymbeline (*Macmillan*); Chaucer's Parliament of Fowles (ed. Lounsbury, *Ginn & Co., Boston*); Skeat's

Specimens of English Literature from A.D. 1394 to A.D. 1579 (*Clarendon Press*); Lectures on Literature from Chaucer to Shakspeare. *Honours*.—Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer (*Clarendon Press*); Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (*E. E. Text Socy. No. IV.*); Arthur (*E. E. Text Socy. No. II.*); Selections from Malory's *Mort d'Arthur* (*Macmillan*); and Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* (*Macmillan*).

Third Year, Pass.—Lectures on Literature of the Reign of Victoria, with study of special books hereafter to be named. Lectures on the principles and methods of literary criticism. Shakspeare's English Historical Plays. *Honours*.—Beowulf (ed. Harrison and Sharp, *Ginn & Co., Boston*); Old and Middle English Reader (*Zupitza's Alt-und Mittel-Englisches Lesebuch*) Text and Vocabulary (ed. MacLean, *Ginn & Co., Boston*).

MATHEMATICS.*

FIRST YEAR.

16.—The Students of the First Year may attend any one of the three courses specified below.

FIRST YEAR—CLASS A.

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

LENT TERM—*Geometry* (*Tu., Th.*)—Euclid, Books I.—IV., VI., and XI., with exercises and other theorems and problems relating to rectilinear figures and circles, poles and polars for the circle, anharmonic ratio, the sphere, cylinder, cone, and regular polyhedra. *Algebra* (*M., W.*)—Simultaneous equations, roots of equations, ratio, surds, indices, the progressions, scales of notation, permutations and combinations, binomial, multinomial, and exponential theorems, logarithms, interest, annuities.

TRINITY TERM.—*Geometrical Conics* (*Tu., Th.*)—Parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, focus and directrix, tangent and normal, conjugate diameters, poles and polars, asymptotes, orthogonal projection. *Algebra and Trigonometry* (*M., W.*)—*Algebra*: Series, continued fractions, inequalities, properties of numbers, probabilities, determinants. *Trigonometry*: Measurement of angles, formulæ, identities, equations, logarithmic tables, solution of triangles.

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

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Analytical Geometry* (*Tu., Th.*)—Co-ordinates rectilinear and polar, the straight line, the circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, tangent, normal, eccentric angle, diameters, asymptotes. *Trigonometry* (*M., W.*)—Heights and distances, properties of triangles, Demoivre's theorem, expansion of sine and cosine in series and in factors, summation of series, principle of proportional parts.

FIRST YEAR—CLASS B.

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

LENT TERM.—*Algebra* (*Fri.*)—Up to simple 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*: (*Fri.*)—Parabola, ellipse, focus and directrix, tangent and normal.

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

[FIRST YEAR—CLASS C.

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

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

TRINITY TERM.—*Geometry* (*Fri.*)—Euclid, definitions of Books V. and VI., and propositions 1-4, and 18-13 of Book VI., with easy exercises, geometrical constructions, mensuration of lines and surfaces. *Trigonometry* (*M., W.*)—Measurement of angles, trigonometrical ratios, formulæ for one and two angles, easy equations and identities.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Algebra* (*Fri.*)—Surds, $\frac{1}{2}$ fractional indices, ratio, proportion, variation, the three progressions.

Trigonometry (M., W.) Formulæ relating to triangles, numerical solution of triangles in simple cases without logarithms.

SECOND YEAR.

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

SECOND YEAR—CLASS A.

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

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

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

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Dynamics* (M., W.)—Uniform velocity, uniform acceleration, laws of motion, projectiles, collision, motion on a curve, the cycloid, the pendulum. *Hydrostatics* (Tu., Th.)—Fluid pressure, floating bodies, specific gravity, pressure of a gas, pressure of the atmosphere, elementary machines.

SECOND YEAR—CLASS B.

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

LENT TERM.—*Logarithms and Analytical Geometry* (Tu., Th.)—(*Logarithms* as for Class C. *Analytical Geometry*). Co-ordinates rectilinear and polar, the straight line, the circle, the parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, tangent, normal, eccentric angle, diameters, asymptotes. *Differential Calculus* (Fri.)—Limits, differentiation, Taylor's theorem.

TRINITY TERM.—*Differential Calculus* (Fri.)—Limits, differentiation, Taylor's theorem, maxima and minima. *Statics* (Tu., Th.)—Components and resultants, moments, couples, centre of gravity, elementary machines.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Dynamics* (*Fri.*)—Uniform velocity and uniform acceleration, laws of motion. *Hydrostatics* (*Tu., Th.*)—Fluid pressure, floating bodies, specific gravity, pressure of a gas, pressure of the atmosphere, elementary machines.

SECOND YEAR—CLASS C.

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

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

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

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

THIRD YEAR.

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

THIRD YEAR—CLASS A.

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

LENT TERM.—*Integral Calculus* (*Tu., Th.*)—Integration, reduction formulæ, lengths of curves, areas of curves, involutes, evolutes, definite integrals, volumes of solids, differentiation of an integral, mean values and probability. *Solid Geometry* (*M., W., F.*)—Co-ordinates 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.

TRINITY TERM.—*Newton and Differential Equations* (*Tu., Th.*)—The first sections of the principia, differential equations of the first order and degree, homogeneous equations,

linear equations, exact equations, singular solutions. *Spherical Trigonometry and Optics* (*M., W., F.*)—Spherical triangles, formulæ, identities, solution of triangles, properties of triangles, areas of triangles and polygons, spherical excess, approximate formulæ, regular solids. *Optics*—Reflection and refraction, mirrors, plates, prisms, lenses, critical angle, conjugate foci, images, optical instruments, the spectrum, polarised light.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Astronomy* (*Tu., Th.*)—Instruments, motion of heavenly bodies, transits, latitude, longitude, time, the seasons, eclipses, parallax, aberration, refraction. *Dynamics of a particle and Rigid Dynamics* (*M., W., F.*)—Velocity and acceleration along and perpendicular to the tangent and the radius vector, small oscillations, rectilinear, parabolic and elliptic motion, central forces, Kepler's laws, moments of inertia, motion of a rigid body in two dimensions.

THIRD YEAR—CLASS B.

At 11 a.m. daily throughout the year.

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

LENT TERM.—*Annuities Certain* (*Tu., Th.*)—Permutations and combinations, binomial theorem, exponential and logarithmic series, probabilities, interest, discount, annuities. *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. *Assurances* (*M., W., F.*)—Mortality tables, expectation of life, commutation tables, life annuities, endowments, assurances, premiums, policy values.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Analytical Geometry* (*Tu., Th.*)—Co-ordinates rectilinear and polar, the straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, tangent, normal, eccentric angle, diameters, asymptotes. *Dynamics* (*M., W., F.*)—Velocity, acceleration, laws of motion, collision, projectiles, harmonic vibration, conservation of areas, energy.

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

PHYSICS.

19. FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

Text Book.—Everett's Physics. Students are recommended to read through this book as soon as possible, or at least to read through the part treating of the subject with which each lecture deals *before* the lecture takes place.

The course consists of about thirty lectures.

Candidates for Honours and Scholarships are required to attend the Laboratory during one Term, *i.e.*, two afternoons a week.

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

1. Sketch of the History of Physical Science. Axioms of Experimental Philosophy. Units and Measurement.

2. Elementary Dynamics.

3. Conservation of Mass, Conservation of Energy and Theory of Gravitation.

4. The Physical States of Matter. Characteristics of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.

5. Density. Laws of Hydrostatics. Specific Gravity.

6. Capillarity and Allied Phenomena.

7. Heat and Temperature. Proof that Heat is a form of Energy. Construction and Theory of the Thermometer.

8. Calorimetry : Latent and Specific Heats.

9. Gaseous Laws : The Barometer : and the Isothermal Diagram.

10. Air Thermometer. Provisional Absolute Scale. Evaporation and Condensation. The Heat Engine. Sketch of Thermodynamics.

11. Laws of Cooling. Radiation. Prevost's Law. Radiant Energy.

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

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

14. Application to Mirrors. Images. Refraction, Lenses.

15. Optical Instruments. Polarised Light.

16. Fluorescence. Phosphorescence, Colours of Thin Plates. Scattering of Light.

17. Elementary Theory of Sound.

18. Musical Instruments, etc.

19. Electrostatics. Fundamental Experiments. Induction.

20. Condensers. Electrical Machines. Energy of Electrification.

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

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

23. Batteries. Resistance. Laws of Flow.

24. Magnetism.

25. Galvanometer, Electro-magnet, etc.

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

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

28. Dynamo Machines and the Electric Light.

29. Transmission of Power. Telegraphs and Telephones.

30. Electro Optics. Speculations as to the Constitution of Matter.

20. FOR STUDENTS IN THE SECOND YEAR OF SCIENCE.

Properties of matter, elementary theory of elasticity, capillarity and matters connected therewith, elementary dynamics, including the pendulum, theory of moments of inertia, experimental basis of the theory of heat, elementary principles of thermodynamics, principles of electric and magnetic theory and electric and magnetic measurements, practical work on the simpler physical measurements.

21. FOR STUDENTS IN THE THIRD YEAR OF SCIENCE.

Physical optics and acoustics. Higher electricity. Advanced physical measurements.

CHEMISTRY.

NON-METALS.

22. *Introductory Course* for Students in the first year in all the Faculties—

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

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

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

THE METALS.

23. *Second Course* of about 40 lectures upon the Metals and their principal compounds and alloys, for Students in the Faculties of Medicine and Science and the Department of Engineering. During Trinity Term.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

24. *Third Course* upon the Carbon Compounds for Students in the Faculties of Science and Medicine, during Michaelmas Term.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

25. *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 properties of hydrogen, oxygen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, the oxides of nitrogen and sulphur chlorine, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, ammonia, &c.

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

4. *Spectroscopic reactions*.

5. *Reactions of Reagents*.

6. *Qualitative Analysis* by *wet* and *dry* processes.

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

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

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

Each student is required to provide himself with a set of apparatus necessary for the above course of EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS, which may be obtained from Messrs. Elliott Bros., O'Connell Street.

In certain exceptional cases of emergency students may obtain sets of apparatus on payment of 35s. to the Accountant. One-half price will be allowed for all articles returned by students in good condition.

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

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

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

Students are requested to supply themselves with one of the following books: Qualitative Analysis (*Thorpe and Muir*), Inorganic Chemistry (*W. Valentin, F.C.S.*), Qualitative Analysis (*Fresenius*), Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry (*Longmans & Co.*), Tables for Qualitative Analysis (*A. Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S.*)

26. *Fifth Course* for students in the Faculty of Science. The History of Chemical Philosophy and Discovery.

Students in the third year in the Faculty of Science, who select Chemistry as one of their subjects, are required to go through a course of QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, and be examined in the same.

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

Books recommended: Thorpe's Quantitative Analysis; Fresenius' Quantitative Analysis; Hiorn's Metallurgy and Assaying; Brown's Manual of Assaying.

TUTORIAL CLASS.

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

THE CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.

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

Assistance will also be afforded to those who wish to perform chemical researches. Students engaged in private investigations will have to provide themselves with any materials they may require which are not included among the ordinary reagents, also with the common chemicals when they are employed in large quantities.

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

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

No experiment of a dangerous character may be performed without the express sanction of the Professor or Demonstrator.

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

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

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

The Fees for Instruction in the Laboratory to students who have already attended the introductory course is as follows :—

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	„

Two half-days a week are counted as one day after the first Term's attendance.

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.

27. MINERALOGY.

Optional for Students in the Third Year in the Faculty of Science and Department of Engineering.

A course of Lectures upon Mineralogy will be delivered during Michaelmas Term. These Lectures will be illustrated by

a series of hand specimens for close inspection; also, by models of crystals and diagrams, and will include—

- I. INTRODUCTION.
- II. CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.—The different systems under which crystals are grouped; the laws by which their variations and combinations are governed. The formation of crystals.
- III. The principal PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of Minerals, which aid in the recognition of the various species.
- IV. An introduction to the CHEMISTRY OF MINERALS. Especial stress will be laid upon tests useful to the miner, geologist and explorer.
- V. CLASSIFICATION OF MINERALS.
- VI. The PHYSIOGRAPHY or systematic description of minerals, including all the more abundant and important minerals, both those which are of geological importance and those which are of commercial value.

28. PRACTICAL MINERALOGY.

Exercises in the Chemical Laboratory upon the characteristic physical and chemical properties of minerals: with practical work upon the determination and description of mineral specimens.

Each student has to provide himself with a small collection of specimens for use with the blowpipe, also with the following apparatus, viz., a blowpipe, pair of platinum-pointed forceps, pestle and mortar, platinum wire and foil, duster, test tubes, glass tubing.

NATURAL HISTORY.

29. PHYSIOGRAPHY.—For first year Students.

In the elementary course of thirty lectures attention will be directed to those phenomena which are of constant or frequent occurrence, and which may be, to some extent, rationally examined without a previous training in special science; as for example, the aspects and movements of the Solar System and its members, the materials and construction of the Earth, the causes

and consequences of Air and Ocean Currents, and the variations of Evaporation and Rainfall. A brief sketch will be given of the nature of Plant, Flower, and Fruit; of Sponge, Coral and other familiar forms of the lower animals; of the Molluscan and Articulate Sub-Kingdoms; and of the various classes of Vertebrates, with particular notice of the principal animals domesticated by man, and of the Natural History of Man himself.

30.—For second year Students.

A course of lectures upon General Geology.

31. GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

For third year Students.

A course of lectures on Geology and Palæontology. This course will be chiefly Palæontological, and will review the history of the Sedimentary Formations, and investigate the succession and distribution of Plants and Animals.

BIOLOGY.*

32. MORPHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF PLANTS.

Elementary Biology—Part I.

A course of 30 Lectures on Morphological and Physiological Botany.

33. ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY—LECTURES.†

Elementary Biology—Part II.

A course of 50 Lectures on Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

34-35. 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.

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

† Nos. 33 and 38 constitute the Zoology and Comparative Anatomy for Arts Students of the third year.

36. BOTANY—ADVANCED COURSE.

A short course for Science Students of the Second Year.

37. PRACTICAL VEGETABLE MORPHOLOGY.

Elementary Practical Biology—Part I.

A course of practical work on the Morphology of Plants.

There will also be an advanced practical course for Science Students of the Second Year.

38. PRACTICAL COMPARATIVE ANATOMY—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Elementary Practical Biology—Part II.

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

HUMAN ANATOMY.

39. DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.

150 Lectures during three terms.

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

40. REGIONAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

During Lent and Trinity terms.

Here the structures are taken up in the order in which they are met, proceeding from the surface inwards in the direction of any particular spot or region of the body. The relations of the deeper structures to the surface markings are pointed out, and attention is drawn to the bearing of the Anatomy on the Surgery of the region.

41. PRACTICAL ANATOMY (DISSECTION). During three terms.

Each student with his own hands dismembers or dissects the body, so as to see and feel each constituent part of it, recognise its characters and learn its relations to the surrounding structures. Moreover, he is here trained to handle his instruments, and so is fitted for the practical work of his after life.

The Prosectors are selected from among the best dissectors.

Special demonstrations will be given from time to time. Examinations, oral and written, will regularly be held to test the progress of the students.

42. PHYSIOLOGY.

This class includes :

A description of the Microscopical Anatomy of the Organs of the Body.

A special account of the Physics and Chemistry of the Body.

An account of the Circulation, of Respiration, of Alimentation, of the Nutrition of the Tissues, and of Excretion.

Animal Heat.

The Larynx and its functions.

Physiology of the sense organs, and the special Physiology of the central nervous system.

Physiology of Reproduction.

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

43. PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY. During two terms.

Conducted conjointly by the Professor and his Assistants.

The work of this class includes :

1. PRACTICAL HISTOLOGY—In which each student prepares, examines, and preserves for himself all the tissues and sections of all the organs of the body. In addition, each day, three or four preparations, showing less common objects or special points, are explained and exhibited. Thus, if a student has not a preparation of his own he has had an opportunity of studying one of practically every part of the body. The student is shown all the more important processes in Histological Laboratory work, and some of them he practices.

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

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

The various physiological instruments used in Clinical work will be shown and explained, and each student will practise their use.

In these courses the use of the apparatus and the reagents are *gratis*.

44. SHORT COURSE OF PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY FOR ARTS STUDENTS. This course includes :

A short account of the Bones, Joints, and Ligaments, and of the principal Muscles, Nerves, and Vessels.

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

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

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

A course of chemical and experimental physiology.

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

45. MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

Mr. Thomas Dixon, M.B. & C.M.

In this course special attention is devoted to the Physiological as well as the Therapeutical effects of the various remedial agents, including under the latter the various substances of value, whether Pharmacopœial or extra-Pharmacopœial, obtained from the organic and inorganic kingdoms, and including further such physical agencies as heat, electricity, and massage.

The principles of Dietetics, of Hydrotherapy, and of Climatotherapy will be considered, as well as those of prescribing.

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

46. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Dr. J. C. Cox.

1. History of Medicine as a Science.
2. General Pathology.
3. Methods used for the Observation, Diagnosis, and Recording of Diseases.
4. The Symptoms, Diagnosis, and Treatment of—
 - a. Fever.
 - b. Idiopathic Fevers.
 - c. General Diseases allied to the Fevers.
 - d. Constitutional Diseases.
 - e. Diseases of the Circulatory System.
 - f. Diseases of the Respiratory System.
 - g. Diseases of the Alimentary System.
 - h. Diseases of the Urinary System.
 - i. Diseases of the Nervous System.
 - k. Diseases of the Skin.

47. PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Dr. A. MacCormick.

Introduction—Principle 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.

48. MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Mr. Thomas Chambers.

The course embraces Lectures on the following subjects :—

Anatomy and Physiology of the several Organs and Structures connected with Ovulation, Gestation, Parturition, and Puerpery, Gynæcology, &c.

Development of the human Embryo and Fœtus.

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—Galabin's Manual of Midwifery; King's Manual of Midwifery; Hart and Barbour's Manual of Gynæcology, and Galabin's Student's Guide to Diseases of Women.

49. PATHOLOGY.

Dr. W. Camac Wilkinson.

(Acting Lecturer during Lent and Trinity Terms—Dr. G. E. Rennie.)

PART I.—GENERAL PATHOLOGY.—Introduction.

A.—PATHOLOGY OF CIRCULATION, MECHANISM, AND BLOOD:

Heart, Changes in total Peripheral Resistance, Local Disturbances of the Circulation, Thrombosis, Embolism, Inflammation, Hæmorrhage, Dropsy, Plethora, and Anæmia.

B.—PATHOLOGY OF NUTRITION:

Necrosis, Simple Atrophy, Hypertrophy, Fatty Degeneration, Calcification, Colloid Changes, Pathological Organisation and Regeneration, Tumors, Infectious Tumors, Fever.

C.—PATHOLOGY OF DIGESTION:

Pathological Conditions of Mouth, Throat, and Œsophagus; Stomach, Liver, Pancreas, and Intestines.

D.—PATHOLOGY OF PULMONARY SYSTEM:

Larynx, Trachea, and Bronchi, Dyspnœa.

E.—PATHOLOGY OF URINARY SYSTEM:

Quality of Blood, Circulatory Disturbances in Kidney. Alterations in Essential Tissue of Kidney, Pathological Conditions leading to Pressure in Renal Tubules, Pelvis or Kidney, Ureters and Bladder (Hydronephrosis, &c.); Alterations in Urine. Influence of these disturbances upon Organism.

The course of General Pathology will occupy at least the whole of the Long or Winter Session.

PART II.—SPECIAL PATHOLOGY, including the chief morbid conditions of the principal organs in the body.

This will be a systematic course in the Short Session, and will, if possible, be supplemented by demonstrations upon fresh specimens whenever occasion offers at a Hospital.

PART III.—A MICROSCOPICAL COURSE, in which the Student prepares for himself sections of pathological material, mounting them for future use.

This course will be held twice a week in the Short Session, and each meeting will last two hours.

Besides these regular courses, the Lecturer gives, from time to time, instruction in the method of making post mortem examinations and demonstrations at a Hospital upon all the material which he is allowed to use for demonstration purposes.

50. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

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.

51. PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

Dr. Chisholm Ross.

This course comprises :—

- I. An account of the Nature, Causes, Classifications, Social Relations and Statistics of Insanity.
- II. An account of the various forms of Mental Disease or Disorder, mainly as regards their characteristics, also their Clinical History, Diagnosis, Prognosis and Treatment.

52. APPLIED MECHANICS.

The principle of mechanical energy and its application to the mechanical powers. The velocity, ratio, and mechanical efficiency of lifting and hoisting machinery, such as cranes, winches, elevators.

Friction and lost work in machinery.

The chief constructive processes in use by engineers, such as casting, forging, turning, planing, &c., and the various machines, tools, and other appliances used in these processes.

The behaviour of materials when subjected to tensile, compressive, and transverse stresses. Calculations with regard to bending moments and moments of resistance. Endurance of materials. Wöhler's researches and their application to the design of structures and machines.

Hydraulic machinery, such as cranes, elevators, the ordinary and differential accumulator, force pumps, &c. The various methods of applying hydraulic power to lifting and turning bridges, manipulating heavy guns, and riveting girders.

The kinematics of machinery.

STEAM AND THE STEAM ENGINE.

The principles of thermodynamics as applied to the theory of the steam engine. The mechanism and details of the steam engine. Construction and use of the indicator. Steam passages, valves, and valve gearing. Geometrical constructions relating to valves and valve motions. Governors, fly wheel. Construction of high and low pressure engines, compound engines. Locomotive and marine engines, and gas engines. Combustion of fuel and the evaporative efficiency of a furnace, general arrangement of furnace and boiler. Construction and details of steam boilers. Testing of steam engines and boilers.

The course of instruction in Applied Mechanics will consist of lectures and practical work.

The lectures will be illustrated by numerous diagrams, models, wording drawings, and tested specimens. The practical work will consist of determining the strength and elasticity of materials by means of the testing machine. Testing the efficiency of the boiler and engine with regard to evaporation, radiation, consumption of fuel, and power developed. The various constructive processes, such as casting, forging, fitting, turning, planing, boring, &c.

53. PRACTICAL PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY.

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

SOLID GEOMETRY.—Principles of Orthographic Projection. Representation of points, lines, and planes by their projections and traces. Elementary problems on lines and planes. Representation of simple solids by plan and elevation; also, from given

conditions of positions, construction of a spherical surface containing four given points, tangent and normal planes to solids of revolution. The Projection of shadows, developments, Principles of Isometric Projection, Principles of Perspective Projection.

54. SURVEYING.

LECTURES AND FIELD WORK.

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

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

SURVEYING WITH THE THEODOLITE.—Structures, adjustments, and use of the theodolite, measuring horizontal and vertical angles, finding the true meridian, triangulating, traversing, finding latitude, plotting survey, and method of conducting field work.

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

SETTING OUT WORK, such as straight lines, railway curves, slopes, gradients, tunnels, alignment of streets, &c.

ENGINEERING SURVEYS AND SECTIONS, for roads, railways, water supply, sewerage, calculation of earth work, quantities.

HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS.—Flow of water through orifices in thin plates, over waste boards and weirs, through pipes and conduits.

MARINE SURVEYING.—Structure adjustments, and use of the sextant, preparation of hydrographic charts, tide gauging.

55. ENGINEERING—SECTION I.

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

BRIDGES.—The stresses in lattice girder and bowstring bridges from stationary and moving loads; designs of girder

bridges for roads and railways ; continuous girders ; arched ribs and suspension bridges ; Maxwell's diagrams for stresses in braced structures.

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

RETAINING WALLS, ARCHES, ABUTMENTS, &c.—The pressure of earth against foundations and retaining walls ; the design of retaining wall, arches, and abutments, in brick, masonry, and concrete.

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

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

56. ENGINEERING—SECTION II.

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

DESCRIPTIVE CIVIL ENGINEERING.—Construction of roads and railways. Railway appliances. Water supply. Sewerage. Irrigation. Construction of harbours and docks. The improvement of navigable rivers. Reclamation works.

57. ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Practical design of machine details. Engines and machinery. Drawing out valve diagrams and diagrams of stresses in structures. Designing bridges, roofs, and buildings.

Excursions are made during terms to works such as Hudson Brothers, Clyde ; Mort's Dock and Engineering Company ; and to the various works in progress in connection with railways, docks, water supply, and sewerage.

58. ARCHITECTURE.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE, illustrated by photographs and drawings ; and **BUILDING CONSTRUCTION**, illustrated by diagrams and drawings, and samples of materials.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.—The historical evolution of design in buildings from the earliest times to the present day, embracing Egyptian, Assyrian, Grecian, Roman, Romanesque, Byzantine, Saracenic, Gothic, Renaissance, and Modern work, with the outlines of Oriental and earlier American work.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED :— "Architectural Styles," by Rosengarten ; "History of Architecture," by Fergusson, (4 vols.) ; "Gothic and Renaissance," by Roger Smith.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.—Description of the nature and proper utilization of building materials, and of the modes of construction adopted in the various building trades.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED :—"Building Construction," Rivington (3 vols).

59. LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

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

1. The following subjects will be discussed in the lectures to second year students :—

LOGIC (a) Province and Definition of Logic ; Principles and limits of Formal Logic ; Terms, Propositions, and Syllogisms ; Functions and value of the Syllogism ; Fallacies connected with the use of Terms, Propositions, Syllogisms, with an examination of Popular Methods of Reasoning.

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

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Jevons' Elementary Lessons in Logic ; Fowler's Inductive Logic.

ADD. FOR HONOURS.—Selected parts of Mill's Logic ; and Honour Lectures on Theories of Causation.

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

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Fraser's Selections from Berkeley ; Sully's Outlines of Psychology is recommended for reference, but will not be made a subject of examination.

ADD. FOR HONOURS.—A course of Honour Lectures will be delivered on Theories of Sense Perception.

2. The following subjects will be discussed in the lectures to third year students :—

ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY: Survey of the Development of Philosophical Thought in Greece and Rome, with special reference to Plato, Aristotle, and the Post-Aristotelian schools.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Aristotle's *Metaphysics*, Book I.; Mayor's *Sketch of Ancient Philosophy*.

ADD. FOR HONOURS.—Plato's *Republic*; Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiæ Græcæ* is recommended for reference.

MODERN PHILOSOPHY: Historical and critical survey of the leading problems of Philosophy in modern times, from Descartes to Kant, with a special examination of the form in which they were presented by Kant. In the course of each year, the main part of some selected philosophical work will be read and discussed in the class. Subject for 1891, Watson's *Selections from Kant*.

ADD. FOR HONOURS.—Green's *Prolegomena to Ethics*, Book I.

HIGHER COURSE—LECTURES TO GRADUATES.

Special courses of lectures will be delivered periodically on subjects prescribed for the degree of M.A. in the School of Logic, Mental, Moral, and Political Philosophy. During 1890, a course of lectures will be delivered on "MODERN HEDONISM," with special reference to the theories of Hume, Bentham, Mill, and Herbert Spencer.

60. THE LAW OF WRONGS (CIVIL AND CRIMINAL).

CIVIL WRONGS.

Broom's *Commentaries*. Book III.

Pollock on *Torts*.

The *Statutes of N.S. Wales* relating to *Torts*.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Broom's *Commentaries*. Book IV.

Stephen's *Digest of the Criminal Law*.

The *Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883* and other *Statutes of N.S. Wales* relating to *Crimes*.

61. THE LAW OF PROCEDURE, INCLUDING EVIDENCE.

Extra Judicial Remedies.

Remedies in Courts of Justice—Jurisdiction of Courts, Parties, Process, Pleading, Evidence, The Modes of Trial and Hearing, Judgment, Execution, Appeals.

Broom's Legal Maxims (Ch. 3), "The Judicial Office," and "The Mode of Administering Justice."

Pilcher's Supreme Court Practico.

Smith's Action at Law.

Stephen on Pleading.

Garrett's Ecclesiastical Manual.

Foster's District Court Practice.

Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate.

Stephen's Digest of Evidence.

Best on Evidence.

Smith's Leading Cases relating to the Law of Evidence.

All Statutes and Rules of Court relating to the Law of Procedure, Bankruptcy Act and Rules, Divorce Act and Rules, and all amending Acts.

62. LAW OF PROPERTY.

REAL PROPERTY AND EQUITY.

Stephen's Commentaries. Book II., Part I.

Williams on Real Property.

Digby's History of the Law of Real Property.

Broom's Legal Maxims (Ch. 6), "Acquisition, Enjoyment, and Transfer of Property."

Snell's Principles of Equity.

Story's Equity Jurisprudence.

Equity Act of 1880, and Rules thereunder.

Statutes in force in New South Wales relating to Real Property and Equity.

63. OBLIGATIONS, PERSONAL PROPERTY AND CONTRACTS.

Joshua Williams on Personal Property.

Anson's Principles of the English Law of Contract.

Obligations arising out of Particular Contracts—Smith's Compendium of Mercantile Law, Book I., chapters 2, 3, 4; Book III., chapters 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Smith's Law of Contracts.

Broom's Legal Maxims, chapters 8 and 9.

Smith's Leading Cases :

Addison v. Gandasequi ; Bickerdike v. Bollman ;
Birkmyr v. Darnell ; Calye's case ; Carter v.
Boehm ; Coggs v. Bernard ; Collins v. Blantern ;
Cumber v. Wane ; Cutter v. Powell ; George
v. Clagett ; Godsall v. Boldero ; Lampleigh v.
Brathwait ; Manby v. Scott ; Marriott v.
Hampton ; Master v. Miller ; Miller v. Race ;
Mitchell v. Reynolds ; Montagu v. Benedict ;
Patterson v. Gandasequi ; Peter v. Compton ;
Rose v. Hart ; Seaton v. Benedict ; Smith v.
Hodson ; Thompson v. Davenport ; Wain v.
Warlters ; Waugh v. Carver ; Whitcomb v.
Whitney ; Wigglesworth v. Dallison ; Luk-
barrow v. Mason.

The Statutes in force in N.S.W. which relate to contracts.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.*

FOR CLASSICS—

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

Roby's Latin Grammar (Macmillan).

Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.

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

Elementary—

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

Curtius' Smaller Greek Grammar, by Dr. W. Smith.

Gow's Companion to School Classics (Macmillan), (a handbook of Greek and Roman antiquities).

ANCIENT HISTORY—

Honours—

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

Mommsen, The Provinces under the Roman Empire.

Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire.

Grote's History of Greece.

Pass—

Merivale's General History of Rome (Longmans), or Liddell's History of Rome.

Merivale's Decline of the Roman Republic.

Capes' Early Roman Empire, and Age of the Antonines, (Epochs of Ancient History, Longmans).

Student's History of Greece, by Smith (Murray).

ANCIENT ATLAS—

Atlas Antiquus, Kiepert (Berlin).

Greek and Roman Literature—

History of Greek Classical Literature, Mahaffy.

History of Roman Literature, Cruttwell, or History of Latin Literature, Simcox.

Studies of the Greek Poets, first and second series, Symonds.

Roman Poets of the Republic, Sellar.

Roman Poets of the Augustan Age, Sellar.

The following editions of the Latin and Greek authors are recommended :

For Pass Students—

Cicero, 2nd Philippic, *J. E. B. Mayor* (Macmillan).

„ de Officiis (text), *Baiter & Kaiser*, or *Oxford Text*.

„ In Verrem, de Imp. Pomp., de Finibus (text), *Baiter & Kaiser* (parts sold separately).

„ pro Milone, *Purton* (Cambridge).

„ pro Sestio, *Holden* (Macmillan).

„ pro Murena, *Heitland* (Cambridge).

„ in Catilinam, *Wilkins* (Macmillan).

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

- Horace, Odes, *Wickham*, smaller edition.
 „ Satires, *Palmer* (Macmillan); Epistles, *Wilkins* (Macmillan).
 „ Verse Translation, *Conington* (Bell).
 Juvenal, (text) *Pearson and Strong*.
 Livy, (text, in 8 parts, sold separately), *Madvig*.
 „ Books V., VI., VII., *Chuer* (Oxford).
 „ XXI., XXII. (text and notes), *Capes* (Macmillan).
 Sallust, *Capes* (Oxford).
 Tacitus, Annals, Books I. to IV., *Furneaux's* abridged edition.
 „ Histories, Books I. II., *Godley* (Macmillan), or *Oxford Text*.
 „ Dialogus de Oratoribus, *Oxford Text*.
 Virgil, *Kennedy* (Longmans), or *abridgment of Conington* (Bell), or *Sidgwick* (each book sold separately, Cambridge).
 Aeschylus, Agamemnon, *Sidgwick* (Cambridge).
 Aristophanes, Clouds, Acharnians, Frogs, and Knights, *Merry* (Clarendon Press).
 Aristotle, Ethics, I.—IV., *Moore*.
 Demosthenes, Olynthiacs and Philippics, *Heslop* (Rivington).
 „ Philippic I., and Olynthiacs I.—III., *Abbott and Matheson* (Oxford).
 Euripides, Alcestis, Orestes, Hecuba, Hippolytus, Medea, *Paley's* smaller edition (Bell), each play sold separately.
 „ Alcestis, Helena, Iph. in Taur., *Jerram* (Oxford).
 Herodotus (text), *Dietsch* (Teubner), or *Abicht* (Tauchnitz).
 Homer, Iliad, *Monro* (Oxford).
 „ Odyssey, *Merry's* smaller edition (Oxford).
 Plato, Protagoras, *Wayte* (Bell).
 „ Gorgias, *Thompson*, (Bell).
 „ Republic, Books I.—IV., *Warren* (Oxford); English translation, *Davies & Vaughan* (Macmillan).
 „ Apology, *St. George Stock* (Clarendon Press).
 „ Apology and Crito, *Adam* (Cambridge).
 „ Laches, *Tatham* (Macmillan).
 „ Io (text *Teubner*).
 Sophocles (in single plays, with notes), *Campbell & Abbott* (Oxford).
 „ Electra and Ajax, *Jebb* (Rivington).
 „ Oedipus Tyrannus, *Jebb*, smaller edition (Cambridge).
 Thucydides, Books I., II., *Bigg* (Rivington).
 „ Books III., IV., *Simcox* (Rivington).
 „ Books VI., VII. *Frost* (Macmillan).
 „ *For Students reading for Honours—*
 Cicero, de Finibus (Critical edition, Latin notes), *Madvig*.
 „ Letters (select), *Watson* (Oxford).
 „ de Officiis, *Holden* (Cambridge).
 „ Tusculanae Disp., *Kühner* (Latin notes).
 „ de Oratore, Book I., *Wilkins* (Oxford).
 Horace, Odes, *Wickham* (Oxford).
 „ Satires and Epistles, *Orelli* (Latin notes); or, Satires, *Palmer* (Macmillan); Epistles, *Wilkins* (Macmillan).
 Juvenal (text), *Pearson and Strong*; (notes), *Mayor* (Macmillan).
 Lucretius, *Munro* (Bell).

- Persius, *Conington* (Oxford).
 Plautus, *Captivi*, *Sommerschein*.
 „ *Trinummus*, *Wagner*.
 „ Text of all plays, *Ritschl*.
 Tacitus, *Annals* I.—VI., *Furneaux*, larger edition (Oxford), or *Orelli* (Latin notes).
 „ *Histories*, *Simcox* (Rivington).
 „ *Germania and Agricola*, *Church and Brodribb* (Macmillan), or *Kritz* (Latin notes).
 Terence, *Wagner* (Bell).
 Virgil, *Conington* (Bell).
 Aeschylus, *Paley* (Bell).
 „ *Agamemnon*, *Choephoroe* and *Eumenides*, *Sidgwick* (Oxford).
 Aristophanes (text), *Holden* (Bell).
 Aristotle, *Ethics*, *Grant* (Longmans).
 Demosthenes, *de Corona*, *Holmes* (Rivington).
 Euripides, *Paley* (Bell).
 Homer, *Iliad*, *Monro* (Oxford), or *Leaf* (Macmillan).
 „ *Odyssey*, *Merry & Riddell* (Oxford), Bks. I.—XII.; or, *Hayman* (Nutt) 3 vols., sold separately; *Homeric Grammar*, *Monro* (Oxford); *Introduction to Homer*, *Jebb* (Maclehose, Glasgow).
 Pindar, *Olympian and Pythian Odes*, *Gildersleeve*.
 „ with Latin notes, *Dissen*.
 Plato, *Phaedo*, *Archer-Hind* (Macmillan).
 „ *Republic* (text), *Baiter*.
 „ (free translations of and Introductions to all the dialogues), *Jowett* (Oxford).
 Sophocles (*Oed. Tyr.*, *Oed. Col.*, *Antigone*, *Electra* and *Ajax*), *Jebb* (Rivington); (all plays); *Campbell* (Oxford).
 Theocritus, *Snow* (Oxford).
 Thucydides, *Poppo* (Ed. Minor, Latin notes), or *Jowett* (Oxford); *Classen* (German notes); and for notes on Bks. I.—III., *Sheppard and Evans* (Longmans.)

MATHEMATICS.

MATRICULATION.

For Pass.—Lock's *Arithmetic*, or any other ordinary treatise on *Arithmetic*. *Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners*; *C. Smith's Elementary Algebra* (Macmillan); *Todhunter's Euclid*; *Hall and Stevens' Euclid*. *For Honours.*—*Todhunter's Algebra*; *Todhunter's Trigonometry*; *Lock's Trigonometry*; *Taylor's Geometrical Conics*; *Besant's Geometrical Conics*.

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

Pass.—*Todhunter's Trigonometry for Beginners*; *Lock's Elementary Trigonometry* (Macmillan). *Honours.*—*C. Smith's Conic Sections* (Macmillan).

FOR SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

Pass.—*Todhunter's Mechanics for Beginners (Statics)*; *Lock's Statics*; *Besant's Elementary Hydrostatics*. *Honours.*—*Todhunter's Differential Calculus*; *Edwards' Differential Calculus*; *Williamson's Differential Calculus*; *Parkinson's Mechanics*; *Garnett's Dynamics*; *Lock's Dynamics*; *Salmon's Conic Sections*.

FOR THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

Todhunter's Integral Calculus ; Williamson's Integral Calculus ; Todhunter's Spherical Trigonometry ; McClelland and Preston's Spherical Trigonometry ; Godfray's Astronomy ; Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy ; Frost's Curve-tracing ; Besant's Hydromechanics ; Tait and Steele's Dynamics of a Particle ; Parkinson's Optics ; Forsyth's Differential Equations ; Aldis's Solid Geometry ; Smith's Solid Geometry ; Main's "Newton" ; Besant's Dynamics ; Aldis's Rigid Dynamics.

PHYSICS.

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS IN ARTS.

Balfour Stewart, or Everett's Elementary Text Book of Physics.

• FOR SECOND AND THIRD YEAR STUDENTS IN SCIENCE.

General Physics—Tait's Properties of Matter. Sir William Thomson's Article on Elasticity in Encyclopædia Britannica. Glazebrook and Shaw's Practical Physics, and Balfour Stewart and Gee's Practical Physics. Maxwell's Matter and Motion.

Heat—Maxwell's Theory of Heat. Tait's Heat. Balfour Stewart's Treatise on Heat

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

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

Electricity and Magnetism—Clerk Maxwell's Elementary Electricity. Clerk Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism. Gordon's Electricity. Articles on Electricity and Magnetism in the Encyclopædia Britannica. Balfour Stewart and Gee's Practical Physics, part II.

Standard Works on Physics which may be consulted by Students—Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism. Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone. Clausius' Thermodynamics—translated by Browne. Gordon's Electricity and Magnetism. Lord Raleigh's Sound. Verdet's Optique. Wüllner's Lehrbuch der Physik.

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS IN ARTS.

Watts' Inorganic Chemistry ; Reynolds' Introduction to Chemistry (Lougmans).

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

Chemistry—Watts' Manual of Chemistry.

FOR THIRD YEAR STUDENTS IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

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

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

Practical Chemistry and Metallurgy—See p. 172.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Physiography—No Class Book. References will be given as required.

Geology—Class Book of Geology. A. Geikie (Macmillan) ; or Text Book of Geology, A. Geikie (Macmillan) ; or Lyell's Students' Manual (John Murray) ; or any other standard work upon the subject. Further references will be given in class.

Palæontology—No Classbook. Books recommended are Manual of Zoology, *A. Nicholson* (Blackwood); or Manual of Palæontology, by the same author, 2 vols. (Blackwood); any Standard Manual of Botany, and Dawson's Geological History of Plants (Keegan Paul, Trench & Co.), International Scientific Serie.

Further references will be given as required in the course of lectures.

MEDICINE.

Principles and Practice of Medicine, *Fagge*.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, *Roberts*.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, *Bristowe*.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, *Lauder Brunton*.

Therapeutics, its Principles and Practice, *H. C. Hood*.

Elements of Pharmacology, *Schmiedeberg* (English edition).

Books of Reference—

Handbook of General Therapeutics, *Von Ziemssen* (7 vols).

Guide to the Health Resorts of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, *Bruck*.

ANATOMY.

Systematic Text Books—

Quain's Anatomy.

Gray's Anatomy.

Turner's Introduction to Human Anatomy.

Holden's Osteology.

Text Books for Practical Work—

Either Cunningham's Manual, for Junior Students, part I.; for Senior Students, in addition, parts II. and III.; or Ellis' Demonstrations in Anatomy.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Foster's Text Book of Physiology.

Kirkes' Handbook of Physiology.

Stirling's Practical Physiology.

Quain's Anatomy.

For Reference—

Landois' and Stirling's Text Book of Human Physiology.

ENGINEERING.

Applied Mechanics.—Perry's Applied Mechanics. Goodeve's Principles of Mechanics. Kennedy's Mechanics of Machinery. Holmes' Steam Engine.

Surveying.—Jackson's Aid to Surveying. Downing's Hydraulics.

Descriptive Geometry and Drawing.—Angel's Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.

Books of Reference.—Unwin's Machine Design. Sanitary Engineering, by Baldwin Latham. Manual of Railway Engineering, by Charles P. Cotton, published by Wm. McGee, 18 Nassau Street, Dublin. Roads and Streets, by D. K. Clark. Stresses and Strains, by B. B. Stoney. Instruction in Construction, by Col. Wray, printed by Her Majesty's Printing

Office. Seaton on Marine Engineering. Sennett on Marine Engine. Rankin's Civil Engineering and Steam Engine. Hydraulic Steam and Hand Power Lifting Machinery, by F. Colyer. The Designing of Highway Bridges, by Prof. Waddell. Weyrauch on Structure of Iron and Steel, translated by Dubois. Johnson's Theory and Practice of Surveying. Ritter on Iron Bridges. Barry's Railway Appliances. Humber's Water Supply. Spon's Dictionary. Gwill's Encyclopædia of Architecture. Building Construction (3 volumes), published by Rivington. Useful Tables and Memoranda, by J. R. Clark. Wiesbach's Mechanics of Engineering. Harbours and Docks, by Vernon Harcourt. Harbours and Docks, by Stephenson. The Proceedings of the Institution of Civil and of the Mechanical Engineers. The Report of the Railway Bridges Inquiry Commission. Rawlingson's Hints to the Preparation of Maps and Plans for Water Supply and Sewerage.

EXAMINATION SUBJECTS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

DECEMBER, 1890, AND MARCH, 1891.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

CLASSICS : Papers will be set on the subjects of the lectures (see page 159), including Latin and Greek Composition, and translation at sight.

FRENCH AND GERMAN : Papers will be set on the subjects of the lectures (see page 159), including French and German Composition, and Translation at sight.

MATHEMATICS.—*Pass* : (i.) Arithmetic and Algebra ; (ii.) Euclid and Mensuration ; (iii.) Trigonometry. *Additional for Honours* : (iv.) Analytical and Geometrical Conics ; (v.) Algebra ; (vi.) Geometry and Trigonometry.

SCIENCE : Elementary Chemistry, Elementary Physics, and Elementary Natural History.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

CLASSICS : Papers will be set on the subjects of the lectures (see page 159), including Latin and Greek Composition, and Translation at sight, and a period of Roman History (Tribunate of Tib. Gracchus to the Battle of Actium).

FRENCH AND GERMAN : Papers will be set on the subjects of the lectures (see page 159), including French and German Composition, and Translation at sight.

MATHEMATICS.—*Pass* : (i.) Trigonometry ; (ii.) Statics ; (iii.) Hydrostatics. *Additional for Honours* : (iv.) Analytical Geometry ; (v.) Differential Calculus ; (vi.) Mechanics.

In other subjects papers will be set on the subjects of the lectures, *q.v.*

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

CLASSICS : Papers will be set on the subjects of the lectures (see page 159) including Latin and Greek Composition, and Translation at sight. A separate paper will be set on the subject matter of the Latin and Greek books read.

FRENCH AND GERMAN : Papers will be set on the subjects of the lectures (see page 159), including French and German Composition, and Translation at sight.

IN OTHER SUBJECTS : Papers will be set on the subjects of the lectures, *q. v.*

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

See By-Laws, Chap. xv., Sec. 24.*

SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY AND HISTORY.

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

1. The History of Greece, to the death of Alexander. Special knowledge of Herodotus and Thucydides will be required.
2. The History of Rome, to the death of Marcus Aurelius. Special knowledge of Cicero's Letters (Watson's Selection) and Tacitus' Annals will be required.
3. Greek Literature to B.C. 400. Special knowledge will be required of Homer, Iliad or Odyssey, and of six plays from among those of Aeschylus and Sophocles, and candidates will be required to show a general knowledge of, and to translate passages from other authors belonging to that period.
4. Roman Literature, to the death of Augustus. 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 authors belonging to that period.
5. The History of Greek Philosophy, down to Aristotle, with Plato's Republic and Aristotle's Ethics or Politics.
6. Comparative Philology, with special application to the Greek, Latin, and English Languages. Books specially recommended : King and Cookson's Sounds and Inflections in Greek and Latin ; Monro's Homeric Grammar ; Wordsworth's Specimens of Early Latin.

Candidates for the highest honours are required to offer not less than two of these subjects.

* 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.

The Greek and Latin books specially 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 of Classics; but other books or subjects of similar nature and extent may, subject to the approval of the Professor of Classics, be substituted for those here specified.

SCHOOL OF LOGIC, MENTAL, MORAL, AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

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

- A. LOGIC. The principles of Logic and the History of Logical Doctrines. Candidates are required to offer at least one of the following books :
1. Lotze's Logic.
 2. Mill's Logic or Jevon's Principles of Science.
 3. Bosanquet's Logic or Bradley's Principles of Logic.
- B. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY. Outline of the History of Mental Philosophy. A special knowledge will be required of at least one of the following groups :
1. Plato—Timaeus, Sophistes, Parmenides. Aristotle—Metaphysics, Book I.
 2. Descartes—Method and Meditations. Spinoza—Ethics. Leibnitz—Monadologie.
 3. Berkeley (Selections by Fraser); Hume—Treatise on Human Nature, Book I.; Kant—Critique of Pure Reason (Selections by Watson).
- C. MORAL PHILOSOPHY. Outline of the History of Ethics. A special knowledge will be required of at least one of the following groups :
1. Plato, Gorgias, Philebus, Republic*, Aristotle's Ethics.
 2. Hume—Treatise on Human Nature, Books II. and III.; Kant—Metaphysics of Morals and Critique of Practical Reason (Selections by Watson); Green—Prolegomena to Ethics.
 3. Mill—Utilitarianism; Spencer—Data of Ethics; Stephen—Science of Ethics.

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

D. POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY :

1. History of Political Theories. A special knowledge will be required of at least one of the following :

- (a) Plato's Republic and Aristotle's Politics.
- (b) Hobbes' Leviathan ; Locke's Treatise on Civil Government ; Rousseau's Social Contract and the Social Philosophy of Comte.

Or 2. The Principles of Political Economy. A special knowledge will be required of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, and Mill's Political Economy.

Candidates for the highest honours are required to offer not less than two of these subjects.

Classical and Foreign Authors may be read in translations. Other books or subjects of similar nature and extent may be offered, subject to the approval of the Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF LL.B. AND LL.D.

See By-laws Chap. XVI.

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

See By-laws Chap. XVII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE of B.Sc.

See By-laws Chap. XVIII.

ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

A special practical knowledge will be required of the following series of types :—Homo,* Equus,* Sus,* Felis,* Phocæna,* Phalangista, Ornithorhynchus, Cocumba, Hinulia, Hyla, Sillago, Urolophus, Cynthia, Sepia, Unio, Helix, Astacopsis, Nectocarcinus, Cicada, Scorpio, Lumbricus, Polynoë, Phascolosoma, Salmacis, Anthenea, Cucumaria, Anemone, Crambessa, Hydra, Sycandra, Vorticella, Stentor, Arcella, Amœba; also of the embryology of the Fowl or of the Frog.

Details of the other subjects of Examination will be found in the Synopses of Lectures.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF D.Sc.

See By-laws Chap. XVIII.

EXAMINATION FOR DEGREES IN ENGINEERING.

See By-laws Chap. XVIII.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

See By-laws Chap. XXIV., Sections 7-10.

Courses of University Extension Lectures are held in Sydney, and at suburban and country centres upon application.

Each course consists of ten lectures, and concludes with an examination in the subject of the lectures. Those students who have attended any course of lectures regularly, and passed the final examination, receive certificates to that effect.

The fee for admission to each course of ten lectures is five shillings. Cards of admission to the lectures are obtainable at the University, from Messrs. Turner & Henderson, Hunter Street, and from Messrs. Stewart & Co., 470 George Street.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Full particulars regarding these examinations can be had on reference to the "Manual of Public Examinations," published by Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard & Co., 84a Pitt Street, which contains the By-Laws, Subjects of Examination, Books Recommended, Directions to Candidates, Examination Papers, &c.

* Skeletons only.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

In accordance with the terms of a proclamation issued by the Government on the 6th October, 1871, all persons seeking employment to a clerical office in the Public Service of the Colony must produce a certificate signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and by the Registrar of the Sydney University, showing that they have passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:

Reading aloud a passage from some standard English author.

Writing from dictation.

The rudiments of English Grammar.

The first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and the Rule of Three.

Geography.

The outlines of English History since the Conquest—that is, the Succession of Sovereigns and the chief events of each reign.

These Examinations are held at the University on the first Monday in April, July, and November; and in the country districts in the month of September. The fee for admission to the Examination is £1 10s. This fee admits to one Examination only.

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

Admission of Solicitors

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

Persons having been articulated to a practising Solicitor in New South Wales, and having served the term of five years' clerkship, or if they have taken a Degree in the University, as hereinbefore mentioned, previously to entering into Articles, the term of three years' clerkship, and having passed the examinations required by these rules: Provided that such persons may serve for any part of such term, not exceeding one year, with the Sydney Agent of such Solicitor, without assignment; and such service with such Sydney Agent shall be equivalent to service for the same time with such Solicitor under the original Articles: Provided also that such Sydney Agent shall be required to answer such questions and give such certificates as he would have been required to answer and give if such person had actually served him under articles of assignment.

Articled Clerks' Examinations.

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.

Every future Articled Clerk shall, after he shall have entered into Articles, and during his term of Clerkship, pass two Intermediate Examinations, with an interval of at least one year between each, in the subjects of History and Law respectively; such Examination in History to be by such Professor or Examiner as the Senate of the University of Sydney or this Court may appoint in that behalf; and such Examination in Law to be by the Board of Examiners appointed under these Rules, and to have relation to the laws of Real and Personal Property as set forth in the following works, that is to say, "Williams on Real Property," and "Williams on Personal Property:" Provided that in the case of Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Arts, as hereinbefore mentioned, no Intermediate Examination otherwise than in Law shall be required.

In addition to the Examination Fees, which are, by the 22nd of the Rules of the 18th December, 1877, made payable by Articled Clerks, there shall be paid a fee of Five Pounds for any Matriculation Examination, or equivalent Examination by the Professors or Examiners of the University of Sydney which any Candidate for Articles shall pass under the said Rules; and such fee shall be paid into the hands of the Prothonotary in time to enable him to transmit the same to the University Registrar, together with a list of Candidates for Examination, not less than seven days prior to that appointed for the holding of any such Examinations: provided that this rule shall not apply to any University Students who shall have Matriculated, and shall have attended the University Course of Lectures for one whole Academic Year.

An additional fee of Ten Shillings and Sixpence is prescribed by a rule of the 26th September, 1888.

Preliminary Examinations (equivalent to the Matriculation Examination) for Articled Clerks are held at the University in the months of April, July, and November, commencing on the first Monday in each case. Fee, £5 10s. 6d., to be paid to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

The subjects of the Examinations to be held in July and November, 1890, and April, 1891, will be the same as those prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of March, 1891, and so on in future years.

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

LIST OF SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES, &c.

AWARDED AT THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

J. B. WATT Exhibition—For pupils of primary schools for general proficiency: Value, first year, £30 ; second year, £40 ; third year, £50. (See page 225). Awarded annually.

WEST Gold Medal—For general proficiency at the Senior Examination. (See page 233).

UNIVERSITY PRIZES—For general proficiency, viz : £20 for Senior Males, £10 for Junior Males. (See page 238).

FAIRFAX PRIZES—For general proficiency, viz : £20 for Senior Females, £10 for Junior Females. (See page 232).

A UNIVERSITY Silver Medal—For proficiency in each subject.

AWARDED AT THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The SALTING Exhibition—Awarded on the recommendation of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, to a student proceeding thence to the University. £25 for three years. (See page 225). The last award was made in March, 1888.

The BOWMAN-CAMERON Scholarship—Every third year for general proficiency. £50 for three years. (See page 222). The last award was made in March, 1890.

The COOPER Scholarship No. 2—Awarded to a student distinguished in Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 219).

The BARKER Scholarship No. 2—Awarded to a student distinguished in Mathematics. £50 for one year. See page 217).

The LITHGOW Scholarship—Awarded to a student distinguished in one ancient and one modern language. £50 for one year. (See page 220).

A UNIVERSITY Scholarship—For general proficiency. £50 for one year. A UNIVERSITY Scholarship is not given in the year in which the Bowman-Cameron Scholarship is awarded. (See page 212).

The JOHN WILLIAMS Scholarship—For Sons of Freemasons. Every third year. £50 for three years. (See page 222). The last award was made in March, 1890.

BURSARIES of the annual value of £50 each are awarded from time to time. (See page 228).

AWARDED AT THE FIRST YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

The COOPER Scholarship No. 3—For Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 220).

The GEORGE ALLEN Scholarship—For Mathematics. £50 for one year. (See page 222).

The LEVEY Scholarship—For Chemistry (theoretical and practical) and Physics. £50 for one year. (See page 215).

The SMITH Prize for Physics. £5. (See page 234).

The SLADE Prize for Chemistry. £5. (See page 235).

A UNIVERSITY Prize for Physiography. £5. (See page 239).

The STRUTH Exhibition for general proficiency. Awarded, at the First Year Examination in Arts, to a student entering the Faculty of Medicine. £50 for four years. (See page 227). The last award was made in March, 1889.

AWARDED AT THE SECOND YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

The COOPER Scholarship No. 1—For Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 219).

The BARKER Scholarship No 1—For Mathematics. £50 for one year. (See page 216).

The NORBERT QUIRK Prize for Mathematics. £6. (See page 235).

The DEAS-THOMSON Scholarship. Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Chemistry and Physics. £50 for one year. (See page 217).

The DEAS-THOMSON Geology Scholarship. Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Geology. £50 for one year. (See page 218).

The CAIRD Scholarship. Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Chemistry and Physics. £50 for one year. (See page 223).

AWARDED AT EACH DEGREE EXAMINATION.

A Gold Medal or Prize of the value of £10.

The WIGRAM ALLEN Scholarship—Awarded for proficiency at the B.A. Examination to a student proceeding to graduate in the Faculty of Law. £50 for one year. (See page 220).

AWARDED IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The RENWICK Scholarship—For proficiency in the subjects of the First Medical Examination. £50 for one year. (See page 221).

The STRUTH Exhibition—For proficiency in the subjects of the First Year Examination in Arts. £50 for four years. (See page 227). The last award was made in March, 1889.

The JOHN HARRIS Scholarship—For proficiency in the subjects of the Second Medical Examination. £50 for one year. (See page 223).

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 232).

1. Candidates must be of two years standing in the University, and under the standing of that of Master or Doctor in any Faculty.
2. Candidates must attend the lectures and pass examinations in the following subjects :—Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic, with Laboratory practice; Geology; Botany and Zoology; Physiology.
3. They will also be required to pass an examination in Agriculture, and in the practical analysis of soils, manures, etc.

*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.

Subject for 1890-1.—The Influence of Science on the Imaginative Literature of the Present Day.

* 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, 1890. 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.

WENTWORTH Medal for Undergraduates.—£10. Awarded annually for an English Essay.

Subject for 1890-91.—The Influence of Science on the Imaginative Literature of the Present Day.

NICHOLSON Medal.—£10. Awarded annually for Latin Verse (Hexameters). The competition for this Medal is open to all Undergraduates and Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years standing.

Subject for 1890-1.—Thermopylæ.

UNIVERSITY Prize, £20—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 two years standing.

Subject for 1890-1.—The Wreck of the Quetta.

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 1890-1.—Green's Interpretation of Kant's remark—"The Understanding makes Nature." *See* Green's Prolegomena to Ethics, Book I.

* See note on previous page.

TABLE OF FEES.

	£	s.	d.
MATRICULATION	2	0	0
LECTURE FEES, <i>per term</i> —			
ANATOMY, DISSECTIONS	2	2	0
APPLIED MECHANICS	2	2	0
ARCHITECTURE	2	2	0
BIOLOGY	2	2	0
BIOLOGY, PRACTICAL	2	2	0
CHEMISTRY	3	3	0
CHEMISTRY, PRACTICAL*	5	5	0
DRAWING SCHOOL	2	2	0
ENGINEERING I.	2	2	0
ENGINEERING II.	2	2	0
ENGLISH, FIRST YEAR	0	10	6
ENGLISH, SECOND YEAR	1	11	6
ENGLISH, THIRD YEAR	2	2	0
FRENCH	1	1	0
GEOLOGY	2	2	0
GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY	2	2	0
GEOMETRICAL DRAWING... ..	1	11	6
GERMAN	1	1	0
GREEK	1	1	0
LATIN	2	2	0
LAW, EACH COURSE	2	2	0
LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY	2	2	0
MATHEMATICS	2	2	0
MINERALOGY	2	2	0
METALLURGY	2	2	0
PHYSICS	3	3	0
PHYSICS, PRACTICAL	3	3	0
PHYSIOGRAPHY	2	2	0
SURVEYING	2	2	0

* For Students not passing through the Regular Course the following is the Table of Fees:

For 6 days in the week, £5 per month, or £12 per term.					
" 5	"	"	£4 5s.	"	£10
" 4	"	"	£3 6s. 8d.	"	£8
" 3	"	"	£2 10s.	"	£6
" 2	"	"	£2	"	£4
" 1	"	"	£1	"	£2

LECTURE FEES, *per course*—

	£	s.	d.
ANATOMY, GENERAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ...	6	6	0
ANATOMY, REGIONAL AND SURGICAL ...	5	5	0
ANATOMY, SENIOR ...	3	3	0
MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS ...	6	6	0
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE ...	3	3	0
MEDICINE ...	6	6	0
MEDICINE, CLINICAL ...	4	4	0
MEDICINE, PSYCHOLOGICAL ...	3	3	0
MIDWIFERY ...	6	6	0
PATHOLOGY ...	6	6	0
PATHOLOGY, PRACTICAL ...	4	4	0
PHYSIOLOGY ...	6	6	0
PHYSIOLOGY, SENIOR ...	3	3	0
PHYSIOLOGY, PRACTICAL ...	6	6	0
SURGERY ...	6	6	0
SURGERY, CLINICAL ...	4	4	0
SURGERY, OPERATIVE ...	4	4	0
ZOOLOGY ...	2	2	0
ZOOLOGY, PRACTICAL ...	2	2	0

DEGREE FEES—

B.A. ...	3	0	0
M.A. ...	5	0	0
LL.B. ...	10	0	0
LL.D. ...	20	0	0
M.B. ...	10	0	0
M.D. ...	10	0	0
Ch.M. ...	10	0	0
B.Sc. ...	3	0	0
D.Sc. ...	10	0	0
B.E. ...	10	0	0
M.E. ...	10	0	0

Fee for entering name on books, to be paid by those who are admitted *ad eundem statum or gradum* 2 0 0

YEARLY EXAMINATION FEE for Students who have been exempted from attendance upon Lectures ... 2 0 0

EXTENSION LECTURES, fee for course of ten lectures ... 0 5 0

PUBLIC EXAMINATION FEES—

FOR SENIORS ...	2	0	0
FOR JUNIORS ...	1	10	0

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION ... 1 10 0

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR ARTICLED CLERKS (to be paid to the Prothonotary) ... 5 10 6

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

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st Year—Chemistry	6	6	0			
Practical Chemistry	5	5	0			
Physics	3	3	0			
Practical Physics	3	3	0			
Descriptive Anatomy	6	6	0			
Biology	4	4	0			
Practical Biology	4	4	0			
Dissections (if taken now)	6	6	0			
				40	19	0
2nd Year—Practical Physiology	6	6	0			
Physiology	6	6	0			
Regional and Surgical Anatomy	5	5	0			
Chemistry—Organic	3	3	0			
Descriptive Anatomy (Senior)	3	3	0			
Dissections (if taken now)	6	6	0			
				30	9	0
3rd Year—Surgery	6	6	0			
Regional and Surgical Anatomy	5	5	0			
Physiology (Senior)	3	3	0			
Dissections (Optional) .. ..	.....				
				14	14	0
4th Year—Pathology	6	6	0			
Materia Medica and Therapeutics ..	6	6	0			
Operative Surgery	4	4	0			
Clinical Surgery	4	4	0			
Practical Pathology	4	4	0			
Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health	3	3	0			
				28	7	0
5th Year—Midwifery and Gynæcology	6	6	0			
Medicine	6	6	0			
Psychological Medicine	1	1	0			
Clinical Medicine	4	4	0			
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	1	1	0			
Applied Logic... ..	2	2	0			
				25	4	0
Total Lecture Fees				£139	13	0
Matriculation Fee				2	0	0
Fee for M.B. Degree				10	0	0
				£151	13	0
Total Fees paid to University						
Fee for Perpetual Attendance at the Prince Alfred Hospital	10	10	0			
Fee for Practical Pharmacy	3	3	0			
Fee for Tutorial Medicine	2	2	0			
				15	15	0
Fees paid to Hospital						
Total Cost of Education and Graduation as M.B.				£165	6	0

FOUNDATIONS.

I.

CHALLIS FUND.

In 1880, the late John Henry Challis, Esq., formerly of Sydney, bequeathed his residuary, real, and personal estate to the University, "to be applied for the benefit of that Institution in such manner as the governing body thereof should direct." The bequest was subject to a tenure until death or re-marriage on the part of his widow, and to the payment of various annuities, and also to a period of five years' accumulation after such death or re-marriage. By the death of the widow in September, 1884, the University became entitled to the accumulated property in September, 1889. The assets have been collected and invested partly in England and partly in New South Wales, except only that some land in Sydney remains unsold; and all the specific bequests have been paid, as well as the annuities up to date.

The assets in England, amounting to £30,000, being not more than sufficient to provide for the payment of the various annuities, will be retained by the Trustees until the expiration of such annuities. Those in Australia, omitting the unsold land, in September, 1889, amounted to £192,630. This included an amount of about £15,000 saved by a compromise made with the Inland Revenue Commissioners of England as to their claim on Legacy Duty on all the testator's estate, but abandoned in respect of the Australian assets in consequence of some doubts as to the domicile of Mr. Challis being in England at the time of his death.

By a resolution of the Senate passed in 1885, it was determined,—“That the Challis Fund should be applied as a permanent provision of income for educational uses,” but this has not been deemed to apply to the unexpected saving of £15,000 above referred to.

Of this sum of £15,000, £7500 has been applied for the payment of half the cost of the erection of a new Chemical Laboratory in Mr. Challis' name; a sinking fund having been provided from the income for the re-payment of this sum to capital account. A further sum of about £1500 has been devoted to the erection of

a marble statue of Mr. Challis, to be placed in the Great Hall in a position corresponding to that of Mr. W. C. Wentworth; and the remainder is to be applied to the erection of Challis Memorial Fountains in front of the grand façade of the University main building, and in the erection of like Memorial Cloisters on the western side from the central tower to the Great Hall.

The income of the principal of the realized Australian Assets (omitting the £15,000) has been devoted to the establishment and maintenance of seven Challis Professorships in the following subjects, viz., Anatomy, Biology, Engineering, History, Law, Logic and Mental Philosophy and Modern Literature; and four Challis Lectureships in the following subjects, viz., the Law of Real Property and Equity; the Law of Obligations, Personal Property and Contracts; the Law of Wrongs, Civil and Criminal; and the Law of Procedure, including Evidence.

With the exception of the Chair of History all these offices have been filled by the appointment of gentlemen who commenced their duties on the first of March, 1890. It is expected that an appointment will be made to the Chair of History in time for the Professor to commence his duties at the beginning of the next academic year.

CHALLIS PROFESSORSHIPS.

Anatomy ...	...	James T. Wilson, M.B., M.Ch. (Edin.)
Biology ...	...	William A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.)
Engineering ...	...	William H. Warren, M.I.C.E.
Law ...	...	Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L.
Logic and Mental Philosophy ...	...	Francis Anderson, M.A. (Glasg.)
Modern Literature ...	...	Mungo W. MacCallum, M.A. (Glasg.)
History ...	...	Vacant

CHALLIS LECTURESHIPS.

Law of Real Property and Equity ...	...	W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.
Law of Obligations, Personal Property and Contracts ...	...	G. E. Rich, M.A.
Law of Wrongs, Civil and Criminal ...	...	F. Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc.
Law of Procedure, in- cluding Evidence ...	...	C. A. Coghlan, M.A., LL.D.

II.

LECTURESHIP.

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. 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.

III.

FELLOWSHIP.

WENTWORTH TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

In 1862, the sum of £445 was given by W. C. Wentworth, Esq., to be invested and allowed to accumulate until it should reach an amount which in the opinion of the Senate, would be sufficient for the foundation of a Travelling Fellowship, to be awarded to a Graduate in Arts not being over twenty-five years of age, who should be declared to have obtained the highest Honours in the course of his Academical career. This Fellowship is tenable for three years, and the holder is bound to visit England and the continent of Europe, and on his return to present to the Senate a narrative of his tour, with remarks on the objects of scientific and literary interest to which his observations may have been directed. It is not tenable with any other similar Fellowship. The fund in April, 1890, was £1407 7s. 6d.

IV.

CURATORSHIP OF MACLEAY MUSEUM.

In 1888 the sum of £6000 was given to the Senate by the Hon. 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, appointed by Mr. Macleay, is

1888.—George Masters.

V.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Awarded only when candidates exhibit a degree of proficiency satisfactory to the Examiners. No Undergraduate can hold more than two Scholarships at one time.

1.—UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Scholarships for General Proficiency, of the annual value of £50 each, have been given by the Senate out of the Endowment Fund of the University. In 1852 seven such Scholarships were awarded, but these have been gradually displaced by private foundations. In 1876 the number of such Scholarships had been reduced to three, after which time one of these was displaced every third year by the Bowman-Cameron Scholarship. In 1881 two University Scholarships were replaced by the Second Cooper and Barker Scholarships, then established. The remaining University Scholarship is tenable for one year only.

1852.*	
Curtis, W. O.	Wentworth, Fitz-William
Mitchell, D. S.	Willis, R. S.
Oliver, A.	Windeyer, W. C.
Sealy, R.	
1853.	
Barton, G. B.	Johnson, J. W.
Coulson, T. H.	Kinloch, J.
Donovan, J. J.	Paterson, J. S.
Harnett, J.	Renwick, A.

*Up to the year 1854 the names are in *alphabetical order*; from that date they are placed in *order of merit*. The numbers show the several years.

Hawthorn, S. Salting, G.	1854.	Stack, J.
Jones, R. R., 1	1855.*	Innes, G., 2
Russell, H. C., 2 Cowlshaw, W. P. 1	1857.	Garland, James, 1
Stephen, Cecil B., 1	1858.	Lane, George, 1
Stephen, Cecil B., 2 Bowman, Edward, 1	1859.	Perry, John, 1
Stephen, Cecil B., 3	1860.	Griffith, S. W., 1 } <i>æq.</i> Mein, C. S. 1 }
Bowman, E., 3 Griffith, S. W., 2 } <i>æq.</i> Murray, C. E. R., 2 }	1861.	Mein, C. S., 2 Wright, K., 1 Allen, A. M. 1
Griffith, S. W., 3 Murray, C. E. R., 3 Mein, C. S., 3 Allen, A. M. 2	1862.	Smith, Robert, 2 Mate, Frederick, 1 Cape, A. J. 1
Smith, R., 3 Mate, F., 2 Cape, A. J., 2	1863.	O'Brien, L., 2 Knox, G., 1 Sly, J. D., 1
Mate, F., 3 Long, G. E. 3 Knox, G., 2	1864.	Sly, J. D., 2 Iceton, E. A., 1
Iceton, E. A., 2	1865.	Purves, W. A., 1 } <i>æq.</i> Woolley, W., 1 }
Cooper, P. A., 2 } <i>æq.</i> Purves, W., 2 }	1866.	Alston, J., 1 Roseby, T., 1
Cooper, P. A., 3 Roseby, T., 2 Coutts, James, 2	1867.	Richardson, R., 1 Coutts, John, 1

*Up to the year 1854 the names are in *Alphabetical order*; from that date they are placed in *order of merit*. The numbers show the several years.

Alston, J., 3	1868.	Dargin, S., 1
Sly, R. M., 1		
Morris, R. N., 3	1869.	Coghlan, C. A., 1
Rennie, E., 2		Kent, F. D., 1
Sly, R. M., 3	1870.	Hynes, W. A., 1
Plomley, F. J., 2*		Kelly, S., 1
Kent, F. D., 2		
Plomley, F. J., 3	1871.	Hurst, G., 1
Kelly, S., 2		Butler, E. J., 1
Hynes, W. A., 2		
Kelly, S., 3	1872.	Jacobs, J., 1
Edmunds, W., 2†		Chisholm, W., 1
Hurst, G., 2		
		} æq.
Oliver, J., 2	1873.	Foster, C. E., 1
Butler, T., 1		
Chisholm, W., 3	1874.	Allen, G. B., 1
Forster, C. E., 2		Russell, W., 1
Barff, H. E., 2†		
Russell, W., 2	1875.	Wilkinson, W. C., 1
Renwick, G., 2		Whitfield, L., 1
Debenham, J. W., 3	1876.	Allen, R. O., 1
Maclardy, J. D., 2		Moore, W. L., 1
Whitfield, L., 2		
Fletcher, J. A., 2	1877.	Cullen, W. P., 1
Moore, W. L., 2		Wright, S., 1
Owen, H. P., 1		
		} æq.
Brennan, F. P., 2	1878.	Linsley, W. H., 2
Campbell, G. R., 2		King, W. U., 1
		} æq.
Rennie, G. E.	1879.	Butler, F. J.
Flint, C. A.		

* Bracketed equal with Coghlan, who obtained the Lithgow Scholarship.

† Edmunds, Hurst, and Butler (Lithgow), were bracketed equal.

‡ Nathan, E. A., *proxime accessit*.

Rolin, T.	1880.	Piddington, A. B.
Woolcock, J. } æq.	|	
	1881.	
Armstrong, L. F. M.	|	Leverrier, F.*
	1882.	
	Millard, A. C.†	
	1883.	
	Delohery, C.	
	1885.	
	Garran, R. R.	
	1886.	
	Thompson, R. A.	
	1888.	
	Stephen, E. Milner.‡	
	1889.	
Pratt, F. V. } æq	|	Roberts, J. W., <i>prox. acc.</i>
Peden, J. B. }	|	

2—CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

A special scholarship, of the annual value of £50, was awarded by the Senate in the years 1854-5 for the encouragement of Classical Literature, and was open to all Undergraduates who should have completed their sixth term in the University.

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

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

3.—LEVEY SCHOLARSHIP.

The sum of £500 was bequeathed by Solomon Levey, Esq., to the Sydney College, which had been established by a certain number of subscribers forming a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of imparting the rudiments of a liberal education to the youth of the Colony. The direction of Mr. Levey in respect to this bequest was that the amount should be invested in the purchase of shares in the College, and that the annual income arising therefrom should be applied towards the education of Orphan Boys at the discretion of the Trustees of the College.

* Bracketed equal with Thomas E. Jones, who obtained the Second Cooper Scholarship.

† Awarded to the second in order of merit, W. Byram, Millard being the holder of two Scholarships; and subsequently awarded to Cecil King, Byram not having complied with the conditions necessary for holding a Scholarship.

‡ Awarded to F. W. Doak, Stephen being the holder of two other Scholarships.

The Sydney College having failed in its object, the Shareholders were empowered by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1853, to sell to the University of Sydney the land in Hyde Park, which had been granted by the Government as a site for the College, with the buildings and all other property belonging to the College, including Mr. Levey's bequest. This sale having been effected accordingly in the same year, it was resolved by the Senate of the University that Mr. Levey's bequest which they had acquired should be devoted to the foundation of a Scholarship, to be called the Levey Scholarship; but that the principal, which then, with the accrued interest, amounted to £565, should be allowed to accumulate further before its actual application to the intended object. The principal (£1000) is now invested in Government Debentures at 5 per cent. Up to 1879 this Scholarship was awarded for general proficiency in the first year. It is now allotted to an undergraduate of the second year, and is awarded after examination for proficiency in Natural Science. It is tenable for one year, and is of the annual value of £50.

1857.—Tom, W.
 1860.—Murray, C. E. R.
 1862.—O'Brien, L.
 1863.—Belisario, Edward
 1865.—Cooper, Pope A.
 1866.—Cutts, James
 1867.—Farrell, C. P.
 1868.—Rennie, E. H.
 1870.—Backhouse, Alfred P.
 1871.—Robertson, J.
 1872.—Oliver, J.
 1873.—Barff, H. E.
 1874.—Renwick, G.
 1875.—Maclardy, J. D. S.
 1876.—Quaife, W. F.
 1877.—Linsley, W. H.

1878.—Jeffries, H.
 1879.—Cribb, J. G.*
 —————
 1880.—Rennie, G. E. } æq.
 Sutherland, G. W. }
 1881.—Poolman, A. E.
 1882.—Leverrier, F.
 1883.—Ferguson, David
 1884.—Fletcher, A. W.
 1885.—Angove, W. H.
 1886.—Wilson, C. G.
 1887.—Bradfield, J. J. C.
 1888.—Wolstenholme, H.†
 1889.—Vallack, A. S.
 1890.—Fell, J. W.

4.—BARKER SCHOLARSHIP, No. 1.

In 1853 a sum of £1000 was given by Thomas Barker, Esq., for the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of Mathematical Science. This Scholarship was originally open to all Undergraduates, but it can now be held by those of

*Awarded to the second in order of merit, W. U. King, Cribb being the holder of two other Scholarships.

†Awarded to W. T. Dick, Wolstenholme being the holder of two other Scholarships

the third year only. It is tenable for one year, and cannot be held with more than one other Scholarship. The endowment money is invested in house property at Newtown, and the Scholarship is of the annual value of £50.

1853.—Mitchell, David Scott	1876.—Allen, G. B.
1854.—Mitchell, David Scott	Debenham, J. <i>prox. acc.</i>
1855.—Paterson, James S.	1877.—Maclardy, J. D. S.
1857.—Jones, Rees R.	1878.—Allen, R. C.
1859.—Cowlshaw, W. P.	1879.—Cullen, W. P.
1860.—Stephen, Cecil B.	1880.—Cribb, J. G.*
1861.—Bowman, Edward	1881.—Flint, C. A.
1862.—Griffith, S. W.	1882.—Rolin, Tom
1864.—Mate, Frederick	1883.—Halliday, G. C.
1865.—Knox, George	1884.—Millard, A. C.
1867.—Cooper, Pope A.	1885.—Delohery, C.
1868.—Alston, J.	1886.—Russell, H. A.
1870.—Sly, R. M.	1887.—Garran, R. R.
1871.—Plomley, F. J.	1888.—Newton, H.
1872.—Kelly, S.	1889.—Sellors, R. P.
1873.—Butler, E. J.	1890.—Stephen, E. M.
1875.—Barff, H. E.	
Forster, C. E. } <i>æq.</i>	

5.—BARKER SCHOLARSHIP, No II.

The annual income of the Barker Scholarship Endowment Fund having become sufficient to provide for two Scholarships of the value of £50 each, a second Scholarship, also tenable for one year, is awarded to a Student of the first year for proficiency in Mathematics. A special award was made in 1881 to a Student of the second year.

1881.—Rolin, Tom	1886.—Thompson, R. A.
1882.—Millard, A. C.	1887.—Dick, W. T.
1883.—Delohery, C.	1888.—Stephen, E. Milner
1884.—Russell, H. A.†	1889.—Fell, J. W.
1885.—Garran, R. R.	1890.—Newton, W. T. J.
Hunt, H. W. G. ‡ } <i>æq.</i>	

6.—DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1854 the Honourable E. Deas-Thomson, Esq., then Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, left the Colony on a

*Awarded to J. F. Elphinston and J. F. McManamey, *seq.*, Cribb being the holder of two other Scholarships.

† Awarded to G. H. Abbott, Russell being the holder of two other Scholarships.

‡ Awarded to H. W. G. Hunt. Garran being the holder of two other Scholarships.

visit to England, and on that occasion a Testimonial Fund was raised and presented to him on account of his public services. Out of this fund Mr. Deas-Thomson appropriated £1000 to the foundation of a Scholarship in the University for the encouragement of Physical Science. This sum has been invested in house property at Newtown, and of the rents accruing therefrom £50 is appropriated annually for a Scholarship, which is awarded to a Student of the third year, for proficiency in Chemistry and Experimental Physics. Candidates for this Scholarship must have attended the courses of instruction of the Second Year upon Chemistry and Physics, and the scholar is required to attend the courses of instruction upon Physics during his tenure of the Scholarship. It is held on the same terms as the Cooper and Barker Scholarships. It is moreover provided by the trust deeds, that, when the accumulation shall be sufficient, a Scholarship for the encouragement of Geology shall be founded, and subsequently, when the funds will permit, one for Mineralogy.

1854.—Willis, Robert Spier

1855.—Salting, William S.

1858.—Russell, Henry C.

1859.—Quaife, F. H.

1860.—Stephen, Cecil B.

1861.—Bowman, Andrew

1862.—Murray, C. E. R.

1864.—Cape, Alfred J.

1866.—Gilchrist, A.

1867.—Purves, W. A.

1868.—Roseby, T.

1869.—Morris, R. N.

1870.—Rennie, E. H.

1871.—Kent, F. D.

1872.—Anderson, H. C. L.

1873.—Butler, E. J.

1874.—Chisholm, W.

1875.—Butler, T.

1876.—Allen, G. B.

1877.—Maclardy, J. D. S.

1878.—Böhrsmann, O.

1879.—Bowman, A. S.

1880.—Ralston, A. G.

1881.—Rennie, G. E.

1882.—Poolman, A. E.

1883.—Leverrier, F.

1884.—Ramsay, J.

1885.—Fletcher, A. W.

1886.—Abbott, G. H.

Russell, H. A., *prox. ac.*

1887.—McDonnell, R. O. W.

1890.—Not awarded.

7.—THE DEAS-THOMSON GEOLOGY SCHOLARSHIP.

The annual income of the Deas-Thomson Scholarship Endowment Fund, having become sufficient to provide for two Scholarships of the value of £50 each, a second Scholarship has been established for proficiency in the subject of Geology, in accordance with the provisions of the trust deeds mentioned above. Candidates must have attended the courses of instruction on Geology (including Biology) of the Second Year, and the Scholar is required to attend the lectures and laboratory practice of the Third Year in Geology and Mineralogy. The Scholarship will be tenable for one year, and will be awarded to a Student who has completed his second year in the Faculty of Science.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIPS.

In 1857, a sum of £1,000 was given by the Honourable Sir Daniel Cooper for the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of Classical Literature. The original endowment money is invested in house property at Newtown, and the increased value of the endowment chiefly derivable from accumulations of interest has enabled the Senate to award three Scholarships annually in lieu of one as originally intended.

8.—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. I.

This Scholarship is awarded for proficiency in Classics, is of the annual value of £50, and is open to all Undergraduates who have completed their sixth term. It is tenable for one year.

1857.—Hawthorn, S.	1877.—Wilkinson, W. C.
1862.—Griffith, S. W.	1878.—Allen, R. C.
1864.—Mate, Frederick	1879.—Badham, Lewis B. I.
1865.—Knox, George	Owen, H. P., <i>prox. acc.</i>
1867.—Barton, Edmund	1880.—Cribb, J. G.*
1868.—Alston, J.	1881.—Barlee, F. R.
1871.—Coghlan, C. A.	1882.—Piddington, A. B.
Plomley, F. J., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1883.—Armstrong, L. F. M.
1872.—Hynes, W. A.	1884.—Millard, A. C.
Backhouse, A. P.,	1885.—Russell, Jane F. } <i>æq.</i>
<i>prox. acc.</i>	Neill, L. E. F. }
1874.—Oliver, J.	1886.—Russell, H. A.†
1875.—Butler, T.	1887.—Garrahan, R. R.
1876.—Russell, W.	1889.—Lloyd, F.
Allen, G. B. } <i>prox. acc.</i>	1890.—Stephen, E. M.
Debenham, J. }	

9.—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No II.

This Scholarship is of the value of £50, tenable for one year, and is awarded to a Student of the first year for proficiency in Classics.

1881.—Jones, T. E.	1886.—Thompson, R. A. †
1882.—Millard, A. C.	1887.—Wolstenholme, H. §
1883.—Fletcher, A. W. } <i>æq.</i>	1888.—Stephen, E. Milner
Neill, L. E. F. }	1889.—Parker, W. A.
1884.—Russell, H. A.	1890.—Levy, Daniel**
1885.—Garrahan, R. R.	

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

† Awarded to A. G. Saddington, Russell being the holder of two other Scholarships.

‡ Awarded to C. L. W. Hunt, Thompson being the holder of two other Scholarships.

§ Awarded to F. Lloyd, H. Wolstenholme being the holder of two other Scholarships.

** Awarded to A. C. Gill, D. Levy being the holder of two other Scholarships.

10.—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. III.

This Scholarship is of the value of £50, tenable for one year, and is awarded to a Student of the second year for proficiency in Classics.

1890.—Parker, W. A.

11.—LITHGOW SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1864, a sum of £1000 was bequeathed by William Lithgow, Esq., to be applied to the foundation of a Scholarship. The endowment money is invested in Government Debentures at 5 per cent. Up to 1879 this Scholarship was awarded to the first in point of merit of the second year for general proficiency. From 1879 to 1889 inclusive, it was awarded to a second year Student for proficiency in Classics. It is now awarded for proficiency in an Ancient and a Modern Language at the Matriculation Examination. It is tenable for one year, and is of the annual value of £50.

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

1873.—Chisholm, J.
1874. Butler, T.
1875.—Allen, G. B.
1876.—Wilkinson, W. C.
1877.—Allen, R. C.
1878.—Cullen, W. P.
1879.—Cribb, J. G.*

1880.—Barlee, F. R.
1881.—Piddington, A. B.
Rich, G. E., *prox. acc.*
1882.—Armstrong, L. F. M.
1883.—Millard, A. C.
1884.—Neill, L. E. F. } æq.
Fletcher, A. W. }

1885.—Russell, H. A †
1886.—Garran, R. R.
1887.—Thompson, R. A.
1888.—Lloyd, F.
1889.—Stephen, E. M.

1890.—Levy, Daniel

12.—WIGRAM ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1867, the sum of £381 was given by G. Wigram Allen, Esq., to be invested and allowed to accumulate until it should reach £500. The amount having been attained, the interest

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

† Awarded to G. P. Barbour and A. G. Saddington, æq., Russell being the holder of two other Scholarships.

thereon (£25) was devoted as a yearly prize to the candidate who should have passed the best examination in General Jurisprudence for the Degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Laws. In 1883 an additional sum of £500 was given by Sir G. Wigram Allen, who at the same time expressed the desire that an annual sum of £25 should be applied as before for the present, but that the interest of the whole fund should be devoted to a scholarship in Law, when a Chair in the Faculty of Law should have been established. A full curriculum in the Faculty of Law having been established in 1890, the Scholarship will be awarded for proficiency at the B.A. Examination to a Student proceeding to graduate in the Faculty of Law. If in any case two or more students shall have been adjudged equal at such examination, their honours, prizes, scholarships, &c., obtained during the B.A. course, will be taken into account. The Scholarship is of the annual value of £50, and is tenable for one year.

1881.—Edmunds, W., LL.B.

1887.—Green, A. V., LL.D.

1885.—Green, A. V., LL.B.

1890.—Lloyd, F.

13—RENEWICK SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1877, a sum of £1000 was given by Arthur Renwick, Esq., M.D. (Edinburgh), and B.A. (Sydney), to found a Scholarship for Natural Science, including Comparative Anatomy, when a School of Medicine should have been established. Until the year 1884 it was allotted to an Undergraduate of six terms' standing, for proficiency in Chemistry, Geology and Palæontology. It is now awarded in the Faculty of Medicine for proficiency in the subjects of the First Medical Examination. It is of the annual value of £50, and is tenable for one year.

1878.—Quaife, W. F.

Fletcher, J. A.

} æq.

1881.—Sutherland, G. W.

1882.—Woolcock, J.

1879.—Cullen, W. P.

1883.—Leverrier, F.

1880.—Cribb, J. G.

1885.—Bancroft, P.

1888.—Abbott, G. H.

1886.—Hester, J. W.

1889.—Sawkins, F. J.

Henry, A., *prox. acc.*

Dick, R., *prox. acc.*

1887.—Wilson, C. G.

1890.—Vallack, A. S.

Smith, G. E., *prox. acc.*

14.—GEORGE ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1877, a sum of £1000 was bequeathed by the Hon. George Allen for the purposes of the University. It has been appropriated to the foundation of a Scholarship for Proficiency in Mathematics in the second year. It is tenable for one year, and is of the value of £50.

1879.—Cribb, J. G.*

1880.—Flint, C. A.

1881.—Woolcock, J.

1882.—Halliday, G. C.

1883.—Millard, A. C.

1884.—Delohery, C.

1885.—Russell, H. A.

1886.—Garran, R. R.

Hunt, H. W. G.,

prox. acc.

1887.—Thompson, R. A.

1888.—Sellors, R. P.

1889.—Stephen, E. M.

1890.—Fell, J. W.

15.—BOWMAN-CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1877, a sum of £1000 was bequeathed by Andrew Robertson Cameron, Esq., M.D., of Richmond, for the foundation of a Scholarship to be awarded once every three years for General Proficiency, to the most distinguished candidate of the first year. It is invested in Government debentures, is of the annual value of £50, and is tenable for three years.

1878.—Cribb, J. G.

1887.—Wolstenholme, H.

1881.—Halliday, G. C.

1890.—Levy, Daniel

1884.—Russell, H. A.¹

16.—FREEMASONS' SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1880, a sum of £1000 was given by the Freemasons of New South Wales under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, for the endowment of a Scholarship in honor of the District Grand Master of the Order, John Williams, Esq., and for the encouragement of Learning and Science amongst the sons of Freemasons. The Scholarship is open to competition to the sons of Freemasons of five years' standing of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. The Scholarship is awarded for general proficiency at the Matriculation Examination. 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 is open to competition at the First Year Examination. The Scholarship may be held in any Faculty. It is of the annual value of £50, and is tenable for three years, provided that the scholar shall so long faithfully pursue his studies in the University, and shall pass the Annual Examinations with credit.

* Awarded to J. F. McManamey, Cribb being the holder of two Scholarships.

Applications for permission to compete for the Scholarship will be received not later than the first day of Lent Term.

1884.—Pope, Roland J.

1890.—Davies, W. J. E.

1887.—Wolstenholme, H.

17.—CAIRD SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1886, a sum of £1000 was given by George S. Caird, Esq., to found a Scholarship for Chemistry. It is awarded at the Second Year Examination in the Faculty of Science. Candidates must have attended the courses of instruction of the Second Year upon Chemistry and Physics. The Scholarship will be tenable for one year, and the holder will be required to attend the theoretical and practical courses of instruction in Chemistry during the Third Year of the Faculty of Science.

18.—JAMES KING OF IRRAWANG TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1888, a sum of £4000 was bequeathed by the late William Roberts, Esq., of Penrith, to be devoted to the foundation of a Scholarship, or Scholarships (travelling or otherwise), 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 on 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 tenable only by graduates of this University of not more than four years standing.

2.—The holder will be required to prosecute his studies or researches to the satisfaction of the Senate, in some approved place or places during the tenure of his scholarship.

3.—The amount of the Scholarship is £150 per annum, tenable for not more than two years.

1889.—Newton, H., B.A.

19.—JOHN HARRIS SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1889, a sum of £1000 was given by John Harris, Esq., Mayor of Sydney, for the foundation of a Scholarship for Proficiency in the subjects of the Second Medical Examination, to be called the John Harris Scholarship, and to be invested and awarded in the same manner as the Renwick Scholarship. The Scholarship is tenable for one year, and is of the value of £50.

1889.—Wilson, C. G.

1890.—Abbott, G. H., B.A.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1889, a sum of about £300 was handed to the University by the Trustees of the subscribers of 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 will be tenable for three years.

VI.

MILITARY CADETSHIP.

In 1880, the privilege of nominating one Student per annum to a Cadetship in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was conferred upon the Senate by the Imperial Military Authorities, and the Senate was made the sole authority for testing the educational fitness of candidates. In pursuance of the authority thus given to it, the Senate has determined that Students who have completed their first year, and passed the First Year Examination, shall be eligible to compete for the nomination. The privilege will also extend to those who have taken the B.A. or M.A. Degree, provided they are not beyond the age limited by the Imperial Regulations. The limits of age for students who have passed the First Year Examination are from 17 to 21, and for graduates from 17 to 22. A graduate or student of the University, having obtained his University qualification, must send an application to the Military Secretary in the month of May or October; but no such application can be admitted before the candidate has actually attained the age of 17, nor later than the 31st of May or 31st of October next following the date of his attaining the maximum limit of age. The Regulations further require that candidates shall be certified to be of good moral character, and shall also, upon examination by a Medical Board, prove to be free from any bodily defects or ailments, and in all respects as to height and physical qualities fit for Her Majesty's Service, subject to special consideration by the War Office in cases of exceptional shortness. Full particulars may be had on application to the Registrar.

1890.—Heath, H. C. S.

VII.

EXHIBITIONS.

1.—SALTING EXHIBITION.

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

1860.—Mein, C. S.

1863.—Knox, George

1866.—Alston, John W.

1869.—Coghlan, Charles A.

1873.—Forster, Charles E.

1876.—Allen, Reginald C.

1879.—Rennie, G. E.

1882.—King, Cecil, J.

1885.—Garran, R. R.

1888.—Stephen, E. Milner

2.—JOHN B. WATT EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition was founded by the Honourable John Brown Watt, M.L.C., in 1877, by a donation of £1000, for the benefit of students from the Primary Public Schools who should pass with special credit at the Public Examinations. In the years 1888 and 1889, two further sums of £1000 each were given by the Hon. J. B. Watt for the foundation of other exhibitions, to be awarded upon the same terms as the original benefaction. These gifts have enabled the Senate to make an annual award.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.—Any candidate desirous of entering the University, but not immediately prepared to pass the Matriculation Examination, may, at the discretion of the Senate, be permitted to employ his first year in preparatory attendance at the lectures of the University, and under its discipline as a University Student; provided that he shall have satisfied the Senate that he is sufficiently advanced to profit by the lectures, and to give promise of ability to matriculate at the next Examination. This permission will not, however, entitle the Exhibitioner to more than three years' enjoyment of the Exhibition.

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

Applications are to be made to the Chancellor before the first day of Examination, and should be accompanied by evidence touching the character and circumstances of the applicant.

STRUTH EXHIBITION.

In 1883, a sum of £1000 was given by John Struth, Esq., for the foundation of an Exhibition to assist students of intellectual promise, but whose means are not otherwise sufficient for the purpose, in obtaining a degree in the Faculty of Medicine. The Exhibition is awarded to a student who has completed the first year of the Arts course, upon the following conditions :—

1.—The Deans of the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine shall receive a satisfactory assurance that the means of the applicant are insufficient to enable him to proceed with the Medical course without some such pecuniary assistance.

2.—Applications for permission to compete for the Exhibition, accompanied by the necessary certificates, must be sent to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the first day of the Annual Examinations.

3.—The Exhibition shall be awarded to that candidate, of those who are allowed to compete, who shall show the greatest proficiency in the first year examination of the Arts course.

4.—The holder, who shall at once proceed with his studies in the Faculty of Medicine, shall receive the sum of £50 per annum during the four years required for the completion of the Medical course; 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 to which he may be submitted. 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, 1889.

HORNER EXHIBITION.

In 1889, a sum of £200 was received from the Executors of the late Francis Horner, Esq., M.A., who was for six years Mathematical Lecturer in the University, for the foundation of an Exhibition to be called the Horner Exhibition. The Exhibition is to be awarded to the student highest in order of merit in Mathematics in the Matriculation Examination, and 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. In all other cases the award is to be guided by and follow the rules and regulations in force in the University affecting exhibitions of the same or a like nature.

VIII.

BURSARIES.

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

The holders are exempted from all lecture fees, and from the fee for Matriculation.

The conditions under which they are conferred are—

1. That the Chancellor shall receive a satisfactory assurance that the means of the applicant and his parents are unequal to the expense of residing in one of the Affiliated Colleges or elsewhere in the neighbourhood of the University.
2. That the Professors of Classics and Mathematics shall certify that the applicant has shown such proficiency and ability as to warrant the hope that he will receive benefit from pursuing his studies at the University.
3. Every Bursar, when appointed, shall be required to come into residence and attendance at lectures according as the Senate shall direct, and to matriculate at the commencement of the next academical year after his appointment, and he shall only continue to hold the bursary on the conditions that he is diligent, and of good conduct, and that he passes creditably the examinations at the end of the first and second years after his matriculation.
4. As it is necessary that the applicant should satisfy the Professors above mentioned as to his proficiency and general fitness, he must either have presented himself at the Matriculation Examination, which will be held in the University in the beginning of March, or he must have passed the Junior or Senior Public Examination held at one of the local centres of the colony, in Latin and Mathematics.

1.—MAURICE ALEXANDER BURSARY.

In 1874, debentures for £1000, at 5 per cent., were given by Mrs. Maurice Alexander for the endowment of a Bursary in memory of her late husband. The annual value is £50.

2.—THE LEVEY AND ALEXANDER ENDOWMENT.

In 1879, debentures for £1000, at 5 per cent., were given by Mrs. Maurice Alexander for the purpose of establishing an endowment in the University, in memory of her late parents, Isaac and Dinah Levey. It is intended for young men who shall have gone through the regular University course, and shall have passed the statutory Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Sydney, and graduated with credit to themselves, and who shall then be desirous of entering a liberal profession, but be without sufficient pecuniary means to bear the cost of the necessary preparation and superior instruction.

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

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

The professions which are held especially 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 (that is to say, after accumulating) for fees or premiums on articles of pupilage; or by half-yearly payments of twenty-five pounds for three years; or partly in each way, as may be deemed by the Senate best for carrying out the objects in view.

3.—JOHN EWAN FRAZER BURSARY.

In 1876, debentures for £1000, at 5 per cent., were given by the Honourable John Frazer, M.L.C., for the endowment of a Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased son, John Ewan Frazer.

4.—ERNEST MANSON FRAZER BURSARY.

In 1876, debentures for £1000, at 5 per cent., were given by the Honourable John Frazer, M.L.C., for the endowment of a Bursary of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased son, Ernest Manson Frazer.

5.—WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH BURSARY.—No. I.

In 1876, the sum of £1000 was given by Fitz-William Wentworth, Esq., for the foundation of a Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased father, William Charles Wentworth, Esq.

6.—WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH BURSARY.—No. II.

In 1876, the further sum of £1000 was given by Fitz-William Wentworth, Esq., for the foundation of a second Bursary of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased father, William Charles Wentworth, Esq.; but the founder directed that this sum should accumulate until it should reach £1500, that a second Bursary should then be available, 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.

7.—WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH BURSARY.—No. III.

This fund was established in 1886 by the setting apart of the sum of £500 from the last named foundation, to accumulate in accordance with the directions of the founder.

8.—BURDEKIN BURSARY.

In 1876, the sum of £1000 was given by Mrs. Burdekin for the foundation of a Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called the Burdekin Bursary.

9.—HUNTER-BAILLIE BURSARY.—No. I.

In 1876, Government debentures for £1000, at 5 per cent., were given by Mrs. Hunter-Baillie for the foundation of a Bursary of the annual value of £50, to be called the Hunter-Baillie Bursary.

10.—HUNTER-BAILLIE BURSARY.—No. II.

In 1877, Government debentures for £1000 at 5 per cent., were given by Mrs Hunter-Baillie for the foundation of a

Bursary of the annual value of £50, for the sons of ministers of religion. In the deed of gift the Senate is declared to be the sole judge of who are to be considered ministers of religion.

11.—JAMES AITKEN BURSARY.

In 1878, the sum of £1000 was bequeathed to the University by James Aitken, Esq., of Grafton, for the foundation of a Bursary of the annual value of £50, to be called the James Aitken Bursary. The award of this Bursary is not confined to candidates for the Degree of B.A.

12.—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. Five Bursaries, each of the value of £50 per annum, are awarded.

IX.

PRIZES.

1.—WENTWORTH MEDAL.

In 1854, Government debentures for £500, at 5 per cent., were given by W. C. Wentworth, Esq., the interest to be applied for an annual prize for the best English Essay.

In 1889, the fund having accumulated sufficiently to provide for two prizes of the value of £10 each, a Prize is now given for competition amongst Undergraduates, and a Second Prize for competition amongst Bachelors of Arts of not more than three years' standing.

1854.—Windeyer, W. C.
1855.—Windeyer, W. C.
1862.—Docker, Ernest B.
1866.—Knox, George

1870.—O'Connor, Richard E.
1880.—Linsley, W. H.
1881.—Woolcock, J. L.

UNDERGRADUATES' MEDAL.

1890.—W. L. Curnow.

GRADUATES' MEDAL.

1890.—R. R. Garrahan, B.A.

2.—NICHOLSON MEDAL.

In 1867 the sum of £200 was given by Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L., to found an annual prize for Latin Verse. The endowment money is invested in Government debentures at 5 per cent. The competition for this medal is open to all Undergraduates and Graduates of not more than three years standing.

1880.—Barlee, F. R.	1889.—Garrao, R. R.	} æq.
1881.—Barlee, F. R.	Wolstenholme, H.	
1882.—Armstrong, L. F. M.	1890.—Not awarded	
1883.—Armstrong, L. F. M.		

3.—BELMORE MEDAL.

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

1873.—Anderson, H. C. L.	} æq.	1881.—Ralston, A. G.
King, F. H.		1882.—Rennie, G. E.
1874.—Butler, E. J.		Sutherland, G. W.
1875.—O'Brien, O.		1883.—Woolcock, J.
1876.—Renwick, G.		1884.—Leverrier, F.
1877.—Wilkinson, W. C.		1885.—Perkins, A. E.
1880.—Campbell, Joseph		1886—9.—Not awarded

4.—FAIRFAX PRIZES.

In 1872, a sum of £500 was given by John Fairfax, Esq. for the purpose of founding two annual prizes of £20 and £10 severally, to be awarded to the greatest 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. The endowment money is invested in City of Sydney Debentures, yielding 6 per cent.

SENIOR PRIZE.

1871.—Bolton, Anne Jane	1877.—Garrao, Helen Sabine
1875.—Everitt, M. M.	1878.—Burdoft, Bertha M.
1876.—Whitfeld, Caroline A.	Haggard, A. (<i>prox. acc.</i>)
A'Becket, Caroline A.	1879.—Love, Ellen C.
(<i>prox. acc.</i>)	1880.—Holt, Eliza Marion

SENIOR PRIZE—*continued.*

1881—Russell, Jane Foss } æq.	1888—Barton, Joanna	} æq.
Carson, M. H. }	Bowmaker, Ruth	
1883—Bruce, Mary H. } æq.	Hayles, Ella	
Fox, Emily Alice }	Florence	
1884—Manwaring, Jessie R. E.	1889—Allanby, Kate	} æq.
1885—Hall, Catherine Jane	Fidler, Mabel	
1887—Hall, Edith Emily	Maude	
Fidler Isabel M. (<i>prox.</i>	Grimes, Eleanor	
<i>acc.</i>)	Mary	
	Proctor, Lizzie.	

JUNIOR PRIZE.

1871—Rennie, Amelia C.	1884—Fidler, Isabel M.	
1872—Garran, Mary Epps	1885—Barton, Joanna	
1873—Badham, Julia	1886—Baker, Margaret C.	} æq.
1874—A'Beckett, C. A. } æq.	Fidler, Mabel M.	
Carney, Kate }	1887—Cameron Septima S.	} æq.
1875—Hall, A. F.	Proctor, Lizzie	
1876—Shadler, Cornelia	1888—Sabine, Mary	} æq.
1877—Holt, Eliza M.	Sabine	
1878—Russell, Emily L. } æq.	Campbell, Annie	
Russell, Jane F. }	Charlotte	
1879—Carson, Marianne H.	1889—Whitfeld, Eleanor	
1880—O'Brien, Marion	Madeline	
1881—Holt, Sarah Elizabeth	Broad, Amy Winifred	
1882—Sinclair, Agnes Riddell	(<i>prox. acc.</i>)	
1883—Smith, Rebecca Mary		
Russell, Priscilla		
(<i>prox. acc.</i>)		

5.—WEST MEDAL.

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

1875—Allen, Reginald	1883—Russell, H. Ambrose
1876—Dunn, Thomas	1885—Ashworth, Louis N.
1877—Murray, Hubert	Thompson, Robert A.
1879—Love, W. W. R. } æq.	(<i>prox. acc.</i>)
Nisbet, W. B. }	1886—Wolstenholme, Harry
1880—Leverrier, Frank	1887—Stephen, Edward Mil-
1881—Power, George Wash-	ner
ington	1888—Mant, Reginald Arthur
1882—Hay, James Alexander	1890—Levy, Daniel

6.—SMITH PRIZE.

Until the year 1885 an annual prize of books, of the value of £5, was given by the Hon. Professor Smith to the student who distinguished himself most at the *vivâ voce* Class Examinations in Experimental Physics throughout the year. At his death, in that year, he bequeathed the sum of £100, the interest of which is to be given annually in money or in books, or in any other way approved by the Senate, to the best Undergraduate of the first year in Experimental Physics, and to be called the "Smith Prize."

1854.—Paterson, J. S.	} æq.	1870.—Backhouse, A. P.	} æq.
Willis, R. S.		Sloman, J.	
1855.—Renwick, A.		Kent, F. D.	
1856.—Hawthorn, S.		Coghlan, C. A.	
1857.—Garland, J.	} æq.	1871.—Backhouse, A. P.	} æq.
Halley, —		Butler, E. J.	
1858.—Garland, J.	} æq.	Kelly, S.	
Stephen, C. B.		1872.—Hurst, G.	} æq.
1859.—Stephen, C. B.		Robertson, J.	
1860.—Bowman, E.	} æq.	1873.—Oliver, J.	
Griffith, S. W.		1874.—Debenham, J.	} æq.
1861.—Griffith, S. W.	} æq.	Thallon, J. B.	
Meillon, J.		1876.—Maher, O. H.	
Mein, C. S.	} æq.	1877.—Böhrsmann, C.	} æq.
1862.—Allen, A. M.		Mathison, W.	
Smith, R.	} æq.	1878.—Cullen, W. P.	
1863.—Cape, A. J.		1879.—Cribb, J. G.	
Long, G. E.	} æq.	1880.—Fuller, R. M.	
Manning, C. J.		1881.—Fairfax, G. E.	} æq.
1864.—Gilchrist, A.	} æq.	Rolin, Tom	
Knox, G.		1882.—Armstrong, L. F. M.	
1865.—Gilchrist, A.	} æq.	1883.—Bowman, Archer	
Stephen, —		1884.—Berne, Dagmar	
1866.—Thompson, J.	} æq.	1885.—M'Donnell, R. C. W.	
Cooper, D. J.		1886.—Bradfield J. J. C.	} æq.
1867.—Alston, J.	} æq.	Thompson, R. A.	
Morris, R. N.		1887.—Wolstenholme, H.	
1868.—Kemp, R. E.	} æq.	1888.—Smith, G. E.	
M'Carthy, F.		1889.—Fell, J. W.	
1869.—Rennie, E. A.	} æq.		
Coghlan, C. A.			

7.—NORBERT QUIRK PRIZE.

In 1886, the sum of £143 12s. 6d. was given by the subscribers to a memorial of the Rev. John Norbert Quirk, LL.D., late Principal of Lyndhurst College, for the foundation of an annual prize for Mathematics. The Senate has decided, with the consent of the subscribers, that this prize shall be awarded for proficiency in Mathematics at the Second Year Examination. The prize is of the annual value of £6.

1888.—Newton, H.

1889.—Sellors, R. P.

1890.—Stephen, E. M.

8.—SLADE PRIZE.

In 1886, the sum of £250 was given by G. P. Slade, Esq., for the encouragement of Science. From the income of this fund it has been determined to give an annual prize of £5 to the Student who shall pass the best Pass Examination in Chemistry, if of sufficient merit.

1889.—Fell, J. W.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

I.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

A medal of the value of £10 is awarded to the most distinguished candidate in the Honour Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the several schools.

CLASSICS.

1876—Beatty, J. J. M.

MATHEMATICS.

1865—Murray, C. E. R.

1877—Butler, E. J.

1876—Rennie, E. A.*

PHYSICS.

1863—Rogers, F. E.

II.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

Since 1863 prizes have been awarded to the most distinguished candidate in the first class in the several schools at the examination for the Degree of B.A. Previously to 1857 there were no classes in Honours. A gold medal, or prize of the value of £10, is now awarded.

CLASSICS.

1856—Windeyer, W. C.

1857—Paterson, J. S.

1863—Griffith, S. W.

Murray, C. E. R. (*prox.*
acc.)

1866—Sly, J. D.

1868—Barton, E.

1870—Sly, R. M.

1871—Coghlan, C. A.

1872—Backhouse, A. P.

1873—Morrice, J.

1874—Oliver, J.

1875—Butler, T.

1876—Russell, W.

1877—Wilkinson, W. C.

Maclardy, J. D. S.
(*prox. acc.*)

1879—Allen, R. C.

Edwards, R. J. R.

(*prox. acc.*)

1880—Linsley, W. H.

1881—Cribb, J. G.

1882—Barlee, F. R.

1883—Piddington, A. B.

Rich, G. E. (*prox. acc.*)

1884—Armstrong, L. F. M.

1885—Millard, A. C.

1886—Neill, L. E. F.

1887—Russell, H. A.

1888—Walker, W. A.

Leibius, G. H. (*prox.*
acc.)

1889—McManamey, John F.

1890—Lloyd, F.

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

MATHEMATICS.

1863—Griffith, S. W.	} æq.	1876—Allen, G. B.
Murray, C. E. R.		1877—Maclardy, J. D. S.
1866—Knox, G.		1879—Allen, R. C.
1868—Cooper, P. A.		1881—Cribb, J. G.
1869—Alston, J. W.		1883—Rolin, Tom
1870—Sly, R. M.		1884—Halliday, G. C.
1871—Plomley, F.		1885—Millard, A. C.
1872—Kelly, S.		1886—Delohery, C.
Backhouse, A. P. (<i>prox.</i>		1887—Russell, H. A.
<i>acc.</i>)		1888—Hunt, H. W. G.
1873—Butler, E. J.		1889—Newton, Henry
1874—Chisholm, W.		1890—Sellers, R. P.
1875—Barff, H. E.		

CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

1863—Griffith, S. W.	1869—Morris, R.
1864—Cape, Alfred John	1870—Rennie, E.
1865—Watson, W.	1871—Kent, F. D.
1866—Emanuel, N.	1872—Anderson, H. C. L.
1867—Purves, W. A.	1873—Butler, E. J.
1868—Alston, J. W.	

NATURAL SCIENCE.*

1874—Chisholm, W.	1877—Wilkinson, W. C.
1875—Butler, T.	1879—Böhrsmann, C.
1876—Russell, W.	1884—Leverrier, F.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

1868—Roseby, T.	1890.—Stewart, A.
Cooper, D. J. (<i>prox acc.</i>)	

III.

A gold medal, or prize of the value of £10, is awarded to the student who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the M.B. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1888—Bancroft, Peter	1890—Wilson, Colin G.
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IV.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

A gold medal, or prize of £10, is awarded to the student who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the B.Sc. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1885—Leverrier, F.	1889—Pollock, J. A.
1887—Angove, W. H.	

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

V.

B.E. EXAMINATION.

A gold medal, or prize of the value of £10, is awarded to the student who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the B.E. Examination, if of sufficient merit

1886—Thompson, W. M., M.A.

1888—Dare, H. H.

Vicars, J. (*prox. acc.*)

1889—Bradfield, J. J. C.

ENGLISH VERSE.

A medal of the value of £20 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 three years standing.

1857—Salting, W. S.

1860—Yarrington, W. H. H.

1861—Docker, Ernest B.

1881—Woolcock, John

1882—Bladen, Frank Murcott

1883—Byram, Wm. John

1887—Garran, Robert R.

1889—Garran, Robert R.

1890—Garran, Robert R.,
B.A.

VI.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES AT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

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

SENIOR PRIZES.

1873—Allen, G. B.

1874—Maclardy, J. D. S.

1875—Allen, Reginald C.

Moore, W. L. (*prox.*
acc.)

1876—Dunn, Thomas

1877—Murray, J. H. P.

Cribb, J. G. (*prox. acc.*)

1879—Love, W. W. R. } *æq.*

Nesbit, W. B. }

1880—Leverrier, F.

1881—Power, Geo. Washington

1882—Hay, Jas. Alexander

1883—Russell, Harry Am-
brose

1885—Ashworth, Louis
Naish

Thompson, Robert A.
(*prox. acc.*)

1886—Wolstenholme, Harry

1887—Stephen, E. Milner

1888—Mant, Reginald
Arthur

1889—Levy, Daniel.

JUNIOR PRIZES.

1872—Fletcher, A. J.	} æq.	Graham, Austin D.
Maclardy, J. D. S.		(<i>prox. acc.</i>)
1873—M'Keon, P.	} æq.	1885—McNeil, A. J.
Moore, A. L.		Morrow, W. A.
1874—Murray, J. H. P.		Stephen, A. J.
1875—Lloyd, C. J.		Milner
Rennie, G. E. (<i>prox. acc.</i>)		1886—Stephen, Ed. Milner
1876—Byrnes, Thomas		1887—Fowles, Edwin W. H.
Millard, A. C. (<i>prox. acc.</i>)		1888—Garnsey, Arthur H.
1877—Butler, Francis J.		Dennis, Geo. Ernest
1878—Jones, Thomas Edward		(<i>prox. acc.</i>)
1879—Power, G. W.		1889—Roberts, F. J.
1880—Hay, James A.		Rowland, N. de H.
1881—Russell, Harry A.		Browne, H. A.
1882—Leibius, Gustav Hugo		Dixon, G. P.
1883—Ashworth, Louis Naish		Henchman, H. H.
1884—White, Cecil A.		Maxwell, H. F.

UNIVERSITY PRIZE FOR NATURAL HISTORY.

A University prize of the value of £5 is awarded to the student of the first year who passes the best class examination in Natural History, if of sufficient merit.

1889.—Roberts, J. W.

PRIVATE ANNUAL PRIZES.

PATHOLOGY.—Prize of £5 5s. given by Dr. W. Camac Wilkinson for proficiency in Pathology.

1886—Armstrong, W. G., B.A. 1887—McDonnell, Æ. J. Hester, J. W.	} æq.	1888—Wilson, C. G. 1889—Abbott, G. H., B.A.
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SURGERY.—Prize of £10, given by Dr. Milford, for proficiency in Surgery.

1884—Rutledge, D. D., B.A. 1885—Bancroft, P. 1886—Hinder, H. V. C. 1887—Wilson, C. G.	}	1888—Abbott, G. H., B.A. 1889—Tidswell, F. Coghlan, Iza F. } æq.
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ENGLISH.—Prizes of £2 10s. each, given by Professor MacCallum, for proficiency in English.

First Year.—1888—Sutherland, Elmina L.

1889—Pickburn, J. P.

Second Year.—1888—Sellors, R. P.

1889—Sutherland, Elmina L.

Third Year.—1888—Meares, Matilda

1889—Curnow, W. L.

ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.—Prize of £2 2s., given by Professor Haswell, for proficiency in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

1887—Abbott, G. H., B.A. 1888—Dick, R. Sawkins, F. J.	} æq.	1889—Smith, G. E.
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BOTANY.—Prize of £2 2s., given by Professor Haswell, for proficiency in Botany.

1889—Smith, G. E.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Prize of £2 2s., given by Dr. Thomas Dixon, for proficiency in Materia Medica.

1889—Abbott, G. H., B.A.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.—Prize of £3 3s., given by Dr. R. Scot-Skirving, for proficiency in Clinical Medicine.

1889—Wilson, C. G.

ANATOMY.—Two Prizes of £5 each, given by Professor Wilson, will be awarded for proficiency in the Class Examination in General and Descriptive Anatomy, and Regional and Surgical Anatomy respectively.

ANDERSON PRIZE MEDAL.

A gold medal, of the value of £10, given by Professor Anderson, M.A., will be awarded annually for the best essay on a philosophical subject; competition to be open to all Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years standing.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Prizes for proficiency in the several subjects of the University Extension Lectures, were given, during, 1888-9, by Professor Scott, Professor MacCallum, and Mr. Francis Anderson, M.A.

PAST PRIZES AND BENEFACTIONS.

THOMAS S. MORT TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP, value £315.

1865—Griffith, S. W., B. A.

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

1853—Windeyer, W. C.

ENGLISH VERSE.—Prize of £25, given by E. T. Hamilton, Esq.,
Provost.

1854—Willis, R. S. }
 Salting, W. S. } æq.

LATIN VERSE.—Prize of £10, given by Sir Charles Nicholson.

1855—Salting, G.

1862—Griffith, S. W.

1857—Salting, G.

GREEK IAMBICS.—Prize of £20, given by Sir Charles Nicholson.

1853.—Forshall, W. F.

GREEK IAMBICS.—Prize of £10, given by Professor Woolley.

1861—Houison, James

1862—Griffith, S. W.

GREEK IAMBICS.—Prize of £10, given by the Hon. George Allen.

1863—Griffiths, S. W.

1869—Sly, R. M.

1866—Sly, J. D.

1870—Sly, R. M.

LATIN ELEGIACS.—Prize of £10, given by the Hon. F. L. S.
Merewether.

1856—Salting, G.

1861—Griffith, S. W.

1857—Salting, G.

1863—Mate, F.

1858—Salting, G.

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

1854—Salting, G.

1856—Salting, G.

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

1860—Stephen, C.

1866—Knox, G.

1861—Bowman, E.

1868—Cooper, P. A.

1863—Griffith, S. W. }
 Murray, C. E. R. } æq.

1870—Alston, J. W.

1871—Sly, R. M.

1872—Plomley, F.
 1873—Butler, E. J.
 1874—Chisholm, W.

1875—Forster, C. E.
 1876—Allen, G. B.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1876-82 a Scholarship of the value of £100 per annum, and tenable for three years, was given by the Gilchrist Educational Trust, to be awarded, in alternate years, to a candidate who should have graduated in Arts in the University of Sydney.

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

1878—Maclardy, D. S. J.
 B.A.
 1880—Böhrsmann, Christian,
 B.A.
 1882—Rennie, G. E., B.A.

HERCULES ROBINSON PRIZE.

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

1876—Oliver, James, B.A. | 1877—Anderson, H. C. L., B.A.

R. C. WANT SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1881-3, Scholarships for Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, of the annual value of £25, to be competed for by students who had completed their sixth term, were given by Randolph Charles Want, Esq.

1881—Rennie, G. E.
 1882—Poolman, A. E.

1883—Leverrier, F. *

FAUCETT PRIZE FOR JURISPRUDENCE.

In 1879-81, three prizes, of the value of £50 each, were given by Mr. Justice Faucett, for proficiency in Jurisprudence, to be competed for by candidates for their first Degree in Law.

1881—Edmunds, W., M.A.
 1882—Ooghlan, C. A., M.A.
 1884—Morris, R. N., B.A.

* Awarded to A. B. Carvosso, Leverrier being the holder of two other Scholarships.

RENWICK MEDAL.

In 1883-6, medals of the value of £10 were given by Arthur Renwick, Esq., M.D., for proficiency in Practical and Theoretical Anatomy.

1883—Greville, E. E.

1884—Bancroft, Peter

1885—Hester, J. W.

1886—Perkins, Alfred E., M.A.

PROFESSOR SCOTT'S PRIZES.

In 1886-7, prizes of the value of £5 were given by Professor Scott, to be awarded to evening Students, for proficiency in Classics.

1886—Stephenson, J. H.

1887—Sawkins, F. J.

PROFESSOR STUART'S PRIZE.

In 1887, a prize of the value of £7 10s. was given by Professor Stuart for proficiency in Physiology.

1887—Hester, J. W.

DR. MACLAURIN'S PRIZE.

In 1887, a prize of the value of £2 was given by Dr. H. N. MacLaurin, Vice-Chancellor, for proficiency in Physiology.

1887—Trindall, R. B., B.A.

ROSEBERY PRIZES.

In 1883, the sum of fifty guineas was given by the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, to provide two prizes of twenty five guineas each for the best English Essay, to be competed for by Undergraduates and Graduates respectively. The subject for the Undergraduates' Prize was "The growth of the Australasian Colonies, and their present relations to the Mother Country." The subject for the Graduates' Prize, the competition for which was confined to Graduates of not more than six years standing, was "The Future of the Australasian Colonies."

UNDERGRADUATES' PRIZE, 1885—Bladen, Frank M.

GRADUATES' PRIZE, 1889—Ferguson, David, B.A.

PROFESSOR STEPHENS' PRIZE.

In 1888, a prize of the value of £2 2s. was given by Professor Stephens for proficiency in Natural History.

1888—Smith, G. E.

HONOURS AT THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

CLASSICS.

1876—Beatty, J. J. M.

MATHEMATICS.

1865—Murray, C. E. R.

1876—Rennie, E. A.

1877—Butler, E. J.

PHYSICS.

1863—Rogers, F. E.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY; &c.

1887—Legge, J. G.

1890—Woodthorpe, R. A.

CLASS LISTS IN HONOURS AT THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1856.

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

SCHOOL OF CLASSICS.

1857.

CLASS I.

Paterson, James S.
Salting, George

CLASS II.

Salting, William Severin

1863.

CLASS I.

Griffith, S. W.
Murray, C. E. R., (*prox. acc.*)

CLASS II.

Mein, C. S.

1866.

CLASS I.

None.

CLASS II.

Sly, J. D.

1868.

CLASS I.

Barton, E.

1869.

CLASS I.

None.

CLASS II.

Roseby, T.

1870.

CLASS I.

Sly, R. M.

CLASS II.

Dargin, S.
Rutledge, W. F.

1871.

CLASS I.

Coghlan, C. A.
Plomley, F. J.

CLASS II.

Sloman, J.

1872.

CLASS I.

Backhouse, A. P.
Kelly, S.

Hynes, W. A. } æq.
Pring, R. }

1873.

CLASS I.

Morrice, J.

CLASS II.

Hurst, G.
Hill, T.

1874.

CLASS I.

Oliver, J.

CLASS II.

Lee, W.

* There were no Classes in Honours previously to 1857.

HONOURS.

1885.

CLASS I.

Millard, A. C.
Fullerton, A. Y. } æq.
Garnsey, E. R.

CLASS II.

King, C. J.
Brown, Mary
King, Copland
Pope, R. J.

1886.

CLASS I.

Neill, L. E. F.
Fletcher, A. W.
Russell, Jane F.

CLASS II.

Loxton, E. J.

CLASS III.

Townley, P. L.

1887.

CLASS I.

Russell, H. A.

CLASS II.

Barbour, G. P. } æq.
Saddington, A. G.

1888.

CLASS I.

Walker, W. A.
Leibius, G. H. (*prox. acc.*)

CLASS II.

McIntyre, D. A.

CLASS III.

Abbott, T. K.

1889.

CLASS I.

McManamey, Jno. F.

1890.

CLASS I.

Lloyd, F.
Stephen, A. J. M.
Curlewis, H. R.

CLASS II.

Stewart, A.
Mack, S.

LATIN AND FRENCH.

1887.

CLASS II.

Bruce, Mary H.

1888.

CLASS III.

Morgan, F. A.

1890.

CLASS III.

Amos, Jeanie C.

LATIN AND ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Pincombe, T. H. (3rd in French)

Booth, Mary

ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

1889.

CLASS II.

Meares, Matilda

1890.

CLASS I.

Hughes, M. O'G.

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1857.

CLASS I.

None.

CLASS II.

Paterson, James S.

1863.

CLASS I.

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

Quirk, John

1866.

CLASS I.

Knox, George

CLASS II.

Sly, J. D.

1868.

CLASS I.

Cooper, P. A.

Purves, W. A.

1869.

CLASS I.

Alston, J. W.

1870.

CLASS I.

Sly, R. M.
Rennie, E. A.

CLASS II.

Sly, George J.

1871.

CLASS I.

Plomley, F. J.
Coghlan, C. A.

CLASS II.

Sloman, J.

1872.

CLASS I.

Kelly S.
Backhouse, A. P. (*prox. acc.*)

CLASS II.

Pring, R. D.

1873.

CLASS I.

Butler, E. J.

Edmunds, W.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.
Chisholm, W.

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

Allen, G. B.

CLASS I.
Maclardy, J. D. S.

Allen, R. C.

CLASS I.
None.

CLASS I.
Cribb, J. G.

CLASS I.
None.

CLASS I.
Rolin, Tom

CLASS I.
Halliday, G. C.

CLASS I.
Delohery, C.

1874.

1875.

1876.

CLASS I.

1877.

1879.

CLASS I.

1880.

CLASS II.
Cullen, W. P.

1881.

1882.

1883.

1884.

CLASS II.
Armstrong, L. F. M.

1885.

CLASS I.
Millard, A. C.

1886.

CLASS II.

Barton, F.
Lee, W. }
Oliver, J. } æq.

CLASS II.
Thallon, J. B.

Debenham, J. W.

CLASS II.
Whitfeld, L.
Kelly, H. K.

Cohen, J.

CLASS III.

Moore, W.
Brennan, F. P. }
Mann, W. J. G. } æq.

CLASS II.

McManamey, J. F.

CLASS II.

Flint, C. A.

CLASS II.

Woolcock, J.

CLASS III.

Jones, T. E. }
Leverrier, F. } æq.

CLASS II.

Townley, L.
Russell, June F.

1887.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Russell, H. A.	None.	Thompson, S. A.
Abbott, G. H.	} æq.	
Saddington, A. G.		

1888.

CLASS I.
Hunt, H. W. G.

1889.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Newton, H.	Board, P.	Pollock, J. A. *

1890.

CLASS I.	CLASS III.
Sellors, R. P.	Dick, W. T.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

1890.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Stewart, A.	Lloyd, F. }	Davis, H.
	Cock, N. J. } æq.	Stephen, A. J. M.
	Reynolds, A. J. P. G.	

NATURAL SCIENCE.†

1874.

CLASS I.	
Chisholm, W.	Oliver, J.

1875.

CLASS I.	
Butler, T.	Carruthers, J. H.

1876.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.
None.	Russell, W.
	Maher, C. H.
	Renwick, G.

1877.

CLASS I.	
Wilkinson, W. C. *	Bowman, A. S.

1879.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.
Böhrsmann, C.	McDonagh, J. M.
Fletcher, J. A.	Quaife, W. F.
Fuller, G. W.	McLeod, James

* In the Faculty of Science.

† Before 1874 a Prize of £10 was given to the most distinguished candidate in Chemistry and Experimental Physics at the B.A. Examination.

HONOURS.

1880.

CLASS I.

None.

CLASS II.

Bowman, A. } æq.
Munro, W. J. }

1881.

CLASS I.

None.

CLASS II.

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

CLASS III.

Fletcher, C. E.

1882.

CLASS I.

Rennie, G. E.

CLASS II.

Sutherland, G. W.

CLASS III.

Wilkinson, F. B.
Beehag, A. J.

1883.

CLASS I.

None.

CLASS II.

Woolcock, J.

CLASS III.

Hall, W. H.

1884.

CLASS I.

Leverrier, F.

CLASS II.

Carvoso, A. B.
Perkins, A. E.

CLASS III.

Rigg, T.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

1889.

CLASS I.

Irvine, M. M. D'Arcy

CLASS II.

Meares, Matilda

1890.

CLASS I.

Wolstenholme, H.

PHYSICS.

1890.

CLASS II.

Robinson, Mabel F.

CLASS LISTS IN HONOURS AT THE M.B. EXAMINATION.

1888.

CLASS I.

Bancroft, P.
Perkins, A. E., M.A.

CLASS II.

Armstrong, W. G., B.A.
Henry, A. G.

1889.

CLASS II.

Hester, J. W.
McDonnell, Æ. J.
Henry, A.
Kelly, P. J.
Mills, A. E.
Hinder, H. V. C.

1890.

CLASS I.

Wilson, C. G.

CLASS II.

Neill, L. E. F., B.A.
Morton, J.

CLASS LISTS IN HONOURS AT THE B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

1885.

CLASS I.

Leverrier, F., B.A.

1887.

CLASS I.

Angove, W. H.

1889.

CLASS I.

Pollock, J. A. (Physics).

CLASS LISTS IN HONOURS AT THE B.E. EXAMINATION.

1886.

CLASS I.

Thompson, W. M., M.A.

1888.

CLASS I.

Dare, H. H.
Vicars, James (*prox. acc.*)

1889.

CLASS I.

Bradfield, J. J. C.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1890.

BOWMAN-CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY—D. Levy.
COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. 2, FOR CLASSICS—(D. Levy) awarded to
A. C. Gill.

BARKER SCHOLARSHIP, No. 2, FOR MATHEMATICS—W. T. J. Newton.

LITHGOW SCHOLARSHIP FOR ONE ANCIENT AND ONE MODERN LANGUAGE
—D. Levy.

FREEMASONS' SCHOLARSHIP—W. J. E. Davies.

HONOURS.

CLASSICS.	LATIN & FRENCH.	MATHEMATICS.
CLASS I.	CLASS I.	HONOURS.
Levy, D.	Levy, D.	CLASS I.
Gill, A. C.	McKenzie, A. D.	Newton, W. T. J.
	Maher, T. F.	Levy, D.
CLASS II.	CLASS II.	Halliday, J. C.
Davies, W. J. E.		Davies, W. J. E.
Halliday, J. C.	Dowe, P. W. } æq.	Craig, A. D.
	Abbott, H. P. }	Gill, A. C.
CLASS III.	Drummond, S. L.	Maher, T. F.
Drummond, S. L.	CLASS III.	Lewis, H. C.
MacPherson, J.	Barton, Joanna } æq.	Deck, G. H. B.
Waldron, T. K.	Fitzpatrick, T. J. A. }	Smith, W.
Holme, J. B.	Abigail, Eliza	Timmony, P. J.
McClelland, W. C.	Kennedy, Annie A.	Wardrop, G.
LATIN & GERMAN.	George, J.	Seale, H. P.
CLASS I.	Proctor, Lizzie } æq.	Saunders, A.
None.	Crawley, A. J. C. }	Brearley, J. H. D.
	Marks, Florence	Meillon, J. F.
CLASS II.	Henderson, G. C. }	CLASS II.
Barton, Joanna	Brearley, J. H. D. }	Gillespie, W. C. } æq.
	Butler, S. J. St. C. }	Layton, J. E. }
CLASS III.	Holme, J. B. }	Hadley, A. E.
Proctor, Lizzie	Riley, E. A. }	Brodie, M. J. } æq.
		Hall, A. E. }
		Jacobs, J.
		Riley, E. A. } æq.
		Squire, H. E. }
		Ryan, G.
		CLASS III.
		Buchanan, P. K. } æq.
		Giddy, T. G. J. }
		Hutchinson, A. D. } æq.
		Elston, W. A. }
		James, G. A.
		Wilson, J. F.
		Gilmore, T. J.
		Morris, J. J.
		Drummond, S. L.
		Watt, C. P.
		Copland, F. F.
		Lundy, J.
		Bennett, T. }
		Campbell, C. R. } æq.
		James, A. E.
		McClelland, W. C.

PASS.

Abbott, H. P.	Fletcher, M. S.	McLaren, J. G.
Abigail, E. R.	Garling, H. C. M.	MacMaster, J.
Abigail, Eliza	George, J.	MacPherson, J.
Affleck, Ada	Giddy, T. G. J.	McTavish, Bessie
Anstey, G. W.	Gill, A. C.	Mack, Annie M.
Baker, J.	Gillespie, W. C.	Maher, T. F.
Bardsley, E. A.	Gilmore, T. J.	Marks, Florence
Barton, Joanna	Gordon, G. A.	Marks, Leah
Barron, J.	Gribben, F.	Massie, R. L.
Beardsmore, Emily M.	Hadley, A. E.	Meillon, F. J.
Beirne, B. J.	Hall, A. E.	Meillon, P. C.
Bell, H. T.	Halliday, J. C.	Merewether, H. M.
Beunnett, T.	Halloran, Ida	Millard, B. G.
Bennett, Agnes E. L.	Harvey, Emma F.	Mills, P. H.
Boardman, J.	Henderson, G. C.	Milford, F. F.
Bohan, J. J.	Holme, J. B.	Mitchell, F. F.
Boyce, F. S.	Holmes, F. W.	Molster, Eliza
Brearley, J. H. D.	Hopkins, F. I.	Monaghan, Margaret M.
Broadfoot, Mabel	Huggart, W. C.	Moran, C. J.
Brodie, M. J.	Humphrey, C. H.	Morris, J. J.
Brown, J. L.	Huntley, A. H.	Murray, P. L.
Brown, Sophia	Hutchinson, A. D.	Myers, Maud
Browne, H. A. de C.	Jackson, C. F.	Newton, W. T. J.
Buchanan, P. K.	Jacobs, J.	Newton, Florence
Butler, S. J. St. C.	James, A. H.	Nicoll, Emma H.
Cahill, Annie L.	James, G. A.	O'Connell, Mary
Cameron, W. T.	Jamieson, G. W.	O'Connell, J. W.
Campbell, C. R.	Jenkins, C. W. B.	Orne, G. E.
Cantor, A. O.	Johnson, M. L.	Paterson, Elizabeth
Cape, R. C.	Johnson, T. R.	Pratt, A. G. H.
Capper, H. S.	Kaiser, Florence A.	Pratt, E. H. L.
Chapman, A. E.	Kater, H. H.	Proctor, Lizzie
Chisholm, E. C.	Kellett, F.	Purcell, Winifred
Clowes, F.	Kendall, F. L.	Reidy, Katie M.
Copland, F. F.	Kennedy, Annie A.	Renwick, H. J.
Craig, A. D.	Layton, J. E.	Riley, E. A.
Crawley, A. J. C.	Leary, A. J.	Roberts, E. A.
Davies, W. J. E.	Levi, L. H.	Robinson, C. H. P.
Deane, H. W. Y.	Levy, D.	Russell, Ethel A.
Deck, G. H. B.	Lewis, H. C.	Roxburgh, R. C.
Dimond, Margaret C.	Lundy, J.	Ryan, G.
Dowe, P. W.	Lyons, F. J.	Ryan, T. D.
Drummond, S. L.	McAlister, S. W.	Saunders, A.
Earl, H. N. B.	McClelland, W. C.	Scarvell, E. S.
Elston, W. A.	Macdermott, E. S.	Schmidt, T.
Enright, W. J.	McGlynn, Rebecca M.	Seale, H. P.
Evans, Ada E.	McKenzie, A. D.	Sheldon, M.
Fitzpatrick, T. J. A.	MacKenzie, W. K. S.	Shine, J. F. J.

Smith, Emma I.	Terry, H.	Wearne, Amy I.
Smith, W.	Thompson C. F.	Weigall, A. R.
Spencer, L. J.	Timmony, P. J.	Williams, W. H.
Squire, H. B.	Trenchard, H. G.	Wilson, F. J.
Stewart, Jessie	Underwood, Elizabeth	Wood, Helen M.
Sweetland, K. H.	Wardrop, G.	Wood, J. C.
Symonds, Daisy	Waldron, T. K.	Wood, J. A.
Taylor, Sarah	Waters, H. C. P.	Wright, Alice
Telfer, J. B.	Watt, C. P.	Yarrington, C. T. L.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR MEDICINE AND SCIENCE.

PASS.

Cox, Frederick Henry
Ledger, William Henry
Studdy, William Bradridge.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1889, AND MARCH, 1890.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP No. III. FOR CLASSICS—W. A. PARKER.
 GEORGE ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR MATHEMATICS—J. W. FELL.
 LEVEY SCHOLARSHIP FOR CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS—J. W. FELL.
 SMITH PRIZE FOR PHYSICS—J. W. FELL.
 SLADE PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY—J. W. FELL.
 UNIVERSITY PRIZE FOR NATURAL HISTORY—J. W. ROBERTS.

CLASSICS.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Parker, W. A.
 Peden, J. B. } æq.
 Pickburn, J. P. }

CLASS II.

Stephens, C. T.
 Pratt, F. V.

LATIN & FRENCH.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Bowmaker, Ruth

CLASS III.

Gerber, E. W. T.

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Fell, J. W.
 O'Reilly, H. de B.
 Marks, H.
 Flannery, G. E.

CLASS II.

McCarthy, P. W.
 Swanson, E. C.
 Roberts, J. W.

CLASS III.

Halloran, A.
 Broinowski, L. T.
 MacTaggart, N. J. C.

CHEMISTRY.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Fell, J. W.

CLASS II.

Harris, J.

PHYSICS.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Fell, J. W.
 Barraclough, S. H.

CLASS II.

Roberts, J. W.

LATIN.

PASS.

Marks, H.	Carey, J. P.	Crawford, L.
Hall, G. R. P.	Shewcroft, A. J. } æq.	O'Brien, E. E. } æq.
Perkins, J. A. R.	Lasker, S.	* Helsham, C. H. } æq.
Henry, J. E. O.	Anderson, W.	Wilson, Ella } æq.
Byrne, W. E. } æq.	Creagh, W. J.	Hayley, P. E. L.
Kethel, A. } æq.	* Mannell, F. W. } æq.	O'Reilly, H. de B.
* Kidston, R. M.	Fell, J. W.	Tighe, W.
Turner, B. W.	Prentice, A. J. } æq.	Broinowski, L. T. } æq.
Flannery, G. E. } bac	Roberts, J. W. } æq.	Veech, M. } æq.
* McManamey, W. F. } bac	Watt, A. R. J. } æq.	Harris, J.
Edmunds, J. M.	McCarthy, P. W.	Seaward, W. T.
Barracough, S. H. } æq.	Lancaster, L. B.	Halloran, A.
Connellan, J.	Lopez, F. R. de B. } æq.	MacTaggart, N. J. C.
McNevin, T. B. } æq.	Swanson, E. C.	Healey, W. J.

GREEK.

PASS.

Hall, G. R. P.	Connellan, J.	Seaward, W. T.
Marks, H.	Anderson, W.	Bowmaker, Ruth
Kethel, A.	Roberts, J. W.	

MATHEMATICS.

PASS.

Bowmaker, Ruth } æq.	* Kensett, W. F. } æq.	Tighe, W. } æq.
Healy, W. J. } æq.	* Rooney, W. J. } æq.	Veech, M. } æq.
* Mannell, F. W.	Pratt, F. V.	Carey, J. P.
Edmunds, J. M.	Pickburn, J. P.	* Edwards, E. S.
Gerber, E. W. T.	Connellan, J.	* Helsham, C. H.
Stephens, C. T.	Lancaster, L. B.	Seaward, W. T.
Harris, J.	Parker, W. A.	Henry, J.
Byrne, W. E.	Lasker, S.	Anderson, W.
Barracough, S. H.	O'Brien, E. E.	Kethel, A.
Prentice, A. J.	Perkins, J. A. R.	Creagh, W. J.
Hayley, P. E. L.	* McManamey, W. F.	Turner, B. W.
Watt, A. R. J.	* Kidston, R. M. } æq.	Shewcroft, A. J.
Hall, G. R. P.	* Rorke, G. A. } æq.	Wilson, Ella
Peden, J. B.	* Wallace, F.	Crawford, L.
McNevin, T. B.		Lopez, F. R. de B.

FRENCH.

PASS.

Henry, J. E. O.	* Wallace, F.	Shewcroft, A. J.
Byrne, W. F.	Watt, A. R. J. } æq.	Swanson, E. C.
* Craig, C.	Barraclough, S. H.	Halloran, A.
* Kidston, R. M.	Fell, J. W.	Lancaster, L. B.
* Mannell, W. F.	* McManamey, W. F.	MacTaggart, N. J. } æq.
Wilson, Ella	Carey, J. P.	Harris, J.
Creagh, W. J.	Broinowski, L. T.	Crawford, L.
Perkins, J. A. R.	Hayley, P. E. L.	Prentice, A. J.
Edmunds, J. M.	* Helsham, C. H.	Healy, W. J. } æq.
Lasker, S.	Turner, B. W.	O'Reilly, H. de B.
Flannery, G. E.	O'Brien, E. E.	Tighe, W.
McNevin, T. B.	Veech, M.	Lopez, F. R. de B.
	McCarthy, P. W.	

ENGLISH.

PASS.

Pratt, F. V.	Perkins, J. A. R.	Seaward, W. T.
Parker, W. A.	Barraclough, S. H.	Carey, J. P.
Peden, J. P.	Prentice, A. J. } æq.	Creagh, W. J.
Flannery, G. E.	Turner, B. W.	Gerber, E. W. T. } æq.
Bowmaker, R. } æq.	O'Reilly, H. de B. } æq.	Roberts, J. W. } æq.
Byrne, W. E. } æq.	Veech, M.	Tighe, W.
Hall, G. R. P.	* McManamey, W. F.	Halloran, A.
Lancaster, L. B.	O'Brien, E. E. } æq.	* Helsham, C. H. } æq.
McNevin, T. B.	Watt, A. R. J. } æq.	* Rorke, G. A. } æq.
Connellan, J. } æq.	Anderson, W.	Swanson, E. C. } æq.
Lasker, S. } æq.	Fell, J. W.	Wilson, Ella } æq.
* Kidston, R. M.	Kethel, A. } æq.	Hayley, P. E. L. } æq.
Marks, H. } æq.	Stephens, C. T. } æq.	MacTaggart, N. J. C. } æq.
Pickburn, J. P. } æq.	* Mannell, F. W.	Healy, W. J. } æq.
Edmunds, J. M.	Lopez, F. R. de B. } æq.	Broinowski, L. T. } æq.
Henry, J. E. O.	* Rooney, W. J. } æq.	Shewcroft, A. J. } æq.
McCarthy, P. W.	Harris, J.	Crawford, L.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1890.

PASS.

Böhrsmann, R. H.	Luker, D.	Sharp, G. H.
Corbin, A. G.	McCreadie, J. L. M.	Woodward, F. P.
Crawford, R.	Main, J.	* Edwards, E. S. (French)
Heath, H. C. S.	Manning, W. E.	* Hardy, C. (Latin and French)
Henry, A. E.	Maze, W. A. A.	* Rooney, W. J. (French)
Hood, Dannina	Meares, H.	* Russell, F. A. A. (English)
Huggart, A. T.	Moulton, J. E.	
Hirst, M. H.	O'Connor, B. B.	

FACULTY OF ARTS.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1889, AND MARCH, 1890.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. 1, FOR CLASSICS—E. M. Stephen.

BARKER SCHOLARSHIP, No. 1, FOR MATHEMATICS—E. M. Stephen.

NORBERT QUIRK PRIZE FOR MATHEMATICS—E. M. Stephen.

CLASSICS.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Stephen, E. M.

Brennan, C. J.

LATIN AND ENGLISH.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Holme, E. R.

CLASS II.

Sutherland, Elmina L.

CLASS III.

Molineaux, Amy A.

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Stephen, E. M.

LATIN AND FRENCH.

HONOURS.

CLASS III.

Cripps, Esther F.

NATURAL HISTORY.

HONOURS.

CLASS II.

Harris, J.

Gleeson, E. W. P.

LATIN.

PASS.

*Williams, J. L.

Doak, F. W.

Rudder, S. L.

Harris, G.

Lamrock, A. S.

Windeyer, R.

Waddy, P. R.

Gleeson, E. W. P.

*Russell, F. A. A.

*Russell, C. T.

Peirce, T. E.

Studdy, Anne A. } æq.

*Williams, W.

Conlon, W. A.

Blacket, C.

*Wood, H. D.

* Evening Students.

GREEK.

PASS.

Windeyer, R.
Doak, F. W.

Harris, G.
Peirce, T. E.

*Williams, W.

FRENCH.

PASS.

Rudder, S. L.
Holme, E. R.
Molineaux, Amy A.
*Toms, W. E.
*Williams, J. L.

Gleeson, E. W. P.
Conlon, W. A.
Studdy, Anne A.
Lamrock, A. S.
Stephen, E. M.

*Wood, H. D.
*Russell, C. T.
*Russell, F. A. A.
Waddy, P. R.
Blacket, C.

NATURAL HISTORY.

PASS.

Waddy, P. R.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS.

Doak, F. W.
Gleeson, E. W. P.
Holme, E. R.
Waddy, P. R.
*Williams, W.
*Russell, C. T.
Rudder, S. L.

Molineaux, Amy A.
*Williams, J. L.
*Russell, F. A. A.
Windeyer, R.
Peirce, T. E.
Conlon, W. A. } æq.
†Poole, W. }

Lamrock, A. S.
Blacket, C.
Studdy, Anne A.
Harris, G.
*Sullivan, R.
Cripps, Esther F.

ENGLISH.

PASS.

Doak, F. W.
Lamrock, A. S.
Rudder, S. L.
*Craig, C. } æq.
Windeyer, R. }

Conlon, W. A. } æq.
Pierce, T. E. }
*Williams, J. L. } æq.
Cripps, E. F. }
Blacket, C. }

*Russell, C. T.
*Russell, F. A. A.
*Sullivan, R. } æq.
*Williams, W. }
Studdy, A.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1890.

PASS.

Britton, Theodosia A.
Cosh, J.
Coyle, W. T.
Edwards, J.
Hynes, Sarah

Russell, Lilian
Serisier, L. E.
Smail, J. H.
Sutherland, Elmina L.

Thomson, A.
Uther, A. H.
*Forde, J.
*Sullivan, R.

* Evening Students.

† Unmatriculated.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

UNIVERSITY GOLD MEDAL FOR CLASSICS—F. Lloyd.

UNIVERSITY GOLD MEDAL FOR MATHEMATICS—R. P. Sellors.

UNIVERSITY GOLD MEDAL FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—A. Stewart.

CLASSICS.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Lloyd, F.
Stephen, A. J. M.
Curlewis, H. R.

CLASS II.

Stewart, A.
Mack, S.

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Sellors, R. P.

CLASS III.

Dick, W. T.

FRENCH & ENGLISH

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Hughes, M. O'G.

LATIN & FRENCH.

HONOURS.

CLASS III.

Amos, Jeanie C.

LATIN & ENGLISH.

HONOURS.

CLASS II.

Pincombe, T. H.
(3rd Class in French)
Booth, Mary

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Stewart, A.

CLASS II.

Lloyd, F. } æq.
Cock, N. J. }
*Reynolds, A. J. P. G.

CLASS III.

Davis, H.
Stephen, A. J. M.

GEOLOGY & PALÆONTOLOGY.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Wolstenholme, H.

PHYSICS.

HONOURS.

CLASS II.

Robinson, Mabel F.

* Evening Student.

LATIN.

PASS.

Wolstenholme, H. } æq.	Wood, F. E.	Curnow, W. L.
*Watt, J. A.	*Stephenson, J. H.	McLaughlin, D.
*Roseby, T. E.	*Brierley, F. N. } æq.	Barnet, D. M.
*Millard, G. W.	Fairburn, E. A. }	*Robinson, G. F. G.
Anderson, H. M. }	*Reynolds, A. J. P. G.	Johnston, Ella R.
*D'Arcy, J. S. } æq.	*Sheridan, J. P.	McIntyre, D. A.
Sellors, R. P.	Davis, H.	Closs, W. J. L.

GREEK.

PASS.

Wolstenholme, H.	*Roseby, T. E.	McIntyre, D. A.
Anderson, H. M.	Barnet, D. M.	*Robinson, G. F. G.
*Millard, G. W.		

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS.

Kelly, T. } æq.	Curnow, W. L. } æq.	*Stephenson, J. H.
Wood, F. E. }	Pincombe, T. H. }	Closs, W. J. L.
*Millard, G. W.	*D'Arcy, J. S.	*Sheridan, J. P.
*Watt, J. A.	*Roseby, T. E.	Barnet, D. M.
McIntyre, D. A.	Curlewis, H. R.	Anderson, H. M.
		*Robinson, G. F. G.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS.

Brierley, F. N.

ENGLISH.

PASS.

Sellors, R. P.
Anderson, H. M.
Hughes, M. O'G.
Curnow, W. L.
Davis, H.
Johnston, Ella R.

GERMAN.

PASS.

Fairburn, Edith A.
Amos, Jeanie C.
Booth, Mary

GEOLOGY.

PASS.

Closs, W. J. L.

FRENCH.

PASS.

Mack, S.
*Reynolds, A. J. P. G.
Johnston, Ella R.
Hughes, M. O'G.
Wood, F. E.
*Watt, J. A.
Fairburn, Edith A.
Booth, Mary
*D'Arcy, J. S.
Davis, H.
*Stephenson, J. H.
*Sheridan, J. P.
McLaughlin, D.
*Brierley, F. N.
Kelly, T.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1890.

PASS.

Cock, N. J.	Hilliard, A. V.	Robinson, Mabel F.
Dick, W. T.	Kemmis, W. H.	Sutherland, P.
Dunlop, N. J.	Leahy, J. P. D.	Veech, L. S.
Fitzgerald, J. T.	Lyon, Pearson	*Quigley, J.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

RENWICK SCHOLARSHIP FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY--A. S. Vallack.

PROX. ACC.—G. E. Smith.

PROFESSOR HASWELL'S PRIZES FOR ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY—G. E. Smith.

CHEMISTRY.	ZOOLOGY.	BOTANY.
HONOURS.	HONOURS.	HONOURS.
CLASS I.	CLASS I.	CLASS I.
Vallack, A. S.	Smith, G. E. } æq. Vallack, A. S. }	Smith, G. E. Vallack, A. S.
CLASS II.	CLASS II.	CLASS II.
Henderson, J. N. Bölke, P. Smith, G. E. Scott, E. H.	Hughes, M. O'G. (Arts) Bölke, P. Sweet, G. B. McLaughlin, D. (Arts) Fordyce, H. S. Kelly, T. (Arts)	Henderson, J. N. Bölke, P. Sweet, G. B. Fordyce, H. S.
PASS.	PASS.	PASS.
Kinross, R. M. Litchfield, W. F. Flashman, J. F. Spark, E. J. Sweet, G. B. Handcock, C. L., B.A. Robinson, G. F. Böhrsmann, O. M. Green, T. A. Richards, S. J. Fordyce, H. S.	Litchfield, W. F. Henderson, J. N. Robinson, G. F. Richards, S. J. } Green, T. A. } æq. Flashman, J. F. } Spark, E. J. Scott, E. H. Handcock, C. L., B.A. Böhrsmann, O. M.	Kinross, R. M. Scott, E. H. Litchfield, W. F. Richards, S. J. Green, T. A. Flashman, J. F. Robinson, G. F. Böhrsmann, O. M. Handcock, C. L., B.A. Spark, F. J.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1890.

Biffin, Harriet E.
Murray, R. L

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

JOHN HARRIS SCHOLARSHIP—G. H. Abbott, B.A.

DR. WILKINSON'S PRIZE FOR PATHOLOGY—G. H. Abbott, B.A.; C. L. W.

Hunt, *prox. acc.*

DR. DIXON'S PRIZE FOR MATERIA MEDICA—G. H. Abbott, B.A.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Abbott, G. H., B.A.

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Hunt, C. L. W.

Stokes, E. S.

Shirlow, W. J.

Stanley, G. P.

McKay, W. J., B.Sc.

ORDER OF MERIT.

PATHOLOGY.

Abbott, G. H., B.A.

Hunt, C. L. W.

Stanley, G. P.

McKay, W. J., B.Sc.

Millard, R. J.

Shirlow, S. S.

Shirlow, W. J. } *æq.*

Stokes, E. S.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Abbott, G. H., B.A.

Hunt, C. L. W.

Shirlow, W. J.

Stokes, E. S.

Stanley, G. P.

Shirlow, S. S.

Millard, R. J.

McKay, W. J., B.Sc.

ANATOMY.

Stokes, E. S.

McKay, W. J., B.Sc.

Abbott, G. H., B.A.

Shirlow, W. J.

Millard, R. J.

Hunt, C. L. W. } *æq.*

Shirlow, S. S.

Stanley, G. P.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Abbott, G. H., B.A.

Stanley, G. P.

Hunt, C. L. W.

Shirlow, W. J. } *æq.*

Stokes, E. S.

Shirlow, S. S.

Millard, R. J.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1890.

Alston, H., B.A.

M.B. & CH.M.—HONOURS AT GRADUATION.

UNIVERSITY GOLD MEDAL—Wilson, C. G.

1ST CLASS HONOURS.

Wilson, C. G.

2ND CLASS HONOURS.

Neill, L. E. F., B.A.

Morton, J.

PASS

Townley, P. L., B.A.

Sheppard, A.M.

Nolan, H. R. }

Hollis, L. T. } *æq.*

Purser, C. E., B.A.

Morton, G.

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

ORDER OF MERIT.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Wilson, C. G.
Hollis, L. T.
Purser, C., B.A.
Morton, J.
Townley, P. L., B.A.
Nolan, H. R.
Sheppard, A. M.
Neill, L. E. F., B.A.
Morton, G.

SURGERY.

Wilson, C. G.
Neill, L. E. F., B.A.
Morton, J.
Nolan, H. R.
Morton, G.
Townley, P. L., B.A.
Purser, C., B.A.
Sheppard, A. M.
Hollis, L. T.

MEDICINE.

Hollis, L. T.
Wilson, C. G.
Sheppard, A. M.
Townley, P. L., B.A.
Purser, C., B.A.
Neill, L. E. F., B.A.
Morton, J.
Nolan, H. R.
Morton, G.

PSYCHOLOGICAL
MEDICINE.

Wilson, C. G.
Neill, L. E. F., B.A.
Hollis, L. T.
Townley, P. L., B.A.
Morton, J.
Nolan, H. R.
Sheppard, A. M.
Morton, G.
Purser, C., B.A.

MIDWIFERY, &c.

Wilson, C. G.
Neill, L. E. F., B.A.
Sheppard, A. M.
Morton, J.
Purser, C., B.A.
Nolan, H. R.
Hollis, L. T.
Morton, G.
Townley, P. L., B.A.

CLINICAL
MEDICINE.

Wilson, C. G.
Neill, L. E. F., B.A. } æq.
Morton, J.
Sheppard, A. M. } æq.
Hollis, L. T.
Nolan, H. R.
Townley, P. L., B.A. } æq.
Morton, G.
Purser, C., B.A.

CLINICAL SURGERY.

Wilson, C. G.
Neill, L. E. F., B.A.
Townley, P. L., B.A. } æq.
Purser, C., B.A.
Nolan, H. R.
Morton, J.
Sheppard, A. M.
Hollis, L. T.
Morton, G.

OPHTHALMIC
MEDICINE AND
SURGERY.

Neill, L. E. F., B.A.
Wilson, C. G.
Morton, J.
Morton, G.
Nolan, H. R.
Hollis, L. T.
Sheppard, A. M.
Purser, C., B.A.
Townley, P. L., B.A.

MEDICAL CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

Students who obtained over 50 per cent. of the marks in the Class Examinations in the Faculty of Medicine, arranged in their order of merit.

CHEMISTRY.

Metals—Bölke, Smith, Sweet, Handcock, Scott, Henderson, Vallack, Litchfield.

Organic—Bölke, Kinross, Vallack, Henderson, Sweet, Smith, Scott, Robinson, Flashman.

BOTANY.

Smith, Vallack, Bölke, Kinross, Handcock, Henderson, Richards, Sweet,
Fordyce, Robinson, Scott.

ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Smith, Vallack, Bölke, Fordyce, Sweet, Henderson, Litchfield, Robinson,
Richards, Handcock.

JUNIOR GENERAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.

Bölke, Robinson, Henderson, Spark, Smith, Sweet.

JUNIOR REGIONAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Richards, Smith, Bölke, Spark, Kinross, Green, Flashman.

SENIOR GENERAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.

Tidswell, Sawkins, Maitland, Corlette, Newell.

SENIOR REGIONAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Stokes, Abbott, Hunt, Millard, Stanley, W. J. Shirlow, Alston, Shaw,
Merrick, McKay, S. S. Shirlow, O'Connor.

JUNIOR PHYSIOLOGY.

Sawkins, Leahy, Goldsmid, Lawes, Tidswell, Corlette, Higgins, Challands,
Coghlan, Broinowski.

SENIOR PHYSIOLOGY.

Abbott, Hunt, Shaw, W. J. Shirlow, Stanley, Millard, Stokes, Binney,
Alston, Merrick, S. S. Shirlow.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Tidswell, Challands, Sawkins, Bode, Dick, Leahy, Lawes, Goldsmid,
Freshney, Corlette.

CLINICAL SURGERY.

Millard, Stokes, Hunt, Abbott, McKay, Alston.

MEDICINE.

Hollis, Townley, Purser, G. Morton, Sheppard, J. Morton, Wilson,
Nolan, Neill.

PATHOLOGY.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Abbott, Hunt, Alston.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Wilson, Purser, Hollis, Sheppard, Townley, Nolan, J. Morton, Neill,
G. Morton.

MIDWIFERY.

Hollis, Neill, Nolan, G. Morton, J. Morton, Purser, Sheppard, Townley,
Wilson.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Hollis, G. Morton, J. Morton, Neill, Nolan, Purser, Sheppard, Townley,
Wilson.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

APPLIED MECHANICS, GEOMETRICAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING AND
SURVEYING.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

* Poole, W.

PASS.

Bucknell, L. G.

Birch, W. J.

CHEMISTRY.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

* Poole, W.

PASS.

Bucknell, L. G.

GEOLOGY.

CLASS. I.

* Poole, W.

CLASS III.

Bucknell, L. G.

PHYSICS.

HONOURS.

CLASS III.

* Poole, W.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1890.

PASS.

Bucknell, L. G.

* Not passing through the regular course.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

The following are the names of those students who attended courses of lectures under the University Extension Scheme, and passed the final examinations in the subjects of the lectures.

LENT TERM, 1889.

(University.)

SUBJECT—"The Aim and Method of Philosophy."

LECTURER—Mr. F. Anderson, M.A.

PASS.

Roseby, T. E (Mr. Anderson's prize)	Waitt, W. A. F.
Braddon, H. Y.	Cameron, W. G.
Wallace, F. E., B.A.	Slatter, Laura

SUBJECT—"Life and Thought in the Second Century of the Roman Empire."

LECTURER—Professor Scott, M.A.

PASS.

Braddon, H. Y.	} æq. } Professor Scott's prize.
Peirce, T. E.	
Ryrie, Amy	

(Newcastle.)

SUBJECT—"English Poetry in the time of Wordsworth."

LECTURER—Mr. W. Crompton, M.A.

PASS.

Byrne, E.

(Maitland.)

SUBJECT—"The Stuart Period."

LECTURER—Mr. W. Crompton, M.A.

PASS.

Free, Lily	Morgan, Carrie
Irwin, R.	Morgan, Rose
Scobie, Agnes	Jones, Eva
Vernon, Agnes R.	Edmunds, May

TRINITY TERM.

(University.)

SUBJECT—"The Philosophy of History."

LECTURER—Mr. F. Anderson, M.A.

PASS.

Black, J. K. (Mr. Anderson's prize)	Barron, John
Bourne, F. E.	Ryrie, Amy
Miller, J. W.	Rigg, T., B.A.

(St. Leonard's.)

SUBJECT—"English Poetry and Fiction since 1851."

LECTURER—Mr. W. B. Worsfold, M.A.

PASS.

Robson, Gertrude	}æq.
Uther, Blanche	
Mackinnon, A. C. G.	

MICHAELMAS TERM.

(University.)

SUBJECT—"The relation of Philosophy to Science."

LECTURER—Mr. F. Anderson, M.A.

PASS.

Waite, W. A. F. (Mr. Anderson's prize)	Clarke, R. M.
Meares, Matilda, B.A.	Rigg, Thomas, B.A.
Black, J. K.	Bourne, F. E.
Miller, J. W.	Anderson, A. W.
Slatter, Laura	Wallace, F. E., B.A.
	Fletcher, A. W., B.A., B.Sc.

ARCHITECTURE.

A course of thirty lectures, extending over three terms, was delivered by
Mr. John Sulman, F.R.I.B.A.

PASS.

Miller, J.	St. Julian, C. W
Newton, P. E.	Herbert, S.
Corlette, H. C.	Grace, W.
Thomson, E. L.	

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

VISITOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1886.—His Excellency The Right Hon. Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.

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

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.

1851.—Edward Hamilton, M.A.

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

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

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

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

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

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

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

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

- 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. Henry Norman MacLaurin, M.A., M.D.,
 LL.D.
 1889.—The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.

THE SENATE.

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

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

The Rev. William Binnington Boyce.	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.

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

(L.S.)

CHAS. A. FITZ ROY.

By His Excellency's Command.

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Under the original Incorporation Act, the election to vacant Fellowships was vested in the Senate until there should be one hundred Graduates holding the Degree of M.A., LL.D., or M.D. By an Act passed in 1861, the election to vacancies was vested in Fellows of the Senate, Professors and other Public Teachers of the University, Examiners, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers, declared to be such by By-Law, and Graduates who should have taken any or either of the Degrees of M.A., LL.D., or M.D. By an Act passed in 1881, the privilege of voting at such elections was 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 select.

EX-MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

- 1850-1854—Hamilton, Edward T., M.A.
- 1850-1855—Davis, The Right Rev. C. H., D.D.
- 1850-1856—Broadhurst, The Hon. Edward, B.A.
- 1850-1859—Boyce, The Rev. W. B.
- 1850-1859—Therry, His Honour Sir Roger
- 1850-1860—Macarthur, The Hon. James
- 1857-1860—Denison, Alfred, B.A.
- 1850-1861—Donaldson, The Hon. Sir Stuart A.
- 1857-1861—Cooper, Sir Daniel, Bart., G.C.M.G.
- 1853-1865—Douglass, Henry Grattan, M.D.
- 1861-1866—Woolley, The Rev. J., D.C.L. (Principal)
- 1850-1868—Darvall, Sir John Bayley, M.A.
- 1850-1869—O'Brien, Bartholomew, M.D.
- 1850-1869—Plunkett, The Hon. John Hubert, B.A.
- 1850-1870—Purves, Rev. W., M.A.
- 1850-1872—Wentworth, The Hon. William Charles
- 1868-1872—Nathan, Charles, M.D.
- 1869-1873—Stenhouse, N. D., M.A.
- 1868-1874—Arnold, The Hon. William M.
- 1850-1875—Merewether, The Hon. F. L. S., B.A.
- 1856-1877—Polding, Archbishop, D.D.
- 1859-1878—Allen, The Hon. George
- 1873-1878—Dalley, the Right Hon. William Bede.
- 1858-1878—Martin, Sir James, the Hon. Chief Justice.
- 1861-1879—Bell, Professor Morris Birkbeck, B.A.
- 1850-1879—Thomson, the Hon. Sir E. Deas, C.B., K.C.M.G.
- 1860-1880—Macarthur, the Hon. Sir William.

EX-MEMBERS OF SENATE—*continued*.

- 1872-1882—Forster, The Hon. William.
 1850-1883—Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart., D.C.L., M.D., LL.D.
 1867-1884—Badham, Professor Charles, D.D.
 1861-1885—Smith, the Hon. Professor, M.D., LL.D., C.M.G.
 1877-1885—Allen, the Hon. Sir George Wigram, K.C.M.G.
 1885-1886—Martin, Sir James, C.J.
 1855-1886—Allwood, Rev. Canon, B.A.
 1879-1887—Darley, the Hon. Sir F. M., B.A., Chief Justice.
 1878-1887—Stephen, the Hon. Sir Alfred, C.B., G.C.M.G., Ex-C.J.
 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.

PRESENT SENATE.

- 1887—Backhouse, His Honour Judge, M.A.
 1888—Butler, Thomas, B.A.
 1859—Faucett, the Hon. Peter, B.A.
 1877—Gurney, Professor, M.A.
 1870—Hay, the Hon. Sir John, M.A., K.C.M.G.
 1883—Jennings, Sir Patrick A., LL.D., K.C.M.G.
 1887—Jones, P. Sydney, M.D.
 1879—Liversidge, Professor, M.A., F.R.S.
 1883—MacLaurin, the Hon. Henry Norman, M.A., M.D.,
 LL.D.
 1875—Macleay, the Hon. Sir William.
 1861—Manning, the Hon. Sir William M., LL.D., Chancellor.
 1879—Oliver, Alexander, M.A.
 1872—Renwick, the Hon. Arthur, B.A., M.D., Vice-
 Chancellor.
 1889—Rogers, Francis E., M.A., LL.B., Q.C.
 1875—Russell, Henry C., B.A., F.R.S.
 1885—Scott, Professor, M.A.
 1888—Stephen, Cecil Bedford, M.A.
 1884—Stephens, Professor, M.A.
 1883—Stuart, Professor Anderson, M.D.
 1889—Teece, Richard, F.I.A.
 1866—Windeyer, the Hon. Mr. Justice, M.A., LL.D.

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—Thompson, Alexander M., D.Sc.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1852-1877—Pell, Morris B., B.A.

CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

1852-1885—Smith, the Hon. John, M.D., LL.D., C.M.G.

PROFESSORS.

CLASSICS—1885—(a) Walter Scott, M.A., Merton College, Oxford.

MATHEMATICS—1877—(b) Theodore T. Gurney, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY—1872—(c) Archibald Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S., Christ's College, Cambridge, Dean of the Faculty of Science.

PHYSICS—1886—(d) Threlfall, Richard, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY—1882—(e) William John Stephens, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.

PHYSIOLOGY—1883—(f) T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D., Ch.M., Edin., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

ANATOMY (Challis Professor)—1890—(g) James T. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M., Edin.

ENGINEERING (Challis Professor)—1883—(h) William H. Warren, Wh. Sc., M. Inst. C.E.

MODERN LITERATURE (Challis Professor)—1887—(i) Mungo W. MacCallum, M.A., Glasgow.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY (Challis Professor)—1890—(j) Francis Anderson, M.A., Glasgow.

(a) Late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

(b) Late Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Bell University Scholar.

(c) Associate of the Royal School of Mines, London; late University Demonstrator of Chemistry, Cambridge.

(d) Late Demonstrator in Physics, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge.

(e) Late Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford; First Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School.

(f) M.B., Ch.M., First Class Honours, Ettles Scholar, 1880, M.D., Thesis Gold Medal, 1882, Edin.; late Assistant to Professor of Physiology, Edinburgh.

(g) M.B., Ch.M., Honours 1883, late Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of Edinburgh.

(h) Memb. Inst. Civil Engineers, London; Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Whitworth Scholar, Society of Arts Technological Scholar.

(i) Late Professor of English Literature in University College, Aberystwyth, Wales.

(j) Late Clarke Philosophical Fellow, University of Glasgow.

PROFESSORS—*continued*.

- BIOLOGY (Challis Professor)—1882—William A. Haswell,* M.A.,
D.Sc., Edin.
LAW (Challis Professor)—1890—Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L.,
University College, Oxford.
HISTORY (Challis Professor).—Vacant.

LECTURERS.

- WILLIAM HILTON HOVELL LECTURER IN GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL
GEOGRAPHY—1882—William J. Stephens, M.A.
CLASSICS—1880—Thomas Butler, B.A. (Evening Lecturer).
1885—Laurens F. M. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.
MODERN LITERATURE—French and German—1889—Emil J.
Treichmann, B.A. (Oxon.), Ph. D. (Heidelberg).
R. Max,† LL.D. (Evening Lecturer). English—Albert B.
Piddington, B.A., (Evening Lecturer).
MATHEMATICS—1886—A. Newham, B.A., St. John's College,
Cambridge (Evening Lecturer).
1887.—F. M. Moors, M.A.
ARCHITECTURE.—John Sulman, F.R.I.B.A.
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—1883—James C. Cox
M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY—1890—Alexander
MacCormick, M.D. (Edin.)
MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN—1883—Thomas Chambers,
F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P. (Edin.)
MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS—1883—Thomas Dixson,
M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
PATHOLOGY—1883—(a) W. Camac Wilkinson,‡ B.A. (Syd.); M.D.
(Lond.); M.R.C.P. (Lond.)
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH—1883—W. H.
Goode, M.A., M.D., Ch.M. (Dub.)
CLINICAL MEDICINE—1889—R. Scot-Skirving, M.B., M.Ch.
(Edin.)
CLINICAL SURGERY—1889—S. T. Knaggs, M.D., M.Ch. (Aber-
deen).

(a) M.B. First Class Honours Medicine, University Scholarship and Gold Medal Forensic Medicine, 1882, M.D., 1884. Atchison Scholar, University College, London.

* Absent on leave for Lent and Trinity Terms. Acting Lecturer, N. A. Cobb, Ph.D. (Jeu).

† Absent on leave for Lent Term. Acting Lecturer, A. Bulteau.

‡ Absent on leave for Lent and Trinity Terms. Acting Lecturer. G. E. Rennie, B.A. (Syd.), M.D. (Lond.).

LECTURERS—*continued*.

- PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE—Chisholm Ross, M.D. (Sydney).
 OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY—1889—F. Antill Pockley,
 M.B., M.Ch. (Edin.)
 MEDICAL TUTOR—E. J. Jenkins, M.A., M.D. (Oxon.)
 LAW OF REAL PROPERTY AND EQUITY (Challis Lecturer)—1890—
 W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.
 LAW OF PROCEDURE, INCLUDING EVIDENCE (Challis Lecturer)—
 1890—C. A. Coghlan, M.A., LL.D.
 LAW OF WRONGS, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL (Challis Lecturer)—
 1890—F. Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc.
 LAW OF OBLIGATIONS, PERSONAL PROPERTY AND CONTRACTS
 (Challis Lecturer)—1890—G. E. Rich, M.A.

DEMONSTRATORS.

- CHEMISTRY—1890—Frederick B. Guthrie, F.C.S.
 PHYSIOLOGY—1889—A. E. Wright, B.A., M.B. (Dub.); B.A.
 (Cantab.)
 ANATOMY—1890—Arthur E. Mills, M.B., Ch.M.
 PHYSICS—1890—James A. Pollock, B.Sc.

EXAMINERS FOR 1889-90.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

- The Professors.
 The Lecturers.
 Professor Bragg, M.A.
 Professor Tucker, M.A.
 W. A. Dixon, F.C.S.
 E. I. Robson, M.A.
 A. E. Wright, M.A., M.D.
 W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.
 J. F. Adair, M.A.

FACULTY OF LAW.

- His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer, M.A., LL.D. (Dean).
 The Hon. Peter Faucett, B.A.
 His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen.
 B. R. Wise, B.A.
 R. M. Sly, M.A., LL.D.
 C. A. Coghlan, M.A., LL.D.

EXAMINERS—*continued*.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The Professors.

The Lecturers.

George Bennett, M.D. (Glas.); F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

The Hon. Charles K. Mackellar, M.B., Ch.M. (Glas.)

The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D. (Edin.), LL.D.

Charles McKay, M.D. (St. And.)

F. Norton Manning, M.D. (St. And.)

F. H. Quaife, M.D., Ch.M. (Glas.)

The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D. (Edin.)

Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

The Professors.

The Lecturers.

W. A. Dixon, F.C.S.

J. J. Fletcher, B.Sc.

Professor Kernott.

Baron F. Von Mueller, K.C.M.G.

T. W. E. David.

REGISTRAR, 1882.—H. E. Barff, M.A.

CHIEF CLERK AND ACCOUNTANT, 1887.—Robert A. Dallen.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, 1888.—Caleb Hardy.

CLERK, 1887.—William S. Mayer.

ESQUIRE BEDELL, 1866.—John Kinloch, M.A.

UNIVERSITY SOLICITOR, 1886.—Hon. James Norton, LL.D.,
M.L.C.

AUDITOR, 1861.—The Hon. Geoffrey Eagar.

YEOMAN BEDELL.—S. Craddock.

OVERSEER OF THE UNIVERSITY PARK AND GROUNDS.—Henry
Goodhew.

MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

Abbott, George H., B.A., 1887

Adair, John F., M.A.†

Allen, Arthur Wigram, B.A.,
1883

Allen, George Boyce, B.A.,
1877

Allen, Reginald C., B.A., 1879

Amess, William, B.A., 1883

Anderson, Francis, M.A.**¶

Anderson, H. C. L., M.A.

Andrews, William, M.B.,**
1887

Angove, William H., B.Sc.,
1887

Armstrong, Laurens F. M.,
B.A., 1884¶

Armstrong, William G., B.A.,
1884, M.B., Ch.M.

Ayres, Charles, B.A., 1882

Backhouse, Alfred P., M.A.†

Badham, Lewis B. L., M.A.

Bancroft, Peter, M.B., Ch.M.

Barber, Richard, M.A.

Barbour, George Pitty, M.A.

Barff, H. E., M.A.*

Barker, Thomas Chas., B.A.,
1886

Barker, Henry Auriol, B.A.,
1881**

Barlee, Frederick R., M.A.

Barret, James, M.D.

Barton, Edmund, M.A.

Barton, H. Francis, M.A.

Barry, Alfred, LL.D.**

Baylis, Harold M., B.A., 1883

Beegling, Daniel, B.A., 1885

Beehag, Albert Jobson, B.A.,
1882

Beehag, Samuel Alfred, B.A.,
1886

Belgrave, T. B., M.D.**

Bennett, George, M.D.†

Berne, Percy Witton, B.A.,
1883

Blacket, Arthur R., B.A.,
1872

Blair, John, M.D.

Bowden, John Ebenezer, M.A.

Bowker, Richard Ryther S.,
M.D.**

Bowman, Alexander, B.A.,
1859

Bowman, Alister S., B.A.,
1878

Bowman, Andrew, M.A.

Bowman, Edward, M.A.

Bowman, Arthur, B.A., 1880

Bowman, Ernest M., B.A.,
1880

Bragg, W. H., M.A.†

Brennan, Francis P., M.A.

Broughton, Alfred, M.A.

Brown, Alfred, B.A., 1866

Brown, Mary E., B.A., 1885

Browne, William C., B.A.,
1864

*Superior Officers. †Fellows of the Senate. ‡Examiners. ¶Heads of Colleges.

¶Public Teachers. **Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Bruce, Mary H., B.A., 1887
 Buckland, Thos., B.A., 1878
 Bucknell, D'Arcy H., M.A.
 Bundock, Charles, B.A., 1878
 Bundock, Francis F., B.A., 1877
 Burdekin, Sydney, B.A., 1860
 Butler, Thomas, B.A., 1876¶†
 Butler, Francis J., B.A., 1882
 Callachor, Hugh B., B.A., 1863
 Campbell, Allan, B.A., 1874
 Campbell, Edward, M.A.
 Campbell, George P., B.A., 1885
 Campbell, Gerald R., M.A.
 Campbell, Joseph, M.A.
 Cape, Alfred John, M.A.
 Carlisle, W. W., B.A., 1878
 Carruthers, Joseph H., M.A.
 Carvosso, Albert B., B.A., 1884
 Chambers, Thos., F.R.C.S.¶
 Chisholm, Wm., B.A., 1875, M.D.**
 Clarke, Francis Wm., B.A., 1884
 Clay, William French, M.D.
 Clune, Michael, M.A.
 Cobbett, Pitt, M.A., D.C.L.¶
 Coghlan, Chas. A., M.A., LL.D.¶
 Cohen, John J., M.A.
 Collingwood, David, M.D.**
 Cooper, David John, M.A.
 Cooper, Pope Alexander, M.A.
 Corbett, Wm. Francis, B.A., 1883
 Corlette, Jas. Christian, M.A.
 Cormack, Alex John, M.A.
 Cosh, James, M.A.**
 Cowlshaw, Wm. Philip, M.A.
 Cowper, Sedgwick Spelman, M.A.
 Cox, James, M.D.¶
 Crane, Charles, B.A., 1882
 Crane, John T., B.Sc., 1887
 Cribb, John Geo., B.A., 1881
 Crocker, Herbert D., M.A.
 Crompton, William, M.A.
 Cullen, W. P., M.A., LL.D.¶
 Curtis, William C., M.A.
 Dalton, Gerald T. A., M.A.
 Dargin, Sydney, B.A., 1871
 David, T. W. E.‡
 Davidson, Leslie G., M.B., Ch.M.
 Dawson, Arthur F., M.A.
 Deane, William Smith, M.A.
 Debenham, J. W., M.A.
 Delohery, Cornelius, M.A.
 Dick, James Adam, B.A., 1886
 Dixon, W. A., F.C.S.‡
 Dixson, Craig, M.D.
 Dixson, Thos., M.B., Ch.M.¶
 Docker, Ernest B., M.A.
 Donovan, John J., LL.D.
 Dudley, Joseph T., B.A., 1885
 Dunne, John D., B.A., 1873
 Dunstan, Ephraim, M.A.
 Eagar, Hon. Geoffrey*
 Edmunds, Walter, M.A., LL.B.

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- Edwards, J. Ross, M.A.
 Elder, Francis R., B.A., 1877
 Ellis, Henry A., M.B., 1887**
 Elphinstone, Jas., B.A., 1881
 Emanuel, Nathaniel, B.A.,
 1867
 England, Theophilus, B.A.,
 1885
 England, Thos. H., B.A., 1885
 Faithfull, Geo. Ernest, M.A.
 Faithfull, Henry Montague,
 M.A.
 Faithfull, Wm. Percy, M.A.
 Faucett, The Hon. Peter,
 B.A.†
 Feez, Arthur H., B.A., 1880
 Ferguson, David, B.A., 1886
 Fisher Donnelly, M.A.
 Fitzgerald, Edmund, B.A.,
 1866
 Fitzgerald, Robert Marsden,
 M.A.
 Fitzhardinge, Grantley Hyde,
 M.A.
 Fletcher, Archibald William,
 B.A., 1886
 Fletcher, Chas. R., B.A., 1881
 Fletcher, F. E., M.A.
 Fletcher, J. A., B.A., 1879
 Fletcher, Joseph J., M.A.‡
 Flint, Chas. A., M.A.
 Flynn, John E., M.A.
 Flynn, Joseph Alban, M.A.
 Flynn, William J., B.A., 1884
 Foster, Charles E., B.A., 1876
 Fosbery, Eustace E., M.A.
 Fosbery, Vincent F., B.A.,
 1886
- Fox, Harold S., B.A., 1885
 Fraser, Robert W., B.A., 1885
 Francis, Henry Ralph, M.A.
 Freehill, Francis B., M.A.
 Fuller, George, W., M.A.
 Fullerton, Alexander Y., B.A.,
 1885
 Gardiner, Andrew, M.A.**
 Garland, James Robert, M.A.
 Garnsey, Edward R., B.A.,
 1885
 Garrick, Joseph Hector, M.A.
 Garran, Andrew, LL.D.
 Geddes, Samuel, B.A., 1885
 Gibbes, Alfred George, M.A.
 Gibbes, William C. V., B.A.,
 1868
 Gilchrist, Archibald, LL.D.
 Goode, W. H., M.A., M.D.¶
 Gorman, John R., B.A., 1886
 Graham, James, M.B., 1886
 Gray, Arthur St. J., M.A.**
 Green, Arthur V., LL.D.
 Greenway, Alfred R., B.A.,
 1870
 Griffiths, S. W., M.A.
 Gurney, Theodore T., M.A.¶
 Guthrie, Frederick B., F.C.S.¶
 Hall, William Hessel, M.A.
 Halliday, George C., B.A.,
 1884
 Hammond, Alfred de Lisle,
 M.A.
 Hargraves, Edward John,
 B.A., 1859
 Harris, Edward, M.A.**
 Harris, Matthew, B.A., 1863

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¶Public Teachers. **Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Haswell, William A., M.A.,
D.Sc.¶
Hay, The Hon. Sir John,
M.A., K.C.M.G.†
Healy, Patrick J., M.A.
Henry, Arthur, M.B., Ch.M.
Henry, Arthur G., M.B., Ch.M.
Hester, Jeaffreson W., M.B.,
Ch.M.
Higgins, Michael A., B.A.,
1879
Hill, Thomas, M.A.
Hills, Henry H., M.A.
Hinder, Henry V. C., M.B.,
Ch.M.
Hodgson, Evelyn G., M.A.**
Hollis, Leslie Thomas, M.B.,
Ch.M.
Horniman, Alex., B.A., 1866
Houston, Andrew, B.A., 1869
Houston, James, B.A., 1863,
M.D.
Hughes, Charles Michael,
B.A., 1886
/ Hungerford, Hedley Heber,
B.A., 1886
Hunt, Edward, B.A., 1859
Hunter, John, M.A.
Hurst, George, M.A.
Iceton, Edward Arthur, M.A.
/ Iceton, Thomas Henry, M.A.
Irving, Clark Arthur, M.A.
Jackson, Henry Latimer,
M.A.**
Jackson, Robert, M.A.
Jamieson, Sydney, B.A.,
1884
Jefferis, James, LL.D.

Jenkins, Charles J., B.A.,
1887
Jenkins, E. J., M.D.**¶
Jennings, Sir Patrick A.,
K.C.M.G., LL.D.†
Johnson, James Wm., M.A.
Johnston, Alex. W., M.A.
Johnston, John, B.A., 1887
Johnstone, Henry Thos., B.A.,
1885
Jones, G. E. Russell, M.A.
Jones, P. Sydney, M.D.†
Jones, Rees Rutland, M.A.
Jones, Richard Theophilus,
M.D.
Jones, Thomas E., B.A., 1884
Jones, Ernest Trevor, B.A.,
1884
Joseph, Horace B., B.A., 1887
Kay, Robert, M.A.
Kelly, Samuel, B.A., 1882
Kemp, Richard Edgar, M.A.
Kendall, Theodore M., B.A.,
1876
Kenna, Patrick, B.A., 1882
Kent, Fredk. Deacon, M.A.
Kent, Henry Chambers,
M.A.
Kernott, Professor†
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.
Kinloch, John, M.A.
Kinross, Rev. John, D.D.,
B.A., 1869||

* Superior Officers. † Fellows of the Senate. ‡ Examiners. || Heads of Colleges.

¶ Public Teachers. ** Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Knaggs, Saml. Thos., M.D.**¶
 Lander, William H., M.A.
 Lang, John Gavin, M.A.
 Langton, Frederick W., B.A.,
 1887
 Lee, Herbert Ernest, B.A.,
 1886
 Lee, William, M.A.
 Legge, J. Gordon, M.A.
 Leibius, Adolph, M.A.**
 ✓ Leverrier, Frank, B.A., 1884,
 B.Sc., 1885¶
 Liddle, Andrew Innes, M.A.
 Lingen, John Taylor, M.A.**
 Linsley, William H., B.A.,
 1880
 Littlejohn, Edward S., B.A.,
 1887
 Liversidge, Archibald, M.A.,
 F.R.S.†¶
 Lloyd, Frederick, M.D. 1872
 Lloyd, Thomas, B.A., 1878
 Lomer, Carrie, B.A., 1887
 Long, George Edward, M.A.
 Loxton, Edward James, M.A.
 Lynch, Michael D., B.A., 1870
 Lynch, William, B.A., 1863
 Macansh, A. W., B.A., 1885
 MacCallum, Mungo W., M.A.¶
 Macarthy, Herbert T. S., B.A.,
 1860
 McCarthy, Arthur W., B.A.,
 1881
 McCarthy, Francis, M.A.
 McClelland, Hugh, B.A., 1881
 ✓ McCormick, Alex., M.D.**¶
 McCulloch, Francis, B.A.,
 1886
 McCulloch, P. V., B.A., 1881
 McDermott, Vesian B., B.A.,
 1887
 McDonagh, John M., B.A.,
 1879
 McDonald, J. A.†
 MacDonald, J. M., M.A.
 McDonnell, Æneas J., M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 McEvilly, Augustine, B.A.,
 1886
 McEvilly, Ulric, B.A., 1883
 McGuinn, Denis, B.A., 1884
 McIntyre, A. T., B.A., 1879
 McKay, C., M.D.†
 McKay, William J., B.Sc., 1887
 McKellar, The Hon. C. K.,
 M.B.†
 Maclardy, J. D. S., M.A.
 MacLaurin, The Hon. Henry
 Norman, M.A., M.D.,
 LL.D.†
 MacLean, Frederick S., B.A.,
 1887
 Macleay, Hon. Sir William†
 McLeod, James, B.A., 1879
 McManamey, James Fraser,
 B.A., 1881
 Maher, Charles H., B.A., 1877
 Maher, Matthew E., B.A.,
 1867
 Maher, W. Odillo, M.D.**
 Mann, William J. G., M.A.
 Manning, Chas. James, M.A.
 Manning, Frederick Norton,
 M.D.†
 Manning, James N., M.A.,
 LL.B.

* Superior Officers. † Fellows of the Senate. ‡ Examiners. ¶ Heads of Colleges.

¶ Public Teachers. ** Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Manning, Reginald K., B.A., 1887
 Manning, William Alexander, M.A.
 Manning, W. Hubert, M.A.
 Manning, The Hon. Sir William Montague, LL.D.†
 Marden, John, LL.D.
 Marks, Percy J., B.A., 1887
 Marrack, Jno. Rea M., M.A.
 Massie, Richard de Winton, B.A., 1886
 Mate, William H., B.A., 1864
 Mathison, Walter, B.A., 1880
 Max, Rudolph, LL.D.¶
 Mayne, W. M., M.A.
 Mayne, J. O'Neill, B.A., 1884
 Mein, Charles Stuart, M.A.
 Meillon, John, M.A.
 Meillon, Joseph, B.A., 1863
 Merewether, E. A. M., B.A., 1884, B.E., 1885
 Merewether, W. L., M.A.
 Metcalfe, George, M.A.
 Milford, Frederick, M.D.**
 Millard, Alfred C., B.A., 1885
 Millard, H.S., M.A.
 Miller, Richard J., B.A., 1885
 Mills, Arthur E., M.B., Ch.M.¶
 Mitchell, David Scott, M.A.
 Molony, Thos. P., B.A., 1885
 Monnington, Alfred, M.A.**
 Montague, J. H., M.A.
 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, William L., M.A.
 Moore, Verner, B.A., 1884
 Moors, E. M., M.A.¶
 Morrice, John, B.A., 1874
 Morris, Robert N., B.A., 1870, LL.D.
 Morrish, Francis, B.A., 1882
 Mort, H. Wallace, M.A.**
 Morton, Gavin, M.B., Ch.M.
 Morton, John, M.B., Ch.M.
 Morton, Selby, M.D.
 Mullins, George Lane, M.D.**
 Mullins, John Lane, M.A.
 Munro, Wm. J., B.A., 1880
 Murray, Charles Edward Robertson, M.A.
 Myers, David M., B.A., 1886
 Nathan, Edw. Alleyne, M.A.
 Neill, Leopold Edward Flood, B.A., 1886, M.B., Ch.M.
 Newham, Arthur, B.A.¶
 Newman, George Hine, B.A., 1887
 Noake, Reginald, B.A. 1877
 Noble, Edmund Murray, M.A.
 O'Brien, Francis, M.A.
 O'Brien, The Very Rev. Jas. J., D.D.¶
 O'Brien, Lucius, B.A., 1865
 O'Brien, Ormond, B.A., 1876
 O'Connor, Richard Edward, M.A.
 Oliver, Alexander, M.A.†
 Oliver, James, M.A.
 Oram, Arthur M., M.D.**
 O'Keefe, John A., B.A., 1887
 O'Mara, Michael, M.A.

* Superior Officers. † Fellows of the Senate. ‡ Examiners. ¶ Heads of Colleges.
 ¶ Public Teachers. ** Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- O'Reilly, Archibald T., B.A., 1877
 O'Reilly, Walter Wm. Joseph, M.D.**
 Pain, A. W., B.A., 1884**
 Parish, Walter G., M.A.
 Paterson, Jas. Stewart, LL.D.
 Paton, Arthur T., B.A., 1887
 Perkins, Alfred Edward, M.A., M.B., Ch.M.
 Perry, John, M.A.
 Perské, Herman, B.A., 1887
 Philp, Richard, M.A.**
 Piddington, Albert Bathurst, B.A., 1883¶
 Pilcher, Geo. D., B.A., 1859
 Pilcher, Chas. E., B.A., 1865
 Plomley, Francis James, M.A.
 Plume, Henry, M.A.**
 Pockley, F. Antill, M.B.¶
 Poolman, Arthur Edward, B.A., 1883
 Pope, Roland J., B.A., 1885
 Powell, Theodore, M.A.
 Pring, Robert Dorlow, M.A.
 Purser, Cecil, B.A., 1885, M.B., Ch.M.
 Purves, John, M.A.
 Purves, William A., M.A., LL.B.
 Quaife, Frederick Harrison, M.A., M.D.‡
 Quaife, W. F., B.A., 1879
 Quirk, Daniel Placid, M.A.
 Ralston, Alexander G., M.A.
 Ramsay, James, B.A., 1885
 Rennie, Edw. Henry, M.A.
 Rennie, George E., B.A., 1882
 Renwick, The Hon. Arthur, B.A., 1857, M.D.†
 Rich, George E., M.A.¶
 Richardson, Henry A., B.A., 1867
 Richardson, Robt., B.A., 1870
 Rigg, Thomas, M.A.
 Riley, Valentine B., B.A., 1872
 Roberts, Sir Alfred, M.R.C.S.‡
 Robertson, Joseph, M.A.
 Rofe, John F., M.A.
 Roger, Robert, B.A., 1876
 Rogers, Francis Edward, M.A., LL.B.†
 Rolin, Tom, M.A.
 Roseby, Thomas, M.A., LL.D.
 Ross, Chisholm, M.D.¶
 Rowan, Thomas, M.D.
 Russell, Edward, M.A.
 Russell, Harry A., B.A., 1887
 Russell, Henry Chamberlaine, B.A., 1859†
 Russell, Jane Foss, M.A.
 Russell, William, M.A.
 Rutledge, David Dunlop, M.A., M.B., Ch.M.
 Rutledge, William F., B.A., 1871
 Rygate, Charles D.H., B.A., 1883
 Rygate, Henry B., B.A., 1885
 Rygate, Philip William, M.A., B.E., 1885
 Saddington, Arthur G., B.A., 1887
 Salting, George, B.A., 1857
 Salting, William, B.A., 1857

* Superior Officers. † Fellows of the Senate. ‡ Examiners. ¶ Heads of Colleges.

¶ Public Teachers. ** Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Savigny, William Henry, M.A.
 Scot-Skirving, Robert,
 M.B. **¶
 Scott, Walter, M.A. †¶
 Shand, A. B., B.A., 1884
 Shaw, John A. K., B.A., 1885
 Sharp, Rev. W. Hey, M.A. ||**
 Sharp, Ernest, B.A., 1865
 Sheppard, Arthur Murray,
 M.B., Ch.M.
 Sheppard, Edward Haslewood,
 B.A., 1882
 Sheppard, George, B.A., 1873
 Sheridan, Francis B., B.A.,
 1874
 Shirley, John, B.Sc., 1887**
 Sloman, John, B.A., 1872
 Sly, George, M.A., LL.D.
 Sly, Joseph D., M.A., LL.D.
 Sly, Richard Meares, M.A.,
 LL.D. †
 Smith, Patrick, M.D.
 Smith, Robert, M.A.
 Smyth, Frank L. S., M.A.
 Somerville, George B., B.A.,
 1882
 Stack, John, M.A.
 Stanley, George H., M.A.,
 LL.D.
 Steel, Robert, M.A.
 Stephen, Cecil Bedford, M.A. †
 Stephen, The Hon. Matthew
 Henry †
 Stephens, William John,
 M.A. **¶†
 Stewart, Charles, M.D.
 Street, Philip Whistler, B.A.,
 1883

Stuart, T. P. Anderson,
 M.D. **¶†
 Sulman, John, F.R.I.B.A. ¶
 Sullivan, Henry, B.A., 1872
 Sullivan, James, B.A., 1867
 Sutherland, Constance A.,
 M.A.
 Sutherland, Geo. W., B.A.,
 1882
 Tange, Charles L., B.A., 1880
 Tarleton, Waldyve Willing-
 ton, M.A.
 Tarplee, W. F., B.A., 1884
 Taylor, Charles, M.D.
 Taylor, Hugh W., M.A.
 Taylor, James Wilson, M.A. **
 Teece, Richard, F.I.A. †
 Thallon, Jas. B., B.A., 1876
 Thompson, I. Florence, M.A.
 Thompson, James A., M.A.
 Thompson, Jos., M.A., LL.B.
 Thompson, Sydney A., B.A.,
 1887
 Thompson, Wm. Mann, M.A.,
 B.E., 1886
 Thorburn, James Thomas,
 B.A.; 1886
 Thorne, George, B.A., 1865
 Threlfall, Richard, M.A. ¶
 Tole, Joseph, B.A., 1868,
 LL.B., 1869
 Tom, Wesley, B.A., 1860
 Townley, Percy Langford,
 B.A., 1886, M.B., Ch.M.
 Tracey, Fredk., M.A.
 Trebeck, Tom Beal, M.A.
 Trechmann, Emil J., B.A.,
 Ph.D. ¶

† Fellows of the Senate.

‡ Examiners.

|| Heads of Colleges.

¶ Public Teachers.

** Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Trindall, Richard B., B.A.,
1885, M.B., Ch.M.
Tucker, Professor †
Waldron, George O., M.A.
Walsh, William M. J., M.A.
Want, Randolph Chas., M.A.
Ward, Thomas W. C., B.A.,
1884, B.E., 1886
Warren, William Edward,
M.D.**
Warren, William Henry,
M.I.C.E.¶
Waterhouse, John, M.A.
Watkins, John Leo, M.A.
Watson, William Geo., M.A.
Watson, Robert S., B.A., 1887
Wagh, Robert, M.A.
Wearne, Minnie, B.A., 1887
Weigall, Albert Bythesea,
M.A.
Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, M.A.
White, James Smith, M.A.,
J.L.D.
White, W. Moore, LL.D.**
Whitfeld, Lewis, M.A.
Wilkinson, Fredk., B., M.A.
Wilkinson, H. L., B.A., 1880

Wilkinson, W. Camac, B.A.,
1878, M.D.¶
Willis, Robert Spier, M.A.
Williams, A. Lukyn, M.A.**
Williamson, Mark A., B.A.,
1879
Wilson, Colin George, M.B.,
Ch.M.
Wilson, Jas. T., M.B., Ch.M.¶
Wilson, Roger, B.A., 1877
Windeyer, The Hon. William
Charles, M.A., LL.D.†
Wise, Bernhard R., B.A.†
Wood, Ebenezer O., M.A.,
B.E., 1885, B.Sc., 1885
Woodd, Henry A., B.A., 1887
Woodthorpe, Robert A., M.A.
Woolcock, John, B.A., 1883
Woolnough, George, M.A.
Worrall, Ralph, M.D.**
Wright, A. E., B.A., M.D.¶
Wright, Stewart, B.A., 1882
Wyatt, Arthur H., M.A.
Yarrington, W. H. H., M.A.,
LL.B.
Yeomans, Allan, M.A.

GRADUATES.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

- Anderson, Francis, 1890**
Anderson, Henry C. L., 1878
- Backhouse, Alfred P., 1873
Badham, Lewis B. L., 1882
Barber, Richard, 1889
- Barbour, George Pitty, 1889
- Barff, Henry E., 1882

Barlee, Frederick Rudolph
1884
- Barton, Edmund, 1870
Barton, Francis, 1878
Bowden, John E., 1863
Bowman, Andrew, 1864
Bowman, Edward, 1864

† Fellows of the Senate.

‡ Examiners.

¶ Public Teachers.

** Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Brennan, Francis P., 1882
 Broughton, Alfred, 1870
 Bucknell, D'Arcy H., 1886
 Campbell, Edward, 1884
 Campbell, Gerald R., 1885
 Campbell, Joseph, 1882
 Cape, Alfred John, 1867
 Carruthers, Joseph H., 1878
 Clune, Michael, 1875
 Coghlan, Charles A., 1879
 Cohen, John J., 1881
 Cooper, David J., 1871
 Cooper, Pope A., 1874
 Cormack, Alexander J., 1886
 Corlette, James Christian,
 1880
 Cosh, James, 1881**
 Cowlshaw, William P., 1862
 Cowper, Sedgwick S., 1870
 Crocker, Herbert D., 1886
 Crompton, William, 1876
 Cullen, William P., 1882
 Curtis, William C., 1859
 Dalton, Gerald T. A., 1882
 Dawson, Arthur F., 1877
 Deane, William Smith, 1884
 Debenham, J. W., 1880
 Delohery, Cornelius, 1888
 Dillon, John T., 1876
 Docker, Ernest B., 1865
 Dunstan, Ephraim, 1870
 Edmunds, Walter, 1879
 Edwards, J. Ross, 1884
 Faithfull, George E., 1869
 Faithfull, Henry M., 1871
 Faithfull, William P., 1868
 Fisher, Donnelly, 1875
 Fitzgerald, Robert M., 1859

Fitzhardinge, Grantley H.,
 1869
 Fletcher, F. E., 1883
 Fletcher, Joseph J., 1876
 Flint, Charles Alfred, 1884
 Flynn, John, 1879
 Flynn, Joseph A., 1881
 Fosbery, Eustace E., 1881
 Francis, Henry R., 1870
 Freehill, Francis B., 1876
 Fuller, George W., 1882
 Garland, James R., 1862
 Gardiner, Andrew, 1888**
 Garrick, Joseph H., 1871
 Gibbes, Alfred George, 1875
 Gray, Arthur St. J., 1887**
 Griffith, Samuel W., 1870
 Hall, William Hessel, 1890
 Hammond, A. de Lisle, 1884
 Healey, Patrick J., 1877
 Hill, Thomas, 1878
 Hills, Henry H., 1880
 Hodgson, Evelyn G., 1881**
 Hunter, John, 1869
 Hurst, George, 1882
 Icteton, Edward Arthur, 1870
 ✓ Icteton, Thomas H., 1872
 Irving, Clarke Arthur, 1876
 Jackson, Henry Latimer,
 1886**
 Jackson, Robert, 1880
 Johnson, James W., 1859
 Johnston, Alexander W.,
 1876
 Jones, Griffith E. R., 1877
 Jones, Rees R., 1872
 Kay, Robert, 1876
 Kemp, Richard E., 1873
 Kent, Frederick D., 1874

 **Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Kent, Henry C., 1875
 King, Cecil J., 1887
 King, Copland, 1887
 King, Frederick H., 1876
 King, Walter Uther S., 1884
 Kinloch, John, 1859
 Lander, William H., 1882
 Jang, John Gavin D., 1884
 Lee, Edward, 1859
 Lee, William, 1878
 Legge, J. Gordon, 1887
 Leibius, Adolph, 1882**
 Liddell, Andrew I., 1875
 Lingen John Taylor, 1881**
 Long, George E., 1867
 Loxton, Edward James, 1888
 MacDonald, J. M., 1879
 MacLardy, J. D. St. Clair,
 1883
 McCarthy, Francis, 1872
 Mann, William J. G., 1882
 Manning, Charles James, 1869
 Manning, Jas. Napoleon, 1885
 Manning, William A., 1875
 Manning, W. Hubert, 1878
 Marrack, John Rea Melville,
 1884
 Mayne, W. M., 1884
 Meillon, John, 1888
 Mein, Charles S., 1865
 Merewether, W. L., 1879
 Metcalfe, George, 1868
 Millard, H. S., 1878
 Mitchell, David S., 1859
 Monnington, Alfred, 1888**
 Montague, James H., 1877
 Moore, Samuel, 1882
 Moore, William L., 1882
 Mort, H. Wallace, 1881**

Mullins, John L., 1879
 Murray, Charles E. R., 1865
 Nathan, Edward A., 1882
 Noble, Edmund Murray, 1890
 O'Brien, Francis, 1868
 O'Connor, Richard E., 1873
 O'Mara, Michael, 1877
 Oliver, Alexander, 1869
 Oliver, James, 1885
 Parish, Walter G., 1886
 Perkins, Alfred Edward, 1886
 Perry, John, 1876
 Philp, Richard, 1888**
 Plomley, Francis James, 1876
 Powell, Theodore, 1876
 Pring, Robert D., 1875
 Purves, John, 1873
 Purves, William A., 1873
 Quaife, Frederick H., 1862
 Quirk, Daniel P., 1871
 Ralston, Alexander G., 1883
 Rennie, Edward H., 1876
 Rich, George E., 1885
 Rigg, Thomas, 1890
 Robertson, Joseph, 1877
 Rofe, John F., 1885
 Rogers, Francis E., 1863
 Rolin, Tom, 1885
 Roseby, Thomas, 1871
 Russell, Edward, 1880
 Russell, Jane Foss, 1889
 Russell, William, 1882
 Rutledge, David D., 1875
 Rygate, Philip William, 1886
 Savigny, William H., 1862
 Sharp, William Hey, 1881**
 Sly, George, 1874
 Sly, Joseph D., 1872
 Sly, Richard M., 1876

Smith, Robert, 1878
 Smyth, F. L. S., 1879
 Stack, John, 1860
 Stanley, George H., 1864
 Steel, Robert, 1879
 Stephen, Cecil B., 1864
 Stephens, William John,
 1889**
 Sutherland, Constance
 Adelaide, 1889
 Tarleton, Waldyve W., 1872
 Taylor, Hugh W., 1884
 Taylor, James Wilson, 1887**
 Thompson, I. Florence, 1887
 Thompson, James A., 1882
 Thompson, Joseph, 1875
 Thompson, William M., 1875
 Tracey, Frederick, 1885
 Trebeck, Tom Beal, 1884
 Waldron, George C., 1881
 Walsh, Wm. M. J., 1889
 Want, Randolph C., 1860

Waterhouse, John, 1876
 Watkins, J. L., 1876
 Watson, William George, 1873
 Waugh, Robert, 1879
 Weigall, Albert B., 1869
 Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, 1876
 White, James Smith, 1871
 Whitfeld, Lewis, 1882
 Wilkinson, Frederick Bushby,
 1884
 Williams, A. Lukyn, 1881**
 Willis, Robert Spier, 1862
 Windeyer, William Charles,
 1859
 Wood, Ebenezer Clarence,
 1886
 Woodthorpe, Robert A., 1890
 Woolnough, George, 1873
 Wyatt, Arthur H., 1869
 Yarrington, William Henry
 Hazell, 1880
 Yeomans, Allan, 1871

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Abbott, Geo. H., 1887
 Abbott, Thomas K., 1888
 Allen, George B., 1877
 Allen, R. C., 1879
 Allen, Arthur W., 1883**
 Amess, William, 1883
 Amos, Jeanie Cairns, 1890
 Anderson, Hugh Miller, 1890
 Armstrong, Laurens F. M.,
 1884
 Armstrong, Wm. G., 1884
 Artlett, Ettie, 1888
 Aspinall, Arthur Ashworth,
 1889

Ayres, Charles, 1882
 Barker, Henry Auriol, 1881**
 Barker, Thomas Charles, 1886
 Barnet, Donald McKay, 1890
 Baylis, Harold M., 1883
 Beegling, Daniel, 1885
 Beehag, Albert Jobson, 1882
 Beehag, Samuel Alfred, 1886
 Berne, Percy Witton, 1883
 Blacket, Arthur R., 1872
 Board, Peter, 1889
 Bode, Arnold G. H., 1888
 Booth, Mary, 1890
 Bowman, Arthur, 1880

 ** Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Bowman, Ernest, 1880
 Bowman, Alexander, 1859
 Bowman, Alister S., 1878
 Brennan, Sarah O., 1889
 Brierley, Frank Nunan, 1890
 Britten, Herbert Edward, 1888
 Brown, Alfred, 1866
 Brown, Mary Elizabeth, 1885
 Browne, William C., 1864
 Bruce, Mary H., 1887
 Buchanan, Charles Arthur,
 1889
 Buckland, Thomas, 1878
 Bundock, Charles, 1878
 Bundock, Francis F., 1877
 Burdekin, Sydney, 1860
 Butler, Francis J., 1882
 Butler, Thomas, 1876
 Callachor, Hugh B., 1863
 Campbell, Allan, 1874
 Campbell, George Polding,
 1885
 Cargill, John Sydney, 1889
 Carlisle, W. W., 1878
 Carvosso, Albert B., 1884
 Chisholm, William, 1875
 Clarke, Francis Wm., 1884
 Closs, Wm. John Leech, 1890
 Cock, Nicholas John, 1890
 Corbett, William Francis, 1883
 Cox, Harold, 1889
 Crane, Charles, 1882
 Creagh, Albert Jasper, 1889
 Cribb, John George, 1881
 Curlewis, Herbert Raine, 1890
 Curnow, William Leslie, 1890
 D'Arcy, John Synnott, 1890
 D'Arcy-Irvine, Malcolm Mer-
 vyn, 1889

Daley, Frank H., 1889
 Dargin, Sydney, 1871
 Davis, Henry, 1890
 Dick, James Adam, 1886
 Dick, William Thomas, 1890
 Dudley, Joseph T., 1885
 Dunlop, Norman John, 1890
 Dunne, John D., 1873
 Elder, Francis R., 1877
 Elphinston, James, 1881
 Emanuel, Nathaniel, 1867
 England, Theophilus, 1885
 England, Thomas H., 1885
 Fairburn, Edith A., 1890
 Feez, Arthur H., 1880
 Ferguson, David, 1886
 Fidler, Carleton B., 1888
 Fitzgerald, Edmund, 1866
 Fitzgerald, John Thomas, 1890
 Fletcher, Archibald William,
 1886
 Fletcher, Charles R., 1881
 Fletcher, J. A., 1879
 Flynn, Wm. J., 1884
 Forster, Charles E., 1876
 Fosbery, Vincent F., 1886
 Fox, Harold S., 1885
 Fraser, Robert W., 1885
 Fullerton, Alex. Y., 1885
 Garnsey, Edward R., 1885
 Garran, Robert R., 1888
 Geddes, Samuel, 1885
 Gibbes, William C. V., 1868
 Gillies, James, 1889
 Gorman, John R., 1866
 Greenway, Alfred R., 1870
 Halliday, Geo. C., 1884
 Hargraves, Edward John,
 1859

- Harriott, Charles Warre, 1889
 Harris, Matthew, 1863
 Higgins, Michael A., 1879
 Hilliard, Arthur Vaughan,
 1890
 Hinder, Robert John, 1889
 Horniman, Alexander, 1866
 Houison, Andrew, 1869
 Houison, James, 1863
 Hughes, Charles Michael,
 1886
 Hughes, Michael O'Gorman,
 1890
 Hungerford, Hedley Heber,
 1886
 Hunt, Edward, 1859
 Hunt, Harold W. G., 1888
 James, Augustus G. F., 1888
 Jamieson, Sydney, 1884
 Jenkins, Charles J., 1887
 Johnston, Ella Russell, 1890
 Johnston, John, 1887
 Johnstone, Henry Thos., 1885
 Jones, Thos. E., 1884
 Jones, Ernest Trevor, 1884
 Joseph, Horace B., 1887
 Kelly, Samuel, 1882
 Kelly, Thomas, 1890
 Kelynack, Arthur James,
 1889
 Kemmis, William Henry,
 1890
 Kendall, Theodore M., 1876
 Kenna, Patrick, 1882
 King, George C., 1887
 King, R. W., 1884**
 Kinross, John, 1869
 Kinross, Robert Menzies, 1889
 Langton, Frederick W., 1887
 Leahy, John Patrick Daunt,
 1890
 Lee, Herbert Ernest, 1886
 Leibius, Gustav H., 1888
 Leverrier, Frank, 1884
 Littlejohn, Edward S., 1887
 Linsley, William H., 1880
 Lloyd, Frederick, 1890
 Lloyd, Thomas, 1878
 Lomer, Carrie, 1887
 Lukin, Gresley Windham
 Hall, 1889
 Lynch, Michael D., 1870
 Lynch, William, 1863
 Lyon, Pearson, 1890
 Macanish, A. W., 1885
 Macarthy, Herbert T. S., 1860
 McCarthy, Arthur W., 1881
 McCulloch, Francis, 1866
 McCulloch, P. V., 1881
 McDermott, Vesian B., 1887
 McDonagh, John M., 1879
 McDonnell, Randal C. W.,
 1888
 McEvilly, Augustine, 1886
 McEvilly, Ulric, 1883
 McGuinn, Denis, 1884
 McIntosh, Harold, 1889
 McIntyre, A. T., 1879
 McIntyre, Duncan A., 1888
 McIntyre, William Donald,
 1890
 Mack, Sidney, 1890
 MacLaughlin, Daniel, 1890
 Maclean, Frederick S., 1887
 McLelland, Hugh, 1881
 McLeod, James, 1879
 McManamey, James Frazer,
 1881

 **Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

McManamey, John Frazer, 1889
 McNeil, Andrew, 1889
 McPherson, Peter, 1889
 Maher, Charles H., 1877
 Maher, Matthew E., 1867
 Manning, Reginald K., 1887
 Marks, Percy J., 1887
 Martyn, Sydney Charles, 1889
 Massie, Richard de Winton, 1886
 Mate, William H., 1864
 Mathison, Walter, 1880
 Mayne, J. O'Neil, 1884
 Meagher, Louis Felix, 1889
 Meares, Matilda, 1889
 Meillon, Joseph, 1863
 Merewether, E. A. M., 1884
 Millard, Alfred Charles, 1885
 Millard, Godfrey William, 1890
 Miller, Richard J., 1885
 Molony, Thomas Patrick, 1885
 Montgomerie, John, 1889
 Moore, David C., 1883
 Moore, Frank Joseph Sarsfield, 1883
 Moore, John, 1883
 Moore, Verner, 1884
 Morgan, Frederick A., 1888
 Morrice, John, 1874
 Morris, Robert N., 1870
 Morrish, Francis, 1882
 Munro, William J., 1880
 Myers, David M., 1866
 Neill, Leopold Edward Flood, 1886
 Newman, Geo. Hine, 1887

Newton, Henry, 1889
 Noake, Reginald, 1877
 O'Brien, Lucius, 1865
 O'Brien, Ormond, 1876
 O'Keefe, John A., 1887
 O'Reilly, Archibald T., 1877
 Pain, A. W., 1884**
 Paton, Arthur T., 1887
 Perské, Hermann, 1887
 Piddington, Albert Bathurst, 1883
 Pike, George Herbert, 1889
 Pilcher, Charles E., 1865
 Pilcher, George D., 1859
 Pincombe, Torrington Hawke, 1890
 Poolman, Arthur Edward, 1883
 Pope, Roland James, 1885
 Pritchard, William C., 1888
 Purser, Cecil, 1885
 Quaife, W. F., 1879
 Quigley, James, 1890
 Ramsay, James, 1885
 Rennie, George Edward, 1882
 Renwick, Arthur, 1857
 Reynolds, Arthur Joseph Perkins Goulburn, 1890
 Richardson, Henry A., 1867
 Richardson, Robert, 1870
 Riley, Valentine B., 1872
 Robinson, George Frederick Greenwell, 1890
 Robinson, Mabel Fuller, 1890
 Robson, William Elliott Veitch, 1889
 Roger, Robert, 1876
 Roseby, Thomas Ernest, 1890
 Russell, Harry A., 1887

**Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Russell, Henry C., 1859	Sutherland, George Whitefield, 1882
Rutledge, William F., 1871	Sutherland, Peter, 1890
Rygate, Charles D. H., 1883	Tange, Charles L., 1880
Rygate, Henry Bertram, 1885	Tarplee, W. F., 1884
Saddington, Arthur G., 1887	Taylor, John Michael, 1889
Salting, George, 1857	Thallon, James B., 1876
Salting, William, 1857	Thompson, Sydney A., 1887
Sands, John Marshall, 1889	Thorburn, James Thos., 1886
Sellors, Richard Pickering, 1890	Thorne, George, 1865
Sendall, Alfred E., 1888	Tole, Joseph, 1868
Shand, A. B., 1884	Tom, Wesley, 1860
Sharpe, Ernest, 1865	Townley, Percy L., 1886
Shaw, J. A. K., 1885	Trindall, Richard B., 1885
Sheridan, John Patrick, 1890	Veech, Louis Stanislaus, 1890
Sheppard, Edward Haslewood, 1882	Walker, William A., 1888
Sheppard, George, 1873	Wallace, Frank Ernest, 1889
Sheridan, Francis B., 1874	Ward, Thomas W. C., 1884
Sloman, John, 1872	Watson, Robert S., 1887
Smith, Archibald, 1889	Watt, John Alexander, 1890
Somerville, George B., 1882	Wearne, Minnie, 1887
Stephen, Alfred John Milner, 1890	Wilkinson, H. L., 1880
Stephenson, John Hunter, 1890	Wilkinson, W. Camac, 1878
Stewart, Alexander, 1890	Williamson, Mark A., 1879
Street, Philip Whistler, 1883	Wilson, Roger, 1877
Studdy, Albert John, 1888	Wise, Bernhard R., 1885**
Sullivan, Henry, 1872	Wolstenholme, Harry, 1890
Sullivan, James, 1867	Wood, Frederick Ernest, 1890
	Woodd, Henry A., 1877
	Woolcock, John, 1883
	Wright, Stewart, 1882

DOCTORS OF LAW.

Barry, Alfred, 1884**	Green, Arthur V., 1887
Coghlan, Charles A., 1885	Jefferis, James, 1885
Cullen, William P., 1887	Marden, John, 1890
Donovan, John J., 1867	Morris, Robert Newton, 1886
Garran, Andrew, 1870	Paterson, James S., 1866
Gilchrist, Archibald, 1873	Roseby, Thomas, 1873

**Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Sly, George, 1878
 Sly, Joseph D., 1873
 Sly, Richard M., 1877

Stanley, G. H., 1866
 White, James Smith, 1874
 White, W. Moore, 1882**

BACHELORS OF LAW.

Armstrong, Laurens F. M.,
 1890
 Edmunds, Walter, 1881
 Jones, Albert E., 1889**
 Legge, James Gordon, 1890
 Manning, J. Napoleon, 1887

Purves, William A., 1869
 Quick, John, 1881**
 Rogers, Francis E., 1867
 Thompson, Joseph, 1869
 Tole, Joseph, 1869
 Yarrington, W. H. H., 1887

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Barret, James, 1873
 Belgrave, T. B., 1882**
 Blair, John, 1877
 Bowker, Richard Ryther
 Steer, 1881**
 Chisholm, William, 1887**
 Clay, William F., 1874
 Collingwood, David, 1886**
 Dixson, Craig, 1882
 Houison, James, 1870
 Jenkins, Edward Johnstone,
 1886**
 Jones, Richard T., 1874
 Knaggs, Samuel T., 1882**
 Lloyd, Frederick, 1872
 Maher, W. Odillo, 1884**
 Milford, Frederick, 1882**

Moore, George, 1872
 Morton, Selby, 1877
 Mullins, George Lane, 1890**
 Oram, Arthur Murray,
 1882**
 O'Reilly, Walter William J.,
 1882**
 Ross, Chisholm, 1886
 Rowan, Thomas, 1882
 Smith, Patrick, 1870
 Stewart, Charles, 1872
 Stuart, T. P. Anderson, 1889**
 Taylor, Charles, 1872
 Warren, William Edward,
 1882**
 Worrall, Ralph, 1888**

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

Andrews, William, 1887**
 Armstrong, William G., 1888
 Bancroft, Peter, 1888
 Davidson, Leslie G., 1888
 Ellis, Henry A., 1887**
 Graham, James, 1886**
 Henry, Arthur, 1889
 Henry, Arthur G., 1888

Hester, Jeaffreson W., 1889
 Hinder, Henry V. C., 1889
 Hollis, Leslie Thomas, 1890
 Kelly, Patrick J., 1889
 McDounell, Æneas J., 1889
 Mills, Arthur Edward, 1889
 Morton, Gavin, 1890
 Morton, John, 1890

** Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Neill, Leopold E. F., 1890	Scot-Skirving, Robert, 1888**
Nolan, Herbert Russell, 1890	Sheppard, Arthur Murray, 1890
Oakes, Arthur, 1881**	Townley, Percy Langford, 1890
Perkins, Alfred E., 1888	Trindall, Richard B., 1889
Pockley, Frank Antill, 1888**	Wilson, Colin George, 1890
Purser, Cecil, 1890	
Rutledge, David D., 1888	

MASTERS OF SURGERY.

Armstrong, William G., 1888	Morton, John, 1890
Bancroft, Peter, 1888	Neill, Leopold E. F., 1890
Davidson, Leslie G., 1888	Perkins, Alfred E., 1888
Henry, Arthur, 1889	Purser, Cecil, 1890
Henry, Arthur G., 1888	Rutledge, David D., 1888
Hester, Jeaffreson W., 1889	Sheppard, Arthur Murray, 1890
Hinder, Henry V. C., 1889	Townley, Percy Langford, 1890
Hollis, Leslie Thomas, 1890	Trindall, Richard B., 1889
McDonnell, Æneas J., 1889	Wilson, Colin George, 1890
Mills, Arthur Edward, 1889	
Morton, Gavin, 1890	

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

Angove, William H., 1887	McKay, William J., 1887
Crane, John T., 1887	Pollock, James Arthur, 1889
Fletcher, Archibald W., 1888	Shirley, John, 1887**
Hunt, Fanny E., 1888	Wood, E. Clarence, 1885
Leverrier, Frank, 1885	

BACHELORS OF ENGINEERING.

Amphlett, Edward Albin, 1889	Merewether, E. A. M., 1885
Bowman, Archer, 1889	Rygate, Philip W., 1885
Bradfield, John Job Crew, 1889	Thompson, Wm. Mann, 1886
Dare, Henry H., 1888	Vicars, James, 1888
Fitz, Norman V., 1888	Ward, Thos. Wm. Chapman, 1886
	Wood, E. Clarence, 1885

**Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

UNDERGRADUATES.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR.

Abigail, Eliza
 Abbott, Henry Palmer
 Affleck, Ada
 Allen, Arthur Gordon
 Atkins, William Leonard
 Bardsley, Ernest Alexander
 Barnes, Edmund Horatio
 Barron, John
 Barton, Joanna
 Beardsmore, Emma Maud
 Bennett, Agnes Elizabeth
 Lloyd
 Bennett, Thomas
 Boardman, John
 Boulter, Frederick J. H.
 Boyce, Francis Steward
 Broadfoot, Mabel
 Brown, Andrew Norman
 Brown, Francis Henry
 Brown, John Lawrence
 Brown, Sophia
 Browne, Harold Arthur De
 Courcy
 Buchanan, Peter Kenneth
 Burkitt, Edmund H.
 Butler, Spencer Joseph St.
 Clair
 Cahill, Annie Lucille
 Cameron, William Thomas
 Campbell, Charles Robert
 Cape, Rollo Cecil
 Chapman, Alfred Ernest
 Chisholm, Edwin Claude
 Cliff, Isaac Percy
 Craig, Alexander Donald
 Crawley, Aubrey Joseph St. C.
 Cripps, Charles Guidera

Darley, Cecil Bertram
 Davies, Wyndham John
 Edward (a)
 Deane, Henry William
 Younger
 Dimond, Margaret Cecelia
 Dowe, Philip William
 Deane, Claude S.
 Drinan, John Patrick Aloysius
 Drew, Constance Hughes
 Drummond, Shafto Landour
 Elston, William Albert
 Enright, Walter John
 Farrelly, John Thomas
 Fitzpatrick, Bernard John
 Fitzpatrick, Thomas John
 Augustine
 Gaden, Frank Hart Barker
 George, John
 Giddy, Thomas Grantham
 James
 Gill, Alfred Chalmers (b)
 Gillespie, William Cuthbert
 Gilmore, Thomas
 Hadley, Albert Edward
 Hall, Alfred Ernest
 Halliday, John Charles
 Halloran, Ida
 Hart, Albert Henry
 Harvey, Emma Freeman
 Henderson, George Cockburn
 Higgins, Percy Reginald
 Holme, John Barton
 Holmes, William Frederick
 Hopkins, Francis Irvine
 Huggart, William Charles
 Humphrey, Charles Henry

(a) Freemasons Scholar, 1890.

(b) Cooper Scholar No.2, 1890.

Huntley, Alfred Harold
 Jackson, Clement Frederick
 Jacobs, James
 James, Arthur Henry
 James, George Alfred
 Jamieson, George Wellington
 Jenkins, Charles Warren
 Bowen
 Johnson, Martin Luther
 Johnson, Tedbar Bradshaw
 Jones, John Booth
 Kaiser, Florence Annie
 Kater, Henry Herman
 Kellett, Frederic
 Kendall, Frank Louis
 Kennedy, Annie Augusta
 Layton, John Edward
 Lenthall, Ellen Melicent
 Levi, Lawrence Herschel
 Levy, Daniel (c)
 Lewis, Henry Clyde
 Lundy, John
 McClelland, Walter Cecil
 McCulloch, Frank
 McGlynn, Rebecca Mary
 Mackenzie, A. D.
 McKenzie, William Kenneth
 Seaforth
 MacMaster, Hugh
 MacPherson, John
 MacTavish, Bessie
 Maher, Thomas Francis
 Marks, Florence
 Marks, Leah
 Marr, Gordon W. S.
 Martin, Lewis Ormsby
 Matchett, Richard John
 Meillon, Francis Joseph
 Merewether, Hugh Hamilton
 Mitchell

Meyer, Ernest
 Mills, Percy Harcourt
 Molster, Eliza
 Moore, Frederick
 Morris, John James
 Nardin, Ernest Willoughby
 Newton, Florence
 Newton, William Thomas
 Joseph (d)
 Nicoll, Emma Hedley
 O'Connell, Mary
 Paine, Bennington Haille
 Paterson, Elizabeth
 Pratt, Ambrose Goddard
 Hesketh
 Pratt, Ernest Henry Leth-
 bridge
 Proctor, Lizzie
 Purcell, Winifred
 Renwick, Herbert John
 Richards, William Frederick
 Richardson, Charles Noel
 Derwent
 Riley, Ernest Arthur
 Robinson, Charles H. P.
 Robison, Erskine Hugh
 Russell, Ethel Albinia
 Ryan, Gerald
 Saunders, Arthur
 Sawyer, Basil
 Scarvell, Edric Sydney
 Sloman, Charles Wansbrough
 Smith, Emma Isabel
 Smith, William
 Squire, Hilton Bell
 *Stewart, Jessie
 Symonds, Daisy
 Taylor, Sarah
 Telfer, James Barnet

(c) Bowman-Cameron Scholar, 1890; Lithgow Scholar, 1890.

(d) Barker Scholar No. 2, 1890.

* Unmatriculated.

Terry, Hedley
 Thomas, Richard Weld
 Trenchard, Henry Gottreux
 Underwood, Elizabeth
 Waldron, Thomas King
 Wardrop, Gabriel
 Watt, Charles Prosper
 Wearne, Amy Isabel

Weigall, Arthur Raymond
 Williams, William Henry
 Wilson, Frederick James
 Windeyer, William Archibald
 Wood, Ellen Maud
 Wood, James Campbell
 Wood, Joseph Arthur
 Wright, Alice

SECOND YEAR.

Anderson, William A. S.
 Byrne, William Edmund
 Bowmaker, Ruth
 Carey, John Patrick
 Connellan, John
 Creagh, William John
 Edmunds, John M.
 Edwards, John Morris
 Flannery, George Ernest
 Gerber, Edward William T.
 Gilmour, Eunice
 Halloran, Aubrey
 Harris, John
 Healy, William James
 Hirst, Mark Hugill
 Hood, Dannina
 Huggart, Alfred Theodore
 Lasker, Samuel
 Lopez, Frederick Ramon de
 Bertodano
 Main, John
 Manning, William Ernest
 Marks, Hyam

Maze, William Archibald
 Alexander
 McCarthy, Patrick William
 McKay, Duncan Forbes
 McNevin, Thomas Butler
 Meares, Hercules
 Moulton, James Egan
 O'Connor, Broughton B.
 Parker, William Arthur (a)
 Peden, John Beverley (b)
 Perkins, Joseph Abraham
 Ralph
 Pickburn, James Prosper
 Pratt, Frederick Vicary (b)
 Prentice, Arthur James
 Seaward, William Trotman
 Shaw, H. G.
 Shewcroft, Alfred John
 Swanson, Edmund Clement
 Tighe, William
 Watt, Andrew Robert James
 Wilson, Ella
 Woodward, Frederick Percy

THIRD YEAR.

Blacket, Cuthbert
 Brennan, Christopher John
 Britton, Theodosia Ada
 Conlon, William Aloysius
 Cosh, James
 Coyle, William Thomas
 Cripps, Esther Fisher
 Doak, Frank Wiseman (c)

Edwards, John
 Forde, James
 Harris, George
 Holme, Ernest Rudolph
 Hynes, Sarah
 Lamrock, Arthur Stanton
 Molineaux, Amy Atherton

(a) Cooper Scholar No. 2, 1889; Cooper Scholar No. 3, 1890.

(b) Peden and Pratt equal for University Scholarship, 1889.

(c) University Scholar, 1888.

Morgan, Thomas Henry
 Distin
 Peirce, Thomas Ernest
 Rudder, Sydney Llewellyn
 Russell, Lilian
 Rutter, Graham Ford
 Saxby, George Campbell
 Serisier, Lavigne Ernest
 Smairl, Joseph Henry

Stephen, Edward Milner (a)
 Stoddard, William
 Studdy, Annie Anice Matilda
 Sutherland, Elmina Louise
 Thomson, Alec
 Thompson, Robert Alfred (b)
 Uther, Allen Hawmill
 Waddy, Percival Richard
 Windeyer, Richard

EVENING STUDENTS.

ATTENDING FIRST YEAR LECTURES.

Abigail, Ernest Robert
 Anstey, George Webb
 Blumer, George A.
 Brade, George Herbert
 *Briggs, James F.
 Brennan, William Francis
 Cameron, Archibald Peter
 *Clark, James
 Clowes, Frank
 *Fife, Maggie
 *Fisher, H. G.
 Fletcher, Michael Scott
 *Green, A. W.
 Gribben, Frank
 Hardman, Robert
 *Hardy, Caleb
 Heath, Henry Oliver
 Hogg, O.
 *Kelynack, Harold
 Macdermot, Ernest Sinclair

MacCauley, George M.
 McLaren, John Gilbert
 Maher, James P.
 *Meares, C. D.
 *Molesworth, Edgar
 *Maloney, Andrew
 *Paterson, Jessie P. S.
 *Reynolds, Joseph A.
 *Riley, W.
 *Rourke, Ernest J.
 Slee, Herman N.
 *Smith, John
 Simmons, Turton E.
 *Staunton, E. J.
 *Telfer, D. K.
 *Weiss, Frederick W. G.
 Yarrington, Clive T. L.
 *Warren, E.
 *Young, Mary E.

ATTENDING SECOND YEAR LECTURES.

Cooke, Clarence Hudson
 Craig, Charles
 Dove, William Norton
 Edwards, Edward Samuel
 Flashman, James Froude
 Helsham, Charles H.

Kidston, Robert Matthew
 Mannell, Francis Worthington
 McManamey, William Frazer
 Rooney, William James
 Rorke, George Augustus
 Wood, Harrie Dalrymple

(a) Cooper Scholar No. 2; Barker Scholar, No. 2; University Scholar, 1888; Lithgow Scholar; George Allen Scholar, 1889; Cooper Scholar, No. 1; Barker Scholar No. 1, 1890.

b) Cooper Scholar, No. 2; Barker Scholar, No. 2; University Scholar, 1886; Lithgow Scholar; George Allen Scholar, 1887.

ATTENDING THIRD YEAR LECTURES.

Armstrong, Tancred de Carteret	Russell, Frederick Alfred
Connolly, Edward	Allison
*Kennedy, Catherine	Sullivan, Reginald
Morgan, Harold Thomas	Toms, William E.
Nicholls, William Henry	Williams, James Leslie
Russell, Charles Townsend	Williams, William

FACULTY OF LAW.

FIRST YEAR.

*Beilby, Edwin T.	Lloyd, Frederick, B.A.
Creagh, Albert Jasper, B.A.	Mack, Sidney, B.A.
Curlewis, Herbert Raine, B.A.	McIntyre, William Donald
Davis, Henry, B.A.	B.A.
*Evans, G. Fitzgerald	Meillon, John, M.A.
*Hale, H.	*Perks, A. S.
Kelynack, Arthur J. B.A.	Saddington, Arthur G., B.A.
Leibius, Gustav H., B.A.	

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FIRST YEAR.

*Cottee, Arthur	Jackson, John William
Cox, Frederick Henry	†Kidd, Russell
Dunlop, Norman John, B.A.	Rutter, Graham Ford
Hall, George Reginald Percy	Studdy, William Bradridge
Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, B.A.	

SECOND YEAR.

Böhrsmann, Rudolph Henry	Lancaster, Llewellyn Bentley
Corbin, Albert George	Luker, Donald
Crowley, Michael	MacCreadie, John Laing
Craig, Robert Gordon	Martin
Henry, Joseph Edmond Oram	MacKinnon, Roger Robert
Hester, Sydney James	Steel
Kethel, Alexander	Veech, Michael

* Not passing through regular course.

† Unmatriculated.

THIRD YEAR.

Biffin, Harriet Eliza	Litchfield, William Frederick
Böhrsmann, Otto Martin	Murray, George Lathrop
Bölke, Paul	Richards, Samuel J.
Flashman, James Froude	Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton
Fordyce, Henry St. Clair	Spark, Ernest James
Green, Terence Albert	Scott, Ernest Henry
Handcock, Charles Lancelot, B.A.	Smith, Grafton Elliot
Henderson, John Niven	Robinson, Grace Fairley
Kinross, Robert Menzies, B.A.	Vallack, Arthur Styles

FOURTH YEAR.

Bode, Frederick F. O.	Leahy, John Patrick Daunt, B.A.
Challands, Frederick	Lister, Henry
Coghlan, Iza Frances Josephine	Maitland, Herbert Lethington
Corlette, Cyril Ernest	Merrick, Sydney William
Dick, Robert	Newell, Benjamin Armitage
Fletcher, Archibald William, B.A., B.Sc.	O'Connor, Arthur Charles
Freshney, Reginald	Park, Joseph
Higgins, Frederick Charles	Sawkins, Frederick John Thomas
Lawes, Charles Herbert Essery	Shaw, Frederick C. S.
	Tidswell, Frank

FIFTH YEAR.

Abbott, George Henry, B.A.	Millard, Reginald Jeffrey
Alston, Hugh, B.A.	Shirlow, Sidney Stewart
Hunt, Claude Leopold Wolf- gang	Shirlow, William John
McKay, William John, B.Sc.	Stanley, George Percival
	Stokes, Edward Sutherland

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

FIRST YEAR.

Brearley, Joseph Henry Dra- pier	Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, B.A.
	Turner, Basil William

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR.

Ledger, William H.

SECOND YEAR.

Barracclough, Samuel Henry

*Dibbs, John A.

Fell, John Walter

Hayley, Percy Edmund

Llewellyn

Hunt, William Lewin

MacTaggart, Norman John
Campbell

O'Brien, Ernest Edwin

*Pope, Handel Norman

Roberts, James Waller

Stephens, Charles Thomas

*Thow, Sydney

THIRD YEAR.

Bucknell, Louis Geoffery

Birch, William James

*Poole, William

* Not passing through regular course.

COLLEGES.

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

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

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

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

VISITOR.

THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

WARDEN.

The Rev. Canon William Hey Sharp, M.A. (Oxford).

TUTORS.

A. C. Millard, Esq., B.A. (Gold Medal for Classics and Mathematics, 1885, Sydney; Bell Scholar, Cambridge, 1886).

Rev. R. A. Woodthorpe, M.A.

HON. LECTURER IN HISTORY.

Rev. H. L. Jackson, M.A.

BURSAR.

J. R. Street, Esq., M.L.A.

FELLOWS.

King, Rev. G., M.A., LL.D.
 Norton, Hon. J., M.L.C., LL.D.
 Priddle, Rev. C. F. D.
 Kemmis, Rev. Canon
 Street, J. R., M.L.A.
 King, Ven. Archdeacon, B.A.
 Günther, Ven. Archdeacon
 M.A.
 Stephen, Hon. S. A., M.L.C.
 Jackson, Rev. H. L., M.A.

Cox, Hon. G. H., M.L.C.
 Wise, B. R., B.A.
 Weigall, A. B., M.A.
 Jenkins, E. J., M.D.
 Simpson, A. H., M.A.
 Chisholm, W., M.D.
 Backhouse, His Hon. Judge,
 M.A.
 Walker, W. Gregory, M.A.
 Robson, E. I., M.A.

M.A.

Rogers, F. E.
 Cowlishaw, W. P.
 Bowden, J. E.
 Cowper, S. S.
 Want, R. C.
 Bowman, A.
 Stephen, C. B.
 Innes, G. A. C.
 Long, G. E.
 Manning, W. A.
 Watson, W.
 Faithfull, W. P.

Purves, J. M.
 Faithfull, H. M.
 Kemp, Rev. R. E.
 Liddel, A. J.
 Pring, R. D.
 Powell, T.
 Lee, W.
 Dawson, A. F.
 Taylor, Rev. H. W.
 Campbell, Rev. J.
 Hills, H.
 Wilkinson, F. B.

B.A.

Hargraves, E. J.
 Hunt, E.
 Sharpe, E.
 Coutts, J.
 Greenway, A. R.
 Dargin, S.
 Blacket, A. R.
 Riley, V. B.
 Chisholm, J.
 Campbell, A.
 Morrice, J.
 Thallon, J. B.

Wilson, R.
 Noake, R.
 Forster, C. E.
 Bundock, F.
 Buckland, T.
 Elder, F. R.
 Bundock, C. W.
 Feez, A.
 Tange, C.
 Wilkinson, H. L.
 Piddington, A. B.
 Baylis, H. M.

NOTE.—The Warden will be glad to receive information tending to complete or correct the list of Graduates of the College.

Street, P. W.
 Merewether, E. A. M.
 Macansh, A. W.
 Clarke, Rev. F. W.
 Millard, A. C.
 Trindall, R. B.
 Jenkins, Rev. C. J.
 Woodd, Rev. H. A.

Abbott, T. K.
 Bode, A.
 Britten, H. E.
 * Newton, H.
 † Stephen, A. J. M.
 Millard, G. W.
 Roseby, T. E.

M.D.

Chisholm, W.

M.B. and M.Ch.

Bancroft, P. (University Gold Medal, 1888).

Armstrong, W. G.

Hester, J. W.

B.E.

Merewether, E. A. M.

B.Sc.

Crane, J. T.

McKay, W. J.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Hunt, C. L. W.
 Millard, R. J.
 Blacket, C.
 Bode, F.
 Taylor, A. J.
 Scott, E. H.
 Uther, A. H.
 Spark, E. J. T. S.
 Morgan, T. H. D.
 Stephen, E. Milner
 Doak, F. W.
 Lopez, F. R. de B.
 Hirst, M. H.
 Thomas, R. W.
 Gaden, F. H. B.
 Windeyer, R.
 Allen, A. G.

Sloman, C. W.
 Sawyer, B.
 Dowe, P. W.
 Mackenzie, W. K. S.
 Wood, J. C.
 Wood, J. A.
 Trenchard, G. H.
 Moore, F.
 Abbott, H. P.
 Waldron, T. K.
 Merewether, H. H.
 Boardman, J.
 Humphrey, C.
 Burkitt, E. H.
 Mackay, D. F.
 Dove, W. R. N.

* University Gold Medal, 1889.

Travelling Scholarship, 1889.

† University Gold Medal, 1890.

ENDOWMENTS AND PRIZES.

1.—Fellows' Scholarship.—An open Scholarship, value £50, is given each year by the Lay Fellows of the College. The holder is required to become a Resident Student.

1890.—E. Milner Stephen.

2.—Edward-Aspinall Scholarship.—This scholarship, value £25, is awarded to a Student of the second year who shall have taken at least a second class in the University Examinations, and shall have been placed in the first class in the annual College examination in Divinity.

3.—Kemp Scholarship.—The sum of £400 was bequeathed to the Warden and Fellows by the late Mrs. C. Kemp to found a Scholarship in memory of her husband, the late Rev. C. Kemp. Special awards of Scholarships on the Kemp and Aspinall Foundations were made this year, value £40 and £30, respectively.

Special Awards on the Aspinall and Kemp Foundations, 1890.

E. H. Burkitt.

F. W. Doak.

T. K. Waldron (*prox. acc.*)

4.—Augusta Priddle Memorial Scholarship.—The sum of £600 has been paid to the Warden and Fellows by the Rev. C. F. D. Priddle, to found a scholarship in memory of his late wife. The scholarship is tenable for three years, and is awarded to a Resident Student who intends to take Holy Orders.

1890.—P. W. Dove.

5.—Starling Scholarships.—The sum of £1000 has been paid to the Warden and Fellows, for the foundation of one or more scholarships to be held by Resident Students who intend to take Holy Orders.

1889.—R. W. Thomas.

1889.—T. H. D. Morgan.

6.—Henry William Abbott Scholarship.—The sum of £1000 has been paid to the Bishop of Sydney, under the will of the late T. K. Abbott, Esq., the interest of which is appropriated for the maintenance of a scholarship, to be held by a Resident Student who is preparing to take Holy Orders.

1889.—C. Blacket.

7.—**Mitchell Prize.**—This prize was founded by the late Hon. James Mitchell. It consists of books to the value of £10, and is awarded to a Bachelor of Arts of the College who shall within twelve months after taking that degree, pass the best examination in the Doctrines and History of the Church of England.

8.—**A Prize of Books** is given by the College to the Student who shows the greatest proficiency in the Annual Divinity Examination. A second prize is given by the Warden.

1890 (1)—C. Blacket.

(2)—R. W. Thomas.

9.—The Rev. H. L. Jackson, M.A., gives two prizes of Books of the value of £5 each.

(1) For the knowledge of certain selected works.

(2) For the best English Essay on a selected subject.

1889 (1)—Not awarded.

(2)—T. E. Roseby.

10.—A Prize, value £3 3s., was given in 1889 for the Best Reader in the College Chapel.

C. Blacket	} æq.
R. Windeyer	

FEES.

The Annual Fees are, for Resident Students, £70, for Non-Resident Students, £20. These amounts are payable in advance, in three equal instalments, one at the commencement of each Term.

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.

1884.—His Eminence Cardinal Moran.

THE PRESENT SOCIETY.

RECTOR.

The Very Reverend James J. O'Brien, D.D.

FELLOWS.

Browne, W. C., B.A.	Le Rennetel, Very Rev.P., S.M.
Coghlan, Charles A., M.A., LL.D.	Leverrier, F., B.A.
Clune, M. J., M.A.	Loughnan, G. C., M.L.A.
Dalton, G. T., M.A.	Maher, W. Odillo, M.D.
D'Arcy, The Rev. David J.	M'Carthy, The Very Rev. C., Dean
Donovan, John J., LL.D.	Mullins, J. F., M.A.
Edmunds, Walter, M.A., LL.B.	Rigney, Ven. Archdeacon
Freehill, F. B., M.A.	Sheridan, The Very Rev. Dean, D.D., V.G.
Gallagher, Very Rev. J.	
Jennings, Sir P. A., K.C.M.G.	

M D.

Maher, W. Odillo.

LL.D.

Coghlan, C. A.

LL.B

Tole, J. A

M.A.

Brennan, F. P.	Healey, P. J.
Coghlan, C. A.	Mullins, J. F.
Clune, M. J.	O'Connor, Richard E.
Dalton, G. T.	O'Mara, M.
Flynn, J. E.	Quirk, Rev. D. P.
Flynn, J. A.	Walsh, W. M. J.
Freehill, F. B.	

B. A.

Browne, W. C.	Maher, C. H.
Butler, T.	Mayne, J.
Butler, F. J.	Mayne, W. M.
Callachor, Rev. H. B.	M'Donagh, J.
Corbett, W.	M'Eivilly, A.
Daley, F. H.	M'Eivilly, U.
Flynn, W. F.	M'Guinn, D.
Gorman, J. R.	Meagher, L. F.
Higgins, M. A.	Meillon, J.
Kelly, T.	Moloney, T. P.
Kenna, P. J.	O'Keefe, J. A.
Leverrier, F.	Sheridan, F. B.
Leahy, P. J.	Shorthill, J. R.
Lynch, W.	Sullivan, H.
Lloyd, T.	Sullivan, J. J.
Macnamara, P. B.	Tole, J. A.
Maher, M. E.	Veich, L.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Lister, H.	McNevin, T. B.
Newell, B.	Meillon, F. J.
O'Byrne, T. W.	Morris, J. M.
Veich, M.	Fitzpatrick, T. J.
M'Carthy, P.	Pratt, E.
Healy, M. J.	Pratt, A.
Watt, A. R.	Regan, H.
Carey, J. P.	Crawley, A.
Drinan, J. P. A.	Farrelly, J.
Swanson, E. C.	Enwright, W. J.
Connellan, J.	Newton, W. J.

LECTURERS.

SACRED SCRIPTURE...	... The Rev. the Rector
LOGIC AND THEOLOGY	... The Rev. the Rector
CLASSICS ... ..	... G. Barbour, Esq., M.A.
MATHEMATICS ....	... J. Casey, Esq.
MODERN HISTORY ...	... The Rev. the Rector
ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY	J. McDonagh, Esq., B.A., M.D., &c.

ENDOWMENTS AND PRIZES.

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

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

The McEncroe Scholarship (value £50)—for Ecclesiastical Students.

The Dunne Scholarship (value £50). Donor—the late Very Rev. P. Dunne, D.D., Hobart.

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 Very Rev. Thomas E. Clouston, B.A.

PRINCIPAL.

The Rev. John Kinross, B.A., D.D. (Edin.)

MATHEMATICAL LECTURER.

Harold Hunt, B.A.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

James Anderson.

COUNCILLORS.

Bowman, E., LL.B.	Cosh, Rev. J., M.A.
Brown, Andrew	Dodds, Hon. Alex., M.L.C.
Cameron, Rev. James, M.A., D.D.	Dymock, D. L.
Campbell, John	Goodlet, John Hay
Campbell, Hon. George, M.L.C.	Grimm, Rev. G., M.A.
	Smith, Charles
	Steel, Rev. Robert, D.D.

M.A.

Cohen, J. J.	Moore, Rev. S.
Flint, C. A.	Moore, W. L.
Fuller, G. W.	Perkins, A. E.
Hill, Rev. Thomas	Rygate, P. W.
Jackson, Rev. R.	Steel, Rev. Robert
Kay, Rev. Robert	Thompson, J. A.
Mann, W. J. G.	Waugh, Rev. Robert
Marrack, J. R. M.	

M.B. & Ch.M.

Davidson, Leslie G.	Purser, C.
Hollis, Leslie	Sheppard, A. M.
Perkins, A. E.	Townley, Percy L.

B.A.

Barnet, Donald	McManamey, J. F.
Beegling, D. H.	McNeil, A.
Bowman, Alister S.	Manning, R. K.
Bowman, Arthur	Miller, R.
Bowman, Ernest	Moore, J.
Crane, Rev. C.	Perské, H.
Cribb, J. G.	Pope, Roland J.
Dick, J. A.	Purser, Cecil
Dick, W. T.	Quigley, J.
Dudley, J. T.	Ramsay, J. E.
Elphinstone, James	Ralston, A. G.
Halliday, G. C.	Rygate, C. D. H.
Hunt, Harold W. G.	Rygate, H. B.
Jamieson, S.	Shand, A. B.
Johnston, J.	Sheppard, E. H.
Kinross, R. M.	Somerville, G. B.
Linsley, W. M.	Stewart, A.
Lyon, Pearson	Townley, Percy L.
McClelland, Hugh	Thorburn, Rev. J. T.

B.E.

Bowman, Archer

| Bradfield, John J. C.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Anderson, William A. S.

Brown, A.

Brown, F. H.

Brown, J. L.

Campbell, C. R.

Cosh, James

Craig, A.

Dick, R.

Edwards, John

Fell, J. W.

Freshney, Reginald

Halliday, J. C.

Henderson, John

Higgins, F. C.

Higgins, Percy R.

Kinross, R. M., B.A.

Paine, Bonnington H.

Perkins, Joseph A. R.

Prentice, Arthur J.

Richards, W. F.

Smairl, J. H.

Stokes, Edward S.

Woodward, F. P.

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.

1890—J. C. Halliday.

2.—Fraser Scholarship.—In 1884, a sum of £1000 was bequeathed by the late Hon. John Fraser, M.L.C., for a Scholarship.

1890—J. Cosh.

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

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

1878—Hugh McLelland.

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1890—Joseph A. R. Perkins.

10.—In 1885 the sum of £100 was bequeathed by the late Mr. Hugh Hossack, Catechist at Port Macquarie, to provide two Scholarships in Divinity, for those who have graduated at the University of Sydney, to be held for two years.

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Stewart, A.	
1890—Henderson, J.	} æq.
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Of the above Scholarships, the Fraser, Gordon, Lawson, and Hossack are restricted to Students for the Ministry of the Presbyterian Church. A First Class in Classics, or Mathematics, at the University Examinations, is a necessary qualification for the Gordon, but not for any of the other Scholarships. In the event of competition they are given to the candidate who gains the highest number of marks at the University Examinations. The Horn Scholarship is open to all the Students of the year, and is given to the Student who obtains the highest number of marks at the College Examinations in Logic, Moral Philosophy, or Divinity. The Fraser prize is open to all Students of the College.

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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.

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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,

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[Another copy presented by the Legislative Assembly]	
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Airy (O.): The English Restoration and Louis the XIV. 8vo.	Longmans, Green & Co.

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Broinowski (G. J.): Birds of Australia. Vol. III. Nos. 4-6. Folio.	The Publishers
Cabinets—Bibliothek der deutschen Classiker. 40 Bändchen. 32mo.	H. E. Barff, Esq.
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"Frazer" Prize Essay : Secularism in Relation to Christianity. By Firmian.	Turner & Henderson.
George Town (U.S.) University : The College Journal for June, 1889	The University
— Centenary of George Town University. College Journal Supplement. 8vo.	Ditto.
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Journal : Australian Medical Journal, Vols. VIII. (2 parts), IX. (4 parts), X. (7 parts), XI. (9 parts), XII. (11 parts), XIII. (8 parts), XIV. (10 parts), XV. (8 parts), XVI., XVII. (11 parts), XVIII.—XXII., II.—IV. (N.S.), V. (11 parts)		The Medical Society of Victoria.
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Rix (J.) : John Milton and his Times.	8vo.	Ditto.
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— Results of Meteorological Observations made in N. S. Wales during 1887.	8vo.	Astronomer.
— On a New Self-Recording Thermometer.	8vo.	Ditto.

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—Annual Report (1889) of the School of Mines and Industries. 8vo.	The Government.
Sydney Mail (The): From April, 1889, to March, 1890. Folio	The Publishers.
Tasmania: Report of the Tasmanian Council of Education for 1888-89. Folio	The Council.
—Degree of Associate of Arts, June, 1889. Folio.	Ditto.
—Tasmanian Scholarships. Folio	Ditto.
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Tebbutt (J.): Report of Mr. Tebbutt's Observatory for 1888 and 1889. 8vo.	The Author.
Technological Museum: Report of the Committee Management, 1888. Folio	The Committee.
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—Bulletins. Nos. 8, 10—12. 8vo.	Ditto.
—California: First and Second Annual Reports of the Chief Executive Viticultural Officer for 1881-84. 8vo.	The Government
—First Annual Report of the Board of State Viticultural Commission. Second Edition. 8vo.	Ditto.
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Victoria: Reports of the Mining Registrars from Oct., 1888, to 30th Sept., 1889. Folio	The Government.
—Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines, 1888. Folio	Ditto.
—Mineral Statistics, 1888. Folio	Ditto.
—Victorian Year-Book, Vol. III. (1887-88), Vol. I. (1888-89). 8vo.	Ditto.
—Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, Museum, and National Gallery. Folio	Ditto.

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Victoria : Catalogue of Oil Paintings, Water Colour Drawings and Paintings, in the National Gallery.	Svo.	The Government.
— — — — — Medical Register for 1890. Folio		Ditto.
— — — — — Reports of Sanitary Commission. Folio		Ditto.
Welsford (J. W.) <i>see</i> Marshall (J. W.)		
Year Book: Year Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies, 1889. 8vo.		L. Bruck, Esq.

MAPS, ETC.

School Map of New South Wales	Messrs. Clark and Rowley.
Sketch shewing Gold Mining Lease at Peak Hill	Turner and Henderson.
Plans of Hunter's Hill, Victoria (Parish of Willoughby), St. Leonards, East St. Leonards, Strathfield and Enfield	Higinbotham and Robinson.
Map of Sydney and Suburbs, 1890	John Sands

REPORT

OF THE

SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1889.

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Victoria No. 31, has the honor to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1889, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

2. Out of a total of 160 students who presented themselves for the matriculation examination in March, 118 qualified themselves for matriculation. In addition to this number 15 passed the senior public examination, and 30 the junior public examination in the subjects prescribed for matriculation, and 47 passed the matriculation examination for articled clerks.

3. The following are the numbers of matriculated students attending lectures in the various faculties during the year :— Faculty of Arts, 204, including 31 evening students ; Faculty of Medicine, 65 ; Faculty of Science, 2 ; Department of Engineering, 4 ; total, 275. In addition to the above the day lectures were attended by 3, and the evening lectures by 15 non-matriculated students.

4. The following Degrees were conferred after examination:—
Master of Arts (M.A.) :—Richard Barber, B.A. ; George Pitty Barbour, B.A. ; Jane Foss Russell, B.A. ; Constance Adelaide Sutherland, B.A. ; William Michael Joseph Walsh, B.A.
Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) :—Arthur Ashworth Aspinall, Peter Board, Sarah Octavia Brennan, Charles Arthur Buchanan, John Sydney Cargill, Harold Cox, Albert Jasper Creagh, Malcolm Mervyn D'Arcy-Irvine, Frank Henry Daley, James Gillies, Charles Warre Harriott, Robert John Hinder, Arthur James Kelynack, Robert Menzies Kinross, Gresley Windham Hall Lukin, Harold M'Intosh, John Frazer M'Manamey, Andrew M'Neil, Peter M'Pherson, Sydney Charles Martyn, Louis Felix Meagher, Matilda Meares, John Montgomerie, Henry Newton, George Herbert Pike, William Elliott Veitch Robson, John Marshall Sands, Archibald Smith, John Michael Taylor, Frank Ernest Wallace.

Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.) :—Arthur Henry, Jeaffreson W. Hester, Henry Vincent Critchley Hinder, Patrick John Kelly, Æneas John M'Donnell, Arthur Edward Mills, Richard Barzillai Trindall.

Master of Surgery (Ch.M.) :—Arthur Henry, Jeaffreson William Hester, Henry Vincent Critchley Hinder, Æneas John M'Donnell, Arthur Edward Mills, Richard Barzillai Trindall.

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) :—James Arthur Pollock.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.) :—Edward Albin Amphlett, Archer Bowman, John Job Crew Bradfield.

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

Master of Arts (M.A.) :—Rev. Edward Harris, M.A., Oxford ; Rev. Henry Plume, M.A., Oxford ; Professor William John Stephens, M.A., Oxford.

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) :—Professor Thomas Peter Anderson Stuart, M.D., Edinburgh.

6. The total number of degrees conferred during the year was thus 56, divided as follows :—M.A., 8 ; B.A., 30 ; M.D., 1 ; M.B., 7 ; M.Ch., 6 ; B.Sc., 1 ; B.E., 3.

7. The following are the honours conferred at the Degree Examinations :—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

HONOURS AT THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

CLASSICS.

Class I.

J. F. M'Manamey (University Gold Medal),

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Class II.

Matilda Meares.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

H. Newton (University Gold Medal)

Class II.

P. Board.

REPORT OF THE SENATE OF

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

HONOURS AT GRADUATION AS M.B. AND CH.M.

Class I.

None.

Class II.

J. W. Hester
 Æ. J. McDonnell
 A. Henry
 P. J. Kelly } æq.
 A. E. Mills }
 H. V. C. Hinder

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

HONOURS AT B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS.

Class I.

J. A. Pollock (University Gold Medal).

MATHEMATICS.

Class III.

J. A. Pollock.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

HONOURS AT B.E. EXAMINATION.

ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE.

Class I.

J. J. C. Bradfield (University Gold Medal).

MINERALOGY.

Class I.

J. J. C. Bradfield

H. E. Ross (not passing through
the regular course).*Class II.*

E. A. Amphlett

8. The following Scholarships were awarded :—

(a) Matriculation Examination.

Cooper Scholarship No. 2 for Classics—W. A. Parker.*Barker* Scholarship No. 2 for Mathematics—J. W. Fell.*University* Scholarship for General Proficiency—F. V. Pratt and J. B. Peden, æq. ; *prox. acc.*, J. W. Roberts.

(b) First Year Examination in Arts.

Lithgow Scholarship for Classics—E. M. Stephen.*George Allen* Scholarship for Mathematics—E. M. Stephen.*Levey* Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics—A. S. Vallack.

(c) Second Year Examination in Arts.

Cooper Scholarship No. 1 for Classics—F. Lloyd.*Barker* Scholarship No. 1 for Mathematics—R. P. Sellors.

(d) First Professional Medical Examination.

Renwick Scholarship for General Proficiency—F. J. Sawkins.

(e) Second Professional Medical Examination.

John Harris Scholarship for General Proficiency—C. G. Wilson.(f) James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship for Graduates—
H. Newton, B.A.

9. Prize books stamped with the University Arms were awarded to those who obtained first classes in honours at the yearly examinations :—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.—*Classics*—E. M. Stephen, C. J. Brennan.

Latin and French—J. N. Henderson. *Mathematics*—E. M. Stephen.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.—*Classics*—F. Lloyd ; H. R. Curlewis,

A. J. M. Stephen, H. Wolstenholme, æq. *Mathematics*—

R. P. Sellors. *Latin and English*—R. P. Sellors.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION. — *Botany* — F. J. Sawkins.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy—R. Dick, F. J. Sawkins.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION. — *Anatomy*—J. Morton.

Physiology—P. L. Townley, C. G. Wilson. *Materia Medica*—

J. Morton, C. G. Wilson, L. E. F. Neill, æq. *Pathology*—

C. G. Wilson, L. E. F. Neill.

10. Special Annual Prizes were awarded as follows :—

Smith Prize for Physics at the first year examination in Arts—
G. E. Smith.

Norbert Quirk Prize for Mathematics at the second year examination
—R. P. Sellors.

Professor Stephens' Prize for Natural History in the first year of Arts
—G. E. Smith.

Dr. Haswell's Prize for Zoology and Comparative Anatomy—
G. E. Smith.

Dr. Wilkinson's Prize for Pathology—C. G. Wilson.

Dr. Milford's Prize for Surgery—F. Tidswell.

Dr. Dixson's Prize for Materia Medica—G. H. Abbott, B.A.

Professor MacCallum's Prizes for English Essay :—First year—J. P. Pickburn ; second year—Elmina L. Sutherland ; third year—
W. L. Curnow.

11. The following Bursaries were awarded :—

Maurice Alexander Bursary.

John Ewan Frazer Bursary (one half).

Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary (one half).

William Charles Wentworth Bursary, No. 1 (one half).

William Charles Wentworth Bursary, No. 2 (one half).

Burdekin Bursary.

Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 1.

Walker Bursary, No. 2 (one half).

Walker Bursary, No. 3 (one half).

Walker Bursary, No. 4.

The J. B. Watt Exhibition.

The Struth Exhibition.

Eighteen students, in addition to the holders of Bursaries, were permitted to attend lectures without the payment of fees.

12. The following courses of lectures under the University Extension Scheme were delivered during the year :—

Lent Term.—Sydney—Subject: "The Aim and Method of Philosophy." Lecturer, Mr. F. Anderson, M.A.; number of students attending, 36. Sydney—Subject: "Life and Thought in the second century of the Roman Empire." Lecturer, Professor Scott, M.A.; number of students attending, 31. Newcastle—Subject: "English Poetry in the time of Wordsworth." Lecturer, Mr. W. Crompton, M.A.; number of students attending, 24. West Maitland—Subject: "The Stuart Period." Lecturer, Mr. W. Crompton, M.A.; number of students attending, 65.

Trinity Term.—Sydney—Subject: "The Philosophy of History." Lecturer, Mr. F. Anderson, M.A.; number of students attending, 15. Sydney—Subject: "The growth of the British Empire." Lecturer, Mr. A. W. Jose; number of students attending, 10. St. Leonards—Subject: "English Poetry and Fiction since 1851." Lecturer, Mr. W. Basil Worsfold, M.A.; number of students attending, 62.

Michaelmas Term.—Sydney—"The relation of Philosophy to Science." Lecturer, Mr. F. Anderson, M.A.; number of students attending, 24. Sydney—English History: "The Norman Conquest." Lecturer, Rev. H. L. Jackson, M.A.; number of students attending, 4.

In addition to the above, a course of thirty lectures on Architecture for the benefit of Architects' Articled Clerks was delivered throughout the year by Mr. John Sulman, F.R.I.B.A. The number of students on the roll was 38.

The total number attending the various courses was thus—309.

13. The Senior and Junior Public Examinations were held in the month of September in Sydney, and in the following local centres :—Albury, Armidale, Barmedman, Bega, Ballina, Bathurst, Braidwood, Brisbane, Casino, Cooma, Cudal, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Eurobodalla, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Grenfell, Hill End, Ipswich, Kempsey, Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, West Maitland, Maryborough, Mittagong, Moruya, Mudgee, Newcastle, Nowra, Orange, Port Macquarie, Rockhampton, Scone, Singleton, Sunny

Corner, Tamworth, Temora, Townsville, Toowoomba, Wagga Wagga, Windsor, Wollongong, Young. 110 candidates presented themselves for the Senior Examination, and 1,058 for the Junior Examination. Of these 90 senior candidates and 706 junior candidates were successful.

14. The prizes for general proficiency at these examinations were awarded as follows :—

Seniors.

University Prize and John West Medal.—Daniel Levy, Sydney Grammar School.

Fairfax Prize for Senior Females.—Kate Allanby, Brisbane Girls' Grammar School; Mabel Maude Fidler, Miss E. C. Baxter; Eleanor Mary Grimes, Brisbane Girls' Grammar School; Lizzie Proctor, Ashford College.

Juniors.

University Prize.—[Ernest Meyer S. Mitchell, Superior Public School, Crown Street]; Francis Joseph Roberts, Toowoomba Grammar School; Norman de Horne Rowland, Brisbane Grammar School, æq.; Harold Arthur Browne, Sydney Grammar School; Graham Patrick Dixon, Brisbane Grammar School; Hereward Humfry Henchman, Rockhampton Grammar School; Henry Thomas Maxwell, Sydney Grammar School, *prox. accesserunt*.

Fairfax Prize for Junior Females.—Eleanor Madeline Whitfeld, Girls' Public High School, Sydney; Amy Winifred Broad, Ardnaree School, *prox. acc.*

A complete analysis of the examinations will be found in the "Manual of Public Examinations," which accompanies this report.

15. Four examinations of candidates for the Civil Service were held during the year. At these 278 candidates presented themselves, and 87 were successful.

16. Three Law Examinations, similar to that prescribed for Matriculation, for candidates for Articles of Clerkship with Attorneys, were held. At these 80 candidates presented themselves, and 47 were successful.

17. During the year the Senate held twenty-two regular meetings, four adjourned, and six special meetings, in addition to four meetings of the Conjoint Board consisting of the Senate of the University and the Board of Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital, and the Annual Commemoration. The attendances of the various Fellows were as shown on the following page.

	Feb.		March.			April.				May		Jun.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.				Total No. of Attendances.																						
	4	18	d	a	25	28	4	18	25	a	30	d	1	13	15	a	29	6	20	b	27	3	17	1	b	5	b		29	5	d	19	2	b	9	16	7	21	4	18	d	2	2	9	b	9	16	b	23	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manning, the Hon. Sir W. M., LL.D., Chancellor.	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
Renwick, the Hon. Arthur, B.A., M.D., Vice-Chancellor.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37
Backhouse, His Honor, Judge, M.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
Butler, Thomas, B.A.	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
Faucett, the Hon. Peter, B.A.**	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Gurney, Professor, M.A.	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
Hay, the Hon Sir John, M.A., K.C.M.G.	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
Jennings, Sir Patrick A., LL.D., K.C.M.G.	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Jones, P. Sydney, M.D.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
Liversidge, Professor, M.A., F.R.S.	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35
MacLaurin, the Hon. Henry Norman, M.A., M.D., LL.D.**	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Macleay, the Hon. Sir William, M.L.C.	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
Oliver, Alexander, M.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
Rogers, F. E., M.A., LL.B., Q.C.*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Russell, Henry C., B.A., F.R.S.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
Scott, Professor, M.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36
Stephen, Cecil Bedford, M.A.	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
Stephens, Professor, M.A.	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
Stuart, Professor Anderson, M.D.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
Teece, Richard†	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Windeyer, the Hon. Mr. Justice, M.A., LL.D.	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
Barry, the Most Rev. Alfred, D.D., LL.D.†	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Barton, the Hon. Edmund, M.A.§	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

a Adjourned Meetings.

b Special Meetings.

c Commemoration Meeting.

d Conjoint Board Meetings.

* Elected 29th June.

† Elected 17th August.

‡ Resigned 20th May.

§ Resigned 15th July.

** Absent on Leave.

18. The Annual election to the office of Vice-Chancellor took place in the month of April, and resulted in the appointment of the Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D., M.L.C.

At the same time the Senate took the opportunity of passing a special vote of thanks to the Hon. Dr. MacLaurin, for the zeal and ability which he had displayed in discharging the duties of the office of Vice-Chancellor for two years. Leave of absence was also granted to him for a period of twelve months, during a proposed absence from the Colony.

19. In the month of May, the Senate received with regret the resignation of the Most Reverend Alfred Barry, Bishop of Sydney, as a Fellow of the Senate, which was rendered necessary by his proposed departure from Australia.

A Convocation of Electors to fill the vacancy was held on Saturday, the 29th of June, resulting in the election, unopposed, of Mr. F. E. Rogers, M.A., LL.B., Q.C.

20. In the month of July, the Senate received with regret a communication from the Hon. Edward Barton, tendering his resignation as a Fellow in consequence of his inability to attend the meetings of the Senate through pressure of work in other directions.

A Convocation for the election of a Fellow in his stead was held at the University on the 17th of August, and resulted in the election, unopposed, of Mr. Richard Teece.

21. In the month of March, further leave of absence for a period of six months, was granted to the Hon. Peter Faucett, then absent from the Colony on a visit to Europe.

22. In the month of October, leave of absence for Lent term, 1890, was granted to Professor Scott, arrangements having been made for his lectures to be delivered by Messrs. T. Butler, B.A., L. F. Armstrong, B.A., and A. B. Piddington, B.A.

23. In the month of November, leave of absence, for Lent and Trinity terms of 1890, was granted to Dr. Haswell, Lecturer in Biology, and lately appointed Challis Professor in Biology, with a view of enabling him to visit Europe. Mr. N. A. Cobb, Ph.D., of Jena, has been appointed to deliver the lectures in the Department of Biology during Dr. Haswell's absence.

24. In the month of November, leave of absence for Lent and Trinity terms, 1890, was granted to Dr. Wilkinson, Lecturer in Pathology, Mr. G. E. Rennie, B.A., M.D. (Lond.), having been appointed to deliver the lectures on Pathology during his absence.

25. In the month of February, Mr. A. B. Piddington, B.A., was appointed to the office of Evening Lecturer in English, and Mr. John Sulman, F.R.I.B.A., was appointed for another year as Lecturer on Architecture.

26. In the month of May, Mr. Chisholm Ross, M.D. (Sydney), was appointed Lecturer in Psychological Medicine in the room of Dr. F. Norton Manning, resigned.

27. In the month of July a communication was received from Mr. Edgar Hall, tendering his resignation of the office of Demonstrator of Chemistry.

Mr. Neil Mackelvie was appointed to the office until the end of the year ; and at the same time a communication was forwarded to Professor Thorpe, F.R.S., of the Royal School of Mines, London, and Professor J. Millar Thomson, of King's College, London, requesting them to select a gentleman to fill the vacancy.

28. In the month of October, the office of Lecturer in Surgery became vacant through the resignation of Dr. Milford ; and in the month of December, after applications had been invited publicly for the office, Mr. A. MacCormick, M.D. (Edinburgh), was elected to fill the vacancy.

29. In the month of August, Dr. R. Max was re-appointed to the office of Evening Lecturer in French and German for the year 1890.

30. In the month of May, the office of Curator of the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities became vacant through the death of Mr. Edward Reeve, who had been Curator for many years directly following the foundation of the Museum, and who had compiled a very valuable catalogue of the exhibits contained in it.

The vacancy thus created was not filled until the month of December, when Mr. L. Armstrong, B.A., Assistant Lecturer in Classics, was appointed to the office.

31. In the month of October, the triennial election of the Deans of the Faculties of Medicine and Science resulted in the re-appointment of Professor T. P. Anderson Stuart, as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Professor Liversidge, as Dean of the Faculty of Science.

32. In the month of March, a report was received from the Committee appointed by the Senate in 1888, to consider and report what Chairs should be founded when the Challis Bequest is at the disposal of the Senate.

The report recommended the establishment of a Challis School of Law, with one Professor and Lecturers, together with full Chairs of History, Logic, and Mental Philosophy, Geology, and Palæontology, the division of the Chairs in Anatomy and Physiology, together with the establishment of Challis Chairs of Engineering and Modern Literature by the transference of the endowments of those Chairs from the General Fund to the Challis Fund in order to relieve the former.

The report was carefully considered by the Senate, but unforeseen difficulties having arisen in regard to the tenure of certain of the existing Professors whose fixed salary depended upon the annual Parliamentary Votes for the additional endowment of the University, the consideration of the matter was referred back to the Committee for a proposal as to an adjustment of the University finances in order to remedy the oversight.

The final report was received on the 1st July, and considered at a special meeting held on the 5th of July, when the following adjustment of the finances of the University was agreed upon:—

Chairs to be paid from Permanent Endowment.

Classics	£900	} With half fees.
Mathematics	900	
Chemistry	900	
Physics	900	
Geology	600	
(Hovell, £300.)		
Physiology	900	
<hr/>		
£5,100		

And £300 from Hovell interest.

Chairs to be paid from the Challis Fund

School of Law	£2,000	No fees.
Modern Literature.. .. .	900	Half fees.
History	800	} No fees.
Logic and Mental Philosophy	800	
Anatomy	900	
Engineering	900	
Biology	800	
<hr/>		
£7,100		

It was also decided that the salaries of the Lecturers and Demonstrators, Administration Officers, Library Attendants, and University servants and other attendants, and the general charges for miscellaneous expenditure, Grounds, Library, Organ, Prizes, maintenance of various departments, and examiners generally should all be charged upon the annual votes of Parliament, fees, and other sources of income.

The Challis Chair of Biology was filled by the appointment of Mr W. A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc. (Edinburgh), who had acted as Lecturer in that subject since 1882; and the Challis Chair of Engineering was filled by the appointment of Professor Warren, who has held the corresponding position under the general endowment of the University. Professor MacCallum was also appointed to the Challis Chair of Modern Literature in lieu of the Chair hitherto held by him under the Parliamentary Votes.

In order to fill the remaining Chairs, applications were invited both in the Australian Colonies and in the United Kingdom, the applications received in the United Kingdom to be subject to revision by Committees appointed by the Senate for that purpose, who were requested to recommend the names of a certain number for comparison with the Australian applicants.

The Committees were the following:—

For the Chair of Anatomy,—

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L.
 The Hon. Dr. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., M.L.C.
 The President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
 Professor Macalister, M.D., Cambridge.
 Sir William Turner, M.B., Glasgow.
 Professor Cleland, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Glasgow.
 And the Agent-General for New South Wales.

For the Chairs of History, and Logic and Mental Philosophy,—

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L.
 The Hon. Dr. MacLaurin, M.L.C.
 Bishop Barry, D.C.L., LL.D.
 Professor Seeley, M.A., Cambridge.
 Professor Bryce, D.C.L., M.P. (Aberdeen).
 Professor Caird, Glasgow.
 Professor Henry Sidgwick, Litt.D., Cambridge;
 And the Agent-General for New South Wales.

It was further referred to a Committee, consisting of the legal members of the Senate, to draw up by-laws and regulations in connection with the School of Law.

On the recommendation of this Committee it was determined that the teaching staff in the Faculty of Law should consist of a Professor of Law, who should teach the following subjects:—Jurisprudence, Roman Law, Constitutional Law and International Law, together with four lecturers in the following subjects respectively:—

The Law of Property
 The Law of Obligations
 The Law of Wrongs, Civil and Criminal
 The Law of Procedure.

Applications for the Professorship in Law have been invited both in the colonies and in the United Kingdom, and the appointment is to be made in a similar manner to that adopted in the case of the other Challis Professorships, the Committee requested to report upon the applicants consisting of the following :—

Professor Pollock, Oxford
 Professor Holland, Oxford
 Professor Westlake, Cambridge
 The Right Hon. Lord Justice Bowen
 The Hon. Dr. MacLaurin, M.L.C. ;
 And the Agent-General for New South Wales.

The Senate also, on the recommendation of the same Committee adopted a curriculum for students in the Faculty of Law, under which a five year curriculum is prescribed, during the first three years of which the students will take the subjects prescribed in the Faculty of Arts and graduate as Bachelors in that Faculty, the remaining two years being confined to legal subjects.

In order to give to the Faculty of Law as practical an application as possible, the Senate has been in communication with the Judges of the Supreme Court with a view of amalgamating the regulations for admission to the Bar with those of the University for the Degree of LL.B. and also providing for the legal instruction of articled clerks to solicitors. The result of the conference has not yet been made known to the Senate by the Judges of the Supreme Court, who are now giving the matter their earnest consideration.

Applications are now being invited in the colonies for the purpose of filling up the lectureships which it is expected will be held by practising barristers in the Colony of New South Wales:

33. In the month of February, the Senate having had under consideration the lack of common room accommodation for students, resolved to vote the sum of £500 towards the erection of a suitable room, and the provision of proper furniture. The work was commenced and completed without delay, and the students are now provided with a comfortable room for the purpose of study in the intervals between the lectures. It is situated at the western end of the Great Hall.

34. During the year the grounds of the University, more particularly those in the vicinity of the Medical and Science buildings, have been greatly improved and beautified by means of the labour of a number of the "Unemployed," who were at work upon the University grounds for a period of five months.

35. With a view of placing a permanent memorial of the late Mr. J. H. Challis in the University buildings, the Senate has

engaged Signor Simonetti to erect a statue of that gentleman in white marble. The statue will correspond in size with that of Mr. W. C. Wentworth, already erected in the hall, and will be placed in a corresponding position.

36. The proposed new by-laws for the Faculty of Science, alluded to in the last report, have been adopted by the Senate. Under these by-laws, candidates for Degrees in Science or Engineering are required to produce evidence of having graduated in Arts, or of having attended the lectures of the First Year and passed the First Year Examination in Arts, or of having passed the Senior Public Examination, or an equivalent examination to the Senior Public Examination, in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, German, and three of the following subjects, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, and Applied Mechanics.

The course in each case has been so appointed as to extend over a period of three years after the student has complied with one of the foregoing requirements.

The new by-laws are appended to this report.

37. In order to provide an Examination for intending Medical and Science students, it has been determined in future to hold an examination in the necessary subjects, equivalent to the Senior Public Examination, in the month of March, concurrently with the Matriculation Examination.

38. In the month of June, a communication was received from the Government intimating that the Secretary of Public Works had decided that, for the future, no Engineering cadet should be taken into the Works Department unless in possession of a diploma of Engineering from the University of Sydney. It is expected that this decision will give a great impetus to the Engineering School.

39. In the month of August the Senate again had under consideration the report of the Committee appointed in 1888 to inquire into the system of evening lectures. In the last annual report it was stated that this Committee had presented its report to the Senate on the 30th of July, in which it had pointed out that the first minimum period for the graduation of evening students would not expire until the annual commemoration of 1889, and recommended that the question should be considered after that time. It having been announced that six of the

evening students had graduated, and that the number of students attending the evening lectures had largely increased, the consideration of the report was indefinitely deferred.

40. The Senate has lately had under consideration the system hitherto adopted for the remuneration of those lecturers in the Medical Department who do not devote their whole time to University duties. Up to the present time the remuneration has been partly by fixed salary and partly by fees, the whole of which have been paid to the lecturers. It has been thought expedient that a half share in the fees in each case should be received by the University in order that the increasing number of students may contribute gradually towards the self support of the school, and the Senate has accordingly adopted a more liberal scheme of fixed salaries up to a maximum to be attached to the several lectureships, half fees only being allowed in future to the lecturers.

41. During the year several changes of a minor nature have been made in the by-laws to regulate the curriculum in the Faculty of Arts. The amended by-laws, as finally adopted, are appended to this report.

42. A Faculty of Arts, consisting of the Professors of Classics, Mathematics, Modern Literature, History, and Logic and Mental Philosophy, together with the lecturers in the same subjects, and the Dean of the Faculty of Science, has been established by by-law for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations, and degrees in Arts, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate. Questions of this nature have been previously remitted by the Senate for consideration and report to the Professorial Board, which, as it now consists of Professors belonging to all the various Departments of the University, has become somewhat unsuitable for dealing with questions which concern one Faculty of the University only.

43. In the month of October the Senate received a communication from the Minister for Public Instruction, stating that the Government had consented to ask Parliament for a grant of £25,000 to be added to £25,000 from the Fisher Fund for the erection of the proposed Fisher Library Buildings. The Senate at once placed itself in communication with the Colonial Architect with a view to the preparation of the necessary plans.

44. In the month of October the Senate had under further consideration, the resolution passed at a meeting of members of Convocation in the month of September, 1888, to the following effect :— “That the Fellows of the Senate should be elected for a definite term of years and not for life, but should be eligible for re-election.” As stated in the last annual report the Senate adopted a principle conveyed in this resolution at a meeting held on 24th September, 1888, but no details as to the term of office and mode of election of future Fellows were agreed upon. In October of last year, on the motion of the Chancellor, it was decided that all questions of detail in regard to the above resolution should be referred for report to the Committee already appointed in connection with other subjects alluded to in the report of Convocation.

45. In the month of November, a report was received from the Committee appointed to report upon certain resolutions of convocation referred to in the last paragraph upon the details there referred to. The report was considered at a special meeting of the Senate held on the 9th of December, when the following resolutions contained in it were adopted :—

1. That all future elections of Fellows should be for a term of five years.
2. That members of Convocation be allowed, subject to such regulations as the Senate may by by-law in that behalf from time to time provide, to give their votes at elections by voting papers.
3. That the authority of Parliament should be sought for giving effect to the proposed changes.

The report also contained a number of suggestions in reference to the times of elections and the mode of filling up vacancies, which were adopted.

A second report from the same Committee on the question of retaining Professors as ex-officio members of the Senate, and generally as to the best mode of making use of the services of the teaching staff in the government of the University, was postponed for further consideration until the month of February.

46. The following benefactions have been made during the year :—

- A sum of £1000 from John Harris, Esq., Mayor of Sydney, for a Scholarship in the Faculty of Medicine. It has been decided that this Scholarship shall be of the value of £50 per annum, shall be tenable for one year, and shall be awarded for proficiency at the Second Medical Examination

A sum of £200 from the Executors of the late Mr. Francis Horner, M.A., who was for six years Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics, for the foundation of a Scholarship to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination for general proficiency—candidates from the King's School and Newington College to have a preference.

A large capital of a column in red granite of a temple discovered at Bubastis in Lower Egypt, having carved upon it the face of the Goddess Hathor, presented by the Egypt Exploration Society, in recognition of the services rendered to the Society by Mr. Josiah Mullens, of Sydney.

A sum of about £300 from the Trustees appointed to collect the funds for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of the Council of Education, to be called "The Council of Education Scholarship." The Scholarship is to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination for general proficiency to the son of an officer of the Department of Public Instruction.

A third sum of £1000 from the Hon. J. B. Watt for the foundation of a third Exhibition upon terms similar to those of the original Watt Exhibition.

Busts, in plaster, to be placed in the new Medical Buildings, from Sir Alfred Roberts, Dr. Graham, Dr. Scot-Skirving, Professor Anderson Stuart, Mr. W. Neil, Dr. A. Murray Oram, Mr. J. F. Holle, Dr. G. Hurst, the Hon. Dr. Mackellar, and Dr. Thomas Dixon.

Class prizes of books from Professor Scott, Professor MacCallum, Dr. Milford, Dr. Wilkinson, Mr. Francis Anderson, Dr. W. A. Haswell, Dr. T. Dixon, Dr. R. Scot-Skirving.

A valuable collection of Natural History specimens collected by the late Baron de Miklouho Maclay, from Lady Maclay.

Stained Glass Windows for the new Medical Buildings from Mrs. Renwick, wife of the Hon. Dr. Renwick, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. P. Sydney Jones, Dr. George Bennett, and Mr. John Harris, late Mayor of Sydney.

47. The annual statement of receipts and expenditure, duly certified by the auditor, the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, and also a statement showing the condition of the various private foundations of the University, are appended to this report.

H. E. BARFF,

Registrar.

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.					
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Received from the Government of New South Wales :—					
" " the Statutory Annual					
Endowment	5,000	0 0			
" " the Additional Endow-					
ment	7,000	0 0			
" " towards expenses of					
Evening Lectures....	2,000	0 0			
" " for Chair of Modern					
Literature	900	0 0			
" " towards payment of					
Lecturers in Medical					
and Science Schools	1,900	0 0			
" " for purchase of Scientific					
Apparatus	1,000	0 0			
" " for purchase of Scientific					
Apparatus for Depart-					
ment of Physics	500	0 0			
" " for purchase of Scientific					
Apparatus for Medical					
School	400	0 0			
" " for Library — Depart-					
ment of Modern Lit-					
erature	800	0 0			
" " for the payment of Car-					
penter's Salary, &c.,					
from the Vote for					
"Additions, Repairs,					
and Furniture"	200	0 0			
				18,800	0 0
" Lecture Fees, after paying Professors	2,528	14 3			
" Matriculation Fees	431	7 8			
" Degree Fees	420	0 0			
" Public Examinations Fees, after deducting expenses	350	5 9			
" Testing Fees	46	11 5			
				3,776	19 1
" Fines				5	0 0
" for Pasturage				90	0 0
" from Commercial Bank, Interest on Fixed Deposit				220	0 0
" Principal Sum of Fixed Deposits				3,060	0 0
" on account of "William Hilton Hovell Lectureship, Interest on					
Investments and Rents of Properties (transferred from Private					
Foundations Account)				192	4 6
" on account of Macleay Curatorship, for payment of Salary of Curator					
of the Macleay Museum (transferred from Private Foundations					
Account)				300	0 0
				£26,384	3 7

G. EAGAR, Auditor.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Civil

RECEIPTS.					
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Received Fees from Candidates for Civil Service and Public Examinations ..		2,240	1 9		
				£2,240	1 9

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1888		216	0	4
Paid for Salaries		17,889	10	2
„ Examiners' Fees, University Examinations		396	5	0
	£ s. d.			
„ Erection of Buildings, Repairs, etc.	1,221 17 3			
„ Printing and Stationery, including University Calendar	911 8 7			
„ Advertising	144 13 8			
„ Lighting and Fuel, including supply of gas for Laboratories	279 2 11			
„ Cleaning	60 3 6			
„ Liveries	96 16 0			
„ Examiners—University Extension Lectures	34 0 0			
„ Supervision at University Examinations	49 7 0			
„ Fire Insurance Premiums	178 1 5			
„ Water and Sewerage Rates	150 0 0			
„ Hire of Royal Society Hall	60 0 0			
„ Agent-General—Expenses re appointment of Professors, etc.	46 18 9			
„ Passage Money to Lecturers	155 0 0			
„ Grant to University Cricket Club	50 0 0			
„ Union	20 0 0			
„ for Furniture for Students' Common Rooms, etc.	177 18 6			
„ for Maintenance of Scientific Departments	270 9 2			
„ Bank Charges, Exchanges, etc.	23 10 8			
„ Miscellaneous Charges	113 3 9			
		4,042	6	2
„ Library—Periodicals and Binding		444	17	7
„ for Improvement of Grounds, including new roads and paths round, and to, the Medical School Building and New Science Buildings		997	17	11
„ for Philosophical Apparatus		1,716	8	8
„ for Maintenance of Department of Anatomy and Physiology		149	4	8
„ for University Scholarship		50	0	0
„ Prizes		165	14	4
„ Organ tuning, etc.		72	0	0
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1889		243	18	9

£26,384 3 7

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

Service and Public Examinations for the year ending 31st December, 1889.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Paid Fees to Examiners and all other Expenses in connection with Examinations	1,889	16	0
Balance carried to General Account	350	5	9
	£2,240	1	9

Dr.**PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.**

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Balance in Commercial Bank 31st December, 1888		166	6	5
Received from the Hon. J. B. Watt, M.L.C., for the foundation of a Third Exhibition		1,000	0	0
„ John Harris, Esq., Mayor of Sydney, for the foundation of a Scholarship for proficiency in the Second Professional Medical Examination		1,000	0	0
„ the Executors of the late F. J. Horner, Esq., M.A., his bequest to found an Exhibition in Mathematics at the Matriculation Examination		200	0	0
„ Alexander L. Forbes, Esq., W. Beavis, Esq., and W. Wilkins, Esq., Trustees of the Council of Education Scholarship Fund, to found a Scholarship bearing that name		290	10	1
„ John Harris, Esq., Mayor of Sydney, to defray the cost of a stained-glass window, to be erected in the Medical School Building to the memory of the late Dr. John Harris		120	0	0
„ the following, to defray cost of Busts of eminent medical men, to be placed in the Medical School Building:—				
	£ s. d.			
W. Neill, Esq., J.P.	6	0	0	
J. F. Holle, Esq.	5	14	0	
G. Hurst, Esq., M.B.	3	3	0	
The Hon. C. K. Mackellar, M.D., M.L.C.	3	0	0	
R. Scot-Skirving, Esq., M.B.	4	7	0	
		22	4	0
„ Professor Scott, M.A., for Prize for Students attending the University Extension course of Lectures on Ancient History		5	0	0
„ Professor MacCallum, M.A., for Prizes for Students attending the Lectures in English of the First, Second, and Third Years		7	10	0
„ W. A. Haswell, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., for Prizes for proficiency in Zoology and Botany in the Class Examinations		4	4	0
„ W. Camac Wilkinson, Esq., M.D., for Prize for proficiency in Pathology		5	5	0
„ F. Milford, Esq., M.D., for Prize for proficiency in Practice of Surgery		10	10	0
„ Thomas Dixon, Esq., M.B., Ch.M., for Prize for proficiency in Materia Medica		2	4	0
„ R. Scot-Skirving, Esq., M.B., Ch.M., for Prize for the highest proficient in the Class Examinations in Clinical Medicine		3	3	0
„ Francis Anderson, Esq., M.A., for Prize for proficiency in Mental Philosophy, University Extension Course		6	6	0
	£ s. d.			
„ Mortgages on account of Fisher Estate	600	0	0	
„ Mortgages on account of Fisher Estate (Building Account)	1,000	0	0	
		1,600	0	0

Carried forward £4,443 2 6

G. EAGAR, Auditor.

Gr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

Paid to Commercial Bank for Fixed Deposit on account of:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barker Scholarship	125	0	0			
Deas-Thomson Scholarship	100	0	0			
Wentworth Prize Medal	20	0	0			
Cooper Scholarship	100	0	0			
Salting Exhibition	20	0	0			
Wentworth Fellowship	50	0	0			
Belmore Medal	25	0	0			
West Medal	15	0	0			
J. B. Watt Exhibition	1,000	0	0			
James Aitken Bursary	50	0	0			
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	75	0	0			
Struth Exhibition	25	0	0			
Fisher Estate	950	0	0			
Fisher Estate (Building Account)	1,620	0	0			
Caird Scholarship	65	0	0			
James King of Irawang Travelling Scholarship	50	0	0			
John Harris Scholarship	1,000	0	0			
John Harris—Window Account	120	0	0			
Horner Exhibition	200	0	0			
				5,610	0	0
„ to Mercantile Bank for Fixed Deposit, on account of Council of Education Scholarship				273	7	1
„ for Mortgages, on account of Fisher Estate				250	0	0

Carried forward £6,133 7 1

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

Dr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT—continued.

RECEIPTS.

£ s. d.

Brought forward 4,443 2 6

Received from Interest on Debentures, Fixed Deposits, and Mortgages, and
Rents of Properties belonging to Private Foundations:—

	£	s.	d.
Levey Scholarship.....	50	0	0
Barker Scholarship	217	4	4
Deas-Thomson Scholarship.....	138	19	11
Wentworth Prize Medal	20	6	0
Cooper Scholarship	233	4	3
Salting Exhibition.....	34	0	0
Wentworth Fellowship	65	10	0
Lithgow Scholarship.....	76	10	0
Nicholson Medal	21	5	0
Belmore Medal	15	1	0
John Fairfax Prizes	32	0	0
Alexander Bursary	53	0	0
Levey and Alexander Bursary	53	5	0
West Prize	10	0	0
E. M. Frazer Bursary	59	5	0
J. E. "	55	5	0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. I.	50	0	0
" " " No. II.	50	0	0
" " " No. III.	28	5	0
Burdekin Bursary	53	10	0
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. I.	57	15	0
" " " No. II.	71	13	0
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	99	4	0
Renwick Scholarship	51	5	0
Bowman Cameron Scholarship	50	0	0
Hovell Lectureship	192	4	6
George Allen Scholarship	54	10	0
Freemasons Scholarship	50	0	0
Raphael Prize.....	3	5	0
James Aitken Bursary.....	51	0	0
Thomas Walker Bursaries	265	10	0
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	58	10	0
Struth Exhibition.....	75	5	0
Fisher Estate	1,155	1	6
Fisher Estate (Building Account)	741	8	6
Norbert Quirk Memorial Prize ..	6	0	0
Smith Prize.....	4	0	0
Badham Bursary	40	0	0
Slade Foundation	10	12	0
Caird Scholarship	62	8	0
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	201	3	10
Macleay Curatorship	240	0	0
		4,857	5 10
		£9,300	8 4

G. EAGAR, Auditor.

Gr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT—continued.

EXPENDITURE.

		£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	£6,133	7	1
Paid the following sums on account of Private Foundations:—				
Levey Scholarship	£	s.	d.	
Barker Scholarship	50	0	0	
Barker Scholarship (repairs to Property, etc.)	100	0	0	
Deas-Thomson Scholarship (repairs to Property, etc.)	31	11	0	
Cooper Scholarship	20	4	3	
Cooper Scholarship (repairs to Property, etc.)	100	0	0	
Salting Exhibition	31	11	0	
Lithgow Scholarship	25	0	0	
Nicholson Medal	50	0	0	
John Fairfax Prizes	10	0	0	
Alexander Bursary	30	0	0	
Levey and Alexander Bursary	50	0	0	
West Prize	50	0	0	
E. M. Frazer Bursary	10	2	4	
J. E. "	50	0	0	
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. I.	50	0	0	
" " " No. II.	50	0	0	
Burdekin Bursary	50	0	0	
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. I.	100	0	0	
" " " No. II.	50	0	0	
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	70	0	0	
Renwick Scholarship	50	0	0	
Bowman Cameron Scholarship	50	0	0	
Hovell Lectureship (amount transferred to General Account) ..	192	4	6	
George Allen Scholarship	50	0	0	
Freemasons Scholarship	50	0	0	
Thomas Walker Bursaries	250	0	0	
Struth Exhibition	50	0	0	
Rosebery Prize	26	5	0	
Fisher Estate (Books for Library)	481	3	6	
Fisher Estate (repairs to Property, etc.)	7	5	0	
Norbert Quirk Memorial Prize	6	0	0	
Smith Prize	5	0	0	
Badham Bursary	50	0	0	
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship ..	150	0	0	
Macleay Curatorship (amount transferred to General Account) ..	300	0	0	
John Harris Scholarship	50	0	0	
Scott Prize	2	10	0	
Haswell Prize	4	4	0	
Wilkinson Prize	5	5	0	
Stephens Prize	2	2	0	
MacCallum Prize	10	0	0	
Anderson Prize	6	6	0	
Milford Prize	10	10	0	
Dixson Prize	2	4	0	
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1889		2,839	7	7
		327	13	8
		£9,300	8	4

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

UNIVERSITY CLUBS, &c.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY UNION.

The object of the Union is the promotion of the mental culture of its members by means of Debates, Readings, and such other means as may be determined upon. The meetings are held weekly on, Fridays, at the University, or other place to be arranged by the Executive Committee. The Professors, Lecturers and Examiners of the Sydney University are *ex officio* Honorary Members. All Graduates, Undergraduates, Superior Officers, and all Graduates and Undergraduates of British and Colonial Universities are eligible for ordinary membership. Except in the case of members of other Universities, the formality of an election is dispensed with. Subscriptions, 5s. per annum. Life Member's Subscription, £1 10s.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1890.

PRESIDENT—Professor MacCallum, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Professor Scott, M.A.; Professor Anderson, M.A.; Professor Wilson, M.B., Ch.M.; H. A. Russell, B.A.; A. J. Kelynack, B.A.; R. R. Garran, B.A.

SECRETARY—E. Milner Stephen.

TREASURER—C. Blackett.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—W. L. Curnow, B.A.; F. Lloyd B.A.; R. A. Thompson; R. Windeyer.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society, which was founded in 1885, are the intellectual and social improvement of its members, by Lectures, Essays, and Discussions in any branch of Medical Science, and by any other means calculated to advance the objects of the Society.

The meetings are held monthly in the Clinical Theatre, Prince Alfred Hospital, on Friday Evenings, at 7.45.

All teachers in the Faculty of Medicine are Honorary Members, "ex officio." All Students of Medicine, or qualified Medical Practitioners, whose qualifications are recognised by the University of Sydney, are eligible for ordinary membership.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1890.

HONORARY PRESIDENT—Dr. L. E. F. Neill.

ORDINARY PRESIDENT—G. H. Abbott, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—F. J. Sawkins, E. S. Stokes.

HON. SECRETARY—Robert Dick.

HON. TREASURER—R. M. Kinross, B.A.

LIBRARIAN—F. Challands.

COUNCIL—Hugh Alston, B.A. ; C. Lawes ; G. Smith ; A. Kethel.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY SPORTS UNION.

The Union has been formed by the amalgamation of the existing Football, Cricket, Boat, Athletic and Tennis Clubs. Such other Clubs as may from time to time be approved by the Committee shall be admitted.

Membership is open to Graduates of this University and other recognised Universities, and members of the University who have matriculated in accordance with the By-Laws.

Annual Subscription—For Undergraduates attending lectures, £2 2s. ; Honorary Members, £2 2s. ; all others, £3 3s. ; Life Active Members, £15 15s. ; Life Honorary Members, £10 10s.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1890.

PATRON.—His Excellency the Governor.

PRESIDENT—The Chancellor (Sir Wm. Manning).

VICE-PRESIDENTS—H. E. Barff, M.A. ; L. F. M. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B. ; G. W. Millard, B.A. ; Professor Anderson ; Professor Threlfall ; T. Butler, B.A. ; L. E. F. Neill, M.B., Ch.M. ; R. Teece ; Jas. F. McManamey, B.A.

COMMITTEE—T. Rolin, M.A. ; R. Windeyer ; A. V. Hilliard, B.A. ; Geo. Harris, A. J. M. Stephen, B.A. ; A. G. Allen ; Allan Uther ; T. Powell, M.A. ; L. Williams.

HON. TREASURERS—A. J. M. Stephen, B.A. ; W. T. Coyle.

HON. SEC.—W. A. Conlon.

UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.

The membership of the Club is open to all Matriculated Members of the Sydney University, and to Graduates of Universities recognised by the University of Sydney.

The boat-shed of the Club stands on the western side of Woolloomooloo Bay, next to the Corporation Baths.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1890.

PATRON—His Excellency Lord Carrington.

PRESIDENT—The Hon. Sir W. M. Manning, LL.D., Chancellor.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—The Hon. A. Renwick, M.D., Vice-Chancellor; Hon. Edmund Barton, M.A.; Professor Scott, M.A.; H. E. Barff, M.A.; R. Teece; G. E. Rich; John Harris; A. Consett Stephen.

TRUSTEES—R. Smith, M.A., and Professor Scott, M.A.

CAPTAIN—Tom Rolin, M.A.

VICE-CAPTAIN—W. A. Conlon.

COMMITTEE—T. B. Trebeck, M.A.; E. H. Scott; J. Henderson; J. P. Pickburn; V. B. McDermott.

HON. SECRETARY—R. Windeyer.

HON. TREASURER—F. Lloyd.

AUDITORS—J. F. McManamey, B.A., J. F. Elphinston, B.A.

The number of Members is at present 80—60 active, 20 honorary.

THE UNIVERSITY CRICKET CLUB.

This Club was instituted in the year 1865. Membership was originally restricted to persons who had matriculated at the University, or who held office in it. Soon after its establishment the Senate granted the use of that portion of the University grounds known as "The Oval." A considerable sum of money has been spent upon this ground, both in levelling turfing, and planting trees, and it bids fair to become one of the most important cricket grounds in the colony. Seven matches have been played between this University and the University of Melbourne. Of these, five were won by the representatives of Sydney.

The constitution of the Cricket Club has recently been somewhat enlarged, and membership is now open to Graduates of any University recognised by the Sydney University. The roll of membership contains upwards of 70 names. Practice is carried on during the season both on the University Oval and on the Domain Cricket Ground.

The present Officers of the Club are—

PATRON—Hon. Sir W. M. Manning, Chancellor.

PRESIDENT—Professor Liversidge.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—H. Montague Faithfull, Esq.; The Hon. E. Barton, M.L.C.; Prof. Scott; Richard Teece, Esq.

COMMITTEE—T. W. Garrett; G. P. Barbour, B.A.; E. H. Hutton; L. E. F. Neill, B.A.; A. McNeil; A. T. O'Reilly, B.A.; G. Harris; C. Purser, B.A.

HON. SECRETARY—R. C. Allen, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—Theo. Powell, M.A.

DIRECTOR OF OVAL—Theo. Powell, M.A.

ASSISTANT HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER — C. A. Buchanan, B.A.

UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL CLUB.

This Club was formed in 1863. Matches are played every Saturday during the season, which lasts from May till September. The membership is open to all matriculated Members of the Sydney University, and of other Universities.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1890.

PRESIDENT—Sir William Manning.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Professor Threlfall, M.A.; C. L. Tange, M.A.; J. A. K. Shaw, B.A.; H. E. Barff, M.A.

COMMITTEE — F. Belbridge; P. B. Colquhoun; J. F. McMaunamy, B.A.

SECRETARY A TEAM—W. Belbridge.

SECRETARY B TEAM—A. H. Uther.

SECRETARY 2A TEAM—S. L. Rudder.

SECRETARY 2B TEAM—W. F. Richards.

DELEGATES TO SOUTHERN RUGBY UNION—W. Belbridge, J. F. McManamey, B.A.

DELEGATES TO SPORTS UNION—R. M. Kinross, B.A. ; A. H. Uther.

SELECTION COMMITTEE A TEAM—L. E. F. Neill, B.A., M.B. ; B. A. Newell, W. Belbridge.

SELECTION COMMITTEE B TEAM—R. R. S. Mackinnon, C. H. E. Lawes, J. C. Wood.

SELECTION COMMITTEE 2A TEAM—R. MacPherson, B.A. ; G. Harris, S. L. Rudder.

SELECTION COMMITTEE 2B TEAM—W. F. Richards, G. F. Rutter, W. Sheridan.

UNIVERSITY TENNIS CLUB.

The Club was established in September, 1885. The Club is open to all Graduates and Undergraduates of the Sydney University.

The Club is now in possession of four good grass courts ; the roll of members has greatly increased within the last year, and the Club promises to become one of the most important in connection with the University. The annual meeting of the Club was held on March 29th, when the following office-bearers were elected :—

PRESIDENT—Professor Scott.

VICE-PRESIDENTS — Professors Warren and Stuart, and Messrs. Lloyd and Curlewis.

COMMITTEE—Messrs. A. J. M. Stephen, Doak, Gerber, and Windeyer.

HON. SECRETARY—A. G. Allen.

LADIES' TENNIS CLUB.

COMMITTEE, 1890—Miss Hunt, B.Sc. ; Miss Artlett, B.A. ; Miss Barton.

TREASURER—Miss Hood.

SECRETARY—Miss Proctor.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1890.

PATRON—His Excellency Lord Carrington.

PRESIDENT—The Hon. Sir Wm. Manning, LL.D., Chancellor.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—The Hon. Edmund Barton, M.L.C. ; Dr. Wilkinson ; Professor Threlfall ; Professor Liversidge.

COMMITTEE—C. E. Purser, B.A. ; R. M. Kinross, B.A. ; P. B. Colquhoun ; P. Flynn ; W. T. Dick ; E. H. Hutton ; H. D. Wood.

HON. SECRETARIES—L. E. F. Neill, B.A. ; A. V. Hilliard, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—G. Harris.

AUDITORS—R. J. Millard, R. Dick.

DELEGATES TO THE N.S.W. AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—Dr. Wilkinson ; F. B. Wilkinson, M.A. ; A. V. Hilliard.

UNIVERSITY MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The objects of the Society are the practice of vocal and instrumental music. Matriculated members of this University and graduates of other Universities are eligible for membership. Ladies of the family of any member of the Society may, on the application of such member, be admitted to assist at the practices and concerts.

The practices are held every Monday evening at 7.30 at the University, under the conductorship of Herr Hugo Alpen.

The subscription is for students attending lectures half-a-guinea per annum, for other members one guinea. This subscription entitles each member to three tickets for each concert.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR SEASON 1890-91.

PATRON—His Excellency Lord Carrington.

PRESIDENT—The Hon. Sir W. M. Manning, LL.D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Prof. T. Gurney, M.A. ; Prof. J. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M. ; The Very Revd. J. J. O'Brien, D.D. ; H. E. Barff, M.A.

COMMITTEE—Messrs. L. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.; Gus James, B.A.; F. Lloyd, B.A.; A. Thompson, W. Conlon, Rudolph Böhrsmann.

HON. LIBRARIAN—Mr. H. Wolstenholme, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—Mr. A. S. Vallack.

HON. SECRETARIES—Messrs. Otto Böhrsmann and J. T. Fitzgerald, B.A.

UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

This Society was founded at the end of 1889, and has at present about 40 members. The subscription is 10s. per annum for both active and subscribing members. The former have the privilege of acting and receiving tickets for all entertainments, the latter obtain tickets only. Membership is open to all lady and gentlemen Graduates and Undergraduates attending lectures. The object of the Society is to give dramatic performances as a means of developing the histrionic and rhetorical abilities of its members. A coach has been engaged who gives dramatic instruction at the rehearsals.

The Officers are :—

PATRON—His Excellency Lord Carrington.

PRESIDENT—Professor MacCallum, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—H. E. Barff, M.A.; L. F. M. Armstrong, LL.B.; Miss M. F. Robinson, B.A.

COMMITTEE—Miss L. Russell, Miss E. Wilson, A. Thomson, W. T. Coyle, E. M. Stephen.

HON. TREASURER—P. R. Waddy.

HON. SECRETARY—A. J. M. Stephen, B.A.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

DECEMBER, 1889. MARCH, 1890.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

DECEMBER, 1889.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

A. Translate into Latin prose—

1. When he came back with them, and had committed the care of the gates to some and of the citadel to others, the three hundred began to fear very much that they would be punished for their inconstancy, and sent to beg Cato to come and speak with them. But the Senators would not suffer him to go. They said they would never let their deliverer fall into the hands of traitorous and perfidious men. It was now, indeed, that Cato's virtue chiefly shone out, and was admired by all. Nothing could be more evident than that in all that he did he was a man of the highest integrity. He had long resolved to put an end to his life, and yet he submitted to incredible labours and cares on behalf of others, that after he had preserved their lives he might relinquish his own. There was little doubt that this was what he intended, although he always endeavoured to conceal his purpose.
2. Such was his conduct in this important war, that while he carried out many important actions without his commanding officer, his commanding officer never acted without him.
3. The interval of a single day, the lapse of a single night, often throws everything out and reverses by the mere breath of a report the entire feeling of a people.

B. Translate into English—

Acervatim iam reliqua, iudices, dicam, ut ad ea, quae propiora huius causae et adiunctiora sunt, perveniam. Vos, quaeso, memoria teneatis, non mihi hoc esse propositum, ut accusem Oppianicum mortuum: sed, quum hoc persuadere vobis velim, iudicium ab hoc non esse corruptum, hoc uti initio ac fundamento defensionis, Oppianicum hominem sceleratissimum et nocentissimum esse damnatum: qui uxori suae Cluentiae, quae amita huius Habiti fuit, quum ipse poculum dedisset, subito illa in media potione exclamavit, se maximo cum dolore mori: nec diutius vixit, quam locuta est: nam in ipso sermone hoc et vociferatione mortua est. Et ad hanc mortem tam repentinam, vocemque morientis, omnia praeterea, quae solent esse indicia et vestigia veneni, in illius mortuae corpore fuerunt.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate—

(a) Cicero pro Murena, §§ 15, 16. Summam video . . .
laude celebratus.

Who was S. Sulpicius?

(b) Cicero pro Murena, § 62. Haec homo . . .
misereri flagitium.

What is Cicero alluding to here?

2. Translate and explain—

(a) In his rebus repetendis, quae Mancipi sunt, is periculum iudicii praestare debet, qui se nexu obligavit.

(b) Intellego, iudices, tres totius accusationis partes fuisse.
What were they?

(c) Concessit senatus postulationi tuae, sed non libenter duriorē fortunae communi condicionem te auctore constituit.

(d) Intus, intus, inquam, est equus Troianus, a quo nunquam me consule opprimemini.

3. Translate —

- (a) Virgil, *Æneid* I., 459—473. Constitit, et
 Xanthumque bibissent.
 (b) Virgil, *Æneid* II., 679—691. Talia vociferans
 omina firma.

4. Translate and write short notes upon—

- (a) Hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,
Si qua fata sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.
- (b) Mercatique solum facti de nomine Byrsam.
- (c) Iam dudum sumite poenas.
- (d) Quos omnis undique Graiae
Circumerrant acies et ni mea cura resistat
Iam flammæ tulerint inimicus et hauserit ensis.

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles.
The side BA of an isosceles triangle ABC is produced through the vertex A to D, so that AD is equal to BA, and C is joined to D by a right line: prove that BCD is a right angle.
2. If the square described on one side of a triangle be equal to the sum of the squares described on the other sides, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.
On the sides AC, BC of any triangle squares ACDE, BCFG are described external to the triangle: prove that the right line AF is equal to the right line BD.
3. If a right line be divided into two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.
Shew that the sum of the squares on the sides of the quadrilateral figure formed by joining the middle points of the sides of a parallelogram is equal to half the sum of the squares on the sides of the parallelogram.

4. Equal straight lines in a circle are equally distant from the centre.

Through the middle points of two equal chords of a circle a third chord is drawn: shew that the parts of this chord intercepted between the middle points and the circumference are equal.

5. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

How great is this third angle?

6. When is the first of four magnitudes said to have the same ratio to the second that the third has to the fourth?

Prove that triangles of the same altitude are to one another as their bases.

7. What length must be cut off a board $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, so that the remaining part may be equal to 5 square feet?

8. Find to 2 decimal places the area contained between 2 equal circles, each of which passes through the centre of the other, the radius of each circle being 1 foot, and taking $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Divide 13.301 by .05248, giving the quotient to 3 decimal places, and the remainder, correctly pointed; and verify the result by multiplication.
2. Find the present value of £7,500 due in 4 years' time, allowing compound interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
3. An ounce and a half of 18 carat gold (*i.e.*, $\frac{18}{24}$ ths fine) is melted down with half an ounce of standard, or 22 carat gold. How many carats fine is the gold thus obtained?
4. Reduce $\frac{12 + 8x - 7x^2 + 12x^3}{16 + 6x + x^2 + 42x^3}$.
5. Divide $a(b^2 + bc + c^2) + b(c^2 + ca + a^2) + c(a^2 + ab + b^2)$ by $a + b + c$.

6. Prove that a term may be transposed from one side of an equation to another if its sign is changed.

7. Solve the equations—

$$(i) \quad \frac{x+1}{y+2} = \frac{x+4}{y+6} = \frac{3x}{8}.$$

$$(ii) \quad (x-a)(x-b) - a(2a-b) = 0.$$

$$(iii) \quad \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+a} = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{x+a}}.$$

8. If $a:b::c:d$, prove that

$$a^2 + pab : qab + b^2 :: c^2 + pcd : qcd + d^2.$$

9. Simplify $\frac{(\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{11})(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5})(9 + \sqrt{77})}{\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{11})}$.

10. Find the sum of a Geometric Progression, having given the first term, the last term, and the common ratio.

If the first term is 1, the last term 16, and the sum of the progression 11, find the common ratio and the number of terms.

11. Insert three harmonic means between 3 and 4.

12. Simplify $\left\{ \frac{1+x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{1+x^{\frac{2}{9}}} - \frac{1-x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{1-x^{\frac{2}{9}}} \right\}^9$.

13. A man walks out at 4 miles per hour, and back again at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. If the time he takes is 3h. 45m., how far does he walk?

TRIGONOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS

1. Define a "radian", also the "circular measure" of an angle.

The circular measure of the difference of the two acute

angles of a right-angled triangle is $\frac{\pi}{18}$; express the two

angles in degrees.

2. Prove that

$$\sin (270^\circ - A) = -\cos A = \sin (270^\circ + A).$$

Prove also that

$$\tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}.$$

3. Prove a formula giving the cosine of the difference of two angles in terms of the sines and cosines of these angles.

Prove that the difference of the cosines of two angles is numerically equal to twice the sine of half the sum of those angles multiplied by the sine of half their difference.

4. Prove the identities—

$$(i) \quad \cos A + \cos (120^\circ - A) + \cos (120^\circ + A) = 0.$$

$$(ii) \quad \sin^2 2A = 2 \cos^2 A. (1 - \cos 2A).$$

5. Find
- θ
- from the following equations—

$$(i) \quad \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta = 0.$$

$$(ii) \quad \sqrt{3} + \cot^2 \theta = (1 + \sqrt{3}) \cot \theta.$$

6. In any plane triangle prove the formulæ—

$$(i) \quad \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}.$$

$$(ii) \quad \cos A + \cos B = 2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}. \quad \frac{a+b}{c}$$

7. Find the area of a plane triangle in terms of two sides and the included angle.

Prove that in an isosceles triangle whose least angle is 30° , the area is equal to one-fourth of the square described on one of the equal sides.

8. The lengths of two of the sides of a triangle are 1 foot and
- $\sqrt{2}$
- feet respectively, and the angle opposite the shorter side is
- 30°
- . Prove that the third sides of the two triangles which satisfy the above conditions are in the ratio
- $\sqrt{3} + 1 : \sqrt{3} - 1$
- .

ENGLISH.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

- Owing to what circumstances has the dialect of the East Midlands come to be the standard language of England?
- Describe the character of the words contributed to English by Latin directly, since the Revival of Learning.

3. Explain historically the following idioms—
 - (a) Honour thy father and thy mother, *the which* to thee are in the room of God.
 - (b) Bill Stumps *his* mark.
 - (c) He asked me *an alms*.
 - (d) This treaty united the three great Protestant Powers of the west, *to wit*, England, Holland, and Sweden.
4. Give the history (a) of *s* as the plural sign of substantives, and (b) of *ed* in the past indicative and past participle of weak verbs.
5. What internal evidence is there as to the date of Henry V.?
6. "Henry was hypocritical in the pretexts he sought for his ambition ; to his friends he was cruel and treacherous ; he met the arguments of his soldiers with mere sophistry ; his prayer is only lip service ; his courtship insolent and coarse."

To what incidents in the play does this criticism refer ? Can they be otherwise explained ?

7. State and discuss Bacon's opinions on the use of Simulation and Dissimulation, *or* on the Fruits of Friendship. Illustrate them if you can from circumstances in his biography.
8. Explain the following quotations—
 - (a) It follows that the cat must stay at home.
Yet that is but a crush'd necessity.
 - (b) O England ! model to thy inward greatness.
 - (c) He'll drop his heart into the sink of fear,
And, for achievement, offer us his ransom.
 - (d) Mean and gentle all
Behold, as may unworthiness define
A little touch of Harry in the night.
 - (e) O ceremony,
What is thy soul of adoration ?
 - (f) Hearing this I must perforce compound
With mistful eyes, or they will issue too.
 - (g) The liberty that follows our places stops the mouth of all find-faults.

4. Translate—

- (a) Molière, *Précieuses ridicules*, sc. 9. C'est là ce qui
les portraits.
(b) Ah ! je m'inscris en faux contre vos paroles.
(c) Je vois ici des yeux qui ont la mine d'être de fort mauvais
garçons, et de traiter une âme de Turc à More.
(d) Ah ! coquines que vous êtes, vous nous mettez dans de
beaux draps blancs.

5. Translate—

- (a) La Fontaine, *Select Fables*, XXVII. De par le roi . .
méfiance.
(b) La Fontaine, *Select Fables*, LX. La rage
sur les dents.
(c) A ces mots le corbeau ne se sent pas de joie.
(d) Un Tiens vaut, ce dit-on, mieux que deux Tu l'auras.
(e) Vous verrez que Perrin tire l'argent à lui,
Et ne laisse aux plaideurs que le sac et les quilles.

6. Comment on the words italicised in the following sentences—

- (a) Un *quart* voleur survient.
(b) Autrement il mourrait *devant* qu'être à la ville.
(c) Celui-ci, fort surpris d'entendre ce langage,
Comme il était venu s'en retourna chez *soi*.
(d) Gardez-vous, sur votre vie,
D'ouvrir que l'on ne vous *die*.

FRENCH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate—

- (a) Ajoutez à cela qu' à l'exemple de son Excellence qui
tenait table ouverte, je résolus de donner aussi à manger.
Pour cet effet, je chargeai Scipion de me déterrer un habile
cuisinier, et il m' en trouva un qui était comparable peut-
être à celui du Romain Nomentanus, de friande mémoire.
Je remplis ma cave de vins délicieux ; et après avoir fait
mes autres provisions, je commençai à recevoir compagnie.
Il venait souper chez moi tous les soirs quelques-uns des
principaux commis du bureau du ministre, qui prenaient
fièrement la qualité de secrétaires d' Etat. Je leur faisais

très bonne chère, et les renvoyais toujours bien abreuvés. De son côté, Scipion (car tel maître, tel valet) avait aussi sa table dans l'office, où il régala à mes dépens les personnes de sa connaissance. Mais outre que j'aimais ce garçon-là, comme il contribuait à me faire gagner du bien, il me paraissait en droit de m'aider à le dépenser. D'ailleurs je regardais ces dissipations en jeune homme ; je ne voyais pas le tort qu'elles me faisaient ; je ne considérais que l'honneur qui m'en revenait. Une autre raison encore m'empêchait d'y prendre garde : les bénéfices et les emplois ne cessaient pas de faire venir l'eau au moulin. Je voyais mes finances augmenter de jour en jour. Je m'imaginai pour le coup avoir attaché un clou à la roue de la fortune.

- (b) Dans nos jours passagers de peines, de misères,
 Enfants d'un même Dieu, vivons du moins en frères ;
 Aidons-nous l'un et l'autre à porter nos fardeaux :
 Nous marchons tous courbés sous le poids de nos maux ;
 Mille ennemis cruels assiégent notre vie,
 Toujours par nous maudite et toujours si chérie.
 Quelquefois, dans nos jours consacrés aux douleurs,
 Par la main du plaisir nous essuyons nos pleurs ;
 Mais le plaisir s'envole et passe comme une ombre :
 Nos chagrins, nos regrets, nos pertes sont sans nombre ;
 Notre cœur égaré, sans guide et sans appui,
 Est brûlé de désirs ou glacé par l'ennui.
 Nul de nous n'a vécu sans connaître des larmes.
 De la société les secourables charmes
 Consolent nos douleurs au moins quelques instants :
 Remède encore trop faible à des maux si constants.
 Ah ! n'empoisonnons pas la douceur qui nous reste.
 Je crois voir des forçats dans leur cachot funeste,
 Se pouvant secourir, l'un sur l'autre acharnés,
 Combattre avec les fers dont ils sont enchaînés.

2. Translate into French—

- (a) A raven carried away a piece of poisoned meat in his claws, which the enraged gardener had thrown there to poison his neighbours' cats. He was just going to eat it on the top of an old oak, when a fox crept towards him and cried : " Hail, bird of Jupiter !" " For whom do you take me ?" asked the raven. " For whom do I take you ?"

answered the fox. "Are you not the active eagle, who is sent *down* daily from the right hand of Jupiter to me *from* that oak? Why do you disguise yourself? Do I not see the gift in your victorious claws, which Jupiter still sends me by you?" The raven was surprised and much pleased to be taken for an eagle. "I must not undeceive the fox," thought he. Generously stupid, he allowed his prey to fall down, and flew proudly away. The fox caught the meat with a laugh, and devoured it with malicious joy. But his joy was soon turned to pain; the poison began to *work*, and he died.

Down—sur terre; *from*—du haut de; *work*—agir.

- (b) Never will any sensible man take it into his head to say that this house, with all its furniture, was built and arranged by itself. The order, proportion and symmetry, the manifest design of the whole work forbid us to attribute it to a blind cause, such as hazard.
- (c) The American cause was very popular in France, out of hatred to this country. Franklin and Silas Deane had been sent as envoys to Paris to solicit the support of the French, and though the latter were not yet prepared to declare openly in favour of the Americans, they gave them secret assistance. Many French officers proceeded to America to offer their services, among whom the most distinguished by rank and fortune was the young Marquis de La Fayette, who was not yet twenty years of age. The Americans gave him the rank of major-general (*général de brigade*), and he undertook to serve without emolument.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

TIME; THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into Greek—

- (a) If my accusers had not been so numerous they would not have got me convicted.
- (b) Wherever a man may be placed, there should he stay, and face anything that may happen.

- (c) He hoped to anticipate them and be the first to enter the town.
- (d) The first person that brought the news of Alexander's death was Asclepiades the son of Hipparchus. Demades desired the people to give no credit to it: "For," said he, "if Alexander were dead, the whole world would smell the carcass." And Phocion, seeing the Athenians elated, and inclined to raise new commotions, endeavoured to keep them quiet. Many of the orators, however, ascended the rostrum, and assured the people, that the tidings of Asclepiades were true. "Well, then," said Phocion, "if Alexander is dead to day, he will be so to-morrow, and the day following; so that we may deliberate on that event at our leisure, and take our measures with safety."

2. Translate into English—

Οὕτω δὲ τῆς πολιορκίας κατεφρόνουν οἱ Φαλέριοι, ὥστε πλὴν τῶν τὰ τεῖχῃ φυλαττόντων, τοὺς ἄλλους κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἀναστρέφεισθαι, τοὺς δὲ παῖδας αὐτῶν ἔς τε τὰ διδασκαλεῖα φοιτᾶν, καὶ περὶ τὰ τεῖχῃ περιπατήσοντας καὶ γυμνασομένους ὑπὸ τοῦ διδασκάλου ἐξάγεσθαι. οὗτος οὖν ὁ διδάσκαλος, ἐπιβουλεύων τοῖς Φαλερίοις, ἐξῆγε τοὺς παῖδας ἡμέρας ἑκάστης ὑπὸ τὸ τεῖχος, ἐγγὺς τὸ πρῶτον, εἴτ' ἀπῆγεν αὐτοῖς εἴσω γυμνασασμένους. ἐκ δὲ τούτου κατὰ μικρὸν εἴθισε θαρρύνειν, ὥς πολλῆς οὐσης ἀδείας· καὶ τέλος ἔχων ἅπαντας, εἰς τοὺς προφύλακας τῶν Ῥωμαίων εἰσήγαγε καὶ παρέδωκεν, ἄγειν κελεύσας πρὸς τὸν Κάμιλλον. δεινὸν οὖν ἀκούσαντι τὸ ἔργον ἐφάνη Καμίλλῳ· καὶ προσέταξε τοῖς ὑπηρέταις, τῷ μὲν διδασκάλῳ καταρρήγνυναι τὰ ἱμάτια, καὶ τὰς χεῖρας ὀπίσω καταδῆσαι, τοῖς δὲ παισὶ διδόναι ράβδους καὶ μάστιγας, ὅπως κολάζοντες τὸν προδότην ἐλαύνωσιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

- (a) Plato, Apologia, XXIX. Οὔτε τότε
μετρῶς ἔχειν.

- (b) Plato, Crito, XIII. Σκόπει τοίνυν,
τὰ αὐτοῦ.
(c) Homer, Iliad I., 234—244. Ναὶ μὰ τόδε
οὐδὲν ἔτισας.
(d) Homer, Iliad II., 211—223. "Ἄλλοι μὲν
ἐνὶ θυμῷ.

2. Give an account of the process of Socrates' trial.

3. Translate the following passages and explain the underlined words—

- (a) ἡ διαβολὴ πολλοὺς καὶ ἄλλους ἤρηνεν, οὐδὲν δὲ δεινὸν
μὴ ἐν ἐμοὶ στῇ.
(b) ὅτε ὑμεῖς τοὺς δέκα στρατηγούς ἐβουλεύσασθε
ἀθρόους κρίνειν παρανόμως, τότε ἐγὼ μόνος τῶν πρυτάνεων
ἠναντιώθην ὑμῖν.
(c) ἂν φαινώμεθα ἄδικα ἐργαζόμενοι, μὴ οὐ δέη ὑπολογί-
ζεσθαι οὔτε εἰ ἀποθνήσκειν δεῖ οὔτε ἄλλο ὅτιοῦν
πάσχειν πρὸ τοῦ ἀδικεῖν.
(d) αἱ κεν πῶς ἀρνῶν κνίσσης αἰγῶν τε τελείων
βούλεται ἀντιάσας ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι.
(e) ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν δώσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοὶ
εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώωσιν, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι.
(f) πολλέων ἐκ πολίων ἐγχέσπαλοι ἄνδρες ἔασιν.

GERMAN I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

- (a) Schiller, Historische Skizzen, p. 15. Man überredete den König unverträglich war.
(b) Schiller, Historische Skizzen, p. 76. Von dem Schlage geführt worden.
(c) Goethe, Iphigenie auf Tauris, Act II., sc. 1. Unendlich ist das Werk, viel gethan.
(d) Goethe, Iphigenie auf Tauris, Act IV., sc. 1. Ach, ich sehe wohl, Schützen.

2. Translate and explain the following passages —

(a) Wie sollte ich mich aus den Armen meiner zahlreichen und hilfbedürftigen Familie reissen, um mich an fremden Höfen als einen Landflüchtigen herum zu tragen, eine Last für Jeden, der mich aufnimmt, Jedes Sklave, der sich herablassen will, mir unter die Arme zu greifen, ein Knecht von Ausländern, um einen leidlichen Zwang in meiner Heimat zu entgehen.

(b) Ein einziger Vortheil, den die Waffen der Rebellen über ihn (Alva) davon trugen, oder auch nur das blosse erdichtete Gerücht davon in Brüssel, war genug eine Revolution in dieser Stadt zu bewirken.

(c) Es war leicht vorherzusehen, dass sie sich des unerträglichen Joches einer spanischen Besatzung, wenn sie es einmal sich hatte auflegen lassen, im ganzen Laufe des Krieges nicht mehr entledigen würde.

(d) Die Regierung der Stadt war in allzuviele Hände vertheilt, und der stürmischen Menge ein viel zu grosser Antheil daran gegeben, als dass man mit Ruhe hätte überlegen, mit Einsicht wählen, und mit Festigkeit ausführen können.

(e) Alle diese Erfolge halfen der Stadt zu nichts, weil sie auf Gerathewohl unternommen, und durch keine hinlängliche Macht unterstützt wurden.

(f) Ist's jener Tantalus,
Den Jupiter zu Rath und Tafel zog,
An dessen alterfahnen, vielen Sinn
Verknüpfenden Gesprächen Götter selbst,
Wie an Orakelsprüchen sich ergetzten?

(g) So haben Tantal's Enkel Fluch auf Fluch
Mit vollen wilden Händen ausgesät
Und, gleich dem Unkraut, wüste Häupter schüttelnd
Und tausendfält'gen Samen um sich streuend,
Den Kindeskindern naherwandte Mörder
Zur ew'gen Wechselwuth erzeugt.

(h) Was hebt die Seele schauernd
Dem immer wiederholenden Erzähler,
Als was mit unwahrscheinlichem Erfolg
Der Muthigste begann?

3. "Du hast Wolken, gnädige Retterin.
Einzuhüllen unschuldig Verfolgte,
Und auf Winden dem eh'rnen Geschick sie
Aus den Armen
. zu tragen."

How has this passage been explained and criticised?
What light does it throw on Goethe's treatment of Greek
Mythology in the "Iphigenie."

4. "Es ist ein anziehendes Schauspiel, den menschlichen Erfindungsgeist mit einem mächtigen Element in Kampfe zu erblicken, und Schwierigkeiten, welche gemeinen Fähigkeiten unübersteiglich sind, durch Klugheit, Entschlossenheit, und einen standhaften Willen besiegt zu sehen."

To what does this passage refer? Illustrate the various portions of it from Schiller's narrative.

GERMAN II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate (at sight)—

(a) In einem der letzten französischen Kriege, als nach der Schlacht alles durch einander ging bei Nebel und Wetter, fiel ein Franzose in ein tiefes Loch, eine ausgetrocknete Cisterne, aus der er sich nicht mehr heraushelfen konnte, und bald nachher plumpete ein Deutscher hinein und blieb auch darin stecken. Der Franzose schrie: "Qui vive?" und der Deutsche: "Wer da?" und jeder merkte nun wen er vor sich habe und dass sie sich gemächlich den Säbel durch den Leib rennen konnten als echte Patrioten. Sie bedachten nicht aber eines andern und gaben sich in gebrochenem Deutsch und Französisch zu erkennen, es sei besser, einer helfe dem andern, als sie sich beide massakrierten. Also schrie bald der eine bald der andere um Hilfe, jeder in seiner Sprache. Endlich hörten Deutsche des Deutschen Ruf, und sie machten sich sogleich daran, den Kameraden zu retten. Als der Deutsche ans Licht gekommen war, sagte er ganz trocken: "Es steckt noch einer drunten, ein guter Kamerad." Der wurde also

auch heraufgezogen. Wie sie nun sahen dass es ein Franzose war, wollten sie ihn niederhauen. Das litt aber der Deutsche nicht, sondern sagte : " Wir haben einander versprochen, dass einer den andern rette ; er hätte es auch gethan wenn mich die Spitzbuben, die Franzosen bekommen hätten." Diesen Vertrag, welchen die Freunde geschlossen, respektierten die Feinde, und der Franzose wurde zwar als Gefangener von Kriegsrechts wegen fortgeführt, aber wie ein Kamerad von Kameraden gehalten.—*B. Auerbach.*

- (b) Wohlauf ! es ruft der Sonnenschein
 Hinaus in Gottes freie Welt !
 Geht munter in das Land hinein
 Und wandelt über Berg und Feld !
 Es bleibt der Strom nicht ruhig steh'n,
 Gar lustig rauscht er fort ;
 Hörst du des Windes muntres Weh'n ?
 Er braust von Ort zu Ort.
 Es reist der Mond wohl hin und her,
 Die Sonne auf und ab,
 Guckt über'n Berg und geht in's Meer,
 Nie matt in ihrem Lauf.
 Und Mensch, du sitztest stets daheim,
 Und sehnst dich nach der Fern' ;
 Sei frisch und wandle durch den Hain,
 Und sieh die Fremde gern !
 Wer weiss wo dir dein Glücke blüht ?
 So geh' und such' es nur !
 Der Abend kommt, der Morgen flieht ;
 Betrete bald die Spur !
 Lass Sorgen sein und Bangigkeit !
 Ist doch der Himmel blau ;
 Es wechselt Freude stets mit Leid ;
 Dem Glücke nur vertrau' !

—*Tieck.*

2. Translate into German—

I recollect that seven or eight years ago I had gone to Claye, some few leagues distant from Paris, I do not recollect now with what purpose, and was returning on foot to

Paris. I had set out rather early in the morning, and towards noon, being invited by the fine trees of the forest of Bondy, I seated myself at a place where the road turns suddenly, and leaned my back against an oak, my feet hanging over a ditch, and began to write a few lines in my note-book. As I was finishing the fourth line, I raised my eyes by chance, and saw on the other side of the ditch, at the side of the road, only a few paces in front of me, a bear looking at me fixedly. It was without doubt a bear, a living, a real bear. He was gravely seated, showing me the dusty soles of his hind paws. While I was looking at him, a noise of hasty steps was heard on the high-road, and all at once I saw another bear, a large black bear. I was petrified. At last I got up, intending to get away, when a third bear made his appearance, then a fourth, then a fifth and a sixth, the two last trotting in company. The proprietor of a circus was taking advantage of the Easter holidays to send his bears and his dogs to give some performances at Meaux. The whole establishment was travelling on foot; and while their keepers were dining, the bears had used their liberty to proceed merrily on their own account.

CHEMISTRY—NON-METALS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS AND HONOURS.

1. What is the formula of the substance possessing the following composition—

Oxygen	38.1	O = 16
Hydrogen	.8	H = 1
Phosphorus	24.6	P = 31
Sodium	36.5	Na = 23

2. Compare the properties of sulphur and selenium, and give the formulæ of some of their principal compounds.
3. Explain the structure of ordinary flames, and point out the uses of the different parts of the Bunsen flame.
4. What do you know about the element fluorine and its compound with hydrogen?

5. How are potassium cyanide, potassium ferrocyanide, and ferricyanide prepared?
6. Give a method for the preparation of each of the oxides of nitrogen.
7. In what respect does ozone differ from ordinary oxygen?
8. What is meant by allotropism? Give examples.

PHYSICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS AND SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Calculate the intensity of gravity at a place where a pendulum 107.2 cm. long has a period of 1.025 seconds.
2. Find in absolute measure (approximately) the value of the pressure intensity of one atmosphere. Given that $g = 980$ C.G.S. units, that the density of mercury is 13.6 at the temperature of the observation: and that the barometer is 76 cm. high.
3. Describe an experiment having for its object the determination of Joule's equivalent by the heating of a wire in a calorimeter. The wire is heated by an electric current.
4. Give an account of the theory of Atwood's machine.
5. What is meant by the "density" of matter? How would you find the density of water?
6. Give the theory of the Wheatstone Bridge, and explain how you would use a "Post Office" Box for the purpose of measuring the resistance of a coil of wire.
7. Draw diagrams showing the formation of real and virtual images by concave mirrors and convex lenses.
8. Define electrostatic "capacity," potential, quantity of electricity; and describe an experiment for the determination of the specific inductive capacity of a dielectric.
9. Describe in detail an experiment for the measurement of the earth's horizontal magnetic force. Give the theory of the experiment, without going into details as to corrections.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into Latin—

Meantime the assassins came up. They were commanded by Herennius, a centurion, and Pompilius, a tribune, whom Cicero had formerly defended when under a prosecution for parricide. The doors of the house being made fast, they broke them open. Still Cicero did not appear, and the servants who were left behind said they knew nothing of him. But a young man, named Philologus, his brother Quintus's freedman, whom Cicero had instructed in the liberal arts and sciences, informed the tribune that they were carrying the litter through a dark wood to the sea-side. The tribune, taking a few soldiers with him, ran to the end of the walk where he was to come out. But Cicero perceiving that Herennius was hastening after him, ordered his servants to set the litter down; and putting his left hand to his chin, as it was his custom to do, he looked stedfastly upon his murderers. The officer despatched him, while he stretched his neck out of the litter to receive the blow. Thus fell Cicero, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Herennius cut off his head, and, by Antony's command, his hand too, with which he had written the *Philippics*.

2. Translate in English—

Statuitur Lollius in illo gladiatorum convivio. Non mehercule, quæ loquor, crederem, iudices, tametsi vulgo audieram, nisi mecum ipse senex, quum mihi lacrimans gratias ageret, summâ cum auctoritate esset locutus. Statuitur, ut dico, eques Romanus, prope annos xc natus, in Apronii convivio, quum interea Apronius caput atque os suum unguento perfricaret. Quid est, Lolli? inquit. Tu, nisi malo coactus, recte facere nescis? Homo quid ageret;

taceret, responderet; quid faceret denique, illa auctoritate et ætate præditus, nesciebat. Apronius interea caenam ac pocula poscebat. Servi autem eius, qui et moribus iisdem essent, quibus dominus, et eodem genere ac loco nati, præter oculos Lollii hæc omnia ferebant. Ridere convivæ; cachinnari ipse Apronius: nisi forte existimatis eum in vino ac luxu non risisse, qui nunc in periculo atque exitio suo risum tenere non possit. Ne multa dicam, iudices, his contumeliis scitote Q. Lollium coactum ad Apronii leges conditionesque venisse.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

- (a) Cicero, Second Philippic, §§ 40, 41. Hereditatem mihi fecit heredem.
- (b) Cicero, Second Philippic, § 97. Quid ego hic venditor.
- (c) Virgil, Georgics I., 316—334. Sæpe ego, litora plangunt.
- (d) Virgil, Georgics II., 274—287. Si pinguis extendere rami.

2. Translate and write short notes on the following passages—

- (a) Tenesne memoria prætextatum te decoxisse?
- (b) Nos nuntiationem solum habemus, consules et reliqui magistratus etiam spectionem.
- (c) Præclara senatus consulta fecisti ne qua post Idus martias immunitatis tabula neve cuius beneficii figeretur.
- (d) Contemplator item cum se nux plurima silvis
Induet in florem, et ramos curvabit olentes,
Si superant fetus, pariter frumenta sequuntur.
- (e) Si non alium late jactaret odorem,
Laurus erat.

ROMAN HISTORY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Explain the term *Populares*. Name the chief leaders of the party of the *Populares* during the last century of the Republic, and state shortly the principles for which the party contended.
2. What were the powers and functions of the *Tribunus plebis*?
3. Give an account of the political action of Marcus Livius Drusus (tr. pl. B.C. 91).
4. Describe the procedure of the Roman criminal trials. Give an account of the changes successively made in the constitution of the *judicia*.
5. Explain the term *ager publicus*. Give an account of the most important laws passed with reference to the *ager publicus* in Italy, and explain their objects and results.
6. Through what stages, and by what means, might a Roman hope to rise to the position of governor of a province? Explain how the position of provincial governor could be used as a means of gaining political power at Rome.
7. Describe the political career of Marius.
8. "Caius Gracchus made the state two-headed, and thus gave rise to the civil discords."—*Varro*. Explain and comment on this.
9. What were the aims of the assassins of Cæsar, and how is their failure to realise their aims to be accounted for?
10. Comment on the following, giving full explanations of the historical allusions (do not translate)—
 - (a) De morte Clodii fuit quaestio,—non satis prudenter illa quidem constituta; quid enim attinebat nova lege quaeri de eo, qui hominem occidisset, cum esset lēgibus quaestio constituta? Quaesitum est tamen.
 - (b) Duo tamen tempora inciderunt, quibus aliquid contra Caesarem Pompeio suaserim: . . . unum, ne quin-quennii imperium Caesari prorogaret; alterum, ne pateretur ferri ut absentis ejus ratio haberetur.
 - (c) Si meus stilus ille fuisset, ut dicitur, mihi crede, non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam confecissem.

- (d) Inde iter Alexandream contra senatus auctoritatem, contra rem publicam et religiones: sed habebat ducem Gabinium, quicum quidvis rectissime facere posset.
- (e) Nam cum L. Lentulo C. Marcello consulibus Kalendis Januariis labentem et prope cadentem rem publicam fulcire cuperetis, ipsique C. Caesari, si sana mente esset, consulere velletis, tum iste (Antonius) venditum atque emancipatum tribunatum consiliis vestris opposuit cervicesque suas ei subjecit securi, qua multi minoribus in peccatis occiderunt.

LOGARITHMS AND TRIGONOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Define the logarithm of a number to a given base, and shew that $\log_{10} N = \log_{\epsilon} N \log_{10} \epsilon$.

Given $\log_{10} \epsilon = \cdot 43429$ find $\log_{\epsilon} 10$.

2. Find the fifth root of 43605, given

$$\begin{array}{ll} \log 436 = 2\cdot6394865 & \log 4361 = 3\cdot6395861 \\ \log 8\cdot4704 = \cdot9279039 & \log 8\cdot4705 = \cdot9279090 \end{array}$$

3. Find the present value of an annuity of P pounds per annum for n years, interest being at the rate of 100*i* per cent. per annum.

An immediate loan of £500 is to be repaid by 21 annual payments, the first payment being one year hence; find the amount of each payment, the rate of interest being 6 per cent. per annum.

$$\begin{array}{l} \log 1\cdot06 = \cdot0253059 \\ \log 2\cdot9415 = \cdot4685761 \\ \log 7\cdot0585 = \cdot8487124 \\ \log 3 = \cdot4771213 \\ \log 4250 = 3\cdot6283890 \\ \log 4251 = 3\cdot6284911 \end{array}$$

4. Prove that in any triangle

$$(i) \quad \tan \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{s(s-b)}}$$

$$(ii) \quad \tan \frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{b-c}{b+c} \cot \frac{A}{2}$$

5. The sides of a triangle are 428 ft., 357 ft., and 517 ft. respectively: find the two smallest angles.

$$\log 651 = 2.8135810$$

$$\log 223 = 2.3482049$$

$$\log 294 = 2.4683473$$

$$\log 134 = 2.1271048$$

$$L \tan 27^\circ 31' = 9.7167831$$

$$L \tan 21^\circ 33' = 9.5965079$$

$$\text{diffce. for } 1' = 3697$$

6. From the top of a hill the angles of depression of the bases of two factory chimneys on the same plane were observed to be 45° and 30° , and the horizontal angle between them was also 30° , find the ratio of the height of the hill above the plane to the distance between the chimneys.

7. Find expressions for the radii of the circumscribed and escribed circles of a triangle.

In an equilateral triangle shew that $R = \frac{2}{3}r_1$, (R, r_1 having their usual meanings.)

8. Given that in a triangle ABC

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

prove that $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$.

9. If $a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = c = \frac{a}{\sin \theta} + \frac{b}{\cos \theta}$ shew that

$$\sin 2\theta = \frac{2ab}{c^2 - a^2 - b^2}.$$

STATICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. State and prove the proposition known as the triangle of forces.

Two forces which are in the ratio of 2 to $\sqrt{3}$ act at a point and the resultant is half the greater, find the angle at which they are inclined to each other.

2. The algebraical sum of the moments of two forces round any point in their plane is equal to the moment of their resultant.

3. Forces proportional to 2, 3, 4, 5 act along the sides AB, BC, CD, DA respectively of a square ABCD, prove that their resultant is parallel to a diagonal of the square and that it cuts AD produced at a point whose distance from D is to a side of the square as five is to two.
4. Define the centre of parallel forces. ABCD is a square. Parallel forces 1, 3, 4, 7 lbs. respectively act at A, B, C, D; those at A, B, C being opposite to that at D. Find the resultant and the centre of the system.
5. Find the position of the centre of gravity of a uniform triangular lamina.
Find the centre of gravity of a lamina consisting of a square with two equilateral triangles described on two adjacent sides.
6. A body is placed on a horizontal plane. Shew that it will stand or fall according as the vertical through its centre of gravity falls within or without its base.
A triangle with one of its base angles equal to 150° rests on a horizontal plane with its own plane vertical; shew that the triangle will be just on the point of upsetting if its

$$\text{height} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{base}.$$
7. Describe the common steelyard and shew how to graduate it.
Suppose the moveable weight to be 2 lbs., the beam to be uniform and weigh 5 lbs., and the fulcrum to divide the beam into arms in the ratio of 1:4, find the greatest weight which can be weighed.
8. In the system of pulleys in which each pulley hangs by a separate string, and all the strings are parallel, find the ratio of W to P when there is equilibrium, and the weight of the pulleys is neglected.
If there are four pulleys of this system each weighing 4 oz., and the power is 2 lbs., find the tension of the string passing round the lowest pulley.
9. Find the relation between the power and the weight when there is equilibrium in the case of a smooth screw.
If the screw makes 100 turns in every inch length of its cylinder, and the power arm is 6 inches long, find the mechanical advantage of the screw, and the pressure produced by a power of one pound.

HYDROSTATICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Prove that the pressure of a liquid at any point is the same in all directions.
2. Find the specific gravity of a mixture of given volumes of two liquids whose specific gravities are given, the volume of the mixture being the sum of the volumes of the components.

Two liquids of equal volume and of specific gravities s and $2s$ lose one-fourth of their whole volume when mixed together : find the specific gravity of the mixture.

3. Shew that if two liquids that do not mix together meet in a bent tube, the vertical heights of their upper surfaces above their common surface are inversely proportional to their densities
4. A cylinder of radius r and height h closed at both ends is filled with liquid and its axis is inclined at an angle θ to the vertical : find the whole pressure on the curved surface.
5. Find the centre of pressure on a rectangle immersed in a liquid with one side in the surface of the liquid.
6. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a solid partly immersed in a liquid and partly supported by a string.
7. On the relative positions of what two points does stability of equilibrium for a small displacement of a freely floating body depend ?
8. By what simple experiment can it be proved that air has weight ?

Explain how the barometer may be used to determine a small difference of altitude of two places.

9. Explain the action of the syphon.
10. Shew how to find the specific gravity of a solid.
Describe the construction and use of any form of hydrometer.
11. A cylinder open at one end, 6 feet in diameter and 10 feet high, is immersed mouth downwards in water until the upper end is 20 feet below the surface. Find how high the water will rise inside the mouth of the cylinder ; and if air is pumped into the cylinder so as to completely expel the water, find what volume this air would occupy at atmospheric pressure. The water-barometer may be assumed to stand at 33 feet.

FRENCH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate—

- (a) Voltaire, *Zaïre*, Act II., sc. 1. Je faisais tout . . .
 . . . le séjour.
- (b) Voltaire, *Zaïre*, Act IV., sc. 6. Votre cœur, . . .
 . . . elle t'attend.

2. Translate—

- (a) Fénelon, *Dialogues des Morts*, No. 56. Vous n' en avez
 jamais aimé . . . vous aimât.
- (b) Fénelon, *Dialogues des Morts*, No. 15. Un peuple bien
 conduit . . . citoyen.
- (c) Fénelon, *Dialogues des Morts*, No. 15. Un peuple fort
 vain . . . fictions.

3. Translate—

- (a) Piron, *La Métromanie*, Act I., sc. 3. C'est un fort
 galant homme, . . . en l'assommant.
- (b) Piron, *La Métromanie*, Act III., sc. 6. Vous avez joué,
 . . . languir quelqu'un.
- (c) Piron, *La Métromanie*, Act V., sc. 1. Ma pièce, auparavant,
 . . . la terreur.
- (d) C'est un homme isolé qui vit en volontaire ;
 Qui n'est bourgeois, abbé, robin, ni militaire.
- (e) Ceux qui l'ont séparé d'avec son adversaire,
 Disent qu'il s'y prenait en brave cavalier
 Et, pour un bel esprit, qu'il est franc du collier.
- (f) Oh ! qui va rondement
 Ne daigne pas entrer en éclaircissement.
- (g) Vous en parlez, Monsieur, un peu trop à votre aise.

4. Translate—

- (a) Beaumarchais, *Barbier de Séville*, Act II., sc. 8. Je
 prétends . . . parler.
- (b) Moi, j'entre ici, où, par la force de mon art, je vais, d'un
 seul coup de baguette, endormir la vigilance, éveiller
 l'amour, égarer la jalousie, fourvoyer l'intrigue, et ren-
 voyer tous les obstacles.

- (c) Il n'y aurait qu' à permettre à tous ces faquins-là d'avoir raison, vous verriez bientôt ce que deviendrait l'autorité.
- (d) Eh ! mon Dieu ! nos faiseurs d'opéras comiques n'y regardent pas de si près. Aujourd'hui, ce qui ne vaut pas la peine d'être dit, on le chante.
- (e) Ah ! que nous l'avons manqué belle !
5. Translate, and explain the origin of the following expressions :
- (a) Je le *donne en quatre* au plus *huppé*.
- (b) Il a d'un amoureux tout à fait *l'encolure*.
- (c) Vous voulez me faire *prendre le change*.
- (d) Tous mes valets *sur les dents*.
- (e) *De par* monsieur, expresse et nouvelle défense
De souffrir que jamais vous osiez nous parler.

FRENCH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate—

- (a) Personne n'avait encore remarqué, dans la galerie des statues des rois, sculptée immédiatement au-dessus des ogives du portail, un spectateur étrange qui avait tout examiné jusqu' alors avec une telle impassibilité, avec un cou si tendu, avec un visage si difforme, que, sans son accoutrement mi-parti rouge et violet, on eût pu le prendre pour un de ces monstres de pierre par la gueule desquels se dégorgeaient depuis six cents ans les longues gouttières de la cathédrale. Ce spectateur n'avait rien perdu de ce qui s'était passé depuis midi devant le portail de Notre-Dame. Et, dès les premiers instants, sans que personne songeât à l'observer, il avait fortement attaché à l'une des colonnettes de la galerie une grosse corde à nœuds, dont le bout allait traîner en bas sur le perron. Cela fait, il s'était mis à regarder tranquillement, et à siffler de temps à temps quand un merle passait devant lui. Tout à coup, au moment où les valets du maître des œuvres se disposaient à exécuter l'ordre flegmatique de Oharmolue, il enjamba la balustrade de la galerie, saisit la corde des pieds, des genoux et des

mains ; puis on le vit couler sur la façade, comme une goutte de pluie qui glisse le long d' une vitre, courir vers les deux bourreaux avec la vitesse d' un chat tombé d' un toit, les terrasser sous deux poings énormes, enlever l' Egyptienne d' une main comme un enfant sa poupée, et d' un seul élan rebondir jusque dans l' église, en élevant la jeune fille au-dessus de sa tête, et en criant d' une voix formidable : " Asile !" — *V. Hugo.*

- (b) Quand au mouton bêlant la sombre boucherie
 Ouvre ses cavernes de mort,
 Pâtre, chien et moutons, toute la bergerie
 Ne s' informe plus de son sort.
 Les enfants qui suivaient ses ébats dans la plaine,
 Les vierges aux belles couleurs
 Qui le baisaient en foule, et sur sa blanche laine
 Entrelaçaient rubans et fleurs,
 Sans plus penser à lui le mangent, s' il est tendre.
 Dans cet abîme enseveli,
 J' ai le même destin. Je n' y devais attendre.
 Accoutumons-nous à l' oubli.
 Oubliés comme moi dans cet affreux repaire,
 Mille autres moutons comme moi,
 Pendus aux crocs sanglants du charnier populaire,
 Seront servis au peuple-roi.
 Que pouvaient mes amis ? Oui, de leur main chérie
 Un mot à travers ces barreaux
 Eût versé quelque baume en mon âme flétrie,
 De l' or peut-être à mes bourreaux. . . .
 Mais tout est précipice. Ils ont eu droit de vivre.
 Vivez amis, vivez contents.
 En dépit de Fouquier, soyez lents à me suivre.
 Peut-être en de plus heureux temps
 J' ai moi-même, à l' aspect des pleurs de l' infortune,
 Détourné mes regards distraits ;
 A mon tour aujourd' hui ! mon malheur importune :
 Vivez, amis ; vivez en paix.

A. Chénier (in prison).

2. Translate into French—

- (a) Ariosto tells a pretty story of a fairy, who, by some mysterious law of her nature, was condemned to appear at certain seasons in the form of a foul and poisonous

snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise were for ever excluded from participation in the blessings which she bestowed. But to those who, in spite of her loathsome aspect, pitied and protected her, she afterwards revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them happy in love and victorious in war. Such a spirit is Liberty. At times she takes the form of a hateful reptile. She grovels, she hisses, she stings. But woe to those who in disgust shall venture to crush her ! And happy are those who, having dared to receive her in her degraded and frightful shape, shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and her glory !

- (b) Barbarians are strangers to refinements. They rush into war with impetuosity, and prosecute it with violence. Their sole object is to make their enemies feel the weight of their vengeance ; nor does their rage subside until it be satiated with inflicting on them every possible calamity. It is with such a spirit that the savage tribes in America carry on their petty wars. It was with the same spirit that the more powerful and not less fierce barbarians in the north of Europe, and of Asia, fell upon the Roman Empire.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into Greek—

Of Arion's life nothing is known except the beautiful story of his escape from the sailors with whom he sailed from Sicily to Corinth. Once upon a time, so runs the story, Arion went to Sicily to take part in a musical contest. He won the prize, and, laden with presents, he embarked in a Corinthian ship to return to his friend, Periander. The rude sailors coveted his wealth and meditated his murder. After imploring them in vain to spare his life, he obtained permission to play for the last time on his

beloved lyre. He then stood on the prow of the vessel, invoked the gods in inspired strains, and threw himself into the sea. But many song-loving dolphins had assembled round the vessel, and one of them now took the bard on its back and carried him to Tænarum, from whence he returned to Corinth in safety, and related his adventure to Periander.

2. Translate into English—

"Αξιον δὲ τοῦ Λυκούργου καὶ τῷδε ἀγασθῆναι, τὸ κατεργάσασθαι ἐν τῇ πόλει αἰρετώτερον εἶναι τὸν καλὸν θάνατον ἀντὶ τοῦ αἰσχροῦ βίου· καὶ γὰρ δὴ ἐπισκοπῶν τις ἂν εὖροι μείους ἀποθνήσκοντας τούτων ἢ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ φοβεροῦ ἀποχωρεῖν αἰρουμένων· ὥστε τὰ ληθῆς εἰπεῖν καὶ ἔπεται τῇ ἀρετῇ σώζεσθαι εἰς τὸν πλείω χρόνον μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ κακίᾳ· καὶ γὰρ ῥάων καὶ ἡδίων καὶ εὐπορωτέρα καὶ ἰσχυροτέρα. δῆλον δὲ ὅτι καὶ εὐκλεία μάλιστα ἔπεται τῇ ἀρετῇ· καὶ γὰρ συμμαχεῖν πῶς πάντες τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς βούλονται. ἢ μέντοι ὥστε ταῦτα γίνεσθαι ἐμηχανήσατο, καὶ τοῦτο καλὸν μὴ παραλιπεῖν. ἐκεῖνος τοίνυν σαφῶς παρεσκεύασε τοῖς μὲν ἀγαθοῖς εὐδαιμονίαν, τοῖς δὲ κακοῖς κακοδαιμονίαν. ἐν μὲν γὰρ ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσιν, ὅποταν τις κακὸς γένηται, ἐπὶ κλησιν μόνον ἔχει κακὸς εἶναι, ἀγοράζει δὲ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ὁ κακὸς τὰ γαθῶν καὶ κάθηται καὶ γυμνάζεται, ἔαν βούληται· ἐν δὲ τῇ Λακεδαίμονι πᾶς μὲν ἂν τις αἰσχυρθείη τὸν κακὸν σύσκηνον παραλαβεῖν, πᾶς δ' ἂν ἐν παλαίσματι συγγυμναστήν.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

- (a) Thucydides I., 42. Ὡν ἐνθυμηθέντες
πλέον ἔχειν.
(b) Thucydides I., 99. Αἰτίαι δὲ ἄλλαι
πόλεμον καθίσταντο.

2. State the chief arguments used by the Corinthian envoys when urging the Lacedæmonians to go to war with Athens.

3. Translate into English—

(a) Sophocles, *Antigone*, 332—351. Πολλὰ τὰ δεινὰ . . .
ἀκμῆτα ταῦρου.

(b) Sophocles, *Antigone*, 1192—1208. Ἐγώ, φίλη . . .
σημαίνει μολών.

4. Translate the following and comment on the underlined words—

(a) ἄρ' οἶσθα ταγοὺς ὄντας ἂν λέγῃς λέγων;

(b) φιλεῖ δ' ὁ θυμὸς πρόσθεν ἡρῆσθαι κλοπεὺς
τῶν μηδὲν ὀρθῶς ἐν σκότῳ τεχνωμένων.

(c) IΣ. τί γὰρ μόνη μοι τῇσδ' ἄτερ βιώσιμον;
ΚΡ. ἀλλ' ἦδε μέντοι μὴ λέγ'. οὐ γὰρ ἔστ' ἔτι.

IΣ. ἀλλὰ κτενεῖς νυμφεῖα τοῦ σαυτοῦ τέκνου;

(d) μήτοι, κασιγνήτη, μ' ἀτιμάσης τὸ μὴ οὐ
θανεῖν τε σὺν σὺ τὸν θανόντα θ' ἀγνίσαι.

(e) ἀλλ' ὅν πόλις στήσεις, τοῦδε χρὴ κλύειν,
καὶ μικρὰ καὶ δίκαια καὶ τάναντία.

(f) τὸ γὰρ σὺν ὄμμα δεινὸν ἀνδρὶ δημότῳ
λόγοις τοιούτοις, οἷς σὺ μὴ τέρψει κλύων.

GERMAN I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate—

(a) Schiller, *Wallensteins Lager*, Prolog, ll. 50—60. Die
neue Aera, . . . Zwecken.

Explain the illusions in the above passage.

(b) Schiller, *Wallensteins Lager*, sc. VI. Ihm schlägt . . .
mit kühlem Blut.

(c) Schiller, *Wallensteins Lager*, sc. XI. Sagt selber! . . .
unserm Herzen.

2. Translate, and explain the expressions italicised—

(a) Es ist gar nicht *gehauer*, wie ich merke.

(b) Lief ich darum aus der Schul' und der Lehre,
Dass ich die *Fron'* . . . im Feldlager wiederfände?

- (c) Wir mussten uns *drücken* von Ort zu Ort.
- (d) Trieb es . . . ein wenig locker und *burschikos*.
- (e) Lässt sich ein *Gefreiter* mit sieben Mann
In einem Dorfe von weitem spüren . . .

3. Translate—

- (a) Lessing, Emilia Galotti, Act I., sc. 6. Gestern, wahrlich,
den Rest geben.
- (b) Lessing, Emilia Galotti, Act III., sc. 1. Und der Graf?
aufgeopfert—
- (c) Lessing, Emilia Galotti, Act V., sc. 4. Kurzsichtiger
Wütherich! . . . gefasst machen.

4. Translate—

- (a) Goethe's Boyhood, p. 12. Hier wollten nun aber . .
angesehen werden konnte.
- (b) Goethe's Boyhood, p. 44. Eine vortreffliche Landkarten-
sammlung . . . zu erbitten.

5. Translate—

- (a) Weiter geben Sie mit ihr sich nicht ab.
- (b) Wenn er es nun selbst verriet was er im Schilde führe?
- (c) Der Tod des Grafen ist mir nichts weniger als gleichgültig.
- (d) Er mag sehen, wie weit er es unter vier Augen mit ihr
bringt.
- (e) Vollends mein braver Nicolo! der das Bad mit bezahlen
müssen.
- (f) Ich hatte es dem Angelo auf die Seele gebunden, zu
verbüten, dass Niemandem Leides geschähe.
- (g) Noch einen Schritt vom Ziele, oder noch gar nicht
ausgelaufen sein, ist im Grunde eines.
- (h) Als ich sah dass weder Ernst noch Spott den Grafen
bewegen konnte, seine Liebe der Ehre nachzusetzen:
versuchte ich es, ihn in Harnisch zu jagen.

 GERMAN II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate (at sight)—

- (a) Heute Morgen hat mich die Sonne schon halb fünf Uhr
geweckt; ich glaub' ich habe keine zwei Stunden
geschlafen; sie musste mir grad' in die Augen scheinen.

Die Nacht war ein entsetzlicher Sturm. Eben hatte es aufgehört mit Wolkenbrechen und Windwirbeln, die goldene Ruhe breitete sich aus am blauen Morgenhimmel; ich sah die Wasser sich sammeln und ihren Weg zwischen den Felskanten suchen hinab in die Fluth; gestürzte Tannen brachen den brausenden Wassersturz, und Felssteine spalteten seinen Lauf; er war unabhaltsam; er riss mit sich, was nicht widerstehen konnte. Da überkam mich eine so gewaltige Lust—ich konnte auch nicht widerstehen; ich schürzte mich hoch, der Morgenwind hielt mich bei den Haaren im Zaum; ich stützte beide Hände in die Seite, um mich im Gleichgewicht zu halten, und sprang hinab in kühnen Sätzen von einem Felsstück zum andern, bald hüben bald drüben, das brausende Wasser mit mir, kam ich unten an; da lag, als wenn ein Keil sie gespalten hätte bis an die Wurzel, der halbe Stamm einer hohlen Linde quer über den sich sammelnden Wassern.

O liebster Freund! der Mensch wenn er Morgennebel trinkt und die frischen Winde sich mit ihm jagen, und der Duft der jungen Kräuter in die Brust eindringt und in den Kopt steigt; und wenn die Schläfen pochen und die Wangen glühn, und wenn er die Regentropfen aus den Haaren schüttelt, was ist das für eine Lust!

(b) Ueber diesen Strom, vor Jahren,
Bin ich einmal schon gefahren.
Hier die Burg im Abendschimmer,
Drüben rauscht das Wehr, wie immer.

Und von diesem Kahn umschlossen
Waren mit mir zween Genossen:
Ach! ein Freund, ein vatergleicher,
Und ein junger, hoffnungsreicher.

Jener wirkte still hienieden,
Und so ist er auch geschieden;
Dieser, brausend vor uns allen,
Ist in Kampf und Sturm gefallen.

So, wenn ich vergang'ner Tage,
Glücklicher, zu denken wage,
Muss ich stets Genossen missen,
Theure, die der Tod entrissen.

Doch, was alle Freundschaft bindet
Ist wenn Geist zu Geist sich findet ;
Geistig waren jene Stunden,
Geistern bin ich noch verbunden.

Nimm nur, Fährmann, nimm die Miethe,
Die ich gerne dreifach biete !
Zween, die mit mir überfuhren,
Waren geistige Naturen.

—*Uhland.*

2. Translate into German—

Who does not know the great King Frederick the Second, who sat on the Throne of Prussia from 1740 to 1786 ? Here is an anecdote, wherein the King rewards a child's affection to his mother :

Once, after a sleepless night, the King rang the bell very early in the morning ; and when he saw that nobody was coming, he went to the ante-chamber, and found his page sleeping on a chair. In going to awake him, he saw a written paper hanging out of his pocket. This excited his curiosity and attention. He drew it out and found it to be a letter from the page's mother, in which she thanked him for his kind affection, which he had proved again by sending her the half of his wages ; and she reminded him to continue always faithful to the King, and the recompense of the Lord would not fail him. The King went immediately back to his room and fetched a roll of ducats, which he put gently along with the letter into the page's pocket. Now he rang again, and indeed so loudly, that the page awoke, and ran into the King's chamber. " Thou hast surely been sleeping," said the King. The page, although a little embarrassed, confessed it ; then by chance putting his hand into his pocket, he felt there a roll of money. There he stood, thunderstruck, and unable to speak a word. After having recovered a little, he fell at the feet of the King and cried, " Your Majesty, my ruin is intended ; I know nothing of the money." The King quieted him and said, " Know, my friend, whenever fortune comes, it comes when we sleep ; send this money to your mother, and tell her that I will provide for you both."

ENGLISH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

HISTORY OF LITERATURE—CHAUCER.

1. (a) What is meant by Chaucer's French and Italian periods?
Mention his chief works in both;
or
(b) Discuss the sources, structure, and general characteristics
of the Man of Lawe's Tale and the Nonne Prestes
Tale.
2. (a) Explain the superiority of Scottish Literature in the
fifteenth century;
or
(b) Shew how religious and social movements influenced the
Literature of the Plough.
[Note, that in the preceding questions (a) and (b) are alternatives, and no
student is to answer both.]
3. Whether has Chaucer or Wyclif the right to be considered
the father of modern English?
4. Explain the origin of the cycles of Miracle plays in England
5. Characterise Malory's Mort d'Arthur.
6. Tell what you know of the following authors—*Dunbar*,
Surrey, *Tyndale*; and of the following works—*The*
Testament of Cressid, *Utopia*, *Ane Satire of the Three*
Estatiss.
7. Translate into modern English the following passage, adding
the necessary explanations—

O firste moeuyng cruel firmament
 With thy diurnal sweigh that crowdest ay,
 And hurlest al from Est til Occident,
That naturelly wolde holde an other way,
 Thy crowding set the heuen in swich array
 At the beginning of this fiers viage
 That cruel Mars hath sleyn this mariage.
 Imfortunate ascendent tortuous
Of which the lorde is helpless falle, allas!
Out of his angle in-to the derkest hous,
 O Mars, O Atazir, as in this cas!

8. Discuss the following quotations, explaining the sense, and commenting on the grammatical peculiarities of the underlined words—

- (a) Euery wyght hath deyntee to chaffare
With hem and eke to sellen hem her ware.
- (b) This gentil King hath caught a gret motyf
Of this witnesse.
- (c) This messenger drank sadly ale and wyn
And stolen were his lettres priuily
Out of his box, while he sleep as a swyn.
- (d) The messenger
Unto the castel halt the nexte way.
- (e) ‘*Now God,*’ *quod he,* ‘*and alle his halwes bryghte*
So wisly on my soul as haue mercy
That of your harm as giltelees am I
As is Maurice.’
- (f) Men may in olde bookes rede
Of many a man, more of auctorité
Than evere Catoun was, so mot I the,
That all the reuers sayn of this sentence.
- (g) The book of Launcelot de Lake,
That wommen hold in full gret reverence.
- (h) Certes he Jakke Straw, and his meyné
He maden never schoutes half so schrille
When that they wolden any Fleming kille.

9. Scan the italicised lines in 7 and 8.

ENGLISH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

SHAKSPERE'S TRAGEDIES.

1. “We must get rid of Fear; we cannot act at all till then.
A man's acts are slavish, not true but specious; his very
thoughts are false, he thinks too as slave and a coward,
till he have got Fear under his feet.”—*Carlyle*.
Does this explain Hamlet's failure?

2. In reference to Cordelia, Swinburne says—"On the horizon of Shakespeare's tragic fatalism we see no twilight of atonement, no pledge of reconciliation."

Is it true that Cordelia's fate is so "morally intolerable?"

3. Discuss the theory that Macbeth, as we have it, is the work of some other author or authors besides Shakespeare.
4. "It is odd that Cæsar, for whose greatness Shakespeare elsewhere shews abundant sympathy, should in the play named after him, appear rather as the posturing charlatan than as the man of genius."

Discuss this.

5. "Shakspeare gives us glimpses of her life outside the play that explain to us Lady Macbeth's absorption in the ambition of her husband."

Examine this statement.

6. Point out the distinction—

(a) Between the character Regan and Goneril ;

or

(b) Between the Brutus of Shakspeare and the Brutus of history ;

or

(c) Between the real madness of Lear and the feigned madness of Edgar.

7. Explain the following quotations—

(a) Yet I

A dull and muddy-mettled rascal peak
Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant of my cause.

(b) Here she is allowed her virgin crants,
Her maiden strewments, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial.

(c) The hedge sparrow fed the cuckoo so long
That it had it head bit off by it young.

(d) Come not near th' old man ; keep out, che vor ye, or
ise try whether your costard or my ballow be the harder ;
chill be plain with you.

(e) Blood hath been shed ere now, i' the olden time
Ere humane statute purged the gentle weal.

(f) Violent sorrow seems
A modern ecstasy : the dead man's knell
Is there scarce asked for who ; and good men's lives
Expire before the flower in their caps
Dying or ere they sicken.

(g) The posture of your blows are yet unknown.

(h) He loves to hear
That unicorns may be betrayed with trees,
And bears with glasses, elephants with holes,
Lions with toils, and men with flatterers.

8. Explain the following passage and re-write it in modern English prose—

So, oft it chances in particular men,
That for some vicious mole of nature in them,
As, in their birth—wherein they are not guilty,
Since nature cannot choose his origin—
By the o'ergrowth of some complexion,
Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reason,
Or by some habit that too much o'er-leavens
The form of plausible manners, that these men,
Carrying, I say, the stamp of one defect,
Being nature's livery, or fortune's star,—
Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace,
As infinite as man may undergo—
Shall in the general censure take corruption
From that particular fault : the dram of eale
Doth all the noble substance of a doubt
To his own scandal.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into Latin—

Marcus Ulpius Trajanus, a native of Italica in Spain, had been trained from early youth in the hard discipline of Roman warfare, and by long service in the camps had earned a place among the senators of Rome. Summoned by Domitian from Spain at the head of a legion to the Rhine, he had come probably too late to help in quelling a revolt; but he had won by his promptitude the honour of a consulship, and was advanced by Nerva to the command of Upper Germany, then the most important of provincial offices, in which his energy was being proved when the unlooked for news arrived that he was chosen to succeed to the empire; and the tidings of Nerva's death found him still busy with his military duties on the Rhine. He was yet in the full vigour of his manhood when the cares of state fell on his shoulders.

2. Translate into English—

Sed haec, ut dixi, superiora: hoc vero recens edictum D. Bruti, quod paulo ante propositum est, certe silentio non potest praeteriri: pollicetur enim se provinciam Galliam retenturum in senatus populiue Romani potestate. o civem natum rei publicae, memorem sui nominis imitatorumque maiorum! neque enim Tarquinio expulso maioribus nostris tam fuit optata libertas, quam est depulso iam Antonio retinenda nobis. Illi regibus parere iam a condita urbe didicerant: nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat; atque ille Tarquinius, quem maiores nostri non tulerunt, non crudelis, non impius, sed superbus est habitus et dictus: quod nos vitium in privatis saepe tulimus, id maiores nostri ne in rege quidem ferre potuerunt. L. Brutus regem superbum non tulit: D. Brutus sceleratum atque impium regnare patietur Antonium? quid Tarquinius tale, qualia innumerabilia et facit et fecit Antouius?

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

(a) Horace, Epistles I., 6, 1—16. Nil admirari
si petat ipsam.

(b) Horace, Epistles I., 14, 1—17. Vilice silvarum
negotia Romam.

2. Translate into English—

(a) Tacitus, Histories I., 84. Vos quidem istud
foedissimae noctis.

(b) Tacitus, Histories II., 52. Posito ubique
intempestivo honore.

3. Translate and write short explanatory notes on the following—

(a) Roscia, dic sodes, melior lex an puerorum est
Nenia quae regnum recte facientibus offert
Et maribus Curiis et decantata Camillis?

(b) Iubetur
Rura suburbana indictis comes ire Latinis.

(c) Quid mihi Celsus agit? Monitus multumque monendus,
Privatas ut quærat opes et tangere vitet
Scripta Palatinus quæcumque recepit Apollo.

(d) Saevam
Militiam puer et Cantabrica bella tulisti
Sub duce qui templis Parthorum signa refigit
Nunc, et si quid abest Italis adjudicat armis.

(e) Aegyptum copiasque, quibus coereretur, jam inde a divo
Augusto equites Romani obtinent loco regum.

(f) Nam ut ex vobis senatores, ita ex senatoribus principes
nascuntur.

(g) Introitus in urbem trucidatis tot milibus inermium in-
faustus.

(h) Vibius Crispus Annium Faustum, qui temporibus Neronis
delationes factitaverat, ad cognitionem senatus vocabat.

GREEK COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into Greek—

Nor truly do I think the lives of these, or of any other, were ever in all points conformable unto their doctrines. The Stoics, that condemn passion, and command a man to laugh in Phalaris' Bull, could not endure, without a groan, a fit of colic. We naturally know what is good, but naturally pursue what is evil: the rhetoric, wherewith I persuade another, cannot persuade myself. There is a depraved appetite in us, that will, with patience, hear the learned instructions of reason, but yet perform no farther than agrees to its own irregular humour. In brief, we are all monsters, that is, a composition of man and beast; wherein we must endeavour to be as the poets fancy that wise man Chiron, that is, to have the region of man above that of beast, and Sense to sit but at the feet of Reason.

2. Translate into English—

Τῇ δ' αὐτῇ διανοίᾳ κατηγοῦντο οἱ Πέρσαι ἐξ Ἑρετρίας εἰς Μαραθῶνα, ὡς ἐτοῖμόν σφισιν ὄν καὶ Ἀθηναίους καταδουλοῦσθαι. τούτων δὲ τῶν μὲν πραχθέντων, τῶν δ' ἐπιχειρουμένων, οὐτ' Ἑρετριεῦσιν ἐβοήθησεν Ἑλλήνων οὐδεὶς οὔτε Ἀθηναίους πλὴν Λακεδαιμονίων· οὗτοι δὲ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ τῆς μάχης ἀφίκοντο· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι πάντες ἐκπεπλήγμενοι, ἀγαπῶντες τὴν ἐν τῷ παρόντι σωτηρίαν, ἡσυχίαν ἤγον· ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ἂν τις γνοίῃ, οἷοι ἄρα ἐτύγχανον ὄντες τὴν ἀρετὴν οἱ Μαραθῶνι δεξάμενοι τὴν τῶν βαρβάρων δύναμιν, καὶ κολασάμενοι τὴν ὑπερηφανίαν ὅλης τῆς Ἀσίας, καὶ πρῶτοι στήσαντες τρόπαια τῶν βαρβάρων, ἡγεμόνες καὶ διδάσκαλοι τοῖς ἄλλοις γενόμενοι, ὅτι οὐκ ἄμαχος εἴη ἡ Περσῶν δύναμις, ἀλλὰ πᾶν πλῆθος καὶ πᾶς πλοῦτος ἀρετῇ ὑπέκει. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν ἐκείνους τοὺς ἄνδρας φημὶ οὐ μόνον τῶν σωμάτων τῶν ἡμετέρων πατέρας εἶναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῆς τε ἡμετέρας καὶ ξυμπάντων τῶν ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡπείρῳ· εἰς ἐκεῖνο γὰρ τὸ ἔργον ἀποβλέψαντες, καὶ τὰς ὑστερας μάχας ἐτόλμησαν διακινδυνεύειν οἱ Ἕλληνες ὑπὲρ τῆς σωτηρίας, μαθηταὶ τῶν Μαραθῶνι γενόμενοι.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate—

- (a) Aristotle, Ethics I., 13, 15—16. "Εοικε δὲ καὶ . . .
οὐδὲν διαφέρει.
(b) Aristotle, Ethics III., 8, 1, 2 "Εστι μὲν οὖν . . .
Τυδείδης ὑπ' ἐμεῖο.
(c) Aristotle, Ethics X., 9, 13—14. Εν μόνῃ δὲ . . .
νομοθετικὸς γενόμενος.

2. Translate and explain—

- (a) διαφέρει δὲ ἴσως οὐ μικρὸν ἐν κτήσει ἢ χρήσει τὸ ἄριστον ὑπολαμβάνειν, καὶ ἐν ἕξει ἢ ἐνεργείᾳ.
(b) ὕπερ οὖν οἱ δημογέροντες ἔπαθον πηρὸς τὴν Ἑλένην, τοῦτο δεῖ παθεῖν καὶ ἡμᾶς πρὸς τὴν ἡδονήν, καὶ ἐν πᾶσι τὴν ἐκείνων ἐπιλέγειν φωνήν· οὕτω γὰρ αὐτὴν ἀποπεμπόμενοι ἤττον ἀμαρτησόμεθα.
(c) ἄρα φατέον ἀπλῶς μὲν καὶ κατ' ἀλήθειαν βουλευτὸν εἶναι τὰγαθόν, ἐκάστω δὲ τὸ φαινόμενον;
(d) οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ δόξειεν ἂν εἶναι τὸ κατὰ τὴν ἀνδρείαν τέλος ἡδὺν, ὑπὸ τῶν κύκλῳ δ' ἀφανίζεσθαι, οἷον κὰν τοῖς γυμνικοῖς ἀγῶσι γίνεται.

3. Translate—

- (a) Æschylus, Agamemnon, 696—715. "Εθρεψεν δὲ . . .
. . . δόμοις προσεθρέφθη.
(b) Æschylus, Agamemnon, 860—875. "Εμοιγε μὲν δὴ . . .
. . . ἐκφυγεῖν ἅπαν.

4. Translate and comment on—

- (a) Ζῆνα δέ τις προφρόνως ἐπινίκια κλάζων
τεύξεται φρενῶν τὸ πᾶν,
τὸν φρονεῖν βροτοὺς ὁδῶσαντα, τὸν πάθει μάθος
θέντα κυρίως ἔχειν.
(b) τί ταῦτα πενθεῖν δεῖ; παροίχεται πόνος·
παροίχεται δὲ τοῖσι μὲν τεθνηκόσιν
τὸ μήποτ' αὐθις μηδ' ἀναστῆναι μέλειν.
(c) ΑΓ. φήμη γε μέντοι δημόθρους μέγα σθένει.
ΚΛ. ὁ δ' ἀφθόνητός γ' οὐκ ἐπίζηλος πέλει.
(d) τὸν δὲ μὴ πειθάνορα
ζεύξω βαρείαις οὔτι μὴ σειραφόρον
κριθῶντα πῶλον.

5. Describe the part of Cassandra in the Agamemnon.

GERMAN I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate—
 - (a) Heines Prosa, p. 23. Sinnigem, harmlosem Volke
verunglücken.
 - (b) Heines Prosa, p. 135. Auf dem purpurnen
Stellen.
 - (c) Heines Prosa, p. 157. Dazu kommt noch,
frondieren will.
 - (d) Heines Prosa, p. 164. Durch seine Bekämpfung
in der Fabel.
2. Give the history of the words *Laune*, *Herberge*, *Wahnsinn*,
-sucht, *frondieren*.
Mention some other obsolete past participles which, like
erhaben, have survived as adjectives.
With what English verb is *heischen* related?
3. To what writer does Heine allude in (c)?
4. Translate—
 - (a) Lessing, Laokoon III. Unter der alten Malern
gewusst hat.
 - (b) Lessing, Laokoon V. Die alten Bildhauer
vortheilhaft ist.
 - (c) Lessing, Laokoon XVII. Der Poet will
aufhören.
 - (d) Lessing, Laokoon XVIII. Doch, so wie
Poesie.
5. Explain the passage (b) with reference to Virgil's description
and the group of the Laokoon.
6. Shew the application to painting and poetry of the idea con-
tained in (d).
7. Translate—
Fouqué, Sintram, chap. 23. Hatte dessen Reue
schilderten.
8. Translate—
 - (a) Goethe, Torquato Tasso, Act I., sc. 2. Du, Schülerin des
Plato! Verdruss.
 - (b) Goethe, Torquato Tasso, Act II., sc. 4. Gelassen, kalt
. unwerth.

9. Translate—

- (a) "Ist schon Bessern, als Euch begegnet," murmelte der kleine Meister, "nur dass sie's eben so wenig Wort haben wollten."
- (b) "Herr" sagte Folko ruhig "wie die Freiherren von Montfaucon ihre Schwerter brauchen wollen, hat immer bei ihnen gestanden, ohne das ein Dritter mitsprach."
- (c) "Ich dünkte" erwiderte Biörn, "Ihr liesset es euch hier auf meiner Burg gefallen, schöne Frau."
- (d) Wir wollen freundlich durch die Finger sehen.

GERMAN II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

IGNATIUS LOYOLA.

- (a) Phantastisch von Natur, aus einer Bahn weggeschleudert die ihm das glänzendste Glück zu verheissen schien, jetzo zugleich zur Unthätigkeit gezwungen und durch die Krankheit gereizt, gerieth er in den seltsamsten Zustand von der Welt. Auch die Thaten des S. Franciscus und S. Dominicus, die hier in allem Glanze geistlichen Ruhmes erschienen, dünkten ihm nachahmungswürdig; und wie er sie so las, fühlte er Muth und Tüchtigkeit sie nachzuahmen, mit ihnen in Entsagung und Strenge zu wetteifern. Nicht selten wichen diese Ideen freilich noch vor sehr weltlichen Gedanken. Er malte sich nicht minder aus wie er die Dame deren Dienste er sich in seinem Herzen gewidmet (sie sey keine Gräfinn gewesen, sagt er selbst, keine Herzoginn, sondern noch mehr als diess) in der Stadt wo sie wohne aufsuchen, mit welchen Worten zierlich und scherzhaft er sie anreden, wie er seine Hingebung bezeigen, welche ritterlichen Vebungen er ihr zu Ehren ausführen wolle. Bald von jenen, bald von diesen Phantasien liess er sich hinreissen: sie wechselten in ihm ab.—*Leopold Ranke.*
- (b) Es stand ein schöner glatter Fels am Meer;
 Ein Epheu hielt mit Armen ihn umschlungen:
 Den Fels zu schumücken war nun sein Begehr,
 Darum er gern ihm wär' ins Herz gedrungen

Um Nahrung dort zu saugen mehr und mehr :
 Allein das harte Herz blieb unbezwungen.
 Da welkt' er und der Fels war schmuckesleer.
 O Felsenherz ! das ist auf dich gesungen..
 Ich will der Liebe ganz mein Herz erschliessen,
 Ich will der Liebe ganz mich einverleiben ;
 Ich will in lauter Liebesblumen spriessen,
 In lauter Lieb' empor zum Himmel treiben ;
 Der Liebe Sonnenpfeile will ich schiessen,
 Der Liebe Lust und Leiden will ich schreiben :
 Und welches Herz nicht wird gerührt zerfliessen,
 Das soll, was es gewesen, Felsen bleiben.

2. Translate into German—

Description is the great test of a poet's imagination, and always distinguishes an original from a second-rate genius. To a writer of the inferior class, nature, when at any time he describes it, appears exhausted by those who have gone before him in the same track. He sees nothing new or peculiar in the object which he would paint ; his conceptions of it are loose and vague, and his expressions, of course, feeble and general. He gives us words rather than ideas ; we meet with the language indeed of poetical description, but we apprehend the object described very indistinctly. Whereas a true poet makes us imagine that we see it before our eyes ; he catches the distinguishing features ; he gives it the colours of life and reality ; he places it in such a light that a painter could copy after him.

3. Tell briefly, in German, the story of the Spectre Bridegroom.
4. What are the limits of poetry and painting according to Lessing ; and how far is description admissible in poetry ?
5. What was Heine's estimation of Lessing ?

GENERAL CLASSICAL PAPER.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

- 1 Explain the term *equester ordo*. What career was open to an *eques* under the Empire ?
2. Describe the organization of the Roman army, during the first century of the Empire.

3. Give a short account of the rise and reign of Galba.
4. Describe the life and character of Seneca.
5. State the political views of Tacitus.
6. Describe the attitude of Horace towards the philosophic schools.
7. What is meant by τὰ ἐκτὸς ἀγαθά, and what, according to Aristotle, is their relation to εὐδαιμονία?
8. Ὅθεν καὶ ἀπορεῖται πότερόν ἐστι μαθητὸν ἢ ἐθιστὸν ἢ ἄλλως πως ἀσκητὸν (ἢ εὐδαιμονία), ἢ κατὰ τινα θείαν μοῖραν ἢ καὶ διὰ τύχην παραγίνεται. Explain this. What is Aristotle's answer to the question?
9. Give the substance of Aristotle's description of the μεγαλό-ψυχος.
10. State and explain Aristotle's definition of (ἠθικὴ) ἀρετή.

DYNAMICS AND OPTICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Write down the formulæ which give the result of a direct collision between two imperfectly elastic spheres.
If the ratio of the masses is equal to the coefficient of restitution, prove that the final velocity of the lighter sphere is equal to the initial velocity of the heavier.
2. Find an expression for the range of a projectile on a horizontal plane through the point of projection, and shew that, for a given velocity of projection, the range is greatest when the elevation is 45° .
3. Given the elevation α , and the initial velocity v , find the angle through which the direction of motion has turned after a time t .

If t be the time taken to turn through an angle β , and t' that to turn through an angle $\pi - \beta$, shew that

$$\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t'} = \frac{2g \sin \alpha}{v}.$$

4. Prove that the times of descent down all chords of a vertical circle, drawn from the highest point, are equal.

5. A particle moves—

- (i) With uniform velocity in a straight line,
- (ii) With uniformly increasing velocity in a straight line,
- (iii) With uniform velocity in a curve,
- (iv) With uniformly diminishing velocity in a curve.

What may we infer as to the resultant force on the particle in each case?

6. Define *simple harmonic vibration*, and find the velocity at any point of the path.

7. Prove the formula $\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{2}{r}$, for the reflection of a small direct pencil of light at a spherical surface.

Shew that a small oblique pencil will after reflection at the same surface approximately converge to or diverge from two focal lines.

8. Define the terms “geometrical image,” “virtual image,” “index of refraction.” Why does a straight stick partly immersed in water appear bent?

Prove that the angle between the stick and its geometrical image is greatest when the stick makes an angle $\tan^{-1}\sqrt{\mu}$ with the surface of the water.

9. If light passes from air through a prism, shew that the rays are always deviated from the edge of the prism.

10. Explain how a single lens may be used to assist the eye to see a small object.

A lens of focal length $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch is used as a simple microscope by a man who sees most clearly at a distance of 18 inches. Find its magnifying power.

11. Describe Galileo's telescope, and shew that its magnifying power is equal to the ratio of the focal lengths of its lenses.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of Galileo's telescope as compared with the Astronomical telescope?

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Shew that any three great circles in general divide a sphere into eight triangles, four of which are equal to the other four. Give a diagram.

Shew from this diagram (i) that the total area of any spherical triangle and its three co-lunars is equal to a hemisphere, (ii) that the six middle points of the sides of the co-lunars, which are the supplements of the sides of the original triangle, lie on a great circle which is concentric with the small circle which circumscribes that original triangle.

2. In an equilateral triangle shew that $\sec A - \sec a = 1$.
3. Prove a formula connecting the parts A, B, a, c of a spherical triangle.

If AD be drawn to bisect BC in D , prove that

$$\cot D = \frac{1}{2} \sec \frac{a}{2} (\cot B \sim \cot C).$$

Deduce the corresponding theorem *in plano*.

4. If r_1 is the radius of the circle inscribed in the co-lunar of ABC which is opposite A , prove that $\tan r_1 = \tan \frac{A}{2} \sin s$.

Hence or otherwise find the tangent of r , the radius of the circle inscribed in ABC ; and prove that

$$2 \tan r \cdot \tan r_1 = \cos(b - c) - \cos a$$

5. Prove that there can be only five regular polyhedrons. Shew, by means of a diagram, how a regular octahedron may be formed by joining the middle points of adjacent faces of a cube.
6. Describe the construction and use of the equatorial, pointing out the various adjustments which are necessary in order that it may give trustworthy results.
7. Why does the sun transit low down in mid-winter, and nearly overhead in mid-summer, while the full moon transits nearly overhead in mid-winter, and low down in midsummer? Illustrate your answer by a diagram.

8. Explain the terms—Right Ascension, Declination, Zodiac, Meridian.
The right ascension of a star is $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and its declination is $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N; find approximately its position as seen by an observer in Sydney at 10 p.m. early in December.
9. Describe any method of finding (i) the latitude and (ii) the longitude of an observatory on land.
10. What do you mean by Parallax, Horizontal Parallax, Annual Parallax?
Investigate the connection between the distance of a heavenly body from the earth and its parallax?
Write down the numerical values of the parallax of the sun and of the moon.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Investigate the rule for finding the differential coefficient of a product of three functions.
Illustrate each step in the investigation by the product $x \sin x \cos x$.
2. Differentiate the following expressions with respect to x —
 $(a^2 + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})^{\frac{1}{3}}, \sec x, \log(\log x), x^x$.
3. Prove that
$$\frac{d^3(yz)}{dx^3} = y \frac{d^3z}{dx^3} + 3 \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{d^2z}{dx^2} + 3 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \frac{dz}{dx} + z \frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$$
4. Define what is meant by saying that a function of x is continuous between the values $x=a$ and $x=b$. Shew that $\sin \theta$ is a continuous function, while $\tan \theta$ is not so between the values $\theta=0$ and $\theta=\pi$.
If $\phi(x)$ is a function of x which vanishes when $x=a$ and when $x=b$ and is continuous between those values, then if $\phi'(x)$ is also continuous between those values, $\phi'(x)$ vanishes for some value of x between a and b .
5. Define what is meant by maximum and minimum values of a function.
Find the greatest cone that can be inscribed in a given sphere.

6. Integrate with respect to x

$$(i) \quad \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2ax - x^2}}$$

$$(iii) \quad \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5}$$

$$(iv) \quad \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$(v) \quad \frac{bx + b^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + ax - 2a^2}}$$

7. Shew how to integrate a rational fraction where there is a real factor repeated in the denominator.

$$\text{Evaluate } \int \frac{(4x - 2) dx}{(x - 1)^2 (x^2 + 1)}.$$

8. Define a definite integral.

$$\text{Shew that } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2} \cos^n \theta d\theta = \frac{n-1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2} \cos^{n-2} \theta d\theta$$

$$\text{and hence find the value of } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2} \cos^3 \theta d\theta.$$

9. Find the whole area of the cardioid $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$.

LOGIC.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

Not more than eight questions to be attempted.

1. What is necessary to constitute a logical definition? Examine the following—"Logic is the science of thought;" "The mind is a *tabula rasa*;" "Music is an expensive noise."
2. Explain the following, giving examples where you can—*Property, Accident, Immediate Inference, Petitio Principii.*
3. All X is Y. Explain the import of this proposition according to the different theories of predication.

4. Can two negative premisses ever yield a valid conclusion?
Examine Jevons' argument.
5. Shew (a) that if either premiss be particular, the conclusion must be particular; (b) that two particular premisses prove nothing.
6. In what respects is scientific explanation to be distinguished from ordinary explanation?
7. How is *Induction* related to *Deduction*? Illustrate your answer by reference to the science of Physics.
8. Write a short comment on each of the following—
"All reasoning is mediate."
"The individual is the end of knowledge."
9. State *briefly* the main points in Mills' exposition of Cause. How far has his account been adopted by recent science?
10. "Cause is the whole of the conditions necessary for the production of the effect." If so, how would you distinguish the cause from the effect?
11. How is Kant's view of Causality dependent on his general theory of Knowledge?

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

Not more than eight questions to be attempted.

1. Can you trace any law of development in the history of Greek Philosophy?
2. Explain the position of the Sophists in Greek life and thought, and state the grounds of Plato's antagonism to them.
3. What was the central principle of the teaching of Socrates?
How far was it accepted by Plato?
4. Give a brief sketch of Plato's earlier theory of Ideas.
5. Explain and illustrate the statement of Bacon that the "Sceptics made a Dogma of Doubt."
6. How did the problem of philosophy present itself to Locke?
What inconsistencies are involved in his theory of knowledge?

7. With what meaning is the term *idea* used by (a) Berkeley, (b) Hume?
8. How does Berkeley explain the genesis of the conception of Space? Is his account consistent with his general philosophical position?
9. How does Berkeley discriminate between *real* and *unreal* ideas? Criticise his argument.
10. "In truth the object and the sensation are the same thing." "The very existence of ideas constitutes the soul." State the main points in which Berkeley seems to transcend the Subjective Idealism implied in these remarks.
11. "The plausibility of Hume's arguments is due to his assuming the fiction which he afterwards destroys" (*Green*). Explain and illustrate.

FRENCH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

SET BOOKS.

1. Translate the following passages—
 - (a) Pascal, *Pensées* XXV., 3. L'homme est plein de besoins :
généralement.
 - (b) Pascal, *Pensées* XXIII., 8. La coutume de voir . . .
Visage, &c.
 - (c) Pascal, *Pensées* XXIV., 4. Trois degrés d'élévation
au delà.
 - (d) Sainte-Beuve, *Causeries du Lundi*, p. 17. Voilà bien des
réserves, . . . par là.
 - (e) Sainte-Beuve, *Causeries du Lundi*, p. 73. On a tout
Maucroix . . . la mort.
 - (f) Sainte-Beuve, *Causeries du Lundi*, p. 105. J'ai touché
littéraire universelle.
2. Translate and explain the following passages—
 - (a) Je me suis laissé traîner à la remorque pour parler de ce
livre important.
 - (b) Les hommes publics s'y montrent en pied, et, grâce à
leurs mouvements, on en a vite fait le tour.
 - (c) Certes l'enthousiasme d'un tel homme, s'attachant à
l'heure la plus brillante du souvenir, a tout son prix.

- (d) (Molière) n'était pas toujours gai et plaisant, tant s'en faut : on l'appelait "le contemplatif."
- (e) Il a des redoublements de bel esprit dans ses analyses.
- (f) Je mets en fait que si tous les hommes savaient ce qu'ils disent les uns des autres, il n'y aurait pas quatre amis dans le monde.
- (g) Qui ne sait qui la vue de chats, de rats, l'écrasement d'un charbon, etc., emportent la raison, hors des gonds.
- (h) Les qualités excessives nous sont ennemies et non pas sensibles ; nous le les sentons plus, nous les souffrons.
3. Translate—
- (a) Corneille, Le Menteur, Act III., sc. 3. Eh bien ! cette pratique rêvés !
- (b) Corneille, Le Menteur, Act IV., sc. 1. Depuis cinq ou six mois sang.
4. Translate—
- (a) Racine, Les Plaideurs, Act II., sc. 1. Mais n'admirez-vous pas visage ?
- (b) Racine, Les Plaideurs, Act III., sc. 3. Hé ! faut-il tant tourner y morde.
5. Comment on the peculiarities of construction, grammatical form, meaning, etc., of the expressions italicised in the following sentences, and explain them historically—
- (a) *Peut-être* que tu mens aussi bien *comme* lui.
- (b) On ne veut *pas rien* faire ici qui vous déplaît.
- (c) Marchez *de par* le roi.
- (d) Ma *partie* est puissante, et j'ai lieu de tout craindre.
- (e) Au travers d' *un mien* pré certain ânon passa.
- (f) Bon : c'est de l'argent *comptant*.
- (g) Mais puisque nous voici *dedans* les Tuileries.
6. Translate the following idiomatic sentences—
- (a) Il s'est fallu passer à cette bagatelle.
- (b) (Moi) qui lui faisais raison sans avoir su de quoi.
- (c) Tu vas sortir de garde et perdre tes mesures.
- (d) Cousine, il te connaît, et t'en vent tout de bon.
- (e) Faites moins la sucrée et changez de langage, Ou vous n'en casserez, ma foi, que d'une dent
- (f) Est-ce qu'il faut toujours faire le pied de grue ?
- (g) Ah ! que vous m'obligez ! je ne me sens pas d'aise.
- (h) Ils me feront plaisir ; je les mets à pis faire.
- (i) Tais-toi, sur les yeux de ta tête.

FRENCH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate—

(a) Uhland est le Béranger de l'Allemagne. Quoiqu' il touche encore à l'époque que nous venons de franchir, son inspiration a déjà changé de caractère. Il est venu, lui, le soir de la bataille des géants. Les bruits sont déjà amortis, l'herbe est déjà séchée, l'épée est déjà essuyée, la lutte est déjà achevée. Il apporte sa foi de pèlerin pour la prière avant la fin du jour. Naïf et recueilli dans sa victoire, c'est l'ange de Novalis au bivouac ; c'est la fête de l'affranchissement, joie d'enfant qui se remet à se chauffer à son soleil, à caresser ses fleurs comme si elles ne souriaient que d'aujourd'hui. Lui aussi fait reverdir sa vieille nature d'Allemagne, comme si elle avait été stérile et muette dans ses plaines de trèfle, tout le temps de la conquête ; mais l'originalité de ce poète est plus profonde. L'enivrement de l'orgueil national prend dans son âme l'humilité d'une vieille balade populaire : il enveloppe les conquêtes du libéralisme moderne sous les airs et la candeur du moyen âge ; c'est lui qui donne au génie ombrageux de notre époque la grâce diaphane des vitraux des croisades, et qui brise contre la sainte-alliance la lance d'un sonnet féodal. Qui parle d'un démagogue de 1819 ? Lui, c'est un vassal de Rudolphe qui chante sa chanson sous le prunier sauvage et sur la tour ruinée de son seigneur. De son fossé suzerain, plus son esprit se penche vers l'avenir, plus ses mains se retiennent par le bord aux lierres et aux herbes gothiques. Il est ainsi en poésie ce que Cornelius est en peinture, et ils représentent tous deux fort bien à leur manière l'état actuel de l'Allemagne, qui cache, elle aussi, des sympathies si nouvelles et une si jeune destinée sous la vieillesse des institutions et des formes politiques.—*Edgar Quinet.*

(b) LE MIRAGE.

Soudain des cris de joie, éclatant dans la nue,
 Raniment dans les cœurs l'espérance perdue :
 Voilà que le désert, aux voyageurs surpris,
 Déroule à l'orient de fortunés abris ;

Une immense oasis, dans des vapeurs lointaines,
 Avec ses frais vallons, ses humides fontaines,
 Son lac étincelant, ses berceaux de jasmin,
 Surgit à l'horizon du sablonneux chemin
 Salut ! belle oasis ! île de fleurs semée,
 Vase toujours chargé des parfums d'Idumée !
 Cette nuit, Bonaparte et ses soldats errants
 Fouleront les sentiers de tes bois odorants ;
 Et sur les bords fleuris de tes fraîches cascades,
 Sous la nef des palmiers aux mouvantes arcades,
 Dans le joyeux bivac qui doit le réunir,
 Des tourments du désert perdront le souvenir.
 Doux rêves de bonheur ! l'oasis diaphane,
 Fantôme aérien, trompe la caravane ;
 Les crédules soldats, qu'un prestige séduit,
 Vers le but qui s'éloigne errent jusqu'à la nuit.
 Alors, comme un jardin qu'une fée inconnue
 De sa baguette d'or dissipe dans la nue,
 L'île miraculeuse, aux ombrages trompeurs,
 Se détache du sol en subtiles vapeurs,
 Disperse, en variant leurs formes fantastiques,
 Ses contours onduleux, ses verdoyants portiques,
 Et, des yeux fascinés trompant le fol espoir,
 Mêlé ses vains débris aux nuages du soir.

Barthélemy et Méry.

2. Translate into French—

(a) On the fifth day of the moon, which, according to the custom of my forefathers, I always keep holy, after having washed myself and offered up my morning devotions, I ascended the high hills of Bagdad, in order to pass the rest of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here airing myself on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life ; and passing from one thought to another, "Surely," said I, "man is but a shadow, and life a dream." Whilst I was thus musing, I cast my eyes towards the summit of a rock that was not far from me, where I discovered one in the habit of a shepherd, with a little musical instrument in his hand. As I looked upon him he applied it to his lips, and began to play upon it. The sound of it was exceedingly sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were

inexpressibly melodious and altogether different from anything I had ever heard. They put me in mind of those heavenly airs that are played to the departed souls of good men upon their first arrival in Paradise, to wear out the impressions of the last agonies, and qualify them for the pleasures of that happy place. My heart melted away in secret raptures.

- (b) Whatever we may think of the morality of Hastings, it cannot be denied that the financial results of his policy did honour to his talents. In less than two years after he assumed the Government, he had, without imposing any additional burdens on the people subject to his authority, added about four hundred and fifty thousand pounds to the annual income of the Company, besides procuring about a million in ready money. He had also relieved the finances of Bengal from military expenditure, amounting to near a quarter of a million a year, and had thrown that charge on the Nabob of Oude. There can be no doubt that this was a result which, if it had been obtained by honest means, would have entitled him to the warmest gratitude of his country, and which, by whatever means obtained, proved that he possessed great talents for administration.

PHYSIOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than five questions may be attempted.

1. Write an account of Hæmoglobin in reference to (a) its respiratory function, and (b) its derivatives.
2. Explain the nature of the pulse, with special reference to the factors concerned in its production, propagation and disappearance.

Under what circumstances may a venous pulse appear?

3. Write an account of the general properties of the digestive ferments. Enumerate those which are known to occur in the human body, and mention any differences which exist between them in their mode of action.

4. What do you understand by the term "thermotaxic nervous mechanism?" What arguments can you bring forward in support of the existence of such a mechanism in the human body?
5. Describe from the physiologists' point of view, the conditions of the body known as those of hunger and thirst.
6. Define and explain the terms—
 - (a) Visual impulse.
 - (b) Visual sensation.
 - (c) Visual perception.
 - (d) Visual judgment.

What is the probable sequence of events by which visual impulses become eventually transformed into a visual judgment.

GEOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

It is desirable that not more than SIX Questions out of the first NINE should be attempted, but No. 10 must not be omitted.

1. Describe briefly, with especial reference to their chemical composition, the essential minerals which constitute an ordinary (or typical) granite, and state in what respects an acidic rock, like granite, differs from Syenite, Diorite, Basalt, and Serpentine.
2. Explain how granite and limestone become decomposed at or near the surface of the earth's crust, under subaerial conditions, and state what new rocks might be formed from the material derived from the waste of these old ones.
3. Describe the formation of "River Terraces" and "Cañons" in general, and account for the excavation of the Hawkesbury Gorge, and the ramifications of Middle Harbour and the rest of Port Jackson.
4. Describe the origin and growth of an alluvial "Fan" or "Cone," and show how the structure known as "false bedding" is produced. What inference do you draw from the prevalence of this structure in the Hawkesbury rocks?
5. Describe the principal phenomena of an Alpine Glacier, and shew what records of it may remain for ages after its entire disappearance.

6. State how the rocks known as "*Tuffs*" and "*Amygdaloidal Lavas*" have arrived at their present condition; and explain, with diagrams, the terms "*Laccolite*" and "*Volcanic Neck*."
7. Draw out a sketch of the Geological formations of New South Wales, indicating their sequence, their distinguishing characteristics or fossils, and their Geographical development.
8. Account for the occurrence, of gold (*a*) in minute particles diffused through the mass of an auriferous rock (*b*) in threads or crystals scattered in veins of quartz (*c*) in variously-sized grains in river gravels; and explain the terms "*Stock Work*," "*Hanging Wall*," and "*Deep Lead*."
9. What reasons may be assigned for supposing that a glacial period in the North Temperate regions would necessarily be contemporary with a moist and equable climate in corresponding Southern Latitudes.
10. Name the specimens exhibited, and state the grounds on which you determine them:

PALÆONTOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

It is desirable that not more than SIX out of the first NINE questions should be attempted, but No. 10 must not be omitted.

1. Enumerate the principal fossils of the oldest British fossiliferous rocks. Shew what various types of animal structure they represent, and draw your conclusions (*a*) as to the extent and distribution of animal and vegetable life at that period; (*b*) as to the bearing of their evidence upon the interpretations of the deposits of carbon and lime in the Laurentian rocks of North America.
2. How far can similarity of fossils be taken to indicate contemporary formation of rocks in distant localities?
3. By what marine fossils do we recognise the occurrence in Australia of the Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Lower and Upper Mesozoic formations?

4. On what grounds is *Myrmecobius* supposed to represent the oldest recorded type of Mammal? Give some account of the fossil remains of marsupials as occurring in various formations in different countries.
5. Describe *Megatherium*, and its mode of life. To what order does it belong, where are its remains found, and with what other remains of extinct animals are they associated?
6. Shew that the existing distribution of plants and animals may, in many cases, supply important geological evidence; and illustrate this position by the cases of Madagascar, New Zealand, Celebes and Australia.
7. Shew how the annual stages in development of the antlers of *Cervus* correspond with the secular stages of the same development in the Palæontological history of the Cervidæ.
8. Give brief notices of the following genera, viz.—*Onophryna*, *Heliolites*, *Bellerophon*, *Onchus*, *Pterichthys*, *Pterygotus*, *Bronteus*, *Culceola*, *Spirifera*, *Fenestella*, *Conularia*, *Palæoniscus*, *Mastodonsaurus*, *Pentacrinus*, *Belemnites*, *Archæopteryx*, *Ceratodus*, *Palæotherium*, *Anoplotherium*, *Beryx*.
9. Shew that the fossil plants of Australia, as at present known, belong to four essentially distinct floras, each representing a prolonged geological period.
10. Name the fossils exhibited, and state what you know of the period to which they belong, and of the localities where they may probably have been obtained.

ENGLISH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

GENERAL PAPER.

1. What was the character of the Heroic plays of the Restoration period, and what was their connection with the French drama?
2. What are the sources and characteristics of Butler's *Hudibras*? Contrast it with some other English satires.

3. "Bacon's is a philosophy of discovery not of experience."
Discuss this.
4. Give Addison's description of "mixed wit," and account for its prevalence in English poetry of the 17th century. What poets are chiefly noted for it?
5. How does the Laudian movement reflect itself in literature, and in what writers?
6. What do you consider the strength and weakness of Bunyan's Allegory?
7. "Dryden was a shameless timeserver."
On what incidents in his career is this charge based? Are they capable of a milder interpretation?
8. Tell what you know of the following works—*Venice Preserved*, *Castara*, *The Gentleman Dancing Master*, *The Masque of Oberon*, *Vittoria Corombona*, *The Anatomy of Melancholy*.
9. Briefly characterise the following authors, and mention their chief works—Sir Thomas Browne, Marvel, Drummond, Temple, Chapman, Fuller.

ENGLISH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

SET BOOKS.

1. "Cymbeline is a beautiful poem, but a very imperfect drama."
Discuss this statement.
2. Into what groups do Milton's early poems fall, and what are their characteristics?
3. In the "Paradise Regained" what is the order of the temptations and what significance does Milton attach to each?
4. State and discuss Milton's arguments to prove that the "cautelous enterprise of licencing" belongs to "the number of vain and impossible attempts."
5. Explain the following quotations—
 - (a) Votes shall no more established power control,
Such votes as make a part exceed the whole.
 - (b) Egypt and Tyrus intercept your trade
And Jebusites your sacred rites invade.
 - (c) Once in twenty years, their scribes record,
By natural instinct, they change their lord.

- (d) Who can Amiel's praise refuse?
Of ancient race by birth, but nobler yet
In his own worth, and without title great.
- (e) Even silence
Was took ere she was ware, and wished she might
Deny her nature and be never more,
Still to be thus displaced.
- (f) Yet once more, O ye laurels, and once more
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sere,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forced fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
- (g) Ring out ye crystal spheres,
Once bless our human ears,
If ye have power to touch our senses so.
- (h) "Your son" said she "(nor can you it prevent)
Shall subject be to many an accident.
O'er all his brethren he shall reign as king,
Yet every one shall make him underling.

In worth and excellence he shall outgo them,
Yet being above them, he shall be below them."

6. "If the crowd be judge of fit and just
And kings are only officers in trust,
Then this resuming covenant was declared
When kings were made, or is for ever barred."
State fully the views of Hobbes, that Dryden thus sums up.
7. What ambiguity is there in the way in which Hobbes and Locke use the term "Natural Law," and what are the causes and results of this ambiguity?
8. How does Hobbes distinguish "government by institution" from "government by acquisition?" How does Locke differ from him in regard to the latter?
9. "Hobbes liked to call the State a leviathan; had Locke employed a metaphor of this sort, he would rather have called it a watch dog."
Explain this statement.

ZOOLOGY.

The same as in the First Professional Medical Examination.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. What is the usual molecular volume of elements in the gaseous state? Mention the exceptions, and give examples of variation in the molecular volume of elements.
2. How many cubic centimetres of hydrogen would be evolved from 10 grammes of zinc, acted upon by dilute sulphuric acid at 755 mm. and 21° C.
 $H = 1.$ $S = 32.$ $O = 16.$ $Zn = 65.$
3. How are mercurous and mercuric chlorides prepared; how would you detect the latter in the former; why is an admixture of the two undesirable?
4. Why are the elements N, P, As, and Sb classed together?
5. How would you examine for arsenic in a case of suspected poisoning?
6. What are the elements essential to animal and vegetable life; mention some of the principal inorganic compounds found in animal and vegetable organisms.
7. What are the principal chemical changes accompanying animal and vegetable respiration?
8. What are the principal salts and impurities found in natural waters; how can certain of the latter be removed.

CARBON COMPOUNDS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. How would you explain the constitution of the Fatty and Aromatic Hydro-carbons?
2. What is the difference in the action of chlorine on the paraffins and the olefines?

3. How is glycerin prepared? What are its chief properties and uses?
4. Give the general formulæ of the principal groups of Carbon Compounds.
5. What are the terpenes; how are they classified, and what is their relationship to the camphors?
6. Give the names and formulæ of some of the principal derivatives of toluene, and state whether the substitution is in the central or lateral chain.
7. Give a brief account of the nitro-derivatives of cellulose, their preparation, properties and uses.
8. Give an outline account of the sugars, glucoses and starches.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PASS—THREE HOURS.

HONOURS—FOUR HOURS.

ZOOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Describe *Amœba*, and discuss the following statement—"The higher animals, we learn from morphological studies, may be regarded as groups of *Amœbæ* peculiarly associated together."
2. Describe the modes of reproduction and the reproductive organs, when such are specially developed, in *Vorticella*, *Hydra*, *Lumbricus*, and *Asterina*.
3. Describe the organs of circulation, respiration, and excretion in the Lobster (*Palinurus*).
4. Explain, with a sketch, the arrangement of parts in the fore-brain of Vertebrates in general. How is it developed in the embryo? Mention the special features exhibited respectively by the fore-brains of a Teleostean, a Frog, and a Mammal.
5. Describe the heart, and the course of the circulation, in an Elasmobranch.

6. Give an account, with diagrams, of the pectoral arch and skeleton of the typical pentadactyle fore-limb of the air breathing *Vertebrata*. Describe the special modifications exhibited by those parts in one of the *Mammalia Carnivora*, such as the Cat.
 7. Give a general account of the order *Cheiroptera*.
-

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

BOTANY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Give an account of the structure and life-history of one of the parasitic Fungi, such as the Rust Fungus.
 2. Give a general account of the Conjugate Algae. Mention two of the members of the order, and give a brief account of their special features, with a sketch of one of them.
 3. Explain, with a sketch, how the various systems of tissues in the Vascular plants are developed. Give a special account of the tissues of the epidermal system.
 4. Describe minutely the structure of a typical leaf of one of the Phanerogams, with a sketch of a vertical section.
 5. Give a detailed account of the functions discharged by the leaves in the economy of the higher plants. How is the destructive effect of excessive sunlight on the chlorophyll counteracted?
 6. Describe, with a sketch, the structure of a grain of wheat or maize and the phenomena attending its germination.
 7. State briefly the distinguishing characteristics of the divisions and more important subdivisions of the *Angiospermia*.
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PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than four questions may be chosen by the candidate, and No. 6 must be one of the four.

1. Describe fully the atlas vertebra with its articulations and ligaments.
2. Give an accurate account of the distribution of the external plantar nerve and compare it with the corresponding nerve in the hand.
3. Give a complete description of the arch of the aorta, including its relations.
4. The urinary bladder—give an account of its (a) position, (b) connections, (c) relations.
5. State clearly the various steps in a dissection undertaken to display the prostate gland from below. Name the structures encountered and state their relations.
6. Give a sketch of the development of the encephalon.

PHYSIOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Any five, but not more than five, questions may be selected by the candidate.

1. Describe (with a diagram) the minute anatomy of an intestinal villus.
2. Describe (with a diagram) the minute structure of mammalian heart muscle. State briefly the peculiar features of a cardiac muscular contraction (in the frog) as compared with that of a skeletal muscle.
3. Draw a diagram representing a normal blood pressure curve, and showing accurately the relation to it of the inspiratory and expiratory phases of respiration. What are the physical conditions within the chest which cause the blood-pressure curve to be influenced by the movements of respiration?

4. The flow of urine into the tubuli uriniferi is partly a process of simple filtration and partly a true secretion by the renal epithelium. What arguments can you adduce in support of this statement ?
5. Describe the course of the circulation in the fœtus in utero. To what immediate events does the ligature of the umbilical cord give rise ?
6. The ear. Give a complete account of the physiology of the membrana tympani and of the auditory ossicles.

GENERAL PATHOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Give an account of the formation of granulations and blood vessels in a healing wound, and explain the influence of the granulations upon the process.
2. State briefly the important factors that determine cerebral hæmorrhage, and the usual seats of such hæmorrhage, and describe the immediate and remote structural changes that may occur in and beyond the hæmorrhagic area.
3. Give an account of the pathological changes and pathogenesis of Progressive Pernicious Anæmia. Contrast this disease with Chlorosis from a pathological point of view.
4. Give an account of hyaline degeneration.
5. Give an account of the method by which Koch proved that a specific bacillus was the essential cause of Tuberculosis. In what respect does this method fail to apply in the investigations bearing upon the bacillary nature of the cause of Typhoid Fever. State the arguments that may be adduced in favor of the view that a specific known organism is the cause of Typhoid Fever. What are the distinctive characters of this organism ?
6. Give an account of the lesions of Congenital Syphilis.

SPECIAL PATHOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Describe the structural changes that characterise albuminoid disease of the kidney. Briefly explain the nature and effects of the albuminoid change ; and mention the various methods by which the albuminoid change can be detected.

2. Give an account of the structural changes that occur in the lung in the early stages of a tubercular formation.
 3. Describe the structure, and state the nature, of the various forms of Cancer of the Liver.
 4. Give a full description of the lesions that may be present in cases of gastro-enteritis in children.
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Special question for prize—

Give a full account of the pathological anatomy and pathology of chronic spinal muscular atrophy (Progressive Muscular Atrophy.)

MATERIA MEDICA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. In prescriptions the following combinations have been sometimes directed—Carbonate of ammonia with syrup of squills ; sulphate of strychnine with bromide of potassium ; preparations of belladonna with caustic potash ; nitrate of silver in pills with vegetable extracts and with bread crumbs respectively. Explain shortly your opinion as to the results.
2. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of administering remedies by the mouth.
3. How may substances act as diuretics? Give examples of each kind. Write out fully in Latin a prescription for a dropsy of (say) cardiac origin : directions for use to be in English.
4. Mention the chief methods of reducing temperature by means of cold water. Give the general indications which would determine which to employ.
5. Indian hemp : state the genus and species of this plant, the part used, the preparations from it, their active principles and the doses given (approximately).
Compare it shortly with opium as a sedative

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

MEDICINE.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Describe fully the various affections of the kidney usually included under the term "Bright's Disease," mentioning the anatomical structure in which each originates, its manner of onset, course, and usual termination.
2. Describe a case of smallpox modified by vaccination, and give an account of the various forms which smallpox may assume.

Also state the points upon which you would chiefly rely in forming a differential diagnosis between mild smallpox and severe chickenpox.

3. Describe a typical case of scarlet fever, stating the complications which are liable to occur in its course.
4. What are the predisposing and exciting causes of acute croupous pneumonia.

What are the physical signs characteristic of the recognised stages of the disease, and what antiphlogistic, local, and symptomatic remedies would you adopt in the treatment of it.

5. Give the symptoms and physical signs of cirrhosis of the liver.

SURGERY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Mention the causes which may produce extravasations of urine into the perineum. State the direction it takes, and the reason for that direction.

What are the local and constitutional symptoms which attend it, and what treatment would you adopt?

2. What are the local and general effects of putrefaction in wounds?

Describe briefly the local and general infectious processes which may occur in wounds.

3. Describe the usual appearances in a typical case of scirrhus cancer of mamma. What are the symptoms? What are the microscopical appearances of a section of the excised gland?
 4. What are the various steps of the operation of ligature of the subclavian artery in the third part of its course?
 5. How would you perform the operation of excision of the wrist?
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MIDWIFERY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. What conditions may render the operation of turning necessary? Describe the operation, and mention the accidents which may occur during its performance.
 2. Assuming the "puerperal state" to commence at the termination of the third stage of labour, how should it be managed? What are the more important ailments incidental to this condition, and how would you treat them?
 3. Enumerate the different forms of dystocia.
 4. State (a) the causes of puerperal septicæmia, (b) how such causes may be rendered innocuous, and (c) if already in active operation, how may their evil effects be counteracted?
 5. If called to see a woman in the latter months of pregnancy, complaining of defective locomotion (from anasarca), headache, defective vision, &c., to what would you attribute the symptoms and how would you manage the case?
 6. Describe (briefly) a case of (what is called) accidental hæmorrhage. How would you diagnose and treat such a case?
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MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Suppose you are called to see a man found dead, before the body has been in any way disturbed, state what appearances would satisfy whether he had died from natural causes, or from poison or violence; and if from the latter, what immediate measures you would recommend should be taken.

2. Describe the various forms adopted for bringing on criminal abortion, and the symptoms you would look for in each if consulted within six hours of the abortion taking place.
3. Suppose you are sent for to inspect the body of a man recently dead, and find that his throat is cut. Describe the indications which would enable you to give evidence at the coroner's inquest whether the wound was inflicted by himself or another person.
4. If you are summoned to see a child suffering from Scarlet Fever occurring in a family where there are other children who reside in a house three or four stories high, state what measures you would adopt to prevent the disease spreading.
5. What character of water is most calculated to dissolve lead from lead pipes or a lead cistern?
6. What poisons cause sudden death?
7. In addition to trapping a house drain, ventilation is necessary. Why?
8. When the proportion of CO_2 in the atmosphere exceeds .06 per cent. it becomes injurious. How may anything beyond this per centage be easily ascertained?
9. What reliance can be placed on the guaiacum test for blood?
10. A humerus, radius and ulna, with the bones of the wrist and hand are found. How would you proceed to find, approximately, the height of the person to whom they belonged?

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

The first and any other three questions (but not more than four altogether) must be attempted, and the certificate must be criticised and corrected.

1. What are the questions you would especially ask, and what means would you take to ascertain a man's Testamentary Capacity? What would lead you to suppose him to possess this capacity, although his mind might not be sound on all points?
2. Mention the varieties of Mania or Mental Exaltation. Describe the symptoms, physical, sensory, and mental, and the course and treatment of Acute Mania.

3. State the difference between Insanity and Idiocy and Imbecility. Describe the characteristics of Scrofulous or Kalmuc Idiocy. Mention the possibilities of improvement by teaching of the various forms of Idiocy.
4. What treatment would you adopt in a case of Acute Dilirious Mania? With what other diseases may it be confounded? Give the differential diagnosis.
5. Give brief definitions of—Insane delusion, Hallucination, Jacksonian Epilepsy, Mental Stupor, Mania è potu, Cretinism, and Hypochondriasis.
6. Give the chief symptoms in a case of Adolescent Insanity. Describe the treatment of this form of Mental Disease, and mention the grounds on which you would conclude that complete recovery had taken place.
Criticise and correct the accompanying faulty certificate.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING— SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

GEOLOGY.

The same paper as that set in the Third Year of Arts.

MATHEMATICS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year of Arts.

PHYSICS I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Give some account of the researches that have been made on the compressibility of gases at different pressures.

2. Prove that in a wire of circular section the period of vibration of a bar vibrating under the influence of the tensional rigidity of the wire is $\sqrt{\frac{8 \pi I l}{n R^4}}$ where I is moment of inertia of the bar, l the length of the wire, R its radius and n the coefficient of rigidity.
3. Shew that it is only necessary to measure the rigidity of any homogeneous isotropic substance of which we know the Young's modulus to enable us to calculate the modulus of resistance to compression.
4. Describe accurately the method of measuring the latent heat of evaporation of water. What is meant by the term "Total heat of steam?"
5. Prove that the area enclosed on a steam engine diagram is a measure of the work done by the steam.
6. Show that the efficiency of a reversible engine working between any two specified temperature limits is greater than the efficiency of any non-reversible engine, and is equal to $\frac{S - T'}{S}$, where S is the higher and T' the lower temperature.
7. Prove that the entropy of a system in which heat moves in an irreversible manner tends towards a maximum.

PHYSICS II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Find the energy required to electrify a system of capacity C to potential V ; and prove that in a system of insulated conductors the work done during any displacement is equal to the decrease of energy of the system.
2. Give an account of the theory of the absolute electrometer, and describe how it is employed in practice.
3. Define thermoelectric power; and shew how the phenomena of thermoelectricity may be represented by means of a diagram.
4. Shew that the quantity of electricity on the electrostatic system of measurement depends on the specific inductive capacity of the medium, and that the electromagnetic system on it depends on the permeability.

5. What is known as to the laws of magnetisation of soft iron?
6. Give some account of the considerations involved in the designing of a continuous current Dynamo. Supposing that the EMF and output is specified as well as the speed and type of machine, how would you proceed to obtain the other data for construction?
7. Give an account of some method of determining the absolute resistance of a coil of wire, *i.e.*, the number of absolute units in a legalohm coil.
8. Describe the three-wire system; what are its advantages?
9. Give an account of electrical oscillations; and describe Hertz's experiments on electromagnetic waves, pointing out in how far they confirm Maxwell's theory.

CHEMISTRY—THE METALS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. What are the chief sources of the compounds of potassium and of lithium?
2. What are the chief copper bearing minerals; what chemical changes take place during the reduction of copper from its ores?
3. Give a brief account of the more common alloys.
4. What are the chemical and physical differences between grey and white cast iron and steel?
5. What chemical changes take place in the rusting of iron?
How are the metals, copper, tin, zinc and lead acted upon by exposure to the weather?
6. Why are the metals barium, calcium and strontium classed together?
7. What are the chief properties of the metals of the Platinum group?
8. Give equations for the changes which take place when sulphuretted hydrogen is passed into a solution containing (a) chlorine, (b) ammonia, (c) caustic soda, (d) ferrous chloride, (e) ferric chloride, (f) chromium sulphate, (g) sodium arsenite, (h) sodium arsenate, and (i) sulphur dioxide.

EXAMINATIONS
IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHEME
FOR UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

LENT TERM.

SYDNEY.

THE AIM AND METHOD OF PHILOSOPHY.

LECTURER—MR. F. ANDERSON, M.A.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

(You are requested to answer not more than seven questions.)

1. "What profitable truth has Philosophy taught us which we should not equally have known without it? What has it enabled us to do which we should not have been equally able to do without it?"—(*Macaulay.*)
2. "Science grows, but Philosophy is stationary." Discuss this statement.
3. "Humanity is the individual writ large." Shew how this principle may be applied to the history of Philosophy.
4. "The mind is an uneven mirror which presents a distorted reflection of its objects."—(*Bacon.*) "There is not any other substance but Spirit, or that which perceives."—(*Berkeley.*) Explain and comment on these quotations.
5. Explain the relation in which the philosophic position of Kant stands to that of Hume.
6. State and illustrate Hegel's distinction between *abstract* and *concrete* thinking.
7. In what sense is physical science dependent on philosophy?
8. Give some account of the attempts that have been made (*a*) to resolve mind into matter; (*b*) to resolve matter into mind; (*c*) to carry up matter and mind into a higher unity.
9. State and comment on the leading doctrine of the Scottish or Common Sense School of Philosophy.

10. Write a short comment on each of the following—

- (a) "The great events of the world take place in the intellect."
 - (b) "The ages of heroism are not ages of moral philosophy."
 - (c) "Know thyself." "Whatsoever does know itself is already little, and more or less imperfect."
 - (d) "It is his restraint which is honorable to man, not his liberty."
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LIFE AND THOUGHT IN THE SECOND CENTURY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

LECTURER—PROFESSOR SCOTT, M.A.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Compare the results of the imperial system established by Augustus with those of British rule in India.
2. "I am a Roman citizen." Trace the gradual alteration in the meaning of this phrase.
3. What causes led to the great increase of "unemployed" at Rome?
4. "The aim of culture is the perfection of our human nature on all its sides, in all its capacities." Criticise the educational system of the second century by reference to this standard.
5. "L'histoire c'est le portrait." Compare Plutarch's historical method with that of Carlyle.
6. "The religion of the Empire was a compromise between the traditional theology and the new philosophy." Illustrate from the teaching of Plutarch.
7. "To obey God is liberty." Shew how the Stoics tried to carry out this principle in their theory and practice.
8. In what respects did Stoicism anticipate Christianity?
9. What arguments would a Roman magistrate use in defending the persecution of the Christians?
10. "Behind the scepticism of Lucian there lay a love of truth, beneath his sneer an honest heart." Comment and illustrate.

NEWCASTLE.

ENGLISH POETRY IN THE TIME OF WORDSWORTH.

LECTURER—MR. W. CROMPTON, M.A.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Explain the relation of the poetry of Cowper to preceding and subsequent poetry.
2. What do you understand by the "poetic interpretation of nature?" Compare Burns' treatment of nature with that adopted by Wordsworth.
3. What is meant by the *Lake School* of Poetry? Was it really a school?
4. "Poetry is a criticism of life." "No poetry has ever more clearly carried out and justified this definition than that of Byron." Discuss the truth of this remark.
5. Write a short note on each of the following—"Isabella," "Alastor," "Peter Bell," "Vision of Judgment."
6. "Scott is a greater poet in his prose than in his verse." Explain and illustrate.
7. Compare Scott's treatment of the Supernatural with Coleridge's.
8. Explain and illustrate the influence of the French Revolution on the poetry of (a) Byron, (b) Shelley.
9. Name the authors of the following quotations and the poems in which they occur—
 - (a) Beauty is Truth, Truth beauty.
 - (b) Heaven lies about us in our infancy.
 - (c) We look before and after,
And pine for what is not.
 - (d) For love is heaven, and heaven is love.
 - (e) Hearing oftentimes
The still sad music of humanity.
 - (f) And if I laugh at any mortal thing,
'Tis that I may not weep.
 - (g) But yet the light that led astray
Was light from heaven.

MAITLAND.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—THE STUART PERIOD.

LECTURER—MR. W. CROMPTON, M.A.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. What was James I.'s conception of the Royal Prerogative?
2. What were the religious views and political aims of the Puritans?
3. For what purposes did Charles I. employ the Courts of Star Chamber and of High Commission?
4. What is meant by an Impeachment? Explain the reasons for the employment of this form of procedure under the Stuarts.
5. Describe Cromwell's Home Policy in his Protectorate.
6. What were the results upon the literature of the reign of Charles II. of the reaction against Puritanism?
7. Give an account of the legislation against Nonconformists in the reign of Charles II.
8. Explain Gardiner's statement that "the Petition of Rights is memorable as the first act which circumscribed the exuberant powers which the Tudors had bequeathed to the Stuarts."
9. State the chief causes which led to the deposition of James II.

TRINITY TERM.

SYDNEY.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.

LECTURER—MR. F. ANDERSON, M.A.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

(Not more than seven questions are to be attempted.)

1. What do you mean by the *Constitution* of a nation?
2. "The sphere of history is the sphere of human freedom."
In what different ways may this remark be interpreted?
3. Estimate the value of Herder's contributions to a true philosophy of history.

4. Describe the nature of the contribution of Ancient Greece to the progress of humanity.
5. "The true Shekinah is Man." State the points which you consider of value in Carlyle's doctrine of Hero-Worship.
6. "History progresses by antithesis." Explain and illustrate this remark.
7. What, according to Comte, is the *metaphysical* explanation of history? How far is Comte himself open to the charge of *metaphysic*?
8. What are the main difficulties in the application of the conception of the "struggle for existence" to human history?
9. "Society is an organism." State briefly Spencer's analogy between animal and social life, and show how far it is inadequate.
10. Write a short note on each of the following remarks—
 - (a) "One formula will not express the spirit of an age."
 - (b) "In history, everyone brings his own categories with him."
 - (c) "To interpret our own time is the hardest task of all."

THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LECTURER—MR. A. W. JOSE.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

(Not more than eight questions are to be answered.)

1. "The wars of the eighteenth century were a struggle between England and France for the possession of a colonial empire." Discuss this statement.
2. Give an account of the regulations by which England restricted American trade down to the War of Independence, and explain their object.
3. "In the history of the expansion of England, one of the greatest epochs is marked by the Treaty of Utrecht." Describe the position of England as a colonial power on the conclusion of this treaty.
4. Estimate the contribution of the elder Pitt to the work of building up a Greater Britain?

5. Explain the significance of the following :—Battle of Wandiwash ; capture of Gibraltar ; fight at Bunker's Hill ; Canadian Constitution Act ; the Grant of the *Diwani* ; Defence of Acre.
 6. Trace shortly the stages by which the East Indian Company became the dominant power in India.
 7. What acts of the British Government roused the American colonies to claim independence ?
 8. What were the causes, and what was the effect, of French interference in the war of American Independence ?
 9. What were the objects of the British Government in founding a colony in Australia, and what special circumstances determined the date at which the first Australian settlement was founded ?
 10. How did the French war of 1803-1815 affect the colonial power of England ?
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ST. LEONARDS.

ENGLISH POETRY AND FICTION SINCE 1851.

LECTURER—MR. W. B. WORSFOLD, M.A.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

(*Not more than eight of the following questions are to be answered.*)

1. (a) "Poetry is more philosophical than history : for the truths of the former are universal, those of the latter particular."
(b) "Poetry is a criticism of life,"
Comment on these statements."
2. Shew how the difference between the means of expression at the command of the arts of poetry and painting affects their respective choice and treatment of subjects.
3. "Matthew Arnold's poetry is an exquisitely delicate and lucid record of *a spirit divided against itself*."
Comment on and illustrate this statement.
4. "The worth of a poem has properly nothing to do with its moral meaning or design." "In proportion to the rightness of the cause and purity of the emotion is the possibility of the Fine Art."
Discuss these statements.

5. Indicate the most essential points of difference between the modern novel and the Elizabethan drama.
6. Describe the leading characteristics of George Meredith as a novelist.
7. Explain the term "Preraphaelite Art." Can an analogous movement be traced in contemporary literature?
8. Compare and contrast the attitude of Matthew Arnold and Rossetti towards inanimate nature.
9. "The idle singer of an empty day." Discuss this self-criticism of William Morris
10. Discuss the method and aim of Browning's poetry as exemplified in "Christmas Eve and Easter Day."
11. "If there's room for poets in this world
A little overgrown (I think there is),
Their sole work is to represent the age,
Their age, not Charlemagne's."
Discuss this, with special reference to Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."
12. Trace some of the modes in which modern creative literature has been affected by influences derived from natural science.

MICHAELMAS TERM.

THE RELATION OF PHILOSOPHY TO SCIENCE.

LECTURER—MR. F. ANDERSON, M.A.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

(You are requested to answer not more than seven questions.)

1. Examine the charge made by Comte that Philosophy gives "metaphysical" explanations of experience.
2. How far can it be said that physical theories are dependent on metaphysical conceptions?
3. How does Professor Huxley describe the relations between Science and Philosophy? What exactly does he mean by *Idealism*?

4. What is meant by saying that science is *abstract*? Are all the special sciences equally abstract?
 5. State briefly Hume's theory with regard to Causality, and explain how Mill was led to modify it.
 6. "Cause is the invariable unconditional antecedent." How far is this definition consistent with Mill's general account of Cause?
 7. Explain the distinction sometimes made between *Ground* and *Cause*.
 8. Explain and illustrate by an example the "organic relation" of cause and effect.
 9. "All our knowledge is of phenomena." In what different ways may this remark be interpreted?
 10. "Spencer attempts to explain away as the result of experience the very principles which make experience possible." Explain and illustrate this remark.
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A course of thirty lectures on Architectural Design was delivered by Mr. JNO. SULMAN, F.R.I.B.A., chiefly for the benefit of Architects' Articled Clerks.

ARCHITECTURE I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Explain the meaning of the following terms as applied to Architectural design—"Proportion," "Breadth," "Fitness," "Balance," "Picturesqueness."
2. Describe the limitations in design imposed by the nature of the material on the following—Brick, wood and plaster.
3. What are the chief points to be attended to in planning a small two-storied house containing dining and drawing rooms, 4 bedrooms, and the usual offices and accessories.
4. Design and draw in pencil to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. scale a stack of 8 flues rising from the ridge of a roof, any style. Give details full size.

ARCHITECTURE II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Design and draw in pencil to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. scale a church porch 10 ft. by 8 ft. internally, giving plan, two elevations and section. Style, 13th century, English Gothic.
 2. Design and draw in pencil to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. scale, a bay window 12 ft. wide, giving plan and internal and external elevations. Style, Renaissance (any variety).
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EXAMINATION PAPERS.

MARCH, 1890.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

The king was struck with horror at the description I had given of these terrible engines, and the proposal I had made. "He was amazed, how so impotent and grovelling an insect as I" (these were his expressions) "could entertain such inhuman ideas, and in so familiar a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the scenes of blood and desolation which I had painted as the common effects of these destructive machines; whereof," he said, "some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first contriver." As for himself, he protested, that although few things delighted him so much as new discoveries in art or in nature, yet he would rather lose half his kingdom than be privy to such a secret; which he commanded me, as I valued my life, never to mention any more.

A strange effect of narrow principles and views! that a prince, possessed of every quality which procures veneration, love and esteem; of strong parts, great wisdom and profound learning, endued with admirable talents and almost adored by his subjects, should, from a nice unnecessary scruple, whereof in Europe we can have no conception, let slip an opportunity put into his hands, that would have made him absolute master of the lives, liberties and fortunes of his people!

SWIFT.

LATIN TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Critical or explanatory notes should be added where they seem desirable.

Translate into English—

1. Suffenus iste, Vare, quem probe nosti,
Homo est venustus et dicax et urbanus,
Idemque longe plurimos facit versus.
Puto esse ego illi milia aut decem aut plura
Perscripta : nec sic, ut fit, in palimpsesto
Relata : chartae regiae, novi libri,
Novi umbilici, lora rubra, membrana
Directa plumbo, et pumice omnia aequata.
Haec cum legas, tum bellus ille et urbanus
Suffenus unus caprimulgus aut fossor
Rursus videtur : tantum abhorret ac mutat.
Hoc quid putemus esse ? Qui modo scurra,
Aut si quid hac re tritius, videbatur,
Idem inficeto est inficetior rure,
Simul poemata attigit. Neque idem umquam
Aeque est beatus, ac poema cum scribit :
Tam gaudet in se, tamque se ipse miratur.
2. Colle sub Elysio nigra nemus ilice frondens
Udaque perpetuo gramine terra viret.
Si qua fides dubiis, volucrum locus ille piarum
Dicitur, obscaenae quo prohibentur aves.
Illic innocui late pascuntur olores :
Et vivax Phoenix, unica semper avis.
Explicat ipsa suas ales Iunonia pennas :
Oscula dat cupido blanda columba mari.
Psittacus has inter, nemorali sede receptus,
Convertit volucres in sua verba pias.
Ossa tegit tumulus : tumulus pro corpore parvus :
Quo lapis exiguus par sibi carmen habet.
Colligor ex ipso dominae placuisse sepulcro.
Ora fuere mihi plus ave docta loqui.

3. Sint ista vera—vides enim iam me fateri aliquid esse veri—, comprehendi ea tamen et percipi nego. Cum enim tuus iste Stoicus sapiens syllabatim tibi ista dixerit, veniet flumen orationis aureum fundens Aristoteles, qui illum desipere dicat: neque enim ortum esse umquam mundum, quod nulla fuerit novo consilio inito tam praeclari operis inceptio, et ita esse eum undique aptum, ut nulla vis tantos queat motus mutationemque moliri, nulla senectus diuturnitate temporum exsistere, ut hic ornatus umquam dilapsus occidat. Tibi hoc repudiare, illud autem superius sicut caput et famam tuam defendere necesse erit, cum mihi ne ut dubitem quidem relinquatur. Ut omittam levitatem temere adsentientium, quanti libertas ipsa aestimanda est non mihi necesse esse quod tibi est? Cur deus, omnia nostra causa cum faceret—sic enim voltis—, tantam vim natricum viperarumque fecerit? cur mortifera tam multa ac pernicioosa terra marique disperserit? Negatis haec tam polite tamque subtiliter effici potuisse sine divina aliqua sollertia. Cuius quidem vos maiestatem deducitis usque ad apium fornicarumque perfectionem, ut etiam inter deos Myrmecides aliquis minorum opusculorum fabricator fuisse videatur.
4. Interea barbari catervis decurrentes nunc in vallum manualia saxa, praeustas sudes, decisa robora iacere, nunc virgultis et cratibus et corporibus exanimis complere fossas; quidam pontes et scalas ante fabricati inferre propugnaculis eaque prensare detrahare et adversum resistentes comminus niti. Miles contra deturbare telis, pellere umbonibus, muralia pila, congestas lapidum moles proolvere. His partae victoriae spes et, si cedant, insignitius flagitium, illis extrema iam salus et adsistentes 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, deleto promptissimo quoque aut saucio, adpetente iam luce trusere in summa castelli, ubi tandem coacta deditio.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. What places do the *Agricola* and *Dialogus* occupy chronologically among the writings of Tacitus? What was Tacitus' object in writing each?
2. Shew, by map or otherwise, the probable course of the Roman annexation of Britain.
3. Translate, with brief critical or explanatory notes where desirable—
 - (a) *Agricola*, c. 9, to arbitrabatur.
 - (b) *Agricola*, c. 19. Frumenti lucrosum fieret.
 - (c) *Agricola*, c. 35. Instinctos complebat.
 - (d) Tacitus de Oratoribus, c. 3. Tum ille aggregare.
4. Explain—Si poetica accusatur, non video reum locupletiozem; quis de exceptione et formula perpetietur illa immensa volumina; nolo irridere "rotam Fortunæ" et "ius verrium."
5. Render the exact force of the adjectives in—Adstrictior Calvus, numerosior Asinius, splendidior Cæsar, amarior Cælius, gravior Brutus, vehementior et plenior et valentior Cicero.
6. Translate, with notes as above—
 - (a) Virgil, *Æneid* IV., 534—549.
 - (b) *Æneid* VI., 347—361.
7. Translate, and comment on—
 - (a) Contra iussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charybdim
Inter utramque viam, leti discrimine parvo,
Ni teneant cursus; certum est dare lintea retro.
 - (b) Extremam hanc oro veniam: miserere sororis,
Quam mihi cum dederis cumulatam morte remittam.
 - (c) Nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos
Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum.
 - (d) Verum anceps pugnae fuerit fortuna: fuisset.
Quid metui moritura?
8. In what circumstances does Virgil use "Greek" scansion or other metrical rarities? Quote instances.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate into Greek—

He began with the past life of the conspirators, just as if he was formally accusing them, and contended that of all the wicked and impious deeds done since the death of Hiero, Andranodorus and Themistus had been the authors. "What," he asked, "could a boy like Hieronymus, barely entering upon youth, have done of his own accord? Guardians and tutors had, in fact, reigned, while another bore the odium, and therefore they ought to have perished either before Hieronymus or at any rate along with him. Yet these men, long ago destined to the fate that they deserved, had plotted other new crimes after the tyrant's death. This had been done openly at first, when Andranodorus shut the gates of the island, and entered on the royal inheritance, claiming as a master what he had held as a steward. Afterwards, finding himself deserted by the occupants of the island, and beleagured by all the citizens as soon as they had possession of the Achradina, he had begun secretly and treacherously to grasp at the sovereignty which he had in vain sought openly and publicly; and, when he who had plotted against freedom was chosen praetor among those who had given this freedom to their country, even favour and promotion could not turn him from his purpose. The truth was that wives of royal birth had inspired them with royal arrogance, for one had married Hiero's, the other Gelon's, daughter."

LIVY.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Criticise briefly the style of Isocrates, quoting illustrative passages where possible. Distinguish, and give the technical names for, the chief figures affected by him.

Shew from the *Panegyricus* the truth of Dionysius' remark—

δουλεύει ἡ διάνοια πολλάκις τῷ ῥυθμῷ τῆς λέξεως.

2. Translate, with brief critical or explanatory notes—
 - (a) Panegyricus, §§ 11, 12.
 - (b) Panegyricus, §§ 118—121.
 - (c) Panegyricus, § 157.
3. (a) Distinguish between σημείον, τεκμήριον; δίκαι, γραφαί; ἀποκαλεῖν, προσαγορεύειν; ἐγκωμιάζειν, ἐπαινεῖν; τέλος, πέρας.
- (b) In what sense does Isocrates use the words σοφιστής, φιλοσοφία?
4. Explain the reference in οἱ ἡμέτεροι πατέρες ἀπήντων ἐπ' Ἀρτεμίσιον, τοὺς ὑπὸ τῇ Καδμείᾳ τελευτήσαντας, δεκαρχίαι, κληρούχαι, ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τῷ περὶ Ῥόδου.
5. Explain in relation to Homeric criticism the terms χωρίζοντες, διασκευασταί.
6. Translate, with brief critical or explanatory notes—
 - (a) Iliad II., 763—779.
 - (b) Iliad IV., 326—346.
7. Account for the scansion—
 ἥδε μαντοσύνας, οὐδὲ οὐς παῖδας ἔασκε
 and parse and account for the forms πέπασθε, εἶται, τραπέιομεν.
8. Explain clearly what is meant by “non-thematic” verb-forms.

GREEK TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Brief critical and explanatory notes should be given where you think them called for.

1. Εὐλογῆσαι βουλόμεσθα τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν, ὅτι ἄνδρες ἦσαν τῆσδε τῆς γῆς ἄξιοι καὶ τοῦ πέπλου, οἵτινες πεζαῖς μάχαισιν ἐν τε ναυφράκτῳ στρατῷ πανταχοῦ νικῶντες ἀεὶ τήνδ' ἐκόσμησαν πόλιν· οὐ γὰρ οὐδεὶς πώποτ' αὐτῶν τοὺς ἐναντίους ἰδὼν ἠρίθμησεν, ἀλλ' ὁ θυμὸς εὐθὺς ἦν ἀμυνίας· εἰ δέ που πέσοιεν ἐς τὸν ὦμον ἐν μάχῃ τινί, τοῦτ' ἀπεψήσαντ' ἂν, εἴτ' ἠρνοῦντο μὴ πεπτωκέναι, ἀλλὰ διεπάλαιον αὔθις. καὶ στρατηγὸς οὐδ' ἂν εἰς τῶν πρὸ τοῦ σίτησιν ἦτησ' ἐρόμενος Κλέαίνετον· νῦν δ', εἰ μὴ προεδρίαν φέρωσι καὶ τὰ σιτία,

οὐ μαχεῖσθαι φασιν. ἡμεῖς δ' ἀξιοῦμεν τῇ πόλει
προῖκα γενναίως ἀμύνειν καὶ θεοῖς ἐγχωρίοις.
καὶ πρὸς οὐκ αἰτοῦμεν οὐδέν, πλὴν τοσούτου μόνον·
ἢν ποτ' εἰρήνη γένηται καὶ πόνων παυσώμεθα,
μὴ φθονεῖθ' ἡμῖν κομῶσι μηδ' ἀπεσπλεγγισμένοις.

2. Κεῖται καλὸς Ἀδωνις ἐπ' ὥρεσι, μηρὸν ὀδόντι
λευκῷ λευκὸν ὀδόντι τυπεῖς, καὶ Κύπριν ἀνιᾶ
λεπτὸν ἀποψύχων· τό δέ οἱ μέλαν εἴβεται αἷμα
χιονέας κατὰ σαρκός· ὑπ' ὀφρύσι δ' ὄμματα ναρκῇ,
καὶ τὸ ῥόδον φεύγει τῷ χεῖλεος· ἀμφὶ δὲ τήνῃ
θνάσκει καὶ τὸ φίλαμα, τὸ μήποτε Κύπρις ἀφήσει.
Κύπριδι μὲν τὸ φίλαμα καὶ οὐ ζῶντος ἀρέσκει,
ἀλλ' οὐκ οἶδεν Ἀδωνις ὃ μιν θνάσκοντ' ἐφίλασεν.

Αἰάζω τὸν Ἀδωνιν ἐπαιάζουσιν Ἑρωτές.
ἄγριον, ἄγριον ἔλκος ἔχει κατὰ μηρὸν Ἀδωνις·
μεῖζον δ' ἂν Κυθήρεια φέροι ποτικάρδιον ἔλκος.
κεῖνον μὲν περὶ παῖδα φίλοι κύνες ὠρύσαντο,
καὶ νύμφαι κλαίουσιν Ὀρειάδες, ἃ δ' Ἀφροδίτα,
λυσαμένα πλοκαμῖδας, ἀνὰ δρυμῶς ἀλάληται
πενθαλέα, νήπλεκτος, ἀσάνδαλος· αἱ δὲ βάτοι νιν
ἐρχομένην κείροντι, καὶ ἱερὸν αἷμα δρέπονται.

3. Δῆμος μέντοι ὅμως ἔτι καὶ βουλὴ ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου
ξυνελέγετο· ἐβούλευον δὲ οὐδὲν ὅ τι μὴ τοῖς ξυνεστῶσι
δοκοίη, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ λέγοντες ἐκ τούτων ἦσαν, καὶ τὰ
ρήθησόμενα πρότερον αὐτοῖς προῦσκεπτο. ἀντέλεγε
τε οὐδεὶς ἔτι τῶν ἄλλων δεδιὼς καὶ ὀρῶν πολὺ τὸ
ξυνεστηκός· εἰ δέ τις καὶ ἀντίποι, εὐθὺς ἐκ τρόπου
τινὸς ἐπιτηδεῖον ἐτεθνήκει· καὶ τῶν δρασάντων οὔτε
ζήτησις οὔτ', εἰ ὑποπτεύοιντο, δικαίωσις ἐγίγνετο, ἀλλ'
ἡσυχίαν εἶχεν ὁ δῆμος καὶ κατάπληξιν τοιαύτην, ὥστε
κέρδος ὁ μὴ πάσχων τι βίαιον, εἰ καὶ σιγῇ, ἐνόμιζε.
καὶ τὸ ξυνεστηκός πολὺ πλέον ἡγούμενοι εἶναι, ἢ ὅσον
ἐτύγχανεν ὄν, ἡσῶντο ταῖς γνώμαις, καὶ ἐξευρεῖν αὐτὸ
ἀδύνατοι ὄντες διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς πόλεως καὶ διὰ τὴν
ἀλλήλων ἀγνωσίαν οὐκ εἶχον. κατὰ δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο
καὶ προσολοφύρασθαι τινι ἀγανάκτησαντα, ὥστε ἀμύ-
νασθαι ἐπιβουλεύσαντα, ἀδύνατον ἦν· ἢ γὰρ ἀγνώτα ἂν
εὔρεν, ᾧ ἐρεῖ, ἢ γνώριμον ἀπιστον.

4. "Ὁμοίως γε, οὐ γάρ; ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, Σόλων νομοθέτης καὶ Τιμοκράτης. ὁ μὲν γε καὶ τοὺς ὄντας βελτίους ποιεῖ καὶ τοὺς μέλλοντας ἔσεσθαι· ὁ δὲ καὶ τοῖς γεγενημένοις πονηροῖς, ὅπως μὴ δώσουσι δίκην, ὁδὸν δείκνυσι, καὶ τοῖς οὖσιν ὅπως ἄδεια γενήσεται κακουργεῖν εὐρίσκει καὶ τοῖς μέλλουσιν ἔσεσθαι, τοὺς ἐξ ἀπάντων τῶν χρόνων πονηροὺς, ὅπως ἔσονται σῶ καὶ μηδὲν πείσονται, παρασκευάζων. καίτοι τίν' ἂν ἀξίαν δοίης δίκην· ἢ τί σὺ παθὼν ἂν τὰ προσήκοντ' εἴης πεπονθὼς, ὅς, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἐῷ, ἀλλὰ τοῦς τῷ γήρα βουητοὺς λυμᾶναι, οἳ καὶ ζῶντας ἀναγκάζουσι τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς γονεὺς τρέφειν, καὶ ἐπειδὴν ἀποθάνωσιν, ὅπως τῶν νομιζομένων τύχῃ, παρασκευάζουσιν; ἢ πῶς οὐ κάκιστος ἀπάντων ἀνθρώπων δικάως ἂν νομίζοιο, ὅστις, ὧ κατάρατε, περὶ πλείονος φαίνει τοὺς κλέπτας καὶ τοὺς κακούργους καὶ τοὺς ἀστράτεῦτους τῆς πατρίδος ποιούμενος, καὶ διὰ τούτους καθ' ἡμῶν νόμον τίθης.

FRENCH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into English—

(a)	Gautier, Scenes of Travel—	p. 10, l. 30, to p. 11, l. 4.
(b)	" " "	p. 23, l. 24, to p. 24, l. 2.
(c)	" " "	p. 36, ll. 18—27.
(d)	" " "	p. 53, ll. 2—14.
(e)	" " "	p. 84, l. 30 to p. 85, l. 7.

2. Translate—

Bruey's *L'Avocat Patelin*, Act i. sc. 6. Je tiens que la première qualité . . . détourner.

3. What is the plural of the following compound nouns: *garde-fou*, *chauve-souris*, *demi-jour*, *contre-poids*, *tire-bouchon*, *boute-en-train*, *arc-boutant*? How is the plural formed of compound adjectives, and of substantives used adjectively? Give examples.

4. Explain the gender of the words *sentinelle*, *pratique*. Form short sentences to show the difference in meaning between *nombre* and *numéro*, *vingt* and *vingtaine*, *dessin* and *dessein*.
5. *Nous ne nous étions pas couché la veille*. State the rule about the agreement of past participles of reflexive verbs. Why is *couché* in the singular in this passage?
6. Give the history or derivation of the following words: *dinde*, *silhouette*, *dresser*, *tendelet*, *étiquette*, *boulevard*, *levier*, *drapier*, *attelage*, *éventail*, *lendemain*, *bougie*, *fauteuil*, *viande*, *phare*, *salairé*, *boutique*, *ajourner*.
7. Translate—
 - (a) Il y coule un torrent perpétuel de voitures lancées à fond de train.
 - (b) Des batteries rasantes apparaissent à fleur d'eau.
 - (c) Il semble mettre son amour-propre à habiter les lieux inhabitables.
 - (d) Notre cocher descendit et avec un bout de corde raccommoda tant bien que mal le véhicule fracassé.
 - (e) Un verre de thé bien chaud et un cigare, avalé et fumé au relai, nous remirent dans notre assiette.
 - (f) Ce monsieur est un arabe, qui viendra ici faire le diable à quatre.
 - (g) Et sans qu'il t'en coûte denier ni maille. . . .
 - (h) Voilà une pièce de drap qui ferait bien mon affaire.

FRENCH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into French—

Looking to the novels of this century, that is to the best of them, and to their writers—some of whom have also in other spheres of eminence imprinted their spirits on the age, and shone forth as master-minds in poetry or politics—it must be felt on all sides how great is the variety of interest which they have afforded, and how high the pitch of excellence which they have attained. Few writers have ever comprised so much of wit and wisdom in so agreeable a form; none have addressed themselves to a wider circle of readers. Novels are read by women, even by those who read nothing else; and novels are read by men, even by those who read everything else.

2. Translate into English—

Un hymne harmonieux sort des feuilles du tremble ;
 Les voyageurs craintifs, qui vont la nuit ensemble,
 Haussent la voix dans l'ombre où l'on doit se hâter.
 Laissez tout ce qui tremble
 Chanter.

Les marins fatigués sommeillent sur le gouffre.
 La mer bleue où Vésuve épand ses flots de soufre
 Se tait dès qu'il s'éteint, et cesse de gémir.
 Laissez tout ce qui souffre
 Dormir.

Quand la vie est mauvaise on la rêve meilleure.
 Les yeux en pleurs au ciel se lèvent à toute heure ;
 L'espoir vers Dieu se tourne et Dieu l'entend crier.
 Laissez tout ce qui pleure
 Prier.

C'est pour renaître ailleurs qu'ici-bas on succombe.
 Tout ce qui tourbillonne appartient à la tombe.
 Il faut dans le grand tout tôt ou tard s'absorber.
 Laissez tout ce qui tombe
 Tomber !

3. (a) State and explain the three laws of the (1) continuance of the tonic accent, (2) the suppression of the short vowel, and (3) the loss of the medial consonant. How do they enable one to distinguish *popular* French words from words of *learned* origin ?
- (b) What were the four principal dialects of the *Langue d'oïl*, and what were the circumstances which led to the triumph of one of these dialects over the others ?
- (c) Give the history of the French Definite Article and Demonstrative Pronoun.
- (d) Explain the origin of the two classes of Verbs of the French conjugation in *-ir*, called respectively regular and irregular.
- (e) Are there any traces of a neuter gender in French ? What became of Latin neuter words ?
- (f) What was the declension of the adjective in old French ? Explain such forms as *prudemment*, *grand' mère*.
- (g) Mention some French words (old or modern) of Germanic origin, and explain their presence in the language.

ALGEBRA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. If
- α, β, γ
- denote the roots of the equation

$$x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0,$$

form an equation of which the coefficients shall be functions of p, q and r , and which shall have for its roots $\alpha + \beta\gamma$, $\beta + \gamma\alpha$, $\gamma + \alpha\beta$ respectively.

2. Prove that
- $\frac{\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{q} + \sqrt{pq}}{\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{q} - \sqrt{pq}}$
- can always be put in the form

$A + B\sqrt{p} + C\sqrt{q} + D\sqrt{pq}$, where A, B, C and D are rational, and shew that A will be zero provided

$$\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = \pm 1.$$

3. Solve the equations—

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x + \frac{1}{y} &= \frac{3}{2}, \\ y + \frac{1}{z} &= \frac{7}{3}, \\ xz + \frac{1}{xy} + \frac{z}{y} &= 5. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (i)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{z} + \frac{y^2 + z^2}{x} + \frac{z^2 + x^2}{y} &= 13, \\ \frac{x + y}{z} + \frac{y + z}{x} + \frac{z + x}{y} &= 7, \\ \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} &= 2. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (ii)$$

4. Prove the exponential theorem, and find the sum of the infinite series

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} + \dots$$

5. Shew how to convert any fraction into a continued fraction of the standard form, and how to form the successive convergents. Must the given fraction be in its lowest terms?

Given the first $n + 1$ odd convergents to an unknown fraction, shew how to find the first n even convergents.

6. Find the coefficient of x^n in the expansion, in ascending powers of x , of the fraction

$$\frac{5-6x}{(1+2x)(1-2x)^2}.$$

7. Find the sum of n terms of each of the series

$$1 \cdot 2^2 + 2 \cdot 3^2 + 3 \cdot 4^2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{2 \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 4} + \frac{3 \cdot 4}{4 \cdot 5} + \frac{4 \cdot 8}{5 \cdot 6} + \dots$$

$$(x+1)(y+1) + (x+2)(y^2+2) + (x+3)(y^3+3) + \dots$$

8. Prove that the Arithmetic Mean of any number of positive quantities is greater than their Geometric Mean; and, by considering the expansion of $(1+1)^n$, or otherwise, prove

$$\text{that } 1! \, 2! \, 3! \dots n! > \left\{ \frac{(n+1)!}{2^n} \right\}^{\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

where $n!$ indicates $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots n$.

9. Prove Fermat's theorem, and shew that, if $2p+1$ is a prime number greater than 5, then $10^{2p}-1$ is a multiple of $2p+1$, and further, if 10^p-1 is not a multiple of $2p+1$, then 10^p+1 is a multiple.

Hence or otherwise shew that the reciprocal of any prime number $2p+1$, greater than 5, may be expressed as a pure circulating decimal of $2p$ digits, and that the two halves of this period, each consisting of p digits, are either identical or complementary, *i.e.*, have 999... for their sum.

10. Prove that a determinant vanishes if it has two rows identical.

Shew that

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{(c-a)(a-b)}{a^3}, & \frac{(a-b)(b-c)}{b^3}, & \frac{(b-c)(c-a)}{c^3} \\ b^2+c^2, & c^2+a^2, & a^2+b^2 \\ b^2c^2, & c^2a^2, & a^2b^2 \end{vmatrix} = 2(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)(bc+ca+ab)$$

11. Three coins are thrown on a table, but under cover, and a coin is withdrawn twice from the cover, found to be lying head uppermost, and replaced in the same position. It is not known whether the same coin was withdrawn each time or not. What is the probability that all the coins are lying head uppermost?

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. If within an isosceles triangle any point be taken such that the distance from the base is a mean proportional between the distances from the sides, then the angle subtended at this point by the base is constant.
2. One regular polygon is circumscribed about a circle, and a second similar one is inscribed within it. Shew that the difference between the areas is equal to the area of a third similar polygon inscribed in a circle whose diameter is a side of the first polygon.
3. Shew that in every quadrilateral the intersection of the straight lines which join the middle points of opposite sides is the middle point of the straight line which joins the middle points of the diagonals.
4. Planes are drawn to bisect the three dihedral angles between the faces of a trihedral angle. Shew that these planes have a common line of intersection.
Shew under what conditions a plane must be drawn so that the intersections with it of the three faces of the trihedral angle and of the three planes mentioned above may form a triangle and its three angle-bisectors.
5. ABCD is a rectangle: AN is let fall perpendicular to BD: NS and NT are let fall perpendicular to AD and AB respectively: AP is drawn perpendicular to AN to meet ST produced in P. Shew that PN is perpendicular to CN.
6. Shew that the perpendiculars drawn from the vertices of a triangle to the opposite sides are the bisectors of the angles of the triangle formed by joining their feet.
Shew that, if straight lines are drawn through the angular points ABC of a triangle, perpendicular to the lines bisecting the angles, so as to form a new triangle A'B'C', and, if Δ , s be the area and semi-sum of sides of the triangle ABC and Δ' , s' the corresponding quantities in the triangle A'B'C', then

$$2\Delta\Delta' = sabc, \text{ and } ss' = \Delta' (\cos \frac{1}{2}A + \cos \frac{1}{2}B + \cos \frac{1}{2}C).$$

7. Prove that

$$\begin{aligned} & \tan a \tan (a + \beta) + \tan (a + \beta) \tan (a + 2\beta) + \dots \\ & + \tan (a + n - 1\beta) \tan (a + n\beta) = \frac{\tan (a + n\beta) - \tan a}{\tan \beta} - n. \end{aligned}$$

Also that

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}} \left\{ \tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}} + 2 \tan \frac{\pi}{2^n} + \dots + 2^{n-2} \tan \frac{\pi}{2^3} + 2^{n-1} \right\} = 1$$

8. Prove that $\sin \theta = \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} - \dots$

Expand also $\cos (a + \theta) \cos (\beta + \theta)$ in terms of θ .

9. Shew that, using the ordinary notation,

$$\cos \theta + i \sin \theta = e^{i\theta}, \quad \cos \theta - i \sin \theta = e^{-i\theta}$$

Shew that $\log (a + bi) = i\theta + \log r$

$$\text{where } r^2 = a^2 + b^2, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{b}{a}$$

Separate also $\log \sin (a + bi)$ into real and imaginary parts.

GEOMETRICAL AND ANALYTICAL CONICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. The locus of the middle points of any system of parallel chords in a central conic is a straight line which passes through the centre and meets the directrix on the straight line drawn through the focus at right angles to the chords.

Deduce the corresponding proposition in the case of the parabola.

2. If the tangent at P to a parabola meet the axis in T then $SP = ST$.

If two circles be described, one on AT as diameter and the other with centre S and touching PT, shew that these circles cut orthogonally.

3. The tangent and normal to an ellipse at P bisect the exterior and interior angles between the focal distances of P.

The exterior angle between two tangents to an ellipse is equal to half the sum of the angles which the chord of contact subtends at the foci.

4. Supplemental chords are parallel to conjugate diameters.
Shew that conjugate radii lie in adjacent quadrants in the ellipse but in the same or opposite quadrants in the hyperbola.

5. What is an asymptote? Shew that the asymptotes to a hyperbola may be defined as the *self-conjugate diameters* and explain the expression in italics.

6. Find the equation of the straight line which joins the points x_1y_1, x_2y_2 .

Transform the equation into polar coordinates.

7. Shew that a homogeneous equation of the n^{th} degree represents n straight lines through the origin.

Find the condition that two of the lines

$$ax^3 + 3bx^2y + 3cxy^2 + dy^3 = 0$$

may be perpendicular.

8. Find the general equation to a circle when

(i) The origin is at the centre ;

(ii) The origin is on the circumference ;

(iii) The origin is any point inside or outside the circle.

Shew analytically that the locus of a point at which a given straight line subtends a constant angle is a circle.

9. Shew that the line $y = m(x + a) + \frac{a}{m}$ always touches the parabola $y^2 = 4a(x + a)$.

Find the locus of the point of intersection of two perpendicular tangents to a parabola.

10. Find the equation of the tangent to an ellipse at the point whose eccentric angle is ϕ .

Shew that the area of the triangle formed by the tangents at the points α, β, γ is

$$ab \tan \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta) \tan \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \gamma) \tan \frac{1}{2}(\gamma - \alpha).$$

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

HONOURS.

The same paper as that set in the First Year Examination.
See page lxxxiii.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. What is the peculiar value of epistles to the student of (a) language, (b) history.
2. Give a list of the chief abbreviations of phrases and formulæ which are used in Cicero's letters.
3. Translate, with brief explanations or critical notes—
 - (a) Cicero, Epistles (Watson), Pt. I. Ep. 8, § 10.
 - (b) Cicero, Epistles (Watson), Pt. I. Ep. 19, § 3. Hoc, quod re vera ita est E. H. L. N. R.
 - (c) Cicero, Epistles (Watson), Pt. II., Ep. 21, § 3. Res ante Idus Volcatio.
 - (d) Cicero, Epistles (Watson), Pt. II., Ep. 36, § 7. Ipse in Asiam praedicem de me.
4. Explain—Sodalitates decuriatique; forum agit; de divinatione Appius, cum calumniam iurasset...; ἐπιστημασίᾳ sine ulla pastoricia fistula auferebamus; productæ dies in Quirinalia; compitalicius dies; ne impedires quominus, quod ad statuum decretum est, erogaretur.
5. Give a chronological list of ancient agricultural treatises, (a) in verse, (b) in prose, specially marking Virgil's authorities.
6. "Ascræumque cano Romana per oppida carmen." How does Virgil differ, poetically, from his model, and through what circumstances?
7. Translate—
 - (a) Virgil, Georgics III., 295—313.
 - (b) Virgil, Georgics IV., 125—146.

LATIN TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

The same paper as that set in the First Year Examination. See page lxxxiv.

ROMAN HISTORY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Mention and describe the character of the chief authorities for Roman history from B.C. 134 to B.C. 70.
2. Describe the settlement of Sulla. When and how was it overthrown?
3. Trace the history of the relations between Cicero and Pompeius.
4. "Non ut ego de optima illa mea ratione decederem." What was Cicero's *optima ratio*, and how far was he consistent in his support of it?
5. Discuss the legality of the execution of the Catilinarian conspirators. What is Cicero's defence of his conduct on that occasion, and how far does he succeed in justifying it?
6. "Ille (Cato) optimo animo utens et summa fide nocet interdum reipublicae: dicit enim tamquam in Platonis πόλιτείᾳ, non tamquam in Romuli faece, sententiam." Discuss the justice of this criticism of Cato's political action.
7. Explain accurately the matters in dispute between Caesar on the one hand, and the Senate and Pompeius on the other, which were the immediate occasion of the outbreak of civil war.
8. "The provincial system inevitably led to the Empire." Comment on this.
9. Comment on the following, explaining the historical allusions. (Do not translate.)
(a) Hoc tempore Catilinam, competitorem nostrum, defendere cogitamus.

- (b) Si causam quaeris absolutionis (Clodii) . . . egestas iudicum fuit et turpitudine; id autem ut accideret, commissum est Hortensii consilio, qui, dum veritus est ne Fufius ei legi intercederet, quae ex senatus consulto ferebatur, non vidit illud, satius esse illum in infamia relinqui ac sordibus quam infirmo iudicio committi; sed ductus odio properavit rem deducere in iudicium, cum illum plumbeo gladio iugulatum iri tamen diceret.
- (c) "Ne deminuat heres?" Quid si infitiatur? quid si omnino non debet? quid? praetor solet iudicare deberi?
- (d) Quod te cum Culleone scribis de privilegio locutum, est aliquid, sed multo melius est abrogari: si enim nemo impedit, quid est firmius? sin erit, qui ferri non sinat, idem senatus consulto intercedet. Nec quicquam aliud opus est abrogari: nam prior lex nos nil laedebat; quam si, ut est promulgata, laudare voluissemus aut, ut erat neglegenda, neglegere, nocere omnino nobis non potuisset.
- (e) Nos in senatu, quem ad modum spero, dignitatem nostram, ut potest in tanta hominum perfidia et iniquitate, retinebimus; quod ad popularem rationem attinet, hoc videmur esse consecuti, ut ne quid agi cum populo aut salvis auspiciis aut salvis legibus aut denique sine vi posset. De his rebus pridie, quam haec scripsi, senatus auctoritas gravissima intercessit; cui cum Cato et Caninius intercessissent, tamen est perscripta.
- (f) Subturpicula mihi videbatur esse *παλινοδία*. Sed valeant recta, vera, honesta consilia: non est credibile, quae sit perfidia in istis principibus, ut volunt esse et ut essent, si quicquam haberent fidei. Senseram, noram, inductus, relictus, projectus ab iis; tamen hoc eram animo, ut cum iis de re publica consentirem: iidem erant, qui fuerant.
- (g) Dixi . . . eosdem esse, qui Bibulum exire domo prohibuissent et qui me coegissent.
- (h) Appius . . . dixit . . . sese, si licitum esset legem curiatam ferre, sortitum esse cum collega provincias; si curiata lex non esset, se paraturum cum collega tibi que successurum; legem curiatam consuli ferri opus esse, necesse non esse; se, quoniam ex senatus consulto provinciam haberet, lege Cornelia imperium habiturum quoad in urbem introisset.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

HONOURS.

The same paper as that set in the First Year Examination. See page lxxxvii.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Enumerate the allies on each side at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war.
2. State the reasons which make the speeches in Thucydides peculiarly difficult to translate.
3. Sketch briefly the character of Pericles according to Thucydides, remarking any indications of Thucydides' own political views.
4. Translate, with brief critical or explanatory notes—
 - (a) Thucides I., c. 141 to *μηκύνηται*.
 - (b) Thucydides II., 62, § 3. "Ωστε οὐ
ἡ πρόνοια.
5. Translate, and explain by diagram the movement in—
*ἀναγόμενοι ἅμα ἐπλεον, ἐπὶ τεσσάρων ταξάμενοι τὰς ναῦς
ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτῶν γῆν ἔσω τοῦ κόλπου δεξιῷ κέρα ἤσουμένῳ.*
6. Translate, with notes explaining and illustrating anything grammatically noteworthy—
 - (a) Sophocles, Electra, 431—447.
 - (b) Sophocles, Electra, 1025—1042.
 - (c) Sophocles, Electra, 1058—1069.
7. Comment on—'Αλλ' εἰσόρα μὴ σκῆψιν οὐκ οὔσαν τίθης :
τοῦ κασιγνήτου τί φής; ἀνάρθμος θρηνηῶν; στάντες δ'
ὄθ' αὐτοὺς οἱ τεταγμένοι βραβῆς κλήρους ἔπηλαν καὶ
κατέστησαν δίφρους.

GREEK TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

The same paper as that set in the First Year Examination. See p. lxxxviii.

ENGLISH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate the following passages—

- (a) Hie cōmon þá tó þaére stōwe þe him ges·weotolode God ; and hé þaér weofod ár·aérde on þá ealdan wisan, and þone wudu gel·ógode swá swá hé hit wolde habban tó his suna bærnette, siþþan hé ofs·lægen wurde. Hé geb·and þá his sunu, and his sweord át·eah, þæt hé hine geo·ffrode on þá ealdan wisan.
- (b) Séo cwén hæfde get·ácunge þaére hálgan gel·apunge ealles cristeues folces, þe cōm tó þaém ges·ibbsuman Criste tó geh·ierenne his wisdóm and þá god·spellican lāre þe hé ás·tealde, and be onl·iehtunge þæs sóþan gel·éafan, and be þaém tóweardan dōme, be úrre sáwle un·déadlicnesse, and be hyhte and wuldre þæs gem·aénelican aéristes.
- (c) Thá áscode héo hine georne mid hiere ólaécunge on hwaém his miht waére ; and he hiere andwyrde : ‘ Gif ic béo geb·unden mid seofon rápum, of sinum geworhte, sōna ic béo gew·ield.’ Thæt swicole wíf þa beg·eat þá seofon rápas, and hé þurh sierwunge swá wearþ geb·uuden. And him man cyðde þæt þaér cōmon his fiend ; þá tób·ræc hé sōna þá rápas, swá swá hefel·praédas ; and þæt wif nyste on hwaém his miht wæs. Hé wearþ eft geb·undeu mid eall·niwum rápum ; and hé þá tób·ræc, swá swá þá óþre.
- (d) Hér fór se here of East·englum ofer Humber·múþan tó Eoforwic·ceastre on Norþ·hymbre. And þaér wæs micel un·geb·wærnes þaére þéode bet·wix him selfum, and hie hæfdon hiera cyning áw·orpenne Os·bryht, and un·gecyndne cyning underf·éngon Ællan. And hie late on géare tó þaém gec·ierdon þæt hie wip þone here winnende waéron ; and hie þeah micelne fierd geg·adrodon, and þone here sóhton æt Eoforwic·ceastre ; and on þá ceastre braecon, and hie sume inne wurdon ; and þaér wæs un·gemetlic wæl ges·lægen Norþan·hymbra, sume binnan, sume bútan, and þá cyningas begen ofs·lægene ; and séo láf wip þone here friþ nam.
- (e) Thá cōmon on sumne saél un·gesaélige þéofas eahta on ánre nihte tó þaém ár·weorþan hálgan : woldon stelan þá

máþmas þe menn þider bróhton, and cunnodon mid cræfte hú hie inn cuman mihten. Sum slóg mid slecge swípe þá hæpsan, sum hiera mid féolan féolode ymbútan, sum éac underdealf þá duru mid spade, sum hiera mid hlaéddre wolde onlúcan þæt éagþyrel; ac hie swuncon on ídel, and earmlice férdon, swá þæt se hálga wer hie wundorlice geband, aélcne swá hé stód strútiendne mid tóle, þæt hiera nán ne mihte þæt morþ gefremmam ne hie þanon ástyrian; ac stódon swá óp mergen. Menn þá þæs wundrodon, hú þá weargas hangodon, sum on hlaéddre, sum léat to gedelfe, and aélc on his weorce waés fæste gebunden.

2. Parse the underlined words in the following passages—

- (a) Ic and þæt cild gáp unc tó gebiddene.
- (b) Upp sprungenre sunnan, hic ádrúgodon and forscruncan.
- (c) Ne wéne gé þæt ic cóme sibbe on eorþan to sendenne.
- (d) Fæder úre, þú þe eart on heofonum.
- (e) Thú rípst þaér þú ne seówe.
- (f) He þá þære sande bréac.

3. Give the derivations or the modern English cognates of the following words—Sceatt, mere-grot, laeden, feoh, ege, efsian, brúcan.

- 4. (a) Decline—Sum scip, se góða mann, hálgu faémne.
- (b) Decline in all genders and both numbers the pronoun of the third person.
- (c) Give the principal parts of the following verbs—Dón, étan, béodan, wendan, bídan, faran.
- (d) Translate 120, 4000 sheep, 3 brothers.

ENGLISH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

- 1. Contrast in metre, structure, and treatment, Chaucer's Boke of the Duchesse, and Assembly of Foules.
- 2. What events are these poems supposed to commemorate? State the grounds for your answer.

3. Describe the metrical peculiarities of Minot.

4. Translate and explain the following passages—

(a) With hed enclyned and with ful humble chere,
 This real tercel spake and taried noght :—
 Unto my sovereyne lady, and noght my fere,
 I chese and chesse, with wille, and hert, and thought,
 The formel on youre honde, so wel ywrought,
 Whos I am alle, and ever wol hir serve
 Doo what hir lyst, to do me lyve or sterue.

(b) Here onwarde, ryght now as blyve,
 Yif he wol make me slepe a lyte,
 Of downe of pure dowves whyte,
 I wil yif him a federbedde,
 Rayed with golde, and ryght wel cledde,
 In fyne blak satyn de owter mere,
 And many a pelowe, and every bere
 Of clothe of Reynes to slepe softe,
 Him thar not nede to turnen ofte.

(c) Hyr luste to hold no wyght in honde,
 Ne, be thou siker, she wolde not fonde
 To holde no wyght in balaunce
 By halfe word, ne by countenance,
 But yif men wolde upon her lye,
 Ne sende men into Walakye,

And byd him faste anon that he
 Goo hoodeles into the drye see
 And come home by the Carrenare.

5. Translate and explain the following passages—

(a) The Skotte gase in Burghes and betes the stretes,
 All thise Inglis men harmes he hetes ;
 Fast makes he his mone to men pat he metes,
 Bot fone frendes he findes pat his bale betes :
 Fune betes his bale, wele wurth þe while,
 He vses all threting with gaudes and gile.

(b) Towrenay, þow hes tight
 To timber trey and trene
 A bore, with brenis bright
 Es broght opou þowre grene :
 That es a semely sight
 With schilterouns faire and shene !
 Thi domes day es dight,
 Bot þou be war, I wene.

- (c) The moldwerp at þe last bese leued noght els
 Bot ane yle in þe se, þat he in dwells,
 The twa partes sall he gif oway of þat land
 Forto saue þe þrid part in his owin hand
 And so sall the moldwerp lede all his life
 In were and in wandreth and in mekill strif.
 In tyme of þe moldwerp, be ȝe full balde
 Sall þe hate bathes bigin to be calde.
6. Explain the following passages—
- (a) There these goddys lay and slepe
 Morpheus and Eclympasteyre.
- (b) Therwyth the hunte, wunder faste
 Blewe a forleygne at the laste.
- (c) Argus, the noble counter
 Sete to rekene in his counter.
- (d) With her false draughtes dyvers
 She stale on me and toke my fers.
- (e) I trowe it was in the dismalle
 That was the woundes of Egipte.
- (f) The peler elme, the cofre unto careyne.
- (g) The cok, that orlogge ys of thropes lyte.
- (h) Office uncommytted ofte anoyeth.
7. Explain the following—
- (a) In the wild waniand was þaire hertes light.
- (b) Who so kouth wele his craft þare might it kith.
- (c) Thus have ȝe wonnen werldes wele.
- (d) This es noght þe forward we made are to ȝere.
- (e) Ȝe broght out of Brettayne your custom with care.
- (f) A bore is boun ȝow to biker.

FRENCH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate the following passages, explaining their context and commenting on the italicised words—
- (a) Pantagruel tira Panurge à part, et *doulcetément*, luy remonstra que, si ainsi vouloit vivre et n'estre autrement mesnagier, impossible seroit, ou pour le moins bien difficile, le faire jamais riche. "Riche?" respondit Panurge.

“ Aviez-vous là fermé vostre pensée ? Aviez-vous en soing pris me faire riche en ce monde ? Pensez vivre joyeux, de par li bon Dieu et li bons homs. Aultre soing, aultre soucy ne soit *receup* on sacro-sainct domicile de vostre celeste cerveau. La serenité d'icelluy jamais ne soit troublé par nues quelconques de pensement passementé de meshaing et fascherie. Vous *vivent* joyeux, gaillard, dehayt, je ne seray riche que trop.

- (b) Mes creanciers qui de Dixains n'ont cure,
 Ont leu le vostre : et sur ce leur ay dict :
 “ Sire Michel, sire Bonaventure,
 La soeur du Roy a pour moy faict ce dict : ”
 Lors eulx cuydans que fusse en grand credit,
 M'ont appelé Monsieur à cry et cor :
 Et m'a valu vostre escript autant qu'or :
 Car promis ont, non seulement d'attendre,
 Mais d'en prester (foy de marchand) encor :
 Et j'ay promis, foy de Clement, d'en prendre.
- (c) Telz que lon vid jadis les enfants de la Terre,
 Plantez dessus les monts pour escheller les cieux,
 Combatre main à main la puissance des Dieux
 Et Juppiter contre eux qui ses foudres desserre :
 Puis, tout soudainement *renversez* du tonnerre,
 Tumber deça dela ces squadrons furieux,
 La terre gemissante et le ciel glorieux
 D'avoir a son honneur achevé ceste guerre ;
 Tel encor on a veu par dessus les humains
 Le front audacieux des sept costaux Romains
 Lever contre le ciel son orgueilleuse face :
 Et telz *ores* on voit ces champs deshonnez
 Regretter leur ruine, et les Diex asseurez
 Ne craindre plus là hault si effroyable audace.
- (a) Rien n'est libre en ce monde, et chaque homme depend
 Comtes, princes, sultans, de quelque autrè plus grand.
 Tous les hommes vivans sont icy bas esclaves ;
 Mais, suivant ce qu'ils sont, ils diferent d'entraves ;
 Les uns les portent d'or, et les autres de fer :
 Mais n'en desplaise aux vieux, ny leur *Philosopher*
 Ny tant de beaux escrits qu'on lit en leurs escoles,
 Pour s'affranchir l'esprit ne sont que des paroles.

(e) Messieurs, je ne sçay pour quoy on m'a député pour porter la parole en si bonne compagnie, pour toute la noblesse de nostre party. Il faut bien dire qu'il y a quelque chose de divin en la sainte Union, puisque par son moyen, de Commissaire d'Artillerie assez malotru, je suis devenu gentilhomme, et gouverneur d'une belle Forteresse ; voire que je me puis esgaler aux plus grands, et suis un jour pour monter bien haut, *à reculou*, ou autrement. J'ay bien occasion de vous suivre, Monsieur le lieutenant, et faire service à la noble Assemblée, *à bis* ou *à blancq*, *à tort* ou *à droit*, puisque tous les pauvres prestres, moynes et gens de bien, devots catholiques, *m'apportent des chandelles*, et m'adorent comme un saint Macabée, du temps passé.

2. Translate the following passages—

- (a) Le but de notre carrière c'est la mort ; c'est l'objet necessaire de nostre visée ; si elle nous effroye, comme est il possible d'aller un pas avant sans fiebvre ? Le remede du vulgaire, c'est de n'y penser pas ; mais de quelle brutale stupideté luy peult venir un si grossier aveuglement ? Il luy fault faire brider l'asne par la queue.
- (b) Un rhetoricien du temps passé, disoit que son mestier estoit, "De choses petites, les faire paroistre et trouver grandes." C'est un cordonnier qui sçait faire des grands souliers à un petit pied. On luy eust faict donner le fouet en Sparte, de faire profession d'un' art piperesse et mensongiere : et crois qu' Archidamus, qui en estoit roy, n'ouit par sans estonnement la response de Thucydides, auquel il s'enqueroit qui estoit plus fort à la luicte, ou Pericles, ou luy : "cela" fait il, seroit malayse à verifir : car quand je l'ay porté par terre en luictant, il persuade à ceux qui l'ont veu qu'il n'est pas tumbé, et le gaigne.
- (c) C'est une plaisante imagination, de concevoir un esprit balancé justement entre deux parailles envies : car il est indubitable qu'il ne prendra jamais party, d'autant que l'application et le chois porte inégalité de prix ; et qui nous logeroit entre la bouteille et le jambon, avecques egal appetit be boire et de manger, il n'y auroit sans doute remede que de mourir de soif et de faim.
- (d) Il m'a semble souvent qu'à force de respect on traite les princes desdaigneusement et injurieusement ; car, ce de quoy

je m'offensois infiniment en mon enfance, que ceulx qui s'exerceoient avecques moy espargnassent de s'y employer à bon escient, pour me trouver indigne contre qui ils s'efforçassent, c'est ce qu'on veoid leur advenir tous les jours, chascun se trouvant indigne de s'efforcer contre eulx.

FRENCH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, explain and criticise the following description—
Ronsard, qui le suivit, par une autre méthode,
Régla tout, brouilla tout, fit un art à sa mode,
Et toutefois longtemps eut un heureux destin.
Mais sa muse, en français parlant grec et latin,
Vit dans l'âge suivant, par un retour grotesque,
Tomber de ses grands mots le faste pédantesque.
2. What were Rabelais' views on education and wherein consisted their importance?
3. Describe the origin, structure and general characteristics of the *Satyre Ménippée*.
4. Characterise the verse and prose of Joachim du Bellay.
5. Tell what you know of the following writers—
Marguêrite d'Angoulême, Marot, Amyot, DuBartas, Régnier.
6. "Montaigne's early life, his travels, his reading, the circumstances of his time all tended to foster in him the mood that dictates his famous question, 'Que sçais-je?'"
Write in French a short explanation of the above statement.
7. Translate—
Le ciron a des yeux, il se détourne à la rencontre des objets qui lui pourraient nuire; quand on le met sur de l'ébène pour le mieux remarquer, si, dans le temps qu'il marche vers un côté, on lui présente le moindre fétu, il change de route: est-ce un jeu du hasard que son cristallin, sa rétine et son nerf optique? L'on voit dans une goutte d'eau que le poivre qu'on y a mis tremper, a altérée, un nombre presque innombrable de petits animaux, qui se meuvent avec une rapidité incroyable comme autant de

monstres dans une vaste mer. Une tache de moisissure de la grandeur d'un grain de sable paraît dans le microscope comme un amas de plusieurs plantes très-distinctes, dont les unes ont des fleurs, les autres des fruits; il y en a qui n'ont que des boutons à demi ouverts; il y en a quelques-unes qui sont fanées. Et si l'on vient à considérer que ces plantes ont leurs graines, ainsi que les chênes et les pins, et que ces petits animaux dont je viens de parler, se multiplient comme les éléphants et les baleines, où cela ne mène-t-il point? Qui a su travailler à des ouvrages si délicats, si fins, qui échappent à la vue des hommes, et qui tiennent de l'infini comme les cieux, bien que dans l'autre extrémité?

8. Translate into French—

The great merit of Montaigne was that he was the first who had the courage to say as an author what he felt as a man. He was the first author who was not a bookmaker, and who wrote not to make converts of others to established creeds and prejudices, but to satisfy his own mind of the truth of things. In this respect we know not which to be most charmed with, the author or the man. There is an inexpressible frankness and sincerity as well as power in what he writes. There is no attempt at imposition or concealment; he says what comes uppermost. He does not converse with us like a pedagogue with his pupil, whom he wishes to make as great a blockhead as himself, but like a philosopher and friend who has passed through life with thought and observation, and is willing to enable others to pass through it with pleasure and profit.

MECHANICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Prove that every set of parallel forces has in general one, and only one centre. Is there any exception?
Shew from statical considerations that the lines joining the middle points of opposite edges of a tetrahedron, and the lines joining the vertices to the centres of gravity of opposite faces pass, all six, through the same point.

2. Prove that the centre of gravity of a triangle coincides with that of three equal masses placed at its corners.
Find the centre of gravity of a quadrilateral, the distances of its angular points from the intersection of the diagonals and the angle between the diagonals being given.
3. Enunciate the principle of virtual work (or virtual velocities), and apply it to prove that in the case of a smooth screw, if the power P be applied along a tangent line to the thread then $P : W :: \text{length of axis} : \text{length of the thread}$.
4. Explain *Limiting friction, angle of friction, coefficient of friction*.
A circular disc of radius a , whose centre of mass is distant c from its centre, is placed with its plane vertical, and resting on two equally rough pegs in a horizontal line distant $2a \sin \alpha$ apart, shew that all positions of the disc will be possible positions of equilibrium provided

$$a \sin 2\lambda > 2c \cos \alpha,$$
 λ being the angle of friction.
5. Define the terms—*Velocity, acceleration, momentum, energy, horse power*.
Compare the units of force and momentum, when the fundamental units are x feet, y seconds and z pounds, with the like units referred to 1 foot, 1 second, and 1 pound respectively.
Express in both systems of units the momentum acquired by a mass weighing 1 ton in falling freely through a vertical distance of one mile under gravity.
6. Describe Atwood's machine, and find the acceleration of the weights and the tension of the string.
Two inclined planes of the same altitude and of inclinations α, β are put back to back with a small space between them. Two weights P and Q are placed one on each plane, and connected by a string which passes over the tops of the planes and under a movable pulley of weight W which hangs between the planes, the portions of the string supporting it being parallel. Find the tension of the string, the accelerations of the weights P and Q , and the least value of W in order that both weights may be drawn up.
7. Find the velocities after direct impact of two imperfectly elastic spheres.

A ball A strikes directly a ball B at rest, which strikes directly C at rest ; if all three balls move after this latter impact with equal momenta, prove that

$$\frac{B}{C} = 1 + 2e, \quad \frac{2A}{B} = 1 + 3e.$$

8. A particle slides down a smooth curve, shew how to find the velocity in any position.
A ball of mass m is just disturbed from the top of a smooth circular tube in a vertical plane ; it falls and impinges on a ball of mass $2m$ at the bottom, the elasticity being $\frac{1}{2}$. Find the height to which each ball will rise in the tube after the impact.
9. A vessel contains two different liquids which do not mix ; explain how to find the whole pressure exerted by each liquid on the part of the vessel in contact with it.
If the vessel is a cone with axis vertical, and vertex downwards, and the densities of the two liquids are ρ and σ , and their depths are equal, compare the whole pressure upon the surface in contact with the lower liquid with what would be the whole pressure if the upper liquid were replaced by an equal weight of the lower one.
10. Define the term *centre of pressure*, and find the centre of pressure of a parallelogram immersed with one edge in the surface of water.
A square lamina is immersed in a fluid with one side in the surface, and a triangle is cut off by the straight line joining the middle points of sides containing an upper corner. Find the centre of pressure of the remaining portion of the square.
If, instead of the line joining middle points of adjacent sides, it is movable in such a manner that it always cuts off at that corner a triangle equal to one quarter of the area of the square, find the locus of the centre of pressure of the remaining part of the square.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Shew how to find from first principles the differential coefficient with respect to x of the product of two functions of x ; also the differential coefficient with respect to x of the product of any number of functions of x .

Differentiate

$\log x \sin x$; $\log \sin x$; $\log (x \sin^x x)$.

2. Describe the principal methods of obtaining the successive differential coefficients of a function.

Find $\frac{d^5y}{dx^5}$,

(i) when $y = \cos (\alpha x + b) \sin bx$,

(ii) when $y = \frac{x}{x^2 - 4}$,

(iii) when $y = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$.

3. Taylor's theorem may be expressed in the symbolical form

$$f(x+h) = e^{hD}f(x)$$

where D represents the symbol $\frac{d}{dx}$. Explain and justify this statement.

4. If a quantity be expressed as a function of several variables, all independent of each other, explain exactly what is meant by the partial differential coefficient of the function with respect to any one of the variables.

The sides of a triangle are 7, 4, and 9 feet long respectively. They are measured, and the area of the triangle calculated. In the measurement of which side will a small error make the least difference in the result?

5. MOM', NON', are two straight lines at right angles to one another. At the same instant two particles start from M and N at equal distances from O, and move along MOM', NON' with unequal velocities, u and v respectively. Find when they will be closest to each other, and their positions at that instant.

6. Explain how, in certain cases, the asymptotes of a curve may be seen by inspection, e.g., in the curve $(x-y)(x^3+y^3) = x^2+y^2$.

Form the equation of a cubic which has for its asymptotes

$$x = 0, y = 0, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1 ; \text{ and then further determine the}$$

constants of it so that the curve shall pass through the origin, through the centre of the circumscribing circle of the triangle formed by the asymptotes, and through the centre of the inscribed circle of the same triangle.

7. Prove that, if the equation of a curve be referred to polar co-ordinates, and if ϕ be the angle between the radius vector and the tangent at any point, $\tan \phi = r \frac{d\theta}{dr}$.

Trace the curve $r = a(\cos \theta \pm \sin \theta)$, and shew that if the radius vector OPP' be drawn to meet the two branches in P and P' , the tangents to the curve at P and P' are perpendicular to each other.

8. The curve whose intrinsic equation is $s = a \tan \psi$ rolls upon a straight line. Find the locus of the centre of curvature of the point of contact.
9. Find the position and nature of the singular point on the curve $(y-1)^2 = x^3 - 12x + 16$: and trace the curve.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Shew that every equation of the first degree represents a straight line. Give a geometrical interpretation of the fact that the equation of the straight line contains only two constants or parameters. Form the equation of the straight line bisecting the vertical angle of any triangle described on the line joining $(0, 0)$, $(a, 0)$ as base, and having an altitude h : shew that the equation has one fixed and one variable parameter, and explain the meaning of the fact.

2. Find the equation of the lines joining the origin to the common points of

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0, \quad lx + my = 1.$$

Find also the equations of the lines joining the origin to the common points of

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$$

$$a'x^2 + 2h'xy + b'y^2 + 2g'x + 2f'y + c = 0.$$

3. Find the general equation of the circle which bisects the circumference of a given circle

Shew that the locus of the centre of the circle which bisects the circumferences of two given circles is a straight line parallel to the radical axis of the two circles, and that these two straight lines are situated at equal distances from the middle point of the line joining the centres of the circles.

4. Given the co-ordinates of the middle point of a chord of a parabola, shew how to find the equation of the chord.

A chord of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ is drawn, having for its middle point a point on the circle $(x - c)^2 + y^2 = r^2$. Find the locus of the intersection of the tangents at the extremities of the chord.

5. Find the equation of the normal to an ellipse at any point in terms of the eccentric angle at the point.

Circles are drawn on the major and minor axes of an ellipse as diameters: a third concentric circle is drawn whose radius is the sum of the radii of the first two. A straight line is drawn from the centre of the ellipse meeting the circles successively in Q, P and R. From P a straight line is drawn perpendicular to the major axis meeting a straight line drawn from Q parallel to the major axis in S. Shew that S is on the ellipse and that SR is normal to the ellipse.

6. Prove that, if the perpendicular from the vertex of a hyperbola on an asymptote is a geometric mean between the perpendiculars from two other points on the same branch of the hyperbola: then these two points are equidistant from the vertex.

7. Shew how to find the general equation of a conic having contact of the third order with another conic at any point.

Find the equation of the parabola which has contact of the third order with the ellipse $b^2x^2 + a^2y^2 = a^2b^2$ at any point P whose coordinates are x', y' : shew that the semi-latus rectum of the parabola $= \frac{a^2b^2}{CP^3}$, C being the centre of the ellipse.

8. Find in trilinear coordinates the equation of a conic touching the sides of the triangle of reference at the feet of the perpendiculars from the opposite angles. Shew also that the straight line $2\alpha \cos A + 2\beta \cos B - \gamma \cos C = 0$ touches the conic.

9. Describe briefly the principles of conical and orthogonal projection: distinguish in particular between the properties of figures that are altered by projection and those that are not.

If a triangle be inscribed in an ellipse, the straight lines drawn from the angular points parallel to the diameters bisecting the opposite sides meet in a point.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Such is the language of philosophy : and happy is the man who acquires the right of holding it. But this right is not to be acquired by patriotic discourse. Our conduct can alone give it us : and therefore, instead of presuming on our strength, the surest method is to confess our weakness, and, without loss of time, to apply ourselves to the study of wisdom. This was the advice which the oracle gave to Zeno, and there is no other way of securing our tranquility amidst all the accidents to which human life is exposed. Philosophy has, I know, her Thrasos, as well as war : and among her sons many there have been who, while they aimed at being more than men, became something less. The means of preventing this danger are easy and sure. It is a good rule to examine well before we addict ourselves to any sect : but I think it is a better rule to addict ourselves to none. Let us hear them all with a perfect indifference on which side the truth lies ; and, when we come to determine, let nothing appear to us so venerable as our own understandings. Let us gratefully accept the help of everyone who has endeavoured to correct the vices and strengthen the minds of men ; but let us choose for ourselves, and yield universal assent to none. Thus, that I may instance the sect already mentioned, when we have laid aside the wonderful and surprising sentences and all the paradoxes of the Portique, we shall find in that school such doctrines as our unprejudiced reason submits to with pleasure, as nature dictates, and as experience confirms.

BOLINGBROKE.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Point out the chief differences between the Latin of Tacitus and the Latin of Cicero—(a) in vocabulary; (b) in construction; (c) in period-building.
2. Translate with brief critical or explanatory notes—
 - (a) Tacitus, Histories, III., 13. Ibi Vespasiani
aut adversa ?
 - (b) Tacitus, Histories, IV., 40. Signo ultionis
donec curia excederet.
 - (c) Tacitus, Histories, IV., 58 to accepistis.
3. Explain or comment on—Pridie kal. Nov. iniit eiuravitque; urnam postulabat; desciscendi certus; professus sapientiam; septuagies sestertio; quæ seditiosa et corrumpendæ disciplinæ mox in prædam vertebat.
4. Translate with notes as above—
 - (a) Horace, Epistles, II., 2. 158—179.
 - (b) Horace, de Arte Poetica. 220—233.
 - (c) Discedo Alcæus puncto illius: ille meo quis?
Quis nisi Callimachus? Si plus apposcere visus,
Fit Mimnermus et optivo cognomine crescit.
 - (d) Difficile est proprie communia dicere.
5. Says Horace— “vos exemplaria Graeca
Nocturna versate manu versate diurna.”
Discuss briefly the good and bad effects of Greek models on Roman literature.

LATIN TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Brief critical and explanatory notes should be given where they seem desirable.

1. Indue me Cois, fiam non dura puella:
Meque virum sumpta quis neget esse toga?
Da falcem, et torto frontem mihi comprime foeno,
Iurabis nostra gramina secta manu.
Arma tuli quondam, et, memini, laudabar in illis:
Corbis in imposito pondere messor eram.

Sobrius ad lites : at cum est imposta corona,
Clamabis capiti vina subisse meo.
Cinge caput mitra, speciem furabor Iacchi :
Furabor Phoebi, si modo plectra dabis.
Cassibus impositis venor : sed harundine sumpta
Faunus plumoso sum deus aucupio.
Est etiam aurigae species Vertumnus, et eius,
Traicit alterno qui leve pondus equo.
Suppetat hoc, pisces calamo praedabor : et ibo
Mundus demissis institor in tunicis.

2. Dixerat, et nondum foribus cedente tribuno
Acrior ira subit : saeuos circumspicit enses
Oblitus simulare togam. Tum Cotta Metellum
Compulit audaci nimium desistere coepto.
Libertas, inquit, populi quem regna coercent
Libertate perit ; cuius seruaueris umbram,
Si quidquid iubeare uelis. Tot rebus iniquis
Paruimus uicti : uenia est haec sola pudoris
Degenerisque metus nil iam potuisse negari.
Ocius auertat diri mala semina belli.
Damna mouent populos, si quos sua iura tuentur,
Non sibi sed domino grauis est quae seruit egestas.
Protinus abducto patuerunt templa Metello.

3. Dictator exercitum in stativis tenebat, minime dubius, bellum
cum iis populis patres iussuros, cum maior domi exorta
moles coegit acciri Romam eum, gliscente in dies seditione,
quam solito magis metuendam auctor faciebat. Non enim
iam orationes modo M. Manlii, sed facta, popularia in
speciem, tumultuosa eadem, qua mente fierent, intuenti
erant. Centurionem, nobilem militibus factis, iudicatum
pecuniae cum duci vidisset, medio foro cum caterva sua
accurrit et manum iniecit, vociferatusque de superbia
patrum ac crudelitate feneratorum et miseriis plebis,
virtutibus eius viri fortunaque, "Tum vero ego" inquit
"nequiquam hac dextra Capitolium arcemque servaverim,
si civem commilitonemque meum, tamquam Gallis victoribus
captum, in servitutem ac vincla duci videam." Inde rem
creditori palam populo solvit, libraque et aere liberatum
emittit, deos atque homines obtestantem, ut M. Manlio
liberatori suo, parenti plebis Romanae, gratiam referant.

Acceptus extemplo in tumultuosam turbam et ipse tumultum augebat, cicatrices acceptas Veienti, Gallico aliisque deinceps bellis ostentans: se militantem, se restituentem eversos penates, multiplici iam sorte exsoluta, mergentibus semper sortem usuris, obrutum fenore esse; videre lucem, forum, civium ora M. Manlii opera; omnia parentium beneficia ab illo se habere; illi devovere corporis vitæque ac sanguinis quod supersit.

4. Circa pecuniam plurimum vociferationis est: hæc fora defatigat, patres liberosque committit, venena miscet, gladios tam percussoribus quam legionibus tradit, hæc est sanguine nostro delibuta. Propter hanc uxorum maritorumque noctes strepunt litibus et tribunalia magistratum premit turba, reges sæviunt rapiuntque et civitates longo sæculorum labore constructas evertunt, ut aurum argentumque in cinere urbium scrutentur. Libet intueri fiscos in angulo iacentes: hi sunt propter quos oculi clamore exprimantur, fremitu iudiciorum basilicæ resonent, evocati ex longinquis regionibus iudices sedeant iudicaturi, utrius iustior avaritia sit. Quid si ne propter fiscum quidem, sed pugnum æris aut imputatum a servo denarium senex sine herede moriturus stomacho dirumpitur? Quid si propter usuram centesimam aut milesimam valitudinarius fenerator distortis pedibus et manibus ad computandum non relictis clamat ac per vadimonia asses suos in ipsis morbi accessionibus vindicat?

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

While the people were still in theory the prince's children, the people supported the prince and the prince in turn protected the people. The State charged itself with the detailed care of the subject, circumscribing his position in life and defining his rights as well as his duties. It provided or attempted to provide that everyone willing to work should be able to support himself by industry. The meanest child was not neglected. There was some one always who was charged with the duty of caring for it.

Holders of land had obligations along with their tenures which they were responsible and punishable for neglecting. Their interests were held subordinate to the nation's interests, and the nation's interest was to have the moral rule of right and wrong observed in all transactions between man and man. That the State was often tyrannical, often selfish, often ignorant, mean, and unjust, might be expected from the nature of the case. The rulers were but men of limited knowledge, subject to all common temptations and subject also to special temptations born out of their position of authority. It is now assumed that the harm they did was incomparably greater than the good: that nine-tenths of the old legislation was directly mischievous; that the remaining tenth was innocent only because it was inoperative; that in depriving men of their independence the Government took away from them the natural stimulus to exertion, and made impossible those manly virtues which are brought out only in those who are compelled to rely upon themselves.

FROUDE.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, with brief critical or explanatory notes—
 - (a) Aeschylus, Choephoroi, 269—290.
 - (b) Aeschylus, Choephoroi, 946—962.
 - (c) Aeschylus, Eumenides, 422—435.
2. Comment on the construction or meaning (as the case may be) of the following passages, discussing the reading if necessary—
 - (a) *Νῦν δ' ἤπερ ἐν δόμοισι βακχείας καλῆς
ιατρὸς ἐλπίς ἦν παροῦσαν ἰγγράφει.*
 - (b) *Παρ' εὐδείπνοις ἔσει
ἄτιμος ἐμπύροισι κνισατοῖς χθονός.*
 - (c) *Σίβει τοι Ζεὺς τόδ' ἐκνόμων σίβας
ὀρμώμενον βροτοῖσιν εὐνόμπῳ τύχῃ.*
 - (d) *Σὺ δ' εἴσαγε
ὅπως ἐπίστα τήνδ' ὁ κυρώσων δίκην.*

3. Translate, with brief notes—

(a) Aristotle, Ethics V., 3, το τέτταρα ἔσται τὰ ἀνάλογα.

(b) Aristotle, Ethics IX., 1, § 5. Τὴν ἀξίαν δὲ . . .
παρὰ τούτου ἀξίαν.

GREEK TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Brief critical and explanatory notes should be given where they seem desirable.

1. Φιληλιαστής ἐστὶν ὡς οὐδείς ἀνὴρ,
ἑοῦ τε τούτου, τοῦ δικάζειν, καὶ στένει,
ἣν μὴ πὶ τοῦ πρώτου καθίζηται ξύλου.
ὑπνοῦ δ' ὁρᾷ τῆς νυκτὸς οὐδὲ πασπάλην.
ἣν δ' οὖν καταμύσῃ κἂν ἄχνην, ὅμως ἐκεῖ
ὁ νοῦς πέτεται τὴν νύκτα περὶ τὴν κλεψύδραν.
ὑπὸ τοῦ δὲ τὴν ψῆφόν γ' ἔχειν εἰωθῆναι
τοὺς τρεῖς ξυνέχων τῶν δακτύλων ἀνίσταται,
ὥσπερ λιβανωτὸν ἐπιτιθεῖς νοσηνία.
καὶ νῆ Δί' ἣν ἴδῃ γέ που γεγραμμένον
υἱὸν Πυριλάμπους ἐν θύρᾳ Δῆμον καλὸν,
ἰὼν παρέγραψε πλησίον "κημὸς καλός."
τὸν ἀλεκτρούνα δ', ὃς ἦδ' ἐφ' ἐσπέρας, ἔφη
ὄψ' ἐξεγείρειν αὐτὸν ἀναπεπεισμένον,
παρὰ τῶν ὑπευθύνων ἔχοντα χρήματα.
εὐθὺς δ' ἀπὸ δορηστοῦ κέκραγεν ἐμβάδας,
κάπειτ' ἐκείσ' ἐλθὼν προκαθεύδει πρῶ πάντων,
ὥσπερ λεπὰς προσεχόμενος τῷ κίονι.
ὑπὸ δυσκολίας δ' ἅπασι τιμῶν τὴν μακρὰν
ὥσπερ μέλιττ' ἢ βομβυλὶὸς εἰσέρχεται,
ὑπὸ τοῖς ὄνυξι κηρὸν ἀναπεπλασμένος.
ψήφων δὲ δείσας μὴ δεηθεῖν ποτὲ,
ἴν' ἔχοι δικάζειν, αἰγιαλὸν ἔνδον τρέφει.

2. "Ὅπως δὲ σεμνῶν ὀργίων ἐδαίετο
φλόξ αἵματ' ἄρ' ἀπὸ πείρας δρυός,
ἰδρὼς ἀνῆι χρωτί, καὶ προσπτύσσεται

πλευραῖσιν ἀρτίκολλος, ὥστε τέκτονος,
 χιτῶν ἅπαν κατ' ἄρθρον· ἦλθε δ' ὁστέων
 ἀδαγμὸς ἀντίσπαστος· εἶτα φοινίας
 ἐχθρᾶς ἐχίδνης ἰδὸς ὥς ἐδαίνυτο.
 ἐνταῦθα δὴ βόησε τὸν δυσδαίμονα
 Λίχαν, τὸν οὐδὲν αἴτιον τοῦ σοῦ κακοῦ,
 ποίαις ἐνέγκοι τόνδε μηχαναῖς πέπλον·
 ὁ δ' οὐδὲν εἰδὼς δύσμορος τὸ σὸν μόνης
 δώρημ' ἔλεξεν, ὥσπερ ἦν ἐσταλμένον.
 κἀκεῖνος ὥς ἤκουσε καὶ διώδυνος
 σπαραγμὸς αὐτοῦ πλευμόνων ἀνθήψατο,
 μάρψας ποδὸς νιν, ἄρθρον ἧ λυγίζεται,
 ῥίπτει πρὸς ἀμφίκλυστον ἐκ πόντου πέτραν·
 κόμης δὲ λευκὸν μυελὸν ἐκραίνει, μέσου
 κρατὸς διασπαρέντος αἵματός θ' ὁμοῦ.

3. Οὐ προῖκα, ὦ Τιμόκρατες, πόθεν; οὐδ' ὀλίγου δεῖ τοῦτον
 ἔθηκας τὸν νόμον· οὐδεμίαν γὰρ ἂν εἰπεῖν ἔχοις ἄλλην
 πρόφασιν, δι' ἣν τοιοῦτον ἐπήρθης εἰσενεγκεῖν νόμον,
 ἢ τὴν σαυτοῦ θεοῖς ἐχθρὰν αἰσχροκερδίαν· οὔτε γὰρ
 συγγενὴς οὔτ' οἰκείος οὔτ' ἀναγκαῖος ἦν σοι τούτων
 οὐδεὶς, οὐδ' ἐκεῖν' ἂν ἔχοις εἰπεῖν, ὥς ἐλεήσας δεινὰ
 πάσχοντας ἀνθρώπους εἴλου διὰ ταῦτα βοηθεῖν αὐτοῖς.
 οὔτε γὰρ τὸ τὰ τούτων πολλοστῶ χρόνῳ μόλις ἄκοντας,
 ἐν τρισὶν ἐξελεγχθέντας δικαστηρίοις, κατατιθέναι, τοῦθ'
 ἡγήσω τὸ δεινὰ πάσχειν εἶναι· ποιεῖν γὰρ ἐστὶ τοῦτό γε
 δεινὰ, καὶ παροξύνειε μᾶλλον ἂν τινα μισεῖν ἢ προτρέ-
 ψειεν ἐλεεῖν· οὔτ' ἄλλως πρᾶος καὶ φιλάνθρωπος σύ
 τις τῶν ἄλλων διαφόρως ὢν ἐλεεῖς αὐτούς· οὐ γάρ ἐστι
 τῆς αὐτῆς ψυχῆς Ἀνδροτίωνα μὲν καὶ Μελάνωπον καὶ
 Γλαυκέτην ἐλεεῖν, ἃ κλέψαντες εἶχον· εἰ καταθήσουσι,
 τουτωνὶ δὲ τοσούτων ὄντων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν,
 ὢν ἐπὶ τὰς οἰκίας ἐβράδιζες σὺ τοὺς ἔνδεκα καὶ τοὺς
 ἀποδέκτας ἔχων καὶ τοὺς ὑπηρέτας, μηδένα πώποτ'
 ἐλεῆσαι, ἀλλὰ θύρας ἀφαιρεῖν καὶ στρώμαθ' ὑποσπᾶν
 καὶ διάκονον, εἴ τις ἐχρῆτο, ταύτην ἐνεχυράζειν.
4. Περί μὲν γὰρ τῶν θεῶν τί χρὴ καὶ λέγειν; ὅπου τοῖς μὲν
 ἀριθμὸς τις ὁ θεὸς ἦν, οἱ δὲ κατὰ κυνῶν καὶ χηνῶν καὶ
 πλατάνων ἐπώμνυντο. καὶ οἱ μὲν τοὺς ἄλλους ἅπαντας

θεοὺς ἀπελάσαντες ἐνὶ μόνῳ τὴν τῶν ὅλων ἀρχὴν ἀπένεμον, ὥστε ἡρέμα καὶ ἄχθεσθαί με τοσαύτην ἀπορίαν θεῶν ἀκούοντα· οἱ δὲ ἔμπαιλιν ἐπιδαψιλευόμενοι πολλοὺς τε αὐτοὺς ἀπέβαινον καὶ διελόμενοι τὸν μὲν τινα πρῶτον θεὸν ἐπεκάλουν, τοῖς δὲ τὰ δευτέρα καὶ τρίτα ἔνεμον τῆς θεότητος· ἔτι δὲ οἱ μὲν ἀσώματόν τι καὶ ἄμορφον ἡγοῦντο εἶναι τὸ θεῖον, οἱ δὲ ὡς περὶ σώματος αὐτοῦ διανοοῦντο. εἴτα καὶ προνοεῖν τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς πραγμάτων οὐ πᾶσιν ἐδόκουν οἱ θεοί, ἀλλ' ἥσαν τινες οἱ τῆς συμπάσης ἐπιμελείας αὐτοὺς ἀφίεντες, ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς εἰώθαμεν ἀπολύειν τῶν λειτουργιῶν τοὺς παρηβηκότας· οὐδὲν γὰρ ὅτι μὴ τοῖς κωμικοῖς δορυφορήμασιν εἰκότας αὐτοὺς εἰσάγουσιν. ἔνιοι δὲ ταῦτα πάντα ὑπερβάντες οὐδὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν εἶναι θεοὺς τινας ἐπίστευον, ἀλλ' ἀδέσποτον καὶ ἀνηγεμόνευτον φέρεσθαι τὸν κόσμον ἀπελίμπανον.

GENERAL CLASSICAL PAPER.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Not more than eight of the following questions are to be answered.

1. Explain and illustrate Aristotle's conception of φύσις, as employed in the Ethics.
2. Οἱ μὲν γὰρ τὰγαθὸν ἡδονὴν λέγουσιν, οἱ δ' ἐξ ἐναντίας κομιδῇ φαῦλον.

What, according to Aristotle, is the relation of ἡδονὴ to εὐδαιμονία? Distinguish between the views of ἡδονὴ expressed in Books VII. and X.

3. Translate and explain—

Ἄλλ' ἐν μὲν ταῖς κοινωνίαις ταῖς ἀλλακτικαῖς συνέχει τὸ τοιοῦτον δίκαιον τὸ ἀντιπεπονθός, κατ' ἀναλογίαν καὶ μὴ κατ' ἰσότητα· τῷ ἀντιποιεῖν γὰρ ἀνάλογον συμφένει ἢ πόλις.

State and comment on Aristotle's theory of commercial exchange.

4. Διόπερ τινές φασι πάσας τὰς ἀρετὰς φρονήσεις εἶναι, καὶ Σωκράτης τῇ μὲν ὀρθῶς ἐζήτει, τῇ δ' ἡμάρτανεν· ὅτι μὲν γὰρ φρονήσεις ᾤετο εἶναι πάσας τὰς ἀρετὰς, ἡμάρτανεν, ὅτι δ' οὐκ ἄνευ φρονήσεως, καλῶς ἔλεγεν.

Comment on this. What is the relation between φρόνησις and ἡθικὴ ἀρετή, according to Aristotle?

5. Translate and explain—

(a) διὸ ἡ ὀρεκτικὸς νοῦς ἡ προαίρεσις, ἡ ὄρεξις διανοητική, καὶ ἡ τοιαύτη ἀρχὴ ἄνθρωπος.

(b) ἥκιστα δὲ μοχθηρόν ἐστιν ἡ δημοκρατία· ἐπὶ μικρὸν γὰρ παρεκβαίνει τὸ τῆς πολιτείας εἶδος.

(c) τὸ δίκαιον ἐστὶ διττόν, τὸ μὲν ἄγραφον, τὸ δὲ κατὰ νόμον.

(d) ἕκαστος δ' ἐαυτῷ βούλεται τὰγαθὰ, γενόμενος δ' ἄλλος οὐδείς αἰρεῖται πάντ' ἔχειν ἐκείνο τὸ γενόμενον, (ἔχει γὰρ καὶ νῦν ὁ θεὸς τὰγαθόν,) ἀλλ' ὧν ὅτι ποτ' ἐστίν. δόξειε δ' ἂν τὸ νοῦν ἕκαστος εἶναι, ἡ μάλιστα.

(e) ἐν πᾶσι δὴ τοῖς ἐπαινετοῖς ὁ σπουδαῖος φαίνεται ἐαυτῷ τοῦ καλοῦ πλέον νέμων. οὕτω μὲν οὖν φίλαυτον εἶναι δεῖ, καθάπερ εἴρηται· ὥς δ' οἱ πολλοί, οὐ χρή.

6. Discuss Aeschylus' notion of hereditary guilt, as exemplified in the Oresteia.

7. "Cum tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus,
Res Italas . . . moribus ornes,
Legibus emendes, . . ."

Discuss the reality and permanence of the work of Augustus as a social and moral reformer.

8. Describe the position of the Jews under the Roman empire, and explain the policy pursued by the imperial government in regard to them.

9. Explain the circumstances which gave rise to the insurrection of Civilis, and trace its course.

10. "Nos . . . jure victoriae id solum vobis addidimus, quo pacem tueremur: . . . caetera in communi sita sunt."

How far does the justification of the provincial government presented in the speech of Cerialis hold good?

11. How is the fashion of admiration for the early Roman poets prevalent in Horace's time to be accounted for? Indicate some of the merits and defects of early Roman poetry as compared with that of the Augustan age.

ENGLISH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate the following passages, adding any necessary explanations and parsing the underlined words—

(a)

Wisa fengel

geatolic gengde, gumfēpa stōp
lindhæbbendra. Lāstas waéron
 æfter waldswaþum wīde gesyne,
gang ofer grundas : gegnum fōr
ofer myrcan mōr, magopeгна bær
þone sēlestan sǣwollēasne,
þāra þe mid Hrōðgāre hām eahtode.
Ufereode þā æþelinga bearn
stēap stānhliðo, stige nearwe,
enge anpaðas, uncūð gelād,
nēowle næssas, nicorhūsa fela.

(b) 'Geyhrst þū, sælida, hwæt þis folc segeð ?

hī willað ēow tō gafole gāras syllan,
ættrene ord and ealde swurd,
þā heregeatu þe ēow æt hilde ne dēah.
Brimmanna boda, ābēod eft ongēan,
sege þinum lēodum miccle lāpre spell,
þæt hēr stynt unforcūð eorl mid his werode,
þe wile gealgian ēþel þysne,
Æþelredes eard, ealdres mines,
folc and foldan ; feallan sceolon
hæþene æt hilde.

(c) Ongyrede hine þā gēong hæleð, þæt wæs God ælmihtig,
 strang and stīðmōd ; gestāh hē on gealgan hēanne
mōdig on manigra gesyhðe, þā hē wolde manncynn lȳsan.
Bifode ic þā mē se beorn ymbclypte : ne dorste ic hwæðre
būgan tō eorðan

feallan tō foldan scēatum, ac ic sceolde fæste standan.
Rōd wæs ic āraered, āhōf ic ricne cyning
heofona hlāford, hyldan mē ne dorste.

(d) Thā hit se Allwalda eall gehȳrde,
 þæt his engyl ongann ofermēde micel
 āhebban wið his Hearran, and spræc hēalīc word
 dollice wið Drihten sīnne: sceolde hē þā daēd ongyldan,
 worc þæs gewinnes gedaēlan, and sceolde his wīte habban,
 ealra morðra maēst: swā dēð monna gehwīlc,
 þe wið his Waldend winnan ongyrneð
 mid māne wið þone maēran Drihten.

(e) And swā wæs geworden þætte swā swā he hlūtre mode
 and bylewite, and smyltre willsumnesse Dryhtne þēowde,
 þæt hē ēac swylce swā smylte dēaðe middangeard wæs
 forlaētende, and tō his gesyhðe becōm. And sēo tung þe
 swā monig hālwende word on þæs Scyppendes lof gesette,
 hē þā swylce ēac þā ȳtemestan word on his herenesse hine
 sylfne sēniende and his gāst in his handa bebēodende
 betȳnde. Eac swylce þæt is gesewen þæt hē waēre gewiss
 his sylfes forðfōre of þām þe wē nū secgan hȳrdon.

(f) Æfter þisum waeron witodlice dēman on þām ylcan
 earde on Israhēla þēode, þe þām folc wissodon, swā swā hit
 āwriten ys on *Liber Iudicum*, þæt ys 'dēmena bōc.' Sēo
 bōc ūs segð swutollice be þām folce þæt hī on sibbe
 wunedon swā lange swā hī wurðodon þone heofonlican God
 on his bigengum georne; and swā oft swā hī forlēton
 þone lifendan God, þonne wurdon hī gehergode and
 tō hospe gedōne fram hæðenum lēodum þe him abūtan
 eardodon.

ENGLISH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate and explain the following passages—

(a) J ne can ne í ne mai tellen alle þe wunder ne alle þe pines
 ð hi diden wrecce men on þis land. & ð lastede þa xix
 wintre wile Stephne was king & æure it was uuerse &
 uuerse. Hi læiden gæildes o[n] the tunes æure umwile
 clepeden it tenserie. þa þe uurecce men ne hádden nan
 more to gyuen. þa iæueden hi & brendon alle the tunes.

ð wel þu myhtes faren all a dæis fare sculdest thu neure
finden man in tune sittende. ne land tiled. Tha was corn
dære. & fle[s]c & cæse & butere for nan ne wæs o þe
land. Wrecce men sturuen of hungær. sume ieden on
ælmes þe waren sum wile rice men. sume flugen ut of lande.

- (b) Ich hatte Henges[t]!
Hors is my broðer.
we beoð of Alemainne!
aðelest alre londe.
of þat ilken ænde!
þe Angles is ihaten.
Beoð in ure londe!
selcuðe tiðende.
vmbe fiftene ȝer!
þat folc is isomned.
al ure iledene folc!
& heore loten werpeð.
vppen þan þe hit falleð!
he scal uaren of londe.
bilæuen scullen þa fue!
þa sexte scal forð liðe.
ut of þan leode!
to u[n]cuðe londe.
ne beo he na swa leof mon!
uorð he scal liðen.

- (c) Thvs queþ Alured
englene frouer.
wolde ye mi leode
lusten eure louerde.
he ou wolde wyssye.
wisliche þinges.
hw ye myhte worldes.
w[u]psipes welde.
and ek eure saule.
sommen to criste.
wyse were the wordes.

- (d) þe seyde þe king Alured.
Tho was Haueloc a blithe knaue.
He sat him up, and crauede bred,
And seide, Ich am [wel] ney dede,
Hwat for hunger, wat for bondes,

- That thu leideſt on min hondes ;
 And for [þe] keuel at the laſte
 That in mi mouth was thriſt[e] faſte.
 Y was with ther ſo harde prangled,
 That I was ther with ney ſtrangled.
 ‘ Wel is me that thu mayct etc.’
 Goddoth !’ quath Leue, ‘ Y ſhal the fete
 Bred an[d] cheſe, butere and milk,
 Patees and flaunes, al with ſuilk
 Shole we ſone the wel fede
 Rymenhild him gan bihelde,
 Hire heorte bigan to chelde,
 Ne kneu heo noȝt his fiſſing,
 Ne horn hymſelue noþing :
 Ac wunder hire gan þinke,
 Whi he bad to horn drinke.
 Heo fulde hire horn wiþ wyn,
 And dronk to þe pilgrym ;
 Heo ſede, ‘ drink þi fulle,
 And ſuppe þu me telle,
 If þu eue iſeȝe
 Horn under wude leȝe.’
 Horn dronk of horn a ſtuide
 And þreu hys ring to grunde.

2. Translate and explain the following passages—

- (a) Therefore þe deuel hadde of him · gret enuye & onde.
 O tyme he cam to his ſmyþþe · alone him to fonde,
 Riȝt as þe ſonne wende adoun · riȝt as he womman were,
 & ſpac wiþ him of his worc · wiþ [a] laȝinge chere,
 & ſeide þat heo hadde wiþ him · gret worc to done ;
 Treoflinge heo ſmot her & þer · in anoþer tale ſone.
- (b) Leuedi, wiþ al my miht
 My loue is on þe liht,
 To menſke when y may ;
 Thou rew & red me ryht,
 To deþe þou haueſt me diht,
 Y deȝe longe er my day ;
 Thou leue vpon mi lay.
 Treuþe ichaue þe plyht,
 To don þat ich haue hyht,
 Whil mi lif leſte may.

- (c) Ac ȝet þer beþ cristnynges mo
 Ac no man ne may diȝtti ;
 For hi beþ Godes grace self,
 Men of gode wil to riȝti
 And wyne,
 Wanne hi wolde icristned be,
 And moȝe mid none ginne.
- (d) Whanne þis werwolf was come · to his wlonk denne,
 & hade brouȝt bilfoder · for þe barnes mete,
 þat he hade wonne with wo · wide wher a-boute,
 þan fond he nest & no neiȝ · for nouȝt nas þer leued.
 & whan þe best þe barn missed · so balfully he g[r]inneþ,
 þat alle men vpon molde · no miȝt telle his sorwe.
- (e) Therne sonē com þe seuene day · when samned wern alle,
 & alle woned in þe whichche · þe wylde & þe tame.
 Then bolned þe abyme · & bonkeȝ con ryse,
 Waltes out vch walle-heued · in ful wode stremeȝ,
 Watȝ no brymme þat abod · vnbrosten bylyue,
 The mukel lauande loghe · to þe lyfte rered.
 Mony clustered clowde · clef alle in clowteȝ,
 To-rent vch a rayn-ryfte · & rusched to þe vrþe,
 Fon neuer in forty dayeȝ · & þen þe flood ryse,
 Ouer-walteȝ vche a wod · & þe wyde feldeȝ.

FRENCH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate the following passage—

Enfin s'il y a encore des hommes, qui ne soient pas assez persuadés de l'existence de Dieu et de leur âme, par les raisons que j'ai apportées, je veux bien qu'ils sachent que toutes les autres choses, dont ils se pensent peut-être plus assurés, comme d'avoir un corps, et qu'il y a des astres, et une terre, et choses semblables, sont moins certaines : car encore qu'on ait une assurance morale de ces choses, qui est telle, qu'il semble qu'à moins que d'être extravagant

on n'en peut douter ; toutefois aussi à moins que d'être déraisonnable, lorsqu'il est question d'une certitude métaphysique, on ne peut nier, que ce ne soit assez de sujet pour n'en être entièrement assuré, que d'avoir pris garde qu'on peut en même façon s'imaginer, étant endormi, qu'on a un autre corps et qu'on voit d'autres astres et une autre terre, sans qu'il en soit rien.

2. Translate and discuss the following passages—

- (a) (Les écrits des anciens païens) élèvent fort haut les vertus, et les font paraître estimables par-dessus toutes les choses qui sont au monde, mais ils n'enseignent pas assez à les connaître.
- (b) Ainsi ces anciennes cités, qui n'ayant été au commencement que des bourgades, sont devenues par succession de temps de grandes villes, sont ordinairement si mal compassées, au prix de ces places régulières qu'un Ingénieur trace à sa fantaisie dans une plaine, qu'encore que considérant leurs édifices, chacun à part, on y trouve souvent autant ou plus d'art qu'en ceux des autres ; toutefois à voir comme ils sont arrangés, ici un grand, là un petit, et comme ils rendent les rues courbées et inégales, on dirait que c'est plutôt la fortune, que la volonté de quelques hommes usant de raisons qui les a ainsi disposés.
- (c) Je m'avisai de chercher d'où j'avais appris à penser à quelque chose de plus parfait que je n'étais ; et je connus évidemment que ce devait être de quelque nature qui fût en effet plus parfaite.
- (d) Si nous ne savions point que tout ce qui est en nous de réel et de vrai vient d'un Être parfait et infini, pour claires et distinctes que fussent nos idées, nous n'aurions aucune raison qui nous assurât qu'elles eussent la perfection d'être vraies.
- (e) Car examinant les fonctions, qui pouvaient en suite de cela être en ce corps, j'y trouvais exactement toutes celles qui peuvent être en nous sans que nous y pensions, ni par conséquent que notre âme, c'est à dire cette partie distincte du corps dont il a été dit ci-dessus que la nature n'est que de penser, y contribue, et qui sont toutes les mêmes, en quoi on peut dire que les animaux sans raison nous ressemblent : sans que j'y en pusse pour cela trouver aucune de celles qui, étant dépendantes de la pensée, sont les seules qui nous appartiennent en tant qu' hommes.

3. "Jusqu' à ce qu'on ait formé sa croyance, il faut adopter une conduite provisoire, afin d'éviter l'irrésolution et de vivre heureusement. Descartes y a pourvu."

Write in French a short account of Descartes' ideas in respect to this, stating his maxims and the grounds on which he bases them.

4. Translate—

Dans le réduit obscur d'une alcôve enfoncée
S'élève un lit de plume à grands frais amassée :
Quatre rideaux pompeux, par un double contour,
En défendent l'entrée à la clarté du jour.
Là, parmi les douceurs d'un tranquille silence,
Règne sur le duvet une heureuse indolence :
C'est là que le prélat, muni d'un déjeuner,
Dormant d'un léger somme, attendait le dîner.
La jeunesse en sa fleur brille sur son visage
Son menton sur son sein descend à double étage,
Et son corps, ramassé dans sa courte grosseur,
Fait gémir les coussins sous sa molle épaisseur.

5. Translate and explain—

(a) Quatre boeufs attelés, d'un pas tranquille et lent
Promenaient dans Paris le monarque indolent.

(b) O toi
Qui, par les traits hardis d'un bizarre pinceau
Mis l'Italie en feu pour la perte d'un seau—

(c) Deux Manceaux renommés, en qui l'expérience
Pour les procès est jointe à la vaste science.

(d) Que chacun prenne en main le moelleux Abéli.

(e) Entre ces vieux appuis dont l'affreuse grand'salle
Soutient l'énorme poids de sa voûte infernale,
Est un pilier fameux, des plaideurs respecté,
Et toujours de Normands à midi fréquenté.

(f) Mais pourquoi vainement t'en retracer l'image ?
Tu le connais assez : Ariste est ton ouvrage.

6. Describe the origin and plot of the *Lutrin*. Compare it with any other serio-comic poem you know.

7. Translate—

Regardez Pompée
Sa fortune abattue et sa valeur trompée.
César n'est pas le seul qu'il fuit en cet Etat :
Il fuit et le reproche et les yeux du sénat

Dont plus de la moitié piteusement étale
Une indigne curée aux vautours de Pharsale ;
Il fuit Rome perdue, il fuit tous les Romains,
A qui par sa défaite il met les fers aux mains ;

Auteur des maux de tous, il est à tous en butte,
Et fuit le monde entier écrasé sous sa chute.
Le défendrez-vous seul contre tant d'ennemis ?
L'espoir de son salut en lui seul était mis,
Lui seul pouvait pour soi : cédez alors qu'il tombe.
Soutiendrez-vous un faix sous qui Rome succombe,
Sous qui tout l'univers se trouve foudroyé,
Sous qui le grand Pompée a lui-même ployé.

FRENCH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into French—

There is nothing so horrible as languid study ; when you sit looking at the clock wishing the time was over, or that somebody would call on you and put you out of your misery. The only way to read with any efficacy, is to read so heartily that dinner time comes two hours before you expected it. To sit with your Livy before you, and hear the geese cackle that saved the capitol ; and to see with your own eyes the Carthaginian sutlers gathering up the rings of the Roman knights after the battle of Cannae, and heaping them into baskets ; and to be so intimately present at the actions you are reading of, that when anybody knocks at the door, it will take you two or three seconds to determine whether you are in your own study, or in the plains of Lombardy, looking at Hannibal's weather-beaten face, and admiring the splendour of his single eye ; this is the only kind of study which is not tiresome, and almost the only kind which is not useless ; this is the knowledge which gets into the system, and which a man carries about and uses like his limbs without perceiving that it is extraneous, weighty or inconvenient.

2. Give an account of the forms italicised in the following lines from the *Prose de Sainte Eulalie*—
 - (a) *bel avret* corps, *bellezour* anima.
 - (b) *voldrent* la *veintre* li Deo inimi.
 - (c) volt lo seule lazsier si ruovet Krist.
3. Give a literal translation of the following passages, with comments on the history, meaning &c., of the words in italics—
 - (a) Vie de Saint Alexis, LXXXV., LXXXVI.
 - (b) Chanson de Roland, CCII.
 - (c) Voyage de Charlemagne, ll. 508—518.
 - (d) Villehardouin, Conquête de Constantinople, 215.
 - (e) Philippe de Thaur, Comput, ll. 557—562.
4. Turn Chanson de Roland, CCI. into modern French, pointing out the words which are obsolete, and by what words they have been replaced.
5. Is there any evidence to shew that the deeds of the Merovingian kings formed the subject of epic song?
6. *Chanson de Roland*. What are the historical facts on which this song was based, and in what manner were they modified by tradition? What can we infer from the circumstance that Roland became the hero of the battle at Roncevaux with regard to the *original home* of the poem?
7. Tell what you know of the works of *Chrestien de Troyes*, and of their sources. What were his principal merits as a poet? Give an account of his unfinished *Perceval* and its continuations.
8. *Roman de la Rose*. Give the history of this work. Contrast the spirit of the original part with the continuation of *Jean de Meung*.
9. What do you know of the metre of the *chansons de geste*, especially of *Roland* and the *Pèlerinage de Charlemagne*?

GERMAN I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into English, and explain, the following passages—
 - (a) Goethe, Faust, Prolog im Himmel, ll. 89—93.
 - (b) Goethe, Faust, ll. 261—269.
 - (c) Goethe, Faust, ll. 444—454.
 - (d) Goethe, Faust, ll. 1507—1514.

Are these words compatible with Mephistopheles' character as a *tempter*?

- (e) Goethe, *Faust*, ll. 2757—2761.
2. Contrast Goethe's conception of the character of *Faust* with that of the *Volksbücher* and the previous dramas.
 3. Translate literally the following passages—
 - (a) *Nibelungenlied* (Zarncke's edition), p. 3, vv. 2, 3.
 - (b) *Nibelungenlied* (Zarncke's edition), p. 66, vv. 2, 3.
 4. *Nicht, recken, die, in.* Parse these words.
 5. *Ziuhest, vloren, beliben, was, slauf.* Put down the first person, singular and plural, of the Present and Preterite Indicative, and the Past participle, of these Middle High German verbs.
 6. What is the special interest attaching to the *Song of Hildebrand*?
 7. Say what you know of the old Saxon poem called the *Heliant*. How does it contrast with the *Evangelienbuch of Otfried*?
 8. State and discuss Lachmann's view respecting the origin of the *Nibelungenlied*. Is there any internal evidence with regard to the original home of the poem, and its author?
 9. Give an account of the life, so far as it is known, and works of Hartmann von Aue, and of Ulrich von Lichtenstein.

GERMAN II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate and explain the following passages—
 - (a) Einen vollkommenen Gegensatz zwischen den Deutschen und den übrigen Völkern germanischer Abkunft begründend ist die zweite Veränderung, die der Sprache; und kommt es dabei, welches ich gleich zu Anfange bestimmt aussprechen will, weder auf die besondere Beschaffenheit derjenigen Sprache an, welche von diesem Stamme beibehalten, noch auf die der andern, welche von jenem andern Stamme angenommen wird, sondern allein darauf, daß dort Eigenes behalten, hier Fremdes angenommen wird; noch kommt es an auf die vorige Abstammung derer, die eine ursprüngliche Sprache fortsprechen, sondern nur darauf, daß diese Sprache ohne Unterbrechung fortgesprochen werde, indem weit mehr die Menschen von der Sprache gebildet werden denn die Sprache von den Menschen.

(b) Die wahre in sich selbst zu Ende gekommene und über die Erscheinung hinweg wahrhaft zum Kerne derselben durchgedrungene Philosophie geht aus von dem Einen, reinen, göttlichen Leben als Leben schlechtweg, welches es auch in alle Ewigkeit und darin immer Eins bleibt, nicht aber als von diesem oder jenem Leben; und sie sieht wie lediglich in der Erscheinung dieses Leben unendlich fort sich schließe und wiederum öffne und erst diesem Gesetz zufolge es zu einem Sein und zu einem Etwas überhaupt komme.

(c) Die gewöhnliche Annahme, daß der Mensch von Natur selbstsüchtig sei, und auch das Kind mit dieser Selbstsucht geboren werde, und daß es allein die Erziehung sei, die demselben eine sittliche Triebfeder einpflanze, gründet sich auf eine sehr oberflächliche Beobachtung und ist durchaus falsch. Da aus Nichts sich nicht Etwas machen läßt, die noch so weit fortgesetzte Entwicklung eines Grundtriebes aber ihn doch niemals zu dem Gegentheil von sich selbst machen kann: wie sollte doch die Erziehung vermögen jemals Sittlichkeit in das Kind hineinzubringen, wenn diese nicht ursprünglich und vor aller Erziehung vorher in demselben wäre? So ist sie es denn auch wirklich in allen menschlichen Kindern, die zur Welt geboren werden: die Aufgabe ist bloß, die ursprünglichste und reinste Gestalt, in der sie zum Vorschein kommt, zu ergründen. Diese ursprünglichste und reinste Gestalt ist der Trieb nach Achtung.

2. Write a short essay, in German, on the occasion and scope of the *Reden*.
3. What especially does Fichte blame in the old system of Education?
4. What does Fichte understand by patriotism (*Waterlandsiebe*) and how does he reconcile it with philanthropy?
5. Translate—

Wir haben, dem Himmel sei Dank, jetzt ein Geschlecht selbst von Kritikern, deren beste Kritik darin besteht, alle Kritik verdächtig zu machen. "Genie! Genie!" schreien sie. "Das Genie setzt sich über alle Regeln hinweg! Was das Genie macht, ist Regel!" So schmeicheln sie dem Genie; ich glaube, damit wir sie auch für Genies halten sollen. Doch sie verrathen zu sehr, daß sie nicht einen Funken davon in sich spüren, wenn sie in einem und eben demselben Athem hinzusetzen: "Die Regeln unterdrücken das Genie!" Als ob sich Genie durch etwas in der Welt unterdrücken ließe! Und noch dazu durch etwas, das, wie sie selbst

gestehen, aus ihm hergeleitet ist. Nicht jeder Kunsttrichter ist Genie; aber jedes Genie ist ein geborner Kunsttrichter. Es hat die Probe aller Regeln in sich. Es begreift und behält und befolgt nur die, die ihm seine Empfindung in Worten auszudrücken. Und diese seine in Worten ausgedrückte Empfindung sollte seine Thätigkeit verringern können?

6. Translate into German—

The love of life is, in general, the effect not of our enjoyments, but of our passions. We are not attached to it so much for its own sake, or as it is connected with happiness, as because it is necessary to action. Without life there can be no action, no objects of pursuit, no restless desires, no tormenting passions. Hence it is that we fondly cling to it, that we dread its termination as the close, not of enjoyment, but of hope. The proof that our attachment to life is not absolutely owing to the immediate satisfaction we find in it is, that those persons are commonly found most loth to part with it who have the least enjoyment of it, and who have the greatest difficulties to struggle with; as losing gamesters are the most desperate. Our repugnance to death increases in proportion to our consciousness of having lived in vain—to the violence of our efforts, and the keenness of our disappointments—and to our earnest desire to find in the future, if possible, a rich amends for the past. We may be said to nurse our existence with the greatest tenderness, according to the pain it has cost us.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Shew that in a right-angled spherical triangle where C is the right angle,

$$\cos c = \cos a \cos b.$$

If in a spherical triangle ABC the base AB is fixed, find the locus of the vertex when $\cos c = \cos a + \cos b$.

2. Prove that

$$\cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}c = \cos \frac{1}{2}(a+b) \sin \frac{1}{2}C$$

and write down the three other of Delambre's analogies in which the A 's and B 's are bracketed together.

If $a+b=2c$, shew that

$$2 \cos c = \cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{B}{2} - 1.$$

3. Prove that if E be the spherical excess of a triangle

$$\sin \frac{1}{2}E = \frac{\sqrt{\sin s \sin (s-a) \sin (s-b) \sin (s-c)}}{2 \cos \frac{a}{2} \cos \frac{b}{2} \cos \frac{c}{2}}.$$

$$\text{Also } \tan \frac{b}{2} \tan \frac{c}{2} \sin \left(A - \frac{E}{2} \right) = \sin \frac{E}{2}.$$

4. Two arcs of great circles intersecting in O cut a small circle in A, B , and C, D , respectively. Shew that
 $\tan \frac{1}{2}AO \tan \frac{1}{2}BO = \tan \frac{1}{2}CO \tan \frac{1}{2}DO.$

Deduce the corresponding theorem in plane geometry.

5. Explain the method of stereographic projection, and shew that by this method the size of angles is unaltered.

Shew that, if the angular distance between two points on the earth's surface be d , and their distances from the nearer pole be ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 , then the radius of the circle which is the stereographic projection of the great circle joining them is

$$\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}d}{\cos \frac{\phi_1}{2} \cos \frac{\phi_2}{2}} \operatorname{cosec} \frac{E}{2}.$$

6. Shew how to find the effect of uncorrected collimation error in the time of transit of a known star.

The deviation error in a certain telescope in latitude ϕ being zero, it is found that the error in the time of transit of a star of known polar distance Δ is zero for its passage above the pole, and a small quantity p for its passage below it. Find the level and collimation errors.

7. A micrometer, used for the purpose of determining small differences of right ascension and declination, is made in the form of a triangular aperture, placed in the field of view, with its base east and west. The altitude of the triangle is equal to its base. A star of known declination δ crosses the triangle in t seconds, and a comet of declination unknown but nearly equal to δ crosses in t' seconds, the telescope having been kept clamped. Find approximately the difference of declination of the star and comet.

8. Shew how to find the latitude by two observations of the altitude of the sun and the elapsed time.

A ship is steaming due west on the 30th parallel of latitude at the rate of 9 knots an hour. If the sun whose north declination is 15° crossed the ship's meridian at noon by the chronometer, when will it set? Neglect the effects of refraction.

9. Shew that, if the $n+1^{\text{th}}$ power of the coefficient of refraction of the air at any point varies inversely as the distance of the point from the centre of the earth, then the total refraction of a star is

$$\frac{z - \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin z}{\mu_0^n} \right)}{n}$$

where Z is the apparent zenith distance of the star and μ_0 the value of the coefficient of refraction at the surface of the earth.

Find the equation of the locus at a given time in a given latitude of all the stars which will rise an hour subsequently. Use altitude and azimuth as co-ordinates, and take account of the refraction r which may however be considered a small quantity.

10. Describe the method of finding the longitude by lunar distances.

In the case when the altitudes of moon and star are nearly equal, and are not great, obtain a simple formula for clearing the distance.

SOLID GEOMETRY AND DYNAMICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Find the perpendicular distance of a given point from a given straight line.

Shew that, if two points be taken anywhere on a given straight line, being however a fixed distance apart, and, if two other points be taken anywhere on a second given straight line, also a fixed distance apart, the tetrahedron of which these are the angular points, is constant in volume.

2. Find the condition that two straight lines, whose equations are given, may intersect.

Find the equation of the surface traced out by the straight line which, passing through the axis of x and the circle $x^2 + y^2 = c^2, z = h$, so moves that the portion of it intercepted between these lines is of constant length $\sqrt{c^2 + h^2}$.

3. An ellipse of axes a and b is placed with its centre on the axis of x at a distance c from the origin, its minor axis being parallel to the axis of y , and its plane inclined at an angle θ to the axis of x . Find the equation of the cone passing through the ellipse and having the origin as vertex. Also, by considering the nature of the sections of this cone by a sphere whose centre is at the origin, or otherwise, prove that the cone will be a right cone if

$$\sin \theta = \frac{b}{ac} \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}.$$

4. Find the equation of the tangent plane at any point of the surface $f(xyz) = 0$.

A surface of the second degree is cut by a plane, and normals are drawn at the intersection, and produced to cut one of the principal planes. Through any point O straight lines are drawn equal and parallel to these normals. Prove that the locus of their extremities is a conic section.

5. Describe the method of procedure adopted in finding the lengths of the axes of any quadric given by the general equation of the second degree.

Find the position and nature of the quadric

$$4x^2 - 8y^2 + 3z^2 - 16xy - 4xz - 8yz + 4x + 8y + 2z - 5 = 0.$$

6. A man is sketching from a cliff on the sea-coast at a height of 100 feet above the sea. If his sketch, when placed in a vertical plane at a distance of one foot in front of his eye, is intended to represent exactly things as they appear to him, shew that the line of the sea horizon must be drawn a hyperbola, and find the curvature of that portion of it in the middle of the sketch.
7. A point describes a circle with constant angular velocity; shew that in any orthographic projection of the circle the corresponding point will describe an ellipse with an acceleration tending towards the centre.

The centre of a watch describes an ellipse in the plane of the watch with an acceleration tending to the centre of the ellipse, completing the revolution in one hour. If the watch have no motion of rotation, the extremity of the minute hand will also describe an ellipse about the same centre with the same law of acceleration.

8. A particle constrained to move in a straight line is acted on by an attraction always directed to a point outside the line, and varying directly as the distance of the particle from that point. Determine the motion.

If two places on the earth's surface were connected by a straight tunnel, and carriages could run through the tunnel without friction, find approximately how long it would take to go from the one place to the other under the influence only of the earth's attraction.

9. If a particle describe an orbit under the influence of a central attraction, shew that equal areas are swept out by the radius vector in equal times.

A particle describes a parabola in such a way that the velocities at any two points P and Q are inversely as the lengths of the tangents TP and TQ drawn at P and Q, the tangents meeting in T. Shew that the particle is acted on by a central force, and find the position of the centre.

10. Shew that the hodograph for all conic sections described about the focus is a circle.

A heavy particle can slide on a smooth inelastic light string, attached to two points A and B in the same horizontal plane, the length of the string being greater than AB. The particle is held so as to be in the line AB produced, the string being stretched tight, and is then allowed to fall. Find the hodograph of the resulting motion.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS, DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND NEWTON.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Integrate the following—

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^3+1} \quad : \quad \int \cos px \cosh qx \, dx.$$

2. Obtaining the definite integral of any function is really summing a certain series. Explain this statement.

Two sides of a triangle are together equal to d , but, subject to this limitation, may have any values. The included angle may have any value between 0 and $\frac{\pi}{2}$. Shew that

the average area of the triangle is $\frac{d^2}{6\pi}$. But if the *sine* of the included angle may have any value between 0 and 1, the sides being under the same conditions as before, the average area is $\frac{d^2}{24}$.

3. Shew that $\int_0^c \left\{ \int_0^y f x, dx \right\} dy$ may be interpreted geometrically as integration over a certain triangular area; and by changing the order of integration or otherwise,

prove that this integral is equivalent to $\int_0^c (c-x) f x dx$

Writing this in the form—

$$\int_0^u \int_0^u f u du du = \int_0^u (u-x) f x dx,$$

shew that it may be extended in the same way by successive integrations, and obtain the general formula

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^u \int_0^u \dots f u du du \dots \text{to } n \text{ integrations} \\ = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^u (u-x)^{n-1} f x dx. \end{aligned}$$

4. Investigate a formula for finding the length of an arc of a curve, the equation to which is given in polar co-ordinates. Find the arc of the curve $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$.

5. What is a solution of a Differential Equation?
Solve—

$$(i) \quad y = x \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$(ii) \quad y \frac{dy}{dx} = \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2$$

$$(iii) \quad y^2 + (xy + 1) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0.$$

6. Sketch the method of solving the general linear differential equation with constant coefficients, and solve the equation

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x \cos x.$$

Where is the fallacy in the following reasoning?

Since $f(x+h) = e^{h \frac{d}{dx}} f(x)$, therefore $\log f(x+h) = h \frac{d}{dx} \log f(x)$
 $= h f'(x)$. Hence, when $h=0$, $\log f(x)=0$.

7. Discuss the method of solving certain linear equations by resolving the operator on y into the product of operators.

Solve in this way—

$$x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - (2+x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0.$$

8. State and prove Lemma VIII. If the straight lines AR, BR make with the chord AB, the arc ACB and the tangent AD, the three triangles RAB, RACB, RAD, then, if points A, B move up to each other, the evanescent triangles are ultimately similar, and their ratio is a ratio of equality.

A point moves so that the sum of the cubes of its distances from two fixed points is constant. Shew that the normal at any point makes with the radii from the fixed points angles whose sines are inversely proportional to the squares of the radii.

9. State and prove Lemma XI. The vanishing subtense of the angle of contact, in all curves which have finite curvature at the point of contact, is ultimately in the duplicate ratio of the chord of the conterminous arc.

Shew that in the rectangular hyperbola the radius of curvature at any point is equal to $\frac{r^3}{a^2}$, where r is the distance of the point from the centre, and $2a$ is the length of the axis.

10. Every body, which moves in any curve line described in a plane, and describes areas proportional to the times of describing them about a point either fixed or moving in a straight line, by radii drawn to that point, is acted on by a centripetal force tending to the same point.

A body moves in an ellipse in a positive direction so that the time from the end of the major axis to any point is proportional to the difference between the circular measure and the sine of the eccentric angle of the point. Shew that the motion can be caused by a force directed towards a fixed centre, and find that centre.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Not more than nine questions are to be attempted.

I. The Timaeus of Plato --

1. State generally how the Theory of Ideas as contained in the Timaeus permits of a reconciliation between the doctrines of Heraclitus and Parmenides.
2. "What Plato expressed as a process taking place in time must be regarded as a logical conception only." (*Archer-Hind.*) Explain and illustrate.
3. Explain the relation of Essence (οὐσία) Same (ταὐτόν) and Other (θάτερον) in Plato's theory of the World-Soul.
4. Why does Plato call Necessity an "Errant Cause" (πλανωμένη αἰτία)? Does his account throw any light on the nature of evil?
5. "How is Knowledge possible?" What answer is given to this question in Plato's earlier Theory of Ideas? State briefly the defects of the theory.
6. Compare the Idealism of Plato with that of Berkeley.

II. Mill's, Logic, Books III. and IV.

1. Describe *Inductio per simplicem enumerationem*. How does it differ from genuine scientific induction, and in what circumstances may it take the place of the latter?
2. "Colligation is Induction." Give Mill's criticism of Whewell's argument.
3. Define Cause and Effect in terms of (a) Hume's Theory of Causation; (b) Mill's Theory of Causation.

4. Discuss Mill's account of the Deductive Method of Science. What objections may be brought against his theory?
 5. What are the requisites of a true scientific classification?
 6. State Mill's Canon of Disbelief, and examine it with reference to an apparent violation of natural law.
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LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Not more than six questions are to be attempted.

1. The great triumph of modern speculation is the doctrine that "the world arises in consciousness." (*G. H. Lewes.*) How would you interpret this remark?
2. Compare Locke's account of Matter with that given by Berkeley.
3. "Mental and physical phenomena are only accessible to us through feeling; the divisions therefore which we establish remain from first to last divisions of feeling." (*G. H. Lewes.*) How far would this be a correct description of Berkeley's philosophical position?
4. "On the recognition of relations as constituting the *nature* of ideas, rests the possibility of any tenable theory of their reality." (*Green.*) Discuss this remark, illustrating your answer by references to the theories of either Berkeley or Hume.
5. With what meaning does Kant use the following words—Dogmatism, Apperception, Transcendental?
6. How is Hume's theory of the relation of succession in time and causality inverted by Kant?
7. State the distinction made by Kant between analytic and synthetic judgments, and shew the significance of his question, "How are *a priori* synthetic judgments possible?"
8. How does Kant try to prove that Space is not an *empirical conception*?

PHYSICS I.

OPTICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Deduce the laws of reflexion and refraction from the undulatory theory.
2. Explain exactly under what circumstances light can "go round a corner."
3. Explain the general principles on which the spurious achromatism of the Huyghen's eye piece is attained.
4. Explain what is meant by the term "circular polarisation," and describe exactly the various means whereby it may be produced.
5. Explain exactly the theory of the production of colour by mica plates in polarised light.
6. What is a "diffraction grating?" Shew how the absolute wave length of any particular kind of light may be determined by the help of this apparatus.

PHYSICS II.

ACOUSTICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. How was it established that a sound of any kind is due to aerial motion, and that a musical sound is produced when the motion is regular and periodic?
2. Give in short the laws regulating the dependence of pitch on the physical properties of vibrating elastic strings.
3. What is Helmholtz's theory as to the nature of "quality" of tone?
4. Why is a tuning fork and resonator combination generally used for the production of pure tones?
5. Give a description of some method for the optical comparison of the periods of two tuning forks.
6. Describe one of Tyndall's experiments to illustrate the reflexion of sound waves at the boundary of layers of air of different density.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL DEVELOPMENT FROM BERKELEY TO KANT.

TIME—THREE HOURS.

1. State briefly the main points in Berkeley's analysis of the sense of Sight, and examine his account of the relation between the senses of Sight and Touch.
2. "A relation, Berkeley virtually admits, is neither a feeling nor felt." (*Green.*) Discuss this criticism.
3. "Should the Idealist be right, the doctrine of Evolution is a dream." (*Spencer.*) Explain and comment on this remark. What does Spencer mean by *Idealism*?
4. Discuss the meaning and importance of the following quotation—"There are two principles which I cannot render consistent, nor is it in my power to renounce either of them; viz., that all our distinct perceptions are distinct existences, and that the mind never perceives any real connection among distinct existences." (*Hume.*)
5. How does Hume account for the genesis of the conception of space? Are there any contradictions in his theory?
6. Explain accurately Hume's use of the following—Idea, Perception, Reflection, Sensation.
7. "An unrelated sensation cannot amount to a fact." (*Green.*) Explain and illustrate this remark by reference to the various steps of Kant's argument.
8. Explain Kant's use of the word *Experience*. Is there any ambiguity in his account?
9. Write a short note on each of the following quotations—
 - (a) "The idea of Substance is one which we neither have nor can have by sensation or reflection." (*Locke.*)
 - (b) "The very existence of ideas constitutes the soul." (*Berkeley.*)

- (c) "Arithmetical judgments are always synthetical." (*Kant.*)
- (d) "The analytic unity of apperception is possible only under presupposition of a certain synthetic unity." (*Kant.*)
- (e) "Just as phenomena have no existence at all, apart from a subject that has senses, so there exist no laws in phenomena, apart from a subject that has understanding." (*Kant.*)

SCHOOL OF LOGIC, &c.
HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

TIME—THREE HOURS.

1. "Philosophy first begins where man experiences and acts upon the necessity of explaining phenomena by means of *natural causes.*" (*Zeller.*) Explain and illustrate from the history of Greek philosophy.
2. Discuss the saying of Socrates that "Virtue is Knowledge," and shew how it influenced the ethical theories of Plato and Aristotle.
3. How far is it true to say that Plato may be called both a Realist and an Idealist?
4. Explain Aristotle's theory of the relation of Matter and Form, and discuss his application of it in his account of the soul.
5. How did the Sceptics try to prove the impossibility of Knowledge? What fallacy is involved in their argument?
6. State briefly the different senses in which the doctrine of Relativity has been held by modern philosophers. Which opinion would you regard as most satisfactory? Give reasons for your answer.
7. "Bacon held that Science should be founded on experience, but he mistook the true mode of using experience, and in attempting to apply his method, ludicrously failed. . . . It is a great mistake to say that modern science is the result of the Baconian philosophy." (*Jevons.*) Explain and comment.
8. Give a brief account of the different meanings with which the word "idea" is used by ancient and modern philosophers.
9. Trace the influence of Kant on recent philosophical speculation.

SCHOOL OF LOGIC, &c.

MODERN ETHICS.

TIME—THREE HOURS.

1. Estimate the value of the contributions made to Moral Philosophy by (a) Shaftesbury, (b) Bentham.
2. Compare the views held by Hobbes, Clarke, and Butler, as to the nature and ground of Moral Obligation.
3. "Live according to Nature," "Live according to Reason." Is it possible to reconcile these principles? Is Butler's account satisfactory?
4. What modifications have been introduced into the Hedonistic Theory by (a) J. S. Mill, (b) Bain?
5. What are the various ways in which Kant states his fundamental ethical formula? Is it possible to unify them?
6. How would Kant's conception of "Humanity as an end in itself" be criticised by (a) Comte, (b) Herbert Spencer?
7. State and criticise Comte's use of the word *Metaphysical*.
8. State and examine the main points in the evolutionary theory of Ethics.
9. "Casuistry is the science of conflicting duties." On what principles would you venture to decide a case (take any one you please) of apparent conflict of duties?
10. What ethical principles are involved in the questions of (a) vivisection, (b) marriage with a deceased wife's sister?
11. "A man ought to pay his debts." Discuss the interpretation of the "ought" by (a) Hume, (b) Kant, (c) Herbert Spencer.
12. "Science grows, but morality is stationary." Examine this statement.

SCHOOL OF LOGIC, &c.

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

TIME—THREE HOURS.

1. "Society advances from *status* to *contract*." Explain and illustrate.
2. "The rights of man." What is the primary condition of the existence of rights?
3. Examine the relation of Ethics and Politics with special reference to Hobbes' theory of the State.

4. Write a short note on *one* of the following—
 - (a) The moral value of the sense of Honour,
 - (b) The moral value and limits of Patriotism.
 5. "To every man one vote." "Taxation the basis of representation." Discuss the principles underlying these statements.
 6. "Great nations are never impoverished by private prodigality." (*Adam Smith.*) Examine this statement.
 7. State and examine Locke's interpretation of the "State of Nature," and the "Law of Nature."
 8. "The true State is a Social Organism." Examine this with special reference to the *existing* industrial organization of society.
 9. Discuss briefly the relation of Ethics to Economic Theory.
 10. Discuss the grounds of the right of the State to Punish, with special reference to the Retributive Theory of Punishment.
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SCHOOL OF LOGIC, &c.

PSYCHOLOGY.

TIME—THREE HOURS.

1. What is meant by the "Veracity of Consciousness?" Discuss the value of Introspection as a Psychological Method.
2. "Generalization is impossible without Abstraction." "Abstraction is possible without Generalization." Discuss these statements.
3. Is Distance an original perception? What help is derived from the Evolution Theory on this question?
4. What elements are involved in the simplest act of (a) Cognition; (b) Volition?
5. How would you distinguish Desire from Will?
6. Discuss the attempts made to give a physical basis of explanation of the laws of the Association of Ideas.
7. Give an account of the various methods employed to determine the relation between Sensation and Stimulus. What modifications have been made in Fechner's Law?
8. State exactly what you understand by an "Illusion of the Senses." What do you consider the ultimate test of reality?

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

ESSAY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Write a short essay on any one of the following subjects :—

1. The basis of Moral Freedom.
 2. The philosophical influences at work in England during the Eighteenth Century.
 3. The conditions under which Federation is possible generally. The problem to be discussed also with special reference to (a) England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, (b) The Colonies, (c) India.
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POLITICAL ECONOMY.

I. MILL.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Are Wages paid out of Capital? What modifications were introduced by Mill into the old Wages-Fund Theory.
2. What are the conditions which determine the increase or decrease of Value and Price? Illustrate your answer by reference to (a) the Melbourne Land Boom, (b) the recent Depression of Trade in New Zealand, (c) the Lancashire Cotton Famine.
3. State *briefly* the main arguments for and against a "Double Standard of Value."
4. What factors must be taken into account in estimating the cost of a nation's imports? State precisely what is meant by the Law of International Values.
5. "When a country, wisely or unwisely, has burdened itself with a debt, is it expedient to take steps for reducing that debt?"
6. What objections may be urged against a system of taxation on commodities? In what cases may such taxes fall on producers?
7. How does Mill limit the Functions of Government? What objections would he make to the scheme of State Socialism advocated by Bismarck?

8. Write a short note on each of the following quotations—
- (a) "A discriminating duty makes the consumer pay two distinct taxes."
 - (b) "High prices make high wages."
 - (c) "Monopoly cannot give a value to anything, except through a limitation of the supply."
 - (d) "Only through the principle of competition has Political Economy any pretension to the character of a Science."

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

II. ESSAY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Write a short essay on any one of the following subjects—

1. A brief comparison of different theories of the relation of the State to the Individual.
2. The effect of the Industrial Revolution on the conditions of labour and the rates of wages.
3. "A protecting duty, continued for a reasonable time, will sometimes be the least inconvenient mode in which the (young) nation can tax itself for the support of such an experiment" (*viz.*—the building up of manufacturing industries).

LATIN.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Translate into English, with short explanatory notes when needful—

1. Cicero's letters, Watson, p. 111, Ad. Att. III., 23, down to *infirmari sua lex*.
2. Cicero's letters, Watson, pp. 174-175, Ad. Att. IV., 5, down to *aiunt oportuisse*.
3. Cicero's letters, Watson, pp. 398-399, Ad. Att. XI., 6, *Me discessisse ab armis . . . ne quis impetus militum fieret*.
4. Cicero's letters, Watson, pp. 517-518, Ad. Att. XIV., 21, down to *hoc metuere, alterum in metu non ponere*.

ROMAN HISTORY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Describe the reforms effected by Marius in the Roman Army.
What were the chief results of those reforms?
2. Give an account of the legislation of C. Gracchus.
3. Give an account of the disabilities and wrongs of the Italian Allies of Rome which led to the Social War, and of the way in which those disabilities were removed.
4. Describe the Roman system of Provincial Government.
5. "The Gabinio-Manilian proposals terminated the struggle between the Senate and the popular party which the Sempronian laws had begun 67 years before." Discuss this statement.
6. What are the grounds for pronouncing the execution of the Catilinarian conspirators to have been unconstitutional?
7. Comment on the following passages, explaining historical allusions. (Do not translate)—
 - (a) *Nunc vero, cum equitatus ille, quem ego in clivo Capitolino te signifero ac principe collocaram, senatum deseruerint, nostri autem principes digito se cælum putent attingere, si muli barbati in piscinis sint, qui ad manum accedant, alia autem negligant, nonne tibi satis prodesse videor, si perficio ut nolint obesse qui possunt?*
 - (b) *Tenemur undique, neque jam quo minus serviamus recusamus.*
 - (c) *Scis quam dilegam Siculos et quam illam clientelam honestam judicem; multa illis Cæsar, neque me invito, etsi Latinitas non erat ferenda, verum tamen —.*
 - (d) *Omitto illa vetera, quod istum in rempublicam ille aluit, auxit, armavit, ille legibus per vim et contra auspicia ferendis auctor, ille Galliae ulterioris adjunctor, ille gener, ille in adoptando P. Clodio augur, ille provinciae propagator, ille absentis in omnibus adjutor, idem etiam tertio consulatu, postquam esse defensor reipublicae coepit, contendit ut decem tribuni plebis ferrent, ut absentis ratio haberetur, quod idem ipse sanxit lege sua.*
 - (e) *Vellem Idibus Martiis me ad cenam invitasses: reliquiarum nihil fuisset.*
 - (f) *Sed, ut video, multo magis est nobis laborandum de Africa, quam quidem tu scribis confirmari quotidie magis ad condicionis spem quam victoriae.*
 - (g) *Marcellus foede in Comensi: etsi ille magistratum non gesserit, erat tamen Transpadanus.*

FACULTY OF LAW.

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

(N.B.—Candidates are not expected to answer every question, as more weight will be given to a few well-arranged and complete answers than to a larger number of fragmentary ones.)

1. Classify a *Corpus Juris* on a basis of difference between "Rights." Is any other basis of classification possible?
2. Discuss Austin's position (*a*) as a scientific thinker, (*b*) as a contributor to practical knowledge.
3. What are the chief differences between the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada and that of the United States? Where, in each country, is the Sovereign?
4. What are the meanings of the word "Constitutional," (*a*) as used in Great Britain, (*b*) as used in New South Wales?
5. Name and discuss the principal sources of Law.
6. Give illustrations from the history of the Roman Law of Procedure of the slow growth of the concept of "The State."
7. Give a historical account of the growth of the right to Contract.
8. State the principal stages in the growth of Civil Society, and indicate the steps by which the social unit has grown from the Family into the Territorial State.

 ROMAN LAW.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. What are *praesumptiones*? How many classes are there? Give examples of each.
2. Give an account of the system of civil procedure successively developed in Roman Law.

3. Mention the provisions of the Lex Aelia Sentia and state in what manner its effect was altered by Justinian.
 4. In what manner and under what restrictions was divorce sanctioned in Roman Law?
 5. What were the methods of acquiring and transmitting ownership in the time of Gaius?
 6. Give an historical sketch of the Roman Law relating to *dos*.
 7. Give a sketch of the changes made in the law of accrual in respect of legacies.
 8. Write explanatory notes on the following passages—
Ante litem contestatam dare debitorem oportere, post litem contestatam condemnari oportere, post condemnationem judicatum facere oportere.
Actoris calumnia coercetur, modo calumniae iudicio, modo contrario, modo jurejurando, modo restipulatione.
 9. State what you know of the “actio injuriarum,” “possessio tum quibus ex legibus,” relegatio “deductio,” “praescriptio,” “beneficium competentiae,” “coemptio.”
 10. Shew how the power of representation in actions was gradually developed in Roman Law.
 11. Mention the various modes by which an obligation could be extinguished.
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CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Trace historically the judicial power of the House of Lords.
2. What were the causes which sustained the High Prerogative of the Tudors?
3. How was the liberty of Juries more effectually secured during the reign of Charles the Second?
4. Discuss the question of the right (if any) of the House of Lords to make alterations in money bills.
5. What was the Declaration of Rights?
6. State briefly the substance of the principal statutes relating to Treason.

7. When was the independence of the judges established?
8. What questionable means to raise the revenue were adopted in the reign of Charles the First?
9. Mention the salutary measures passed by the Long Parliament which according to Hallam "restored and consolidated the shattered fabric of our Constitution."
10. To what extent (if any) is the House of Commons subject to the control of Her Majesty's courts of law in the interpretation and administration of that part of the statute law which has relation to the internal proceedings of the House of Commons?
11. Have the courts of a British colony civil or criminal jurisdiction over the Governor of such colony?
12. What were the following cases—
 - (1) Bate's case.
 - (2) Darnel's case.
 - (3) Sommersett's case.
 - (4) Case of the Seven Bishops.

ENGLISH LAW I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Explain the meaning of the following—
 - (1) An estate tail.
 - (2) An estate pur autre vie.
 - (3) General occupant.
 - (4) Special occupant.
2. For what term may a tenant for life make a valid lease?
3. Trace the growth of the right of testamentary alienation of lands.
4. Explain the difference between a joint tenancy and a tenancy in common.
5. Explain the object and effect of the statute of uses.
6. Explain the method of conveyance known as a lease and release.

7. A and B are the two witnesses to a will. By the will A is appointed executor and B is bequeathed a legacy of £50. What effect have the above provisions on the validity
 - (1) of the appointment of A as executor?
 - (2) of the legacy to B;
 - (3) of the will?
 8. On marriage what rights does a husband obtain over his wife's land, both freehold and leasehold?
 9. What is meant by the *cy près* doctrine?
 10. In what way may executory interests be created?
 11. Explain what is termed by Joshua Williams "the modern method of barring dower."
 12. Explain the following—
 - (1) Tenancy at will.
 - (2) Tenancy at sufferance.
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ENGLISH LAW II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. What are the elements necessary to a valid contract?
2. A offers in writing, on the 1st of January, 1890, to sell his house and grounds, called Blackacre, to B, for the sum of £3000, and to leave the offer open until the 10th of January. A on the 4th of January absolutely sells the same house and grounds to C for £3500. On the 6th of January, B accepts in writing A's offer, and A receives such writing on the 7th. Can B sue A for breach of contract?
3. An advertisement is put in a newspaper by A, that he has lost a pocket book, with some valuable papers inside, and that on finder returning same to him a reward of £20 will be paid by A. B finds pocket book, with papers, and returns same to A. Can B compel A to pay the reward of £20?
4. What are the characteristics of a contract under seal in which it differs from a simple contract?

5. Write out the fourth section of the Statute of Frauds. How far has such section been modified or altered by statute with respect to a guaranty?
6. Define the term "consideration" as one of the requisites of a contract.
7. Can the following persons, in any, and if so, what cases, make a valid contract—
 - (1) Infants;
 - (2) Married women?
8. The acceptor to a bill of exchange induced the defendant to an action to indorse the bill, telling him that it was a guaranty. The plaintiff was a subsequent *bona fide* indorsee of the bill for value.
Is the defendant liable to the plaintiff on such indorsement?
9. With regard to a contract, what representations amount to fraud?
10. What is the law with regard to the validity or invalidity of wagering contracts?
11. What difference is there between the rules of Common Law and Equity as to the assignment of choses in action?
12. A and B each deposit £500 with C to abide the decision of two scientific men as to the shape of the earth. The scientific men decide against A, but before money is paid over A claims it back from C, who subsequently pays it over to B.
Can A successfully sue C for his deposit of £500?
13. Define the following—
 - (1) Maintenance.
 - (2) Champerty.

LL D. EXAMINATION.

ROMAN LAW.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

[N.B.—Candidates are not expected to answer every question, as more weight will be given to a few well-arranged and complete answers than to a larger number of fragmentary ones.]

De Pactis.—Dig. II., 14.

De Obligationibus et Actionibus.—Dig. XLIV., 7.

1. In what kinds of obligations does the liability to pay interest arise without special agreement? And what restriction does Roman Law impose upon interest?
2. Define the pact called *Constitutum* shewing in what respect it differs from *fidejussio*.
3. In what cases does the mistake of (a) one party, (b) both parties invalidate a contract? And on what grounds?
4. Describe the ordinary steps in an action (a) under Hadrian, (b) under Justinian.
5. Frame a *formula* in any action.
6. Advise in the following cases, giving reasons for your advice —
 - (a) “Dedi tibi Stichum ut Pamphilum manumittas : manumisisti : evictus est Stichus.”—II., 14, 7.
 - (b) “Trajecticiae pecuniae nomine, si ad diem soluta non esset, poena (uti adsolet) ob operas ejus qui eam pecuniam peteret in stipulationem erat deducta : is qui eam pecuniam petebat parte exacta petere desierat, deinde interposito tempore interpellare instituerat.”—XLIV., 7, 23.
 - (c) Si is cui rem commodavero eam subripuerit.”—Ib., 7, 34.
7. Explain the historic relation between *Stipulatio* and *Factum*.
8. In what cases can a third party benefit by the pacts of another?
9. Classify *actiones*, explaining the grounds of difference between the various divisions.
10. Explain fully, giving illustrations, the following terms — *Dies*, *conditio*, *modus*, *accessio in obligationibus*, *consumptio actionum*, *obligatio naturalis*, *obligatio civitatis*.

ROMAN LAW.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Give a sketch of the opening, the course, and the issue of a trial to execution, according to the law of the Twelve Tables.
2. By what means was the power of the Comitia Curiata restrained.
3. State the provisions of the following—"Lex Publilia," "Lex Æbutia," "Leges Valeriae."
4. What important changes in the laws and constitution of Rome were introduced during the reign of Emperor Hadrian?
5. What consequences arose from the distinction made in Roman Law between *res mobiles* and *res immobiles*?
6. Give an account of the modes of legislation under the Republic.
7. Shew that the distinction between *delicts* and *quasi delicts* was merely historical and not real.
8. Give an historical sketch of the law of execution of judgments.
9. What important changes in Roman Law may be attributed to the influence of Christianity?
10. Give an account of the changes in the law of criminal procedure from the Monarchy to the Empire.
11. State the principles upon which Roman contracts were based and the order of the development of the different forms of contract.

ROMAN LAW.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

GENERAL PAPER.

1. Trace the growth in Roman Law of the rules respecting the rights and liabilities of a principal in a contract made by an agent.
2. Describe in detail the operation of *Litis contestatio* upon the rights and liabilities of the parties to a suit.
3. By what steps could a Debtor in the time of Justinian relieve himself of his obligation to his creditors?

4. What illustration does Justinian give of the *Lex Aquilia*? Explain the principles on which the Romans define liability for negligence arising in cases of Delict and Contract respectively.
 5. Give a brief outline of the law relating to Principal and Surety in the time of Justinian.
 6. Give an account of the enactments preceding the *Lex Falcidia* which aimed at the object finally achieved by that statute, and shew how they failed or were evaded.
 7. What is the nature of the remedy called *Missio in possessionem*? When, and under what conditions, is it granted?
 8. Give some account of the principal jurists of the second Century, A.D.
 9. What indications are there of a desire among Romans to avoid dying intestate? What explanation is offered by the jurists?
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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Mention the diseases of the eye due, directly or indirectly, to Syphilis, and describe fully the symptoms, signs, and treatment of any *one* of them.
2. What are the conditions necessitating Iridectomy? Describe the operation of Iridectomy for Glaucoma.
3. Explain accommodative and muscular Asthenopia.
4. What are the diseases of the ciliary region? What circumstances give them great importance? Mention the characters in which diseases of this region agree. Give the prognosis and treatment of the several diseases.
5. Give the clinical varieties, prognosis and treatment of Retinitis.
6. What are the optical conditions of clear sight? How would you detect feigned blindness of one eye?

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

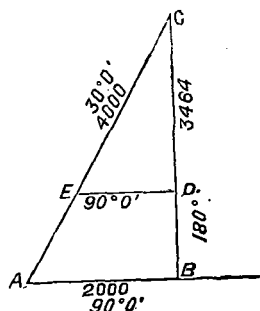
SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

SURVEYING I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than six questions to be attempted.

1. Discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of the modern steel band and the old link chain.
A chain is .09 inch too long at a temperature of 50° Fahrenheit. A line is measured with it at 80° Fahrenheit, and is apparently 100 chains long. Find its true length.
2. Explain carefully the method of finding the area of a figure by Double Areas.
3. A is a point 5,940 links north of B. C is a point to the eastward distant 6,370 links from A and 9,530 links from B. Find the bearings of the lines AC, BC, and find the area of ABC by Double Areas, having first closed the block.
4. ABC is a piece of ground: cut off an area ABDE of five acres, and supply the distances BD, DE, EA—



5. Define the term Line of Collimation. How do you adjust, and what is the effect of adjusting, this line in—
 - (a) the transit theodolite,
 - (b) the level?

6. The two ends of the horizontal axis of a theodolite are not at the same level. Discuss the effect upon the work done by the instrument, and state how the defect may be detected and remedied.
7. It is required to make an accurate contour survey of a block of land 10 chains square. Describe carefully the operations necessary, both in the field and the office.
8. Discuss the various sources of inaccuracy in levelling operations, and point out the precautions needed to minimise error.
9. Shew by an imaginary example how the gradients and formation levels of a road are arranged upon the longitudinal section. All necessary particulars to be shewn as on a contract drawing.
10. Explain carefully how you would proceed in order to survey the site and determine the capacity at each particular water level of a proposed storage reservoir.
11. The following data being given, plot the section, and lay out suitable gradients for an ordinary road—

Distance in Chains,	Reduced Level.	Remarks.
0	100	Existing Road.
1	101	
2	99	Very Rocky.
4	87	
5	79	
6	70	
7	45	Creek.
10	65	
11	85	
12	101	Clay Subsoil.
14	110	
15	115	
17	105	
20	90	Existing Road.

12. Referring to last question, if the first four chains are on side-long ground inclined at 15° to horizon, calculate the cutting and filling in cubic yards.
13. What is meant by reduction to the centre? Investigate the necessary formula, and shew how it is applied in practice.
14. What precautions must be taken in order to obtain good results in barometric levelling?

SURVEYING II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than six questions to be attempted.

1. Describe fully the various operations necessary, in order to determine the true meridian and the latitude of the station. Point out the principal sources of error, and the precautions to be taken against them.
2. What instruments and tables do you need in order to determine the meridian by a single observation of a known star, and what special precautions are advisable against instrumental and other errors?
3. Describe the construction and mode of using base-line measuring apparatus in large trigonometrical surveys.
4. Explain carefully how you would proceed in order to set out an S curve, connecting two parallel straight lines of railway.
5. What is meant by a curve of adjustment? What practical advantages attend the use of such curves?
6. Explain carefully what is meant by the velocity head and friction head in the case of a pipe conveying water. Under what circumstances can the former be ignored in computing the discharge?
7. What is the hydraulic gradient of a water pipe? What result ensues if a pipe rises above its hydraulic gradient?
8. A pipe is 12 inches diameter, and is laid on a gradient of 1 in 1,000; compute its discharge in gallons per minute.
9. Design the cross section of a water channel on a grade of 5 feet per mile, to discharge 100 gallons per second.
10. Describe the current meter, and explain how it is used to determine the discharge of a large river.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than seven questions to be attempted.

1. Distinguish between the leading chemical and physical or mechanical characteristics of cast iron, wrought iron, and mild steel.

2. A shaft 9 inches in diameter, and resting in bearings 10 feet apart, carries a 15 ton fly wheel in the middle of its length. What is the maximum intensity of stress in the shaft as a beam? The moment of inertia of the section may be taken as $\frac{\pi r^4}{4}$.
3. A test piece of mild boiler steel is placed in a tensile testing machine and tested in the usual way. Describe carefully the various phenomena observed during the experiment.
4. Write a specification to govern the supply of wrought iron, cast iron and steel for ordinary bridge and roof construction.
5. A beam of ironbark timber is loaded in the centre and supported at each end. Calculate the modulus of rupture and the modulus of elasticity from the following data—Distance between supports, 4 feet beam; 6 inches wide x 4 inches deep; breaking load, 25,000 pounds; load of 10,000 pounds produced a deflection of .25 inches.
Give the factor of safety which you would allow—
 - (a) In a railway bridge or viaduct.
 - (b) In a warehouse.
6. Design a wrought iron girder to carry a brick wall, having given the clear span of girder 20 feet, and the distributed load 60 tons, making all necessary calculations.
7. A rolled iron girder 12 inches deep by 6 inches wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick is supported at each end over a space of 15 feet. What is the greatest load which could be safely suspended at a distance of 5 feet from one of the points of support?
8. State some of the most important conclusions arrived at by Wöhler with regard to the strength of materials.
9. What is the resistance to bursting of a pipe of cast iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and 10 inches in diameter? Why are cast iron water mains made much thicker than the internal pressure of water necessitates?
10. Describe and sketch any good form of double acting lift and force pump, suitable for pumping water from a deep mine.
11. Sketch a good form of a hydraulic hoist, and shew how to calculate the diameter of the piston or ram in the main hydraulic cylinder, also the diameters of the lifting and lowering valves.

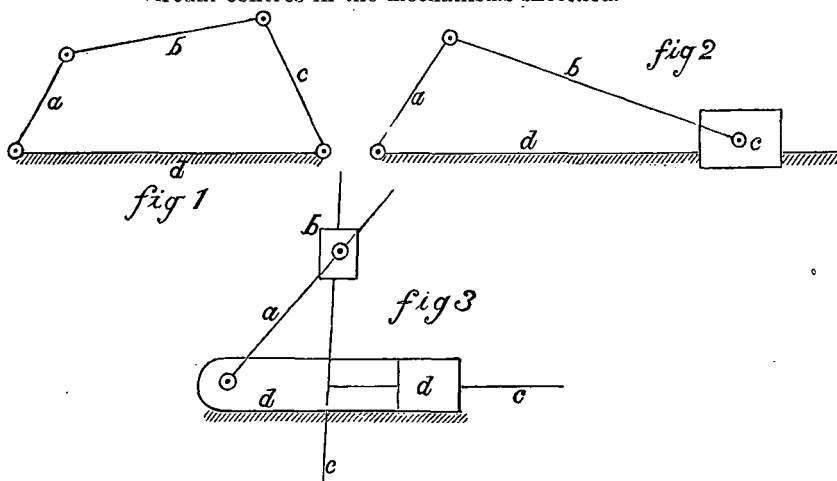
12. Describe by means of sketches any good form of safety gear which you are acquainted with, suitable for an ordinary cage hoist.
13. Describe either a Jonval's or a Girard turbine, and shew how you would determine the correct forms for the curves of the guide blades and wheel.
14. Shew how to set out practically the acting surfaces of two teeth in an ordinary spur wheel and pinion.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than seven questions to be attempted.

1. Define the term "virtual centre," and shew how to find the virtual centres in the mechanisms sketched.



2. Draw the diagram of relative velocities for the crankpin and piston represented in fig. 2 of the above question, having given the following data—radius of crank (a) = 1.5 feet; length of connecting rod (b) = 6.0 feet; speed of crank, 56 revolutions per minute.

3. Determine the virtual centres and draw the centroids for a compound wheel train consisting (a) of 3 wheels, (b) of 4 wheels. Give examples of epicyclic wheel trains, and shew how to find the relative angular velocities of the last wheel and the revolving arm when the first wheel is fixed.
4. Give examples of linear velocity and acceleration diagrams, (a) when the abscissa represent time, (b) when it represents space. Shew how the acceleration diagram may be deduced from the velocity diagram approximately. Prove that if a normal be drawn from any point M of a velocity curve, the subnormal NO or projection of MN upon the axis, is the acceleration at the point N.
5. Referring to fig. 2, question 1, as an example of the static equilibrium of mechanisms. Let a force fa act on the link a , a force fb on the link b , and a force fc on the link c . Shew how to find the magnitude of a force f acting on the link c in a given direction which will balance all three forces.
6. Shew how to deduce the curve of resistance (or as it is sometimes called the curve of twisting moments) from the indicator cards of an ordinary horizontal steam engine.
 - (a) Neglecting the inertia of the reciprocating parts.
 - (b) Considering the inertia of the reciprocating parts.
7. Investigate the formula and shew how you would calculate the torsional strength of the crank shaft of an ordinary horizontal steam engine—assuming all necessary data.
8. Sketch any good form of expansion gear suitable for a large stationary engine, and construct a Zeuner's diagram shewing the positions of the crank when the admission takes place, the steam is cut off and released, and the exhaust closed.
9. Explain the cycle of changes which occur both in the non-compression and the compression gas engine. Illustrate your answer by sketching the indicator diagrams obtained from such engines and describe in detail one example of each kind.
10. Illustrate by means of sketches the construction of a modern marine boiler, shewing all important details. What are the advantages of hydraulic riveting over ordinary hand riveting?

11. Explain by means of sketches how you would draw the combined diagrams of the three cylinders of a triple expansion steam engine when you are provided with a diagram for each cylinder.
 12. Shew how you would obtain the mean pressure from the diagram of an ordinary condensing engine. What data, in addition to the diagram, would you require to calculate the indicated horse power of the engine? Sketch a dynamometer and shew how you would use it to determine the brake horse power.
 13. Make a sketch and describe fully any good form of governor suitable for controlling an automatic expansion gear. Explain the following terms as applied to governors—Sensitiveness, isochronism, powerfulness. Compare the function of the governor with that of the fly wheel.
 14. What is the minimum weight of air necessary to effect the complete combustion of one pound of carbon, and what should be the temperature of the products of combustion? State the principal causes of the waste of fuel in boilers.
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APPLIED MECHANICS

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Not more than six questions to be attempted.

1. State Wöhler's law and write down the formula proposed by Launhardt and Weyrauch, and apply them to determine the safe working stress per square inch in the following examples—
 - (a) A tension rod subjected to a steady load of 20 tons.
 - (b) The same rod subjected to a stationary load of 20 tons and an occasional load of 30 tons.
 - (c) A rod or bar subjected to a load of 10 tons alternating between tension and compression.
 - (d) The same rod or bar subjected to alternating tensile and compressive stresses of 5 and 15 tons respectively.

2. Make a sketch of the central cross section of a wrought iron box girder constructed with top and bottom flanges, each formed with 3 plates 20 inches wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and the web formed with two rolled girders, each 18 inches deep by 6 inches wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Calculate the maximum safe dead load per foot run on the girder if the clear span is 25 feet. Investigate the maximum horizontal shearing stresses and determine the diameter and pitch of the rivets. Determine also the length of each flange plate and the total weight of the girder.
3. Describe an inward flow, parallel flow, and outward flow turbine, explaining fully how the correct form of the guide blades and wheel are determined. Under what circumstances would you use a Pelton wheel? Contrast the behaviour of the various types of turbines with a uniform supply of water and a varying load.
4. Describe fully the various steps to be taken in order to determine the weight of the fly wheel of an engine.
5. What is the general effect on the lead and the point of compression of increasing the rate of expansion in Stephenson's link motion, (a) when the arms are open; (b) when they are crossed? Illustrate your answer by means of Zeuner's diagrams, the angles of advance of the virtual eccentrics corresponding with the various rates of expansion being found geometrically. Choose any convenient dimensions for the gear.
6. Describe in detail the process of testing such an engine and boiler as those in the laboratory.
7. Make a sketch of the theoretical diagram of a condensing engine, and shew what modifications in the outline of the latter may be expected in practice. Explain the effect of clearance on the shape of the diagrams. What are the leading characteristics of the diagrams of locomotive engines working at high rates of expansion?
8. A firegrate is 4 feet 6 inches long, and 3 feet wide; twenty pounds of coal are burnt on it per square foot of area per hour with a supply of 24 lbs. of air per lb. of fuel. What is the temperature and what the volume in an hour of the products of combustion, (a) as formed in the furnace; and (b) in the chimney, supposing the latter to be maintained at the temperature most suitable for draught creation?

9. State the mechanical advantages of compound over simple expansive engines, and investigate the ratio of maximum to mean pressure in (a) a pair of simple expansive engines, and (b) a compound engine of the same power and working with the same initial pressure and the same ratio of expansion on the supposition that the steam expands hyperbolically and that the effects of early release, compression and clearance are neglected. The initial pressure is 120 lbs. absolute. The ratio of expansion 10; the area of each of the high pressure cylinders is A. The ratio of area of low to area of high pressure cylinder in the compound engine is 4. The receiver pressure is 24 lbs. per square inch absolute.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

TIME, FOUR HOURS.

Six questions to be attempted.

1. Draw the curves traced out by any point in a circle of 2" diameter, when it rolls upon the outside and upon the inside of another circle of 10" diameter.
2. The angles contained by the plans of two lines AB and BC is 40° . AB is inclined to the paper at 30° , and AC at 60° . Find the real angle, and the true length of the lines.
3. Draw the traces of an oblique plane inclined at 60° . Draw the projections of a line inclined at 30° , which is contained by this plane. Draw a second plane at right angles to the first, also containing the line.
4. Carefully project one complete turn of a screw of the following dimensions: Outside diameter, 3 inches; inside diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; pitch, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The section of the thread is triangular.
5. Arrange the plans and elevations of four points not all in the same plane, and determine the projections of a sphere passing through them.
6. A right cone standing with its base on the horizontal plane penetrates a sphere unsymmetrically. Draw the curve of interpenetration.

7. A hexagonal pyramid standing with its base on the horizontal plane is cut by an oblique plane the horizontal trace of which is inclined to the ground line at 60° , and the vertical trace is inclined to the ground line at 45° . Determine the plan and elevation and true form of the section. Shew the development of the cone with the plane of section.
8. An ink-bottle of the form of a truncated square pyramid is made of $\frac{3}{8}$ " plate glass ; side of base 3" ; length of sloping edge, 2" ; side of upper section, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". The top is a square prism of the same glass, hinged at one of the far sides ; it lies open to its full extent. Draw the isometric projection of the ink-bottle.
9. Make a perspective drawing of a series of arches, assuming all necessary dimensions.
10. Draw the plan and elevation of a cube of 3 inches side ; having given the plane of one face 60° , and one edge of that face 30° .
11. Arrange a cone standing on its base, and a cylinder lying upon the horizontal plane with its axis at right angles to the vertical plane.

Draw the shadow cast by the cone upon the cylinder.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

LATIN COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into Latin—

- (a) Cicero tells us that he persuaded Curio's father to pay Curio's debts.
- (b) I wished to be of service to the State, if I could, even before the first of January.
- (c) Antony asserted that he sent a man to Alexandria to purchase the estate from Caesar.
- (d) Will you never understand that you must make up your mind as to whether the men who did that deed are assassins or champions of freedom?
- (e) After his expulsion, King Tarquin sent messengers to Rome to ask that his property should be given up to him, and the Senate decreed that his petition should be granted. But the King's ambassadors, while they were in Rome, stirred up the minds of the young men and of others whom Tarquin had favoured, so that a plot was made to bring him back. Among those who plotted were Titus and Tiberius, sons of the Consul Brutus; and they gave letters to the messengers of the King. But it chanced that a certain slave overheard them plotting; and he came and told the thing to the Consuls, who seized the messengers and found them in possession of the letters. The culprits were immediately arrested, but the ambassadors were let go.

2. Translate into English—

Maximas tibi, Pansa, gratias omnes et habere et agere debemus, qui cum hodierno die senatum te habiturum non arbitraremur, ut M. Bruti, praestantissimi civis, litteras accepisti, ne minimam quidem moram interposuisti quin quam primum maximo gaudio et gratulatione frueremur.

Cum factum tuum gratum omnibus debet esse, tum vero oratio, qua recitatis litteris usus es : declarasti enim verum esse id, quod ego semper sensi, neminem alterius, qui suae confideret, virtuti invidere. Itaque mihi, qui plurimis officiis sum cum Bruto et maxima familiaritate coniunctus, minus multa de illo dicenda sunt ; quas enim ipse mihi partes sumpseram, eas praecepit oratio tua. Sed mihi, patres conscripti, necessitatem attulit paulo plura dicendi sententia eius, qui rogatus est ante me.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

(a) Cicero, Second Philippic, c. 15, Castra mihi liberaret.

(b) Second Philippic, c. 35, O mea frustra semper servare potuisses !

2. Translate, with short notes, explaining historical allusions—

(a) Tu ne verbo quidem violatus, ut audacior quam Catilina, furiosior quam Clodius viderere, ultro me maledictis lacessisti.

(b) Etenim si auctores ad liberandam patriam desiderarentur, Brutus ego impellerem, quorum uterque L. Bruti imaginem cotidie videret, alter etiam Ahalae ?

(c) In te, M. Antoni, id decrevit senatus quod in hostem togatum decerni est solitum more majorum.

(d) Victor e Thessalia Brundisium cum legionibus revertisti.

(e) Agrum Campanum, qui cum de vectigalibus eximebatur ut militibus daretur, tamen infligi magnum reipublicae vulnus putabamus, hunc tu compransoribus tuis et collusoribus dividebas.

3. Give a brief account of the events which led to Cicero's writing the Second Philippic.

GREEK.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

(a) Xenophon, Memorabilia IV. 5, § 10. Ἀλλὰ μὴν τὰς ἐγγυτάτω ἡδονάς ;

(b) Xenophon, Memorabilia IV. 7, § 9. Προέτρεπε δὲ συμβουλήs θεῶν.

2. Translate into Greek—

- (a) The philosophers say that virtue is better than much gold.
 (b) Socrates believed that the just would be rewarded and the wicked punished.
 (c) It is clear, Socrates, that you are trying to escape explaining what you think justice to be.
 (d) He used to think that monarchy and tyranny were both governments, but considered that they differed from each other. For monarchy he thought to be a government over willing subjects, and over states according to law; but tyranny is a government over unwilling subjects, and not according to law, but as the ruler chooses.

3. Translate into English—

Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀφίκοντο, συνῆλθον οἱ στρατιῶται, καὶ εἶπε Σεύθης τοῦδε. Ἐγὼ, ὦ ἄνδρες, δέομαι ὑμῶν στρατεύεσθαι σὺν ἐμοὶ, καὶ ὑπισχνοῦμαι ἐμῖν δώσειν μισθὸν ἱκανόν, ἕξω δὲ τούτων τὸν ἄξιον τιμήσω. Σῖτα δὲ καὶ ποτὰ ὥσπερ καὶ νῦν ἐκ τῆς χώρας λαμβάνοντες ἔξετε· ὅποσα δ' ἂν ἀλίσκηται ἀξιώσω αὐτὸς ἔχειν, ἵνα ταῦτα διατιθέμενος ὑμῖν τὸν μισθὸν πορίζω. Καὶ τὰ μὲν φεύγοντα καὶ ἀποδιδράσκοντα ἡμεῖς ἱκανοὶ ἐσόμεθα διώκειν καὶ μαστεύειν· ἂν δέ τις ἀνθιστῇται, σὺν ὑμῖν πειρασόμεθα χειροῦσθαι. Ἐπήρετο ὁ Ξενοφῶν, Πόσον δὲ ἀπὸ θαλάττης ἀξιώσεις συνέπεισθαί σοι τὸ στράτευμα; Ὁ δ' ἀπεκρίνατο, Οὐδαμῇ πλεῖον ἑπτὰ ἡμερῶν, μείον δὲ πολλαχρῇ. Μετὰ ταῦτα ἐδίδοτο λέγειν τῷ βουλομένῳ· καὶ ἔλεγον πολλοὶ κατὰ ταῦτα, ὅτι παντὸς ἄξια λέγοι Σεύθης. Ἐπὶ τούτοις εἶπε Ξενοφῶν, Εἴ τις ἀντιλέγει, λεγέτω. Ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐδεὶς ἀντέλεγεν, ἔδοξε ταῦτα. Εὐθὺς δὲ Σεύθῃ εἶπε ταῦτα, ὅτι συστρατεύσονται αὐτῷ.

FRENCH.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

- (a) Corneille, Cinna, Act II., sc. 2, ll. 39—54.
 (b) Corneille, Cinna, Act IV., sc. 4, ll. 8—18.

2. Translate into English (at sight)—

Les habitants de la Savoie se sont fait remarquer en tout temps par l'amour du travail et la plus scrupuleuse probité. Admis dans les plus beaux hôtels de Paris, on ne s'est jamais plaint qu'ils eussent abusé de la confiance qu'on leur accordait. Accoutumés à vivre de peu, ne changeant point, au sein même de la capitale, leur manière d'exister ni leurs vêtements grossiers, ils n'ont qu'un but, qu'un seul désir; c'est d'amasser à force de peine et de sueurs, une modique somme d'argent, qu'ils portent joyeux et triomphants à leurs pauvres familles qui souvent ont bien souffert en leur absence. Parmi les travaux auxquels ces bonnes gens s'accoutument, le ramonage des cheminées est celui qui leur est spécialement dévolu. Ces ramoneurs vont ordinairement deux ensemble: l'un, d'une taille élevée, pour les grandes cheminées; l'autre plus petit et presque dans l'enfance pour les petites cheminées.

3. (a) Parse the words *hait*, *soufferts*, *amenais*; put down their principal parts, and conjugate them in the Present Indicative and Subjunctive.
- (b) *Je l'aurai méritée*. Explain the agreement of *méritée*, and state the rule.
- (c) State the rule about the gender of the adjective which precedes or follows *gens*. Translate: Some old people. They are dangerous people. All honest people.
- (d) What is the rule of the gender of substantives ending in *-ment* and *-eur*? Mention the exceptions.
- (e) Distinguish between *la mémoire* and *le mémoire*, *un aigle* and *une aigle*, *compte*, *comte*, and *conte*, *aveuglement* and *aveuglement*, *heur* and *heure*, and where you can, give their derivation.

4. Translate into French—

- (a) Who are these gentlemen? Ask them their names.
- (b) They have come to our house, let us go to theirs.
- (c) Large towns have their advantages, but small ones are preferable to them.
- (d) How often have you been in London? Not once.
- (e) I fear you will be deceived (*se tromper*.)
- (f) Have you prepared yourself well for the examination?

GERMAN.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

- (a) Hauff, *Karavane* (Hager's edition), p. 22, l. 23 to p. 23, l. 1.
 (b) Hauff, *Karavane* (Hager's edition), p. 56, ll. 4-16.
 (c) Hauff, *Karavane* (Hager's edition), p. 84, l. 30 to p. 85, l. 5.

2. Translate into English (at sight)—

Höre was der Mond mir erzählt! „Ich habe den Cadetten Officier werden und sich zum ersten Mal in seine prächtige Uniform kleiden sehen; ich habe das junge Mädchen in ihrem Brautstaate gesehen und des Fürsten junge Braut glücklich in ihrem Brautanzuge; aber nie habe ich eine Seligkeit erblickt ähnlich der eines kleinen vierjährigen Mädchens, welches ich heute Abend beobachtete. Sie hatte ein neues blaues Kleid erhalten und einen neuen Rosa-Hut; der Staat war eben angelegt und Alle riefen nach Licht, denn des Mondes Strahlen, die durch das Fenster drangen, waren nicht hell genug, ganz andere Lichter mußten angebrannt werden. Da stand das kleine Mädchen steif wie eine Puppe, die Arme ängstlich von dem Kleide ab ausstreckend, die Finger weit auseinander gespreizt. O welche Seligkeit strahlte aus ihren Augen, aus ihrem ganzen Gesicht! „Morgen sollst Du in dem Kleide ausgehen!“ sagte die Mutter und die Kleine blickte auf zu ihrem Hut und wieder nieder zu ihrem Kleide und lächelte selig. „Mutter!“ rief sie, „was werden wohl die kleinen Hündchen denken, wenn sie mich in diesem Staate erblicken?“

3. (a) What is the gender of the following classes of substantives respectively—Names of metals, rivers, months; nouns ending in -ung, -ing, -lein, -ei, -el, -nis? Give instances of each sort of noun.

(b) Put down, with the meanings, the different plurals of *Wort*, *Band*, *Gesicht*. Give examples of nouns not admitting plural and of nouns never used except in the plural.

(c) Write out the two Futures of the Indicative Passive of *lieben*.

- (d) Give the German for—6, 11, 17, 25, 48, 81, 99, 103, the 1st, 103rd; what o'clock is it? it is just half-past five; two feet and a-half; to-morrow fortnight.
- (e) State the rule regarding the construction of the *indirect statement* (or *reported speech*) after a past tense in the chief clause, using for illustration the following sentences—
- (i) He told me that his father was ill.
 (ii) He told me that his sisters knew it.

4. Translate into German—

- (a) Have you seen my brother, Mary? Yes, miss; I saw him in the street when I came in. What was he doing? He was playing with two or three other boys. Tell him to come home at once; his friend Charles wishes to see him.
- (b) Am I right? No, you are wrong.
- (c) There are three windows in this room.
- (d) Would you like to take a walk with me?
- (e) If the weather had been fine to-day we should have gone out.

ARITHMETIC.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

- Find the value of 150 miles 3 furlongs 22 poles 2 feet 6 inches of telegraph wire, at £17 12s. per mile.
- Find the value of $\frac{1}{9}$ of $\frac{1}{7}$ of $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. + $\left(11\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{2\frac{1}{3}}\right)$ of 4s. 7d.
 — $3\frac{3}{4}$ of $3\frac{1}{5}$ of 9s. 4d., and express your result as a decimal of 19s. $5\frac{1}{3}$ d.
- Find the value of $4\cdot\dot{3}217\dot{6} + 11\cdot\dot{8}9\dot{5} + 5\cdot2\dot{7}\dot{6}$ correct to 8 places of decimals and convert $3\cdot0648\dot{1}4$ into a fraction in its lowest terms.
- Simplify $\frac{6\cdot\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{7}{9} \text{ of } 1\cdot\frac{1}{17} - 5\frac{9}{10}}{1\frac{1}{3} - 1\frac{1}{8} \div 4\frac{1}{10} + 4\frac{1}{9}}$
- Find the square root of .169 correct to six places of decimals.
- Find the present worth of £884 5s. due 2 years and 70 days hence, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum simple interest.

7. Find the compound interest on £825 for 4 years at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.
8. A man bought 3410 sheep up country, paying 15s. each for them. The expense of bringing them down to Sydney amounted to $\frac{2}{11}$ of their cost price. He exchanged them for 403 horses which he sold for £11 14s. each. What did he gain per cent. on his total expenditure?
9. Three men can do as much work as 7 boys, and the wages of 5 boys are equal to those of 2 men. A piece of work on which 23 boys and 8 men are engaged takes 18 days to complete and costs £116 2s.; how long would it take if 30 men and 30 boys were employed, and how much would it cost?
10. A person has a certain capital, half of which he invests in the 4 per cents. at 102 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the other half in $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures at 123. What was his capital, if his total income amounted to £463 10s.?

ALGEBRA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Find the value of

$$\frac{x}{y} - \sqrt{\frac{4+x+xz}{5+y+yz}} + \left(\frac{3x}{5y}\right)^2$$

when $x = 5$, $y = 4$, $z = 0$,

2. Multiply together $x + 2y$, $x^2 + 2xy + 4y^2$, $x - 2y$, $x^3 - 2xy + 4y^2$.
3. Divide $\frac{21a^2}{8} + \frac{5}{16} + \frac{33a}{16} + \frac{9a^3}{4}$ by $\frac{3a}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + a^2$.
4. Find the highest common factor and least common multiple of $x^3 - ax^2 - 18a^3$, $x^3 - 7a^2x - 6a^3$.
5. Simplify

$$\frac{a\frac{a}{b} - b\frac{b}{a}}{\frac{a}{b} - 1} - \frac{a\frac{a}{b} + b\frac{b}{a}}{\frac{a}{b} + 1}$$

6. Factorise the following expressions

$$27a^3 - 125b^3, 1 + x + x^3 - x^5, x^2 - 6x - a^2 + 9$$

7. Solve the equations

$$(i) (4x - 3)^2 - (4x - 7)^2 = 10x + 15$$

$$(ii) \frac{x}{.6} + \frac{.9x - .06}{.34} = 6x - 2.2$$

$$(iii) \frac{1}{x+a} + \frac{1}{x+b} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+a+b}.$$

8. Sixteen persons go on a trip and fifteen of them share the expenses equally : the share of each is 10s. 3d. more than if all shared alike. Find the total expenses and the amount each paid.

9. Simplify

$$\frac{\frac{x+y}{x-y} + \frac{x-y}{x+y} - \frac{y^2}{x^2} - \frac{x^2}{y^2}}{\frac{x-y}{x+y} - \frac{x+y}{x-y} - \frac{2}{2}}$$

10. Find the number that subtracted from both numerator and denominator of the fraction
- $\frac{1\frac{5}{8}}{\frac{2}{3}}$
- will make it equal to
- $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}$
- .

GEOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. What is meant by *Geometry, Theorem, Postulate, Axiom, Q.E.F., coincide, scalene, parallel, diameter*?
2. Enunciate and prove a proposition in which Euclid shews that two triangles, which have certain parts of one of them equal to corresponding parts of the other, are equal in all respects.
3. If from the ends of a side of a triangle two straight lines be drawn to a point within the triangle, etc. Complete this enunciation and prove the theorem.
4. Triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to each other.
5. If two equal triangles are situated on opposite sides of a common base, shew that the straight line which joins their vertices cannot be divided unequally by the base or the base produced.

6. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another, and the diameter bisects it.
7. Define a square, and describe a square upon a given finite straight line.
8. Enunciate and prove the theorem which connects the squares on the sides of any right angled triangle.
9. If the two longest sides of a right angled triangle are 2 ft. 5 in., and 1 ft. 9 in. respectively, how long is the shortest side?
10. The sides of any quadrilateral are together greater than the diagonals.

LATIN PROSE.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate into Latin—

A thoughtful reader can hardly peruse a sentence of the *Annals of Tacitus*, without feeling that he is in unsafe hands. The matters of which his author now treats had for the most part no public bearing; transacted in secret, they could only have been revealed by treacherous, or at least by interested narrators; and it is with vexation, not unmixed with wonder, that we remark the complacency with which he recounts events of which he could have had no certain knowledge, of which false and coloured statements must necessarily have been rife, and can hardly have failed to imbue the representations of the writers from whom he almost indiscriminately drew. Many persons, says the Jewish historian Josephus, have undertaken to write the history of Nero; of whom some have disregarded the truth on account of favours received from him, others from personal hostility have indulged in abominable falsehoods. As a foreigner, Josephus was exempt from many of the prejudices of the Romans; he regarded these matters from a more distant and a clearer point of view. Undoubtedly, the particular details of intrigue and crime, on which we are about to enter, must be received with caution and distrust; nevertheless, Josephus himself believes in the poisoning of Britannicus, and the murders, now to be related, of Agrippina and Octavia; the name of Nero is branded with atrocities which can neither be denied nor extenuated. The story must be told as it is delivered to us, and no man will care to mar its horrible interest by scrutinizing step by step the ground on which he is treading.

LATIN TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate into English—

1. Regina ut tectis venientem prospicit hostem,
 Incessi muros, ignes ad tecta volare,
 Nusquam acies contra Rutulas, nulla agmina Turni,
 Infelix pugnae juvenem in certamine credit
 Extinctum : et, subito mentem turbata dolore,
 Se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum :
 Multaque per moestum demens effata furorem,
 Purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus,
 Et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta.
 Quam cladem miseræ postquam accepere Latinæ,
 Filia prima manu flavos Lavinia crines,
 Et roseas laniata genas, tum cætera circum
 Turba furit : resonant late plangoribus ædes.
 Hinc totam infelix vulgatur fama per urbem.
 Demittunt mentes : it scissa veste Latinus,
 Conjugis attonitus fati, urbisque ruina,
 Canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans :
 Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ante
 Dardanum Æneam, generumque asciverit ultro.

VIRGIL, Æneid.

2. Amicos tanta semper facilitate indulgentiaque tractavit,
 ut C. Oppio, comitanti se per sylvestre iter, correptoque
 subita valetudine, et deversoriolo, quod unum erat,
 cesserit, et ipse humi ac sub divo cubuerit. Jam autem
 rerum potens, quosdam etiam infimi generis ad amplissimos
 honores provexit. Cum ob id culparetur, professus est
 palam, "si grassatorum et sicariorum ope in tuenda sua
 dignitate usus esset, talibus quoque se parem gratiam
 relaturum." Simultates contra nullas tam graves excepit
 unquam, ut non occasione oblata libens deponeret. C.
 Memmii, cujus asperrimis orationibus non minore acerbitate
 rescripserat, etiam suffragator mox in petitione consulatus
 fuit. C. Calvo, post famosa epigrammata de reconcilia-
 tione per amicos agenti, ultro ac prior scripsit. Valerium
 Catullum, a quo sibi, versiculis de Mamurra, perpetua
 stigmata imposita non dissimulaverat, satisfaciendam, eadem
 die adhibuit cenæ, hospitioque patris ejus, sicut consuerat,
 uti perseveravit.

SUETONIUS, Julius Caesar.

3. *Britannis in pedite robur; quædam nationes et curru præliantur: honestior auriga, clientes propugnant. Olim regibus parebant, nunc per principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulant. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita, dum singuli pugnant, universi vincuntur. Cælum crebris imbribus ac nebulis fœdum; asperitas frigoribus abest. Dierum spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram; et nox clara, et extrema Britanniae parte brevis, ut finem atque initium lucis exiguo discrimine internoscas. Quod si nubes non officiant, adspici per noctem solis fulgorem: nec occidere et exsurgere, sed transire affirmant. Scilicet extrema et plana terrarum, humili umbra, non erigunt tenebras, infraque cælum et sidera nox cadit. Solum, præter oleam vitæque et cetera calidioribus terris oriri sueta, patiens frugum, fecundum; tarde mitescent, cito proveniunt: eademque utriusque rei causa, multus humor terrarum cœlique.*

TACITUS, *Life of Agricola.*

GREEK COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate into Greek—

One of the most particular details of a real dialogue, which we meet with in antiquity, is related by Polybius; when Philip, king of Macedon, a prince of wit and parts, met with Titus Flamininus, one of the politest of the Romans, as we learn from Plutarch, accompanied with ambassadors from almost all the Greek cities. The Ætolian ambassador very abruptly tells the king, that he talked like a fool or a madman. "That's evident (says his Majesty), even to a blind man;" which was a raillery on the blindness of his excellency. Yet all this did not pass the usual bounds: for the conference was not disturbed; and Flamininus was very well diverted with these strokes of humour. At the end, when Philip craved a little time to consult with his friends, of whom he had none present, the Roman general, being desirous also to show his wit, as the

historian says, tells him, "That perhaps the reason why he had none of his friends with him, was because he had murdered them all;" which was actually the case. This unprovoked piece of rusticity is not condemned by the historian; caused no farther resentment in Philip, than to excite a Sardonian smile; and hindered him not from renewing the conference next day. Plutarch, too, mentions this raillery amongst the witty and the agreeable sayings of Flamininus.

GREEK TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

- (a) Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἀνεχώρησαν ἐξ Ἀργους τὰς τετραμήνους σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι, Ἀγιν ἐν μεγάλῃ αἰτίᾳ εἶχον οὐ χειρωσάμενον σφίσιν Ἀργος, παρασχὼν καλῶς ὥς οὐπω πρότερον αὐτοὶ ἐνόμιζον· ἀθρόους γὰρ τοσοῦτους ξυμμάχους καὶ τοιούτους οὐ ράδιον εἶναι λαβεῖν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ περὶ Ὀρχομενοῦ ἠγγέλλετο ἔαλωκέναι, πολλῶν δὲ μᾶλλον ἐχαλέπαινον καὶ ἐβούλευον εὐθὺς ὑπ' ὀργῆς παρὰ τὸν τρόπον τὸν ἑαυτῶν ὡς χρὴ τὴν τε οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ κατασκάψαι καὶ δέκα μυριάσι δραχμῶν ζημιῶσαι. ὁ δὲ παρηγείτο μηδὲν τούτων δρᾶν· ἔργῳ γὰρ ἀγαθῷ ρύσσεσθαι τὰς αἰτίας στρατευσάμενος· ἢ τότε ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς ὅ τι βούλονται. οἱ δὲ τὴν μὲν ζημίαν καὶ τὴν κατασκαφὴν ἐπέσχον, νόμον δὲ ἔθεντο ἐν τῷ παρόντι, ὃς οὐπω πρότερον ἐγένετο αὐτοῖς· δέκα γὰρ ἄνδρας Σπαρτιατῶν προσείλοντο αὐτῷ ξυμβούλους, ἀνευ ὧν μὴ κύριον εἶναι ἀπάγειν στρατιὰν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως.
- (b) Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς
 „ὦ γύναι αἰδοίη Λαερτιάδεω Ὀδυσῆος,
 οὐκέτ' ἀπολλήξεις τὸν ἐμὸν γόνον ἐξερέουσα;
 ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω· ἥ μὲν μ' ἀχέεσσι γε δώσεις
 πλείοσιν ἢ ἔχομαι· ἥ γὰρ δίκη, ὅπποτε πάτρης
 ἥς ἀπέρσιν ἀνὴρ τόσσον χρόνον ὅσσον ἐγὼ νῦν,
 πολλὰ βροτῶν ἐπὶ ἄστε' ἀλώμενος, ἄλγεα πάσχων·
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἐρέω ὅ μ' ἀνείρειαι ἠδὲ μεταλλάξ.

Κρήτη τις γαῖ' ἔστι, μέσῳ ἐνὶ οἴνοπι πόντῳ,
καλὴ καὶ πείρα, περίρρυτος· ἐν δ' ἄνθρωποι
πολλοὶ, ἀπειρέσιοι, καὶ ἐννέκοντα πόλεις,
τῇσι δ' ἐνὶ Κνωσὸς, μεγάλη πόλις, ἔνθα τε Μίνως
ἐννέωρος βασίλευε Διὸς μεγάλου ὀαριστῆς,
πατὴρ ἐμοῖο πατῆρ, μεγαθύμου Δευκαλίωνος.
Δευκαλίων δ' ἐμὲ τίκτε καὶ Ἰδομενῆα ἄνακτα·“

- (c) Δισσοῖς Ἄδραστος ὤμοσεν γαμβροῖς τάδε,
Τυδεΐ τε κῆμοί, σύγγαμος γάρ ἐστ' ἐμός,
ἄμφω κατὰξιν εἰς πάτρυν, πρόσθεν δ' ἐμέ.
πολλοὶ δὲ Δαναῶν καὶ Μυκηναίων ἄκροι
πάρεισι, λυπρὰν χάριν, ἀναγκαίαν δ' ἐμοὶ
διδόντες· ἐπὶ γὰρ τὴν ἐμὴν στρατεύομαι
πόλιν. θεοὺς δ' ἐπώμοσ' ὥς ἀκουσίως
τοῖς φιλτάτοις ἐκοῦσιν ἡράμην δόρυ.
ἀλλ' εἰς σὲ τείνει τῶνδε διάλυσιν κακῶν,
μῆτερ, διαλλάξασαν ὁμογενεῖς φίλους
παῦσαι πόνων με καὶ σὲ καὶ πᾶσαν πόλιν.
πάλαι μὲν οὖν ὑμνηθὲν, ἀλλ' ὅμως ἔρῳ·
τὰ χρήματ' ἀνθρώποισι τιμιώτατα
δύναμιν τε πλείστην τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἔχει.
ἀγὼ μεθήκω δεῦρο μυρίαν ἄγων
λόγχην· πένης γὰρ οὐδὲν εὐγενὴς ἀνὴρ.

GENERAL CLASSICAL PAPER.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Candidates are recommended not to answer more than six questions.

1. Describe the constitution and functions of the Roman Senate.
2. Give an account of the Roman system of colonization and its objects, and explain the distinction between colonies of Roman citizens and Latin colonies.
3. Describe the characteristics of Cicero's oratory, and compare his manner with that of Demosthenes or of John Bright.
4. Compare the style of Livy with that of Sallust.

5. State the main grievances of the allies of Rome which led to the Social War.
6. Point out the chief differences between the Latin and the Greek system of verb-inflexion.
7. Discuss the justice of the treatment of the Sophists by Plato.
8. Give an account of the reforms effected by Clisthenes in the constitution of Athens.
9. Describe the characteristics of the old Attic comedy.
10. Give an account of the dialectic method of Socrates.

FRENCH.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into English—

(a) Je ferais peu de cas du cœur et du jugement de l'homme qui approcherait sans émotion de ce palais du parlement anglais, de ce temple de l'histoire et de la loi, de l'éloquence et de la liberté. On ne doit fouler ce sol qu'avec respect : il est plus sacré mille fois que celui du Forum romain, car il est depuis mille ans le sanctuaire politique et législatif d'un peuple vaillant, et le berceau des libertés du monde moderne. Là, pendant de longues siècles, le droit des peuples et la dignité de l'homme ont victorieusement lutté contre l'omnipotence d'un seul. Là s'est brisée en éclats la théorie humiliante du pouvoir absolu et de l'autocratie des princes. Là s'est célébré le triomphe de cette liberté disciplinée qui implique et maintient le respect de l'autorité et qu'exprime si bien le terme anglais : "La liberté du sujet." Là se sont débattues les plus nobles causes que la parole humaine ait eu à défendre de nos jours, celles-ci par exemple : la cause des esclaves noirs contre le féroce égoïsme de l'industrie coloniale ; la cause des catholiques d'Irlande et d'Angleterre contre trois siècles de préjugés et de persécutions ; enfin la cause de l'ouvrier et du pauvre contre l'aveuglement de la grande propriété.

- (b) Un ange au radieux visage
Penché sur le bord d'un berceau,
Semblait contempler son visage
Comme dans l'onde d'un ruisseau.

“ Charmant enfant qui me ressemble,
Disait-il, oh ! viens avec moi,
Viens, nous serons heureux ensemble.
La terre est indigne de toi.

“ Là, jamais entière allégresse,
L’âme y souffre de ses plaisirs :
Les cris de joie ont leur tristesse,
Et les voluptés, leurs soupirs.

“ Eh quoi ! les chagrins, les alarmes,
Viendraient troubler ce front si pur,
Et par l’amertume des larmes
Se terniraient ces yeux d’azur !

“ Non, non, dans les champs de l’espace
Avec moi tu vas t’envoler :
La providence te fait grâce
Des jours que tu devais couler.”

Et, secouant ses blanches ailes,
L’ange, à ces mots, a pris l’essor
Vers les demeures éternelles
Pauvre mère ! . . . ton fils est mort.

2. Translate into French—

The Saxons, Angles and other kindred tribes, to whom we are indebted for the basis and character of our fine language and our invaluable civil institutions, were at the time of their establishment here a ferocious people, but not without noble qualities, apt for instruction and willing to be instructed. The heathenism which they introduced bears no affinity either to that of the Britons or of the Romans. It is less known than either, because while it subsisted as a living form of belief, the few writers who arose in those illiterate ages were incurious concerning such things ; but it has left familiar traces in our daily speech, and many of those popular customs which in various parts of the country still partially maintain their ground. They had idols wrought in wood, stone, and metals of different kinds, even in gold—this fact implies considerable proficiency in art beyond that to which the ancient Britons had attained.

GERMAN.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into English—

(a) Der Weg führte durch einen dichten Eichenwald, der sich bis nahe vor die Thore der Stadt erstreckte. Man ging über kleine Hügel und durch anmuthige Thäler; oft schien sich der Weg, der sich plötzlich wandte, in das Dickicht des Waldes zu verlieren, und dann lag wieder eine frische grüne Wiese da, rings von hohen Waldbäumen umkränzt. Löwenstein eilte, und überließ sich ganz dem wunderbaren Spiele seiner Phantasie. Er war als Knabe manchmal auf diesen Fußsteigen gegangen, war nachher lange nicht in diese Gegend gekommen, und bemühte sich nun, die dunkeln und verworrenen Erinnerungen festzuhalten, die ihm zuweilen wie schwarze Wolken vorüberfuhren. Ein Abendwind ging durch die rauschenden Gebüsche hinter ihm her, graue Wolken flatterten um die Kronen einzelner schlanker Fichten, ein räthselhafter Widerschein des Abendrothes stand mitten im dunkeln Walde, und ängelte durch die grüne Finsterniß. Mit seinen Knabenjahren fielen ihm manche Aengstlichkeiten dieses Alters ein, er erinnerte sich lebhaft, wie er manchmal beim einsamen Widerhall seiner Fußstritte kalt und bleich geworden war, und er horchte jetzt unwillkürlich auch auf das Echo seines Ganges, das in den dicht gepflanzten Eichen wie sein Genius in der Ferne wandelte; er fuhr zusammen, und eilte noch schneller, um diese Furcht von sich abzuschütteln.

(b) Wer recht in Freuden wandern will,
 Der geh' der Sonn' entgegen:
 Da ist der Wald so kirchenstill,
 Kein Lüftchen mag sich regen.
 Noch sind nicht die Lerchen wach,
 Nur im hohen Gras der Bach
 Singt leise den Morgensegn.
 Die ganze Welt ist wie ein Buch,
 Darin uns aufgeschrieben
 In bunten Zeichen mancher Spruch,
 Wie Gott uns treu geblieben;
 Wald und Blumen nah und fern,
 Und der helle Morgenstern
 Sind Zeugen von seinem Lieben.

Und plötzlich läßt die Nachtigall
 Im Busch ihr Lied erklingen,
 In Berg und Thal erwacht der Schall
 Und will sich aufwärts schwingen ;
 Und der Morgenröte Schein
 Stimmt in lichter Glut mit ein :
 Laßt uns dem Herrn lobsingen ! (E. Geibel.)

2. Translate into German—

The following morning—it was the 22nd March, 1832—he tried to walk a little up and down the room ; but after a turn, he found himself too weak to continue. Reseating himself in the easy chair, he chatted cheerfully with Otilie on the approaching spring, which would be sure to restore him. He had no idea of his end being so near. The name of Otilie was frequently on his lips. She sat beside him, holding his hands in both of hers. It was now observed that his thoughts began to wander incoherently. “See,” he exclaimed, “the lovely woman’s hair—with black curls—in splendid colours—a dark background !” Presently he saw a piece of paper on the floor, and asked them how they could leave Schiller’s letters so carelessly about. Then he slept softly, and on awakening asked for the sketches he had just seen—the sketches of his dream. In silent anguish they awaited the close now so surely approaching. His speech was becoming less and less distinct. The last audible words were : *More light !*

TRIGONOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Define the sine of an angle, and trace the change in its value, at intervals of 45° , as the angle increases from zero to five right angles.
2. Give reasons why lines drawn from a point in opposite directions should be considered as of opposite signs.
3. Prove the ordinary formula for the expansion of $\cos (A - B)$.

4. Shew that

$$(i) \cos \alpha + \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \beta = 1 - 4 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2},$$

$$(ii) \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta + 2 \cos 4\theta}{\cos \theta \cot 2\theta \cos 3\theta} = \tan \theta + 2 \tan 2\theta + \tan 3\theta.$$

5. If $a \sin 2\theta - b \cos \theta = c,$
and $a \cos 2\theta + b \sin \theta = d,$ }

prove that $(c^2 + d^2 - a^2)^2 = b^2 \{ c^2 + (d - a)^2 \}.$

6. Prove that the sides of a triangle are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles, and that the perpendiculars drawn to the sides from the centre of the circumcircle are proportional to the cosines of the angles.

7. Explain the ambiguous case in the solution of triangles. If $A = 45^\circ$, and $2b = 3a$, is the triangle ambiguous?

8. Shew that $\cos \theta$ is nearly equal to $1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2}$ if θ is a small angle.

What unit of angle-measurement is employed in this formula? Calculate the cosine of 3° to 4 places of decimals by means of this formula, assuming $\pi = 3.1416$.

9. Find the lengths intercepted on two sides of a triangle between the points of contact of the inscribed circle, and of the escribed circle which touches the third side externally.

Shew that the distances of the centres of the three escribed circles from that of the inscribed circle are proportional to the products of the sides multiplied by the secants of half the opposite angles.

10. Explain briefly what is known as the Principle of Proportional Parts. Is it always applicable in the case of the trigonometrical functions? Is the Principle applicable to a table of reciprocals of the integral numbers?

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. If the cost of carriage in Australia is $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton per mile, find the equivalent cost in centimes per 1,000 kilogrammes per kilomètre, assuming that a kilogramme = 2.2 lbs., 1 centime = $\frac{1}{2500}$ of a pound sterling, and 1 métre = 39.37 inches.

2. At noon on Monday one clock was two minutes fast and another three minutes slow. At 4 o'clock on Thursday morning the first clock was correct, and the other clock was half a minute fast. Assuming that they gain or lose uniformly, at what time was the second clock correct, and what time was marked by each of the clocks when they were together?
3. Find the amount of an annuity of £120 per annum left unpaid for 6 years, allowing compound interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
4. Prove that the difference between the interest and the discount on any sum of money for a given time is equal to the interest on the discount for that time, simple interest being reckoned at the same rate throughout.
5. Simplify—

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2(a-b)(a-c)(1+ax)} + \frac{c^2}{(b-c)(b-a)(1+bx)} + \frac{c^2}{(c-a)(c-b)(1+cx)}$$

6. Solve the equations—

$$(i) \sqrt{1-x+x^2} + \sqrt{1+x+x^2} = 3x.$$

$$(ii) x + \sqrt{x^2 + ax + b^2} = \frac{x^2}{a} + b.$$

$$(iii) \left. \begin{aligned} (x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 + (z-1)^2 &= 24, \\ xy + xz + yz &= 63, \\ 2x + 3y + z &= 30. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(iv) \left. \begin{aligned} 5ax + 12y(a-x) &= 0, \\ x^2 - y^2 + a^2 &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

7. Distinguish between an equation and an identity.

Shew that, if a quadratic equation is satisfied by more than two values of the unknown quantity, it is satisfied by all values.

Shew that, if

$$(a-\alpha)^2x + (a-\beta)^2y + (a-\gamma)^2z + (a-\delta)^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{and } (b-\alpha)^2x + (b-\beta)^2y + (b-\gamma)^2z + (b-\delta)^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{and } (c-\alpha)^2x + (c-\beta)^2y + (c-\gamma)^2z + (c-\delta)^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{then } (d-\alpha)^2x + (d-\beta)^2y + (d-\gamma)^2z + (d-\delta)^2 = 0.$$

8. If a varies as b when c is constant, and a varies as c when b is constant, then a will vary as bc when both b and c vary.

If $A \propto B$ and $B \propto \sqrt{AC}$, shew that $C \propto \sqrt[3]{A^2B} + \sqrt[3]{B^2A}$

9. Shew that any positive integer can be expressed in one way, and one way only, in any scale of notation.

If a whole number be expressed in a scale whose radix is odd, the sum of the digits will be even if the number be even, and odd if the number be odd.

10. Find the number of combinations of n things r together.

In how many ways can mn things be divided into m sets of n ?

11. Assuming the exponential theorem, prove that

$$\log_e (1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \&c.$$

Prove that

$$\begin{aligned} \log_e 2 &= 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3^3} - \dots \right) \\ &+ \left(\frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3^6} + \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

GEOMETRY AND GEOMETRICAL CONICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. If perpendiculars be drawn from the angular points of a square to any external straight line, the sum of the squares on the perpendiculars from one pair of opposite angles is greater than twice the rectangle contained by the perpendiculars from the other pair of opposite angles by the area of the square.
2. In a circle the angle in a semi-circle is a right angle; the angle in a segment greater than a semi-circle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semi-circle is greater than a right angle.

Two circles intersect at P; through P draw a straight line QPR terminated by the two circles so that its length shall be the greatest possible.

3. Describe a circle about a given triangle.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Two circles AED, CEF intersect at E, G and AEC, DEF are two chords of both circles : AD, FC are produced to meet in B. Shew that the circles described about the triangles ABC, FBD intersect at G.

4. Divide a given straight line AB into two parts AD, DB having a given ratio.

Shew that there are usually two such points of section : and find the positions of these points when the given ratio is (i) less than (ii) equal to and (iii) greater than unity.

5. If from the vertical angle of a triangle a straight line is drawn perpendicular to the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circumscribing circle.

Hence find an expression for the area of the triangle in terms of the three sides and this diameter.

6. If two parallel planes be cut by another plane, their common sections with it are parallel.

7. If from any point T on the tangent at the point P to a conic, perpendiculars TL, TN be drawn to SP and the directrix then the ratio of SL to TN is equal to the eccentricity.

8. Prove that in the parabola the subtangent is double of the abscissa.

9. Prove that in the ellipse the ratio of the difference of the squares on the axes to the square on the major axis is the square of the eccentricity.

If the ends of the minor axis and the two foci are concyclic, find the eccentricity.

10. The intercepts on any tangent to a hyperbola between the curve and its asymptotes are equal to one another and to the parallel semi-diameter.

11. Shew that an ellipse may be projected orthogonally into a circle and hence find an expression for the area of an ellipse.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR FACULTIES OF MEDICINE AND SCIENCE.

This examination is equivalent to the Senior Public Examination. Specimens of the papers set will be found in the Manual of Public Examinations.