

1893

CALENDAR

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

FOR THE YEAR

1892.



W. E. SMITH,
SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE AND LONDON,
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OF SYDNEY.

1892.

INDEX.

A		PAGE
Academic Costume	...	188
Accountant	...	322
Acts of Parliament, relating to the	...	39
University and Colleges	...	118, 123, 129, 137
Admission <i>ad eundem</i>	...	231
" of Attorneys—Regulations	...	264
Aitken Bursary	...	262
Alexander (Maurice) Bursary	...	234, 254
Allen (George) Scholarship	...	235, 253
(Wigram) Scholarship	...	206
Anatomy, Lecture Subjects	...	152
" Museum	...	236, 274
" Examination Questions in.	...	151
<i>Appendix</i>		
Anderson Prize Medal	...	213
Antiquities, Nicholson Museum of	...	218
Applied Mechanics—Lecture Subjects	...	231
" Examination Questions in.	...	119
Architecture, Lecture Subjects.	...	120
Articled Clerks, Examinations for	...	321
Arts, Faculty of	...	331
" Course	...	231
" Examiners in	...	322
" Examination Papers.	...	231
" Graduates in	...	231
Attorneys, Regulations for Admission	...	231
of	...	322
Auditor	...	231

B		PAGE
B.A. Examination, Class Lists, 1891-2	...	293
" " Papers, 1891-1892.	...	293
<i>Appendix</i>		
" " Prizes at	...	235, 270
" " Class Lists in Honours	...	281
B.E. " Honours at	...	290
" " Prizes at	...	272
B.Sc. " Honours at	...	290
" " Prizes at	...	271
Bachelor of Arts, By-laws	...	120
" of Engineering, By-laws	...	134
" of Laws, By-laws	...	123
" of Medicine, By-laws	...	126
" of Science, By-laws	...	131
Bachelors of Arts, Alphabetical List	...	334
" of Engineering	...	342
" of Law	...	339
" of Medicine	...	340
" of Science	...	341
Balance Sheets for 1891	...	402
Barker Scholarships	...	233, 234, 249
Bedell	...	322
Belmore Medal	...	235, 265

PAGE	
Benefactors, List of	368
Biology, Lecture Subjects	205
Board, Professorial	115
" Chairmanship of	115
" Convening and Quorum of	115
Books Recommended	180
" Presented to Library	376
Botany, Lecture Subjects	205
Botany, Examination Questions in.	...
<i>Appendix</i>	
Bowman-Cameron Scholarship	233, 254
Burdekin Bursary	264
Bursaries, List of	234, 261
By-laws of the University	109

C		PAGE
Challis Lectureships	...	242
Challis Professorships	...	242
Cadetship, Military	...	257
Caird Scholarship	...	235, 255
Calendar	...	13
Challis Fund	...	241
Chancellor, Tenure of Office	...	42, 109
Chancellors, List of	...	314
Chemical Laboratory	...	198
Chemistry, Lecture Subjects	...	197
" Examination Questions in.	...	...
<i>Appendix</i>		
Civil Engineering, Lecture Subjects	...	214
Civil Service Examinations	...	230
Classical Lecture Subjects	...	178
Classical Scholarship	...	247
Class Lists, Matriculation, 1892	...	291
" Faculty of Arts, 1891-92	...	293
" In Honours	...	289
" Engineering, 1891-92	...	310
" Law, 1891-2	...	306
" Medicine, 1891-92	...	307
" Science, 1891-92	...	310
College for Women	...	78, 362
College, St. Andrew's	...	74, 357
" St. John's	...	70, 355
" St. Paul's	...	64, 351
" Sydney, Purchase of	...	50
Colleges, Acts Relating to	...	61
Convocation, Members of	...	111, 323
" Meetings of	...	112
Cooper Scholarships	...	234, 251
Costume, Academic	...	138
Council of Education Scholarship	...	256
Curators of Museums	...	320

D		PAGE
Deans of Faculties	...	114
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	...	235, 249, 250

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
INDEX	4
PREFACE	9
CALENDAR	13
ROYAL CHARTER	35
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY	38
Do. Do. COLLEGES	61
Do. Do. PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL	84
DEEDS OF GRANT OF LANDS	98
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY	108
REGULATIONS, DISCIPLINE, LIBRARY, MUSEUMS	146
GENERAL REGULATIONS, MATRICULATION, TIME TABLES OF LECTURES,	
LECTURE AND EXAMINATION SUBJECTS	153
LIST OF SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES, ETC.	233
TABLE OF FEES	237
FOUNDATIONS	241
UNIVERSITY PRIZES	270
PRIVATE ANNUAL PRIZES	274
PAST PRIZES AND BENEFACTIONS	276
HONOURS AT DEGREE EXAMINATIONS	280
RESULTS OF MATRICULATION AND ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS	291
UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, ETC.	314
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY	323
COLLEGES	351
PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL	365
OTHER HOSPITALS	367
LIST OF BENEFACTIONS	368
LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY	376
REPORT OF THE SENATE AND BALANCE SHEETS FOR THE YEAR 1891	385
UNIVERSITY CLUBS, ETC.	412
EXAMINATION PAPERS	<i>Appendix.</i>

	PAGE
Deed of Grant of Land	98
Degrees <i>ad eundem</i>	63, 138
Demonstrators, List of	295
Discipline, Regulations for	146
Doctor of Law—By-laws	125
" Subjects of Examination for	125, 228
Doctor of Law—Examination Papers for. <i>Appendix</i>	
Doctors of Law—Alphabetical List	339
of Medicine—Alphabetical List	310
Doctor of Medicine—By-laws	130
" Subjects of Examination for	130
of Science—By-laws	134

E

Engineering, Department of—By-laws 134	
" Class Lists, 1891-92	310
" Drawing	216
" Degrees in	132
" Examination Papers. <i>Appendix</i>	
Graduates in	341
Laboratory	217
Lecture Subjects	213
Time Table of Lectures	168
English, Lecture Subjects	185
English Verse, Medal for	236, 265
Entrance Examination for Medicine and Science	154, 292
Essays, English	236, 265
Evening Lectures—By-laws	141
" Time Table of	172
" Lecturers	318
" Students	345
Examination Subjects—Arts	222
" Law	227
" Matriculation	153
Examination, Subjects for Dec., 1892, and March, 1893	222
Papers. <i>Appendix</i>	
Examinations for Articled Clerks	231
Yearly	117, 222
Examiners	321
Exhibitions, List of	233, 253
Extension Lectures	142, 312
Ex-Professors	318

F

Faculties	114
" Deans of	114
Faculty of Arts—By-laws	119
" Examination Class List, 1891-2	293
" Examination Subjects	222
of Law—By-laws	123
of Medicine—By-laws	126
of Science—By-laws	131
Fairfax Prizes	233, 266
Fees, Table of	237
Fellowship, Wentworth	243

	PAGE
Finance—By-laws	142
Fisher Library	150
Foundations	241
Frazer Bursaries	263
Frazer Bequest	257
Freemason's Scholarship	234, 254
French, Lecture subjects	183
" Examination Questions. <i>Appendix</i>	

G

Geology and Palæontology, Lecture Subjects	203
German, Lecture Subjects	184
" Examination Papers. <i>Appendix</i>	
Gilchrist Scholarship	277
Graduates, Alphabetical List of	331
Register of	138
<i>Gradum, ad eundem</i>	138
Greek, Lecture Subjects	178
" Examination Questions. <i>Appendix</i>	
Grahame Medal	269
Gold Medal	235

H

Hamilton Prize	254
Harris (John) Scholarship	256, 256
Haswell Prize	279
History, Lecture Subjects	192
Honours at B.A. Examination	281
Honours at B.E. Examination	290
Honours at M.B. Examination	289
Honours, B.Sc. Examination	290
Honours, Lecture Subjects for	178
M.A. Examination	280
Horner Exhibition	234, 261
Hospital, Prince Alfred, Incorporation Act	84
Hospitals recognised by the University	367
Hovell Lectureship	223
Hunter-Baillie Bursaries	264

K

King (James), Travelling Scholarship	255
---	-----

L

Laboratories	195, 198, 217
Latin, Lecture Subjects	178
" Examination Papers. <i>Appendix</i>	
Verse	236, 265
Law, Faculty of	123
" By-laws	123
" Examiners in	321
" Examination Papers. <i>Appendix</i>	
" " Examination Subjects	227

	PAGE
Law, Faculty of, Graduates in ...	339
Lecture Subjects ...	219
LL.B. Examination, Honours at ...	259
Lecturers, List of ...	319
Tenure of Office ...	142
Lectures, By-laws Relating to ...	116
Exemption from ...	116
Synopsis of ...	178
Time Tables of ...	158
Lectureship, Hovell ...	242
Lecture Subjects for 1892 and 1893 ...	178
Lent Term ...	116
Levey and Alexander Bursary ...	262
Levey Scholarship ...	234, 247
Librarian ...	322
Library, Donations to ...	376
Library Regulations ...	147
Lithgow Scholarship ...	233, 252
Logic and Mental Philosophy, Lecture Subjects ...	191

M

M.A. Examination, Honours at ...	280
Prizes at ...	272
Subjects of ...	223
M.B. Examination, Prizes at ...	235
Honours at ...	289
M.E. Examination, Honours at ...	290
MacCallum Prize ...	274
MacCormick Prize ...	275
Macleay Lectureship ...	243
Macleay Museum ...	151, 243
Master of Arts—By-laws ...	122
Examination Subjects ...	223
Engineering—By-laws ...	134
Surgery ...	129
Masters of Arts, Alphabetical List ...	331
Masters of Engineering, Alphabetical List ...	341
Masters of Surgery, Alphabetical List ...	341
Materia Medica, Lecture Subjects ...	209
Examination Papers. <i>Appendix</i> ...	
Mathematics, Lecture Subjects ...	186
Examination Papers. <i>Appendix</i> ...	
Matriculation—By-laws ...	119
Class List for 1892 ...	291
Examination Papers. <i>Appendix</i> ...	
Subjects of Examination ...	153
Maurice Alexander Bursary ...	262
Medical Class Lists, 1891-92 ...	307
Medical Jurisprudence, Lecture Subjects ...	212
Medicine, Faculty of—By-laws ...	125
Degrees in ...	125
Examination Papers in. <i>Appendix</i> ...	
Examiners in ...	321
Graduates in ...	340
Lecture Subjects ...	209
Medicine, Faculty of—Time Table of Lectures ...	162, 164

Medicine, Practice of, Lecture Subjects ...	209
Metallurgical Laboratory ...	198
Members of Convocation ...	323
University ...	323
Michaelmas Term ...	116
Microscopes ...	221
Midwifery, Lecture Subjects ...	210
Military Cadetship ...	257
Military Commissions ...	257
Mineralogy, Lecture Subjects ...	202
Examination Papers. <i>Appendix</i> ...	
Mort Travelling Fellowship ...	254
Museums ...	151
Morphology and Physiology of Plants ...	205

N

Natural History, Lecture Subjects ...	203
Prize for ...	234, 272
Nicholson Medal ...	236, 265
Museum ...	151
Non-Matriculated Students ...	117, 178
Norbert Quirk Prize ...	234, 269

O

Officers of the University ...	314
Substitutes for ...	138
Ophthalmic Medicine, &c., Lecture Subjects ...	212

P

Past Prizes and Benefactions ...	277
Pathology, Lecture Subjects ...	211
Examination Papers. <i>Appendix</i> ...	
Physical Laboratory ...	195
Physics, Lecture Subjects ...	198
Examination Papers. <i>Appendix</i> ...	
Physiography, Lecture Subjects ...	203
Physiology, Lecture Subjects ...	207
Examination Papers. <i>Appendix</i> ...	
Practical ...	208
Portraits, List of ...	374
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry ...	216
Preface ...	9
Prince Alfred Hospital ...	84, 365
Private Annual Prizes ...	274
Prize Compositions ...	236
Prizes, List of ...	236, 265
Past ...	277
Private Annual ...	274
Scholarships and Exhibitions ...	244
University ...	236, 243
Professor, Title of ...	114
Professors, List of ...	318
Professorial Board ...	115
Psychological Medicine Lecture Subjects ...	212

Public Examinations, By-laws...	PAGE 140, 229
" Prizes at ...	272

Q

Quirk (Norbert) Prize ...	234, 269
---------------------------	----------

R

Register of Graduates ...	331
Registrar ...	822
" Duties of ...	114
Regulations for Discipline ...	146
" General ...	153
" Library ...	147
Renwick Medal ...	278
" Scholarship ...	235, 253
Report of Senate for 1891...	385
Roberts Bequest ...	255
Royal Charter ...	36

S

Salting Exhibition ..	233, 258
Scholarships, By-Laws relating to ...	118
" Account of ...	244
" List of ...	232
Science, Faculty of By-laws ...	131
" Class Lists, 1891-2 ...	310
" Degrees in ...	132
" Examination Papers in. <i>Appendix</i> ...	322
" Examiners in ...	341
" Graduates in ...	166
" Time Table of Lectures in ...	256
" Travelling Scholarship ...	279
Scot-Skirving Prize ...	278
Scott Prizes ...	114
Seal of the University ...	41, 49, 56
Senate, Constitution of ...	57, 111
" Election to Vacancies ...	316
" Ex Members ...	56, 112
" Ex officio Members ...	110
" Meetings ...	315
" Original Members ...	317
" Present Members... ..	43, 49
" Quorum of ...	234, 269
Slade Prize ...	234, 268
Smith Prize ...	113, 322
Solicitor to the University ...	231
Solicitors, Admission of ...	74, 357
St. Andrew's College ...	70, 355
St. John's College ...	64, 351
St. Paul's College ...	118
Statum, Ad eundem... ..	234, 260
Struth Exhibition ...	138
Substitutes for Officers ...	113
Superior Officers ...	129
Surgery, Degree in ...	340
" Graduates in ...	210
" Lecture Subjects ...	217
Surveying, Lecture Subjects ...	50
Sydney College, Purchase of ...	

T

Terms ...	PAGE 116
Text Books ...	178
Time Tables of Lectures, Arts ...	158
" Engineering ...	168
" Evening ...	172
" General ...	173
" Law ...	160
" Medicine ...	162, 164
" Mining and Metallurgy ...	170
" Science ...	186
Travelling Scholarship ...	255
Trinity Term ...	116

U

Undergraduates, List of ...	342
University Building Fund ...	54
" Extension ...	142, 229, 275, 312
" Clubs, &c. ...	412
" Extension Act ...	59
" Deed of Grant of Lands ...	98
" Incorporation Act ...	39
" Medals ...	233
" Prizes 213, 216, 233, 236, 248, 250, 270, 272 ...	
" Scholarship ...	234, 243
" Scholarships, By-laws Relating to ...	118
" Account of ...	244

V

Vacancies in Senate, Election to ...	57, 111
Vice-Chancellor, Tenure of Office ...	42, 109
Vice-Chancellors, List of... ..	314
Visitor of the University ...	314

W

Walker Bursaries ...	264
Watt Exhibitions ...	233, 258
Wentworth Bursaries ...	263
" Fellowship ...	243
" Medals ...	236, 265
West Medal ...	223, 267, 269
Wilson Prize ...	267
Wilkinson Prize ...	274
Windows, Stained Glass, List of ...	372
Women's College, Act of Incorporation ...	78

Y

Yearly Examinations ...	117, 222
-------------------------	----------

Z

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Examination Papers... ..	<i>Appendix</i>
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Lecture Subjects ...	205

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 1892 being £8,900, 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 Greek, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physiology and Law, have been constituted "*ex officio*" members of the Senate. A Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor are elected by the Senate from their own body.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The University of Sydney is recognised as one of the Institutions from which the University of London is authorised to receive certificates for Degrees in Medicine. The University of Edinburgh accepts certificates of attendance on Medical Classes in this University to the extent of three years of professional study, and the Royal College of Surgeons extends a similar recognition to attendance on the classes of the whole course, in the case of *Graduates* in Medicine who present themselves for examination for the Diploma of Member of the College.

In the Faculty of Science the Degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Science are given, and Degrees are also given in the four branches of Engineering, viz., Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, and Electrical Engineering. The course for the Degree of B.Sc. extends over a period of three years, during which the subjects of study are Mathematics (pure and mixed), Chemistry (theoretical and practical), Physics (theoretical and practical), Mineralogy, Geology and Palæontology, and Biology. 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, and a College for Women, have been established.

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

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

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

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 Acts relating thereto, shall be deemed to extend in all respects to women equally with men.”

Sydney University Calendar.

1892.

MARCH XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1892.

APRIL XXX.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	Fifth Sunday in Lent.
4	M	Senate Meets. CIVIL SERVICE and LAW MATRICU-
5	TU	[LATION Examinations.
6	W	
7	TH	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	Palm Sunday.
11	M	
12	TU	
13	W	
14	TH	
15	F	Good Friday.
16	S	
17	S	Easter Sunday.
18	M	
19	TU	Senate Meets.
20	W	
21	TH	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	First Sunday after Easter.
25	M	
26	TU	
27	W	
28	TH	
29	F	
30	S	

Sydney University Calendar.

1892.

MAY XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1892.

JUNE XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1892.

JULY XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1892.

AUGUST XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1892.

SEPTEMBER XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1892.

OCTOBER XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1892.

NOVEMBER XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1892.

DECEMBER XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1893.

JANUARY XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1893.

FEBRUARY XXVIII.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1893.

MARCH XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1893.

APRIL XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1893.

MAY XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1893.

JUNE XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1893.

JULY XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1893.

AUGUST XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1893.

SEPTEMBER XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1893.

OCTOBER XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1893.

NOVEMBER XXX.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
6	M	Senate Meets. CIVIL SERVICE and LAW MATRICU-
7	Tu	[LATION Examinations.
8	W	
9	Th	The Prince of Wales' Birthday.
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
20	M	Senate Meets.
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	

Sydney University Calendar.

1893.

DECEMBER XXXI.

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

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: Recites Act of Incorporation.
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

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 recognised throughout our dominions; and it is also humbly submitted that although our Royal Assent to the Act of Legislature of New South Wales hereinbefore recited fully satisfies the principle of our law that the power of granting degrees should flow from the Crown, yet that as that assent was conveyed through an Act which has effect only in the territory of New South Wales, the *Memorialists believe that the degrees granted by the said University under the authority of the said act, are not legally entitled to recognition beyond the limits of New South Wales*; and the Memorialists are in consequence most desirous to obtain a grant from us of Letters Patent requiring all our subjects to recognise the degrees given under the Act of the Local Legislature in the same

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

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 as elsewhere, notwithstanding any non-recital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these our Letters Patent. IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

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

By WARRANT under the Queen's sign manual.

C. ROMILLY.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY.

An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of
Sydney, 14 Vic., 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, &c., 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 theseveral 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, 24 Vic., No. 13.

† Repealed by Act of 1861, 24 Vic., No. 13.

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 shall
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
manage-
ment and
superin-
tendence.

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

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 to 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

Students from other colleges and educational establishments may

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

be admitted
as Candidates
for certain
Degrees.

incorporated or not incorporated, by connecting 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 may 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 the 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 be it declared and enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to prevent the Legislature of the Colony for the time being from altering, amending, or repealing the provisions of this Act, or any of them, as the public interest may at any time seem to render necessary or expedient.

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 effect 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*," 14 Vict., No. 31. that the Senate of the said University shall consist of sixteen Fellows, of whom one shall be elected by them as *Provost*, and another as *Vice-Provost*; and that no question shall be decided at any meeting of the Senate, unless the *Provost* or *Vice-Provost* 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.

Five Members of the Senate to be a quorum, instead of seven as directed by 14 Vic., No 31.

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

[Assented to 3rd February, 1857.]

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

I. No person who shall have taken the degree of Exemption
of Graduates
in Arts from
examina-
tions and
shortening
the period
of service
under
Articles.
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 Attor-
ney 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.]

Preamble.

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:—

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

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

Certain Pro-
fessors to be
ex officio
Members of
Senate.

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.

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

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.

How future
vacancies of
Fellows to
be filled.

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

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

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

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

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.

Not to affect
University
beyond ac-
tual enact-
ment.

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

Short Title.

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.]

Preamble.

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

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

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.

By-laws.

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.

Extension of powers of B.A. Degree.

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.

Short Title.

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

An Act to enable the University of Sydney to grant Additional Degrees and Certificates in the nature of Degrees and for other purposes.

[Assented to 16th May, 1884.]

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 of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by authority of the same as follows :

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.

Senate empowered to grant additional degrees and certificates.

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

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

pursuance 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.

Women to
be admitted
to Univer-
sity privi-
leges, &c.

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.

Short title.

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

ACTS RELATING TO COLLEGES WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY.

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

[Assented to 2nd December, 1854.]

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:—

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.

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

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

Conditions
of such
Endow-
ment.

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.

Endowment
for Building

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 Principal's salary.

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.

Conditions
as to such
Endowment

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.

Payment to
first selected
Principal.

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

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

Accruing
proceeds of
subscribed
Fund until
expended in
building.

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.

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

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 responsible person accredited by the University, a Certificate that he is of competent religious attainments.*

Certificates
as to
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.]

Preamble 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 provisions 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:

St. Paul's
College in-
corporated.

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

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

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

Restraining
disposals of
lands de-
rived from
the Crown.

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.

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

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

V. The Warden shall always be a Clegyman 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.

Warden and
Vice-
Warden.

* Repealed as regards the distinction between Senior and Junior Fellows by an Act passed in 1867.

Removal or
Suspension.

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.

Senior Fel-
lows.

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

Vacancies.

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.

Election of
Fellows.

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

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

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.

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.

Clergy resident in the College.

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.

Power to make By-laws.

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.

By-Laws to be laid before the Legislature.

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.

Control over Students.

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

Vote and Quorum at Meetings.

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.

Special
power by
By-Laws.

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.

Temporary
vacancies
not to pre-
judice the Cor-
poration.

XVII. No temporary vacancy or vacancies in the offices 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.

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

[Assented to 15th December, 1857.]

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

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

Council to consist of a Warden and eighteen Fellows.

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.

Vacancies in the office of Fellow.

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.

Quorum of Fellows.

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

[Assented to 15th December, 1857.]

Preamble. 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 :—

Saint John's
College
incorporated

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

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

II. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the said Corporation or any person or persons seized of or entitled to lands in trust for the Corporation or for the 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.

Restraining disposal of land derived from the Crown.

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.

Rector and Fellows to constitute a Council.

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.

Visitor.

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.

Rector and Vice-Rector.

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

Removal or suspension.

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

Vacancies.

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.

Election of
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.

Saint John's
College to be
a College of
and within
the University.

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.

Power to
make By-
Laws.

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.

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

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

By-Laws to be laid before Parliament.

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.

Control over Students.

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.

Vote and Quorum at Meetings.

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.

Special power by By-Laws.

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.

Temporary vacancies not to prejudice the Corporation.

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

[Assented to 12th December, 1867]

Preamble.

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:

Saint
Andrew's
College in-
corporated.

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

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.

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.

Restraining
disposal of
land derived
from the
Crown.

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.

Constitution
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.

Powers of
Council.

Mode of
election of
Councillors.

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.

Vacancies,
how filled up

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.

Visitor.

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.

Removal
and sus-
pension.

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.

Power of
making
By-laws.

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

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

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

Residence
after graduation.

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.

Deed of
Grant, how
to be construed.

An Act to establish and endow a College for Women within the University of Sydney. 53 Vic., No. 10.

[Assented to 21st September, 1889.]

Preamble. WHEREAS by the Act eighteenth Victoria number thirty-seven, after reciting that it was 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 should be provided for students of the University, it is enacted that when any College shall have been established and incorporated by an Act of the Governor and Council as a College within the said University, and the founders or subscribers to such College shall have complied with the conditions mentioned in the second section of that Act, such College shall be entitled to the endowments thereafter severally mentioned: And whereas several Colleges connected with as many religious denominations were afterwards so established and incorporated, and brought within the benefit of the said Act: And whereas a by-law of the University was passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, admitting women to all the rights, advantages, and privileges of the University equally with men: and by the "University Extension Act of 1884," it was enacted that the benefits and advantages of the University and the provisions of the Acts relating thereto shall be deemed to extend in all respects to women equally with men. And whereas in pursuance of such by-law and lastmentioned Act women have been admitted as students and as graduates of the University—and there are at present twenty-two such students, and a large increase in their number is expected and would probably be encouraged by the establishment of a University College of residence for women: And whereas at a public meeting held in the

year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, ^{25 March.} resolutions were passed to the effect that it was desirable to establish such College on the basis of the "General Affiliated Colleges Act" (being the Act first abovementioned), but at a lower scale of cost to subscribers and to the public revenue than therein contemplated, and that (by reason of the impracticability of providing for the establishment of several Women's Colleges attached to separate religious denominations, whether otherwise desirable or not so) the systematic religious education required by that Act for the Colleges therein contemplated, should in the case of the proposed College for women be subject to the following provisions, that is to say:—That no religious catechism or formulary, which is distinctive of any particular denomination, should be taught, and no attempt should be made to attach students to any particular denomination, and that any student should be excused from attendance upon religious instruction or religious observances on express declaration that she has conscientious objections thereto. And whereas the Senate of the University has recently resolved that it will receive the proposed College for Women into affiliation in the event of its being established and endowed by the authority of Parliament, and that it will dedicate to it a site for necessary buildings and recreation grounds, provided that the College be established and endowed within four years. And whereas it was agreed at the said public meeting that the governing body of the College should be composed of twelve members, of whom not less than four should be women, to be elected in the first instance by the subscribers, and subsequently in such manner as might be determined, together with two members of the Senate of the University, to be appointed by the Senate from time to time. And whereas considerable, but not yet sufficient, private contributions have already been made towards the establishment of the said College, under and in furtherance of the said resolutions. And whereas it is expedient to provide by law for the establishment, incorporation, and endowment of such College upon the basis herein-

before mentioned, and in manner hereinafter contained. 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:—

Incorporation.

I. So soon as it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that a sum not less than five thousand pounds has been subscribed for or otherwise contributed towards the endowment of the proposed College for Women, and that the amount has either been paid or secured to be paid for that purpose in accordance with section two of the said first recited Act, and that twelve elected Councillors for the government of the said College in accordance with the constitution thereof, as in this Act set forth, have been duly elected, 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 Council of The Women'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 may alien or otherwise dispose of or demise the same or any part thereof, other than the land which may be granted to it as a site for buildings and recreation grounds for such College, and also shall or may do all other things incident or appertaining to a body politic and corporate, and there shall be vested in the said Council the government in all respects of the said College and all matters relating thereto.

Endowment for building.

II. Upon such incorporation there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue in aid of the buildings of the said College, a sum or sums not exceeding five

thousand pounds in the whole, nor more than shall have been from time to time actually expended by the College out of the subscribed funds for the purpose of building, which said sum or sums shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Colony under warrants signed by the Governor.

III. There shall also be paid in like manner out of the said Consolidated Revenue annually to such incorporated College in perpetuity, but upon the conditions named in the fifth and sixth sections of the said first recited Act, a sum of five hundred pounds for the use of and as salary to the Principal of the said College or in aid of such salary. Endowment for Principal.

IV. The said body politic and corporate shall consist of twelve elected Councillors and two *ex officio* Councillors and a Principal, as hereinafter mentioned; and for the purpose of the first appointment of elected Councillors a meeting of the subscribers and contributors to the said Endowment Fund shall be convened by the Chancellor of the University, and at such meeting, or at an adjournment thereof, there shall be elected twelve Councillors of the College, of whom at least four shall be women, and who shall be elected by the subscribers and contributors to the said fund and the executors or administrators of any deceased person who shall have bequeathed or given in his life time any sum of money towards the said College, being; each subscriber or contributor (including such executors and administrators) of one pound paid, to have one vote; every subscriber of ten pounds to have two votes; every subscriber of twenty-five pounds to have three votes; every subscriber of fifty pounds to have four votes; and every subscriber of one hundred pounds or upwards to have five votes. All such votes shall be given by ballot; and subscribers not present at any meeting for such purpose who may authorize in writing any other subscriber shall be allowed to vote by proxy. Constitution of Council.

V. The Councillors first elected shall retire in manner following, that is to say, four, to be selected by ballot, at the end of four years; four, selected in like manner, at the end of five years; and the remaining four at the end of six years: but such retiring Councillors shall in all cases be eligible for re-election, and they shall Retirement of Councillors.

respectively continue in office until their successors shall have been elected.

Election to
vacancies.

VI. All future vacancies in the Council shall be filled up in such manner as the Council shall appoint by the remaining Councillors and such members of the College as shall have become graduates of the University of at least three years' standing, and of the full age of twenty-one, who, shall continue on the books of the College. Provided that all such elections shall be for the term of five years only, subject to eligibility for re-election; and that all casual vacancies by death, resignation, or other cause determined by the by-laws of the Corporation, shall be filled up for the residue only of the term of office held by the Councillor in respect of whom any such vacancy shall have arisen; but with like eligibility for re-election.

Senate of
University
to appoint
two mem-
bers.

VII. The Senate of the University shall from time to time nominate two members of the Senate to be Councillors of the said College, and such persons so nominated shall be *ex officio* members of the Council during the periods for which they shall respectively be so nominated. The Principal shall also be a member of the said Council *ex officio*.

Principal to
be a mem-
ber.

Quorum.

VIII. Five members shall constitute a quorum of the Council, subject to such conditions as to the due convening of meetings of the Council as shall have been determined on. Provided that no temporary vacancy in the office of Principal, or in the number of Councillors, shall be deemed in any way to affect the constitution of the College or its privileges or status as an incorporated body.

Casual
vacancies
not to
prejudice.

Visitor.

IX. The Chancellor of the University, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall be the Visitor of the College, and shall have the right to visit the College at any time, and with or without some other member of the University Senate, to examine the manner in which it is conducted, and to see that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed, and shall possess all other such powers as by law appertain to the office of Visitor to a College.

Purposes of
College.

X. The College shall provide residence and domestic supervision for women students of the University of all religious denominations without any distinction what-

ever, together with efficient tutorial assistance in their preparation for the University lectures and examinations.

XI. The systematic religious instruction required to be imparted to students by the "General Affiliated Colleges Act" shall, in the case of the proposed College for women be subject to the following provisions, that is to say:—That no religious catechism or formulary, which is distinctive of any particular denomination, shall be taught, and no attempt shall be made to attach students to any particular denomination, and that any student shall be excused from attendance upon religious instruction or religious observances on express declaration that she has conscientious objections thereto.

Religious
Instruction

XII. The Principal, who shall be a woman, shall be appointed by the Council, and shall be liable to removal or suspension for sufficient cause by the Council, subject to an appeal to the visitor; and shall, subject to the by-laws and rules of the College, and to the directions of the Council, have the general superintendence and control of the students and of the institution.

Principal.

XIII. All students in such College, not already matriculated, shall, so soon as shall be practicable, matriculate in the University, and shall continue to be members thereof, and submit to, and be subject to the discipline thereof; and shall be required duly to attend the lectures of the University in those subjects, an examination and proficiency in which are required for degrees, with the exception, if thought fit by any such student, of the lectures on Ethics, Metaphysics, and Modern History.

Students of
the College
to become
members
of the
University
and attend
lectures.

XIV. 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 by-laws from time to time to alter and revoke, or to substitute others in their places. Provided that every such by-law and rule shall be transmitted to the Governor within thirty days after being made, to be by him laid before the Houses of Parliament of the Colony, as soon as conveniently may be thereafter.

By-laws.

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 purpose 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:

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

Subscribers
to Hospital
to be Cor-
poration.

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.

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

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.

Power to
hold and
deal with
lands.

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

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

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

Hospital
and
property to
be managed
by 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 first
Directors.

VI. In the event of any one of such first Directors as mentioned in the last preceding section or any Directors 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

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

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.

Appoint-
ment of Di-
rectors after
Hospital
opened to
represent
annual sub-
scribers.

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.

Appoint-
ment at
annual
meeting of
Directors in
place of
retiring Di-
rectors.

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.

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.

After subscriber's Directors appointed Board to consist of fifteen.

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.

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

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.

Power to make By-laws.

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.

Copy of By-laws to be evidence.

Powers of
Directors to
invest funds

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.

Directors to
appoint sub-
committees.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

Power to make and alter common seal.

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.

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

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.

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

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

Interpretation.

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.

Act may be
amended or
repealed.

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.

Title of Act.

XXII. This Act may for all purposes be cited as 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.]

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 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 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 re-vested 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 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 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:

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."

Resumption
of part of
University
land by the
Crown.

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

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

Conditions
on which
land is to be
held.

- (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.

Power to
appoint
Medical and
Surgical
officers of
Hospital.

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.

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.

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

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

Short title

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

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

CHAPTER II.—SENATE.

MEETINGS AND RULES OF PROCEDURE.

1.—The Senate shall meet on the first 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, but such summons, except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, shall be issued at least three days previous to such meeting.

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

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

8.—If any Fellow shall, without leave from the Senate, be absent from the aforesaid meetings for 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 Greek 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 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 Law 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 a majority of members present. The President shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote.

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

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

CHAPTER IV.—SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

(24 Victoria, No. 18.)

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."

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. | 3. Medicine. |
| 2. Law. | 4. Science. |

DEANS OF FACULTIES.

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

3.—In the event of the office of Dean becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the appointment of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate; and the Dean so appointed shall hold office until the first regular meeting of the Senate in the Term next after the expiration of 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 Examinations 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 organised under the Department of Public Instruction, may be admitted to the First Year Examination in the Faculty of Arts, without having attended the University lectures, upon presenting a certificate from the Under-Secretary for Public Instruction to the effect that they have attended the course of instruction in such Training Institution for one year after matriculating. Students of a Training Institution, who have passed the First Year Examination, may be admitted to the Second Year Examination in the Faculty of Arts without having attended the University lectures of the Second Year, upon presenting a similar certificate to the effect that they have attended a second course of instruction in such Training Institution for one year after passing their First Year Examination. All such students having passed the Second Year Examination shall have the status of students commencing the Third Year in the Faculty of Arts.

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 Faculty to which they belong, 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 quadratic equations involving one unknown quantity.
- IV. Geometry.—Euclid, Books I., II. and III.
- V. One of the following languages, in which the Examination shall be similar to that in Latin, viz. :—
Greek,
French,
German.

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

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

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

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

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

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

I. Two of the following languages:—

Latin,	English,
Greek,	French,
German.	

II. Any two of the following subjects:—

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

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

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

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

I. One of the following languages:—

Latin,	English,
Greek,	French,
German.	

II. Any two of the following:—

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

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

18.—The fee for the Degree of B.A. shall be three pounds. No candidates 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 will 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 *viva 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 of 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, Mathematics, or Logic and Mental Philosophy, 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 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 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.

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.
4. Modern Literature and Language.

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

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

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

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

5.—All candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws are required to have completed two years in the Faculty of Arts. and to have passed the Second Year Examination.

6.—Such candidates shall subsequently be required to attend a course of study in Law, and to pass examinations, as herein-after provided.

7.—There shall be two examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, called respectively the Intermediate and the Final LL.B. Examination. The Intermediate and Final LL.B. Examinations shall be held at the same time as the Annual Examinations in other Faculties.

8.—The names of the candidates who have passed the Final LL.B. Examinations shall be published in three classes. Proficiency shown by candidates in the Intermediate Examination will be taken into consideration in determining their places in the Final Examination.

9.—At the Intermediate Examination, candidates shall be examined in :—

Jurisprudence,
Roman Law,

Constitutional Law,
International Law.

10.—At the Final Examination, candidates shall be examined in :—

1. The Law Relating to Real and Personal Property.
2. Common Law, including Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Procedure, and Evidence.
3. Equity, including General Principles of Equity and the outlines of Equity Procedure.

Candidates desiring a place in the First or Second Class will also be expected to take up one or two of such special subjects as shall be prescribed by the Faculty from time to time.

11.—Candidates for the Intermediate Examination will be required to have attended the prescribed courses of lectures, for a period of one year, in the subjects mentioned in section 9.

12.—Candidates for the Final Examination will be required to have attended the prescribed courses of lectures, for a period of two years, in the subjects mentioned in section 10.

13.—Nevertheless, persons who shall have graduated in Arts before entering on the LL.B. course shall be at liberty to proceed to the LL.B. Degree after the completion of two years' study instead of three, the Intermediate Examination being taken at the end of the first, and the Final Examination at the end of the second year of study. Such persons shall also be exempt from attendance at the lectures and examinations in any of the prescribed subjects which have formed a portion of their course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, but from no others.

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

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

1. Jurisprudence.
2. Roman Law.
3. English Law, including the Legislation of the Colony of New South Wales.
4. International Law, and the Conflict of Laws.

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

16.—The candidates who distinguish themselves most highly at the Degree examinations respectively, shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or prize of the value of £10.

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

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

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

CHAPTER XVII.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

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

2.—The Dean shall exercise a general superintendence over the administrative business connected with the Faculty, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to summon meetings of the Faculty at such times as may be required by the Dean, provided that upon the written requisition of any three members of the

Faculty, the Dean, or in his absence the Registrar, shall convene a special meeting. No question shall be decided at any meeting of the Faculty unless there be present at least five members. In the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Dean shall act as Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty, but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from amongst themselves. The Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend all meetings, and to record the proceedings.

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

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

5.—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 year 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 *viva 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 *viva 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 a 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 *virâ 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 a 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 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:—

1. Chemistry—Inorganic (with two Terms' Laboratory practice).
2. Descriptive Geometry and Drawing.
3. Mathematics.
4. Applied Mechanics (with Laboratory practice).
5. Physics (with one Term's Laboratory practice).
6. Physical Geography and Geology.

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

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. Civil Engineering.
3. Drawing.
4. Geology.
5. Mathematics.
6. Physics (with one Term Laboratory practice).
7. 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.
4. Surveying.

And one of the following:—

A. Civil Engineering and Architecture.

B. Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction.

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

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

1. Applied Mechanics (with Laboratory practice).
2. Mechanical Drawing.
3. Mathematics.
4. Physics (with two Terms' Laboratory practice).
5. Surveying.

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

1. Electrical Engineering.
2. Electric Theory (with Laboratory practice).
3. Dynamo and Motor Drawing and Design.
4. Mathematics.

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

25.—At the annual examinations, honour papers shall be set where necessary. Students may elect to take up any one or more subjects.

26.—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.

27.—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 a prize of the value of ten pounds.

28.—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.

29.—Every candidate shall be required to produce to the Board of Examiners satisfactory certificates or other evidence of having been engaged during three years in the practice of one of the four branches of Engineering specified in By-Law 30, 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.

30.—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.
4. Electrical Engineering.

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

32.—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.

33.—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.

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

35.—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 Universities of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dublin, the Queen's University of Ireland and the Royal University of Ireland lately established in its place, and the Universities of Melbourne, New Zealand, and Adelaide; and may also be granted to Graduates of such other Universities as the Senate may from time to time determine; provided always that they shall give to the Registrar, to be submitted to the Senate, sufficient evidence of their alleged Degrees respectively, and of their good fame and character. Upon the approval of his application each candidate shall pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds for the entry of his name on the University books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree.

CHAPTER XX.—REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

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

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

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

CHAPTER XXVI.—FINANCE.

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

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

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

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

5.—It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to submit to the Senate, towards the end of each Academic Year, an estimate of the expected revenue for the next ensuing year, together with a statement of the proposed expenditure as already authorised by the Senate or apprehended to be necessary, such estimates and expenditure to be arranged under as many heads as shall be convenient. And the Senate shall, as soon after as may be, consider such estimates and pass votes for expenditure during such coming year, which votes shall not be exceeded unless upon special grounds and on the report of the Finance Committee that sufficient funds are available for the expenditure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Deposit with the Government of the Colony at interest, if allowed by the Government, for the time being.

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

DISCIPLINE.

REGULATIONS PASSED BY THE PROFESSORIAL BOARD.

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

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 sixty per cent. at least of the meetings of the course.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

For Books allowed to be taken out of the Library.

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

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

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

4.—Every one who shall borrow or take any book out of the Library shall return it thither again on demand of the Librarian, at any time after the expiration of seven days, and without such demand on or before the next of the four following Quarter Days, viz.:—March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, December 31st, under penalty of two shillings for every folio or quarto, and one shilling for every book of less size, all penalties to be repeated every fortnight till the book be returned, or others of the same edition and equal value be placed in 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 acknowledgment signed by the Librarian or his deputy; and the name of the person by whom the acknowledgment is signed shall also be registered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For Admission to the Library.

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

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

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

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

For Opening and Closing the Library.

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

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

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

FISHER BEQUEST.

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

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

MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

REGULATIONS.

CURATOR.—L. F. M. ARMSTRONG, B.A., LL.B.

1.—The Bedell shall have charge of that portion of the Building devoted to the Museum, and during the absence of the Curator shall be responsible for the due care of the collection.

2.—The Museum shall be open for the admission of visitors every Saturday from the 1st May to the 31st October, from two to five p.m.; and from the 1st November to the 30th April, from two to six p.m. Visitors may also be admitted at any other convenient time when accompanied by a Member of the Senate, or by any Professor, or Superior Officer of the University, or by the Curator, or the Bedell in charge of the Museum.

3.—All visitors to the Museum shall be required to give their names and addresses, which shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

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

MACLEAY MUSEUM.

Committee of Management:—

The Challis Professor of Biology.

The Professor of Geology and Physical Geography.

CURATOR.—G. MASTERS.

In the year 1874, the Hon. 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 have been removed to the University.

MUSEUM OF NORMAL AND MORBID ANATOMY.

Committee of Management:—

The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
The Challis Professor of Anatomy.
The Lecturer on Pathology.

REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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 1893 : Cicero pro Murena. Candidates are expected to show an accurate knowledge of Latin accidence.
2. *Arithmetic*.
3. *Algebra*—To quadratic equations involving one unknown quantity.
4. *Geometry*—Euclid, Books I., II., and III.

OPTIONAL SUBJECT—PASS.

- (a) *Greek*—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for 1893 : Xenophon, Anabasis, Book III. (Pretor, Cambridge).
- (b) *French*—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for 1893 : Guizot, Edouard III. (Hachette).
- (c) *German*—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for 1893 : Hoffmann, Meister Martin (Bell and Son).

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

*HONOURS.

Scholarships are awarded for proficiency in the following subjects, viz.:—(i.) Classics (Latin and Greek); (ii.) Mathematics; (iii.) French and German.

Honour Class Lists will be published in the following subjects, viz.:—(i.) Latin; (ii.) Greek; (iii.) French; (iv.) German; (v.) Mathematics.

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.‡

SUBJECTS SET FOR MARCH, 1894—PASS.

Latin.—Livy, Book XXII.

Greek.—Xenophon, *Cyropædia*, Book VII. (Holden, Cambridge or Goodwin, Macmillan).

French.—P. Mérimée *Colomba* (Rivingtons).

German.—Chamisso, *Peter Schlemihl* (Clarendon Press).

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR MEDICINE AND SCIENCE.

In accordance with the 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 Public Examination or an examination equivalent to the Senior Public

* 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.

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, 1893: Cicero pro Murena (Heitland, Cambridge); Virgil, *Æneid*, Book II. (Sidgwick, Cambridge). March, 1894: Livy, Book XXII. (Capes, Macmillan); Virgil, *Æneid*, Book VI. (Sidgwick, Cambridge).

Greek.—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1893: Plato, *Apologia* and *Crito*, (Adam, Cambridge); Sophocles, *Electra* (Jebb, Rivingtons). March, 1894: Demosthenes, *de Pace*, 2nd and 3rd *Philippic*, and *de Chersoneso* (Abbott and Matheson, Oxford); Homer, *Odyssey*, Books V., VI., VII. (Merry, Oxford).

French.—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1893: Guizot, *Edouard III.* (Hachette); La Fontaine, *Select Fables* (Macmillan). March, 1894: P. Mérimée, *Colomba* (Rivingtons); Voltaire, *Mérope* (Clarendon Press).

German.—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1893:—Ballads of Uhland, Schiller, and Goethe, omitting the *Lied von der Glocke* (Whittaker); Meister Martin (Bell & Sons). March, 1894: Chamisso, *Peter Schlemihl* (Clarendon Press); Schiller, *Wallenstein's Lager* (Macmillan).

Arithmetic.—Including the Elements of Mensuration.

Algebra.—Including the three Progressions, the Binomial Theorem for a positive index and the properties and use of Logarithms. 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." Copies of those set in the Entrance Examination, held in March, 1892, will be found in the Appendix.



FACULTY
TIME-TABLE

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

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	LENT TERM.				
		Mon.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.
FIRST YEAR.						
7	French (Class A)	9	..	9	..	..
7	„ (Class B) .. .. .	..	9	9	..	..
10	German (Hon., 1 hour per week additional) ..	2	..	..	9	..
16	Mathematics (A, 4 lectures per wk., B & C, 3 each) ..	10	10	10	10	10
1	Latin (Hon., 1 hour per week add. for two terms) ..	11	..	11	..	11
4	Greek (with 2 hours add. for Hon. one term) ..	..	11	..	11	..
25	Chemistry (30 lectures—Non-Metals) ..	12	12	..	12	12
13	English (30 lectures) .. .. .	..	..	12	..	..
22	Physics (30 lectures) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
32	Physiography (30 lectures) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
28	¶ Chemistry (Practical) for Honours ..	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
SECOND YEAR.						
17	Mathematics (A, 4 lectures per wk., B & C, 3 each) ..	9	9	9	9	9
2	Latin (Hon., 1 hour per week add. for two terms) ..	10	..	10	..	10
5	Greek (with 2 hours add. for Hon. one term) ..	..	10	..	10	..
23	Physics (with 80 hrs. prac. work, L. or T. terms) ..	..	10	..	10	..
8	French (Hon., 1 hour per week additional) ..	11	..	11	..	..
11	German (Hon., 1 hour per week additional) ..	..	11	..	11	..
33	§Geology .. .. .	..	11	..	11	..
21	History .. .. .	..	11	..	11	11
26-28	Chemistry (Metals) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	† Biology (with Laboratory Practice) ..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Practical Physiology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
14	English (Hon., 1 hour per week additional) ..	..	12	..	12	..
19	Logic and Mental Philosophy	12	..	12	..	12
45	Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
24A	Practical Physics .. .. .	..	2-4	..	2-4	..
THIRD YEAR.						
3	Latin (Hon., 1 hour per week add. for two terms) ..	9	..	9	..	9
6	Greek (Hon., 2 hours additional during one term) ..	..	9	..	9	..
15	English (Hon., 1 hour per week additional) ..	10	..	10	..	10
9	French (Hon., 1 hour add. per week) ..	..	10	..	10	..
34	§Geology .. .. .	..	9	..	9	..
18	Mathematics (A and B)	11	11	11	11	11
20	Logic and Mental Philosophy	11	..	11	..	11
21	History .. .. .	..	12	..	12	12
47	Physiology (Practical) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
45	Physiology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
12	German (Hon., 1 hour per week add.) ..	12	..	12	11	..
	† Biology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Practical Biology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
24A	Physics (with two terms prac. work, 3 days a wk.) ..	*2-4	..	*2-4	..	*2-4
27	Chemistry	*2-5	..	*2-5	..	*2-5

* Laboratory Practice. † Either Zoology (Mon., Wed., and Fri. 11-12), or Botany (Tues. and Thurs. 11-12), with Practical Zoology or Practical Botany. See page 205.

‡ Practical Work one hour each week as arranged. Excursions every third or fourth Saturday, as arranged. ¶ Or at times to be arranged.

OF ARTS.

OR 1892.

Refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 173-221.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
7	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..	..
7	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
10	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	9
16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1	11	..	11	..	11	11	..	11	..	11
4	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
22	12	12	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
32	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
2	10	..	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	10
5	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..
23	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..
8	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..	..
11	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
33	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
21	..	11	..	11	11	..	11	..	11	11
28	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
46	11	11	..	11	11	*2-5	..	*2-5	..	*2-5
14	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	11	11	11
19	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..
45	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
24A	..	*2-4	..	*2-4	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..	9
6	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	9	..
15	10	..	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	10
9	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	10
34	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..	9	..
18	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
20	11	..	11	..	11	11	..	11	..	11
21	..	12	..	12	12	..	12	..	12	12
47	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	11	11	11
46	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12
12	12	..	12	..	..	12	..	12	..	..
..	..	2	11	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
24A	*2-4	..	*2-4	..	*2-4	..	*2-4	..	*2-4	..
27	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	11	11	11

* Laboratory Practice.

FACULTY

TIME TABLE

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

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	LENT TERM.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
* THIRD YEAR.						
63	(a) Jurisprudence & Roman Law	12-30	..	12-30	..	1-30
64	(a) Constitutional Law and International Law .. .. .	..	12-30	..	12-30	12-30
FOURTH YEAR						
65	‡(a) Law of Contracts, Torts, and Criminal Law .. .. .	..	4-30	..	4-30	..
66	(b) Law of Procedure, including Evidence	4-30	..	4-30	..	4-30
FIFTH YEAR.						
67	(b) Real and Personal Property ..	8-45	..	8-45	..	8-45
68	(b) Equity .. .. .	..	4-30	..	4-30	..

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

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

† In 1892, the course of lectures on Contracts will probably be delivered by Mr. Rich, at such time as may be arranged.

OF LAW.

FOR 1892.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 178-221.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
63	12-30	..	12-30	..	1-30	12-30	..	12-30	..	1-30
64	..	12-30	..	12-30	12-30	..	12-30	..	12-30	12-30
65	4-30	..	4-30	..	4-30	..	4-30	..	4-30	..
66	..	4-30	..	4-30	..	4-30	..	4-30	..	4-30
67	..	8-45	..	8-45	..	..	8-45	..	8-45	..
68	4-30	..	4-30	..	4-30	..	4-30	..	4-30	..

FACULTY TIME TABLE

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

[illegible]

OF MEDICINE.

FOR 1892.

Refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 178-221.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	MICHAELMAS TERM.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
FIRST YEAR.						
22	Physics		11		11	
24A	*Practical Physics	2-4		2-4		2-4
40-41	Practical Biology		2-4		2-4	
(First Examination.)						
SECOND YEAR.						
46	Practical Physiology	10-12		10-12		10-12
	Hospital	9-11	9-11	9-11	9-11	9-11
27	Chemistry (Organic)	11	11	11	11	11
42	Descriptive Anatomy (Senior)	12	12	12	12	12
THIRD YEAR.						
45	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.						
52	Practical Pathology	9	9	9	9	9
	Hospital, with Tutorial Medicine	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1
53	Medical Jurisprudence and 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.					
55	Ophthalmic Medicine, &c.	2		2		
(Fourth Examination.)						

* Should this class be so large as to require division, one division will be taken on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 to 12.

FACULTY OF TIME TABLE

REFERENCE NUMBER.	Subject.	LENT TERM.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	FIRST YEAR.					
	Biology	11	11	11	11	11
	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	..	12	12
	Physics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Practical Biology	2-4	..	2-4	..	2-4
	Practical Chemistry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Practical Physics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
	Descriptive Anatomy (Junior)	9	9	9	9	9
	Practical Physiology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Physiology (Junior)	12	12	12	12	12
	Organic Chemistry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Descriptive Anatomy (Senior) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	THIRD YEAR.					
	Practical Physiology	10-12	..	10-12	..	10-12
	Materia Medica and Therapeutics ..	9	9	9	9	9
	Regional Anatomy	12	12	12	12	12
	Physiology (Senior) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	FOURTH YEAR.					
	Pathology	12	12	12	12	12
	Surgery	1	1	1	1	1
	Operative Surgery* .. .. .	..	..	2	..	2
	Practical Pathology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Medical Jurisprudence & Public Health	..	..	..	..	..
	Hospital with Clinical and Tutorial	..	..	..	..	..
	Surgery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	FIFTH YEAR.					
	Midwifery and Gynæcology	9	9	9	9	9
	Medicine	1	1	1	1	1
	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery* ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Psychological Medicine* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Applied Logic* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Hospital, with Clinical and Tutorial	..	..	..	..	..
	Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..

* Until the Course is completed.

FACULTY TIME TABLE OF

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

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	LENT TERM.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
FIRST YEAR.						
16	Mathematics	10	10	10	10	10
35-36	Biology	11	11	11	11	11
25-26	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	..	12	12
22	Physics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
40-41	Practical Biology	2-4	..	2-4	..	2-4
28	Practical Chemistry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
24A	Practical Physics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
32	Physiography .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
SECOND YEAR.						
17	Mathematics	9	9	9	9	9
23	Physics .. .. .	..	10	..	10	..
27	Chemistry (Organic) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
33	†Geology .. .. .	..	11	..	11	..
46	Practical Physiology	11	11	11	11	11
45	Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
37-38-39	Biology and Practical Biology	1	1	1	..	..
24A	Practical Physics .. .. .	..	2-4	..	2-4	..
28	Practical Chemistry	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
THIRD YEAR.						
37-38	Biology and Practical Biology .. .. .	..	9	..	9	..
45	Physiology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
46	Practical Physiology	11	11	11	11	11
34	†Geology and Paleontology .. .. .	..	9	..	9	..
18	Mathematics	11	11	11	11	11
30-31	Mineralogy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
24	Physics and Practical Physics .. .. .	..	2	..	2	..
28-29	Chemistry & Practical Chemistry	‡2-5	..	‡2-5	..	‡2-5

‡ Practical Work. † Practical Work one hour each week, as arranged. Excursions every third or fourth Saturday, as arranged.

OF SCIENCE.

LECTURES FOR 1892.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 178-221.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
35-36	..	2	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-26	11	11	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
22	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
40-41	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-4	..	2-4	..
28	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	..	..	..	..
24A	..	..	..	..	..	2-4	..	2-4	..	2-4
32	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
17	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
23	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..
27	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	11	11	11
33	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
46	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
45	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
37-38-39	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
24A	..	2-4	..	2-4	..	..	2-4	..	2-4	..
28	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	..	..	..	..
37-38	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	9
45	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12
46	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
34	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
18	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
30-31	..	12	..	12	..	†9-11	..	†9-11	..	†9-11
24	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..
23-29	†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.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
FIRST YEAR.						
16	Mathematics	10	10	10	10	10
57	Descriptive Geometry & Drawing ..	..	11	..	11	..
56	Applied Mechanics	11	..	11	..	11
25-26	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	..	12	12
22	Physics .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Physiography .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Practical Chemistry	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
24A	Practical Physics .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Mechanical Drawing .. ..	..	2-5	..	2-5	..
SECOND YEAR.						
57	Applied Mechanics .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Mathematics	9	9	9	9	9
23	Physics and Practical Physics ..	..	10	..	10	..
33	†Geology .. ..	..	11	..	11	..
61	Surveying	11	12	..	12	..
60	Mechanical Drawing	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4
THIRD YEAR.						
18	Mathematics	11	11	11	11	11
58	Civil Engineering—Materials and Structures .. ..	..	12	..	12	..
59	Civil Engineering	12	..	12	..	12
60	Drawing and Design	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5
60	Mechanical Drawing	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5
59	Mechanical Engineering, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Architecture—Building Construction .. ..	..	3	..	..	3
63	Architecture—History of .. ..	..	4	..	..	4
30-31	‡Mineralogy (Optional) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Surveying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

† At times to be arranged. ‡ Practical Work one hour each week, as arranged. Excursions every third or fourth Saturday, as arranged.

ENGINEERING.

FOR 1892.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 178-221.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
57	..	..	11	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-26	11	11	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
22	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
32	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
28	..	..	..	..	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
24A	2-4	..	2-4	..	2-4	..	..	..	..	..
60	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	..	2-5	..	2-5	..
57	11	..	11	..	11	11	..	11	..	11
17	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
23	..	10 *2-4	..	10 *2-4	..	..	10	..	10	..
33	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
61	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
60	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4
18	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
58	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..
59	12	..	12	..	12	12	..	..	..	..
60	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5
60	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5
59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12

* Laboratory Practice.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING

PROVISIONAL TIME TABLE

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

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	LEST TERM.			
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.
FIRST YEAR.					
16	Mathematics	10	..	10	..
57	Descriptive Geometry and Drawing ..	..	11	..	11
56	Mechanics (Applied)	11	..	11	..
25-26	Chemistry	12	12	..	12
32	Physiography .. .. .	..	..	..	..
22	Physics .. .. .	..	..	..	..
28	Practical Chemistry	2-5	..	2-5	..
24A	Practical Physics .. .. .	..	..	..	..
60	Mechanical Drawing .. .. .	..	..	..	..
SECOND YEAR.					
17	Mathematics	9	9	..	9
33	Geology, etc. .. .. .	..	11	..	11
56	Mechanics (Applied Practical) ..	..	..	..	..
60	Drawing .. .. .	..	..	..	..
61	Surveying .. .. .	..	..	..	..
59	Civil Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..
29	Chemistry (Quantitative Analysis) ..	10-5	10-5	10-5	10-5
THIRD YEAR.					
	Metallurgy	9	..	9	..
30-31	Mineralogy .. .. .	..	9	..	9
29	Assaying	10-5	10-4	10-5	10-4
59	Civil Engineering	12	..	12	..
58	Materials and Structures .. .. .	..	12	..	12
	Mining .. .. .	..	4	..	4

ID METALLURGY.

BLE FOR 1892.

to the Synopsis of Lectures on pp. 178-221.

Lecture Number.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
16	10	..	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	10
57	..	..	11	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-26	11	11	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
32	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
22	12	12	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
28	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5	2-5	..	2-5	2-5
4A	2-4	..	2-4	..	2-4	..	..	..	..	..
60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	9	9	..	9	9	9	9	..	9	9
33	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
36	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	12
59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	10-5	10-5	10-5	10-5	10-5	..	..	..	..	..
1-31	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
29	10-4	2-5	10-4	2-5	10-4	9-11	..	9-11	..	9-11
59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..

FACULTY OF ARTS.—EVENING LECTURES.

TIME TABLE FOR 1892.

N.B.—The numbers in the left hand column refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 178-221.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
FIRST YEAR.						
1	Latin	9	9	..	..	9
4	Greek, as arranged .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
7	French .. .. .	..	..	8	..	7
16	Mathematics	8	..	7	..	8
25	†Physics .. .. .	..	8	..	..	..
13	English	7	..	..	..	..
10	German, as arranged .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	†Physiography .. .. .	..	7	..	..	..
SECOND YEAR.						
2	Latin	8	..	..	9	8
5	Greek, as arranged .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
21	History .. .. .	..	9	8	8	..
8	French .. .. .	..	..	9	..	9
17	Mathematics .. .. .	..	..	8	8	7
14	English	9	9	..	..	..
25	Physics .. .. .	..	8	..	..	..
11	German, as arranged .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
19	Logic and Mental Philosophy	7	..	7	7	..
THIRD YEAR.						
3	Latin	7	7	..	..	7
6	Greek, as arranged .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
18	Mathematics	9	..	9	7	9
9	French .. .. .	..	..	7	..	8
15	English	8	8	9	..	..
12	German, as arranged .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
21	History .. .. .	..	9	8	8	..

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

GENERAL TIME TABLE OF LECTURES.

1892.

LENT TERM.

- 8.45 a.m.—**
Real and Personal Property, *Fifth Law* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
- 9 a.m.—**
Biology, *Third Science* (Tu., Th.)
French, *First Arts* (Mon., Tu., Wed.)
Geology, *Third Arts and Science* (Tu., Th.)
German, *First Arts* (Th.)
Greek, *Third Arts* (Tu., Th.)
Hospital, *Third Medicine*, 9 a.m. to 12 noon (daily)
Latin, *Third Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, *Fourth Medicine* (daily)
Mathematics, *Second Arts, Science and Engineering* (daily)
Metallurgy, *Third Mining &c.*, (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
Midwifery and Gynaecology, *Fifth Medicine* (daily)
Mineralogy, *Third Mining &c.*, (Tu., Th.)
- 10 a.m.—**
Assaying, *Third Mining &c.*, (10-5 daily)
Descriptive Anatomy, *First Medicine* (daily)
English, *Third Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
French, *Third Arts* (Tu., Th.)
Greek, *Second Arts* (Tu., Th.)
Laboratories for Chemistry, Engineering, Metallurgy and Physics (daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays)
Latin, *Second Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
Mathematics, *First Arts, Science and Engineering* (daily)
Pathology, *Fourth Medicine* (daily)
- 10 a.m.—**
Physics, *Second Arts, Science and Engineering* (Tu., Th.)
Physiology, Practical, *Third Medicine* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
- 11 a.m.—**
Applied Mechanics, *First Engineering* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
Biology, *First Medicine and Science* (daily)
Descriptive Geometry and Drawing, *First Engineering* (Tu., Th.)
French, *Second Arts* (Mon., Wed.)
Geology, *Second Arts, Science and Engineering* (Tu., Th.)
German, *Second Arts* (Tu., Th.)
German, *Third Arts* (Tu.)
Greek, *First Arts* (Tu., Th.)
History, *Second Arts* (Tu., Th., Fri.)
Hospital, *Fourth Medicine*, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. (daily)
Latin, *First Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
Logic and Mental Philosophy, *Third Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
Mathematics, *Third Arts, Science and Engineering* (daily)
Operative Surgery, *Fourth Medicine* (daily)
Physiology, Practical, *Second and Third Science* (daily)
Surveying, *Second Engineering* (Mon.)
- 12 noon—**
Chemistry, *First Arts, Medicine, Science and Engineering* (Mon., Tu., Th., Fri.)
Civil Engineering, *Third Engineering* (daily)
English, *First Arts* (Wed.)
English, *Second Arts* (Tu., Th.)
German, *Third Arts* (Mon., Wed.)
History, *Third Arts* (Tu., Th., Fri.)

LENT TERM—(Continued).

12 noon.

Logic and Mental Philosophy,
Second Arts (Mon., Wed., Fri.)Physiology, *Second Arts, Medicine*
and *Science* (daily)Surveying, *Second Engineering* (Tu.,
Th.)

12.30 p.m.—

Constitutional Law and Inter-
national Law, *Third Law* (Tu.,
Th., Fri.)Jurisprudence and Roman Law,
Third Law (Mon., Wed.)

1 p.m.—

Biology, *Second Science* (Mon., Tu.,
Wed.)Hospital, *Fifth Medicine* (daily.)Medicine, *Fifth Medicine* (daily)Surgery, *Third Medicine* (daily)

1.30 p.m.—

Jurisprudence and Roman Law,
Third Law (Fri.)

2 p.m.—

Drawing and Design, *Third Engi-
neering* (daily)German, *First Arts* (Mon.)Mechanical Drawing, *First Engi-
neering* (Tu., Th.)Mechanical Drawing, *Second Engi-
neering* (daily)

2 p.m.—

Mechanical Drawing, *Third Engi-
neering* (daily)Practical Biology, *First Medicine*
and *Science* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)Practical Chemistry, *First Arts and*
Engineering (Mon., Wed., Fri.)Practical Chemistry, *Second Science*
(Mon., Wed., Fri.)Practical Chemistry, *Third Arts and*
Science (Mon., Wed., Fri.)Practical Physics, *Second Arts and*
Science (Tu., Th.)Practical Physics, *Third Arts and*
Science (Mon., Wed., Fri.)Regional and Surgical Anatomy,
Second and Third Medicine (daily)

3 p.m.—

Building Construction, *Third Engi-
neering* (Tu., Fri.)

4 p.m.—

History of Architecture, *Third Engi-
neering* (Tu., Fri.)

4.30 p.m.—

Equity, *Fifth Law* (Tu., Th.)Law of Contracts, Torts and
Criminal Law, *Fourth Law*
(Tu., Th.)Law of Procedure, including Evi-
dence, *Fourth Law* (Mon., Wed.,
Fri.)

TRINITY TERM.

8.45 a.m.—

Real and Personal Property, *Fifth*
Law (Tu., Th.)

9 a.m.—

Biology, *Third Science* (Tu., Th.)French, *First Arts* (Mon., Tu.,
Wed., Th.)Geology, *Third Science* (Tu., Th.)German, *First Arts* (Tu., Fri.)Greek, *Third Arts* (Tu., Th., Fri.)Hospital, *Third Medicine*, 9 a.m. to
12 noon (daily)Latin, *Third Arts* (Mon., Wed.)Materia Medica and Therapeutics,
Fourth Medicine (daily)Mathematics, *Second Arts, Science*
and *Engineering* (daily)

9 a.m.—

Metallurgy, *Third Mining etc.*,
(Mon., Wed., Fri.)Midwifery and Gynaecology, *Fifth*
Medicine (daily)

10 a.m.—

Civil Engineering, *Third Engineer-
ing* (Tu., Th.)Descriptive Anatomy, *First Medicine*
(daily)English, *Third Arts* (Mon., Wed.,
Fri.)French, *Third Arts* (Tu., Th.)Greek, *Second Arts* (Tu., Th.)Laboratories for Chemistry, *Engineer-
ing, Metallurgy and Physics* (daily
from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Sat.)

TRINITY TERM—(Continued.)

10 a.m.—

Latin, *Second Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
 Mathematics, *First Arts, Science and Engineering* (daily)
 Pathology, *Fourth Medicine* (daily)
 Physics, *Second Arts, Science and Engineering* (Tu., Th.)
 Practical Physiology, *Second Medicine* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)

11 a.m.—

Applied Mechanics, *Second Engineering* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
 Biology, *First Medicine and Science* (Wed.)
 Biology, *Second Arts* (Mon., Tu., Th., Fri.)
 Chemistry, *First Medicine, Science and Engineering* (Mon., Tu., Th., Fri.)
 Chemistry, *Second Arts* (Tu., Th.)
 Descriptive Geometry and Drawing, *First Engineering* (Wed.)
 French, *Second Arts* (Mon., Wed.)
 Geology, *Second Arts, Science and Engineering* (Tu., Th.)
 German, *Second Arts* (Tu., Th.)
 Greek, *First Arts* (Tu., Th.)
 History, *Second Arts* (Tu., Th., Fri.)
 Hospital, *Fourth Medicine*, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. (daily)
 Latin, *First Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
 Logic and Mental Philosophy, *Third Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
 Mathematics, *Third Arts, Science and Engineering* (daily)
 Practical Physiology, *Second and Third Science* (daily)

12 noon—

Civil Engineering, *Third Science* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
 English, *First Arts* (Wed.)
 English, *Second Arts* (Tu., Th.)
 German, *Third Arts* (Mon., Wed.)
 History, *Third Arts* (Tu., Th., Fri.)
 Logic and Mental Philosophy, *Second Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
 Mineralogy, *Third Science* (Tu., Th.)
 Physics, *First Arts, Medicine, Science and Engineering* (Mon., Tu., Th., Fri.)

12 noon—

Physiology, *Second Arts, Medicine and Science* (daily)
 Surveying, *Second Science* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)

12.30 p.m.—

Constitutional Law and International Law, *Third Law* (Tu., Wed., Th., Fri.)
 Jurisprudence and Roman Law, *Third Law* (Mon., Wed.)

1 p.m.—

Biology, *Second Science* (Mon., Tu., Wed.)
 Hospital, *Fifth Medicine* (daily)
 Medicine, *Fifth Medicine* (daily)
 Surgery, *Third Medicine* (daily)

1.30 p.m.—

Jurisprudence and Roman Law, *Third Law* (Fri.)

2 p.m.—

Biology, *First Medicine and Science* (Tu., Th.)
 Drawing and Design, *Third Engineering* (daily)
 Mechanical Drawing, *First Engineering* (Tu., Th.)
 Mechanical Drawing, *Second and Third Engineering* (daily)
 Practical Chemistry, *First Medicine and Science* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
 Practical Chemistry, *Second and Third Science* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
 Practical Physics, *Second Arts, Science and Engineering* (Tu., Th.)
 Practical Physics, *Third Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
 Practical Physics, *First Engineering* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
 Regional and Surgical Anatomy, *Third Medicine* (daily)

4 p.m.—

Mining (Tu., Th.)

4.30 p.m.—

Equity, *Fifth Law* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
 Law of Contracts, Torts and Criminal Law, *Fourth Law* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
 Law of Procedure, including Evidence, *Fourth Law* (Tu., Th.)

MICHAELMAS TERM.

8 45 a.m.—

Equity, *Fifth Law* (Mon.)
Real and Personal Property, *Fifth Law* (Tu., Th.)

9 a.m.—

Biology, *Third Science* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
Chemistry, *Third Science* (Tu., Th., Wed., Th.)
French, *First Arts* (Mon., Tu., Wed., Th.)
Geology, *Third Arts* (Tu., Th.)
German, *First Arts* (Tu., Fr.)
Greek, *Third Arts* (Tu., Th.)
Hospital, *Second Medicine*, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. (daily)
Latin, *Third Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
Mathematics, *Second Arts, Science and Engineering* (daily)
Mineralogy, *Third Science* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
Practical Pathology, *Fourth Medicine* (daily)

10 a.m.—

Civil Engineering, *Third Engineering* (Tu., Th.)
English, *Third Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
French, *Third Arts* (Tu., Th., Fri.)
Greek, *Second Arts* (Tu., Th.)
Laboratories for Chemistry, *Engineering, Metallurgy and Physics* (daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Sat.)
Latin, *Second Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
Mathematics, *First Arts, Science and Engineering* (daily)
Physics, *Second Arts, Science and Engineering* (Tu., Th.)
Physiology, *Practical, Second Medicine* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)

11 a.m.—

Applied Mechanics, *Second Engineering* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
Chemistry, *Second Arts* (Tu., Th.)
Chemistry, *Third Arts* (daily)
Chemistry, *Second Medicine and Science* (daily)
French, *Second Arts* (Mon., Wed.)

11 a.m.—

Geology, *Second Arts, Science and Engineering* (Tu., Th.)
German, *Second Arts* (Tu., Th.)
Greek, *First Arts* (Tu., Th.)
History, *Second Arts* (Tu., Th., Fri.)
Latin, *First Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
Logic and Mental Philosophy, *Third Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
Mathematics, *Third Arts, Science and Engineering* (daily)
Physics, *First Medicine, Science and Engineering* (Tu., Th.)
Practical Physiology, *Second Arts* (daily)
Practical Physiology, *Third Arts* (daily)

12 noon—

Descriptive Anatomy (Senior), *Second Medicine* (daily)
English, *First Arts* (Wed.)
English, *Second Arts* (Tu., Th.)
German, *Third Arts* (Mon., Wed.)
History, *Third Arts* (Tu., Th., Fri.)
Logic and Mental Philosophy, *Second Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)
Physics, *Third Arts* (Tu., Th.)
Physiography, *First Arts and Science* (Mon., Tu., Th., Fri.)
Physiology, *Third Arts, Medicine and Science* (daily)
Surveying, *Third Engineering* (Tu., Wed., Fri.)

12.30 p.m.—

Constitutional Law and International Law, *Third Law* (Tu., Th., Fri.)
Jurisprudence and Roman Law, *Third Law* (Mon., Wed.)

2 p.m.—

Drawing and Design, *Third Engineering* (daily)
Hospital, *Third Medicine*, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (daily)
Mechanical Drawing, *First Engineering* (Tu., Th.)
Mechanical Drawing, *Second and Third Engineering* (daily).

MICHAELMAS TERM—(Continued).

2 p.m.

Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, *Fourth Medicine* (daily)

Ophthalmic Medicine, *Fifth Medicine*, (Mon., Wed.)

Practical Biology, *First Medicine and Science* (Tu., Th.)

Practical Biology, *Third Arts* (Tu., Th.)

Practical Chemistry, *First Engineering* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)

Practical Chemistry, *Second Arts* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)

Practical Chemistry, *Third Science* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)

2 p.m.

Practical Physics, *First Medicine and Science* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)

Practical Physics, *Second Science* (Tu., Th.)

3 p.m.—

Hospital, *Fourth Medicine*, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. (daily)

4.30 p.m.

Equity, *Fifth Law* (Tu., Th.)

Law of Contracts, Torts and Criminal Law, *Fourth Law* (Tu., Th.)

Law of Procedure, including Evidence, *Fourth Law* (Mon., Wed., Fri.)

LECTURE SUBJECTS FOR 1892.

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.

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

N.B.—The numbers refer to the Time Tables of Lectures on pages 158—172.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Subjects selected for Lectures and Examinations :—

LATIN—1892.

1. *First Year, Pass.*—Cicero pro Milone; Virgil, *Æneid*, I., II. *Add. for Honours.*—Livy, Book XXX.; Virgil, *Æneid* III. to VI.
2. *Second Year, Pass.*—Cicero, *Philippics*, I. and II.; Horace, *Satires* (selections). *Add. for Honours.*—Cicero's *Letters*, Watson's *Selections*, Parts II. and III.; Virgil, *Georgics*, I., II., III. *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. to VI. Lucretius, *Selections*. *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History from the *battle of Actium* to the *death of Marcus Aurelius*.

LATIN—1893.

First Year, Pass.—Livy, Book XXVI.; Virgil, *Æneid*, IX. and XI. *Add. for Honours.*—Cicero, *de Claris Oratoribus*; Virgil, *Æneid*, VII., VIII., X., XII.

Second Year, Pass—Cicero, *Philippic* V.; Sallust, *Catiline*; Horace, *Odes*, Books III. and IV. *Add. for Honours.*—Plautus, *Captivi* and *Trinummus*; Cicero's *Letters*, Watson's *Selection*, Parts III. and IV. *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History from the tribunate 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—1892.

4. *First Year, Pass.*—Herodotus, Book VI.; Euripides, *Iphigenia in Tauris*. *Add. for Honours.*—Demosthenes *de Falsa Legatione*; Sophocles, *Antigone*.

5. *Second Year, Pass.*—Thucydides, Book VI.; Sophocles, *Electra*. *Add. for Honours.*—Thucydides, Book VII.; Sophocles, *Antigone*. *Pass and Honours.*—Greek History from B.C. 500 to B.C. 404.

6. *Third Year, Pass.*—Plato, *Republic* (selections); *Æschylus*, *Agamemnon*. *Add. for Honours.*—Plato, *Republic* (the whole); Pindar (selections).

GREEK—1893.

First Year, Pass.—Demosthenes, *Philippic* I., and *Olynthiacs* I., II., III. (*Abbott and Matheson, Oxford*); Homer, *Iliad* VII., VIII., IX. (*Monro, Oxford*). *Add. for Honours.*—Thucydides, Book I. to ch. 117; Sophocles, *Ajax*.

Second Year, Pass.—Thucydides, Book I. to ch. 117; Sophocles, *Ajax*. *Add. for Honours.*—Thucydides I., 118 to end of Book II., Sophocles, *Philoctetes*. *Pass and Honours.*—Greek History, B.C. 510 to 404.

Third Year, Pass.—Aristotle, *Ethics* (selections), *Æschylus*, *Agamemnon*. *Add. for Honours.*—Aristotle, *Ethics*, *Æschylus*, *Choephoroi* and *Eumenides*. *Pass and Honours.*—History of Greek Literature.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED†—

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.

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

Elementary—

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

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

A. Sidgwick's First Greek Writer.

Thompson's Syntax of Attic Greek.

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

ANCIENT HISTORY—

Honours—

Mommsen's History of Rome, translated 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).

Students' History of Greece, by Smith (Murray).

Cox, The Greeks and Persians; Cox, The Athenian Empire; Sankey, The Spartan and Theban Supremacies (Epochs of Ancient History, Longmans).

ANCIENT ATLAS—

Atlas Antiquus, Kiepert (Berlin).

GREEK AND ROMAN LITERATURE—

History of Greek Classical Literature, Mahaffy.

History of Roman Literature, Crutwell, 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.

Classical Writers Series, ed. J. R. Green (Macmillan);—Sophocles, Campbell; Euripides, Mahaffy; Demosthenes, Butcher.

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

The following editions of the Latin and Greek authors are recommended :—

FOR PASS STUDENTS—

- Cicero, 5th Philippic (text), *Baiter and Kayser*; 2nd Philippic, *J. E. B. Mayor* (Macmillan).
 „ de Officiis (text), *Baiter and Kayser*, or *Oxford Text*.
 „ In Verrem, de Imp. Pomp., de Finibus (text), *Baiter and Kayser*, parts sold separately.
 „ pro Milone, *Purton* (Cambridge).
 „ pro Sestio, *Holden* (Macmillan).
 „ pro Murena, *Heitland* (Cambridge).
 „ in Catilinam, *Wilkins* (Macmillan).
 Horace, Odes, *Wickham*, smaller edition.
 „ Satires, *Palmer* (Macmillan); Epistles, *Wilkins* (Macmillan).
 „ Verse Translation, *Conington* (Bell).
 Juvenal (text), *Pearson and Strong*, or (text and notes) *Hardy* (Macmillan).
 Livy (text, in 8 parts, sold separately), *Madvig*.
 „ Books V., VI., VII., *Chuer* (Oxford).
 „ XXI., XXII. (text and notes), *Capes* (Macmillan).
 Sallust, *Capes* (Oxford), or *Cook* (Macmillan).
 Tacitus, Annals, Books I. to IV., *Furneaux's* abridged edition.
 „ Histories, Books I., II., *Godley* (Macmillan).
 „ Dialogus de Oratoribus, *Oxford Text*.
 Virgil, abridgement of *Conington* (Bell), or *Sidgwick* (each book sold separately, Cambridge).
 Æschylus, Agamemnon, *Sidgwick* (Cambridge).
 Aristophanes, Clouds, Birds, Acharnians, Frogs, and Knights, *Merry* (Clarendon Press).
 Aristotle, Ethics, I.—IV., *Moore*.
 Demosthenes, Orations against Philip, *Abbott and Matheson* (Oxford).
 Vol. I. contains Phil. I. and Olynth. I.—III.; Vol. II. contains de Pace, Phil. II., de Chersoneso, and Phil. III.
 Euripides, Alcestis, Helena, Iph. in Taur., Heracleidae, *Jerram* (Oxford).
 „ Iph. in Aul., *England* (Macmillan); or *Headlam* (Cambridge).
 „ Iph. in Taur., *England*.
 „ Hippolytus, *Hadley* (Cambridge); Medea, *Heberden* (Oxford).
 Herodotus (text), *Dietsch* (Teubner), or *Abicht* (Tauchnitz).
 „ Book VI, *Strachan* (Macmillan).
 „ Book VII., *Mrs. M. Butler* (Macmillan).
 „ Book VIII., 1—90, *Shuckburgh* (Cambridge).
 „ Book IX., *E. Abbott* (Oxford).
 Homer, Iliad, *Monro* (Oxford).
 „ Odyssey, *Merry's* smaller edition (Oxford).
 Plato, Protagoras, *Wayte* (Bell).
 „ Gorgias, *Thompson* (Bell), or *Lodge* (Ginn).
 „ Republic, Books I.—IV., *Warren* (Oxford); English translation, *Davies and Vaughan* (Macmillan).
 „ Apology and Meno, *St. George Stock* (Clarendon Press).
 „ Apology and Crito, *Adum* (Cambridge).
 „ Laches, *Tatham*, (Macmillan).
 „ Io (text) *Teubner*.
 Sophocles (in single plays, with notes), *Campbell and Abbott* (Oxford).

- Sophocles, *Electra* and *Ajax*, *Jebb* (Rivingtons).
 „ *Oedipus Tyrannus*, *Jebb*, smaller edition, (Cambridge).
 Thucydides, Books I., II., *Bigg* (Rivingtons).
 „ Books III., IV., *Simcox* (Rivingtons).
 „ Books VI., VII., *Frost* (Macmillan);

FOR STUDENTS READING FOR HONOURS—

- Cicero, de Finibus (Critical edition, Latin notes), *Madvig*.
 „ Letters (select) *Watson* (Oxford).
 „ Letters, *Tyrrell* (Longmans).
 „ de Officiis, *Holden* (Cambridge).
 „ Tusculanae Disp., *Kühner* (Latin notes).
 „ de Oratore, Books I. and II., *Wilkins* (Oxford).
 „ de Claris Oratoribus (text) *Baiter and Kayser*; (text and German notes), *Jahn* or *Piderit*.
 Horace, *Wickham*, (Oxford).
 „ Satires and Epistles, *Orelli* (Latin notes), or *Wickham* (Oxford); or Satires, *Palmer* (Macmillan): Epistles, *Wilkins* (Macmillan).
 Juvenal, *Mayor* (Macmillan).
 Livy, Book XXX. (text), *Madvig*; (text or German notes), *Weissenborn*.
 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* (Rivingtons), or *Spooner* (Macmillan).
 „ Germania and Agricola, *Church and Brodribb* (Macmillan), or *Kritz* (Latin notes).
 Terence, *Wagner* (Bell).
 Virgil, *Conington* (Bell).
 Eschylus, *Paley* (Bell).
 „ Agamemnon, Choephoree, and Eumenides, *Sidgwick* (Oxford).
 „ Supplices, *Tucker* (Macmillan).
 Aristophanes (text), *Holden* (Bell).
 Aristotle, Ethics, *Grant* (Longmans).
 Demosthenes, de Corona, *Holmes* (Rivingtons).
 „ de Falsa Legatione, *Shilleto* (Cambridge).
 Euripides, *Paley* (Bell).
 Homer, Iliad, *Monro* (Oxford), or *Leaf* (Macmillan).
 „ Odyssey, *Merry and Riddell* (Oxford), Books 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*.
 „ Nemean Odes, *Bury* (Macmillan);
 „ (with Latin notes), *Dissen*.
 Plato, Phaedo, *Archer-Hind* (Macmillan).
 „ Republic (text), *Baiter*.

Plato (Free Translations of and Introductions to all the Dialogues), *Jowett* (Oxford).
 Sophocles (Oed. Tyr., Oed. Col., Antigone, Philoctetes, Electra and Ajax), *Jebb* (Rivingtons); all plays, *Campbell* (Oxford).
 Theocritus, *Snow* (Oxford); *Wordsworth* (Cambridge).
 Thucydides, *Poppo* (Ed. Minor, Latin notes), or *Jowett* (Oxford); *Classen* (German notes); and for notes on Books I.—III., *Sheppard and Evans* (Longmans).
 „ Book I., *Shilleto* (Cambridge).

FRENCH—1892.

7. *First Year, Pass.*—Composition: Smith's French Principia, Part III. (*Murray*); Racine, Andromaque (*Clarendon Press*); La Fontaine, Select Fables (*Bell and Sons*); Sandeau, Mlle. de la Seiglière (*Macmillan*). *Add. for Honours.*—Sainte-Beuve, Causeries du Lundi (*Clarendon Press*); Molière Les Précieuses Ridicules (*Clarendon Press*). Lectures on the French Language.

8. *Second Year, Pass.*—Composition: Cassal and Karcher, Graduated Course of Translations from English into French. Part I. (*Longmans*); Delavigne, Louis XI. (*Hachette*); Gautier, Scenes and Travel (*Clarendon Press*); Molière, Tartufe (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours.*—La Rochefoucauld, Maximes Morales; Musset, On ne badine pas avec l'Amour and Fantasio (*Clarendon Press*); Racine, Athalie (*Clarendon Press*). Lectures on the Literature in the Reign of Louis XIV.

9. *Third Year, Pass.*—Composition: Cassal and Karcher, Graduated Course, Part II. (*Longmans*); Piron, La Métromanie (*Hachette*); Montesquieu, De la Grandeur des Romains (*Hachette*); Corneille, Nicomède (*Hachette*); E. About, Mariages de Paris (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours.*—A. Chénier, Poesies (*Charpentier*); Sénancour, Obermann (*Charpentier*); Joinville, Histoire de Saint Louis (*Hachette*). Lectures on Early French Literature.

FRENCH—1893.

Junior Course, Pass.—Composition: Smith's French Principia, Part III. (*Murray*); Racine, Britannicus (*Clarendon Press*); Thierry, Récits des Temps Mérovingiens, Books I. to III. (*Hachette*); Molière, L'Avare (*Macmillan*). *Add. for Honours.*—Historical Grammar; Corneille, Le Mentur (*Clarendon Press*); Sainte Beuve, Causeries du Lundi (*Clarendon Press*).

Senior Course, Pass.—Composition: Cassal and Karcher, Graduated Course, Part I. (*Longmans*). Lectures on the Liter-

ature of the 17th century; Boileau, *L'Art Poétique* (*Hachette*); Corneille, *Le Cid* (*Macmillan*); Molière, *Les Femmes savantes* (*Clarendon Press*); La Bruyère, *Les Caractères* (*Hachette*); Louis XIV. and his Contemporaries (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours*.—Lectures on Early French Literature; *Chanson de Roland*, ed. by Clédat (*Garnier frères*); K. Bartsch, *Altfranzösische Romanzen und Pastorellen*

GERMAN—1892.

10. *First Year, Pass.*—Composition: Buchheim's Materials for German Prose Composition (*Bell and Sons*); Uhland, Ernst Herzog von Schwaben (*Pitt Press*); Schiller's Prosa (*Ed. Buchheim, Hachette*). *Add. for Honours*.—Ballads of Uhland, Goethe, Schiller (*Bell and Sons*); Goethe, Tasso (*Nutt*). Lectures on Historical German Grammar.

11. *Second Year, Pass.*—Composition; Buchheim's Materials; Goethe, *Egmont* (*Clarendon Press*); Chamisso, *Peter Schlemihl* (*Clarendon Press*); Schiller, *Wallenstein's Lager* (*Bell and Sons*). *Add. for Honours*.—Herder, *Der Cid* (*Grote, Berlin*); Lessing, *Emilia Galotti* (*Williams and Norgate*). Lectures on the Literature during the lifetime of Goethe.

12. *Third Year, Pass.*—Lessing, *Laokoon* (*Clarendon Press*); Grillparzer, *Sappho* (*Cotta*); H. Kleist, *Michael Kohlhaas* (*Reklam*); Kotzebue, *Die deutschen Kleinstädter* (*Reklam*). *Add. for Honours*.—Wieland, *Oberon* (*Brockhaus*); Schiller und Goethe, *Briefwechsel* (*Extraits de leur Correspondence; published by Hachette, Paris*); Hartmann von Aue, *Der arme Heinrich* (*Brockhaus*). Lectures on Early German Literature.

GERMAN—1893.

Junior Course, Pass.—Composition: Buchheim's Materials (*Bell and Sons*); Goethe, *Iphigenie auf Tauris* (*Clarendon Press*); Schiller, *Historische Skizzen* (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours*.—Historical Grammar; Buchheim, *Balladen und Romanzen* (*Macmillan*); Lessing, *Minna von Barnhelm* (*Clarendon Press*).

Senior Course, Pass.—Composition: Buchheim's Materials (*Bell and Sons*); Lectures on the Literature of the 18th century. Lessing, *Hamburgische Dramaturgie* (*Hachette*); Goethe, *Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre* (*D. Nutt*); Schiller, *Wilhelm Tell* (*Clarendon Press*); Herder, *Der Cid* (*Grote, Berlin*). *Add. for*

Honours.—Lectures on Early German Literature. Das Nibelungen Lied, Bartsch's *Schulausgabe* (Brockhaus, Leipzig); Songs of Walther von der Vogelweide, Bartsch's *Schulausgabe* (Brockhaus, Leipzig).

ENGLISH—1892.

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

14. *Second Year, Pass.*—Lectures on Literature from Chaucer to Milton. More's Utopia and Bacon's New Atlantis (*Morley's Universal Library, No. XXIII.*); Marlowe's Faustus (*London Series, Longmans*); Shakspeare's As You Like It and Hamlet (*Clarendon Press*) and Winter's Tale (*Macmillan*); Milton's L'Allegro and Il Penseroso (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer (*Clarendon Press*); Skeat's Specimens of English Literature from A.D. 1394 to A.D. 1579 (*Clarendon Press*); Pollard's English Miracle Plays (*Clarendon Press*).

15. *Third Year, Pass.*—Lectures on Shakspeare's English Historical Plays. Lectures on the Literature of the 17th century. Shakspeare's Cymbeline (*Macmillan*); Herrick (*Golden Treasury Series*); Milton's Comus, Arcopagitica, Samson Agonistes (*Clarendon Press*); Browne's Urn Burial; Otway's Venice Preserved (*Mermaid Series*); Dryden's Hind and Panther (*Clarendon Press*).

ENGLISH—1893.

First Year.—Lectures on Language. Chaucer's Nonne Prestes Tale (*Clarendon Press*); Shakspeare's Hamlet (*Clarendon Press*).

Second Year, Pass.—Lectures on Literature from Chaucer to Milton. Malory's King Arthur (*Camelot Series*); Sidney's Apology for Poetry (*Pitt Press*); Shakspeare's Richard III. and Henry V. (*Clarendon Press*) and Henry VIII.; Wither's Philarete (*Routledge*); Herbert of Cherbury's Autobiography (*Camelot Series*); Paradise Lost, I. (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer (*Clarendon Press*); Skeat's Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579 A.D. (*Clarendon Press*); Chaucer's Knight's Tale (*Clarendon Press*).

Third Year, Pass.—Lectures on Shakspeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona, Love's Labour Lost, Midsummer Night's Dream, Merchant of Venice, Much Ado About Nothing, Twelfth Night, Tempest and Cymbeline. Lectures on Literature from Cowper till the present day. Books recommended for reading to be named hereafter. *Add. for Honours.*—Portions of Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader I. (*Clarendon Press*), and of Morris and Skeat's Specimens of Early English, I. and II. (*Clarendon Press*).

MATHEMATICS.*

FIRST YEAR.

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

FIRST YEAR—CLASS A.

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

LENT TERM.—*Geometry*—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*—Surds, indices, complex quantities, scales of notation, permutations and combinations, binomial, multinomial and exponential theorems, logarithms, interest, annuities, series, continued fractions, inequalities, properties of numbers, probabilities, determinants.

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

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Analytical Geometry*—Co-ordinates rectilinear and polar, the straight line, the circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, tangent, normal, eccentric angle, diameters, asymptotes. *Differential Calculus*—Limits, differentiation, successive differentiation, Taylor's theorem, tangent and normal, maxima and minima.

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

FIRST YEAR—CLASS B.

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

LENT TERM.—*Algebra*—Up to quadratic equations of two and three unknown quantities, and corresponding problems. *Geometry*—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* : *Algebra*—Up to the binomial theorem. *Trigonometry*—Measurement of angles, trigonometrical ratios, formulæ for one or two angles, easy equations and identities. *Geometrical Conics*—Parabola, ellipse, focus and directrix, tangent and normal.

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

FIRST YEAR—CLASS C.

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

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

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

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Algebra*—Surds, fractional indices, ratio, proportion, variation, the three progressions. *Trigonometry*—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 (Tu., 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, volumes of solids, involutes, evolutes, definite integrals, 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 three 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, pencils and ranges. *Dynamics* (M., W., F.)—Velocity, acceleration, laws of motion, collision, projectiles, harmonic vibration, conservation of areas, energy, moment of inertia.

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

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

MATRICULATION.

For Pass.—Lock's Arithmetic; Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners; C. Smith's Elementary Algebra (Macmillan); or any other ordinary treatises on Arithmetic and on Algebra; 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; Edward's 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.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

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

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

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

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

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

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Jevons' Elementary Lessons in Logic; Fowler's Inductive Logic.

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

The following works are recommended for reference:—Baldwin's *Elementary Psychology and Education*; Clark Murray's *Handbook of Psychology*; Sully's *Outlines of Psychology*. For Honour Students—Bosanquet's *Logic*; Baldwin's *Handbook of Psychology*, Vol. I.; Ladd's *Physiological Psychology*.

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

PSYCHOLOGY: Analysis of the Phenomena of Feeling and Will, with special reference to the Psychological Basis of Ethical Theories.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY: Historical and critical Survey of the leading problems of philosophy in modern times, with a special examination of the form in which they were presented by Kant.

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY: A course of lectures will be delivered on Theories of the State, and the grounds of Political Obligation.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Schwegler's *History of Philosophy*; Watson's *Selections from Kant*.

ADD. FOR HONOURS.—Plato's *Republic*; Green's *Prolegomena to Ethics* (selected parts); Spencer's *Data of Ethics* (selected parts).

The following works are recommended for reference:—Erdmann's *History of Philosophy*; Baldwin's *Handbook of Psychology*, Vol. II.; Watson's *Kant and his English critics*; Green's *Grounds of Political Obligation* (Works, Vol. II.).

HIGHER COURSE.—LECTURES TO GRADUATES.

Special courses of lectures will be delivered periodically on subjects prescribed for the Degree of M.A. in the School of Mental Philosophy. During 1892, a course of Lectures will be delivered on Political Philosophy.

21.—HISTORY.

The course in History will extend over two years.

1. The following will be the subject of study for Second Year students:—The History of the English People to 1603.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Pass: Green's *Short History of the English People*; Gardiner's *Students' History of England*.

ADD. FOR HONOURS.—Stubbs' *Constitutional History*; Hallam's *Constitutional History*.

2. The following will be the subject of study for Third Year students :—The History of the English People from 1603.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—PASS: Green's Short History of the English People; Gardiner's Students' History of England; Gardiner's Puritan Revolution; Harrison's Cromwell; Seeley's Expansion of England.

ADD. FOR HONOURS.—Hallam's Constitutional History; May's Constitutional History; Dicey's The Law of the Constitution; Bagehot's English Constitution; Hearn's Government of England.

22.—PHYSICS.

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

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

The course consists of about thirty lectures.

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

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

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

6. Capillary and Allied Phenomena. Dilatency.

7. The Tides.

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

9. Calorimetry : Latent and Specific Heats.
10. Gaseous Laws: The Barometer: and the Isothermal Diagram.
11. Air Thermometer. Provisional Absolute Scale. Evaporation and Condensation. The Heat Engine. Sketch of Thermodynamics.
12. Laws of Cooling. Radiation. Prevost's Law. Radiant Energy.
13. Characteristics of Wave Motion. Effects of a Prism. Study of the Spectrum.
14. Interference as a justification of the Undulatory Theory. Rectilinear Propagation of Light.
15. Application to Mirrors. Images. Refraction. Lenses.
16. Optical Instruments. Polarised Light.
17. Fluorescence. Phosphorescence. Colours of Thin Plates. Scattering of Light.
18. Elementary Theory of Sound.
19. Musical Instruments, &c.
20. Electrostatics. Fundamental Experiments. Induction.
21. Condensers. Electrical Machines. Energy of Electrification.
22. Electrostatic Measuring Instruments. Meaning of Potential and Capacity. Specific Inductive Capacity.
23. Study of the Electrostatic Field. The Electric Current.
24. Batteries. Resistance. Ohm's Law.
25. Magnetism.
26. Galvanometer, Electro-magnet, &c.
27. Measurement of Current, Electromotive Force, and Resistance.
28. Induction of Currents, and Instruments based on it.
29. Dynamo Machines and the Electric Light.
30. Transmission of Power. Telegraphs and Telephones.
31. Electro Optics. Maxwell's Electro-Magnetic Theory.
32. Constitution of Matter.

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

23.—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.

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

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

The Examination will include the subjects of the Second Year.

PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

The Physical Laboratory was commenced in 1886, and completed early in 1888. It is open all day in term time, and during most of the vacations. Besides the lecture and instrument rooms, there is a special workshop, furnished with machine tools and various electric generators, large Junior Laboratory, several small rooms for advanced work, Professor's private laboratory, and a small but efficient library. The building is lighted throughout by the electric light. There is a large installation of storage cells and a fair supply of apparatus. Junior students, whether members of the University or not, are admitted to the Laboratory at stated times, and receive instruction from the Demonstrator. Senior students are admitted at any time, by arrangement with the Professor, it being understood, however, that they are not to expect the attention of the Demonstrator while he is engaged with junior classes, or after five o'clock in the afternoon. During the vacations, instruction and assistance will be provided for such students as have passed through an Elementary course. It is not intended, however, to open the laboratory during vacation to those students requiring much supervision, however many junior courses they may have attended. Senior students are encouraged as much as possible in the pursuit of original investigation, as it is believed that this supplies the best training. Such students need not be members of the University, but in this case they will require to make special arrangements with the Registrar with regard to fees.

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

24A.—PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

The course for First Year students in the Faculties of Science and Medicine and in the Department of Engineering, and for candidates for Honours and Scholarships in Physics in the First Year of Arts, consists of quantitative experiments as follows:—

Measurement of Length. Estimation of Mass. Determination of Density. Thermometry and Expansion. Calorimetry. Determination of Musical Pitch. Measurement of Velocity of Sound in air and in solids. Measurement of the Optical Constants of Mirrors and Lenses. Elementary Spectroscopy. Measurement of Refractive Indices. Experiments with Polarised Light. Fundamental Experiments of Electro-statics. Electrometer and Galvanometer Measurements. Measurements of Resistance.

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

All students attending the Physical Laboratory are required to keep a record of their practical work in special note-books, to be obtained from Messrs. Turner and Henderson, Hunter Street. These note-books are examined every day by the Demonstrator, as well as at the end of the year by the Examiner in Physics, and form the basis on which marks are allotted for Practical Physics at the annual examination. It has been found by experience that a much fairer result can be arrived at in this way than by attempting to hold a formal practical examination.

For Second Year students in the Faculty of Science and the Department of Engineering, quantitative experiments in:—

Expansion of Solids and Gases. Elasticity of Solids. Measurement of Time. Determination of Moments of Inertia. Pendulums. Magnetic Measurements. Relation between Magnetic Force and Magnetic Induction in Metals, investigated magnetometrically and ballistically. Determination of the

Magnetic Elements. Accurate Comparison of Resistances. Electrolytic Measurement of Currents. Comparison of Electromotive Forces. Measurement of Capacity. Fundamental Experiments of Electro-magnetism. Measurement of Mutual and Self Induction, &c.

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

For Third Year students in the Faculty of Science:—
Advanced Physical Measurements.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS IN ARTS.

Balfour Stewart's Elementary Text Book of Physics.

FOR SECOND AND THIRD YEAR STUDENTS IN SCIENCE.

General Physics.—Tait's Properties of Matter. 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. Articles on Magnetism, by Ewing, in "The Electrician" for '1890. Gerard's Leçons sur l'Électricité.

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

Standard Works on Physics which may be consulted by students.—Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism. Helmholtz's Sensation of Tone. Clausius' Thermodynamics—translated by Browne. Preston's "Theory of Light." Lord Rayleigh's Sound. Verdet's Optique. Wüllner's Lehrbuch der Physik. Thomson's "Applications of Dynamics to Physics and Chemistry."

CHEMISTRY.

NON-METALS.

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

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

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

Text Books.—Roscoe's Elementary Lessons in Chemistry, or Tilden's Inorganic Chemistry, or Thorpe's Non-metals.

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

THE METALS.

26.—*Second Course* of about forty 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.

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

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

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

Text Book.—Tilden's Organic Chemistry, Streathfield's Organic Chemistry (Spon).

Arts students of the Second or Third Years may take up Course No. 26 or 27 as a voluntary subject, but no Arts student who has taken up one of those courses in his Second Year can be allowed to take up the same course again in the Third Year.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.

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

The Junior Laboratory will accommodate 120 students per term when worked up to its full capacity, and the Senior Laboratory will take about 60 advanced students. There are also special rooms for spectroscopic, volumetric, and gas analysis,

for metallurgy, assaying and photography. There are also two or three other rooms, specially provided and fitted up as laboratories for the use of students engaged upon researches.

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

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

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

Special efforts have been made to give the students the benefits of modern improvements and appliances, and especially those which tend to save time; draught cupboards, filter pumps, exhaust pipes, and similar conveniences are fitted to each bench, so that the student has not to waste his time in going from place to place for different purposes. A number of larger and separate hoods and draught cupboards for combustions, sulphuretted hydrogen gas, water baths, ovens, &c., are also provided for use in common, to all of which gas and water are laid on, and some, in addition (for fusions with gas furnaces), are arranged for a blast of compressed air. There are three balance rooms, each 21 by 16 feet, well provided with balances for different purposes, which, to prevent vibration, are supported on slate benches resting upon stone brackets.

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

28.—INTRODUCTORY COURSE FOR JUNIOR AND MEDICAL STUDENTS.

This course consists of thirty exercises of three hours each.

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

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

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

4. *Spectroscopic re-actions.*

5. *Re-actions of Re-agents.*

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

7. *Re-actions 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Students in the Second 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 to be examined in the same.

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

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

TUTORIAL CLASS.

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

REGULATIONS FOR THE CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.

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

Assistance will also be afforded to those who wish to perform chemical researches. Students engaged in private investigations will have to provide themselves with any materials they may require which are not included among the ordinary re-agents, 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, No. 28, are 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.

30.—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 Trinity Term. These lectures are 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 or important minerals, both those which are of geological importance and those which are of commercial value.

31.—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.

Text Books.—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.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

32.—PHYSIOGRAPHY FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

This course of thirty lectures will be delivered in Michaelmas Term.

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

A brief sketch will be given of the development of Animal and Plant Life from early Geological time down to the present day, and of the Geological Antiquity of Man. The course will conclude with a few lectures on the Exploration of Australia, and on Astronomy.

Text Book.—Mill's Realm of Nature.

33.—GENERAL GEOLOGY.

FOR SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

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

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

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

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

Adjoining the Geology Lecture-room are three separate rooms containing as many small type collections respectively of Minerals, Rocks and Fossils arranged specially for the use of students.

Larger collections for the use of advanced students are available in the Macleay Museum, which immediately adjoins the Department of Geology.

Text Books.—Rutley's Mineralogy and Geikie's Classbook of Geology.

34.—ADVANCED GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

FOR THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

This course will consist of sixty lectures, to be delivered during the Lent, Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, and will include practical work in the laboratory, and instruction in the preparation of geological maps and sections indoors and in the field. The first thirty lectures will be devoted to advanced

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

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

Text Books.—Cole's Aids in Practical Geology; Rutley's Rock-forming Minerals; Geikie's Text Book of Geology; Judd's Volcanoes; Nicholson's Manual of Palæontology. Further references will be given as required in the course of lectures.

†† BIOLOGY.

35.—MORPHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF PLANTS.

[Elementary Biology—Part I.]

A course of thirty lectures on Morphological and Physiological Botany.

36.—ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY—LECTURES.

[Elementary Biology—Part II.]

A course of fifty lectures on Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

37-38.—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.

39.—BOTANY—ADVANCED COURSE.

A short course for Science Students of the Second Year.

40.—†PRACTICAL BOTANY.

[Elementary Practical Biology—Part I.]

A course of practical work on the Morphology of Plants.

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

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

‡ See Regulation in reference to Microscopes on page 221

41.—*PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

[Elementary Practical Biology—Part II.]

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

Students of Medicine and Science of the First Year take 35, 36, 40 and 41. Students of Science of the Second Year take 37 and 39; Third Year 38. Nos. 35, 39 and 40, or Nos. 36 and 41, constitute the Biology for Arts Students of the Second and Third Years.

HUMAN ANATOMY.

42.—DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.

Junior Course.—Daily during Lent and Trinity Terms.

Introduction. Relations to General Biological Study. Different aspects of the science. Various methods of study. Brief Outline of Human Structure and Development. Systematic description of Osseous system, Articular system, Muscular system, Vascular system, Peripheral Nervous system.

Text Books.—Turner's Introduction to Human Anatomy; Quain's Anatomy; Gray's Anatomy; Macalister's Anatomy; Holden's Osteology.

Senior Course.—Daily during Michaelmas Term.

Systematic description of Central Nervous System, Organs of Special Sense, Embryological development of Systems and Organs.

The lectures are illustrated by anatomical preparations, dissections and diagrams.

Text Books—Quain's Anatomy. For Reference—Obersteiner's Anatomy of the Central Nervous Organs, translated by Hill; Foster's Text Book of Physiology, Parts III. and IV.; Foster and Balfour's Embryology; Haddon's Embryology.

43. REGIONAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Junior and Senior Courses.—Daily during Lent and Trinity Terms.

The special anatomy of the human subject is described topographically, *i.e.*, in the order met with in actual dissection, whilst the descriptions are systematically illustrated by demonstrations upon the dead body. The important bearing of the work of this class upon the work of practical surgery will be readily evident. The course of demonstrations is made as complete as possible, and frequent *vivâ voce* as well as written examinations are held during its progress.

* See Regulation in reference to Microscopes on page 221.

44.—PRACTICAL ANATOMY OR DISSECTIONS.

The dissecting rooms are open daily *to members of the Practical Class only*, during all the three Terms from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., under the supervision of the Professor and Demonstrator. Students of different years are thus enabled to arrange their hours of dissection so as to fit in with their other work.

Not less than two consecutive hours ought to be devoted daily to actual work in the dissecting room. *There only* can thorough familiarity with the all-important details of human structure be acquired.

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

Text Books for Practical Work.—Cunningham's Manual for Junior Students, Part I.; for Senior Students, in addition, Parts II. and III.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

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

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

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

45.—PHYSIOLOGY.

This class includes:—

A description of the microscopical anatomy of the tissues and organs of the body, a special account of the physics and chemistry of the body, and of the functions of all its various parts.

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

46.—PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.†

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

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

In these courses the use of the apparatus and the re-agents are *gratis*.

47.—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.

† See Regulation in reference to Microscopes on page 221.

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

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

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

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

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

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

48.—MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

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

In this course special attention is devoted to the physiological as well as the therapeutical effects of the various remedial agents, including under the latter the 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 so far as possible in illustrating the lectures.

Text-Books.—Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, *Laudor Brunton*. Therapeutics, its Principles and Practice, *H. C. Wood*. Elements of Pharmacology, *Schmiedeberg* (English Edition). Text Book of General Therapeutics, by *Hale White*. Food in Health and Disease, by *J. Burney Yeo*.

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

49.—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.
- j.* Diseases of the Skin.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Principles and Practice of Medicine, *Fagge*. Theory and Practice of Medicine, *Roberts*. Theory and Practice of Medicine, *Bristowe*.

50.—PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Dr. A. MacCormick.

Introduction—Principles, Practice.

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

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

51.—MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Mr. Thomas Chambers, F.R.C.S., &c.

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.

The Theory and Practice of Gynæcology.

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.

52.—PATHOLOGY.

Dr. W. Camac Wilkinson.

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, Dyspnoea.

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.

53.—MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Dr. W. H. Goode.

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

Public Health—Drainage, Ventilation, Water Supply, Food, Vital Statistics.

54.—PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

Dr. Chisholm Ross.

This course comprises :—

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

55.—OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

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

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

Glaucoma.

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

Examination of the Eye, Ophthalmoscopy.

|| See Regulation in reference to Microscopes on page 221.

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

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

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

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

Diseases of Eyelids and Lachrymal Apparatus.

Operations.

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

56.—APPLIED MECHANICS.

1ST YEAR.—THIRTY LECTURES.

The chief constructive processes used by engineers, such as casting, forging, turning, planing, drilling, chipping, filing, &c., and the various tools, machines and appliances used in these processes. The behaviour of materials when subjected to tensile, compressive, transverse, shearing and torsional stresses in testing machines. The various methods used for ascertaining the stresses in structures. Bending moments and shearing stresses in beams and girders. Moments of resistance, and their determination by graphic and analytical methods. The stresses in simple braced structures, such as roofs and lattice girders. The endurance of materials, and the determination of the safe working-stresses in structures. The design of simple structures, such as beam bridges of timber. Cast-iron and wrought-iron girders. Roof trusses and lattice girders.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—*Shelly's Workshop Appliances*; *Unwin's Machine Design*; *Instruction in Construction*, by Col. Wray.

57.—APPLIED MECHANICS.

2ND YEAR.—FIFTY LECTURES.

MECHANISM AND MACHINERY.—Definition of a machine. Plane motion. Constraint. Virtual centres in mechanism. Spur wheel trains. Cam trains. Graphical representations of linear and angular velocity. Tangential and radial acceleration. The static equilibrium of elementary links and mechanism. Force and work diagrams. Examples of machine

dynamics, such as train resistance, engine, fly wheel, connecting rod, governors. Non-plane motion and conic crank trains. Friction and lost work in machinery. Various appliances for determining the co-efficient of Friction. Friction in Mechanisms and Machines. Anti-friction appliances. The design and construction of lifting and hoisting machinery, such as cranes, winches, elevators and hydraulic machinery, pumps, presses, accumulators, hydraulic machine tools, water-wheels, turbines. Hydraulic transmission of power. Pneumatic transmission of power. Wire Rope transmission. The theory of the Steam Engine. Mechanism and details of engines for various purposes. The theory, construction and use of Indicators. The design of Valve Gears. Theory of combustion, and the design and construction of Steam Boilers. The Locomotive and Marine Engine.

The theory of Gas, Hot Air, and Petroleum Engines. Description of the principal types in use. The practical testing of Engines and Boilers.

The course of instruction in Applied Mechanics will consist of lectures, laboratory demonstrations, workshop practice and drawing.

The lectures will be illustrated by numerous diagrams, models, working drawings and tested specimens. The laboratory work will consist of determining the physical constants of materials, such as strength, elasticity, the coefficient of friction of various lubricants, the power necessary to drive various machines, the testing of steam engines, gas engines, steam boilers. In the workshops the construction processes are demonstrated, such as pattern making, casting, forging, fitting, turning, planing, boring, drilling, slotting, milling, grinding.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Kennedy's *Mechanics of Machinery*; Cotteril's *Applied Mechanics*; Holmes' *Steam Engine*; Unwin's *Machine Design*, Parts I. and II.; *Constructive Steam Engineering*, by Whitham; *Seaton on Marine Engineering*; *Useful Tables and Memoranda* by D. K. Clark; *Trail on Boiler Construction*.

58.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES.

The chief constructive materials used in engineering and building construction; their characteristic properties, strength and durability, with especial reference to iron, steel, timber,

concrete, brickwork, masonry. The theory of long columns. Equations of slope and deflection of beams, discontinuous and continuous. The calculation of the stresses from fixed and moving loads in structures such as plate web and lattice girder bridges for roads and railways. Bowstring and polygonal stresses. Continuous railway bridges. Swing and other moveable bridges. Arched, suspension and cantilever bridges, roofs, &c. The design and construction of retaining walls, reservoir dams, piers, abutments, masonry, arches, &c. Temporary works in connection with engineering structures.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE.—Instruction in Construction, by Col. Wray; Rankin's Applied Mechanics and Civil Engineering; Weyrauch on the Structure of Iron and Steel; Unwin's Testing of Materials; Ritter on Iron Bridges; Lanza's Applied Mechanics; the Strains in Framed Structures, by Dubois; R. H. Smith's Graphics; Clark's Graphic Statics; Burr's Stresses in Bridges and Roof Trusses; Claxton Fidler's Practical Treatise on Bridge Construction; Report of the New South Wales Railway Bridges Inquiry Commission.

59.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

a.—HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.

b.—RAILWAY ENGINEERING.

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

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

SANITARY ENGINEERING.—Various systems of sewerage, house drainage, sewerage disposal, the destruction of night-soil, street garbage, refuse from slaughter houses, &c. The design and construction of the various works required in connection with Sanitary Engineering.

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

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

(b) RAILWAY ENGINEERING.—The location of roads and railways. The design and construction of railway works such as

earthworks, tunnels, bridges, permanent way, signals, points and crossings, interlocking systems, passenger and goods stations, locomotive engines, rolling stock, brakes, couplings, and other railway appliances. Road work, paving of carriage ways.

BOOKS AND PAPERS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE IN DESCRIPTIVE ENGINEERING.—Humber's Water Supply; the Manchester Waterworks, by Bateman; Sanitary Engineering, by Baldwin Latham; Spons' Dictionary; Waring's Sewerage and Land Drainage; Sewage Disposal, by W. Santo Crimp; Stevenson's Harbours and Docks; Stevenson's Rivers and Canals; Vernon Harcourt's Harbours and Docks; Vernon Harcourt's Rivers and Canals; the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and also of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the various reports of Sir John Coode; the various reports on the Sewerage of the principal towns of Australia; Roads and Streets, by D. K. Clark; Barry's Railway Appliances; Gribble's Preliminary Surveys and Estimates. Students are expected to read the current numbers of the various Engineering Journals.

60.—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 Projections. Representation of points, lines, and planes by their projection 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.

61.—ENGINEERING 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.

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

THE ENGINEERING LABORATORY.

The Engineering Laboratory has been built and fitted with apparatus for systematic instruction in the experimental methods which are used to determine the physical constants of the chief materials of construction and the numerical data employed in engineering calculations. The laboratory is provided with a testing machine, capable of exerting a force of 100,000 pounds in tension, compression, cross-breaking and torsion, with accumulator and various apparatus for measuring strains, autographic recording apparatus, micrometers, verniers, &c. Various testing apparatus for cements, wire, the lubricating value of oils, calorimetric value of fuels. An experimental compound condensing engine and locomotive boiler, provided with indicators, dynamometers, and all necessary apparatus for testing the evaporative efficiency and power developed under various conditions of working. Apparatus for the determination of the friction with materials of the form, and the velocities common in engineering work, the measurement of the energy spent in driving machines, and the useful work done by them.

The experimental work in materials used in engineering and building constructions is mainly devoted to the determination of the physical constants of the materials used in Australia, such as timber, iron, steel, concretes, stones, &c.

62.—SURVEYING.

LECTURES AND FIELD PRACTICE.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.—Nature of Surveying operations, analysis of methods, general procedure, applications of trigonometry.

INSTRUMENTS.—Chains, tapes, metallic bands, measuring and levelling rods and staves, minor apparatus. Compasses, plane-tables, theodolites, telemeters, omnimeters, tacheometers, sextants, levels: their structure, adjustment, and use.

FIELD OPERATIONS.—Traversing in horizontal and vertical planes, aligning, setting out circular and other curves, levelling, contouring, and grading: telemetry. Laying out areas, measurement of volumes, retrace of surveys. Field-notes, level-books, record of survey generally.

COMPUTATION.—Mathematical tables, calculating machines. Closure of survey. Distribution of residual errors. Reduction

to coördinate system. Problems respecting lines, areas, and volumes.

PLOTTING AND DRAWING.—Instruments, scales, planimeters. Protractor and coördinate plotting. Plans and sections, enlargements, reductions and reproductions. Projections, and compilation of maps.

HYDRODYNAMICS.—General laws, flow of water through orifices, over weirs and overfalls, through pipes and in sewers, canals and rivers. Velocity formulæ, current-meters, and discharge gauging.

NAUTICAL SURVEYING.—General methods, hydrographic charts, tides and tidal observations, soundings.

HYPSOMETRY.—Thermometric, barometric, and geodetic measurement of heights.

ASTRONOMY.—Systems of coördinates, ephemerides, apparent places, refraction, parallax, time, latitude, meridian, and longitude.

GEODESY.—Figure of earth, distances and azimuths on spheroid, base-lines, instruments and observing, theory of errors, computation of triangulation, latitudes and longitudes, height of stations.

Johnson's Theory and Practice of Surveying; Jackson's Aid to Survey Practice; Downing's Hydraulics; Neville's Hydraulic Tables, Coefficients and Formulæ; Jackson's Hydraulic Manual; Ganguillet's and Kutter's Flow of Water in Rivers and Channels; Merriman's Hydraulics; Robinson's Marine Surveying; Hawkins' Astronomy (Elementary); Chauvenet's Spherical and Practical Astronomy (Advanced); Doolittle's Astronomy; Clarke's Geodesy; Gore's Elements of Geodesy.

63.—ARCHITECTURE.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE, illustrated by photographs and drawings; and **BUILDING CONSTRUCTION**, illustrated by diagrams and drawings, and samples of materials.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.—The historical evolution of design in buildings from the earliest times to the present day, embracing Egyptian, Assyrian, Grecian, Roman, Romanesque, Byzantine, Saracenic, Gothic, Renaissance, and Modern work, with the outlines of Oriental and earlier American work.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—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 utilisation of building materials, and of the modes of construction adopted in the various building trades.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Building Construction, Rivingtons (3 vols.).

64.—JURISPRUDENCE AND ROMAN LAW.

A.—JURISPRUDENCE.

The Principles of Analytical Jurisprudence, the Theory of Legislation and the Early History of Legal Institutions.

Students are recommended to read the following books :—Austin Lectures, I., V. and VI., and the Essay on the uses of the study of Jurisprudence. T. E. Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence. Bentham, Theory of Legislation by Dumont. Maine's Ancient Law, and chapters xii. and xiii. of the Early History of Institutions.

Reference may also be made to Markby, Elements of Law; Maine's Early Law and Custom, Maine's Village Communities and to Fitzjames Stephen's History of the Criminal Law.

B.—ROMAN LAW.

The Institutes of Justinian, Books I. and II.; Book III., Title 13 to end of book; Book IV., Titles 1 to 5 inclusive.

Students are recommended to read Moyle's Institutes of Justinian.

Reference may also be made to Hunter's Roman Law.

65.—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

A.—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Students will be expected to acquire a general knowledge of the Law and Conventions of the English Constitution, and a more particular knowledge of the Constitutional system of New South Wales.

Students are recommended to read Stephen's Commentaries, Introduction, section 3 and 4, Book IV., part 1, chapters 1 to 8 inclusive; Dicey's Law of the Constitution; Bagehot's English Constitution; Anson's Law and Custom of the Constitution; Acts and Decisions Relating to the Constitution of New South Wales.

Reference may also be made to Broom's Constitutional Law; Traill's Central Government; Cotton and Payne's Colonies and Dependencies.

B.—INTERNATIONAL LAW.

This subject may be studied in Hall's International Law.

Reference may also be made to the Naturalisation Act of New South Wales, 39 Vic., No. 19; Wheaton's International Law; Cobbett's Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law.

66.—THE LAW IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES RELATING TO THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:—

Contracts, Torts, and Crimes.

Students are required to read Anson's Law of Contract; Pollock's Law of Torts; Fitzjames Stephen's Criminal Law; Stephen's Commentaries, Books V. and VI.; Broom's Judicial Maxims; and the following cases with notes from Smith's Leading Cases:—*Armory v. Delamirie*, *Ashby v. White*, *Addison v. Gandasequi*, *Calye's Case*, *Coggs v. Bernard*, *Manby v. Scott*, *Marriott v. Hampden*, *Paterson v. Gandasequi*, *Semayne's Case*, *Six Carpenters' Case*, *Twyne's Case*, *Thompson v. Davenport*, *Vicars v. Wilcock*; together with the Statutes in force in New South Wales relating to the above mentioned subjects.

Reference may also be made to other parts of Smith's Leading Cases and to Pollock's Principles of Contract.

67.—THE LAW OF PROCEDURE (INCLUDING CRIMINAL PROCEDURE) AND THE LAW OF EVIDENCE IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Students are required to read Fitzjames Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence; Best on Evidence; Pilcher's Supreme Court Practice; Stephen on Pleading; and the following cases with notes from Smith's Leading Cases:—*Higham v. Ridgway*, *Price v. Torrington*, *Doe de Christmas v. Oliver*, *Hughes v. Cornelius*, the *Duchess of Kingston's Case*, and *Trevivan v. Lawrence*; together with the Statutes in force in New South Wales relating to the above mentioned subjects.

Reference may also be made to the following—Foster's District Court Practice; Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate.

68.—THE LAW RELATING TO REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Students will be expected to show a general knowledge of the Law relating to the nature, creation, transfer, and devolution of estates and interests that may be held in Real and Personal Property in New South Wales.

Students are recommended to read Williams' Real Property; Williams' Personal Property; together with the Statutes in Force in New South Wales relating to this subject.

Reference may also be made to Stephen's Commentaries, Book II.; Elphinstone's Introduction to Conveyancing; The Introductions to *Prideaux' Precedents*.

69.—EQUITY.

Students will be expected to show a knowledge of the General Principles of Equity, and the outlines of Equity Procedure.

They are required to read Snell's Principles of Equity; The Practice in Equity (Walker and Rich); and the following cases with notes from White and Tudor's Leading Cases:—Fox v. Mackreth, Ellison v. Ellison, Cuddle v. Rutter, Bassett v. Nosworthy, Townley v. Sherborne, Penn v. Lord Baltimore; together with the Statutes in force in New South Wales relating to subjects of Equitable Jurisdiction.

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

70.—SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

One of the following Special Subjects may be selected by candidates desiring a place in the first or second divisions in the Final LL.B. Examination.

(1) Conveyancing.

(2) The Bankruptcy, Probate and Divorce Acts and Rules.

No text books are recommended by the Faculty, but students taking up a special subject will, on applying to the Professor of Law, or to one of the Lecturers, secure advice as to the course of study to be pursued.

MICROSCOPES.

In Practical Classes in the Departments of Biology, Pathology, and Physiology, students may use their own Microscopes, provided they be of an approved pattern; or may use the Microscopes provided by the University, for the use of which a charge of £1 per course will be made, together with a deposit of £1, which will be returned to the student upon his returning the microscope in good order. The following are the approved patterns of Microscopes:—

(1) Zeiss's stand V2 with revolving diaphragm, double nose-piece, ocular 3 and objectives A and D.

(2) Reichert's "University" stand with revolving diaphragm, double nose-piece, ocular III., and objectives 3 and 7a.

EXAMINATION SUBJECTS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

DECEMBER, 1892, AND MARCH, 1893.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

CLASSICS: Papers will be set on the subjects of the lectures, including Latin and Greek Composition, and Translation at sight.

FRENCH AND GERMAN: Papers will be set on the subjects of the lectures, 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; (vii.) Differential Calculus.

SCIENCE: Elementary Chemistry, Elementary Physics, and Physiology.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

CLASSICS: Papers will be set on the subjects of the lectures, 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, 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 and Integral 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 subject of the lectures, 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, 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, or of Thucydides and Demosthenes, will be required.
2. The History of Rome, to the death of Marcus Aurelius. Special knowledge of Cicero's Letters (Watson's Selection) and Tacitus' Annals will be required.
3. Greek Literature to the death of Demosthenes. Special knowledge will be required of Homer, Iliad or Odyssey, and of six plays from among those of Aeschylus and Sophocles, and candidates will be required to show a general knowledge of, and translate passages from, other Greek authors.
4. Roman Literature to the death of Tacitus. Special knowledge will be required of Virgil and Horace; and candidates will be required to show a general knowledge of, and to translate passages from, other Latin authors.
5. The History of Greek Philosophy, down to and including Aristotle. Special knowledge will be required of Plato's Republic and of Aristotle's Ethics or Politics.
6. Comparative Philology, with special application to the Greek, 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, of which one must be Greek and one Roman.

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

† 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.

be offered only subject to the approval of the Professors of Greek and Latin; but other books or subjects of similar nature and extent may, subject to the approval of the Professors of Greek and Latin, be substituted for those here specified.

SCHOOL OF LOGIC, MENTAL, MORAL, AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

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

A. LOGIC. The Principles of Logic and the History of Logical Doctrines. In addition candidates are required to offer at least one of the following books :

1. Lotze's Logic.
2. Mill's Logic 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. In addition 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 Frazer); Hume—Treatise on Human Nature, Book I.; Kant—Critique of Pure Reason (Selections by Watson).
4. The Logic of Hegel (Trans. by Wallace); Lotze's Microcosmus.

C. MORAL PHILOSOPHY. Outline of the History of Ethics. In addition a special knowledge will be required of at least one of the following groups :

1. Plato—Gorgias, Philebus, Republic,* Aristotle's Ethics.
2. Hume—Treatise on Human Nature, Books II. and III.; Kant—Metaphysics of Morals and Critique of Practical Reason (Selections by Watson); Green—Prolegomena to Ethics.

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

3. Mill—Utilitarianism; Spencer—Data of Ethics; Martineau's Types of Ethical Theory.

D. POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY :

1. History of Political Theories. In addition a special knowledge will be required of at least one of the following :—

‡(a) Plato's Republic and Aristotle's Politics.

(b) Hobbes' Leviathan; Locke's Treatise on Civil Government; Rousseau's Social Contract, and the Social Philosophy of Comte.

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.

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

Candidates may offer themselves for Examination in any Mathematical subjects distinctly in advance of those prescribed for the B.A. course; the subjects to be approved by the Professor of Mathematics.

SCHOOL OF MODERN LITERATURE.

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

1. English Philology. English Literature before Chaucer. Special knowledge of Beowulf, the Chronicle, and Layamon will be required.
2. English Literature from Chaucer to the present day, Special knowledge will be required of three of the following authors—Chaucer, Shakespeare, Burke, Tennyson.

‡ See note on previous page.

- *3. German Philology. German Literature before Klopstock. Special knowledge of the *Nibelungen Lied*, Walter von der Vogelweide, Hans Sachs (*Dichtungen*, Goedeke, and Tittman).
- *4. German Language and Literature from Klopstock to the present day. Special knowledge will be required of Goethe's Novels and Dramas, of Schiller's plays and poems, and of Lessing's chief prose works.
- *5. French Philology. French Literature till 1600. Special knowledge will be required of the *Chanson de Roland*, of the Romances and Pastorals (*Romanzen* and *Pastorellen*, ed. *Bartsch*), and of Montaigne.
- *6. French Language and Literature from 1600 to the present day. Special knowledge will be required of Molière, of Voltaire's Historical Works and *Henriade*, of Sainte-Beuve's *Port Royal*, and Hugo's Dramas.

Subject to the approval of the Professor of Modern Literature, candidates may offer other books and authors of similar nature and extent, in place of those specified above.

Candidates for the highest honours are required to offer (a) not less than two of the above subjects, and not fewer than two languages, or, (b) one of the above subjects, along with one of the subjects prescribed for Classics, Philosophy, or History. In the latter case the approval of both Professors concerned must be obtained.

SCHOOL OF HISTORY.

Candidates may offer themselves for examination in the following subjects:—

1. A period of European History. Period for 1892: the Middle Ages, 800 to 1250.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Milman's *Latin Christianity*; Bryce's *Holy Roman Empire*; Cox's *Crusades*; Busk's *Popes, Emperors, and Crusaders*; Finlay's *History of Greece*; Morrison's *St. Bernard*.

2. The growth of the British Empire to 1783.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Bancroft's *United States*; Doyle's *English in America*; Doyle's *America*; Payne's *European Colonies*; Thwaites' *Colonies*; Lucas' *Historical Geography of the British Colonies*; Ludlow's *War of American Independence*; Seeley's *Expansion of England*.

* There will be a *viva voce* Examination conducted in the languages offered.

Candidates for the highest honours are required to offer both the above subjects.

Candidates who have not taken the B.A. course in History with Honours, will also be required to take papers on the History of England.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

See By-laws, Chap. xvi.

A. The Intermediate LL.B. Examination will, until further notice, include the following subjects :—

1. Jurisprudence.
2. Roman Law.
3. Constitutional Law.
4. International Law.

The examination will be conducted partly in writing and partly *viva voce*.

B. The Final LL.B. Examination will, until further notice include the Law in force in New South Wales relating to:—

1. Real and Personal Property.
2. Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Law of Procedure and Evidence.
3. Equity.
4. A special Subject. Candidates desiring a place in the first or second division may select one of the following subjects :—
 - (a) Conveyancing.
 - (b) The Bankruptcy, Probate and Divorce Acts and Rules.

The examination will be conducted partly in writing and partly *viva voce*.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.D.

See By-Laws, Chap. xvi.

The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Law will, until further notice, include the following subjects:—

I.—JURISPRUDENCE.

All candidates will be examined in Jurisprudence and the Principles of Legislation. They will be expected to show a critical knowledge of the subject, and a familiarity with current literature relating thereto.

II.—ROMAN LAW.

Candidates will be examined in the General Principles of Roman Law, and in one of the following special subjects, to be studied in connection with the corresponding department of English Law.

1. The Contract of *Emptio Vendito*. On this subject, candidates are advised to refer to the following Titles of the Digest—*De contrahenda Emptione* (xviii., 1); *De actionibus empti et venditi* (xix., 1).
2. Ownership and Possession. On this subject candidates are advised to refer to—*De acquirendo rerum dominio* (xli., 1); and *De acquirenda vel amittenda possessione* (xli., 2).

III.—ENGLISH LAW.

Candidates will be expected to show familiarity with the general Principles of English Law, and to show a detailed knowledge both of principles and practice in one of the following departments:—

1. Common Law, including the Law of Evidence and Criminal Law.
2. Equity.

IV.—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the Principles of International Law and a more detailed knowledge of the Principles and decisions relating to the International application of Foreign Law.

No books are prescribed by the Faculty, but any person proposing to present himself as a candidate may apply to the Professor of Law or to one of the Lecturers for advice on the subject. The examination will be conducted partly in writing, and partly *vivâ voce*.

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

See By-laws, Chap. xvii.

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

See By-laws, Chap. xviii.

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," which contains the By-Laws, Subjects of Examination, Books Recommended, Directions for Candidates, Examination Papers, &c., and is obtainable from almost any bookseller.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

In accordance with the terms of a proclamation issued by the Government on the 6th October, 1871, all persons seeking appointment 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.

Section 18 of the Civil Service Act of 1884 provides that every candidate for admission to the Public Service shall produce a certificate of having passed the Civil Service Examination or other equivalent Examination thereto.

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 articled 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' Examination.

Every person desirous of entering into Articles of Clerkship who shall not have taken a Degree in the University of Sydney, or in some other University recognised by it, shall, before approval of such Articles, produce to the Prothonotary a Certificate of his having passed a Matriculation Examination in the said University, or in some other University recognised by it; or a Certificate from the Registrar of the University of Sydney of his having passed some equivalent examination before Professors or Examiners appointed by the Senate thereof; or a Certificate of his having passed, in England, Scotland or Ireland, the Preliminary Examination which Articled Clerks may be there required to pass, and shall lodge with the said Prothonotary a copy of such Certificate.

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 all 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, 1892, and April, 1893, will be the same as those prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of March, 1893, and so on in future years. (See page 153.)

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—Bestowed on the bursary principle. Value—first year, £30; second year, £40; third year, £50. (See page 258.) Awarded annually.
- WEST Gold Medal (£10) and GRAHAME Gold Medal (£5).—For general proficiency at the Senior Examination. (See pages 267 and 269.)
- UNIVERSITY Prizes—For general proficiency, viz.: £20 for Senior Males, £10 for Junior Males. (See page 272.)
- FAIRFAX Prizes—For general proficiency, viz.: £20 for Senior Females, £10 for Junior Females. (See page 266.)
- 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 258). The last award was made in March, 1891.
- The BOWMAN-CAMERON Scholarship—Every third year, for general proficiency. £50 for three years. (See page 254.) 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 251.)
- The BARKER Scholarship No. 2—Awarded to a student distinguished in Mathematics. £50 for one year. (See page 249.)
- The LITHGOW Scholarship—Awarded to a student distinguished in Modern Languages (French and German.) £50 for one year. (See page 252.)

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 243.)

The FREEMASONS' Scholarship—For Sons of Freemasons. Every third year. £50 for three years. (See page 254.) The last award was made in March, 1890.

HORNER Exhibition—For proficiency in Mathematics. £10 for one year. (See page 261.)

BURSARIES of the annual value of £50 each are awarded from time to time. (See page 261.)

AWARDED AT THE FIRST YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

The COOPER Scholarship No. 3—For Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 251.)

The GEORGE ALLEN Scholarship—For Mathematics. £50 for one year. (See page 254.)

The †LEVEY Scholarship—For Chemistry (theoretical and practical) and Physics (theoretical and practical). £50 for one year. (See page 247.)

The †SMITH Prize for Physics. £5. (See page 268.)

The SLADE Prizes for Practical Chemistry and Practical Physics. £5 each. (See page 269.)

A UNIVERSITY Prize for Physiography. £5. (See page 272.)

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 260.) 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 250.)

The BARKER Scholarship No. 1—For Mathematics. £50 for one year. (See page 248.)

The NORBERT QUIRK Prize for Mathematics. £6. (See page 269.)

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

The **DEAS-THOMSON** Scholarship. Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Chemistry and Physics. £50 for one year. (See page 249.)

The **DEAS-THOMSON** Geology Scholarship. Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Geology. £50 for one year. (See page 250.)

The **CAIRD** Scholarship. Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Chemistry and Physics. £50 for one year. (See page 255.)

AWARDED AT EACH DEGREE EXAMINATION

A **GOLD MEDAL** or Prize of the value of £10.

AWARDED IN THE FACULTY OF LAW.

The **WIGRAM ALLEN** Scholarship. Awarded for proficiency at the Intermediate Law Examination. Candidates are required to present themselves for examination in all the subjects of the Intermediate Examination, notwithstanding they may have passed in some of them in the Arts course. £50 for one year. (See page 253.)

AWARDED IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The **STRUTH** Exhibition. For proficiency in the subjects of the First Year Examination in Arts to a student entering the Faculty of Medicine. £50 for four years. (See page 260.)
The last award was made in March, 1889.

The **RENWICK** Scholarship. For proficiency in the subjects of the First Medical Examination. £50 for one year. (See page 258.)

The **JOHN HARRIS** Scholarship. For proficiency in the subjects of the Second Medical Examination. £50 for one year. (See page 256.)

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 265.)

1. Candidates must be of two, and under five, years' standing in the University of Sydney.
2. Candidates must have attended the lectures and the practical courses of the Faculty of Science in the following subjects :—Botany, Physics, Physiology,

and Zoology. First Year courses; Chemistry, First and Second Year courses; Geology. First and Second Year courses.

3. They must also pass examinations in Chemistry and Geology, with special reference to Agriculture.

‡PRIZE COMPOSITIONS.

WENTWORTH Medal for Graduates—£10. Awarded annually for an English Essay. The competition for this Medal is confined to Bachelors of Arts of not more than three years' standing. (See page 265)

Subject for 1892-3.—“In all other departments of human activity there is progressive development, but not in poetry and the fine arts.”

WENTWORTH Medal for Undergraduates—£10. Awarded annually for an English Essay. (See page 265.)

Subject for 1892-3.—“In all other departments of human activity there is progressive development, but not in poetry and the fine arts.”

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. (See page 265.)

Subject for 1892-3.—The Death of Otho.

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 1892-3.—Siberia.

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 1892-3.—“Freedom of Contract,” with special reference to existing industrial conditions.

‡ 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, 1893. 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.

TABLE OF FEES.

	£	s.	d.
MATRICULATION	2	0	0
LECTURE FEES, <i>per term</i> —			
ANATOMY, DISSECTIONS	2	2	0
ANATOMY, GENERAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ..	3	3	0
ANATOMY, REGIONAL AND SURGICAL ..	2	12	6
ANATOMY, SENIOR	3	3	0
APPLIED MECHANICS	2	2	0
ARCHITECTURE	2	2	0
ASSAYING (<i>see Practical Chemistry</i>) ..			
BIOLOGY	2	2	0
BIOLOGY, PRACTICAL	2	2	0
CHEMISTRY	3	3	0
CHEMISTRY, PRACTICAL*	5	5	0
CIVIL ENGINEERING	2	2	0
DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY AND DRAWING ..	1	11	6
ENGLISH, FIRST YEAR	0	10	6
ENGLISH, SECOND YEAR	1	11	6
ENGLISH, THIRD YEAR	2	2	0
FRENCH	1	1	0
GEOLOGY	2	2	0
GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY	2	2	0
GERMAN	1	1	0
GREEK	1	1	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 term—continued.*

	£	s.	d.
HISTORY	2	2	0
LATIN	2	2	0
LAW, EACH COURSE || .. .. .	2	2	0
LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY	2	2	0
MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS	3	3	0
MATHEMATICS	2	2	0
MECHANICAL DRAWING	2	2	0
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	2	2	0
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.. .. .	3	3	0
MEDICINE	3	3	0
MEDICINE, CLINICAL	2	2	0
MEDICINE, PSYCHOLOGICAL	1	1	0
MIDWIFERY	3	3	0
METALLURGY	2	2	0
MINERALOGY	2	2	0
MINING	2	2	0
OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY	1	1	0
PATHOLOGY	3	3	0
PATHOLOGY, PRACTICAL	4	4	0
PHYSICS	3	3	0
PHYSICS, PRACTICAL	3	3	0
PHYSIOGRAPHY	2	2	0
PHYSIOLOGY	3	3	0
PHYSIOLOGY, SENIOR	3	3	0
PHYSIOLOGY, PRACTICAL	3	3	0
SURGERY	3	3	0
SURGERY, CLINICAL	2	2	0
SURGERY, OPERATIVE	4	4	0
SURVEYING	2	2	0

|| In the Faculty of Law, the fees payable by Students in the two Final Years are eight guineas per term.

TABLE OF FEES.

239

DEGREE FEES—					£	s.	d.
B.A.	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
M.A.	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
LL.B.	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
LL.D.	..	..	..	..	20	0	0
M.B.	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
M.D.	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
Ch.M.	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
B.Sc.	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
D.Sc.	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
B.E.	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
M.E.	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
Fee for entering name on books, to be paid by those who are admitted <i>ad eundem statum</i> or <i>gradum</i>					2	0	0
YEARLY EXAMINATION FEE for Students who have been exempted from attendance upon lectures					2	0	0
EXTENSION LECTURES, fee for course of ten lectures					0	5	0
PUBLIC EXAMINATION FEES—							
FOR SENIORS..	..	..	..	..	1	10	0
FOR JUNIORS..	..	..	..	..	1	5	0
CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION					1	10	0
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR ARTICLED CLERKS (payable 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			
Biology	4	4	0			
Practical Biology	4	4	0			
Dissections (if taken now)	6	6	0			
				32	11	0
2nd Year—Descriptive Anatomy	6	6	0			
Practical Physiology	6	6	0			
Physiology	6	6	0			
Chemistry—Organic	3	3	0			
Descriptive Anatomy (Senior)	3	3	0			
Dissections (if taken now)	6	6	0			
				31	10	0
3rd Year—Regional and Surgical Anatomy	5	5	0			
Practical Physiology	3	3	0			
Physiology (Senior)	3	3	0			
Materia Medica and Therapeutics	6	6	0			
Dissections (Optional) .. .. .	....				
				17	17	0
4th Year—Surgery	6	6	0			
Pathology	6	6	0			
Operative Surgery	4	4	0			
Clinical Surgery	4	4	0			
Practical Pathology	4	4	0			
Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health	3	3	0			
				28	7	0
5th Year—Midwifery and Gynæcology	6	6	0			
Medicine	6	6	0			
Psychological Medicine	1	1	0			
Clinical Medicine	4	4	0			
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	1	1	0			
Applied Logic	2	2	0			
				21	0	0
Total Lecture Fees				£131	5	0
Matriculation Fee				2	0	0
Fee for M.B. Degree				10	0	0
Total Fees payable to University				£143	5	0
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			
Fees payable to Hospital				15	15	0
Total Cost of Education and Graduation as M.B.				£159	0	0

FOUNDATION

I.

CHALLIS FUND.

IN 1880, the late John Henry Challis, Esq., formerly of Sydney, bequeathed his residuary, real, and personal estate to the University, "to be applied for the benefit of that Institution in such manner as the governing body thereof should direct." The bequest was subject to a tenure until death or re-marriage on the part of his widow, and to the payment of various annuities, and also to a period of five years' accumulation after such death or re-marriage. By the death of the widow, in September, 1884, the University became entitled to the accumulated property in September, 1889. The assets have been collected and invested partly in England and partly in New South Wales; and all the specific bequests have been paid, as well as the annuities up to date.

The assets in England, amounting to £30,000, being not more than sufficient to provide for the payment of the various annuities, may be retained by the Trustees until the expiration of such annuities. Those in Australia amount to £238,224. This included an amount of about £15,000 saved by a compromise made with the Inland Revenue Commissioners of England as to their claim on Legacy Duty on all the testator's estate, but abandoned in respect of the Australian assets in consequence of some doubts as to the domicile of Mr. Challis being in England at the time of his death.

By a resolution of the Senate passed in 1885, it was determined,—“That the Challis Fund should be applied as a permanent provision of income for educational uses”; but this has not been deemed to apply to the 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 realised 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.

CHALLIS PROFESSORSHIPS.

- Anatomy, 1890—James T. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
 Biology, 1890—William A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.)
 Engineering, 1890—William H. Warren, M.I.C.E.
 Law, 1890—Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L. (Univ. College, Oxford).
 Logic and Mental Philosophy, 1890—Francis Anderson, M.A. (Glasg.)
 Modern Literature, 1890—Mungo W. MacCallum, M.A. (Glasg.)
 History, 1891—G. Arnold Wood, B.A. (Vict. and Oxon.)

CHALLIS LECTURESHIPS.

- Law of Real Property and Equity, 1890—W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.
 Law of Obligations, Personal Property and Contracts, 1890—G. E. Rich, M.A.
 Law of Wrongs, Civil and Criminal, 1890—F. Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc.
 Law of Procedure, including Evidence, 1890—C. A. Coghlan, M.A., LL.D.

II

LECTURESHIPS.

1—WILLIAM HILTON HOVELL LECTURESHIP ON GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

In 1877, certain tenements and land situated in the city of Goulburn were bequeathed by the widow of the late William Hilton Hovell, Esq., of that district, for the endowment of a Professorship or Lectureship in Geology and Physical Geography. The present estimated value of the Property is £6000.

1877.—Archibald Liversidge, Christ's College, Cambridge.

1882.—William John Stephens, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.

1891.—T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., New College, Oxford.

2.—MACLEAY LECTURESHIP IN BACTERIOLOGY.

The late Hon. Sir William Macleay, M.L.C., by his will, dated 1890, has bequeathed a sum of £12,000 to the Senate of the University, "for the Foundation of a Chair or Lectureship in Bacteriology," subject to the conditions set forth in a Memorandum accompanying the will, and also subject to the contingency of a transfer to the Linnean Society of New South Wales, in case the Senate should not accept the conditions within one month after notification of Legacy by his Executors. The Senate has accepted the Bequest on the conditions named, and it is expected that the amount will be paid over shortly.

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, 1892, was £1550 19s. 11d.

IV.

CURATORSHIP OF MACLEAY MUSEUM.

In 1888 the sum of £6000 was given to the Senate by the Hon. Sir William Macleay, M.L.C., to provide for the services of a Curator for the collections in Natural History, which he had presented to the University. The present Curator, nominated by Sir William Macleay, is

1888.—George Masters.

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. C.	|	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.
	1854.	
Hawthorn, S.	|	Stack, J.
Salting, G.	|	
	1855.†	
Jones, R. R., 1	|	Innes, G., 2
	1857.	
Russell, H. C., 2	|	Garland, James, 1
Cowlshaw, W. P., 1	|	
	1858.	
Stephen, Cecil B., 1	|	Lane, George, 1
	1859.	
Stephen, Cecil B., 2	|	Perry, John, 1
Bowman, Edward, 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.

Stephen, Cecil B., 3	1860.	Griffiths, S. W., 1 } Mein, C. S., 1 } æq.
Bowman, E., 3 Griffith, S. W., 2 Murray, C. E. R., 2 } æq.	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 } Woolley, W., 1 } æq.
Cooper, P. A., 2 } Purves, W. A., 2 } æq.	1866.	Alston, J., 1 Roseby, T., 1
Cooper, P. A., 3 Roseby, T., 2 Coutts, James, 2	1867.	Richardson, R., 1 Coutts, John, 1
Alston, J., 3 Sly, R. M., 1	1868.	Dargin, S., 1
Morris, R. N., 3 Rennie, E. A., 2	1869.	Coghlan, C. A., 1 Kent, F. D., 1
Sly, R. M., 3 Plomley, F. J., 2* Kent, F. D., 2	1870.	Hynes, W. A., 1 Kelly, S., 1
Plomley, F. J., 3 Kelly, S., 2 Hynes, W. A., 2	1871.	Hurst, G., 1 Butler, E. J., 1

* Bracketed equal with Coghlan, who obtained the Lithgow Scholarship.

	1872.	Jacobs, J., 1
Kelly, S., 3	|	Chisholm, W., 1
Edmunds, W., 2*	|	
Hurst, G., 2 } æq.	|	
	1873.	
Oliver, J., 2	|	Forster, C. E., 1
Butler, T., 1	|	
	1874.	
Chisholm, W., 3	|	Allen, G. B., 1
Forster, C. E., 2	|	Russell, W., 1
Barff, H. E., 2†	|	
	1875.	
Russell, W., 2	|	Wilkinson, W. C., 1
Renwick, G., 2	|	Whitfeld, L., 1
	1876.	
Debenham, J. W., 3	|	Allen, R. C., 1
Maclardy, J. D., 2	|	Moore, W. L., 1
Whitfeld, L., 2	|	
	1877.	
Fletcher, J. A., 2	|	Cullen, W. P., 1 } æq.
Moore, W. L., 2	|	Wright, S., 1 }
Owen, H. P., 1	|	
	1878.	
Brennan, F. P., 2 } æq.	|	Linsley, W. H., 2
Campbell, G. R., 2 }	|	King, W. U., 1
	1879.	
Rennie, G. E.	|	Butler, F. J.
Flint, C. A.	|	
	1880.	
Rolin, T. } æq.	|	Piddington, A. B.
Woolcock, J. }	|	
	1881.	
Armstrong, L. F. M.	|	Leverrier, F.†
	1882.	
	Millard, A. C.‡	
	1883.	
	Delohery, C.	
	1885.	
	Garran, R. R.	
	1886.	
	Thompson, R. A.	

* Edmunds, Hurst and Butler (Lithgow), were bracketed equal.

† Nathan, E. A., *proxime accessit*.

‡ Bracketed equal with Thomas E. Jones, who obtained the Second Cooper Scholarship.
 § 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.

1888.

Stephen, E. Milner.*

1889.

Pratt, F. V. }
 Peden, J. B. } æq.

Roberts, J. W., *prox. acc.*

1891.

Edwards, D. S.

1892.

Hall, E. C.

Rowland, N. de H. } æq.

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.

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

* Awarded to F. W. Doak, Stephen being the holder of two other Scholarships.

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 Chemistry and Physics, both theoretical and practical. Students in any Faculty may compete for it, but no Student shall be eligible to compete for more than one year. It is tenable for one year, and is of the annual value of £50.

1857—Tom, W.	1878—Jeffries, H.
1860—Murray, C. E. R.	1879—Cribb, J. G.*
1862—O'Brien, L.	1880—Rennie, G. E.
1863—Belisario, Edward	Sutherland, G. W. } æq.
1865—Cooper, Pope A.	1881—Poolman, A. E.
1866—Coutts, James	1882—Leverrier, F.
1867—Farrell, C. P.	1883—Ferguson, David
1868—Rennie, E. H.	1884—Fletcher, A. W.
1870—Backhouse, Alfred P.	1885—Angrove, W. H.
1871—Robertson, J.	1886—Wilson, C. G.
1872—Oliver, J.	1887—Bradfield, J. J. C.
1873—Barff, H. E.	1888—Wolstenholme, H.†
1874—Renwick, G.	1889—Vallack, A. S.
1875—Maclardy, J. D. S.	1890—Fell, J. W.
1876—Quaife, W. F.	1891—Brearley, J. H. D.
1877—Linsley, W. H.	1892—Seale, H. P.

4.—BARKER SCHOLARSHIP, No. I.

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 the Third Year only. The endowment money is invested in house property at Newtown, and the Scholarship is of the annual value of £50, tenable for one year.

1853—Mitchell, David Scott	1857—Jones, Rees R.
1854—Mitchell, David Scott	1859—Cowlshaw, W. P.
1855—Paterson, James S.	1860—Stephen, Cecil B.

* 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.

1861.—Bowman, Edward	1878—Allen, R. C.
1862—Griffith, S. W.	1879—Cullen, W. P.
1864—Mate, Frederick	1880—Cribb, J. G.*
1865—Knox, George	1881—Flint, C. A.
1867—Cooper, Pope A.	1882—Rolin, Tom
1868—Alston, J.	1883—Halliday, G. C.
1870—Sly, R. M.	1884—Millard, A. C.
1871—Plomley, F. J.	1885—Delohery, C.
1872—Kelly, S.	1886—Russell, H. A.
1873—Butler, E. J.	1887—Garraan, R. R.
1875—Barff, H. E. } æq.	1888—Newton, H.
Forster, C. E. }	1889—Sellors, R. P.
1876—Allen, G. B.	1890—Stephen, E. M.
Debenham, J., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1891—Fell, J. W.†
1877—Maclardy, J. D. S.	1892—Davies, W. J. E.

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	1887—Dick, W. T.
1882—Millard, A. C.	1888—Stephen, E. Milner
1883—Delohery, C.	1889—Fell, J. W.
1884—Russell, H. A. †	1890—Newton, W. T. J.
1885—Garraan, R. R.	1891—Davies, A. B.
Hunt, H. W. G. § } æq.	1892—Simpson, E. S.
1886—Thompson, R. A.	

6.—DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1854 the Honourable E. Deas-Thomson, Esq., then Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, left the Colony on a visit to England, and on that occasion a Testimonial Fund was raised and presented to him on account of his public services. Out of this fund Mr. Deas-Thomson appropriated £1000 to the foundation of a Scholarship in the University for the encouragement of Physical Science. This sum has been invested in house

*Awarded to J. F. Elphinston and J. F. McManamey, æq., Cribb being the holder of two other Scholarships.

† Awarded to H. de B. O'Reilly, Fell 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, Garraan being the holder of two other Scholarships.

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 C.

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. acc.*

1887—McDonnell, R. C. W.

1891—Fell, J. W.

1892—Brearley, J. H. D.

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.

1892—Hughes, M. O'G., B.A.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIPS.

In 1857, a sum of £1000 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.	1878—Allen, R. C.
1862—Griffith, S. W.	1879—Badham, Lewis B. L.
1864—Mate, Frederick	Owen, H. P., <i>prox. acc.</i>
1865—Knox, George	1880—Cribb, J. G.*
1867—Barton, Edmund	1881—Barlee, F. R.
1868—Alston, J.	1882—Piddington, A. B.
1871—Coghlan, C. A.	1883—Armstrong, L. F. M.
Plomley, F. J., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1884—Millard, A. C.
1872—Hynes, W. A.	1885—Russell, Jane F. } <i>æq.</i>
Backhouse, A. P., <i>prox. acc.</i>	Neill, L. E. F. }
1874—Oliver, J.	1886—Russell, H. A.†
1875—Butler, T.	1887—Garran, R. R.
1876—Russell, W.	1889—Lloyd, F.
Allen, G. B. } <i>prox.</i>	1890—Stephen, E. M.
Debenham, J. } <i>acc.</i>	1891—Parker, W. A.
1877—Wilkinson, W. C.	1892—Levy, D.

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.	1887—Wolstenholme, H. §
1882—Millard, A. C.	1888—Stephen, E. Milner
1883—Fletcher A. W. } <i>æq.</i>	1889—Parker, W. A.
Neill, L. E. F. }	1890—Levy, Daniel ¶
1884—Russell, H. A.	1891—Garnsey, A. H.
1885—Garran, R. R.	1892—Hall, E. C.
1886—Thompson, R. A.†	

* 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.

1892—Garnsey, A. H.

1891—Levy, D.

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. In the years 1890-92 it was awarded for proficiency in an Ancient and a Modern Language at the Matriculation Examination. It will be awarded for proficiency in French and German at the Matriculation Examination, 1893, and in future years. It is tenable for one year, and is of the annual value of £50.

1866—Barton, E.

1873—Chisholm, J.

1867—Alston, J.

1874—Butler, T.

1868—Morris, R. N.

1875—Allen, G. B.

1869—Sly, R. M.

1876—Wilkinson, W. C.

1870—Coghlan, C. A.

1877—Allen, R. C.

1871—Backhouse, A. P.

1878—Cullen, W. P.

1872—Butler, E. J.

1879—Cribb, J. G.*

1880—Barlee, F. R.

1885—Russell, H. A.†

1881—Piddington, A. B.

1886—Garraun, R. R.

Rich, G. E., *prox. acc.*

1887—Thompson, R. A.

1882—Armstrong, L. F. M.

1888—Lloyd, F.

1883—Millard, A. C.

1889—Stephen, E. M.

1884—Neill, L. E. F.

Fletcher, A. W. } *æq.*

1890—Levy, Daniel

1892—Rowland, N. de H.

1891—Mell, C. N.

Whitfeld, Eleanor. M. } *æq.*

* 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.

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. This amount having been attained, the interest 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, 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 was awarded for proficiency at the B.A. Examination to a student proceeding to graduate in the Faculty of Law. It is now awarded for general proficiency in the subjects of the Intermediate Law Examination. Candidates for this Scholarship are required to present themselves for examination in all the subjects of the Intermediate Examination, notwithstanding they may have previously passed in some of them in the Arts Course. 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.D.

1890—Lloyd, F.

1892—Flannery, G. E.

13.—RENWICK SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1877, a sum of £1000 was given by Arthur Renwick, Esq., M.D. (Edinburgh) and B.A. (Sydney), to found a Scholarship for Natural Science, 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. } æq.

Fletcher, J. A. }

1879—Cullen, W. P.

1880—Cribb, J. G.

1881—Sutherland, G. W.

1882—Woolcock, J.

1883—Leverrier, F.

1885—Bancroft, P.	1890—Vallack, A. S.
1886—Hester, J. W.	Smith, G. E., <i>prox. acc.</i>
Henry, A., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1891—Hughes, M. O'G.
1887—Wilson, C. G.	Veech, M., <i>prox. acc.</i>
1888—Abbott, G. H.	1892—Deck, G. H. B.
1889—Sawkins, F. J.	
Dick, R., <i>prox. acc.</i>	

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.†	1886—Hunt, H. W. G., <i>prox. acc.</i>
1880—Flint, C. A.	
1881—Woolcock, J.	1887—Thompson, R. A.
1882—Halliday, G. C.	1888—Sellors, R. P.
1883—Millard, A. C.	1889—Stephen, E. M.
1884—Delohery, C.	1890—Fell, J. W.
1885—Russell, H. A.	1891—Levy, D.
1886—Garraan, R. R.	1892—Davies, A. B.

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.	

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 honour of the District Grand Master of the Order, John Williams, Esq., and for the encouragement of Learning and Science amongst the sons of Freemasons. The Scholarship is open to competition to the sons

† Awarded to J. F. McManamey, Cribb being the holder of two other Scholarships.

‡ Awarded in 1891 to A. C. Gill and W. L. Atkins, esq., Levy being the holder of two other Scholarships.

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. Applications for permission to compete for the Scholarship will be received not later than the first day of Lent Term, 1893.

1884—Pope, Roland J.
1887—Wolstenholme, H.

1890—Davies, W. J. E.

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.

1891—J. W. Fell

1892—Not awarded.

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.

| 1892—Brennan, C. J., 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.

| 1891—Dick, R.

1890—Abbott, G. H., B.A.

| 1892—Smith, G. E.

20.—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 is to be tenable for three years. The fund in April, 1892, amounted to £327 8s. 4d.

21.—SCIENCE TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 placed at the disposal of the Senate of the University a Science Scholarship of the annual value of £150, tenable for two or three years, for the year 1891, to a student of three years'

standing, for the prosecution of study in any branch of Science with a view of developing the Manufactures and Industries of his country; and expressed a hope that they would be able to place a similar Scholarship at the disposal of the University of Sydney for the year 1893, and thenceforth periodically. The Senate being unable to select a suitable nominee for the year 1891, the Commissioners placed the nomination at the disposal of the Senate for the year 1892.

1892—Barraclough, S. H., B.E.

22.—FRAZER BEQUEST.

In the year 1890, a sum of £2,000 was received under the will of the late Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C., towards the establishment of a Chair in Ancient and Modern History: but as the Senate had already established a Chair of History under the Challis Bequest, it followed that Mr. Frazer's Bequest of £2,000 towards the same object became unnecessary. Upon this it was recommended to the family that the Bequest should be diverted from its precise original design to the proximate one of founding two Scholarships in History. This proposal has been acceded to, subject to a suggestion that a single travelling Scholarship in History should be preferred to two ordinary Scholarships.

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.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

Two Commissions in the British Army will be granted annually to students of this and other Australian Universities under certain conditions, which may be seen in the Registrar's Office.

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

1891—Garnsey, A. H.

2.—J. B. WATT EXHIBITIONS.

1. These Exhibitions were founded by the Honourable John Brown Watt, in 1876, by a donation then made of £1000 for a first Exhibition, and a promise of £2000 at a future time for a second and a third Exhibition. And in the years 1888 and 1889, further donations by him of £1000 each were accordingly made, to enable the University to make an annual award.

2. The original foundation was declared in 1876 to be for the benefit of deserving lads from the public primary Schools, in order to provide means, not then granted by the State, for extending their education so as to fit them for entering the University. But the Founder having become satisfied that his purposes have been, and will be, sufficiently met by the later establishment of Public High Schools, and by the public endowment of thirty Bursaries for pupils from the public schools for education in the University, and that his Exhibitions have consequently become more needful for pupils from private colleges and schools, has now, in pursuance of authority reserved to himself, directed that they shall henceforth be awarded accordingly.

3. The Exhibitions are bestowed on the bursary principle; that is to say, they are 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.

4. They will be confined to boys or youths who have been for at least three years in private colleges or schools.

5. The Exhibitions are tenable for three years, and entitle the holders to £30 for the first year, £40 for the second, and £50 for the third year.

6. It is not obligatory on any holder to become a member of the University; but it is open to him to pursue an intermediate course of education under the direction of the Senate, whose duty it will be, according to the terms of the foundation, to satisfy itself by examinations or otherwise at the end of each year, that the money is being applied to maintenance, and to an appropriate course of education, and that the holder has made reasonable progress in his studies.

7. If the exhibitioner should enter the University as an Undergraduate, he will be exempted from all fees, except in the professional schools, as in the case of a bursar.

8. The candidates must have passed with special credit either the Junior or Senior Public Examinations.

9. The Chancellor, with whom the awards rest under the bursary principle, will give preference (other things being equal) to candidates who contemplate eventually entering the University over those who do not propose to avail themselves of its instruction and discipline.

10. Any exhibitioner 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 him to more than three years' enjoyment of the exhibition.

11. The tenure of the exhibition will not preclude the holder from competing for any other of the University benefactions.

12. Applications are to be made to the Chancellor not later than the first day of the Public Examinations, at which the candidate intends to present himself, and should be accompanied by evidence touching the character and circumstances of the applicant.

3.—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 next award will be made in March, 1893.

4.—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. It is of the value of £10, and is tenable for one year.

1891—Davies, A. B. | 1892—Simpson, E. S.

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 academic year after his appointment, and he shall only continue to hold the Bursary on the conditions that he is diligent, and of good conduct, and that he passes creditably the examinations at the end of the First and 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 pupillage; 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 1866, and a second Bursary was established accordingly.

7.—WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH BURSARY, No. III.

This fund was established in 1886 by the setting apart of the sum of £500 from the last-named foundation, to accumulate 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.	1870—O'Connor, Richard E.
1855—Windeyer, W. C.	1880—Linsley, W. H.
1862—Docker, Ernest B.	1881—Woolcock, J. L.
1866—Knox, George	

UNDERGRADUATES' MEDAL.

1890—Curnow, W. L.	1891 & 1892—Not awarded.
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GRADUATES' MEDAL.

1890—Garran, R. R., B.A.	1891—Curnow, W. L., B.A.
1892—Not awarded.	

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—Garran, R. R.	} æq.
1881—Barlee, F. R.	Wolstenholme, H.	
1882—Armstrong, L. F. M.	1890-92—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.	1882—Rennie, G. E. } æq.
King, F. H. }	Sutherland, G. W. }
1874—Butler, E. J.	1883—Woolcock, J. L.
1875—O'Brien, O.	1884—Leverrier, F.
1876—Renwick, G.	1885—Perkins, A. E.
1877—Wilkinson, W. C.	1886-92—Not awarded
1880—Campbell, Joseph	
1881—Ralston, A. G.	

4.—FAIRFAX MEDALS.

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	1887—Hall, Edith Emily
1875—Everitt, M. M.	Fidler, Isabel M., <i>prox.</i>
1876—Whitfield, Caroline A.	<i>acc.</i>
A'Becket, Caroline A.,	1888—Barton, Joanna
<i>prox. acc.</i>	Bowmaker, Ruth } æq.
1877—Garran, Helen Sabine	Hayles, Ella }
1878—Buardoff, Bertha M.	Florence
Haggard, A., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1889—Allanby, Kate
1879—Love, Helen C.	Fidler, Mabel Maude
1880—Holt, Eliza Marion	Grimes, Eleanor } bæ
1881—Russell, Jane Foss } æq.	Mary
Carson, M. H. }	Proctor, Lizzie
1883—Bruce, Mary H. } æq.	1890—Howe, Edith J.
Fox, Emily Alice }	1891—Whitfield, Eleanor M.
1884—Manwaring, Jessie R. E.	
1885—Hall, Catherine J.	

JUNIOR PRIZE.

1871—Rennie, Amelia C.	1885—Barton, Joanna
1872—Garran, Mary Epps	1886—Baker, Margaret C. } <i>æq.</i>
1873—Badham, Julia	Fidler, Mabel M. }
1874—A'Becket, C. A. } <i>æq.</i>	1887—Cameron, Septima S. } <i>ib.</i>
Carney, Kate }	Proctor, Lizzie }
1875—Hall, A. F.	1888—Sabine, Mary Sabine } <i>ib.</i>
1876—Shadler, Cornelia	Campbell, Annie }
1877—Holt, Eliza M.	Charlotte }
1878—Russell, Emily L. } <i>æq.</i>	1889—Whitfeld, Eleanor
Russell, Jane F. }	Madeline
1879—Carson, Marianne H.	Broad, Amy Winifred,
1880—O'Brien, Marion.	<i>prox. acc.</i>
1881—Holt, Sarah Elizabeth	1890—Hansard, Edith H.
1882—Sinclair, Agnes Riddell	1891—Ferguson, Margaret }
1883—Smith, Rebecca Mary	Elizabeth }
Russell, Priscilla, <i>prox.</i>	Parker, Annie Har-
<i>acc.</i>	riet }
1884—Fidler, Isabel M.	

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	1886—Wolstenholme, Harry
1876—Dunn, Thomas	1887—Stephen, Edward Milner
1877—Murray, Hubert	1888—Mant, Reginald Arthur
1879—Love, W. W. R. } <i>æq.</i>	1888—Levy, Daniel
Nisbit, W. B. }	1890—Dennis, George Ernest
1880—Leverrier, Frank	1891—Dixon, Graham P. }
1881—Power, George Wash-	Hall, Edwin C. }
ington	Rowland, Norman }
1882—Hay, James Alexander	de H. }
1883—Russell, H. Ambrose	Simpson, Edward S. }
1885—Ashworth, Louis N.	Roberts, Francis J.,
Thompson, Robert A.,	<i>prox. acc.</i>
<i>prox. acc.</i>	

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.	} æq.
1857—Garland, J.	} æq.	1871—Backhouse, A. P.	
Halley, J. J.		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, C. 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.	1890—Brearley, J. H. D.	
Coghlan, C. A.		1891—Deck, G. H. B.	
		Doak, W. J., <i>prox. acc.</i>	

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.	1891—O'Reilly, H. de B.
1889—Sellers, R. P.	1892—Davies, W. J. E.
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 Annual Prizes of £5 each for proficiency in Practical Chemistry and Practical Physics respectively.

CHEMISTRY.

1889—Fell, J. W.	1891—Gill, A. C.
1890—Barraclough, S. H.	1892—Weigall, A. R.

PHYSICS.

1890—Roberts, J. W.	1891—Brearley, J. H. D.
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9.—GRAHAME PRIZE MEDAL.

In 1891, the sum of £100 was bequeathed to the University by the late William Grahame, Esq., of Waverley, for the foundation of a Gold Medal, to be called the "Grahame Prize Medal," and to be awarded annually, subject to such rules as the Senate shall from time to time make, to such candidate as shall display the greatest general proficiency at the Senior Public Examination.

1891—Dixon, Graham P.	} æq.
Hall, Edwin C.	
Rowland, Norman de H.	
Simpson, Edward S.	
Roberts, Francis J., <i>prox. acc.</i>	

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.

LOGIC, MENTAL, MORAL, AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.
Cock, N. J.

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.

1891—Stephen, E. M.

1892—Parker, W. A.

* 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—Bärff, H. E.		1892—Not awarded.

CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

1863—Griffith, S. W.	1869—Morris, R. N.
1864—Cape, Alfred John	1870—Rennie, E. H.
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>	1891—Brennan, C. J.
	1892—Pratt, F. V.

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.
1892—Dick, Robert	

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.—M.E. EXAMINATION.

A Gold Medal or Prize of the value of £10, is awarded to the most distinguished candidate in the Honour Examination for the Degree of Master of Engineering.

1892—Vicars, James.

VI.—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.

1866—Thompson, W. M., M.A.	1889—Bradfield, J. J. C.
1888—Dare, H. H.	1892—Stephens, C. T.
Vicars, J., <i>prox. acc.</i>	

VII.—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.	1883—Byram, William John
1860—Yarrington, W. H. H.	1887—Garran, Robert R.
1861—Docker, Ernest B.	1889—Garran, Robert R.
1881—Woolcock, John L.	1890—Garran, Robert R., B.A.
1882—Bladen, Frank Murcott	1892—Brereton, John le Gay

VIII.—UNIVERSITY PRIZE FOR PHYSIOGRAPHY.

A University Prize of the value of £5 is awarded to the student of the First Year who passes the best class examination in Physiography, if of sufficient merit.

1889—Roberts, J. W.	1891—T. Blatchford
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IX.—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 PRIZE.

1873—Allen, G. B.	1885—Ashworth, Louis Naish
1874—Maclardy, J. D. S.	Thompson, Robert A.,
1875—Allen, Reginald C.	<i>prox. acc.</i>
Moore, W. L., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1886—Wolstenholme, Harry
1876—Dunn, Thomas	1887—Stephen, E. Milner
1877—Murray, J. H. P.	1888—Mant, Reginald Arthur
Cribb, J. G., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1889—Levy, Daniel
1879—Love, W. W. R. } <i>æq.</i>	1890—Dennis, George E.
Nesbit, W. B. }	1891—Dixon, Graham P.
1880—Leverrier, F.	Hall, Edwin C.
1881—Power, Geo. Washington	Rowland, Norman } <i>æq.</i>
1882—Hay, James Alexander	de H.
1883—Russell, Harry Ambrose	Simpson, Edward S.
	Roberts, Francis J.,
	<i>prox. acc.</i>

JUNIOR PRIZE.

1872—Fletcher, A. J. } <i>æq.</i>	1885—McNeil, A. J. }
Maclardy, J. D. S. }	Morrow, W. A. }
1873—M'Keon, P. } <i>æq.</i>	Stephen, A. J. M. }
Moore, A. L. }	1886—Stephen, Ed. Milner
1874—Murray, J. H. P.	1887—Fowles, Edwin W. H.
1875—Lloyd, C. J.	1888—Garnsey, Arthur H.
Rennie, G. E., <i>prox. acc.</i>	Dennis, Geo. Ernest,
1876—Byrnes, Thomas	<i>prox. acc.</i>
Millard, A. C., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1889—Roberts, F. J. }
1877—Butler, Francis J.	Rowland, N. de H. }
1878—Jones, Thomas Edward	Browne, H. A. }
1879—Power, G. W.	Dixon, G. P. }
1880—Hay, James A.	Henchman, H. H. }
1881—Russell, Harry A.	Maxwell, H. F. }
1882—Leibius, Gustav Hugo	1890—Waddell, George W.
1883—Ashworth, Louis Naish	Strickland, Tom P.,
1884—White, Cecil A.	<i>prox. acc.</i>
Graham, Austin D.,	1891—Whitfeld, Hubert E.
<i>prox. acc.</i>	Stewart, Don., <i>prox. acc.</i>

PRIVATE ANNUAL PRIZES.

PATHOLOGY.—Prize of £5 5s., given by Dr. W. Camac Wilkinson,
for proficiency in Pathology.

1886—Armstrong, W. G., B.A.	} æq.	1889—Abbott, G. H., B.A.
1887—McDonnell, Æ. J.		1890—Dick, R.
Hester, J. W.		1891—Smith, G. E.
1888—Wilson, C. G.		

ENGLISH.—Prizes of £2 10s. each, given by Professor MacCallum,
for proficiency in English.

FIRST YEAR.

1888—Sutherland, Elmina L.	|	1890—Proctor, Lizzie
1889—Pickburn, J. P.		1891—Mell, C. N.

SECOND YEAR.

1888—Sellors, R. P.	} æq.	1890—Pratt, F. V.
1889—Sutherland, Elmina L.		Pickburn, J. P.
		1891—Proctor, Lizzie

THIRD YEAR.

1888—Meares, Matilda	} æq.	1891—Pickburn, J. P.
1889—Curnow, W. L.		Pratt, F. V.
1890—Sutherland, Elmina L.		
Holme, E. R.		

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.	} æq.	1889—Smith, G. E.
1888—Dick, R.		1890—Brearley, J. H. D.
Sawkins, F. J. T.		1891—Macpherson, J.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Prize of £2 2s., given by Mr. Thomas
Dixon, M.B., for proficiency in Materia Medica.

1889—Abbott, G. H., B.A.		1890—Sawkins, F. J. T.
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GEOLOGY.—Prize of £10, given by Professor David, for proficiency in Geology.

1891—Ledger, W. H.

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

1890—Robinson, Grace F. } æq. | 1891—Luker, D.
Smith, Grafton E. }

ANATOMY.—Two Prizes of £5 each, given by Professor Wilson, for proficiency in the Class Examination in (a) General and Descriptive Anatomy and (b) Regional and Surgical Anatomy, respectively.

1890—(a) Craig, R. G. | 1891—(a) Robison, E. H.
(b) Sawkins, F. J. | (b) Smith, G. E.

ANDERSON PRIZE MEDAL.

A Gold Medal, of the value of £10, given by Professor Anderson, M.A., for the best essay on a philosophical subject; competition to be open to all Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years' standing.

1891—Davis, Henry, B.A. | 1892—Davis, Henry, B.A.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Prizes for proficiency in the several subjects of the University Extension Lectures were given, during 1888-91, by Professor Scott, Professor MacCallum, and Professor Anderson.

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. } æq.
Salting, W. S. }

LATIN VERSE.—Prize of £10, given by Sir Charles Nicholson.
1855—Salting, G. | 1857—Salting, G.
1862—Griffith, S. W.

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. B.	1871—Sly, R. M.
1861—Bowman, E.	1872—Plomley, F.
1863—Griffith, S. W.	1873—Butler, E. J.
Murray, C. E. R. } æq.	1874—Chisholm, W.
1866—Knox, G.	1875—Forster, C. E.
1868—Cooper, P. A.	1876—Allen, G. B.
1870—Alston, J. W.	

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 A., B.A.	1878—Maclardy, J. D. S., B.A.
1870—Alston, J. W., B.A.	
1872—Sly, R. M., B.A.	1880—Böhrsmann, Christian, B.A.
1874—Hurst, G., B.A.	
1876—Chisholm, W., 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.
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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.	1883—Leverrier, F.*
1882—Poolman, A. E.	

* Awarded to A. B. Carvosso, Leverrier being the holder of two other Scholarships.

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—Coghlan, C. A., M.A.

1884—Morris, R. N., B.A.

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.

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

1884 Rutledge, D. D., M.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.

BOTANY.—Prize of £2 2s., given by Professor Haswell, for proficiency in Botany.

1889—Smith, G. E.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.—Prize of £3 3s. given by Dr. R. Scot-Skirving, for proficiency in Clinical Medicine.

1889—Wilson, C. G.

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.

1892—Cock, N. J.

Brennan, C. J.

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 II.

Sly, J. D.

1868.

CLASS I.

Barton, E.

1869.

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.

1875.

CLASS I.

Butler, T.
Forster, C. E.

CLASS II.

Roger, R.

1876.

CLASS I.

Russell, W.
Allen, G. B., *prox. acc.*
Debenham, J. W.
Russell, E.

CLASS II.

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

1877.

CLASS I.

Wilkinson, W. C. Prior, H. } *æq.*
Maclardy, J. D. S. Whitfeld, L. }
 prox. acc. Lloyd, T. J.

CLASS II.

Bundock, C.
Kelly, H. K.

1879.

CLASS I.

Allen, R. C.
Edwards, R., *prox. acc.*
Fletcher, J. A.

CLASS II.

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

1880.

CLASS I.

Linsley, W. H. Berry, W.
Moore, W. L. Campbell, G. R.
Cullen, W. P. Badham, L. B. L.

Dalton, G. T.
Lander, W. H.

1881.

CLASS I.

Cribb, J. G.
King, W. U.

CLASS II.

McManamey, J. F.
McCulloch, P. V.
McLelland, H.

1882.

CLASS I.

Barlee, F. R.
Rennie, G. E.

CLASS II.

Butler, F. J.
Wilkinson, F. B.

1883.

CLASS I.

Piddington, A. B.
Rich, G. E., *prox. acc.*

CLASS II.

Rolin, Tom

CLASS III.

Crocker, H.

1884.

CLASS I.

Armstrong, L. F. M.

CLASS II.

Jones, T. E.
Halliday, G. C.

CLASS III.

Tarplee, W. F.
Carvosso, A. B.

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, John F.

1890.

CLASS I.
 Lloyd, F.
 Stephen, A. J. M.
 Curlewis, H. R.

CLASS II.
 Stewart, A.
 Mack, S.

1891.

CLASS I.
 Stephen, E. M.

CLASS II.
 Brennan, C. J.

1892.

CLASS I.
 Parker, W. A.
 Peden, J. B.

CLASS II.
 Pratt, F. V. (First-class in Latin)

LATIN AND FRENCH.

1887.

CLASS II.
 Bruce, Mary H.

1888.

CLASS III.
 Morgan, F. A.

1890.

CLASS III.
 Amos, Jeanie C.

1891.

CLASS II.
 Forde, J.

1892.

CLASS II.
 Bowmaker, Ruth (First-class in French)
 Craig, C. (First-class in French)

FRENCH.

1892.

CLASS I.
 Perkins, J. A. R.

CLASS II.
 Wilson, Ella

LATIN AND ENGLISH.

1890.

CLASS II.

Pincombe, T. H. (3rd in French)
Booth, Mary

1891.

CLASS I.

Holme, E. R.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

1889.

CLASS II.

Meares, Matilda

1890.

CLASS I.

Hughes, M. O'G.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Pickburn, J. P.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Wootton, E.

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1857.

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.

1874.

CLASS I.

Chisholm, W.

CLASS II.

Barton, F.
Lee, W. } *æq.*
Oliver, J. }

1875.

CLASS I.

Barff, H. E.
Forster, C. E.

CLASS II.

Thallon, J. B.

1876.

CLASS I.

Allen, G. B.

Debenham, J. W.

1877.

CLASS I.

Maclardy, J. D. S.

CLASS II.

Whitfeld, L.
Kelly, H. K.

1879.

CLASS I.

Allen, R. C.

Cohen, J.

1880.

CLASS II.

Cullen, W. P.

CLASS III.

Moore, W.
Brennan, F. P. } *æq.*
Mann, W. J. G. }

1881.

CLASS I.

Cribb, J. G.

CLASS II.

McManamey, J. F.

1882.

CLASS II.

Flint, C. A.

1883.

CLASS I.

Rolin, Tom

CLASS II.

Woolcock, J. L.

CLASS I.
Halliday, G. C.

1884.
CLASS II.
Armstrong, L. F. M. CLASS III.
Jones, T. E. } æq.
Leverrier, F. }

1885.
CLASS I.
Millard, A. C.

CLASS I.
Delohery, C.

CLASS II.
Townley, P. L.
Russell, Jaue F.

CLASS I.
Russell, H. A.
Abbott, G. H. } æq.
Saddington, A. G. }

1887.
CLASS III.
Thompson, S. A.

1888.
CLASS I.
Hunt, H. W. G.

CLASS I.
Newton, H.

1889.
CLASS II.
Board, P. CLASS III.
Pollock, J. A.*

CLASS I.
Sellers, R. P.

CLASS III.
Dick, W. T.

Stephen, E. M.

1891.
CLASS III.
Doak, F. W.

CLASS II.
Marks, H. } æq.
O'Reilly, H. de B. }

CLASS III.
Bowmaker, Ruth

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.
Stewart, A.

1890.
CLASS II.
Lloyd, F. } æq.
Cock, N. J. }
Reynolds, A. J. P. G.

CLASS III.
Davis, H.
Stephen, A. J. M.

CLASS I.
Brennan, C. J.
Smairl, J. H. } æq.
Stephen, E. M. }

CLASS II.
Russell, Lillian

1892.

CLASS I.
 Pratt, F. V.
 Peden, J. B.
 Edmunds, J. M.
 *Mannell, F. W.

CLASS II.
 *Rooney, W. J.
 Lasker, S.
 *McManamey, W. F.
 *Kidston, R. M.
 Wootton, E.
 *Shaw, H. G.
 Perkins, J. A. R.

CLASS III.
 Wilson, Ella

NATURAL SCIENCE.†

1874.

CLASS I.

Chisholm, W.

Oliver, J.

1875.

CLASS I.

Butler, T.

Carruthers, J. H.

1876.

CLASS II.
 Russell, W.
 Maher, C. H.
 Renwick, G.

1877.

CLASS I.

Wilkinson, W. C.

Bowman, A. S.

1879.

CLASS I.

Böhrsmann, C.
 Fletcher, J. A.
 Fuller, G. W.

CLASS II.

McDonagh, J. M.
 Quaife, W. F.
 McLeod, James

1880.

CLASS II.

Bowman, A. }
 Munro, W. J. } æq.

1881.

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.

* Evening student.

† Before 1874 a Prize of £10 was given to the most distinguished candidate in Chemistry and Experimental Physics at the B.A. Examination.

1883.

CLASS II.
Woolcock, J. L.

CLASS III.
Hall, W. H.

1884.

CLASS I.
Leverrier, F.

CLASS II.
Carvosso, 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.

1891.

CLASS I.
Cosh, Jas.

CLASS II.
Blacket, C.
Harris, G.
Serisier, L. E.

1892.

CLASS II.
Prentice, A. J.

PHYSICS.

1890.

CLASS II.
Robinson, Mabel F.

CLASS LISTS IN HONOURS AT THE LL.B. EXAMINATION.

1892.

CLASS II.

Meillon, J., B.A.
Kelynack, A. J., B.A.

CLASS III.

Curlewis, H. R., B.A.
Mack, S., B.A.

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.

1891.

CLASS II.

Abbott, G. H., B.A.
Stokes, E. S.

1892.

CLASS I.

Dick, R.
Sawkins, F. J. T.

CLASS II.

Tidswell, F.

CLASS LISTS IN HONOURS AT THE B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

1885.	1887.	1889.
CLASS I.	CLASS I.	CLASS I.
Leverrier, F., B.A.	Angove, W. H.	Pollock, J. A. (Physics).

CLASS LISTS IN HONOURS AT THE M.E. EXAMINATION.

1892.
CLASS I.
Vicars, James, B.E.

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, <i>prox. acc.</i>

1889.
CLASS I.
Bradfield, J. J. C.

1892.
CLASS I.
Stephens, C. T.
Barracrough, S. H.
Roberts, J. W.
McTaggart, N. J. C. } <i>æq.</i>

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION,

1892.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY—E. C. Hall	}	æq.
N. de H. Rowland		
COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. II., FOR CLASSICS—E. C. Hall.		
BARKER SCHOLARSHIP, No. II., FOR MATHEMATICS—E. S. Simpson.		
HORNER EXHIBITION FOR MATHEMATICS—E. S. Simpson.		
LITHGOW SCHOLARSHIP FOR AN ANCIENT AND A MODERN LANGUAGE—	}	æq.
N. de H. Rowland		
Eleanor M. Whitfeld		
SALTING EXHIBITION—A. H. Garnsey.		

HONOURS.

LATIN.

CLASS I.

Dixon, G. P.
Hall, E. C.
Hunt, D. St. C. W.

CLASS II.

Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
Cohen, T. J.
Maxwell, H. F.
Toohey, M. J.

CLASS III.

Burfitt, W. F. J.
Macdonald, Fannie E.
Stonham, Kathleen
Hunt, T. W.

LATIN & GERMAN.

CLASS I.

Rowland, N. de H.

CLASS III.

Barraclough, F. E.

GREEK.

CLASS I.

Hall, E. C.

CLASS II.

Dixon, G. P.
Hunt, D. St. C. W.
Maxwell, H. F.

CLASS III.

Hunt, T. W.

FRENCH.

CLASS I.

Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
Toohey, M. J.
Burfitt, W. F. J.
Cohen, T. J.

CLASS II.

Maxwell, H. F.
Hunt, D. St. C. W.
Macdonald, Fannie E.
Stonham, Kathleen

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Simpson, E. S.
Hanly, D. R.
Burfitt, W. F. J.
Rowland, N. de H.
Hall, E. C.
Murray, T. G.
Thompson, A.

CLASS II.

Osborne, H. S.
Hunt, T. W.
Reidy, J. J. G.
Stacy, H. S.
O'Neill, J. B.
Coen, T. J.
Pritchard, Alice

CLASS III.

Taylor, T. E.
Jones, T.
Hunt, H.
O'Sullivan, J. G. C.
Howes, W.
Smith, E. H.

PASS.

Ackman, Hannah B. I.	Guthrie, Hilda J. B.	Osborne, H. S.
Barbour, Fannie	Hall, E. C.	O'Sullivan, J. G. C.
Barraclough, F. E.	Hanly, D. R.	Paton, J. W.
Barton, J.	Harris, Dorothy E.	Paul, F. P.
Bawden, R.	Harris, M. H.	Paterson, R. D.
Belfield, V.	Harvey, Revina	Pender, Elizabeth H.
Best, A.	Harker, Constance E.	Pepper, J. C.
Beveridge, H.	Haslam, Martha E.	Peters, V. F. J.
Blaxland, W.	Hawdon, J. E.	Peterson, A. C. A.
Bowman, Mary	Hawes, W.	Phillips, Catherine A.
Boylson, G.	Hayes, J. R. B.A.	Pritchard, Alice
Burfitt, W. F. J.	Henderson, R. N.	Procter, Elizabeth A.
Cahill, G. S.	Hodge, E. A.	Reidy, J. J. G.
Caro, Hilda	Hodgkins, Amy A.	Redshaw, G.
Castling, J. R.	Howard, J. B.	Rogers, G. H.
Chubb, M. C. L.	Hunt, D. St. C. W.	Roseby, Minnie
Clarence, S. T.	Hunt, T. W.	Rowland, N. de H.
Coen, T. J.	Hunter, Mary A. N.	Samuels, F. B.
Cole, A. E.	Jones, T.	Savage, E. J.
Cope, Mabel Constance	Kelly, W. P.	Scoular, D.
Corner, W.	Kennedy, Emily C.	Sherlock, J. B.
Cox, H.	King, A. A.	Simpson, E. S.
Crawford, Stella M. C.	Kirkpatrick, Mabel F.	Smith, E. H.
Crennan, K. F.	Lane, F. G.	Solomon, H.
Cribb, H. E.	Larkin, May Charlotte	Sommerhoff, F. J.
Curran, J. A.	Lynch, J. J.	Stonham, Kathleen
Dalmas, Lizzie	Macdonald, Fannie E.	Tanner, F. J.
Daly, May E.	Macpherson, J. S.	Taylor, T. E.
D'Apice, J. J.	Mallarky, Ethel M.	Thompson, A.
Deane, H. J.	Maxwell, H. F.	Thompson, Minna J.
De Lissa, H.	McCook, A. S.	Thornton, H. T.
Dixon, G. P.	McHugh, H. F.	Toohey, M. J.
Ellis, L. E.	McNamara, T. A.	Walker, W. L.
Fenton, J. G.	Merewether, W. D. M.	Wearne, R. A.
Finn, W. G.	Muller, N. E.	White, C. A.
Finney, Charlotte	Murray, J. C.	Whitfield, Eleanor M.
Fletcher, Katherine E.	Murray, T. G.	Whiting, J.
Fraser, G.	Murray, W. H.	Wildman, Mabel A.
Godfrey, O. P.	Napier, S. E.	Williams, W.
Gray, G. B.	O'Connor, D. O'C.	Wilson, Constance H.
Greenhalgh, Teresa	O'Neill, J. B.	Young, J.
Greenlees, G.		

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR MEDICINE AND
SCIENCE.

Campbell, A.	Lipscomb, T. W.	Wassell, J. L.
Cosh, J. I. C.	Newton, Alice S.	Whichello, S. H.
Harris, W. H.	Pain, E. M.	

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1891, AND MARCH, 1892.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP No. III. FOR CLASSICS—A. H. Garnsey.
GEORGE ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR MATHEMATICS—A. B. Davies.
LEVEY SCHOLARSHIP FOR CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS—H. P. Seale.
SMITH PRIZE FOR PHYSICS—G. H. B. Deck, *prox. acc.* W. J. Doak.
SLADE PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY—A. R. Weigall.
UNIVERSITY PRIZE FOR PHYSIOGRAPHY—T. Blatchford.
PROFESSOR MCCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH ESSAYS—C. N. Mell.

LATIN.
HONOURS.
CLASS I.
Garnsey, A. H.
Edwards, D. S.
Wood, F. W.

GREEK.
HONOURS.
CLASS I.
Garnsey, A. H.
CLASS II.
Edwards, D. S.
Wood, F. W.

PHYSICS.
HONOURS.
CLASS II.
Andrews, E. C.
Martin, Florence

LATIN AND
FRENCH.

HONOURS.
CLASS II.
Stonham, J.

CLASS III.
Byrne, J. K.
Ellis, Mary

LATIN AND
GERMAN.

HONOURS.
CLASS I.
Mell, C. N.

MATHEMATICS.
HONOURS.
CLASS I.
Davies, A. B.
CLASS II.
Doak, W. J.
Andrews, E. C.
CLASS III.
Wood, J. P.
Kershaw, J. C.
Dixon, H. H.

CHEMISTRY.
HONOURS.
CLASS II.
Cooley, P. G.

LATIN.

PASS.

Doak, W. J.	Davies, A. B.	Hughes, J. O'D. A.
Waddell, Annie	Dixon, H. H.	Griffin, J.
Wood, J. P.	*Finney, J.	*Dunlop, J. W.
Williams, J. A.	Miles, J. A.	Cowan, D.
Byrne, J. K.	Piddington, F. L.	Dash, E.
Stonham, J.	Swyny W. F.	Smith, N.
Copland, F. F.	Hayes, D. J.	*James, W. E.
Kershaw, J. C.	*Sullivan, J.	Chiplin, W. J.
Maynard, Margaret E.	Knight, A.	*Moore, W. A.
Cakebread, W. J.	McMullen, F.	Ellis, Ethel
Taylor, C. J.	Shorter, L. H.	*Beardsmore, R. H.
Walker, S. H.	Riley, P. W.	Hogg, Kate E.
Ellis, Mary	O'Donohue, J. P. M.	Loyden, J.
Raves, Helen A.	O'Keefe, J. J.	*Clarke, W. H.
Russell, J. F. S.	*Blumer, C.	Pratt, A. G. H.
Street, C. J.	Andrews, E. C.	*Coffey, F. L. V.
Brook, A. G.	Holmes, W. F.	Pain, A. F.
Hobbs, J. W.	Hopman, J. H.	Heath, G. O.
MacMaster, D. Æ. D.	Paine, G. H.	*McCoy, W. T.
*Muir, T.	Pattinson, A. W.	Cooley, P. G.
Walker, J. E.	*Cadman, E. W.	Barrack, Alice G.
Newman, K. I.	Uther, Jennie B.	

ENGLISH.

PASS.

Williams, J. A.	Brereton, J. Le G.	Griffin J.
Byrne, J. K.	Doak, W. J.	Maynard, Marg. E.
Ellis, Mary	*Cadman, E. W.	Davies, A. B.
Mell, C. N.	*Moore, W. A.	Street, C. J.
McMullen, F.	Knight, A.	*Walker, A. L.
*Finney, J.	Newman, K. I.	Riley, P. W.
Hayes, D. J.	O'Donohue, J. P. M.	Russell, J. F. S.
O'Keefe, J. J.	Cakebread, W. J.	Hogg, Kate E.
Wood, F. W.	Piddington, F. L.	*Rishworth, H. S.
Uther, Jennie B.	Smith, N.	Hughes, J. O'D. A.
Pattinson, A. W.	*Sullivan, J.	Copland, F. F.
Edwards, D. S.	Raves, Helen, A.	Swyny, W. F.
Hopman, J. H.	Andrews, E. C.	Barrack, Alice G.
Paine, G. H.	Cowan, D.	Pain, A. F.
*James, W. E.	Loyden, J.	Heath, G. O.
Waddell, Annie	Walker, J. E.	Hobbs, J. W.
Miles, J. A.	*Jones, J. B.	Taylor, C. J.
Kershaw, J. C.	Cooley, P. G.	*Coffey, F. L. V.
*Blumer, C.	Stonham, J.	Ellis, Ethel
Dixon, H. H.	*M'Coy, W. T.	*O'Reilly, D.
Garnsey, A. H.	*Pratt, P. J.	Shorter, L. H.
Holmes, W. F.	Dash, E.	*Beardsmore, R. H.
Pratt, A. G. H.	MacMaster, D. Æ. D.	*Clarke, W. H.
Brook, A. G.	Wood, J. P.	*M'Kay, J.
		Chiplin, W. J.

FRENCH.

PASS.

Doak, W. J. } æq.	Smith, N.	Cowan, D.
Wood, J. P. } æq.	Loyden, J.	Riley, P. W. } æq.
Raves, Helen A. } æq.	Hogg, Kate E. } æq.	*Beardsmore, R. H.
*Finney, J. } æq.	Chiplin, W. J. } æq.	Knight, A.
Walker, S. H.	Paine, G. H.	*Cadman, E. W. } æq.
M'Mullen, F.	O'Keefe, J. J.	*Dunlop, J. W. } æq.
*Coffey, F. L. V.	Uther, Jennie B. } æq.	*James, W. E. } æq.
Waddell, Annie	Hayes, D. J. } æq.	Heath, G. O.
Hobbs, J. W. } æq.	Swyny, W. F.	Andrews, E. C. } æq.
Dixon, H. H. } æq.	Shorter, L. H.	Dash, E. } æq.
*Blumer, C.	Street, C. J.	*Moore, W. A. } æq.
Williams, J. A.	Pattinson, A. W. } æq.	*McCoy, W. T.
Walker, J. E.	Holmes, W. F. } æq.	Ellis, Ethel
Maynard, Margaret E.	Pratt, A. G. H. } æq.	*Pratt, P. J.
Hughes, J. O'D. A.	Brereton, J. Le G.	*Schmidt, T. J. } æq.
Copland, F. F. } æq.	Brook, A. G. } æq.	Cooley, P. G. } æq.
Davies, A. B. } æq.	Hopman, J. H. } æq.	*Rodick, W.
Miles, J. A.	Barrack, Alice G.	Griffin, J.
O'Donohue, J. P. M.		

MATHEMATICS.

PASS.

*Blumer, C.	Cakebread, W. J. } æq.	Holmes, W. F. } æq.
Seale, H. P. (Engineering) } æq.	Garnsey, A. H. } æq.	Maynard, Marg. E. } æq.
Williams, J. A. } æq.	Pain, A. F. } æq.	Piddington, F. L.
Edwards, D. S.	Ellis, Mary	*Coffey, F. L. V. } æq.
Wood, F. W.	Hobbs, J. W. } æq.	Cooley, P. G. } æq.
Hayes, D. J. } æq.	Hopman, J. H. } æq.	Dash, E. } æq.
*Smith, H. A. } æq.	Knight, A. } æq.	Mahoney, M.
*Finney, J. } æq.	Loyden, J. } æq.	MacMaster, D. Æ. D. } æq.
O'Keefe, J. J. } æq.	Miles, J. A. } æq.	Pratt, A. G. H. } æq.
*McCoy, W. T.	Copland, F. F. } æq.	Cowan, D.
McMullen, F. } æq.	*McKay, J. } æq.	Heath, G. O. } æq.
White, N. F. (Engineering) } æq.	Stonham, J.	Newman, K. I. } æq.
Chiplin, W. J.	Russell, J. F. S.	Ellis, Ethel
*Austin, J. W.	Byrne, J. K.	*James, W. E. } æq.
*Pratt, P. J.	O'Donohue, J. P. M. } æq.	*Schmidt, T. J. } æq.
*Cadman, E. W. } æq.	Paine, G. H. } æq.	Waddell, Annie } æq.
Walker, S. H. } æq.	Street, C. J. } æq.	*Colyer, M. J. G. } æq.
*Beardsmore, R. H. } æq.	Hogg, Kate E. } æq.	Raves, Helen A. } æq.
Mell, C. N.	*Rishworth, H. S. } æq.	Shorter, L. H. } æq.
Riley, P. W. } æq.	Smith, N. } æq.	*Jones, J. B. } æq.
Brook, A. G. } æq.	Taylor, C. J. } æq.	*Purvis, J. G. S. } æq.
Hughes, J. O'D. A. } æq.	Griffin, J.	Brereton, J. le G.
*Moore, W. A.	Swyny, W. F. } æq.	
Pattinson, A. W. } æq.	Uther, Jennie B. } æq.	
*Sullivan, J.	Walker, J. E. } æq.	

GREEK.

PASS.

Mell, C. N.	} æq	Russell, J. F. S.
MacMaster, D.Æ.D.		Newman, K. I.
Kershaw, J. C.		Piddington, F. L.
Taylor, C. J.		Pain, A. F.
Cakebread, W. J.		

GERMAN.

PASS.

*Rishworth, H. S.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1892.

PASS.

*Angus, A. R. (French)	Eames, Jane	McNevin, A. J.
Armstrong, Isabella	Elliott, Millicent V.	McTaggart, E.A. (English, Latin, French)
Arnott, R. F.	Farrell, R. M.	Mahoney, M.
*Bavin (English, Latin, French, Mathematics, Chemistry)	Fitzpatrick, B. J.	Martin, Florence
*Beardsmore, R.H. (Chemistry)	Fleming, H. G.	Moore, F.
Bellemey, Eva A. M.	*Green, Evelyn M. (English, French)	O'Brien, Agnes G.
Blatchford, T.	Harriott, Georgina J.	O'Brien, Kathleen M.
Böhrsman, G. H.	Harvey, W. G.	O'Brien, P. D.
*Brown, W. V. (English, Latin, French, Mathematics)	Hill, Evelyn M.	*Pratt, P. J. (Latin)
Brodie, Isabella E.	Hutchinson, A. D.	*Rishworth, H. S. (Latin)
Chisholm, E. C.	Jackson, C. F.	Robjohns, L.
*Connolly, J. (English, Latin, French, Mathematics)	Jobson, Edith J.	Sawyer, B.
D'Arcy, G. S.	Johnston, S. J.	Seldon, Florence M.
	Jones, E. J.	*Schmidt, T. J. (English, Latin)
	Kater, H. H.	*Sullivan, J. (French)
	*Kilgour, A. J. (English, Latin, French, Mathematics)	Walton, W. B.
	McCulloch, F.	Wright, Alice

FACULTY OF ARTS.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1891, AND MARCH, 1892.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP No. 1 FOR CLASSICS—D. Levy.
 BARKER SCHOLARSHIP No 1 FOR MATHEMATICS—W. J. E. Davies.
 DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP FOR CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS—J. H. D. Brearley.
 DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP FOR GEOLOGY—M. O'G. Hughes, B.A.
 NORBERT QUIRK PRIZE FOR MATHEMATICS—W. J. E. Davies.
 PROFESSOR MACCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH ESSAY—Lizzie Proctor.
 PROFESSOR HASWELL'S PRIZE FOR ZOOLOGY—J. McPherson.
 PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S PRIZE FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—
 Eliza L. Abigail } æq.
 F. L. Kendall }

LATIN.	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
HONOURS.	HONOURS.	HONOURS.
CLASS I.	CLASS I.	CLASS I.
Levy, D.	Kennedy, Annie A.	Atkins, W. L.
Atkins, W. L.	Martin, L. O.	Kennedy, Annie A.
CLASS II.	CLASS II.	CLASS II.
Kennedy, Annie A. } æq.	George, J.	Barton, Joanna
Maher, T. F.	Lenthall, Ellen M.	Maher, T. F.
Riley, E. A.	Chapman, A. E.	Riley, E. A.
Kendall, F. L.	CLASS III.	Proctor, Lizzie
CLASS III.	Taylor, Sarah	Henderson, G. C.
George, J.	HISTORY.	CLASS III.
Drummond, S. L.	HONOURS.	Lenthall, Ellen M.
GREEK.	CLASS I.	GERMAN.
HONOURS.	Abbott, H. P.	HONOURS.
CLASS I.	Henderson, G. C. } æq.	CLASS I.
Levy, D.	Wearne, Amy I.	Barton, Joanna
	Kendall, F. L.	Proctor, Lizzie
	CLASS II.	CLASS II.
	Chapman, A. E.	*Blumer, G. A.
	Symonds, Daisy	

* Evening student.

LOGIC AND MENTAL
PHILOSOPHY.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Kennedy, Annie A.
Henderson, G. C.

CLASS II.

Holme, J. B.
Gill, A. C.
Proctor, Lizzie
Martin, L. O.

CLASS III.

Wardrop, G.
George, J.

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Davies, W. J. E.

CLASS II.

Levy, D.
Atkins, W. L.
Ledger, W. H. (Engi-
neering)

CLASS III.

Craig, A. D.
Gill, A. C. } æq.
Maher, T. F. }

CHEMISTRY.

HONOURS.

CLASS II.

Gill, A. C.
Craig, A. D.

PASS.

Mulholland, C. A.

ZOOLOGY.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

MacPherson, J.

LATIN.

PASS.

Boyce, F. S.	} æq.
Holme, J. B.	
Dowe, P. W.	
MacPherson, J.	
Abigail, Eliza L.	} æq.
James, A. H.	
*Anstey, G. W.	
Abbott, H. P.	
*Lewis, H. C.	} æq.
*Hall, A. E.	
Kellett, F.	
*M'Laren, J. G.	
Gill, A. C.	} æq.
*Fletcher, M. S.	
Wardrop, G.	
Proctor, Lizzie	
*Hardy, C.	} æq.
*Smith, W.	
*Blumer, G. A.	
Campbell, C. R.	
Marks, Leah	} æq.
Johnson, M. L.	
*Jacobs, J.	

*James, G. A.	} æq.
Butler, S. J. St. C.	
Fitzpatrick, T. J. A.	
*Kelynack, H. L.	
Robinson, C. H. P.	
Barton, Joanna	
Lenthall, Ellen M.	
Yarrington, C. T. L.	
Cahill, Annie L.	
Symonds, Daisy	
Swanson, E. C.	} æq.
Waldron, T. W. K.	
Sloman, C. W.	
Wearne, Amy I.	
Martin, L. O.	
*Saunders, A.	
Marks, Florence	
*Brown, Sophia	
Russell, Ethel A.	
Scarvell, E. S.	
Windeyer, W. A.	} æq.
*M'Glynn, Rebecca M.	

*Hardman, R.	} æq.
Telfer, J. B.	
*Ryan, G.	
Craig, A. D.	
Henderson, G. C.	
Chapman, A. E.	
*Layton, E.	
Thomas, R. W.	
*Rourke, E. J.	
*Hadley, A. E.	
Taylor, Sarah	} æq.
*Smith, Emma I.	
Cameron, W. T.	
Mulholland, C. A.	
Purcell, Winifred	
*Elston, W. A.	
*Beardsmore, Emily M.	
Jamieson, G. W.	
*Molster, Eliza	
*Harvey, Emma F.	
*Squire, H. B.	} æq.
Dimond, Margaret C.	

GREEK.

PASS.

Holme, J. B.
Gill, A. C.
MacPherson, A.
Waldron, T. W. K.Windeyer, W. A.
George, J.
Johnson, M. L.Yarrington, C. T. L.
*Fletcher, M. S.
Drummond, S. L.

FRENCH.

PASS.

Dowe, P. W.	Butler, S. J. St. C.	Dimond, Margaret C.
James, A. H.	Martin, L. O.	Fitzpatrick, T. J. A. } .bae
Abigail, Eliza L.	*Jacobs, J. } æq.	*McLaren, J. G. }
*Lewis, H. C.	*Smith, W.	*Paterson, Elizabeth
Kendall, F. L.	*Brown, Sophia	*Nicoll, Emma H.
Kellett, F.	Harvey, Emma F.	*Smith, Emma I.
Wardrop, G.	Telfer, J. B.	*Hadley, A. E.
Symonds, Daisy	Chapman, A. E. } æq.	Higgins, P. R. }
*Saunders, A.	*Rourke, G. A. }	Sloman, C. W. } .bae
Marks, Florence	Robinson, C. H. P.	*Anstey, G. W. }
Huggart, W. C.	*McGlynn, Rebecca } æq.	*Kelynack, H. L. }
Mulholland, C. A.	*James, G. A. }	*Maloney, A. W.
*Hall, A. E.	Cameron, W. T. } æq.	*Underwood, Elizabeth
Scarvell, E. S.	*Rourke, E. J. }	Campbell, C. R.
Swanson, E. C. } æq.	Taylor, Sarah	*Molster, Eliza
Marks, Leah	Drummond, S. L. } æq.	*Hardy, C.
Abbott, H. P.	Wearne, Amy I. }	Purcell, Winifred } æq.
Russell, Ethel A.	*Newton, Florence	*Layton, J. E. }
*Ryan, G.		

ENGLISH.

PASS.

Boyce, F. S.	Thomas, R. W.	Dimond, Margaret C.
James, A. H.	Purcell, Winifred	Robinson, C. H. P. } .bae
Holme, J. B.	Campbell, C. R.	*McGlynn, Reb. M. }
Wearne, Amy I.	*Blumer, G. A. } æq.	*Squire, H. B.
Henderson, G. C.	*Rourke, E. J. }	*Harvey, Emma F.
Johnson, M. L.	*Hall, A. E. } æq.	*Newton, Florence
Symonds, Daisy	*Saunders, A. }	*Jacobs, J. }
Telfer, J. B.	Windeyer, W. A. } æq.	*Kelynack, H. L. }
Higgins, P. R.	*Smith, W. }	Butler, S. J. St. C. }
Abigail, Eliza L.	*Fletcher, M. S.	*Elston, W. A. } æq.
Dowe, P. W.	Fitzpatrick, T. J. A.	*Hardy, C. }
*Lewis, H. C.	Scarvell, E. S.	*Beardsmore,
*James, G. A.	*Anstey, G. W. } æq.	Emily M. }
Huggart, W. C.	*Brown, Sophia	*Molster, Eliza } .bae
Marks, Leah	Jamieson, G. W.	*Smith, Emma I. }
Waldron, T. W. K.	Russell, Ethel A.	*Layton, J. E. }
*Ryan, G.	Cameron, W. T. } æq.	*Hadley, A. E. }
Marks, Florence } æq.	Sloman, C. W. }	
*Cahill, Annie L. }	Maloney, A. W.	
Craig, A. D.		

PHYSICS.

PASS.

Huggart, W. C.

CHEMISTRY.

PASS.

Mulholland, C. A.

PHYSIOLOGY.

MacPherson, J.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS.

Atkins, W. L.	Marks, Florence	Drummond, S. L. } æq.
Abigail, Eliza L.	Boyce, F. S. } æq.	Chapman, A. E. } æq.
Levy, D.	Thomas, R. W. } æq.	Windeyer, W. A.
Riley, E. A.	Johnson, M. L.	Yarrington, C. T. L.
Kendall, F. L.	Campbell, C. R.	Taylor, Sarah
Davies, W. J. E. } æq.	Maher, T. F. } æq.	Higgins, P. R. } æq.
Waldron, T. W. K. } æq.	Cameron, W. T.	Russell, Ethel A.
Marks, Leah	Craig, A. D.	Butler, S. J. St. C.
Telfer, J. B. } æq.	Scarvell, E. S.	Fitzpatrick, T. J. A.
Dowe, P. W. } æq.	Barton, Joanna	
Abbott, H. P.	Robinson, C. H. P.	
James, A. H. } æq.	Lenthall, Ellen M. } bæ	
Kellett, F. } æq.	Swanson, E. C. } bæ	

HISTORY.

PASS.

Kellett, F.	Dimond, Margt. C. } bæ	Butler, S. J. St. C. } æq.
Abigail, Eliza L. } æq.	Sloman, C. W. } bæ	Jamieson, G. W. } æq.
Boyce, F. S. } æq.	Higgins, P. R.	Purcell, Winifred
Thomas, R. W.	Lenthall, Ellen M.	

MATHEMATICS.

PASS.

*Lewis, H. C.	*Hall, A. E.	*Moloney, A. W. } æq.
Brearley, J. H. D.	Hayley, P. E. L. } bæ	*Squire, H. B. } æq.
(Science)	(Engineering)	*Smith, W.
Swanson, E. C.	*Layton, J. E.	*Blumer, G. A.
*Saunders, A.	*Jacobs, J.	*James, G. A.
*Anstey, G. W. } æq.	*Giddy, T. G. J. } æq.	*Rourke, G. A.
Riley, E. A. } æq.	*Wilson, F. J. } æq.	O'Brien, E. E. (Engin-
*Hadley, A. E.	Huggart, W. C.	eering)
Wardrop, G.		

EVENING STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS.

- Brown, S.—Statics, Hydrostatics
 Buchanan, P. K.—Statics, Hydrostatics
 Fletcher, M. S.—Statics
 Gillespie, W. C.—Hydrostatics, Trigonometry
 Hardman, R.—Hydrostatics, Trigonometry
 Hardy, C.—Statics, Hydrostatics
 Kelynack, H. L.—Statics, Hydrostatics
 Ryan, G.—Statics, Hydrostatics
 Dove, W. N.—Hydrostatics

* Evening student.

GEOLOGY.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Ledger, W. H. (Engineering)	Hayley, P. E. L. (Eng.)	Yarrington, C. T. L.
Hughes, M. O'G. (Science)	Symonds, Daisy	Dowe, P. W. } req.
	Forde, J. (Science)	Meyer, E. }
	Mulholland, C. A.	Taylor, Sarah }
		Jamieson, G. W. }
		O'Brien, E. E. }
		(Engineering).

DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS.

MARCH, 1892.

Deane, C. S.	Hopkins, F. I.	Renwick, H. J.
Dove, W. N. (Trigonometry)	*Kelynack, H. L. (Trigonometry)	Richardson, C. N. D.
Enright, W. J.	*M'Laren, J. G. (English)	*Ryan, G. (Trigonometry)
*Fletcher, M. S. (Hydrostatics and Trigonometry)	*Maloney, A. W. (Latin)	Shewcroft, A. J.
Halloran, Ida	Merewether, H. H. M.	*Squire, H. B. (French)
*Hardy, C. (Trigonometry)	Meyer, E.	Watt, C. P.
	Mills, P. H.	Williams, W. H.
	Paine, B. H.	*Wilson, F. J. (English, Latin, French)

FACULTY OF ARTS.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

UNIVERSITY GOLD MEDAL FOR CLASSICS—W. A. Parker.

UNIVERSITY GOLD MEDAL FOR MATHEMATICS—Not Awarded.

UNIVERSITY GOLD MEDAL FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—F. V. Pratt.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S PRIZE FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—

F. V. Pratt }
J. B. Peden } æq.

PROFESSOR MACCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH ESSAY—J. P. Pickburn

F. V. Pratt } æq.

<p>LATIN. HONOURS. CLASS I. Parker, W. A. Peden, J. B. Pratt, F. V. CLASS II. Bowmaker, Ruth *Craig, C.</p>	<p>GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY. HONOURS. CLASS II. Prentice, A. J.</p>	<p>MATHEMATICS. HONOURS. CLASS II. Marks, H. O'Reilly, H. de B. } æq. CLASS III. Bowmaker, Ruth</p>
<p>GREEK. HONOURS. CLASS I. Parker, W. A. Peden, J. B. CLASS II. Pratt, F. V.</p>	<p>LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY. HONOURS. CLASS I. Pratt, F. V. Peden, J. B. Edmunds, J. M. *Mannell, F. W. CLASS II. *Rooney, W. J. Lasker, S. *McManamey, W. F. *Kidston, R. M. Wootton, E. *Shaw, H. G. Perkins, J. A. R. CLASS III. Wilson, Ella</p>	<p>FRENCH. HONOURS. CLASS I. Bowmaker, Ruth Perkins, J. A. R. *Craig, C. CLASS II. Wilson, Ella ENGLISH. HONOURS. CLASS I. Pickburn, J. P.</p>

* Evening student.

LATIN.

PASS.

Pickburn, J.
 *Williams, J. L.
 Byrne, W. E.
 Edmunds, J. M.
 *Kidston, R. M.
 Lasker, S.
 Marks, H.

Flannery, G. E.	} æq.
Perkins, J. A. R.	
*Rooney, W. J.	
O'Connor, B. B.	
Seaward, W. T.	
*Shaw, H. G.	
Halloran, A.	

*McManamey W.F.	} æq.
Manning, W. E.	
Wilson, Ella	
*Helsham, C. H.	
Connellan, J.	

GREEK.

PASS.

Pickburn, J. P.

Connellan, J.

FRENCH.

PASS.

Edmunds, J. M.
 Parker, W. A.
 *Mannell, F. W.
 *Williams, J. L.
 Lasker, S.
 Prentice, A. J.

Wootton, E.	} æq.
*Kidston, R. M.	
*Shaw, H. G.	
*Rooney, W. J.	
Manning, W. E.	

Woodward, F. P.	} æq.
*McManamey, W. F.	
Marks, H.	
Creagh, W. J.	
*Sullivan, R.	

GERMAN.

Huggart, A. T.

ENGLISH.

PASS.

Perkins, J. A. R.
 Seaward, W. T.
 *Williams, J. L.

Tighe, W.	} æq.
Wootton, E.	
Morgan, T. H. D.	
*Helsham, C. H.	

*Shaw, H. G.	} æq.
Huggart, A. T.	
*McManamey, W. F.	

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS.

Prentice, A. J.
 Byrne, W. E.

*Helsham, C. H.	} æq.
Seaward, W. T.	
*Flashman, J. F.	

Connellan, J.	} æq.
Huggart, A. T.	
Morgan, T. H. D.	

MATHEMATICS.

PASS.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.	ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND DYNAMICS.	SPHERICAL TRIGONO- METRY AND ASTRONOMY.
Roberts, J. W. (En- gineering)	Roberts, J. W. (Engin- eering)	Roberts, J. W. (Engin- eering)
*Mannell, F. W.	Halloran, A.	Stephens, C. T. (Engin- eering)
Barracrough, S. H. (En- gineering)	Stephens, C. T. (Engin- eering)	McTaggart, N. J. C. (Engineering)
Halloran, A.	Barracrough, S. H. } (Engineering)	Barracrough, S. H. (En- gineering)
McTaggart, N. J. C. (Engineering)	*Mannell, F. W. } req.	
Stephen, A. T. (En- gineering)		

HISTORY.

PASS.

Morgan, T. H. D.	Wootton, E.	Prentice, A. J.
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DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1892.

PASS.

Anderson, W. A. S.	Gerber, E. W. T.	Rutter, G. F.
*Cooke, C. H. (Philo- sophy)	Harris, J.	*Sullivan, R. (Latin)
*Flashman, J. F.	Main, J.	Wood, H. D. (Logic and Mental Philosophy)
(French)	Maze, W. A. A.	
	Moulton, J. E.	

FACULTY OF ARTS.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY AND HISTORY.

PASS.

Meares, Matilda, B.A.

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

Board, Peter, B.A.

SCHOOL OF LOGIC, MENTAL, MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

HONOURS.

Cock, N. J., B.A.

Brännan, C. J., B.A.

PASS.

Wearne, Minnie F., B.A.

Stephenson, J. H., B.A.

Watt, J. A., B.A.

Murray, D., B.A.

FACULTY OF LAW.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1892.

PASS.

(Order of Merit.)

Flannery, G. E.

Veech, L. S., B.A.

Taylor, J. M., M.A.

Halloran, A.

Harris, G., B.A.

Waddy, P. R., B.A.

O'Connor, B. B.

Tighe, W.

Woodward, F. P.

Uther, A. H., B.A.

Creagh, W. J.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR LL.B. DEGREE.

HONOURS.

CLASS II.

Meillon, J. M.A.

Kelynack, A. J., B.A.

CLASS III.

Curlewis, H. R., B.A.

Mack, S., B.A.

LL.D. EXAMINATION.

Manning, J. Napoleon, M.A., LL.B.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

DECEMBER, 1891.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

RENWICK SCHOLARSHIP FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY—G. H. B. Deck.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S PRIZE FOR REGIONAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY—E. H. Robison.

CHEMISTRY.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Deck, G. H. B.

CLASS II.

Halliday, J. C.

Sheldon, S.

PASS.

Menzies, G. D.

Conlon, W. A., B.A.

McClelland, W. C.

Robison, E. H. } ad.

Zlotkowski, F.S.W. }

Burkitt, E. H.

Doak, F. W. B.A.

Wade, R. B.

Harris, L. H. L.

Flashman, C. E.

Crawley, A. J. St. C.

PHYSICS.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Deck, G. H. B.

CLASS II.

Doak, F. W., B.A.

Halliday, J. C.

Robison, E. H.

Sheldon, S.

BIOLOGY.

HONOURS.

CLASS II.

Sheldon, S.

Halliday, J. C.

McClelland, W. C.

Deck, G. H. B.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1892.

† Bennetts, H. G.

THIRD YEAR MEDICINE.

DR. MACCORMICK'S PRIZE FOR SURGERY—D. LUKE.

† Not passing through the regular course.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

JOHN HARRIS SCHOLARSHIP—G. E. Smith.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S PRIZE FOR REGIONAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY—G. E. Smith.

DR. WILKINSON'S PRIZE FOR PATHOLOGY—G. E. Smith.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Smith, G. E.

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Vallack, A. S.

(Order of Merit.)

ANATOMY.

Vallack, A. S.
Smith, G. E.
Henderson, J. N.Bölke, P.
Scott, E. H.
Richards, S. J. } æq.Litchfield, W. F.
Robinson, Grace F.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Smith, G. E.
Vallack, A. S.
Bölke, P.Scott, E. H.
Litchfield, W. F.
Richards, S. J.Henderson, J. N.
Robinson, Grace F.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Smith, G. E. } æq.
Vallack, A. S. }
Scott, E. H. }Richards, S. J.
Bölke, P.
Henderson, J. N.Litchfield, W. F.
Robinson, Grace F.

PATHOLOGY.

Smith, G. E.
Vallack, A. S.
Henderson, J. N.Litchfield, W. F.
Bölke, P.
Scott, E. H.Robinson, Grace F.
Richards, S. J.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1892.

PASS.

Binney, E. H.

Green, T. A.

Sweet, G. B.

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

M.B. AND CH.M.

UNIVERSITY GOLD MEDAL FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY—R. Dick.

HONOURS AT GRADUATION.

CLASS I.

Dick, R.

Sawkins, F. J. T.

CLASS II.

Tidswell, F.

MEDICINE.

Challands, F.	} æq.	Tidswell, F.	Lister, H.
Dick, R.		Leahy, J. P. D., B.A.	Shaw, F. C. S.
Sawkins, F. J. T.		Corlette, C. E.	Maitland, H. L.
Freshney, R.		Park, J.	

SURGERY.

Dick, R.	Leahy, J. P. D., B.A.	Shaw, F. C. S.
Maitland, H. L.	Freshney, R.	Challands, F.
Tidswell, F.	Corlette, C. E.	Lister, H.
Sawkins, F. J. T.	Park, J.	

MIDWIFERY.

Sawkins, F. J. T.	Challands, F.	} æq.	Corlette, C. E.	} bæ.
Freshney, R.	Park, J.		Leahy, J. P. D., B.A.	
Dick, R.	Lister, H.		Shaw, F. C. S.	
Tidswell, F.	Maitland, H. L.			

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Sawkins, F. J. T.	Dick, R.	} æq.	Leahy, J. P. D., B.A.	} bæ.
Corlette, C. E.	Freshney, R.		Shaw, F. C. S.	
Maitland, H. L.	Tidswell, F.		Park, J.	
	Lister, H.		Challands, F.	

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

Dick, R.	Challands, F.	Shaw, F. C. S.
Sawkins, F. J. T.	Freshney, R.	Lister, H.
Tidswell, F.	Corlette, C. E.	Park, J.
Maitland, H. L.	Leahy, J. P. D., B.A.	

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Sawkins, F. J. T.	} æq.	Park, J.	Challands, F.
Tidswell, F.		Dick, R.	Lister, H.
Corlette, C. E.		Leahy, J. P. D., B.A.	Freshney, R.
Maitland, H. L.		Shaw, F. C. S.	

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Sawkins, F. J. T.	Lister, H.	} æq.	Leahy, J. P. D., B.A.
Freshney, R.	Maitland, H. L.		Challands, F.
Dick, R.	Corlette, C. E.		Park, J.
Shaw, F. C. S.			
Tidswell, F.			

CLINICAL SURGERY.

Dick, R.	Leahy, J. P. D., B.A.	Lister, H.
Tidswell, F.	Freshney, R.	Park, J.
Challands, F.	Maitland, H. L.	Shaw, F. C. S.
Sawkins, F. J. T.	Corlette, C. E.	

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1892,

Lawes, C. H. E. | Newell, B. A.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

DECEMBER, 1891, AND MARCH, 1892.

SECOND YEAR.

See class lists on pages 297 to 304.

DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP FOR CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS—J. H. D. Brearley.

DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP FOR GEOLOGY—M. O'G. Hughes, B.A.

BIOLOGY.	PHYSICS.	PHYSIOLOGY.
HONOURS.	HONOURS.	McPherson, J. (Arts)
CLASS I.	CLASS I.	Hughes, M. O'G., B.A.
Hall, G. R. P. } Hughes, M. O'G., B.A. } seq.	Brearley, J. H. D.	Rutter, G. F.
CLASS II.	CHEMISTRY.	
Dunlop, N. J.	HONOURS.	
PASS.	CLASS II.	
Rutter, G. F.	Brearley, J. H. D.	
Corbin, A. G.	PASS.	
	Forde, J., B.A.	

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR.

LEVEY SCHOLARSHIP FOR CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS—H. P. Seale.

SLADE PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY—A. R. Weigall.

See class lists on pages 293 to 304.

CHEMISTRY.	PHYSICS.	APPLIED MECHANICS & GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.
HONOURS.	HONOURS.	
CLASS I.	CLASS I.	
Seale, H. P.	Seale, H. P.	PASS.
CLASS II.	PASS.	Seale, H. P.
Weigall, A. R.	White, N. F.	Nardin, E. W.
PASS.	Weigall, A. R.	White, N. F.
Nardin, E. W.	Nardin, E. W.	Weigall, A. R.
White, N. F.		Jenkins, C. W. B.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1892.

Jenkins, C. W. B.

MATHEMATICS.	SURVEYING,	APPLIED
HONOURS.	DESCRIPTIVE GEO-	MECHANICS.
CLASS II.	METRY, DRAWING,	HONOURS.
Ledger, W. H.	& FIELD BOOK.	CLASS II.
	HONOURS.	Ledger, W. H.
	CLASS I.	PASS.
PHYSICS.	Ledger, W. H.	Hayley, P. E. L.
HONOURS.		
CLASS II.	CHEMISTRY.	
Ledger, W. H.	PASS.	
PASS.	Hayley, P. E. L.	
Hayley, P. E. L.		

THIRD YEAR.

EXAMINATION FOR B.E.

HONOURS AT GRADUATION.

UNIVERSITY GOLD MEDAL FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY—C. T. Stephens.

CLASS I.

Stephens, C. T.	} æq.
Barraclough, S. H.	
Roberts, J. W.	
McTaggart, N. J. C.	

EXAMINATION FOR M.E.

UNIVERSITY GOLD MEDAL FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY AND FIRST-CLASS
HONOURS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING CON-
STRUCTION.

Vicars, James, B.E.

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 Examination in the subjects of the lectures.

LENT TERM, 1891.

(Sydney.)

SUBJECT—"Introduction to the Study of Logic," First Series.

LECTURER—Professor Anderson, M.A.

PASS.

Black, James K.
Mulholland, J.
Shaw, Malcolm
Tighe, Percy E.
Stoddard, F. W.

Colquhoun, Colin R.
Downing, Percy Henry
Elphinstone, J. F.
Ryrie, Amy A. L.
Nathan, Wilfred S.

Coghlan, F. A.
Harper, Archibald M.
Clarke, Rupert M.
Jackson, Emma.

(Sydney.)

SUBJECT—"Greek Politics."

LECTURER—Professor Scott, M.A.

PASS.

J. M. Price
Levy, Daniel } æq.
Smairl, J. H. }

(Burwood.)

SUBJECT—"Shakespeare's Plays on English History."

LECTURER—Professor MacCallum, M.A.

PASS.

Bunting, Edith A.
Studdy, Annie A.
Whitfield, Caroline } æq.

Coghlan, Fanny E.
Studdy, Albert H.
Fairland, Alice M.

TRINITY TERM, 1891.

(Sydney.)

SUBJECT—"Introduction to the Study of Logic," Second Course.

LECTURER—Professor Anderson, M.A.

Professor ANDERSON'S PRIZES adjudged to the most distinguished students who have attended the courses in Lent and Trinity Terms and passed the final examinations:—

1. Mulholland, J.
2. Black, J. K.
Shaw, Malcolm } æq.

PASS.

Mulholland, J.	} æq.	Harper, Archibald M.	Morris, E. R.
Ryrie, Amy A. L.		Tighe, Percy E.	Coghlan, F. A.
Black, James K.		Downing, H. P.	Slatter, Laura
Elphinston, J. F.		Nathan, Wilfred S.	Jackson, Emma
Shaw, Malcolm		Meares, C. D.	Stoddard, Frederick W.

(Sydney.)

SUBJECT—"The Puritan Revolution of the Seventeenth Century."

LECTURER—Professor Wood, B.A.

PASS.

Lewis, Miss E. C.	|	Durie, W. J.
Lewis, Miss K. A.		Green, T.
Corner, J. G.		Richardson, W. J. W.
Rayment, A.		Wray, E.
Jeffery, T. G.		Beeby, E.
Mason, A. J.		

(Goulburn.)

SUBJECT—"Outlines of Common Law and Equity."

LECTURER—Mr. W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.

PASS.

D'Arcy-Irvine, Malcolm M., B.A.
Henderson, Walter G.
Thomas, Edward F.
Everingham, Harvey

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1891.

(Bathurst.)

SUBJECT—"Great Writers of the Victorian Age."

LECTURER—Mr. A. W. Jose.

PASS.

Boyd, S. C.
Hunt, Lily
Whalan, Edith
Slade, Eva
Moor, Florence

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, ETC.

VISITOR.

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

*1850.—His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, K.C.B., K.H.

1855.—His Excellency Sir Thomas William Denison, K.C.B.

1861.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

1868.—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, M.A.

1872.—His Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.

1879.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Augustus W. Loftus, M.A., G.C.B.

1886.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.

1891.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Victor Albert George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.

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.

1854.—The Hon F. L. S. Merewether, B.A.

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

- 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 N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.
 1889.—The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
 1891.—Henry Chamberlaine Russell, B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S.
 *The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
 1892.—The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.

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 a 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.

* Mr. Russell having retired during his year of office, the Hon. Dr. Renwick was elected in his place for the remainder of the year.

Under the original Incorporation Act, the election to vacant Fellowships was vested in the Senate until there should be one hundred Graduates holding the Degree of M.A., LL.D., or M.D. By an Act passed in 1861, the election to vacancies was vested in Fellows of the Senate, Professors and other Public Teachers of the University, Examiners, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers, declared to be such by By-law, and Graduates who should have taken any or either of the Degrees of M.A., LL.D., or M.D. By an Act passed in 1881, the privilege of voting at such elections was extended to Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing, and by the University Extension Act of 1884, the privilege was further extended to all Bachelors of three years' standing. In addition to the sixteen Fellows, it was provided by the Act of 1861 that there should not be fewer than three, nor more than six, *ex officio* Members of the Senate being Professors of the University in such branches of learning as the Senate might by any By-law select.

EX-MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

- 1850-1854—Hamilton, Edward 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—Douglas, Henry Grattan, M.D.
- 1861-1866—Woolley, the Rev. J., D.C.L. (Principal)
- 1850-1868—Darvall, Sir John Bayley, M.A.
- 1850-1869—O'Brien, Bartholomew, M.D.
- 1850-1869—Plunkett, the Hon. John Hubert, B.A.
- 1850-1870—Purves, Rev. W., M.A.
- 1850-1872—Wentworth, the Hon. William Charles
- 1868-1872—Nathan, Charles, M.D.
- 1869-1873—Stenhouse, N. D., M.A.
- 1868-1874—Arnold, the Hon. William M.
- 1850-1875—Merewether, the Hon. F. L. S., B.A.
- 1856-1877—Polding, 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—Pell, Professor Morris Birkbeck, B.A.
- 1850-1879—Deas-Thomson, the Hon. Sir E., C.B., K.C.M.G.
- 1860-1880—Macarthur, the Hon. Sir William
- 1872-1882—Forster, the Hon. William
- 1850-1883—Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart., D.C.L., M.D., LL.D.

EX-MEMBERS OF SENATE—(continued).

- 1867-1884—Badham, Professor Charles, D.D.
 1861-1885—Smith, the Hon. Professor, M.D., LL.D., C.M.G.
 1877-1885—Allen, the Hon. Sir George Wigram, K.C.M.G.
 1885-1886—Martin, the Hon. Sir James, Chief Justice
 1855-1886—Allwood, Rev. Canon, B.A.
 1879-1887—Darley, the Hon. Sir F. M., B.A., Chief Justice
 1878-1887—Stephen, the Hon. Sir Alfred, C.B., G.C.M.G., Ex-C.J.
 1887-1888—Knox, George, M.A.
 1872-1888—Rolleston, Christopher, C.M.G.
 1880-1889—Barton, the Hon. Edmund, M.A.
 1886-1889—Barry, the Most Rev. Alfred, D.D., LL.D.
 1884-1890—Stephens, Professor W. J., M.A.
 1883-1891—Jennings, the Hon. Sir Patrick A., LL.D., K.C.M.G.
 1875-1891—Macleay, the Hon. Sir William, Kt.
 1870-1892—Hay, the Hon. Sir John, M.A., K.C.M.G.

PRESENT SENATE.

- 1887—Backhouse, His Honor Judge, M.A.
 1892—Barton, the Hon. Edmund, M.A.
 1888—Butler, Professor Thomas, B.A.
 1890—Cobbett, Professor Pitt, M.A., D.C.L., Dean of the
 Faculty of Law.
 1859—Faucett, the Hon. Peter, B.A.
 1877—Gurney, Professor Theodore T., M.A.
 1887—Jones, P. Sydney, M.D.
 1879—Liversidge, Professor Archibald, M.A., F.R.S., Dean of
 the Faculty of Science.
 1883—MacLaurin, the Hon. Henry Norman, M.A., M.D., LL.D.
 1861—Manning, the Hon. Sir William M., LL.D., K.C.M.G.,
 Chancellor.
 1892—Manning, the Hon. Mr. Justice, M.A.
 1891—O'Connor, the Hon. Richard Edward, M.A.
 1879—Oliver, Alexander, M.A.
 1877—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., C.M.G., F.R.S.
 1885—Scott, Professor Walter, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of
 Arts.
 1888—Stephen, Cecil Bedford, M.A.
 1883—Stuart, Professor T. P. Anderson, M.D., Dean of the
 Faculty of Medicine.
 1889—Teece, Richard, F.I.A.
 1866—Windeyer, the Hon. Sir William, 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.

NATURAL HISTORY (GEOLOGY, ETC.)

1882-1890—Stephens, William John, M.A.

PROFESSORS, &c.

ANATOMY (Challis Professor)—1890—(a) James T. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

Demonstrator—1892—J. Morton, M.B., Ch.M.

BIOLOGY (Challis Professor)—1882—William A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc (Edin.)

CHEMISTRY—1872—(b) Archibald Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S. (Christ's College, Cambridge), Dean of the Faculty of Science.

Demonstrator—1892—James A. Schofield.

ENGINEERING (Challis Professor)—1883—(c) William H. Warren, Wh.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—1891—(d) T.W. Edgeworth David, B.A. (New College, Oxford).

GREEK—1885—(e) Walter Scott, M.A. (Merton College, Oxford), Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

HISTORY (Challis Professor)—1891—G. Arnold Wood, B.A., (Victoria University), B.A. (Balliol College, Oxford).

LATIN—1891—Thomas Butler, B.A. (Sydney).

Assistant Lecturer—1891—Frederick Lloyd, B.A. (Sydney).

LAW (Challis Professor)—1890—Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L. (University College, Oxford), Dean of the Faculty of Law.

(a) M.B., Ch.M., Honours 1883. Late Demonstrator of Anatomy. University of Edinburgh.

(b) Associate of the Royal School of Mines, London; late University Demonstrator of Chemistry, Cambridge.

(c) Memb. Inst. Civil Engineers, London; Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Whitworth Scholar; Society of Arts Technological Scholar.

(d) Late Scholar of New College, Oxford, and late member of the Geological Survey of New South Wales.

(e) Late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

PROFESSORS, &c.—*continued.*

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—(Challis Professor)—1890—
(*f*) Francis Anderson, M.A. (Glasgow).

MATHEMATICS—1877—(*g*) Theodore T. Gurney, M.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge).

Acting Professor for 1892—W. E. Brunyate, M.A. (Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge).

Assistant Lecturers—1886—A. Newham, B.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge)—Evening Lecturer. 1887—E. M. Moors, M.A.

MODERN LITERATURE (Challis Professor)—1887—(*h*) Mungo W. MacCallum, M.A. (Glasgow.)

Assistant Lecturers—French and German—1889—Emil J. Trechmann, B.A. (Oxon.), Ph. D. (Heidelberg); R. Max, LL.D.—Evening Lecturer. English—Albert B. Piddington, B.A.—Evening Lecturer.

PHYSICS—1886—(*i*) Richard Threlfall, M.A. (Caius College, Cambridge).

Demonstrator—1890—James A. Pollock, B.Sc. (Sydney.)

PHYSIOLOGY—1883—(*j*) T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.), Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Demonstrator—1891—(*k*) C. J. Martin, M.B., B.Sc. (London.)

LECTURERS.

ARCHITECTURE—John Sulman, F.R.I.B.A.

CLINICAL MEDICINE—1889—R. Scot-Skirving, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

CLINICAL SURGERY—1889—S. T. Knaggs, M.D., Ch.M. (Aberdeen.)

LAW OF OBLIGATIONS, PERSONAL PROPERTY AND CONTRACTS (Challis Lecturer)—1890—G. E. Rich, M.A.

LAW OF PROCEDURE, INCLUDING EVIDENCE (Challis Lecturer)—1890—C. A. Coghlán, M.A., LL.D.

(*f*) Late Clarke Philosophical Fellow, University of Glasgow.

(*g*) Late Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Bell University Scholar.

(*h*) Late Professor of English Literature in University College, Aberystwyth, Wales; late Luke Fellow, University of Glasgow.

(*i*) Late Demonstrator in Physics, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge.

(*j*) M.B., Ch.M., First Class Honours, Ettles Scholar, 1880, M.D., Thesis Gold Medal 1882, Edin.; late Assistant to Professor of Physiology, Edinburgh.

(*k*) University Scholar in Physiology, B.Sc., 1885; Gold Medallist and Exhibitioner Physiology M.B. Examination, 1886; late Demonstrator in Physiology, King's College, London.

LECTURERS—(*continued*).

- LAW OF REAL PROPERTY AND EQUITY (Challis Lecturer)—1890—
W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.
- LAW OF WRONGS, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL (Challis Lecturer)—
1890—F. Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc.
- MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.—1883—Thomas Dixon,
M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
- MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH—1883—W. H.
Goode, M.A., M.D., Ch.M. (Dub.)
- MEDICAL TUTOR—E. J. Jenkins. M.A., M.D., (Oxon.)
- MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN—1883—Thomas Chambers,
F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P. (Edin.)
- OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY—1889—F. Antill Pockley,
M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
- PATHOLOGY—1883—(a) W. Camac Wilkinson, B.A. (Syd.), M.D.
(Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.)
- 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.)
- PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE—1889—Chisholm Ross, M.D. (Syd.)
- SURGICAL TUTOR—J. F. McAllister. M.B., Ch.M.
- SURVEYING—1890—George H. Knibbs, L.S.
- TUTOR TO THE WOMEN STUDENTS—1891—Helen P. Phillips
(Bedford College).
- WILLIAM HILTON HOVELL LECTURER IN GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL
GEOGRAPHY—T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A. (New College,
Oxford).

CURATORS OF MUSEUMS.

- NICHOLSON—L. F. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.
- MUSEUM OF NORMAL AND MORBID ANATOMY—Sydney Jamieson,
B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
- MACLEAY—George Masters.

(a) M.B. First Class Honours Medicine, University Scholarship and Gold Medal.

EXAMINERS FOR 1891-92.

EXAMINERS IN ARTS.

The Professors.

The Lecturers.

L. F. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.

Professor Bragg, M.A.

W. A. Dixon, F.C.S.

R. R. Garrahan, B.A.

F. B. Guthrie, F.C.S.

A. B. Piddington, B.A.

J. A. Pollock, B.Sc.

R. P. Sellors, B.A.

Professor Tucker, M.A.

G. F. Vaughan, M.A.

EXAMINERS IN LAW.

The Professor.

The Lecturers.

His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer, M.A., LL.D.

The Hon. Peter Faucett, B.A.

His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen.

B. R. Wise, B.A.

R. M. Sly, M.A., LL.D.

A. H. Simpson, M.A.

EXAMINERS IN MEDICINE.

The Professors.

The Lecturers.

George Bennett, M.D. (Glas.); F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

James Graham, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.)

P. Sydney Jones, M.D. (Lond.)

Charles McKay, M.D. (St. And.)

The Hon. Charles K. Mackellar, M.B., Ch.M. (Glas.)

The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D. (Edin.), LL.D.

F. Norton Manning, M.D. (St. And.)

A. Murray Oram, M.D. (Edin.)

F. Milford, M.D. (Heidelberg and Sydney).

G. E. Rennie, B.A., M.D. (Lond.)

The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D. (Edin.)

Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

Professor Stirling, M.B.

EXAMINERS IN SCIENCE.

The Professors.

The Lecturers.

Cecil Darley, M.I.C.E.

Henry Deane, M.A., M.I.C.E.

W. A. Dixon, F.C.S.

J. J. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc.

F. B. Guthrie, F.C.S.

J. A. McDonald, M.I.C.E.

W. Sutherland, M.A.

REGISTRAR, 1882.—H. E. Barff, M.A.

ACTING REGISTRAR FOR 1892.—Robert A. Dallen.

CHIEF CLERK AND ACCOUNTANT, 1887.—Robert A. Dallen.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, 1888.—Caleb Hardy.

CLERK, 1887.—William S. Mayer.

TEMPORARY CLERK, 1892.—Fred. A. Malyon.

ESQUIRE BEDELL, 1866.—John Kinloch, M.A.

UNIVERSITY SOLICITOR, 1886.—Hon. James Norton, LL.D.,
M.L.C.

AUDITOR, 1891.—F. Kirkpatrick.

YEOMAN BEDELL.—S. Craddock.

OVERSEER OF THE UNIVERSITY PARK AND GROUNDS.—Henry
Goodhew.

MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

Abbott, George H., B.A., 1887, M.B., Ch.M.	Barton, Edmd, The Hon. M.A.†
Abbott, Thos. K., B.A., 1888	Barton, H. Francis, M.A.
Allen, Arthur Wigram, B.A., 1883	Barry, Alfred, LL.D.§
Allen, George Boyce, B.A., 1877	Baylis, Harold M., B.A., 1883
Allen, Reginald C., B.A., 1879	Beegling, Daniel, B.A., 1885
Amess, William, B.A., 1883	Beehag, Samuel Alfred, B.A.. 1886
Amphlett, Edward Albin, B.E., 1889	Belgrave, T. B., M.D.§
Anderson, Francis, M.A.§¶	Bennett, George, M.D.‡
Anderson, H. C. L., M.A.	Berne, Percy Witton, B.A., 1883
Andrews, William, M.B., 1887§	Blacket, Arthur R., B.A., 1872
Angove, William H., B.Sc., 1887	Blair, John, M.D.
Armstrong, Laurens F. M., B.A., 1884	Bode, Arnold G. H., B.A., 1888
Armstrong, William G., B.A., 1884, M.B., Ch.M.	Bowden, John Ebenezer, M.A.
Artlett, Ettie, B.A., 1888	Bowker, Richard Ryther S., M.D.§
Aspinall, Arthur Ashworth, B.A., 1889	Bowman, Alexander, B.A. 1859
Ayres, Charles, B.A., 1882	Bowman, Alister S., B.A., 1878
Backhouse, Alfred P., M.A.†	Bowman, Andrew, M.A.
Bancroft, Peter, M.B., Ch.M.	Bowman, Edward, M.A.
Barber, Richard, M.A.	Bowman, Archer, B.E., 1889
Barbour, George Pitty, M.A.	Bowman, Arthur, B.A., 1880
Barff, H. E., M.A.*	Bowman, Ernest M., B.A., 1880
Barker, Thomas Chas., B.A., 1886	Bradfield, John Job Crew, B.E., 1889
Barker, Henry Auriol, B.A., 1881§	Bragg, W. H., M.A.‡
Barlee, Frederick R., M.A.	Brennan, Christopher J., M.A.
Barret, James, M.D.	Brennan, Francis P., M.A.
	Brennan, Sarah O., M.A.
	Britten, Herbert E., B.A., 1888
	Broughton, Alfred, M.A.
	Brown, Alfred, B.A., 1866
	Brown, Mary E., B.A., 1885
	Browne, Wm. C., B.A., 1864

* Superior Officer.

¶ Public Teacher.

† Fellow of the Senate.

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

‡ Examiner.

- Bruce, Mary H., B.A., 1887
 Buchanan, Chas. Arthur, B.A., 1889
 Buckland, Thos., B.A., 1878
 Bucknell, D'Arcy H., M.A.
 Bundock, Charles W., 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.
 Cargill, John Sydney, B.A., 1889
 Carlisle, W. W., B.A., 1878
 Carruthers, Joseph H., M.A.
 Challands, Fred., M.B., Ch.M.
 Carvosso, Albert B., B.A., 1884
 Chambers, Thos., F.R.C.S.¶
 Chisholm, Wm., B.A., 1875, M.D.§
 Clarke, Francis W., B.A., 1884
 Clay, William French, M.D.
 Clune, Michael, M.A.
 Cobbett, Pitt, M.A., D.C.L.¶
 Cock, Nicholas John, M.A.
 Coghlan, Charles 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. F., B.A., 1883
 Corlette, Jas. Christian, M.A.
 Corlette, Cyril E., M.B., Ch.M.
 Cormack, Alex. John, M.A.
 Cosh, James, M.A.§
 Cowlishaw, Wm. Philip, M.A.
 Cowper, Sedgwick Spelman, M.A.
 Cox, Harold, B.A., 1889
 Cox, James C., M.D.¶
 Crane, Charles, B.A., 1882
 Crane, John T., B.Sc., 1887
 Creagh, Albert J., B.A., 1889
 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.
 Daley, Frank H., B.A., 1889
 Dalton, Gerald T. A., M.A.
 D'Arcy - Irvine, Malcolm Mervyn, B.A., 1889
 Dare, Henry H., B.E., 1888
 Dargin, Sydney, B.A., 1871
 Darley, Cecil†
 David, T. W. Edgeworth, B.A.¶
 Davidson, Leslie G. M.B., Ch.M.
 Dawson, Arthur F., M.A.
 Deane, Hy. J., M.A., M.I.C.E.†
 Deane, William Smith, M.A.
 Debenham, J. W., M.A.
 Delohery, Cornelius, M.A.
 Dick, James Adam, B.A., 1886
 Dick, Robert, M.B., Ch.M.
 Dixon, Craig, M.D.
 Dixon, 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.

† Fellow of the Senate. ‡ Examiner. ¶ Public Teacher. § Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Edmunds, Walter, M.A., LL.B.	Fullerton, Alexander Y., B.A., 1885
Edwards, J. Ross, M.A.	Gardiner, Andrew, M.A. §
Elder, Francis R., B.A., 1877	Garland, James Robert, M.A.
Ellis, Henry A., M.B., 1887 §	Garnsey, Edward R., B.A., 1885
Elphinstone, Jas., B.A., 1881	Garrick, Joseph Hector, M.A.
Emanuel, Nathaniel, B.A., 1867	Garran, Andrew, LL.D.
England, Theo., B.A., 1885	Garran, Robert R., B.A., 1888 ‡
England, Thos. H., B.A., 1885	Geddes, Samuel, B.A., 1885
Faithfull, Geo. Ernest, M.A.	Gibbes, Alfred George, M.A.
Faithfull, Henry Montague, M.A.	Gibbes, William C. V., B.A., 1868
Faithfull, Wm. Percy, M.A.	Gilchrist, Archibald, LL.D.
Faucett, The Hon. Peter, B.A. †	Gillies, James, B.A., 1889
Feez, Arthur H., B.A., 1880	Goode, W. H., M.A., M.D. ¶
Ferguson, David, B.A., 1886	Gorman, John R., B.A., 1866
Fidler, Carleton B., B.A., 1888	Graham, James, M.B., 1886 § ‡
Fisher, Donnelly, M.A.	Gray, Arthur St. J., M.A. §
Fitz, Norman, B.E., 1888	Green, Arthur V., LL.D.
Fitzgerald, Edmund, B.A., 1866	Greenway, Alfred R., B.A., 1870
Fitzgerald, Robert Marsden, M.A.	Griffith, Samuel Walker, M.A.
Fitzhardinge, Grantley Hyde, M.A.	Gurney, Theodore T., M.A. ¶ †
Fletcher, Archibald William, B.A., 1886, B.Sc., 1888	Guthrie, Frederick B., F.C.S. ‡
Fletcher, Chas. R., B.A., 1881	Hall, William Hessel, M.A.
Fletcher, F. E., M.A.	Halliday, George C., B.A., 1884
Fletcher, Joseph J., M.A. †	Halloran (née Guérin) Bella, M.A. §
Flint, Chas. A., M.A.	Hammond, Alfred de Lisle, M.A. †
Flynn, John E., M.A.	Hargraves, Edward John, B.A., 1859
Flynn, Joseph Alban, M.A.	Harriott, Charles Warre, B.A., 1889
Flynn, William J., B.A., 1884	Harris, Edward, M.A. §
Forster, Charles E., B.A., 1876	Harris, Matthew, B.A., 1863
Fosbery, Eustace E., M.A.	Haswell, William A., M.A., D.Sc. ¶
Fosbery, Vincent F., B.A., 1886	Healy, Patrick J., M.A.
Fox, Harold S., B.A., 1885	Henry, Arthur, M.B., Ch.M.
Fraser, Robert W., B.A., 1885	Henry, Arthur G., M.B., Ch.M.
Francis, Henry Ralph, M.A.	Hester, Jeaffreson, W., M.B., Ch.M.
Freehill, Francis B., M.A.	
Freshney, Reg., M.B., Ch.M.	
Fuller, George W., M.A.	

† Fellow of the Senate.

‡ Examiner.

¶ Public Teacher.

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Higgins, Michael A., B.A., 1879
 Hill, Thomas, M.A.
 Hills, Henry H., M.A.
 Hinder, Henry V. C., M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Hinder, Robert John, B.A., 1889
 Hodgson, Evelyn G., M.A. §
 Hogg, James E., M.A. §
 Hollis, Leslie Thomas, M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Horniman, Alex., B.A., 1886
 Houison, Andrew, B.A., 1869
 Houison, J., B.A., 1863, M.D.
 Hughes, Charles Michael, B.A.,
 1886
 Hungerford, Hedley Heber,
 B.A., 1886
 Hunt, Claude L. W., M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Hunt, Edward, B.A., 1859
 Hunt, Fanny E., B.Sc., 1888
 Hunt, Harold W. G., B.A.,
 1888
 Hunter, John, M.A.
 Hurst, George, M.A.
 Iceton, Edward Arthur, M.A.
 Iceton, Thomas Henry, M.A.
 Irving, Clark Arthur, M.A.
 Jackson, Henry Latimer, M.A. §
 Jackson, Robert, M.A.
 James, Augustus G. F., B.A.,
 1888
 Jamieson, Sydney, B.A., 1884
 Jefferis, James, LL.D.
 Jenkins, Charles J., B.A., 1887
 Jenkins, E. J., M.D. § ¶
 Johnson, James Wm., M.A.
 Johnston, Alex. W., M.A.
 Johnston, John, B.A., 1887
 Johnstone, H. T., B.A., 1885
 Jones, Albert E., LL.B., 1889 §
- 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, Patrick J., M.B., 1889
 Kelynack, Arthur James, B.A.,
 1889
 Kemp, Richard Edgar, M.A.
 Kendall, Theodore M., B.A.,
 1876
 Kenna, Patrick J., B.A., 1882
 Kent, Fredk. Deacon, M.A.
 Kent, Henry Chambers, M.A.
 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 ¶
 Kinross, Robert Menzies, B.A.,
 1889
 Knaggs, Saml. Thos., M.D. § ¶
 Knibbs, George H. ¶
 Lander, William H., M.A.
 Lang, John Gavin, M.A.
 Langton, Frederick W., B.A.,
 1887
 Lawes, Charles Herbert Essery,
 M.B., Ch.M.
 Leahy, John Patrick Daunt,
 M.B., Ch.M.
 Lee, Herbert Ernest, B.A., 1886

† Fellow of the Senate.

¶ Public Teacher.

‡ Examiner.

¶ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

¶ Head of College.

- Lee, William, M.A.
 Legge, J. Gordon, M.A., LL.B.
 Leibius, Adolph, M.A. §
 Leibius, G. Hugo, B.A., 1888
 Leverrier, Frank, B.A., 1884,
 B.Sc., 1885 ¶
 Liddell, Andrew Innes, M.A.
 Lingen, John Taylor, M.A. §
 Linsley, W. H., B.A., 1880
 Littlejohn, Edward S., B.A.,
 1887
 Liversidge, Archibald, M.A.,
 F.R.S. † ¶
 Lloyd, Frederick, M.D.
 Lloyd, Frederick, B.A. ¶
 Lloyd, Thomas, B.A., 1878
 Lomer, Carrie, M.A.
 Long, George Edward, M.A.
 Loxton, Edward James, M.A.
 Lukin, Gresley W. H., M.A.
 Lyden, Michael J., M.D. §
 Lynch, Michael D., B.A., 1870
 Lynch, William, B.A., 1863
 McAlister, James F., M.B. ¶
 Macaush, 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
 MacCormick, Alex., M.D. § ¶
 MacCulloch, Francis, B.A., 1866
 McCulloch, P. V., B.A., 1881
 McDermott, Vesian B., B.A.,
 1887
 McDonagh, J. M., B.A., 1879
 Macdonald, J. A., M.I.C.E. †
 MacDonald, J. M., M.A.
 MacDonald, Louisa §
 McDonnell, Æneas J., M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 McDonnell, Randal C. W.,
 B.A., 1888
 McEvilly, Augustine, B.A., 1886
 McEvilly, Ulric, B.A., 1883
 McGuinn, Denis, B.A., 1884
 McIntosh, Harold, B.A., 1889
 McIntyre, A. T., B.A., 1879
 McIntyre, Duncan A., B.A.,
 1888
 McKay, Charles, M.D. †
 McKay, William J., B.Sc.,
 1887, M.B., Ch.M.
 Mackellar, the Hon. C. K.,
 M.B. †
 Maclardy, J. D. S., M.A.
 MacLaurin, The Hon. Henry
 Norman, M.A., M.D., LL.D. †
 MacLean, Fredk S., B.A., 1887
 McLeod, James, B.A., 1879
 McManamey, James Fraser,
 B.A., 1881
 McManamey, John Fraser,
 B.A., 1889
 McNeil, Andrew, B.A., 1889
 McPherson, Peter, B.A., 1889
 McMurray, Wahab, M.D. §
 Maher, Charles H., B.A., 1877
 Maher, Matthew E., B.A., 1867
 Maher, W. Odillo, M.D. §
 Maitland, Herbert Lethington,
 M.B., Ch.M.
 Mann, William J. G., M.A.
 Manning, Frederick Norton,
 M.D. †
 Manning, The Hon. Mr. Jus-
 tice, M.A. †
 Manning, James N., M.A.,
 LL.D.
 Manning, Reg. K., B.A., 1887

† Fellow or the Senate.

¶ Head of College.

‡ Examiner.

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

¶¶ Public Teacher.

- Manning, William Alexander, M.A.
 Manning, W. Hubert, M.A.
 Manning, The Hon. Sir Wm. Montagu, LL.D., K.C.M.G.†
 Marden, John, LL.D.
 Marks, Percy J., B.A., 1887
 Marrack, Jno., Rea M., M.A.
 Martin, Charles James, M.B., B.Sc.¶
 Martyn, Sydney Charles, B.A., 1889
 Massie, Richard de Winton, B.A., 1886
 Mate, William H., B.A., 1864
 Mathison, Walter, B.A., 1890
 Max, Rudolph, LL.D.¶
 Mayne, W. M., M.A.
 Mayne, J O'Neil, B.A., 1884
 Meagher, Louis Felix, B.A., 1889
 Meares, Matilda, 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.
 Millard, Reginald J., M.B., Ch.M.
 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.
 Montgomerie, John, B.A., 1889
 Moore, David C., B.A., 1883
 Moore, Frank Joseph S., B.A., 1883
 Moore, George, M.D.
 Moore, John, B.A., 1883
 Moore, Samuel, M.A.
 Moore, William L., M.A.
 Moore, Verner, B.A., 1884
 Moors, E. M., M.A.¶
 Morgan, Fredk. A., B.A., 1888
 Morrice, John, B.A., 1874
 Morris, R. 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.
 Murray, Donald, M.A.
 Myers, David M., B.A., 1886
 Nathan, Edw. Alleyne, M.A., LL.B.
 Neill, Leopold Edward Flood, B.A., 1886, M.B., Ch.M.
 Newell, Benjamin Armitage, M.B., Ch.M.
 Newham, Arthur, B.A.¶
 Newman, George Hine, B.A., 1887
 Newton, Henry, B.A., 1889
 Noake, Reginald, B.A., 1877
 Noble, Edmund Murray, M.A.
 Norton, The Hon. James, LL.D.*
 O'Brien, Francis, M.A.
 O'Brien, The Very Rev. Jas. J., D.D.¶
 O'Brien, Lucius, B.A., 1865

† Fellow of the Senate.

‡ Examiner.

§ Head of College.

¶ Public Teacher.

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

* Superior Officer.

- O'Brien, Ormond, B.A., 1876
 O'Connor, The Hon. R. E., 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.
 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.
 Park, Joseph, M.B., Ch.M.
 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, Hermann, B.A., 1887
 Philp, Richard, M.A.§
 Piddington, Albert Bathurst, B.A., 1883¶
 Pike, George H., M.A.
 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.§¶
 Pollock, James Arthur, B.Sc., 1889¶
 Poolman, Arthur Edward, B.A., 1883
 Pope, Roland J., B.A., 1885
 Powell, Theodore, M.A.
 Pring, Robert Dorlow, M.A.
 Pritchard, William Clowes, B.A., 1888
 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, Hy. 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.
 Robjohns, Henry T., M.A.
 Robson, William Elliott Veitch, B.A., 1889
 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, C.M.G., F.R.S.†
 Russell, Jane Foss, M.A.
 Russell, William, M.A.
 Rutledge, David Dunlop, M.A., M.B., Ch.M.
 Rutledge, William F., B.A., 1871

† Fellow of the Senate.

‡ Examiner.

¶ Public Teacher.

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Rygate, C. D. H., B.A., 1883
 Rygate, Henry B., B.A., 1885
 Rygate, Philip William, M.A., B.E., 1885
 Saddington, A. G., B.A., 1887
 Salting, George, B.A., 1857
 Salting, William S., B.A., 1857
 Sands, Jno Marshall, B.A., 1889
 Savigny, William Henry, M.A.
 Sawkins, Frederick John T., M.B., Ch.M.
 Schofield, James¶
 Scot Skirving, Robert, M.B.§¶
 Scott, Walter, M.A.†¶
 Sellors, Richard P., B.A.†
 Sendall, Alfred E., B.A., 1888
 Shand, A.B., B.A., 1884
 Shaw, Frederick C. S., M.B., Ch.M.
 Shaw, John A. K., B.A., 1885
 Sharp, Rev. W. Hey, M.A.¶§
 Sharpe, Ernest, B.A., 1865
 Sheppard, Arthur Murray, M.B., Ch.M.
 Sheppard, Edward Haslewood, B.A., 1882
 Sheppard, George, B.A., 1873
 Sheridan, F. B., B.A., 1874
 Shirley, John, B.Sc., 1887§
 Shirlow, W. J., M.B., Ch.M.
 Shirlow, S. S., M.B., Ch.M.
 Simpson, A. H.†
 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, Archibald, B.A., 1889
 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 P., M.B., Ch.M.
 Steel, Robert, M.A.
 Stephen, Cecil Bedford, M.A.†
 Stephen, Hon. Matthew Henry†
 Stephenson, John Hunter, M.A.
 Stewart, Charles, M.D.
 Stirling, E. C., M.A., M.D.†
 Stokes, Edward S., M.B., Ch.M.
 Street, Philip Whisler, B.A., 1883
 Stuart, T. P. Anderson, M.D.§¶†
 Studdy, Albert J., B.A., 1888
 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
 Sutherland, W., M.A.†
 Tange, Charles L., B.A., 1880
 Tarleton, Waldyve Willington, M.A.
 Tarplee, W. F., B.A., 1884
 Taylor, Charles, M.D.
 Taylor, Hugh W. M.A.
 Taylor, James Wilson, M.A.§
 Taylor, John M., M.A.
 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

† Fellow of the Senate.

¶ Head of College.

‡ Examiner.

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

¶ Public Teacher.

- Thorburn, Jas. Thomas, B.A., 1886
 Thorne, George, B.A., 1865
 Threlfall, Richard, M.A.¶
 Tidswell, Frank, M.B., Ch.M.
 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.¶
 Trindall, Richard B., B.A., 1885, M.B., Ch.M.
 Tucker, T. G., M.A.†
 Vicars, James, B.E., 1888
 Vaughan, G. F., M.A.†
 Waldron, George C., M.A.
 Wallace, F. Ernest, B.A., 1889
 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
 Watt, John Alexander, M.A.
 Waugh, Robert, M.A.
 Wearne, Minnie F., M.A.
 Weigall, Albert Bythesea, M.A.
 Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, M.A.
 White, James Smith, M.A., LL.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. Sir Wm. Charles, M.A., LL.D.†
 Wise, Bernhard R., B.A.§†
 Wood, Ebenezer C., M.A., B.E., 1885, B.Sc., 1885
 Wood, George Arnold, B.A.¶
 Woodd, Henry A., B.A., 1887
 Woodthorpe, Robert A., M.A.
 Woolcock, John L., B.A., 1883
 Woolnough, Geo., M.A., LL.D.
 Worrall, Ralph, 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§ | Backhouse, Alfred P., 1873 |
| Anderson, Henry C. L., 1878 | Badham, Lewis B. L., 1882 |

† Fellow of the Senate.

‡ Examiner.

¶ Public Teacher.

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Barber, Richard, 1889
 Barbour, George Petty, 1889
 Barff, Henry E., 1882
 Barlee, Frederick Rudolph, 1884
 Barton, Edmund, 1870
 Barton, Francis, 1878
 Board, Peter, 1891
 Bowden, John E., 1863
 Bowman, Andrew, 1864
 Bowman, Edward, 1864
 Brennan, Christopher J., 1892
 Brennan, Francis P., 1882
 Brennan, Sarah O., 1891
 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
 Cock, Nicholas John, 1892
 Coghlan, Charles A., 1879
 Cohen, John J., 1881
 Cooper, David J., 1871
 Cooper, Pope A., 1874
 Cormack, Alexander J., 1886
 Corlette, James Christian, 1880
 Cosh, James, 1881§
 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
 Halloran (*née* Guérin) Bella, 1892§
 Hammond, A. de Lisle, 1884
 Healy, Patrick J., 1877
 Hill, Thomas, 1878
 Hills, Henry H., 1880
 Hodgson, Evelyn G., 1881§
 Hogg, James E., 1890§
 Hunter, John, 1869
 Hurst, George, 1882
 Iceton, Edward Arthur, 1870
 Iceton, Thomas H., 1872
 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
 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
 Lang, 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§
 Lomer, Caroline, 1891
 Long, George E., 1867
 Loxton, Edward James, 1888
 Lukin, Gresley W. H., 1891
 MacDonald, J. M., 1879
 Macdonald, Louisa, 1892§
 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
 Meares, Matilda, 1892.
 Meillon, John, 1888
 Merewether, W. L., 1879
 Metcalf, 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
 Murray, Donald, 1892
 Nathan, Edward A., 1882
 Noble, Edmund Murray, 1890
 O'Brien, Francis, 1868
 O'Connor, Richard E., 1873
 O'Mara, Michael, 1877
 Oliver, Alexander, 1869
 Oliver, James, 1885
 Parish, Walter G., 1866
 Perkins, Alfred Edward, 1886
 Perry, John, 1876
 Philp, Richard, 1888§
 Pike, George H., 1891
 Plomley, Francis James, 1876.
 Powell, Theodore, 1876
 Pring, Robert D., 1875
 Purves, John, 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
 Robjohns, Henry T., 1891
 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 J., 1874
 Sly, Joseph D., 1872
 Sly, Richard M., 1876
 Smith, Robert, 1878
 Smyth, F. L. S., 1879
 Stack, John, 1860
 Steel, Robert, 1879
 Stephen, Cecil B., 1864
 Stephenson, John Hunter, 1892
 Sutherland, Constance Adelaide, 1889
 Tarleton, Waldyve W., 1872
 Taylor, Hugh W., 1884
 Taylor, James Wilson, 1887§
 Taylor, John Michael, 1891
 Thompson, I. Florence, 1887
 Thompson, James A., 1882
 Thompson, Joseph, 1875
 Thompson, William M. 1875
 Tracey, Frederick, 1885
 Trebeck, Tom Beal, 1884

Waldron, George C., 1881
 Walsh, Wm. M. J., 1889
 Want, Randolph C., 1860
 Waterhouse, John, 1876
 Watkins, J. L., 1876
 Watson, William George, 1873
 Watt, John Alexander, 1892
 Waugh, Robert, 1879
 Wearne, Minnie, 1892
 Weigall, Albert B., 1869
 Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, 1876
 White, James Smith, 1871
 Whitfeld, Lewis, 1882
 Wilkinson, Frederick Bushby, 1884
 Williams, A. Lukyn, 1881§
 Willis, Robert Spier, 1862
 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, George H., 1887
 Abbott, Thomas K., 1888
 Allen, Arthur W., 1883§
 Allen, George B., 1877
 Allen, R. C., 1879
 Amess, William, 1883
 Amos, Jeanie Cairns, 1890
 Anderson, Hugh Miller, 1890
 Anderson, William Addison Smyth, 1892

Armstrong, Laurens F. M., 1884
 Armstrong, Tancred de Carteret, 1891
 Armstrong, William G., 1884
 Artlett, Ettie, 1888
 Aspinall, Arthur Ashworth, 1889
 Ayres, Charles, 1882
 Barker, Henry Auriol, 1881§

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Barker, Thomas Charles, 1886 | Cooke, Clarence Hudson, 1892 |
| Barnet, Donald McKay, 1890 | Corbett, William Francis, 1883 |
| Baylis, Harold M., 1883 | Cosh, James, 1891 |
| Beegling, Daniel, 1885 | Cox, Harold, 1889 |
| Beehag, Samuel Alfred, 1886 | Coyle, William Thomas, 1891 |
| Berne, Percy Witton, 1883 | Craig, Charles, 1892 |
| Blacket, Arthur R., 1872 | Crane, Charles, 1882 |
| Blacket, Cuthbert, 1891 | Creagh, Albert Jasper, 1889 |
| Bode, Arnold G. H., 1888 | Creagh, William John, 1892 |
| Booth, Mary, 1890 | Cribb, John George, 1881 |
| Bowmaker, Ruth, 1892 | Cripps, Esther Fischer, 1891 |
| Bowman, Arthur, 1880 | Curlewis, Herbert Raine, 1890 |
| Bowman, Ernest, 1880 | Curnow, William Leslie, 1890 |
| Bowman, Alexander, 1859 | D'Arcy, John Synnott, 1890 |
| Bowman, Alister S., 1878 | D'Arcy-Irvine, Malcolm Mer- |
| Brierley, Frank Nunan, 1890 | vyn, 1889 |
| Britten, Herbert Edward, 1888 | Daley, Frank H., 1889 |
| Britton, Theodosia Ada, 1891 | Dargin, Sydney, 1871 |
| Brown, Alfred, 1866 | Davis, Henry, 1890 |
| Brown, Mary Elizabeth, 1885 | Dick, James Adam, 1886 |
| Browne, William C., 1864 | Dick, William Thomas, 1890 |
| Bruce, Mary H., 1887 | Doak, Frank Wiseman, 1891 |
| Buchanan, Charles Arthur, 1889 | Doyle, John, 1891 |
| Buckland, Thomas, 1878 | Dudley, Joseph T., 1885 |
| Bundock, Charles, 1878 | Dunlop, Norman John, 1890 |
| Bundock, Francis F., 1877 | Dunne, John D., 1873 |
| Burdekin, Sydney, 1860 | Edmunds, John Michael, 1892 |
| Butler, Francis J., 1882 | Edwards, John, 1891 |
| Butler, Thomas, 1876 | Elder, Francis R., 1877 |
| Byrne, William Edmund, 1892 | Elphinston, James, 1881 |
| Callachor, Hugh B., 1863 | Emanuel, Nathaniel, 1867 |
| Campbell, Allan, 1874 | England, Theophilus, 1885 |
| Campbell, Geo. Polding, 1885 | England, Thomas H., 1885 |
| Cargill, John Sydney, 1889 | Fairburn, Edith A., 1890 |
| Carlisle, W. W., 1878 | Feez, Arthur H., 1880 |
| Carvosso, Albert B., 1884 | Ferguson, David, 1886 |
| Chisholm, William, 1875 | Fidler, Carleton B., 1888 |
| Clarke, Francis William, 1884 | Fitzgerald, Edmund, 1866 |
| Closs, Wm. John Leech, 1890 | Fitzgerald, John Thomas, 1890 |
| Conlon, William Aloysius, 1891 | Flannery, George Ernest, 1892 |
| Connellan, John, 1892 | Flashman, James Froude, 1892 |

- Fletcher, Archibald William, 1886
 Fletcher, Charles R., 1881
 Fletcher, J. A., 1879
 Flynn, William J., 1884
 Forde, James, B.A., 1891
 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
 Gerber, Edward William Theodore, 1892
 Gibbes, William C. V., 1868
 Gillies, James, 1889
 Gorman, John R., 1866
 Greenway, Alfred R., 1870
 Halliday, George C., 1884
 Halloran, Aubrey, 1892
 Hargreaves, Edward John, 1859
 Harriott, Charles Warre, 1889
 Harris, George, 1891
 Harris, John, 1892
 Harris, Matthew, 1863
 Helsham, Charles Howard, 1892
 Higgins, Michael A., 1879
 Hilliard, Arthur Vaughan, 1890
 Hinder, Robert John, 1889
 Holme, Ernest Rudolph, 1891
 Horniman, Alexander, 1866
 Houison, Andrew, 1869
 Houison, James, 1863
 Huggart, Alfred Theodore, 1892
 Hughes, Charles Michael, 1886
 Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, 1890
 Hungerford, Hedley Heber, 1886
 Hunt, Edward, 1859
 Hunt, Harold W. G., 1888
 Hynes, Sarah, 1891
 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, Thomas, 1890
 Kelynack, Arthur James, 1889
 Kemmis, William Henry, 1890
 Kendall, Theodore M., 1876
 Kenna, Patrick, 1882
 Kidston, Robert Matthew, 1892
 King, George C., 1887
 King, R. W., 1884§
 Kinross, John, 1869
 Kinross, Robert Menzies, 1889
 Lamrock, Arthur Stanton, 1891
 Langton, Frederick W., 1887
 Lasker, Samuel, 1892
 Leahy, John Patrick Daunt, 1890
 Lee, Herbert Ernest, 1886
 Leibius, G. Hugo, 1888
 Leverrier, Frank, 1884
 Littlejohn, Edward S., 1887
 Linsley, William H., 1880
 Lloyd, Frederick, 1890
 Lloyd, Thomas, 1878
 Lynch, Michael, D., 1870
 Lynch, William, 1863
 Lyon, Pearson, 1890
 Macansh, A. W., 1885

- Main, John, 1892
 Miller, Richard J., 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
 McEvelly, Augustine, 1886
 McEvelly, Ulric, 1883
 McGuinn, Denis, 1884
 McIntosh, Harold, 1889
 McIntyre, A. T., 1879
 McIntyre, Duncan A., 1888
 McIntyre, William Donald, 1890
 Mack, Sidney, 1890
 McLaughlin, Daniel, 1890
 MacLean, Frederick S., 1887
 McLelland, Hugh, 1881
 McLeod, James, 1879
 McManamey, James Frazer, 1881
 McManamey, John Frazer, 1889
 McManamey, William Frazer, 1892
 McNeil, Andrew, 1889
 McPherson, Peter, 1889
 Maher, Charles H., 1877
 Maher, Matthew E., 1867
 Mannell, Francis Worthington, 1892
 Manning, Reginald K., 1887
 Manning, William Ernest, 1892
 Marks, Hyam, 1892
 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
 Maze, William Archibald A., 1892
 Meagher, Louis Felix, 1889
 Meillon, Joseph, 1863
 Merewether, E. A. M., 1884
 Millard, Alfred Charles, 1885
 Millard, Godfrey William, 1890
 Molineaux, Amy Atherton, 1891
 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
 Morgan, Thomas H. D., 1892
 Morrice, John, 1874
 Morris, Robert N., 1870
 Morrish, Francis, 1882
 Moulton, James Egan, 1892
 Munro, William J., 1880
 Myers, David M., 1866
 Neill, Leopold Edward Flood, 1886
 Newman, George Hine, 1887
 Newton, Henry, 1889
 Nicholls, William Hunt Ward, 1891
 Noake, Reginald, 1877
 O'Brien, Lucius, 1865
 O'Brien, Ormond, 1876
 O'Connor, Broughton B., 1892
 O'Keefe, John A., 1887
 O'Reilly, Archibald T., 1877
 O'Reilly, Hubert de Burgh, 1892

- Pain, A. W., 1884§
 Parker, William Arthur, 1892
 Paton, Arthur T., 1887
 Peden, John Beverley, 1892
 Perkins, Joseph Abraham R., 1892
 Perské, Hermann, 1887
 Pickburn, James Prosper, 1892
 Piddington, Albert Bathurst, 1883
 Pilcher, Charles E., 1865
 Pilcher, George D., 1859
 Pincombe, Torrington Hawke, 1890
 Poolman, Arthur Edward, 1883
 Pope, Roland James, 1885
 Pratt, Frederick Vicary, 1892
 Prentice, Arthur James, 1892
 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
 Rooney, William James, 1892
 Roseby, Thomas Ernest, 1890
 Russell, Charles Townsend, 1891
 Russell, Harry, A., 1887
 Russell, Henry C., 1859
 Russell, Francis Alfred Allison, 1891
 Russell, Lillian, 1891
 Rutledge, William F., 1871
 Rutter, Graham F., 1892
 Rygate, Charles D. H., 1883
 Rygate, Henry Bertram, 1885
 Saddington, Arthur G., 1887
 Salting, George, 1857
 Salting, William, 1857
 Sands, John Marshall, 1889
 Saxby, George Campbell, 1891
 Seaward, William T., 1892
 Sellors, Rich. Pickering, 1890
 Sendall, Alfred E., 1888
 Serisier, Lavigne Ernest, 1891
 Shand, A. B., 1884
 Sharpe, Ernest, 1865
 Shaw, Henry Giles, 1892
 Shaw, J. A. K., 1885
 Sheridan, John Patrick, 1890
 Sheppard, Edward Haslewood, 1882
 Sheppard, George, 1873
 Sheridan, Francis B., 1874
 Sloman, John, 1872
 Smairl, Joseph Henry, 1891
 Smith, Archibald, 1889
 Somerville, George B., 1882
 Stephen, Edward Milner, 1891
 Stewart, Alexander, 1890
 Street, Philip Whistler, 1883
 Studdy, Albert John, 1888
 Studdy, Annie Avice Maltida, 1891
 Sullivan, Henry, 1872
 Sullivan, James, 1867
 Sullivan, Reginald, 1892
 Sutherland, George Whitefield, 1882

Sutherland, Elmina Louise, 1891	Wallace, Frank Ernest, 1849
Sutherland, Peter, 1890	Ward, Thomas W. C., 1888
Tange, Charles L., 1880	Watson, Robert S., 1887
Tarplee, W. F., 1884	Wilkinson, H. L., 1880
Thallon, James B., 1876	Wilkinson, W. Camac, 1878
Thomson, Alec. 1891	Williams, James Leslie, 1892
Thompson, Robert Alfred, 1891	Williams, William, 1891
Thompson, Sydney A., 1887	Williamson, Mark A., 1879
Thorburn, James Thos., 1886	Wilson, Ella, 1892
Thorne, George, 1865	Wilson, Roger, 1877
Tighe, William, 1892	Windeyer, Richard, 1891
Tole, Joseph, 1868	Wise, Bernhard R., 1885§
Tom, Wesley, 1860	Wolstenholme, Harry, 1890
Townley, Percy, L., 1886	Wood, Frederick Ernest, 1890
Trindall, Richard B., 1885	Woodd, Henry A., 1887
Uther, Allen Hammill, 1891	Woodward, Frederick P., 1892
Veech, Louis Stanislaus, 1890	Woolcock, John L., 1883
Waddy, Percival Richard, 1891	Wootton, Ernest, 1892
Walker, William A., 1888	Wright, Stewart, 1882

DOCTORS OF LAW.

Barry, Alfred, 1884§	Marden, John, 1890
Coghlan, Charles A., 1885	Morris, Robert Newton, 1886
Cullen, William P., 1887	Paterson, James S., 1866
Donovan, John J., 1867	Roseby, Thomas, 1873
Garran, Andrew, 1870	Sly, George J., 1878
Gilchrist, Archibald, 1873	Sly, Joseph D., 1873
Green, Arthur V., 1887	Sly, Richard M., 1877
Jefferis, James, 1885	White, James Smith, 1874
Manning, J. Napoleon, 1892	White, W. Moore, 1882§

BACHELORS OF LAW.

Armstrong, Laurens F. M., 1890	Meillon, John, 1892
Curlewis, Henry Raine, 1892	Nathan, Edward Alleyne, 1891
Edmunds, Walter, 1881	Purves, William A., 1869
Jones, Albert E., 1889§	Quick, John, 1881§
Kelynack, Arthur James, 1892	Rogers, Francis E., 1867
Legge, James Gordon, 1890	Thompson, Joseph, 1869
Mack, Sidney, 1892	Tole, Joseph, 1869
	Yarrington, W. H. H., 1887

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Barret, James, 1873	Milford, Frederick, 1882§
Belgrave, T. B., 1882§	Moore, George, 1872
Blair, John, 1877	Morton, Selby, 1877
Bowker, Richard Ryther Steer, 1881§	Mullins, George Lane, 1890§
Chisholm, William, 1887§	Oram, Arthur Murray, 1882§
Collingwood, David, 1886§	O'Reilly, Walter William J., 1882§
Dixson, Craig, 1882	Ross, Chisholm, 1886
Houison, James, 1870	Rowan, Thomas, 1882
Jenkins, Edward Johnstone, 1886§	Smith, Patrick, 1870
Jones, Richard T., 1874	Stewart, Charles, 1872
Knaggs, Samuel T., 1882§	Stuart, T. P. Anderson, 1889§
Lloyd, Frederick, 1872	Taylor, Charles, 1872
Lyden, Michael John, 1892§	Warren, William Edward, 1882§
McMurray, Wahab, 1892§	Worrall, Ralph, 1888§
Maher, W. Odillo, 1884§	

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

Abbott, George Henry, 1891	Lister, Henry, 1892
Andrews, William, 1887§	McDonnell, Æneas J., 1889
Armstrong, William G., 1888	McKay, William John, 1891
Bancroft, Peter, 1888	Maitland, Herbert L., 1892
Challands, Frederick, 1892	Millard, Reginald Jeffrey, 1891
Corlette, Cyril Ernest, 1892	Mills, Arthur Edward, 1889
Davidson, Leslie G., 1888	Morton, Gavin, 1890
Dick, Robert, 1892	Morton, John, 1890
Ellis, Henry A., 1887§	Neill, Leopold E. F., 1890
Freshney, Reginald, 1892	Newell, Benjamin A., 1892
Graham, James, 1886§	Nolan, Herbert Russell, 1890
Henry, Arthur, 1889	Oakes, Arthur, 1881§
Henry, Arthur G., 1888	Park, Joseph, 1892
Hester, Jeaffreson W., 1889	Perkins, Alfred E., 1888
Hinder, Henry V. C., 1889	Pockley, Frank Antill, 1888§
Hollis, Leslie Thomas, 1890	Purser, Cecil, 1890
Hunt, Claude Leopold Wolf-gang, 1891	Rutledge, David D., 1888
Kelly, Patrick J., 1889	Sawkins, Frederick John T., 1892
Lawes, Charles H. E., 1892	Scot-Skirving, Robert, 1888§
Leahy, John P. D., 1892	Shaw, Frederick C. S., 1892

Sheppard, Arthur Murray, 1890	Tidswell, Frank, 1892
Stanley, George Percival, 1891	Townley, Percy Langford, 1890
Stokes, Edward Sutherland, 1891	Trindall, Richard B., 1889
	Wilson, Colin George, 1890

MASTERS OF SURGERY.

Abbott, George Henry, 1891	Millard, Reginald Jeffrey, 1891
Armstrong, William G., 1888	Mills, Arthur Edward, 1889
Bancroft, Peter, 1888	Morton, Gavin, 1890
Challands, Frederick, 1892	Morton, John, 1890
Corlette, Cyril Ernest, 1892	Neill, Leopold E. F., 1890
Davidson, Leslie G., 1888	Newell, Benjamin A., 1892
Dick, Robert, 1892	Park, Joseph, 1892
Freshney, Reginald, 1892	Perkins, Alfred E., 1888
Henry, Arthur, 1889	Purser, Cecil, 1890
Henry, Arthur G., 1888	Rutledge, David D., 1888
Hester, Jeaffreson W., 1889	Sawkins, Frederick John T., 1892
Hinder, Henry V. C., 1889	Shaw, Frederick C. S., 1892
Hollis, Leslie Thomas, 1890	Sheppard, Arthur Murray, 1890
Hunt, Claude Leopold Wolfgang, 1891	Stanley, George Percival, 1891
Lawes, Charles H. E., 1892	Stokes, Edw. Sutherland, 1891
Leahy, John P. D., 1892	Tidswell, Frank, 1892
McDonnell, Aeneas J., 1889	Townley, Percy Langford, 1890
McKay, William John, 1891	Trindall, Richard B., 1889
Maitland, Herbert L., 1892	Wilson, Colin George, 1890

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

Angove, William H., 1887	Pollock, James Arthur, 1889
Crane, John T., 1887	Ross, William John Clunies, 1891§
Fletcher, Archibald W., 1888	Shirley, John, 1887§
Hunt, Fanny E., 1888	Wood, E. Clarence, 1885
Leverrier, Frank, 1885	
McKay, William J., 1887	

MASTER OF ENGINEERING.

Vicars, James, 1892

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

BACHELORS OF ENGINEERING.

Amphlett, Edward Albin, 1889	Merewether, E. A. M., 1885
Barracrough, Saml. Hy., 1892	Roberts, James Waller, 1892
Birch, William John, 1891	Ross, Colin John, 1891§
Bowman, Archer, 1889	Rygate, Philip W., 1885
Bradfield, John Job Crew, 1889	Stephens, Charles Thos., 1892
Bucknell, Louis Geoffery, 1819	Thompson, Wm. Mann, 1886
Dare, Henry H., 1888	Ward, Thos. Wm. Chapman, 1886
Fitz, Norman V., 1888	Wood, E. Clarence, 1885
McTaggart, N. J. C., 1892	

UNDERGRADUATES.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR.

Ackman, Hannah Beatrice Isaura	Daly, May Edith
Angus, Arthur Reginald	D'Apice, Joseph John
Barracrough, Frank Egerton	Deane, Henry James
Bawden, Richmond Dobie	DeLissa, Horace
Boardman, John	Delohery, Henry Charles
Boulter, Frederick John Henry	Doig, Alexander John
Bourke, William Joseph	Elliot, Beatrice Roper
Bowker, Cedric Victor	Ellis, Laurence Edward
Bowman, Ronald	Evans, Ada Emily
Brennan, Henry Thomas Cunninghamame	Field, Nellie
Buchanan, Charles Pakenham	*Finckh, Alfred Edmund
Burfitt, Walter Fitzmaurice John	Finn, William George
Caro, Hilda	Finney, Charlotte
Castling, James Robert	Flavelle, Lucy Isabel
Chubb, Montague Charles Lyttelton	Fletcher, Gertrude
Coen, Timothy Joseph	Fletcher, Katharine Elizabeth
Cohen, Reginald Benn	Fraser, George
Cole, Alfred Ernest	Gaden, George Ruding
Cook, Samuel Edward	Geekie, Eric M.
Crawford, Stella Maud Campbell	Gordon, George Acheson
Cullinane, John Aloysius	Gorman, Harold Percy Wentworth
Curran, James Augustine	Gray, George Boulderson
Dalmas, Lizzie	Greenlees, Gavin
	Hall, Edwin Cuthbert (a)
	Hanly, David Redmond
	Harker, Constance Elizabeth

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

(a) Cooper Scholar No. II., University Scholar, 1892.

* Unmatriculated.

Harris, Dorothy Emma	*O'Connell, Mary
Harvey, Revina	O'Connor, Daniel O'Connell
Haslam, Martha Emily	Old, George Greensil
Hawes, William	O'Neill, James Bernard
Henderson, Robert Newburn	Osborne, Henry Stuart
Henry, Ada	Paton, James Wright
Hodge, Ernest Arthur	Pepper, Joseph Charles
Hodgkins, Amy Alice	Phillips, Catherine Agnes
Holt, Arthur Christian	Pritchard, Alice
Howard, John Bruton	Procter, Elizabeth Amelia
Howe, Edith J.	Redshaw, George
Hunt, Digby St. Clair Winder	Rogers, George Herbert
Hunt, Theodore William	Roseby, Gertrude Amy
Hunter, Mary Alison Miles	Roseby, Minnie
Hyam, George Robert	Rourke, Lillie Agnes
Jones, James Patteson	Rowland, Norman de Horne (a)
Jones, Thomas	Rowlands, Harold Berkeley
Jones, William Roberts	Ryan, Martin Michael
Kennedy, Emily Clara	Scoular, David
Kidd, Russell	Sherlock, John Bott
King, Aubrey Arthur	Shine, John Francis Joseph
*Kinross, J. J.	Solomon, Henry
Klein, Albert Sydney	Sommerhoff, Frederick John
Lane, Frederick George	Stacy, Harold Skipton
Larkin, May Charlotte	Stonham, Kathleen
Macdonald, Fannie Elizabeth	Taylor, James
MacPherson, Tertius Horatio	Thompson, Alexander
Mallarky, Ethel May	Throsby, Herbert Zouch
Marsden, Ernest Ambrose	Vivers, Alfred James Lovell
Maxwell, Henry Francis	Vivers, George Arthur
McCook, Adam Stuart	Walker, Westby Lionel
McCready, William	Wearne, Richard Arthur
Merewether, William David	Weigall, Harold Walter
Mitchell	White, Charles Alfred
Murray, Thomas Gregory	Whitfield, Eleanor Madeline (b)
Nelson, Duncan John	Whiting, Joseph
Nettleship, Edward	Williams, William

SECOND YEAR.

Allen, Arthur Gordon	Barron, John
Andrews, Ernest Clayton	Bellemey, Eva Agnes Marian

* Unmatriculated.

(a) Lithgow Scholar, University Scholar, 1892.

(b) Lithgow Scholar, 1892.

Blatchford, Torrington
 Brereton, John Le Gay
 Byrne, James Kevin
 Cakebread, William Jowers
 Cameron, Archibald Peter
 Copland, Francis Fawcett
 Cowan, David
 D'Arcy, George Synnott
 Dash, Ebenezer
 Davies, Arthur Bernard (*a*)
 Deane, Henry Wm. Younger
 Drinan, John Patrick Aloysius
 Dixon, Herbert Hutchinson
 Edwards, David Sutherland (*b*)
 Elliott, Millicent Violet
 Ellis, Mary
 Fitzpatrick, Bernard John
 Fleming, Howard George
 Thomas
 Garnsey, Arthur Henry (*c*)
 Harriott, Georgina Jane
 Harvey, William George
 Hill, Evelyn Margaret
 Hogg, Kate Emily
 Holmes, William Frederick
 Hughes, James O'Donoghue
 Augustine
 Humphrey, Charles Henry
 Johnston, Stephen Jason
 Jones, Evan John
 Kater, Henry Herman
 Kershaw, Joseph Cuthbert

Lichtschildl, Rosa
 MacMaster, Donald Æneas
 Dunlop
 Martin, Florence*
 Maynard, Margaret Ethel
 McNevin, Arthur Joseph
 Mell, Cecil Newton (*d*)
 Moore, Frederick
 Morris, John James
 Newman, Kelsey Illidge
 O'Brien, Kathleen Moira
 O'Brien, Patrick Daniel
 O'Donohue, John Patrick
 Markham
 Pain, Allan Franklyn
 Paine, George Henry
 Piddington, Francis Llewelyn
 Robjohns, Leonard
 Roseby, Clara†
 Russell, John Frazer Sydney
 Seldon, Florence Mary
 Schmidt, Thomas Joseph
 Smith, Norman
 Stonham, John
 Street, Charles James
 Sullivan, James
 Swyny, William Frank
 Uther, Jennie Bertha
 Walker, James Ernest
 Walker, Samuel Henry
 Wright, Alice

THIRD YEAR.

Abbott, Henry Palmer
 Abigail, Eliza L.
 Atkins, William Leonard (*e*)
 Barton, Joanna
 Boyce, Francis Stewart

Butler, Spencer Joseph St.
 Clair
 Campbell, Charles Robert
 Chapman, Alfred Ernest
 Craig, Alexander Donald

(*a*) Barker Scholar, No. II., Horner Exhibitioner, 1891; George Allen Scholar, 1892.

(*b*) University Scholar, 1891.

(*c*) Cooper Scholar No. II., Salting Exhibitioner, 1891; Cooper Scholar, No. III., 1892.

(*d*) Lithgow Scholar, 1891.

(*e*) Bowman-Cameron Scholar, 1891.

* Not passing through the regular course.

† Unmatriculated.

Davies, Wyndham John E. (a)	McNevin, Thomas Butler
Deane, Claude S.	Meares, Hercules
Dimond, Margaret Cecilia	Merewether, Hugh Hamilton
Dowe, Philip William	Mitchell
Drummond, Shafto Landour	Meyer, Ernest
Duff, William	Mills, Percy Harcourt
Enright, Walter John	Morgan, Harold Thomas
Fitzpatrick, Thomas John	Paine, Bennington Haille
Augustine	Proctor, Lizzie
Fletcher, Michael Scott	Purcell, Winifred
George, John	Renwick, Herbert John
Gill, Alfred Chalmers (b)	Richardson, Charles Noel
Halloran, Ida	Derwent
Henderson, George Cockburn	Robinson, Charles H. P.
Higgins, Percy Reginald	Russell, Ethel Albinia
Holme, John Barton	Scarvell, Edric Sydney
Huggart, William Charles	Shewcroft, Alfred John
Jamieson, George Wellington	Sloman, Charles Wansbrough
James, Arthur Henry	Swanson, Edmund Clement
Johnson, Martin Luther	Symonds, Daisy
Kellett, Frederic	Taylor, Sarah
Kennedy, Annie Augusta	Thomas, Richard Weld
Kendall, Frank Louis	Waldron, Thomas W. King
Levy, Daniel (c)	Watt, Andrew Robert James
Lenthall, Ellen Melicent	Watt, Charles Prosper
Lopez, Frederick Ramon de	Wearne, Amy Isabel
Bertodano	Weigall, Violet Mary*†
MacPherson, John	Williams, William Henry
Maher, Thomas Francis	Windeyer, Jane*†
Marks, Florence	Windeyer, Lucy Allen*†
Marks, Leah	Windeyer, William Archibald
Martin, Lewis Ormsby	Yarrington, Clive T. L.

GRADUATES ATTENDING POST-GRADUATE LECTURES.

Craig, Charles, B.A. | Farr, Clinton Coleridge, B.Sc.

EVENING STUDENTS.

FIRST YEAR.

Allan, Edith Jeannie	Brennand, H. J. W.*
Bennetts, Harold Graves*	Broderick, Cecil Thomas
Black, J. K.*	Hawkes*
Booker, J.*	Cadman, Enoch William

(a) Freemasons' Scholar, 1890; Barker Scholar, No. I., 1892.

(b) Cooper Scholar, No. II., Bowman-Cameron Scholar, 1890.

(c) Bowman-Cameron Scholar, Lithgow Scholar, 1890; Cooper Scholar, No. III., George Allen Scholar, 1891; Cooper Scholar, No. I., 1892.

* Unmatriculated.

† Not passing through the regular course.

Cameron, Ronald John*
 Cash, Sydney Thomas*
 Chisholm, Daniel Henry*
 Clarke, William Henry
 Combes, Jane Frances
 Connell, Miss*
 Connor, Thomas John
 Dennis, James*
 Dunlop, John W.*
 Everitt, Edgar Joseph*
 Farry, John*
 Foott, George Isaac*
 Garvan, James Columbus
 Green, Evelyn M.*
 Griffith, James Shaw
 Hamilton, Alexander
 Hughes, John James Aloysius
 Hughes, Thomas John
 Jackson, Carrie*
 Jackson, Frederick Charles*
 Jacobs, Ernest Codfried*
 Jeffery, Thomas Geoffrey*
 Jones, Henry
 Kemp, Joseph James*
 Kennedy, Phillip*

Lane, Battersby Blood
 Langton, William Digan
 Lucas, John William Stewart
 Malony, John*
 McKay, James
 McTaggart, Edgar Alexander
 Meares, F. J.*
 Miller, James W.*
 Muir, Thomas
 O'Reilly, Dowell*
 Paterson, Jessie P. S.*
 Rayment, William Percy*
 Reynolds, Joseph Auburn*
 Reynolds, T.*
 Robins, Alfred Frederick*
 Rodick, W.*
 Swyny, S. J.*
 Seale, William Henry*
 Shipp, George William*
 Stratford, William John*
 Tilley, Margaret*
 Toohey, Matthew James
 Walker, Archibald Lyon
 White, Henry*
 Young, John

SECOND YEAR.

Abigail, Ernest Robert
 Armstrong, Isabella
 Barrack, Alice Gertrude
 Bavin, Thomas Rainsford
 Beardsmore, Emma Maud
 Beardsmore, Robert Henry
 Blumer, Charles
 Brodie, Isabella Esther
 Brook, Alfred George
 Brown, William Vernon
 Cadman, Enoch William
 Cahill, Annie Lucille
 Chiplin, Walter James
 Coffey, Francis Louis Verhulst
 Colyer, Morton John Godden*

Connolly, John
 Eames, Jane
 Edwards, Edward Samuel
 Ellis, Ethel
 Finney, Joseph
 Giddy, Thos. Grantham James
 Harvey, Emma Freeman
 Hayes, David John
 Hobbs, John William
 Hopman, John Henry
 Hutchinson, Alfred Daniel
 James, William Edwin
 Jones, John Booth
 Kensett, William Charles*
 Kilgour, Alexander James

* Unmatriculated.

Klein, Albert Sydney
 Knight, Arthur
 Loyden, James
 McCoy, William Taylor
 McGlynn, Rebecca Mary
 McLaren, John Gilbert
 McMullen, Frank
 Miles, James Albert
 Molster, Eliza
 Moore, Walter Albert
 O'Brien, Agnes Gertrude
 Paterson, Elizabeth
 Pattinson, Anthony Watton
 Pratt, Percy John

Purvis, John George Stokoe
 Quinn, Dionysius J.*
 Raves, Helen Alice
 Riley, Patrick William
 Rishworth, Henry Shiers
 Smith, Horace Alexander*
 Smith, Emma Isabel
 Stoddard, Frederic Wahab
 Taylor, Adolphus James
 Waddell, Annie
 Watkins, Beatrice E.
 Williams, John Alfred
 Wood, Frederick William
 Wood, F.

THIRD YEAR.

Anstey, George Webb
 Blumer, George Alfred
 Brown, Sophia
 Cameron, William Thomas
 Connolly, Edward
 Dove, William Norton
 Hadley, Albert Edward
 Hall, Alfred Ernest
 Hardy, Caleb
 Hopkins, Francis Irvine
 Jacobs, James
 James, George Alfred
 Kelynack, Harold Leslie
 Layton, John Edward

Lewis, Henry Clydes
 Maloney, Andrew William
 Riley, Ernest Arthur
 Rourke, Ernest John
 Rourke, George Augustus
 Ryan, Gerald
 Saunders, Arthur
 Smith, William
 Squire, Hilton Bell
 Telfer, James Barnet
 Wardrop, Gabriel
 Wilson, Frederick James
 Wood, Harrie Dalrymple

FACULTY OF LAW.

THIRD YEAR.

Butler, Spencer Joseph St. Clair
 Deane, Claude S.
 Drummond, Shafto Landour
 Fealy, D. §
 Higgins, Percy Reginald
 Holme, John Barton
 Meares, Hercules
 Meyer, Ernest

Morgan, Harold Thomas
 Paine, Bennington Haille
 Richardson, Charles Noel
 Derwent
 Shewcroft, Alfred John
 Stoddart, W. §
 Watt, Andrew Robert James
 Watt, Charles Prosper

* Unmatriculated.

‡ Not passing through the regular course.

FOURTH YEAR.

Creagh, William John, B.A.	O'Connor, Broughton Barnabas, B.A.
Fitzgerald, John Thomas, B.A.	O'Reilly, Hubert de Burgh, B.A.
Flannery, George Ernest, B.A. (a)	Paton, Arthur T., B.A.
Gerber, Edward William Theodore, B.A.	Pickburn, James Prosper, B.A.
Halloran, Aubrey, B.A.	Sullivan, Reginald, B.A.
Helsham, Charles Howard, B.A.	Tighe, William, B.A.
Manning, William Ernest, B.A.	

FIFTH YEAR.

Brown, Andrew Norman§	Taylor, John Michael, B.A.
Coyle, William Thomas, B.A.	Thomson, Alec, B.A.
D'Arcy, John Synnott, B.A.‡	Uther, Allen Hammill, B.A.
Harris, George, B.A.	Veech, Louis Stanilaus, B.A.
Maurice, A.‡	Waddy, Percival Richard, B.A.
Richards, William Frederick§	Warden, Adam§
Sheridan, John Patrick, B.A.	Yates, —§

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST YEAR.

Affleck, Ada	Harris, William Henry
Bardsley, Ernest Alexander	Healy, William James
Barnes, Edmund Horatio	*Jones, Henry
Böhrsmann, Gustav Hall	Lipscomb, Thomas W.
Carlile-Thomas, Julia	*MacMaster, Hugh
Campbell, Alfred	Marr, Gordon W. S.
Chisholm, Edwin Claude	Newton, Alice Sarah
Cosh, John Inglis Clark	Newton, William Thomas Jos.
Cooley, Percy Glover	O'Keefe, John James
Dixon, Grahame Patrick	Pain, Ernest Maynard
*Eichler, William Hellmood Otto	*Pratt, Ernest Hy. Lethbridge
Farrell, Robert Meredith	Shorter, Leopold Herbert
Farrelly, John Thomas	Taylor, Charles James
Gaden, Frank Hart Barker	Terrey, Hedley
Goldie, William Herbert	Walton, William B.
Harris, John, B.A.	Wassell, Joseph Leathorn
	Wood, Ellen Maud

‡ Not passing through the regular course. • Provisionally attending First Year Lectures.
(a) George Wigram Allen Scholar, 1892.

SECOND YEAR.

*Bennetts, Harold Graves	McClelland, Walter Cecil
Burkitt, Edmund H.	Menzies, Guy Dixon
Conlon, William Aloysius, B.A.	Molony, Bernard McAuliffe
Crawley, Aubrey Jos. St. Clair	Robison, Erskine Hugh
Deck, George Henry Baring (a)	Sheldon, Stratford
Doak, Frank Wiseman, B.A. (b)	Wade, Robert Blakeway
Flashman, Charles Ernest	Zlotkowski, Frederic Sobieski
Halliday, John Charles	Wladimir
Harris, Lawrence Herschel Levi	

THIRD YEAR.

Corbin, Albert George	Hughes, Michael O'Gorman
Cox, Frederick Henry	B.A. (c)
Dunlop, Norman John, B.A.	Jackson, John William
Hall, George Reginald Percy	Rutter, Graham Ford
	Studdy, William Bradridge

FOURTH YEAR.

Biffin, Harriet Eliza	Kethel, Alexander
Bode, Frederick F. O.	Kinross, Robert Menzies, B.A.
Böhrsmann, Rudolph Hermann	Lancaster, Llewellyn Bentley
Broinowski, Gracías H.	Luker, Donald
Craig, Robert Gordon	MacCreadie, John Laing Martin
Flashman, James Froude	Mackinnon, Roger Robert Steel
Fordyce, Henry St. Clair	Merrick, Sydney William
Goldsmid, Joseph Albert	Murray, George Lathrop
Handcock, Charles Lancelot,	O'Byrne, Thomas Walter
B.A.	O'Connor, Arthur C.
Henry, Joseph Edmund Oram	Spark, Ernest James T.
Hester, Sydney James	Veech, Michael
Higgins, Frederick Charles	

FIFTH YEAR.

Bölke, Paul	Litchfield, William Frederick
Binney, Edward Harold	Richards, Samuel J.
Coghlan, Iza Frances Josephine	Robinson, Grace Fairley
Fletcher, Archibald William,	Scott, Ernest Henry
B.A., B.Sc. (d)	Smith, Grafton Elliott (e)
Green, Terence Albert	Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton
Henderson, John Niven	Vallack, Arthur Styles (f)

* Provisionally attending second year lectures.

(a) Renwick Scholar, 1892.

(b) University Scholar, 1888.

(c) Renwick Scholar, 1891; Deas-Thomson Scholar, 1892.

(d) Levey Scholar, Lithgow Scholar, 1884; Deas-Thomson Scholar, 1885.

(e) John Harris Scholar, 1892.

(f) Renwick Scholar, 1890.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

SECOND YEAR.

Bennett, Agnes Elizabeth Lloyd	McClelland, Walter Cecil
Black, A. O.*	Murton, Charles Edward*
Brown, Harold Arthur de Courcy	Murray, George Lathrop
Conlon, William Aloysius, B.A.	Robison, Erskine Hugh
Deck, George Henry Baring	Staunton, L.*
Flashman, James Froude, B.A.	Watt, James Alexander, M.A.
Flashman, Charles Ernest	Wyatt, —*
	Zlotkowski, Frederic Sobieski
	Wladimir

THIRD YEAR.

Brearley, Jos. Henry Drapier(a)	Hall, George Reginald Percy
Corbin, Albert George	Hughes, Michael O'Gorman,
Dunlop, Norman John, B.A.	B.A.
Dun, W. S.*	Rutter, Graham Forde, B.A.
Forde, James, B.A.	

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR.

Arnott, Robert Fleming	Jackson, Clement Frederick
Dixon, James Thomson	Nangle, James*
Doak, Walter James	Simpson, Edward S. (b)
Hedgeland, Edmund W.†	Sawyer, Basil
Hutchinson, Alfred Daniel	Wood, James Patrick

SECOND YEAR.

Jenkins, Chas. Warren Bowen	Weigall, Arthur Raymond
Nardin, Ernest Willoughby	White, Norman Frederick
Seale, Herbert Percy (c)	

THIRD YEAR.

Hayley, Percy Edmund	Millard, Alfred Charles, B.A.‡
Llewellyn	O'Brien, Ernest Edwin
Ledger, William Henry	Trenchard, Henry Gottreux*

(a) Levey Scholar, 1891; Deas-Thomson Scholar, 1892.

(b) Barker Scholar, No. II., and Horner Exhibitioner, 1892.

(c) Levey Scholar, 1892.

* Not passing through the regular course. ‡ Provisionally attending.

† Unmatriculated.

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 an Act 18 Victoria, in connection with the Church of England. In the terms of the Act the Visitor is the Bishop of Sydney. The Corporation consists of a Warden, who must be in 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).

VICE-WARDEN AND TUTOR.

J. B. Peden, B.A.

LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

C. C. Farr, B.Sc.

HON. LECTURER IN HISTORY.

Rev. H. L. Jackson, M.A.

BURSAR.

A. H. Simpson, M.A.

FELLOWS.

King, Rev. G., M.A., LL.D.	Weigall, A. B., M.A.
Norton, Hon. J., M.L.C., LL.D.	Jenkins, E. J., M.D.
Priddle, Rev. C. F. D.	Simpson, A. H., M.A.
Kemmis, Rev. Canon	Chisholm, W., M.D.
Günther, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A.	Backhouse, His Hon. Judge, M.A.
Stephen, Hon. S. A., M.L.C.	Robson, E. I., M.A.
Jackson, Rev. H. L., M.A.	Harris, Rev. E., D.D.
Cox, Hon. G. H., M.L.C.	Vacant
Wise, B. R., B.A.	

M.A.

Rogers, F. E.	Purves, J. M.
Cowlshaw, W. P.	Faithfull, H. M.
Bowden, J. E.	Kemp, Rev. R. E.
Cowper, S. S.	Liddell, A. I.
Want, R. C.	Pring, R. D.
Bowman, A.	Powell, T.
Stephen, C. B.	Lee, W.
Innes, G. A. C.	Dawson, A. F.
Long, G. E.	Taylor, Rev. H. W.
Manning, W. A.	Campbell, Rev. J.
Watson, W.	Hills, H.
Faithfull, W. P.	Wilkinson, F. B.

B.A.

Hargraves, E. J.	Elder, F. R.
Hunt, E.	Bundock, C. W.
Sharpe, E.	Feez, A.
Greenway, A. R.	Tange, C.
Dargin, S.	Wilkinson, H. L.
Blacket, A. R.	Piddington, A. B.
Riley, V. B.	Baylis, H. M.
Campbell, A.	Street, P. W.
Morrice, J.	Merewether, E. A. M.
Thallon, J. B.	Macansh, A. W.
Wilson, R.	Clarke, Rev. F. W.
Noake, R.	Millard, A. C.
Forster, C. E.	Trindall, R. B.
Bundock, F.	Jenkins, Rev. C. J.
Buckland, T.	Woodd, Rev. H. A.

NOTE—The Warden will be glad to receive information tending to complete or correct the list of Graduates.

Abbott, T. K.
 Bode, A.
 Britten, H. E.
 Newton, H.
 D'Arcy-Irvine, M. M.
 Millard, G. W.
 Roseby, T. E.
 Blacket, C.
 Uther, A. H.
 Stephen, E. M.

Doak, F. W.
 Windeyer, R.
 Armstrong, T. de C.
 Tighe, W.
 Russell, F. A. A.
 Russell, C. T.
 Peden, J. B.
 Helsham, C. H.
 Williams, J. L.

M.D.

Chisholm, W.

M.B. and Ch.M.

Armstrong, W. G.
 Bancroft, P.
 Hester, J. W.

Hunt, C. L. W.
 Millard, R. J.

B.E.

Merewether, E. A. M.

B.Sc.

Crane, J. T.

McKay, W. J.

RESIDENT STUDENTS.

Abbott, H. P.
 Bawden, R. D.
 Boardman, J.
 Burkitt, E. H.
 Cakebread, W. J.
 Castling, J. R.
 Chubb, M. C. L.
 Cox, A. M.
 Dove, W. R. N.
 Dowe, P. W.
 Farr, C. C., B.Sc.
 Gaden, F. H. B.
 Holt, A. C.
 Hyam, G. R.

Kater, H. H.
 Merewether, H. H. M.
 Merewether, W. D. M.
 Moore, F.
 Piddington, F. L.
 Rowland, N. de H.
 Thomas, R. W.
 Throsby, H. Z.
 Tighe, W., B.A.
 Trenchard, H. G.
 Waldron, T. W. K.
 White, N. F.
 Williams, J. L., B.A.

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.

1892—E. H. Burkitt.

2.—Edward-Aspinall Scholarship.—This Scholarship, value £25, is awarded by preference 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.

1892 (Open)—N. de H. Rowland.

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.

1892—T. W. K. Waldron.

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.

1891—W. J. Cakebread.

5.—Starling Foundation.—The sum of £1000 has been paid to the Warden and Fellows to form a Foundation for the assistance of resident students who intend to take Holy Orders.

1889—R. W. Thomas.

1891—J. Boardman.

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.

1891—P. W. Dowe.

7.—Mitchell Prize.—This Prize was founded by the late Hon. James Mitchell. Books to the value of £10 are awarded to the Bachelor of Arts of the College who shall, within twelve

months after taking that Degree, pass the best examination (of sufficient merit) in the doctrines and history of the Church of England.

8.—A Prize of Books is given by the Council to the student who shows the greatest proficiency in the College Divinity Examination. A second Prize is given by the Warden.

1892—P. W. Dowe
W. J. Cakebread } æq.

9.—The Rev. H. L. Jackson, M.A., gives a Prize of Books, of the value of £5.

Subject for 1892—Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic.

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 Rev. James J. O'Brien, D.D.

FELLOWS.

Clune, M. J., M.A.	M'Carthy, The Very Rev. C., Dean
Dalton, G. T., M.A.	McDonagh, J., M.R.C.P.
Donovan, John J., LL.D.	Mullins, J. F., M.A.
Edmunds, Walter, M.A., LL.B.	Murphy, V., Rev. Dr.
Freehill, F. B., M.A.	Sheehy, The Very Rev. Dr., V.G.
Gallagher, Very Rev. J.	Sheridan, The Very Rev. Dean, D.D., V.G.
Jennings, Sir P. A., LL.D., K.C.M.G.	Slattery, T., M.L.A.
Le Rennetel, Very Rev. P., S.M.	Toohey, J., K.C.S.G.
Leverrier, F., B.A., B.Sc.	
Maher, W. Odillo, M.D.	

M.D.

Maher, W. Odillo.

M.B., CH.M.

Newell, B. A.

M.B.

Lister, H.

LL.D.

Coghlan, C. A.

LL.B.

Tole, J. A.

M.A.

Brennan, F. P.
 Coghlan, C. A.
 Clune, M. J.
 Dalton, G. T.
 Flynn, J. E.
 Flynn, J. A.
 Freehill, F. B.

Healy, P. J.
 Mullins, J. F.
 O'Connor, Richard E.
 O'Mara, M.
 Quirk, Rev. D. P.
 Walsh, W. M. J.

B.A.

Browne, W. C.
 Butler, T.
 Butler, F. J.
 Callachor, Rev. H. B.
 Connellan, J.
 Corbett, W.
 Daley, F. H.
 Flynn, W. F.
 Gorman, J. R.
 Higgins, M. A.
 Kelly, T.
 Kenna, P. J.
 Leverrier, F.
 Leahy, J. P.
 Lynch, W.
 Lloyd, T.
 Macnamara, P. B.
 Maher, M. E.

Maher, C. H.
 Mayne, J.
 Mayne, W. M.
 M'Donagh, J.
 M'Evilly, A.
 M'Evilly, U.
 M'Guinn, D.
 Meagher, L. F.
 Meillon, J.
 Moloney, T. P.
 O'Keefe, J. A.
 Sheridan, F. B.
 Shorthill, J. R.
 Sullivan, H.
 Sullivan, J. J.
 Tole, J. A.
 Veech, L. S.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Buchanan, C. P.	Marsden, E. A.
Burfitt, W. F. J.	Morris, J. M.
Coen, T. P.	Murray, T. G.
Coffey, F. L. V.	O'Brien, P. D.
Crawley, A. J. St. C.	O'Donohue, J. P. M.
Cullinane, J. A.	O'Keefe, J. J.
Enright, W. J.	Ryan, J.
Farrelly, J. T.	Swanson, E. C.
Fitzpatrick, T. J. A.	Veech, M.
Fitzpatrick, B. J.	Watt, A. R. J.
Hanly, D. R.	

LECTURERS.

SACRED SCRIPTURE	..	The Rev. the Rector
LOGIC AND THEOLOGY	..	Rev. C. O'Connell, S. J.
CLASSICS	.. ..	G. Barbour, M.A.
MATHEMATICS	.. ..	H. de B. O'Reilly, B.A.
ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY		J. McDonagh, B.A., M.D., &c.
FRENCH	.. ..	Mr. Carlos.

ENDOWMENTS AND PRIZES.

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 Dunne Scholarship (value £50).—Donor—the late Very Rev. P. Dunne, D.D., Hobart.

Fellows' Scholarship (value £50).

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. James S. White, M.A., LL.D.

PRINCIPAL.

The Rev. John Kinross, B.A., D.D. (Edin.)

MATHEMATICAL LECTURER.

Harold W. G. Hunt, B.A.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

James Anderson.

COUNCILLORS.

Bowman, E., LL.B.	Goodlet, John Hay
Brown, Andrew	Grimm, Rev. G., M.A.
Cameron, Rev. James, M.A., D.D.	Hay, John
Campbell, John	Smith, Charles
Cosh, Rev. J., M.A., D.D.	Steel, Rev. Robert, D.D.
Dymock, D. L.	Walker, J. T.

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.
Dick, Robert	Sheppard, A. M.
Freshney, Reginald	Stokes, Edward S.
Hollis, Leslie T.	Townley, Percy L.
Perkins, A. E.	

B.A.

Anderson, W. A. S.
 Barnet, Donald
 Beegling, D. H.
 Bowman, Alister S.
 Bowman, Arthur
 Bowman, Ernest
 Cosh, J.
 Crane, Rev. C.
 Cribb, J. G.
 Dick, J. A.
 Dick, W. T.
 Dudley, J. T.
 Edwards, J.
 Elphinstone, James
 Halliday, G. C.
 Hunt, Harold W. G.
 Jamieson, S.
 Johnston, J.
 Kinross, R. M.
 Linsley, W. M.
 Lyon, Pearson
 McClelland, Hugh
 McManamey, J. F.

McNeil, A.
 Manning, R. K.
 Miller, Rev. R.
 Moore, J.
 Parker, W. A.
 Perkins, J. A. R.
 Perské, H.
 Pope, Roland J.
 Prentice, A. J.
 Purser, Cecil
 Quigley, J.
 Ramsay, J. E.
 Ralston, A. G.
 Rygate, C. D. H.
 Rygate, H. B.
 Shand, A. B.
 Sheppard, E. H.
 Smairl, J. H.
 Somerville, G. B.
 Stewart, A.
 Thorburn, Rev. J. T.
 Townley, Percy L.
 Woodward, F. P.

B.E.

Bowman, Archer

| Bradfield, John J. C.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Bowman, R.
 Brown, A.
 Cameron, A. P.
 Campbell, C. R.
 Copland, F. F.
 Craig, A.
 Doig, A. J.
 Edwards, D. S.
 Gill, A. C.
 Goldie, W. H.
 Gordon, G. A.
 Henderson, John
 Hunt, T. W.

King, A. A.
 Kinross, R. M., B.A.
 McCook, A. S.
 Paine, Bennington H.
 Richards, W. F.
 Rowlands, H. B.
 Stacy, H. S.
 Walker, J. E.
 Walker, S. H.
 Walker, A. L.
 Walker, W. L.
 White, C. A.

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.

1892—T. W. Hunt.

2.—Fraser Scholarship.—In 1884, a sum of £1000 was bequeathed by the late Hon. John Fraser, M.L.C., for a Scholarship.

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

1879—Charles Crane.

1884—R. J. Miller.

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

1878—Hugh, McLelland.

1881—George M. Colley.

5.—The Gordon Scholarship.—A sum of £1000 was given in 1882, by the late T. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C., for the foundation of a Scholarship for students who have taken the B.A. Degree, or first class in Classics (Second Year).

1891—W. A. Parker.

6.—The Lawson Scholarship.—A sum of £1000 (in bank shares) was bequeathed in 1882, by the late George Lawson, Esq., of Yass, for the foundation of a Scholarship for the students who have taken the B.A. Degree.

1892—D. Barnet.

7.—The Struth Scholarship.—A sum of £1000 was given in 1884, by J. Struth, Esq., for the foundation of a Scholarship.

1892—A. D. Craig.

8.—The Horn Scholarships.—In 1883, the late Mr. John W. Horn, of Corstorphine, Edinburgh, bequeathed eighty shares of the A. G. Co., to found three Scholarships.

1888—3rd year—L. Hollis
 2nd year—R. M. Kinross
 1889—3rd year—R. Dick
 1891—Joseph A. R. Perkins
 1892—J. E. Walker
 A. C. Gill

9.—The Coutts Scholarship.—In 1884, the sum of £1000 was bequeathed by the late Rev. James Coutts, M.A., of Newcastle, for the foundation of a Scholarship. A student of the name of Coutts to have preference.

1892—D. S. Edwards

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.

1892—J. Cosh
 J. Edwards

11.—The late Rev. Colin Stewart, M.A., in 1886, bequeathed his property to the College in trust for (among other objects) the founding of Scholarships.

1892—4th year—Anderson, William A. S.
 3rd year—A. P. Cameron
 1st year—A. J. Doig
 1st year—A. S. McCook
 1st year—C. A. White

II.—PRIZES.

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

2.—Fraser Prize of £25, for Modern History.

1887—Dick, J. A. } æq.
 Stewart, A. }
 1888—Henderson, J. } æq.
 Stewart, A. }

1889—Henderson, J. }
Smairl, J. H. } æq.
1890—Smairl, J. H.
1892—Parker, W. A.

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.

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

Incorporated by 53 Vict., No. 10, and not attached to any religious denomination. In the terms of the Act the Visitor is the Chancellor of the University, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor. The Corporation consists of the Principal, who must be a woman, and twelve elected Councillors, of whom four at least must be women, and two *ex officio* Councillors. The Councillors, with the Principal, form the Council in which the Government of the College is vested. During the erection of the permanent College Buildings in the University Grounds, the work of the College will be carried on in temporary premises at Strathmore, Glebe Point.

According to the Act of Incorporation, the Women's College is a College within the University of Sydney, wherein may be afforded residence and domestic supervision for Women Students of the University, with efficient tutorial assistance in their preparation for the University Lectures and Examinations. All students in the College not already matriculated shall, as soon as shall be practicable, matriculate in the University, and shall thereafter be required duly to attend the Lectures of the University in those subjects, an examination and proficiency in which are required for Degrees, with the exception, if thought fit by any such student, of the Lectures on Ethics, Metaphysics, and Modern History.

The Women's College is strictly undenominational, the Act of Incorporation providing "That no religious catechism or formulary, which is distinctive of any particular denomination, shall be taught, and no attempt shall be made to attach students to any particular denomination, and that any student shall be excused from attendance upon religious instruction or religious observances on express declaration that she has conscientious objections thereto."

The College Fees are as follows:—

RESIDENT STUDENTS.

£21 for each University Lecture Term, with £1 5s. a week for residence during vacation.

NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS.

The fee of £21 for the Lecture Term covers all College dues, including fire and light.

The Council provides all necessary furniture, but each student may arrange and add to the furniture in her room as she pleases.

The Statement of Fees for resident and non-resident students applies to the temporary premises only.

VISITOR.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

PRINCIPAL.

Miss L. Macdonald, M.A. (London.)

COUNCILLORS.

Fairfax, Mrs. C. B.	Suttor, Hon. W. H., M.L.C.
Garran, Mrs.	Teece, R., F.I.A.
Gurney, Mrs.	Walker, J. T. (Hon. Treasurer)
MacCallum, Professor, M.A.	Weigall, A. B., M.A.
Rich, G. E., M.A. (Hon. Sec.)	Windeyer, Hon. Sir William
Russell, Miss J. F., M.A.	C., M.A., LL.D. (Chairman)
Scott, Professor, M.A.	[elected]
Stephen, Cecil B., M.A.	Woolley, Miss
[elected]	

UNDERGRADUATES.

Harris, Dorothy E.		Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
Harker, Constance E.		Flavelle, Lucy

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

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1892—Harker, Constance E.

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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.

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Rowley (James): Smaller History of English Literature. 8vo.	Ditto.
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Asiatic Quarterly Review for October, 1891. 8vo.	The Publishers.
Athens: Καταλογος των βιβλιων της Εθνικης βιβλιοθηκης της Ελλάδος Τμημα Δ Γλωσσολογια. 4to.	The Library.

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 *Building and Engineering Journal. 1891.
 Bulletin des Sciences Mathematiques et Astronomiques, de l'Instruction
 Tome I.-XXVI. (Part 1-26.) Publique.
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 ——— Register of the University of California for 1889-90 and 1890-91. 8vo. Ditto.
 ——— Calendar of the Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, 1891-92. 8vo. Ditto.
 ——— The Edinburgh University Calendar for 1891-2. 8vo. Ditto.
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— Geological Survey. Contributions to Canadian Palæontology. Part 1. 4to.	The Director.
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— : Annual Report. N.S. Vol. IV. 8vo.	Ditto.
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*Daily Telegraph : The Daily Telegraph for 1891.	Ditto.
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*Egbert (H.) : What do You Think of Her? 8vo.	The Author.
* — The Eye Opener; or Dr. Austral's Glorious Address to the Electors of Australia. 8vo.	Ditto.
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— Monograph of the Trogonidæ. Folio	Ditto.
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*Hance (J. L.) : Australian Pamphlets. Vol. I.	The Author.
*Haynes (H. V.) : Federation. 8vo.	Ditto.

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*Illustrated Sydney News. From April, 1891, to March, 1892. Folio	Ditto.
India: Meteorological Department. Cyclone Memoirs. Part VII. 8vo.	The Head Clerk.
—:—: Monthly Weather Report. January-May, 1891. Folio	Ditto.
—:—: Register of Original Observations made in 1891. Folio	Ditto.
—:—: Indian Meteorological Memoirs. Vol. IV. Part 7. Folio	Ditto.
—:—: Report on Meteorology of India. Folio	Ditto.
—:—: Epigraphia Indica. Part VII. 4to.	Gov. Printer.
—:—: Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Vols. XII.-XIV. 4to.	The Surveyor-General.
*Jackson, (H. W.): New Church Addresses. 8vo.	The Publishers.
*James (H. A.): Handbook of Australian Horticulture. Parts 1-11. 4to.	Ditto.
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—:—: Morphology of the Compound Eyes of Orthopods: Watase. 8vo.	Ditto.
—:—: On Some Gaseous Spectra—Hydrogen, Nitrogen: Ames. 8vo.	Ditto.
—:—: Relations between the Lines of Various Spectra: Ames. 8vo.	Ditto.
—:—: Fifteenth Annual Report. 8vo.	Ditto.
Knibbs (G. H.): Prize Essay on the Nature and Public Utility of Trigonometrical, General and Cadastral Survey. 8vo.	The Author.
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—:—: Cartulaire de l'Université. Tome I. (1181-1400.) 4to.	Ditto.
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*Sydney Mail (The), from April, 1891, to March, 1892. Folio	Ditto.
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*Sydney Quarterly Magazine. Vol. VIII. 8vo.	Ditto.
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REPORT

OF THE

SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Victoria No. 31, has the honour to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1891, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

2. Out of a total of 264 candidates who presented themselves for the ordinary Matriculation Examination in March, 182 qualified themselves for matriculation. In addition to this number, 17 passed the Senior Public Examination, and 62 the Junior Public Examination, in the subjects prescribed for matriculation, and 37 passed the equivalent Matriculation Examination for Solicitors' Articled Clerks. For the March Entrance Examination for the Faculties of Medicine and Science and the Department of Engineering there were 14 candidates, of whom 7 were successful.

3. The following are the number of students who presented themselves and passed successfully in the various University examinations held in December, 1890, and March, 1891 :—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	175	133
Second Year Examination	54	45
Third Year Examination.. ..	36	33

18 evening students, in addition to those included above as having passed in the whole of their respective examinations, and 4 day students, passed in individual subjects at the various yearly examinations.

REPORT OF THE

FACULTY OF LAW.				
			Candidates.	Passed.
First Examination	..	..	.. 5	5
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.				
First Examination	..	..	.. 20	20
Second Examination	..	..	.. 18	15
Third Examination	..	..	.. 9	6
FACULTY OF SCIENCE.				
First Year Examination	..	..	.. 2	2
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.				
First Year Examination	..	..	.. 1	1
Second Year Examination	..	..	.. 9	5
Third Year Examination..	..	..	.. 2	2

4. The following are the numbers of matriculated students attending lectures in the various Faculties during the year:—Faculty of Arts, 343, including 82 evening students; Faculty of Law, 23; Faculty of Medicine, 87; Faculty of Science, 10; Department of Engineering, 15; total, 478. In addition to the above, the day lectures were attended by 11, and the evening lectures by 33 non-matriculated students. 10 graduates also attended post-graduate courses of lectures. The total number of students for the year was thus 532. The numbers of women students included in the above are as follows:—Faculty of Arts, 75; Faculty of Medicine, 6; Faculty of Science, 1; total, 82.

5. The following Degrees were conferred after Examination:—

Master of Arts (M.A.):—Peter Board, B.A.; Sarah Octavia Brennan, B.A.; Caroline Lomer, B.A.; Gresley Windham Hall Lukin, B.A.; George Herbert Pike, B.A.; Henry Thomas Robjohns, B.A. (Lond.); John Michael Taylor, B.A.

Bachelor of Arts.—(B.A.):—Tancred de Carteret Armstrong, Cuthbert Blacket, Christopher John Brennan, Theodosia Ada Britton, William Aloysius Conlon, James Cosh, William Thomas Patrick Coyle, Esther Fischer Cripps, Frank Wiseman Doak, John Edwards, James Forde, George Harris, Ernest Rudolph Holme, Sarah Hynes, Arthur Stanton Lamrock, Amy Atherton Molineaux, William Hunt Ward Nicholls, Sydney Llewellyn Rudder, Charles Townsend Russell, Francis Alfred Allison Russell, Lillian Russell, George Campbell Saxby, Lavigne Ernest Serisier, Joseph Henry Smairl, Edward Milner Stephen, Annie Avice Matilda Studdy, Elmina Louise Sutherland, Alec Thomson, Robert Alfred Thompson, Allen Hammill Uther, Percival Richard Waddy, William Williams, Richard Windeyer.

Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.):—George Henry Abbott, B.A., Claude Leopold Wolfgang Hunt, William John McKay, B.Sc., Reginald Jeffrey Millard, George Percival Stanley, Edward Sutherland Stokes.

Master of Surgery (Ch.M.):—George Henry Abbott, B.A., Claude Leopold Wolfgang Hunt, William John McKay, B.Sc., Reginald Jeffrey Millard, George Percival Stanley, Edward Sutherland Stokes.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.):—Louis Geoffrey Bucknell, William James Birch.

6. 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:—

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.):—John Doyle, B.A., Royal University of Ireland; Donald Murray, B.A., University of New Zealand.

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.):—William John Clunies Ross, B.Sc., London.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.):—Colin John Ross, B.Sc. in Engineering, Edinburgh.

7. The total number of Degrees conferred during the year was thus 57, divided as follows:—M.A., 7; B.A., 35; M.B., 6; Ch.M., 6; B.Sc., 1; B.E., 2.

8. The following are the Honours conferred at the Degree Examinations:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Honours at the B.A. Examination.

CLASSICS—Class I.—E. M. Stephen (University Gold Medal.)

Class II.—C. J. Brennan.

LATIN AND ENGLISH—Class I.—E. R. Holme.

LATIN AND FRENCH—Class II.—J. Forde.

MATHEMATICS—Class III.—E. M. Stephen, F. W. Doak.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—Class I.—C. J. Brennan (University Gold Medal), J. H. Smairl and E. M. Stephen equal.

Class II.—Lillian Russell.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY—Class I.—Jas. Cosh. Class II.—C. Blacket and L. E. Serisier equal, G. Harris.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Honours at Graduation as M.B. and Ch.M.

Class II.—G. H. Abbott, B.A.; E. S. Stokes.

9. The following Scholarships were awarded:—

(a) Matriculation Examination:—

University Scholarship for General Proficiency—D. S. Edwards
Cooper Scholarship, No. II., for Classics—A. H. Garasey.

Barker Scholarship, No. II., for Mathematics—A. B. Davies
Horner Exhibition for Mathematics—A. B. Davies.
Lithgow Scholarship for Latin and German—C. N. Mell.
Salting Exhibition—A. H. Garnsey.

(b) First Year Examination in Arts :—

Cooper Scholarship, No. III., for Classics—D. Levy.
George Allen Scholarship for Mathematics—D. Levy.

(c) Second Year Examination in Arts :—

Cooper Scholarship, No. I., for Classics—W. A. Parker.
Barker Scholarship, No. I., for Mathematics (vacated by J. W. Fell, on account of his holding two other scholarships)—
 H. de B. O'Reilly.

(d) First Examination in Medicine :—

Renwick Scholarship for General Proficiency—M. O'G. Hughes,
 B.A., *prox. acc.* M. Veech.

(e) Second Examination in Medicine :—

John Harris Scholarship for General Proficiency—R. Dick.

(f) First Year Examination in Science :—

Levey Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics—J. H. D. Brearley.

(g) Second Year Examination in Engineering :—

Deas-Thomson Scholarship for Physics—J. W. Fell.
Deas-Thomson Scholarship for Chemistry—J. W. Fell.
Barker Scholarship, No. I., for Mathematics—J. W. Fell
 (awarded to H. de B. O'Reilly).

10. 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—D. Levy.

LATIN AND FRENCH—W. L. Atkins.

MATHEMATICS—D. Levy, J. C. Halliday, W. J. E. Davies, A. C. Gill.

GERMAN AND FRENCH—Lizzie Proctor.

CHEMISTRY—A. C. Gill.

Second Year Examination.

CLASSICS—W. A. Parker, J. B. Peden.

MATHEMATICS—H. de B. O'Reilly, H. Marks.

LATIN AND FRENCH—Ruth Bowmaker.

LATIN AND ENGLISH—J. P. Pickburn, F. V. Pratt.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—F. V. Pratt, F. W. Mannell.

GEOLOGY—A. J. Prentice.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

First Examination.

CHEMISTRY—M. O'G. Hughes, B.A.

ZOOLOGY—G. R. P. Hall.

BOTANY—G. R. P. Hall, M. O'G. Hughes, B.A., M. Veech.

Second Examination.

Passed with distinction—R. Dick.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

First Year Examination.

CHEMISTRY—J. H. D. Brearley.

ZOOLOGY—J. H. D. Brearley.

BOTANY—J. H. D. Brearley.

PHYSICS—J. H. D. Brearley.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

First Year Examination.

MATHEMATICS—W. H. Ledger.

PHYSICS—W. H. Ledger.

Second Year Examination.

CHEMISTRY—J. W. Fell.

PHYSICS—J. W. Fell.

MATHEMATICS—J. W. Fell.

APPLIED MECHANICS—C. T. Stephens, S. H. Barraclough, J. W. Fell.

SURVEYING AND MECHANICAL DRAWING—J. W. Fell, S. H. Barraclough, C. T. Stephens.

11. Special Annual Prizes were awarded as follows :—

Smith Prize for Physics—J. H. D. Brearley.

Slade Prize for Chemistry—A. C. Gill.

Professor MacCallum's Prizes for English Essays—First Year—Lizzie Proctor; Second Year—F. V. Pratt and J. P. Pickburn, equal; Third Year—Elmina L. Sutherland and E. R. Holme, equal.

Norbert Quirk Prize for Mathematics—H. de B. O'Reilly.

Professor Anderson's Prizes for Philosophy—Second Year—J. B. Peden; Third Year—C. J. Brennan.

Professor Wilson's Prize for Regional and Surgical Anatomy—F. J. T. Sawkins.

Professor Wilson's Prize for General and Descriptive Anatomy—R. G. Craig.

Dr. MacCormick's Prize for Surgery—G. E. Smith and Grace F. Robinson, equal.

Dr. Wilkinson's Prize for Pathology—R. Dick.

Dr. Dixon's Prize for Materia Medica—F. J. T. Sawkins.

Professor Haswell's Prize for Zoology—J. H. D. Brearley.

Slade Prize for Practical Chemistry—S. H. Barraclough.

Slade Prize for Practical Physics—J. W. Roberts.

12. The following Bursaries were awarded :—

Maurice Alexander Bursary.

Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary (one half).

William Charles Wentworth Bursary, No. II. (one half).

Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. II. (one-half).

John Brown Watt Exhibition.

James Aitken Bursary.

Walker Bursary, No. I. (one half).

Walker Bursary, No. V.

(N.B.—The Half Bursaries carried full exemption from fees.)

Twenty students—including twelve State Bursars—in addition to twenty-two holders of University Bursaries, were permitted to attend lectures without the payment of fees. Eighty-eight students of the Training Schools for Male and Female Teachers were also permitted to attend at a reduced fee, as arranged with the Minister of Public Instruction.

13. The following courses of lectures, under the University Extension Scheme, were delivered during the year :—

Lent Term.—Sydney—Subject: "Introduction to the Study of Logic, First Series." Lecturer, Professor Anderson, M.A.; number of students attending, 63; number who passed concluding examination, 14. Sydney—Subject: "Greek Politics." Lecturer, Professor Scott, M.A.; number of students attending, 14; number who passed concluding examination, 3. Burwood—Subject: "Shakespeare's Plays on English History." Lecturer, Professor MacCallum, M.A.; number of students attending, 92; number who passed concluding examination, 6.

Trinity Term.—Sydney—Subject: "Introduction to the Study of Logic, Second Series." Lecturer, Professor Anderson, M.A.; number of students attending, 29; number who passed concluding examination, 15. Sydney—Subject: "The Puritan Revolution of the Seventeenth Century." Lecturer, Professor G. Arnold Wood, B.A.; number attending, 45; number who passed examination, 11. Goulburn—Subject: "Outlines of Common Law and Equity." Lecturer, Mr. W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.; number attending, 14; number who passed, 4.

Michaelmas Term.—Bathurst—Subject: "Great Writers of the Victorian Age." Lecturer, Mr. A. W. Jose; number attending, 41; number who passed, 5.

14. The Senior and Junior Public Examinations were held in the month of September, in Sydney and in the following local centres:—Adelong, Albury, Armidale, Ballina, Bathurst, Bega, Berrima, Boreenore, Bourke, Braidwood, Brewarrina, Brisbane, Casino, Cooma, Cowra, Cudal, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Dungog, Emmaville, Forbes, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Hay, Hill End, Inverell, Ipswich, Kempsey, Lismore, Lithgow, Maclean, West Maitland, Molong, Maryborough, Moruya, Mount Victoria, Mudgee, Murumburrah, Narrandera, Newcastle, Nowra, Nundle, Orange, Parramatta, Penrith, Port Macquarie, Queanbeyan, Richmond, Rockhampton, Scone, Singleton, Smithtown, Tamworth, Taree, Temora, Tenterfield, Tingha, Toowoomba, Townsville, Wagga Wagga, Warwick, Wellington, Windsor, Wollongong, and Young. One hundred and forty-three candidates presented themselves for the Senior Examination, and 1,729 for the Junior Examination. Of these, 110 senior candidates and 1,191 junior candidates were successful.

15. The prizes for general proficiency at these examinations were awarded as follows :—

	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Number of Attendances.
		<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>		<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>			<i>a</i>		
	2 16	2 16 23	6 11 20	4 18	1 8 15 22	8 20 20	3 17	7 21	6 19	2 16 26	7 21	
Manning, the Hon. Sir Wm. M., LL.D., M.L.C., 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	23
Russell, H. C., B.A., F.R.S., C.M.G., 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	27
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	20
Butler, Professor, 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	25
Cobbett, Professor Pitt, M.A., D.C.L.		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
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	23
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	23
Hay, the Hon. Sir John, M.A., K.C.M.G.*	1	1		1		1		1				5
Jennings, the Hon. Sir Patrick A., LL.D., K.C.M.G.*†		1	1	1		1						4
Jones, P. Sydney, M.D.*		1 1 1	1	1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1	1			15
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	25
MacLaurin, the Hon. H. N., M.A., M.D., LL.D., 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	28
Macleay, the Hon. Sir Wm., M.L.C.*‡	1		1									2
O'Connor, the Hon. R. E., M.A., M.L.C.†											1	1
Oliver, Alexander, M.A.	1 1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1	1	1		1 1	1 1	18
Ronwick, the Hon. A., B.A., M.D., 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	23
Rogers, F. E., M.A., LL.B., Q.C.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
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	27
Stephen, Cecil B., M.A.	1 1	1 1 1	1	1	1 1	1	1	1		1		14
Stuart, Professor Anderson, M.D.*		1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1					13
Teece, Richard, F.I.A.	1 1	1 1 1	1	1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	22
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	20

a Special Meetings.*b* Adjourned Meeting.*c* Commemoration Meeting.*d* Conjoint Board Meeting.

* Absent on Leave.

† Elected Fellow, December 5th.

‡ Resigned, 2nd November.

§ Deceased.

19. The annual election to the office of Vice-Chancellor took place in the month of April, and resulted in the election of Mr. Henry Chamberlaine Russell, B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S.

At the same time the Senate placed upon record its sense of the conspicuous ability with which the Hon. Dr. Renwick had discharged the duties of the office of Vice-Chancellor for the two previous years.

20. A communication was received in the month of February from the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, stating that at a meeting of that Council, held on the 24th of November, 1890, it was resolved that the Degrees in Medicine and Surgery conferred by the University of Sydney should be registered in the list of Colonial Medical Practitioners, under Section 13 of Part II. of the Imperial Medical Act of 1886.

21. In the month of March, Mr. Colin J. Wilson, M.B., was appointed Demonstrator in Anatomy in the place of Mr. A. E. Mills, M.B., whose term of office had expired. Mr. Wilson's health, however, not allowing him to continue in the office for longer than one term, Mr. Mills was reappointed temporarily, and subsequently Mr. John Morton, M.B., Ch.M., was appointed until the end of the year.

22. The office of Demonstrator in Physiology, rendered vacant in March by the resignation of Mr. A. E. Wright, M.B., was temporarily filled for one term by Mr. A. E. Mills, M.B. At the end of Lent Term Mr. C. J. Martin, B.Sc., M.B. (London), who had been selected in England for the office, entered upon his duties.

23. In the month of February, Mr. L. F. M. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B., was re-appointed Curator of the Nicholson Museum for a period of one year.

24. The newly-appointed Professor of History, Mr. G. Arnold Wood, B.A., arrived in Sydney in the month of February, and commenced his duties at the beginning of the academic year in March. A fair proportion of students in the second and third years in the Faculty of Arts selected History as one of their optional subjects.

25. In order to carry on the work of the Department of Geology and Physical Geography, until the appointment of a successor to the late Professor Stephens, the Senate appointed Mr. T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A. (Oxford), Geological Surveyor in the Department of Mines, to deliver the necessary lectures.

In the month of May, the Senate received a communication by telegram from the Agent-General, Sir Saul Samuel, announcing the recommendations of the English Committee which had been appointed to report upon the applications of candidates for the Professorship of Geology and Physical Geography. After full deliberation and further communication by telegraph with the Agent-General, the Senate appointed Mr. T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., to the office. In making its selection the Senate took into consideration, in addition to his more general qualifications, the fact that Mr. David had had and has used successfully special advantages as N.S.W. Government Geological Surveyor for nine years, acquiring a knowledge of Australian geology, and also his eminent success as a Lecturer in the University during his term of temporary office.

26. A report was received in the month of March from the Committee appointed in December, 1890, to consider and report what branches of learning should be represented in the Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the University Act, 24 Vic., No. 13. The Committee recommended the distribution of the branches of learning represented by professorships into four faculties, and the adoption of certain by-laws, under which one of the branches of learning in each should be selected by a system of rotation for representation by its Professor as an *ex officio* Member of the Senate.

At the same time notice was given in the Senate of a proposal to limit the tenure of its elected members to five years, and to provide for the abolition of *ex officio* memberships. Before the Senate had had an opportunity of fully discussing these proposals, a meeting of members of Convocation was held on the 16th and 20th of May, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That Convocation is of opinion that the Dean of each Faculty should be a Professor elected by the Members of that Faculty, and eligible for re-election at the expiration of his term of office. And that the Deans of Faculties so elected should be *ex officio* Members of the Senate under the Act 24 Vic., No. 13.

2. That Convocation is of opinion that the elective Members of the Senate should hold office for five years, but should be eligible for re-election on the expiration of their term of office; that this resolution should apply to present as well as future Members of the Senate.
3. That, to assist the Senate in giving effect to the wishes of Convocation, this body, while expressing its gratitude to all Members of the Senate for their past services, respectfully requests those Members of the Senate who were elected before January 1st, 1886, to agree upon some scheme of retiring in the course of three years from January 1st, 1891.
4. That Convocation is of opinion that a Public Orator should be elected annually by the Members of the University (*i.e.*, Members of Convocation, Graduates who are not Members of Convocation, and Undergraduates passing through their course), and invited to deliver an address at Commemoration. And that the first of such elections should take place before next Commemoration.
5. That this Convocation respectfully requests the Senate to take such steps as may be necessary to give effect to the foregoing resolutions.

These resolutions were considered by the Senate at special meetings held on the 8th and 22nd of June, together with the report of the Ex-officio Fellows Committee mentioned above, and the proposals to limit the tenure of Fellows and to abolish *ex officio* membership. From the discussion it appeared that almost all, if not all, of the changes proposed would necessitate an amended Act of Parliament to enable them to be carried out, and the following resolution was ultimately adopted:—

“That it be referred to a Committee to consider and report as to the expediency of consolidating and amending the statute law relating to the University, and of introducing in a Bill to be presented to Parliament such provisions for altering the duration of the office of Fellow; for determining the eligibility to such office of Professors and other paid officers of the University; for establishing a Professorial Council or *Senatus Academicus*; for transferring to such Council certain functions and duties now devolving on the Senate or General Authority of the University; for establishing Convocation on a statutory basis with certain powers and authority; and generally for embodying such amendments of the constitution of the University as may be considered beneficial in the public interest. That such Committee consist of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Sir William Windeyer, the Hon. Dr. Renwick, the Hon. Dr. McLaurin, Mr. R. Teece, the Hon. Peter Faucett, Professor Anderson Stuart, Professor Scott, Professor Gurney, and Mr. Alexander Oliver, together with four members of Convocation to be appointed at a meeting of Convocation.”

A meeting of Convocation was held on the 11th of July, and adjourned to the 18th for the purpose of electing four of its number to act with the Committee of the Senate, but failed to make the necessary appointments; and it was subsequently resolved that the Committee should proceed with the consideration of the matters for which it had been appointed, on the understanding that if Convocation should choose four members from its body, in terms of the resolution of the Senate, such members should be entitled to take part in the consideration of the subject.

A progress report was received from the Committee on the 7th of December, recommending the establishment by by-law of an Academic Council, consisting of members of the teaching staff, to supervise the studies and discipline of the University, and so relieve the Senate from the transaction of a considerable amount of business, but no definite decision has yet been arrived at in the matter.

In the meantime, to carry out the apparently general opinion that the *ex-officio* memberships should be so arranged as to provide some more definite representation of the four Faculties, the following resolutions were adopted as a temporary measure:—

1. That in future each of the four Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Science be invited from time to time to recommend for consideration by the Senate a particular branch of learning for selection, the Professor in which shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Senate, under the provisions of Section 2 of the Act 24 Victoria, No. 13.
2. That it is expedient that every such selection shall be for a term not exceeding two years, provided that the same branch of learning may at any time be re-selected.

27. Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. H. E. Barff, M.A., Registrar, for the year 1892, during which he proposes to visit a number of the Universities of Europe and America. Mr. Barff has held his present office of Registrar for nine years, having been an officer of the University for fifteen years, during which he was successively Master of Studies and Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics.

During his absence the duties of his office will be discharged by Mr. R. A. Dallen, Chief Clerk and Accountant, who has had experience in the work of the office extending over four years.

28. Upon the incorporation, in July, of the College for Women within the University, the Senate elected the Hon. Sir William C. Windeyer, M A., LL.D., and the Hon. Peter Faucett, M.L.C., to be *ex officio* members of the Council of the College for a period of two years, in accordance with the provisions of Section VII. of the Act 53 Vic., No. 10.

29. The Senate has also set apart for the Women's College a site upon the University grounds, near the St. Paul's College sub-grant, and the proposed sub-grant for a Training College for Teachers.

30. In the month of July, a communication was received from a Committee representing the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, stating that the Wesleyan body desired, if possible, to revive its lapsed claim for a site upon the University grounds for the erection of a College to be affiliated to the University, and also stating that in the event of the University being able to set apart a site for the purpose, the Wesleyan body would probably find little difficulty in obtaining the funds required to enable it to take advantage of the provisions of the Affiliated Colleges Act (18 Vic., No. 37).

In response to the application, the Senate offered to set apart a site of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres for the purpose near the St. Andrew's College sub-grant, provided that the Wesleyan body should have complied with the necessary conditions for the establishment of a Wesleyan College, affiliated to the University, within a period of two years.

31. Leave of absence has been granted to Professor Gurney, Professor of Mathematics, for the year 1892, during which he proposes to visit Europe.

During his absence the duties of his office will be performed by Mr. W. E. Brunyate, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who is expected to arrive in Sydney from England before the beginning of Lent Term. Mr. Brunyate obtained a distinguished place in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge, and has had considerable experience in teaching.

32. The Senate has slightly increased the standard required on the part of candidates for Matriculation, by requiring a knowledge of Algebra to Quadratic Equations involving one unknown quantity, instead of Algebra to Simple Equations, and three books of Euclid in lieu of one.

33. The Senate has to record the death, in September, of the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, who had rendered valuable services to the University as Auditor during a period of thirty-one years.

In order to fill the vacancy, the Senate appointed Mr. F. Kirkpatrick, Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, to the position.

34. In the month of September, Mr. F. B. Guthrie, Demonstrator in Chemistry, resigned his office from the 1st of January, 1892, in consequence of his appointment as Analyst to the Department of Agriculture.

In order to fill the vacancy thus created, the Senate has requested Professor Thorpe, of the Royal School of Mines, London, and Professor Ramsay, of University College, London, to select and appoint a Demonstrator to take office in the beginning of the next Academic Year.

35. In the month of October, a communication was received from Professor Threlfall, requesting the Senate to take into consideration the question of the establishment of a curriculum in Electrical Engineering, and pointing out that such a curriculum could be established at a cost of not more than £200 or £300 for apparatus, and without additional expense for teaching staff.

The matter having been carefully considered by the Senate, after reference to the Faculty of Science, it was deemed desirable that the suggestion should be carried out, and a code of By-laws to regulate the curriculum adopted.

These By-laws provide that the curriculum shall lead to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in the Department of Electrical Engineering, and that it shall extend over three years, during which the subjects of study shall correspond so far as possible with those prescribed in the other departments of engineering; but special courses of instruction, both theoretical and practical, will be given in Electrical Engineering and kindred subjects.

36. The Senate has determined to make certain modifications in the arrangement of classes in Modern Literature, which it is hoped will diminish the labour without decreasing the efficiency of the teaching. Instead of delivering a separate course to each year, the Professor will deliver a Senior and Junior course, and students of the Third Year will be permitted, if they choose, to take the Senior course with certain prescribed additions.

37. The subject of Modern Literature has also been added to those for which candidates for the Degree of M.A. may present themselves.

38. Two alterations have been made in the regulations for conducting the Junior Public Examinations. By the first, candidates for that Examination will be permitted to present themselves in Music; the second requires all candidates after the first of September, 1893, to pass in at least four subjects before gaining a certificate.

39. In the month of December, a communication was received from Miss Helen P. Phillips, tutor to the women students, resigning her office from the commencement of June, 1892. Steps will be taken to fill the vacancy early in the year.

40. The Senate has to report the death, in the month of December, of the Hon. Sir William Macleay, who was a Fellow of the Senate for seventeen years, and took a very active part in its councils, especially in matters relating to the Faculty of Science. He was also a most liberal benefactor of the University, having presented to it in 1877 his valuable Museum of Natural History, together with £6000 to make provision for a curatorship in connection with it. He has also bequeathed sums of £12,000 and £35,000 in which the University will benefit, and which are mentioned in another part of this Report.

BENEFACTIONS.

41. A sum of £100, bequeathed by the late Hon. William Grahame, the income to be applied in providing annually a Gold Medal, to be called the "Grahame Prize Medal," to be awarded to such candidate as shall display the greatest proficiency at the Senior Public Examination.

42. The nomination to a Science Scholarship of £150 per annum offered by Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Royal Exhibition of 1851. The nominee to this Scholarship must be a distinguished student of science of three years' standing, and he will be required to pursue his researches in some University or institution approved by the Commissioners, with a view of developing the industries and manufactures of his country.

43. In the month of July, a further sum of £25,000 was handed to the University by the Australian Trustees of the Challis Estate, being a portion of the proceeds of the sale to the New South Wales Government of land at Woolloomooloo Bay.

44. The Senate has received from Sir Charles Nicholson—at one time Chancellor of the University—a large number of copies of a work published by him entitled “*Egyptiaca*,” being a catalogue of the Egyptian antiquities presented by him to the University, together with certain original papers read by him before the Royal Society of Literature on “*Egyptian Antiquities*.” Sir Charles Nicholson desired that a certain number of these copies should be presented to persons whom he named, and that the remainder should be sold for the benefit of the Egyptian Exploration Fund.

45. The late Sir William Macleay bequeathed to the University the sum of £12,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a professorship or lectureship in Bacteriology, under certain conditions laid down in a memorandum attached to his will, and which the Senate decided to accept.

He also bequeathed the sum of £35,000 to the Linnean Society of New South Wales for the establishment of fellowships in Biological Science of the annual value of £400 to be awarded to graduates in science of the Sydney University.

46. The annual statements of receipts and expenditure, duly certified by the auditor. Mr. F. Kirkpatrick, 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.		
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1890.....								1,627 14 4		
Received from the Government of New South Wales—										
	the Statutory Annual Endowment.....				5,000	0	0			
	the Additional Endowment				8,900	0	0			
"	towards expenses of Evening Lectures				2,000	0	0			
"	for purchase of Scientific Apparatus				1,000	0	0			
"	for purchase of Scientific Apparatus for Department of Physics				500	0	0			
"	for purchase of Scientific Apparatus for Department of Chemistry				500	0	0			
"	for purchase of Scientific Apparatus for Medical School.....				400	0	0			
"	for the payment of Carpenter's Salary, &c., from the vote for "Additions, Repairs, and Furniture"				200	0	0			
"	the unexpended balance of the vote for "Additions, Repairs, and Furniture," for 1890.....				374	5	7			
								18,874	5	7
"	Lecture Fees, after paying Professors				5,829	9	8			
"	Matriculation Fees.....				675	0	6			
"	Degree Fees.....				352	0	0			
"	Public Examination Fees, after paying Expenses.....				314	10	6			
"	Testing Fees.....				91	7	0			
								7,262	7	8
"	Pasturage							85	0	0
"	Fines.....							1	10	0
"	on account of William Hilton Hovell Lectureship in Geology and Physical Geography, interest on Investments and Rents of Properties (amount transferred from Private Foundations account)							297	19	8
"	on account of Macleay Curatorship, for payment of salary of Curator of the Macleay Museum (transferred from Private Foundations account)							300	0	0
"	from Challis Fund Account, refund of amount paid in 1890 as expenses of appointments to Challis Chairs.....							277	13	7
								<u>£28,726 10 10</u>		

F. KIRKPATRICK, Auditor.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Civil

RECEIPTS.			
	£	s.	d.
Received Fees from Candidates for the Civil Service and Public Examinations	2,865	12	6
	£2,865	12	6

F. KIRKPATRICK, Auditor.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Gr.

EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid Salaries					17,385	2	9
„ Examiners' Fees					678	4	0
„ Printing and Stationery, including University Calendar ...	899	3	7				
„ Advertising	156	17	3				
„ Repairs and alterations, and Furniture and Fittings	412	18	7				
„ Fuel and Lighting, including supply of gas to Laboratories	477	2	9				
„ Fire Insurance Premiums	235	0	10				
„ Repairing Tapestry, Great Hall	83	7	2				
„ Rent of Rooms for Senate Meetings, Law Lectures, &c.	282	10	6				
„ Supervision and Attendance at Examinations	114	4	0				
„ Grant to University Cricket Club	50	0	0				
„ Grant to University Union	20	0	0				
„ Liveries	79	14	0				
„ Cleaning	50	8	6				
„ Solicitor's Bill of Costs	54	10	0				
„ Agent-General—Passage Money of Demonstrator of Physiology and expenses in connection with appointments	93	7	8				
„ Surveyor's Fee, laying out grounds	26	5	0				
„ Bank Charges, Exchanges, &c.	52	6	3				
„ Miscellaneous Charges	124	12	1				
					3,212	8	2
„ Library—Periodicals and Binding	363	17	9				
„ „ Books for Modern Literature Department	803	1	11				
					1,166	19	8
„ Improvement of Grounds (exclusive of wages) ..					71	7	7
„ Scientific Apparatus					2,557	4	7
„ Maintenance of Scientific Departments					547	3	1
„ University Prizes					131	19	0
„ University Scholarships					50	0	0
„ Organ—Recitals, Tuning, &c.					37	12	0
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1891					2,888	10	0

£28,726 10 10

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

Service and Public Examinations, for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.
Paid Fees to Examiners and all other expenses in connection with Examinations	2,551	2 0
Balance carried to General Account	814	10 6
	<u>£2,865</u>	<u>12 6</u>

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

Dr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1890		623	9	9
Received from the Executors of the will of the late William Grahame, Esq., for the foundation of a Gold Medal for proficiency in the Senior Public Examinations.....		100	0	0
„ from Professor Scott, M.A., for prize for proficiency in the Exami- nation of the University Extension Course—Subject, “Greek Politics”		3	0	0
„ from Professor Anderson, M.A., for prize for proficiency in the Examination of the University Extension Course—Subject, “Mental Philosophy”		3	3	0
„ from Professor Anderson, M.A., for prizes for proficiency in Logic and Mental Philosophy, for second and third year students ...		10	0	0
„ from Professor Anderson, M.A., for Medal for an Essay on some Philosophical subject, for Graduates.....		10	0	0
„ from Professor Haswell, M.A., D.Sc., for prize for proficiency in Zoology		2	2	0
„ from W. Camac Wilkinson, Esq., M.D., for prize for proficiency in Pathology.....		5	5	0
„ from A. MacCormick, Esq., M.D., for prize for proficiency in Surgery from Professor Wilson, M.B., for prize for proficiency in General and Descriptive Anatomy		5	0	0
„ from Professor MacCallum, M.A., for prizes for class essays in English, for first, second and third year students.....		10	0	0
„ from Professor David, B.A., for prize for proficiency in Physiography from the following, to defray the cost of Busts of eminent medical men, to be placed in the Medical School Building—		10	0	0
Thomas Dixon, Esq., M.B., Ch.M.	£8	6	6	
Alexander MacCormick, Esq., M.D.	7	7	10	
Thomas Chambers, Esq., M.R.C.S.	7	0	4	
The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.D.	9	16	6	
Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S.	14	0	8	
James Graham, Esq., M.D.	9	8	0	
Professor Wilson, M.B.	8	16	6	
F. A. Pockley, Esq., M.B.	3	3	3	
		67	19	7
„ from Debenture on account of Levey Scholarship		900	0	0
„ from Mortgage on account of Fisher Estate		500	0	0
„ the following principal sums of fixed deposits—				
Wentworth Prize Medal	£100	0	0	
Lithgow Scholarship	175	0	0	
Fisher Estate.....	800	0	0	
		1,075	0	0

Carried forward..... £3,334 19 4

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.

Gr.

EXPENDITURE.

Paid to Banks for Fixed Deposits, on account of the following—		£	s.	d.
Levey Scholarship.....	£925	0	0	
Barker Scholarship.....	75	0	0	
Wentworth Prize Medal.....	25	0	0	
Salting Exhibition.....	20	0	0	
Wentworth Fellowship.....	50	0	0	
Nicholson Medal.....	20	0	0	
Earl Belmore Medal.....	20	0	0	
Alexander Bursary.....	25	0	0	
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3.....	25	0	0	
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 2.....	25	0	0	
J. B. Watt Exhibitions.....	70	0	0	
Freemasons' Scholarship.....	25	0	0	
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship.....	50	0	0	
Struth Exhibition.....	50	0	0	
Fisher Estate (Building Account).....	450	0	0	
Slade Foundation.....	20	0	0	
James King of Irrawang Scholarship.....	175	0	0	
Frazer Professorship.....	90	0	0	
Grahame Prize Medal.....	100	0	0	
		2,240	0	0
,, to Challis Fund Account for Temporary Deposit, on account of the following—				
Wentworth Prize Medal.....	100	0	0	
Wentworth Fellowship.....	80	0	0	
E. M. Frazer Bursary.....	25	0	0	
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3.....	25	0	0	
Fisher Estate (Building Account).....	1,300	0	0	
Slade Foundation.....	25	0	0	
Caird Scholarship.....	50	0	0	
Council of Education Scholarship.....	310	0	0	
		1,865	0	

Carried forward..... £4,105 0 0

Dr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT—continued.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward.....</i>		3,334	19	4
Received Interest on Debentures, Fixed Deposits, and Mortgages, and Rents of Properties on account of the following Private Foundations:				
	£	s.	d.	
Levey Scholarship	59	7	8	
Barker Scholarship	233	16	7	
Deas-Thomson Scholarship	155	0	5	
Wentworth Prize Medal	22	13	0	
Cooper Scholarship	246	15	8	
Salting Exhibition	34	10	5	
Wentworth Fellowship	75	1	1	
Lithgow Scholarship	84	15	0	
Nicholson Medal	20	7	5	
Earl Belmore Medal	17	12	5	
John Fairfax Prizes	33	17	7	
Alexander Bursary	52	13	3	
Levey and Alexander Bursary ..	54	0	0	
West Prize	11	6	1	
E. M. Frazer Bursary	58	12	6	
J. E. Frazer Bursary	55	16	0	
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	50	0	0	
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2	50	0	0	
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3	31	18	10	
Burdekin Bursary	52	16	0	
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 1	58	10	0	
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 2	58	15	0	
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	160	10	5	
Renwick Scholarship	51	7	9	
Bowman-Cameron Scholarship	50	0	0	
Hovell Lectureship	297	19	8	
George Allen Scholarship	52	5	0	
Freemasons' Scholarship	50	16	0	
J. G. Raphael Prize	3	0	0	
James Aitken Bursary	54	0	0	
Thomas Walker Bursaries	270	5	0	
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	72	11	4	
Struth Exhibition	59	11	4	
Fisher Estate	838	1	7	
Fisher Estate (Building Account)	1,320	16	11	
Norbert Quirk Memorial Prize	7	3	0	
Smith Prize	7	13	10	
Badham Bursary	47	13	4	
Slade Foundation	13	4	11	
Caird Scholarship	68	15	0	
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship ...	166	0	8	
Macleay Curatorship	300	0	0	
John Harris Scholarship	76	12	10	
Horner Exhibition	10	0	0	
Council of Education Scholarship	7	15	0	
Frazer Professorship	100	14	6	
Grahame Prize Medal	2	13	1	
John Harris Window	6	5	0	
		5,614	1	1

Total..... £8,949 0 5

F. KIRKPATRICK, Auditor.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT—continued.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>		4,105	0	0
Paid the following sums for Scholarships, Bursaries, &c., on account of the following:—				
Levey Scholarship	£50	0	0	
Barker Scholarship	100	0	0	
Deas-Thomson Scholarship	12	10	0	
Wentworth Prize Medal	10	0	0	
Cooper Scholarship	150	0	0	
Salting Exhibition	25	0	0	
Lithgow Scholarship	50	0	0	
John Fairfax Prizes	30	0	0	
Alexander Bursary	50	0	0	
Levey and Alexander Bursary	50	0	0	
West Prize	10	0	0	
E. M. Frazer Bursary	50	0	0	
J. E. Frazer Bursary	50	0	0	
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	50	0	0	
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2	50	0	0	
Burdekin Bursary	50	0	0	
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 1	50	0	0	
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 2	50	0	0	
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	120	0	0	
Renwick Scholarship	50	0	0	
Bowman-Cameron Scholarship	50	0	0	
Hovell Lectureship (amount transferred to General Account)	297	19	8	
George Allen Scholarship	50	0	0	
Freemasons' Scholarship	50	0	0	
James Aitken Bursary	100	0	0	
Thomas Walker Bursaries	300	0	0	
Struth Exhibition	50	0	0	
Norbert Quirk Memorial Prize	6	0	0	
Badham Bursary	50	0	0	
Slade Foundation	7	10	0	
Caird Scholarship	12	10	0	
Macleay Curatorship (amount transferred to General Account)	300	0	0	
John Harris Scholarship	50	0	0	
Horner Exhibition	10	0	0	
Grahame Prize Medal	5	0	0	
Scott Prize	3	0	0	
Haswell Prize	2	2	0	
Wilkinson Prize	5	5	0	
MacCallum Prize	5	0	0	
Anderson Prize Medal	10	0	0	
Anderson Prize	10	0	0	
MacCormick Prize	5	0	0	
Dixson Prize	2	0	0	
Wilson Prize	10	0	0	
		2,418	16	8
" For Books, Fisher Library		1,587	15	2
" Cost of Busts of Eminent Medical Men, for the Medical School Building		63	8	8
" For Repairs to Property, &c., on account of the following—	£	s.	d.	
Barker Scholarship	62	0	8	
Deas-Thomson Scholarship	17	8	3	
Cooper Scholarship	62	0	9	
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	7	17	6	
Fisher Estate	120	18	2	
Frazer Professorship	10	1	0	
		280	6	4
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1891		463	13	7
Total		£8,949	0	5

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

Dr.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Transferred by the Challis Trustees to the University				25,000	0	0
Cash handed over by the Challis Trustees to University				193	9	0
Received principal sums of fixed deposits:—						
Commercial Bank	2,900	0	0			
Bank of Australasia	2,312	10	0			
				5,212	10	0
„ principal sum of Mortgage				4,350	0	0
„ from Private Foundation Account as temporary deposit				1,865	0	0
„ interest on Debentures, Bank Deposits, and Mortgages				9,648	0	11
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1891 ..				6,556	16	8
				<u>£52,825</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>7</u>

F. KIRKPATRICK, AUDITOR.

Gr.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1890 ..	2,044	19	11
Transferred by the Challis Trustees to the University:—			
Deposit in Treasury	25,000	0	0
Paid for Debentures	8,900	0	0
,, proportion of cost of Chemical Laboratory	7,500	0	0
,, for Salaries	7,300	0	0
,, Premiums on Debentures	1,158	0	0
,, on account of Challis Statue	300	0	0
,, expenses of appointments to Challis Chairs, law costs, interest on overdraft, &c.	622	16	8

£52,825 16 7

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

Ledger Account, Cr. Balance.	Investments.			
	Mortgages.	Buildings and Land.	Fixed Deposits.	Debentures.
£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,023 13 6	....	....	1,025 0 0	....
2,061 5 7	....	1,120	175 0 0	750 0 0
2,075 18 10	....	1,036	125 0 0	900 0 0
479 18 3	....	....	125 0 0	350 0 0
2,293 5 0	....	1,120	125 0 0	1,050 0 0
732 8 10	....	....	20 0 0	710 0 0
1,518 7 5	100	....	610 0 0	800 0 0
1,858 15 0	200	....	850 0 0	800 0 0
449 5 8	100	....	45 0 0	300 0 0
441 15 8	....	....	340 0 0	100 7 3
533 12 7	....	....	50 0 0	500 0 0
1,073 0 9	....	....	25 0 0	1,050 0 0
1,086 17 6	....	....	....	1,100 0 0
213 8 5	....	....	15 0 0	200 0 0
1,233 1 8	....	....	25 0 0	1,200 0 0
1,138 7 1	....	....	....	1,145 0 0
1,000 0 0	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
1,000 0 0	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
708 18 1	....	....	700 0 0	....
1,077 0 0	....	....	20 0 0	1,050 0 0
1,154 6 8	....	....	50 0 0	1,150 0 0
1,243 17 11	800	....	240 0 0	190 0 0
3,487 6 2	200	....	2,835 0 0	450 0 0
1,143 3 8	....	....	1,025 0 0	100 0 0
975 0 0	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
6,000 0 0	1,000	4,400	600 0 0	....
1,114 0 10	....	....	975 0 0	100 0 0
1,255 4 4	....	....	1,000 0 0	250 0 0
68 2 9	....	....	65 0 0	....
1,037 0 0	....	....	....	1,100 0 0
5,337 15 0	100	....	5,025 0 0	375 0 0
1,492 13 10	500	....	200 0 0	775 0 0
1,173 5 9	1,000	....	75 0 0	100 0 0
12,173 11 4	6,352	700	5,200 0 0	....
23,848 5 3	3,230	....	20,020 0 0	....
155 5 6	....	....	150 0 0	....
106 13 10	....	....	100 0 0	....
998 1 3	....	....	1,000 0 0	....
299 15 1	....	....	295 0 0	....
1,307 8 0	....	....	1,100 0 0	125 0 0
4,230 7 8	....	....	4,225 0 0	....
5,940 0 0	....	....	6,000 0 0	....
976 12 10	....	....	1,000 0 0	....
210 0 0	....	....	200 0 0	....
319 13 4	....	....	310 0 0	....
2,090 13 6	....	....	2,090 0 0	....
97 13 1	....	....	100 0 0	....
217,143 3 4	82,750	....	122,350 0 0	18,600 0 0
317,378 0 9	96,332	8,376	180,505 0 0	38,320 7 3

31st December, 1891.

Private Foundations.	Dr. Cash Balance.	Cr. Cash Balance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Levey Scholarship	1 6 6	....
Barker Scholarship .....	....	16 5 7
Deas-Thomson Scholarship .....	....	14 18 10
Wentworth Prize Medal .....	....	4 18 3
Cooper Scholarship	1 15 0	....
Salting Exhibition .....	....	2 8 10
Wentworth Fellowship .....	....	8 7 5
Lithgow Scholarship .....	....	8 15 0
Nicholson Medal .....	....	4 5 8
Earl Belmore Medal .....	....	1 8 5
John Fairfax Prizes	16 7 5	....
Alexander Bursary	1 19 3	....
Levey and Alexander Bursary	13 2 6	....
West Prize	1 11 7	....
E. M. Frazer Bursary .....	....	8 1 8
J. E. Frazer Bursary	6 12 11	....
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. I. ....	....	....
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. II. ....	....	....
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. III. ....	....	8 18 1
Burdekin Bursary .....	....	7 0 0
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. I.	45 13 4	....
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. II. ....	....	13 17 11
J. B. Watt Exhibitions .....	....	2 6 2
Renwick Scholarship .....	....	18 3 8
Bowman-Cameron Scholarship	25 0 0	....
Hovell Lectureship .....	....	....
George Allen Scholarship .....	....	39 0 10
Freemasons' Scholarship .....	....	5 4 4
J. G. Raphael Prize .....	....	3 2 9
James Aitken Bursary	63 0 0	....
Thomas Walker Bursaries	162 5 0	....
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship .....	....	17 13 10
Struth Exhibition	1 14 3	....
Fisher Estate	78 8 8	....
Fisher Estate (Building Account) .....	....	598 5 3
Norbert Quirk Prize .....	....	5 5 6
Smith Prize .....	....	6 13 10
Badham Bursary	1 18 9	....
Slade Foundation .....	....	4 15 1
Caird Scholarship .....	....	82 8 0
James King of Irrawang Scholarship .....	....	5 7 8
Macleay Curatorship	60 0 0	....
John Harris Scholarship	23 7 2	....
Horner Exhibition .....	....	10 0 0
Council of Education Scholarship .....	....	9 13 4
Frazer Professorship .....	....	0 13 6
Grahame Prize Medal	2 6 11	....
Challis Estate	6,556 16 8	....
	7,063 5 11	907 19 5

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

UNIVERSITY CLUBS, ETC.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY UNION.

The object of the Union is the promotion of the mental culture of its members by 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 as arranged by the Executive Committee. The Professors, Lecturers, and Examiners of the Sydney University are *ex officio* Honorary Members. All Graduates, Undergraduates, Superior Officers, and all Graduates and Undergraduates of British and Colonial Universities, are eligible for ordinary membership. Except in the case of members of other Universities, the formality of an election is dispensed with. Subscription, 5s. per annum. Life Member's subscription, £1 10s.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1891.

PRESIDENT—Professor Wood, B.A.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Professor Scott, M.A.; Professor Anderson, M.A.; Professor Brunyate, M.A.; F. Lloyd, B.A.; W. L. Curnow, B.A.; J. B. Peden, B.A.

SECRETARY—J. B. Holme.

TREASURER—W. J. E. Davies.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—E. R. Holme, B.A.; F. V. Pratt, B.A.; W. N. Dove, A. H. Garney, W. A. Windeyer, F. L. Coffey, C. N. Mell, P. H. Mills.

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 1892.

HONORARY PRESIDENT—Cecil Purser, B.A., M.B.

PRESIDENT—A. S. Vallack.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—W. F. Litchfield, R. Gordon Craig.

HON. SECRETARY—G. Elliot Smith.

HON. TREASURER.—J. F. Flashman, B.A.

HON. LIBRARIAN.—G. B. Sweet.

COUNCIL—S. J. Richards, L. B. Lancaster, G. R. P. Hall, E. H. Robison, H. L. Shorter.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY SPORTS UNION.

The Union has been formed by the amalgamation of the existing Football, Cricket, Boat, Athletic, and Tennis Clubs. Such other Clubs as may from time to time be approved by the Committee shall be admitted.

Membership is open to Graduates of this University and of other recognised Universities, and members of the University who have matriculated in accordance with the By-laws.

Annual Subscription—For Undergraduates attending lectures, £2 2s.; Honorary Members, £1 1s.; all others, £3 3s. Life Active Members, £15 15s.; Life Honorary Members, £10 10s.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1892.

PATRON—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.

PRESIDENT—The Hon. Sir W. M. Manning, LL.D., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., Chancellor.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Professor Anderson, Professor Wood, Professor Butler, Professor Scott, The Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, John Harris, Esq., T. Rolin, M.A., F. Lloyd, B.A., J. F. McManamey, B.A., H. E. Barff, M.A.

HON. GRADUATE TREASURERS—T. de C. Armstrong, B.A.; C. H. Helsham, B.A.

HON. UNDERGRADUATE TREASURERS—T. W. K. Waldron,
F. H. B. Gaden.

HON. SECRETARY—D. S. Edwards.

UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.

All members of the Sports Union are members of the Boat Club.

The boatshed of the Club stands on the western side of Woolloomooloo Bay, next to the Corporation Baths.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1892.

PATRON—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.

PRESIDENT—The Hon. Sir William M. Manning LL.D.; K.C.M.G., M.L.C., Chancellor.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Professor Anderson, Professor Scott, Professor Butler, Professor David, R. Teece, G. W. Millard, B.A.; T. Rolin, M.A.; John Harris, H. E. Barff, M.A.; A. C. Millard, B.A.

TRUSTEES—R. Smith, M.A., Professor Scott, M.A.

CAPTAIN—V. B. MacDermott, B.A.

VICE-CAPTAIN—R. W. Thomas.

SECRETARY—E. H. Burkitt.

TREASURER—C. H. Helsham, B.A.

COMMITTEE—H. Cox, B.A., W. A. Conlon, B.A., W. T. Coyle, B.A.; E. A. Amphlett, B.E.; N. F. White, E. H. Scott.

AUDITORS—H. G. Trenchard, T. Roseby, B.A.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET CLUB.

This Club was established in the year 1865. All members of the Sports Union are members of the Cricket Club. The Senate has granted to the Club the use of that portion of the University grounds known as "The Oval." A considerable sum of money has been spent upon this ground, and it needs only a pavilion to be one of the best grounds in the colony. Practice is carried on from October to April (inclusive) on the Oval.

Ten matches have been played between this University and that of Melbourne. Of these seven have been won by Sydney.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1891-2.

PRESIDENT—H. M. Faithfull, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Professor Wood, B.A.; Theo. Powell, M.A.; R. C. Allen, M.A.; Richard Teece, F.I.A.

DIRECTOR OF THE OVAL—Theo. Powell, M.A.

COMMITTEE—J. S. Cargill, B.A.; G. P. Barbour, M.A.; S. L. Rudder, B.A.; H. H. Lee, C. A. Buchanan, B.A.; J. Leslie Williams, B.A.; H. P. Abbott, E. H. Robison.

HON. SECRETARY—A. H. Garnsey.

ASSISTANT HON. SECRETARY—H. H. Merewether, B. H. Paine.

HON. TREASURER—H. D. Wood.

DELEGATES TO SPORTS UNION—J. L. Williams, B.A.; H. H. Merewether.

UNIVERSITY TENNIS CLUB.

The Club was established in September, 1885. All members of the Sports Union are also members of the Tennis Club.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1892.

PRESIDENT—Professor Wood.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Professor Anderson; Professor Pitt Cobbett; F. W. Doak, B.A.; R. A. Dallen, N. McTaggart, B.E.

COMMITTEE—H. P. Abbott, H. H. Kater, H. H. Merewether, A. H. Huntley.

DELEGATES TO SYDNEY UNIVERSITY SPORTS UNION—H. F. Maxwell, A. H. Garnsey.

HON. TREASURER—H. F. Maxwell.

HON. SECRETARY—T. W. K. Waldron.

LADIES' TENNIS CLUB.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1892.

PRESIDENT—Lady Manning.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Gurney, Mrs. MacCallum.

COMMITTEE—Fanny E. Hunt, B.Sc.; Ettie Artlett, B.A.; Isola F. Thompson, M.A.; Joanna Barton, Sarah Taylor, Iza Frances Coghlan.

TREASURER—Dannina Hood.

SECRETARY—Lizzie Proctor.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1892.

PATRON—His Excellency The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.

PRESIDENT—Professor Anderson.

VICE-PRESIDENTS — Professor Scott; Professor Wood; H. E. Barff, M.A.; Dr. W. Camac Wilkinson.

COMMITTEE—S. L. Rudder, B.A.; P. H. Mills, F. R. de B. Lopez, W. F. Richards, W. L. Walker, A. E. Chapman, H. B. Rowlands.

HON. TREASURER—F. H. B. Gaden.

HON. SECRETARIES—W. J. Rooney, B.A.; D. S. Edwards.

DELEGATES TO N. S. W. AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—W. J. Rooney, B.A.; D. S. Edwards.

DELEGATES TO SYDNEY UNIVERSITY SPORTS UNION—F. H. B. Gaden, W. J. Rooney, B.A.

UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL UNION.

This Club was formed in 1863. Matches are played every Saturday and Wednesday during the season, which lasts from April till September. All members of the Sports Union are members of the Football Club.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1892.

PRESIDENT—The Hon. Sir William M. Manning, Knt., LL.D., K.C.M.G., M.L.C. (Chancellor).

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Professor Wood; Messrs. P. B. Colquhoun, and J. F. McManamey, B.A.; Dr. Neill.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—J. E. Moulton, B.A.; B. A. Newell, M.B.; W. A. Conlon, B.A.; H. P. Abbott.

HON. SECRETARY—H. Dalrymple Wood, R. M. Kinross, B.A.

HON. SECRETARY, B TEAM—A. N. Brown.

HON. SECRETARY, 2ND TEAM—B. H. Paine.

HON. SECRETARY, 3RD TEAM—C. J. Taylor.

SELECTION COMMITTEE, A TEAM—J. F. McManamey, B.A., R. M. Kinross, B.A., M. Veech.

SELECTION COMMITTEE, B TEAM—W. F. Richards, F. Moore, R. W. Thomas.

SELECTION COMMITTEE, 2ND TEAM—B. H. Paine, A. L. Walker, T. O'Sullivan.

SELECTION COMMITTEE, 3RD TEAM—R. Old, W. R. Jones, L. O. Martin.

DELEGATES TO SOUTHERN RUGBY UNION—H. D. Wood, J. F. McManamey.

DELEGATES TO SOUTHERN RUGBY UNION, B TEAM—

DELEGATES TO SYDNEY UNIVERSITY SPORTS UNION—

UNIVERSITY MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is the practice of vocal and instrumental music. Matriculants 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 8 o'clock, at the University, under the conductorship of Herr Hugo Alpen. The subscription, which is payable in advance, is 10s. 6d. per annum for students attending lectures, and one guinea per annum for other members. This subscription entitles each member to three tickets for each concert.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR SEASON 1892-3.

PATRON—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.

PRESIDENT—The Hon. Sir William M. Manning, K.C.M.G., LL.D., M.L.C.

VICE-PRESIDENTS — Professor Wilson, M.B., Ch.M.; Professor Haswell, M.A., D.Sc.; The Very Rev. J. J. O'Brien, D.D.; Professor Brunyate, M.A.

COMMITTEE—A. G. F. James, B.A.; W. A. Walker, B.A.; F. Lloyd, B.A.; R. R. Garran, B.A.; M. O'G. Hughes, B.A.; A. Thomson, B.A.; R. Böhrsmann, W. McClelland.

LIBRARIAN—P. R. Higgins.

JOINT HON. TREASURERS—Ida Halloran, J. MacPherson.

HON. SECRETARY—W. J. E. Davies.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to help anyone requiring and deserving help, as far as lies in the power of the Society. All women members of the University of Sydney are eligible for membership. Honorary members may be admitted by consent of a general meeting. Subscription, 1s. per term.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1892.

PATRONESS—The Countess of Jersey.

PRESIDENT—Lady Manning.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. MacCallum, Mrs. David, Miss MacDonald, M.A., Miss Thompson, M.A., Lady Windeyer, Mrs. Wolstenholme.

HON. SECRETARY—Miss Booth, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—Miss Bennett.

COMMITTEE—Miss Bowmaker, B.A., Miss Britton, B.A., Miss Bruce, B.A., Miss B. Elliott, Miss M. V. Elliott, Miss Flavelle, Miss Harriott, Miss Hogg, Miss Lenthall, Miss J. F. Russell, M.A., Miss Seldon, Miss Studdy, B.A.

UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

This Society was founded at the end of 1889, and has at present about 80 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.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1892.

PRESIDENT—Professor MacCallum, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Professor Anderson, M.A., Professor Brunyate, M.A., The Hon. Sir William Windeyer, M.A., LL.D.

TREASURER—W. A. Windeyer.

SECRETARIES—A. B. Davies, G. H. Liebius, B.A.

COMMITTEE—Margaret E. Maynard, Ethel A. Russell, J. H. D. Brearley, J. Le Gay Brereton, J. F. Flashman, P. H. Mills.

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EXAMINATION PAPERS.

DECEMBER, 1891.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into Latin—

- (a) There is a well known story of the manner in which Licinius was first roused to this undertaking. It runs thus. M. Fabius Ambustus, a Patrician, had two daughters, the elder married to Servius Sulpicius, a Patrician, the younger to Caius Licinius, a Plebeian. It happened that Sulpicius was Consular Tribune in the year three hundred and seventy-seven, B.C., and when the younger Fabia was on a visit to her sister. Sulpicius, returning home in state from the Forum, alarmed the Plebeian's wife by the noise made by his lictors knocking at the house-door. The elder sister laughed at the ignorance which this implied: but Ambustus, pitying the confusion of his younger daughter, promised to place her on a level with her proud sister.
- (b) At least reckon how many you yourselves are, how many adversaries you have.
- (c) The more prosperous all things were abroad during that year, the more did the strength of the Patricians and the miseries of the Plebeians increase daily.
- (d) With your kind leave, let us be permitted to choose from the bills those which we consider to be beneficial and to reject the others.
- (e) If the Patricians had been wise, they would not have so long opposed the just demands of the Plebeians.

2. Translate into English—

Quem tandem ignavissimi hostium contempsero? nos consules an vos, Quirites? si culpa in nobis est, auferte imperium indignis et, si id parum est, insuper poenas expetite: si in vobis, nemo deorum nec hominum sit, qui vestra puniat peccata, Quirites, vosmet tantum eorum paeniteat. non illi vestram ignaviam contempsero nec suae virtuti confisi sunt, quippe totiens fusi fugatique, castris exuti, agro multati, sub iugum missi, et se et vos novere. discordia ordinum est venenum urbis huius, patrum ac plebis certamina. dum nec nobis imperii nec vobis libertatis est modus, dum taedet vos patriciorum, hos plebeiorum magistratum, sustulere illi animos. pro deum fidem! quid vobis vultis? tribunos plebis concupistis: concordiae causa concessimus; decemviros desiderastis: creari passi sumus; decemvirorum vos pertaesum est: coegimus abire magistratu. manente in eosdem privatos ira vestra, mori atque exulare nobilissimos viros honoratissimosque passi sumus. tribunos plebis creare iterum voluistis: creastis.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English extracts from Livy, Book VI.
2. Translate the following passages, and explain the underlined words—
 - (a) Videsne tu loci fortuna illos fretos ad Alliam constitisse? nec illis di immortales certioris quicquam fiduciae, majorisve quod sit auxilii, dederint.
 - (b) Dictator exercitum in stativis tenebat, minime dubiu, bellum cum iis populis patres jussuros.
 - (c) Promulgavere legem ne tribunorum militum comitia ferent, consulumque utique alter ex plebe fieret.
3. Translate into English extracts from Virgil, *Æneid*, VII. and VIII.

4. Translate the following, and comment on the underlined words—

- (a) Vocat agmina Tyrreus,
Quadrifidam quercum cuneis ut forte coactis
Scindebat, rapta spirans immane securi.
- (b) Illa vel intactae segetis per summa volaret
Gramina, nec teneras cursu laeisset aristas.
- (c) Semper honore meo, semper celebrabere donis,
Corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

Βασιλέας δὲ καὶ ἄρχοντας οὐ τοὺς τὰ σκῆπτρα ἔχοντας ἔφη εἶναι οὐδὲ τοὺς ὑπὸ τῶν τυχόντων αἰρεθέντας οὐδὲ τοὺς κλήρω λαχόντας οὐδὲ τοὺς βιασαμένους οὐδὲ τοὺς ἐξαπατήσαντας, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἐπισταμένους ἄρχειν. ὁπότε γάρ τις ὁμολογήσειε τοῦ μὲν ἄρχontos εἶναι τὸ προστάττειν ὃ τι χρὴ ποιεῖν, τοῦ δὲ ἀρχομένου τὸ πείθεσθαι, ἐπεδείκνυ ἐν νηὶ τὸν μὲν ἐπιστάμενον ἄρχοντα, τὸν δὲ ναύκληρον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ἐν τῇ νηὶ πάντας πειβομένους τῷ ἐπισταμένῳ. εἰ δέ τις πρὸς ταῦτα λέγοι ὅτι τῷ τυράννῳ ἔξεστι μὴ πείθεσθαι τοῖς ὀρθῶς λέγουσι, Καὶ πῶς ἂν, ἔφη, ἔξείη μὴ πείθεσθαι, ἐπικειμένης γε ζημίας, εἴαν τις τῷ εὖ λέγοντι μὴ πείθεται; ἐν ᾧ γὰρ ἂν τις πράγματι μὴ πείθεται τῷ εὖ λέγοντι, ἀμαρτήσεται δήπου, ἀμαρτάνων δὲ ζημιώσεται. εἰ δὲ φαίη τις τῷ τυράννῳ ἔξείναι καὶ ἀποκτείνειν τὸν εὖ φρονούντα, Τὸν δὲ ἀποκτείναντα, ἔφη, τοὺς κρατίστους τῶν συμμάχων οἶε ἀζήμιον γίνεσθαι; πότερά γὰρ ἂν μᾶλλον οἶε σώζεσθαι τὸν τοῦτο ποιοῦντα ἢ οὕτω καὶ τάχιστ' ἂν ἀπολέσθαι;

2. Translate into Greek—

Xenophon said, "Men of the Mossynoecians, our desire is to reach Hellas in safety; and since we have no vessels, we must needs go by land; but these people, who, as we hear, are your enemies, seek to prevent us. If, then, you will take us for your allies, now is your chance to exact vengeance for any wrong, which they at any time may

have put upon you, and for the future they will be your subjects; but if you reject us, consider and ask yourselves from what quarter you will ever again obtain so strong a force to help you." To this the chief of the Mossynoecians made answer, that the proposal was in accordance with their wishes and they welcomed the alliance. "Good," said Xenophon, "but what will you be able to do to assist our passage?" They replied, "We can send you ships and men to this place, who will aid you in fighting and conduct you on the road."

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate extracts from Homer, *Odyssey*, XXI.-XXIII.
2. Translate the following, and comment on the underlined words—
 - (a) θεοὶ δ' ὤπαζον οἷζ' ἔν,

οἱ νῶϊν ἀγάσαντο παρ' ἀλλήλοισι μένοντε
ἦβης ταρπῆναι καὶ γήραος οὐδὸν ἰκέσθαι.
 - (b) εἰπὲ δὲ πατρὶ,
μή με περισθενέων δηλήσεται ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ,
ἀνδρῶν μνηστήρων κεχολωμένος.
 - (c) αἱ γὰρ δὴ τοσσούτον ὀνήσιος ἀντιάσειεν,
ὥς οὗτός ποτε τοῦτο δυνήσεται ἐντανύσασθαι.
3. Explain the following forms—

κείατο, ἵμεναι, ἥμβροτον, ἴσαν, εἶος, περιχεύεται, ἀποέργαθεν, εἶπησι.
4. Translate extracts from Plato, *Laches* and *Io*.
5. Translate and write explanatory notes on the following—
 - (a) ἀλλ' ὀρώμεν μὴ Νικίας οἶεταί τι λέγειν καὶ οὐ λόγον ἔνεκα ταῦτα λέγει.
 - (b) σκοπεῖν χρῆ μὴ οὐκ ἐν τῷ Καρὶ ὑμῖν ὁ κίνδυνος κινδυνεύηται.
6. State, explain, and discuss the definition of courage given by Nicias in the *Laches*.

ENGLISH.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than EIGHT questions to be answered.

1. Enumerate and characterise the chief periods of the English language.
2. Contrast the influence of the Norman and the Danish invasions on the language.
3. (a) Discuss the inflexes of comparison *er* and *est*, and distinguish between *more* and *most* as prefixed particles and as terminations.

or,

- (b) Trace the various origins of the termination—*ing*.
Discuss the Shakesperian word “beholding.”

4. Write the following passages in modern English and explain them—

- (a) The yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his halfe cours i-ronne.
- (b) He yaf not of that text a pulled hen
That seith, that hunters been noon holy men.
- (c) An anlas and a gipser al of silk
Heng at his girdel, whit as morne mylk.
- (d) He was a janglere and a golyardeys
Wel cowde he stele corn, and tollen thries
And yet he hadde a thombe of gold pardé.
- (e) Up roos oure host, and was our alther cok.
- (f) Telle he moste his tale as was resoun
By forward and by composicioun.

5. Give a description of the “Shipman.”
6. Discuss the metre of the following—
 - (a) To ryden out, he lovede chyvalrye.
 - (b) The holy blisful martir for to seeke
That hem hath holpen when that they were seeke.
 - (c) And of oure tales jugge and reportour.

and explain the final *e* in the italicised words—

- (a) And whan this *goode* man seigh it was so

- (b) Ther *couthe* no man *bringe* him in arrerage
- (c) For he was late *ycome* from his viage.

7. "The play of Julius Caesar seems pervaded by the genius of the Roman mind."

Explain and discuss this statement.

8. Point out the significance of the following quotations, as illustrative of character—

- (a) Such men as he be never at heart's ease
Whiles they behold a greater than themselves.
- (b) Since the quarrel
Will bear no colour for the thing he is,
Fashion it thus; that what he is, augmented,
Would run to these and these extremities.
- (c) When I tell him he hates flatterers
He says he does, being then most flattered.
- (d) O Brutus
The heavens speed thee in thine enterprise!
Sure, the boy heard me. Brutus hath a suit
That Caesar will not grant.
- (e) We all stand up against the spirit of Caesar.

9. Explain any peculiarities of expression, syntax, or metre in the following quotations—

- (a) (Where) many of the best respect in Rome
Except immortal Caesar, speaking of Brutus
And groaning underneath this age's yoke
Have wished that noble Brutus had his eyes.
- (b) The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in council.
- (c) She dreamt to-night she saw my statue.
- (d) These couchings and these lowly courtesies
Might fire the blood of ordinary men
And turn pre-ordinance and first decree
Into the law of children.
- (e) Coming from Sardis, on our former ensign
Two mighty eagles fell.

FRENCH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate extracts from Corneille's *Cinna*.
2. What was the source of Corneille's *Cinna*? What place does this play hold amongst the works of the dramatist?
3. Translate extracts from Guizot's *Alfred le Grand*.
4. Translate extracts from Molière's *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*.
5. Translate and explain the expressions—
 "Carême-prenant"; "je le donne en six coups aux tailleurs les plus éclairés"; "vous avez pris le bon biais pour toucher son cœur"; "est-ce que nous sommes, nous autres, de la côte de St. Louis?"; "vous êtes bien dégouté."
6. Relate the circumstances under which the "*Bourgeois Gentilhomme*" was performed for the first time. Mention any other comedies of Molière in which he satirises the follies of the day.

FRENCH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

A. Translate—

LE GRAND ECRIVAIN.

Au-dessus de l'homme de lettres est un homme d'une nature plus forte et meilleure, une conviction profonde et grave est la source où il puise ses œuvres et les répand à larges flots sur un sol dur et souvent ingrat. Il a médité dans la retraite sa philosophie entière; il la voit toute d'un coup d'œil; il la tient dans sa main comme une chaîne et peut dire à quelle pensée il va suspendre son premier anneau,

à laquelle aboutira le dernier, et quelles œuvres pourront s'attacher à tous les autres dans l'avenir. Sa mémoire est riche, exacte et presque infaillible; son jugement est sain, exempt de troubles autres que ceux qu'il cherche, de passions autres que ses colères contenues; il est studieux et calme. Son génie, c'est l'attention portée au degré le plus élevé, c'est le bon sens à sa plus magnifique expression. Son langage est juste, net, franc, grand dans son allure et vigoureux dans ses coups. Il a surtout besoin d'ordre et de clarté, ayant toujours en vue le peuple auquel il parle, et la voie où il conduit ceux qui croient en lui. L'ardeur d'un combat perpétuel enflamme sa vie et ses écrits. Son cœur a de grandes révoltes et des haines larges et sublimes qui le rongent en secret, mais que domine et dissimule son exacte raison. Après tout, il marche le pas qu'il veut, sait jeter des semences à une grande profondeur, et attendre qu'elles aient germé, dans une immobilité effrayante. Il est maître de lui et de beaucoup d'âmes qu'il entraîne du nord au sud, selon son bon vouloir; il tient un peuple dans sa main, et l'opinion qu'on a de lui le tient dans le respect de lui-même, et l'oblige à surveiller sa vie. C'est le véritable, le grand écrivain.

B. Translate into French—

VOLTAIRE.

Doubtless, nature had endowed Voltaire with the most wonderful faculties; such powers of intellect were not entirely the result of education and of circumstances; still, would it not be possible to show that the employment of these talents was constantly directed by the opinions of the time, and that the desire of succeeding and of pleasing, the first motive of nearly all writers, guided Voltaire every moment of his life? But then, too, no one was more susceptible than he of yielding to such impressions; his genius presents, as it seems to us, the singular phenomenon of a man most frequently wanting in that faculty of the mind which we call reflection, and at the same time endowed, in the highest degree, with the power of feeling and expressing himself with wonderful vivacity. Such is undoubtedly the cause of his success and of his errors.

GERMAN I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

- (a) Mein guter Stern bewahrte mich davor,
 Die Ratter an den Busen mir zu legen.
 — Nicht die Geschehe, Euer schwarzes Herz
 Klagt an, die wilde Ehrsucht Eures Hauses.
 Nichts Feindliches war zwischen uns geschahn,
 Da kündigte mir Euer Ohm, der stolze,
 Herrschwüth'ge Priester, der die freche Hand
 Nach allen Kronen streckt, die Fehde an,
 Bethörte Euch, mein Wappen anzunehmen,
 Euch meine Königstitel zuzueignen,
 Auf Tod und Leben in den Kampf mit mir
 Zu gehn — Wen rief er gegen mich nicht auf?
 Der Priester Zungen und der Völker Schwert,
 Des frommen Wahnsinns fürchterliche Waffen,
 Hier selbst, im Friedenssitze meines Reichs,
 Blies er mir der Empörung Flammen an —
 Doch Gott ist mit mir, und der stolze Priester
 Behält das Feld nicht — Meinem Haupte war
 Der Streich gedrohet, und das Eure fällt!
- (b) Melvil, versteh' ich Euch? Ja, ich versteh' Euch!
 Hier ist kein Priester, keine Kirche, kein
 Hochwürdiges — doch der Erlöser spricht:
 Wo Zwei versammelt sind in meinem Namen,
 Da bin ich gegenwärtig unter ihnen.
 Was weih't den Priester ein zum Mund des Herrn?
 Das reine Herz, der unbesleckte Wandel.
 — So seid Ihr mir, auch ungeweiht, ein Priester,
 Ein Bote Gottes, der mir Frieden bringt.
 — Euch will ich meine letzte Beichte thun,
 Und Euer Mund soll mir das Heil verkünden.

2. Translate into English —

- (a) Ich hatte mich noch kaum im Sattel wieder zurecht gesetzt und die
 Zügel wieder ordentlich recht gefaßt, fuhr Huldbrand fort, so stand
 auch schon ein wunderliches Männlein zu meiner Seiten, winzig
 und häßlich über alle Maßen, ganz braungelb und mit einer Nase,

die nicht viel kleiner war, als der ganze übrige Burſche ſelbſt. Dabei grinzte er mit einer recht dummen Höflichkeit aus dem breitgeſchlitzten Maule hervor und machte viele tauſend Scharrfüße und Bücklinge gegen mich. Weil mir nun das Poſſenſpiel ſehr mißbehagte, dankte ich ihm ganz kurz, warf meinen noch immer zitternden Gaul herum und gedachte, mir ein andres Abenteuer oder, daſern ich keins fände, den Heimweg zu ſuchen, denn die Sonne war während meiner tollen Jagd ſchon über die Mittagshöhe gen Weſten gegangen. Da ſprang aber der kleine Kerl mit einer blitzſchnellen Wendung herum und ſtand abermals vor meinem Hengſte.

- (b) Soll man ſagen: leider! oder: zum Glück! daß es mit unſrer Trauer keinen rechten Beſtand hat? Ich meine, mit unſrer ſo recht tiefen und aus dem Borne des Lebens ſchöpfenden Trauer, die mit dem verlornen Geliebten ſo Eines wird, daß es ihr nicht mehr verloren iſt, und ſie ein geweihtes Prieſterthum an ſeinem Bilde durch das ganze Leben durchführen will, biß die Schranke, die ihm gefallen iſt, auch uns zerfällt! Freilich bleiben wohl gute Menſchen wirklich ſolche Prieſter, aber es iſt doch nicht die erſte rechte Trauer mehr. Andre, fremdartige, Bilder haben ſich dazwiſchen gedrängt; wir erfahren endlich die Vergänglichkeit aller irdiſchen Dinge ſogar an unſerm Schmerz, und ſo muß ich denn ſagen: leider, daß es mit unſrer Trauer keinen rechten Beſtand hat!

3. Translate the following passages—

- (a) Ein leiſes Klopfen an die Thür klang durch dieſe Stille und erſchreckte Alle, die in der Hütte ſaßen, wie es denn wohl bißweilen zu kommen pflegt, daß auch eine Kleinigkeit, die ganz unvermuthet geſchieht, Einem den Sinn recht fürchterlich aufregen kann.
- (b) Seine Diener wollten nicht ohne ihren Herrn von dem Orte wieder weg, ohne daß doch Einer den Muth gefaßt hätte, ihm in die Schatten des gefährdeten Forſtes nachzureiten.
- (c) Als ich zuerſt durch dieſe Gegend zog, ging es meinen Pferden nicht beſſer. Das macht, hier wohnt ein böſer Waſſernix, der an ſolchen Neckereien Luſt hat. Aber ich habe ein Sprüchlein gelernt: wenn Ihr mir vergönnen wolltet, dem Roſſe das in's Ohr zu ſagen, ſo ſollt' es gleich ſo ruhig ſtehen wie meine Schimmel da.
- (d) Ich athme
Die Luſt in einem Engliſchen Gefängniß.
Heißt das in England leben, der Geſetze
Wohlthat genießen. ?

- (e) Eitle Klagen
 Mit denen man das mitleidsvolle Herz
 Der Königin verschonen will.
- (f) Ihr hörtet
 Die Klagartifel an, ließt Euch darüber
 Vernehmen vor Gerichte.

4. Is Schiller's picture of Elizabeth historically true?

GERMAN II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into German—

CHARLES DICKENS STEALS A WATCH.

I read recently in an Italian newspaper the following anecdote of the celebrated novelist. Charles Dickens was making his first journey in Italy. Every evening he went to the Coliseum and remained there some time. There were many thieves there, and against these the police warned him. One evening a man who was wrapped in a cloak came out of the corner of the Coliseum and pushed violently against Dickens. The latter had not forgotten the warning, put his hand in his pocket, and noticed that his watch was not there. He now followed the man with the cloak, seized him and shook him like a reed. Dickens had not yet learned Italian, and only shouted, "Orologgio! orologio!" (watch! watch!). The unknown gave him the watch and fled. Dickens now came home, and to his astonishment he saw on the mantel-piece his watch, which he had forgotten to take with him, and found himself in possession of a magnificent lever watch which he had unconsciously stolen. He went immediately to the police-office, found the rightful owner, and gave him the watch back. The owner was likewise an Englishman.

2. Translate into English—

Ein preußischer Huzar wurde von den Franzosen gefangen, und ins Hauptquartier gebracht. Clermont selbst wollte ihn sprechen; denn die Gefangenennahme eines preußischen Huzaren war hier

ein sehr feltner Vorfall. Dieser Krieger gehörte zu dem schwarzen Regiment. Ein jeder Reiter desselben, gekleidet in die Farbe der Trauer, trug überdem einen Todtenkopf, das Sinnbild der Verwesung, an der Stirn; er war ein lebendiges *memento mori*; und schon der bloße Anblick eines solchen Todespredigers mit einem scharfen Säbel in der Faust, um dem Sittenspruch den stärksten Nachdruck zu geben, flößte Schrecken ein; auch waren diese schwarzen Husaren den tapfersten Regimentern des französischen Heeres fürchtbar. Man hatte die Sage verbreitet, daß sie bei Widersezung nie Parдон gäben, und die Husaren selbst bestätigten dies Gerücht, um desto leichter zu siegen. Es wirkte auch über allen Glauben. Ganze Scharen flohen vor wenigen Husaren, und nicht selten brachten einzelne dieser schwarzen Reiter ganze Trupps von Gefangenen ins Lager der Allirten. Sie gingen zum Gefecht wie zum Tanz, und kehrten nie ohne Beute zurück. Diese schwarzen Reiter zeichneten sich unter den leichten Truppen der Preußen sowohl durch Edelmutb als durch eine heldenmäßige Unererschrockenheit aus.—Ein Husar nahm einen österreichischen Offizier gefangen der ihm, der Kreigssitte gemäß, sofort seinen Geldbeutel und seine Uhr überreichte. Der Preuße gab beides zurück, und sagte: „Sie sind ein Gefangener und brauchen Ihr Geld. Dieser hier,“ indem er auf seinen Säbel schlug, „gibt mir alle Tage dergleichen.“

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Express $3\cdot095 \div 0\dot{4}291$ as a recurring decimal.
2. Extract the square root of $7\cdot256$ to three places of decimals, and write down the remainder, correctly pointed.
3. If certain spirit is adulterated with x per cent. of water, and the value per gallon of the mixture is y per cent. less than that of the pure spirit, prove that

$$\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{100}.$$

4. When are two consecutive Algebraical operations said to be commutative?

Are the two operations commutative in the following instances?

- (i.) "double" and "raise to the 5th power."
- (ii.) "invert" and "add unity."
- (iii.) "increase by 5 %" and "diminish by 5 %."

5. Simplify

$$\left\{ \frac{(x+a)(x+b)}{x+c} - \frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{x-c} \right\} \times \frac{x^2-c^2}{(a-c)(b-c)}.$$

6. Solve the quadratic equation

$$\frac{2x}{x-3} - \frac{3}{2x+1} = 2 + 3 \left\{ \frac{25}{2x-3} - \frac{11}{x-1} \right\}.$$

7. Solve

$$4(x+a)(y+b) + (a-b)^2 = 4(x+b)(y+a) + (a-b)^2 = 0.$$

8. Prove that the sum of the cubes of any two quantities is equal to the cube of their sum, diminished by three times the continued product of the two numbers and their sum.

Find the sum of the cubes of the two roots of the equation

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0.$$

9. Given

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{x+21} = 0,$$

prove that the two values of x , found by the ordinary process, will satisfy the equation, provided that one or other of the radicals has a negative sign.

Is there any false reasoning in the process?

10. Explain how meanings are assigned to zero, negative and fractional indices.

If the square of a certain quantity is eight times the cube root of the same quantity, find the ratio which the cube of the quantity bears to the square root.

11. Given

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x+2y}{a} = \frac{y+2z}{b} = \frac{z+2x}{c}, \\ \text{and } x+y+z=a+b+c, \end{aligned} \right\}$$

find the values of x , y and z .

12. The distance a man has run varies as the square root of the number of minutes that he has been running, and in 4 minutes he has run 800 yards. Prove that he ran rather more than 107 yards in the last minute of the four.

13. If a , b , c are in Arithmetic Progression, so are $(a-b)^2 + c^2$, $a^2 - b^2 + c^2$, $(b-c)^2 + a^2$.

14. Find the sum of

(i.) $1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{27} + \dots$ to ∞ ,

(ii.) $a^p + a^{2p} + a^{3p} + \dots$ to n terms.

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. The angles, which one straight line makes with another straight line on the same side of it, either are two right angles or are together equal to two right angles.
2. If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and the sides adjacent to the equal angles in each triangle equal, then the two triangles shall be equal in every respect.
3. In obtuse angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square on the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the sum of the squares on the sides containing the obtuse angle, by twice the rectangle contained by

the side on which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle between the obtuse angle and the perpendicular.

Shew that if this rectangle is equal to half the rectangle contained by the sides containing the obtuse angle, then the obtuse angle is equal to any one of the exterior angles of an equilateral triangle.

4. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle are equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.

5. Prove that a circle can be described about the quadrilateral formed by the internal bisectors of the angles of any quadrilateral.

6. Describe a circle which shall touch one side of a triangle and the other two sides produced.

If the side of the triangle be given in magnitude and position, and the opposite angle given in magnitude only, shew that the centre of the circle lies on a fixed circular arc.

7. If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base, the segments of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another.

Construct a triangle, having given the base, the vertical angle, and the ratio of the other two sides.

8. A regular hexagon is inscribed in a circle of 10 feet radius; find the area of the space enclosed between the circumference and the hexagon.
9. A right circular cylinder of gold, diameter of base 1 inch and height 2 inches, is drawn into a wire of uniform section whose length is one mile; find the diameter of the wire.

TRIGONOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Find geometrically $\sin 30^\circ$, $\cos 45^\circ$, $\tan 60^\circ$. Explain what is meant by saying that $\sin 0^\circ = 0$ and $\tan 90^\circ = \infty$.

If $\cos A = \frac{3(a^2 - b^2)}{5(a^2 + b^2) + 8ab}$, find the other trigonometrical ratios of A.

2. Define *supplement*, *complement* and *radian*.

Prove that $\tan (180^\circ - A) = -\tan A$.

Find $\cos \frac{47\pi}{6}$, $\sin 2333\frac{1}{3}$, $\tan 4005^\circ$.

3. Prove geometrically that

$$\cos (A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B.$$

Deduce the value of $\sin (A + B)$.

4. Shew that

$$(i.) \sin A \sec^2 A + \cos A \operatorname{cosec}^2 A - (1 - \sin A \cos A) (\sec A + \operatorname{cosec} A) = (\sin A + \cos A) (\sec A \operatorname{cosec} A - 1)^2.$$

$$(ii.) \frac{1 + \cos 3\theta - \cos 5\theta - \cos 8\theta}{\sin 5\theta + \sin 3\theta - \sin 8\theta} = \cot \frac{3\theta}{2}.$$

5. Prove that

$$(i.) \sin 2B = 2 \sin B \cos B,$$

$$(ii.) \cos 3B = 4 \cos^3 B - 3 \cos B,$$

and find $\sin 18^\circ$.

6. Prove that in any triangle

$$(i.) \frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c},$$

$$(ii.) \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} = 1,$$

$$(iii.) a(c \cot C + b \cot B - a \operatorname{cosec} A) + b(a \cot A + c \cot C - b \operatorname{cosec} B) + c(b \cot B + a \cot A - c \operatorname{cosec} C) = 0.$$

7. Shew how to solve a triangle of which the three sides are given.

If $a=2$, $b=\sqrt{3}-1$, $c=\sqrt{6}$, find the angles.

8. Define *angle of elevation* and *angle of depression*.

A statue stands on a pedestal 30 yards high. At a point on the ground 30 yards from the bottom of the pedestal, the statue subtends an angle of 15° . Find the height of the statue.

9. Find a value of x from the equations,

(i.) $5 \cos x - 1 = 2 \sin^2 x$.

(ii.) $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) = 1 + \sin 2x$.

Generalise your solution of the first of the above equations so as to include all the angles satisfying it.

CHEMISTRY (NON-METALS).

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. What is the atomic weight of an element? What is its vapour density? Give instances of anomalous vapour densities.
2. How much potassium chlorate is required for the preparation of 50 litres of oxygen measured at 15°C and 750 m.m. bar. pressure?
 $\text{K}=39$. $\text{Cl}=35.5$. $\text{O}=16$.
3. How is hydrochloric acid prepared,—what are the usual impurities, whence are they derived, and how may they be removed?
4. What are the characteristic properties of the three varieties of carbon? Mention some of the purposes for which charcoal is used and give reasons for such uses.
5. How is cyanogen prepared; what are its properties; why is it regarded as a compound radicle?

6. What is meant by the basicity of acids; what acids are yielded by phosphorus? Give the formulæ of their sodium salts.
7. Why are the elements oxygen and sulphur classed together?
8. Compare the principal properties of acetylene (C_2H_2), methane (CH_4) and ethene (C_2H_4).

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

TIME, FOUR HOURS.

PHYSICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Prove that the kinetic energy of a body of mass m moving with velocity V is $\frac{1}{2} mV^2$.
2. Give an account of an experiment having for its object the determination of the constant of gravitation.
3. Describe and explain in detail any method of determining the specific heat of a solid body insoluble in water.
4. Give a general account of the phenomena of a spinning top.
5. How does polarized light differ from ordinary light? How may light be polarized?
6. Define exactly what is meant by the "pitch" of a musical note. Why is a tuning fork a better standard of pitch than a stretched string or an organ pipe?
7. What facts can you mention pointing to a connection between electricity and magnetism?
8. Describe and explain either an ordinary induction coil or a dynamo machine.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

Students should answer SIX questions.

1. What is known about the thickness of the earth's atmosphere, and by means of what instruments and methods can changes in atmospheric pressure be measured?
 2. Write a short account of the formation of coral land.
 3. How are salt or freshwater lakes formed, and what purposes do they subserve in the economy of Nature?
 4. Define the following terms:—Cloud; hail; foraminifera; sand dunes; dew point; raised beach; ground-ice; earthquake.
 5. What conditions are necessary for an abundant rainfall? Has the presence or absence of vegetation any influence on rainfall?
 6. Summarise the work of the sea in eroding and reconstructing portions of the earth's crust.
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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

Perseus, bellum iam vivo patre cogitatum in animo volvens, omnes non gentes modo Graeciae, sed civitates etiam legationibus mittendis, pollicendo plura quam praestando, sibi conciliabat. Erant tamen magnae partis hominum ad favorem eius inclinati animi et aliquanto quam in Eumenem propensiores, cum Eumenis beneficiis muneribusque omnes Graeciae civitates et plerique principum obligati essent, et ita se in regno suo gereret, ut, quae sub ditione eius urbes *essent*, nullius liberae civitatis fortunam secum mutatam vellent. Contra Persea fama erat post patris mortem uxorem manu sua occidisse; Apellem, ministrum quondam fraudis in fratre tollendo atque ob id quaesitum a Philippo ad supplicium, exulantem, accersitum post patris mortem ingentibus promissis ad praemia tantae perpetratae rei, clam interfecisse. Intestinis externisque praeterea multis caedibus infamem nec ullo commendabilem merito praeferabant vulgo civitates tam pio erga propinquos, tam iusto in cives, tam munifico erga omnes homines regi, seu fama et maiestate Macedonum regum praeoccupati ad spernendam originem novi regni, seu mutationis rerum cupidi, seu quia non abiecti esse Romanis volebant.

2. Translate into Latin—

It is said by some modern writers that the object of Sulpicius in proposing to enrol the Italians in the old tribes was to secure the election of Marius to the command against Mithridates. It is certain, indeed, that Marius longed for it. Daily he was to be seen in the Campus Martius exercising with the young men, and, though old and fat,

showing himself nimble in arms and active on horseback—conduct which excited some men's good-humoured sympathy, but shocked others, who thought he had much better go to Baiae for the baths there, and that such an exhibition was contemptible in one of his years. Sulpicius may have thought Marius quite fit for the command, and was warranted in thinking so by the events of the Social War; but there is no more ground for supposing that the election of Marius was his primary object than for considering Plutarch's diatribe a fair estimate of his character. He was the friend and successor of Drusus, and his alliance with Marius was a means to the end which in common with Drusus he had in view, and not the end itself.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English extracts from Horace, Odes, Books I. and II.
2. Scan the first four lines of extract (b) in the previous question.
3. Translate extracts from Cicero, Pro Sestio.
4. Translate the following passages and comment on the underlined words—
 - (a) Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium
Victor Maeonii carminis alite.
 - (b) Te boves olim nisi reddidisses
Per dolum amotas, puerum minaci
Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
Risit Apollo.
 - (c) Me truncus illapsus cerebro.
Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum
Dextra levasset.

- (d) Quod si meis incommodis laetabantur, urbis tamen periculo commoverentur.
- (e) Caedem vero tantam, nisi forte illo Cinnano atque Octaviano die, quis umquam in foro vidit?
-

ROMAN HISTORY.

TIME, ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. Describe the constitution and powers of the Roman Senate.
 2. Give an account of the legislation of C. Gracchus. What were the chief aims of that statesman?
 3. State the causes of the coalition between Caesar and Pompey in 60 B.C., and give an account of the principal measures of Caesar's first consulship.
 4. Describe the career of Crassus.
 5. Comment on the following, explaining fully the historical allusions. (Do not translate.)
 - (a) Non illi ornandum M. Catonem sed relegandum, nec illi committendum illud negotium, sed imponendum putaverunt, qui in contione palam dixerint linguam se evellisse M. Catoni, quae semper contra extraordinarias potestates libera fuisset.
 - (b) P. Sestius quaestor C. Antonii, collegae mei, fuit sorte, sed societate consiliorum meus.
 - (c) Quid enim simile fuit in Q. Metello? Cujus causam etsi omnes probabant tamen neque senatus publice neque ullus ordo proprie neque suis decretis Italia cuncta susceperat.
-

ENGLISH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. What internal evidence is there as to the date of the "Parlament of Foules" and the circumstance to which it refers?

2. Write down stanzas from the "Parlament of Foules" in modern English, explaining any obscure expressions.
3. "Lady Capulet must be imagined a heartless and unprincipled woman of the world; Old Capulet, fair and even generous in temperament, was hurried along by his momentary moods. Such were the parents of Juliet, who abandoned her to the facile tenderness of a hired nurse."

Explain and illustrate this.

4. "By heaven, the poor man is wronged!"
Is this exclamation, reported by Heine, in regard to Shylock, to be accepted without modification?
5. "Shakespeare softens down all that might offend us in the love of the Venetian senator's daughter for one so different in manners, race and colour."

How does he manage this?

6. "We are informed by suggestion and report of the nobility of Posthumus; but we note certain faults in him; and he has not our undivided sympathy till his magnificent expiation in the fifth act."

Discuss this statement.

7. Compare the characters of Portia, Desdemona and Imogen.
8. Explain the following quotations—

(a) It is not likely

That when they hear the Roman horses neigh,
Behold their quarter'd fires, have both their eyes
And ears so cloy'd importantly as now,
That they will waste their time upon our note,
To know from whence we are.

(b) When as a lion's whelp shall, to himself unknown,
without seeking find, and be embraced by a piece of
tender air . . . then shall Posthumus end his
miseries.

- (c) Is't like that lead contains her? 'Twere damnation
To think so base a thought: it were too gross
To rib her cerecloth in the obscure grave.
- (d) In terms of choice I am not solely led
By nice direction of a maiden's eyes.
- (e) If I do prove her haggard
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune.
- (f) IAGO. How do you now, lieutenant?
CASSIO. The worser, that you give me the addition
Whose want even kills me.
- (g) What saucy merchant was this that was so full of his
ropery?
- (h) Spread thy close curtain . . . that runaway's
eyes may wink.

ENGLISH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

- A. Write down from Skeat's Specimens passages in modern English.
- B—1. Give some account of the dispute between More and Tyndale. How does More criticise Tyndale's English?
2. Tell what you know of "The Kingis Quhair," and the circumstances of its origin.
3. How can the decline of English Literature in the 15th century be explained?
4. Describe the fashion of writing known as Euphuism.
5. Sketch briefly the life of Spenser.

FRENCH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate extract from Voltaire's *Mérope*.
2. Translate passages from A. de Musset's *Pierre et Camille*, &c.
3. Translate passages from the *Memoirs* of Mlle. de Montpensier de Retz and Saint-Simon (Louis XIV. and his Contemporaries).
4. What part did Mademoiselle de Montpensier play in the wars of the *Fronde*?
5. Translate extracts from Moliere's *Le Misanthrope*.
6. Sketch, in a few words, the characters of the different persons of the *Misanthrope*.

FRENCH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

A. Translate—

LA CATARACTE DU NIAGARA.

La cataracte est formée par la rivière Niagara qui sort du lac Erié et se jette dans le lac Ontario; sa hauteur perpendiculaire est de cent quarante-quatre pieds: depuis le lac Erié jusqu'au saut, le fleuve arrive toujours en déclinant par une pente rapide; et au moment de la chute, c'est moins un fleuve qu'une mer, dont les torrents se pressent à la bouche béante d'un gouffre. La cataracte se divise en deux branches, et se courbe en fer à cheval. Entre les deux chutes s'avance une île creusée en dessous,

qui pend, avec tous ses arbres, sur le chaos des ondes. La masse du fleuve, qui se précipite au midi, s'arrondit en un vaste cylindre, puis se déroule en une nappe de neige, et brille au soleil de toutes les couleurs : celle qui tombe au levant descend dans une ombre effrayante ; on dirait une colonne d'eau du déluge. Mille ares-en-ciel se courbent et se croisent sur l'abîme. L'onde, frappant le roc ébranlé, rejaillit en tourbillons d'écume qui s'élèvent au-dessus des forêts, comme les fumées d'un vaste embrasement. Des pins, des noyers sauvages, des rochers taillés en forme de fantômes, décorent la scène. Des aigles, entraînés par le courant d'air descendent en tournoyant au fond du gouffre, et des carcajoux (badgers) se suspendent par leurs longues queues au bout d'une branche abaissée, pour saisir dans l'abîme les cadavres brisés des élans (elks) et des ours.—CHATEAUBRIAND.

B. Translate into French—

EXTRACT FROM SIR ROBERT PEEL'S ADDRESS TO GLASGOW STUDENTS.

Do I say that you can command success without difficulty ?
No ; difficulty is the condition of success. "Difficulty is a severe instructor set over us by the supreme ordinance of a parental guardian and legislator, who knows us better than we know ourselves, as he loves us better too. He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves, and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper. This amicable conflict with difficulty obliges us to an intimate acquaintance with our object, and compels us to consider it in all its relations. It will not suffer us to be superficial." These are the memorable words of the first philosophic statesman—the illustrious Mr. Burke. Enter then into the amicable conflict with difficulty whenever you encounter it, turn not aside, say not "there is a lion in the path" ; resolve upon mastering it ; and every successive triumph will inspire you with that confidence in yourselves, that habit of victory, which will make future conquests easy.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into Greek—

This important revolution excited alike the anger, the fears and the hopes of Croesus. Anxious to avenge his brother-in-law, to arrest the alarming growth of the Persian power, and to enlarge his own dominions, he resolved to attack the new monarch. But before embarking upon so perilous an enterprise he consulted the oracles of Amphiaraus, and of Apollo at Delphi, in whose veracity he placed the most unbounded confidence. The reply of both oracles was, that "if he should make war upon the Persians, he would destroy a mighty monarchy." Understanding the response to refer to the Persian empire, he had no longer any hesitation in commencing the war. In obedience to the oracles he first sent to the Spartans to solicit their alliance, which was readily granted, but no troops were sent to his immediate assistance. He then crossed the Halys at the head of a large army, laid waste the country of the Syrians of Cappadocia, and took several of their towns. Cyrus lost no time in coming to the help of his distant subjects. The two armies met near the Pterian plain in Cappadocia, where a bloody, but indecisive battle was fought.

2. Translate into English—

Παραλαβὼν δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς εὐθὺς μὲν ἐπεχείρει τοὺς πολίτας ἐμβιβάζειν εἰς τὰς τριήρεις, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἔπειθεν ἐκκλιπόντας, ὡς προσωτάτω τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀπαντᾶν τῷ βαρβάρῳ κατὰ θάλατταν. ἐνισταμένων δὲ πολλῶν ἐξήγαγε πολλὴν στρατιὰν εἰς τὰ Τέμπη μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων, ὡς αὐτόθι προκινδυνεύσόντων, τῆς Θετταλίας οὕτω τότε μηδίζειν δοκούσης. ἐπεὶ δ' ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκεῖθεν ἄπρακτοι, καὶ, Θετταλῶν βασιλεῖ προσγενομένων, ἐμῆδιζε τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτίας, μᾶλλον ἤδη τῷ Θεμιστοκλεῖ προσείχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι περὶ τῆς θαλάσσης, καὶ πέμπεται μετὰ νεῶν ἐπ' Ἀρτεμίσιον τὰ στενὰ φυλάξω. Ἐνθα δὲ τῶν μὲν Ἑλλήνων Εὐρυβιάδην καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ἡγεῖσθαι κελευόντων, τῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων, ὅτι πλήθει τῶν νεῶν σύμπαντας ὁμοῦ τι τοὺς ἄλλους ὑπερέβαλλον, οὐκ ἀξιούντων ἐτέροις ἔπεσθαι, συνιδὼν τὸν κίνδυνον

νον ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς αὐτός τε τὴν ἀρχὴν τῷ Εὐρυβιάδῃ παρήκε καὶ κατεπράϊνε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὑπισχνόμενος, ἂν ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ γένωνται πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον, ἐκόντας αὐτοῖς παρέξειν εἰς τὰ λοιπὰ πειθομένους τοὺς Ἕλληνας.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English extracts from Thucydides, Book I. to Chap. 117.
2. Translate into English extracts from Sophocles, *Œdipus Tyrannus*.
3. Translate the following, and comment on the underlined words—

- (a) εὖ γὰρ οἶδ' ὅτι
νοσεῖτε πάντες, καὶ νοσοῦντες, ὥς ἐγὼ
οὐκ ἔστιν ὑμῶν ὅστις ἔξ' ἴσου νοσεῖ.
- (b) καὶ τῶνδ' ἐλεγχον τοῦτο μὲν Πυθῶδ' ἰὼν
πεύθον τὰ χρησθέντ', εἰ σαφῶς ἡγγεῖλά σοι.
- (c) εἰ δὲ ἄνδρ' ἐν' οἰόζωνον αὐδήσει, σαφῶς
τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἥδη τοῦργον εἰς ἐμὲ ῥέπον.
- (d) καὶ λάβης ἐψευσμένον,
φάσκειν ἔμ' ἥδη μαντικῇ μηδὲν φρονεῖν.

GREEK HISTORY.

TIME, ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. Describe the degree of national unity attained by the Greeks at the time of the Persian Invasion. Trace and account for the subsequent falling off in this respect.
2. Describe the internal political condition and external relations of Athens at the date of the battle of Oenophyta (B.C. 457).

3. Describe, discuss, and illustrate the working of the system of Dicasteria at Athens.
4. Ἐπαινέσθαι τε ἄξιοι οἷτινες χρησάμενοι τῇ ἀνθρωπείᾳ φύσει ὥστε ἑτέρων ἄρχειν, δικαιότεροι ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν γεγένηται (Athenian Speech at Sparta). How far is the justification of the Athenian dominion here put forward successful?
5. Describe the career of Alcibiades.

GERMAN I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

- A. Translate passages from Schiller's Wallenstein's "Tod."
- B. Translate passages from Heine's Harzreise.
- C. Translate passages from Gutzkow, Zopf und Schwert.

GERMAN II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into German—

DEATH OF JAMES I. OF SCOTLAND.

The King kept Christmas, 1436, at the monastery of the Black Friars in Perth, within reach of his Highland enemies. He was repeatedly warned of his danger, but was of a fearless temper. On the 20th of February he was, at the close of the day, loosely robed, chatting before the fire of the reception room with the Queen and her ladies. Three hundred Highlanders, with Graham at their head, broke that night into the monastery. Bolts and locks had been tampered with. It was there that a Catherine Douglas, finding that the great bolt of the chamber door had been removed, thrust her arm through

the staples, and suffered it to be crushed, while time was gained for the King's escape into a vault below. The flooring was replaced, and the Highlanders, not finding the King, would have retired; but one who suspected the way of escape caused the floor to be searched. James I. was discovered, and was killed by sixteen wounds in the breast alone. Although unarmed he defended himself well, leaving the mark of his grip on those of his murderers with whom he grappled. His wife, who sought to shelter him, was wounded in the struggle.

2. Translate into English—

In der menschlichen Natur liegt ein heftiges Verlangen, zu allem, was wir sehen, Worte zu finden, und fast noch lebhafter ist die Begierde, dasjenige mit Augen zu sehen, was wir beschreiben hören. Zu beidem wird in der neueren Zeit besonders der Engländer und der Deutsche hingezogen. Jeder bildende Künstler ist uns willkommen, der eine beschriebene Gegend uns vor Augen stellt, der die handelnden Personen eines Romans oder eines Gedichts, so gut oder so schlecht er es vermag, sichtlich vor uns handeln läßt. Eben so willkommen ist aber auch der Dichter oder Redner, der durch Beschreibung in eine Gegend uns versetzt, ermag nun unsere Erinnerung wieder beleben oder unsere Phantasie aufregen; ja wir erfreuen uns sogar mit dem Buch in der Hand, eine wohlbeschriebene Gegend zu durchlaufen; unserer Bequemlichkeit wird nachgeholfen, unsere Aufmerksamkeit wird erregt, und wir vollbringen unsere Reise in Begleitung eines unterhaltenden und unterrichtenden Gesellschafters. Kein Wunder also, daß in einer Zeit, wo so viel geschrieben wird, auch so manche Schrift dieser Art erscheint; kein Wunder, daß Künstler und Dilettanten in einem Fache sich üben, dem das Publikum geneigt ist.

Als eine solche Übung setzen wir die Beschreibung des Wasserfalls von Schaffhausen hierher, freilich, nur skizzenhaft und ohne sie von den kleinen Bemerkungen eines Tagebuchs zu trennen. Jenes Naturphänomen wird noch oft genug gemalt und beschrieben werden, es wird jeden Beschauer in Erstaunen setzen, manchen zu einem Versuch reizen, seine Anschauung, seine Empfindung mitzutheilen und von keinem wird es fixirt, noch weniger erschöpft werden.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

FIRST PAPER.

Not more than EIGHT questions to be attempted. All candidates are expected to answer No.11.

1. Discuss the function of the *copula* in Formal Logic.
2. What is meant by a *relative* term, an *indefinite* proposition, a *disjunctive* syllogism? Give examples.
3. "To define a word is to extract its meaning." State clearly the nature and limits of definition *per genus et differentiam*.
4. If the genus X be divided into species XA, XB, XC,

Then no XA must be XB or XC

" XB " XA or XC

" XC " XA or XB

And $XA + XB + XC = X$

State the formal rules of logical division, and discuss its value and limitations.

5. Draw as many immediate inferences as you can from—
"Knowledge is power."
6. Why may we not simply convert an A proposition? Give examples from popular reasoning in which this fallacy is committed.
7. "It can be cured by Dr. Koch's lymph, for it is a clear case of lupus."
(a) Express the foregoing in the form of a categorical syllogism, stating mood and figure.
(b) Construct an hypothetical syllogism having the same conclusion.
8. What is *indirect reduction*? Upon what assumption does the validity of the method of indirect reduction depend? Illustrate by an example.

9. Give a concrete example illustrating Mill's *Method of Difference*, and state what is meant by the *plurality of causes*.
10. "Hypotheses non fingo." Does this maxim express the actual practise of science? Illustrate your answer.
11. Examine the following—
 - (a) "Science is the knowledge of principles and causes." (*Fleming*).
 - (b) "Philosophy is the science of causes and principles." (*Fleming*).
 - (c) "The essence of bribery is that it should be legally proved. Unproved bribery does not exist. You must permit me therefore to check your use of the word bribery." (*Felix Holt*).
 - (d) "Belief is the assent to that which is credible as credible." (*Pearson*).
 - (e) "Hitherto the government has been in the hands of those who were natural governors." (*Argus*).
 - (f) "The mind thinks because it is the essence of mind to think."
 - (g) "Ought man to live according to reason or sentiment?"
 - (h) "A soldier is a man who makes a contract with his country to kill anyone whom his country wishes to have killed."
 - (i) "Progress is advance in the direction in which man is moving." (*Political speech*).

 SECOND PAPER.

Not more than SEVEN questions to be attempted.

1. Write a short note on the ambiguity of *Abstraction*, *Perception*, *Self-consciousness*.
2. Take a case of sense-perception, and state what you know of the nervous process involved.

3. "Mind is nothing but the series of our sensations." "Every consciousness is a self-consciousness." State briefly the different views of mind embodied in these remarks. Is it possible to combine them?
4. "The passage from the physics of the brain to the corresponding facts of consciousness is unthinkable." Point out the main differences between a brain-fact and a state of consciousness.
5. "The mental synthesis cannot be altogether the result of experience, for without it, experience could never begin." Explain and illustrate.
6. What is meant by the *intellectual* senses? What is the value of the distinction?
7. State clearly how you would differentiate memory from the other powers of knowledge. What do you understand by the *faculty* of memory?
8. Describe the mental process involved in *attention*.
9. "Like imaginative production, thinking is nothing but the sum of processes of separation and combination, carried out on sense-material." How then does thinking differ from imagination?
10. How would you describe the development of thought as a series of stages?
11. Write a short note on each of the following quotations—
 - (a) "Every perception has a meaning beyond itself."
 - (b) "Reverie is not thought, but the absence of thought."
 - (c) "Strong passion is brief madness."
12. What in your opinion is the use of Philosophy?

LOGARITHMS AND TRIGONOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

- What are the properties of logarithms which make them useful in facilitating numerical work? Given $\log_2 3 = a$, $\log_3 5 = b$, $\log_5 7 = c$, prove that $\log_{10} 14 = \frac{1+abc}{1+ab}$.
- The present population of New South Wales is 1,132,500. The annual birth rate, death rate, and immigration rate per 1,000 of the population are 38, 15.5 and 25 respectively. Find the population at the end of 1901, assuming these rates to remain unaltered during the interval.
 $\log 1.1325 = .0540382$, $\log 1.0475 = .0191540$.
 $\log 1.7602 = .2455620$, $\log 1.7603 = .2456114$.
- If the present value of a perpetual annuity of £150 in which the first payment is due one year hence is £2500, find the present value of a perpetual annuity of the same amount in which the first payment is due 12 years hence.
 $\log 1.06 = .0253059$, $\log 5.2678 = .7216293$,
 $\log 5.2679 = .7216375$.
- Prove that in any triangle
 (1) $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$.
 (2) $\tan \frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{b-c}{b+c} \cot \frac{A}{2}$
 (3) $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B - \cos^2 C = 1 - 2 \sin A \sin B \cos C$.
- If in a triangle $a = 3221$, $b = 5612$, $c = 6921$, find the angle A.
 $\log 7.877 = .8963608$, $\log 4.656 = .6680130$, $\log 2.265 = .3550682$, $\log 9.56 = .9804579$, $L \tan 13^\circ 39' = 9.3853370$,
 $\text{diff} = 5506$.
- Discuss the ambiguous case in the solution of triangles, and prove that, when there are two triangles satisfying the conditions of the problem, they can both be inscribed in the same circle.
- An object ED standing on a horizontal plane subtends angles θ , 2θ , 3θ respectively at three points A, B, C lying

on a horizontal straight line through D, the base of the object. If $AB=11$ yards and $BC=4$ yards, find $\sin \theta$, CD and ED .

8. If ABC be a triangle in which $\tan \frac{A}{2}$, $\tan \frac{B}{2}$ and $\tan \frac{C}{2}$ are in geometrical progression, prove that $b = \frac{a^2 + c^2}{a + c}$.
9. Find the radius of the circle circumscribing a given triangle. Find the area of the triangle formed by joining the centres of the escribed circles of a triangle.
10. If $\tan^2 \theta = \tan(\theta - \alpha) \tan(\theta - \beta)$ shew that $\tan 2\theta \sin(\alpha + \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta$.

STATICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Enunciate the parallelogram of forces, and prove that this theorem, if true for the direction of the resultant, is also true for its magnitude.
2. $ABCD$ is a square, and E, F are the middle points of BC and CD . Forces represented in magnitude and direction by AE, BF, DA act at a point; prove that the resultant is represented by half AC .
3. ABC is a right angled triangle, having $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, and forces a^3, b^3, c^3 act along BC, CA and AB respectively. Prove that the resultant force is abc , and that it is inclined to AC at an angle B .
4. Find the resultant of two like parallel forces which act upon a rigid body.
If P, Q, R , etc., are a number of like parallel forces which are applied to a rigid bar, at given distances, a, b, c , etc., from one end of it, deduce expressions for the magnitude of the resultant, and the distance of its point of action from the end of the rod.

5. Prove that two couples acting on a rigid body, neutralize each other, if their moments are numerically equal, but of opposite sign.
6. Find the centre of gravity of a triangular lamina, and prove that it is also the centre of gravity of three equal particles placed at the angular points of the triangle.
7. ACBD is a plane quadrilateral lamina, consisting of two equal triangles ACB, ADB on opposite sides of their common base AB; E is the middle point of AB, and CD meets AB in F; prove that the centre of gravity of the lamina divides EF in the ratio 1 : 2.
8. Find the condition of equilibrium of the wheel and axle. The cylinder of a windlass is 6 inches in diameter, and it has two arms, which describe circles of 18 inches and 20 inches radius. If a ton is to be raised by equal forces applied to the two arms, what must those forces be?
9. Two uniform equal straight rods AB, AC are jointed at A, and rest in a vertical plane with the ends B and C supported by a fixed smooth horizontal plane, B and C being connected with each other by a light string equal in length to AB or AC. If the weight of each rod is W, find the tension of the string.

HYDROSTATICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Prove that the pressure at any point of a homogeneous fluid at rest under gravity is proportional to the depth of the point below the surface.
A hollow cylinder of length one foot and internal diameter one inch has one end closed by a thin plate whose weight in water is two ounces. The cylinder is then immersed vertically in water, with the closed end downwards, to a depth of seven inches, and a fluid is gently poured into the cylinder. If the plate just falls off when the fluid inside is at the same level as the outside water, find the specific gravity of the fluid.

2. Shew how to find the specific gravity of a solid relative to a fluid (1) in which the solid is insoluble, (2) in which it is soluble.

If the plate in the preceding question is of specific gravity 3, what is its weight in air?

3. Two liquids which do not mix and whose specific gravities are S_1 and S_2 are poured into a bent tube : find the ratio of the heights of their free surfaces above their common surface.

4. Define Whole Pressure, Resultant Pressure, Centre of Pressure.

Find the centre of pressure of a triangular lamina immersed in liquid with one side in the surface.

5. A hemisphere of radius one foot is immersed in water with its base inclined at an angle of 60° to the horizon, and its centre is 6 feet deep, find the magnitude and direction of the resultant pressure of the water on the curved surface.

6. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a body floating in water.

A piece of iron is floating in mercury, and water is then poured on the top of the mercury till the iron is completely covered. Will the iron rise or sink in consequence? Give reasons for your answer.

7. Explain what is meant by the Absolute Zero of temperature. Shew that, if T is the absolute temperature of a gas, ρ its density and p its pressure, then $p = k\rho T$.

8. Describe the construction and graduation of a mercurial barometer.

If a small quantity of air is left in the upper part of the tube what will be the effect on the height of the column? Shew that, if a is the length of the tube the enclosed air would occupy if its density were the same as that of the external air, and x the length occupied when the height of the true barometer is h , then the reading of the faulty barometer is too small by $\frac{ah}{x}$.

9. Describe the construction of Bramah's Press.

If the weight to be raised is 1500 pounds, and the diameter of the large cylinder is 24 inches, and of the smaller $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; find the force which would have to be applied.

10. Find the density in the receiver of a condenser after n strokes. If the length of the cylinder is l , and the piston at its lowest position is at a distance m from the bottom, find the maximum density that can be produced in the receiver.

PHYSIOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Give an account of the structure of the small intestine. What are the various secretions poured into it? State briefly their action on the various food stuffs.
2. What are the various uses of the circulation of the blood? What is meant by "Blood pressure?" State how it varies in different parts of the circulation.
3. What is meant by "Animal Heat?" Give an account of the mechanism by which the temperature is regulated in warm-blooded animals.
4. Describe the structure of the anterior and posterior spinal nerve roots. What are their functions respectively, and how was it ascertained?
5. Give a description of the optically essential parts of the eye. What is meant by accommodation for distance? Explain how it is effected.
6. Give a short account of—
 - (a) Reflex action.
 - (b) A motor area of the cerebrum.

.PHYSICS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year of Engineering.

GEOLOGY.

The same paper as that set in the Second Year of Science.

ZOOLOGY.

The same paper as that set in the First Year of Medicine.

PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

CHEMISTRY (METALS).

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Give a brief account of the composition and constitution of alloys and amalgams.
2. Compare the compounds of iron, chromium, and manganese.
3. Give four processes for the preparation of the metallic chlorides; why is carbon used in some instances?
4. Describe the methods employed for the preparation of nickel, and the chemical reactions which take place in the processes followed.
5. What are the chief differences between the spectra of liquids, vapours, and incandescent gases? How is a knowledge of the chemical composition of the sun, stars, and nebulae arrived at?
6. Describe the common dry processes for the extraction of silver.
7. What is the periodic law, and what use is made of it?
8. Give an account of the cubical system of crystals; mention any common substances crystallising in this system, and show how a knowledge of crystallography is of importance in chemistry.

HISTORY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

Not more than EIGHT questions to be answered.

1. Discuss the value of the Study of History.
2. Illustrate the influence of the physical geography of England on its History.
3. Discuss the claims of Alfred to be considered a great statesman.
4. Sketch the history of the English possessions in France from 1066 to 1216, shewing the influence of this history on the home politics of England.
5. Discuss the character and policy of Richard II., comparing him in both respects with Edward II.
6. "Henry V. stands before us as one of the greatest and purest characters in English History, a figure not unworthy to be placed by the side of Edward I."
Discuss this estimate of Henry V.'s character.
7. Explain briefly the nature of the Renaissance movement, and illustrate its influence in England.
8. Examine the ecclesiastical policy of Cardinal Wolsey.
9. Discuss the relative importance of personal, political, and religious motives in the Reformation in England.
10. Compare the aims and ideals of Sir Thomas More and Thomas Cromwell as statesmen.
11. Explain the nature of the economic troubles of the Tudor period.
12. In what degree is the prosperity of England during the reign of Elizabeth to be attributed to the ability of the Queen?

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

Tantus est igitur innatus in nobis cognitionis amor et scientiae, ut nemo dubitare possit, quin ad eas res hominum natura nullo emolumento invitata rapiatur. Videmusne, ut pueri ne verberibus quidem a contemplandis rebus perquirendisque deterreantur? ut pulsi recurrant, ut aliquid scire se gaudeant? ut aliis narrare gestiant? ut pompa, ludis atque eiusmodi spectaculis teneantur, ob eamque rem vel famem et sitim perferant? Quid vero? Qui ingenuis studiis atque artibus delectantur, nonne videmus eos nec valetudinis, nec rei familiaris habere rationem, omniaque perpeti, ipsa cognitione et scientia captos, et cum maximis curis et laboribus compensare eam, quam ex discendo capiant, voluptatem? Mihi quidem Homerus huiusmodi quiddam vidisse videtur in iis, quae de Sirenium cantibus finxerit. Neque enim vocum suavitate videntur, aut novitate quadam et varietate cantandi revocare eos solitae, qui praetervehebantur, sed quia multa se scire profitebantur; ut homines ad earum saxa descendendi cupiditate adhaerescerent.

2. Translate into Latin—

How much better is it, and more becoming yourselves, if you desire riches, liberty, peace and empire, to obtain them assuredly by your own virtue, industry, prudence and valour, than to long after and hope for them in vain under the rule of a king? They who are of opinion that these things cannot be compassed but under a king and a lord, it cannot well be expressed how mean, how base (I do not say how unworthy) thoughts they have of themselves; for in effect, what do they other than confess, that they themselves are lazy, weak, senseless, silly persons,

and framed for slavery both in body and mind? And indeed all manner of slavery is scandalous and disgraceful to a free-born ingenuous person; but for you, after you have recovered your lost liberty by God's assistance and your own arms, after the performance of so many valiant exploits, and the making so remarkable an example of a most potent king, to desire to return again into a condition of bondage and slavery, will not only be scandalous and disgraceful, but an impious and wicked thing.—MILTON.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate extracts from Tacitus, Histories, Books I. and II.
2. Translate and write explanatory notes on the following:—
 - (a) *Quarta pars manipuli sparsa per commeatus aut in ipsis castris vaga, dum mercedem centurioni exsolveret, neque modum oneris quisquam neque genus quaestus pensi habebat.*
 - (b) *Reliquias Neronianarum sectionum, nondum in fiscum conversos, revocatis ab exilio concessit, justissimum donum et in speciem magnificum, sed, festinata jam pridem exactione, usu sterile.*
 - (c) *Quieti intentique Caecina ac Valens, quando hostis imprudentia rueret, quod loco sapientiae est, alienam stultitiam opperiebantur.*
 - (d) *Sufficere videbantur adversus Vitellium pars copiarum et dux Mucianus et Vespasiani nomen, ac nihil arduum fatis.*
3. Translate extracts from Horace, Epistles.
4. Translate and explain—
 - (a) *Hic multum in Fabia valet, ille Velina;
Cui libet hic fasces dabit eripietque curule
Cui volet importunus ebur.*

- (b) Certemus, spinas animone ego fortius an tu
Evellas agro, et melior sit Horatius an res.
- (c) Omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res,
Tentantem majora, fere praesentibus aequum.
Contra, quem duplici panno patientia velat,
Mirabor, vitae via si conversa decebit.
- (d) Dum cadat elusus ratione ruentis acervi,
Qui reedit in fastos et virtutem aestimat annis.

GENERAL PAPER.—LATIN.

TIME, ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. Describe fully the chief powers of the *princeps*.
2. What was meant by *delation*? Explain the causes of its development under the earlier Empire.
3. Describe the methods by which the provinces became gradually Romanised under the Empire.
4. Give an account of Vespasian.
5. Describe the methods by which the earlier Emperors sought to veil their absolute power.

GENERAL PAPER.—GREEK.

TIME, ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. "Virtue is knowledge." Explain and discuss this thesis of Socrates. How does it enter into the argument of the Gorgias?
2. ἀλλ', οἶμαι, οἱ τιθέμενοι τοὺς νόμους οἱ ἀσθενεῖς ἀνθρωποὶ εἰσι καὶ οἱ πολλοί. πρὸς αὐτοὺς οἷν καὶ τὸ αὐτοῖς συμφέρον τοὺς τε νόμους τίθενται καὶ τοὺς ἐπαίνους ἐπαινοῦσι. Explain the doctrine of social obligation here stated by Callicles, and contrast with it the view of Socrates.

3. οὐδένα ἡμεῖς ἴσμεν ἄνδρα ἀγαθὸν γεγονότα τὰ πολιτικὰ ἐν τῇδε τῇ πόλει. State the grounds of Socrates' condemnation of the great statesmen of Athens, and discuss its justice.
4. Explain and comment on the following—
- (a) τῆς δὲ πολιτικῆς (λέγω) ἀντίστροφον μὲν τῇ γυμναστικῇ τὴν νομοθετικὴν, ἀντίστροφον δὲ τῇ ἱατρικῇ τὴν δικαιοσύνην.
- (b) δοκεῖς εὖ πρὸς τὴν ῥητορικὴν πεπαιδεῦσθαι, τοῦ δὲ διαλέγεσθαι ἡμεληκένας.
- (c) ὥστε πολλὴ ἀνάγκη, ὦ Καλλίκλεις, τὸν σώφρονα, ὥσπερ διήλθομεν, δίκαιον ὄντα καὶ ἀνδρείον καὶ ὅσιον, ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι τελέως, τὸν δὲ ἀγαθὸν εὖ τε καὶ καλῶς πράττειν ἂν ἀν πράττη, τὸν δ' εὖ πράττοντα μακάριόν τε καὶ εὐδαίμονα εἶναι.
5. Describe the thoughts and imaginations of the Greeks about death, as illustrated by the Oedipus Coloneus.

GREEK COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

(a) Ἐπὶ τοίνυν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἄξιον ἦν θεάσασθαι Σωκράτη, ὅτ' ἀπὸ Δηλίου φυγῇ ἀνεχώρει τὸ στρατόπεδον· ἐτυχον γὰρ παραγενόμενος ἵππον ἔχων, οὗτος δ' ὅπλα. ἀνεχώρει οὖν ἐσκεδασμένων ἤδη τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὗτός θ' ἄμα καὶ Λάχης· καὶ γὰρ περιτυγχάνω, καὶ ἰδὼν εὐθὺς παρακελεύομαι· τ' αὐτοῖν θαρρεῖν καὶ ἔλεγον, ὅτι οὐκ ἀπολείψω αὐτῷ. ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ κάλλιον ἐθεασάμην Σωκράτη ἢ ἐν Ποτιδαίᾳ· αὐτὸς γὰρ ἦττον ἐν φόβῳ ἢ διὰ τὸ ἐφ' ἵππου εἶναι· πρῶτον μὲν ὅσον περιῆν Λάχηςτος τῷ ἔμφρων εἶναι· ἔπειτ' ἔμοιγ' ἐδόκει, ὦ Ἀριστόφανες, τὸ σὸν δὴ τοῦτο, κάκει διαπορεύεσθαι ὥσπερ κἀνθάδε, βρενθυόμενος καὶ τῷ φθαλμῷ παραβάλλον, ἡρέμα περισκοπῶν καὶ τοὺς φίλους καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, δῆλος ὢν παντὶ καὶ πάνυ πόρρωθεν, ὅτι, εἴ τις ἄσφεται τούτου τάνδρός, μάλ' ἐρρωμένως ἀμυνεῖται. διὸ καὶ ἀσφαλῶς ἀπῆει καὶ οὗτος καὶ ὁ ἕτερος· σχεδὸν γάρ τι τῶν οὕτω διακειμένων ἐν τῇ πολέμῳ οὐδ' ἄπτονται, ἀλλὰ τοὺς προτροπάδην φεύγοντας διώκουσι.

- (b) ὦ παῖ, γένοιτ' ἂν εὖ λελεγμένοι λόγοι
 ψευδεῖς, ἐπὼν δὲ κάλλεσιν νικῶεν ἂν
 τάληθές· ἀλλ' οὐ τοῦτο τὰκριβέστατον,
 ἀλλ' ἡ φύσις καὶ τοῦρθόν· ὅς δ' εὐγλωσσία
 νικᾷ, σοφὸς μὲν, ἀλλ' ἐγὼ τὰ πράγματα
 κρείσσω νομίζω τῶν λόγων αἰεί ποτε.

2. Translate into Greek—

Plato, when he was out of favour with Dionysius, begged for an audience; and Dionysius granted it, thinking that Plato had some personal grievance and was going to enter into it. But Plato opened the conversation as follows:—
 “If, Dionysius, you knew that some enemy had sailed to Sicily with a view to do you some harm, but found no opportunity, would you allow him to sail back again, and go off scot-free?” “Certainly not, Plato,” replied Dionysius, “for we must not only hate and punish the deeds of our enemies, but also their intentions.” “If then,” said Plato, “anyone has come here for your benefit, and wishes to do you good, and you do not find him an opportunity, is it right to let him go away with neglect and without thanks?” And on Dionysius asking whom he meant, he replied, “I mean Aeschines, a man who is able to improve by his conversation any with whom he might associate; and he is neglected, though he has made a long voyage here to discuss philosophy with you.”

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

- 1, 2. Translate extracts from Plato, Gorgias.
 3. Translate and comment on the following—

καὶ γὰρ ἂν, εἰ μὴ ἡ ψυχὴ τῷ σώματι ἐπειστάται, ἀλλ' αὐτὸ αὐτῷ, καὶ
 μὴ ὑπὸ ταύτης κατεθεωρεῖτο καὶ διεκρίνεται ἢ τε ὁψοποικὴ καὶ ἡ
 ἰατρικὴ, ἀλλ' αὐτὸ τὸ σῶμα ἔκρινε σταθμώμενον ταῖς χάρισι ταῖς

πρὸς αὐτό, τὸ τοῦ Ἀναξαγόρου ἂν πολὺ ᾔην, ὃ φίλε Πῶλε—σὺ γὰρ τούτων ἔμπειρος,—ὁμοῦ ἂν πάντα χρήματα ἐφύρετο ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἀκρίτων ὄντων τῶν τε ἱατρικῶν καὶ ὑγιεινῶν καὶ ὀψοποικῶν.

4. Translate extract from Sophocles, *Oedipus Coloneus*.

5. Translate, with short explanatory notes—

ἔστιν δ' οἷον ἐγὼ γὰς Ἀσίας οὐκ ἐπακούω,
οὐδ' ἐν τῇ μεγάλῃ Δωρίδι νάσῃ Πέλοπος πώποτε βλαστὸν
φύτευμ' ἀχείρωτον αὐτόποιον,
ἐγχείων φόβημα δαΐων,
ὃ τᾷδε θάλλει μέγιστα χώρα,
γλαυκᾶς παιδοτρόφον φύλλον ἐλαίας·
τὸ μὲν τις οὐ νεαρὸς οὔτε γῆρα
σημαίνων ἀλιώσει χερὶ πέρσας· ὁ γὰρ αἰὲν ὄρων κύκλος
λεύσσει νιν Μορίου Διὸς
χὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνα.
ἄλλον δ' αἶνον ἔχω ματροπόλει τᾷδε κράτιστον,
δῶρον τοῦ μεγάλου δαίμονος, εἰπεῖν, χθονὸς αὔχημα μέγιστον,
εὐίππον, εὐπῶλον, εὐθάλασσον.
ὦ παῖ Κρόνου, σὺ γάρ νιν εἰς
τόδ' εἰσας αὔχημ', ἀναξ Ποσειδάν,
ἵπποισιν τὸν ἀκεστήρα χαλινὸν
πρώταισι ταῖσδε κτίσας ἀγυαῖς.
ἀ δ' εὐήρετος ἔκπαγλ' ἄλῃα χερσὶ παραπτομένα πλάτα
θρώσκει, τῶν ἑκατομπόδων
Νηρηίδων ἀκόλουθος.

6. Translate and write notes on the following—

(a) XO. Ζεῦ ἀλεξήτορ, τίς ποθ' ὁ πρέσβυς;

OI. οὐ πάνυ μοίρας εὐδαιμονίσαι
πρώτης.

(b) καίτοι τίς αὐτῇ τέρψις, ἄκοντας φιλεῖν;

(c) μὴ φῦναι τὸν ἅπαντα νίκᾳ λόγον· τὸ δ', ἐπεὶ φανῇ,
βῆναι κείθεν ὅθεν περ ἦκει πολὺ δεύτερον ὡς τάχιστα.

(d) φθέγμα δ' ἐξαίφνης τινὸς
θῶῤῥεν αὐτόν, ὥστε πάντας ὀρθίας
στήσαι φόβῳ δείσαντας ἐξαίφνης τρίχας.

DECEMBER EXAMINATION.

xlvi.

ENGLISH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

(Not more than EIGHT questions to be answered.)

1. Discuss the theories as to the date and authorship of Henry VIII.
2. Contrast the characters of Henry VI. and Richard II.
3. "Thrice has Shakespeare dealt with the career of a usurper, and has portrayed him as the genial villain, the petty villain, and as the calculating opportunist, but he has never shown him as happy."
Explain and discuss this statement.
4. "Shakespeare in his treatment of Falstaff shows no less his poetic justice than his poetic sympathy."
Illustrate this.
5. Compare the characters of Hotspur and Prince Hal.
6. What were the principles of "classical" criticism in France?
7. Sketch shortly the progress of English criticism from Pope to Dr. Johnson.
8. What were Lessing's views as to the functions of poetry and the visual arts? Can any objections be made to them?
9. Discuss the relations of poetry and morality.
10. "The critic may introduce the stranger to a work of art, and even indicate the best point of view from which to regard it. More than this he must not do."
Explain and discuss this view of criticism.

ENGLISH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. "Charlotte Brontë's career and character are reflected in her writings."
Explain and illustrate this.

2. Examine the charge of cynicism brought against Thackeray.
3. Describe and examine the attack on Tennyson in Lytton's "New Timon."
4. What are the periods in the literary career of Wm. Morris, and what influences may be traced in them?
5. Discuss the characteristics of Macaulay as Essayist and Historian.
6. How did Ruskin's Art-criticism lead him to busy himself with social questions, and how has it been affected in consequence?
7. Analyse the difficulties of Browning's style.
8. Describe the scope of any three of the following works, and briefly characterise them—The *Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ*; Sartor Resartus; Bothwell; The Spanish Gipsy; Beauchamp's Career.

FRENCH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate extracts from Delavigne's *Les Enfants d'Edouard*.
2. To what extent is Delavigne indebted to Shakespeare? Compare his play with *Richard III*.
3. Translate extracts from Thierry's *Lettres sur l'Histoire de France*.
4. Translate extracts from de Vigny's *Cinq-Mars*.
5. Sketch shortly the history of the struggles of the community of Laon for liberty.
6. Translate extracts from Corneille's *Suite de Menteur*.

FRENCH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

A. Translate—

LES PEUPLIERS.

- (a) Le soleil s'est caché derrière les nuages,
 Le soir tombe, le ciel se voile peu à peu,
 Et le jour qui s'en va, comme un dernier adieu,
 Met un rayon d'argent aux tuiles des villages.
 Déjà le crépuscule a brouillé les ombrages,
 Mais les grands peupliers découpent dans le bleu,
 Sur le rouge sanglant de l'horizon en feu,
 La flèche de leur cime et l'or de leurs feuillages.
 Puis l'ombre plus cruelle a tué le jour clair,
 Mais les hauts peupliers se profilent dans l'air
 Où la vapeur des nuits élève sa fumée ;
 Et, sur le rideau noir de la sombre forêt,
 A regarder leur ligne immobile, on dirait
 Les éclaireurs géants de quelque grande armée.

HENRI CHANTAVOINE.

THE DRAMATIC UNITIES.

- (b) On donne trop d'importance à l'autorité d'Aristote. On dit que les doctes ont imposé les règles à notre théâtre, et forcé auteurs, acteurs et public, d'en subir la tyrannie. Ainsi la critique érudite aurait faussé le développement naturel de notre poésie dramatique. Si nous n'avons pas de Shakespeare, la faute en serait à la *Poétique*, et à ses commentateurs. C'est se payer de mots que de parler ainsi. Les règles ont été formulées en Italie, en Espagne, en Angleterre aussitôt et parfois plutôt que chez nous, et par d'aussisavants hommes. Scaliger, Castelvetro faisaient autorité par tous pays : d'où vient qu'ils ne gagnèrent le procès d'Aristote qu'en France ? C'est qu'en fin de compte le public seul jugeait. Les règles s'implantèrent là où elles agirent dans le sens de l'esprit national, là où elles se trouvèrent conformes à l'instinct secret et au besoin des spectateurs. Il n'en va guère autrement au

théâtre : le plaisir du spectateur qui paye est la seule loi. Il n'y a point de doctrine ni de formule qui tienne : une école peut avoir gain de cause devant le public, en théorie et à la lecture, sans parvenir à forcer l'indifférence ni l'hostilité de ce même public assemblé dans un théâtre. Je ne sais point de critique, docte ou ignare, qui lui ait jamais persuadé qu'il s'amusait quand il s'ennuyait : je ne sais même s'il peut, par prévention, se le persuader à lui-même. Il ne se fait pas de coups d'Etat, au théâtre, contre le suffrage universel, et les révolutions ne précèdent pas, elles suivent le goût des spectateurs. Les novateurs illustres sont ceux qui offrent au public ce qu'il désire, avant qu'il ait conscience de le désirer.

G. LANSON.

B. Translate into French—

WORDSWORTH.

I am just come home from breakfasting with Henry Taylor to meet Wordsworth ; the same party as when he had Southey, Mill, Elliott, Charles Villiers. Wordsworth may be bordering on sixty ; hard-featured, brown, wrinkled, with prominent teeth and a few scattered grey hairs, but nevertheless not a disagreeable countenance ; and very cheerful, merry, cautious and talkative, much more so than I should have expected from the grave and didactic character of his writings. He held forth on poetry, painting, politics and metaphysics, and with a great deal of eloquence ; he is more conversable and with a greater flow of animal spirits than Southey. He mentioned that he never wrote down as he composed, but composed walking, riding or in bed, and wrote down after ; that Southey always composed at his desk. He talked a great deal of Brougham, whose talents and domestic virtues he greatly admires ; that he was very generous and affectionate in his disposition, full of duty and attention to his mother, and had adopted and provided for a whole family of his brother's children, and treats his wife's children as if they were his own. He insisted upon taking them both with him to the Drawing-room the other day when he went in state as Chancellor. They remonstrated with him, but in vain.

GREVILLE.

GERMAN I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

A. Translate—

Die Schaubühne ist der gemeinschaftliche Canal in welchem von dem denkenden besseren Theile des Volks das Licht der Weisheit herunterströmt, und von da aus in milderen Stralen durch den ganzen Staat sich verbreitet. Richtigere Begriffe, geläuterte Grundsätze, reinere Gefühle fließen von hier durch alle Adern des Volks; der Nebel der Barbarei, des finstern Aberglaubens verschwindet; die Nacht weicht dem siegenden Licht. Unter so vielen herrlichen Früchten der bessern Bühne will ich nur zwei auszeichnen. Wie allgemein ist nur seit wenigen Jahren die Duldung der Religionen und Secten geworden! Noch ehe uns Nathan der Jude und Saladin der Sarazene beschämten, und die göttliche Lehre uns predigten dass Ergebenheit in Gott von unserem Wähnen über Gott so gar nicht abhängig sey; ehe noch Joseph der Zweyte die fürchterliche Hyder des frommen Hasses bekämpfte: pflanzte die Schaubühne Menschlichkeit und Sanftmuth in unser Herz; die abscheulichen Gemälde heidnischer Pfaffenwuth lehrten uns Religionshass vermeiden: in diesem schrecklichen Spiegel wusch das Christenthum seine Flecken ab. Mit eben so glücklichem Erfolge würden sich von der Schaubühne Irrthümer der Erziehung bekämpfen lassen: das Stück ist noch zu hoffen, wo dieses merkwürdige Thema behandelt wird. Keine Angelegenheit ist dem Staate durch ihre Folgen so wichtig als diese, und doch ist keine so preisgegeben, keine dem Wahne, dem Leichtsinne des Bürgers so uneingeschränkt anvertraut, wie es diese ist. Nur die Schaubühne könnte die unglücklichen Schlachtopfer vernachlässigter Erziehung in rührenden erschütternden Gemälden in ihm vorüberführen; heir könnten unsere Väter eigensinnigen Maximen entsagen, unsere Mütter vernünftiger lieben lernen. Falsche Begriffe führen das beste Herz des Erziehers irre: desto schlimmer, wenn sie sich noch mit Methode brüsten, und den zarten Schössling in Gewächshäusern systematisch zu Grunde richten.—SCHILLER.

A. Translate into German—

MARTIN LUTHER.

The death of a companion, killed by lightning at his side in a violent thunderstorm, made such an impression on his mind as co-operated with his natural temper in inducing him to retire into a convent of Augustinian friars, where, without suffering the entreaties of his parents to divert him from what he thought his duty to God, he assumed the habit of that order. He soon acquired great reputation, not only for piety, but for his love of knowledge and unwearied application to study. He had been taught the scholastic philosophy and theology which were then in vogue, by very able masters, and wanted not penetration to comprehend all the niceties and distinctions with which they abound; but his understanding, naturally sound, and superior to everything frivolous, soon became disgusted with those subtle and uninformative sciences, and sought for some more solid foundation of knowledge and of piety in the Holy Scriptures. Having found a copy of the Bible, which lay neglected in the library of his monastery, he abandoned all other pursuits, and devoted himself to the study of it with such eagerness and assiduity as astonished the monks, who were little accustomed to derive their theological notions from that source.

GERMAN II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

- A. Translate extracts from Don Carlos.
- B. Translate extracts from Becker's "Friedrich der Grosse."
- C. Translate extracts from Goethe's Prosa.
- D. Translate extracts from Dr. Wespe.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Define *differential coefficient* and apply your definition to find those of $\log x$, $\tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$ and x^5 with regard to x .

Differentiate (1) $(a^2 + x^2) \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$.

$$(2) \ x^x \cdot \cos x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - x^2}{a^2 + x^2}}.$$

2. Prove that, if $y = \sin \frac{x}{a}$, $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = \frac{1}{a^n} \sin \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right)$.

If $y = a \cos (\log x)$, prove that $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$,

and that $x^2 \frac{d^{n+2} y}{dx^{n+2}} + (2n+1) x \frac{d^{n+1} y}{dx^{n+1}} + (n^2+1) \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = 0$.

3. Enunciate Maclaurin's Theorem and Lagrange's Theorem on the limits of Taylor's Theorem.

Expand $\log (1 + \sin x)$ in ascending powers of x as far as the term involving x^3 .

4. Investigate the conditions which must hold in order that a function of x may be a maximum or minimum for a given value of x .

Find the values of x which make $x(x-1)^2(x-2)^3$ a maximum or minimum, and discriminate between them.

5. Find the limit of $(\cos ax)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$ when $x=0$.
6. Find the asymptotes of the curve $ay^2x + bx^2y - a^2y^3 - b^2x^2 + a^2b^2 = 0$, and trace the curve in the case when $a=b$.

7. Prove the formula for integration by parts, and integrate

$$x^3 \sin \frac{x}{a}, \ e^{mx} \cos x, \ \frac{1}{\sin x}, \ \frac{x(a+x)}{(a-x)(a^2+x^2)}.$$

8. Trace the loci $x+y=2a$, $ax=(y-a)(y-2a)$, and find by integration the area which the line cuts off from the parabola.

9. Shew that $\frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta$ is a proper expression for the polar element of area, dA .
- If a curve is such that the area $A = a^2 + \frac{r^4}{b^2}$, where a and b are known constants, find the relation between r and θ .
10. Find the centre of gravity of a straight rod AB, of which the density at any point P varies as $AP^3 \cdot PB^2$.
11. The density at any point of a sphere varies as the third power of the distance from the centre; compare the whole mass of the sphere with that of another sphere of uniform density equal to the maximum density of the former.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND DYNAMICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Find the equation to the straight line in the forms
- (1) $x \cos a + y \sin a = p$
- (2) $p = r \cos(\theta - a)$
- Find the centre of the circumcircle of the triangle formed by joining the points (4,3), (-2,3) and (5,-2)
2. Find the equation of the line joining the points of contact of tangents drawn to the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ from a given external point.
- Shew that the polar of the centre of one circle with respect to a second circle is always parallel to the polar of the centre of the second circle with respect to the first.
3. Find the equation to a normal to a parabola.
- O is the middle point of PQ, a chord of a parabola, which is normal at P; OK, drawn parallel to the axis, meets the ordinate PN produced in K; prove that the rectangle PN.NK is constant.
4. Shew that, if the eccentric angles of the extremities of two diameters of an ellipse differ by a right angle, each bisects chords parallel to the other.
- The product of the intercepts made on a fixed tangent to an ellipse by any pair of conjugate diameters is constant.

5. $x^2+4x-4y^2+8y=1$ is a hyperbola. Find its centre, and eccentricity, and the length of its transverse axis. Find also the equations of its asymptotes, and the tangent of the angle between them.
6. Find the polar equation of any conic referred to the focus as pole, and employ it to shew that the hyperbola is an open curve consisting of two branches.
7. Distinguish between force and impulse.
Define acceleration, energy, work, angular velocity.
8. Prove the equations for rectilinear motion under constant force—

$$s=Vt+\frac{1}{2}ft^2,$$

$$v^2=V^2+2fs.$$

Two particles, under constant but unequal accelerations, are observed to pass over the same space during a particular second, which is the m^{th} second of motion of the first particle, and the n^{th} of that of the other. If the first particle started from rest, find the initial velocity of the other.

9. A particle is projected with velocity V in a direction making an angle θ with the horizon. Find its maximum range on a plane inclined at an angle α to the horizon, and passing through the point of projection.
Find also the direction of motion of the particle at the time of striking the plane.
10. A particle is dropped from a height of 400 feet on to a fixed elastic plane. If $e=\frac{1}{2}$, find after what time the particle will cease to rebound.
11. Find the time of descent of a particle down a small arc of a smooth vertical circle.
Find the length of a simple pendulum which makes a complete vibration in half a second.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. When is one spherical triangle said to be the polar of another triangle? Prove the relations which hold between their sides and angles. Shew also that the in-centre of one triangle is the circum-centre of the other, and that the radii are complementary.

2. Prove the formula which expresses the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides, and deduce the formula for the tangent of the half angle.

If $\tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} = 1$, prove that $a+b=\pi$.

3. If C be a right angle in the triangle ABC, prove the three formulæ connecting (A, a, c) , (A, b, c) and (A, a, b) .

Deduce the corresponding formulæ *in plano* by supposing the radius of the sphere to become infinite.

4. ABC is a triangle; AD is drawn to meet the side BC in D; $BD=a_1$, $CD=a_2$. Write down the equation (the cot formula) which connects a_1, c, B, D ; and by eliminating D between two such equations (or in any other manner) prove that $\cos c \sin a_1 - \cos a_1 \sin c \cos B = \cos a_2 \sin b \cos C - \cos b \sin a_2$.

5. Find an expression for the radius of the in-circle.

If $A = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $a=b+c-\pi$, prove that $r = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

6. Define the terms Altitude, Right Ascension, Ecliptic, First Point of Aries, Parallax.

7. Shew that, for small heights, the extent of surface visible at sea varies directly as the height of the observer.

8. Explain how you would proceed to determine the latitude by two observations of the altitude of the sun and the elapsed time. If the observations are taken at sea, how would you allow for the change in the ship's position in the interval between the observations.

9. State Kepler's Laws, and the deductions which may be drawn from them as to the forces causing planetary motion.

10. Shew how to find the sidereal time by observing the altitude of a known star, or of the sun, moon or a planet.

When the sidereal time has thus been found, indicate how you would find the mean solar time.

11. The mean time is 21h. 13m. 27s.; the equation of time is -9m. 47s., and the sidereal time is 16h. 54m. 21s.; find the sun's R.A.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

FIRST PAPER.

1. "Virtue is knowledge." Discuss this maxim, pointing out any inconsistencies in Socrates' argument.
2. How did Plato distinguish science from opinion ($\delta\acute{o}\xi\alpha$)? Estimate the value of the distinction.
3. Describe briefly the final stage of the Platonic theory of education.
4. "Nihil in intellectu quod non prius in sensu." Is this a correct description of Aristotle's position?
5. State Aristotle's definition of happiness and compare it with the moral ideal of the Stoics.
6. Explain and illustrate the statement of Bacon that the ancient Sceptics made a dogma of doubt.
7. Briefly summarise Hume's ethical position in relation to the problem of freedom.
8. How does Kant state the fundamental principle of ethics?
9. State and discuss the Kantian antithesis between perfection and happiness.
10. Write a short note on each of the following—
 - (a) "Plato identifies religion with philosophy."
 - (b) "The Reformation was an episode of the Renaissance."
 - (c) "In Descartes we have the first philosophy of consciousness."

SECOND PAPER.

1. "Instinct *plus* reason, and *minus* conscience is the most corrupting influence in the world." What do you consider is here meant by instinct + reason - conscience?
2. What do you understand by the "right of private judgment?"
3. "Casuistry is the science of conflicting duties." Discuss this definition.

4. From the point of view of "society as organism" briefly point out the defects (a) of the Roman State, (b) of the Feudal State.
5. What did Herder understand by the "natural development of society?"
6. "History is the Realization of Freedom." What did Hegel mean by the *realization of freedom*?
7. State the "contract" view of society, and estimate its value.
8. What are the main difficulties in applying the conception of evolution (as described by Spencer) to human history?
9. How far does the modern state illustrate the Kantian conception of a "Kingdom of Ends?"
10. Write a short note on each of the following—
 - (a) "All Government interference is bad."
 - (b) "We are all Socialists now."—*Sir Wm. V. Harcourt*.
 - (c) "The only history that is of practical value is what may be called Descriptive Sociology."—*Spencer*.

HISTORY.

The same paper as that set in the Second Year of Arts.

GEOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than EIGHT questions out of the ten should be attempted, but questions 7, 8, and 9 must not be omitted.

1. If internal earth tides exist beneath the earth's crust what effect may they have in the elevation of mountain ranges?
2. Explain and criticise the statement that an earthquake is an unsuccessful effort on the part of the earth to produce a volcano.

3. Explain the difference between sandstones containing primary mica and micaceous schists.
 4. Describe the chief conditions of surface and soil remarkable for fertility and barrenness respectively in New South Wales.
 5. What are the conditions necessary for the maintenance of a natural water supply in New South Wales?
 6. What are the chief distinguishing characteristics, macroscopic or microscopic, between plutonic and volcanic rocks?
 7. Describe briefly the three microscopic slides placed before you, and refer the type rocks, to which they belong, to their proper position in any recognised system of rock classification.
 8. Determine the four minerals submitted for examination giving reasons for your conclusions.
 9. Describe the ten specimens of rock placed before you.
 10. How can the occurrence of metallic gold inside the timbers of old gold mines be explained? Show how this phenomenon can be reproduced experimentally.
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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

(UNDER NEW BY-LAWS.)

ZOOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Illustrate your answers by means of diagrams.

1. Give an account of the structure and modes of reproduction of *Hydra*.
2. Describe the vascular and digestive systems (1) of the liver-fluke and (2) of the earthworm.
3. Describe the organs of respiration and circulation of a snail, and compare them with the corresponding parts in a cuttle-fish.
4. Describe the shoulder-girdle of a lizard. Discuss the following statement :—“The shoulder-girdle in a large majority of mammals is in a comparatively rudimentary or rather modified condition.”
5. What temporary structures are present in the young (1) of a frog (2) of a bird.
6. Describe the heart and the main arterial trunks of the pigeon and of the sting-ray.
7. Give a general account of the *Prosimii* (*Lemuroidea*).

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

BOTANY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Illustrate your answers by means of diagrams.

1. Give a general account of the Confervoid Algæ.
2. What is meant by a vascular bundle? Of what elements is it composed? How is it developed in the embryo?
3. Give a general account of the phenomena of absorption and circulation of water, and of transpiration in plants.
4. State from what sources a plant derives its energy, and indicate the general nature of the transformations of energy which take place in the living plant.
5. Describe the androecium of the Angiosperms. Compare it with corresponding parts in the Vascular Cryptogams.
6. Describe the female inflorescence, the structure of the ovule, and the embryonic development of *Pinus*.
7. Give a general account of the Diatoms.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

CHEMISTRY—(NON-METALS).

The same paper as that set in the First Year in Arts.

CHEMISTRY—(METALS).

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Why is ammonium (NH_4) regarded as a metal?
2. Why are beryllium, magnesium, zinc and cadmium classed together?
3. What are the characteristics of the six systems of crystals?

4. What are the differences between mortar and cement; what chemical reactions take place when they set or harden?
5. What chemical reactions take place when an ordinary sensitised photographic plate (silver) is exposed to the light and developed? What are the changes in the case of a Daguerreotype plate?
6. What chemical changes take place during the extraction of lead; how does lead occur in nature?
7. Why do certain metals give incrustations upon charcoal when heated before the blowpipe? Mention the characteristic colours given by metals to the borax bead.
8. Give an account of the wet processes for the extraction of silver.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PASS—THREE HOURS.

HONOURS—FOUR HOURS.

PHYSICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Explain two ways in which achromatism may be attained in systems of lenses.
2. What is meant by spherical aberration? How would you determine the spherical aberration of a lens?
3. What is meant by the phrase, "quality of tone"? Give a sketch of Helmholtz's theory of the cause of difference of quality in notes.

4. Give an account of a machine for drawing simple periodic curves, and of a tuning fork apparatus for illustrating the composition of two simple harmonic motions in the same straight line ;

or,

Explain with all details both theoretical and practical the "Bridge" method of comparing electric resistances.

5. Explain exactly the construction and theory of a galvanometer, (1) for comparing electric currents accurately, (2) for detecting very small currents.
6. Prove experimentally that the difference of potential of two points A and B of an electric circuit is proportional to the current between them when the resistance is constant.
7. Give an account of the phenomenon of magnetisation in iron, illustrating your answer by means of a diagram.
8. Write an essay of two pages on any physical subject you like.
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SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

GENERAL PATHOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Describe the way in which stenosis of the mitral valve of the heart is established, and give an account of the effects thereby produced in the circulatory system, including the special character of the pulse.
 2. Briefly describe the various ways in which wounds may heal and discuss the nature of the process.
 3. Give an account of the causes and effects of pulmonary embolism, and explain any special characters of the condition.
 4. Describe the changes that take place in degenerating nerve tissue, and state fully the course and seat of the secondary degenerations of the spinal cord.
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SPECIAL PATHOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Give an account of chronic parenchymatous nephritis.
 2. Describe fully the pathological anatomy of acute pleurisy, and mention the various possible issues.
 3. Describe fully the changes that occur in the liver and elsewhere in a typical case of acute yellow atrophy of the liver.
 4. Enumerate and describe the various forms of ulceration that occur in the small intestine.
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SPECIAL QUESTION FOR PRIZE.

Give a full account of the investigations bearing upon the aetiology and pathological anatomy of diphtheria.

MATERIA MEDICA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. What are the chief constituents normally present in wine? Explain the influence which they may exert upon salivary and gastric digestion respectively. Illustrate your answer by an example.
2. What is an astringent? Compare the astringent action of sulphate of copper, nitrate of silver, tannic acid, sulphuric acid, and acetate of lead, employed externally and internally.
3. What is the nature of the aceta (B.P.), oleata (B.P.) and essentiae (B.P.). Give two examples of each, stating in each case the merits of the form for administration.
Write out, in full, in Latin, a prescription suitable for arresting vomiting of gastric origin.
4. How do childhood and old age influence the dosage of iodide of potassium, opium, belladonna, mercury, and arsenic respectively? Illustrate your answer by examples.
5. Ergot—what is its nature and active ingredients? Describe carefully the physiological actions of the latter.

ANATOMY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than FOUR questions are to be answered, but of these Nos. 5 and 6 must be two.

1. Describe the lower jaw or mandible, including its muscular attachments. Briefly state its mode of development.
2. Give a general account of the disposition of the superficial veins of the lower extremity.
3. Give an account of the gross anatomy of the non-pregnant uterus, including its position, connections and chief relations. State briefly its vascular and nervous supply.
4. Give a complete account of the Third Cranial Nerve from its "deep origin" to its peripheral distribution.

5. Describe the steps in a dissection undertaken to expose the Scalenus Anticus Muscle on the right side. Enumerate the structures met with and give their relations.
6. Enumerate the structures derived from the meso-nephros (Wolffian body), (*a*) in the adult male, (*b*) in the adult female, and indicate which structures are homologous in the two sexes.

PHYSIOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than FIVE questions to be attempted.

1. Give an account of what is now known as to the functions of the different parts of the Cortex Cerebri, and state the evidence upon which these conclusions have been arrived at.
2. The extrinsic cardiac nerves;—Describe
 - (*a*) Their connection with the central nervous system.
 - (*b*) The paths by which they reach the heart.State evidence to show that influences which travel by them act directly on the cardiac muscular tissue.
3. Give a full account of the nervous mechanism of respiration.
4. What is the composition of human milk? Describe fully the nature of the action of gastric juice upon its proteid constituents.
5. Draw a diagram (with marginal explanatory notes) of the microscopic appearances of a section made at the junction of the œsophagus and stomach, which includes a portion of both organs.
6. Describe fully the physiology of the "Sense of equilibrium."

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

MEDICINE.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Describe the signs and symptoms which are usually observed during the passage of a calculus from the pelvis of the kidney to the urinary bladder. State what other morbid conditions it may be confounded with; and give the grounds on which you would rely in forming your differential diagnosis.
 2. Enumerate the various causes which may lead to general peritonitis, and describe a typical case, ending in death.
 3. Give the differential diagnosis between acute gout and acute rheumatism; and describe the treatment you would adopt in each of these diseases.
 4. A patient is sent into hospital who is reported to be suffering from a "Bruit" over the front of the chest. What may such a "Bruit" in this position be caused by? Having examined the patient you diagnosed it as arising from an aortic stenosis. What signs and symptoms led you to arrive at such a conclusion.
 5. State what you know of the habits of life of "*Sarcoptes Scabiei*," and the lesions to which it gives rise. Prescribe for such a case, giving your prescriptions fully in detail, with directions for use.
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PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Describe shortly the various operations which are recommended for "stone" in the male. What considerations would determine you in favor of each particular method?
2. Describe the causes, symptoms, and treatment of ruptured bladder.

3. Describe the formation, probable terminations, and structure of a Sacculated Aneurism. What surgical methods have been recommended for its relief or cure?
 4. Give the etiology, pathology, symptoms, and treatment of abscess in the head of the Tibia.
 5. What are the causes of non-union in fractures? Criticise the different operative measures that have been recommended for that condition.
-

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Fissures in the skin having the character of wounds are sometimes caused by fire. Describe them.
2. What conditions hasten the advent of cadaveric rigidity?
3. The lower jaw of an infant has been found containing four incisor, two molar, and two canine teeth. What was the age of the child to whose body it belonged?
4. Describe the symptoms of poisoning by *datura stramonium*.
5. What may the condition of the heart caused by *rigor mortis* be taken for?
6. State the principal diseases which are believed to be disseminated by the use of contaminated milk, and give an account of the legal provision in force in New South Wales for the protection of milk against such contamination.
7. How far does the law in this colony provide against the consumption of diseased meat by the public? State what further provisions ought in your opinion to be enacted in the interest of the public health.
8. Mention the principal modes of detecting arsenic in the contents of the stomach.
9. Mention the principal facts on which you would base the opinion that a new-born infant, now dead, had been born alive.
10. Give the principal signs of recent delivery.

MIDWIFERY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Describe the causes, symptoms, prognosis, and treatment of hemorrhage before delivery.
 2. Describe the nature and object of version; the several methods, and the circumstances most favourable for a successful result.
 3. Describe carefully the Cæsarean section, the progressive stages of the operation as now performed, the best time for operating, and under what circumstances you would elect the alternative operation of Porro.
 4. Describe the causes, symptoms, prognosis, and treatment of puerperal septicæmia.
 5. What are the main causes, organic and functional, of sudden death during labour and the puerperal state?
 6. Wherein do intra- and extra-peritoneal hæmatocèles differ in their symptoms, prognosis, and treatment?
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FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

BOTANY (as in the First Year of Medicine).

„ PRACTICAL. Three Hours.

CHEMISTRY (as in the First Year of Medicine.)

„ PRACTICAL. Pass—Three Hours.
Honours—Six Hours.

MATHEMATICS (as in the First Year of Arts).

PHYSICS (as in the First Year of Medicine).

PHYSIOGRAPHY (as in the First Year of Medicine).

ZOOLOGY (as in the First Year of Medicine).

„ PRACTICAL. Three Hours.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. A dynamo is fixed in a ship with its armature shaft in a fore and aft line. How will the pressure on the bearings be influenced by (1) the pitching, (2) the rolling of the ship, the armature being supposed to be in rapid rotation?
2. Give some account of the way in which gravity varies over the earth's surface, mentioning the different causes of this variation.
3. Give a complete account of the theory and practice of the determination of the rigidity of a wire by the method of vibration.
4. Give an account which is to be as detailed as possible of Regnault's and other researches on the relation between the pressure and volume of gases.
5. Demonstrate that in a reversible engine the efficiency is independent of the working substance.

It is known that the moment of a permanent magnet is a function of the temperature, the moment becoming less as the temperature rises. Prove by Thermodynamical principles that the specific heat of a magnet must depend on its magnetic moment.

6. Give a full account of some method of determining the mechanical equivalent of heat.
7. Describe and explain Clément and Désormes's method of finding the ratio of the specific heats of air.

PHYSICS II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. How would you determine the magnitude and direction of the forces at any point in an electrostatic field?

2. Give an account of the determination of " v " by a comparison of the capacities of a condenser. Explain the reason of the importance of this quantity.
3. Give an account of the method of representation of the thermo-electric properties of metals by means of a diagram.
4. Give an account of laws governing the attraction of an electro-magnet on its armature.
5. The permeability of a closed iron ring of mean circumference l , and area of section σ , is μ . Find the ampère turns necessary to magnetise it to induction-density B corresponding to the permeability μ . If the ring is cut and the ends separated by a distance d , give an approximate formula for the ampère turns required to bring the induction up to its former value.
6. Describe and explain some method of determining the absolute electro-magnetic resistance of a wire.
7. Give a full account of some method of measuring currents in absolute electro-magnetic measure.

MATHEMATICS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year of Arts.

CHEMISTRY—(CARBON COMPOUNDS).

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. A substance on combustion gives—

Carbon	41.38
Hydrogen	3.44
Oxygen	55.18

and its silver salt on ignition leaves 55.67 % of metallic silver. What are the empirical and rational formulæ of the substance?

$C=12$. $H=1$. $O=16$. $Ag=108$.

2. Describe the different methods for obtaining the vapour density of carbon compounds.

3. What are organised and unorganised ferments? Give instances of each, and of their reactions.
 4. Mention two substances of organic origin which are now also produced from inorganic sources. Briefly describe the reactions employed in each case.
 5. Give two or more general processes for the preparation of the alcohols, and point out the difference between the primary, secondary, and tertiary alcohols of the fatty series.
 6. Give an account of the method of preparing oxalic acid, its properties and tests. How are the organic acids classified?
 7. What are quinones and hydro-quinones? Give a general method for the preparation of the former.
 8. Give a brief but general account of the principles of dyeing and calico printing.
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PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

GEOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than EIGHT questions out of the ten should be attempted, but questions 7, 8, 9 and 10 must not be omitted.

1. Explain the exact nature and origin of slaty cleavage, and enumerate any minerals which are specially characteristic of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks.
2. Write a short account of Australian meteorites, and explain their relation to the basic and ultra-basic terrestrial rocks.
3. Describe briefly the principal types of unstratified ore deposits.
4. From what phenomena may the glaciation of any given area be inferred? Mention any localities in Australia where such have been observed.

5. What rocks of mechanical, chemical, or organic origin may be formed from the denudation of a sheet of basalt?
6. Define the meaning of the following terms:—Slickensides; pot-holes; flexible sandstone; arkose; step faults; laccolite; palæolithic; archæan; seismic origin; lagoon.
7. Name the six models of crystals placed before you; and state the systems in which the following minerals crystallise:—topaz; garnet; augite; magnetite; apatite; orthoclase; olivine; and aragonite.
8. Determine the three minerals, and three microscopic slices of rock placed before you, giving reasons for your conclusions.
9. Describe the ten specimens of rock submitted to you.
10. Name the ten fossils placed before you, and state the geological horizons to which they severally belong.

BIOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Only SEVEN questions to be answered. Illustrate your answers by means of diagrams.

1. Give an account, with examples, of the principal modes of formation of the germinal layers observable throughout the animal kingdom.
2. Give a general account of the class *Sporozoa* with the principal groups which it comprises.
3. Describe the structure and development of *Comatula* (*Antedon*).
4. Give an account of the structure and development of *Sagitta*.
5. Describe the mode of development of the alimentary canal in the Elasmobranchs.
6. Trace the development of the heart in the embryo bird, and describe the condition of the circulation up to the time of the formation of the allantois.

DECEMBER EXAMINATION.

lxxv.

7. What are the principal forms of the placenta? Of what orders of mammals is each characteristic?
8. State what is meant by "mimicry." How are the phenomena of mimicry explained in accordance with the Darwinian theory of Natural Selection?
9. Discuss Lamarck's views on the development of the animal kingdom.

ADVANCED BIOLOGY—PRACTICAL.

TIME, SIX HOURS.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY (as in the First Year of Science).

„ PRACTICAL. Pass—Four Hours.
Honours—Six Hours.

MATHEMATICS (as in the First Year of Arts).

PHYSICS (as in the First Year of Science).

PHYSIOGRAPHY (as in the First Year of Science).

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

GEOLOGY (as in the Second Year of Science).

MATHEMATICS (as in the Second Year of Arts).

PHYSICS (as in the Second Year of Science).

N.B.—The papers in the Engineering subjects are set in March.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS.

The same papers as those set in the Third Year of Arts.

EXAMINATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHEME FOR UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

BATHURST.

GREAT WRITERS OF THE VICTORIAN AGE.

LECTURER—MR. A. W. JOSE.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

(Not more than EIGHT questions are to be answered.)

1. " 'Tis the day of the chattel,
Web to weave, and corn to grind ;
Things are in the saddle,
And ride mankind."

Explain and discuss this.

2. Describe and discuss the attitude of Carlyle towards
democracy.
3. "What would you have us *do*?" Compare and contrast the
answers of Carlyle and M. Arnold to this question.
4. "The true facts of history are the inner feelings of men
who have lived."—Taine.

How far is the method of Carlyle as a historian in accordance with this saying?

5. " 'Tis thus at the roaring Loom of Time I ply,
And weave for God the Garment thou seest Him by."
The Earth Spirit in FAUST.

Explain how this thought is worked out by Carlyle in his
"*Sartor Resartus*."

6. "Whoso would be a man must be a non-conformist."
—Emerson.

Explain this.

7. State and discuss some of Ruskin's economic principles.

8. "Life's business being just the terrible choice;"
 or,
 "No work begun shall ever pause for death."
 Show how Browning enforces *one* of these two thoughts.
9. Give a brief sketch of Kingsley's views on natural science.
10. What does Arnold mean by "Culture?"
11. "Browning's investigations of evil are profoundly consistent with an indomitable optimism." Explain this statement, and illustrate it from his poems.

BURWOOD.

SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS ON ENGLISH HISTORY.

LECTURER—PROFESSOR MACCALLUM, M.A.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. What are the chief characteristics of Shakespeare's historical plays as compared with those of any other dramatists?
2. Discuss Shakespeare's share in the three parts of Henry VI.
3. What is meant by the "supernaturalism" in the play of Richard III.?
4. Contrast the characters of Shakespeare's three Usurpers, Richard III., John, and Henry IV.
5. Contrast the characters of Richard II. and Henry VI.
6. "I know you all, and will awhile uphold
 The unyoked humour of your idleness:
 Yet herein will I imitate the sun,
 Who doth permit the base contagious clouds
 To smother up his beauty from the world.
 That, when he please again to be himself,
 Being wanted he may be more wonder'd at.

My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,
 Shall show more goodly and attract more eyes
 Than that which hath no foil to set it off."

Comment on this soliloquy of Prince Hal's.

7. "The truth is that we never can forgive the Prince's treatment of Falstaff."—Hazlitt.

Discuss this remark.

8. What are the chief modifications of History that Shakespeare has made in his two plays on Henry IV.

GOULBURN.

OUTLINES OF COMMON LAW AND EQUITY.

LECTURER—DR. W. P. CULLEN.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Give a short account of the origin of (i.) the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and (ii.) the different branches of its jurisdiction.
2. Explain how and to what extent the law of New South Wales was originally founded upon English Law, and to what causes the present differences between them are due
3. Write a short account (i.) of the Contract of Guarantee, (ii.) of Contracts by Infants.
4. How are the rights of contracting parties affected by Fraud or Illegality in the formation of the Contract?
5. Distinguish between Breach of Contract, Tort, and Crime; and shew under what general heads Torts may be classified.
6. Give instances shewing the distinction between the equitable and the legal ownership of property.
7. What remedies are obtainable in Equity by one contracting party against another which cannot be obtained at Law?
8. How does the ownership of Realty differ from the ownership of Personalty, and what are the different interests that may be acquired in Realty?
9. Mention briefly some statutory provisions in the law of New South Wales relating to (i.) Mortgages, (ii.) Succession to Real Property, (iii.) Conveyances of Real Property.

SYDNEY:

GREEK POLITICS.

LECTURER—PROFESSOR SCOTT, M.A.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than SEVEN questions are to be answered.

1. In Homeric society, the modern "will find the fact of government, yet without defined form; he will find law, but without a public sword to enforce it."—Froude.
Explain this.
2. Describe and illustrate the relations between a Greek colony and its mother-city.
3. "But under written laws the poor and rich
An equal justice find."—Eur. Suppl.
Discuss the degree of truth in this praise of Athens.
4. Contrast the Spartan type of character with the Athenian in the age of Pericles.
5. "Prosperity breeds the tyrant-spirit."
Discuss the application of this saying to the history of the Athenian democracy.
6. Compare and contrast the political ideal of Pericles with that of Plato.
7. How far was Panhellenic patriotism an active force in Greek Politics?
8. To what extent was Aristophanes' hostility to the new culture justified?
9. "I think I am the only true statesman of my time."—Socrates, in Plato's *Gorgias*.
Explain this.
10. "How would you answer, if one were to say that you make your citizens *miserable*,—that they are the actual owners of the city, and are *none the better* for it?"
Give Plato's answer to this objection to his ideal State.
11. At what time was the civic unity of Athens at its highest, and to what causes is its decline to be ascribed?

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LOGIC.

FIRST SERIES.

LECTURER—PROFESSOR ANDERSON, M.A.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than SEVEN questions are to be attempted.

1. Explain the *connotation* and *denotation* of the following—
Party, Minister, Barnum.
2. Illustrate what Bacon meant by *Idola Fori*, errors arising from the misuse of words.
3. Explain precisely what you understand by “formal,” in “Formal Truth,” “Formal Logic,” and give an example of an argument which is *formally* but not *really* valid.
4. Express the following propositions in correct logical form, and state the quantity and quality of each—
“Then none was for a party.”
“Man never is, but always to be blest.”
“Water= H_2O .”
5. What is a “Term,” and why is it so called? Describe the logical characters of the following terms—Jury, Corrupt, Humanity.
6. Explain and illustrate what is meant by calling a “concept” *representative*.
7. Give the *Genus*, the *Difference*, a *Property*, and an *Accident*, of “Free Trader.”
8. Apply the rules of logical division to the following—
“Propositions are affirmative, negative, and universal.”
“The Subscription (to the University Dramatic Society) is 10s. per annum to both active and subscribing members.”
“To get into Parliament, a man must either have great wealth or great talents.”
9. Distinguish between Definition and Description, and examine the following—
“A line is length without breadth.”
“Love is the fulfilling of the law.”

"An acute-angled triangle is one which has three acute angles."

10. Distinguish between the *logical* and the *grammatical* predicate. Explain what is meant by the "copula not being *explicit*."

SECOND SERIES.

Not more than EIGHT questions are to be attempted. Nos. 11 and 12 must be answered.

1. What is meant by *Sub-contrary Opposition*? Show that if one sub-contrary be false, the other must be true.
2. Draw as many inferences as you can from *Some S is not P*. Why can it not be simply converted?
3. "Britons never shall be slaves." State the logical *converse*, *obverse*, and *contra-positive* of the foregoing.
4. Prove that the conclusion in the syllogism cannot be more general than either of the premisses.
5. Construct a syllogism to prove or disprove the following—"No strikes are justifiable."
6. "I must vote either with my party or for my country." Construct two different syllogisms with this proposition as major premiss, and discuss what is meant by the *validity* of each.
7. "They might reasonably object if those old laws were enforced; but since they are not enforced, they have nothing to complain of." (a) Express the foregoing in the form of a Hypothetical Syllogism. (b) Reduce the latter to the form of the Categorical Syllogism. (c) Point out the fallacy involved.
8. "The doctrinaire and the narrow-minded man both commit, although in opposite ways, the Fallacy of Accident." Explain and illustrate.
9. State precisely the nature of the Fallacy of *Petitio Principii*. Is the Syllogism a *petitio principii*?
10. Explain and illustrate what is meant by (a) *Argumentum ad hominem*, (b) *Argumentum ad populum*. Under what general head of Fallacies would you classify these?

11. Write a short note on the use of the word "law" in each of the following—
- "Necessity knows no law."
 - "The law of elevenpence-half-penny."
 - "Natural law in the spiritual world."
 - "These, having not the law, are a law unto themselves."
 - "The laws of Political Economy have been banished to the planet Saturn."
 - "Love is the fulfilling of the law."
12. Examine each of the following statements—
- (a) "Hitherto the government of most of the countries of the world has been in the hands of those who were natural governors."
 - (b) "Truth always begins in heresy; therefore in every heresy there is the germ of a new revelation."
 - (c) Mr. Irving said—"It seems to me that the stage, being undeniably an institution which you cannot destroy, should commend itself to all reasonable people as an instrument of judicious recreation, and as an educational influence."
 - (d) "Ladies are too fond of meddling in everything nowadays, and it is a great mistake. A woman ought to keep to her sphere."
 - (e) "A soldier is a man who makes a contract with his country to kill anyone whom his country wishes to have killed."
 - (f) "Treason never prospers; what's the reason? When treason prospers, no man calls it treason."

THE PURITAN REVOLUTION.

LECTURER—PROFESSOR WOOD, B.A.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than EIGHT questions are to be answered.

1. Show the relations between the political and the religious conflicts of the Puritan Revolution.

2. Compare the Stuart idea of sovereignty with that of the Tudors.
 3. Compare and contrast the ideals of Catholicism and of Puritanism. Account for the transition from the one to the other.
 4. "Let judges be lions, but yet lions *under* the throne." Explain the importance of the judges in the constitutional History of the Stuart period.
 5. "Our case will not stand upon precedents, but upon the fundamental laws and statutes of the realm." Discuss this argument of the Parliamentary lawyers.
 6. "Divide not between the interest of the King and People." How did Strafford justify his support of the royal prerogative?
 7. "Laud's policy is one of innovation." Compare the views of Laud with those prevalent in the Elizabethan Church.
 8. Explain Cromwell's constitutional views as these are expressed in "the Heads of the Proposals offered by the Army," in 1647, and in the Instrument of Government, 1653.
 9. In what sense may Milton rightly be spoken of as "the Poet of Puritanism."
 10. Explain the importance of Bunyan and of his writings to the student of the Puritan Revolution.
 11. In what respects did the revolution of 1688 realise the aims of the Puritan leaders?
 12. Estimate the influence of Puritanism in the world of to-day.
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EXAMINATION PAPERS.

MARCH, 1892.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate into Latin Prose—

There cannot be anything so disingenuous, so misbecoming a gentleman or anyone who pretends to be a rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason and the conviction of clear arguments. Is there anything more inconsistent with civil conversation and the end of all debate, than not to take an answer, though ever so full and satisfactory, but still to go on with the dispute, as long as equivocal sounds can furnish a term to wrangle with on the one side, or a distinction on the other, whether pertinent or impertinent matters not. For this, in short, is the way and perfection of logical disputes, that the opponent never take an answer, nor the respondent ever yield to any argument. This neither of them must do, unless he will pass for a poor baffled wretch, and lie under the disgrace of not being able to maintain whatever he has once affirmed, which is the great aim and glory in disputing. Truth is to be found and supported by a mature and due consideration of things themselves, and not by artificial terms and ways of arguing; these lead men not so much into the discovery of truth, as into a captious and fallacious use of doubtful words, which is the most useless and offensive way of talking, and such as least suits a gentleman or a lover of the truth of anything in the world.

LATIN TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate, with any necessary notes concisely written in the margin—

1. Rura cano rurisque deos; his vita magistris
desuevit querna pellere glande famem.
Illi compositis primum docuere tigillis
exiguam viridi fronde operire domum.
Illi etiam tauros primi docuisse feruntur
servitium, et plaustro supposuisse rotam.
Tunc victus abiere feri: tunc consita pomus;
tunc bibit irriguas fertilis hortus aquas;
aurea tunc pressos pedibus dedit uva liquores,
mixtaque securo est sobria lympa mero.
Rura ferunt messes, calidi quum sideris aestu
deponit flavas annua terra comas.
Rura levis verno flores apis ingerit alveo,
compleat ut dulci sedula melle favos.
2. Me vero primum dulces ante omnia Musae,
Quarum sacra fero ingenti percussus amore,
Accipiant, caelique vias et sidera monstrent,
Defectus solis varios lunaeque labores;
Unde tremor terris, qua vi maria alta tumescant
Obicibus ruptis rursusque in se ipsa residant,
Quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles
Hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet.
Sin, has ne possim naturae accedere partes,
Frigidus obstiterit circum praecordia sanguis,
Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes,
Flumina amem silvasque inglorius. O ubi campi
Spercheosque et virginibus bacchata Lacaeis
Taygeta, o qui me gelidis convallibus Haemi
Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat Umbra?
Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum
Subiecit pedibus strepitumque Acherontis avari.
Fortunatus et ille, deos qui novit agrestes,
Panaque Silvanumque senem Nymphasque sorores.

3. Saepenumero, patres conscripti, in hoc ordine interfui, cum contra instituta et leges maiorum nova senatus decreta postularentur; neque sum adversatus, non quia dubitarem super omnibus negotiis melius atque rectius olim provisum et, quae converterentur, in deterius mutari, sed ne nimio amore antiqui moris studium meum extollere viderer. Simul quidquid hoc in nobis auctoritatis est, crebris contradictionibus destruendum non existimabam, ut maneret integrum, si quando res publica consiliiis eguisset. Quod hodie venit consulari viro domi suae interfecto per insidias serviles, quas nemo prohibuit aut prodidit, quamvis nondum concusso senatus consulto, quod supplicium toti familiae minitabatur. Decernite Hercule impunitatem, ut quem dignitas sua defendat, cum praefectura urbis non profuerit? quem numerus servorum tueatur, cum Pedanium Secundum quadringenti non protexerint? cui familia opem ferat, quae ne in metu quidem pericula nostra advertit?
4. Omne hoc tempus inter pugillares ac libellos incundissima quiete transmisi. 'Quemadmodum' inquis 'in urbe potuisti'? Circenses erant, quo genere spectaculi ne levissime quidem teneor. Nihil novum, nihil varium, nihil quod non semel spectasse sufficiat. Quo magis miror tot milia virorum tam pueriliter identidem cupere currentes equos, insistentes curribus homines videre. Si tamen aut velocitate equorum aut hominum arte traherentur, esset ratio non nulla: nunc favent panno, pannum amant, et si in ipso cursu medioque certamine hic color illuc, ille huc transferatur, studium favorque transibit, et repente agitadores illos, equos illos, quos procul noscitant, quorum clamitant nomina, relinquunt. Tanta gratia, tanta auctoritas in una vilissima tunica, mitto apud vulgus, quod vilius tunica, sed apud quosdam graves homines; quos ego cum recordor in re inani frigida adsidua tam insatiabiliter desiderare, capio aliquam voluptatem, quod hac voluptate non capior. Ac per hos dies libentissime otium meum in litteris conloco, quos alii otiosissimis occupationibus perdunt. Vale.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate—

- (a) Cicero, de Oratore I., 74—75. Tum ridens Scaevola .
esse diceres.
- (b) Cicero, de Oratore, I., 168. Quid ? in his .
ANTE VENISSET.
- (c) Cicero, de Oratore, I., 237. Quod vero impudentiam .
non possit.

2. Translate and comment on—

- (a) Longe Academiae illi ac Lycio tuum hoc suburbanum
gymnasium anteponam.
- (b) 'De eis, credo, rebus,' inquit Crassus 'ut in cretionibus
scribi solet: QUIBUS SCIAM POTEROQUE.'
- (c) Quid? qua de re inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios
centumviri iudicarunt, cum Marcelli ab liberti filio stirpe,
Claudii patricii eiusdem hominis hereditatem gente ad se
dicerent redisse, nonne in ea causa fuit oratoribus de toto
stirpis et gentilitatis iure dicendum?
- (d) Atque, ut iam ad leviora artium studia veniam, si
musicus, si grammaticus, si poëta quaeratur, possim
similiter explicare, quid eorum quisque profiteatur et quo
non amplius ab quoque sit postulandum.

3. Translate—

- (a) Virgil, Aen., 9, 424—437. Tum vero exterritus .
forte gravantur.
- (b) Virgil, Aen., 10, 846—855. Tantane me' .
lucemque relinquo.
- (c) Virgil, Aen., 11, 785—795. Summe deum .
dispersit in auras.

4. Translate and comment on—

- (a) Sed periisse semel satis est: peccare fuisset
Ante satis, penitus mode non genus omne perosos
Femineum.
- (b) Quod ut o potius formidine falsa
Ludar, et in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas!

(c) Non haec, o Palla, dederas promissa parenti,
Cautius ut saevo velles te credere Marti.

(d) Experto credite, quantus
In clipeum adsurgat, quo turbine torqueat hastam.

5. Illustrate from the story of the Aeneid the "Violentia" ascribed to Turnus by Virgil.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Of the various forms of government which have prevailed in the world, an hereditary monarchy seems to present the fairest scope for ridicule. Is it possible to relate, without an indignant smile, that, on the father's decease, the property of a nation, like that of a drove of oxen, descends to his infant son, as yet unknown to mankind and to himself; and that the bravest warriors and the wisest statesmen, relinquishing their natural right to empire, approach the royal cradle with bended knees and protestations of inviolable fidelity? Satire and declamation may paint these obvious topics in the most dazzling colours, but our more serious thoughts will respect a useful prejudice, that establishes a rule of succession independent of the passions of mankind; and we shall cheerfully acquiesce in any expedient which deprives the multitude of the dangerous, and indeed the ideal, power of giving themselves a master. In the cool shade of retirement, we may easily devise imaginary forms of government, in which the sceptre shall be constantly bestowed on the most worthy, by the free and incorrupt suffrage of the whole community. Experience overturns these airy fabrics, and teaches us, that in a large society, the election of a monarch can never devolve to the wisest, or to the most numerous, part of the people. The army is the only order of men sufficiently united to concur in the same sentiments, and powerful enough to impose them on the rest of their fellow-citizens: but the temper of soldiers, habituated at once to violence and to slavery, renders them very unfit guardians of a legal or even a civil constitution.

GREEK TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate into English—

1. Εἰ πάνυ πολλὸν, ἔφη, χρόνον ἐσκόπει Φιλοκράτης, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅπως ἂν ἄριστα ἐναντιωθῇ τῇ εἰρήνῃ, οὐκ ἂν αὐτὸν ἄμεινον εὐρεῖν οἶμαι, ἢ τοιαῦτα γράφοντα. ἐγὼ δὲ ταύτην μὲν τὴν εἰρήνην, ἕως ἂν εἰς Ἀθηναίων λείπηται, οὐδέποτε ἂν συμβουλεύσαιμι ποιήσασθαι τῇ πόλει· εἰρήνην μὲν τοι φημὶ δεῖν ποιῆσθαι. καὶ τοιούτους τινὰς εἶπε βραχεῖς καὶ μετρίους λόγους. ὁ δὲ ταῦτ' εἰπὼν τῇ προτεραίᾳ, πάντων ἀκουόντων ὑμῶν, εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν, ἐν ᾗ τὴν εἰρήνην ἔδει κυροῦσθαι, ἐμοῦ τῷ τῶν συμμάχων συνηγοροῦντος δόγματι, καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην ὅπως ἴσῃ καὶ δικαία γενήσεται πρᾶττοντος, καὶ ὑμῶν βουλομένων ταῦτα, καὶ οὐδὲ φωνὴν ἐθελόντων ἀκούειν τοῦ καταπτύστου Φιλοκράτους, ἀναστὰς ἐδημηγόρει, καὶ συνηγόρει ἐκείνῳ πολλῶν ἀξίους, ὃ Ζεῦ καὶ πάντες θεοὶ, θανάτων λόγους· ὥς οὔτε τῶν προγόνων ὑμᾶς μεμνήσθαι δεοί, οὔτε τῶν τὰ τρόπαια καὶ τὰς ναυμαχίας λεγόντων ἀνέχεσθαι, νόμον τε θῆσεν, καὶ γράψειν, μηδενὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὑμᾶς βοθεῖν, ὅς ἂν μὴ πρότερος βεβοηθηκὼς ὑμῖν ᾖ.
2. Πρώτῃ δὲ μήτηρ ἦρξεν ἱερεῖα φόνου,
Καὶ προσπιτνεί νιν· ὁ δὲ μήτραν κόμης ἄπο
Ἐρβρυψεν, ὥς νιν γνωρίσασα μὴ κτάνοι
Τλήμων Ἀγανῇ, καὶ λέγει, παρηίδος
Ψαύων· Ἐγὼ τοι, μήτηρ, εἰμὶ παῖς σέθεν
Πενθεὺς, ὃν ἔτεκες ἐν δόμοις Ἐχίονος·
Οἴκτειρε δ', ὦ μήτέρ, με, μηδὲ ταῖς ἐμαῖς
Ἀμαρτίαισι παῖδα σὸν κατακτάνῃς.
Ἡ δ', ἀφρὸν ἐξεῖσα, καὶ διαστροφούς
Κόρας ἐλίσσουσ', οὐ φρονουῖσ' ἂ χρηὴ φρονεῖν,
Ἐκ Βακχίου κατείχετ', οὐδ' ἔπειθέ νιν.
Λαβοῦσα δ' ὠλέναις ἀριστερὰν χέρα,
Πλευραῖσιν ἀντιβᾶσα τοῦ δυσδαίμονος,
Ἀπεσπάραξεν ὦμον, οὐχ ὑπὸ σθένους,
Ἀλλ' ὁ θεὸς εὐμάρειαν ἐπεδίδου χεροῖν.
Ἰνῷ δὲ τὰπὶ θάτερ' ἐξειργάζετο,
Ῥηγνῦσα σάρκας· Αὐτονόη τ', ὄχλος τε πᾶς
Ἐπείχε Βακχῶν· ἦν δὲ πᾶς ὁμοῦ βοή,
Ὅ μὲν στενάζων, ὅσον ἐτύγχανε πνέων,
Αἰ δ' ἠλάλαζον. ἔφερε δ' ἡ μὲν ὠλένην,

Ἡ δ' ἶχνος αὐταῖς ἀρβύλαις γυμνοῦντο δὲ
Πλευραὶ σπαραγμοῖς· πᾶσα δ', ἡματωμένη
Χεῖρας, διεσφαίριζε σάρκας Πενθέως.

3. Ἡ δὲ ἀναισχυντία ἐστὶ μὲν, ὡς ὄρω λαβεῖν, καταφρόνησις δόξης αἰσχροῦ ἕνεκα κέρδους· ὁ δὲ ἀναισχυντος τοιοῦτος, οἷος πρῶτον μὲν ὄν ἀποστερεῖ, πρὸς τοῦτον ἀπελθὼν δανείζεσθαι· εἶτα θύσας τοῖς θεοῖς, αὐτὸς μὲν δειπνεῖν παρ' ἐτέρῳ, τὰ δὲ κρέα ἀποτιθέναι ἀλσὶ πάσας· καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος τὸν ἀκόλουθον, δοῦναι ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης ἄρας κρέας καὶ ἄρτον, καὶ εἰπεῖν, ἀκουόντων πάντων, Εὐωχοῦ, Τίβιε! καὶ ὀψωνῶν δὲ ὑπομνήσκειν τὸν κρεωπῶλην, εἴ τι χρήσιμος αὐτῷ γέγονε· καὶ ἐστηκώς πρὸς τῷ σταθμῷ, μάλιστα μὲν κρέας, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅσπου εἰς τὸν ζυγὸν ἐμβαλεῖν· καὶ ἂν μὲν λάβῃ, εὖ ἔχει· εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀρπάσας ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης χολίκιον, ἅμα γελῶν ἀπαλλάττεσθαι. Καὶ ξένοις δὲ αὐτοῦ θέων ἀγοράσας, μὴ δοῦς τὸ μέρος, θεωρεῖν· ἄγειν δὲ καὶ τοὺς υἱεῖς εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν καὶ τὸν παιδαγωγόν. Καὶ ὅσα ἐωνημένος ἀξία τις φέρει, μεταδοῦναι κελεῦσαι καὶ αὐτῷ. Καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν ἀλλοτρίαν οἰκίαν ἐλθὼν δανείζεσθαι κριθᾶς, ποτὲ δὲ ἄχυρα, καὶ ταῦτα χρήσαντας ἀναγκάσαι ἀποφέρειν πρὸς αὐτόν.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, with *concise* notes on points requiring explanation—

(a) Euripides, *Alcestis*, 43—63. ΘΑ. καὶ νοσφεῖς . .
ἀ μή σε δεῖ.

(b) Euripides, *Alcestis*, 962—981. Ἐγὼ καὶ διὰ . .
ἐστὶν αἰδώς.

2. Translate and comment on—

(a) Ἱερὸς γὰρ οὗτος τῶν κατὰ χθονὸς θεῶν,
ὅτου τόδ' ἔγχος κρατὸς ἀγνίσῃ τρίχα.

(b) Δύο δ' ἀντὶ μιᾶς Αἰδὸς ψυχᾶς
τὰς πιστοτάτας ξὺν ἂν ἔσχεν, ὁμοῦ
χθονίαν λίμνην διαβάντε.

(c) Εἰ γὰρ μετακύμιος ἄτας,
ὦ Παιᾶν, φανείης.

(d) Τί γὰρ ἀνδρὶ κακὸν μείζον ἁμαρτεῖν
πιστῆς ἀλόχου ;

3. Discuss the significance and artistic purpose of the dialogue between Admetus and Pheres.
4. Translate, with short comments—
 - (a) Demosthenes de Corona, 269, 270 (126—128). Ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν . . . εἶναι περίεστιν.
 - (b) Demosthenes de Corona, 322 (289—290). Λέγε δ' αὐτῷ εἰς κεφαλὴν ;
5. At what time, and under what political conditions, was the De Corona delivered ? State shortly the grounds on which Demosthenes in this speech defends his past policy of opposition to Philip.

FRENCH.

COMPOSITION, UNSEEN TRANSLATION, AND HISTORICAL GRAMMAR.

HONOURS.

I. Translate into French—

All the workmen rested at midday, and I went to enjoy my half-hour, alone, on a mossy knoll in the neighbouring wood, which commands, through the trees, a wide prospect of the bay and the opposite shore. There was not a wrinkle on the water nor a cloud in the sky, and the branches were as motionless in the calm as if they had been traced on canvas. From a wooded promontory, that stretched half-way across the firth, there ascended a thin column of smoke. It rose straight as the line of a plummet for more than a thousand yards, and then, on reaching a thinner stratum of air, spread out equally on every side like the foliage of a stately tree. Ben Wyvis rose, to the west, white with the yet unwasted snows of winter, and as sharply defined in the clear atmosphere as if all its sunny slopes and blue retiring hollows had been chiselled in marble.

II. Translate into English—

Louis XI. vint en son lieu et en son temps ; il y a une si grande force dans cet à-propos, que le plus vaste génie hors de sa place peut être frappé d'impuissance, et que l'esprit

le plus rétréci, dans telle position donnée, peut bouleverser le monde. Louis XI., vers la fin de sa vie, s'enferma au Plessis-les-Tours, dévoré de peur et d'ennui. Il se traînait d'un bout à l'autre d'une longue galerie, ayant sous les yeux pour toute récréation, quand il regardait par les fenêtres, le paysage, des grilles de fer, des chaînes, et des avenues de gibets qui menaient à son château : pour seul promeneur dans ces avenues, paraissait Tristan le grand-prévôt, compère de Louis. Des combats de chats et de rats, des danses de jeunes paysans et de jeunes paysannes, qui venaient figurer dans les donjons du Plessis le bonheur et l'innocence champêtres, servaient à dérider le front du tyran. Quand Louis XI. disparaît, l'Europe féodale tombe ; Constantinople est prise ; les Lettres renaissent ; l'imprimerie est inventée ; l'Amérique au moment d'être découverte ; la grandeur de la maison d'Autriche se fait pressentir par le mariage de l'héritière de Bourgogne avec Maximilien. Henri VIII., Léon X., François I., Charles-Quint, Luther avec la réformation, ne sont pas loin ; vous êtes au bord d'un nouvel univers.—CHATEAUBRIAND.

III.

1. What is meant by the Vulgar Latin tongue (*lingua romana rustica*)? What position does it hold to the Classical language? At what period may it be said to have had its origin?
2. Explain the origin of the word "français," and how it came to be extended to all the dialects formerly classed under the term Langue d'oïl.
3. "Not only are French words of Latin origin, but the syntax is Latin." Exemplify this.
4. "The French declension" (in the 12th century), "scanty as it was, gave that language what I venture to call a grammatical priority over the others" (Italian, Spanish, etc.). Explain this.
5. Give a history of the inflexions of the Imperfect Tense and of the Conditional in French.
6. Explain the vowel-changes in *je viens*, *nous venons*, *je meurs*, *nous mourons*, etc. Mention other examples in Old French, and give the reasons for their disappearance in the Modern tongue.

7. Show how *s* came to be the universal mark of the plural in French nouns. Account for the plural ending—*aux*.

FRENCH AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate a passage from Marot, and comment on the grammar, meaning or etymology of the words underlined.
2. Translate a passage from Molière, and remark on the syntax of the words underlined.
3. Translate and explain a passage from Boileau.
4. Translate a passage from A. Chénier.
5. Say what you know about the life of A. Chénier.
6. Translate a passage from Chénedollé.
7. Translate a passage from Béranger, and explain the poem from which the extract is taken.
[All the above extracts are from Roche, *Les Poètes français*.]
8. Translate an extract from Scribe-Legouvé, *Bataille de Dames*.

GERMAN I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate passages from Buchheim's *Deutsche Lyrik*.
2. Translate passages from Goethe, *Götz von Berlichingen*.
3. Parse the underlined words in 1 and 2, giving the genitive, singular and nominative plural of the nouns, and the principal parts of the verbs.
4. Hegel says of *Götz*: „Man sieht diesem Jugendwerke noch die Armuth eigenen Stoffs an, so daß nun viele Züge und ganze Scenen, statt aus dem großen Inhalte selber herausgearbeitet zu seyn, hier und dort aus den Interessen der Zeit, in der es verfaßt ist, zusammengerafft und äußerlich eingefügt erscheinen.“
Translate, explain, and illustrate this criticism.

GERMAN II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into German—

I do not mean to withdraw the praise I have given, and shall always be willing to give, to pictures, such as the Shepherd's Chief Mourner and many others, in which the soul, if we may so call it, of animals has been explained to us in modes hitherto unfelt and unexampled. But Mr. Landseer is much more of a natural historian than a painter, and the power of his works depends more on his knowledge and love of animals,—on his understanding of their minds and ways—on his unerring notice and memory of their gestures and expressions than on artistic excellence. His composition is always weak, and sometimes unskilful, and his execution, though partially dexterous, is far from being that of a great painter, attained by the mastery of every various difficulty, and changefully adapted to the treatment of every object.

2. Translate into English, at sight—

Wer dort einem Dorf nahte, der sah graue Hütten und zerrissene Strohbächer auf kahler Fläche, ohne einen Baum, ohne einen Garten—nur die Sauerkirschbäume waren altheimisch. Die Häuser waren aus hölzernen Sprossen gebaut, mit Lehm ausgelebt; durch die Hausthür trat man in die Stube mit großem Herd ohne Schornstein; Stubenöfen waren unbekannt, selten wurde ein Licht angezündet, nur der Kienspahn erhellte das Dunkel der langen Winterabende; das Hauptstück des elenden Hausraths war das Crucifix, darunter der Napf mit Weihwasser. Das schmutzige und wüste Volk lebte von Brei aus Roggenmehl, oft nur von Kräutern, die sie als Kohl zur Suppe kochten, von Heringen und Branntwein, dem Frauen wie Männer unterlagen. Brod wurde nur von den Reichsten gebacken. Viele hatten in ihrem Leben nie einen solchen Leckerbissen gegessen, in wenig Dörfern stand ein Backofen. Hielten die Leute ja einmal Bienenstöcke, so verkauften sie den Honig an die Städter, außerdem geschnitzte Löffel und gestohlene Rinde, dafür erstanden sie auf den Jahrmärkten den groben blauen Luchrock, die schwarze Pelzmütze und das hellrothe Kopftuch für ihre Frauen.

3. What exceptions to Grimm's Law are explained by Verner's Law? State the latter.
4. Explain the presence or absence of the *e* before the preterite suffix *te*; (*a*) in modern, and (*b*) in older German.
5. Give the history of the declension of *Käse*, *Ende*, and *Mutter*.
6. Explain the suffixes of adjectives in the strong and in the weak declension.
7. Why is the vowel generally mutated in the second and third person singular, present indicative, of strong verbs, and only exceptionally in the corresponding parts of weak verbs?
8. Describe the dialectic affinities of modern literary German.

ALGEBRA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Eliminate x, y, z between

$$x^3 - a^3 = y^3 - b^3 = z^3 - c^3 = xyz,$$

$$\frac{a^3}{x} + \frac{b^3}{y} + \frac{c^3}{z} = \frac{d^3}{x+y+z}.$$

2. Solve the equations

$$(i.) \frac{4}{x^2 - 2x} - \frac{2}{x^2 - x} = x^2 - x.$$

$$(ii.) xyz = a(y^2 + z^2) = b(z^2 + x^2) = c(x^2 + y^2).$$

3. Shew how to transform a number, whole or fractional, from one scale of notation to another.

Prove that in any scale of notation every number is greater than the product of its digits.

4. Prove that the total number of different combinations of n things taken 1, 2, 3 . . . n together is $2^n - 1$.

If a, b, c, d . . . are n different prime numbers, in how many different ways can $a^p b^q c^d$. . . be resolved into two factors?

5. Assuming the binomial theorem to hold when the index is a positive integer, prove it when the index is a positive fraction.

If t_r denote the middle term of $(1+x)^{2r}$, prove that

$$t_0 + t_1 + t_2 \dots = (1-4x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

6. Expand $\log_e (1+x)$ in ascending powers of x , and find the limits between which x must lie in order that the resulting series may be convergent.

If $\log_e (1+ax) (1+a^2x) \dots$ to infinity where a is less than unity be expanded in a series of ascending powers of x , shew that the coefficient

$$\text{of } x^n \text{ is } \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \cdot \frac{a^n}{a^n - 1}.$$

7. Shew that every convergent to a continued fraction is nearer to the fraction than any of the preceding convergents.

If $\frac{p_n}{q_n}$ be the n^{th} convergent to the continued fraction

$$a + \frac{1}{b + \frac{1}{a + \frac{1}{b + \dots}}} \text{ prove that } q_n = p_{n-1} \text{ or } \frac{b}{a} p_{n-1} \text{ according as } n \text{ is odd or even.}$$

8. Sum to n terms the series whose r^{th} term is

$$[ar+b][a(r+1)+b] \dots [a(r+n-1)+b]$$

Sum the series—

$$(i.) \quad \frac{1}{2.3.5} + \frac{2}{4.5.7} + \frac{3}{6.7.9} + \dots \text{ to } n \text{ terms.}$$

$$(ii.) \quad \frac{1}{2.3} - \frac{2x}{3.4} + \frac{3x^2}{4.5} - \frac{4x^3}{5.6} \dots \text{ to } \infty.$$

9. Shew that the arithmetic mean of any number of positive quantities is greater than their geometric mean.

Prove that if a, b, c, a', b', c' are all positive

$$(aa' + bb' + cc') \left(\frac{a}{a'} + \frac{b}{b'} + \frac{c}{c'} \right) \text{ is not less than } (a+b+c)^2.$$

10. Shew that a determinant is not altered in value by adding to the constituents of any row or column equimultiples or the corresponding constituents of any other row or column.

$$\text{Prove that } \begin{vmatrix} (a+b)^2 & ca & bc \\ ca & (b+c)^2 & ab \\ bc & ab & (c+a)^2 \end{vmatrix} = 2abc(a+b+c)^3$$

11. Prove that the probability of two independent events both happening is equal to the product of the probabilities of their severally happening.

A and B are two chess players whose skill is in the ratio 3 : 4. They play a set of 13 games. Find (1) the probability that A wins not less than 9 games, (2) the number of games than A is *a priori* most likely to win.

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. If a regular polygon of $2n$ sides be described about a circle, the sum of the squares on the straight lines joining any point on the circumference of the circle to the angular points of the polygon is equal to n times the sum of the square on the diameter of the circle and half the square on the side of the polygon.
2. Three circles intersect in O, the chords of intersection being OA, OB, and OC. Shew that if OB and OC pass through the centres of the circles AOC, AOB, respectively, then OA also passes through the centre of BOC.
3. State and prove the fundamental principles of the method of inversion. It being granted that the anharmonic ratio of the four points on any transversal cutting a pencil is constant, prove by inversion the following theorem—

If three circles have a common chord of intersection OQ, and through O any straight line, OBCD, be drawn to meet the circles in B, C, and D, then the ratio BC : CD is independent of the direction of OBCD.

4. What is the "cosine-circle"? Prove the property from which it derives its name.
5. Two straight lines are drawn in space so as not to meet one another. Shew how to draw parallel to a third given straight line, a straight line which shall meet both the two first lines.
6. Shew that for all positive integral values of n , $\frac{\sin n\theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\sin na}{\sin a}$ is divisible by $\cos \theta - \cos a$.

7. Find the sum to n terms of the series

$$\frac{\sin 4\theta}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\sin 8\theta}{\sin 2\theta} + \frac{\sin 16\theta}{\sin 4\theta} + \dots$$
8. Eliminate θ between the equations

$$x \sin \theta + y \sin 2\theta = 1.$$

$$x \cos \theta + y \cos 2\theta = 1.$$
9. What are the hyperbolic functions of an angle? Whence do they get their name? Find the value of $\cosh 3\theta$ in terms of $\cosh \theta$.
 Sum to infinity the series

$$\sinh x + \sinh 2x + \sinh 3x + \dots$$
10. A man is measuring the height of a flagstaff, AB, standing on a tower, BC, by observations of his distance from the base of the tower and of the angles subtended at his eye E by AB and BC. If he make a small mistake in the measurement of the angle BEC, find the consequent error in the height of the flagstaff.

GEOMETRICAL AND ANALYTICAL CONICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Define a conic. Shew that a conic is a curve of the second order, symmetrical with respect to its principal axis.
2. The semi-latus rectum is a harmonic mean between the segments of any focal chord.
 PQ is a focal chord of a parabola, and PM, QN are drawn perpendicular to the axis, shew that AS is a geometric mean between AN and AM.
3. Prove the fundamental property of a conic

$$PN^2 : AN \cdot NA' = CB^2 : CA^2.$$

Two circles, whose radii are to one another in the ratio $m:n$, move so as always to touch one another, while each of them touches one of two fixed rectangular axes. Find the locus of the point of contact of the circles.
4. The rectangle contained by the perpendiculars from the foci of a central conic on any tangent is equal to the square of the semi-axis conjugate.

Shew that if L is the semi-latus rectum of an ellipse, SY the focal perpendicular on any tangent, then

$$\frac{L}{SY^2} = \frac{2}{SP} - \frac{1}{CA}.$$

5. The difference of the squares of any two conjugate semi-diameters of a hyperbola is equal to the difference of the squares of the semi-axes, and the triangle contained by the asymptotes and any tangent is equal to the rectangle contained by the semi-axes.
6. Find the coordinates of the point cutting in a given ratio the line joining two given points xy, x_1y_1 .

A, B, C, D are four points h_1k_1, h_2k_2, h_3k_3 and h_4k_4 . H is the middle point of AB , K lies in HC so that $2.KH=KC$, and G lies in KD so that $3.GK=GD$. Find the coordinates of G .

7. Find the equation to the straight line which passes through two given points.

Straight lines are drawn parallel to one of the sides of a triangle, and the points of section of these parallel lines and the other sides of the triangle are joined crosswise to the ends of the third side. Find the locus of the intersection of these joining lines.

8. Find the equations of the tangents to a circle drawn from a given external point.

CP, CD are conjugate semi-diameters of an ellipse, shew that the tangents drawn from D to the minor auxiliary circle are parallel to the focal radii of P .

9. Find the length of the perpendicular from the focus on the tangent to a parabola in terms of the angle it makes with the axis.

Find also the locus of the foot of this focal perpendicular.

10. Find the equation to the normal to an ellipse at the point $x'y'$.

Find the intersection of the normals to an ellipse at the points $x'y'$ and $x''y''$.

11. Obtain the polar equation of the chord through the points $\alpha+\beta, \alpha-\beta$ of a conic, the focus being taken as pole.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

The same as those set in the First Year Examination.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate—

- (a) Cicero's Letters (Watson), 29, 21. Numquam enim .
 . . . spectare debemus.
 (b) Cicero's Letters (Watson), 44, 5. Nam, quod scribis
 . . . essent, recusarunt.
 (c) Cicero's Letters (Watson), 63, 7. Totam autem hanc
 . . . istis manentibus.

2. Translate and comment on—

- (a) Subturpicula mihi videbatur esse *παλινοδία*.
 (b) Sequere nunc me in campum: ardet ambitus; *σῆμα δέ
 τοι ἐπέω*. Faenus ex triente Idibus Quinctilibus factum
 erat bessibus.
 (c) Nihil esse timidius constat, nihil perturbatius; itaque
 nec praesidium, cuius parandi causa ad urbem retentus
 est, nec locum ac sedem praesidii ullam video: spes omnis
 in duabus insidiose retentis, paene alienis legionibus.

3. Translate—

- (a) Plautus, Captivi, 661—677. *He. Sator sartorque*
 . . . uos permutastis.
 (b) Plautus, Trinummus, 1046—1058. *St. Nón hoc puplice*
 . . . tutelám geram.

4. Translate and comment on—

- (a) At pól te, si hic sapiát senex,
Pix atra agitet ápuđ carnuficem tuóque capiti inlúceat.
- (b) Qúod bene fecistí, referetur grátia id quod póstulas.
- (c) Postíd, frumenti quom álibi messis máxumast,
tribus tántis illi mínus redit quam opséveris.
- (d) Cáve sis tibi, ne búbuli in te cóttabi crebrí crepent,
si áberis ab eri quaéstione.

5. Explain the metre of passages in question 3, and illustrate the chief differences between the prosody of Plautus and of Virgil.

LATIN TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Same as set in the First Year.

ROMAN HISTORY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. What was the general aim of the political changes effected by Sulla? How do you account for the want of permanence of the Sullan constitution?
2. Give an account of Cicero's proconsulship in Cilicia as illustrated by his letters.
3. Show how Cæsar's command in Gaul assisted him to gain supreme power.
4. What new territories were added to the Roman Empire by Pompey's Eastern Campaign? Describe the political and social condition of those countries at the time of their conquest.
5. What were the privileges of Roman citizens at the outbreak of the Marsic War, as compared with those of the non-Roman communities of Italy?

MARCH EXAMINATION.

ciii.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

The same as in the First Year Examination.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate—

Thucydides, 2, 37. Χρώμεθα γὰρ πολιτεία . . .
ὁμολογουμένην φέρουσιν.

2. Translate—

Thucydides, 2, 51. Δεινότατον δὲ παντὸς . . . κακοῦ
νικώμενοι.

3. Translate, and comment on the following—

(a) Πᾶσι γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ὄμμασι καὶ ἐν τῷ παραντίκῳ ὄραν πάσχοντάς
τι ἀηθες ὄργῃ προσπίπτει· καὶ [οἱ] λογισμῷ ἐλάχιστα χρώμενοι
θυμῷ πλείστα ἐς ἔργον καθίστανται.

(b) Ἐμοὶ δ' ἄρκουν ἂν ἐδόκει εἶναι ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔργῳ γενομένων
ἔργῳ καὶ δηλοῦσθαι τὰς τιμὰς, . . . καὶ μὴ ἐν ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ
πολλῶν ἀρετὰς κινδυνεύεσθαι εὖ τε καὶ χεῖρον εἰπόντι πιστευ-
θῆναι.

(c) Ἐπειδὴ μέντοι ἀντιπαραπλέοντάς τε ἑώρων αὐτοὺς παρὰ γῆν
σφῶν κομιζομένων, καὶ ἐκ Πατρῶν τῆς Ἀχαΐας πρὸς τὴν ἀντι-
πέρας ἡπειρον διαβαλλόντων ἐπ' Ἀκαρνανίας κατείδον τοὺς
Ἀθηναίους ἀπὸ τῆς Χαλκίδος καὶ τοῦ Εὐϋήνου ποταμοῦ προσ-
πλέοντας σφίσι καὶ οὐκ ἔλαθον νυκτὸς ὑφορμισάμενοι, οὕτω δὴ
ἀναγκάζονται ναυμαχεῖν κατὰ μέσον τὸν πορθμόν.

4. Translate—

Sophocles, Oed. Col., 263—211. Κάμοιγε ποῦ . . .
ἀνοσίου βροτῶν.

5. Translate, with notes where required—

Sophocles, Oed. Col., 1074—1095. Ἐρδουσιν ἢ μέλλουσιν
καὶ πολίταις.

6. Translate, and comment on the following—

(a) 'Αλλ' εὐτυχὴς ἵκοιτο τῇ θ' αὐτοῦ πόλει
ἐμοί τε τίς γὰρ ἐσθλὸς οὐχ αὐτῷ φίλος ;

(b) Ἐδεξάμην
δῶρον, ὃ μήποτ' ἐγὼ ταλακάρδιος
ἐπωφέλῃσα πόλεως ἐξελέσθαι.
(Jebb, ἐπωφελήσας πόλεος ἐξελέσθαι.)

(c) Μὴ γὰρ αἶδε δαίμονες
θεῖν μ' ἄφωνον τῆσδε τῆς ἀρᾶς ἔτι
ὅς μ', ὦ κάκιστε, ψιλὸν ὄμμι' ἀποσπᾶσας
πρὸς ὄμμασιν τοῖς πρόσθεν ἐξοίχει βία.

GREEK HISTORY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Explain and discuss the following—

(a) ὠνητὴ γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ἡ δύναμις μᾶλλον ἢ οἰκεία.

(b) πολέμου δὲ οὐκ ἄρξομεν, ἀρχομένους δὲ ἀμυνόμεθα.—Speech of Pericles.

(c) φιλοκαλοῦμεν γὰρ μετ' εὐτελείας καὶ φιλοσοφοῦμεν ἄνευ μαλακίας.

(d) ἐγίγνετό τε λόγῳ μὲν δημοκρατία, ἔργῳ δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ πρώτου ἀνδρὸς ἀρχή.

(e) τὰ δημόσια διὰ δέος μάλιστα οὐ παρανομοῦμεν, τῶν τε αἰὲ ἐν ἀρχῇ ὄντων ἀκροάσει καὶ τῶν νόμων.—Speech of Pericles.

2. Describe the aims and methods of the oligarchal party at Athens, and account for their greater activity and power in the latter part of the Peloponnesian war.

3. "The practices of the last and worst form of democracy are all of the nature of *tyranny*. . . . For the Demos, too, aims at being a monarch ; and, therefore, by the Demos, as well as by the tyrant, the flatterer is held in honour."
—*Aristotle*.

Discuss this statement, with reference to the Athenian democracy.

MARCH EXAMINATION.

CV.

4. Discuss and illustrate the value of Aristophanes as a historical authority.
 5. Describe the constitution and functions of the Athenian βουλή.
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FRENCH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into English passages from Racine's *Phèdre*, and explain the allusions.
 2. Translate and explain passages from Boileau, *De Lutrin*,
 3. Translate passages from Mme. de Sévigné, *Lettres choisies*.
-

FRENCH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into French—

I heard a very warm debate between two professors about the most commodious and effective ways and means of raising money, without grieving the subject. The first affirmed, "The justest method would be to lay a certain tax upon vices and follies; and the sum fixed upon every man to be rated, after the fairest manner, by a jury of his neighbours." The second was of opinion directly contrary; "To tax those qualities of body and mind, for which men chiefly value themselves; the rate to be more or less, according to the degrees of excelling; the decision whereof should be left entirely to their own breast." The highest tax was upon men who are the greatest favourites of the other sex: in regard to which they are allowed to be their own vouchers. Wit, valour and politeness were likewise to be largely taxed and collected in the same manner, by every person's giving his own word for the quantum that he possessed. But as to honour, justice, wisdom and learning, they should not be

taxed at all, because they are qualifications of so singular a kind that no man will either allow them in his neighbour, or value them in himself.

2. Translate into English (at sight)—

MA VIEILLE ROBE DE CHAMBRE.

“Pourquoi ne l’avoir pas gardée ? Elle était faite à moi ; j’étais fait à elle. Elle moulait tous les plis de mon corps, sans les gêner ; j’étais pittoresque et beau. L’autre, roide, empesée, me mannequine. Il n’y avait aucun besoin auquel sa complaisance ne se prêtât ; car l’indigence est presque toujours officieuse. Un livre était-il couvert de poussière, un de ses pans s’offrait à l’essuyer. L’encre épaisse refusait-elle de couler de ma plume, elle présentait le flanc. On y voyait tracés en longues raies noires les fréquents services qu’elle m’avait rendus. Ces longues raies annonçaient le littérateur, l’écrivain, l’homme qui travaille. A présent, j’ai l’air d’un riche fainéant ; on ne sait qui je suis. Sous son abri, je ne redoutais ni la maladie d’un valet, ni la mienne, ni les éclats du feu, ni la chute de l’eau. J’étais le maître absolu de ma vieille robe de chambre ; je suis devenu l’esclave de la nouvelle. Je ne pleure pas, je ne soupire pas ; mais à chaque instant je dis : Maudit soit celui qui inventa l’art de donner du prix à l’étoffe commune, en la teignant en écarlate ! Maudit soit le précieux vêtement que je révère ! Où est mon ancien, mon humble, mon commode lambeau de calemande ?

3. Describe the circumstances that led Boileau to compose the “Lutrin.”
4. Compare Racine’s conceptions of Phedra, Hippolytus, and Theseus with those of other poets who have treated the same dramatic subject.
5. Discuss Lessing’s criticism of La Fontaine’s Fables.
6. How was Pascal, in his *Pensées*, influenced by Montaigne and Des Cartes ?
7. Give a brief account, in French, of the place of Bossuet in French Literature.

GERMAN I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate passages from Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.
2. Translate passages from Riehl, Culturgeschichtliche Novellen.
3. What was the story on which Goethe based Hermann and Dorothea? State and explain the chief alterations that he made.
4. Sketch shortly, in German, the characters of the Landlord and the Apothecary.

GERMAN II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into German—

Our route, though leading towards the lake, had hitherto been so much shaded by the wood, that we only from time to time obtained a glimpse of that beautiful sheet of water. But the road now suddenly emerged from the forest ground, and winding close by the margin of the mere, afforded us a full view of its spacious mirror, which now, the breeze having totally subsided, reflected in still magnificence the high dark heathy mountains, huge grey rocks, and shaggy banks by which it is surrounded. The hills now sunk on its margin so closely, and were so broken and precipitous, as to afford no passage except just upon the narrow track which we followed, and which was overhung with rocks, from which we might have been destroyed merely by rolling down stones.

2. Translate into English (at sight)—

Ich werde eines Mannes, den ich auf der linken Seite des Sprechers im englischen Unterhause sitzen sah, nie vergessen; denn nie hat mir ein Mensch mehr als dieser mißfallen. Er sitzt dort noch immer. Es ist eine untersehte, stämmige Figur, mit einem großen, viereckigen Kopfe, der mit unangenehm aufgesträubten röthlichen Haaren bedeckt ist. Das über und über geröthete, breitbäcige Gesicht ist ordinär, regelmässig unedel; nüchterne,

wohlfeile Augen; kargzugemessene Nase; eine große Strecke von da bis zum Munde, und dieser kann keine drei Worte sprechen, ohne daß eine Zahl dazwischenläuft oder wenigstens von Geld die Rede ist. Es liegt in seinem ganzen Wesen etwas Knickrichtes, Filziges, Schabiges; kurz, es ist der echte Sohn Schottlands, Herr Joseph Hume. Man sollte diese Gestalt vor jedem Rechenbuche in Kupfer stechen. Er gehört immer zur Opposition; die englischen Minister haben immer besondere Angst vor ihm, wenn Geldsummen besprochen werden.

3. Tell the story of the Wolfenbüttel Fragments. What connection had that controversy with the composition of Nathan?
4. Sketch briefly the literary career of Wieland.
5. What are the chief differences between Marlowe's, Lessing's, and Goethe's conceptions of the Faust story?
6. What were the main fruits of Goethe's Study of Science, and Schiller's Study of History and Philosophy?

ENGLISH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

(In this Paper *th* transliterates *thorn*, and *y*, accented *y*.)

1. Translate into modern English passages from Sweet's Anglo-Saxon primer.
2. (a) Parse the underlined words in the above, giving the principal parts of the verbs, and the genitive singular, and nominative plural of the nouns.
- (b) Decline throughout: *mīn léofa gefēra*, and *séo góde módor*.
- (c) Conjugate in the present and past indicative and subjunctive, and in the imperative, the verbs *macian* and *drifan*.
- (d) Translate into Anglo-Saxon—

Each of those that hear these my words, and do them, is like the wise man who built his house on a rock. Then

there came rain and much flood, and the winds blew and beat on that house, and it fell not; verily it was built on a rock.

3. Translate into modern English, commenting on the underlined words, passages from "Sir Gawayne" and "Arthur."
4. What is conjectured about the author of "Sir Gawayne"? Discuss the metre of his poems.
5. Compare and contrast the rhymed Arthur and Malory in so far as they cover the same ground.

ENGLISH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Shortly summarise the views of Professor Rhys as to the development of Arthur story among the Celts.
2. Sketch the origin and progress of the Grail story till the time of Malory.
3. Why was Arthurian legend the favourite theme of mediæval romance?
4. "The mightiest chiefs of British song,
Scorned not such legends to prolong;
They gleam through Spencer's elfin dream,
And mix in Milton's heavenly theme;
And Dryden, in immortal strain,
Had raised the Table Round again,
But that a ribald King and Court
Bade him toil on to make them sport."

Explain and illustrate this.

5. Tell what you know of Scott's, M. Arnold's and Swinburne's treatment of Arthurian subjects.
6. Contrast Tennyson and Malory in their treatment (a) of the story of Gareth and (b) of the story of Arthur's end.
7. What is the chronology of Tennyson's Arthurian Poems? Is any change of treatment perceptible in the Idylls?
8. What is the underlying idea of the Idylls? Illustrate your answer with special reference to the Holy Grail.

SECOND YEAR IN ARTS.
ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. If any point P whose coordinates are x' , y' be joined to two points on the axis of y at equal distances from the origin, and x , y be the coordinates of the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle so formed, then $\frac{x'}{x} - \frac{y'}{y} = 1$.

2. Shew how to find the angle of intersection of two circles whose equations are given.

A circle and one of its tangents being given in position, find the locus of the centre of the circle which touches the tangent and cuts the given circle orthogonally.

3. AP_1 and AP_2 are two chords of a parabola drawn from the vertex at right angles to one another. Shew that the product of the ordinates of P_1 , and P_2 is equal to the square on the latus rectum.

4. If the tangent at a point P of an ellipse meets the major axis in T, then $CT \cdot CN = CA^2$: C being the centre of the ellipse, CA its semi-major-axis and N the foot of the ordinate at P.

If two points D and D' be taken on the major axis at equal distances from the centre, and PD, PD' be produced to meet the ellipse in R, R'; and if, further, RR' be produced to meet the major-axis in T, then, in this case also, $CT \cdot CN = CA^2$.

5. Find the equation of the hyperbola, referred to rectangular axes OX, OY, which has as conjugate diameters two given finite straight lines OP and OQ.
6. Shew that two tangents, real, coincident or imaginary, can be drawn from any point to a curve of the second degree.

Of what nature are the tangents when the curve becomes a pair of straight lines?

7. Shew that the equation $\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} = 1$, represents a parabola touching the coordinate axes.

Find the coordinates of the vertex of the parabola.

8. Define trilinear and areal coordinates, and find the condition that three given points may be on one straight line.

Straight lines are drawn through the vertices of the triangle of reference each dividing the opposite side in the ratio l to m in the same sense. Find the area of the triangle enclosed by these three lines.

9. Shew that the cross ratios of pencils and ranges are unaltered by projection.

Shew also that a system of similar and similarly situated concentric conics becomes, on projection, a system of conics having double contact with each other.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Define the terms 'limit' and 'differential coefficient,' and deduce from first principles the differential coefficients of $\cot x$, $\sin^{-1}x$ and $e^{\cos x}$.

$$\text{Prove that } \frac{d}{dx} \log [\sin x + \{\sin(x-a) \sin(x+a)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}] \\ = \frac{\cos x}{\{\sin(x-a) \sin(x+a)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

2. State and prove Leibnitz's theorem for the differentiation of the product of two functions.

Hence, or otherwise, evaluate $\frac{d^{2n}}{dx^{2n}} (\cos ax \sin bx)$.

3. Shew how to evaluate $\frac{f(x)}{\theta(x)}$

when $f(x)$ and $\theta(x)$ both become infinite for the value $x=a$.

Find the value of

$$\frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{\tan x}}{\sin^2 x}, \text{ when } x=0.$$

4. Shew how to find the maximum and minimum values of a function of one independent variable, and discriminate between the two.

The tangent to an ellipse meets the auxiliary circle in P and Q: find the maximum area of the triangle CPQ, provided that e is not less than $1/\sqrt{2}$.

5. Prove, carefully, that

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx \, dy} = \frac{d^2u}{dy \, dx}.$$

Prove by Euler's Theorem, or otherwise, that if

$$az = x^2 + y^2 + (x-y) \phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$x \frac{dz}{dx} + y \frac{dz}{dy} - z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{a}.$$

6. The coordinates of any point on a curve are given as functions of a single variable; find the equations of the tangent and normal at that point.

7. If the equation to a curve be of the form

$$u_n + u_{n-1} + \dots + u_0 = 0,$$

where u_r is homogeneous in x and y , of the r th degree, and if

$$\frac{u_{n-1}}{u_n} = \frac{A}{x - \alpha y} + \frac{B}{x - \beta y} + \dots$$

shew that $x - \alpha y + A = 0$, &c., are the asymptotes to the curve.

8. Define 'curvature,' 'average curvature,' and 'curvature at a point,' and find an expression for the radius of curvature at any point in polar coordinates.

9. Trace the curves

(i.) $y(x-3)(x-4) = (x-1)(x-2),$

(ii.) $y(x-2)(x-4) = (x-1)(x-3),$

(iii.) $y(x-2)(x-3) = (x-1)(x-5).$

MECHANICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. The algebraic sum of the moments of any two forces about any point in their plane is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point.

Three forces act along the sides of a triangle. Find the proportion that must exist between them if their resultant divides both AB and BC in the ratio $l : m$.

2. A sphere of weight w and radius r is placed in a hemispherical bowl, of weight w and radius $2r$, and this again on an inclined plane. If the axis of the bowl make an angle θ with the vertical, and the plane an angle α with the horizon, shew that there is equilibrium when $\sin \theta = 4 \sin \alpha$.
3. Shew that, if one rough body slide on another, the direction of the reaction makes an angle $\cot^{-1} \mu$ with the plane of contact of the two bodies.

If a person drag a uniform rod slowly along the ground by means of a string attached to one end of it, the other end of the rod resting on the ground, and, if θ , ϕ be the angles of inclination to the horizontal of the string and rod respectively, then $\tan \theta - 2 \tan \phi = \frac{1}{\mu}$ where μ is the coefficient of friction.

4. Shew that the work done in raising a number of particles from one position to another is Wh , where W is the total weight of the particles and h is the distance through which their centre of gravity has been raised.
5. A double inclined plane has two sides sloping at angles α , β respectively. Two particles are allowed to slide down the faces, starting from the top together. Find their relative velocity at the end of a time t .

6. Shew that, if a body be moving freely on a smooth curve, its normal acceleration is $\frac{v^2}{\rho}$, where v is the velocity and ρ the radius of curvature.

If a particle be projected tangentially from the vertex of a parabola, whose axis is vertical, with a velocity \sqrt{gl} , where l is the semi-latus-rectum, shew that it will skim the surface of the parabola without pressing on it; and that, if the velocity of projection be anything less than this, the pressure on the curve at any point of its motion will be inversely proportional to the radius of curvature at that point.

7. A smooth sphere of mass m impinges directly with velocity u on another smooth sphere of mass m' moving in the same direction with velocity u' . If the coefficient of restitution be e , find their velocities after impact.

Two smooth inclined planes, each inclined at an angle α to the horizon, stand face to face. A ball of elasticity e runs down one plane, and, striking the other, rises vertically into the air. Find the angle α .

8. Find the centre of pressure of a rectangle immersed with one edge in the surface of a fluid in which the density is proportional to the depth.
9. State the law of Archimedes. How would you prove it experimentally?

A sphere of density ρ and radius r rests in a hemispherical basin of radius $2r$. How much liquid of density 2ρ must be poured into the basin to make the sphere float?

10. A circular cylindrical cup is closed at one end, open at the other. If floated open end down, it sinks to half its depth ($2h$) in the water. If it be inverted, what weight must be attached to it to make it sink to the same depth, the height of the water barometer being H , the exterior radius of the cylinder r , and the thickness of the material of which it is composed a ?

MARCH EXAMINATION.

CXV.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Not more than EIGHT questions to be answered.

1. "The English Constitution was not made: it grew."
Explain this characteristic of English Constitutional History.
2. Sketch the History of the English Kingship from the migration to Britain to the conquest of England by the Normans.
3. "William I. introduced the Feudal System into England."
Criticise this statement.
4. Explain the constitutional importance of the following measures—
 - (a) The institution of Scutage.
 - (b) The Assize of Arms.
 - (c) The Grand Assize.
 - (d) The Assize of Clarendon.
5. Trace the growth of the hereditary principle in its relation to the crown, and show its constitutional importance.
6. "The Provisions of 1258 restricted, the Constitution of 1264 extended, the limits of Parliament."
Explain the constitutional aims of Simon de Montfort, and give some account of his policy between 1258 and 1265.
7. In what respects may Edward I. be said to have completed the work of Henry II.?
8. Sketch the growth of the importance of the House of Commons in comparison with that of the House of Lords to the end of the Tudor reigns.
9. "The rule of the House of Lancaster was most constitutional when it was strongest; and that of the House of York when it was weakest."
Examine this statement.
10. Explain the nature of the Court of the Star Chamber, and show how it illustrates the constitutional position and policy of the Tudor sovereigns.
11. Explain the constitutional position of the Tudors in relation to the Church.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

HONOURS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than SEVEN questions to be attempted.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Discuss the value and limitations of the "Introspective Method" in Psychology.
2. "The unity of consciousness is logically prior to its duality." Examine this statement.
3. What do you understand by the "law of relativity" as applied to Sensations?
4. State and estimate the value of Lotze's theory of "local signs."
5. How would you account for the genesis of the idea of space?
6. "The idea in its simplest form is a reproduced sensation." (Höfding.) Describe the psychical process by which this simple or "individual" idea becomes representative.
7. Is it possible to reduce the laws of association to one fundamental law?
8. Is it possible to explain the phenomena of "double consciousness" consistently with the theory of the unity of the conscious self?
9. "The evidence of reality is given in the firm connection of the percepts." (Höfding). Explain and comment.
10. Contrast the "vitalistic" and "mechanical" explanations of the phenomena of life.

SECOND PAPER.*Not more than SEVEN questions to be attempted.*

1. "We may define the cause of a phenomenon to be the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which it is invariably and unconditionally consequent." (Mill). Examine this definition.

2. What is the relation of the idea of succession to the idea of cause?
3. "Every effect has a cause." "The course of nature is uniform." Are these two propositions identical?
4. State and examine the ordinary opposition between Deduction and Induction.
5. "Every act of the senses is an experiment by the Method of Difference involving a perception of causal sequence." Explain and illustrate.
6. State clearly the difference between Inductive Proof and Argument from Analogy.
7. "Philosophy calls itself knowledge of the universe, but we call it self-knowledge." Explain and comment.
8. "The science of our day strives to obtain a harmonious view of the world." (Wundt). What place is left then for Philosophy?
9. How does the artistic imagination differ from the imagination of the scientific discoverer?
10. "Philosophy does but interpret with full consciousness and in system, the powers already working in the spiritual life of mankind." Illustrate from what you know of the history of philosophy, ancient or modern.
11. Explain and illustrate what is meant by the definition of Philosophy as a "criticism of categories."

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate into Latin—

- (a) The progress of our age is in great part our unconscious inheritance of the labours of our fathers. We enjoy a domain which they reclaimed with patient endurance; every stone we rear is upon the foundation which they have laid. It is not by neglecting but by understanding their work that we must complete it. Learned pedants heap up useless lumber of erudition, as misers accumulate silver and gold. The money has its proper value, though the miser knows it not; and every record of human thought contains a mine of human treasure which, however unsuspected by the mere book-worm, is every day increasing in value to those who know how to extract the ore; who, seriously considering the great problems of humanity, have learnt to cross-question books as philosophers catechise the powers of Nature, to gather in one their scattered oracles, and penetrate the secrets which the superficial reader had past a thousand times unheeded.
- (b) "Do you know I narrowly missed losing half a lakh of rupees which I had at an agent's here? And who do you think warned me about him? Our friend, Rummun Loll, who has lately been in England, and with whom I made the voyage from Southampton. He is a man of wonderful tact and observation. I used to think meanly of the honesty of natives, and treat them haughtily, as I recollect doing this very gentleman at your uncle's house. He heaped coals of fire on my head by saving my money for me; and I have placed it at interest in his house. If I would but listen to him, my capital might be trebled in a year, he says, and the interest immensely increased. He enjoys the greatest esteem among the moneyed men here; keeps a splendid establishment and house here, in Barrackpore; is princely in his benefactions."

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate—

- (a) Tacitus, Histories, III., 54. At Vitellius
interfici iussit.
- (b) Tacitus, Histories, IV., 46, 3-4. Eos Mucianus
obviam iret.
- (c) Tacitus, Histories, V., 6, 4-5. Praecipuum montium
perinde attolluntur.

2. Translate and comment on—

- (a) Adiciebatque imperio consilium, quando Aegyptus,
claustra annonae, vectigalia opulentissimarum provin-
ciarum obtinerentur, posse Vitellii exercitum egestate
stipendii frumentique ad deditionem subigi.
- (b) Vix quieto agmine nives eluctantibus patuit quantum
discriminis adeundum foret, ni Vitellium retro fortuna
vertisset, quae Flavianis ducibus non minus saepe quam
ratio adfuit.
- (c) Iisdem diebus Lucilius Bassus cum expedito equite ad
componendam Campaniam mittitur, discordibus munici-
piorum animis magis inter semet quam contumacia
adversus principem.
- (d) Quae ambages Vespasianum ac Titum praedixerat: sed
volgus, more humanae cupidinis, sibi tantam factorum
magnitudinem interpretati, ne adversis quidem ad vera
mutabantur.

3. Translate—

- (a) Lucretius, I., 935-950. Id quoque enim
compta figura.
- (b) Lucretius, III., 830-842. Nil igitur
mare caelo.

4. Translate and explain—

- (a) Tempus item per se non est, sed rebus ab ipsis
consequitur sensus, transactum quid sit in aevo,
tum quae res instet, quid porro deinde sequatur.

- (b) Scire licet gigni posse ex non sensibu' sensus.
 (c) Denique nil sciri siquis putat, id quoque nescit
 an sciri possit, quoniam nil scire fatetur.
 hunc igitur contra mittam contendere causam,
 qui capite ipse sua in statuit vestigia sese.
 (d) Exemplum porro gignundis rebus et ipsa
 notities divis hominum unde est insita primum
 quid vellent facere ut scirent animoque viderent.
5. "Probably nowhere does Lucretius forget that in his scientific enquiries the highest interests of man are vitally concerned." Explain and illustrate this statement.

LATIN TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate—

- (a) Te geminum Titan procedere vidit in axem ;
 Haud multum terrae spatium restabat Eoae,
 Ut tibi nox, tibi tota dies, tibi curreret aether,
 Omniaque errantes stellae Romana viderent.
 Sed retro tua fata tulit par omnibus annis
 Emathiae funesta dies ; hac luce cruenta
 Effectum, ut Latios non horreat India fasces,
 Nec vetitos errare Dahas in moenia ducat,
 Sarmaticumque premat succinctus consul aratrum ;
 Quod semper saevas debet tibi Parthia poenas,
 Quod fugiens civile nefas, redituraque nunquam
 Libertas, ultra Tigrim, Rhenumque recessit,
 Ac, toties nobis iugulo quaesita, vagatur
 Germanum, Scythicumque bonum ; nec respicit ultra
 Ausoniam.
- (b) Quin tu animo affirmas, atque isthinc teque reducis
 Et, dis invitis, desinis esse miser ?
 Difficile est, longum subito deponere amorem :
 Difficile est, verum hoc qualubet efficias.
 Una salus haec est, hoc est tibi pervincendum.
 Hoc facies, sive id non pote, sive pote
 O di, si vostrum est misereri, aut si quibus unquam

Extrema iam ipsa in morte tulistis opem :
Me miserum adspicite, et, si vitam puriter egi,
Eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi,
Quae mihi subrepens imos, ut torpor, in artus,
Expulit ex omni pectore laetitia.
Non iam illud quaero, contra ut me diligit illa,
Aut, quod non potis est, esse pudica velit :
Ipse valere opto, et tetrum hunc deponere morbum.
O di, reddite mi hoc pro pietate mea.

(c) Biennio ante senatus dilectum haberi et educi exercitum in Algidum iussit; sedemus desides domi, mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, praesenti pace laeti nec cernentes, ex otio illo brevi multiplex bellum rediturum. His ego gratiora dictu alia esse scio; sed me vera pro gratis loqui, etsi meum ingenium non moneret, necessitas cogit. Vellem equidem vobis placere Quirites; sed multo malo vos salvos esse, qualicumque erga me animo futuri estis. Natura hoc ita comparatum est, ut, qui apud multitudinem sua causa loquitur, gravior eo sit, cuius mens nihil praeter publicum commodum videt; nisi forte assentatores publicos, plebicolas istos, qui vos nec in armis nec in otio esse sinunt, vestra vos causa incitare et stimulare putatis. Concitati aut honori aut quaestui illis estis; et quia in concordia ordinum nullos se usquam esse vident, malae rei se quam nullius, barbarum ac seditionum duces esse volunt. Quarum rerum si vos taedium tandem capere potest et patrum vestrosque antiquos mores vultis pro his novis sumere, nulla supplicia recuso, nisi paucis diebus hos populatores agrorum nostrorum fusos fugatosque castris exuero et a portis nostris moenibusque ad illorum urbes hunc belli terrorem, quo nunc vos attoniti estis, transtulero.

(d) Sed incidunt, ut supra dixi, saepe causae, cum repugnare utilitas honestati videatur, ut animadvertendum sit, repugnetne plane, an possit cum honestate conjungi. Ejus generis haec sunt quaestiones: Si, exempli gratia, vir bonus Alexandria Rhodum magnum frumenti numerum advexerit in Rhodiorum inopia et fame summaque annonae caritate; si idem sciat, complures mercatores Alexandria solvisse, navesque in cursu, frumento onustas, petentes Rhodum viderit: dicturusne sit id Rhodiis, an

silentio suum quam plurimo venditurus? Sapientem et bonum virum fingimus: de ejus deliberatione et consultatione quærimus: qui celaturus Rhodios non sit, si id turpe judicet, sed dubitet, an turpe non sit. In hujusmodi causis aliud Diogeni Babylonio videri solet, magno et gravi Stoico: aliud Antipatro, discipulo ejus, homini acutissimo. Antipatro, omnia patefacienda, ut ne quid omnino, quod venditor norit emptor ignoret; Diogeni, venditorem, quatenus jure civili constitutum sit, dicere vitia oportere, cetera sine insidiis agere; et quoniam vendat, velle quam optime vendere.

GENERAL PAPER—LATIN.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. How did the establishment of the Empire affect the position of the lower classes of Rome?
2. Under the early Empire "the dangers inherent to a military Government were in a great measure suspended."
Discuss this statement.
3. Compare and contrast the Roman system of provincial government under the Empire with the British government of India.
4. Compare the influence of Roman civilisation on the Eastern and the Western portions of the Empire.
5. "The various modes of worship which prevailed in the Roman world were all considered, by the people, as equally true; by the philosopher, as equally false; and by the magistrate, as equally useful."—Gibbon.
Discuss this statement.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate into Greek—

The real science of political economy, which has yet to be distinguished from the bastard science, as medicine from witchcraft, and astronomy from astrology, is that which

teaches nations to desire and labour for the things that lead to life; and which teaches them to scorn and destroy the things that lead to destruction. And if, in a state of infancy, they supposed indifferent things, such as excrescences of shell-fish, and pieces of blue and red stone, to be valuable, and spent large measures of the labour which ought to be employed for the extension and ennobling of life, in diving or digging for them and cutting them into various shapes—or if, in the same state of infancy, they imagine precious and beneficent things, such as air, light, and cleanliness to be valueless, or if, finally, they imagine the conditions of their own existence, by which alone they can truly possess or use anything, such, for instance, as peace, trust, and love, to be prudently exchangeable, when the markets offer, for gold, iron, or excrescences of shells—the great and only science of Political Economy teaches them, in all these cases, what is vanity, and what substance; and how the service of Death, the Lord of Waste, and of eternal emptiness, differs from the service of Wisdom, the Lady of Saving, and of eternal fulness; she who has said, “I will cause those that love me to inherit *Substance*; and I will *Fill* their treasures.”

GREEK TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Ὅσσα δὲ μὴ πεφίληκε Ζεὺς, ἀτύζονται βοάν
 Πιερίδων αἶοντα, γὰρ τε καὶ πόντον κατ' ἁμαρμάκετον,
 ὃς τ' ἐν αἰνᾷ Ταρτάρῳ κείται, θεῶν πολέμιος,
 Τυφῶς ἑκατοντακάρανος τόν ποτε
 Κιλίκιον θρέψεν πολυώνυμον ἄντρον· νῦν γε μάν
 ταί θ' ὑπὲρ Κύμας ἀλιερκέες ὄχθαι
 Σικελία τ' αὐτοῦ πιέζει στέρνα λαχνάεντα· κίων δ' οὐρανία συνέχει,
 νιφόεσσ' Αἴτνα, πάντετες χιόνος ὀξείας τιθήνα·
 τὰς ἐρεύγονται μὲν ἀπλάτου πυρὸς ἀγνόταται
 ἐκ μυχῶν παγαί· ποταμοὶ δ' ἀμέραισιν μὲν προχέοντι ῥόον
 καπνοῦ
 αἶθρων· ἄλλ' ἐν ὄρφναισιν πέτρας

φοίνισσα κυλινδομένα φλόξ ἐς βαθείαν φέρει πόντου πλάκα σὺν
πατάγῳ.
κεῖνο δ' Ἀφαίστοιο κρουνοὺς ἐρπετόν
δεινотάτους ἀναπέμπει· τέρας μὲν θαυμάσιον προσιδέσθαι, θαῦμα
δὲ καὶ παρεόντων ἀκούσαι,
οἷον Αἴτνας ἐν μελαμφύλοις δέδεταί κορυφαῖς
καὶ πέδῳ, στρωμνὰ δὲ χαράσσοισ' ἅπαν νῶτον ποτικεκλιμένον
κεντεῖ.

2. Εἴπε τις, Ἡράκλειτε, τεὸν μόρον, ἐς δέ με δάκρυ
ἤγαγεν, ἐμνήσθην δ' ὅσάκις ἀμφότεροι
Ἦλιον ἐν λέσχῃ κατεδύσαμεν· ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν που,
ξείν' Ἀλικαρνησεῦ, τετράπαλαι σποδιή,
Αἰ δὲ τεαὶ ζώουσιν ἀηδόνες, ἦσαν ὁ πάντων
ἀρπακτήρ Ἀΐδης οὐκ ἐπὶ χεῖρα βαλεῖ.
3. Πῶς γὰρ οὐκ αἰσχρόν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, δημοσίᾳ μὲν ἅπαντας
ὕμᾱς καὶ ὅλον τὸν δῆμον πᾶσι τοῖς πεπραγμένοις ἐκ τῆς εἰρήνης
ἐπιτιμᾶν, καὶ μήτε τῶν ἐν Ἀμφικτύοσι κοινωνεῖν ἐθέλειν δυσκό-
λως τ' ἔχειν καὶ ὑπόπτως πρὸς τὸν Φίλιππον, ὡς ἀσεβῶν καὶ
δεινῶν ὄντων τῶν πεπραγμένων καὶ οὔτε δικαίων οὔθ' ὑμῖν συμ-
φερόντων, εἰς δὲ τὸ δικαστήριον εἰσελθόντας τὰς ὑπὲρ τούτων
εὐθύνας δικάσοντας, ὅρκον ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως ὁμωμοκότας, τὸν
ἀπάντων τῶν κακῶν αἴτιον, καὶ ὃν εἰλήφατ' ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ
τοιαῦτα πεποιηκότα, τοῦτον ἀφεῖναι; καὶ τίς οὐ δικαίως ὑμῖν
ἐγκαλεῖται τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν, μᾶλλον δ' ἀπάντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων,
ὁρῶν Φιλίππῳ μὲν ὑμᾶς ὀργιζομένους, ὃς ἐκ πολέμου ποιοῦμενος
εἰρήνην παρὰ τῶν πωλούντων τὰς πράξεις ἐωνεῖτο, πρᾶγμα
πολλὴν συγγνώμην ἔχον διαπραττόμενος, τουτοῦ δ' ἀφιέντας, ὃς
τὰ ὑμέτερα οὕτως αἰσχρῶς ἀπέδοτο, τῶν νόμων τὰ ἔσχατα
ταττόντων ἐπιτίμα, ἔάν τις ταῦτα ποιῇ;
4. Κριθεῖσαι δὲ (αἱ ψυχαὶ) αἰ μὲν εἰς τὰ ὑπὸ γῆς δικαιοτήρια ἐλθοῦσαι
δίκην ἐκτίνουσιν, αἱ δ' εἰς τοῦρανοῦ τινα τόπον ὑπὸ τῆς δίκης
κουφισθεῖσαι διάγουσιν ἀξίως οὐ ἐν ἀνθρώπῳ εἶδει ἐβίωσαν βίου.
τῷ δὲ χλιιστῷ ἀμφότεραι ἀφικνούμεναι ἐπὶ κλήρωσίν τε καὶ
αἵρεσιν τοῦ δευτέρου βίου, αἰροῦνται ὃν ἂν ἐθέλῃ ἐκάστη. ἐνθα
καὶ εἰς θηρίου βίον ἀνθρωπίνῃ ψυχῇ ἀφικνεῖται, καὶ ἐκ θηρίου,
ὃς ποτε ἄνθρωπος ἦν, πάλιν εἰς ἄνθρωπον. οὐ γὰρ ἦ γε μή
ποτε ἰδοῦσα τὴν ἀλήθειαν εἰς τὸδε ἤξει τὸ σχῆμα. δεῖ γὰρ
ἄνθρωπον ξυνιέναι κατ' εἶδος λεγόμενον, ἐκ πολλῶν ἰόντ' αἰσθη-
σεων εἰς ἓν λογισμῷ ξυναιρούμενον. τοῦτο δὲ ἐστὶν ἀνάμνησις
ἐκείνων, ἃ ποτ' εἶδεν ἡμῶν ἡ ψυχὴ συμπορευθεῖσα θεῷ καὶ
ὑπεριδοῦσα ἃ νῦν εἶναι φάμεν, καὶ ἀνακύψασα εἰς τὸ ὃν ὄντως.

διὸ δὴ δικαίως μόνῃ πετροῦται ἢ τοῦ φιλοσόφου διάνοια· πρὸς γὰρ ἐκείνοις αἰεὶ ἐστὶ μνήμη κατὰ δύναμιν, πρὸς οἷσπερ θεὸς ὢν θεῖός ἐστι. τοῖς δὲ δὴ τοιούτοις ἀνὴρ ὑπομνήμασιν ὀρθῶς χρώμενος, τελέους αἰεὶ τελετὰς τελούμενος, τέλος ὄντως μόνος γίγνεται. ἐξιστάμενος δὲ τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων σπουδασμάτων, καὶ πρὸς τῷ θεῷ γιγνόμενος, νουθετεῖται μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν πολλῶν ὡς παρακινῶν, ἐνθουσιάζων δὲ λέληθε τοὺς πολλούς.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate—

(a) Plato, *Phaedo*, 82D.—83B. Γινώσκουσι γάρ . . .
καὶ αἰδέες.

(b) Plato, *Protagoras*, 327E.—328B. Νῦν δὲ τρυφᾷς . . .
τῷ μαθόντι.

2. Translate, with short notes—

(a) Aeschylus, *Supplices*, 706—717. φυλάσσοι τ' . . .
γέγραπται μεγιστοτίμον.

(b) Aeschylus, *Supplices*, 935—948. ΚΗ. ἄγοιμ' ἄν, . . .
κάπολακτισμοὶ βίου.

(c) Aeschylus, *Persae*, 807—824. Μίμνουσι δ' ἔνθα . . .
ἐξαμᾶ θέρος.

3. Translate and comment on the following—

(a) ὕπαστρον δέ τοι
μῆχαρ ὀρίζομαι γάμου δύσφρονος
φυγᾶ.

(b) ἀμφοτέρους ὁμαιμῶν τάδ' ἐπισκοπεῖ
Ζεὺς ἑτερορρεπῆς, νέμων εἰκότως
ἄδικα μὲν κακοῖς, ὅσια δ' ἐννόμοις.

(c) βροτοὶ δ' οἱ γὰς τοτ' ἦσαν ἔννομοι
χλωρῷ δέιματι θυμὸν
πάλλοντ' ὅψιν ἀήθη
βοτὸν ἐσορῶντες δυσχερὲς μισόμβροτον.

(d) τοιάνδ' ἐπειθε ῥῆσιν ἀμφ' ἡμῶν λέγων
ἄναξ Πελασγῶν, ἱκεσίου Ζηγνὸς κόντον
μέγαν προφωνῶν μήποτ' εἰσὸπιν χρόνου
πόλιν παχύναι.

(e) πόθεν δέ μοι γένοιτ' ἂν αἰθέρος θρόνος,
 πρὸς ὃν νέφη † δ' ὕδρηλὰ † γίγνεται χιών,
 ἢ λισσὰς αἰγίλιψ ἀπρόσ-
 δεικτος οἰόφρων κρεμὰς
 γυπιάς πέτρα, βαθὺ
 πτώμα μαρτυροῦσά μοι ;

(f) γὰρ δ' αἰάζει τὰν ἐγγαίαν
 ἦβαν Ξέρξῃ κταμέναν Ἄιδου
 σάκτορι Περσῶν.

4. What can be inferred from internal evidence as to the date of the Supplices, and the circumstances under which it was composed?

GENERAL PAPER—GREEK.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Explain and comment on the following—

- (a) ἀναγκαῖον ἄρα ἡμᾶς προειδέναι τὸ ἴσον πρὸ ἐκείνου τοῦ χρόνου, ὅτε τὸ πρῶτον ἰδόντες τὰ ἴσα ἐνενοήσαμεν, ὅτι ὀρέγεται μὲν πάντα ταῦτα εἶναι οἷον τὸ ἴσον, ἔχει δὲ ἐνδεεστέρας.
- (b) ἡ ψυχὴ, ὅταν μὲν τῷ σώματι προσχρήται εἰς τὸ σκοπεῖν τι ἢ διὰ τοῦ ὁρᾶν ἢ διὰ τοῦ ἀκούειν ἢ δι' ἄλλης τινὸς αἰσθήσεως,—τοῦτο γάρ ἐστιν τὸ διὰ τοῦ σώματος, τὸ δι' αἰσθήσεων σκοπεῖν τι,—τότε μὲν ἔλκεται ὑπὸ τοῦ σώματος εἰς τὰ οὐδέποτε κατὰ ταῦτα ἔχοντα, καὶ αὐτὴ πλανᾶται καὶ ταραττεται καὶ ἰλιγγιᾷ ὥσπερ μεθύουσα, ἅτε τοιούτων ἐφαπτομένη.
- (c) οὐκοῦν εὐδαιμονέστατοι, ἔφη, καὶ τούτων εἰσὶ καὶ εἰς βέλτιστον τόπον ἰόντες οἱ τὴν δημοτικὴν καὶ πολιτικὴν ἀρετὴν ἐπιτηδευκότες, ἣν δὴ καλοῦσι σωφροσύνην τε καὶ δικαιοσύνην, ἐξ ἔθους τε καὶ μελέτης γεγονυῖαν ἀνευ φιλοσοφίας τε καὶ νοῦ ;
- (d) ὁ δὲ περὶ τῆς ἀναμνήσεως καὶ μαθήσεως λόγος δι' ὑποθέσεως ἀξίας ἀποδέξασθαι εἴρηται. ἐρρήθη γάρ που οὕτως ἡμῶν εἶναι ἡ ψυχὴ καὶ πρὶν εἰς σῶμα ἀφικέσθαι, ὥσπερ αὐτὴ ἐστὶν ἡ οὐσία ἔχουσα τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν τὴν τοῦ ὁ ἔστιν.
- (e) τὴν δὲ τοῦ ὡς οἷον τε βέλτιστα αὐτὰ τεθῆναι δύναμιν οὕτω νῦν κείσθαι, ταύτην οὔτε ζητοῦσιν οὔτε τινὰ οἰοῦνται δαιμονίαν ἰσχὴν ἔχειν, ἀλλὰ ἡγοῦνται τούτου Ἄτλαντα ἂν ποτε ἰσχυρότερον καὶ ἀθανατώτερον καὶ μᾶλλον ἅπαντα συνέχοντα ἐξευρεῖν, καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς τὸ ἀγαθὸν καὶ δέον ξυνδεῖν καὶ συνέχειν οὐδὲν οἰοῦνται.

2. "Pleasure is the good" How does Socrates treat and apply this thesis in the Protagoras? Compare his treatment of the doctrine in other dialogues of Plato.
3. State and discuss Protagoras' theory of moral education.
4. "The Sophists exalted the individual [above] the State." Discuss this statement.
5. "The soul is a *ἀρμονία*." Explain this theory, as put forward in the Phaedo. How does Socrates deal with it?

SOLID GEOMETRY AND OPTICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Shew how to find the angle between two planes whose equations are given.

A right circular cone lies on a table with one of its generating lines OA in contact throughout its length with a line marked on the table, and AB is a diameter of the circular base. The cone is made to roll, and the motion continued till the marked line is again the line of contact between the cone and the table. Find the angle which the plane OAB now makes with the plane of the table.

2. Find the equation of the plane which passes through one of two straight lines and contains the line of shortest distance between them.

OO' is the line of shortest distance between two straight lines OP, O'P' in which points P and P' are taken so that

$\frac{1}{OP} + \frac{1}{O'P'}$ is constant. Find the locus of the middle point of PP'.

3. Find the coordinates of the centre of the section of the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

by the plane $lx + my + nz = p$.

The area of the section of an ellipsoid by a plane being constant, find the locus of the centre of the section.

8. A ray of light traverses a medium in which the refractive index at a given point varies inversely as the distance of the point from the bounding plane surface of the medium. Shew that the path of the ray is partly circular.
9. Shew that the magnifying power of telescopes consisting of a single object glass or mirror and an eye-piece is equal to the focal length of the object glass or mirror divided by that of the eye-piece.

Find the magnifying power of a Newton's telescope in which the focal length of the mirror is 12 feet, and the eye-piece (of Ramsden's form) consists of two lenses each of 2-in. focal length.

DYNAMICS AND NEWTON.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Shew that two points describe similar orbits about each other and about any point dividing in a given ratio the line which joins them.
2. A circular disc is laid and fixed on a smooth table. A light string is tied to the circumference of the disc at a point A, and at the other end is fixed a heavy particle B. If the string, lying on the table, is pulled tight so that BA is a tangent to the disc at A, and the particle is then projected at right angles to BA with velocity V, shew that the string will have wound itself on to the disc in a time $\frac{l^2}{2aV}$, where l is the length of the string and a the radius of the disc.
3. Shew that the velocity at any point of a central orbit is independent of the path described, and depends solely on the intensity of the attraction, the distance of the point from the centre, and the velocity and distance of projection.

Find the law of the force under which a particle must move in order that its velocity, resolved perpendicular to the radius vector, may be proportional to the square of the velocity in a circle at that distance.

4. If a particle begin to fall, under the action of gravity, in a resisting medium whose opposition to motion is $k(v^a - 1)$ where v is the velocity and k and a constant, shew that the velocity tends to a limiting value $a \log \left(1 + \frac{g}{k}\right)$.

5. A circular cylinder, whose ends are perpendicular to its axis, is composed of two halves of different densities, the halves being separated by a plane through the axis. Find the moment of inertia of the cylinder about a line through its centre of gravity parallel to the axis.

If such a cylinder be allowed to roll down an inclined plane, write down the equation giving its velocity at any moment, and shew that the motion, though it may be a simple rolling at first, will eventually become a series of hops.

6. Two uniform rods, AB, AC, each of length $2l$ and mass m , are hinged at A by a smooth hinge, and thence suspended by an elastic string, of length λ and elasticity E , from a point D, above a smooth table. The string and the two rods are all in one vertical plane; the ends B and C rest on the table, ABC making an isosceles triangle whose base angle is θ . If now A be raised slightly and released, shew that the period of the small oscillation so set up

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\cos \theta} \sqrt{\frac{m\lambda}{3E}}$$

7. ObB is a straight line, Oab, OAB are two isosceles triangles of equal area and common vertex O, lying on the same side of that line. AB and ab meet in C. If b moves up to and ultimately coincides with B, then $AO^2 = AB \cdot DC$ where D is the foot of the perpendicular from O on BC.

8. If any arc, given in position, be subtended by the chord AB, and at the point A, in the middle of continuous curvature, a tangent AB be drawn, and the subtense BD, then, when B approaches to A and ultimately coincides with it, the ultimate ratio of the arc, the chord and the tangent to one another is a ratio of equality.

If any two radii vectores OPQ, OP'Q', drawn to any two curves PP', QQ', enclose small equal arcs PP', QQ', then,

in the limit, the lengths of the normals drawn from P and Q to meet a perpendicular through O to OPQ are equal.

9. 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 uniformly in a straight line, by radii drawn to that point, is acted on by a centripetal force tending to the same point.

If a body be describing an ellipse about a centre of force in a focus, what would be the effect of changing the centre to the other focus every time the body passed through an extremity of the minor axis?

10. If a particle be describing a circle under a force towards a point in the circumference, shew that the harmonic mean of the velocities at the ends of any diameter is constant.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Shew that in any spherical triangle

$$\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A.$$

OX and OY are two great circles at right angles to one another. From any point P on the sphere PM is drawn perpendicular to OX: OM and PM are taken as the co-ordinates of P referred to axes OX and OY. Find the distance between two points P and Q whose coordinates are known. Find also the general equation of a small circle described on the surface of the sphere.

2. If in the spherical triangle ABC, $AB = AC = \frac{\pi}{2} - BC$, and if D be any point in BC, then $\cos AD = \sin BD + \sin DC$.
3. What is the "spherical excess" of a triangle? Find the area of any spherical triangle in terms of the excess.

Denoting the excess by E, shew that

$$\sin \left(A - \frac{1}{2} E \right) \cot \frac{a}{2} = \sin \left(B - \frac{1}{2} E \right) \cot \frac{b}{2} = \sin \left(C - \frac{1}{2} E \right) \cot \frac{c}{2}.$$

4. A chord of a small circle is drawn to pass through a fixed point: shew that the locus of the intersection of tangents at its extremities is a certain great circle.

5. Find the radius of the circle described about the triangle ABC.

If R be this radius, R_a the radius of the circle described about the triangle $A'BC$ where A' is the other point of intersection of AB and AC , and so on, then

$$\cot R_a + \cot R_b + \cot R_c = \cot R,$$

provided that $a + b + c = \pi$.

6. What evidence have we of the earth's rotation?

A gyrostat stands on a horizontal table in latitude A , its centre being a inches above the table. If it be set spinning with its axis in an E. and W. plane and making an angle of 45° with the table, to what point on the table will the axis point in an hour's time, assuming that the gyrostat keeps up its motion for that time?

7. Describe a method of finding the collimation error of a transit instrument. In what way is the error corrected, and how is the residual error allowed for?

8. Find approximately the difference in length of midsummer twilight at Sydney (lat. $33^\circ 51' 30''$) and Hobart (lat. $42^\circ 53' 30''$), assuming it to be twilight as long as the sun is less than 18° below the horizon.

9. Describe the method of finding the latitude of a place by simultaneous observations of two known stars.

If in an observation by this method the sextant be so out of adjustment that the zenith distances of the stars are taken as too great by the same small amount, find the consequent error in the latitude.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Integrate the following expressions with respect to x

$$\sec x + x \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x}, \quad \frac{x}{x^3 + 1},$$

and shew that $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin \phi \cos 2\phi}{\cos^5 \phi} d\phi = \frac{1}{2}$.

2. Shew that the curve

$$x = \sin \theta,$$

$$y = \log \tan \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \theta + c,$$

where x and y are Cartesian coordinates, is rectifiable.

3. A circular disc of radius a is inked on the lower surface, and laid on a piece of paper on which is drawn a parabola of latus rectum $4a$. If the centre of the disc be placed on the vertex of the parabola, and moved along the curve to one end of the latus rectum, what will be the area of the blackened portion of the paper?

4. Find the moment of inertia about its axis of an anchor ring whose total breadth is $2a$ and thickness $2c$.

5. Find for what value of a the area included between the curve

$= x - \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$, the axis of x , and the line $x = a$, is a maximum or minimum.

6. "While the complete integral of a differential equation is the most general solution, it does not, in all cases, include all the solutions." Explain this statement, and give a simple instance.

7. What is an integrating factor?

Find the integrating factors of the equations

(i.) $(2y + 3x) dx + xdy = 0$;

(ii.) $(2xy + 3y^3) dx - (x^2 - 3xy^2) dy = 0$.

8. Determine the nature of the curves in which the area included between the curve and any two radii vectores drawn from the origin to the curve is proportional to the arc intercepted between the same two radii.

9. Solve the equations

(i.) $y = x \frac{dy}{dx} + a \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2$.

(ii.) $y = 3x \frac{dy}{dx} + ay^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2$.

(iii.) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}(x-1) + y - x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$.

(iv.) $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - y = \cos x$.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

(Not more than SEVEN questions to be attempted.)

FIRST PAPER.

1. Discuss the Platonic political ideal from the standpoint of the modern democratic state.
2. Compare Rousseau's Social Contract Theory with that given in the *Républic*.
3. Explain the place and function of science in the Platonic education.
4. Give Plato's definition of Justice in the state and in the individual, and discuss the basis (psychological and ethical) of the analogy between the individual and the state.
5. State and estimate the value of Aristotle's criticism of the Platonic Idealism.
6. "The whole pre-Socratic Philosophy is, in its aim and content, a philosophy of nature." Explain and illustrate.
7. Compare critically the solutions given by Locke and Kant to the problem of knowledge.
8. "The *esse* of material things is *percipi*." "The object makes the conception possible: The conception makes the object possible." State clearly the distinction between Berkeleyan and Kantian Idealism.
9. "Hume's plausibility is due to his assuming the fiction which he afterwards destroys." (Green). Illustrate from Hume's treatment of Personal Identity.
10. "The principles upon which Physics rests are *a priori* synthetic judgments." Explain and illustrate.

SECOND PAPER.

(Not more than SEVEN questions to be attempted.)

1. "The empirical reality of time remains on our theory, the condition of all our experience. It is only its absolute reality that we refuse to admit." (Kant.) Comment on Kant's antithesis between empirical and absolute reality.

2. "Knowledge comes to the mind synthetically, and after analysing it, it is necessary that the process should be explained by means of which it assumes a synthetic form." Estimate briefly Kant's place as the beginner of a new epoch in the history of Philosophy.
3. "Apart from law a free will has no meaning whatever." Explain and comment.
4. "There is in man a strong feeling of antagonism to the commands of duty, although his reason tells him that those commands are worthy of the highest reverence." (Kant.) Discuss Kant's attempt to reconcile the "natural" and the "spiritual" man.
5. What are the objections to making pleasure and pain standards of ethical conduct?
6. "Deny yourself that you may be happy." "Indulge yourself that you may be happy." Show how Hedonists try to reconcile these commands.
7. State Green's reasons for rejecting as unmeaning the question — What is or constitutes the real?
8. "State as clearly as you can the position of Idealism as presented in the following quotations :— "If it were proved to-morrow that man is developed from an Ascidian ancestor, it would still remain certain that the consciousness which makes us men is independent of time." (Caird.) "The relation of events to each other as in time implies their equal presence to a subject which is not in time." (Green).
9. Has Green any fault to find with Kant's theory of knowledge?
10. Explain what is meant by the definition of Philosophy as "Criticism of Categories."

FRENCH AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate passages from Montaigne's Essays.
2. Translate extracts from Victor Hugo, *Légende des Siècles*.

3. What was Hugo's idea in writing the *Légende des Siècles*. Characterise his literary style.

4. Translate (at sight)—

Il est vrai que nous ne voyons point qu'on jette par terre toutes les maisons d'une ville, pour le seul dessein de les refaire d'autre façon, et d'en rendre les rues plus belles; mais on voit bien que plusieurs font abattre les leurs pour les rebâtir, et que même quelquefois ils y sont contraints, quand elles sont en danger de tomber d'elles-mêmes, et que les fondements n'en sont pas bien fermes. A l'exemple de quoi je me persuadai qu'il n'y aurait véritablement point d'apparence qu'un particulier fit dessein de réformer un Etat, en y changeant tout dès les fondements, et en le renversant pour le redresser; ni même aussi de réformer le corps des sciences, ou l'ordre établi dans les écoles pour les enseigner. Mais que pour toutes les opinions que j'avais reçues jusques alors en ma créance, je ne pouvais mieux faire que d'entreprendre une bonne fois de les en ôter, afin d'y en remettre par après, ou d'autres meilleures, ou bien les mêmes, lorsque je les aurais ajustées au niveau de la raison. Et je crus fermement que par ce moyen je réussirais à conduire ma vie beaucoup mieux que si je ne bâtissais que sur de vieux fondements, et que je ne m'appuyasse que sur les principes que je m'étais laissé persuader en ma jeunesse, sans avoir jamais examiné s'ils étaient vrais.

—DESCARTES.

FRENCH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate literally passages from the *Chanson de Roland*, and remark on the grammar, meaning or etymology of the words underlined.
2. Turn literally into Modern French a passage from the *Chanson de Roland*, pointing out the words which are obsolete.
3. Translate a passage from the *Chanson de Roland*.

4.—

- (a) Show reasons why epic poetry flourishes most in a primitive state of society.
- (b) What were the causes of the popularity of the *Chansons de geste* in the Middle Ages? How did the earlier *chansons* differ from the later?
- (c) Describe the person of Charlemayne, as he appeared in the eyes of the author of *Roland* and other mediæval poets.
- (d) *Pèlerinage Charlemagne*. What is the character of this poem?
- (e) Mention the principal poems of the *Geste de Garin de Monglane*. Who was the central hero of the cycle, and what historical basis had he?
- (f) What evidence have we as to the author of *Roland*?
- (g) Give an account of the poem on Alexander, its authors and subject matter. In what metre is it written?

ENGLISH HISTORY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Not more than EIGHT questions to be answered.

Same as that set in the Second Year Examination.

ENGLISH I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

(In this Paper *th* transliterates *thorn*, and *ÿ*, circumflex *y*.)

1. Translate into modern English passages from *Béowulf*.
2. Translate and explain the following—

- (a) *Onsæl meoto*
Sige-hreð secgum swâ thîn sefa hwette.

- (b) Nāt he *thāra* gōda *thāt* he me ongéan sléa
 rand gehéawe *théah* he rôf sie
 niðgeweorca.
- (c) Wéa wīd-scofen witenā gehwylene.
- (d) Oft nō seldan hwær
 After léod-hryre lytle hwile
 bon-gār būged *théah* séo brýd duge!
3. Tell what you know of the following names—
 Brosinga Mene; Hnäf, Fitela, Scyld, Wéland, *Thryðo*.
4. Translate—
- (a) Fate often saveth the undoomed earl when his valour
 hath been of avail.
- (b) More blessed is it to each that he avenge his friend
 than that he greatly mourn. Every one of us must abide
 the end of this world's life. Let him who may win glory
 ere death! That is afterwards most blissful for the chief
 when he lives no more.
- (c) The wrathful warrior threw down the sword so that it
 lay on the earth hard and steel-edged: he trusted in his
 strength, his hand-grip of might. So shall a man do
 who thinketh at war to win lasting praise, nor cares at all
 for his life.
5. Compare *Beowulf* with the Homeric Poems in matter and
 treatment. What causes prevented the perfect develop-
 ment of the Old English Epic?

ENGLISH II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

(In this Paper *th* transliterates *thorn*.)

1. Translate passages from Zupitsa's Old and Middle English
 Reading Book, and describe the dialect in which each is
 written, with the chief orthographical peculiarities.

2. "In old English poetry, theological traits have often passed into essentially heathen poems, and mythical, or popular traits, into theological poems." Illustrate the first of these processes from *Beowulf*, and the second from *Judith* or the verses on the Cross of Ruthwell.
3. Sketch the (conjectural) career of the author of "Patience."
4. Describe, as fully as you can, the stages of the acclimatisation of rhymed measures in England, and mention poems typical of each.
5. Tell what you know of the following: *The Battle of Brunanburh*; the Pastoral Care; *De Wohunge of ure Laverd*: *Havelok*: *Gregorius*.
6. Tell what is known of the career of *Cædmon*, and discuss the authenticity of the poems attributed to him.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE FACULTIES OF SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

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LATIN.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

(a) Livy, V., 21, 10, 12. Cuniculus delectis . . .
hostibus impletur.

(b) Livy V., 49, 1, 2. Sed diique . . . proelium
expediant.

2. Translate with explanatory notes—

(a) Tribunorum plebis actiones quia nondum invenerant
finem, et plebs continuare latoribus legis tribunatum et
patres reficere intercessores legis annisi sunt.

(b) Sunt, qui M. Folio pontifice maximo praeunte carmen
devovisse eos se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis
tradant.

3. Sextius Liciniusque, cum parte collegarum, et uno ex tribunis
militum Fabio, artifices jam tot annorum usu tractandi
animos plebis, primores Patrum productos, interrogando
de singulis, quae ferebantur ad populum, fatigabant. Aude-
rentne postulare, ut quum bina jugera agri plebi divide-
rentur, ipsis plus quintgenta jugera habere liceret? Ut
singuli prope trecentorum civium possiderent annos, plebeio
homini vix ad tectum necessarium, aut locum sepulturae,
suus pateret ager? An placeret, fenore circumventam
plebem corpus in nervum ac supplicia dare? et gregatim
quotidie do foro addictos duci? et repleti vinctis nobiles
domos? et, ubicunque patricius habitet, ibi carcerem
privatum esse?

4.

(a) Horace, *Epistles*, I., 6, 56—64. Si, bene . . .
interdicta voluptas.

(b) Horace, *Epistles*, I., 14, 10—17. Rure ego . . .
negotia Romam.

5. Translate with explanatory notes—

- (a) Seu linguam cauis acuis seu civica iura
Respondere paras seu condis amabile carmen,
Prima feres hederæ victricis præmia.
- (b) Mancipiis locuples eget aeris Cappadocum rex :
Ne fueris hic tu.
- (c) Non, qui Sidonio contendere callidus ostro
Nescit Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum,
Certius accipiet damnum propiusve medullis,
Quam qui non poterit vero distinguere falsum.

6. Translate into Latin.—

It is not wise to neglect a warning voice, from whomsoever it may come; many a time has the watchfulness of alarmists prevented unseen danger. The geese of the Capitol aroused Manlius from his slumbers, and saved Rome to be the mistress of the world. No doubt they would have made as much noise at a mouse creeping amongst the straw, and they had as little sense of the importance of one event as of the unimportance of the other. They were timid and foolish, and therefore they made a noise; but they saved the state as truly as Camillus, the invincible conqueror, did.

FRENCH.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

- I. Translate Extracts from (a) Gautier, *Scenes of Travel*, and (b) Molière, *Les Précieuses Ridicules*.

II.

1. Write down the feminines of *empereur*, *serviteur*, *long*, *malin*, *muet*, *dû*, *absous*, and express in French—Kind words. Sour grapes. Gold is heavier than lead. This clock strikes the half-hours. Henry the Fourth was assassinated in the year one thousand eight hundred and ten. What pleases me most is your success.
2. Give all the meanings of *en*, *y* and *que*, and translate—What are you saying about Paris? I have just come from it. If you were to live there you would change your opinion.
3. Conjugate the present indicative of *tenir*, and the preterite of *vaincre*; the present subjunctive of *boire*, and the imperative of *s'asseoir*.
4. Write down the first person singular of the present indicative of *cueillir*, *haïr*, *mourir*, *prévaloir*.

III. Translate (at sight)—

Au commencement du règne de Louis XV., un jeune homme, fils d'un orfèvre, revenait de Paris au Havre, sa ville natale. Il avait été chargé par son père d'une affaire de commerce, et cette affaire s'était terminée à son gré. La joie d'apporter une bonne nouvelle le faisait marcher plus gaïement et plus lestement que de coutume; car bien qu'il eût dans ses poches une somme d'argent assez considérable, il voyageait à pied pour son plaisir. C'était un garçon de bonne humeur, et qui ne manquait pas d'esprit, mais tellement distrait et étourdi, qu'on le regardait comme un peu fou. Son gilet boutonné de travers, sa perruque au vent, son chapeau sous le bras, il suivait les rives de la Seine, tantôt rêvant, tantôt chantant, levé dès le matin, soupant au cabaret, et charmé de traverser ainsi l'une des plus belles contrées de la France.

IV. Translate into French—

Camoens, the celebrated poet of the *Lusiad*, was wrecked at the mouth of the River Mekon, and with difficulty reached the shore, swimming with one hand and bearing his poem above the water in the other, the only treasure which he had saved, and which was dearer to him than his life.

GERMAN.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate extracts from (a) Goethe, *Iphigenie auf Jaures*, and (b) Grimm, *Kinder und Hausmärchen*.

2. Translate at sight—

Gambetta hatte die kurzen Erfolge der Loirearmee benutzt, um von einem glänzenden Triumph der französischen Waffen viel Ruhmens zu machen und das französische Volk durch die Aussicht auf die Befreiung von Paris zum heftigsten Widerstand zu entflammen. Bürger und Bauern zeigten die feindseligste Gesinnung gegen die deutschen Truppen und nahmen da und dort sogar an den Kämpfen teil. Es konnte nicht ausbleiben, daß auch die Deutschen mit Erbitterung erfüllt wurden und daß die Militärbehörden sich zu Repressalien genotigt sahen, welche dann mit furchtbarer Strenge durchgeführt wurden. Der Krieg mußte in immer häufigeren Fällen einen harten und wilden Charakter annehmen.

3. Translate into German—

Fenelon, afterwards Archbishop of Cambray, distinguished himself so much at the college of Plessis, that they suffered him to preach, at the age of fifteen, a sermon, which had an extraordinary success. A similar circumstance is recorded of Bossuet, who, at the same age, preached before the most brilliant assemblage in Paris, and with the greatest applause. It is added that Bossuet was allowed only a few moments to think upon the subject he was to discuss.

4. (a) Decline in the singular and plural—die schöne Braut, schwerer Wein, mein liebes Kindlein.
 (b) Give the principal parts and the meanings of the following verbs—laufen, fragen, stoßen, brennen, fliegen, sprechen.
 (c) Translate into German—Bring me three cups of tea. I wish two and a half pounds of butter. How do you do?
 (d) Compare viel, hoch, wohl, lang.
5. Tell shortly in your own words in German, the story of the Wolf and the Man.

GREEK.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

(a) Thucydides, III., 13. Οὐ γὰρ ἐν τις
προσχωρήσεται).

(b) Thucydides, III., 49. Παρασκευασάντων δὲ
ἦλθε κινδύνου.

2. Give an account of the proceedings to which the extract 1 (b) refers

3. Translate into English—

(a) Homer, Iliad, 18, 257—265. Ὀφρα μὲν ἡδὲ
γυναικῶν.

(b) Homer, Iliad, 19, 315—325. Ἡ ῥά νύ μοί
Τρωσὶν πολεμίζω.

4. Explain the formation of the words ἐώλπει, ἐπέσπον, δυσάμμορε, δεδαῖγμένος, Φθίγη.

5. Translate into Greek—

We who are free ourselves desire only to make you also free. Someone may say, why do we arm soldiers and equip ships unless to gain something for ourselves? And indeed it is to gain something for ourselves that we do so; for, living under a democracy, we cannot be safe unless our neighbours are governed in the same way, and it will therefore benefit us greatly if we can persuade any city to adopt laws like our own; since every such city will forthwith become a friend to us and an enemy of our enemies. We do not wish to seize your land or anything that is yours, and our armament is not for the purpose of terrifying you, but in order to assist you against your foes.

6. Translate into English—

Τέλος δὲ νεκρῶν τε πολλῶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ἤδη κειμένων ἐν τῇ
ποταμῷ καὶ διέφθαρμένον τοῦ στρατεύματος τοῦ μὲν
κατὰ τὸν ποταμόν, τοῦ δὲ καί, εἴ τι διαφύγοι, ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων,
Νικίας Γυλίππῃ ἐαυτὸν παραδίδωσι, πιστεύσας μᾶλλον αὐτῷ
ἢ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις· καὶ ἐαυτῷ μὲν χρήσασθαι ἐκέλευεν ἐκείνον

τε καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ὃ τι βούλονται, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους στρατιώ-
 τας παύσασθαι φονεύοντας. καὶ ὁ Γυλιππος μετὰ τοῦτο ζωγραῖν
 ἤδη ἐκέλευε· καὶ τοὺς τε λοιπούς, ὅσους μὴ ἀπεκρύψαντο (πολλοὶ
 δ' οὗτοι ἐγένοντο), ξυνεκόμισαν ζῶντας, καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς τριακοσίους,
 οἱ τὴν φυλακὴν διεξήλθον τῆς νυκτός, πέμπαντες τοὺς
 διωξομένους ξυνέλαβον.

ARITHMETIC.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Arrange $\frac{5}{16}, \frac{11}{35}, \frac{16}{51}, \frac{75}{239}$ in order of magnitude.
2. Express £341 19s. 10½d. as a decimal of £1270 5s. 3d. and
 £27 6s. 1½d. as a percentage of £428 6s. 8d.
3. Find the present value of £3981 7s. 9d. due 3 years hence
 at 7 per cent compound interest per annum.
4. If 17 miles 3 furlongs of telegraph line cost £1347 18s.,
 find the cost of a kilometre in francs, given that 1 metre
 = 39·37 inches, and that £1 = 25 francs.
5. If the spirit in one cask contains 73 per cent. of pure
 alcohol, and that in another contains 41 per cent., find
 the quantity of pure alcohol contained in a mixture of
 3 gallons of the first cask with 11 gallons of the other.
6. The price of certain goods to the importer at a time
 when they were free of duty was £3 3s. 4d. per piece of
 120 yards. He sold to the shopkeeper for £5 per piece,
 and the latter sold to the customer for 1s. 2d. per yard.
 An ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. being imposed, the
 importer raises his price to £6 10s. per piece, and the
 shopkeeper raises his to 1s. 6d. per yard. How much per
 cent. do the importer, the shopkeeper and the customer
 respectively lose or gain by the tariff.
7. A, B and C enter into partnership; A brings £1000 into the
 business, B £250 and C £375; C is to receive 5 per cent.
 of the gross profits for managing the business. At the
 end of twelve months the profits amount to £1105. Find
 how much each ought to receive.
8. A, B and C working together can do a piece of work in 10
 days which A and C alone can do in 13½ days, and

- A and B in 17 days. How long will the work take, if B and C commence it, and A joins them when it is half done?
9. If a man buys equal amounts of 3 per cent. stock at 91, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at $93\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cent. stock at 98, find the average return per cent. that he gets on his capital.
10. The sides of a rectangular field are in the ratio of 2:3, and the area is two acres. Find the sides.
11. An iron grating consists of a rectangular plate of iron 2 feet long by 10 inches wide, pierced by 10 apertures running lengthwise, each $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch wide and 1 foot 11 inches long. If the grating weighs 28 lbs., and 1 cubic foot of iron weighs 7790 oz., find the thickness of the plate.

ALGEBRA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. If h, k, l, m are prime numbers, and if

$$P = hA + kB$$

$$Q = lA + mB$$

shew that the G.C.M. of P and Q is the same as the G.C.M. of A and B .

2. Shew that

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - zx - xy = (x + y\omega + z\omega^2)(x + y\omega^2 + z\omega)$$

where $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the three roots of the cubic equation $x^3 - 1 = 0$.

Hence (or otherwise) shew that if in the expression $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - zx - xy$ the quantities x, y, z be all increased by the same constant k , then the expression is unaltered in value.

3. Shew that

$$\frac{(y-z)^2 + (z-x)^2 + (x-y)^2}{-z(z-x)(y-x)} = 2 \left(\frac{1}{y-z} + \frac{1}{z-x} + \frac{1}{x-y} \right)$$

4. Solve the equations

$$(i.) \quad \sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x-3} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{x-3}}.$$

$$(ii.) \ x(x-a)(x+a)(x+2a) = \frac{5a^4}{4}.$$

$$(iii.) \ \left. \begin{array}{l} x+y+z=6 \\ x^2+y^2+z^2=14 \\ x^3+y^3+z^3=36 \end{array} \right\}$$

5. Every proper fraction $\frac{A}{B}$ can be expressed, and that in one way only, in the form

$$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{p_1}{r} + \frac{p_2}{r^2} + \frac{p_3}{r^3} + \dots$$

p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots being all less than r .

Express $\frac{5}{7}$ in this form when r is taken equal to 8.

6. Define Geometrical Progression, and shew how to find the sum of n terms of a series in G. P.

Sum to n terms the series

$$1^2x + 2^2x^2 + 3^2x^3 + 4^2x^4 + \dots$$

7. If one of the roots of the equation $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$ be double one of the others, find the relation between the coefficients p, q, r .

8. Enunciate and prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.

Shew that

$$\frac{x}{(1+x)^t - 1} = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{t-1}{2t}x + \frac{t^2-1}{12t}x^2 - \frac{t^3-1}{24t}x^3 + \dots$$

9. What are logarithms? Shew how, if a system of logarithms be given calculated to a base a , you would find from them the logarithm of a number to another base b .

Shew that if $(1+i)^n = 2$ and i is small, then n is approximately equal to $\frac{69}{100i}$, given $\log_{10} 2 = .30103$ and $\log_{10} e = .434294$.

10. Eliminate x, y, z between

$$\frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{y} = a$$

$$\frac{z}{x} + \frac{x}{z} = b$$

$$\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = c$$

GEOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Define *angle*, *circle*, *rhombus* and *parallel straight lines*.

State the fundamental geometrical operations which Euclid assumes that we can perform:

2. Enumerate Euclid's tests for the equality of two triangles in all respects.

If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and the angle opposite to one side in one triangle equal to the corresponding angle in the other, state the condition necessary for the equality of the two triangles in all respects, and if the condition exist, prove the equality.

3. Parallelograms on equal bases and of the same altitude are equal to one another.

4. Describe a square equal to a given rectilineal figure.

5. In equal circles equal arcs subtend equal angles, whether at the centre or the circumference.

If the condition in question 2 be removed, shew that the circum-circles of the two triangles will be equal.

6. If OAB be a straight line drawn through the fixed point O to meet a fixed circle in A and B, if C be the middle point of AB and D be a point in AB such that the square on OD is equal to the rectangle contained by OA and OB, find the loci of C and D.

7. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle, and find an expression for its radius in terms of the area and the sides.

8. Shew how to trisect the arc subtended by the side of a regular pentagon inscribed in a circle.

9. Define *similar figures* and *duplicate ratio*.

To a given straight line apply a figure similar to a given rectilineal figure.

In how many ways can this be done ?

10. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by the pairs of opposite sides.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

The first and last questions and any three others must be attempted, but not more than FIVE altogether.

1. What are the chief physical defects and malformations met with in Idiocy and Imbecility, and mention specially those which have a diagnostic value.
2. In what mental conditions and under what circumstances is forcible feeding sometimes necessary. Describe the methods usually adopted, mention the foods commonly used, and state how you would conduct the treatment in a case of obstinate refusal of food in an insane person.
3. What are the forms of mental disorder incidental to the child-bearing state. Give briefly their general characters, the treatment necessary and the prognosis.
4. Describe briefly the morbid changes observed in the brain of the Chronic Insane
 - (a) In the blood vessels,
 - (b) In the nerve cells,
 - (c) In the neuroglia and nerve tubules.
5. Give the symptoms of the first stage of General Paralysis of the Insane and the differential diagnosis between this condition and
 - (a) Alcoholic mania,
 - (b) Cerebral arteritis,
 - (c) Disseminated sclerosis.

6. Define shortly the terms Mental Exaltation, Mental Enfeeblement, Insane Delusion, and Melancholia with Stupor, as commonly used by writers on mental disease.
7. In what forms of mental disease are serious crimes most apt to occur. What considerations would you give most weight to in determining the question of legal responsibility.

Correct the accompanying certificate.

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Describe and explain the condition and reaction of the pupil in (a) glaucoma; (b) iritis; (c) paralysis of the third nerve; (d) post-papillitic atrophy; (e) locomotor ataxia; (f) hysterical amblyopia; (g) anaemia; (h) tobacco amblyopia; (i) the different stages of chloroform narcosis.
2. Give the symptoms, causes, prognosis and treatment of the various muscular affections of the eyelids.
3. (a) Contrast the appearances of the fundus in emmetropia myopia, hypermetropia and astigmatism, by both the direct and indirect methods of ophthalmoscopic examination.
(b) What is meant by the terms focal line, focal point, homocentric and homogeneous rays? Explain chromatic and spherical aberration. How is aberration of light corrected in the normal eye?
4. Give the symptoms, ophthalmoscopic appearances, etiology, prognosis and treatment of detachment of the retina. How would you distinguish between a detachment due to fluid effusion and one due to a tumour?
5. How may the different forms of keratitis be classified? Describe the varieties in any classification you like, and give the causes and treatment.
6. Describe and explain the symptoms and ophthalmoscopic appearances following embolism of the central artery of the retina. How would you distinguish this from thrombosis of the central vein?

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Only six questions to be attempted.

1. A circle of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter rolls upon the outside of a circle of 9 inches diameter. Draw the curves described by points rigidly connected with the rolling circle 1 inch inside, and 1 inch outside its circumference.
2. Two planes contain a right angle; one of them is inclined to the horizontal plane at 60° , and their intersection is inclined at 50° . Represent these planes.
3. Draw the plan and elevation of a cube of 3 inches side, having given the inclinations of the plane of two of its adjacent faces 30° and 80° respectively.
4. Two diagonals of a cube are inclined at 27° and 50° . Draw the plan of the solid, having given the side of the cube 3 inches.
5. Draw the isometric projection of a table 4 feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 4 feet high; the top is 2 inches thick, the legs 2 inches square, and fixed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the outside of the table. A circular hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter is in the centre of the top of the table. Scale 1 foot to 1 inch.
6. Determine the line of separation of light and shade and the shadow cast by a given sphere. Diameter of sphere, 2 inches; the height of centre above the horizontal plane, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the distance from the vertical plane, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; direction of light, 45 degrees in plan and elevation.
7. Show how to draw the tangent plane to a given sphere passing through a given straight line.
8. Show how to determine the interpenetration of two cones, when their axes are inclined to both the horizontal and vertical plane.

9. Draw in perspective a stone slab 5 feet square and 2 feet thick, 1 foot to the left, and 1 foot in the picture on the ground, with one side parallel to the picture plane; centrally on it another slab, 3 feet square and 2 feet thick, with its sides parallel to the sides of the first. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot; distance between horizontal and base lines, 5 feet; length of line of direction, 11 feet.

APPLIED MECHANICS I.

PASS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Only six questions to be attempted.

1. Investigate the equations of bending moments and shearing stresses in the following examples—
 - (a) A beam supported at each end and loaded with an uniformly distributed load.
 - (b) The same beam subjected to a rolling load approaching from one side and gradually covering the entire length of the beam.
 - (c) A beam supported at two points with equal overhanging portions and loaded with an uniformly distributed load.
2. Describe the various tests which you would specify in order to govern the supply of the following materials—
 - (a) Cast iron in columns and girders.
 - (b) Wrought iron in ordinary bridge work.
 - (c) Steel in bridges and in boilers.
 - (d) Steel in railway axles.
3. Show how to find the moment of resistance by first finding the moment of inertia in the following examples—
 - (a) A rolled iron girder.
 - (b) An ordinary cast iron girder.
4. Show how to find the moment of resistance by means of a graphical construction in an ordinary unsymmetrical section such as a rail.
5. Is the equation $M = f \frac{I}{y}$ strictly true under all circumstances? How is it affected by the value of f .

Explain how you would deduce the tensile strength of steel, from the results of bending tests.

6. Show how to obtain the size of the wedges and bolts in order to develop the full strength of a compound timber beam consisting of two ironbark beams each 30 feet long \times 12 inches \times 12 inches.
7. A rolled iron girder of average quality is 12 inches deep with flanges 6 inches wide, and the metal $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick in both flanges and web. The girder is supported at each end on a span of 16 feet. What is the greatest safe uniformly distributed load on such a girder?
8. Design a wrought iron built girder for a warehouse floor, to carry a uniformly distributed load of 1 ton per foot run on a span of 20 feet.
9. Make a diagram of a common roof truss, and show how to obtain the stresses in the various members by drawing reciprocal figures, *a* for a uniformly distributed dead load, *b* for a horizontal force of wind.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

SURVEYING.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

(Not more than SIX questions to be attempted.)

1. Describe and discuss the merits of the several methods of lineal measurement employed in ordinary survey practice, and calculate the reduction in length of a 5-chain tape due to a bend of 3 links out of line at the 2 (or 3) chain mark.
2. Explain the principles of telemetry as exhibited in measurements with the omnimeter and the tacheometer, and compare Porro's anallatic, and an ordinary telescope.
3. Indicate the principles of construction of the theodolite and the level, and briefly describe the adjustment of these instruments.
4. Sketch out a method of conducting a contour survey, embracing a large area of undulating country, illustrating by diagrams.
5. The coördinates (in chains) of the points of a five-sided field are A, N22. E12; B, N8. E30; C, S20. E18; D, S5. W11; E, N20. W9. Find its area by the method of double-longitudes, or by the general method of coördinates.
6. By what methods may the volume be determined of a roadway, with sides and embankments of regular slope (cutting or filling), and of an excavation with vertical sides and an irregular floor. Give formulæ.
7. Describe the various systems of setting out a curve, and discuss the advantage of using the curve $y=mx^3$ in railways.
8. How would you estimate the discharge of a river by the use of current meters, and find the velocity value of the registrations of a meter giving the following results:—in passing over a distance of 500 feet, registered revolutions 225, 250, and 257:seconds occupied in passing over distance 482,132 and 73 respectively?

9. State the law with regard to slope of the variation of C in the velocity-formula ($v=c\sqrt{rs}$) for the flow of water in channels, and indicate how you would calculate the flow in a channel of given form and material.
10. Write an essay on one of the following subjects, giving formulæ in each instance—
- (a) Discharge of water through orifices and over weirs.
 - (b) Flow of water through pipes, taking into account head, friction, bends, etc.
 - (c) Flow of water in channels and rivers, with special reference to Kutter and Ganguillet's researches.
11. Correct the following latitudes and departures, having regard to the weight of the measure of each line.

Line.	Weight per unit.	Length.	North.*	South.	East.	West.
1	2	700		217.47	665.36	
2	1	1300		1275.61		250.65
3	4	500	279.23			414.76
4	3	1214.2	1214.20			.10
			1493.43	1493.08	665.36	665.51

12. Shew how to compute the missing elements in the survey of an area of land (*a*) when the distance and bearing of one line, (*b*) when the bearings of two lines, (*c*) when the distances of two lines, and (*d*) when the distance of one line and the bearing of another are omitted.
13. Describe the minor angle or direction-measuring instruments, and state the uses of the sextant.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Same as set in First Year Engineering.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

MECHANISM, MACHINERY AND PRIME MOVERS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

Not more than SEVEN questions to be attempted.

1. Define the following terms:—Instantaneous centre, permanent centre, centrode, axode, pair of elements, higher and lower pairing, a mechanism, a machine, and give examples.
2. Show by graphical construction how you would compare the linear velocity of points in different links of a mechanism consisting of four links, a, b, c, d , if that of one point be given. First in the case of adjacent links a and b , second in the case of opposite links a and c . In the second case give also the construction when the virtual centre O_{ac} is inaccessible. The link d is supposed fixed in each mechanism.
3. If the lengths of the four links of a mechanism, a, b, c, d , are 14, 32, 19, and 34 inches respectively, and the link a fixed, show how to draw the curve of angular velocity of the link d for any number of positions of the link b when d makes 48 revolutions per minute.
4. Show how to find the centrodes of a compound wheel train consisting of four wheels. First, when there are four axes; second, when there are three axes. The intermediate axis carrying two wheels.

What is meant by a reverted epicyclic wheel train? Give two examples of such trains, and show how to find the relative angular velocities of the first and last wheels.

5. Prove that if a normal be drawn to a velocity curve at any point whatever, such as M , the "sub-normal" NO , or the projection of MN upon the axis is the acceleration at the point N' . And show how to draw the velocity curve, having given the acceleration curve. The initial velocity of a train is 37 feet per second, and it is brought to rest in 1800 yards; if the velocity scale is 25 feet per second to the inch, and the distance scale 750 feet to the inch. Find the acceleration scale and construct the acceleration curve, having given the velocity curve.

6. From a given indicator-card taken from an engine of known dimensions, &c., how would you proceed to find the tangential crank-pin pressure at any point of the stroke? Neglecting the acceleration of the reciprocating parts.
7. Given that an engine is to have a given angle of lead, a given cut off, and a given valve-opening, show how to find the stroke and lap of the valve, and the position of the eccentric.
8. Make a sketch diagram of Stephenson's link motion, and show how to find the distribution of the steam in the cylinder for different positions of the moveable block in the curved link, assuming all necessary data.
9. Describe briefly the various classes of gas engines. Sketch the indicator diagrams, and state which you consider the most efficient, giving any data you can in support of your opinion.
10. Make a sketch showing mode of setting, arrangement of flues, dampers, galloway tubes, and all necessary fittings for a Lancashire boiler 28 feet long, and 7 feet in diameter.
11. There is a stream with a minimum flow of 20 cubic feet per second, and an available fall of 30 feet within 3 miles of your factory. How would you utilise it, and what proportion of the power would you expect to obtain?
12. Describe and explain the working and mechanism of any form of hot-air engine.
13. Write any essay on one of the following subjects—
 1. Steam engine governors.
 2. Refrigerating machinery.
 3. Hydraulic machinery.
 4. The testing of steam engines and boilers.
 5. Straight line motions.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Not more than SIX questions to be attempted.

1. A plate web girder of 40 feet span is subjected to a live load of 2 tons per foot run, and a total dead load of $\frac{1}{4}$ ton per foot run. Draw the diagrams of bending moments and shearing stresses. Determine the maximum intensity of safe working stress in the various parts of the girder; and show by means of sketches how to design the girder, giving all dimensions.
2. Make a diagram sketch of a curved roof suitable for a span of 100 feet, and show how you would proceed to determine the stresses in the various members due to a horizontal wind pressure on one side, when one side is fixed and the other free to move.
3. Explain fully how you would proceed in order to determine the weight of the fly-wheel of an engine for a given fluctuation of speed.
4. Investigate by means of equations the distribution of steam in a two-cylinder tandem compound engine, and draw the theoretical indicator diagrams, assuming all necessary data.
5. Describe, by means of sketches, any good form of turbine with which you are acquainted, and show how to determine the curves of the guide blades and wheel vanes. Contrast the behaviour of the various types of turbines with a uniform supply of water and a varying load.
6. Construct a diagram of crank effort for three cranks at angles of 120° . The lines of stroke of the three pistons are parallel, the steam pressure constant, and the resistance uniform. Find the ratio of maximum to mean crank effort, and the coefficient of fluctuation of energy for a connecting rod of twice the length of the stroke.
7. Compare the efficiencies of the simple and compound engine, assuming the liquefaction the same at the best ratio of expansion, which is 5 in the simple engine and 7 in the compound engine, while in the latter 5 per cent. of the

work is lost by wire-drawing between the cylinders. Back pressure and boiler pressure in both cases 3 pounds and 84 pounds respectively.

8. The balls of a governor weigh 5 pounds each, and it is loaded with 50 pounds. The link-work is such that the slider rises and falls twice as fast as the balls. Find the height for a speed of 200 revolutions per minute, and if the speed be altered 2 per cent., find the tendency to move the regulating apparatus. How much is this tendency increased by the loading? If the engine is required to work at three-fourths its original speed, by how much should the load on the governor be diminished?
9. In what direction will inventors require to proceed in order to develop the gas engine? Give figures showing the proportion of energy now usefully employed, and the proportion lost in various directions.
10. Describe, by means of sketches, the construction of a modern marine boiler, with three furnaces, showing water spaces, and method of staying flat surfaces. Give an index of the various parts, and enumerate all the principal fittings.

CIVIL ENGINEERING I.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.

Not more than six questions to be attempted.

1. Make a sketch showing a transverse section of an earthen dam to impound 30 feet depth of water. The site is of a porous nature, with sound clay 10 feet below the surface. Specify materials and mode of construction. Indicate nature of outlet works for domestic supply. Diameter of pipe, 12 inches.
2. It is proposed to construct a covered service reservoir to hold one million gallons, half in excavation and half in embankment. The material excavated consists of dry sand, and there is a plentiful supply of stone suitable for concrete near the site. Illustrate by means of sketches how you would design such a reservoir?

3. Referring to question 2. Write a specification for the work.
4. Briefly describe and criticise the combined, partially separate and separate systems of sewerage. What advantages are claimed for the Liermer system?
5. Describe fully the system proposed by Mr. Isaac Shone for dealing with the sewage of a flat and low-lying district.
6. Describe any sewage farm with which you are acquainted. Explain the terms "wide surface irrigation" and "intermittent downward filtration." How many persons may be accommodated per acre on a sewage farm? What precautions are necessary with regard to surface preparation and drainage?
7. Explain the methods of ventilation adopted for house drains, laterals and main sewers. How would you connect the house drain with the sewer?
8. How would you build a masonry quay wall on a bed of silt too deep to be traversed for ordinary foundation? Illustrate, by a freehand sketch, the foundation you would suggest. Data—depth required alongside the quay, 28 feet at low water, range of tide, 8 feet, height of quay above high water, 7 feet.
9. Describe in outline the various methods known to you for constructing breakwaters in exposed situations, and the circumstances under which each method might be adopted.
10. Concrete for a certain work is specified to contain a cask of cement to the cubic yard *in situ*. Stone to be broken to a 2-inch gauge, and screened clean. How would you proceed to ascertain exactly the number of cubic feet of stone that would be required, and how many cubic feet of clean sand should be added with the cement to thoroughly fill all interstices.
11. Write an essay on one of the following subjects—
 - (a) Pile driving and bearing capacity of piles driven under various conditions.
 - (b) The works proposed by Sir J. Coode for improving any one of our rivers.
 - (c) Ship canals.
 - (d) Dredging and Dredgers.

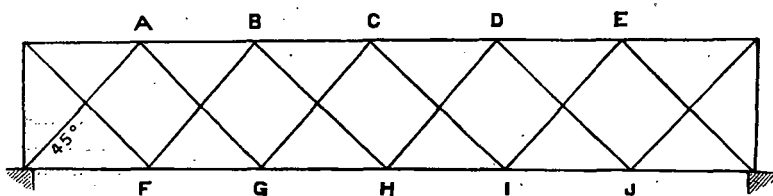
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Only six questions to be attempted.

1. Investigate the equations of bending moments, shearing stresses, slope and deflection, in a beam of rectangular section supported at each end and loaded at the centre.
2. A plate-web girder railway bridge carries a single line of rails, with an American deck laid on the top flanges of the main girders. Calculate the direct and shearing stresses and determine the sizes of the plates and bars in flanges and web, size and pitch of rivets. Make a sketch design of the bridge, showing bracing and brick abutments. Data: clear span 40 feet; live load 2 tons per foot run; dead load, including weight of girders, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a ton per foot run.
3. Explain carefully how you would proceed to design a crane hook, and illustrate your answer by means of sketches and diagrams.
4. Compute the maximum and minimum stresses upon a girder of the subjoined form loaded with 5 tons at each of the points A, B, C, D, E; and 1 ton at each of the points F, G, H, I, J,



and traversed by a load of 20 tons, the length of which is equal to A, B.

5. A continuous beam of two equal spans is loaded with a uniformly distributed load. Assuming each span to be 20 feet, and the load 1 ton per foot run, draw to scale the diagrams of bending moments and shearing stresses.

6. Make a sketch diagram of the standard timber truss road bridge in New South Wales, and determine by graphic statics the stresses in the various members under a load of 6 tons on each panel.
 7. Briefly compare the advantages and disadvantages of the American type of bridge, with eye-bars and pin connections, with the English riveted structure, assuming similar conditions to exist in each case. Show how to design the eye-bars and pins.
 8. Make a sketch diagram of a three-hinged bridge with rigid abutments, for the purpose of showing how you would apply the method of moments to determine the stresses in the various members. The equations of only one of each kind need be given. Assume all necessary data.
 9. A suspension bridge of 500 feet central span, with a central deflection of 40 feet, is loaded with a uniform load of 2 tons per foot run. Find the tension on the cables at the centre and at the towers; determine also the curve which the cables will assume. If a dead load of 1 ton per foot run extends over the whole length of the bridge, and a live load over one half the length of the bridge, find maximum tensions and determine the curve of the cables. What means would you suggest in order to preserve the curve of the cables approximately parabolic under all conditions of loading?
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MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Only SIX questions to be attempted.

1. Make a sketch of a braced iron arch bridge, showing abutments and piers for the purpose of illustrating the method you would use for determining the stability of the abutments and piers when the bridge is partially loaded.
2. Explain, by means of sketches and calculations, how you would design a retaining wall, 30 feet high, on a foundation of sand, where the angle of slope of the material at the back of the wall is 45° .
3. Show how to draw a line of resistance through a masonry arched ring when the extrados of the load is horizontal. Assume all necessary data.

4. Discuss fully the conditions of stability of a hemispherical dome surmounting a cylindrical tower, and carrying a heavy central lantern.
5. State the conditions of stability for a concrete dam under a head of 100 feet. Show how you would design the profile of such a dam, and investigate the stability and distribution of pressure on the base.
6. Referring to the above question. Write a specification for the testing of the cement and the mixing of the concrete.
7. Write a specification for the following materials—
 - (a) Iron for plate-web girder railway bridge.
 - (b) Steel for railway bridges.
 - (c) Iron and steel for railway axles.
 - (d) Cast iron for columns.
 - (e) Steel for boilers.
 - (f) Timber for railway viaducts.
8. Name some of the most suitable of the Australian timbers for constructive purposes. What precautions are necessary to protect timber from the ravages of the white ant and the teredo navalis?

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES III.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Only FIVE questions to be attempted.

1. Investigate the equations of slope and deflection for a continuous girder bridge, consisting of two spans of 100 feet each, when subjected to a live load of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per foot run, and a dead load of half a ton per foot run.
2. Demonstrate mathematically the theorem of three moments for equal spans and distributed loads.
3. Describe and illustrate, by means of sketches, how you would proceed to investigate the stresses in an arched rib, hinged at the abutments only, when subjected to a dead and live load. How would you calculate the stresses due to variations in temperature? Assume all necessary data.

4. Investigate the stresses in a steel braced pier 50 feet high, supporting spans of 60 feet for a single line of way, and make sketches shewing the sections of iron you would adopt, and the various riveted connections.
5. Make a sketch diagram of one of the large composite trusses of the Cowra Bridge for the purpose of calculating the stresses in the diagonal and vertical members of one bay. What modifications would you suggest if the truss was of steel throughout, and what would be the stress in the diagonal and vertical members of the same bay? Data—span, 160 feet, depth, 27 feet, 8 bays, each 20 feet; live load, say 12 tons per panel, dead load, 14 tons per panel.
6. Make a sketch diagram of a cantilever bridge for the purpose of determining the stresses in one bay, having given the following data—span, 500 feet, dead load, 1 ton per lineal foot, live load, 1 ton per lineal foot.
7. A railway embankment is carried between two brick retaining walls. The slope of the embankment above the top of the wall is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, the angle of stability for the material used being $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. The batter of the walls is 1 to 6, and the width of the embankment at formation level 18 feet. Call the height of the embankment H , the height of the wall h . Calculate the necessary thickness of the wall at top and bottom for stability, not forgetting to provide for the weight of the permanent way and rolling load.
8. Calculate the necessary thickness of the wall as in the last question, but let $h=H$.
9. Make similar calculations for retaining walls when the railway is in cutting, (1) when the wall is surcharged, and (2) when the wall is carried up to ground level. Show under what circumstances you would be justified in economising in thickness below what would theoretically be required for stability.
10. Write a specification for the following materials—
 - (1) Concrete, in 30 ton blocks, for breakwaters.
 - (2) Plastic concrete, as used by Mr. W. R. Knipple, for foundations of breakwaters.

(3) Concrete capping for a block mound breakwater.

(4) Concrete for a covered service reservoir.

State what you know of the partial failure of concrete in the Aberdeen Docks, and its probable cause.

11. Write an essay on one of the following subjects—

(1) Long columns.

(2) Australian timber.

(3) Earth pressure at the back of retaining walls.

(4) Rigid suspension bridges.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

HYDRAULIC AND RAILWAY ENGINEERING.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Not more than six questions to be attempted.

1. Name some of the methods known to you for protecting river banks from erosion, and draw up an outline specification for protecting a steep alluvial bank with a substratum of fine sand, depth of water 12 feet at low water within 10 feet of the bank, range of tide 3' 6", top of bank 8 feet over l.w.m., maximum flood level, 3 feet over top of bank.
2. The tidal range at Springs in a certain harbour is 8 feet. High water on a given date at 9 a.m., low water at 3 p.m.; what was the approximate height of the tide at 10.30 a.m.? How would you illustrate this graphically?
3. What class of breakwater would you suggest to construct in an exposed sea way, direction of breakwater nearly at right angles to the prevailing and heaviest sea, average depth of water 30 feet, tidal range 6 feet, bottom all sand for a considerable depth?

What further information do you require before you could specify the mode of construction?

4. Describe some of the methods that have been adopted for reclaiming foreshores in sheltered positions, but subject to tidal action, scour, &c. What kind of retaining bank would you recommend—

- | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 1st | if the bottom consisted of soft mud, |
| 2nd | „ „ stiff clay, |
| 3rd | „ „ deep fine sand ? |

5. What methods are used for the disposal of sewage? Compare their advantages and disadvantages.
6. Sketch the new quick-acting valves on the Westinghouse and Vacuum brakes for goods trains.
7. Describe in detail the most modern methods with which you are acquainted for sinking bridge foundations to great depths.
8. Describe carefully, with sketches, the mode of driving and timbering railway tunnels on the English, and also the Belgian system. Compare these two systems as to convenience of construction, efficiency of transport, drainage, and ventilation, &c.
9. A double line of railway passes longitudinally under an important thoroughfare, at a depth varying from 20 to 30 feet. Give sketches, with dimensions, showing the designs you would adopt for carrying out different sections of this railway. Describe the methods to be adopted for excavation in soft material, and to provide for drainage, ventilation, &c.
10. A watercourse requiring 50 feet width of waterway, can be suitably crossed either by a timber bridge on piles, an iron bridge with brick or concrete abutments, or by a brick arch. Give an example of each with the cost estimated roughly, and compare the relative advantage of each method, money being obtainable at 4 per cent.
11. Write an essay on one of the following subjects—
 - (a) The sewerage of country towns on the separate system.
 - (b) The destruction of garbage, and the methods of disposal of night-soil and other refuse not suitable for water carriage.
 - (c) The recent trials in N. S. Wales on the respective merits of the Westinghouse and Vacuum automatic quick-acting brakes.

CIVIL ENGINEERING I.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Same as set in Second Year Engineering.

CIVIL ENGINEERING II.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than SEVEN questions to be attempted.

1. Make a sketch how you would construct a good macadamised country road on a clay formation, and write a specification for the work.
2. Describe and sketch any good form of bogie truck you are acquainted with, suitable for a long passenger carriage.
3. Describe and sketch the ordinary switch bolt and locking bar as used on the N.S.W. Railways.
4. Give a description of the various types of permanent way, with its rails, fastenings, sleepers and ballast, and say what considerations would guide you in the selection of type for different climates and conditions.
5. Explain generally the principles of the Westinghouse and Vacuum brakes for goods trains.
6. A train weighing 200 tons, travelling at a speed of 30 miles an hour on a gradient of 1 in 30, is required to be stopped in 500 feet. Calculate the minimum pressure which must be applied to the wheels? What will be the effect of applying the same total pressure on only one half of the wheels in the train?
7. Describe the process of setting out an ordinary railway tunnel, and the considerations which would influence you in deciding on the number of working shafts. Give particulars of the method of driving the tunnel, timbering, centering and permanent brick lining if the material is stiff clay.
8. Describe and illustrate, by means of sketches, four cases of earthwork slips, and the methods adopted to make them secure.

9. Give all the information you can as to the appliances used and methods adopted in excavating railway cuttings and tunnels in hard rock.
 10. What should you consider to be suitable slopes for railway cuttings in each of the following materials—
 - (a) Sound clay.
 - (b) Loose sand.
 - (c) Sandstone rock in horizontal strata.
 - (d) Ditto dipping 45° across the line of railway.
 - (e) Bluestone.
-

ARCHITECTURE I.—HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. What are the general characteristics of Egyptian Temple Architecture?
 2. Sketch and describe some of the earliest arches known.
 3. Describe the Colosseum at Rome, and show how an arched system of construction is overlaid by a beam system of ornament.
 4. Describe the principal features of a Rhenish (German) Romanesque Church.
 5. Sketch the plan and describe the principal features of an English 13th Century Church.
 6. Sketch and describe a Renaissance dome with pendentives drum and dome, covered with an outer wood-framed dome.
-

ARCHITECTURE II.—BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. What are the principal difficulties encountered in laying the foundations of buildings.
2. Sketch and describe English and Flemish Bond in 14 inch brick walls, window and door reveals, a fireplace and smoke flue, and the different kinds of brick arches in use.

3. What are bonders, ashlar, rubble, cramps, dowels, joggles, in masonry.
4. Describe in detail the mode of covering a hipped roof with slates, and with lead for hips, flashings and gutters to chimnies.
5. Describe the different modes of connecting and joining timbers in use by the carpenter.
6. Sketch and describe the framing of a door, and a double hung sash window.
7. Describe the materials and mode of executing three-coat plaster work.

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

PAPER I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Make sketches showing how you would construct a timber viaduct consisting of spans of 10 feet and 24 feet respectively. Make all necessary calculations, and write a specification for the work. Estimate the cost per foot run for each of the spans.
2. State the various methods in use in New South Wales for the erection of large bridges, and the circumstances under which each method is most applicable.
3. A brick arch carries four lines of railway. The span is 40 feet and the rise in the centre 10 feet; height from floor to crown of arch, 20 feet. Find the thickness of the arch, and draw a line of resistance through it; find also the thickness of the abutment.
4. A quay wall is required to be built upon a bed of stiff clay 30 feet below lowwater. The rise of tide is 10 feet. Show how you would design the wall, and write a specification for the work.

PAPER II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Design a timber-truss bridge for road traffic. Span, 75 feet; width of roadway, 20 feet; load, 100 pounds per square foot; maximum concentrated load, 12 tons on four wheels, two passing one another at the same time on the bridge.

TIME, SIX HOURS.

Complete the design of the above truss, write the specification, and prepare bill of quantities.

PAPER III.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. A double line of railway passes longitudinally under an important thoroughfare, at a depth varying from 20 to 30 feet. Give sketches, with dimensions, showing the designs you would adopt for carrying out different sections of this railway. Describe the methods to be adopted for excavation in soft material, and to provide for drainage, ventilation, &c.
 2. A watercourse requiring 50 feet width of waterway, can be suitably crossed either by a timber bridge on piles, an iron bridge with brick or concrete abutments, or by a brick arch. Give an example of each with the cost estimated roughly, and compare the relative advantage of each method, money being obtainable at 4 per cent.
 3. Describe in detail the most modern methods with which you are acquainted for sinking bridge foundations to great depths.
 4. State what you know with regard to the application of concrete to sub-aqueous foundations. Write a specification for the mixing of the concrete to fill a hundred ton bag.
 5. Explain fully how you would design a stiffened suspension bridge, of say 500 feet span, to carry a double line of railway.
-

PAPER IV.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Design an American Truss Bridge to carry a double line of Railway, showing details of Pin Connections, and the dimensions of the various members.

Make all necessary calculations both for the ordinary live load, and for wind.

Data—Span=100 feet

Live load= $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per foot run on each pair of rails.

TIME, SIX HOURS.

Complete the design of the above bridge, writing specifications, and prepare bill of quantities.

PAPER V.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Design a crescent-shaped roof for a span of 100 feet. Principals to be spaced 30 feet apart centre to centre. Make all necessary calculations and show details of the various joints and connections, giving all dimensions. Make your drawing as complete as the time will permit.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Write the specification for the above roof, and prepare bill of quantities.

PAPER VI.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Sketch and describe a Greek Temple, and give some account of the development of Greek Architecture.
2. Illustrate and describe the development in domical construction effected by the Romans.
3. Where was Gothic Architecture first developed, and describe the transition from round arched Romanesque.
4. Define the differences between the Renaissance of Florence, Venice, and Genoa.
5. Sketch and describe the mode of laying brickwork in battered retaining walls, and the different modes in use for preventing the percolation of damp in all kinds of walls.
6. Describe the framing, shewing the joints in detail of a king post roof of 30 ft. span, and a queen post roof of 40 ft. span.
7. Sketch and describe the formation of trough gutters covered with lead or iron; of lead flashings, cover flashings and aprons.

8. Sketch and describe the different modes in use of fire-proofing floors and protecting iron columns. Also the means of making a flat concrete roof waterproof.
9. A floor carrying 3 cwt. per superficial foot is supported by columns and girders; the columns are spaced 30 feet apart longitudinally, and 20 feet transversely. Make a sketch showing the arrangement of columns and girders and floor. Make all necessary calculations for determining the sections of girders and columns.
10. A Bressummer beam carries a shop front, and rests at each end upon brickwork piers; the beam is supported at two intermediate points by iron columns. Design the beam, having given the following data:—Length between brickwork piers, 60 feet; distance between columns, 20 feet; breadth of beam, 24 inches; depth over all, 1 foot 3 inches; load, 4 tons per foot run.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

LATIN.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate—

- (a) Livy V., 24, 4—8. Romæ interim . . . Romano posse.
 (b) Livy V., 39, 1—3. Gallos quoque . . . consilia essent.

2. Translate and write notes on the underlined words—

- (a) Quod postquam tribunis plebis, jam diu nullam novandi res causam invenientibus, Romam est adlatum, in contionem prosiliunt, sollicitant plebis animos, hoc illud esse dictitantes, quod aera militibus sint constituta.
 (b) Camillus identidem omnibus locis contionabatur: haud mirum id quidem esse furere civitatem, quae, damnata voti, omnium rerum potiore curam quam religione se exsolvendi habeat.

3. Translate—

Omnia experti Galli, quod res nulla successerat, postero die consilium ceperunt ex oppido profugere, hortante et jubente Vercingetorige. Id silentio noctis conati, non magna jactura suorum sese effecturos sperabant, propterea quod neque longe ab oppido castra Vercingetorigis aberant, et palus, quae intercedebat, Romanos ad insequendum tardabat. Jamque hoc facere noctu apparabant, quum matres familiae repente in publicum procurrerunt, flentesque, projectae ad pedes suorum, omnibus precibus petierunt, ne se et communes liberos hostibus ad supplicium dederent, quos ad capiendam fugam naturae et virium infirmitas impediret. Ubi eos in sententia perstare viderunt, quod plerumque in summo periculo timor misericordiam non recipit, conclamare et significare de fuga Romanis coeperunt. Quo timore perterriti Galli, ne ab equitatu Romanorum viae praeoccuparentur, consilio destiterunt.

4. Translate into Latin—

- (a) See, ye tribunes, how great is the difference between my opinion and yours.
- (b) It was not without reason that gods and men chose this site for the foundation of the city.
- (c) The Teutones and Ambrones marched against Marius, intending to penetrate into Italy. Marius, anxious to accustom his soldiers to the savage and strange appearance of the barbarians, would not give them battle at first. They resolved to attack the Roman camp; but as they were repulsed in this attempt they pressed on at once for Italy. So great were their numbers, that they are said to have been six days in marching by the Roman camp. As soon as they had advanced a little way, Marius followed them; and thus the armies continued to march for a few days, the barbarians in the front and Marius behind, till they came near to Aquae Sextiae. Here the decisive battle was fought.

 GREEK.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate—

- (a) Xenophon, Cyrop. III., 2, 12, 13. Ἐπειτα δὲ . . .
ἐμοὶ μελήσει.
- (b) Xenophon, Cyrop. III., 3, 18, 19. Πολὺ μέντοι . . .
πολεμίοις μείζω.

2. Translate into Greek—

- (a) Take care lest, by losing us, you harm yourself more than my father was able to harm you.
- (b) I wish to get more money, in order that I may give rewards to those of my soldiers who deserve it.
- (c) I should be ashamed to tell you how you ought to behave at such a time; for I am sure that you know your duty.
- (d) Do not be angry with your father for putting me to death; for he does not do this out of ill will, but through ignorance.

- (e) On the next day he sent his allies back to their homes, except those who wished to live with him; and to these he gave land and houses.

3. Translate—

Καὶ ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος, Σοί, ἔφη, ὡς ἔοικεν, οὐ δοκεῖ βασιλεὺς εἶναι οὐδὲ ὁ μέγας βασιλεὺς; καὶ ὁ Διογένης γελάσας, Οὐ μᾶλλον, εἶπεν, ὦ Ἀλέξανδρε, ἢ ὁ μικρὸς δάκτυλος. Οὐδ' ἄρα ἐγώ, ἔφη, νικήσας ἐκείνον μέγας βασιλεὺς ἔσομαι; Οὐ τοῦτου γε ἔνεκα, εἶπεν ὁ Διογένης. ὁ δὲ Ἀλέξανδρος, ὦ Διόγενες, ἔφη, σὺ μὲν μοι παίζειν δοκεῖς· ἐγὼ δὲ ἐὰν Δαρεῖον ἔλω καὶ ἔτι τὸν Ἰνδῶν βασιλέα, πάντων βασιλέων μέγιστος ἔσομαι. τί γὰρ ἐμοὶ λοιπὸν ἐστὶ κρατήσαντι Βαβυλῶνος καὶ Σούσων καὶ Ἐκβατάνων καὶ τῶν ἐν Ἰνδοῖς πραγμάτων; Ἀλλ' οὐδὲν μᾶλλον, ἔφη, τῷ ὄντι βασιλεύσεις, οὐδ' ἐὰν ἑτέραν προσλάβῃς μείζω τῆς Ἀσίας ἥπειρον. Καὶ τίς, εἶπεν, ἔτι μοι καταλείπεται πολέμιος, ἐὰν ἔλω τούτους οὓς εἶπον; Ὅ πάντων, ἔφη, δυσμαχώτατος. ὁ δὲ ἤρετο, Τίς οὗτός ἐστιν ἐμὸς πολέμιος; Πάλαί, εἶπε, λέγω, σὺ δὲ οὐκ ἀκούεις, ὅτι σὺ σταντῶ μάλιστα ἔχθιστος εἶ καὶ πολεμιώτατος, μέχρι ἂν ᾗς κακὸς καὶ ἀνόητος.

FRENCH.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

I. Translate extracts from Gautier, Scenes of Travel.

II.

1. Write down the feminines of *empereur*, *serviteur*, *long*, *malin*, *muet*, *dû*, *absous*, and express in French—Kind words. Sour grapes. Gold is heavier than lead. This clock strikes the half-hours. Henry the Fourth was assassinated in the year one thousand eight hundred and ten. What pleases me most is your success.
2. Give all the meanings of *en*, *y* and *que*, and translate—What are you saying about Paris? I have just come from it. If you were to live there you would change your opinion.
3. Conjugate the present indicative of *tenir*, and the preterite of *vaincre*; the present subjunctive of *boire*, and the imperative of *s'asseoir*.

4. Write down the first person singular of the present indicative of *cueillir*, *haïr*, *mourir*, *prévaloir*.

III. Translate (at sight)—

Au commencement du règne de Louis XV., un jeune homme, fils d'un orfèvre, revenait de Paris au Havre, sa ville natale. Il avait été chargé par son père d'une affaire de commerce, et cette affaire s'était terminée à son gré. La joie d'apporter une bonne nouvelle le faisait marcher plus gaïement, et plus lestement que de coutume; car bien qu'il eût dans ses poches une somme d'argent assez considérable, il voyageait à pied pour son plaisir. C'était un garçon de bonne humeur, et qui ne manquait pas d'esprit, mais tellement distrait et étourdi, qu'on le regardait comme un peu fou. Son gilet boutonné de travers, sa perruque au vent, son chapeau sous le bras, il suivait les rives de la Seine, tantôt rêvant, tantôt chantant, levé dès le matin, soupant au cabaret, et charmé de traverser ainsi l'une des plus belles contrées de la France.

GERMAN.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Translate extracts from Goethe, *Iphigenie auf Jauris*.
2. (a) Decline in the singular and plural—die schöne Braut, schwerer Wein, mein liebes Kindlein.
 (b) Give the principal parts and the meanings of the following verbs.—laufen, fragen, stoßen, brennen, fliegen, sprechen.
 (c) Translate into German—Bring me three cups of tea. I wish two and a-half pounds of butter. How do you do?
 (d) Compare viel, hoch, wohl, lang.
3. Translate at sight—

Gambetta hatte die kurzen Erfolge der Loirearmee benutzt, um von einem glänzenden Triumph der französischen Waffen viel Ruhmens zu machen und das französische Volk durch die Aussicht auf die Befreiung von Paris zum heftigsten Widerstand zu entflammen. Bürger und Bauern zeigten die feindseligste Gesinnung gegen die

- ... deutschen Truppen und nahmen da und dort sogar an den Kämpfen teil. Es konnte nicht ausbleiben, daß auch die Deutschen mit Erbitterung erfüllt wurden und daß die Militärbehörden sich zu Repressalien genötigt sahen, welche dann mit furchtbarer Strenge durchgeführt wurden. Der Krieg mußte in immer häufigeren Fällen einen harten und wilden Charakter annehmen.

4. Translate into German—

Fenelon, afterwards Archbishop of Cambray, distinguished himself so much at the college of Plessis, that they suffered him to preach, at the age of fifteen, a sermon, which had an extraordinary success. A similar circumstance is recorded of Bossuet, who, at the same age, preached before the most brilliant assemblage in Paris, and with the greatest applause. It is added that Bossuet was allowed only a few moments to think upon the subject he was to discuss.

5. Give the rule, with examples, for the conjugation of compound verbs with separable and with inseparable particles.

ARITHMETIC.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

- Find the price of 16 acres 3 roods 11 perches of land at £11 16s. 8d. per acre.
- If 13 tons 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs. of ore are worth £7213 19s. 8d., find the value of 42 tons 9 cwt. 0 qrs. 7 lbs.

- Reduce to a fraction in its lowest terms

$$\frac{5(11\frac{3}{7} - 2\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{2}{5} \text{ of } 21\frac{2}{3} \div 9\frac{1}{10} - \frac{4}{18} \div \frac{28}{117}}{14\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 11\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1090}{7}}$$

- Express $3\frac{1}{5}$ of $1\frac{1}{8}$ of 10s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. as a fraction of £3 4s. 9d., and 11 lbs. 6 oz. 17 dwt. 12 grs. as a decimal of 25 lbs. 17 dwt. 22 grs.
- Extract the square root of $\cdot 3651$ correct to five places of decimals.

6. If 66 men and 43 boys, or 54 men and 75 boys, can build a wall 300 feet long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 1 foot 4 inches thick in 11 days of 8 hours, how many days of 9 hours will it take 37 men and 23 boys to build a wall 250 feet long, 7 feet high, and 2 feet 6 inches thick?
7. Divide the sum of £331 1s. 11d. among 19 men, 25 women, and 14 boys, so that 3 men may have as much as 7 women, and 5 women as much as 9 boys.
8. Find the true discount upon £176 5s. 2d. due 178 days hence, at 5 per cent. per annum.
9. Find, correct to one penny, the amount of £1142 invested for 5 years at 8 per cent. compound interest.
10. A man, having £21,200 New South Wales $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures, sells out at $£92\frac{1}{4}$ and invests the proceeds in 4 per cent. treasury bills at $99\frac{3}{8}$. Find the alteration in his income.

If he is paid off at par at the end of 12 months, and re-invests the proceeds in debentures at $95\frac{1}{2}$, find how much the nominal value of his capital has been increased or diminished in the process.

ALGEBRA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Find the numerical value of

$$\sqrt{\frac{7a+2b+10c}{a+b+c}} + b\sqrt[3]{-1+2a^3+5b^3+2c^3} + \frac{c-a}{b^2-ca}$$

when $a=2$, $b=-3$, and $c=4$.

2. Evaluate

$$(a+b-c)(a-b+c) + (b+c-a)(b-c+a) + (c+a-b)(c-a+b).$$

3. Divide x^3+x^4+1 by x^2+x+1 , and multiply the result by x^3+x^2+x+1 .

4. Find the H. C. F. of x^3-7x+6 and x^4-5x^2+4 , and the L. C. M. of x^3-4 , x^2+x-6 , x^2+5x+6 and $x^3+4x+39$.

5. Simplify

$$(i.) \frac{1}{6x^2+17x+12} + \frac{17}{6x^2-x-12} - \frac{12}{4x^2-9};$$

$$(ii.) \frac{1+x}{3-2x} - \frac{1-x}{3+2x} - \frac{1-10x}{4x^2-9}.$$

6. Solve the equations

$$(i.) \frac{2x+2}{3} + \frac{x+4}{2} = \frac{5x+6}{4} + \frac{4x+3}{11}$$

$$(ii.) \frac{5}{x+9} - \frac{4}{x+2} = \frac{1}{x+6};$$

$$(iii.) \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x+y}{a-b} - \frac{x-y}{a+b} &= 4; \\ \frac{x+6b}{a+b} + \frac{y+2b}{a-b} &= 6. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$7. \text{ If } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \lambda, \text{ shew that } \lambda = \frac{2a+3c}{2b+3d}.$$

8. A invests a certain sum in stock bearing interest at 4% and a sum larger by £1500 in stock bearing 5%: if his income be £615, find the whole sum invested.

9. In the last two innings of a season a boy makes 2 and 5 runs respectively, and reduces his average by 2 and 1 respectively. Find his total number of runs and his average for the season.

GEOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Define—Perimeter, rectangle, postulate, hypothesis, corollary, perpendicular, equal (as applied to straight lines, to angles, to triangles).
2. On the same base, and on the same side of it, there cannot be two triangles having their sides terminated at one extremity of the base equal to one another, and likewise those terminated at the other extremity equal to one another.

3. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of unlimited length, from a given point without it.
4. Enunciate and prove the converse of the proposition proving that the greater side of every triangle has the greater angle opposite to it.
5. If a straight line, falling on two other straight lines, make the alternate angles equal to one another, the two straight lines are parallel to one another.
6. Parallelograms on the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another.
7. The straight line joining the middle points of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side.
Shew also that the triangle formed by the lines joining the middle points of the sides of any triangle is one quarter the large triangle.
8. Describe a rectangle equal to a given polygon of seven sides.
9. If the square described on one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described on the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

LATIN TRANSLATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate into English—

CICERO DOLABELLÆ S.

- (1) Vel meo ipsius interitu malletem literas meas desiderares, quam eo casu, quo sum gravissime afflictus : quem ferrem certe moderatius, si te haberem. Nam et oratio tua prudens et amor erga me singularis multum levaret. Sed quoniam brevi tempore, ut opinio nostra est, te sum visurus, ita me affectum offendes, ut multum a te possim uvari : non quo ita sim fractus, ut aut hominem me esse oblitus sim, aut fortunæ succumbendum putem ; sed tamen hilaritas illa nostra et suavitas, quæ te præter ceteros delectabat, erepta mihi omnis est. Firmitatem tamen et constantiam, si modo fuit aliquando in nobis, eandem cognoscas, quam reliquisti. Quod scribis, prælia te mea

causa sustinere: non tam id laboro, ut, si qui mihi obtrectent, a te refutentur; quam intelligi cupio, quod certe intelligitur, me a te amari. Quod ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo; ignoscasque brevitati literarum mearum. Nam et celeriter una futuros nos arbitror, et nondum satis confirmatus sum ad scribendum.

- (2) Ille quoque ipse, viam qui quandam per mare magnum Stravaît, iterque dedit legionibus ire per altum,
Ac pedibus salsas docuit superare lacunas,
Et contempsit equis insultans murmura ponti;
Lumine ademto, animam moribundo corpore fudit.

Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror,
Ossa dedit terræ, proinde ac famul infimus esset.

Adde repertores doctrinarum atque leporum:
Adde Heliconiadum comites; quorum unus Homerus,
Sceptra potitus, eadem aliis sopitu' quiete est.

Denique, Democritum postquam matura vetustas
Admonuit memores motus languescere mentis,
Sponte sua leto caput obvius obtulit ipse.

Ipsi Epicurus obit, decurso lumine vitæ;
Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit, et omneis
Restinxit stellas exortus-uti-aerius sol.

Tu vero dubitabis et indignabere obire,
Mortua quoi vita est prope jam vivo atque videnti?
Qui somno partem majorem conteris ævi;
Et vigilans stertis, nec somnia cernere cessas,
Sollicitamque geris cassa formidine mentem;
Nec reperire potes, quid sit tibi sæpe mali, quom
Ebrius urgueris multis miser undique curis,
Atque, animo incerto fluitans, errore vagaris?

- (3) Hæc populum romanum videre, animadvertere, judicare quidam moleste ferunt. Poteratne fieri, ut non perinde homines de quoque, ut quisque mereretur, judicarent? Ut enim de universo senatu populus romanus verissime judicat, nullis reipublicæ temporibus hunc ordinem firmiorem atque fortioriorem fuisse: sic de unoquoque nostrum, et maxime, qui hoc loco sententias dicimus, sciscitantur omnes, avent audire, quid quisque senserit Ita de unoquoque, ut quemque meritum arbitrantur, existimant. Memoria tenent, me ante diem XIII kalendas januarias, principem revocandæ libertatis fuisse; me ex

kalendis januariis ad hanc horam invigilasse reipublicæ ; meam domum, measque aures dies et noctes omnium præceptis monitisque patuisse ; meis litteris, meis nuntiis, meis cohortationibus omnes, qui ubique essent, ad patriæ præsidium excitatos ; meis sententiis a kalendis januariis nunquam legatos ad Antonium, semper illum hostem, semper hoc bellum : ut ego, qui omni tempore veræ pacis auctor fuisset, huic essem nomini pestiferæ pacis inimicus. Has in sententias meas si consules de ignati discessionem facere voluissent, omnibus istis latronibus auctoritate ipsa senatus jam pridem de manibus arma cecidissent.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate into Latin—

As soon as the character of Macrinus was surveyed by the sharp eye of discontent, some vices, and many defects, were easily discovered. The choice of his ministers was in many instances justly censured, and the dissatisfied people, with their usual candour, accused at once his indolent tameness and his excessive severity. His rash ambition had climbed a height where it was difficult to stand with firmness, and impossible to fall without instant destruction. Trained in the arts of courts and the forms of civil business, he trembled in the presence of the fierce and undisciplined multitude over whom he had assumed the command : his military talents were despised, and his personal courage suspected ; a whisper that circulated in the camp disclosed the fatal secret of the conspiracy against the late emperor, aggravated the guilt of murder by the baseness of hypocrisy, and heightened contempt by detestation. To alienate the soldiers, and to provoke inevitable ruin, the character of a reformer was only wanting : and such was the peculiar hardship of his fate, that Macrinus was compelled to exercise that invidious office. The prodigality of Caracalla had left behind it a long train of ruin and disorder ; and if that worthless tyrant had been capable of reflecting on the sure con-

sequences of his own conduct, he would perhaps have enjoyed the dark prospect of the distress and calamities which he bequeathed to his successors.

GREEK I.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate—

1. Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη, Εὖμαιε συβῶτα
 “ ξεῖν', οὐ μοι θέμις ἔστ', οὐδ' εἰ κακίων σέθεν ἔλθοι,
 ξεῖνον ἀτιμῆσαι· πρὸς γὰρ Διὸς εἰσιν ἅπαντες
 ξεῖνοί τε πτωχοί τε· δόσις δ' ὀλιγη τε φίλη τε
 γίγνεται ἡμετέρῃ· ἡ γὰρ δμῶν δίκη ἔστιν
 αἰεὶ δειδυῖσθαι, ὅτ' ἐπικρατέωσιν ἄνακτες
 οἱ νέοι. ἡ γὰρ τοῦγε θεοὶ κατὰ νόστον ἔδησαν,
 ὅς κεν ἔμ' ἐνδυκέως ἐφίλει καὶ κτῆσιν ὅπασσεν,
 οἰά τε ᾧ οἰκτῇ ἄναξ εὐθυμος ἔδωκεν,
 οἰκόν τε κλῆρόν τε πολυμνήστην τε γυναῖκα,
 ὅς οἱ πολλὰ κάμησι, θεὸς δ' ἐπὶ ἔργον ἀέξῃ,
 ὥς καὶ ἐμοὶ τόδε ἔργον ἀέξεται, ᾧ ἐπιμύμνω.
 τῷ κέ με πόλλ' ὤνησεν ἄναξ, εἰ αὐτόθ' ἐγήρα·
 ἀλλ' ὀλεθ'—ὥς ὤφελλ' Ἑλένης ἀπὸ φῦλον ὀλέσθαι
 πρόχην, ἐπεὶ πολλῶν ἀνδρῶν ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἔλυσεν·
 καὶ γὰρ κείνος ἔβη Ἀγαμέμνονος εἵνεκα τιμῆς
 Ἴλιον εἰς εὐπωλον, ἵνα Τρώεσσι μάχοιτο.”
2. Ἀ γοῦν παραινῶ, ταῦτά μου δέξαι, γύναι.
 ἔφν μὲν οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ πονεῖ βροτῶν,
 θάπτει τε τέκνα χᾶτερα κτᾶται νέα,
 αὐτός τε θνήσκει καὶ τὰδ' ἄχθονται βροτοί,
 εἰς γῆν φέροντες γῆν. ἀναγκαίως δ' ἔχει
 βίον θερίζειν ὥστε κάρπιμον στάχυν,
 καὶ τὸν μὲν εἶναι, τὸν δὲ μή· τί ταῦτα δεῖ
 στένειν, ἅπερ δεῖ κατὰ φύσιν διεκπερᾶν;
 δεινὸν γὰρ οὐδὲν τῶν ἀναγκαίων βροτοῖς.
3. Τὴν μὲν παρασκευήν, ᾧ ἄνδρες, καὶ τὴν προθυμίαν τῶν ἐχθρῶν
 τῶν ἐμῶν, ὥστε με κακῶς ποιεῖν ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου καὶ δικαίως καὶ
 ἀδίκως, ἐξ ἀρλῆς ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα ἀφικόμεν ἐἰς τὴν πόμιν ταυτηνί,
 σχεδόν τι πάντες ἐπίστασθε, καὶ οὐδὲν δεῖ περὶ τούτων πολλοῖς

λόγους ποιῆσθαι· ἐγὼ δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες, δεήσομαι ὑμῶν δίκαια καὶ ὑμῖν τε ῥάδια χαρίζεσθαι καὶ ἐμοὶ ἄξια πολλοῦ τυχεῖν παρ' ὑμῶν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐνθυμηθῆναι ὅτι νῦν ἀγὼ ἥκω οὐδεμιᾶς μοι ἀνάγκης οὔσης παραμεῖναι, οὐτ' ἐγγυητὰς καταστήσας οὔθ' ὑπὸ δεσμῶν ἀναγκασθεῖς, πιστεύσας δὲ μάλιστα μὲν τῷ δικαίῳ, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ὑμῖν, γνῶσεσθαι τὰ δίκαια καὶ μὴ περιόψεσθαι με ἀδίκως ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν τῶν ἐμῶν διαφθαρέντα, ἀλλὰ πολὺ μᾶλλον σώσειν δικαίως κατὰ τε τοὺς νόμους τοὺς ὑμετέρους καὶ τοὺς ὄρκους οὓς ὑμεῖς ὁμόσαντες μέλλετε τὴν ψῆφον οἶσιν.

4. Κρόνος τοῖς πλουσίοις χαίρειν. Οἱ πένητες ἑναγχος ἐπεστάλασσί μοι αἰτιώμενοι ὑμᾶς μὴ μεταδιδόναι σφίσιν ὧν ἔχετε, καὶ τὸ μὲν ὅλον ἡξίουν με κοινὰ πᾶσι ποιεῖν τὰγαθὰ καὶ τὸ μέρος ἕκαστον αὐτῶν ἔχειν. δίκαιον γὰρ εἶναι ἰσοτιμίαν καθεστήκηναι καὶ μὴ τῷ μὲν πλεόν, τῷ δὲ μηδ' ὅλως μετεῖναι τῶν ἡδέων. ἐγὼ δὲ περὶ μὲν τούτων ἔφην ἄμεινον σκέψασθαι τὸν Δία, περὶ δὲ τῶν παρόντων καὶ ὧν ἀδικεῖσθαι ὦντο κατὰ τὴν ἑορτὴν ἑώρων ἐπ' ἐμὲ καθήκουσαν τὴν κρίσιν, καὶ ὑπεσχόμην γράψειν πρὸς ὑμᾶς. ἔστι δὲ ἅπερ ἀξιούσι ταῦτα μέτρια, ὥς ἐμοὶ ἔδοξε. πῶς γάρ, φασί, ῥιγοῦντες τοσοῦτῃ κρύει καὶ λιμῷ ἐχόμενοι προσέτι ἑορτάζοιμεν ἄν; εἰ τοίνυν ἐθέλοιμι κἀκείνους μετέχειν τῆς ἑορτῆς, ἐκέλευόν με ἀναγκάσαι ὑμᾶς ἐσθίων τε ὧν ἔχετε μεταδούναι αὐτοῖς, εἴ τινες περιττὰ καὶ παχύτεραι ἢ καθ' ὑμᾶς, καὶ τοῦ χρυσίου ὀλίγον ἐπιστάξαι αὐτοῖς.

GREEK II.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate into Greek—

While Athens was thus active, organizing her confederacy and securing her communication with the north, the Peloponnesians had allowed the years to pass in apathy and inattention. At length they awoke to a sense of the situation. It was clear that Athens had abandoned all idea of war with Persia, and that the confederacy of Delos was transformed into an Athenian Empire, of whose forces the great city was absolutely mistress. And meanwhile, in visible greatness Athens had become far the first city in Greece. Her walls were unrivalled, her harbours and docks ample for the largest fleet, and protected by the strongest fortifications. On the height

of the Acropolis new temples were rising surpassing in beauty all that had hitherto been achieved by architect or sculptor; and at the head of all was Pericles, under whose guidance Athens seemed to be for ever falling into the greatest dangers, only to rise again more splendid than before. An uneasy feeling began to prevail. What would the end be? Who could forecast the action of democracy, or penetrate the designs of the silent, self-reliant statesman who wielded such immense power?

GENERAL CLASSICAL PAPER,

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Not more than SIX questions are to be answered.

1. Explain and illustrate the way in which the comparative study of languages may be used to throw light on the early history of races.
2. How would the cultivated gentleman of ancient Athens compare, in conduct and intelligence, with one who would deserve such a description in our time?
3. Illustrate the character and purpose of Greek tragedy by a sketch of the plot of some one Greek play.
4. In what ways, and at what periods, was Roman civilization largely affected by Greek influences?
5. Explain and illustrate the conceptions expressed by the words *φθόνος*, *ἄτη*, *αἰδώς*, *νόμος*: religis, gravitas, civilis, honestum.
6. Describe shortly some of the most important results produced in Greek society by the conquests of Alexander.
7. In what forms did the quarrel between rich and poor manifest itself in Ancient Rome?
8. Describe the life and character of Horace.
9. Explain the constitutional position and functions of the Roman Senate in the time of Cicero.
10. Point out the characteristic differences between the style of Cicero and that of Tacitus.

FRENCH.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate (at sight)—

(a) DE MME. DE SEVIGNE AU COMTE DE BUSSY-RABUTIN.

A Paris, ce 4 Décembre 1668.

Il faut que je vous apprenne une nouvelle qui sans doute vous donnera de la joie ; c'est qu'enfin la plus jolie fille de France épouse, non pas le plus joli garçon, mais un des plus honnêtes hommes du royaume : c'est M. de Grignan, que vous connaissez il y a longtemps. Toutes ses femmes sont mortes pour faire place à votre cousine, et même son père et son fils, par une bonté extraordinaire, de sorte qu'étant plus riche qu'il n'a jamais été, et se trouvant d'ailleurs, et par sa naissance, et par ses établissements, et par ses bonnes qualités, tel que nous le pouvons souhaiter, nous ne le marchandons point, comme on a accoutumé de faire ; nous nous en fions bien aux deux familles qui ont passé devant nous. Il paraît fort content de notre alliance, et aussitôt que nous aurons des nouvelles de l'archevêque d'Arles son oncle, son autre oncle l'évêque d'Uzès étant ici, ce sera une affaire qui s'achèvera avant la fin de l'année. Comme je suis une dame assez régulière, je n'ai pas voulu manquer à vous en demander votre avis, et votre approbation. Le public paraît content, c'est beaucoup : car on est si sot que c'est quasi sur cela qu'on se règle.

(b)

NEW YORK.

Nous sommes entrés dans le port à l'aube ; la brume n'était pas encore dissipée, ce qui m'a empêché d'admirer comme il convient la *Liberté éclairant le monde*, statue colossale due au sculpteur français Bartholdi. Maintenant que les voyages se font en si peu de temps, il serait ridicule de moisir dans une ville ; aussi me serais-je cru déshonoré si j'avais passé plus de vingt-quatre heures à New-York. Le premier aspect de la ville m'a peu réjoui. Il avait

plu longtemps, on pataugeait dans la boue, de grandes maisons de briques se dressaient devant moi, et je voyais se profiler sur le ciel, au-dessus des toits d'énormes lettres en cuivre. Tout cela me fit penser à Londres, et, dans mon souvenir, la grande capitale anglaise m'apparut plus extraordinaire. Sans parler de la vie littéraire et scientifique, que l'on sent très intense aux bords de la Tamise, et des admirables musées que je ne devais pas retrouver ici, New-York me fit l'effet d'un Londres moins vaste, moins lugubre, moins terrible. Mais un rayon de soleil changea le cours de mes idées, et je me sentis immergé dans une atmosphère toute nouvelle. Je passai en voiture devant une rangée d'hôtels immenses, j'enfilai de longues rues étrangement régulières, je vis s'entre-croiser par centaines les fils du télégraphe, j'aperçus des trains se poursuivant à la hauteur d'un deuxième étage, je fus témoin d'une activité plus violente que celle des Anglais, je respirai un air excitant, sans brume ni charbon, qui me poussait à me démener aussi, et je ne tardai pas à parcourir la ville dans tous les sens.

II. Translate into French—

Among all the provinces in Scotland, if an intelligent stranger were asked to describe the most varied and the most beautiful, it is probable he would name the county of Perth. A native, also, of any other district of Caledonia, though his partialities might lead him to prefer his native county in the first instance, would certainly class that of Perth in the second, and thus give its inhabitants a fair right to plead that—prejudice apart—Perthshire forms the fairest portion of the Northern Kingdom. It is long since Lady Montague, with that excellent taste which characterises her writings, expressed her opinion, that the most interesting district of every country, is that where the mountains sink down upon the more level ground. The most picturesque if not the highest hills, are also to be found in the county of Perth. The rivers find their way out of the mountainous regions by the wildest leaps, and the most romantic passes connecting the Highlands with the Lowlands. It is in such favoured regions that the traveller finds what the poet Gray, or some one else, has termed, "Beauty lying in the lap of Terror."

GERMAN.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into English—

Schloß Hohenberg erhebt sich auf einem Hügel und beherrscht mit seiner stattlichen Fronte das breite Thal, in welchem sich, umgeben von Wiesen, Feldern und Gärten, das Dorf gleichen Namens mit seinen reinlichen, netten Häusern ausdehnt. Aus den Fenstern des Schlosses genießt man einen schönen Blick in die Tiefe hinab, dann auf die weiten, zurücktretenden, runden, mit prächtigem Hochwald bestandenen Bergkuppen, und auf die Seitenthäler, welche sich allmählig nach den Hochebenen des Gebirges hinaufziehen. Lieblich und still ist es des Sommers in jenen Thälern; Bäche rieseln dort, und duftige Wiesen bedecken die Gründe, auf welche des Abends, wenn der Thau auf die Halme und Gräser und in die Blüthenfelsen sich niederlegt, schüchtern das schlanke Reh aus dem Waldschatten hervortritt, um die saftigen Kräuter zu suchen, die es so sehr liebt. Dort am Saume der Wiesen, in den Gebüsch am Ufer der Bäche, wo es so still und heimlich ist, dort nisten auch am liebsten die kleinen Walbvögel, und ihre süßen Stimmen erschallen früh und spät, und singen dem Herrn ihr jubilirendes Loblied.

(b) Schön ist's auf dem Meer sich wiegen

In der linden Sommernacht,
Wenn der Mond emporgestiegen
Und die Wellen schlummernd liegen,
Ueberjät von Sternenpracht.

O wie ruht die Welt verschwiegen!

O wie athemlos das Meer!

Nur die Abendlüfte fliegen
Grüße tragend hin und her,
Und der Stern der Liebe wacht—

Auf dem Meere sich zu wiegen

Schön ist's in der Sommernacht.

Schön ist's über Meer zu fliegen,
Wenn der Sturm herniederbricht!
Wenn die Möven ängstlich fliegen,
Krachend Bord und Mast sich biegen

Bei der Blige falbem Licht!
 Welch ein Kämpfen! welch ein Kriegen!
 Meer und Himmel sind entbrannt!
 Aber lächelnd und verschwiegen,
 Fest das Steuer in der Hand,
 Steht der Mann und zittert nicht—
 Schön ist's über Meer zu fliegen,
 Wenn der Sturm herniederbricht.

2 Translate into German—

“ The most famous of those Caliphs is the fifth in the series, Haroun al Rashid, the hero of the Arabian Nights. He reigned from 786 to 809 [*write in full*], being contemporary with Charlemagne, with whom he exchanged friendly embassies. His name is doubtless more familiar to western ears than that of any other oriental prince, and his reputation in western imagination appears to be on the whole a favourable one. Yet the enchanting legends by which he is chiefly known hardly put his character in a very estimable point of view. He is, indeed, described as executing impartial justice in matters where his own interest was not involved; he is not described as executing impartial justice against himself. One cannot conceive him, like Nushirvan, allowing the poor widow to retain her unsightly piece of ground beneath the windows of his palace. Any supposed insult to himself is always avenged alike on innocent and guilty with the most barbarous cruelty. And even his public justice seems sometimes of a questionable character. It is a strange proceeding to threaten the grand vizier and his kindred with death because a corpse is found in the Tigris, and then to forgive them because some one can tell a tale still more extraordinary. All this is perfectly in character with a vulgar eastern despot, but it is a sad falling off from Haroun's predecessors.

GENERAL MODERN LANGUAGE PAPER.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

A. French—

1. Distinguish between *le superlatif relatif* and *le superlatif absolu*, and give the construction of the adjective in each case. Translate—They uttered the most enthusiastic cries. His brothers are the most interested in the result.
2. Translate into French—
 - (a) Grapes are now very cheap ; they are sold at three pence a pound.
 - (b) We have taken tickets at the opera for the 25th. July ; the balcony stalls (*fauteuils de balcon*) are eight francs each, which is dear.
 - (c) I am pleased to hear of your safe return from China, and I hope in good health, according to the doctor's report.
 - (d) The boy was bragging about (*se vanter*) his father, who, he said, had been a general.
 - (e) Queen Victoria was born in 1819 ; the late Prince Albert in the same year.
3. In what relation does French stand to Latin and to the other Neo-Latin or Romance languages? Who were the Franks, and how did the word French (or Frankish) come to be used of a non-Teutonic language?
4. Are there any traces of the Latin declensional system to be found in French? From which of the Latin cases are the majority of French words derived?
5. What are the special characteristics of the French Drama? Draw a comparison between the French Drama of the age of Louis XIV., and the English Elizabethan Drama.
6. What is the usual metre employed in French dramatic and other poetry? Explain this metre, and show why blank verse is impossible in French.

7. What rank does Victor Hugo take among the writers of this century in France? Give a short account of his life, and mention his principal works in the different branches of literature.

B. German—

1. To what branch of the Indo-European family of languages does German belong? In what relation does it stand to English? Mention other languages of the same branch.
2. Explain what is meant by the terms "logical subject" and "grammatical subject." Give examples.
3. Translate—The door *is* locked! Yes, it *is* locked every evening at six o'clock. Explain the difference in the translation of the auxiliary verb in the two cases.
4. How are adjectives formed from adverbs or substantives in German? Form adjectives from heute, dort, hier, gestern, damals, bisher, jetzt, Berg, Stein, Gold, Wasser, Fluß, Eisen, Eis.
5. Translate the idiomatic expressions—
 Er hatte mich zum Besten.
 Es ist um ihn geschehen.
 Sie war immer guter Dinge.
 Daß fällt in die Augen.
 Er stand auf und empfahl sich.
 Daß versteht sich von selbst.
 Es liegt mir nichts daran ihn zu kennen.
 Hier kommt es auf Muth an.
 Er ist schlecht dabei angekommen.
 Mit Fleiß kann man es weit bringen.
6. Enumerate the principal works of Schiller in their chronological order. At what period did he come into contact with Goethe, and what influence did the latter exert over him?
7. Mention some of the chief German lyric poets of the 19th Century, and their principal works.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. If the true discount on a sum of money is £101 6s. 8d., and the simple interest on the same sum for the same time at the same rate £105 10s. 6d., find the sum.
2. The telegraph posts by the side of a railway are placed at intervals of 60 yards apart. A passenger notices that the train in which he is travelling passes eleven intervals in 30 seconds, and also that a train 400 feet long, travelling in the opposite direction to that in which he is going, takes 3 seconds to pass him. Find how fast the two trains are travelling.
3. The sidereal year being 365d. 6h. 9m. 9.6s., and a tropical year 365d. 5h. 48m. 49.7s., express the difference between them as a decimal of a sidereal year.

4. Simplify

$$\frac{a^2}{(a-b)(a-c)(x-a)} + \frac{b^2}{(b-c)(b-a)(x-b)} + \frac{c^2}{(c-a)(c-b)(x-c)}.$$

5. Solve the equations

$$(i.) \sqrt{a+bx} + \sqrt{b+ax} = \sqrt{(a+b)(1-x)}.$$

$$(ii.) \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{a}{a+x} + \frac{b}{b+y} &= 1, \\ \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2} &= a^2+b^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(iii.) \frac{b+c}{x-a} + \frac{c+a}{x-b} + \frac{a+b}{x-c} = 3.$$

6. If A varies directly as B when C is constant, and inversely as C when B is constant, prove that A varies as $\frac{B}{C}$ when B and C are both variable.

If x, y, z are such that $x+2y+3z$ is constant and not equal to zero, and $(x-2y+3z)(2y+3z-x)$ varies as xy , shew that $x+2y-3z$ varies as xy .

7. Define a geometrical progression, and find the sum of any number of terms of such a progression.

If $ax^2+2bx+c=0$ and $a'x^2+2b'x+c'=0$ have a common root, and $\frac{a}{a'}, \frac{b}{b'}, \frac{c}{c'}$ are in A.P., then $a' b' c'$ are in G.P.

8. Find the number of permutations of n things taken r together.

Of these permutations, how many contain p given things?

9. If x is so small that its cube and higher powers can be neglected, find the value of

$$\frac{\left(1 - \frac{x}{3}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times (8+3x)^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{4-x}.$$

10. Prove that $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots$

and shew that e is incommensurable.

Shew that, if $y = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \dots$,

$$\text{then } x = -y - \frac{y^2}{2!} - \frac{y^3}{3!} \dots$$

GEOMETRY AND GEOMETRICAL CONICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. If A, B, C, D, &c., be any system of n points, O their centre of mean position and P any other point, the sum of the squares of the distances of the points A, B, C, D, &c., from P exceeds the sum of the squares of their distances from O by $n OP^2$.

If G be the centre of mean position of three points, and O the centre of their circumcircle, shew that

$$9GO^2 = 9R^2 - BC^2 - CA^2 - AB^2.$$

2. Draw a common tangent to two circles such that the centres may be on opposite sides of the tangent.
3. Describe a triangle such that each of the base angles may be double the vertical angle.

Describe a triangle such that the vertical angle may be treble each of the base angles.

4. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.
5. The locus of a point whose distances from two fixed points are in a given ratio is a circle.

Hence, or otherwise, describe in a circle a rectangle whose sides are to one another in a given ratio.

6. A straight line which is perpendicular to two straight lines in a plane, at their point of intersection, is perpendicular to the plane.
7. The straight lines joining the middle points of opposite edges of a tetrahedron meet in a point.
8. In any conic the focal radii to a point and to the intersection of its polar with the directrix are at right angles to each other.
9. If AV be a fixed straight line, and S a fixed point, and if VP be drawn perpendicular to SV, then as V moves along AV, VP touches a certain parabola.

How is the proposition affected if the angle SVP is constant but not equal to a right angle?

10. The normal to an ellipse bisects the angle between the focal radii.

Find the point on an ellipse the normal at which meets the minor axis in a given point G.

11. The portion of any tangent to a hyperbola intercepted between the asymptotes is bisected at the point of contact.
- . Any plane cuts a right circular cylinder in an ellipse.

TRIGONOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Name and define the trigonometrical ratios.

Given $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = -\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2ab}$ where a, b are positive quantities,

find a value for each of the other trigonometrical ratios, such that all the values found may apply to the same angle. Illustrate by a figure.

2. Find an expression for all the angles which have a given tangent.

Find all the values of θ which satisfy the equation

$$(\sqrt{3}-1) \tan \theta = 1 - \sqrt{3} \tan^2 \theta.$$

3. Shew from a figure that

$$\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}.$$

4. Given $\sin A = c$, shew that the values of $\tan \frac{A}{2}$ may be found by suitably choosing the signs in the following expression

$$\frac{\pm \sqrt{1+c} \pm \sqrt{1-c}}{\pm \sqrt{1+c} \pm \sqrt{1-c}}$$

If A lies in the third quadrant, find the proper signs to be taken with the surds.

5. Shew that

$$(i.) \quad \frac{(1+\tan A)^2}{1+\tan^2 A} = 1 + \sin 2A.$$

$$(ii.) \quad \tan \frac{A+B}{2} - \tan \frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{2 \sin B}{\cos A + \cos B}.$$

$$(iii.) \quad \frac{\cos \theta - \cos 3\theta}{\sin 2\theta - \sin 4\theta} = \frac{2 \sin \theta (1 + \tan^2 \theta)}{3 \tan^2 \theta - 1}.$$

6. If θ is the circular measure of a positive angle less than a right angle, then $\sin \theta > \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{4}$.

7. Shew that in any triangle

$$(i.) \quad a = b \cos C + c \cos B.$$

$$(ii.) \quad \tan \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{s(s-c)}}.$$

$$(iii.) \quad 1 - \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} = \frac{2 \sin C}{\sin A + \sin B + \sin C}.$$

8. Find the radius R of the circumscribing circle of a triangle.

If r_1 is the radius of the circle touching the side BC of a triangle and the other sides produced, prove that

$$r_1 = 4R \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}.$$

9. Shew how to find the distance between two visible, but inaccessible, points.

Two objects P and Q, when seen from O, appear to an observer in the same straight line. The observer walks along a straight road, and at O_1 , distant l from O, where the angle subtended by PQ is a maximum, he observes the angles QO_1O , PO_1O to be α and β . Find the distance PQ.

10. If $\tan(\alpha - \theta)$, $\tan \theta$ and $\tan(\alpha + \theta)$ are in G.P., shew that $\sin 2\theta = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin \alpha$.
11. Find the n roots of the equation $x^n + 1 = 0$, and shew that they are all different.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

SCHOOL OF LOGIC, MORAL, MENTAL, AND POLITICAL
PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER.

THE LOGIC OF J. S. MILL.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than EIGHT questions to be answered.

1. Discuss the function and value of the Syllogism, with special reference to Mill's views.
2. What is the relation between classification and definition? What are the requisites of a true scientific classification?
3. What limits, according to Mill, exist to the explanation of laws of nature? Discuss his statements.
4. Summarise the different kinds of "Explanation" as given by Mill.
5. What is meant by the Composition of Causes? What rules are given for the investigation of the laws of complex effects?
6. State and examine Mill's position that the basis of Induction is itself an induction.
7. State and discuss Spencer's Doctrine of the Universal Postulate.
8. Jevons states that the "inductive process is only a disguised form of deduction," while Mill held that deduction is ultimately reducible to induction. Can you explain this opposition?
9. Discuss Mill's assertion that "axioms are experimental truths."
10. Explain the use of hypothesis in scientific enquiry. Illustrate by concrete examples.
11. Sketch, historically, the treatment of fallacies in Logic.

MARCH EXAMINATION.

cxcix.

SECOND PAPER.

ESSAY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

State Mill's Theory of the Judgment, and compare it with other theories on the subject;

or

Discuss the Problem of Causation, illustrating from the history of English philosophical opinion.

ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

(Not more than SEVEN questions to be attempted.)

1. "The need for philosophy is just the ultimate form of the need for knowledge." Illustrate from the history of Greek philosophy.
2. "The whole pre-Socratic philosophy is in its aim and content a philosophy of nature." Illustrate this statement from what you know of early Greek philosophy.
3. What is the relation between Plato's first definition of knowledge as given in the Theætetus, and the teachings of Heraclitus and Protagoras?
4. Sketch briefly the final form of Plato's Theory of Ideas.
5. Discuss Aristotle's criticism of Plato's Theory of Ideas.
6. How do Plato and Aristotle differ in their method of treating ethical questions? Illustrate from the Republic and Ethics.
7. "The State is the source of all individual right."
"Not all who are indispensable to the State are citizens."
(PLATO.)
"Democracy means that personality is the first and final reality."
Compare the Platonic with the modern democratic ideal of the State.

8. "What is that common quality which in all states of human life we call happiness?" (PHILEBUS.) Does Plato answer this question? How (according to Plato) is pleasure related to the Good?
 9. How does Plato treat the problem of evil?
 10. Examine Aristotle's list of virtues from the point of view of Browning or Herbert Spencer.
 11. Explain the following words as used in the Ethics ἀρχή, τέλος, ἐνέργεια.
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PSYCHOLOGY AND METAPHYSICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than THREE questions to be taken from any one section.

A—

1. Explain Spinoza's doctrine of Knowledge *sub specie aeternitatis*, and show its connection with his general system.
2. Was Spinoza a Mystic? Account for the frequent recurrence of Mysticism in the history of philosophy.
3. What meanings have been attached to the words *Absolute* and *Infinite* by (a) Hegel; (b) Herbert Spencer?
4. Compare the Hegelian with the Platonic use of the word "Idea"; or sketch Hegel's theory of dialectic evolution.
5. Examine the mutual relations of the notions Space, Matter, Motion, Force, comparing Hegel's view with that either of Kant or Spencer.

B—

1. What light can Physiology be expected to throw on Psychology?
2. "The broad fact is that when the brain acts, a thought occurs." (JAMES.) Is this an adequate description of the fundamental fact of Psychology?
3. Distinguish Psychology from Metaphysic. Is the "origin of Knowledge" a psychological or a metaphysical question?
4. How far is the category of mechanism adequate as an explanation of the facts of the mental life?
5. "How do we think of a relation as distinguished from the terms between which it subsists?" (HERBERT SPENCER.)

C—

1. Is there any sense in which a theological explanation of the universe is legitimate?
2. "Metaphysic is the science conversant with the collective consciousness of man as a member of society." Examine this definition.
3. "There is no test of truth of present and immediate applicability." (S. HODGSON.) Discuss the question of a criticism of reality.
4. "The law of causation is *a priori*." Discuss this statement, and state clearly what you understand by an *a priori* law.
5. "Nature is made better by no mean,
But Nature makes that mean; over that art
Which you say adds to Nature, is an art
That Nature makes."
"The truth of Nature is Spirit."

Comment on these quotations.

MODERN ETHICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

Not more than SEVEN questions to be attempted.

1. In what sense does Spinoza hold that freedom is possible? Show the connection of his position with the logical doctrine that "determinatio est negatio."
2. State and discuss Hegel's view of Freedom in the Will.
3. "Intellectually and morally, the end is self-realisation."
"Not less than two persons can be moral." Discuss these statements.
4. State and examine Mill's doctrine of moral obligation.
5. "The attempt to establish an absolute coincidence between virtue and happiness is in Ethics what the attempt to square the circle is in geometry." (L. STEPHEN.) Is the ethical problem then an insoluble one?
6. "Hedonism ceases to be Hedonism when its principle is universalised." Examine this objection to modern Utilitarianism.

7. "To obtain the greatest portion of happiness for himself is the object of every rational being." How would "happiness" here be interpreted by (a) Bentham; (b) Mill; (c) Spencer; (d) Green?
 8. What is the general purpose of the Data of Ethics and how far is it achieved?
 9. What are the functions and limitations of Industrialism in the advance of civilisation?
 10. "If the maxim 'live for self' is wrong, so also is the maxim 'live for others.'" State and examine Spencer's view of the relation of Virtue to Egoism and Altruism.
 11. "It is my meat to do the will of him that sent me." How would Spencer account for the attitude of mind expressed in this remark.
 12. "The good is that which satisfies desires." "There is nothing good in the world but a good will." Give and discuss Green's account of the relation of desire to knowledge.
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SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY AND HISTORY.

HISTORY OF ROME.

FIRST PAPER.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Trace the history of the relations between the Romans and the Latins.
2. Explain the terms *Responsa Prudentum*, and the *Praetor's Edict*; and describe the part played by each in the development of Roman Law.
3. Describe and illustrate the policy of the Senatorial government of the 2nd century, B.C., in its dealings with the Greek kingdoms of the East.
4. "*Capital* was a political power in the Roman Republic, in a sense in which it has never yet been in England." Describe the means by which the capitalist class made its influence felt in politics during the last century of the Republic, and the purposes to which that influence was directed.

5. "Those who killed Cæsar thought that when Cæsar was no more liberty would naturally revive ; but on the day when they called on the citizens to resume their rights, no one responded ; there was no one to respond, for there were no more citizens." Comment on this.
6. "In overthrowing the aristocracy, Cæsar threw down the barrier which shut off Rome from the rest of the nations." Explain and discuss this.
7. Tua, Cæsar, aetas . . .
 . . . ordinem
 Rectum evaganti frena licentiæ
 Injecit emovitque culpas
 Et veteres revocavit artes
 Per quas Latinum nomen et Italæ
 Crevere vires.
 Discuss the reality and permanence of the work of Augustus as a moral reformer.
8. Compare the relations between Princeps and Senate in the time of Augustus with those in the time of Trajan.
9. Describe and illustrate the position and influence of the philosophers in the society of the Roman Empire.
10. What indications of the personal leanings and political aspirations of Tacitus appear in his writings?

HISTORY OF ROME.

SECOND PAPER.

CICERO'S LETTERS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Translate, with notes explaining the allusions—
 (a) Quod mihi de nostro statu, de Milonis familiaritate, de levitate et imbecillitate Clodii gratularis, minime miramur te tuis ut egregium artificem praeclaris operibus laetari : quamquam est incredibilis hominum perversitas—graviore enim verbo uti non libet—, qui nos, quos favendo in communi causa retinere potuerunt, invidendo abalienarunt ; quorum malevolentissimis obtrectationibus nos scito de vetere illa nostra diuturnaue sententia prope iam esse depulsos, non nos quidem ut nostræ

dignitatis simus obliti, sed ut habeamus rationem aliquando etiam salutis. Poterat utrumque praeclare, si esset fides, si gravitas in hominibus consularibus; sed tanta est in plerisque levitas, ut eos non tam constantia in re publica nostra delectet, quam splendor offendat.

- (b) Quod autem suades, ut ab eo petam ut mihi concedat ut idem tribuam Pompeio, quod ipsi tribuerim, id me iam pridem agere intelleges ex litteris Balbi et Oppii, quarum exempla tibi misi; misi etiam Caesaris ad eos sana mente scriptas, quo modo in tanta insania. Sin mihi Caesar hoc non concedat, video tibi placere illud, me *πολίτευμα* de pace suscipere, in quo non extimesco periculum: cum enim tot impendeant, cur non honestissimo depecisci velim? Sed vereor ne Pompeio quid oneris imponam,

μή μοι γοργεῖν κεφαλὴν δεινοῦ πελώρου

intorqueat; mirandum enim in modum Gnaeus noster Sullani regni similitudinem concupivit. *Εἰδὼς σοι λέγω.* Nihil ille umquam minus obscure tulit. "Cum hocine igitur" inquires "esse vis?" Beneficium sequor, mihi crede, non causam. . . . "Causa igitur non bona est?" Immo optima, sed agetur, memento, foedissime: primum consilium est suffocare urbem et Italiam fame, deinde agros vastare, urere, pecuniis locupletium *non* abstinere; sed cum eadem metuam ab hac parte, si illum beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti.

- (c) Cum essem otiosus in Tusculano, propterea quod discipulos obviam miseram, ut eadem me quam maxime conciliarent familiari suo, accepi tuas litteras plenissimas suavitatis, ex quibus intellexi probari tibi meum consilium, quod, ut Dionysius tyrannus, cum Syracusis pulsus esset, Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, sic ego [sublati iudiciis] amisso regno forensi ludum quasi habere coeperim. Quid quaeris? me quoque delectat consilium; multa enim consequor: primum, id quod maxime nunc opus est, munio me ad haec tempora. Id cuius modi sit, nescio; tantum video, nullius adhuc consilium me huic antepone, nisi forte mori melius fuit: in lectula, fateor, sed non accidet; in acie non fui Ceteri quidem, Pompeius, Lentulus tuus, Scipio. Afranius foede perierunt. "At Cato praeclare." Iam istuc quidem, cum volumus, licebit; demus modo operam ne tam necesse nobis sit quam illi fuit; id quod agimus.

2. Translate and explain—

- (a) Hoc tempore Catilinam, competitorem nostrum, defendere cogitamus; iudices habemus, quos volumus, summa accusatoris voluntate.
- (b) A Caesare valde liberaliter inquit, sibi ut sim legatus, atque etiam libera legatio voti causa datur. Sed haec et praesidii apud pudorem Pulchelli non habet satis et a fratris adventu me ablegat; illa et munitior est et non impedit quominus adsim, cum velim.
- (c) Quod tibi supra scripsi Curionem valde frigere, jam calet; nam ferventissime concerpitur; levissime enim, quia de intercalando non obtinuerat, transfugit ad populum et pro Caesare loqui coepit, legemque viariam, non dissimilem agrariae Rulli, et alimentariam, qua jubet aediles metiri, jactavit.
- (d) Nec sumptis armis belli ullam partem attingi, judicavi quae eo bello te violari, contra cujus honorem populi Romani beneficio concessum inimici atque invidi niterentur.—
CICERO TO CAESAR.
- (e) Scis quam diligam Siculos et quam illam clientelam honestam iudicem; multa illis Caesar, neque me invito, etsi Latinitas erat non ferenda, verum tamen—. Ecce autem Antonius accepta grandi pecunia fixit legem a dictatore comitiis latam qua Siculi cives Romani; cujus rei vivo illo mentio nulla.
- (f) Ab Octaviano quotidie litterae, ut negotium susciperem, Capuam venire. iterum rem publicam servarem, Romam utique statim.

αἰδεσθὲν μὲν ἀνήσασθαι, δεῖσαν δ' ὑποδέχθαι.

Is tamen egit sane strenue et agit; Romam veniet cum manu magna, sed est plane puer: putat senatum statim. Quis veniet? Si venerit, quis incertis rebus offendet Antonium?

HISTORY OF ROME.

THIRD PAPER.

TACITUS, ANNALS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Translate—

- (a) At Romae, postquam Germanici valetudo percrebuit, cunctaque, ut ex longinquo, aucta in deterius adferebantur,

dolor, ira. Et erumpebant questus: Ideo nimirum in extremas terras relegatum, ideo Pisoni permissam provinciam: hoc egisse secretos Augustae cum Plancina sermones. Vera prorsus de Druso seniores locutos: displicere regnantibus civilia filiorum ingenia, neque ob aliud interceptos quam quia populum Romanum aequo jure complecti, reddita libertate, agitaverint. Hos vulgi sermones audita mors adeo incendit, ut ante edictum magistratuum, ante senatus consultum, sumpto justitio desererentur fora, clauderentur domus. Passim silentia et gemitus, nihil compositum in ostentationem; et quamquam neque insignibus lugentium abstinerent, altius animis maerebant.

- (b) Ego me, Patres Conscripti, mortalem esse et hominum officia fungi, satisque habere si locum principem impleam, et vos testor et meminisse posteros volo; qui satis superque memoriae meae tribuent, ut majoribus meis dignum, rerum vestrarum providum, constantem in periculis, offensionum pro utilitate publica non pavidum credant. Haec mihi in animis vestris templa, hae pulcherrimae effigies et mansurae. Nam quae saxo struuntur, si iudicium posterorum in odium vertit, pro sepulchris spernuntur. Proinde socios, cives, et deos ipsos precor; hos, ut mihi ad finem usque vitae quietam et intelligentem humani divinique juris mentem duint, illos, ut, quandoque concessero, cum laude et bonis recordationibus facta atque famam nominis mei prosequantur.
- (c) Praeceptis posthac Agrippina ruere ad terrorem et minas, neque principis auribus abstinere quo minus testaretur adultum jam esse Britannicum, veram dignamque stirpem suscipiendo patris imperio, quod insitus et adoptivus per injurias matris exerceret. Non abnuere se quin cuncta infelicitis domus mala patefierent, suae in primis nuptiae, suum veneficium. Id solum diis et sibi provisum, quod viveret privignus. Ituram cum illo in castra. Audiretur hinc Germanici filia, inde debilis rursus Burrus et exul Seneca trunca scilicet manu et professoria lingua generis humani regimen expostulantes. Simul intendere manus, aggerere proba, consecratum Claudium, infernos Silanorum manes invocare, et tot irrita facinora.
- (d) Conjuratis tamen metu prodicionis permotis placitum maturare caedem apud Baias in villa Pisonis, cujus amoe-

nitare captus Cæsar crebro ventitabat, balneasque et epulas inibat omissis excubiis et fortunæ suæ mole. Sed abnuît Piso, invidiam prætendens, si sacra mensæ diique hospitales caede qualiscunque principis cruentarentur: melius apud urbem in illa invisâ et spoliis civium extructa domo vel in publico patrâuros, quod pro re publica suscepissent. Hæc in commune, ceterum timore occulto ne L. Silanus eximia nobilitate disciplinaque C. Cassii, apud quem educatus erat, ad omnem claritudinem sublatus imperium invaderet, prompte daturis, qui a conjuratione integri essent, quique miserarentur Neronem tanquam per scelus interfectum.

Explain shortly the allusions in passages (a) and (c) above.

2. Translate and comment on—

- (a) Neque in acta sua jurari, quamquam censente senatu, permisit, cuncta mortalium incerta, quantoque plus adeptus foret, tanto se magis in lubrico dictitans.
- (b) At Hercule nemo refert quod Italia externæ opis indiget, quod vita populi Romani per incerta maris et tempestatum quotidie volvitur.
- (c) Contra alii fatum quidem congruere rebus putant, sed non e vagis stellis, verum apud principia et nexus naturalium causarum; ac tamen electionem vitæ nobis relinquunt, quam ubi elegeris, certum imminentiū ordinem.
- (d) Eodem anno sæpius audita vox principis, parem vim rerum habendam a procuratoribus suis judicatarum ac si ipse statuisset.
- (e) Pari ignominia Valerius Ponticus afficitur, quod reos, ne apud præfectum urbis arguerentur, ad prætorem detulisset, interim specie legum, mox prævaricando ultionem elusurus.
- (f) Jussi accusatores objicere prodigum largitionibus, neque aliam spem quam in rebus novis esse. Quin eum nobiles habere quos ab epistolis et libellis et rationibus appellet, nomina summae curæ et meditamenta.

FACULTY OF LAW.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

JURISPRUDENCE AND THE THEORY OF LEGISLATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

- I. Assuming Jurisprudence to be the Science of Positive Law, describe the end of this Science, the methods by which it proceeds, and the nature of the materials with which it deals.
- II. What is the theory commonly accepted as to the development of the institution of private property in the land? Describe shortly the process by which this was effected, giving illustrations of its various stages.
- III. Give a short account of Austin's Theory of Sovereignty. Apply this theory to the constitutional system of (a) the United States of America (b) the Colony of New South Wales.
- IV. What part was played by such agencies as Fictions and Equity in the development of Law? Illustrate fully from the history of Roman and English law.
- V. Analyse carefully the essential features of—Right, person, status, intention, negligence, title, liberty.
- VI. Describe and classify in a system of Analytical Jurisprudence the following rights
 - (a) Of the owner of a patent.
 - (b) Of the lessee of land.
 - (c) Of the salvor of a cargo,

- (d) Of a traveller injured by the negligence of the servants of a railway company.
 - (e) Of a person injured by a malicious prosecution.
 - (f) Of the owner of a servitude.
- VII. Illustrate and account for the poverty of early systems of Law in rules relating to contract.
- VIII. Discuss shortly, on the principles laid down by Bentham, the advisability of—
- (a) State relief of the poor.
 - (b) State interference with liberty of contract.
 - (c) A system of tickets of leave.
 - (d) The imposition of graduated succession duty.
 - (e) Granting increased facilities for divorce.
- IX. "Judicial punishment must at all times be inflicted on the offender for no other reason than that he has acted criminally." Compare this with Bentham's theory of punishment, and indicate the rules laid down by Bentham for adjusting the proportion between punishments and offences.
- X. Explain briefly Bentham's views on the following subjects—
- (a) The use of Fictions.
 - (b) The punishment of Infanticide.
 - (c) The adoption of the principle of substitutive satisfaction.
 - (d) The recognition of complete equality before the Law.
 - (e) The practice of duelling.
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CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

- I. Draw up a brief classification of the main topics that require to be treated of in a system of Constitutional Law. From what different sources are the rules on these subjects derived under the English Constitution, and how are such rules respectively enforced.

- II. Discuss the constitutional question as to whether alien friends have a right, in default of specific legislation to the contrary, to enter the territory of a British colony. What are the main provisions of The Influx of Chinese Restriction Act, 52 Vict., No. 4.
- III. Describe the present state of English Law on the subject of the Liberty of the Press, enumerating any restrictions imposed or privileges conferred upon the press either by Common Law or by Statute.
- IV. Contrast briefly the constitutional relations of the Executive and the Legislature, and the system under which the Executive Government is conducted, in Great Britain, the United States of America, and in the Colony of New South Wales.
- V. The English Executive are desirous of expending a large sum of money on public works. Trace in detail constitutional steps and formalities that will have to be pursued, both in and out of Parliament, before the money, or any part of it, can be paid over to the contractors.
- VI. Write a short comment on each of the following terms :—
Civil list—martial law—the dispensing power—droit administratif—treason felony—constituent assembly—impeachment.
- VII. Examine the different sources from whence the law at present in force in New South Wales is derived, giving illustrations. State the purport and effect of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865.
- VIII. What are the qualifications and conditions required for the exercise of the Parliamentary franchise in New South Wales (temp. Dec. 1891). Compare the law of Eng and in this respect with that of New South Wales.
- IX. Within what limits may a colonial Governor be made amenable to the Courts of Law, in his own Colony or in Great Britain, in respect of acts committed during his Governorship? Quote authority for your answer.
- X. Enumerate various administrative departments at present established in New South Wales, illustrating the more important functions of each.

LAW OF PROCEDURE.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Mention the different Courts exercising jurisdiction in New South Wales, and the nature and extent of their jurisdiction respectively.
2. Describe briefly the method of procedure in an action at Common Law from commencement of proceedings up to judgment, and contrast this with the procedure in an Equity Suit.
3. Give a short account of the following—Garnishment, Interpleader, Mandamus, Prohibition, Arrest on Civil Process.
4. On what grounds can bankruptcy proceedings be taken against a person? Enumerate the principal steps in such proceedings.
5. What are the objects of the system of pleading at Common Law? Explain the terms—matter of inducement, estoppel by pleading, *non assumpsit*, *non est factum*.
6. What steps are open to a party to an action in case his adversary (1) fails to appear to the writ, (2) fails to plead within the time limited, (3) obtains judgment by default when there is a good defence to the action?
7. When must a party obtain leave of a judge before pleading, when must his pleading be verified by affidavit, and when must he file particulars along with his pleading? What is the effect of default in such cases?
8. Draw a declaration on a Promissory Note, a plea thereto alleging want of consideration, and a second plea setting off the price of goods sold.
9. Mention the principal grounds of appeal from verdicts and decisions at *Nisi Prius*. What is the procedure on such appeals, and what forms of relief may be granted therein?
10. What is meant by Proof in Judicial Proceedings, and upon whom does the burden of proof lie?
11. Discuss briefly the subject of Presumptive Evidence, shewing the principal classes into which it may be divided.
12. How far is parol evidence admissible to explain, vary, or contradict a written contract?

TORTS AND CRIMINAL LAW.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Explain the nature and classification of Torts in English Law. Compare the English conception of Tort with the Roman conception of obligatio ex delicto and quasi ex delicto.
2. Discuss the maxim "Actio personalis moritur cum personâ;" and state the principal exceptions.
3. How far are the following liable in actions of Tort?
 - (a) The Crown,
 - (b) The Government of New South Wales.
 - (c) Infants,
 - (d) Married women.
4. Give an account of the statutory modifications of the Law of Defamation which have been enacted in New South Wales.
5. Define negligence, gross negligence, contributory negligence.
Discuss the principles applicable to the following cases—
 - (a) A stores water in a reservoir on his own land. The reservoir bursts, and the water escapes and injures B's adjoining property.
 - (b) A bale of wool slips whilst being hoisted in A's warehouse, and falls upon B, who is passing along the public street.
6. A brings an action of deceit against B. What must he prove in order to succeed? How has the law of deceit been affected by recent decisions?
7. Define and distinguish between the following offences—
Larceny,
Embezzlement,
Robbery,
False pretences.
8. A asks B to lend him a shilling. B by mistake hands him a sovereign. A sees the mistake, and keeps and spends

the sovereign. Is he guilty of theft? Would it make any difference if A, at the time he took the sovereign, had believed it to be a shilling?

9. Distinguish between Murder and Manslaughter. What is "provocation," and what effect has it in cases of homicide?
10. Give a general account of the Crime of Conspiracy.
11. What is the effect of a criminal conviction upon the property of the offender?
12. Give an account of the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883, relating to
 - (1) Perjury and similar offences.
 - (2) Indecent assaults by teachers, &c.
 - (3) The powers of the presiding judge upon trials for manslaughter.

ROMAN LAW.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

- I. Translate and comment on the following passages, giving illustrations where necessary :—
 - (a) *Idem rescripserunt peculio legato non videri id relictum ut petitionem habeat pecuniae, quam in rationes dominicas impendit; idem rescripserunt peculium vider legatum cum rationibus redditis liber esse jussus est, et ex eo reliquas inferre.*
 - (b) *Traditum est duas lucrativas causas in eundem hominem et in eandem rem concurrere non posse.*
 - (c) *Ubi pure quis stipulatus fuerit, et cessit et venit dies: ubi in diem, cessit dies sed nondum venit: ubi sub conditione neque cessit neque venit dies pendente adhuc conditione.*
 - (d) *Adeo autem familiaritatem aliquam inter se habere videntur emptio et venditio, item locatio et conductio, ut in quibusdam causis quaeri soleat, utram emptio et venditio contrahabatur au locatio et conductio.*

- II. Discuss briefly the influence on the development of Roman Law of :—
- (1) the Stoic philosophy ;
 - (2) the interpretatio of the jurists ;
 - (3) the establishment of the Empire.
- III. Contrast the personal and proprietary position of a married woman under the system of Manus-marriage, and under the Dotal system. Trace the decay of the perpetual tutela of women in Roman Law.
- IV. Describe briefly the different forms of proprietary right recognised by Roman Law. Explain more particularly the Roman conception of " possession."
- V. Explain and illustrate the application of the following rules, pointing out what qualifications they were subject to in the time of Justinian :—
- (a) Semel heres, semper heres.
 - (b) Nemo pro parte testatus, pro parte intestatus decedere potest.
- VI. By what rules was the devolution of a fidei-commissaria hereditas governed
- (a) under the S.C. Trebellianum,
 - (b) under the S.C. Pegasianum,
 - (c) under the legislation of Justinian.
- VII. What views have been entertained as to the comparative antiquity of the Nexum, Stipulatio and Mutuum.
- VIII. Within what limits was Agency admitted by Roman Law in the department of Contract.
- IX. State the character of the wrong committed, the mode of obtaining redress, and the measure of damages in the following cases :—
- (a) Titius asks the slave of Seius to exercise his horse ; the horse throws the slave and kills him.
 - (b) Maevius libels the daughter of Gaius, married to Balbus.
 - (c) Balbus puts up at an inn kept by Stichus ; his clothes are stolen by one of the servants of the inn.

(d) Aulus, whilst passing through the street, is injured by a bottle thrown out of the window of a house inhabited by Maevius, through the negligence of Balbus, who was then a guest of Maevius.

(e) Stichus, a slave belonging to Maevius, steals some jewelry belonging to Aulus.

X. Write a short explanatory note on any *six* of the following :—

Latinus Junianus, peculium adventitium, capitis minutio minima, specificatio, jus altius tollendi, longissimi temporis prescriptio, testamentum inofficiosum, bonorum possessio, culpa levis, rapina, injuria.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

I. Explain and illustrate the nature and relation to each other of Public and Private International Law. How far is it justifiable to speak of the former as "Law"?

II. How far does International Law regard the sea, or any part thereof, as capable of appropriation by particular States? Write a brief account of the Behring Sea controversy?

III. Mention the principal applications of the doctrine of extraterritoriality. What is the view adopted by English law of the international privilege of a Foreign Sovereign? Cite authority.

IV. Enumerate the different classes of treaties, and examine how far each class may be effected by the outbreak of war.

V. "Le droit de guerre veut, qu' à la veille de se livrer à des actes d'hostilités matérielles, on adresse une déclaration de guerre à la partie adverse." Examine this statement from the point of view of international practice in the present century.

VI. How far, and subject to what conditions, will a British prize court recognize a right of postliminy in the following cases :—

(a) On the recapture from the enemy, of a British merchant vessel by a British public vessel, prior to condemnation.

- (b) On a similar recapture, after condemnation.
 - (c) On a similar recapture where, without condemnation, the prize was fitted out by the enemy as an armed vessel.
 - (d) On the recapture of the vessel of an ally.
- VII. Draw up a short set of instructions for the guidance (in matters pertaining to International Law) of the commander of a British squadron, in *one* of the following cases :—
- (a) On the despatch of the squadron to a foreign station, where a civil war is proceeding between two parties in the State.
 - (b) On the squadron being told off to maintain a blockade of an enemy's port.
- VIII. Give a brief account of what is commonly called the "Alabama Controversy." How far would you say that the rules laid down by the Treaty of Washington, 1871, and in the Geneva Award, represent existing International Law on the subject of neutral obligation ?
- IX. Write a short comment on each of the following :—Balance of power, free ships free goods, letters of marque, retorsion of right, exequatur, expatriation.
- X. Give a brief account of any *three* of the following cases :—
- (1) The case of the Elector of Hesse Cassel.
 - (2) The *Atlas* (3 C. Rob. 299).
 - (3) The *Peterhoff* (5 Wallace 28).
 - (4) The *Jonge Margaretha* (1 C. Rob. 189).
 - (5) The *Gauntlet* (L.R. 4, P.C. 184).

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.D.

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE AND THEORY OF LEGISLATION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

- I. What do you understand to be the aim and scope of Abstract Jurisprudence? Point out any difficulties that occur to you in attempting to give effect to this conception. Having regard to these difficulties, how would you map out the field of scientific legal study in such a way as to reconcile the claims of what are now known as Jurisprudence, Legislation, and Practical Law?
- II. Discuss the applicability (1) of Austin's Conception of Sovereignty to the Constitution (*a*) of Belgium and (*b*) of New South Wales; (2) of Austin's Conception of Law to (*a*) the rule in Shelley's case, (*b*) the Statute of Enrolments, (*c*) the Electoral Act, (*d*) the Naturalisation Act, and (*e*) the 4th section of the Statute of Frauds.
- III. Contrast the decay of Feudal property and Manorial rights in France and England. How do you account for the differences exhibited.
- IV. Illustrate and account for the difficulties felt in early law as to the transferability of legal rights. By what means were these difficulties surmounted? Illustrate from Roman and English Law.
- V. What different theories have been put forward as to common-law liability for unintentional harm? How far are these borne out by the decisions?
- VI. Examine the statement that the history of Equity is the history of the supersession of popular by royal justice.

- VII. "The Law of persons in the Private Code is the intrusion of a portion of the Public Code into the Private Code." Explain and criticise this statement.
- VIII. Discuss the arrangements for and against (1) the recognition of property in literary and artistic copyright; (2) the imposition of restrictions on absolute liberty of testation; (3) the abolition of bills of sale; (4) the adoption of the system of the "Referendum."
- IX. What are the chief difficulties that have been experienced in laying down rules as to fraud (*a*) in the case of corporations; (*b*) in cases where a principal is sought to be affected by the fraud of his agent? What do you conceive to be the true principles that ought to be followed.
- X. Illustrate from the law of procedure the changes in the attitude assumed by the State towards private litigation.

ROMAN LAW.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

- I. Comment on the following passages explaining or illustrating the principles involved:—
- (*a*) Si venditor sciens obligatum aut alienum vendidisset et adjectum sit "neve co nomine quid praestaret" aestimari oportet dolum malum ejus, quem semper abesse oportet in judicio empti, quod bonae fidei sit.
- (*b*) Ratio possessionis quae a venditore fieri debeat talis est, ut, si quis eam possessionem jure avocaverit, tradita possessio non intellegatur.
- (*c*) Idem Neratius ait propter omnia haec satis esse quod plurimum est praestari, id est ut sequentibus actionibus deducto eo quod praestitum est lis aestimetur.
- (*d*) Si quis fundum emerit, quasi per eum fundum eundi agendi jus non esset, et interdicto de itinere actuque

victus sit, ex empto habebit actionem; licet enim stipulatio de evictione non committatur, quia non est de jure servitutis in rem actione pronuntiatum, tamen dicendum est ex empto actionem competere.

(e) Venditor domus antequam eam tradat, damni infecti stipulationem interponere debet, quia, antequam vacuum possessionem tradat, custodiam et diligentiam praestare debet et pars est custodiae diligentiaeque hanc interponere stipulationem.

(f) Ut res emptoris fiat, nihil interest, utrum solutum sit pretium an eo nomine fidejussor datue est. Quod autem de fidejussore diximus plenius acceptum est, qualibet ratione si venditori de pretio satisfactum est, veluti expromissore aut pignore dato.

II. Explain and illustrate the nature of the following questions raised in your text, stating specially the solution afforded therein :—

(a) Inde quaeritur, si in ipso corpore non erratur sed in substantia error sit, an emptio et venditio sit?

(b) Cum ab eo qui fundum alii obligatum habebat quidam sic emptum rogasset, ut esset is sibi emptus, si eum liberasset dummodo ante kalendas Julias liberaret, quaesitum est, an utiliter agere possit ex empto in hoc, ut venditor eum liberaret?

(c) Praedium aestimatum in dotem a patre filiae suae nomine datum obligatum creditori deprehenditur; quaesitum est, an filius, qui hereditatem patris retinet, cum ab ea se filia abstinuisset dote contenta, actione ex empto teneatur, ut a creditore lueret et marito liberum praestaret?

(d) Si procurator vendiderit et caverit emptori, quaeritur an domino val adversus dominum actio dari debeat.

(e) Lucius Titius promisit de fundo suo centum millia modiorum frumenti annua praestare praediis Gaii Seii; postea Lucius Titius vendidit fundum additis verbis his; quo jure quaque condicione ea praedia Lucii Titii hodie sunt, ita veneunt itaque habebuntur; quaero an emptor Gaius Seio ad praestationem frumenti sit obnoxius.

- (f) Fundus ille est mihi et Titio emptus; quaero, utrum in partem an in totum venditio consistat an nihil actum sit?
- (g) Titius heres Sempronii fundum Septicio vendidit ita; "fundus Sempronianus, quidquid Sempronii juris fuit erit tibi emptus tot mummis" vacuumque possessionem tradidit neque fines ejus demonstravit; quaeritur, an empti judicio cogendus sit ostendere ex instrumentis hereditariis, quid juris defunctus habuerit et fines ostendere?

In the last case state the result where no such evidence appears from the instruments in question.

III. Write an opinion on each the following cases, stating in technical language the rights and remedies of the parties and the principles involved:—

- (a) Sempronius sells a house to Septicius, but before the time for delivery, it is burned down by the carelessness of a slave belonging to Sempronius.
- (b) Titius sells a slave to Gallus. After the sale Titius orders the slave to do some dangerous work, in consequence of which the slave breaks his leg. Is Titius responsible for the damage?
- (c) Titius sells Gaius a slave without his *peculium*. The slave takes part of his *peculium* to his new master.
- (d) A creditor, to whom a farm is mortgaged, and who has possession of the *chirographa tributorum*, sells it to Maevius on condition that Maevius shall pay any tribute that might be due. The same land, on account of alleged arrears of taxes, is sold by the contractor of the district, and Maevius buys it and pays the price.
- (e) A vase is left to Titius as a legacy upon a condition. Titius knowing nothing of the legacy buys the vase from the heir.
- (f) Gaius sells to Titius a slave belonging to Sempronius. Sempronius dies leaving Titius his heir.

(g) Stichus, a slave in whom Titius has usufruct, buys a farm from Maevius. Before the money is paid Titius undergoes a *Capitis minutio*. Titius, nevertheless, pays the price, but Maevius refuses to convey the farm.

- IV. Within what limits did Roman Law imply a warranty of title or quality upon a sale of moveable or immoveables? Trace the history of the law on this subject.
- V. Draw up, in logical form, a summary of the more important rules governing the Contract of *Emptio Venditio* in Roman Law. What analogies do you find between this and the Contract of *Locatio Conductio*?
- VI. Enumerate the more important rules of interpretation laid down in your text with respect to the Contract of *Emptio Venditio*, giving illustrations of each.
- VII. Write a short account of the life, works, and influence on Roman Law, of any three of the following jurists whose opinions are referred to in your text: (a) Marcellus; (b) Julianus; (c) Celsus; (d) Modestinus.
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