THE

Adelaide University Calendar

FOR THE

ACADEMICAL YEAR 1894.

ADELAIDE:
W. K THOMAS & CO., GRENFELL STREET.

1894.

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ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1894.

1	M	Public holiday.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	*S*	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	Last day of entry for the Special Senior Public Examination in March.
14	*S*	
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	*S*	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	Council Meeting.
27	S	
28	*S*	
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	Last day for applying to the Education Department for admission to the Examination for University Scholarships to be held in March.

1894.		FEBRUARY XXVIII.
1	TH	
2	F	
3	S	
4	***S***	
5	M	
6	TU	
7	W	
8	TH	
9	F	
10	S	
11	***S***	
12	M	
13	TU	Last day of entry for the Ordinary LL.B. Examination in March.
14	W	
15	TH	
16	F	
17	S	
18	***S***	
19	M	
20	TU	
21	W	Last day of entry for the Preliminary Examination in March.
22	TH	
23	F	Council Meeting.
24	S	
25	***S***	
26	M	
27	TU	
28	W	

1	TH	
2	F	
3	S	
4	*S*	
5	M	
6	TU	
7	W	
8	TH	
9	F	
10	S	
11	*S*	
12	M	Vacation ends.
13	TU	First Term begins, and Ordinary LL.B., Preliminary, Special Senior Public, University Scholarships, and Angas Engineering Exhibition Examinations begin.
14	W	
15	TH	
16	F	
17	S	Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate nominations of Candidates for the offices of Warden and Clerk of the Senate, and for sending in Notices of Motions to be brought forward at meeting of Senate on March 28th.
18	*S*	
19	M	Lectures begin.
20	TU	
21	W	
22	TH	
23	F	Good Friday. Easter recess begins.
24	S	
25	*S*	Easter Sunday.
26	M	Easter Monday. Public holiday.
27	TU	Easter recess ends.
28	W	Lectures recommence. Senate meets. Election of Warden and Clerk.
29	TH	
30	F	Council Meeting.
31	S	

1894.		APRIL XXX.
1	*S*	
2	M	
3	Tu	Examination for the John Howard Clark Scholarship begins.
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	*S*	
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	*S*	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	*S*	
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	Council Meeting.
28	S	
29	*S*	
30	M	

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	*S*	
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	*S*	
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	Last day of entry for the LL.D. Examination in November.
20	*S*	
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	Queen's Birthday. Public Holiday.
25	F	First Term ends. Lectures end. Council Meeting.
26	S	Vacation begins.
27	*S*	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

1894.		JUNE XXX.
1	F	
2	S	
3	***S***	
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	***S***	
11	M	Second Term begins.
12	Tu	Lectures begin.
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	***S***	
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	Accession of Queen Victoria. Public holiday.
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	***S***	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	Council Meeting.
30	S	Last day for sending in compositions for Mus. Bac. Degree.

1	*S*	
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	*S*	
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	Senate. Last day for sending in to Clerk of Senate notices of motions to be brought forward at meeting of the Senate on July 25.
15	*S*	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	*S*	
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	Senate meets.
26	Th	
27	F	Council Meeting.
28	S	
29	*S*	
30	M	
31	Tu	

1894.		AUGUST XXXI.
1	W	
2	TH	
3	F	
4	S	Last day of entry for examination for Cadetships at the Royal Military College
5	*S*	
6	M	
7	TU	
8	W	
9	TH	
10	F	
11	S	
12	*S*	
13	M	
14	TU	
15	W	
16	TH	
17	F	Second Term ends. Lectures end.
18	S	Vacation begins.
19	*S*	
20	M	
21	TU	Last day of entry for the Preliminary Examination in September.
22	W	
23	TH	
24	F	
25	S	
26	*S*	
27	M	
28	TU	
29	W	
30	TH	
31	F	Council Meeting.

SEPTEMBER XXX.		1894.
1	S	
2	*S*	
3	M	Third Term begins. Last day of entry for the M.A. Examination in December.
4	Tu	Lectures begin. Examination for the Royal Military College begins. Preliminary Examination begins.
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	*S*	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	*S*	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	*S*	
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	Council Meeting.
29	S	
30	*S*	

1894.		OCTOBER XXXI.
1	M	Last day of entry for Public Examination in the Theory of Music.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	*S*	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	Last day of entry for Public Examination in the Practice of Music.
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	*S*	
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	Last day of entry for the M.D. and Ch.M., Ordinary LL.B., M.B. and Ch.B., and Mus. Bac. Examinations.
20	S	
21	*S*	
22	M	
23	Tu	Last day of entry for the Ordinary B.A. and B.Sc., and Higher Public Examinations.
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	Council Meeting.
27	S	
28	*S*	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	Last day of entry for the Senior Public and Junior Public Examinations.

1	TH	
2	F	Public Examinations in Theory of Music begin.
3	S	
4	*S*	
5	M	
6	TU	
7	W	
8	TH	Lectures end.
9	F	Prince of Wales' Birthday. Public holiday.
10	S	
11	*S*	
12	M	
13	TU	
14	W	Ordinary B.A., B.Sc., and Higher Public Examinations begin.
15	TH	
16	F	
17	S	Senate. Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate notices of motions and nominations of Candidates for five annual vacancies in the Council.
18	*S*	
19	M	LL.D., M.D., Ch.M., and Ordinary LL.B., M.B. and Ch.B., and Mus. Bac. Examinations begin.
20	TU	
21	W	
22	TH	
23	F	
24	S	
25	*S*	
26	M	Senior Public and Junior Public Examinations begin.
27	TU	
28	W	Senate meets. Election of five members of Council.
29	TH	
30	F	Council Meeting.

1894.		DECEMBER XXXI.
1	S	
2	***S***	
3	M	Examination for the M.A. Degree begins.
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	***S***	
10	M	
11	Tu	Third Term ends.
12	W	
13	Th	Last day of entry for the Angas Engineering Scholarship and the Angas Exhibition Examination to be held in March, 1895.
14	F	Council Meeting.
15	S	
16	***S***	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	***S***	
24	M	
25	Tu	Christmas Day.
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	Proclamation of the Colony. Public Holiday.
29	S	
30	***S***	
31	M	

LETTERS PATENT.

Dated 22nd March, 1881.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India: To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of the provisions of three Acts of the Legislature of South Australia, respectively known as "The Adelaide University Act," "The Adelaide University Act Amendment Act," and "The University of Adelaide Degrees Act," a University consisting of a Council and Senate has been incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession, under the name of "The University of Adelaide," with power to grant the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Science, Doctor of Science, Bachelor of Music, and Doctor of Music:

And whereas the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Council of the said University, by their humble petition under the common seal of the University, have prayed Us to the effect following (that is to say):

To grant Our Letters Patent, declaring that the aforesaid Degrees already conferred or hereafter to be conferred by the University of Adelaide shall be recognized as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration within Our Dominions as fully as if the said Degrees had been conferred by any University in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that such recognition may extend to Degrees conferred on Women:

Now know ye that We, having taken the said petition into Our Royal consideration, do, by virtue of Our prerogative and of Our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, will and ordain as follows:

I. The Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Science, Doctor of Science, Bachelor of Music, and Doctor of Music, heretofore granted or conferred and hereafter to be granted or conferred by the said University of Adelaide on any person, male or female, shall be recognized 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 Degrees had been granted by any University of Our said United Kingdom.

II. No variation of the constitution of the said University which may at any time, or from time to time, be made by any Act of the Legislature of South Australia shall in any manner annul, abrogate, circumscribe, or diminish the privileges conferred on the said University by these Our Letters Patent, nor the rank, rights, privileges, and considerations conferred by such Degrees, so long as the standard of knowledge now established, or a like standard, be preserved as a necessary condition for obtaining the aforesaid Degrees.

III. Any such standard shall be held sufficient for the purposes of these Our Letters Patent if so declared in any proclamation issued by Our Governor of South Australia for the time being.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself at Westminster, the 22nd day of March, in the Forty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

PALMER.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

The Adelaide University Act.

No. 20 OF 1874.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to promote sound learning in the Province of South Australia, and with that intent to establish and incorporate, and endow an University at Adelaide, open to all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's subjects: And whereas Walter Watson Hughes, Esquire, has agreed to contribute the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds towards the endowment of two chairs or professorships of such University, upon terms and conditions contained in a certain Indenture bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and made between the said Walter Watson Hughes and Alexander Hay, Esquires, representing an Association formed for the purpose of establishing such University, a copy of which said Indenture is set forth in the Schedule hereto; be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Province of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province, in this present Parliament assembled, as follows:

University to consist of Council and Senate.

1. An University, consisting of a Council and Senate, shall be established at Adelaide, and when duly constituted and appointed according to the provisions of this Act, shall be a body politic and corporate by the name of "The University of Adelaide," and by such name shall have perpetual succession, and shall adopt and have a common seal, and shall by the same name sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in all Courts in the said province, and shall be capable in law to take, purchase, and hold all goods, chattels, and personal property whatsoever, and shall also be able and capable in law to receive, take, purchase, and hold for ever, not only such lands, buildings, and 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, situated in the said Province, or elsewhere, and 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 University, and also to do all other matters and things incidental or

appertaining to a body politic and corporate : Provided always, that until the Senate of the said University shall have been constituted as herein enacted, the said University shall consist of a Council only : Provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the said University to alien, mortgage, charge, or demise any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of which it shall have become seised, or to which it may become entitled by grant, purchase, or otherwise, unless with the approval of the Governor of the said Province for the time being, except by way of lease for any term not exceeding twenty-one years from the time when such lease shall be made, in and by which there shall be reserved during the whole of the term the highest rent that can be reasonably obtained for the same, without fine.

First Council by whom appointed. Election of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor.

2. The first Council of the said University shall be nominated and appointed by the Governor within three months after the passing of this Act, and shall consist of twenty councillors, and the said Council shall elect a Chancellor and a Vice-Chancellor ; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, either by death, resignation, expiration of tenure, or otherwise, the said Council shall elect a Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, as the case may be, instead of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor occasioning such vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor in all cases shall be elected by the said Council out of their own body, and the Chancellor, if not a member of the said Council at the time of his election, shall, from and after his election, become a member of the said Council during the term of his office, and in any such case, and for such period, the Council shall consist of twenty-one councillors. Each Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor shall hold his office for five years, or, except in the case of the first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, for such other term as shall be fixed by the statutes and regulations of the University made previously to the election : Provided that there shall never be more than four ministers of religion members of the said Council at the same time.

Vacancies in the Council, how created and filled.

3. At the expiration of the third year, and thereafter at the expiration of each year, the five members of the Council who shall have been longest in office shall retire, but shall be eligible for re-election, and if more members shall have been in office for the same period, the order of their retirement shall be decided by ballot, and all vacancies which shall occur in the said Council by retirement, death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled as they may occur, by the election of such persons as the Senate shall at meetings to be duly convened for that purpose elect ; or, if the Senate shall not have been constituted, such vacancies shall be forthwith reported by the Chancellor to the Governor, who shall within

three months after such report nominate persons to fill such vacancies, or if the Senate shall fail to elect within six months, then the Governor shall nominate persons to fill such vacancies.

Senate how constituted.

4. As soon as the said Council shall have reported to the Governor that the number of graduates admitted by the said University to any of the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Science, or Doctor of Music, and of graduates of three years' standing, is not less than fifty, and such report shall have been published in the *Government Gazette*, the Senate shall be then constituted, and shall consist of such graduates, and of all persons thereafter admitted to such degrees, or who may become graduates of three years' standing, and a graduate of another University admitted to a degree in The University of Adelaide shall reckon his standing from the date of his graduation in such other University, and the Senate shall elect a Warden out of their own body annually, or whenever a vacancy shall occur.

Questions how decided, quorum.

5. All questions which shall come before the said Council or Senate respectively 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 casting vote, and no question shall be decided at any meeting of the said Council unless six members thereof be present, or at any meeting of the said Senate unless twenty members thereof be present.

Chairmanship of Council and Senate.

6. At every meeting of the Council the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as chairman, and at every meeting of the Senate the Warden shall preside as chairman, and in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the members of the Council present, and in the absence of the Warden the members of the Senate present shall elect a chairman.

Council to have entire management of the University.

7. The said Council shall have full power to appoint and dismiss all professors, lecturers, examiners, officers, and servants of the said University, and shall have the entire management and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property thereof, subject to the statutes and regulations of the said University.

Council to make statutes and regulations with approval of the Senate.

8. The said Council shall have full power to make and alter any statutes and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to any existing law or to the provisions of this Act) touching any election or

the discipline of the said University, the number, stipend, and manner of appointment and dismissal of the professors, lecturers, examiners, officers, and servants thereof, the matriculation of students, the examination for fellowships, scholarships, prizes, exhibitions, degrees, or honours, and the granting of the same respectively, the fees to be charged for matriculation, or for any such examination or degree, the lectures or classes of the professors and lecturers, and the fees to be charged, the manner and time of convening the meetings of the said Council and Senate and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University : Provided always that so soon as the Senate of the said University shall have been constituted, no new statute or regulation, or alteration or repeal of any existing statute, shall be of any force until approved by the said Senate.

Colleges may be affiliated, and boarding-houses licensed.

9. It shall be lawful for the said University to make any statutes for the affiliation to or connection with the same of any college or educational establishment to which the governing body of such college or establishment may consent, and for the licensing and supervision of boarding-houses intended for the reception of students, and the revocation of such licenses : Provided always that no such statutes shall affect the religious observances or regulations enforced in such colleges, educational establishments, or boarding-houses.

Statutes and Regulations to be allowed by Governor.

10. All such statutes and regulations as aforesaid shall be reduced to writing, and the common seal of the said University having been affixed thereto, shall be submitted to the Governor to be allowed and countersigned by him, and if so allowed and countersigned, shall be binding upon all persons members of the said University, and upon all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same.

Limitation of the powers of Council as regards the chairs founded by W. W. Hughes.

11. The powers herein given to the Council shall, so far as the same may affect the two chairs or professorships founded by the said Walter Watson Hughes, and the two professors appointed by him, and so far as regards the appropriation and investment of the funds contributed by him, be subject to the terms and conditions of the before-mentioned indenture.

University to confer Degrees.

12. The said University shall have power to confer, after examination, the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Science, Bachelor of Music and Doctor of Music, according to the statutes and regulations of the said

University: Provided always that it shall be lawful for the said University to make such statutes as they may deem fit for the admission, without examination, to any such degree, of persons who may have graduated at any other University.

Students to be in residence during term.

13. Every undergraduate shall, during such term of residence as the said University may by statute appoint, dwell with his parent or guardian, or with some near relative or friend selected by his parent or guardian, and approved by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, or in some collegiate or educational establishment affiliated to or in connection with the University, or in a boarding-house licensed as aforesaid.

No religious test to be administered

14. 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 office therein, or to graduate thereat, or to hold any advantage or privilege thereof.

Endowment by annual grant.

15. It shall be lawful for the Governor by warrant under his hand, addressed to the Public Treasurer of the Province, to direct to be issued and paid out of the General Revenue an annual grant, equal to Five Pounds per centum per annum on the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds contributed by the said Walter Watson Hughes, and on such other moneys as may from time to time be given to and invested by the said body corporate upon trusts for the purposes of such University, and on the value of property real or personal, securely vested in the said body corporate, or in trustees, for the purposes of the said University, except the real property mentioned in clause 16 of this Act; and such annual grant shall be applied as a fund for maintaining the said University, and for defraying the several stipends which may be appointed to be paid to the several professors, lecturers, examiners, officers, and servants to be appointed by such University, and for defraying the expense of such fellowships, scholarships, prizes, and exhibitions, as shall be awarded for the encouragement of students in such University, and for providing a library for the same, and for discharging all necessary charges connected with the management thereof: Provided that no such grant shall exceed Ten Thousand Pounds in any one year.

Endowment in Land.

16. The Governor, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, may alienate, grant, and convey in fee-simple to such University or may reserve and dedicate portions of the waste lands of the said Province, not exceeding fifty thousand acres, for the purpose of the University and the further endowment thereof; and the Governor may in like

manner, and on behalf of Her Majesty, alienate, grant, and convey in fee-simple to such University, or may reserve and dedicate a piece of land in Adelaide, east of the Gun Shed and facing North-Terrace, not exceeding five acres, to be used as a site* for the University buildings and for the purposes of such University: Provided that the lands so granted shall be held upon trust for the purposes of such University, such trusts to be approved by the Governor.

University of Adelaide included in Ordinance No. 17 of 1844.

17. The University of Adelaide shall be deemed to be an University within the meaning of section 1† of Ordinance No. 17 of 1844, entitled "An Ordinance to define the qualifications of Medical Practitioners in this Province for certain purposes."

Council or Senate to report annually to the Governor.

18. The said Council or Senate shall, during the month of January in every year, report the proceedings of the University during the previous year to the Governor, and such report shall contain a full account of the income and expenditure of the said University, audited in such manner as the Governor may direct, and a copy of every such report, and of all the statutes and regulations of the University, allowed as aforesaid by the Governor, shall be laid in each year before the Parliament.

Governor to be Visitor.

19. The Governor for the time being shall be the Visitor of the said University, and shall have authority to do all things which appertain to Visitors as often as to him shall seem meet.

Short Title.

20. This Act may be cited as "The Adelaide University Act."

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

This Indenture, made the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between Walter Watson Hughes, of Torrens Park, near Adelaide, in the Province of South Australia, Esquire, of the one part, and Alexander Hay, of Adelaide, aforesaid, Esquire, Treasurer of the Executive Council of the University Association, of the other part: Whereas the said Walter Watson Hughes is desirous that a University should be established in the said Province, to be called "The Adelaide University," and has agreed to assist in the foundation of such University, by contributing the sum of Twenty

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* An exchange of part of the site granted under this section has been effected under Act No. 45 of 1876.

† This section has been repealed by Act No. 193 of 1880, which recognizes (amongst others) the following qualifications:—"Doctor or Bachelor of Medicine, or Master in Surgery of any chartered University in Her Majesty's Dominions authorised to grant Degrees in Medicine and Surgery."

Thousand Pounds in endowing by the income thereof two chairs or professorships in the said University, one for Classical and Comparative Philology and Literature, and the other for English Language and Literature and Mental and Moral Philosophy: And whereas the said Walter Watson Hughes, his executors or administrators is or are entitled to nominate and appoint the two first Professors to such chairs: And whereas an Association has been formed, and has undertaken to endeavour to found and establish such University, and has appointed an Executive Council: And whereas the said Alexander Hay has been appointed Treasurer of the said Executive Council: Now this Indenture witnesseth, that in consideration of the premises, the said Walter Watson Hughes doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators covenant with the said Alexander Hay, his executors and administrators, that he, the said Walter Watson Hughes, his executors, or administrators, shall and will, on or before the expiration of ten years from the date hereof pay to the said Alexander Hay, as such Treasurer, or to the said Executive Council, or if the said University is incorporated within such period, then to such Corporation the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling: And will, in the meantime, pay interest thereon, or on such portion thereof as may remain unpaid at the rate of Six Pounds per centum per annum, from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, such interest to be paid by equal quarterly payments: And it is agreed and declared that the interest and annual income of the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds shall be applied in two equal sums in endowing the said two chairs with salaries for the two Professors, or occupiers of such chairs: And it is hereby also declared and agreed that the said Walter Watson Hughes has appointed the Reverend Henry Read, M.A., Incumbent of the Church of England in the District of Mitcham, to occupy, and that the said Henry Read shall occupy the first of such chairs as Professor of Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature: And that the said Walter Watson Hughes has appointed the Reverend John Davidson, of Chalmers Church, Adelaide, to occupy, and that the said John Davidson shall occupy the first of the other of such chairs as Professor of English Language and Literature, and Mental and Moral Philosophy: And it is hereby agreed and declared that the annual income and interest of the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds, shall be applied for the purposes aforesaid in equal sums quarterly, and for no other purpose whatever: And it is also declared and agreed that the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds shall be held by the Treasurer of the said University, or by the Corporation thereof, when the said University shall become incorporated, for the purpose of paying and applying the annual interest and income thereof equally endowing two chairs or professorships in the said University, one of such chairs or professorships being Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature, and the other of such chairs or professorshps being English Language and Literature, and Mental and Moral Philosophy: And it is also declared and agreed that the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds shall when the same is received by the Treasurer of the said University, or by the University when incorporated, be invested* upon South Australian Government Bonds, Debentures or Securities, and the interest and annual income arsing from such investments paid and applied quarterly in endowing the said two chairs or professorships in the said University as aforesaid: In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said Walter Watson Hughes, in the presence of Richard B. Andrews, Solicitor, Adelaide. } W. W. HUGHES. (L.S.)

*By a deed executed in 1881 the donor consented to the investment of the moneys in the purchase of freehold lands and buildings, and on first mortgages of freehold lands and buildings in South Australia.

TRUST CLAUSE OF DEED WHEREBY THE HONOURABLE THOMAS ELDER GRANTED £20,000 TO THE UNIVERSITY.

By an Indenture, which bears date the 6th day of November, 1874, the Honourable Thomas Elder covenanted to pay Twenty Thousand Pounds, and the trust clause in that deed provides :—"And it is agreed and declared that the interest and annual income of the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds shall be applied as a fund for maintaining the said University, and for defraying the several stipends which may be appointed to be paid to the several Professors, Lecturers, Examiners, officers, and servants to be appointed by such University, and for defraying the expense of such fellowships, scholarships, prizes, and exhibitions as shall be awarded for the encouragement of students in such University, and for providing a Library for the same ; and for discharging all necessary charges connected with the management thereof, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever. And it is also declared and agreed that the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds shall, when the same is received by the Treasurer of the said University, or by the University when incorporated, be invested * upon South Australian Government Bonds, Debentures, or securities, and the interest and annual income arising from such investments shall be paid and applied to and for the benefit and advantage of the said University in the manner and for the intents and purposes hereinbefore mentioned and described, and to or for no other purpose whatsoever."

* By a deed executed in 1880, the University is empowered to invest the moneys in the purchase of freehold lands and buildings and on first mortgages of freehold lands and buildings in South Australia.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY ACT

No. 20 *of* 1874. *No.* 143 *of* 1879.

Preamble.

Whereas in order to enable the University of Adelaide to obtain a grant of Royal Letters Patent, and for other reasons, it is expedient to amend "The Adelaide University Act"—Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Province of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province, in this present Parliament assembled, as follows:

University has been duly constituted.

1. The University of Adelaide has been duly constituted and appointed according to the provisions of "The Adelaide University Act."

Power to repeal Statutes and Regulations.

2. Subject to the proviso contained in the eighth section of the said Act, the Council of the said University may by Statute or Regulation repeal Statutes and Regulations made by the University; and that section shall be read and construed as if the words "or Regulation" had been inserted in it next after "Statute" where that word occurs lastly therein.

Repeal of power to confer certain Degrees.

3. The words "Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Science," which occur in the twelfth section of the said Act, are hereby repealed; and that section shall be read and construed as if those words had not occurred therein.

Short Title.

4. This Act may be cited as "The Adelaide University Act Amendment Act."

AN ACT TO REPEAL PART OF THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY ACT AMENDMENT ACT *No.* 143 *of* 1879. *No.* 172 *of* 1880.

Preamble.

Whereas in order to enable the University of Adelaide to obtain a grant of Royal Letters Patent, and for other reasons, it is expedient to repeal part of "The Adelaide University Act Amendment Act," and to revive part of "The Adelaide University Act," and to amend it—Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Province of South Australia, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said province, in this present Parliament assembled, as follows:

Repeal and revival.

1. The third section of "The Adelaide University Act Amendment Act" is hereby repealed, and so much of "The Adelaide University Act" as was repealed by that section is hereby revived.

Admission of women to Degrees.

2. Women, who shall have fulfilled all the conditions prescribed by "The Adelaide University Act," and by the Statutes and Regulations of The University of Adelaide for any Degree, may be admitted to that Degree at a meeting of the Council and Senate of the said University.

Words importing masculine gender include feminine.

3. In "The Adelaide University Act," words importing the masculine gender shall be construed to include the feminine.

Title.

4. This Act may be cited as "The University of Adelaide Degrees Act."

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE TO CONFER DEGREES IN SURGERY.

No. 441 *of* 1888.

Preamble.

Whereas a School of Medicine has recently been established in the University of Adelaide, and it is expedient to enable the said University to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Surgery and Master of Surgery—Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Province of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province, in this present Parliament assembled, as follows:

University may confer degrees of Bachelor or Master of Surgery.

1. The University of Adelaide shall have power to confer, after examination, the degrees of Bachelor of Surgery and Master of Surgery, according to the statutes and regulations of the said University: Provided always that it shall be lawful for the said University to make such statutes as they may deem fit for the admission, without examination, to any such degree of Bachelor or Master of Surgery of persons who may have obtained a corresponding degree at any other University.

Masters of Surgery to be members of Senate.

2. Persons who shall be admitted by the University of Adelaide to the degree of Master of Surgery shall, on admission thereto, become members of the Senate of the said University.

Title of Act.

3. This Act may be cited as "The Degrees in Surgery Act."

Incorporation.

4. "The Adelaide University Act," "The Adelaide University Act Amendment Act," and "The University of Adelaide Degrees Act," so far as their respective provisions are applicable to and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are incorporated, and shall respectively be read with this Act.

S.A. INSTITUTE ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1879.

No. 151 *of* 1879.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that the University of Adelaide should be represented on the Board of the South Australian Institute, and that the said University should for that purpose be empowered to elect two members of that Board—Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Province of South Australia, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province, in this present Parliament assembled, as follows:

South Australian Institute Board increased to nine.

*1. From and after the passing of this Act the Board of Governors of the South Australian Institute shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the South Australian Institute Act, 1863, consist of nine members, of whom two shall be members of, and shall be elected by, the said University.

Council to convene meetings to elect. Tenure of persons elected Filling occasional vacancies.

2. So soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, and thereafter in each succeeding month of October, the Council of the said University shall convene in the prescribed manner a meeting in Adelaide of the said University to elect two members of the said Board, and the members elected at any such meeting shall (except in the event hereinafter provided for) hold office until the election in the next succeeding month of October. Whenever the office held by any member so elected shall during the year or other period for which he was elected become vacant, the said Council shall in the prescribed manner convene a meeting of the University to elect in his room another member, who shall hold office only until the next annual election.

Power to make Statutes and Regulations to carry out the Act.

3. The said University is hereby empowered to make all such Statutes and Regulations as shall be deemed necessary or proper for prescribing the time and mode of nominating candidates for the said offices, of convening each such meeting, and of transacting the business and conducting the election thereat; for prescribing the place in Adelaide at which such meetings shall be held, the members of the University who shall preside thereat, and the number of members of the University who must be present in order to constitute a valid meeting, and other Statutes and Regulations dealing with all other matters of every kind which, in the opinion of the said University, ought to be made for the purpose of carrying out this Act in the most efficient manner.

* This Section has been repealed by the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery Act of 1883-4, Section 51.

If meeting not constituted in fifteen minutes after appointed hour, Council to elect for that occasion.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision herein contained, whenever the prescribed number of members of the University is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding any such meeting, the Council shall, as soon as conveniently may be thereafter, elect in such manner as they shall think proper a member or (as the case shall require) two members of the said University to be members of the said Board.

Governors elected under this Act to have same rights, &c., as the others.

*5. Members of the said Board of Governors elected under this Act shall during their tenure of office enjoy equal rights and powers with the other members of the said Board.

Title.

6. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "South Australian Institute Act Amendment Act, 1879."

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*This Section has been repealed by the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery Act 1883-4, Section 51.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY ACT, 1883-4; No. 296 OF 1884.

Constitution of Board.

Under Section 7 of this Act it is enacted that :—

The Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia shall consist of sixteen members of whom

1. The Governor shall appoint eight members.
2. The South Australian Society of Arts shall elect one member, who shall be a member of the said Society.
3. The University of Adelaide shall elect two members, who shall be members of the said University.
4. The Royal Society of South Australia shall elect one member, who shall be a member of the said Society.
5. The Adelaide Circulating Library, as hereinafter established, shall elect one member, who shall be a member of the said Library.
6. The Institutes shall elect three members.

This Section further enacts that :—

The elections of members of the Board by the several bodies of persons or societies mentioned in this Section shall take place and be conducted in the manner prescribed by the rules and regulations contained in the first schedule hereto, or such other rules and regulations as may from time to time be made in addition to, or in substitution for, or in amendment of, those rules and regulations; and the expressions "Board" and "Board of Governors" used in the South Australian Institute Act Amendment Act, 1879, and in any statutes or regulations made thereunder, shall refer to the Board constituted by this Act. Upon the appointment and election of members of the Board, and thereafter in the month of November in each year, the Government shall cause to be published in the *Government Gazette* a list of the members of the Board, which *Gazette* shall be *prima facie* evidence that the persons named therein are the members of the Board as therein specified.

Election of members of the Board.

Section 9 enacts that :—

The first appointment by the Governor of members of the Board, and the first elections of members of the Board by the several bodies of persons or societies mentioned in Section 7 of this Act, shall be made and take place respectively within one calendar month from the coming

into operation of this Act; and thereafter, in the month of October in every year, the Governor and the several bodies of persons or societies mentioned in Section 7 of this Act shall appoint and elect members of the Board; and every appointed or elected member of the Board shall hold office until the election or appointment of his successor, and shall then retire, but shall be eligible for re-election.

All members to be on same footing.

Section 10.—All the members of the Board, whether appointed or elected, shall have and exercise the same rights, privileges, and powers, and be under and subject to the same liabilities.

Casual vacancy, how filled.

Section 11.—The Governor may appoint a member of the Board upon any casual vacancy occurring through the death, resignation, or removal of any member of the Board appointed by him, and any casual vacancy caused by the death or resignation of any member of the Board elected by any of the several bodies of persons or societies mentioned in Section 7 of this Act may be filled by the election of a person by the body of persons or society who shall have elected the member so dying or resigning. Any member of the Board elected under this Section shall hold office for the same period as the member so dying or resigning would have held office had no such vacancy occurred. Every appointment or election under this Section shall be notified by the Governor in the *Government Gazette*, and such *Gazette* shall be *prima facie* evidence of the appointment or election so notified.

On failure to elect, the Governor may appoint.

Section 12.—If the University of Adelaide, the Royal Society of South Australia, the Adelaide Circulating Library, or the Institutes, or any of them, shall fail or neglect to exercise their right of election given by this Act, the Governor may appoint a member or members of the Board, who shall hold office for the same period and in all respects as if he or they had been elected by the body of persons or society so making default. The provision of this Section shall also apply to any casual vacancy caused by the death or resignation of any elected member of the Board.

Repeal.

Section 51 repeals Sections 1 and 5 of the Act No. 151 of 1879 intituled "The South Australian Institute Act Amendment Act."

The following is the portion of the First *Schedule* (referred to in Clause 7) which regulates the election of members of the Board by the University of Adelaide :—

Rules and Regulations for the election of members of the Board.

ELECTION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

1. The members of the Board to be elected by the University of Adelaide shall be elected in manner prescribed by the "South Australian Institute Act Amendment Act, 1879," and the statutes and regulations made or to be hereafter made thereunder for the election by the University of Adelaide of members of the Board of Governors of the South Australian Institute ; and the expressions "Board" and "Board of Governors" used in that Act and in the statutes and regulations made thereunder shall refer to the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia. The result of every such election shall be certified to the Governor, under the hand of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University, whose certificate shall be conclusive as to the validity of such election.

STATUTES.

Under the powers given by the S.A. Institute Act Amendment Act of 1879 the following Statutes have been made :

1. Meetings of the University to elect members of the Board of Governors of the South Australian Institute shall be held in Adelaide at such places as the Council shall from time to time appoint.

2. So soon as conveniently may be after these Statutes shall have been allowed and countersigned by the Governor, the Council shall convene a meeting of the University to elect two members of the said Board.

3. The Council shall also convene the University to meet on some day in each month of October to elect two members of the said Board.

4. Whenever the office held by any member of the said Board elected by the University shall become vacant during the period for which he was elected, the Council shall, so soon as conveniently may be thereafter, convene a meeting of the University to elect another member in his room.

5. Every meeting of the University for the election of a member of the said Board shall be convened not less than ten days before the day appointed for the meeting by the Registrar by a circular, specifying the place and time of meeting, and sent by post to the last known address in South Australia of, or delivered to, all members of the University who are resident in the Province.

6. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by two members of the University, and sent to the Registrar so as to reach him at least two days before the day appointed for the meeting, and no candidate will be eligible for election unless his written consent to act, if elected, reaches the Registrar not later than two days before the day of meeting.

7. If only the required number of members shall be eligible, the Chairman of the meeting shall declare such member or members elected.

8. If more than the required number of members be eligible, a printed voting paper containing the names of such members shall be given to each member present at the meeting, who may vote for the required number of candidates by striking out the names of the members for whom he does not vote.

9. The votes so given shall be counted by two tellers appointed by the Chairman before the election is proceeded with. The number of votes given for each candidate shall be reported in writing by the tellers to the Chairman, who shall then declare the result of the election.

10. At every such meeting the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or in their absence the Warden of the Senate (if present) shall preside as Chairman, and in the absence of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Warden, the members of the University present shall elect a Chairman.

11. No such meeting shall be constituted unless at least twelve members of the University be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting. At every such meeting all questions shall be decided by the majority of the members present. In case of an equality of votes on any question or for any candidate, the Chairman shall give a casting vote.

12. The proceedings of and elections made by each such meeting shall be recorded by the Registrar in a book kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the Chairman.

Allowed: April, 1880.

Representatives at the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia.

Elected October, 1893,
Horatio Thomas Whittell, M.D.
Revd. David Paton, M.A., B.D., D.D.

THE HOSPITAL ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1884, AMENDING THE HOSPITALS ACT, 1867.

No. 306 *of* 1884.

University to elect one member, and Commissioners of Hospital another.

Section IX. of this Act enacts that, "At any time in the months of January or February in every year the Council of the University of Adelaide may elect one member of the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital, and the Commissioners of the Adelaide Hospital may elect another member of the said Board."

Elections to be notified to Chief Secretary, and Governor to appoint sixteen in all, including persons elected.

Section X., "On or before the twenty-eighth day of February in every year the electing parties shall notify to the Chief Secretary the names of the persons elected by them, respectively, as members of the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital, and on or before the thirty-first day of March following, the Governor shall appoint the persons so elected to be members of the said board, and shall also appoint as many other persons as shall, together with the members so elected, be enough to make up the whole number of members to sixteen, whereof not more than eight are to be medical practitioners.

Representative at the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital,

Elected January, 1894,

Edward Willis Way, M.B., M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

STANDING ORDERS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I. THE OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Warden and his functions.

1. A member of the Senate shall be elected annually as Warden.

2. The Warden shall preside at all meetings at which he is present.

3. The Warden shall take the chair as soon after the hour of meeting as twenty members are present.

In absence of Warden, Senate may elect a Chairman.

4. If the office of Warden be vacant, or if the Warden shall be absent, or shall desire to take part in a debate, the Senate shall elect a Chairman, who, while in the Chair, shall have all the powers of the Warden; but if the Warden shall arrive after the Chair is taken, or shall cease to take part in a debate, the Chairman shall vacate the Chair.

Clerk of Senate and his duties.

5. A Clerk of the Senate shall be elected annually, and shall perform such duties as may be directed by the Warden.

6. The Clerk shall receive all notices of motion or of questions, and also all nominations of candidates for the office of Warden, Clerk, or Member of Council.

7. The Clerk shall prepare, under the direction of the Warden, a Notice-Paper of the business of every meeting, and issue it with the circular calling the meeting.

8. The Clerk shall, under the direction of the Warden, record in a book the Minutes of the Votes and Proceedings of the Senate.

9. Whenever an extraordinary vacancy shall occur in the office of Clerk, or when he shall be unable to act, the Warden may appoint some suitable person to act until a Clerk shall have been appointed.

10. Whenever an extraordinary vacancy shall occur in the office of Warden, or when the Warden shall from any cause be unable to act, the Clerk shall perform the duties of Warden until the next meeting of the Senate.

II. MEETINGS OF THE SENATE.

Times of meeting of Senate.

11. The Senate shall meet at the University on the fourth Wednesday in the months of March, July, and November respectively; but if the Warden is of opinion that there is not sufficient business to bring before the Senate, he may direct notice to be issued that the meeting shall for that time lapse.

Special Meetings, how convened.

12. The Warden may at any time convene a meeting of the Senate.

13. Upon a requisition signed by twenty members of the Senate, setting forth the objects for which they desire the meeting to be convened, the Warden shall convene a special meeting to be held within not less than seven nor more than fourteen days from the date of the receipt by him of such requisition.

Quorum.

14. If after the expiration of a quarter of an hour from the time appointed for the meeting there shall not be twenty members present the meeting shall lapse.

Adjournments.

15. If it shall appear on notice being taken, or on the report of a division by the tellers, that twenty members are not present, the Warden shall declare the meeting at an end or adjourned to such time as he shall direct, and such division shall not be entered on the Minutes.

16. The Senate may adjourn any meeting or debate to a future day.

III. NOTICES.

Notices of Meetings and of Motions.

17. Notice of every meeting shall be given by circular posted six clear days before such meeting to the last-known address of every member resident in the colony.

18. All notices of motion or of questions and all nominations must reach the Clerk at the University, before 1 p.m. on the eleventh day before the day of meeting.

IV. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

A. AGENDA.

Order of transaction of Business.

19. The business at any meeting shall be transacted in the following order, and not otherwise, except by direction of the Senate :

a. Reading, amendment, and confirmation of Minutes. Business arising out of the Minutes.

b. Election of Warden and Clerk.

c. Election of Members of the Council.

d. Questions.

e. Business from the Council.

f. Motions on the Notice-paper.

g. Other business.

Of Motions not on the Notice-Paper.

20. Except by permission of two-thirds of the members present, no member shall make any motion initiating for discussion a subject which has not been duly inserted on the Notice-paper for that meeting.

21. Except subject to the preceding Order, no business shall be entered on at an adjourned meeting which was not on the Notice-Paper for the meeting of which it is an adjournment.

B. RULES OF DEBATE.

Rules of Debate.

22. Whenever the Warden rises during a debate any member then speaking or offering to speak shall sit down and the Warden shall be heard without interruption.

23. If the Warden desires to take part in a debate, he shall vacate the chair for the time.

24. Every member desiring to speak shall rise in his place and address himself to the Warden.

25. When two or more members rise to speak the Warden shall call upon the member who first rose in his place.

26. A motion may be made that any member who has risen "be now heard," and such motion shall be proposed, seconded, and put without discussion or debate.

27. Any member may rise at any time to speak "to order."

On what question a Member may and may not speak.

28. A member may speak upon any question before the Senate, or upon any amendment proposed thereto, or upon a motion or amendment to be proposed by himself, or upon a point of order, but not upon the motion that the question be now put, or that a member be now heard.

Personal explanations.

29. By the indulgence of the Senate a member may explain matters of a personal nature, although there be no question before the Senate, but such matters may not be debated.

Rules of Debate.

30. No member may speak twice to a question before the Senate except in explanation or reply; but a member who has merely formally seconded a motion or amendment shall not be deemed to have spoken.

31. A member who has spoken to a question may again be heard to explain himself in regard to some material part of his speech, but shall not introduce any new matter.

32. A reply shall be allowed to a member who has made a substantive motion, but not to any member who has moved an amendment.

33. No member may speak to any question after it has been put by the Warden and the show of hands has been taken thereon.

34. No member shall reflect upon any vote of the Senate except for the purpose of moving that such vote be rescinded.

Motions.

35. In the absence of a member who has given notice of a motion any member present may move such motion.

36. A motion may be amended by the mover with leave of the Senate.

37. Any member proposing an amendment may be required to deliver it in writing to the Warden.

Motions and Amendments must be seconded.

38. Any motion or amendment not seconded shall not be further discussed, and no entry thereof shall be made on the Minutes.

Withdrawal of questions.

39. A member who has made a motion or amendment may withdraw the same by leave of the Senate, granted without any negative voice.

40. No motion or amendment shall be proposed which is the same in substance as any question which during the same evening has been resolved in the affirmative or the negative.

41. The Senate may order a complicated question to be divided.

42. When amendments have been made the main question as amended shall be put.

43. When amendments have been proposed but not made, the question shall be put as originally proposed.

Suspension of questions.

44. A question may be suspended—

(*a*) By a motion, "That the Senate proceed to the next business."

(*b*) By the motion "That the Senate do now adjourn."

45. A debate may be closed by the motion "That the question be now put," being proposed, seconded, and carried, and the question shall be put forthwith without further amendment or debate.

C. DIVISIONS

Division.

46. So soon as a debate upon a question shall be concluded, the Warden shall put the question to the Senate.

47. A question being put shall be decided in the first instance by a show of hands.

48. The Warden shall state whether in his opinion the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it, but any member may call for a division.

49. When a division is called the Warden shall again put the question, and shall direct the "Ayes" to the right and the "Noes" to the left, and shall appoint a teller for each party.

50. The vote of the Warden shall be taken before the other votes, without his being required to leave the chair.

51. Every member present when a division is taken must vote, except as hereinafter provided.

52. No member shall be entitled to vote in any division unless he be present when the question is put.

53. No member shall be entitled to vote upon any question in which he has a direct pecuniary interest, and the vote of any member so interested shall be disallowed if the Warden's attention be called to it at the time.

Warden to have Casting Vote.

54. In case of an equality of votes the Warden shall give a casting vote, and any reasons stated by him shall be entered in the Minutes.

55. An entry of the lists of divisions shall be made by the Clerk in the Minutes.

56. In case of confusion or error concerning the numbers reported, unless the same can be otherwise corrected, the Senate shall proceed to another division.

57. While the Senate is dividing, members can speak only to a point of order.

D. ELECTIONS.

Elections of Warden and Clerk and Members of Council.

58. The annual election of Warden and of Clerk shall take place at the ordinary meeting in ~~March.~~ November

59. Members of the Council shall be elected at the first meeting held after the vacancy shall have become known to the Warden.

60. The members of the Senate shall be informed by circular when any vacancy occurs in the office of Warden, Clerk, or Member of Council, and such circular shall state the date up to which nominations will be received.

Nominations to vacancies.

61. Every nomination shall be signed by at least two members of the Senate.

62. No person shall be proposed for election whose name has not appeared on the Notice-paper.

Nominations, how cancelled.

63. Any person nominated as a candidate for any office may by letter request the Clerk to cancel his nomination, and the receipt of such letter shall be held to cancel such nomination.

64. In all elections if no more than the required number of persons be nominated, the Warden shall declare them elected.

Voting papers.

65. If more than the required number of persons be nominated, voting papers shall be distributed, and every member present shall vote for the required number of candidates; but no member who has a direct pecuniary interest in the result of the election shall be allowed to vote.

66. When the voting papers have been distributed the doors shall be closed until such time as the papers shall have been collected.

Scrutineers.

67. The Warden shall appoint from the members present as many scrutineers as he shall think proper, and shall assign them their duties.

68. The votes shall be counted by the scrutineers, and the number of votes given for each candidate shall be reported to the Warden, who shall then declare the result of the election.

E. QUESTIONS.

Questions.

69. Questions touching the affairs of the University may be put to the Warden or to the Representative of the Council in the Senate.

70. The Warden may disallow any question which he thinks ought not to be put, and may alter and amend any question which is not in accordance with the Standing Orders, or which is in his opinion injudiciously worded.

71. The Warden or Representative of the Council to whom a question is put, may without reason assigned decline to answer at all or until notice thereof has been duly given.

72. By permission of the Senate any member may put a question in the absence of the member who has given notice of it.

73. By permission of the Senate a member may amend in writing a question of which he has given notice and put it as amended.

74. In putting any question no argument or opinion shall be offered nor shall any facts be stated except so far as may be necessary to explain such question.

75. In answering any question the matter to which it refers shall not be debated.

76. Replies to questions, of which notice has been given, shall be in writing, and having been read, shall be handed to the Clerk, and recorded in the Minutes.

77. Questions not on the Notice Paper shall not be recorded in the Minutes, nor shall the answers thereto.

F. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SENATE.

78. A Committee of the whole Senate is appointed by a resolution "That the Senate do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole."

79. The Warden shall be Chairman of such Committee unless he be unwilling to act, in which case any other member may be voted to the chair. Warden to be Chairman unless unwilling to act.

80. When the matters referred to the Committee have been disposed of the Senate resumes, and the report of the Committee is at once proposed to the Senate for adoption.

81. When the matters so referred have not been disposed of, the Senate having resumed and having received a report of the Committee to the effect that the matters have not been fully disposed of, may appoint a future day for the Committee to sit again.

82. A member may speak more than once to each question.

83. A motion need not be seconded.

V. SELECT COMMITTEES.

84. Select Committees, unless it be otherwise ordered, shall consist of five members, who shall elect their own Chairman, and of whom three shall be a quorum. Select Committees, Quorum.

85. The Chairman shall have both a deliberative and a casting vote.

86. At the time of the appointment of the Committee the Senate shall instruct the Committee as to the matters to be reported on by them, and their report shall be confined to such matters. Reports of Select Committees.

87. The Chairman shall present the report of the Committee to the Senate, and it shall be forthwith discussed or postponed for future consideration.

VI. SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS.

88. Any of these Standing Orders may be suspended for the time being on motion made with or without notice, provided that a quorum shall be present, and that such motion shall have the concurrence of at least two-thirds of the members present.

The above Standing Orders were adopted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 2nd day of December, 1885, the previous code having been rescinded.

FREDERIC CHAPPLE,

December 2nd, 1885. WARDEN.

The University of Adelaide.

1894.

VISITOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE COUNCIL.

THE CHANCELLOR:

Elected for the third time, 27th January, 1893.

THE HON. SAMUEL JAMES WAY, LL.D., Chief Justice of South Australia.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR:

Elected for the first time, 1st December, 1893.

JOHN ANDERSON HARTLEY, B.A., B.Sc.

Elected by the Senate, 26th November, 1890.

SIR JOHN WILLIAM DOWNER, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.
WILLIAM ROBINSON BOOTHBY, C.M.G., B.A., (Sheriff of the Province).
DAVID MURRAY, J.P.

Elected by the Senate, 25th November, 1891.

WILLIAM BARLOW, LL.D.
FREDERICK AYERS, M.A.
EDWARD CHARLES STIRLING, C.M.G., M.A., M.D., F.R.S.
JOHN ANDERSON HARTLEY, B.A., B.Sc.
ALFRED AUSTIN LENDON, M.D.
JOHN ALEXANDER COCKBURN, M.D , M.P.
GEORGE JOHN ROBERT MURRAY, B.A., LL.B.

Elected by the Senate, 30th November, 1892.

JAMES HENDERSON, B.A.
WILLIAM AUSTIN HORN.
THE REV. DAVID PATON, M.A., B.D., D.D.
SIR CHARLES TODD, K.C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.
ADOLPH VON TREUER, LL B.

Elected by the Senate, 29th November, 1893.

EDWARD HENRY RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.
THE VENERABLE GEORGE HENRY FARR, M.A., LL.D.
JOSIAH HENRY SYMON, Q.C.
THE REV. FREDERIC SLANEY POOLE, M.A.
SIR SAMUEL DAVENPORT, K.C.M.G., LL.D.

II.

THE SENATE.

WARDEN: FREDERIC CHAPPLE, B.A. (London, 1870).

DOCTORS OF LAWS.

BARLOW, WILLIAM (Dublin, 1884) 1885
BARRY, ALFRED (Oxford) 1889
DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL (Cambridge, 1886) 1888
FARR, GEORGE HENRY (Cambridge, 1882) 1883
KINTORE, THE EARL OF (Aberdeen, 1889) 1889
SMITH, JAMES WALTER (London, 1856) 1882
TORR, WILLIAM GEORGE (Dublin, 1892) 1892
WAY, SAMUEL JAMES (Oxford, 1891) 1892

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE (St. Andrews, 1883) 1885
BORTHWICK, THOMAS (Edinburgh, 1891) 1892
COCKBURN, JOHN ALEXANDER (London, 1874) 1877
DEANE, CHARLES MASLEN (Edinburgh, 1862) 1877
ENGELHART, AUGUST FRIEDRICH GOTTFRIED (Giessen, 1870) 1877
ESAU, CHARLES FREDERICK HERMAN (Göttingen, 1851) ... 1877
GARDNER, WILLIAM (Glasgow, 1876) 1877
GÖRGER, OSCAR (Heidelberg, 1871) 1878
HAMILTON, THOMAS KINLEY (Dublin, 1879) 1885
HOPE, CHARLES HENRY STANDISH 1891
LENDON, ALFRED AUSTIN (London, 1881) 1883
MACKINTOSH, JAMES SUTHERLAND (Edinburgh, 1838) 1878
MAGAREY, SYLVANUS JAMES (Melbourne, 1888) 1888
MITCHELL, JAMES THOMAS (Aberdeen, 1885) 1885
NIESCHE, FREDERICK WILLIAM (Edinburgh, 1886) 1889
PATERSON, ALEXANDER STUART (Edinburgh, 1857) 1877
POULTON, BENJAMIN (Melbourne, 1883) 1884
SEABROOK, THOMAS EDWARD FRAZER (St. Andrews, 1861) ... 1877
STEWART, ROBERT (Melbourne, 1886) 1886
STIRLING, EDWARD CHARLES (Cambridge, 1880) 1882
SWIFT, HARRY (Cambridge, 1887) 1888
SYMONS, MARK JOHNSTON (Edinburgh, 1878) 1885
VERCO, JOSEPH COOKE (London, 1876) 1877
WATSON, ARCHIBALD (Paris and Göttingen, 1880) 1885
WHITTELL, HORATIO THOMAS (Aberdeen, 1858) 1877

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

RENNIE, EDWARD HENRY (London, 1882) 1885

MASTER OF SURGERY.

ROGERS, RICHARD SANDERS (Edinburgh, 1887) 1891

MASTERS OF ARTS.

AYERS, FREDERICK (Cambridge, 1875) 1877
BAKEWELL, JOHN WARREN (Cambridge, 1874) 1877
BOULGER, EDWARD VAUGHAN (Dublin, 1872) 1884
BRAGG, WILLIAM HENRY (Cambridge, 1888) 1888
BRAY, GILDART HARVEY (Aberdeen, 1890) 1891
BURTT, THOMAS (Cambridge, 1855) 1877
BUTLER, FREDERICK STANLEY 1893
CAMPBELL, COLIN ARTHUR FITZGERALD (Cambridge, 1889) ... 1889
CARR, WHITMORE (Dublin, 1848) 1877

CHAPMAN, ROBERT WILLIAM (Melbourne, 1888) 1889
COOKE, WILLIAM ERNEST 1889
D'ARENBERG, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS (Dublin, 1876) 1881
DOVE, GEORGE (Cambridge, 1859) 1877
DURNO, LESLIE (Aberdeen) 1893
ELCUM, CHARLES CUNNINGHAM (Cambridge) 1879
FARR, GEORGE HENRY (Cambridge, 1853) 1877
FIELD, THOMAS (Cambridge, 1857) 1877
FLETCHER, WILLIAM ROBY (London, 1856) 1877
FOWLER, JAMES RICHARD (Cambridge, 1890) 1891
FREWIN, THOMAS HUGH 1892
HAYWARD, CHARLES WATERFIELD (Oxford, 1892) 1892
HOLLIDGE, DAVID HENRY 1889
HOWELL, EDWARD TUCKER (Oxford, 1860) 1877
KEARNEY, ALAN WELLS (Cambridge, 1877) 1889
KELLY, DAVID FREDERICK (Cambridge, 1878) 1879
KENNION, GEORGE WYNDHAM (Oxford, 1871) 1883
KINTORE, THE EARL OF (Cambridge, 1877) 1889
LAMB, HORACE (Cambridge, 1875) 1877
LINDON, JAMES HEMERY (Cambridge, 1884) 1886
LOWRIE, WILLIAM (Edinburgh, 1883) 1883
MACBEAN, JOHN (Aberdeen, 1832) 1877
MARRYAT, CHARLES (Oxford, 1853) 1877
MEAD, SILAS (London, 1859) 1877
MILNE, WILLIAM SOMERVILLE (Oxford, 1886) 1890
MÜCKE, CARL WILHELM LUDWIG (Jena, 1847) 1877
PATON, DAVID (Glasgow, 1864) 1878
POOLE, FREDERIC SLANEY (Cambridge, 1875) 1877
POOLE, HENRY JOHN (Oxford, 1856) 1877
RAYNOR, PHILIP EDWIN (Oxford, 1882) 1890
RENNICK, FRANCIS HENRY (Melbourne, 1880) 1882
ROBIN, PERCY ANSELL (London, 1885) 1885
SELLS, ALFRED (Cambridge, 1847) 1877
SHARP, WILLIAM HEY (Oxford, 1871) 1877
STANFORD, WILLIAM BEDELL (Oxford, 1864) 1879
STIRLING, EDWARD CHARLES (Cambridge, 1872) 1877
STUCKEY, JOSEPH JAMES (Cambridge, 1864) 1877
SUTHERLAND, ARCHIBALD COOK (Edinburgh, 1865) 1889
SUTHERLAND, GEORGE (Melbourne, 1879) 1882
SYMON, WILLIAM (St. Andrews, 1876) 1879
THOMAS, THOMAS EGGLESTON (Melbourne, 1881) 1883
TODD, CHARLES (Cambridge, 1886) 1886
TRELEAVEN, WALTER 1893
WEBB, ROBERT BENNETT (Oxford, 1869) 1877
WILLIAMS, FRANCIS (Oxford, 1860) 1877
WOOD, MONTAGUE COUCH (Oxford, 1880) 1888
YOUNG, WILLIAM JOHN (Dublin, 1882) 1883

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

ANDERSON, JAMES ROBERT 1884
BOOTHBY, CHARLES BRINSLEY 1886
CLELAND, EDWARD ERSKINE 1890
DEMPSEY, RICHARD FRANCIS 1888
DOWNER, GEORGE HENRY 1885
GILES, EUSTACE 1889

GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN (Cambridge, 1883) 1886
GILL, ALFRED 1885
HALL, ANTHONY JAMES ALEXANDER 1888
HALL, ROBERT WILLIAM 1884
HARRIS, FRANK DIXON 1886
HAWKER, EDWARD WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1873) 1877
HAY, JAMES (Cambridge, 1880) 1883
HENDERSON, WILLIAM 1884
HENNING, ANDREW HARRIOT 1887
HEWITSON, THOMAS... 1884
HORN, EDWARD PALMER 1889
INGLEBY, RUPERT 1889
ISBISTER, WILLIAM JAMES 1887
JEFFERIS, JAMES (London, 1856) 1877
JONES, ALBERT EDWARD 1888
KNOWLES, FRANCIS EDWARD 1888
LIMBERT, EDGAR HENRY 1887
MAGAREY, WILLIAM ASHLEY 1888
MANN, CHARLES 1887
MELLOR, JAMES TAYLOR 1888
MELROSE, ALEXANDER 1886
MITCHELL, SAMUEL JAMES 1890
NORTHMORE, JOHN ALFRED 1887
PHILLIPS, WALTER ROSS (Cambridge, 1878) 1883
PRICE, ARTHUR JENNINGS 1890
ROWLEY, FREDERICK PELHAM... 1887
SABINE, CLEMENT EGBERT EPPES 1884
SCOTT, DOUGLAS COMYN 1888
SEWELL, CHARLES EDWARD 1886
SMITH, SYDNEY TALBOT (Cambridge, 1884) 1886
STIRLING, JOHN LANCELOT (Cambridge, 1871) 1877
UPTON, HENRY... 1888
VARLEY, CHARLES GRANT 1884
VON TREUER, ADOLPH (Dorpat, 1844) 1877
WARREN, THOMAS HOGARTH 1889
WEBB, NOEL AUGUSTIN 1886
WHITINGTON, FREDERICK TAYLOR 1886

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

ALTMANN, CHARLES AUGUST (Melbourne, 1883) 1883
BOLLEN, CHRISTOPHER (Toronto, 1888)... 1888
CLELAND, WILLIAM LENNOX (Edinburgh, 1876) 1880
FINNISS, JOHN HENRY SUFFIELD (Edinburgh, 1876) 1886
GILES, WILLIAM ANSTEY (Edinburgh, 1882) 1886
GOLDSMITH, FREDERICK 1889
HAMILTON, ALEXANDER ARCHIBALD (Dublin, 1880) 1883
HAMILTON, JAMES ALEXANDER GREER (Dublin, 1876) ... 1880
HARROLD, ROWLAND EDWARD 1890
HYNES, TIMOTHY AUGUSTIN (Edinburgh, 1888) 1889
LLOYD, HENRY SANDERSON (Edinburgh, 1883) 1883
LYNCH, ARTHUR FRANCIS AUGUSTIN 1889
MAGAREY, CROMWELL 1889
MARTEN, ROBERT HUMPHREY (Cambridge, 1888) 1888
MORGAN, ALEXANDER MATHESON 1890

NESBIT, WILLIAM PEEL (Edinburgh, 1873) 1877
ROGERS, RICHARD SANDERS (Edinburgh, 1887) 1891
VERCO, WILLIAM ALFRED 1890
WAY, EDWARD WILLIS (Edinburgh, 1871) 1877

BACHELORS OF ART.

ANDREWS, RICHARD BULLOCK... 1887
BARLOW, WILLIAM (Dublin, 1855) 1877
BEARE, THOMAS HUDSON... 1887
BOOTHBY, WILLIAM ROBINSON (London, 1850) 1877
BOWYEAR, GEORGE JOHN SHIRREFF (Cambridge, 1871)... ... 1882
BURGESS, THOMAS MARTIN 1888
BYARD, DOUGLAS JOHN (Oxford, 1882)... 1889
CATERER, THOMAS AINSLIE (Clerk of the Senate) 1876
CHAPPLE, FREDERIC (London, 1870) (Warden of the Senate) ... 1877
CORVAN, JAMES HAMILTON (Dublin, 1865) 1877
DONALDSON, GEORGE 1882
FISCHER, GEORGE ALFRED 1888
GILL, ALFRED 1882
HACKETT, JAMES THOMPSON (Melbourne, 1879) 1882
HALCOMB, FREDERICK (Oxford, 1859) 1877
HARTLEY, JOHN ANDERSON (London, 1868) 1877
HAY, JAMES (Cambridge, 1880) 1883
HEINEMANN, EDMUND LEWIS (Oxford, 1887) 1890
HENDERSON, JAMES... 1880
HOCTOR, JOHN FRANCIS (Dublin, 1871) 1877
HONE, FRANK SANDLAND 1889
HOPE, CHARLES HENRY STANDISH (Cambridge, 1883) 1889
HOPKINS, ALFRED NICHOLAS 1888
HOPKINS, WILLIAM FLEMING 1884
HUGHES, ALFRED (Cambridge, 1886) 1889
KERR, DONALD ALEXANDER 1883
KINGSMILL, WALTER 1883
KNIGHT, PERCY NORWOOD 1888
LABATT, EDWARD (Dublin, 1870) 1877
LABATT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS (Dublin, 1839)... 1877
LEMESSURIER, THOMAS ABRAM 1888
LEONARD, JAMES (London, 1849) 1877
MACK, HANS HAMILTON 1880
MARRYATT, ERNEST NEVILLE 1888
MATHEWS, RICHARD TWITCHELL (London, 1883) 1883
MEAD, CECIL SILAS 1887
MORSE, CHARLES WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1850) 1877
MURRAY, GEORGE JOHN ROBERT 1883
NANKIVELL, JOHN THOMAS (Cambridge, 1871) 1877
PENNEFATHER, FREDERICK WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1874) ... 1888
ROBIN, CHARLES ERNEST... 1886
ROGERS, RICHARD SANDERS 1882
SCOTT, ANDREW (Melbourne, 1881) 1883
SHARP, CECIL JAMES (Cambridge, 1882) 1882
SMEATON, STIRLING... 1880
SMYTH, JOHN THOMAS (Melbourne, 1874) 1878
SOLOMON, JUDAH MOSS 1888
SPICER, EDWARD CLARK (Melbourne, 1877) 1877
SUNTER, JOSEPH TREGILGAS (Melbourne, 1880) 1883

WALKER, WILLIAM JOHN... 1885
WELD, OCTAVIUS (Toronto, 1856) 1877
WILKINSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM 1884
WILLIAMS, MATTHEW 1887
WOODS, JOHN CRAWFORD (Edinburgh, 1843) 1877
WRIGHT, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH ARABELLA 1888
WYLLIE, ALEXANDER 1888
YOUNG, ARETAS CHARLES WILLIAM (Oxford, 1871) 1883

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

DORNWELL, EDITH EMILY 1885
FARR, CLINTON COLERIDGE 1888
FLETCHER, ALFRED WATKIS 1889
GOYDER, ALEXANDER WOODROFFE... 1889
HAYCRAFT, EDITH FLORENCE 1890
KIRBY, MARY MAUDE 1890
SOLOMON, SUSAN SELINA 1890
TREHY, ANNIE LOUISA VIRGINIA 1890
WAINWRIGHT, EDWARD HARLEY (London, 1878) 1883
WALKER, DANIEL 1887
WHEATLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM 1890

BACHELORS OF MUSIC.

IVES, JOSHUA (Cambridge, 1884) 1885
JONES, THOMAS HENRY 1889

III

GRADUATES IN LAW, IN MEDICINE, IN ARTS, IN SCIENCE, AND IN MUSIC, WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

HEUZENRŒDER, WILLIAM EBERHARD, LL.B.	17th April, 1891
WRIGHT, LEWIS GARNER, LL.B.	17th April, 1891
BLACKNEY, SAMUEL, M.B. (Toronto)	6th May, 1891
BOLLEN, PERCIVAL, M.B. (Toronto)	6th May, 1891
NEWMAN, GEORGE GOUGH, B.A. (London, October, 1891) ..	1892
ANDREWS, RICHARD BULLOCK, LL.B. ...	16th December, 1891
SOLOMON, JUDAH MOSS, LL.B.	16th December, 1891
BENHAM, EDWARD WARNER, LL.B.	16th December, 1891
BLOXAM, CHARLES A'COURT, LL.B.	16th December, 1891
SABINE, ERNEST MAURICE, LL.B.	16th December, 1891
MEAD, CECIL SILAS, M.B., Ch.B.	16th December, 1891
POWELL, HENRY ARTHUR, M.B., Ch.B. ...	16th December, 1891
FOWLER, LAURA MARGARET, M.B., Ch.B. ...	16th December, 1891
GILES, HENRY O'HALLORAN, M.B., Ch.B. ...	16th December, 1891
SEABROOK, LEONARD LLEWELLYN, M.B., Ch.B.	16th December, 1891
HEYNE, AGNES MARIE JOHANNA, B.A. ...	16th December, 1891
McCARTHY, WALTER JAMES, B.A.	16th December, 1891
DALBY, JOHN, B.A.	16th December, 1891
HENNIKER-MAJOR, ALBERT EDWARD JOHN (Cambridge)	16th December, 1891
ALLEN, JAMES BERNARD, B.Sc.	16th December, 1891
WYLLIE, ALEXANDER, B Sc.	16th December, 1891
CHAPPLE, FREDERIC JOHN, B.Sc.	16th December, 1891
ISBISTER, JAMES LINKLATER THOMSON, B.Sc.	16th December, 1891

STOW, FRANCIS LESLIE, LL.B.	14th December, 1892
BEARE, EDWIN ARTHUR, LL.B.	14th December, 1892
CAVANAGH-MAINWARING, WENTWORTH ROWLAND, M.B., CH.B	14th December, 1892
GIBBES, ALEXANDER EDWARD, M.B., CH.B.	14th December, 1892
HONE, GILBERT BERTRAM, B.A.	14th December, 1892
TRÜDINGER ANNA, B.A.	14th December, 1892
TRÜDINGER WALTER, B.A.	14th December, 1892
BENHAM, ELLEN IDA, B.Sc.	14th December, 1892
CORBIN, HUGH BURTON, B.Sc.	14th December, 1892
HASLAM, JOSEPH AUBURN, B.Sc.	14th December, 1892
SMITH, JULIAN AUGUSTUS ROMAN, B.Sc.	14th December, 1892
HOURIGAN, RICHARD EDWARD, LL.B. ...	20th December, 1893
GUNSON, JOHN BERNARD, M.B., CH.B. ...	20th December, 1893
IRWIN, HENRY OFFLEY, M.B., CH.B. ...	20th December, 1893
MOULE, EDWARD ERNST, M.B., CH.B. ...	20th December, 1893
RUSSELL, ALFRED EDWARD JAMES, M.B., CH.B.	20th December, 1893
SANGSTER, JOHN IKIN, M.B., CH.B.	20th December, 1893
SHANAHAN, PATRICK FRANCIS, M B., CH.B.	20th December, 1893
BLACKBURN, CHARLES BICKERTON, B.A. ...	20th December, 1893
NICHOLLS, LESLIE HERBERT, B.A.	20th December, 1893
BROWN, JAMES WATSON, B.Sc.	20th December, 1893
HOWCHIN, STELLA, B.Sc.	20th December, 1893
LEMESSURIER, THOMAS ABRAM, B Sc. ...	20th December, 1893
PLUMMER, VIOLET MAY, B.Sc.	20th December, 1893
RICHARDSON, FRANK JOSEPH WEBB, B.Sc.	20th December, 1893
TRELEAVEN, WALTER, B.Sc.	20th December, 1893

IV.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

Hughes Professor of Classics, and Comparative Philology and Literature:
DAVID FREDERICK KELLY, M.A.

Hughes Professor of English Language and Literature, and of Mental and Moral Philosophy:
EDWARD VAUGHAN BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Elder Professor of Mathematics:
WILLIAM HENRY BRAGG, M.A.

Lecturer on Mathematics and Physics:
ROBERT WILLIAM CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Elder Professor of Natural Science:
RALPH TATE, F.G.S., F.L.S.

Angas Professor of Chemistry:
EDWARD HENRY RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Professor of Music:
JOSHUA IVES, MUS. BAC.

Professor of Laws:
FREDERICK WILLIAM PENNEFATHER, B.A., LL.D.

Lecturer on the Law of Contracts:
THOMAS HEWITSON, LL.B.

Lecturer on the Law of Wrongs:
WILLIAM JAMES ISBISTER, LL.B.

Elder Professor of Anatomy:
ARCHIBALD WATSON, M.D. (Paris and Göttingen), F.R.C.S. (England).

Lecturer on Physiology:
EDWARD CHARLES STIRLING, C.M.G., F.R.S. M.A., M.D. (Cambridge), F.R.C.S. (England).

Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics:
JOSEPH COOKE VERCO, M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (England)

Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Surgery:
BENJAMIN POULTON, M.D. (Melbourne), M.R.C.S. (England)

Lecturer on Obstetrics and Diseases peculiar to Women and Children:
EDWARD WILLIS WAY, M.B. (Edinburgh), M.R.C.S. (England)

Lecturer on Materia Medica:
WILLIAM LENNOX CLELAND, M.B. (Edinburgh)

The Dr. Charles Gosse Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery:
MARK JOHNSTON SYMONS, M.D., Ch.M. (Edinburgh)

Lecturer on Forensic Medicine:
ALFRED AUSTIN LENDON, M.D. (London), M.R.C.S. (England)

Lecturer on Lunacy:
ALEXANDER STUART PATERSON, M.D. (Edinburgh)

Lecturer on Aural Surgery:
WILLIAM ANSTEY GILES, M.B., Ch.M. (Edinburgh)

Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy and Teacher of Operative Surgery:
ARCHIBALD WATSON, M.D. (Paris and Göttingen), F.R.C.S. (England)

Lecturers on Clinical Medicine:
JOSEPH COOKE VERCO, M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (England)
ALFRED AUSTIN LENDON, M.D. (London), M.R.C.S. (England)
WILLIAM THORNBOROUGH HAYWARD, M.R.C.S. (England)

Lecturers on Clinical Surgery:
EDWARD CHARLES STIRLING, C.M.G., F.R.S. M.A., M.D. (Cambridge), F.R.C.S. (England)
BENJAMIN POULTON, M.D. (Melbourne), M.R.C.S. (England)
WILLIAM ANSTEY GILES, M.B. Ch.M. (Edinburgh)

CLERK OF THE SENATE.
THOMAS AINSLIE CATERER, B.A.

REGISTRAR.
CHARLES REYNOLDS HODGE.

REGISTRAR'S CLERK.

HERBERT HENRY DAVIES.

COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1894.

Education Committee.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
REV. DR. PATON
DR. BARLOW
VENERABLE ARCHDEACON FARR
DR. STIRLING
REV. CANON POOLE
PROFESSOR RENNIE
MR. HENDERSON
MR. SYMON

The Finance Committee.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
MR. D. MURRAY
VENERABLE ARCHDEACON FARR (Chairman)
DR. BARLOW
MR. W. A. HORN

The Library Committee.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR (Chairman)
DR. STIRLING
DR. LENDON
VENERABLE ARCHDEACON FARR
REV. DR. PATON
MR. SYMON
MR. G. J. R MURRAY.

THE FACULTIES.

THE FACULTY OF LAWS.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
MR. F. AYERS (Dean)
PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER
MR. HENDERSON
MR. HEWITSON

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

SIR JOHN DOWNER
MR. VON TREUER
HON. DR. COCKBURN
E. W. WAY, M.B. (Dean)
DR. POULTON
DR. LENDON
DR. PATERSON
DR. SYMONS
DR. VERCO
DR. STIRLING
PROFESSOR WATSON
PROFESSOR RENNIE
PROFESSOR TATE
W. L. CLELAND, M.B.
W. A. GILES, M.B.
W. T. HAYWARD, M.R.C.S.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
VENERABLE ARCHDEACON FARR
REV. DR. PATON
MR. G. J. R. MURRAY
PROFESSOR BOULGER (Dean)
PROFESSOR BRAGG
PROFESSOR KELLY
MR. CHAPMAN

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
VENERABLE ARCHDEACON FARR
SIR C. TODD
DR. LENDON
PROFESSOR BRAGG (Dean)
DR. STIRLING
PROFESSOR RENNIE
PROFESSOR TATE
MR CHAPMAN

BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
DR. PATON
MR. VON TREUER
REV. CANON POOLE

PROFESSOR IVES (Chairman)
PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER.
PROFESSOR BRAGG
MR. T. N. STEPHENS

BOARD OF DISCIPLINE.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF LAWS
THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE
THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE
THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.

STATUTES.

CHAPTER I.—OF THE CHANCELLOR AND VICE-CHANCELLOR.

1. The Chancellor shall hold office until the ninth day of November in the fifth year from the date of his election.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office until the day preceding that on which he would have retired from the Council if he had not been Vice-Chancellor.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE COUNCIL.

1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at least once a month.

2. The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall have power to call a Special Meeting for the consideration and dispatch of business, which either may wish to submit to the Council.

3. The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, or in their absence the Registrar shall convene a meeting of the Council upon the written requisition of four members, and such requisition shall set forth the objects for which the meeting is required to be convened. The meeting shall be held within fourteen days after the receipt of the requisition.

4. The Council shall have power to make, amend, and repeal Standing Orders for the regulation of its proceedings.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet at the University on the fourth Wednesday in the months of March, July, and November respectively; but if the Warden is of opinion that there is not sufficient business to bring before the Senate, he may direct notice to be issued that the meeting shall for that time lapse.

2. The Warden may at any time convene a meeting of the Senate.

3. Upon a requisition signed by twenty members of the Senate, setting forth the objects for which they desire the meeting to be convened, the Warden shall convene a Special Meeting to be held within not less

than seven nor more than fourteen days from the date of the receipt by him of such requisition.

4. The Senate shall have power from time to time to make, amend, and repeal Standing Orders for the regulation of its proceedings. Until amended or repealed the Standing Orders of the Senate adopted on the 2nd December, 1885, shall remain in force.

CHAPTER IV.—OF PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

1. There shall for the present be the following Professors, that is to say
   - *a.* The Hughes Professor of Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature.
   - *b.* The Hughes Professor of English Language and Literature and Mental and Moral Philosophy.
   - *c.* The Elder Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics, who shall also give instruction in Physics.
   - *d.* The Elder Professor of Natural Science.
   - *e.* The Elder Professor of Anatomy, who shall also give instruction in Comparative Anatomy, shall be the Director of the Anatomical Museum, and shall prepare specimens of Anatomy, Pathology, and Microscopic Anatomy for the same.
   - *f.* The Angas Professor of Chemistry, who shall be the Director of the Chemical Laboratory, shall conduct classes in Practical Analysis, and shall, if required, give special instruction in the various methods employed in the detection of poisons and in the adulteration of foods and drugs. Nothing contained in these Statutes shall prevent the Angas Professor of Chemistry from accepting any public appointment, with the sanction of the Council.
   - *g.* The Professor of Music, whose term of office expires on the last day of December, 1889. *
   - *h.* The Professor of Laws. †

2. There shall be such Lecturers as the Council shall from time to time appoint.

3. Each Professor and Lecturer shall hold office on such terms as have been or may be fixed by the Council at the time of making the appointment.

4. Whenever sickness or any other cause shall incapacitate any Professor or Lecturer from performing the duties of his office, the Council may appoint a substitute to act in his stead during such

* By a resolution of the Council the Chair of Music has been continued.
† Allowed June 11, 1890.

incapacity, and such substitute shall receive such proportion not exceeding one-half of the salary of the Professor or Lecturer so incapacitated as the Council shall direct.

5. The Council may at its discretion dismiss from his office or suspend for a time from performing the duties and receiving the salary thereof any Professor whose continuance in his office or in the performance of the duties thereof shall in the opinion of the Council be injurious to the progress of the students or to the interests of the University: Provided that no such dismissal shall have effect until confirmed by the Visitor.

6. No Professor shall sit in Parliament or become a member of any political association; nor shall he (without the sanction of the Council) give private instruction or deliver lectures to persons not being students of the University.

7. The Professors and Lecturers shall take such part in the University Examinations as the Council shall direct, but no Professor or Lecturer shall be required to examine in any subject which it is not his duty to teach.

8. During Term, except on Sundays and public holidays, the whole time of the Professors shall be at the disposal of the Council for the purposes of the University: Provided that the Council may for sufficient reason, on the application of any Professor, exempt him altogether, partly, or on particular occasions, from this Statute, and may at pleasure rescind any such exemption.*

CHAPTER V.—OF THE REGISTRAR.

1. There shall be a Registrar of the University, who shall perform such duties as the Council may from time to time appoint. The Registrar shall also be the Librarian of the University.

2. The Council may at any time appoint a deputy to act in the place of the Registrar for such period as they may think fit, and assign to him any of the duties of Registrar.

CHAPTER VI.—OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

1. The Council may at its discretion grant to any Professor or Lecturer, or any officer of the University, leave of absence for any time not exceeding one year, on such Professor or Lecturer or other officer providing a substitute, to be approved by the Council.

CHAPTER VII.—OF THE SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor shall be the Custodians of the

* The second clause of Section 8 was allowed June 11, 1890.

University Seal which shall be affixed to documents only at a meeting of the Council and by the direction thereof.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF TERMS.

1. The Academical Year shall be divided into three terms for all the Faculties, except Medicine.

2. The first term shall commence on the second Tuesday in March, and the third term shall terminate on the second Tuesday in December in each year.

3. The Council shall year by year fix the commencement of the second and third and the termination of the first and second terms, and there shall be two vacations of a fortnight each during the Academical Year.

CHAPTER IX.—OF MATRICULATION AND DEGREES.

1. Every person not being less than sixteen years of age who has complied with the conditions for admission to the course of study for a degree in the Faculty in which he proposes to become a student, and who in the presence of the Registrar or other duly appointed person signs his name in the University Roll Book to the following declaration shall thereby become a Matriculated Student of the University. The declaration shall be in the following form :

> "I do solemnly promise that I will faithfully obey the Statutes and Regulations of the University of Adelaide so far as they may apply to me, and that I will submit respectfully to the constituted authorities of the said University, and I declare that I believe myself to have attained the full age of sixteen years."

2. Students who shall have fulfilled all the conditions prescribed by the Statutes and Regulations for any Degree may be admitted to that Degree at a meeting of the Council and Senate, to be held at such time as the Council shall determine.

3. Any person who has been admitted to a Degree in any University recognized by the University of Adelaide, may be admitted *ad eundem gradum* in the University of Adelaide.

4. Every candidate for admission to a Degree in the University shall be presented by the Dean of his Faculty ; but candidates may be admitted *in absentiâ* with the permission of the Council.

5. Persons who have completed the whole or part of their undergraduate course in any University or College of a University recognised by the University of Adelaide, may with the permission of the Council be admitted *ad eundem statum* in the University of Adelaide.

6. The following shall be the forms of Presentation for Admission to Degrees :

Form of Presentation for Students of the University of Adelaide.

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Council and Senate of the University of Adelaide.

I present to you as a fit and proper person to be admitted to the Degree of . And I certify to you and to the whole University that he has fulfilled the conditions prescribed for admission to that Degree.

Form of Presentation for Graduates of other Universities.

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Council and Senate of the University of Adelaide.

I present to you who has been admitted to the Degree of in the University of as a fit and proper person to be admitted to the rank and privileges of that degree in the University of Adelaide.

Form of Admission to any Degree.

By virtue of the authority committed to me, I admit you to the rank and privileges of a in the University of Adelaide.

Form of Admission to any Degree during the Absence of the Candidate.

By virtue of the authority committed to me, I admit in his absence from South Australia to the rank and privileges of a in the University of Adelaide.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE FACULTIES.

1. There shall be Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine.

2. The Faculty of Law shall consist of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, of all members of the Council who shall be Judges of the Supreme Court, of two other members of the Council, to be annually appointed by the Council, and of the Professors and Lecturers in Law. Each of the other Faculties shall consist of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, three other members of the Council, to be annually appointed by the Council, and of the Professors and Lecturers in the subjects of the Course of the Faculty.

3. Each Faculty shall advise the Council on all questions touching the studies, lectures, and examinations in the Course of the Faculty.

4. Each Faculty shall annually elect one of their number to be Dean of the Faculty.

5. The Dean of each Faculty shall perform such duties as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Council, and (amongst others) the following:—

a. He shall, at his own discretion, or on the written request of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, or of two members of the Faculty, convene meetings of the Faculty.

b. He shall preside at all meetings of the Faculty at which he shall be present.

c. Subject to the control of the Faculty he shall exercise a general superintendence over its administrative business.

6. When the Dean is absent from a meeting, the Faculty shall elect a Chairman for that occasion.

7. The Board of Examiners in the subjects of the Course of each Faculty shall consist of the Professors and Lecturers in those subjects, together with such Examiners as may be appointed by the Council.

8. The appointment of examiners in Law in the subjects necessary for admission to the Bar shall be subject to approval by the Judges of the Supreme Court.

CHAPTER XI.—OF THE BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.

1. There shall for the present be a Board of Musical Studies, consisting of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, of three members of the Council, to be annually appointed by the Council, and of the Professors and Lecturers in the School of Music. The Council may also annually appoint other persons, not exceeding two, to be members of the Board.

2. The Board shall advise the Council upon all questions touching the studies, lectures, and examinations in Music.

3. The Board shall annually elect a Chairman.

4. The Chairman shall perform such duties as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Council and (amongst others) the following:—

He shall, at his own discretion, or upon the written request of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, or of two members of the Board, convene meetings of the Board.

He shall preside at the meetings of the Board.

Subject to the control of the Board, he shall exercise a general control over its administrative business.

5. When the Chairman is absent from a meeting, the Board shall elect one of their number to preside.

6. The Council shall, when necessary, appoint a sufficient number of Examiners, who, together with the Professors and Lecturers of the School of Music, shall constitute the Board of Examiners in Music.

CHAPTER XII.—OF THE BOARD OF DISCIPLINE.

1. There shall be a Board of Discipline consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the various Faculties, the Chairman of the Board of Musical Studies, and such Professors or Lecturers as may be appointed by the Council.

2. The Board shall annually elect a Chairman. When the Chairman is absent from a meeting, the Board shall elect a Chairman for that occasion.

3. The Chairman shall perform such duties as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Council, and (amongst others) the following :—

He shall at his own discretion, or upon the written request of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, or of two members of the Board, convene meetings of the Board.

He shall preside at the meetings of the Board.

Subject to the control of the Board, he shall exercise a general control over the discipline of the University.

4. Subject to the approval of the Council the Board may make Rules for the conduct of students on the premises of the University.

5. It shall be the duty of the Board to enquire into any complaint against a student, and the Board shall have the power

(*a*) To dismiss such complaint.

(*b*) To admonish the Student complained against.

(*c*) To inflict a fine on such Student not exceeding forty shillings.

(*d*) To administer a reprimand either in private or in the presence of any Class attended by such Student.

(*e*) To suspend such Student temporarily from attendance on any course of instruction in the University.

(*f*) To exclude such Student from any place of recreation or study in the University for any time not extending beyond the current Academical Year.

(*g*) To expel from the University such Student.

Every such decision of the Board shall be reported to the Council, who may reverse, vary, or confirm the same.

6. Any Professor or Lecturer may dismiss from his class any student whom he considers guilty of impropriety, but shall on the same day report his action and the ground of his complaint to the Chairman.

CHAPTER XIII.—OF THE "ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP" AND THE "ANGAS ENGINEERING EXHIBITIONS."

Of the Angas Engineering Scholarship.

1. The Scholarship shall be tenable for three years, and shall be of the annual value of £200.

2. Each Candidate for the Scholarship must be under twenty-eight years of age on the first day of the month in which he shall compete for it, and must have resided in South Australia for at least five years.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must have graduated in Arts or Science at the University of Adelaide.

4. The Scholarship shall be competed for triennially, in the month of March; but if on any competition the Examiners shall not consider any candidate worthy to receive it, the Scholarship shall for that year lapse, but shall be again competed for in the month of March next ensuing.

5. The examination shall be in the following subjects:

(1) *Mathematics.*
(2) *Physics.*
(3) *Geology.*
(4) *Chemistry.*
(5) *Mechanical and Engineering Drawing.*

And in such other subjects as the Council shall from time to time direct.

Schedules defining the scope of the examination in the above subjects shall be drawn up by the Faculty of Science, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published in the University Calendar of each year.

6. Within such time after gaining the Scholarship as the Council shall in each case allow, the Scholar must proceed to the United Kingdom and there spend the whole of the time, during which the Scholarship is tenable, in articles to a Civil Engineer, or as a Student in a College or University there, or partly in articles to a Civil Engineer and partly as a Student in a College or University, such Civil Engineer, College, or University to be approved by the Council. Provided that any such Scholar may by special permission of the Council spend part of his time in study or practical training outside the United Kingdom.

7. Payment of the Scholarship, computed from the first day of April next succeeding the award thereof, shall be made quarterly, at the Office of the Agent-General in London, or at such other place or places as the Council shall from time to time direct, subject to the previous receipt of

satisfactory evidence of good behaviour and continuous progress in Engineering Studies, according to the course proposed to be followed by the Scholar.

8. Whenever such evidence is not satisfactory, the Council may altogether withhold, or may suspend for such time as they may deem proper, payment of the whole or of such portion as they may think fit of any moneys due, or to accrue due, to the Scholar on account of the Scholarship, or may deprive him of his Scholarship.

9. On his returning to settle in South Australia within five years from the time of gaining the Scholarship, and in possession of such Degree, Diploma, or Certificate as a Civil Engineer as the Council shall approve, and upon his writing to the approval of the Council a report of his proceedings and engineering work, the Scholar shall receive the further sum of £100 towards his travelling expenses.

10. Should any successful candidate not retain the Scholarship for the full period of three years, notice of the vacancy shall be published by the Council in the Adelaide daily papers; and an examination shall be held in the month of March next ensuing.

Of the Angas Engineering Exhibitions.

11. There shall also be three "Angas Engineering Exhibitions," of which one may be awarded in each year after 1888. Each Exhibition shall be of the annual value of £60, and tenable for three years, computed from the first day of March in the year in which it shall be awarded.

12. In March, 1888, the Honorable John Howard Angas shall be entitled to appoint one Exhibitioner, who may or may not be a student of the University.

13. In March in each year after 1888 one of the Angas Engineering Exhibitions shall be open for competition at a special examination in subjects prescribed one year previously by the Council; but the Exhibition will not be awarded unless the Examiners are satisfied that one of the candidates is worthy to receive it.

14. Each candidate must have passed the Senior Public Examination, or such other examination as the Council shall from time to time prescribe, and must have been not more than eighteen years of age on the first day of the month in which he shall compete for the Exhibition.

15. Each Exhibitioner must within one month after he has become such enrol himself as a matriculated student in Science, and must thenceforward prosecute with diligence his studies for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and attend the lectures and pass the Examination proper to each year of the course for that Degree.

Failure by any Exhibitioner (including the appointee of the Honorable John Howard Angas, in case he shall not already be a student of the

University) to enrol himself as a matriculated student in Science within one month after he has become an Exhibitioner, or to pass any one of the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall cause an absolute forfeiture of his Exhibition, unless such failure shall, in the opinion of the Council, have been caused by ill-health or other unavoidable cause.

16. Payment of the Exhibitions will be made quarterly out of the income (when received) of the money hereinafter mentioned; but payment need not be made to any Exhibitioner whose conduct as a student throughout the quarter has not been in every respect satisfactory to the Council. Whenever any Exhibitioner's conduct, either in any particular quarter or during any longer period, has not been satisfactory, the Council may altogether withhold or may suspend or postpone for such time as they may deem proper payment of the whole or of such portion as they may deem fit of any moneys due or to accrue due to any Exhibitioner on account of his Exhibition, or may deprive him of his Exhibition.

17. Should any Exhibitioner not retain his Exhibition for three years the Council may, if they think proper, give notice of the vacancy, and that a special examination to fill it will be held at a specified date, and such Exhibition shall be open for competition at that examination in such subjects as the Council shall on each occasion prescribe. The Exhibition will not be awarded unless the examiners are satisfied that one of the candidates is worthy to receive it; and, if awarded, shall (notwithstanding anything in these Statutes contained) be held only from the date of the award until the expiration of the three years during which it would have have been held had the vacancy not occurred.

18. No Exhibitioner shall, save by permission of the Council, hold, concurrently with his Exhibition, any other Exhibition or any Scholarship.

Notice of entry and fee for Scholarship and Exhibition.

19. Candidates for the Scholarship and Exhibitions shall give at least three calendar months' notice, in the prescribed form, of their intention to compete, and shall with their notices forward to the Registrar evidence satisfactory to the Council of having fulfilled the conditions stated in these Statutes, and each Candidate for the Scholarship shall with his notice forward to the Registrar an Examination Fee of £5 5s.

20. The Statutes contained in this Chapter shall come into operation on the receipt by the University from the Honorable John Howard Angas, his executors or administrators, of the sum of £4,000, which shall be invested in such a manner as to entitle the University to an annual grant, equal to five pounds per centum per annum thereon, under the Fifteenth Section of the Adelaide University Act. The income (including such grant) to be derived from that sum, or so much of such income as shall be sufficient, shall be applied in paying the said

Exhibitions, the Angas Engineering Scholarship, and the sum of £100 mentioned in the ninth of the Statutes in this chapter, and so much of such income as in any year shall not be so applied, shall be at the disposal of the Council for the purposes of the University.

21. During the life of the said the Honorable John Howard Angas the Statutes contained in this chapter shall not be repealed or altered without his consent.

22. The Statutes touching the "Angas Engineering Scholarship" which were allowed and countersigned by the Governor on the thirteenth day of January, 1880, and the thirteenth chapter (touching the same Scholarship) of the Statutes allowed and countersigned by the Governor on the eighteenth day of December, 1886, are hereby repealed: Provided that this repeal shall not affect:

a. Anything which shall have been done or suffered before the Statutes contained in this chapter shall have come into operation under any of the Statutes repealed hereby; or

b. Any right or status acquired, duty imposed, or liability incurred by or under any Statute repealed hereby.

24. The following is the prescribed form of

NOTICE BY CANDIDATE OF INTENTION TO COMPETE FOR THE "ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP."

I hereby give notice that it is my intention to present myself as a Candidate for the "Angas Engineering Scholarship" at the Special examination for it, which is to be held in the month of , 18 , and I send herewith the examination Fee of £5 5s., and the documentary evidence specified in the underwritten schedule.

Signature of Candidate .....
Address of Candidate.....

Dated this.....day of..... .....18 .

This is the Schedule referred to in the above-written notice:

1. Proof of date of my birth .....
2. Proof of residence for five years in South Australia .....
3. Proof of graduation in Arts or Science at the University of Adelaide .....
4. Proof of having passed to the satisfaction of the Council of the University the prescribed courses of special studies and practical training.....

Signature of Candidate .. ..

25. The following is the prescribed form of

NOTICE BY CANDIDATE OF INTENTION TO COMPETE FOR AN "ANGAS ENGINEERING EXHIBITION."

I hereby give notice that I intend to present myself as a Candidate for an

"Angas Engineering Exhibition" at the Examination for it in the month of , 18 , and I send herewith the documentary evidence specified in the underwritten Schedule.

Signature of Candidate .....
Address of Candidate.....
Dated this.....day of.....18 .

This is the Schedule referred to in the above-written notice.

1. Proof of date of my birth.....
2. Certificate that I have passed the requisite Examination.....

Signature of Candidate... .....

Allowed the 18th January, 1888.

CHAPTER XIV.—OF THE JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIPS.

Whereas various persons have subscribed and have agreed to pay to the University of Adelaide a sum of money for the purpose of constituting a fund for founding the Scholarships hereinafter named: And the Council of the said University have agreed to invest that sum, when received by them, and to apply the income thereof, in the manner specified in these Statutes: And whereas it has been agreed that the word "income" shall include as well interest to accrue from investments of the said fund as grants to be received from the Government in respect thereof:

It is hereby provided that from and after the receipt by the said Council of the said sum:

1. There shall be two Scholarships, tenable for two years each, one of which shall be competed for in the month of April in each year by Matriculated Students of the University who shall, at the next preceding Ordinary or Supplementary Ordinary Examination, have completed the first year of their course for the Bachelor of Arts Degree. The Scholarships shall be called the "John Howard Clark" Scholarships.

2. Each Scholarship shall be competed for at a special examination in English Literature in subjects prescribed by the Council one year previously, but if on any competition the Examiners shall not consider any candidate worthy to receive the Scholarship it shall for that year lapse.

3. Only one Scholarship shall be awarded in any one year so long as there are only two Scholarships.

4. Each scholar shall pass the Ordinary Examinations proper to his year, and shall also pass in the month of April at the end of the first year of his Scholarship such examination in the subjects

thereof as the Council shall from time to time prescribe. Those subjects shall be published by the Council twelve months before the examination.

5. Every such scholar shall be in all respects subject to the discipline and to the Statutes and Regulations for the time being of the University.

6. Each scholar shall receive one half of the annual income so long as that income does not exceed sixty pounds. Whenever the annual income shall exceed sixty pounds, each scholar shall receive thirty pounds per annum.

7. The Fund for founding the Scholarships shall be invested by the Council in such a manner as will entitle the Council to claim from the Government an annual grant in respect thereof. Any surplus interest, and any sums accumulating from the non-awarding of the Scholarships, shall be considered part of the Fund and be invested in the like manner until there shall have accumulated a sum sufficient to found a third Scholarship, which shall be competed for and awarded at such times as the Council shall direct: Provided that no portion of the annual grant shall be so accumulated. All subsequent accumulations shall be applied at the discretion of the Council towards the carrying out of the general objects of the John Howard Clark Scholarships.

CHAPTER XV.—OF THE STOW PRIZES AND SCHOLAR.

The Statutes of the Stow Prizes and Scholar, allowed by the Governor on the 18th December, 1886, are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Whereas a sum of Five Hundred Pounds has been subscribed with the intention of founding Prizes in memory of the late Randolph Isham Stow, sometime one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of this province; and it has been agreed to pay that sum to the University for the purposes and considerations and upon the conditions mentioned in the following Statutes: It is hereby provided that from and after, and in consideration of, the receipt by the University of that sum:

*1. There shall be annual prizes, to be called "The Stow Prizes," for which Students studying for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws may compete at the Examinations in Laws in the third term in each academic year.

2. Each of the Stow Prizes shall consist of the sum of Fifteen Pounds, or (at the option of the prizeman) of books to be selected by him to the value of that sum.

* Allowed 15th December, 1892.

3. After the Examinations, the Board of Examiners shall report to the Council the names of the Students who (having passed the Examinations proper to their respective years) have been most successful in the law subjects at such Examinations and are, in the opinion of the Board, worthy to receive prizes ; and Stow Prizes shall be awarded to such Students accordingly.

4. Every Student who at Three Examinations passed by him (Two of which shall be the Third and Fourth Year Examinations), shall win a Stow Prize, shall receive a gold medal, and in the certificate of his degree shall be styled the "Stow Scholar."

5. Students, who have already graduated in Arts or obtained the University's Final Certificate of having passed in the subjects qualifying for admission as a Practitioner of the Supreme Court, are eligible as Candidates for the Stow Prize only in the event of their proceeding to the LL.B. Degree under the Regulations prescribed for Students who have not already graduated in Arts or obtained the above mentioned Certificates.

6. No Student, who claims exemption from any subject in an Examination on the ground of having previously passed in it, can compete for the Stow Prize in that Examination.

CHAPTER XVI.—OF THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP.

Whereas a sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds has been paid to the University by the Commercial Travellers' Association (Incorporated) for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, it is hereby provided that

1. The said Scholarship shall be awarded by the said University to any matriculated student thereof, who being a son or daughter of a member of the said Association shall be nominated by the Committee of Management of the said Association, and such student so nominated shall hold such scholarship for one or more consecutive years, as the Committee of Management of the said Association shall from time to time declare ; and it shall be lawful for the Committee of Management of the said Association from time to time, at the end of any academical year, to substitute another student for the holder of the said Scholarship for the time being, and such substitute shall thereupon have all the advantages connected with the holding of such Scholarship.

2. The holder of the said Scholarship shall have the follow advantages, that is to say : he shall be exempt from payment all University fees during such time as he shall hold the Scholarship up to and including the fees payable on taking the Degree

of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, or Bachelor of Music; but in case any student shall cease to hold the Scholarship, such student shall not be exempt from payment of such fees after the time at which he shall cease to hold such Scholarship. And any holder of such Scholarship taking the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, or Bachelor of Music while holding such Scholarship shall be entitled to have the fee paid by him on matriculation or on entering for the Senior Public Examination returned to him.

3. Every such scholar shall be in all respects subject to the discipline and to the Statutes and Regulations for the time being of the said University.

4. Save by permission of the Council of the said University, no such scholar shall be entitled to exemption from University fees during more than nine consecutive Academic Terms, computed from the day next preceding the commencement of the Academic year in which, or in the vacation preceding which, he or she becomes a scholar.

CHAPTER XVIA.—OF THE EVERARD SCHOLARSHIP.*

Whereas the late William Everard has bequeathed the sum of £1,000 to the University, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be called by his name, and the Council of the University of Adelaide have agreed to invest that sum and to apply the income thereof in the manner specified in these statutes, It is hereby provided that in consideration of the receipt by the University of the above-mentioned sum—

1. The Scholarship shall be called "The Everard Scholarship,' and shall be competed for annually.

2. The Scholarship shall be of the value of Fifty Pounds, and shall be paid to the Scholar in one sum at the Commemoration at which the Scholar is entitled to take his Degree.

3. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Student who shall be placed first in the Class List of the Final Examination for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery; provided that he shall have passed through the whole of his medical course at this University and that he shall be considered worthy by the Board of Examiners.

4. The Scholar so appointed shall in the certificate of his Degree be styled the Everard Scholar.

* Allowed 13th November, 1890.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF CONDUCT AT EXAMINATIONS.

1. If during any examination, any candidate use any book or notes, or give assistance to another candidate, or through culpable negligence allow any other candidate to copy from or otherwise use his papers, or accept assistance from any other candidate, or use any manuscript of any other candidate, he shall lose that examination, and shall be liable to such further punishment by exclusion from future examinations or otherwise as the Council shall determine.

2. Whenever any of the foregoing acts of misconduct shall be detected, or whenever any breach of good order or propriety shall be committed during any examination, any Examiner present may at once exclude the candidate so misbehaving from the Examination Room.

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*CHAPTER XVIII.—OF ACADEMIC DRESS.

Chapter XVIII. of the Statutes of Academic Dress, allowed by the Governor on the 18th December 1886, is hereby repealed and the following Statute is substituted therefor :—

1. At all lectures, examinations, and public ceremonials of the University, Graduates and Undergraduates must appear in academic dress.

2. The academic dress shall be :

For Undergraduates—A plain black stuff gown and trencher cap.

For all Graduates—A black trencher cap with black silk tassel; and

For Bachelors and Doctors of Laws, Bachelors and Doctors of Medicine, Bachelors and Masters of Surgery, Bachelors and Masters of Arts, Bachelors and Doctors of Science, Bachelors and Doctors of Music—Black gowns similar in shape and material to those used at Cambridge for the same Degrees ; and hoods of the same shape as those used at that University.

The hoods for Bachelors to be of black silk or stuff lined to a width of six inches with silk. The colour of such lining to be, for Bachelors of Laws, blue ; for Bachelors of Medicine and Bachelors of Surgery, rose ; for Bachelors of Arts, grey ; for Bachelors of Science, yellow ; and for Bachelors of Music, green.

The hoods for Masters to be of black silk lined entirely with silk of a darker shade of the colour used for the hoods for Bachelors of the same faculty.

The hoods for Doctors to be of silk of a darker shade of the colour

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* Allowed 9th December, 1891.

used for the hoods of Bachelors of the same faculty, lined entirely with silk of the lighter shade of the same colour.

The colours above referred to shall accord with specimens attached to a document marked A, to which the seal of the University has been affixed.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained herein, members of the Senate who have been admitted *ad eundem gradum* may at their option wear the academic dress appropriate to the Degree in virtue of which they have been so admitted.

CHAPTER XIX.—SAVING CLAUSE AND REPEAL.

1. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Professors, Lecturers, Registrar, and other officers of the University at the time of the allowance, and countersignature by the Governor of these statutes shall have the same rank, precedence, and titles, and hold their offices by the same tenure, and upon, and subject to the same terms and conditions, and (save the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor) receive the same salaries and emoluments, and be subject to dismissal from their offices and suspension for a time from performing the duties and receiving the salaries thereto as if these statutes had not been made.

2. From and after the allowance and countersignature by the Governor of these statutes there shall be repealed :—

The statutes allowed and countersigned by the Governor on each of the undermentioned days, viz :—

1. The 28th day of January, 1876.
2. The 7th day of November, 1881.
3. The 12th day of December, 1882.
4. The 16th day of September, 1885.

And the Regulations allowed and countersigned by the Governor on the 21st day of August, 1878.

Provided that—

I. This repeal shall not affect—

a. Anything done or suffered before the allowance and countersignature by the Governor of these statutes under any statute or regulation repealed by these statutes ; or

b. Any right or status acquired, duty imposed, or liability incurred by or under any statute hereby repealed ; or

c. The validity of any order or regulation made under any statute or regulation hereby repealed ; and

II. In particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the repeal effected by these Statutes shall not alter the rank, precedence, titles, duties, conditions, restrictions, rights, salaries, or emoluments attached to the Chancellorship or Vice-Chancellorship or to any Professorship, Lectureship, Registrarship, or other office held by the present Chancellor or Vice Chancellor, or by any existing Professor, Lecturer, Registrar, or other officer.

Allowed the 18th December, 1886.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

REGULATIONS.

I. Junior and Senior Public Examinations will be held annually. No candidate will be admitted to either unless he shall have passed the Preliminary examination as hereafter specified, but this examination may be passed at any time.

II. Both male and female candidates shall be eligible for examination, and the Regulations shall be read accordingly.

III. One or more Boards of Examiners shall be annually appointed by the Council. Each Board shall elect its own Chairman, who shall be responsible for the management of the examination and for the correctness of the class-lists.

IV. All papers proposed to be set shall be approved by the Board of Examiners before being printed.

V. After each examination the Registrar shall be supplied by the Board with a list showing in what subjects each candidate has passed or failed, and such list shall be certified by the Chairman of the Board.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

I. The Junior and Senior Public Examinations, as well as the Preliminary Examination, may be held in other places than the City of Adelaide.

II. Such local examinations shall be held only under the supervision of persons appointed by the Council.

III. No such examination shall be held unless a sum sufficient to meet all expenses, including the Statutory Fees, be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 31st day of October.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

I. Every candidate must satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :—

1. *Reading,* and Writing from dictation.
2. *An Elementary Knowledge of the English Language.*
3. *English Composition.*
4. *Arithmetic,* the elements of, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

II. Examinations will be held twice in the year. They will begin on the second day of the first and third terms respectively.

III. On or before the 21st day of February or August candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves, and such notice shall be in the following form :—

To the Registrar of the
University of Adelaide.

I hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the next Preliminary Examination.

Name of Candidate in full.....
Address .....
Date of Birth .....
Last Place of Education .....
Signature of Candidate .....
Date.....

IV. A fee of 10s. 6d. shall be paid by each candidate at the time of giving notice to attend. In no case will the fee be returned ; but if, not less than seven days before the examination, a candidate shall notify to the Registrar his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future examination.

V. Any candidate who may fail to give notice by the prescribed date may be permitted by the Council to attend on payment of an extra fee of 10s. 6d.

VI. A list of successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order, will be posted at the University.

The Regulations referring to the Preliminary Examination allowed on the 18th January, 1888, and on the 12th December, 1888, are hereby repealed.

Allowed the 13th November, 1890.

NOTE.—In case of Examinations held in other places than Adelaide an officer shall be sent by the University to conduct such examinations in reading and dictation, the expenses of such officer to be borne by the local candidates

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATOIN.

REGULATIONS.

I. Candidates who have passed the Preliminary Exmination will be admitted without limit of age; but only such successful candidates as are under 16 years of age on the 1st day of November in the year in which the examination is held will be placed in the classified list.

II. Every candidate shall be required to satisfy the examiners in three of the following subjects, but no candidate shall be examined in more than five:—

1. *English*—(*a*) Outlines of the History of England.
   (*b*) Some standard work in English Literature.
   (*c*) Outlines of Geography, including the elements of Physical Geography.

   Candidates who satisfy the examiners in two of the above will *pass* in English; but to obtain a *credit* they must satisfy the examiners in all three.

2. *Latin.*
3. *Greek.*
4. *French.*
5. *German.*

   Only such candidates as satisfy the examiners in grammar and in easy composition can obtain a credit in any of the above four languages. In French and German it will also be necessary to satisfy the examiners in the translation into English of easy passages from some books not specified.

6. *Mathematics.*

   The standard for a pass will be—the substance of Euclid, Books I. and II., with Exercises, and Algebra to Simple Equations. Questions will also be set in the substance of Euclid, Books III. and IV., with Exercises, and Algebra to Quadratic Equations (including Surds).

7. *Physical and Natural Science*—
   (*a*) Elementary Physics.
   (*b*) Elementary Chemistry.
   (*c*) Elementary Botany and Elementary Physiology.

   Candidates must satisfy the examiners in one of these divisions, and no candidate shall be examined in more than two.

III. Schedules fixing the special subjects of examination and defining as far as may be necessary the range of questions to be set shall be published not less than fifteen calendar months before the date of the examination to which they are intended to apply.

IV. The examination shall begin on or about the last Monday in November.

V. A fee of £1 1s. shall be paid by each candidate at the time of giving notice to attend. In no case will the fee be returned, but if the candidate shall have failed to pass the Preliminary examination, or if, having previously passed it, he shall notify to the Registrar, not less than seven days before the Junior Public Examination, his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future examination.

VI. On or before the 31st of October, candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves, and such notice shall be in the following form, and shall be accompanied by a certificate of birth, or, if this cannot be obtained, by other satisfactory evidence :—

To the Registrar of the
University of Adelaide.

I hereby give notice of my intention to present myself at the next Junior Public Examination.

*I passed the Preliminary Examination held in .....

I intend to present myself in the following subjects :—

* * *

Name of Candidate in full .....
Address .....
Date of Birth .....
Last Place of Education .....
Signature of Candidate .....
Date .....

VII. 1. Lists of successful candidates will be posted at the University.

2. The general list of successful candidates shall be arranged in three classes, in alphabetical order. The list shall state the last place of education from which each candidate comes, and shall also indicate in which subjects he has passed.

3. *(a)*. Candidates who satisfy the examiners in four subjects and obtain credit in not less than two of the four, *or* who satisfy the examiners in three subjects and obtain credit in all of them, shall be placed in the First Class.

(b). Candidates who satisfy the examiners in four subjects and obtain credit in one of them, *or* who satisfy the examiners

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Candidates who have not passed the Preliminary Examination will strike this out.

in three subjects and obtain credit in not less than two of them, shall be placed in the Second Class.

(c). All other candidates who are entitled to a position in the classified list shall be placed in the Third Class.

4. Special lists will also be issued for each subject: in these lists the names will be arranged in two divisions—the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order.

VIII. Each successful candidate shall be entitled to a certificate signed by the Chairman of the Board of Examiners and countersigned by the Registrar, showing in what subjects the candidate passed and in what class he was placed on the result of the whole examination and in the separate subjects.

IX. On application to the Registrar, unsuccessful candidates shall be informed in what subjects they have failed.

Allowed the 17th November, 1886.

*X. Notwithstanding anything contained in the above Regulations the Council may permit Candidates to enter their names for Examination after the specified date of entry, on payment of an extra fee of 10s. 6d.

*Allowed the 13th August, 1890

XI.

Repealed 15th December, 1892.

DETAILS OF THE SUBJECTS FOR THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION TO BE HELD NOVEMBER, 1894.

ENGLISH.

(*a*) Outlines of the History of England
(*b*) English Literature. Scott's Ivanhoe.
(*c*) Outlines of Geography, especially the Geography of Australasia. The Elements of Physical Geography.

The Earth.—Its *form*, *motions*, *measurements*, and *mapping* of its *surface*.

The Sea.—Divisions, depth, saltness, form and nature of the ocean floor, waves, currents, and tides.

The Land.—Continents and islands, coast lines, mountains, plains, and valleys.

Distribution of rain, river systems, lakes, and inland seas.

Text book: Geikie's Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography.

LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, AND GERMAN.

(*a*) Unseen passages of simple narrative prose.
(*b*) Composition. Simple sentences to test knowledge of Grammar and the more common constructions of syntax.
(*c*) Use of Dictionary allowed for *a* and *b*.

MATHEMATICS.

Geometry—The substance of Euclid Books I. and II., with Exercises.

Algebra—To simple Equations (inclusive).

Questions will also be set in the substance of Euclid Books III. and IV., with Exercises, and in Algebra to Quadratic Equations and Surds (both inclusive).

PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

(a) *Elementary Physics.*

The Elementary Laws of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Light, Heat, Sound, Electricity, and Magnetism.

Text Book recommended—Everett's Elementary Text Book of Physics.

(b) *Elementary Chemistry*—

The elementary Chemistry of the acid-forming elements, based upon Remsen's Elements of Chemistry (a Text Bookfor beginners), pages 1-154.

(c) *Elementary Botany and Physiology*—

Botany. The questions will be confined to the general structure of the flowering plant, with especial reference to the following illustrative plants:—*Sweet-william, Wall-flower, Castor-oil Tree, Pea, Gumtree, Sow-thistle, Snapdragon, Lily, and Wild-oat.*

Candidates will be required to describe in technical language the organs of fresh plants and to fill up "Schedules." (*See* Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany). Candidates should provide themselves with forceps and magnifying glass.

Physiology.

Text Book recommended—Foster's Primer of Physiology.

Candidates are recommended also to consult Huxley's Elementary Lessons on Physiology, and will be required to show a practical acquaintance with the position, appearance, and general structure of the principal organs of the body.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATON.

REGULATIONS.

I. There shall be no limit of age for candidates at this examination, but they must have passed the Preliminary examination.

II. Every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in at least three of the following subjects, of which one must be No. I. of Division A, and of the remaining two one must be selected from the other subjects of Division A, and one from the subjects of Division B.

DIVISION A.

1. *English History and Literature.*

(*a*) History; a period will be prescribed to be studied in detail.

(*b*) Some standard work or works in English Literature.

2. *Latin*
3. *Greek*
4. *French*
5. *German*
6. *Italian*

} Including, in each case, brief outlines of History.

No candidate shall receive credit in any of the subjects in Division A. unless he shall have satisfied the Examiners in Composition, nor in French or German unless he is able to translate into English at sight any ordinary piece of prose or poetry.

DIVISION B.

7. *Pure Mathematics.*

The standard for a pass will be: Arithmetic, including the theory of the various processes; the elements of Mensuration; Algebra to Quadratic Equations, including Surds; Euclid, the substance of Books I. to IV., with Exercises.

Questions will also be set in Algebra to the Binomial Theorem, for a positive integral exponent; Euclid, the substance of Books I. to IV., VI., and propositions 1 to 21 of Book XI., with exercises; Plane Trigonometry to Solution of Triangles, including Logarithms.

8. *Applied Mathematics.*

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

9. *Chemistry,* with the cognate portions of Experimental Physics.

10. *Experimental Physics.*

11. *Botany and Physiology.*

12. *Physical Geography and the Principles of Geology.*

III. Persons who have passed the Preliminary Examination may be examined for certificates in any one or more of the subjects of the Senior Public Examination, without being required to take the Examination as a whole.

IV. Schedules fixing the special subjects of examination, and defining as far as may be necessary the range of questions to be set, shall be published not less than fifteen calendar months before the date of the examination to which they are intended to apply.

V. The examination shall begin on or about the last Monday in November.

A special examination will be held in March, at which only those candidates shall be allowed to present themselves who shall give satisfactory evidence of their intention to become Students in Law or Medicine.

The fee for this examination shall be £7 7s., and candidates must give two months' notice of their intention to present themselves.

VI. A fee of £2 2s. for the entire examination in November, or 15s. for each separate subject, shall be paid by each candidate at the time of giving notice to attend. In no case will the fee be returned, but if the candidate shall have failed to pass the Preliminary Examination, or if, having previously passed the Preliminary Examination, he shall notify to the Registrar, not less than seven days before the Senior Public Examination, his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future examination.

VII. On or before the 31st of October candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves, and such notice shall be in the following form :—

To the Registrar of the
University of Adelaide.

I hereby give notice of my intention to present myself at the Senior Public Examination. *I passed the Preliminary Examination held in.....
I intend to present myself in the following subjects :—
* * *

Name of Candidate in full.....
Address.....
Date of birth.....
Last place of Education.....
Signature of Candidate.....
Date.....

* Candidates who have not passed the Preliminary Examination will strike this out.

VIII. 1. Lists of successful candidates will be posted at the University

2. The general list of successful candidates shall be arranged in three classes in alphabetical order. The list shall state the last place of education from which each candidate comes, and shall also indicate in which subjects he has passed.

3. (*a*) Candidates who (1) satisfy the examiners in two subjects of Division A, in addition to English History and Literature, and also in Pure Mathematics and one other subject of Division B, and (2) obtain credit in at least two subjects, exclusive of English History and Literature, shall be placed in the First Class.

(*b*) Candidates who (1) satisfy the examiners in three subjects in addition to English History and Literature, and (2) obtain credit in at least one of these three subjects, shall be placed in the Second Class.

(*c*) All other candidates who pass the examination shall be placed in the Third Class.

4. Special lists will also be issued for each subject; in these lists the names will be arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order.

IX. Each successful candidate shall be entitled to a certificate signed by the Chairman of the Board of Examiners and countersigned by the Registrar, showing in what subjects the candidate passed, and in what class he was placed on the result of the whole examination and in the separate subjects.

X. On application to the Registrar, unsuccessful candidates shall be informed in what subjects they have failed.

Allowed the 17th November, 1886.

*XI. Notwithstanding anything contained in the above Regulations the Council may permit Candidates to enter their names for Examination, after the specified date of entry, on payment of an extra fee of 10s. 6d.

*Allowed the 13th August, 1890.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1894, AND FOR THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN MARCH, 1895.

DIVISION A.

1. ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

(*a*) *History of England*—The Crusades. (Epochs of Modern History) (Longman's).

(*b*) *English Literature*—Selections from Bacon's Essays, edited by "Storr" (Longman's).

Milton—Paradise Lost; Book I. (Macmillan).

2. LATIN.

(*a*) *Livy.* Book XXII.
(*b*) *Roman History*—Macmillan's Primer.
(*c*) Unseen passages (with unusual words and phrases supplied).
(*d*) Prose Composition (with unusual words and phrases supplied).

3. GREEK.

(*a*) *Plato*—Laches.
(*b*) *Greek History*—Macmillan's Primer.
(*c*) Unseen passages (with unusual words and phrases supplied).
(*d*) Prose Composition (with unusual words and phrases supplied).

4. FRENCH.

(*a*) Unseen passages. Three of prose and three of verse. Only one of each kind need be taken by candidates for a pass.
(*b*) Prose Composition (unusual words and phrases supplied).

French History—Macmillan's Primer.

5. GERMAN.

(*a*) Unseen passages. Three of prose and three of verse. Only one of each kind need be taken by candidates for a pass.
(*b*) Prose Composition (unusual words and phrases supplied).

German History—Simes', from page 172 to the end (Macmillan).

6. ITALIAN.

(*a*) *D'Azeglio.* Ettore Fieramosca.
(*b*) Prose Composition (unusual words and phrases supplied).

Italian History—W. Hunt (Macmillan).

DIVISION B.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, including the theory of the various processes; the elements of mensuration.

Algebra—To Quadratic Equations, Surds (both inclusive).

Questions will also be set in Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.

Geometry—The substance of Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., with Exercises.

Questions will also be set in the substance of Euclid, Book VI., and Propositions 1 to 21 of Book XI.; and in Plane Trigonometry up to and including Solution of Triangles and Logarithms.

8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

Text Books recommended—
Todhunter: Mechanics for beginners.
Hamblin Smith: Hydrostatics.

9. CHEMISTRY, WITH THE COGNATE PORTION OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Laws of Gases. Specific gravity and the modes of determining it. Barometer. Thermometer.

Specific Heat. Latent Heat.

The elementary Chemistry of the more commonly occurring elements and their compounds, based upon Remsen's Elements of Chemistry (a text book for beginners).

N.B. An intelligent knowledge of the Chemical principles will be required as far as they are explained in the above named text book.

10. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Including elements of Light, Heat, Sound, Electricity, and Magnetism. Text Book recommended—Wright's Physics (Longmans).

11. BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Botany.—The more conspicuous morphological variations of the sexual organs in each of the following orders, with particular reference to the more commonly occurring genera of the local flora: Ranunculaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Proteaceæ, Goodenoviæ, Compositæ, Scrophularinaceæ, Epacrideæ, Orchideæ, and Liliaceæ.

Questions may be set in reference to the type plants enumerated in the Syllabus for the Junior Examination of the previous year.

Candidates will be required to classify specimens (with or without the aid of the "Flora") illustrative ot any of the above-mentioned orders. They should also provide themselves with forceps and magnifying glass.

Text-books—

Oliver's—Lesson in Elementary Botany.

Tate's –Flora of South Australia; or

Dendy & Lucas—Introduction to Botany.

Questions relating to obscure characters, or those not readily determined without the aid of a microscope, will not be set.

Physiology.

Text-book recommended — Huxley's Elementary Lessons on Physiology.

Candidates will be required to show a practical acquaintance with the position, appearance, and structure of the most important tissues and organs, and may be called upon to perform some easy exercise in dissection.

12. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND THE PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY.

Physical Geography.

The following synopsis includes the various branches of the subject required:—

(*a*) Relation of continents and islands. Grouping of islands Influence of the form of a coast line. Characteristic features of the various great masses of land.

(*b*) Details of the great mountain systems of the world. Nature and position of high plains. Low plains, their relations to geological structure, their position, distribution, and characteristics. Different kinds of valleys.

(*c*) Ocean—Divisions, depth, density, temperature, and colour. Form and nature of the ocean floor. Movements of the ocean. Waves and currents.

(*d*) Distribution of rain. Subterranean circulation of water. Springs, their origin, temperature, and mineral contents.

(*e*) River systems of the world. Deltas. Extent and peculiarities of lakes

(*f*) Snow line. Glaciers. Icebergs.

(*g*) Distribution of winds in both hemispheres. Special local winds and their causes.

(*h*) Phenomena of and causes that produce or modify climate.

(*i* Volcanic and earthquake phenomena.

(*j*) The simple facts of the vertical and horizontal distribution of plants and animals on the land and in the sea; the influence of physical and climatic circumstances on the distribution of terrestrial life.

Text-book recommended—Geikie's Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography.

Geology.

Questions will be confined to the undermentioned topics in the elements of physical geology:

Proofs of the origin of stratified rocks resulting from the degradation of the land produced by the action of rain, rivers, frosts, glaciers, icebergs, accumulations of organic debris, &c.

The transport of matter by rivers, the formation of the deltas, &c., and the general accumulations of great deposits of marine and freshwater strata.

The theory of the origin of salt lakes.

Proofs that large areas of the earth's surface are now being slowly elevated above or depressed beneath the sea. The relations of coral reefs and of earthquake and volcanic phenomena to this branch of the subject.

Explanation of common geological terms—as clay, sand, gravel, horizontal and inclined strata, anticlines and synclines, unconformability, dip, joint, fault.

The candidates will also be required to make sketches, and name unlabelled specimens of the commoner rocks of this country. They should provide themselves with scales and compasses.

Text-book recommended—Tate's Students' Class Book of Physical Geology

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

FIXED TIME TABLE.

Commencing about last Monday of November in each Year.

Hour.	Monday, Nov. 26.	Tuesday, Nov. 27.	Wednesday, Nov. 28.	Thursday, Nov. 29.	Friday, Nov. 30.
9-11	French.		Physiology.	English Literature.	Physics.
10-1		Geometry.			
11.30-1.30			Botany.	English History.	Algebra.
2.30-4.30	German.	Latin.	Chemistry.	Outlines of Geography.	Greek.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

FIXED TIME TABLE.

Commencing about last Monday of November in each Year.

Hour.	Monday, Nov. 26.	Tuesday, Nov. 27.	Wednesday, Nov. 28.	Thursday, Nov. 29.	Friday, Nov. 30.	Monday, Dec. 3.
9-11			Physiology.	English Literature.		
10-1	French.	Pure Mathematics.			Pure Mathematics	Greek.
11.30 } 1.30 }			Botany.	English History.		
2-5	German.	Latin.	Chemistry.	Physical Geography and Geology.	Physics.	Applied Mathematics.

HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

I. A Higher Public Examination will be held annually.

II. Candidates must have attained the full age of eighteen years on the day on which the examination begins.

III. Candidates may be examined in any one or more of the following subjects:

1. *Latin.* Part I.
   " Part II.
2. *Greek.* Part I.
   " Part II.
3. *French.*
4. *German.*
5. *English Language and Literature.*
6. *Pure Mathematics.* Part I.
   " Part II.
7. *Physics.* Part I.
   " Part II.
8. *Applied Mathematics.*
9. *Logic.*
10. *Inorganic Chemistry.*
11. *Organic and Practical Chemistry.*
12. *Elementary Biology and Physiology.*
13. *Physiology.*
14. *Botany.*
15. *Geology.*
16. *Theory and History of Education.*
17. *Electric Engineering.* Part I.

IV. Schedules defining the range of study shall be published in the month of January in each year. The date of the examination shall by fixed by the Council.

V. Certificates shall be given showing the subjects in which the candidate has passed.

VI. Candidates who produce certificates of having passed at this examination in the subjects required to complete the First and Second years of the course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science respectively, shall be entitled to proceed to the Third Year's Course, and on completing the Third Year to receive the Degree.

VII. A fee of one guinea shall be paid for each subject in which a candidate presents himself for examination.

VIII. The following Form of Notice must be sent to the Registrar not less than twenty-one days before the date of the examination.

I, hereby give notice of my intention to present myself at the next Higher Public Examination in the following subjects:

I declare that I was born on
I enclose herewith the prescribed fee of £
(Signed).....
Dated this day of , 189 .
To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

Allowed: 18th of December, 1886.

SCHEDULES DRAWN UP UNDER No. IV. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

1. LATIN. Part I. The same subjects as for the 1st Year B.A.
   " Part II. " " 2nd Year B.A.
2. GREEK. Part I. " " 1st Year B.A.
   " Part II. " " 2nd Year B.A.
3. FRENCH. The same subjects as prescribed for a pass (omitting History) for 3rd Year B.A.
4. GERMAN. The same subjects as prescribed for a pass (omitting History for 3rd Year B.A.
5. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. The same subjects as for the 1st Year B.A.
6. PURE MATHEMATICS. Part I. The same subjects as for 1st Year B.A. and B.Sc.
   PURE MATHEMATICS. Part II. The same subjects as for 2nd Year B.Sc.
7. PHYSICS. Part I. The same subjects as for 1st Year B.A. and B.Sc.
   " Part II. " " 2nd Year B.Sc.
8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS. The same subjects as for 2nd Year B.A. (Elementary), and 2nd Year B.Sc.
9. LOGIC. The same subjects as for 2nd Year B.A.
10. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. The same subjects as for 1st Year B.Sc.
11. ORGANIC AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY. The same subjects as for the 2nd Year B.Sc.
12. ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY. The same subjects as for 1st Year B.Sc.
13. PHYSIOLOGY. The same subjects as for 2nd Year B.Sc.
14. BOTANY. The same subjects as for 2nd Year B.Sc.
15. GEOLOGY. The same subjects as for 2nd Year B.Sc.

*16. THEORY AND HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

†17. ELECTRIC ENGINEERING. Part I.

*THEORY AND HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

The following will be the subjects of examination :—

1. The Elements of Logic and Psychology.
2. Locke : On Education (Pitt Press Edition).
   Herbert Spencer : Education, Intellectual, Moral, and Physical.
3. Fitch : Lectures on Teaching.
4. The lives of Comenius, Pestalozzi, and Froebel.

Text-books recommended :

Jevons : Primer of Logic (Macmillan).
Sully : Teacher's Handbook of Psychology (Longmans
Comenius : by S. S. Laurie (Pitt Press).
Autobiography of Friderich Froebel (Sonnenschein).
Leitch : Practical Educationists (Maclehose).
Compayré's History of Pedagogy (Sonnenschein).

Students are recommended to consult the articles on Comenius, Pestalozzi, and Froebel in the Encyclopædia Britannica. If they read French they will find the Histoire de Pestalozzi, by R. de Guimps (Lausanne, Bridel) very useful.

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† "ELECTRIC ENGINEERING." PART I.

The following will be the course :—

The fundamental principles and phenomena of Electricity and Magnetism.
The elementary theory of electro-magnets and magnetic circuits.
The elementary theory of the construction and use of Dynamo-Electric Machinery : the electric light, the transmission of power, the telegraph, telephone, and other practical applications of electricity.

Text-book recommended :

Elementary Electricity and Magnetism : Silvanus Thompson.

Books of Reference recommended ;

Handbook of Practical Telegraphy : Culley.
The Electro-Magnet : Silvanus Thompson.
The Dynamo : Silvanus Thompson.

NOTE.—In order to qualify themselves for examination, students must have gone through the Practical laboratory course given in connection with the lectures at the University on this subject, or must afford evidence satisfactory to the Faculty of Science, of having done work equivalent to it.

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

REGULATIONS.

I. Students who in the Senior Public Examination pass in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics may be enrolled as Matriculated Students in Arts.

II. Students who have not complied with the above conditions may nevertheless, be enrolled as Matriculated Students on satisfying the Professors in the Faculty of Arts that they have sufficient knowledge to enable them to enter upon the First Year's Course.

III. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Arts every candidate must, after matriculation, complete three academical years of study, and pass the Examination proper to each year as hereinafter specified.

IV. At the First Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :— First Year.

1. *Latin.*
2. *Greek.*
3. *Elementary Pure Mathematics.*
4. *Elementary Physics.*
5. *English Language and Literature.*

* Students who have passed the First Year's Examination in Science and who wish to enter for the First Year's Examination in Arts, will not be required to be re-examined in such subjects as are common to the two Examinations.

V. At the Second Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :— Second Year.

1. *Latin.*
2. *Greek.*
3. *Elementary Applied Mathematics.*
4. *Logic.*

VI. At the Third Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in three of the following subjects, or in two, one being in honours :— Third Year.

1. *Classics and Ancient History.*
2. *Mathematics.*
3. *Mental and Moral Science.*
4. *Modern Languages, Literature, and History.*

†VII. In addition to the Pass work candidates may be examined for

* Allowed 18th December, 1889.
† Allowed 6th December, 1893.

Honours.

Credit in the First and Second years and for Honours in the Third year.

A candidate who presents himself for the Credit or Honour Examination in any subject and fails to obtain Credit or Honours may be returned as having passed in that subject if the Examiners be of opinion that his answers show sufficient knowledge.

Candidates for Credit or Honours in Languages must show satisfactory power of composition.

VIII. Schedules defining the range of study shall be drawn up by the Faculty of Arts, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published in the month of January in each year. The dates of the Examinations shall be fixed by the Council.

IX. Any Professor may permit a student to substitute for any course of lectures properly belonging to his year an advanced course of lectures in the same subject.

X. Unless the Council shall have granted an exemption, candidates for examination in any subject on which lectures are given must present a certificate from the Professor or Lecturer giving such lectures of regular attendance thereat during the year.

*XI. The names of candidates who pass with honours shall be arranged in three classes, in order of merit. The names of other successful candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

XII. The following Fees shall be paid in advance :—

	£	s.	d.
Fee for graduating students for each term's instruction ...	5	5	0
Fee for Degree of Bachelor of Arts	3	3	0
Fees for non graduating students in each term—			
First and Second Years, each subject ...			
Third Year, each subject	2	2	

XIII. The following form of Notice is prescribed :

Form of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by Undergraduates of their intention to present themselves for Examination.

I, an Undergraduate of this University, hereby give notice that, for the purpose of completing the year of the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, I intend to present myself at the Examination in the Term of 189 , for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz. :

1. 4.
2. 5.
3.

I send herewith the prescribed certificates of attendance at lectures.

(Signed)..... .....

Dated this day of , 189 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

* Allowed 3rd August, 1892.

ADDENDUM.

The regulations concerning the Degree of Bachelor of Arts allowed on the 4th January, 1882, are hereby repealed, but students who shall have completed either the first or second year of their course on the 31st of March, 1887, shall have the option of continuing their course under such regulations.

Allowed: 18th December, 1886.

SCHEDULES DRAWN UP UNDER No. VIII. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A. IN NOVEMBER, 1894.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

Pass. Virgil. Georgic II
~~*Horace*—Odes I. and II.~~
Tacitus—~~Germania.~~ Agricola.

Additional for Credit.
Virgil—Æneid. ~~Book XII.~~ Book IV
Livy—Book ~~XXII.~~ XXI
Prose Composition for both ~~Pass and~~ Credit.
Translation from Authors not specified.

GREEK.

Pass.
~~*Plato*—Crito.~~ Xenophon - The Oeconomicus.
Euripides—~~Hecuba.~~ Alcestis.

Additional for Credit.
~~*Demosthenes*—Olynthiacs.~~ Xenophon - Hellenics I
~~*Sophocles*—Ajax.~~ Homer, Iliad I.
Prose Composition for both Pass and Credit.
Translation from Authors not specified.

ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS.

Pass.
The Geometry of the straight line and circle; the Theory of Proportion and of similar Rectilinear Figures.
Elementary Solid Geometry.

The Elements of Algebra as far as the Binomial Theorem (inclusive).
The Elements of Trigonometry as far as the Solution of Triangles (inclusive).

Credit.

Algebra, Trigonometry (including Elementary Spherical Trigonometry), Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS (INCLUDING PRACTICAL PHYSICS).

The first principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Heat, Light, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Pass.

Trench—English Past and Present.
~~*Spenser*—Faery Queene, Book I.~~ Shakespeare. Macbeth
Spectator—Selections from, Deighton (Macmillan).
Tennyson—~~Enoch Arden~~. Princess.

Additional for Credit.

Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer.
Morris and Skeats' Specimens of Early English, Vol. I.
Macaulay's Essays, the Essays on Milton, Byron, Johnson, Leigh Hunt Madame D'Arblay, and Addison.
Burns' Poems.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

Pass.

~~*Virgil*—Æneid. Book XII.~~ Ovid. Fasti
~~*Livy*—Book XXII.~~ Cicero. Letters Tyrrell Selection

Additional for Credit.

Terence—~~Andria~~. Adelphi
Tacitus—~~Annals. Book I.~~ Histories I. 2nd Phil.
Prose Composition for both Pass and Credit.
Translation from Authors not specified.

GREEK.

Pass.

~~*Demosthenes*—Olynthiacs~~. Plato - Gorgias.
Sophocles—~~Ajax~~. Antigone.

Additional for Credit.

~~*Xenophon*—Memorabilia. Books I. and II.~~ Hellenica Books I & II
Æschylus—Agamemnon.
Prose Composition for both Pass and Credit.
Translation from Authors not specified.

ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Pass.

Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

Text books recommended :

Loney's Dynamics.
Greaves' Statics.
Besant's Hydrostatics.

Credit.

Elementary Analytical Conics, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus.

Text books recommended:

Smith's Conic Sections.
Todhunter's Differential Calculus.
Todhunter's Integral Calculus.

LOGIC

Pass.

Fowler, Deductive Logic.
Fowler, Inductive Logic (Clarendon Press).
Thomson. Laws of Thought. Introduction and Parts I., II., and III.

Additional for Credit.

Bain—Deductive Logic.
Bain—Inductive Logic.
Bacon—Advancement of Learning.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

Latin.

Pass.

~~*Terence*—Andria.~~
~~*Tacitus*—Annals. Book I.~~
Clarkes Miles Gloriosus Macmillan
Livy Book I
Lucretius Book II

Additional for Honours.

~~*Plautus*—Captivi.~~
Pliny—Letters. Books I. and II.
Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.
Translation from Authors not specified.

Greek.

Pass.

Thuc. Book 4.
~~*Xenophon*—Memorabilia. Books I. and II.~~
~~*Æschylus*—Agamemnon.~~ Smith. Bacchae.
Phaedo.

Additional for Honours.

~~*Plato*—Republic. Books III. and IV.~~
Theocritus—Idylls, 1-20.
Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours
Translation from Authors not specified.

Ancient History.

Candidates will be expected to have a general acquaintance with the history of Greece and Rome.

MATHEMATICS.

Pass.

Elementary Analytical Conics, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus.

Honours.

Analytical Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydromechanics, and Solid Geometry.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Pass.

Schwegler's History of Philosophy (from Descartes to Hegel)
Herbert Spencer. First Principles.
Herbert Spencer. Data of Ethics.

Additional for Honours.

Watson. Selections from Kant, pages 1 to 218 (Maclehose).
Sidgwick's History of Ethics.
Mill's Utilitarianism.

MODERN LANGUAGES, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY.

Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in two of the three following branches:—

1. English Language, Literature, and History.
2. French Language, Literature, and History.
3. German Language, Literature, and History.

English Language and Literature.

Pass.

Johnson's Lives of Milton, Pope, and Addison.
Milton's Paradise Lost, Books I. and II.
Pope's Rape of the Lock.
Earle's Philology of the English Tongue. Chaps. I. to VI. (inclusive).

Additional for Honours.

Hallam's Literary History (the parts relating to English Literature Elizabethan Period).
Sydney's Apologie for Poetrie (Arber's Edition).
Shakespeare's King Lear, and As you Like It.
Shelley's Prometheus Unbound.
Tennyson's Idylls of the King.
Morris: English Accidence.

English History.

Pass.

Bright's History of England, Period II., 1485-1688 (Rivington).
Macaulay's History of England, Chaps. I-VI. (inclusive.)

Additional for Honours.

Bacon's Life of Henry VII. (Bohn.)
Green's History of England (the reign of Elizabeth.)
Memoirs of Col. Hutchinson (Bohn)
Hallam's Constitutional History, Chaps. I.-V. (inclusive.)

French Language and Literature.

Pass.

Fasnacht's Synthetic French Grammar (Macmillan).
Beaumarchais—Le Barbier de Séville (Macmillan).
Victor Hugo—Les Odes, in the volume entitled Odes et Ballades (Paris: Hachette).
Gosset's French Prosody.
Translation of easy passages from authors not specified.
French Composition.

Additional for Honours.

Brachet's Historical Grammar. The Introduction and Book I.; Book II., Parts 1 and 2 (Clarendon Press).
Boileau—L'Art Poétique (Paris: Didot Frères).
Molière—L'Avare (Macmillan).
Victor Hugo—Notre Dame de Paris (Hachette).
Saintsbury's Short History of French Literature, Books III. and IV.
Translation of passages from authors not specified.
French Composition.

French History.

Pass.

The Student's France (Murray), from the accession of Henry IV. to the establishment of the First Empire.

Additional for Honours.

Barrau: Histoire de la Révolution Française.
Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France.

German Language and Literature.

Pass.

Whitney's German Grammar, omitting the portions in small type. (Macmillan).
Goethe—Faust. Part I.
Schiller—Wallenstein's Lager. Part I.
Translation of easy passages from authors not specified.
German Composition.

Additional for Honours.

Whitney's German Grammar.
Lessing—Minna von Barnhelm.
Schiller—History of the Thirty Years' War. First Part. First Book.
Heine—Buch der Lieder, except Die Heimkehr.
Scherer—A History of German Literature, vol. II. only, (Clarendon Press Edition).
Translation of passages from authors not specified.
German Composition.

German History.

Pass.

Simes' History of Germany (Macmillan).
Hallam's Middle Ages (the parts relating to Germany).

Additional for Honours.

Gibbons' Decline and Fall. Chapters IX., XIX., XXX., in so far as they relate to Germany; and Chapter XLIX., in so far as it relates to Charlemagne and his successors.
Gardiner's Thirty Years' War.
Schiller's History of the Thirty Years' War.

OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

REGULATIONS.

I. The examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall take place once in each year in the month of December.

II. No candidate shall be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts until after the expiration of two academical years from the time at which he obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this or in some other University recognized by this University.

III. Every candidate shall be required to show a competent acquaintance with one at least of the following branches of knowledge :

1. *Classics and Comparative Philology.*
2. *Metaphysics, Logic, and Political Economy.*
3. *Mathematics.*

IV. Schedules fixing the special authors and works to be studied in Latin and Greek, and defining as far as may be necessary the range of questions to be set in the other subjects, shall be drawn up by the Faculty of Arts, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in the year preceding that in which the examination is held.

V. A notice in the subjoined form shall be sent by each candidate to the Registrar not less than three months before the date of examination.

Form of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by Graduates of their Intention to present themselves for Examination.

I, a Bachelor of Arts of the University of , hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the third term of 18 , for examination in the following branch, and send herewith the prescribed fee of £5 5s.

*VI. Fee for the M.A. degree, £5 5s.

(Signed).....

Dated this day 18 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

* Allowed 11th July, 1893.

The Regulations concerning the Degree of Master of Arts allowed on the 4th January, 1882, are hereby repealed.

Allowed, 18th December, 1886.

Regulation V., allowed the 18th December, 1886, has been repealed and the above Regulation V., allowed 18th December, 1889, substituted

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., IN DECEMBER 1894 AND 1895.

SCHEDULES DRAWN UP UNDER NO. IV. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

BRANCH I.

CLASSICS AND COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

The Examiners will limit their selection of passages to the following authors, and in each year four will be prescribed for special study.

GREEK.

Homer—Odyssey, Books I. to VI.
Æschylus—Septem contra Thebas.
Sophocles—Ajax. Antigone.
Euripides—Medea and Hecuba.
Aristophanes—Knights.
Herodotus—Books III. and IV.
Thucydides—Books VI. and VII.
Plato—Apologia and Phædo.
Demosthenes—De Coronâ.

Eumenides.
Vespae

LATIN.

Virgil—Georgics.
Horace—Odes and De Arte Poeticâ.
Plautus—Menæchmi and Miles Gloriosus.
Juvenal—Satires IV. and X.
Lucretius—Book I.
Cicero—The Verrine Orations.
Livy—Books XXI., XXII, XXIII
Tacitus—The Histories, Books I., II.
Composition—Greek and Latin prose.

The papers set at the Examination will also contain questions in Geography, and in Grammar.

Candidates will be expected to have a general acquaintance with the History of Greece and Rome, and Comparative Philology, as applied to the illustration of the Latin and Greek Languages.

The subjects for special study in December, 1894, are

GREEK.

Aristophanes—The Knights.
Demosthenes—De Coronâ.

LATIN.

Horace—Odes and Ars Poetica.
Juvenal—Satires IV. and X.

The subjects for special study in December, 1895, are

GREEK.

Homer—Odyssey, Books I. to VI.
Herodotus—Books III. and IV.

LATIN.

Plautus—Menæchmi and Miles Gloriosus.
Tacitus—Histories, Books I. and II.

Branch II.

MATHEMATICS.

Candidates may present themselves for examination either in Pure Mathematics or in Applied Mathematics; but will in either case be expected to show a competent knowledge of the following preliminary portions of Mathematics, that is to say of:

Algebra, the simpler properties of Equations and Determinants.
Plane Trigonometry.
Elementary Analytical Geometry of Two and Three Dimensions.
The Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus, with their simpler applications to Geometry.
The solution of such ordinary Differential Equations as occur in Dynamics.
The Statics of Solids and Fluids.
The Kinetics of a particle.

Candidates who present themselves in Pure Mathematics will further be examined in

The Theory of Equations, the higher parts of Analytical Geometry of Two and Three Dimensions, and of the Differential Calculus, and in Differential Equations.

Candidates who present themselves in Applied Mathematics will be examined in

The Dynamics of Rigid Bodies, and of Material Systems in general.
Hydrodynamics.
The Theories of Sound and Light.
Theory of Attractions.

Branch III.

METAPHYSICS, LOGIC, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Philosophy.—The History and Criticism of Philosophical Systems.
Moral Philosophy.—The History and Criticism of Ethical Systems.
Logic.—History of Logic. Inductive and Deductive Logic.
Political Economy.

Candidates who present themselves for Examination in this branch will be required to possess such a knowledge of Greek, Latin, French and German, as will enable them to exhibit a thorough acquaintance with the prescribed subjects.

The Examiners shall not be precluded from setting passages in philosophical books in the original languages.

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

REGULATIONS.

I. Students who, in the Senior Public Examinations, pass in either Latin, Greek, French, or German, and in Pure Mathematics and Physics, may be enrolled as Matriculated Students in Science.

II. Students who have not complied with the above conditions may, nevertheless, be enrolled as Matriculated Students on satisfying the Professors in the Faculty of Science that they have sufficient knowledge to enable them to enter upon the First Year's Course.

III. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate must, after matriculation, complete three academical years of study, and pass the Examination proper to each year as hereinafter specified, and, in addition, must at some time before completing the course satisfy the Examiners in two of the following languages:—Latin, Greek, French, and German; but candidates who have passed in one or more of the above languages at the Senior Public Examination shall not be required to present themselves for further examination in such language or languages.

IV. At the First Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :— First Year.

1. *Elementary Pure Mathematics.*
2. *Elementary Physics.*
3. *Elementary Biology* and *Physiology.*
4. *Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.*

* Students who have passed the First Year's Examination in Arts and who wish to enter for the First Year's Examination in Science, will not be required to be re-examined in such subjects as are common to the two Examinations.

The examination in any subject of the B.Sc. course may be partly practical.

V. At the Second Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in three of the following subjects, of which one must be either Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, or Physics :— Second Year.

1. *Pure Mathematics.*
2. *Applied Mathematics.*

* Allowed 18th December, 1889.

3. *Physics.*
4. *Elementary Organic and Practical Chemistry.*
5. *Botany.*
6. *Physiology.*
7. *Geology.*

*Regulation VI. of the Degree of Bachelor of Science allowed by the Governor on the 18th December, 1886, is hereby repealed, and the following Regulation is substituted therefor :—

Third Year.

VI. At the Third Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in three of the following subjects, or in two, one being in honours :—

1. *Mathematics.*
2. *Physics,* including *Practical Physics.*
3. *Advanced Organic, Inorganic,* and *Practical Chemistry.*
4. *Animal Physiology,* including *Histology, Physiological Chemistry,* and the *Elements of Development.*
5. *Geology, Mineralogy,* and *Palæontology.*

†VII. In addition to the Pass work Candidates may be examined for Credit in the First and Second years and for Honours in the Third year.

A candidate who presents himself for the Credit or Honour Examination in any subject and fails to obtain Credit or Honours may be returned as having passed in that subject if the Examiners be of opinion that his answers show sufficient knowledge.

VIII. Schedules defining the range of study shall be drawn up by the Faculty of Science, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published in the month of January in each year. The dates of the Examinations shall be fixed by the Council.

IX. Any Professor may permit a student to substitute for any c ours of lectures properly belonging to his year an advanced c ours of lectures in the same subject.

X. Unless the Council shall have granted an exemption, candidate for Examination in any subject on which lectures are given must present a certificate from the Professor or Lecturer giving such lectures, of regular attendance thereat during the year.

‡XI. The names of candidates who pass with honours shall be arranged in three classes in order of merit. The names of other successful candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

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* Allowed 9th December, 1891.
† Allowed 6th December, 1893.
‡ Allowed 3rd August, 1892.

*XII. The following Fees, inclusive of charges for Laboratory instruction, shall be paid in advance :—

Fee for Graduating Students for each term's instruction	£7	7	0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Science	3	3	0

Fees for non-graduating Students in each Term :—

FIRST YEAR.

1. Elementary Pure Mathematics	£1	10	0
2. " Physics	2	2	0
3. " Biology and Physiology	2	2	0
4. " Inorganic Chemistry	2	2	0

SECOND YEAR.

1. Pure Mathematics	2	2	0
2. Applied Mathematics	2	2	0
3. Physics	3	3	0
4. Elementary Organic Chemistry	3	3	0
5. Botany	2	2	0
6. Physiology	3	3	0
7. Geology	2	2	0

THIRD YEAR.

1. Mathematics	2	2	0
2. Physics	5	5	0
3. Advanced Organic and Inorganic Chemistry ...	5	5	0
4. Animal Physiology, including Histology, Physiological Chemistry, and the Elements of Development	5	5	0
5. Systematic Botany, with Vegetable Morphology, Histology, and Physiology	3	3	0
6. Geology, Palæontology, and Mineralogy ...	3	3	0

Regulation XII. allowed by the Governor on the 18th December, 1886, has been repealed, and the above Regulation substituted therefor : Provided that the new Regulation shall not apply to graduating Students who have entered prior to its approval.

XIII. The following form of notice is prescribed :

Form of notice to be sent to the Registrar by Undergraduates of their intention to present themselves for Examination.

I, an Undergraduate of this University, hereby give notice that, for the purpose of completing the year of the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, I intend to present myself at the Examination in the Term of 189 , for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz :

1. 4.
2. 5.
3.

* Allowed 13th November, 1890.

I send herewith the prescribed Certificates of Attendance at Lectures.

(Signed).....

Dated this day of , 189 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

ADDENDUM.

The Regulations concerning the Degree of Bachelor of Science allowed on the 4th January, 1882, are hereby repealed; but students who shall have completed either the First or Second Year of their course on the 31st of March, 1887, shall have the option of continuing their course under such Regulations.

Allowed 18th December, 1886.

SCHEDULES DRAWN UP UNDER No. VIII. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc. IN NOVEMBER, 1894.

LANGUAGES.

LATIN } The subjects prescribed for the Senior Public Examination.
GREEK }

FRENCH } The Subjects prescribed for the Senior Public Examination.
GERMAN }

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

Elementary Pure Mathematics.

Pass.

The Geometry of the straight line and circle: the theory of Proportion and of Similar Rectilineal Figures.
Elementary Solid Geometry.
The Elements of Algebra as far as the Binomial Theorem (inclusive).
The Elements of Trigonometry, as far as the Solution of Triangles (inclusive).

Credit.

Algebra, Trigonometry (including Elementary Spherical Trigonometry) Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

Elementary Physics (including Practical Physics).

Pass.

The first principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Heat, Light, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.

Credit.

A thorough knowledge of the Pass Subjects of the Second Year.

Elementary Biology.

The instruction in this subject will include:—

Pass

1. The fundamental facts and laws of the morphology, histology, physiology, and life-history of plants, as illustrated by the following types:—
Yeast Plant, Bacteria, Protococcus, Mucor, Penicillium, Spirogyra, the Bracken Fern, and the Bean plant.

2. The fundamental facts of animal morphology and physiology as illustrated by the following types :—

   Amœba, Vorticella, Hydra, Freshwater-mussel, Crayfish, Frog.

3. The histological characters of the blood, epidermal and connective tissues, cartilage, bone, muscle and nerve, in Vertebrata.

Text books recommended :—

Practical Biology : Huxley and Martin.
Elementary Biology : Parker.
The Frog, an Introduction to Anatomy and Histology : Milnes Marshall.
Essentials of Histology : Schäfer ; or
Elements of Histology : Klein ;
Introduction to Botany : Dendy & Lucas.

Credit.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.

Pass.

The non-metallic elements and their more commonly known compounds.
The following metals and their more commonly known compounds :—

Potassium, Sodium, Silver.
Calcium, Strontium, Barium
Aluminium.
Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.
Lead.
Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.
Platinum.

Spectrum analysis, the elements of chemical theory, the atomic theory and cognate subjects, and the laws of electrolysis.

Text books recommended :—

Introduction to the Study of Chemistry : Remsen, or
Elementary Chemistry : Wilson.

Credit.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

Pure Mathematics.

Pass.

Algebra. Trigonometry (including Elementary Spherical Trigonometry).

Applied Mathematics.

Pass.

Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

Text books recommended :

Loney's Dynamics.
Greave's Statics.
Besant's Hydrostatics.

Credit.

Elementary Analytical Conics. Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus.

Text-books recommended:
Smith's Conic Sections.
Todhunter's Differential Calculus.
Todhunter's Integral Calculus.

Physics (including Practical Physics).

Pass.

Sound: The general theory of Waves and Vibrations.

Geometrical Optics.

Text-book recommended:—
Heath's Elementary Geometrical Optics.

Heat.

Text-book recommended:—
Tait's Heat.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Text-book recommended:—
Sylvanus Thomson—Electricity and Magnetism.

Practical Work.

Glazebrook and Shaw's Practical Physics.

Credit.

A thorough knowledge of the Pass Subjects of the Third Year.

Elementary, Organic, and Practical Chemistry.

Pass.

Principles of Ultimate Analysis of Organic Compounds. Calculation of Empirical Formulæ from Percentage Composition. Principles upon which Molecular and Constitutional Formulæ are determined. Isomerism. Homologous Series. Classification of Carbon Compounds.

General knowledge of $C_nH_{2n}+2$ Hydrocarbons, with special knowledge of Methane and Ethane and their principal derivatives.

General knowledge of the Alcohols, with special knowledge of Methyl, Ethyl, and Propyl and Isopropyl Alcohols and their related Ethers, Aldehydes, Acids, and Ketones.

Ethylene and Acetylene, and their chief derivatives and related Alcohols, Aldehydes, and Acids.

The more commonly occurring Organic Acids, their methods of formation and relations to one another.

Glycerine and Allyl Alcohol, and their chief derivatives. Constitution of Fats and Oils. Saponification.

Erythrite, Mannite, Dulcite, Isodulcite. Dextrose and Laevulose Cane-sugar, Milk-sugar, Cellulose, Starch, Glycogen, Dextrine.

A general knowledge of the principal Compound Ammonias and Organo-metallic bodies.

Cyanogen and its compounds. Cyanic and Cyanuric Acids. Urea and its allies.

Uric Acid. Guanidine. Glycocyamine. Glycocyanidine. Sarkine. Creatine. Creatinine. Theobromine. Caffeine.

A general knowledge of the simpler and more commonly occurring Hydrocarbons, Alcohols, Aldehydes, Acids, Ketones, and derivatives of the Aromatic Series, especially those which are important from a medical or technical point of view.

Glucosides. Amygdalin. Salicin.
Alkaloids. Conine. Nicotine. Morphine. Strychnine. Quinine. Cinchonine.
Some of the more important Animal Substances, such as Taurine, Lecithin, Choline, Albumen, Fibrin, Casein.
Fermentation, Decay.

Practical Chemistry.

Analysis of mixtures of Inorganic Compounds, and of simple mixtures containing Organic Substances.

Text-book recommended :
Organic Chemistry : Remsen.

Credit.
A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Botany.

Pass.

The General Structure and Physiology of a flowering plant; *General Characters and Functions* of the root, stem, leaves, and floral organs; *Reproduction,* fertilization, fruit, seed, and germination.

Botanical Characters of the following Natural Orders :
Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Goodenoviæ, Campanulaceæ, Epacrideæ, Boragineæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Solanaceæ, Amarantaceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Proteaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ, and Filices.

Practical Botany.

Candidates must be prepared to describe in technical language such plant or parts of plants as may be placed before them and to classify specimens illustrative of any of the Natural Orders above enumerated.

Text-books recommended :
Class Book : Balfour ; or Manual of Botany : Balfour.
Flora of South Australia : Tate ; or
Introduction to Botany : Dendy & Lucas.

Credit.
A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Physiology.

Pass.

The subject matter of Parts I., II., and III. of the Text-book of Physiology : Foster.

Text-book recommended :
Text Book of Physiology : Foster.

Practical Examination.

Each candidate must be prepared (1) to make, examine, and describe microscopical specimens of animal tissues and organs. (2) To prove a practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood, urine, glycogen.

Also to show a practical acquaintance with the most important apparatus

used in studying the physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory system.

Text-books recommended:

Essentials of Histology: Schäfer; or
Elements of Histology: Klein.
Outlines of Practical Physiology: Stirling.
Outlines of Practical Physiological Chemistry: Larkin & Leigh.
Part V. of Text-book of Physiology (Foster) should also be consulted.

Credit.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Geology.

Pass.

I. The principles of geological dynamics, and physiography. Effects of rain; sources of water supply. Geological action of rivers. Marine denudation. Geological action of snow and ice. Formation of modern strata. Central heat. External phenomena of volcanoes. Movements of the earth's crust. Agency of organic beings in modifying the earth's surface.

II. The composition and formation of the principal rocks. Disintegration of rocks. Classification and characters; metamorphism. Cleavage.

III. The structure of rock masses. Stratification. Calculation of thickness of strata. Disturbance and contortion of strata, &c., &c. Construction of geological sections and maps.

IV. The laws and generalizations of Palæontology.

V. Classification of the Geologic Systems of Europe; their Australian equivalents and characteristic fossils.

Text-book: Geikie, Manual of Geology.

Credit.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

Mathematics.

Pass.

Elementary Analytical Conics. Elementary, Differential, and Integral Calculus.

Honours.

Analytical Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydromechanics, and Solid Geometry.

Physics, including Practical Physics.

Pass.

The subject of the Second Examination for the Degree of B.Sc., treated more fully with the following additions—

Mechanics: Moment of Inertia, Centre of Oscillation, Kater's Pendulum, Measurement of Intensity of Gravity. The motion of Liquids and Gases, Toricelli's Theorem.

Properties of Matter: Elasticity, Viscosity, Capillarity, Diffusion

Optics.

Text-book recommended :—
Preston's Theory of Light.

Heat.

Tent-bonded :—
Maxwell's Theory of Heat.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Text-books recommended :—
Cumming's Theory of Electricity.
Maxwell's Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.
Stewart & Gee's Practical Physics, Part II.

Honours.
A more thorough knowledge of the same subjects.

Advanced Organic, Inorganic, and Practical Chemistry.

Pass.
More advanced organic, inorganic, and practical chemistry. Students may be required to perform simple quantitative analyses, and to make preparations of organic or inorganic compounds.

Honours.
A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects, and especially of more recent discoveries.

**Animal Physiology, including Histology, Physiological Chemistry, and the Elements of Development.*

Pass.
This Course includes the subjects prescribed for the second year, and in addition the subject matter of parts IV. and V. of the Text-book of Physiology : Foster, and of the Text-book of Human Physiology : Landois and Stirling.

Text-books recommended :
Text-book of Physiology : M. Foster.
Text-book of Human Physiology : Landois and Stirling.

Practical Examination.

The same subjects as for the Second Year's Course, but with more extended work.

Text books recommended :
The same as for the Second Year's Course, and in addition
Quain's Anatomy, Vol. I., Part I. (Embryology), and Part II. (General Anatomy and Histology).
Text-book of Chemical Physiology and Pathology (Halliburton) should also be consulted.

Honours.
A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

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* The special attention of students is drawn to the fact that it will not be possible for them to follow the course of instruction in Animal Physiology and Vegetable Physiology of the Third Year B.Sc. Course, without some knowledge of Organic and Practical Chemistry. Similarly a knowledge of Practical Chemistry is necessary to the Student of Mineralogy.

* The special attention of Students is drawn to the fact that it will not be possible for them to follow the course of instruction in Animal Physiology of the Third Year of the B.Sc. Course without some knowledge of Organic and Practical Chemistry. Similarly a knowledge of Practical Chemistry is necessary to the Student of Mineralogy.

Geology, Mineralogy, and Palæontology.

Geology and Palæontology.

Pass.

A fuller treatment of the principal subjects comprised in the Second Year's Course.

The features in detail of the Geological systems of the Australian sedimentary rocks.

The nature and processes by which the remains of animals and plants are preserved and fossilized. Distribution of land plants and animals; botanical and zoological provinces: distinctive characteristics of flora and fauna of different regions; provinces of marine life; distribution of life in depth; distribution of life in time.

Candidates will be required to identify and describe rocks and fossils characteristic of the Australian formations. They will also be expected to draw geological maps and sections.

Honours.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

**Mineralogy.*

Pass.

1. The *physical properties* of minerals viewed principally as aiding in the practical discrimination of the various kinds. Fracture. Hardness. Tenacity. Specific Gravity. Lustre. Transparency. Refraction. Optic Axes.
2. *Crystallography.*—Classification of the crystalline forms and their chief combinations. Isometric drawing. Principles of goniometers. Cleavage. Pseudomorphism. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Fossilization.
3. The use of the blowpipe, and of such chemical tests as are calculated to be serviceable when in the field.
4. The systematic description of the more important species, with particular reference to the mode and places of occurence, both of those substances which bear a commercial value, and of those which derive their chief interest from geological and physical consideration.

Candidates for examination will be required to prove a practical acquaintance with crystal forms, and with minerals, and the physical and chemical methods of discriminating them.

Honours.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Text-books recommended:—

Collin's Mineralogy.
Dana—Manual of Mineralogy.
Mitchell's Crystallography.

*** The special attention of Students is drawn to the fact that it will not be possible for them to follow the course of instruction in Animal Physiology of the Third Year of the B.Sc. Course without some knowledge of Organic and Practical Chemistry. Similarly a knowledge of Practical Chemistry is necessary to the Student of Mineralogy.**

OF THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

REGULATIONS.

I. The Physical Laboratory shall be open during Term Time for three afternoons in the week; the hours and days to be fixed by the Professor of Natural Philosophy, subject to approval by the Council.

II. Instruction will be given in Practical Physics; but no student will be admitted to Laboratory Work unless he shall have shown to the satisfaction of the Professor of Natural Philosophy that he possesses sufficient theoretical knowledge to enable him to carry on his work intelligently.

III. Apparatus will be supplied by the University for the general use of Students on the condition that breakages and damages be made good.

IV. The Professor of Natural Philosophy may exclude from the Physical Laboratory any student for any cause satisfactory to the Professor; every such exclusion and the grounds for it to be reported by the Professor to the Council at its next meeting, and in case of any student being so excluded the fees paid by him will not be refunded.

FEES.

V. The fees for students not attending ordinary courses of instruction in Practical Physics are as follow:—

For 3 days in the week	...	...	£4	4	0	per term	
" 2 " " "	...	...	3	3	0	"	"
" 1 " " "	...	...	2	2	0	"	"

Allowed, 18th December, 1886.

OF THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

REGULATIONS.

I. The Chemical Laboratory shall be open daily during Term Time (Saturdays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

II. Instruction will be given in Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis: but no student will be admitted to Laboratory Work unless he shall have shown to the satisfaction of the Professor of Chemistry that he possesses sufficient theoretical knowledge to enable him to carry on his work intelligently.

III. Each student will be provided with a set of re-agents and a separate working bench, fitted with drawers, shelves, and cupboards, to which gas and water are laid on, and also with all apparatus necessary for the ordinary courses of Experimental Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis, except filter papers, litmus papers, and platinum wire and foil, but these latter will be supplied by the University at cost price.

IV. Each day student will be required to pay a yearly deposit fee of £1, and each evening student a yearly deposit fee of 10s., against which all breakages will be debited and the balance refunded at the end of the year. Should the value of the apparatus broken exceed the amount of the deposit fee before the end of the year, a fresh deposit fee must be paid.

V. Students engaged in Quantitative Analysis will be required to provide themselves with a platinum crucible and capsule, and a set of gramme weights.

VI. Students engaged in private investigations will be required to provide themselves with any materials they may require which are not included amongst the ordinary re-agents; also with the common chemicals, when they are employed in large quantities.

VII. The larger and more expensive pieces of apparatus will be supplied for the general use of students by the University on the condition that all breakages be made good.

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

IX. No experiments of a *dangerous nature* may be performed without the express sanction of the Professor of Chemistry.

X. For original research, carried on by students or graduates with the consent and under the direction of the Professor, the Laboratory will be open gratis, except as regards such payment

for material and special attendance as may be considered necessary by the Professor.

XI. The Professor of Chemistry may exclude from the Chemical Laboratory any student for any cause satisfactory to the Professor; every such exclusion, and the grounds for it, to be reported by the Professor to the Council at its next meeting; and in case of any student being so excluded the fees paid by him will not be refunded

FEES.

XII. The fees for students not attending the ordinary course of instruction are as follow:—

For 5 days	in the	week,	£4	5	0	per month or	£10	per term.
" 4	"	"	3	6	8	"	£8	"
" 3	"	"	2	10	0	"	£6	"
" 2	"	"	2	0	0	"	£4	"
" 1	"	"	1	0	0	"	£2	

Allowed the 13th August, 1890.

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS, AND OF LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS IN LAWS FOR STUDENTS NOT STUDYING FOR THE DEGREE.

REGULATIONS.

I. A Certificate that he has passed a Matriculation Examination of the University shall, if he has passed in Latin, be granted to each successful Candidate at the Senior Public Examination who shall satisfy the Registrar that he intends to become an Articled Clerk.

II. Term Examinations in the subjects of study lectured upon during the respective Terms shall be held about the close of the First and Second Terms in each year. All Students are required to present themselves for examination at the Term Examinations.

III. Annual Examinations in the subjects of study for each academical year shall be held about the close of the Third Term in each year, and also during the First Term of the following year. Students proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, who have failed to pass or who have not presented themselves at the Annual Examination in the Third Term of any year, may by permission of the Faculty, subject to the approval of the Council, present themselves for examination at the Annual Examination in the First Term of the following year; provided that Students who have failed to pass at the Annual Examination in the Third Term of any year shall in no case be permitted to present themselves at the Annual Examination in the First Term of the following year, except on the recommendation of the Board of Examiners.

IV. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, Students not coming within Regulations IX. and XI. must, after Matriculation, complete four academical years of study as hereinafter specified, and pass the Annual Examinations, and one at least of the Term Examinations proper to each of those years.

First Year.

*V. At the Annual Examination for the first year of the Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, every Student proceeding to that Degree shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects:—

1. *Latin* (as in the first year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only).

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* Allowed 15th December, 1892.

2. *Roman Law.*
3. *Constitutional Law.*
4. *English Language and Literature* (as in the first year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only).

*VI. At the Annual Examination for the second year every Student shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :— Second Year.

1. *Latin* (as in the second year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only), or *Greek* (as in the first year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only).
2. *Law of Property.*
3. *Logic* (as in the second year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only), or *Elementary Pure Mathematics* (as in the first year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only).

VII. At the Annual Examination for the third year every Student shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :— Third Year.

1. *Jurisprudence.*
2. *Principles of Equity.*
3. *Law of Contracts.*

*VIII. At the Annual Examination for the fourth year every student shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :— Fourth Year.

1. *International Law (Public and Private).*
2. *The Law of Wrongs (Civil and Criminal).*
3. *The Law of Procedure*, or, *Mental and Moral Science* (as in the third year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only).

IX. Students who have already graduated in Arts may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws by passing in the following subjects at the Annual Examinations :—

1. *Roman Law.*
2. *Constitutional Law.*
3. *Law of Property.*
4. *Jurisprudence.*
5. *Principles of Equity.*

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* Allowed 15th December, 1892.

6. *Law of Contracts.*
7. *International Law (Public and Private).*
8. *The Law of Wrongs (Civil and Criminal).*
9. *The Law of Procedure,* or *Mental and Moral Science.*

Such Examinations may be passed at one time or at several times after taking the B.A. Degree, and no attendance at Lectures or Term Examinations is required.

X. Students will not be required to pass in the subjects which are also included in the B.A. Course, or the alternatives for such subjects, if they have previously passed such first-mentioned subjects in the B.A. Course.

XI. Students who have already obtained the final certificate referred to in Regulation XIII. may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws by satisfying the examiners for the Higher Public Examination, in Latin, English Language and Literature, and in one of the other subjects prescribed for such examination and in the following subjects :—

1. *Roman Law.*
2. *Jurisprudence.*
3. *International Law (Public and Private).*
4. *Principles of Equity.*

Such Examinations may be passed at any time after obtaining the Final Certificate, and no attendance at Lectures or Term Examinations is required.

XII. Students not proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws may, on complying so far as it is requisite with the Statutes and Regulations, attend the University Lectures on any of the prescribed subjects of study for that Degree, and present themselves for examination therein.

XIII. All Students who in accordance with the Regulations pass the prescribed Examinations in the Law of Property, Constitutional Law, the Law of Contracts, the Law of Wrongs (civil and criminal), and the Law of Procedure, and fulfil all other conditions prescribed by the Statutes and Regulations, shall be entitled to receive a final certificate that they have passed in those subjects.

XIV. A Student who shall pass in any of the subjects mentioned in Regulation XIII., shall be entitled to a Certificate to that effect.

XV. Schedules suggesting text-books and books of reference to aid Students in regard to the subjects of study and examination, shall be drawn up, and Students shall be required to show not merely an acquaintance with those books, but a competent knowledge of the subjects of study and examination.

XVI. The schedules shall be drawn up by the Faculty, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

XVII. Any student may present himself for examination at the Annual Examinations in any subject in which he has gained credit for one academical year's attendance at Lectures, and has passed at least one Term Examination in such subject; but (except as mentioned in Regulations X. and XI.) no student shall so present himself in any subject in which he has failed to gain credit for attendance at the University Lectures during so many Terms as shall constitute one academical year, or to pass at least one of such Term Examinations, unless (as to lectures)—

His attendance on lectures shall have been dispensed with by special order of the Council; or unless he is articled to a practitioner of the Supreme Court whose office is more than ten miles distant from the University;

and unless (as to the Term Examinations)—

He was prevented from presenting himself thereat by illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Faculty, subject to the approval of the Council.

The Annual Examination need not, nor need the Term Examination, be passed in the same academical year in which the Lectures have been attended, nor need the Terms constituting an academical year be all kept in one and the same year.

XVIII. No student shall in any term be credited with attendance at the University lectures in any subject unless he shall during that term have attended and gained credit for three-fourths of the lectures given in that subject, except in cases of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council. The lectures must be attended with diligence. The Professor or Lecturer shall have the power of refusing to give credit for attendance if the student should exhibit negligence or insufficient preparation.

XIX. The names of the students passing each Annual Examination

for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be arranged in three classes, in alphabetical order in each.

The names of all other students passing at an Annual Examination in any subject shall be arranged in alphabetical order in lists, which shall indicate the subjects in which each student has passed.

The Council shall transmit a copy of the above-mentioned lists to the Chief Justice or (if the Chief Justice be absent from Adelaide, or if there be no Chief Justice) to the Senior Judge of the Supreme Court.

XX. Notices by students of their intention to present themselves at an Annual Examination must reach the Registrar not more than six weeks and not less than one calendar month before the commencement of the Examination.

XXI. The undermentioned fees shall be payable in advance:

Entrance fee for students not intending to graduate in Laws but intending to attend lectures or present themselves for examination in Laws	£3	3	0
Students who begin the Graduate Course, and subsequently proceed for the Certificate, will have to pay the entrance fee of	3	3	0
Fees payable in each term by every student attending Lectures on any subject included in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws:			
For each subject	1	11	6
Fee for each subject at an Annual Examination	1	1	0
Fee for certificate of having passed in one or more subjects of any examination in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws	0	10	0
Fee for final certificate showing all the subjects in which a Student has passed at the four Annual Examinations in Laws	5	5	0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws	5	5	0

XXII. These Regulations shall apply to all Students who have not completed the First Academical Year of study prescribed by the Regulations hereby repealed, but all students who have completed such year of study shall proceed under the Regulations hereby repealed, provided that Regulation XVIII. shall apply to all Students.

XXIII. The following Forms of Notice are prescribed:

Form of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by any student proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, and of his intention to present himself for examination.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I, , a student of this University, hereby give notice that for the purpose of completing the year of the course for

the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, I intend to present myself at the Annual Examination in the year 18 for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz.:

[Here state the subjects.]

I send here with the prescribed fee of £ being for each of the above-mentioned subjects.

(If the student is an articled clerk, add):

I am articled to Mr. , a solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose office is situated in

Dated this day of 18

(Signature of Student).....
(Address).....

To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

Form of notice to be sent to the Registrar by any student not proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of his intention to present himself for examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I, , a student of this University, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Annual Examination in Laws, in the year 18 for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz.:

[Here state the subjects.]

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £ being the entrance fee (if not previously paid), and £ for each of the above-mentioned subjects.

(If the student is an articled clerk, add):

I am articled to Mr. a solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose office is situated in

Dated this day of 18

(Signature of Student).....
(Address).....

To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

XXIV. From and after the allowance and counter-signature by the Governor of these Regulations, there shall be repealed hereby the Regulations touching the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, which were allowed and countersigned by the Governor on the eighteenth day of December, in the year 1886. Provided that this repeal shall not (save as hereinbefore provided) affect :

(*a*) Anything done or suffered under any Regulations hereby repealed before the allowance or counter-signature by the Governor of these Regulations ; or

(*b*) Any right or status acquired, duty imposed, or liability incurred by or under any Regulation hereby repealed ; or

(*c*) The validity of any order made or exemption granted by the Council under any Regulation hereby repealed.

Allowed the 31st December, 1890.

NOTE.—It is recommended that Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws should not enter into Articles until after the completion of the First Year's Course at the University.

SCHEDULES DRAWN UP UNDER No. XV. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

* DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1894, AND MARCH, 1895.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

As in the First Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

As in the First Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

ROMAN LAW.

Text-books recommended:

Poste s Institutes of Gaius.
Sandars' Institutes of Justinian.

† Books of reference recommended:

Moyle's Institutes of Justinian.
Hunter's Roman Law.

The papers to be set in Roman Law shall contain passages in Latin which the students shall be required to translate. No student will be allowed to pass in Roman Law, who does not show a competent knowledge of Latin.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

(*a*) The History of responsible Government in Great Britain.
(*b*) The relation of the Crown and British Parliament to the colonies.

Text-books recommended:

Taswell Langmead's Constitutional History.
Forsyth's Cases and Opinions on Constitutional Law. Chapters I., III. V., XI., XVI.
Tarring's Laws relating to the Colonies.
The Colonial Laws Validity Act (28 and 29 Vict. c. 63.)
The Acts in force in South Australia relating to the Constitution.

† Books of reference recommended:

Hallam's Constitutional History.
Stubbs' Constitutional History.
Gneist's Constitutional History.
Anson's Law and Custom of the Constitution.

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† Students are not expected to purchase books of reference.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

As in the Second Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

GREEK.

As in the First Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

LOGIC.

As in the Second Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS.

As in the First Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

The Elementary Principles of the Law of Real and Personal Property.
The Real Property Acts.
The Intestate Real Estates Distribution Act, 1867, and subsequent amendments.

Text-books recommended:

Stephen's Commentaries, Vol. I; and Vol. II. as far as relates to Personal Property.
Williams' Real Property.
Williams' Personal Property.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Text-books recommended:

Campbell's Students' Austin.
Maine's Ancient Law.
Holland's Jurisprudence.

† Book of reference recommended:

Hearn's Legal Rights and Duties.

PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.

Text-books recommended:—

Snell on Equity. Book I.

†Books of reference recommended:—

White's and Tudor's Leading Cases.
Story's Equity Jurisdiction.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Text-books recommended:

Anson on Contracts.
Snell on Equity. Book I.
Smith's Leading Cases [the cases referring to the Law of Contract].

† Books of reference recommended:

Leake on Contracts.
Pollock on Contracts (latest edition).

FOURTH YEAR'S COURSE.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(*a*) The general character of the systems called Public and Private International Law.

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† Students are not expected to purchase books of reference.

(*b*) Public International Law: such questions as arise between Sovereign Powers in time of peace and war.

(*c*) Private International Law so far as it deals with Status, Capacity. Marriage, Domicile, Contract, and Torts.

Text-books recommended:

Hall's International Law.
Westlake's Private International Law.

† Books of reference recommended:

Kent's International Law (Abdy's edition).
Phillimore's International Law.
Wheaton's International Law.
Dicey on Domicile.
Davis' International Law.

THE LAW OF WRONGS.

(Civil and Criminal):

Text-books recommended:

Pollock's Law of Torts.
Stephen's Digest of Criminal Law.

† Books of reference recommended:

Addison's Law of Torts.
Russell on Crimes.
Stephen's History of the Criminal Law.

LAW OF PROCEDURE.

(*a*) Law of Evidence.

Text-books recommended:

Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence.
Best's Law of Evidence.

† Book of reference recommended:

Taylor on Evidence.

(*b*) The Supreme Court Act and Rules of Court.

† Books of reference recommended:

Archbold's Chitty's Practice.
Wilson's Judicature Acts and Rules.

(*c*) Insolvency Acts, Local Court Acts.

† Book of reference recommended:

Barlow's Local Courts Act.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

As in the Third Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

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* For details of subjects for the Ordinary LL.B. Examination in March, 1894, see University Calendar for 1893.

† Students are not expected to purchase books of reference

OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

The Regulations of the Degree of Doctor of Laws, allowed on the 18th December, 1886, are hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

REGULATIONS.

I. Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Laws must pass the prescribed examination and comply with the other requirements of the Regulations.

II. An examination for the Degree will, if required, be held in the third term of each academical year.

III. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he is a Bachelor of Laws of at least four years standing.

IV. Every candidate must show a competent knowledge of each subject taken up by him; and any candidate, who shall pass in some subjects and fail in others, shall not be allowed, at any future examination, credit for subjects, in which he shall have previously passed.

V. Every candidate must present to the examiners an original Essay of sufficient merit on some subject to be approved by the Faculty of Law. Such Essay need not be composed during the examination; but each candidate must satisfy the examiners, by such proof as they shall require, that the Essay is of his own composition. An Essay, presented by a candidate who fails to pass, will not be accepted at a future examination.

VI. The subjects of examination shall for the present be:

1. *Roman Law.*
2. *Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation.*
3. *Public International Law, or*
   The Law of Partnership.
4. *Essays and Problems on the subjects of the Examination.*

The Council may vary the subjects from time to time, but at least one academical year's notice of any change shall be given.

VII. Schedules suggesting the course of study shall be drawn up by the faculty, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

VIII. The names of candidates who pass the examination shall be arranged in a single class in order of merit.

IX. A notice in the subjoined form shall be sent by each candidate to the Registrar not less than six months before the date of Examination.

I, a Bachelor of Laws, having obtained that Degree on the day of in the year 18 , intend to present myself at the next examination for the Degree of Doctor of Laws in the following subjects.

1
2
3
4
5

The subject of my Essay will be

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £10.

Dated this day of 18

Signature of Candidate.....

Postal Address.....

To the Registrar
University of Adelaide.

X. The undermentioned fees shall be paid in advance :

Examination Fee	£10	0	0
Fee for the Degree of Doctor of Laws ...	£10	0	0

Allowed 3rd August, 1892.

SCHEDULES DRAWN UP UNDER No. VII. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.D. IN NOVEMBER, 1894.

1. Roman Law.

General History of Roman Law.

Books recommended:

Muirhead's Historical Introduction to the Private Law of Rome.
Moyle's Institutes of Justinian.

The Commentaries of Gaius and the Institutes of Justinian.

Books recommended:

Poste's Elements of Roman Law, Gaius.
Moyle's Institutes of Justinian.

The following portions of the Digest:

Book VII., Tit. 1 (De usu fructu et quemadmodum quis utatur fruatur).
Book XLIV., Tit. 7 (De obligationibus et actionibus).
Book II., Tit. 14 and 15 (De pactis and de transactionibus).
Book IX., Tit. 2 (Ad legem Aquiliam).

Books:

Roby's Introduction to Justinian's Digest and Commentary De usu fructu.
Holland & Shadwell's Select Titles from the Digest of Justinian.
Grueber's Lex Aquilia.

2. Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation.

Books recommended:

Austin's Jurisprudence.
Holland's Jurisprudence.
Markby's Elements of Law.
Maine's Ancient Law, Early History of Institutions, Village Communities, Early Law and Custom.
Bentham's Principals of Morals and Legislation, Theory of Legislation.
Sidgwick's Science of Politics.

3. Public International Law.

Books recommended:

Hall's International Law.
Phillimore's International Law.

Law of Partnership.

Book recommended:

Lindley's Law of Partnership.

NOTE.—Candidates will be required to show not merely an acquaintance with these books, but a competent knowledge of the subjects of study and examination.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The rules of the Supreme Court, of which copy is annexed, were issued under the Seal of the Court on the third day of June, 1890. The rules which concern Students of Law in the University are published in the Calendar for the convenience of reference :—

Whereas by an Act of the Parliament of the Province of South Australia, No. 31 of 1885-6, intituled "An Act to consolidate the several Ordinances relating to the establishment of the Supreme Court of the Province of South Australia," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Judges of the Supreme Court to make and practise such General Rules and Orders touching and concerning the admission of attorneys, solicitors and barristers as the circumstances of the Province may require : And whereas it has been considered expedient to consolidate and amend the General Rules and Orders made by the Judges of the Supreme Court on the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, the twenty-fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and the seventeenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five : Now, therefore, it is ordered as follows :—

PART I.

1. All the said General Rules and Orders shall be, and the same are hereby, annulled from and after the coming into operation of the present Rules : Provided that this annulment shall not affect anything lawfully done or suffered, or any right or title accrued, or obligation or liability incurred, or duty or restriction imposed by or under any of the annulled Rules and Orders prior to the coming into the operation of the present Rules.

PART II.

6. Every person must, before he enters into articles, produce to the Board a certificate of his having passed the Matriculation Examination in the University of Adelaide, or in some university recognized by the University of Adelaide, or of his having passed the preliminary or any intermediate examination which clerks articled in England, Ireland, or Scotland, may for the time being be required to pass, and must lodge with the Board a copy of the certificate of his having so passed.

8. Every such articled clerk and every person not actually called to the bar or admitted as mentioned in Rule 11, shall, before he applies for admission to practise in the Court, after examination, have taken, or be entitled to take, the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the University of Adelaide, or shall, at the

proper examinations of the University of Adelaide, have passed in—

The Law of Property,
Constitutional Law,
The Law of Obligations,
The Law of Wrongs (civil and criminal), and
The Law of Procedure:

and shall furnish to the Board the said University's final certificate of having so passed.

9. The Board may require every such clerk as is mentioned in these rules to answer, verbally or in writing under his hand, such questions touching his conduct and service during his clerkship as the Board shall think fit to propose. Every such clerk (and each practitioner, solicitor, attorney, or proctor with whom he may have served any part of his clerkship) shall, if required by the Board, and if not prevented by sufficient cause from complying with such requirement, attend the Board and give such explanations as the Board may require touching the said conduct and service.

PART III.

11. The following persons only shall, subject to these Rules, be eligible to be admitted to practise as barristers, attorneys, solicitors, and proctors, that is to say :—

I. Persons who have been articled to some practitioner of the Court for the full term of five years, and have served the full term of their clerkship : Provided that in the case of any person who shall before or during his service under articles have taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws or of Arts in the University of Adelaide, or in some University recognized by the University of Adelaide, service under articles, for the full term of three years, shall be sufficient.

II. Persons who shall have served the full term of five years as associate or assistant or acting associate to the Judges of the Court or any of them : Provided that if any such person shall, before or during service as such associate or assistant or acting associate have taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws or of Arts in the University of Adelaide, or in any University recognised by the University of Adelaide, such service for the full term of three years shall be sufficient : Provided also that such associate or asssistant or acting associate shall, by

the certificate of any one of the said Judges, satisfy the Board as to his conduct and fitness to be admitted.

III. Persons who shall have served the full term of five years, during part of such period as associate or assistant or acting associate to the Judges of the Court or any of them, and during part of such period under articles of clerkship: Provided that if any such person shall, before or during such service have taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws or Arts in the University of Adelaide or in any University recognised by the University of Adelaide, such service for the full term of three years shall be sufficient: Provided also that, without limiting the effect of Rule 9, every such person shall, by the certificate of any one of the said Judges satisfy the Board as to his conduct and fitness to be admitted.

Given under our hands and the Seal of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court House, at Adelaide, this third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

(L.S.)

S. J. WAY, C.J.
JAS. P. BOUCAUT, J.
W. H. BUNDEY, J.

OF THE DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.

REGULATIONS.

I. No student shall be permitted to commence the Medical Course until he shall have completed his sixteenth year.

*II. Students before entering on the Medical Course are required to pass the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects :

1. English Language and Literature.
2. Latin.
3. Mathematics.
4. One of the following :—(*a*) Greek, (*b*) French, (*c*) German, (*d*) Italian.

NOTE.—The General Medical Council will not in future accept any Certifieate of Pass in Preliminary Examination in General Education unless the whole of the subjects included in the Preliminary Examination required by the Council for registration of students in Medicine, have been passed at the same time ; but this rule shall not apply to those who previous to January 1st, 1892, have passed a part of any Preliminary Examination recognized by the Council.

On entering the Medical Course students are required to send their names to the Registrar of the University for registration as Medical Students by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom.

III. To obtain the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery every candidate must complete five academical years of medical study, and pass the examination proper to each year.

IV. The academical year in Medicine shall comprise two Sessions, the First Session commencing about the second week in March and ending about the third week in August, and the Second Session commencing about the second week in September and ending about the second week in December. During the First Session there shall be a vacation, beginning on the last day of the First Term and ending on the first day of the Second Term.

V. The Examinations shall be held in the Second Session of each academical year.

VI. No student shall in any academical year be credited with attendance at the University lectures on any subject unless he

* Allowed the 9th December, 1891.

shall have attended in each session of that year three-fourths of the lectures given in that subject, except in cases of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council.

First Year.

VII. During the First Academical Year students shall be required

(*a*) To attend a course of lectures on Anatomy.

(*b*) To dissect during six months to the satisfaction of the Professor of Anatomy.

(*c*) To attend a course of lectures on Physiology.

(*d*) To perform practical biological and physiological work during such Academical Year to the satisfaction of the Lecturer on Physiology.

(*e*) To attend a course of lectures on Chemistry.

(*f*) To perform practical work in Inorganic Chemistry during three months to the satisfaction of the Professor of Chemistry.

(*g*) To attend a course of lectures on Botany.

(*h*) To attend lectures on the Elements of Heat, Electricity Magnetism, Light, and Acoustics, unless he shall have already passed in these subjects at either the Junior or Senior Public Examination.

Every student at the time of forwarding to the Registrar the notice of his intention to attend the First Examination shall produce certificates of his having completed the above course of study.

VIII. At the First Examination every student shall satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—

1. *Elementary Anatomy* and *Dissections.*
2. *Elementary Biology* and *Physiology,* theoretical and practical.
3. *Inorganic Chemistry,* theoretical and practical.
4. *Botany.*
5. *Elements of Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Light,* and *Acoustics,* unless he shall have already passed in these subjects at either the Junior or Senior Public Examination; provided that the marks for these subjects shall not be counted in arranging the class lists.

Second Year.

*IX. During the Second Academical Year students shall be required

(*a*) To attend a course of lectures on Anatomy.

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* Allowed 15th December, 1892.

(*b*) To dissect during six months to the satisfaction of the Professor of Anatomy.

(*c*) To attend a course of lectures on Physiology.

(*d*) To perform practical physiological work during such Academical Year to the satisfaction of the Lecturer on Physiology.

(*e*) To attend a course of lectures on Organic Chemistry.

(*f*) To perform practical work in Organic Chemistry and Toxicology during three months to the satisfaction of the Professor of Chemistry.

Every student at the time of forwarding to the Registrar the notice of his intention to attend the Second Examination shall produce certificates of his having completed the above course of study, and these certificates shall be in addition to the certificates required for the First Examination.

X. At the Second Examination every student shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects:—

1. ***Anatomy***—General and descriptive, with Dissections.
2. ***Physiology***—Including Practical Physiology, Histology, and Physiological Chemistry.
3. ***Chemistry***—Organic Chemistry, theoretical and practical, with special reference to Physiology and Medicine. The chemistry of poisons, organic and inorganic, with special reference to their detection.

*XI. During the Third Academical Year students shall be required— Third Year.

(*a*) To attend a course of lectures on Physiology.

(*b*) To perform Practical Physiological work during such Academical Year to the satisfaction of the Lecturer on Physiology.

(*c*) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics.

(*d*) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

(*e*) To attend during the whole of the Academical Year a course of lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(*f*) To attend a course of demonstrations on Practical Surgery.

(*g*) To attend a course of lectures on Pathology.

(*h*) To attend a course of lectures on Materia Medica.

(*i*) To receive instruction in Dentistry from some person approved by the Council.

(*j*) To attend diligently *Post Mortem* Examinations at the Adelaide Hospital during six months.

(*k*) To attend diligently during nine months the Medical and Surgical Practice of the Adelaide Hospital, both in the wards and out-patients' department.

(*l*) To receive instruction in Practical Pharmacy during a period of three months from some person approved by the Council.

Every student at the time of forwarding to the Registrar the notice of his intention to attend the Third Examination shall produce certificates of his having completed the above course of study.

*XII. At the Third Examination every student shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—

1. *Physiology*—Including Practical Physiology, Histology, and Physiological Chemistry.
2. *Principles and Practice of Medicine,* including *Therapeutics.*
3. *Principles and Practice of Surgery.*
4. *Pathology.*
5. *Materia Medica.*

Fourth Year. *XIII. During the Fourth Academical Year students shall be required—

(*a*) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics.

(*b*) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

(*c*) To attend during the whole of the Academical Year a course of lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(*d*) To attend a course of lectures on Obstetrics.

(*e*) To attend a course of lectures on Forensic Medicine.

(*f*) To attend a course of demonstrations on Surgical Anatomy.

(*g*) To perform a course of Operative Surgery.

(*h*) To attend diligently *Post Mortem* Examinations at the Adelaide Hospital for six months, during three of which he shall perform them himself.

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* Allowed 15th December, 1892.

(*i*) To hold the office of Dresser and Surgical Clerk at the Adelaide Hospital during six months. Provided that the whole or any part of such six months may be served during the Third Year.

(*j*) To attend diligently the medical and surgical practice of the Adelaide Hospital both in the wards and in the out-patients' department during nine months.

Every student at the time of forwarding to the Registrar the notice of his intention to attend the Fourth Examination shall produce certificates of his having completed the above course of study and practice, and these certificates shall be in addition to the certificates required for the Third Examination.

*XIV. At the Fourth Examination every student shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects:—

1. *Principles and Practice of Medicine,* including *Clinical Medicine* and *Therapeutics.*
2. *Principles and Practice of Surgery,* including *Clinical Surgery and Operative Surgery.*
3. *Surgical Anatomy.*
4. *Forensic Medicine.*

XV. During the Fifth Academical Year students shall be required Fifth Year.

(*a*) To attend, during two sessions, a course of lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(*b*) To attend during the whole of the academical year a course of lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(*c*) To attend a course of lectures on the Diseases peculiar to Women.

(*d*) To attend a course of lectures on Ophthalmic Surgery.

(*e*) To attend a course of lectures on Aural Surgery.

(*f*) To attend a course of lectures on Lunacy, and to attend the practice of the Hospitals for the Insane during three months.

(*g*) To attend diligently the Medical and Surgical Practice of the Adelaide Hospital, both in the wards and in the out-patients' department during nine months.

† (*h*) To attend twenty cases of Midwifery. Provided that the whole or any part of such number may be at-

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* Allowed 15th December, 1892.
† Vide Regulation XXV. infra.

tended during the last six months of the Fourth Year.

(*i*) To hold the office of Medical Clerk at the Adelaide Hospital during six months. Provided that the whole or any part of such six months may be served during the Fourth Year.

(*j*) To receive instruction in Vaccination from some legally qualified practitioner approved by the Council.

Every student at the time of forwarding to the Registrar the notice of his intention to attend the Fifth Examination shall produce certificates of his having completed the above course of study and practice, and these certificates shall be in addition to the certificates required for the Fourth Examination.

XVI. At the Fifth Examination every student shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—

1. *Medicine,* all branches.
2. *Surgery,* all branches, including *Surgical Anatomy* and *Operative Surgery.*
3. *Obstetrics* and *Diseases peculiar to Women.*
4. *Elements of Hygiene.*

XVII. In all cases in which certificates from the Adelaide Hospital are required by these Regulations, certificates from any other Hospital recognized by the Royal College of Surgeons of England will be accepted in lieu thereof.

XVIII. The Course of Practical Anatomy shall only be open to students approved by the Council.

XIX. Schedules defining the range of study shall be drawn up by the Faculty of Medicine, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published in the month of January in each year. The dates of the Examinations shall be fixed by the Council.

XX. The names of the successful candidates at each examination in the Second Session shall be arranged in three classes, the first class in order of merit, and the second and third classes in alphabetical order.

XXI.*

XXII.‡

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* Repealed 13th August, 1890.
‡ Repealed 15th December, 1892.

*XXIII. The following shall be the Fees for each Course payable in advance :—

FIRST YEAR.					
Anatomy and Dissections	£9	9	0		
Biology (including Elementary Physiology) ...	9	9	0		
Chemistry (including Practical Chemistry) ...	9	9	0		
Botany	2	2	0		
Physics, Heat, Light, &c. (including practical work)	4	4	0		
				£34	13 0
SECOND YEAR.					
Anatomy and Dissections	9	9	0		
Physiology (including Practical Physiology) ...	6	6	0		
Chemistry	9	9	0		
				25	4 0
THIRD YEAR.					
Medicine, Principles and Practice	6	6	0		
Surgery " "	6	6	0		
Physiology (including Practical Physiology) ...	3	3	0		
Clinical Surgery	2	2	0		
Practical Surgery	2	2	0		
Pathology	6	6	0		
Materia Medica	3	3	0		
				29	8 0
FOURTH YEAR.					
Medicine, Principles and Practice	6	6	0		
Surgery " "	6	6	0		
Surgical Anatomy	2	2	0		
Clinical Medicine	2	2	0		
Obstetrics	3	3	0		
Forensic Medicine	3	3	0		
Operative Surgery	2	2	0		
				25	4 0
FIFTH YEAR.					
Clinical Medicine	£2	2	0		
Clinical Surgery	2	2	0		
Diseases of Women	3	3	0		
Ophthalmic Surgery	3	3	0		
Aural Surgery	1	1	0		
Insanity	1	1	0		
				12	12 0
Fee for each Ordinary Examination	£3	3	0		
Total amount of Examination Fees for the Five Years				15	15 0
Fee for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery				5	5 0
Total cost of Degree				£148	1 0

* Allowed 11th July, 1893.

XXIV. The following Forms of Notice are prescribed :—

Form of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by Undergraduates of their intention to present themselves for Examination.

I, an Undergraduate of this University hereby give notice that, for the purpose of completing the year of the course for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, I intend to present myself at the Examination in the month of 18 , for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz. :

1. 4.
2. 5.
3.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £ , and I enclose the certificates required by the Registrar.

(Signed).....

Dated this day of 18 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

Form of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by Students not studying for Degrees of their intention to present themselves for Examination.

I, a Student of this University, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Examination in the month of 18 , for examination in the following subjects, viz.—

1. 4.
2. 5.
3.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £ , being for each of the above subjects.

(Signed).....

Dated this day of 18 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

XXV.* Notwithstanding anything contained in the Regulations of the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery it shall be lawful for the Council to admit to the Fifth Examination for the degree during the years 1892, 1893, and 1894, students who have attended not fewer than ten cases of midwifery.

XXVI. † Students in Medicine may be excused examination in Elementary Biology and Physiology, Inorganic Chemistry, Botany, and the Elements of Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Light, and Acoustics, at the end of their First Year's Course, and in Chemistry at the end of their Second Year's Course, if they have already passed the examinations in those subjects in the corresponding years of the course for the degree of Bachelor of Science; but such Students shall not be entitled to classification in these years.

† Allowed 3rd August, 1892.
* Allowed 15th December, 1892.

The Regulations concerning the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, allowed on the 17th day of November, 1886, are hereby repealed.

Allowed: 18th December, 1889.

SCHEDULES DRAWN UP UNDER No. XIX. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY M.B. AND Ch.B. EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER 1894.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

Elementary Anatomy.

I. Descriptive Anatomy.

Bones, Joints, and Muscles, illustrated by osteological specimens and recent dissections.

Text-books recommended:—

Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical: Gray; or
Elements of Anatomy: Quain.
Human Osteology: Holden, may also be consulted.

II. Practical Anatomy.

Daily attendance in the Dissecting Room from 9 to 5, excepting at lecture hours and on Saturday afternoons.

Text-books recommended:—

Demonstrations of Anatomy: Ellis; or
Practical Anatomy: Heath.

Elementary Biology.

The instruction in this subject will include:—

1. The fundamental facts and laws of the morphology, histology, physiology, and life-history of plants, as illustrated by the following types:—
   Yeast Plant, Bacteria, Protococcus, Mucor, Penicillium, Spirogyra, the Bracken Fern, and the Bean plant.
2. The fundamental facts of animal morphology and physiology as illustrated by the following types:—
   Amœba, Vorticella, Hydra, Freshwater-mussel, Crayfish, Frog.
3. The histological characters of the blood, epidermal and connective tissues, cartilage, bone, muscle and nerve, in Vertebrata.

Text-books recommended:—

Practical Biology: Huxley and Martin.
Elementary Biology: Parker;
The Frog, an Introduction to Anatomy and Histology: Milnes Marshall.
Essentials of Histology: Schäfer; or
Elements of Histology: Klein.
Introduction to Botany: Dendy and Lucas.

Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.

I. Inorganic Chemistry.

The non-metallic elements and their more commonly known compounds.

The following metals and their more commonly known compounds :—

Potassium, Sodium, Silver.
Calcium, Strontium, Barium.
Aluminium.
Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.
Lead.
Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.
Platinum.

Spectrum analysis, the elements of chemical theory, the atomic theory and cognate subjects, and the laws of electrolysis.

II. Practical Chemistry.

Simple Inorganic Qualitative Analysis.

Text-books recommended :—

Introduction to the Study of Chemistry: Remsen ; or
Elementary Chemistry : Wilson.

Botany.

The general structure and physiology of a flowering plant :—

Elementary Tissues, their Constituents, Contents, and Mode of Development.

General characters and functions of the Root, Stem, Leaves, and Floral Organs.

Reproduction, Fertilization, Fruit, Seed, and Germination.

Botanical Characters of the Natural Orders :—

Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Goodenoviæ, Campanulaceæ, Epacridæ, Boragineæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Solanaceæ, Amarantaceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Proteaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ, and Filices.

Practical Examination.

Candidates must be prepared to describe in technical language such plants or parts of plants as may be placed before them, and to classify specimens illustrative of any of the Natural Orders above enumerated.

Text-books recommended :—

Class Book : Balfour ; or
Manual of Botany ; Balfour.
Flora of South Australia : Tate ; or
Introduction to Botany : Dendy and Lucas.

Elementary Physics.

The first principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Heat, Light, Sound, Electricity, and Magnetism.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

Anatomy.

I. Anatomy.

This Course includes the subjects prescribed for the First Year, and in addition—

Description of the Vascular and Nervous Systems, Organs of special sense and other viscera.

Text-books recommended, the same as for the first year.

II. Practical Anatomy.

Attendance, and Text-books recommended, as in first year.

Physiology.

The subject matter of Parts I., II., and III. of the Text-book of Physiology: Foster.

Text-book recommended:

Text-book of Physiology: Foster.

Practical Examination.

Each candidate must be prepared (1) to make, examine and describe microscopical specimens of animal tissues and organs. (2) To prove a practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood, urine, glycogen. Also to show a practical acquaintance with the most important apparatus used in studying the physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory system.

Text-books recommended:

Essentials of Histology: Schäfer; or
Elements of Histology: Klein.
Outlines of Practical Physiology: Stirling.
Outlines of Practical Physiological Chemistry: Larkin and Leigh.
Part V. of Text-book of Physiology: Foster; should also be consulted.

Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry.

Law of Substitution. Compound Radicals.
Homologous Series. Principles of Ultimate Analysis.
Chemical History of the Cyanogen Group. Cyanogen. Hydrocyanic Acid.
Cyanic Acid and Urea. Sulphocyanic Acid. Uric Acid.
Amylaceous and Saccharine substances.
Fermentation. Alcohol, Wine, Beer, &c.
Homologues of Alcohol. Ethers, simple and mixed. Oxidation of Alcohol. Aldehyde and Acetic Acid and their homologues.
Glycol and Oxalic Acid and their homologues.
Glycerine. Fatty and oily bodies. Saponification.
Principle vegetable acids.
Ammonia and its derivatives. Ammonium and ammoniacal salts.
Chief natural organic bases.

Chief constituents of the vegetable and animal organisms. Blood, Milk, Bile, Urine, &c. Decay. Putrefaction. Destructive distillation. Benzene, and some of its chief derivatives, especially Phenol, Salicylic Acid, Nitrobenzenes, Aniline, and allied substances.

Practical Chemistry.

Qualitative analysis of mixtures containing not more than two acids and two bases, and not more than one organic acid and one organic base, the organic substances to be selected from the following list:—

Oxalates, Acetates, Benzoates, Succinates, Tartrates, Urates. Meconates, Gallates, Tannates, Cyanides, Double Cyanides, Alcohol, Starch, Cane-sugar, Grape-sugar, Urea, Morphia, Quinine, Strychnine.

Students may also be required to determine sugar or urea in urine.

Text-book recommended:—

Organic Chemistry: Remsen.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

Physiology.

This course includes the subjects prescribed for the second year, and in addition the subject matter of Parts IV. of the Text-book of Physiology: Foster.

Text-book recommended:—

Text-book of Physiology: Foster.

Practical Examination.

This course includes the subjects prescribed for the second year, and in addition each candidate will be required to show a practical acquaintance with the physiology and histology of the special senses.

Text-books recommended:—

Essentials of Histology: Schäfer; or
Elements of Histology: Klein.
Outlines of Practical Physiology: Stirling.
Outlines of Practical Physiological Chemistry: Larkin and Leigh.
Part V. of Text-book of Physiology: Foster; should also be consulted.

Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics.

Elementary General Pathology.
Elementary General Therapeutics.
Relation of Bacteria to Disease.
Specific Febrile Diseases.
Diseases of the Organs of Respiration.
Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.
Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
Diseases of the Alimentary Canal.
Diseases of the Liver and the Pancreas.
Diseases of the Peritoneum and Mesenteric Glands.
Diseases of the Thyroid; Supra-renal Bodies; Spleen; Lymphatics. Blood.
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion
Diseases of the Nervous System.

Text-books recommended:

The Theory and Practice of Medicine: Bristowe.

The Theory and Practice of Medicine: Roberts.
The Principles and Practice of Medicine: Fagge.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.

General Principles of Surgical Diagnosis.
Inflammation, Erysipelas, Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Gangrene.
Injuries of Soft Parts.
Injuries and Diseases of Bones and Joints.
Venereal Diseases.
Injuries and Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Text-books recommended:

Practice of Surgery: Bryant, or
Science and Art of Surgery: Erichsen, or
Surgery, its principles and practice: Holmes, or
Manual of Surgery; 3 vols., Treves.

The instruction in Practical Surgery will include—

The Application of Splints, Bandages, &c.

Text-books recommended:

Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging: Heath, or
Surgical Handicraft: Pye, or
The Essentials of Bandaging: Berkeley Hill.

Pathological Anatomy.

1. Attendance in the dead house and *post mortem* examinations.

Text-book recommended:

Post Mortem Examinations: Virchow.

2. Microscopical demonstrations of pathological specimens.

Text-books recommended:

Manual of Pathology: Coats; or
Text-book of Pathology: Hamilton;
and elements of Surgical Pathology: Pepper.

Materia Medica.

The substances mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia will be considered as regards their names and synonyms; their history, and source whence obtained; their characteristics, chemical and physical; their adulterations and the detection of the same; their active principles, with the poisonous doses (if any); their general physiological and pharmacological action; their officinal preparations, with the proportionate amount of active ingredient in each; and the use and application of the volumetric solutions.

Text-book recommended:

Materia Medica and Therapeutics: Garrod (last edition).

Books of reference recommended:

Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica; F. Lauder Brunton.
Elements of Pharmacology; Oswald Schmiedeberg.

FOURTH YEAR'S COURSE.

Principles and Practice of Medicine.

For synopsis see Third Year's Course.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.

The subjects of the Third Year and in addition—
The Constitutional Effects of Injury.
Diseases and Injuries of Bloodvessels.
Diseases and Injuries of Lymphatics.
Diseases and Injuries of Nerves.
Diseases and Injuries of Muscles and Synovial Membranes.
Hernia.
Tumours.
Deformities.
Injuries and Diseases of Special Regions.

Text-books recommended, the same as for the Third Year.

Operative Surgery.

Operations on the dead body.

Text-book recommended:
Students' Manual of Operative Surgery: Treves.

Surgical Anatomy.

1) Regional Anatomy as applied to Surgery, and (2, surface Anatomy as applied to the Fine Arts.

Text-book recommended:
Manual of Surgical Applied Anatomy: Treves.

Forensic Medicine.

1. Medical Evidence in general, and as bearing upon cases that may form the subject of a criminal trial, civil action, or coroner's inquest.

Note.—In addition to the written paper there will be a practical examination, which will not however include the practical physiology or the practical chemistry incidental to this Course.

Text-book recommended:
Forensic Medicine (last edition): Guy & Ferrier.

Obstetrics.

Anatomy and Physiology of the Female Organs of Generation.
Physiology and Pathology of Pregnancy.
Natural and Difficult Labour.
Pathology and Management of the Puerperal State.

Text-books recommended:
A Manual of Midwifery: Galabin, or
Science and Practice of Midwifery: Playfair.

FIFTH YEAR'S COURSE.

Diseases Peculiar to Women.

Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation.

Text-books recommended:
The Student's Guide to the Diseases of Women: Galabin, or
A Manual of Gynæcology; Hart and Barbour.

Ophthalmic Surgery.

Injuries of the Eye and its appendages.
Diseases of the Eyelids, Conjunctiva, and Lachrymal apparatus.
Diseases of the Eyeball including Glaucoma, Amblyopia, and functiona Disorders of Vision.
Refraction.
Affections of the Ocular Muscles.
Colour Vision and its defects.

Text-book recommended :

A handbook of the Diseases of the Eye and their Treatment: Henry Swanzy (4th edition).

Aural Surgery.

Anatomy and Physiology of the Ear shortly considered.
Injuries and diseases of the auricle.
Diseases of External Auditory Canal, including foreign bodies in the Ear.
Diseases of the Membrana Tympani and Tympanum and their consequences
Diseases of Naso-Pharynx and Eustachian Tube.
Diseases of the Inner Ear.

Text-book recommended :

A guide to the Study of Ear-Disease: P. McBride (W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh).

The following work may also be consulted :

Text-book of Diseases of the Ear: Politzer.

Lunacy.

The Physiology of Mind and its relations to Mental Disease.
Insanity, its diagnosis, varieties, causes, treatment, pathology, and the procedure for placing persons of unsound mind under care and treatment.

Text-book recommended :

Clinical Lectures on Mental diseases: Clouston.

Elements of Hygiene.

Habitations.—Drainage of houses, removal of excreta. *Food.*—General principles of diet; quality, choice, quantity, and adulteration of food. *Water.*—Quantity and supply. Examination of for hygienic purposes, contaminations, purification of. *Air.*—Examination of—impurities of—Ventilation. *Soil.*—Examination of—conditions affecting health.

Causes and prevention of specific diseases, disinfection and deodorization, vital statistics, climate, micro organisms.

The Health, Quarantine, and Vaccination Acts and Regulations in force in South Australia.

A part of the Examination will be Practical.

Text-books recommended :

Hygiene and Public Health : Louis C. Parkes.
Hygiene and Public Health : Whitelegge.

The following works may also be consulted :—

Practical Hygiene : Parkes.
Hygiene and Public Health : Buck.
Vital Statistics : Newsholmes.

RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS TO THE PRACTICE OF THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

The rules for the admission of students to the practice of the Adelaide Hospital, of which copy is annexed, are published in the Calendar for convenience of reference :—

A—I. That medical students of the University of Adelaide be admitted as pupils to the practice of the Hospital under the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

II. Pupils may attend, according to the subject for which they have entered, the practice of the Hospital between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. (including attendance on the morning visits of the Resident Medical Officer) ; at no other time will the pupils be allowed in the Wards except by special permission of some Physician or Surgeon.

III. No medical or surgical pupil shall publish the report of any case without the written permission of the Physician or the Surgeon under whose care the patient has been.

IV. No pupil may introduce visitors into the Hospital without permission from some member of the Honorary Staff or from one of the Resident Medical Officers.

V. Pupils entering for dispensary practice shall be under the immediate control of the Dispenser, and, in his absence, of the Assistant Dispenser, who shall be answerable to the Board for their good conduct.

VI. Every pupil shall conduct himself with propriety, and discharge with zeal and assiduity the duties assigned to him, and pay for or replace any article and make good any loss sustained by his negligence.

VII. If any pupil infringe any rule of the Hospital, or otherwise misconduct himself, he shall be subject to dismissal by the Board, and shall, on dismissal, forfeit all payments which he may have made, and all rights accruing therefrom.

VIII. The members of the Honorary Staff of Physicians and Surgeons will give clinical instruction on the following terms, viz.—

For the medical practice of the Hospital, for each pupil, £5 5s. per annum.

For the surgical practice of the Hospital, for each pupil, £5 5s. per annum.

(These fees to include the appointment of Clinical Clerk and Dresser).

For each six months' instruction in the Post Mortem Room, £2 2s.

For three months' instruction by the Dispenser in Practical Pharmacy, £2 2s.

A fee of £1 1s. shall be paid for the use of the Medical Library, and no books shall be removed from the Hospital without special permission of the Board.

Each student commencing attendance on the clinical practice of the Hospital shall be required to pay an entrance fee of £5 5s. All fees to be paid to the Secretary of the Hospital.

IX. Every Physician shall have one or more Clinical Clerks, and every Surgeon shall have one or more Dressers, and all such Clerks and Dressers shall be appointed by the Board on the recommendation of the Honorary Staff of the Hospital.

X. Subject to these rules, every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall hold office for six months, but shall, in the absence of another candidate, be eligible for re-appointment.

XI. Every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall always accompany in his visits to the Wards the Physician or the Surgeon to whom he is attached.

XII. The Clinical Clerk and Dresser of the receiving Physician or Surgeon shall, except when he is required to attend lectures at the University, be in attendance each day during the receiving week of such Physician and Surgeon.

XIII. Every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall attend daily to assist the Resident Medical Officers in their duties.

XIV. The following shall be the duties of Clinical Clerks and of Dressers:—They shall, under the supervision of the Resident Medical Staff, take a correct history of each case on the day of admission or as soon after as possible, and enter the same in the Case Book; they shall keep a correct report of each case and of the treatment thereof and of its results until the patient's discharge or death, and enter it from day to day in their Case Book.

XV. No student shall visit any patient in the Ovariotomy Cottage, or any case that has undergone a major operation, or any case of acute illness, without permission of the Physician or Surgeon.

XVI. No student shall attend the practice of the Surgical Wards during the period that he is himself performing post mortem examinations.

XVII. No Clinical Clerk or Dresser shall be excused for absenting himself at the appointed hour of attendance in the morning, unless he receive permission to do so from the Physician or Surgeon to whom he is attached.

XVIII. Certificates to Clinical Clerks and Dressers shall be signed by their respective Physicians and Surgeons, and afterwards by the Chairman of the Board.

B—I. The foregoing rules shall apply to all students unconnected with the University of Adelaide who may wish to be admitted as pupils to the practice of the Adelaide Hospital.

II. That all pupils be subject to such other rules and regulations as may be adopted from time to time by the Board of Management.

April 15th, 1887.

OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

REGULATIONS.

I. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be held once in each year, during the month of November.

II. No candidate shall be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have produced certificates to the following effect :—

1. Of having been admitted to the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in this University ; or of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine *ad eundem gradum*.

2. Of having, subsequently to admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in this University or in any other University whose degrees are recognised by the University of Adelaide,

(*a*) Attended to Clinical or Practical Medicine, during two years, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University ;

(*b*) Or, attended to Clinical or Practical Medicine, during one year, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University, and of having been engaged, during three years, in the practice of his profession.

(*c*) Or, of having been engaged, during five years, in the practice of his profession.

Candidates who shall have passed in the First Class at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be exempted from one year's attendance on Clinical or Practical Medicine in a recognised institution, or from two years' practice of their profession. At least one-half of the time specified for Clinical or Practical Medicine must be devoted to Medicine as distinguished from Surgery.

III.—These certificates must be forwarded to the Registrar at least one month before the commencement of the Examination.

IV.—The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, *vivâ voce* interrogation, practical demonstrations, and reports of cases in a hospital.

V.—Candidates shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects :—

1. *Theory and Practice of Medicine,* including—

(a) *Patholoy,*
(b) *Therapeutics,* and
(c) *Hygiene.*

2. *Mental Physiology and Lunacy.*
3. *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.*
4. *The History of Medicine.*

It shall be optional for Candidates to substitute for the examination in the History of Medicine a written Thesis relating to some one of the subjects included in the medical curriculum. The subject of such Thesis shall be first approved by the Faculty of Medicine and the Thesis shall be forwarded to the Registrar of the University at least two weeks before the examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

VI.—The names of successful candidates shall be arranged in order of merit, and in one class.

VII. A notice in the subjoined form shall be sent by each candidate to the Registrar, not less than one month before the date of the Examination :—

I, a Bachelor of Medicine of the University of Adelaide, having obtained that Degree on the day of , in the year 18 , intend to present myself at the next Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £10.

Signature of Candidate.....
Postal Address.....

To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

VIII. The undermentioned fees shall be paid in advance :—

Examination fee	£10	0	0
For the Degree of Doctor of Medicine	10	0	0

Allowed the 18th December, 1889.

OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SURGERY.

REGULATIONS.

I.—The Examination for the Degree of Master of Surgery shall be held once in each year, during the month of November.

II.—No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have produced Certificates to the following effect :—

1. Of having been admitted to the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in this University, or of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine *ad eundem gradum.*
2. Of having, subsequently to admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in this University, or in any other University whose degrees are recognised by the University of Adelaide,
   - (*a*) Attended to Clinical or Practical Surgery, during two years, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University;
   - (*b*) Or, attended to Clinical or Practical Surgery, during one year, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University, and of having been engaged during three years in the practice of his profession ;
   - (*c*) Or, of having been engaged, during five years in the practice of his profession.

Candidates who shall have passed in the First Class at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be exempted from one year's attendance on Clinical or Practical Surgery in a recognised institution, or from two years' practice of their profession. At least one-half of the time specified for Clinical or Practical Surgery must be devoted to Surgery as distinguished from Medicine.

III.—These Certificates must be forwarded to the Registrar at least one month before the commencement of the Examination.

IV.—The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, *vivâ voce* interrogation, practical demonstrations, and reports of cases in a hospital.

V.—Candidates shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects :—

Surgery, all branches, including Surgical Anatomy, Surgical Pathology, and Operative Surgery.

Candidates will also be required—

(1) *To write commentaries on surgical cases.*

(2) *To write a short extempore essay on some surgical topic.*

(3) *To examine and report on cases of surgical patients in the wards of a hospital.*

VI.—The names of the successful candidates shall be arranged in order of merit, and in one Class.

VII. A notice in the subjoined form shall be sent by each candidate to the Registrar, not less than one month before the date of the Examination :—

I, a Bachelor of Medicine of the University of Adelaide, having obtained that Degree on the day of , in the year 18 , intend to present myself at the next Examination for the Degree of Master of Surgery.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £10.

Signature of Candidate.....

Postal Address.....

To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

VIII. The undermentioned fees shall be paid in advance :—

Examination fee	£10	0	0
Fee for the Degree of Master of Surgery ...	5	0	0

Allowed the 18th December, 1889.

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.*

REGULATIONS.

†I.—Students who satisfy the Professors and Lecturers of the School of Music that they have sufficient knowledge to enable them to enter upon the First Year's Course, may be enrolled as Matriculated Students in Music; but all Students in Music, before they can take the Degree of Bachelor of Music, must either *(a)* have passed the Senior Public Examination, or *(b)* produce Certificates of having passed in the following subjects of the Senior Public Examination:—

1. In English,
2. In one other Language,
3. In one subject of Division B;

or *(c)* produce Certificates of having passed such Examinations conducted by some other University as may in the opinion of the Council be equivalent.

II. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Music each candidate must complete three academical years of study, and pass the Examination proper to each year; and must also compose an Exercise, to be approved by the Examiners.

III. To complete an academical year of study a Candidate must attend the courses of Lectures delivered on each of the subjects specified for the Examination in that year, but the separate courses of Lectures need not all be attended in one and the same year, nor need the Examination be passed in the same academical year in which the Lectures have been attended.

IV. No Student shall in any term be credited with attendance at the University Lectures and the completion of any academic term of study in any subject, unless he shall have attended during that term three-fourths of the Lectures given in that subject, except in case of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council.

V. At the first examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music every Candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects— First Year.

1. { *The Elements of Music.*
   { *Harmony.*
2. *Counterpoint*

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*As the Chair of Music is not supported by endowment, the University does not guarantee the continuance of Courses of Lectures in Music.

† Allowed 13th November 1890.

Second Year

VI. At the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects—

1. *Acoustics.*
2. *Harmony.*
3. { *Counterpoint.*
   { *Double Counterpoint, Canon, and Fugue.*

Third Year.

VII. At the Third Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music every Candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects—

1. *Harmony.*
2. *Counterpoint, Canon and Fugue.*
3. *Instrumentation ; Form in Composition.*
4. *Playing from a figured bass, and from vocal and orchestral scores.*

VIII. The Examinations in all the above subjects will be partly by printed questions and partly *vivâ voce.*

IX. After passing the Third Examination, and before receiving his Degree, each candidate must send to the Registrar a Musical Exercise composed by himself for the occasion, of such length as to occupy not less than twenty minutes in performance, and fulfilling the following conditions—

(a.) It must be a Vocal Composition to any words the writer may select.

(b.) It must contain real five-part vocal Counterpoint, with specimens of imitation, Canon and Fugue.

(c.) It must have accompaniments for a quintett String band, with or without an Organ part.

The Candidate will be required to make a written declaration that the Exercise is entirely his own unaided Composition. Such Exercise must reach the Registrar before the 30th of June in the year in which the candidate proposes to take his degree. No Exercise which has been rejected shall be used either in whole or part for the Exercise on any subsequent occasion, except by special consent of the Examiners in Music. After the Exercise has been approved by the Examiners the Candidate must deposit a fair and complete copy of such Exercise in the University Library.

X. Schedules defining, as far as may be necessary, the scope of the Examinations in the above-mentioned subjects shall be drawn up by the Board of Musical Studies, subject to the approval of

the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

XI. The names of the successful Candidates at each Examination shall be arranged in three classes in alphabetical order in each.

XII. The names of all other Students passing in any of the above-mentioned subjects shall be arranged in alphabetical order in lists, which shall indicate the subjects, in which each Student has passed.

XIII. A Student who shall pass in any subject shall be entitled to a Certificate to that effect.

* XIV. The following fees shall be payable in advance :—

Entrance fee for Students not intending to graduate in Music	£0	10	6
Fees payable in each term by every Student in Music	£3	3	0

Examination fees—

Fee for each subject specified in each candidate's notice for the Ordinary Examination in Music...	£0	15	0
Students who have not paid Fees in respect of attendance at Lectures, must pay an additional Fee of *£5 5s. 0d.* at each of the three Ordinary Examinations in Music.			
Certificate of having passed in one or more subjects of any Examination in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Music	£0	5	0
Fee payable by each Student to accompany his Exercise under Section IX.	£5	5	0
Fee on taking the Degree of Bachelor of Music ...	£3	3	0

The following Forms of Notice are prescribed :—

Form of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by Undergraduates of their intention to present themselves for Examination.

I, an Undergraduate of the University, hereby give notice that, for the purpose of completing the year of the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Music, I intend to present myself at the Ordinary Examination in the term of 18 , for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz. :

1. 4.
2. 5.
3.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £

(Signed).....

Dated this day of 18 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

* Allowed 13th November 1890

Form of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by Students not studying for Degrees, of their intention to present themselves for Examination.

I, a Student of this University, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Ordinary Examination in the term of 18 , for examination in the following subjects, viz.:

1. 4.
2. 5.
3.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £

(Signed) .....

Dated this day of 18 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

The Regulations concerning the Degree of Bachelor of Music allowed on the 17th November, 1886, are hereby repealed.

Allowed the 18th of December, 1886.

SCHEDULES DRAWN UP UNDER No. X. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1894.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Notes, Rests, Clefs, Intervals, Scales, Time, Abbreviations, and other signs.

Text-books suggested—

Davenport's "Elements of Music," and Banister's "Music."

HARMONY.

Common Chords, Chords of the Dominant 7th, Dominant 9th, Dominant 11th, and 13th, Suspensions, Chords of the Augmented 6th, Cadences, Passing Notes, Sequences, Modulation, Harmonizing Melodies.

Text-books recommended—

Stainer's Harmony Primer; Banister's "Music."

COUNTERPOINT.

Single Counterpoint; all species in two or three parts

Text-book recommended—

Banister's "Music."

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

ACOUSTICS.

Sensation and external cause of Sound. Mode of its transmission. Nature of wave-motion in general. Application of the wave-theory to Sound. Elements of a musical sound. Loudness and extent of vibration. Pitch and rapidity of vibration. Measures of absolute and of relative pitch. Resonance. Analysis of compound sounds. Helmholtz's theory of musical quality. Motion of sounding strings. The pianoforte and other stringed instruments. Motion of sounding air-columns. Flute and reed stops of the organ. Orchestral wind instruments. The

human voice. Interference. Beats. Helmholtz's theory of consonance and dissonance. Combination-tones. Consonant chords. Construction of the musical scale. Exact and tempered intonation. Equal temperament.

Text-book recommended—

Tyndall's "Sound."

HARMONY, up to four parts, as contained in Professor Macfarren's "Rudiments of Harmony."

COUNTERPOINT, in four parts, as contained in the same author's "Counterpoint."

DOUBLE COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE in two parts.

Text-books recommended—

Higgs' Primer on "Fugue" and Banister's "Music."

Works of reference recommended—

"Six Lectures on Harmony," Macfarren; Ellis's translation of Helmholtz's "Die Lehre von den Tonempfindungen."

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

HARMONY AND COUNTERPOINT, each in not more than five parts.

CANON AND FUGUE, in not more than four parts.

FORM.

The various forms employed in classical composition.

INSTRUMENTATION.

A knowledge of the compass, capabilities, and quality of tone of the different instruments employed in a modern orchestra.

Note.—Candidates will also be examined in some Classical composition with regard to Harmony, Form, and Instrumentation. Work for analysis, Handel's "Messiah," full score.

Text-book recommended—

Prout's "Instrumentation."

Books of reference recommended—

Berlioz's "Instrumentation."
Ouseley's "Form."
Richter's "Fugue."

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.
ADVANCED COURSE.

REGULATIONS.

I. To obtain the Advanced Certificate of the Public Examination in Music, each candidate must complete one academical year of study, and pass an Examination in the following subjects, viz. :—

(*a*) *The Elements of Music,*
(*b*) *Harmony (in four parts),*
(*c*) *Counterpoint (in three parts),*
(*d*) *Musical Analysis,*
(*e*) *Playing upon the Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, or other orchestral instrument.*

Candidates who have passed in the Advanced Course of the Public Examination in Music may be exempt from the requirements of the First Year's Course for the Degree of Mus. Bac.

II. To complete an academical year of study, a candidate must attend the courses of Lectures delivered on each of the Theoretical subjects specified for the Examination in that year; but the separate courses of Lectures need not all be attended in one and the same year, nor need the Examination be passed in the same academical year in which the Lectures have been attended.

III. No Student shall in any term be credited with attendance at the University Lectures, and the completion of any academic term of study in any subject, unless he shall have attended during that term three-fourths of the Lectures given in that subject, except in case of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council.

IV. Schedules defining, as far as may be necessary, the scope of the Examinations in the above-mentioned subjects, shall be drawn up by the Board of Musical Studies, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

V. The names of the successful candidates at each Examination shall be arranged in two classes, in alphabetical order in each.

VI. Candidates who have completed the course of study, and passed the Examination herein prescribed, may obtain a certificate of having attended the University lectures and passed the Public Examination in Music, Advanced Course.

VII. The following fees shall be payable in advance :—

Fee payable in each term by every Student in Music ...	£2	2	0
Fee on attending the Examination	3	3	0

Allowed 3rd August, 1892.

SCHEDULES DRAWN UP UNDER No. IV. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC, ADVANCED COURSE, IN NOVEMBER, 1894.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

(a) ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Notes, Rests, Clefs, Intervals, Scales, Time, Abbreviations, and other signs.

Text-books suggested—

Davenport's "Elements of Music," and Banister's "Music."

(b) HARMONY.

Common Chords, Chords of the Dominant 7th, Dominant 9th, Dominant 11th, and 13th, Suspensions, Chords of the Augmented 6th, Cadences, Passing Notes, Sequences, Modulation, Harmonizing Melodies.

Text-books recommended—
Stainer's Harmony Primer; Banister's "Music."

(c) COUNTERPOINT.

Single Counterpoint; all species in two and three parts.

Text-book recommended—

Banister's "Music."

(d) MUSICAL ANALYSIS.

The analysis, at sight, of a short extract from a classical composition.

(e) PLAYING UPON THE PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, OR OTHER ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENT.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

Candidates will be required to :—

(1.) Perform a solo or solos selected from a list of pieces which may be obtained from the Registrar of the University.
(2.) Play a short piece of music at first sight.
(3.) Play any scale or arpeggio that may be called for by the Examiner.
(4.) Answer questions on the Elements of Music, and on Form in Composition, with special reference to the piece selected for performance.

ORGAN PLAYING.

Candidates will be asked to :—

(1.) Perform a solo or solos selected from a list of pieces which may be obtained from the Registrar of the University
(2.) Play a short piece of music at first sight.
(3.) Play on manual or pedal any scale that may be called for by the Examiner.

(4.) Answer questions on the Elements of Music; on Form in Composition, with special reference to the piece selected for performance; on the pitch and quality of organ stops; and on the combination of the various stops.

PLAYING UPON ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS.

Candidates may themselves select a solo from the works of classical writers, but must send the title to the Registrar of the University for approval at least one month before the examination. The other tests will be the same as (2), (3), and (4) of Pianoforte Playing.

*** Candidates may bring their own accompanists.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC, ADVANCED COURSE. LIST OF PIECES.

PIANOFORTE.

Candidates will be asked to play one piece from each of the following lists:—

LIST A.	LIST B.
MOZART.—Fantasia and Fugue in C.	BEETHOVEN.—Sonata in A, Op. 2, No. 2.
BACH.—Prelude and Fugue in F minor (Book I., No. 12).	BEETHOVEN.—Sonata in D, Op. 10, No. 3.
MENDELSSOHN.—Prelude and Fugue in F minor (No. V. of six Preludes and Fugues).	MENDELSSOHN.—Sonata in E, Op. 6.

OF PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

REGULATIONS.

I. Public Examinations in the Theory and Practice of Music shall be held annually.

II. Both male and female candidates shall be eligible for examination and the Regulations shall be read accordingly.

III. Schedules defining as far as may be necessary the range of the Examinations shall be published in the month of January in each year.

THEORY OF MUSIC.

IV. Junior and Senior Examinations in the Theory of Music shall be held annually.

V. Candidates shall be admitted to either Examination without restriction as to age.

VI. At the Junior Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in

Notes, Staves, Clefs, Keys, Intervals, Time, Transposition, Common Chords, and the knowledge of the technical terms used in Music.

VII. At the Senior Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in

1. *Harmony.*
2. *Counterpoint.*
3. *History of Music.*

VIII. The Examination shall be held on or about the first Friday in the month of November in each year.

IX. The following fees shall be paid at the time of giving notice to attend :

Junior Examination	...	...	...	...	£1 1 0
Senior Examination	...	...	...	...	1 11 6

In no case will the fee be returned; but if, not less than seven days before the examination, a candidate shall notify to the Registrar his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future examination.

*X.—Candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves for examination on or before the 1st day of October; but notices of entry may be received on or before the 10th day of October on payment of an extra fee of 10s. 6d.

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* Old Regulation X. repealed, and new one above allowed 31st December, 1890.

XI. The names of successful candidates shall be arranged in two classes, in alphabetical order in each.

XII. The list of successful candidates shall be posted at the University and shall state the last place of education from which each candidate comes.

XIII. Certificates shall be given to the successful candidates stating in which class they have been placed.

PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

XIV. Junior and Senior Examinations in the Practice of Music shall be held annually.

XV. Candidates shall be admitted to either examination without restriction as to age.

XVI. Candidates shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in one or more of the following subjects :—

1. *Pianoforte Playing.*
2. *Organ Playing.*
3. *Solo Singing.*
4. *Playing on any Orchestral Instrument.*

XVII. The Examinations shall be held during the month of November.

XVIII. The following fees shall be paid at the time of giving notice to attend :—

For candidates presenting themselves for examination at Adelaide or elsewhere, for each subject—

Junior Examination	...	...	...	£1	1	0
Senior Examination	...	...	...	2	2	0

And in no case will the fee be returned.

*XIX. Candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves for examination on or before the 10th day of October ; but notices may be received on or before the 20th day of October on payment of an extra fee of 10s. 6d.

XX. The names of successful candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order in two classes in each of the above subjects.

XXI. The list of successful Candidates shall be posted at the University, and shall state the subjects in which each Candidate has passed, and also the last place of education from which he comes.

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* Old Regulation XIX. repealed, and new one above allowed 31st December, 1890.

XXII. Certificates shall be given to the successful Candidates stating the subjects in which they have passed and the class in which they have been placed.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

XXIII. The Junior and Senior Public Examinations in the Theory and Practice of Music may be held in other places than the City of Adelaide.

XXIV. Such Local Examinations shall be held only under the supervision of persons appointed by the Council.

XXV. No such Examination shall be held unless a sum sufficient to meet all expenses, including the Statutory Fees, be lodged with the Registrar at least one calendar month prior to the date fixed for the Examination.

Allowed 18th December, 1886.

SCHEDULES DRAWN UP UNDER NO. III. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE THEORY OF MUSIC.

JUNIOR.

The papers set in the Junior Division will be designed to test the Candidates knowledge of:—

Staves, clefs, intervals, scales, key-signatures, time, accent, embellishments, technical terms used in music, transposition, formation of uninverted common chords.

Text books rceommended—

Davenport's "Elements of Music," and Stainer's Harmony Primer, Chaps. I. to IV. inclusive.

SENIOR.

Senior candidates will be expected to show knowledge of the following subjects :—

HARMONY.

Harmony in not more than four parts including the harmonizing of melodies.

COUNTERPOINT.

All species of single Counterpoint in two parts.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

A general knowledge of Musical History within the period 1500 to 1860.

Text books recommended—

Stainer's Harmony Primer; Banister's "Music"; Bonavia Hunt's History of Music.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

I. PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

Candidates will be required to: –

(*a.*) Perform a solo or solos selected from a list of pieces which may be obtained from the Registrar of the University.

(*b.*) Play a short piece of music at first sight.

(*c.*) Play any scale or arpeggio that may be called for by the Examiners.

(*d.*) Answer questions on the Elements of Music.

II. ORGAN PLAYING.

Candidates will be asked to :—

(*a.*) Perform a solo or solos selected from a list obtainable from the Registrar of the University.

(*b.*) Play a short piece of music at first sight.

(*c.*) Play on manual or pedal any scale that may be called for.

(*d.*) Answer questions on the Elements of Music, on the pitch and quality of organ stops and on the combination of the various stops.

III. SOLO SINGING.

Candidates will be expected to :—

(*a.*) Sing one song or aria.

Junior candidates may themselves select any song by the following or other classical writers :—Beethoven, W. S. Bennett, Gounod, Handel, Haydn, Mackenzie, Mendlessohn, Mozart, Rossini, Schubert, Schumann.

Senior Candidates may select any Recitative and Aria from the oratorios or operas of classical writers. The selected piece may be sung in English, French, or Italian, but if in French or Italian the candidate must be prepared to answer questions on pronunciation. The title of the piece chosen must be sent to the Registrar of the University for approval at least one month before the examination.

(*b.*) Sing a short piece of music at sight.

(*c.*) Undergo tests of the voice as to compass, quality, and power.

(*d.*) Answer questions on the Elements of Music.

*** Candidates may bring their own accompanists.

IV. PLAYING UPON ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS.

Candidates may themselves select a solo from the works of classical writers, but must send the title to the Registrar of the University for approval at least one month before the examination. The other tests will be the same as (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) of Subject I.

*** Candidates may bring their own accompanists.

SUBJECT 1.—PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

Students desiring to pass for a first-class certificate in pianoforte playing must be prepared to play one piece from List A. or two pieces from List B.

For a second-class certificate, one piece selected from either List will suffice.

JUNIOR.

LIST A.

BACH, J. S.—Any *two* of the 15 two-part Inventions; any *two* of the 15 three-part Inventions.

BEETHOVEN, L. VON—Sonata, Op. 49, No. 1; Sonata, Op. 49, No. 2; Sonata, Op. 79; Rondo, Op. 51. No. 1; Rondo, Op. 51, No. 2; Variations in G; (the Rondos and Variations are contained in Section III. of Hallé's Pract. Piaf School.)

CLEMENTI—Any one of the following Sonatas:—Op. 20 in E flat; Op. 21 in D; Op. 24 in B flat; Op. 33, No. 1 in F; Op. 26, No. 3 in D; Op. 25, No. 2 in G; Op. 12, No. 4, in E flat; Op. 36, No. 1 in A; Op. 26, No. 2 in F sharp m.; Op. 2, No. 1 in C; Op. 47, No. 2 in B flat; Op. 37, in E flat.

CRAMER, J. B.—Sonatas, Op. 43, Op. 47, and Op. 48.

DUSSEK—Sonata in B flat, Op. 34; Sonata in G, No. 2, Op. 47; 'La Consolation'; Sonata in D, Op. 47, No. 1; Sonata in B flat, Op. 24.

ESCHMANN, J. C.—Sonata, Op. 33, in C; Sonata, Op. 23, No. 1 in C.

GOETZ, H.—Sonatines, Op. 8, No. 1 in F; No. 2 in E flat.

HANDEL, G. F.—Any *one* of his Suites for Pianoforte. Hornpipe and Aria.

HAYDN, J.—Any *one* of the Piano forte Sonatas; Fantasia in C, $\frac{3}{8}$-time; 12 variations in E flat (on a Minuet from his Quartets).

HELLER, ST.—Sonatine, Op. 147.

HUMMEL, J. N.—Rondo, Op. 11, in E flat, Sonata, in C; (No. 1. Litolff).

LIST B.

BACH—Echo (Partita in B minor); Fugue in G (Fifth French Suite); Sarabande and Allemande in E (Sixth French Suite); Bouree in A minor (Suites Anglaises).

BEETHOVEN, L. VON—Bagatelles, Op. 33, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.

BENNETT, SIR W. S.—Rondeau, Op. 34; Capriccio in A minor, Op. 28, No. 3; Introduction and Pastorale, Op. 28, No. 1; Rondeau in E, Op. 28, No. 2; The Lake, Op. 10, No. 1; Serenata, Op. 13.

BRUCE, M.—Op. 12, six Pianoforte pieces.

GADE, N. W.—Sylphides; Aquarelles, Op. 19; Scandinavian Songs.

HELLER, ST.—Op. 75, No. 1; La dame de pique; Op. 73; Cradle Song; Serenade; Preludes, Op. 119; Op. 92, 3 eclogues; Tarantella in A flat

HILLER, F.—Op. 81, Bk. 1, No. 4, Gigue; Bk. 2, No. 7, Minuet; Ghaselen, Op. 54.

HUMMEL, J. N.—Indian Rondo (in E minor); Trois Amusements, No. 3, Op. 105; La Contemplazione; Rondo Brillant in B flat, Op. 107; Variations in E (Les deux Journeés); Op. 42, six pieces facies; Rondoletto Op. 52

HENSELT, A.—Chant sans Paroles, Op. 33.

HANDEL—Fantasia in C.

HARTMANN, J. P. E.—Novellettes, Op. 55.

JENSEN, A.—Wanderbilder, Op. 17 No. 3.

LIST A.

KUHLAU, F.—Sonatine, Op. 20, No. 3; do., Op. 26, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; do., Op. 52, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Rondos, Op. 84, in F. and A.

MOZART, W. A.—Any *one* of the Pianoforte Sonatas (except No. 16, Novello).

PARADIES—Sonata in D (No. 10); Sonata in E; Sonata in F; Sonata in A; Sonata in E minor.

REINECKE, C.—Sonatines, Op 47, Nos. 2 and 3.

SCHUMANN, R.—Op. 118, 3 Kindersonaten.

WOELFE—Sonata in C, Op. 53

LIST B.

KALKBRENNER—Rondo in C.

KIRCHNER, TH.—Op. 35, Spielsachen

KULLAK, TH.—Pastorales, Op. 75, No. 1; Sang und Klang, Op. 100, No. 2.

MENDELSSOHN, F.—Andante and Allegro, Op. 16, No. 1; any of the Songs without Words.

MERKEL, G.—Bagatelles, Op. 81; Tonblüthen, Op. 82; Aquarellen, Op. 61.

MOSCHELLES, J.—Rondos, Op. 54, 66, 71, 82.

MOSZKOWSKI, M.—Scherzo Op. 1.

RAFF, J.—Op. 75, Suite de morceaux

REINECKE, C.—Kleine Fantasiestücke, Op. 17; Märchengestalten, Op. 147.

RHEINBERGER, J.—Three Studies, Op. 6; five pieces, Op. 9.

RUBINSTEIN, A.—Soirées de Petersburg, Op. 44; two Melodies, Op. 3; Miniatures, Op. 93.

SCHARWENKA, PH.—Mazurkas, Op. 29.

SCHLESINGER—Rondino in B flat.

STERKEL—Andante in E flat; Rondo in A.

SCHUMANN, R.—Any *two* of the more difficult numbers from Album, Op. 68.

*** Junior Candidates may also select any piece from the lists given for Senior Candidates.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

SENIOR DIVISION.

LIST A.

BACH, J. S.—Any *one* of the 48 Preludes and Fugues; (Wohltemperirter Clavier). Any *one* of the seven Partitas. Any *one* of the six French, or six English Suites.

LIST B.

BARGIEL, W.—Op. 32, 8 Pianoforte pieces; Characterstücke, Op. 1; 3 Pianoforte pieces, Op. 8.

BEETHOVEN. L. VON.—Bagatelles, Op. 119 and 126.

BENNETT, W. S.—Three Sketches,

LIST A.

BEETHOVEN, L. VON—Any *one* of the Pianoforte Sonatas (except those given in Junior List A); Rondo capriccioso, Op. 129; Rondo favori in F; Fantasia, Op. 77' in G m.; any of the more difficult sets of Variations.

BRAHMS, J.—Sonatas, Op. 1, 2, and 5; Variations on a Theme by Schumann, Op. 9; Variations on a Theme by Handel, Op. 24; Ballades, Op. 10.

CHOPIN, F.—Sonata in B flat m., Op. 35; Ballades in A flat, Op. 47; do. Op. 23, in G m.; Scherzo, in B flat m., Op. 31; do., in B m., Op. 20; Fantasia, Op. 49.

GADE, N. W.—Sonata, in E m., Op. 28.

HANDEL—Fugue in F sharp; Fugue in F; Fugue in F minor.

HAYDN, J.—Sonata in E flat; (No. 9 Litolff) Variations on a Theme in F m.

HELLER, ST.—Sonata, Op. 9, in D m.; Sonata, Op. 65, in B m.

HILLER, F.—Sonata, Op. 47.

HUMMEL, J. N.—Any *one* of the Pianoforte Sonatas (except No. 1, Litolff); Fantasia in E flat, Op. 18; La bella Capricciosa, Op. 55.

JENSEN, A.—Sonata in F sharp m., Op. 25

KESSLER, J. C.—Sonata in E flat, Op. 47.

KIEL, F.—Variations and Fugue, Op. 17.

KLENGEL, A.—Any *one* of the 24 Canons and Fugues.

LISZT, F.—Sonata in B m.

MENDELSSOHN, F.—Any *one* of the Preludes and Fugues, Op. 35;

LIST B.

Op. 10, No. 2 and 3; Allegro Grazioso, Op. 18; Rondo à la Polonaise, Op. 37; Toccata in C minor, Op. 38; Scherzo, Op. 27.

BRUCH, M.—Op. 14, two Pianoforte pieces.

CHOPIN—Berçeuse in D flat, Op. 57; Fantaisie Impromptu, Op. 66; Ballade in A flat, Op. 47; Scherzo in B minor, Op. 20; Tarantelle in A flat, Op. 43; Bolero, Op. 19; Polonaise in A, Op. 40, No. 1. Any of the Nocturnes; any of the Valses; 2 Polonaise, Op. 26; Rondo in E flat, Op. 16; Andante and Polonaise. in E flat, Op. 21; Polonaise, Op. 53; Impromptus, Op. 66 and 29; any of the Preludes and Mazurkas.

EHLERT, L.—Rhapsodies, Op. 15; Lyrische Skizzen, Op. 12; Lieder und Studien, Op. 20.

ESCHMANN, J. C.—Studies. Op. 16: three pieces charactéristiques, Op. 30; Album Leaves, Op. 47; Romance and Allegro, Op. 24; Esquisses, Op. 28; Trifolium, Op. 64.

GADE, N. W.—Aquarellen, Op. 19; Idyllen, Op. 34; Fantasiestücke, Op. 41; Volkstaüze, Op. 31.

GERNSHEIM, F.—Preludes, Op. 2; Variations, Op. 18.

HELLER, ST.—Two Tarantelles, Op. 85; Ländler und Walzer, Op. 97; two Valses, Op. 93; Saltarella, Op. 77; Transcriptions, Op. 72; The Trout, Op. 33; Scherzo in G m., Op. 108; Nocturnes, Op. 91; Impromptu, Op. 129; Jägerlied, Op. 73; Freischützstudien, Op. 127; La Chasse, Op. 29.

HENSELT, A.—Rhapsodies, Op. 4; Romances, Op. 22; Pensée fugitive, Op. 8; Nocturnes, Op. 6; Poème d'amour, Op. 3, Transcriptions, Op. 19.

HILLER, F.—Modern Suite, Op. 144; Six pieces, Op. 130; Reveries, Op. 17, 21, and 33.

LIST A.

Sonata in E, Op. 6; Capriccioso in F sharp m., Op. 5; Trois Caprices, Op. 33; Rondo capric., Op. 14; Andante and Variations in E flat, Op. 82; Andante cantabile and Preslo agitato in B minor; Variations sérieuses, Op. 54; Fugue in D, No. 3, Op. 7; Fugue in A, No. 5, Op. 7.

MOSCHELES, J.—Sonata in E, Op 41; Sonata mélancolique in F sharp, Op. 46.

MOZART, W. A.—Sonata in D (Novello, No. 6); Sonata in F (Novello, No. 15); Sonata in D (Novello, No. 19); Fantasia and Sonata in C; Fantasia in C m.; do. in D m.; do., in C (with Fugue); Rondo in A m.

NICODE, J. L.—Variations and Fugue, Op. 18.

REINECKE, C.—Preludes and Fugues, Op. 65; Variations on Theme by Handel, Op. 84.

RHEINBERGER, J.—Theme with Variations, Op. 41; do., Op. 61; Sinfonische Sonate, Op. 47.

RÖNTGEN, J.—Sonata in D flat, Op 10.

RUBINSTEIN, A.—Sonata, Op. 12, in E m.; do., Op. 100, in A m.; do., Op. 20, in C m.; do., Op. 41, in F m.; Prelude and Fugue, Op. 53, No. 1.

SCARLATTI, D.—Any *one* of his 60 Sonatas.

SCHARWENKA, X.—Sonata, Op. 9; Ballade, Op. 8.

SCHUBERT, F. — Any *one* of the Pianoforte Sonatas; Fantasia in G, Op. 78; Fantasia, Op. 15, in C.

SCHUMANN, R.—Sonata, Op. 22, in G m.; do., Op. 11, in F sharp m.; do., Op. 14, in F m.; Four Fugues, Op. 72; Fantasia in C, Op. 17.

THALBERG, S.—L'art du Chant appliqué au Piano; Concert Study, Op. 45, in A m.

LIST B.

HUMMEL, J. N.—Three Amusements, Op. 105; La Bella Capricciosa, Op. 55; Capriccio in F, Op. 49; La Galante, Op. 120; Grand Rondo in A flat, Op. 118.

JENSEN, A.—Alla marcia ite, Op. 42; Eroticon, Op. 44; Laüdler, Op. 46.

KALKBRENNER, F. Rondo, Op. 130.

KIEL, F.—Four characteristic pieces, Op. 55; Fantasia, Op. 68.

KIRCHNER, TH.—Album Leaves, Op. 7; ten pieces, Op. 2; Studies and Pieces, Op. 30; Legends, Op. 18; Romances, Op. 22; Preludes, Op. 9; Scherzo, Op. 8.

KLEINMICHEL, R.—Aquarellen, Op. 12; four pieces, Op. 15; Album Leaves, Op. 17.

KULLAK, TH.—Solo Pieces, Op. 104; Im Grünen, Op. 105; Poëmes, Op. 113; Sang und Klang, Op. 100; two Polonaises, Op. 101; Gazelle, Op. 22.

LISZT, F.—Transcriptions on Schubert's Songs; Glanes; Soiréés de Vienne; Fantasia on Lucia, Op. 13; Spinning Song from Flying Dutchman; Fantasia on Hugenots; Rhapsodies Hongroises, &c.

LOESCHHORN, A.—Two Pianoforte pieces, Op. 54; Jeade Nayade, Op. 129; Valsede Concert, Op. 131.

LYSBERG, C. B.—Idylle, Op. 62; Andante-Idylle, Op. 84.

MENDELSSOHN, F.—Fantasia Irlandais, Op. 15: Charakterstücke, Op. 7; Fantasias or Caprices, Op. 16, Nos. 2 and 3; Lieder ohne Worte, Nos. 10, 11, 15, 17, 24, 32, 34.

MERKEL, G.—Capriccietto and Serenades, Op. 83.

MOSZKOWSKI, M.—Humoreske, Op. 14.

NORMAN, L.—Two pieces, Op. 1; four pieces, Op. 2; four pieces, Op. 5; four pieces, Op. 9; Album Leaves, Op. 11.

LIST A.

VOLKMANN, R. — Variations on Theme by Handel, Op. 26; Sonata, Op. 12, in C m.

WEBER, C. M. v.—Any *one* of the four Pianoforte Sonatas.

WEBER, G.—Sonata in B flat, Op. 1.

WESTLAKE—Fugue in Octaves.

WÜLLNER, F.—Sonata, Op. 6, in D m; do., Op. 10, in E.

LIST B.

RAFF, J.—Suite, Op. 72; twelve pieces, Op. 55; Fantasia, Op. 119.

REINECKE, C.—Hausmusik, Op. 77; Gavotte, Op. 123, No. 1; Four charact. pieces, Op. 13.

RHEINBERGER, J.—Toccata, Op. 12 Zum Abschied, Op. 59; six charact. pieces, Op. 67.

RUBINSTEIN, A.—Six Morceaux, Op. 51; Danses populaires, Op. 82; Polonaise, Op. 5, No. 1; Barcarolle in F minor; Barcarolle in G; Tarantella in B minor.

SAINT-SAENS.—Gavotte, Op. 23.

SCHARWENKA, PH.—Scène de Danse, Op. 6; Polonaise, Op. 15.

SCHARWENKA, X.—Two Tales, Op. 5; Impromptu, Op. 17.

SCHOLZ, H.—Lyrische Blätter, Op. 40.

SCHOLZ, B.—Kindergestalten, Op. 40.

SCHUBERT, F.—Momens musicales, Op. 94; Impromptus, Op. 90; Impromptus, Op. 142; Fantasia, Op. 15; Fantasia, Op. 78.

SCHUMANN, R.—Humoreske, Op. 20 (first movement); Arabeske in C major; Noveletten in B minor; Carnival's Jest, Op. 26; Novelletten in D; Bunte Blätter, Op. 99; Albumblätter, Op. 124; Scherzocte, Op. 31; Intermezzo, Op. 4; Arabeske, Op. 18; Blumenstück, Op. 19; three Romanza, Op. 28; Novellettes, Op. 21; Humoreske, Op. 20; Nachtstücke, Op. 23; Fantasiestücke, Op. 12; Kreisleriana, Op. 16; Carneval, Op. 9.

TAUBERT, E. E.—Six Arabesken, Op. 28.

TAUBERT, W.—Campanello, Op. 41.

THALBERG, S.—Décameron, Op. 57; Tarantelle, Op. 65; L'arpeggio, Op. 35.

WEBER—Polacca Brillante in E; Rondo (Il Moto Continuo); Rondo Brillante in E flat; Grand Polonaise in E flat.

SUBJECT 2.—ORGAN PLAYING.

For a first-class certificate one piece from List A. will be required.

For a second-class certificate one piece from either List A. or List B. will suffice.

JUNIOR.

LIST A.

BACH—Eight short Preludes and Fugue (any one may be chosen); Prelude and Fugue, E minor.

HESSE—Prelude and Fugue (E minor); Air, with variations in A.

LIST B.

HILES, HENRY—Six Impromptus, Set I., any number; Set II., any number.

HOPKINS—Short Pieces for the Organ (any one may be chosen).

SMART, H.—Twelve Short Pieces (Novello). (Any one may be chosen).

*** Junior Candidates may also select any piece from the lists given for Senior Candidates.

ORGAN PLAYING
SENIOR.

LIST A.

BACH—Any one of the important Preludes and Fugues.

HANDEL—Six Concertos (First Set). (Any one may be chosen).

HESSE—Toccata and Fugue in A flat.

MACFARREN, G. A.—Sonata in C.

MERKEL—Sonata in D minor; Sonata, Op. 42; Sonata, Op. 80.

MENDELSSOHN—Any one of the six Organ Sonatas; any one of the three Preludes and Fugues.

RHEINBERGER—Sonata in C minor. Fantasia Sonata A flat.

SILAS—Sonata in F.

LIST B.

BEST—Fantasia in E flat.

CHIPP—Twenty-four Sketches, Nos. 12 or 16.

HESSE—Air with variations in A. Air with variations in A flat.

HILES, HENRY—Six Impromptus, First Set, Nos. 2 or 4; Second Set Nos. 8, 9, 10, or 12.

MERKEL—Fantasia in D.

SILAS—Allegro Moderato (No. Novello).

EVENING CLASSES.

I. The Council will, from year to year, arrange for Evening Classes to be held in such subjects as may be deemed expedient.

II. The number of lectures in each subject will be 25 or 50 according as the classes are held once or twice a week.

III. No student will be enrolled who is under sixteen years of age.

IV. The fees will be £1 for each of the shorter courses and £1 10s. for each of the longer courses (except where otherwise stated). No entrance fee will be charged.

V. The Council may, from year to year, fix the minimum number of students who must pay their fees before a class is formed in any subject.

VI. The fees are to be paid to the Registrar, and no student shall be enrolled in the class-list unless he presents to the Lecturer the Registrar's receipt.

VII. The Lecturer appointed for each Class will keep a roll of attendances, and a statement of the attendance will be laid before the Council at the conclusion of each term.

VIII. If, in the opinion of the Lecturer, any intending student does not possess the necessary knowledge to enable him to profit by the Lectures, the name of such student shall not be entered on the Class List, and the fees shall be returned to him.

IX. The students attending Evening Classes shall be subject to the general regulations of the University.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1894.

Subject to the above conditions, it is proposed to hold Evening Classes in the following subjects during the year 1894 :—

	Minimum Number to form a Class.
1. Latin	10
2. Greek	10
3. Mathematics	10
4. Mathematics, Elementary ...	10
5. Mathematics, Advanced ...	10
6. Physics	10

		Minimum Number to form a Class.		
7.	Inorganic Chemistry ...	10		
8.	Mineralogy	10		
9.	Geology	10		
10.	English	Number to be fixed by Lecturer		
11.	French			
12.	German			
13.	Physics, Practical ...	10	Fee £1 0 0	per term
14.	Chemistry, Practical ...	10	1 0 0	"
15.	Biology	10	2 2 0	"
16.	Electric Engineering ...	—	0 13 4	"

The Lectures will have special reference to the subjects of the Higher Public Examination.

N.B.—If ten Students express a wish to have instruction in any subject not mentioned in the list of Lectures, and state their readiness to pay the fees and attend regularly, the Council will consider whether such request can be complied with.

NOTE.—For regulations concerning Scholarships for Evening Students see pages 170 and 172.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

REGULATIONS.

1. The Library shall be open from 10 to 5 on all week days except Saturday, and on Saturdays from 10 to 1.

2. Any Student wishing to make use of the Library shall pay a deposit of £1 to the Registrar and shall then receive a ticket admitting him to the Library for one year. The deposit will be returned at the end of the year unless the holder of the ticket shall have rendered himself liable to fines or shall have damaged any book, in which case the amount of the fines or damage shall be deducted.

3. Students are strictly prohibited from taking books out of the Library, any Student taking a book out of the Library shall be fined *Five Shillings.*

4. If any book or books belonging to the Library be found in the Students' Room and the removal of such book or books from the Library be not acknowledged by the Student so removing them, the privilege of entry to the Library may be entirely denied to all Students for a time to be fixed by the Board of Discipline.

5. The use of pens and ink in the Library is strictly prohibited and will be punished by fine—the amount of such fine to be fixed by the Board of Discipline.

6. Any Student behaving himself in a boisterous or disorderly manner in the Library shall be fined, the amount of the fine to be fixed by the Board of Discipline, and he shall not be allowed to enter or use the Library for a time to be fixed by the Board of Discipline.

7. Members of the Council and Officers of the University wishing to take books out of the University Building shall enter into a book provided for the purpose, the names of such books and the date of their removal and return.

8. All books taken from the bookcases for use in the Library must be left on the Tables.

9. No one using the Library shall converse in such a tone as to interfere with the comfort of other readers under penalty of a fine to be fixed by the Board of Discipline.

Allowed 18th December, 1886.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Regulations have been made by the Minister of Education :—

A.—FOR DAY STUDENTS.

I.—Entrance Scholarships.

I. Three scholarships, of the value of £35, £30, and £25 respectively, will be offered for competition annually. Each Scholarship will be tenable for one year.

II. Candidates must have been resident in the colony for at least one year immediately preceding the examination, and must be under eighteen years of age on the 31st of December in the year in which the examination is held. They must not previously have attended any part of the day undergraduate course at the University.

III. The award of the scholarships shall be decided by the result of the Senior Public Examination of the University, together with such further examination as may, if necessary, be prescribed by the University Council.

IV. The particular subjects of examination and the relative value of each shall be fixed by the University Council, subject to the approval of the Minister.

V. The scholarships will not be awarded unless the Board of Examiners of the University certify that in their opinion the candidates show such special ability as to justify their further education at the University.

VI. Successful candidates must enter the University as undergraduate students in either Arts or Science in the March following the examination. Except in case of illness or other sufficient cause, they must attend all the lectures, and pass all the examinations required by the University in the selected course.

VII. Payment of the scholarships will be made in three equal instalments at the end of the three University terms. Each scholar must present a certificate of diligence and proficiency in a form to be prescribed by the Minister, and payment may be reduced or withheld altogether if such certificate is not satisfactory to the Minister.

VIII. No person may hold one of these scholarships in conjunction with any other tenable at the University, except the John Howard Clark scholarship.

II. Undergraduate Scholarships.

IX. Three scholarships, of the value of £35, £30, and £25 respectively, will be offered for competition in 1894, and following years, among undergraduates who have completed the first year of their University course in Arts or Science, and three of like value in 1895, and following years, among undergraduates who have similarly completed the second year.

X. Candidates may be undergraduates who have either held a scholarship during the year or were eligible to compete for one at the beginning of the year.

XI. The scholarships will be divided between the Arts and Science schools in the proportion of the number of scholars studying in those schools respectively during the year for which the scholarships are offered.

XII. The scholarships will be awarded according to the results of the terminal and final University examinations for the year, provided that no scholarship shall be awarded to any candidate unless he has passed with credit in at least one subject at the final examination, and the examiners report to the Minister that his work is of such a nature as to justify his appointment to a scholarship.

XIII. Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, the examiners may recommend the Minister to vary the number and amount of the scholarships in any one year, provided that no one scholarship shall exceed £35 and that the total shall not exceed £90.

XIV. Successful candidates must continue their undergraduate course in the following year in the school in which they have entered. Except in case of illness or other sufficient cause, they must attend all the lectures and pass all the examinations required by the University in the selected course.

XV. Payment of the scholarships will be made in three equal instalments at the end of the three University terms. Each scholar must present a certificate of diligence and proficiency, in a form to be prescribed by the Minister; and payment may be reduced or withheld altogether if such certificate is not satisfactory to the Minister.

XVI. No person may hold one of these scholarships in conjunction with any other tenable at the University except the John Howard Clark scholarship.

B.—FOR EVENING STUDENTS.

I.—Entrance Scholarships.

XVII. Five scholararships will be offered for competition to students entering on the evening course of study for a degree in Arts or Science, five to students who have completed the first year, four to students who have completed the second year, and four to students who have completed the third year. The value of each of these scholarships will be £10.

XVIII. Candidates for the entrance scholarships must have been resident in the colony for at least one year immediately preceding the examination, and must be between sixteen and twenty-one years of age on the 31st of December immediately preceding the date of the examination. Candidates for the other scholarships must comply with similar conditions, one year of age being added for each year of the University course.

XIX. The subjects of examination for the entrance scholarships shall be fixed by the University Council, subject to the approval of the Minister. The examination shall be qualifying, not competitive, and the scholarships shall be awarded to such candidates as in the opinion of the Board of Examiners show the most promise, due allowance being made for their previous opportunities.

XX. The subjects of examination for the scholarships to be awarded at the end of each year shall be such portions of the Arts or Science course as have been studied in the evening classes during the year.

XXI. The scholarships shall be divided between the Arts and Science schools in the proportion of the number of scholars studying in those schools respectively during the year for which the scholarships are offered.

XXII. Such portion of the scholarship as may be necessary to pay the University fees shall be paid on the certificate of the Registrar at the beginning of the University year, and the balance shall be paid at the close of the year on production of a certificate from the Registrar that the scholar has diligently and regularly attended the prescribed lectures.

XXIII. Should any difficulty arise in the interpretation of the Regulations referring to University scholarships the question shall be referred to the Minister, whose decision shall be final.

The following awards have been made to these Scholarships :—

1876	*Æq.*	Mack, Hans Hamilton Robin, Percy Ansell
1877		Wyatt, Harry Sutton (resigned) Donaldson, Arthur
1878		Moore, Edwin Canton
1879 March		Holder, Sydney Ernest Rogers, Richard Sanders
Dec.		Gill, Alfred
1881		Kingsmill, Walter Murray, George John Robert
1882		Hopkins, William Fleming Leitch, James Westwood Wilkinson, Frederick William
1883		Tucker, William Alfred Edgecumbe Walker, William John Robin, Charles Ernest
1884		Treleaven, Walter Mead, Cecil Silas Bishop, John Henry
1885 March		Hollidge, David Henry Duence, Richard Hayward, Charles Waterfield (resigned
October		Andrews, Richard Bullock *vice* Hayward, resigned
1886 March		Burgess, Thomas Martin Wyllie, Alexander Fischer, George Alfred
1887 March		Hone, Frank Sandland Bonnin, William James Marryat, Ernest Neville
1888 March		Butler, Frederick Stanley Frewin, Thomas Hugh Wheatley, Frederick William
1889 March		Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna McCarthy, Walter James Chapple, Frederic John
1890 March		Trüdinger, Walter Hone, Gilbert Bertram Smith, Julian Augustus Roman
		Proxime accessit. Trüdinger, Anna
1891 March		Boundy, Frank Palmer Nicholls, Leslie Herbert Blackburn, Charles Bickerton
1892 March		Chapple, Alfred Johnston, Percy Emerson Adams, Ernest Henry
1893 March		Stuckey, Edward Joseph Leitch, Oliver Solomon, Isaac Herbert

Details of the subjects for the University Scholarships' Examination to be held in March, 1894 :—

A. Classics.

LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, GERMAN — No text books are prescribed. Candidates will be tested on their general knowledge of the languages. Special stress will be laid on the power of composition. A *viva voce* examination will be held.

B. English.

Chaucer—Prologue to Canterbury Tales.

Trench—Study of Words (Macmillan).

Shakespeare—Midsummer Night's Dream.

Composition.

C. Mathematics.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, including the theory of the various processes; the elements of mensuration.

Algebra—To Quadratic Equations and Surds (both inclusive).

Questions will also be set in Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.

Geometry—The substance of Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., with Exercises.

Questions will also be set in the substance of Euclid, Book VI., and Propositions 1 to 21 of Book XI.; and in Plane Trigonometry up to and including the Solution of Triangles and Logarithms.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

D. Science.

Chemistry.

Experimental Physics.

Botany and Physiology.

Physical Geography and the Principles of Geology.

The same as for those subjects for the Senior Public Examination for November, 1893.

EVENING CLASS SCHOLARSHIPS.

ENGLISH.

L'Allegro and Il Penseroso Milton (Blackie & Son).
Selections from Wordsworth Turner (Rivington's.)

NOTE.—For future Examinations see Rule III. of University Scholarships, page 168.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCHOLARSHIP.

The following awards have been made to this Scholarship:

1879. Beare, Thomas Hudson, B.A.
1880. Robin, Percy Ansell, B.A.
1881. Holder, Sydney Ernest, B.A.
1882. Donaldson, Arthur, B.A.
1883. Murray, George John Robert, B.A.
1884. Leitch, James Westwood, B.A.
1885. Tucker, William Alfred Edgcumbe, B.A., LL.B.
1886. Walker, William John, B.A.

This Scholarship has been abolished.

THE ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP.

The Hon. J. H. Angas has founded in connection with the University a Scholarship, of which the object is to "Encourage the training of Scientific men, and especially Civil Engineers, with a view to their settlement in South Australia."

For the conditions upon which the Scholarship has been founded see Statutes, Chapter XIII. "Of the Angas Engineering Scholarship," Pages 60 and 64.

An examination for this Scholarship will be held in March, 1895, and should the Scholarship not be awarded, an examination for this Scholarship will, if required, be held in March, 1896.

For form of notice by candidates of intention to compete for the Scholarship. (*Vide* page 63).

The following schedule has been drawn up in accordance with No. 5 of the Statutes concerning this Scholarship :—

1. MATHEMATICS.—The Mathematical subjects of the course of the B.Sc. Degree.

2. PHYSICS.—The subjects in Physics of the course of the B.Sc. Degree.

3. GEOLOGY.

(1) As prescribed in the Third year's course in Science.

(2) The application of the science to drainage and water supply, architecture, road construction, and cognate branches.

(3) The candidates will be required to prove a practical acquaintance with the methods of constructing geological sections and maps. In this particular, specimens of actual work done may be submitted in evidence of practical knowledge.

4. CHEMISTRY.—As prescribed in the First and Second year's courses in Science.

Special attention to be given to the rock forming minerals, and the chemistry of the same, disintegration of rocks ; limes, cements, and clays. The chemistry of explosives. A general practical acquaintance with the methods of water analysis. And in general, the application of chemistry to the elucidation of the causes of decay of building materials, and of the means whereby the same may be arrested or prevented.

The following awards have been made of this Scholarship.

1882. Donaldson, George, B.A.
1889. Farr, Clinton Coleridge, B.Sc.
1892. Wyllie, Alexander, B.Sc.

THE ANGAS ENGINEERING EXHIBITIONS.

For the conditions upon which these Exhibitions have been founded see Statutes, Chapter XIII. "Of the Angas Engineering Scholarship and the Angas Engineering Exhibitions, Sections 11 to 19 inclusive, pages 61 to 64.

An examination for one Exhibition will be held in March, 1894.

The subjects for Examination in March, 1894, will be found in the Calendar for 1893 (page 184).

For form of notice by candidate of intention to compete for an Angas Engineering Exhibition. (See pages 63 and 64.)

The following Schedule has been drawn up in accordance with No. 13 of the Statutes concerning these Exhibitions for the year 1895.

1. MATHEMATICS (Pure and Applied).

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, including the theory of the various processes; the elements of mensuration.

Algebra—To Quadratic Equations and Surds, both inclusive.

Questions will also be set in Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.

Geometry—The substance of Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., with Exercises.

Questions will also be set in the substance of Euclid, Book VI., and Propositions 1 to 21 of Book XI.; and in Plane Trigonometry and Solution of Triangles up to and including Logarithms.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

2. MODERN LANGUAGES—French, German. As prescribed for the ~~University Scholarships for March, 1894.~~ (*Vide* page 172). Senior Pub

3. SCIENCE.—Chemistry and Physics. As prescribed for the Senior Public Examination. (*Vide* pages 80 and 81).

4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.—As prescribed for the Senior Public Examination for 1894. (*Vide* pages 81 and 82).

The following awards have been made to these Exhibitions :—

1888. Farr, Clinton Coleridge (nominated by the Hon. J. H. Angas).
1889. Allen, James Bernard.
1890. Haslam, Joseph Auburn.
1891. Brown, James Watson.
1892. Birks, Lawrence.
1893. Clark, Edward Vincent.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATED) SCHOLARSHIP.

For the conditions of this Scholarship see Statutes, Chapter XVI. "Of the Commercial Travellers' Association Scholarship," Pages 66 and 67.

The following awards have been made of this Scholarship :

1884. Bertram, Robert Matthew.
1889. Harrison, Rosa Lillian.
1891. Bostock, Jessie.
1894. Dibben, Nellie Helen.

THE JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIPS.

For the conditions of these Scholarships see Statutes, Chapter XIV. "Of the John Howard Clark Scholarships," Pages 64 and 65.

The Council have prescribed the following subjects for the examination for these Scholarships to be held, if required, in April, 1894 :—

1. Shakespeare's Predecessors in the English Drama (Symonds, J. H.).
2. The Art and Mind of Shakespeare (Dowden).
3. *Shakespeare*—Hamlet, Lear, and Othello.

Subjects for examination in 1895.

Taine's History of English Literature, Vol. II.
Hale's Longer English Poems, from page 27.

The following awards have been made of these Scholarships—

1882. Murray, George John Robert.
1883. Hopkins, William Fleming.
1884. Robin, Charles Ernest.
1885. Mead, Cecil Silas.
1886. Andrews, Richard Bullock.
1887. Wyllie, Alexander.
1888. Hone, Frank Sandland.
1889. Butler, Frederick Stanley.
Proxime accessit. Doolette, Dorham Longford.
1890. McCarthy, Walter James
Proxime accessit. Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna.
1891. Hone, Gilbert Bertram.
1892. Blackburn, Charles Bickerton.
1893. Chapple, Marian.

NOTE.—The value of this Scholarship varies from year to year, and will probably not exceed £25 per annum.

THE EVERARD SCHOLARSHIP.

For the conditions of this Scholarship see Statutes Chapter XVIA. "Of the Everard Scholarship" page 67.

The following awards have been made of this Scholarship—

1890. Verco, William Alfred.
1891. Mead, Cecil Silas.
1892. Cavenagh-Mainwaring, Wentworth Rowland.
1893. Sangster, John Ikin.

THE ST. ALBAN SCHOLARSHIP.

The Masonic Lodge of St. Alban of South Australia having paid to the University the sum of £150 for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be called the St. Alban Scholarship, the University has agreed—

1. That the St. Alban Scholarship shall be awarded by the University to any matriculated Student thereof, who (being certified in the form hereinafter provided, or in some similar form, to be a son or daughter of a worthy past or actual member of the said Fraternity) shall be nominated by the said Lodge as a person to whom a St. Alban's Scholarship shall be awarded. Each Student so nominated shall hold such Scholarship for such number of consecutive academical Terms as the Student must for the time being complete in order to obtain a Degree in (as the case may require) Laws, Medicine, Arts, Science, or Music: Provided nevertheless that the said Lodge may from time to time at the end of any academical year terminate the tenure of the Scholarship by the holder thereof for the time being, and substitute another matriculated Student for such holder. Each Student so substituted shall therefrom have all the advantages appertaining to such Scholarship.

2. Each Scholar studying for a Degree in Arts, Science, or Music, shall during such time as he or she shall hold the Scholarship be exempt from the payment of all University fees including the fees payable on taking the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, or Bachelor of Music. Each Scholar studying for a Degree in Laws or Medicine shall in each year, during which he or she shall hold the Scholarship, be credited by the University with the sum of £15 towards payment of his or her fees. Any Student ceasing to hold the Scholarship shall not be exempt from payment of such fees or entitled to credit for such sum of £15 after the time at which he or she shall cease to hold such Scholarship.

3. Scholars shall be in all respects subject to the Statutes and Regulations for the time being of the University.

4. Save by permission of the Council of the University no Scholar shall be entitled to exemption from or to a reduction of University fees during more than the number of academical Terms, reckoned consecutively, which such Scholar must complete in order to obtain a Degree in the course of study pursued by him or her, and the Terms shall be computed from the day next preceding the commencement of the academic year in which he or she shall become a Scholar.

5. Certificates in the respective forms hereinafter provided, or in some similar form, and purporting to be signed by the Master or Acting

Master and by the Secretary or Acting Secretary, for the time being of the St. Alban Lodge, and to be sealed with the seal thereof, shall respectively be accepted by the University as sufficient evidence of the truth of the statements contained therein respectively, and of the due signature and sealing thereof repectively.

6. In the event of the Lodge St. Alban being erased or dissolved or becoming extinct, and in the event of its warrant becoming extinct or being delivered up to the Grand Master for the time being of the said Fraternity in South Australia, or being cancelled or becoming extinct, the said Grand Master, or (failing him) the Pro-Grand Master, or (failing him) the Deputy Grand Master, shall be entitled to exercise the aforesaid right of nominating persons (being sons or daughters of worthy members of the said Fraternity as aforesaid) to whom the St. Alban Scholarship shall be awarded by the University, of terminating the tenure of such Scholarship by any holder thereof for the time being, and of substituting another matriculated student of the University in the room of any scholar whose tenure of the Scholarship shall have been terminated by such Grand Master or by the St. Alban Lodge. And certificates similar in form to those hereinafter set forth, but adapted to the altered circumstances and purporting to be signed by the Grand Master for the time being of the said Fraternity in South Australia, shall be accepted by the said University as sufficient evidence as well of the right of the person by whom any such Certificate shall purport to be signed to sign it and to do the act mentioned therein, as of the fact that the alleged act has been duly done.

FORMS OF CERTIFICATES.

To the University of Adelaide.

Lodge St. Alban hereby certifies that

Insert in full names of nominee.

is the son (or daughter) of

Insert in full names of nominee' father

who was (or is) a worthy member of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons under the Grand Lodge of South Australia, and hereby nominates the said

Insert in full names of nominee.

as a person to whom the University shall award a St. Alban Scholarship. The said scholar-designate is to study for the degree of Bachelor of

Insert Laws, Medicine, Arts, Science, or Music, according to the fact.

Dated at Adelaide this day of in the year 18

(Lodge Seal).

Signed,

Master of St. Alban Lodge.

Signed,

Secretary of the St. Alban Lodge.

To the University of Adelaide.

Lodge St. Alban hereby certifies that it has determined the tenure by of the St. Alban Scholarship, and has substituted in the room of the said

Insert scholars names in full.

Insert names in full of new nominee.

Dated at Adelaide the day of in the year 18

(Lodge Seal.)

Signed,

Master of Lodge St. Alban.

Signed,

Secretary of Lodge St. Alban.

The following awards of this Scholarship have been made—

1891. Bowen, Frederick James Alfred.
1892. Walker, Ellen Lawson.
1894. Makin, Frank Humphrey.

CADETSHIPS AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The University of Adelaide, having now received a Charter by Royal Letters Patent, is entitled to nominate, in each year, to one Cadetship at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

Candidates recommended for Cadetships must join the R. M. College within six months after passing the qualifying examination at this University; and at the date of joining must be within the limits of seventeen and twenty-two years of age.

The terms at the R. M. College commence in each year on the 10th of February and the 1st of September respectively, and certificates of the age and of the moral character for the preceding four years of the nominated candidate, must reach the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards at least one month before the candidate joins at Sandhurst. These certificates must be accompanied by the certificate of a military or naval medical officer at the Australian colonies, in which it shall be stated that the candidate is in all respects physically fit for military service. The candidate will be carefully examined as regards eyesight and hearing, as well as in regard to the general soundness of his body.

The question of the literary qualification of candidates having been left to the determination of the nominating University, the Council have prescribed the subjoined rules and scheme of examination.

I. Candidates must have completed the First Year of the B.A. or of the B.Sc. course.

II. Candidates will be required to pass a further examination in

1. *Geometrical Drawing.*
2. *French* or *German.*
3. *Elementary Applied Mathematics.*

and in *two* at least of the following subjects :

4. *Latin* or *Greek.*
5. *Higher Pure Mathematics.*
6. *Physics.*
7. *Chemistry.*
8. *English History, Literature,* and *Composition.*

III. The standard of examination in the subjects numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, shall be that of the corresponding subjects in the Second Examinations for the Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc.

IV. Candidates shall furnish such evidence of date of birth, good character, and physical fitness as the Council shall require.

V. The examination shall ordinarily be held once in each academical year in the last term ; but whenever a candidate shall have been adjudged not worthy of nomination, a supplementary examination shall be held in the first term of the ensuing academical year.

VI. The University will give not less than three calendar months notice of the date of each examination.

VII. At least one calendar month before the date fixed for the examination candidates must give notice of their intention to compete.

The examination for the Cadetship will, if required, be held in the third term of 1894, and will commence on the fourth of September.

SIR THOMAS ELDER'S PRIZES.

Sir Thomas Elder having given £20 yearly for prizes to the best Students in Physiology, the following awards have been made :—

December, 1882	First Prize—Dornwell, Edith Emily. Second Prize—Knight, Mary Adela McCulloch.
March, 1884.	Gee, Frederick William. Joyce, Mary Amelia.
March, 1885.	Not awarded.

In 1885 the Council decided that these prizes should be divided into equal amounts, and offered for competition to Students in Medicine and non-graduating Students respectively. By a subsequent decision of the Council the prize assigned to Students in Medicine was awarded to the best student in all the subjects of the First Year's Course of the M.B. degree, provided he were placed in the First Class.

By a further resolution of the Council the prize formerly given to non-graduating Students is now awarded to the best Student of the Second Year of the M.B. Course, who shall be placed in the First Class.

Under these regulations the following awards have been made :

December, 1885.	Hope, Charles Henry Standish (Student in Medicine) Jacob, Caroline Walker, Jeannie Miller Campbell } Non-graduating Students.
December, 1886.	Verco, William Alfred (Student in Medicine) Bristowe, Edith (Non-graduating Student)
December, 1887.	Powell, Henry Arthur (Student in Medicine) Anderson, James Gent, Samuel } Non-graduating Students
December, 1888.	Cavenagh, Wentworth Rowland (Student in Medicine) Austin, Matilda Beatrice Coleman, Frederick } Non-graduating Students
December, 1889.	Irwin, Henry Offley (Student in Medicine) Howchin, Stella (Non-graduating Student)
December, 1890.	Hone, Frank Sandland (Student in Medicine) Poole, Elsie Allen (non-graduating Student)
December, 1891.	Bonnin, James Atkinson (Student in Medicine) No non-graduating Students in Physiology in 1891.
December, 1892.	Pulleine, Robert Henry (Student in Medicine of the First Year) Bonnin James Atkinson (Student in Medicine of the Second Year)
December, 1893.	Randell, Allan Elliott (Student in Medicine of the First Year). Not awarded in the Second Year.

THE STOW PRIZES.

For conditions see Statutes, Chapter XV. "Of the Stow Prizes and Scholar," Pages and .

The following awards have been made of the Stow Prize :

1883.	Hewitson, Thomas ...	2nd year
	Gill, Alfred	1st year
1884.	Hewitson, Thomas ...	3rd year
	Not awarded ...	1st and 2nd year
1885.	Not awarded	
1886.	Not awarded	
1887.	Isbister, William James	3rd year
	Not awarded ...	1st and 2nd year
1888.	Not awarded	
1889.	Not awarded	
1890.	Stow, Francis Leslie ...	1st year
	Not awarded ...	2nd and 3rd year
1891.	Stow, Francis Leslie ...	2nd year
	Not awarded ...	1st and 3rd year
1892.	Stow, Francis Leslie ..	3rd year
	Ash, George	2nd year
	Not awarded	1st year
1893.	Ash, George	3rd year
	Spehr, Carl Louis ...	2nd year
	Not awarded	1st year

THE STOW SCHOLARSHIP.

The following award has been made :

1892. Stow, Francis Leslie

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MARCH, 1893.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

FIRST YEAR.

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.D., and MR. P. R. STOW.

Time—Three hours.

I. It has been said that many of the modern alterations in the law of Real Property are but reverting to the system which existed in Anglo-Saxon times. Examine this remark.

II. Trace the history of the law as to chattel interests in realty, and explain the way in which actions to recover such interests became applied to freehold estates.

III. To whom do minerals belong when found in the ground (*a*) in England, (*b*) in South Australia? Give reasons for your answer.

IV. Trace the history of the law as to the inheritance to realty, both in England and South Australia.

V. Explain fully the procedure by which land is brought under the Real Property Act.

VI. Write short notes on the following cases:—*Ex parte Pye, Ellison v. Ellison, Coggs v. Bernard, Twyne's Case.*

VII. Explain fully the difference between (*a*) a Corporation, (*b*) an Incorporated Company, and (*c*) a Firm.

VIII. Write a full note on Powers.

IX. Explain the following expressions:—*Profit a prendre, quasi, entail, incumbrancer, rent seck, patent*

Ordinary Exam., LL.B First Year, March, 1893.

X. *A*, a married woman, has ordered and received goods from *B*, a tradesman, but has not paid for them.

What should you advise *B* to do? Discuss fully the various aspects of the question.

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.D., AND MR. P. R. STOW.

Time—Three hours.

I. The Act to amend the Law of Property, No. 25 of 1852, enacts that after a certain date all corporeal tenements and hereditaments in the Province shall, as regards the immediate freehold thereof, be deemed to lie in grant as well as livery.

Explain shortly the effect of this provision and the reasons which led to its being passed.

II. What do you understand by the "Acknowledgment of a married woman" to an instrument? Explain its origin. Is it still necessary in any, and if so in what, cases?

III. In what manner may an executory interest be created? Give examples.

Within what time must an executory interest arise so as not to infringe the rule against perpetuities?

IV. When is it necessary that a lease of lands not under the Real Property Act should be by deed?

Mention what class of covenants in the original lease are binding on the assignee of the term.

Give an example of a covenant in the original lease which in your opinion would not be binding on the assignee of the term; and state the reasons for your opinion.

V. Mention some of the powers, clauses, and provisions which in former times were usually inserted in wills, but which are now implied by statute.

VI. What do you understand by a general lien and by a particular lien? Give examples.

In what manner has the lien of unpaid vendors of wares and merchandise been affected by recent legislation?

VII. What led to the passing of the Statute of Uses, and what were its provisions? Explain with examples how its object was defeated.

VIII. Discuss shortly the position and rights of parties claiming under a post-nuptial settlement made in consideration of natural love and affection, the settlor whereof afterwards becomes insolvent, having in view the position of the settlor at the time of making the settlement and the circumstances under which it was made.

IX. State the general principle of the Real Property Act as regards indefeasibility of title, mentioning some instances where a Certificate of Title is liable to be declared void.

X. In 1870 *A* bought and had conveyed to him in fee simple two sections of land. One of the sections was subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act, 1861, and *A* had his transfer registered, but the other section was not subject to the Act. In 1871 *B*, without the consent or knowledge of *A*, took possession of both sections, and remained in possession till his *(B's)* death in 1889. Since that date *B's* personal representatives have held possession of the land on behalf of his next of kin. This year *A* claims the land against *B's* personal representatives. What are the rights of the parties?

ROMAN LAW.

No candidates.

Ordinary Exam., LL.B. Second Year. March, 1893.

SECOND YEAR, LL.B.

THE LAW OF CONTRACT.

MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B, AND MR. E. B. GRUNDY.

Time—Three hours.

I. Define *agreement*, *promise*, and *contract*; and explain the difference between void and voidable agreements, giving illustrations.

II. What is consideration in contracts?

Explain briefly the history and present state of the law touching the question.

III. "There are several ways in which persons may be or become incapable wholly or partially of doing acts in the law, and amongst other things of becoming parties to a binding contract."

Explain and comment on this passage.

IV. What is constructive fraud?

Illustrate by examples of constructive fraud arising from the abuse of confidential or fiduciary relationships.

V. Under what circumstances, if at all, will keeping silence amount to fraud?

A offers *B* goods for sale. During the negotiations *A* has private information of a certain fact which, if communicated to *B*, would undoubtedly stop the sale. Is *A* bound to inform *B*?

VI. Define and explain the terms *waiver*, *tender*, *privity of contract*, *negotiability*.

VII. Courts of Equity enforce the performance of certain contracts. State the cause which led to the exercise of this jurisdiction, and give instances of agreements which the Courts will compel the parties to carry out, and instances in which they will not do so.

VIII. "A condition may affect the performance of a contract as a condition subsequent, concurrent, or precedent." Explain and comment on this passage.

IX. What is the contract of suretyship, and what are its essentials? Give instances, and distinguish this contract from one of indemnity.

Ordinary Exam. LL.B. Second Year, March, 1893.

X. How does Anson distinguish and classify contracts in respect of form? Classify the following, giving your reasons:—

(*a*) A promise not to be performed within a year from the making thereof.

(*b*) A bill of exchange.

(*c*) A covenant in restraint of trade.

(*d*) A bail bond.

XI. *A*, by letter, offers to sell a property to *B*. The next day *A* telegraphs to *B* withdrawing the offer. Before receiving the telegram, *B* has written and posted to *A* an unqualified acceptance of his offer.

What are the rights of the parties, and why?

XII. State the rules as to appropriation of payments.

A is indebted to *B* on various accounts, including a debt barred by the Statute of Limitations. *A* makes a general payment, which *B* appropriates in part satisfaction of the Statute-barred debt. Is the debt revived?

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

PROFESSOR F. W. PENNEFATHER, LL.D., AND MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Trace the changes that have taken place in the ceremony of the coronation of British Kings.

II. Show fully the permanent effects which have been caused to the British Constitution by—

The Norman Conquest,
The Battle of Lewes,
The Wars of the Roses.

III. What were the most important provisions in the Constitutions of Clarendon?

IV. State what you know of the origin and history of the jurisdiction of the Chancellor.

V. Trace the history of the right of the subject to present Petitions to Parliament.

VI. What is the exact meaning in Constitutional Law of the expressions—"Freedom of Speech" and "Freedom of the Press"? Sketch briefly the history of the development of these rights.

Ordinary Exam., LL.B. Second Year March, 1893.

VII. State accurately the Constitutional problem raised by the insanity of King George III. How was it dealt with? Discuss the legality of the measures taken.

VIII. State the principal points in the following cases:—*Peacham's Case, Bushell's Case, General Picton's Case, Berkeley Peerage Case, Cushing v. Dupuy.*

IX. Explain the constitution of the House of Lords at the present day, showing the origin of each part.

X. How were disputed Returns tried in England in former times? How are they tried now? What is the procedure in South Australia in such cases?

XI. In what ways can alterations be made in the Constitution of South Australia?

XII. Trace the history of the Constitution of the Legislative Council of South Australia from the foundation of the Colony to the present time.

JURISPRUDENCE.

PROFESSOR F. W. PENNEFATHER, LL.D., and MR. A. GILL, B.A., LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. What objections have been made to judicial legislation? Which of them do you consider valid?

II. What objections have been urged, on historical grounds, to Austin's definition of Law? Frame a definition which would meet these objections.

III. Discuss the arguments for and against codification, and the best means of carrying codification into effect.

IV. Explain the steps by which the jus gentium became incorporated into the law of Rome.

V. Describe the village system of India, mentioning similar institutions in Europe, both in former times and at the present day.

VI. How does Holland classify Public Law? Answer the question fully.

VII. Compare the rise and growth of the Roman Praetorian Law and the system of English Equity.

Ordinary Exam LL.B. Second Year. March, 1893.

VIII. Explain the following expressions :—*Status, autonomic laws, jus in re aliena, laws of imperfect obligaton.*

IX. Analyse the term *guilt.*

X. State Austin's division of the two classes of Rights and Obligations, and the advantage to be acquired from such a division. In what limited sense would Austin have preferred to use the term Obligation ?

XI. Distinguish "Custom" and "Customary Law." Compare the views of Holland and Austin on this subject.

XII. Trace the development of the system of primogeniture, and discuss its advantages and disadvantages.

Ordinary Exam., LL.B. Third Year. March, 1893.

THIRD YEAR, LL.B.

LAW OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL WRONGS.

MR. A. GILL, B.A., LL.B., AND MR. J. R. ANDERSON, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

[*You are requested to give reasons, where your answers involve matters of opinion.*]

I. Distinguish between the cases of *Rylands v. Fletcher* and *Nichols v. Marsland*. Give other illustrations of the principles involved in these cases.

II. Which of the questions in an action for—*(a)* libel, *(b)* malicious prosecution, are for the judge and which for the jury? For what acts will an action for malicious prosecution lie?

III. What must the plaintiff prove in an action for deceit? Does mere silence ever give rise to such an action?

IV. (*a*) *A*, whose land adjoins *B's*, planted a yew tree near his boundary, the branches of which projected into *B's* land. *B's* horse ate of the yew leaves and was poisoned. Is *A* liable to *B*?

(b) *A* is the owner of a well which is supplied by water flowing underground in undefined channels. *B*, a neighbouring owner, sinks a well deeper than *A's*, and withdraws the water from *A's* well. Has *A* any remedy against *B*?

(c) *A* makes a communication to *B* relating to *C* under such circumstances that ordinarily the communication would be privileged, but it is made upon a post-card. Does this make any difference in an action for libel brought by *C* against *A*?

(d) *A*, the owner of a van, left it on the roadside at night. As *B* was driving by in a trap his horse shied at the van, ran away, and injured *B*. Is *A* liable to *B*?

V. Distinguish, with examples, the offences of larceny, embezzlement, and obtaining money under false pretences.

VI. What must be proved by the prosecution on a charge of perjury?

VII. Explain the principle of the action of trover, and describe

its modern substitute. Give the facts and decision of the leading case.

VIII. Define the term "Nuisance." Give instances, and describe all the remedies available to injured parties.

IX. Give the classification of Torts, as set forth by Pollock, and examine the considerations on which he bases it.

X. Explain the maxim *Res ipsa loquitur*, and its application in cases involving questions of negligence.

XI. Discuss insanity as a defence to a criminal charge. Is there any presumption as to the sanity of an accused person, and on whom does the burden of proving the insanity lie?

XII. *A* breaks into a dwelling at about 10 p.m., enters a room and conceals himself for the purpose of committing a robbery. He effects his object during the night. *B* and *C* were present when *A* broke in, and they screened him from observation while doing so, but they were not present when he committed the theft. Discuss the criminal liability of *A*, *B*, and *C* respectively.

(b) *A* describes *C* to *B*, and instigates *B* to murder *C*. *B* murders *D*, whom he believes to be *C*, because *D* corresponds with *A's* description of *C*.

Is *A* criminally liable?

(c) *A* advises *B* to murder *C*, and afterwards by letter withdraws his advice. *B* receives the letter, and afterwards murders *C*.

Is *A* criminally liable?

LAW OF PROCEDURE.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

No Candidates.

Preliminary Examination, March, 1893.

MARCH, 1893.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

DICTATION.

At an age when others are but entering upon the study of state affairs, and the practice of debating, he came forth a mature politician, a finished orator, an accomplished debater. His knowledge was not confined to the study of the classics; with political philosophy he was more familiar than most Englishmen of his own age. Having prepared himself, too, for being called to the bar, and both attended on Courts of Justice and frequented the Western Circuit, he had more knowledge and habits of business than can fall to the share of our young patricians. In private life he was singularly amiable; his spirits were naturally buoyant and even playful; his affections warm; his veracity scrupulously exact; his integrity wholly without a stain; as a son and a brother he was perfect; and no man was more fondly beloved or more sincerely mourned by his friends.

—*Life of Pitt.*

ENGLISH.

Time—Two hours.

I. Analyse the following sentence—

"The lances burst into shivers up to the very grasp, and it seemed at the moment that both knights had fallen, for the shock had made each horse recoil backwards upon its haunches."

II. Parse the words in italics in the following sentences—

(i.) He *ran round* and round the room.

(ii.) The daily *round*, the common task,
Should furnish *all* we *ought* to ask.

(iii.) The king is *no more*

(iv.) *There* was *no* man *like* him.

III. Distinguish between the uses of the relative pronouns—
Who, which, that, what.

IV. The words *brother, cloth, die, penny, shot,* have each two plurals. Name them, and state the difference of meaning that exists between the two plurals of each word.

V. Give the past tense and past participle of the verbs—
Begin, become, begird, choose, draw, spin, forbear, mislay, unload, shear.

VI. What is the "subject" of a sentence? Of what parts of speech or collections of words may it consist? Give examples.

COMPOSITION.

Write a short essay on *one* only of the following subjects—

1. A Bush Fire.
2. Home Amusements.
3. Poetry.

ARITHMETIC.

Time—Two hours.

I. Divide two thousand six hundred and twenty-seven millions, one hundred and fifty-one thousand, four hundred and thirty-two by twenty-five thousand, four hundred and thirty-two ; and express the answer in words.

II. A train travels a distance of 58 miles 560 yards in 1 hour 17 minutes. How many feet does it pass over in a second?

III. A rectangular paddock is 1141 yards long by 713 broad. What is its area? Give the answer correct to the nearest square pole.

IV. Add together $\frac{5}{16}$, $\frac{7}{20}$, $\frac{13}{18}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$

Express the result as a decimal fraction of $\frac{7}{8}$.

Preliminary Examination March, 1893.

V. Divide ·000249 by 317; also divide 317 by ·000249. Give the answer in each case correct to three significant figures.

VI. Find the value of 371 qrs. 5 bus. 2 pks. of wheat at 31s. 6d. a quarter.

VII. A tank was originally full of water. The owner used two-thirds of the water in it, and then gave three-sixteenths of the remainder to a neighbour. The tank then started to leak, and the water dripped away at the rate of a gallon an hour for three days. At the end of that time there were 58 gallons left. How many gallons does the tank hold?

MARCH, 1893.

SPECIAL SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

DIVISION A.

(c) ENGLISH HISTORY.

AGE OF ANNE.

E. G. BLACKMORE, ESQ.

Time—Two hours.

N.B.—To obtain Credit the candidate must satisfy the Examiner in both parts.

Only four of these questions to be attempted.

PART I.

I. Explain the question of the Spanish Succession, showing its importance to Europe.

II. (*a*) What was the nature of the connection between England and Scotland after the Union of the two Crowns?

(*b*) What were the obstacles to a closer Union?

(*c*) When was the Union finally accomplished, and what were the chief articles?

III. Give a sketch of the life and character of Lord Peterborough, with a short narrative of his Spanish Campaign.

IV. Narrate the circumstances connected with the prosecution of Dr. Sacheverell?
What effect had it upon the position of parties?

V. (*a*) What was the principle influencing Parliament in legislating for the Succession to the Crown in the Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement?

(*b*) What rendered the Act of Settlement necessary?

(*c*) Why was the Electress Sophia named in the Act?

VI. Give a short description of each of the four great battles won by Marlborough, and their effect.

Special Senior Public Examination March, 1893.

FOR CREDIT.

Only one of the two subjects specified to be dealt with.

Write an essay on the characteristics of the Literature—

(*a*) In the Age of Lewis XIV.;

or,

(*b*) In the Age of Anne;

giving a short account of the principal writers and their works.

DIVISION A.

(b) ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SHAKESPEARE: MERCHANT OF VENICE.
GOLDSMITH: DESERTED VILLAGE.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Two hours.

I. Describe the character of the merchant in the "Merchant of Venice."

II. Whence did Shakespeare derive the story of the caskets? What is its moral, or inner meaning? What reason does "Bassanio" give for selecting the leaden casket?

III. Give the substance of "Lorenzo's" remarks on music.

IV. Write notes on the following phrases:—
(*a*) Two-headed Janus.
(*b*) I fear he will prove the weeping philosopher.
(*c*) Sand-blind, high gravel-blind.
(*d*) You stand within his danger.
(*e*) Whose posy was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife.

V. When was the "Deserted Village" first published? Write a short account of the literary life of its author.

VI. Criticise Macaulay's statement that the "Deserted Village" is "made up of incongruous parts."

VII. Define a simile, and illustrate your definition by quotations from the "Deserted Village."

DIVISION A.

Special Senior Public Examination March, 1893.

2. LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate :

Ne tamen ignores variorum *iura dierum*,
Non habet officii *lucifer* omnis idem.
Ille Nefastus erit, per quem *tria verba* silentur ;
Fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi.
Neu toto perstare die *sua* iura putaris ;
Qui iam Fastus erit, mane Nefastus erat.
Nam simul exta deo data sunt, licet omnia fari,
Verbaque *honoratus* libera praetor *habet*.
Est quoque, quo populum ius est includere *saeptis* ;
Est quoque qui *nono semper ab orbe* redit.
Vindicat Ausonias Iunonis cura Kalendas ;
Idibus alba Iovi *grandior* agna cadit ;
Nonarum tutela deo caret. *Omnibus istis*,
(Ne fallare cave,) proximus *ater* erit.
Omen ab eventu est ; illis nam Roma diebus
Damna sub adverso tristia Marte tulit.
Haec mihi dicta *semel* totis haerentia fastis,
Ne seriem rerum scindere cogar, erunt.

Explain the words and phrases that are printed in *Italics*.

Also :

Quattuor adde dies ductis ex ordine Nonis,
Ianus Agonali luce piandus erit.
Nominis esse potest succinctus causa minister,
Hostia caelitibus quo feriente cadit ;
Qui calido strictos tincturus sanguine cultros,
Semper Agone ? rogat ; nec nisi iussus agit.
Pars quia non veniant pecudes sed agantur ab actu
Nomen Agonalem credit habere diem.
Pars putat hoc festum priscis Agnalia dictum,
Una sit ut proprio littera dempta loco.
An, quia praevisos in aqua timet hostia cultros,
A pecoris lux est ista notata metu ?
Fas etiam fieri solitis aetate priorum
Nomina de ludis Graeca tulisse diem.
Et pecus antiquus dicebat *agonia* sermo ;
Veraque iudicio est ultima causa meo.

Special Senior Public Examination, March, 189

Utque ea non certa est, ita Rex placare Sacrorum
Numina lanigerae coniuge debet ovis.
Victima, quae dextra cecidit victrice, vocatur ;
Hostibus a domitis *hostia* nomen habet.

Also :

Haec ubi transierint, Capricorno, Phoebe, relicto
Per iuvenis curres signa gerentis aquam.

Also :

Septimus hinc Oriens cum se demiserit undis,
Fulgebit toto iam Lyra nulla polo.

Also :

Sidere ab hoc ignis venienti nocte, Leonis
Qui micat in medio pectore, mersus erit.

Explain these three last couplets, and give the dates to which they refer.

Decline in full, and give gender of the substantives *foedus nix, impetus, senectus.*

Give the comparative and superlative of *providus, saluber, niger, dissimilis.*

Give the Latin Distributive Numerals from 1—12.

Write down perfect (1st person) supine and infinitive of the the verbs *alo, sero, cedo, morior.*

Translate into Latin prose :

They gained the summit ; and though Hassan and eighteen of his forlorn hope were struck down, others rapidly followed, and carried the Greek defences by the overwhelming weight of their numbers. Nearly at the same time, another Ottoman corps effected an entrance at a slightly protected part of the long line of walls and, wheeling round, took the garrison in the rear. Constantine saw now that all was lost, save honour, and exclaiming, " I would rather die than live !" the last of the Romans rushed amid the advancing foe, and fell stretched by two sabre wounds among the undistinguished dead.

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DIVISION A.

4. FRENCH.

PROFESSOR MORRIS, M.A.

Time—Three hours

N.B.—In order to obtain a Credit, Candidates must satisfy the Examiner in both parts of the paper.

PART I.

I. Translate—

(*a*) Les exemples vivants sont d'un autre pouvoir ;
Un prince dans un livre apprend mal son devoir.
Et qu'a fait après tout ce grand nombre d'années,
Que ne puisse égaler une de mes journées ?
Si vous fûtes vaillant, je le suis aujourd'hui,
Et ce bras du royaume est le plus ferme appui.

(*b*) Un roi dont la prudence a de meilleurs objets
Est meilleur ménager du sang de ses sujets ;
Je veille pour les miens, mes soucis les conservent,
Comme le chef a soin des membres qui le servent.
Ainsi votre raison n'est pas raison pour moi ;
Vous parlez en soldat, je dois agir en roi.

(*c*) Ah ! ce n'est pas à moi d'avoir tant de bonté ;
Le devoir qui m'aigrit n'a rien de limité.
Quoique pour ce vainqueur mon âme s'intéresse,
Quoiqu'un peuple l'adore, et qu'un roi le caresse,
Qu'il soit environné des plus vaillants guerriers,
J'irai sous mes cyprès accabler ses lauriers.

(*d*) Quand il sera vainqueur, crois-tu que je me rende ?
Mon devoir est trop fort, et ma perte trop grande :
Et ce n'est pas assez pour leur faire la loi,
Que celle du combat et le vouloir du Roi.
Il peut vaincre don Sanche avec fort peu de peine,
Mais non pas avec lui la gloire de Chimène ;
Et, quoi qu'à sa victoire un monarque ait promis,
Mon honneur lui fera mille autres ennemis.

—LE CID.

II. Translate—

(*a*) Ah ! par exemple, il m'a rendu le tout en bon état, je me plais à le reconnaître. Oui, oui, des bois bien amenagés, des étangs poissonneux, des forêts giboyeuses ...le bonhomme s'y entendait... Aussi l'ai-je comblé d'égards. Du plus loin que je l'apercevais, je lui criais "Bonjour, papa Stamply, bonjour !" Ça le flattait.

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(*b*) C'est un livre d'un style assez sec, très-goûté, lorsqu'il consacre nos droits, mais peu estime quand il contrarie nos prétentions. Je doute, par exemple, que vous en aimiez beaucoup le chapitre des donations entre vifs. Lisez-le, cependant, je le recommande à vos méditations.

(*c*) LE MARQUIS, *lisant.* "Par l'ardente activité de ses démarches. Espérons que monsieur le garde des sceaux..." Votre ami monsieur de Malebois... *Lisant.* "Prendra pitié de ce solliciteur infortuné, toujours à la veille d'obtenir à la cour royale de son département une place de conseiller à laquelle il a des titres... il y a si longtemps qu'il la demande."—Le trait est piquant. Il n'y a que les plumes de notre parti pour écrire de ce goût. Qu'en dites-vous?

(*d*) Belle aubaine que son dévouement... Un mari qui ne fera que la chasse aux papillons, qui passera sa vie à chercher dans l'herbe des bêtes à bon Dieu... qui, le soir, pour te distraire, montera des oiseaux, ou empaillera des lézards... Voilà l'existence enchantée qu'il te prépare.

—MADEMOISELLE DE LA SEIGLIÈRE.

III. 1. Give the feminine of *ambigu, bénin, frais, long, nouveau, sec, lesquels, tous ceux qui, leurs voisins.*

2. Write down the present and past participles, the first person singular of the future, and of the preterite of *faire, paraître, pouvoir, prendre.*

3. Name tense, mood, and infinitive of *admet, dussent, enverrez, fassent, renvoie, vécût, vint.*

4. Give the meaning and derivation of the following, and compose short sentences in French showing their use—*autrui, or, selon.*

IV. Give an account of the Edict of Nantes and of its Revocation.

PART II.

V. Translate at sight)—

(*a*) Le vent continuait d'être favorable le lendemain, de sorte que le capitaine Pamphile, voyant que tout marchait au gré de ses vœux, et jugeant inutile de transporter à Marseille les poules qui restaient à bord et qu'il n'avait point d'ailleurs achetées dans un but de spéculation, donna ordre, sous prétexte que sa

santé commençait à se déranger, qu'on lui servît tous les jours, outre sa tranche d'hippopotame et sa bouillabaisse, une volaille fraîche, bouillie ou rôtie. Cinq minutes après ces ordres donnés, les cris d'un canard que l'on égorgeait se firent entendre.

(*b*) Au milieu du tapage, des cris et des jurements, il avait cru reconnaître un air provençal chanté par un des buveurs : il demeura donc le cou tendu et l'oreille ouverte, doutant encore, tant la chose lui paraissait invraisemblable ; mais bientôt, à un refrain repris en chœur, il ne lui resta plus aucune incertitude : il avait là des compatriotes. Il fit alors et de nouveau quelques pas en avant et s'arrêta encore ; mais, cette fois, sa figure prit une expression d'étonnement qui tenait de la stupidité : non-seulement ces hommes étaient des compatriotes, non-seulement cette chanson, c'était une chanson provençale, mais encore celui qui la chantait, c'était Polícar !

VI. Translate into French—

"I think of the prodigal banquets to which this Lucullus of a man has invited me with thanks and wonder. To what a series of splendid entertainments he has treated me ! Where does he find the money for these prodigious feasts ? They say that all the works bearing Dumas' name are not written by him. Well ? Does not the chief cook have *aides* under him ? Did not Rubens' pupils paint on his canvases ? Had not Lawrence assistants for his backgrounds ? For myself, being also *du métier*, I confess I would often like to have a competent, respectable, and rapid clerk for the business part of my novels ; and, on his arrival at eleven o'clock, would say, 'Mr. Jones, if you please, the archbishop must die this morning in about five pages.'"

VII. 1. Trace the growth of the power of the king compared with the power of the barons and the liberties of the the towns.

or 2. What were the causes, immediate and remote, of the French Revolution ?

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5. GERMAN.

PROFESSOR MORRIS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

[*N. B.—In order to obtain a Credit, Candidates must satisfy the Examiner in both Parts of the Paper.*]

PART I.

I. Translate—

a. O, eine edle Himmelsgabe ist
Das Licht des Auges — Alle Wesen leben
Vom Lichte, jedes glückliche Geschöpf —
Die Pflanze selbst kehrt freudig sich zum Lichte.
Und er muß sitzen, fühlend, in der Nacht,
Im ewig Finstern — ihn erquickt nicht mehr
Der Matten warmes Grün, der Blumen Schmelz;
Die roten Firnen kann er nicht mehr schauen.

b. Ich sehe Dich, im wilden Eisgebirg
Verirrt, von einer Klippe zu der andern
Den Fehlsprung thun, seh', wie die Gemse Dich
Rückspringend mit sich in den Abgrund reißt,
Wie eine Windlawine Dich verschüttet,
Wie unter Dir der trügerische Firn
Einbricht, und Du hinabsinkst, ein lebendig
Begrabner, in die schauerliche Gruft.

c. Gott helf' den armen Leuten! Wenn der Sturm
In dieser Wasserkluft sich erst verfangen,
Dann ras't er um sich mit des Raubtiers Angst,
Das an des Gitters Eisenstäbe schlägt;
Die Pforte sucht er heulend sich vergebens,
Denn ringsum schränken ihn die Felsen ein,
Die himmelhoch den engen Paß vermauern.

d. Wo ist der Tell? Soll er allein uns fehlen,
Der unsrer Freiheit Stifter ist? Das Große
Hat er gethan, das Härteste erduldet.
Kommt Alle, kommt, nach seinem Haus zu wallen,
Und rufet Heil dem Retter von uns Allen!

—*Wilhelm Tell.*

II. Translate—

a. Zugsweise rannten wir über den breiten Platz. Wir waren schnell, aber die Franzosen beinahe noch schneller. Kaum erschien die Spitze eines jeden Zuges auf der freien Straße, so orgelten sie los mit ihren verhaßten Mitrailleusen, die ja sonst nichts taugten, bei einer Gelegenheit, wie diese, aber sich nur zu praktisch bewiesen. Sie brauchten ja gar nicht zu zielen, nur auf den Platz zu halten und dann loszudrehen.

b. Da konnte ich mich nicht mehr halten, sondern langte aus und gab dem Mann eine Ohrfeige, so stark wie sie eben ein in seiner Vollkraft stehender junger Mensch, der durch fortwährendes Turnen u.s.w. seine Muskeln ganz besonders ausgebildet hat, zu geben vermag. Der Maire flog auch einige Schritte auf die Seite und wurde dort von den Jägern aufgefangen. Da unterdessen die ersten Gewehre auf die Straße gebracht worden waren, so sagte der Gezüchtigte kein Wort, sondern stand zitternd und bebend da und machte jetzt eine ebenso erbärmliche Figur, als er kurz vorher frech gewesen.

c. „Gab es schwere Verluste?"

„Bei uns nicht. Das 1. Jägerbataillon war an der Spitze und soll ziemlich verloren haben. Aber Franzosen sind viele gefallen."

„Wie viel Uhr ist es jetzt?"

„Etwa 5¼ Uhr."

„Geht die Straße immer gerade aus?"

„Ja, bis auf den Hauptplatz in la Ferté. Dort ist auch der Brigadestab einquartiert."

„Danke. Gute Nacht."

d. Und wirklich kamen sie, die schneidigen Kerle — es waren Altbayern — und wir jagten dahin, daß der schwere Patronenwagen Sprünge machte, als ob er ein leichtes Korbwägelchen wäre und die besten englischen Stahlfedern hätte. Kein Mann sah um; keiner blickte in die Höhe; keiner dachte an die furchtbare Gefahr einer Explosion.

—*Tanera.*

III. (1.) Give the gender and the nominative plural of the following nouns: Amt, Ast, Axt, Bote, Haar, Kunst, Mittel, Palast, Rock, Tag, Weib, Welt.

(2.) Give the imperfect and past participle of the following verbs: beißen, essen, frieren, gelten, leiden, messen, riechen, sieden, tragen, verderben, wachsen, ziehen.

(3.) What are the rules for order in the German sentence?

IV. Write a short account of the Seven Years' War.

PART II.

V. Translate (at sight)—

a. Diese Sprache wird freilich manchem sehr ungewohnt klingen; aber da wir die Fähigkeiten des Somnambulismus aus dem sinnlichen Bewußtsein nicht erklären können, so müssen wir eben den Muth haben, geradezu zu sagen, daß die Somnambulen Inspirirte sind. Von wem aber werden sie inspirirt? Die Schutzgeister und Führer der Somnambulen für Realitäten und für die Inspiratoren zu halten, ist nicht nöthig, weil die einfachere Hypothese, daß die Som-

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nambulen durch sich selbst inspirirt seien, die Erscheinungen ebensogut erklärt. Diese Inspirationen stammen aber aus der Region des Unbewußten.

b. Einst kam weither vom nord'schen Lande
Ein fremder Mann hinab zum Rhein;
Von Frieslands meerumwogten Strande
Zog er ins Binnenland hinein.
Ein Schiffer war's mit Kind und Weib —
Herr Folkert war genannt der Mann.
Ermüdet von der Welt Getriebe,
Hielt er in diesen Thälern an.
Als Kapitän hat er befahren
Die ganze Welt nach Süd und Nord
Und nun, bedacht und alt an Jahren,
Verließ er seines Schiffes Bord.

VI. Translate into German—

a. Our chief authority for the condition of ancient Germany is the "Germania." At the time of Tacitus the greater part of the country was covered by forests, in which were bears, wolves, buffaloes, and other wild animals. The climate was damp and foggy, and in winter the cold seems to have been keener, and to have lasted longer than at present.

b. The genius of Theocritus was so steeped in the colours of human life, he bore such true and full witness to the scenes and men he knew, that life (always essentially the same) becomes in turn a witness to his veracity. He was born in the midst of nature that, through all the changes of things, has never lost its sunny charm. The existence he loved best to contemplate, that of southern shepherds, fishermen, rural people, remains what it always has been in Sicily and in the isles of Greece. The habits and the passions of his countryfolk have not altered, the echoes of their old love-songs still sound among the pines or by the sea-banks, where Theocritus "watched the visionary flocks!"

VII. (1.) Discuss Napoleon's treatment of Germany.

or (2.) Trace the rise of Prussia from the time of Frederick the Great to our own day.

DIVISION A.

3. GREEK
6. ITALIAN } No candidates.

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DIVISION B.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS I.

MR. R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates who wish merely to obtain a **Pass** *are required to work from Parts I. and II only. Candidates who wish to obtain a Credit must confine their attention to* **Parts** *II. and III. Should any Candidates attempting Parts II. and III. fail to obtain a Credit, they may still be allowed to pass if their work be up to the requisite standard.*

No Candidate may attempt questions from all three Parts.

Candidates for the **University** *Scholarships and for the* **Angas** *Engineering* **Exhibition** *must attempt the questions in Parts II. and III. only.*

PART I.

I. Trains travelling at the rate of 30 miles an hour follow one another along a certain railway line at intervals of 15 minutes. At what intervals will they pass a man who is walking alongside the line at the rate of 4 miles an hour in the same direction as the trains are running?

II. Find the *G C M* of

$$x^5 - x^4y - x^3y^2 + x^2y^3 + 16xy^4 - 16y^5 \text{ and}$$
$$x^4 - 6x^3y + 17x^2y^2 - 24xy^3 + 16y^4.$$

III. Simplify—

$$y - \cfrac{a}{a - \cfrac{a^2}{a - \cfrac{a^2}{a - y}}}$$

IV. Solve the simultaneous equations—

$$\begin{cases} 3x + y + 2z = 5 \\ x + 3y - 3z = 16 \\ 5x - 2y + 5z = -8 \end{cases}$$

V. Show that a quadratic equation cannot have more than two roots.

Solve the equation—

$$\frac{x+a}{x+2a} + \frac{x+4a}{x+3a} + \frac{x-7a}{x-6a} = 3$$

PART II.

VI. A gilt trophy is to be made consisting of a four-sided

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pyramid upon a square base. The volume of the pyramid is to be equal to the volume of a million pounds' worth of gold. If the base is 2 ft. 6 in. square find the height of the pyramid. The value of gold may be taken as £4 2s. per oz. A cub. ft. of gold weighs 19,340 ounces.

VII. Prove that

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b}+\frac{a-b}{a+b}+\frac{2(a^2-b^2)}{a^2+b^2}+\frac{4(a^4-b^4)}{a^4+b^4}+\frac{8(a^8-b^8)}{a^8+b^8}=\frac{16(a^{16}+b^{16})}{a^{16}-b^{16}}$$

VIII. If $x-\frac{1}{x}=2p$ and $y-\frac{1}{y}=2q$

Prove that

$$\frac{x}{y}+\frac{y}{x}=2\sqrt{1+p^2}\sqrt{1+q^2}-2pq$$

IX. Solve the equations—

(i). $x-2\sqrt{3x}-2\sqrt{x}+2\sqrt{3}=0$

(ii). $\begin{cases} x+y+z=3 \\ x^2+y^2+z^2=5 \\ x^3+y^3+z^3=9 \end{cases}$

PART III.

X. Find the sum of n terms of an $A.P.$ whose first term and common difference are given.

If a, b, c, d, e are in $H.P$, show that $bcde(b+c+d+e)$, $acde\ (a+c+d+e)$, $abde\ (a+b+d+e)$, $abce\ (a+b+c+e)$, $abcd\ (a+b+c+d)$ are in $A.P.$

XI. Twelve books, comprising six volumes of poetry and six volumes on other subjects, are to be arranged side by side on a shelf. Find the total number of possible arrangements provided that the six volumes on poetry are always to be kept together.

XII. Investigate a method for determining the greatest term in a binomial expansion, and find the greatest term of $(1+x)^{12}$ when $x=\frac{3}{4}$.

Find the co-efficient of x^{2r} in the expansion of $\left(x-\frac{2}{x}\right)^{2n}$.

XIII. Prove geometrically that $\cos A+\cos B=2\cos\frac{A+B}{2}\cos\frac{A-B}{2}$.

If $\cos\theta + \cos\frac{\theta}{2} = -1$, prove that $\sin\theta + \sin\frac{\theta}{2} = \pm 1$ or o. Special Senior Public Examination, March, 1893.

XIV. Find a general expression of all angles which have a given sine.

Find the complete solution of the equation

$$2\sin^3\theta - \sin^2\theta - 2\sin\theta + 1 = O.$$

DIVISION B.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS II.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates who wish merely to obtain a pass must attempt the questions in Parts I. and II. Candidates who wish to obtain a credit must attempt the questions in Parts II. and III. only. Should any Candidate, attempting Parts II. and III., fail to obtain a credit, he may still be allowed a pass if his work be good enough. No Candidate may attempt questions from all three parts.

Candidates for the University Scholarships and the Angas Engineering Exhibition must attempt the questions in Parts II. and III. only.

PART I.

I. Show how to bisect a given angle.

Show that it is impossible for the external bisectors of two angles of a triangle to meet at right angles.

II. The straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines towards the same parts are themselves equal and parallel.

AB and AC are two given straight lines. Find two points D and E, on AB and AC respectively, so that DE is equal to a given straight line, and DEC is equal to a given angle.

III. Show that, if one circle has internal contact with another, it cannot have the same centre.

IV. $APQB$ and $ACSR$ are two squares, and QA, AS are in one straight line. The points R and P are on the same side of SQ. Show that RP and CB also meet in this line.

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PART II.

V. Show that in an obtuse angled triangle the square on the side opposite the obtuse angle is greater than the sum of the squares on the sides forming the obtuse angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of these latter sides and the projection of the other upon it.

VI. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference standing on the same arc.

ABC is a triangle. On *BC* as chord a circle is described cutting *AB* and *AC* in *D* and *E* respectively. On *EC* as chord is described a circle cutting *DE*, produced if necessary in *F*, and *BC*, produced if necessary in *G*. Show that *FG* is parallel to *AB*.

VII. Show how to inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

Given the angles of a triangle and the radius of the inscribed circle. Construct the triangle.

PART III.

VIII. *BAC* is any angle, and a circle is described about *B* as centre, with radius *BA;* a point *P* is found in the circle, such that, *PB* being produced backwards to meet *CA* produced in *Q*, $AQ = AP$. Show that the angle *BAP* is one-third of the angle *BAC*.

IX. If a straight line be perpendicular to each of two intersecting straight lines at their point of intersection, it is perpendicular to the plane in which they are.

X. *AB* and *AC* are any two chords of a circle. *D* is the middle point of the arc *AB*, and *DE* is drawn perpendicular to the internal bisector of the angle *BAC*, and meets the circle again in *E*. Show that *E* is the middle point of the arc *AC*.

XI. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about one other angle in each proportional, so that the sides opposite the equal angles are homologous, the triangles have their third angles either equal or supplementary.

ACB is a triangle, the angle at *B* being a right angle. *CD* and *CE* are the internal and external bisectors of the angle *C*, *D* and *E* being points on *AB* and *AB* produced. Show that

$$BE : BD :: AE^2 : AC^2.$$

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XII. If $\cos A = \dfrac{\cos a - \cos b \cos c}{\sin b \sin c}$

Show that $\sin \dfrac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\dfrac{\sin \dfrac{b+a-c}{2} \sin \dfrac{a+c-b}{2}}{\sin b \sin c}}$

XIII. If the squares of the sides a, b, c of a triangle are in harmonical progression, then

$\sin^3 C . \sin (C + 2A) + \sin^3 A . \sin (A + 2C) = 0.$

XIV. Given the angle A of a triangle, the side a, and the area S, find formulæ for the solution of the triangle.

XV. If in any triangle $a = 13{\cdot}5$, $b = 40{\cdot}5$, and $C = 80°$, find the other angles, having given

$L \cot 40° = 10{\cdot}0761865$

$L \tan 30° 47' = 9{\cdot}7750462$ $\quad \log 2 = {\cdot}3010300$

$L \tan 30° 48' = 9{\cdot}7753334$

DIVISION B.

10. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Professor Bragg, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

[*Not more than nine questions are to be attempted.*]

I. If a thermometer be plunged into hot water the mercury may sometimes be seen to descend a little before rising. Why is this?

II. Name two substances which expand, and two which contract, on freezing.

A piece of wire is slung across a block of ice and carries heavy weights at its extremities. The wire gradually makes its way through the block without cutting it in two. Explain this experiment.

III. What is the use of a "wet bulb" thermometer?

IV. By what three methods may heat be conveyed from place to place? Give an example of each.

V. What features of a sound wave have to do with its intensity, its pitch, and its quality, respectively?

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VI. If a ray of sunlight be admitted into a room by a hole in one wall and, passing across the room, emerge at a hole in the opposite wall, it generally contributes to the illumination of the room. How does it do so, and by what precautions may it be prevented from doing so?

VII. Explain briefly the mode of production of the mirage. Why is it so common above asphalt pavements?

VIII. Give a brief description of the photographic camera.

IX. What is the use of the "keeper" on a horseshoe magnet?

X. If a charged Leyden jar be placed on an ebonite plate, it may be lifted up, without effect, by either the knob, or the outside coating of the jar, but not by both together. Why?

XI. What is meant by coupling voltaic cells (1) in series (2) in parallel? What are the respective effects?

XII. Describe the ways in which the electric light is produced (1) in an incandescence lamp (2) in an arc lamp.

XIII. Explain the principle of the telegraph.

DIVISION B.

12. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

PROFESSOR RALPH TATE, F.G.S., F.L.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain the theory of artesian wells, and illustrate your answer by means of a diagram.

II. How would you determine the absolute quantity of suspended mineral matter in a given volume of river water?

III. What is meant by "glacial striation," and how is it produced?

IV. What are faults and how are they caused?

V. Describe the different kinds of coral reefs, and how have they originated?

VI. What are the principal points to be considered in fixing on a site for a well?

VII. By what chemical and vital forces are rocks disintegrated?

VIII. Which ocean receives the largest amount of river drainage? Explain the reason.

IX. Describe the chief agencies by which the rock materials of strata are distributed and arranged.

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DIVISION B.

8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS
9. CHEMISTRY
11. BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY

} No candidates.

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UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS EXAMINATION.

LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate :

Τεῦκρις illa lentum sane negocium, neque Cornelius ad Terentiam postea rediit: opinor, ad Considium Axium Selicium confugiendum est: nam a Caecilio propinqui minore contesimis numum movere non possunt. Sed, ut ad prima illa redeam, nihil ego illa impudentius, astutius, lentius vidi: "Libertum mitto: Tito mandavi:" σκήψεις atque ἀναβολαί. Sed nescio an ταὐτόματον ἡμῶν· nam mihi Pompeiani πρόδρομοι nunciant aperte Pompeium acturum Antonio succedi oportere, eodemque tempore aget praetor ad populum. Res eius modi est, ut ego nec per bonorum nec popularem existimationem honeste possim hominem defendere, nec mihi libeat, quod vel maximum est. Etenim accidit hoc, quod totum cuius modi sit mando tibi ut perspicias. Libertum ego habeo, sane nequam hominem, Hilarum dico, ratiocinatorem et clientem tuum. De eo mihi Valerius interpres nunciat Chiliusque se audisse scribit haec: esse hominem cum Antonio: Antonium porro in cogendis pecuniis dictitare partem mihi quaeri et a me custodem communis quaestus libertum esse missum. Non sum mediocriter commotus neque tamen credidi, sed certe aliquid sermonis fuit. Totum investiga, cognosce, perspice et nebulonem illum, si quo pacto potes, ex istis locis amove.

Also :

Quod ad me de re publica scribis, disputas tu quidem et amanter et prudenter et a meis consiliis ratio tua non abhorret—nam neque de statu nobis nostrae dignitatis est recedendum neque sine nostris copiis intra alterius

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praesidia veniendum et is, de quo scribis, nihil habet amplum, nihil excelsum, nihil non summissum atque populare—, verum tamen fuit ratio mihi fortasse ad tranquillitatem meorum temporum non inutilis, sed mehercule rei publicae multo etiam utilior quam mihi, tum improborum impetus in me reprimi, quum hominis amplissima fortuna, auctoritate, gratia fluctuantem sententiam confirmassem et a spe malorum ad mearum rerum laudem convertissem. Quod si cum aliqua levitate mihi faciendum fuisset nullam rem tanti aestimassem, sed tamen a me ita sunt acta omnia, non ut ego illi adsentiens levior, sed ut ille me probans gravior videretur. Reliqua sic a me aguntur et agentur, ut non committamus ut ea, quae gessimus, fortuito gessisse videamur. Meos bonos viros, illos quos significas, et eam, quam mihi dicis obtigisse, Σπάρταν, non modo numquam deseram, sed etiam, si ego ab illa deserar, tamen in mea pristina sententia permanebo. Illud tamen velim existimes, me hanc viam optimatem post Catuli mortem nec praesidio ullo nec comitatu tenere. Nam, ut ait Rhinton, ut opinor,

Οἱ μὲν παρ' οὐδέν εἰσί, τοῖς δ' οὐδὲν μέλει.

Mihi vero ut invideant piscinarii nostri aut scribam ad te alias aut in congressum nostrum reservabo. A curia autem nulla me res divellet, vel quod ita rectum est vel quod rebus meis maxime consentaneum vel quod a senatu quanti fiam minime me poenitet.

Also:

Principio caelum ac terram camposque liquentis
lucentemque globum lunae Titaniaque astra
spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.
inde hominum pecudumque genus vitaeque volantum
et quae marmoreo fert monstra sub aequore pontus
igneus est ollis vigor et caelestis origo
seminibus, quantum non corpora noxia tardant
terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque auras
dispiciunt clausae tenebris et carcere caeco.
quin et supremo cum lumine vita reliquit,
non tamen omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes
corporeae excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.
ergo exercentur poenis veterumque malorum

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supplicia expendunt. aliae panduntur inanes
suspensae ad ventos, aliis sub gurgite vasto
infectum eluitur scelus aut exuritur igni :
donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe,
concretam exemit labem purumque relinquit
aetherium sensum atque aurai simplicis ignem.

Also :

Talibus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras,
at iuveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus,
deriguere oculi : tot erinys sibilat hydris
tantaque se facies aperit ; tum flammea torquens
lumina cunctantem et quaerentem dicere plura
reppulit et geminos erexit crinibus anguis
verberaque insonuit rabidoque haec addidit ore :
" en ego victa situ, quam veri effeta senectus
arma inter regum falsa formidine ludit.
respice ad haec : adsum dirarum ab sede sororum,
bella manu letumque gero."
sic effata facem iuveni coniecit et atro
lumine fumantis fixit sub pectore taedas.
olli somnum ingens rumpit pavor, ossaque et artus
perfundit toto proruptus corpore sudor.
arma amens fremit, arma toro tectisque requirit ;
saevit amor ferri et scelerata insania belli,
ira super : magno veluti cum flamma sonore
virgea suggeritur costis undantis aëni
exultantque aestu latices, furit intus aquai
fumidus atque alte spumis exuberat amnis,
nec iam se capit unda, volat vapor ater ad auras.

Also :

Dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.
accingunt omnes operi, pedibusque rotarum
subiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo
intendunt. scandit fatalis machina muros
feta armis. pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
sacra canunt funemque manu contingere gaudent.
illa subit mediaeque minans inlabitur urbi.
o patria, o divom domus Ilium et incluta bello
moenia Dardanidum ! quater ipso in limine portae
substitit atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere :
instamus tamen immemores caecique furore,
et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce.
tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
ora dei iussu non umquam credita Teucris :

nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.

Also :

Accepi Id. Sext. quattuor epistolas a te missas: unam, qua me obiurgas ut sim firmior, alteram, qua Crassi libertum ais tibi de mea sollicitudine macieque narrasse, tertiam, qua demonstras acta in senatu, quartam de eo, quod a Varrone scribis tibi esse confirmatum de voluntate Pompeii. Ad primam tibi hoc scribo, me ita dolere, ut non modo a mente non deserar, sed id ipsum doleam, me tam firma mente ubi utar et quibuscum non habere. Nam si tu me uno non sine maerore cares, quid me censes, qui et te et omnibus? Et, si tu incolumis me requiris, ecquo modo a me ipsam incolumitatem desiderari putas? Nolo commemorare quibus rebus sim spoliatus, non solum quia non ignoras, sed etiam ne scindam ipse dolorem meum. Hoc confirmo, neque tantis bonis esse privatum quemquam neque in tantas miserias incidisse. Dies autem non modo non levat luctum hunc, sed etiam auget. Nam caeteri dolores mitigantur vetustate, hic non potest non et sensu praesentis miseriae et recordatione praeteritae vitae cotidie augeri.

Explain the allusions to the facts in the passages from Cicero's letters.

GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

ἴσασιν Εὐαίωνα πολλοὶ τὸν Λεωδάμαντος ἀδελφὸν ἀποκτείναντα Βοιωτὸν ἐν δείπνῳ καὶ συνόδῳ κοινῇ διὰ πληγὴν μίαν. οὐ γὰρ ἡ πληγὴ παρέστησε τὴν ὀργήν, ἀλλ' ἡ ἀτιμία· οὐδὲ τὸ τύπτεσθαι τοῖς ἐλευθέροις ἐστὶ δεινόν, καίπερ ὂν δεινόν, ἀλλὰ τὸ ἐφ' ὕβρει. πολλὰ γὰρ ἂν ποιήσειεν ὁ τύπτων, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὧν ὁ παθὼν ἔνια οὐδ' ἂν ἀπαγγεῖλαι δύναιθ' ἑτέρῳ, τῷ σχήματι, τῷ βλέμματι, τῇ φωνῇ, ὅταν ὡς ὑβρίζων, ὅταν ὡς ἐχθρὸς ὑπάρχων, ὅταν κονδύλοις, ὅταν ἐπὶ κόρρης. ταῦτα κινεῖ, ταῦτ' ἐξίστησιν ἀνθρώπους αὐτῶν, ἀήθεις ὄντας τοῦ προπηλακίζεσθαι. οὐδεὶς ἄν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ταῦτ'

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ἀπαγγέλλων δύναιτο τὸ δεινὸν παραστῆσαι τοῖς ἀκούουσιν οὕτως, ὡς ἐπὶ τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ τοῦ πράγματος τῷ πάσχοντι καὶ τοῖς ὁρῶσιν ἐναργὴς ἡ ὕβρις φαίνεται. σκέψασθε δὲ πρὸς Διὸς καὶ θεῶν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ λογίσασθε παρ' ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς ὅσῳ πλειονα ὀργὴν ἐμοὶ προσῆκε παραστῆναι πάσχοντι τοιαῦτα ὑπὸ Μειδίου ἢ τότε ἐκείνῳ τῷ Εὐαίωνι τῷ τὸν Βοιωτὸν ἀποκτείναντι. ὁ μέν γε ὑπὸ γνωρίμου, καὶ τούτου μεθύοντος, ἐναντίον ἓξ ἢ ἑπτὰ ἀνθρώπων ἐπλήγη, καὶ τούτων γνωρίμων, οἳ τὸν μὲν κακιεῖν ἐφ' οἷς ἔπραξε, τὸν δ' ἐπαινέσεσθαι μετὰ ταῦτα ἀνασχόμενον καὶ κατασχόνθ' ἑαυτὸν ἤμελλον, καὶ ταῦτ' εἰς οἰκίαν ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, οἷ μὴ βαδίζειν ἐξῆν αὐτῷ.

Also—

εἰ δὲ λαλῶν μὲν καὶ ὁμωρόφιος γιγνόμενος ὡς οὐδὲν εἰργασμένῳ φανήσεται, λέγων δὲ καὶ καταιτιώμενος ταῦθ' ἕνεκα τοῦ συκοφαντεῖν ἐμὲ, πῶς οὐ δεκάκις, μᾶλλον δὲ μυριάκις δίκαιός ἐστ' ἀπολωλέναι; ἀλλὰ μὴν ὡς ἀληθῆ λέγω, καὶ τῇ μὲν προτεραίᾳ, ὅτε ταῦτ' ἔλεγεν, εἰσεληλύθει καὶ διείλεκτο ἐκείνῳ, τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ πάλιν (τοῦτο γὰρ, τοῦτο οὐκ ἔχον ἐστὶν ὑπερβολὴν ἀκαθαρσίας, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι) εἰσελθὼν οἴκαδε ὡς ἐκεῖνον καὶ ἐφεξῆς οὑτωσὶ καθιζόμενος, τὴν δεξιὰν ἐμβαλὼν, παρόντων πολλῶν, μετὰ τοὺς ἐν τῇ βουλῇ τούτους λόγους, ἐν οἷς αὐτόχειρα καὶ τὰ δεινότατ' εἰρήκει τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον, ὤμνυε μέν κατ' ἐξωλείας μηδὲν εἰρηκέναι περὶ αὐτοῦ φλαῦρον, καὶ οὐδὲν ἐφρόντιζεν ἐπιορκῶν, καὶ ταῦτα παρόντων τῶν συνειδότων, ἠξίου δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἐμὲ αὐτῷ δι' ἐκείνου γίγνεσθαι τὰς διαλύσεις, τούτων τοὺς παρόντας ὑμῖν καλῶ μάρτυρας. καίτοι πῶς οὐ δεινὸν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, μᾶλλον δὲ ἀσεβὲς, λέγειν ὡς φονεύς, καὶ πάλιν ὡς οὐκ εἴρηκε ταῦτ' ἀπομνύναι, καὶ φόνον μὲν ὀνειδίζειν, τούτῳ δ' ὁμωρόφιον γίγνεσθαι; κἂν μὲν ἀφῶ τοῦτον ἐγὼ καὶ προδῶ τὴν ὑμετέραν καταχειροτονίαν, οὐδὲν ὡς ἔοικ', ἀδικῶ· ἂν δ' ἐπεξίω, λέλοιπα τὴν τάξιν, φόνου κοινωνῶ, δεῖ με ἀνηρπάσθαι.

Also—

οὐδέπω καὶ τήμερον συμμορίας ἡγεμὼν γέγονεν, οὐδὲν τῶν πατρῴων ἀποστερηθεὶς ὑπ' οὐδενὸς, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς πολλὴν οὐσίαν παραλαβών. τίς οὖν ἐστιν ἡ λαμπρότης, ἢ τίνες αἱ λειτουργίαι καὶ τὰ σεμνὰ ἀναλώματα τὰ τούτου; ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ οὐχ ὁρῶ, πλὴν εἰ ταῦτά τις θεωρεῖ· οἰκίαν ᾠκοδόμηκεν Ἐλευσῖνι τοσαύτην ὥστε πᾶσιν ἐπισκοτεῖν τοῖς ἐν τῷ τόπῳ, καὶ εἰς μυστήρια τὴν γυναῖκ' ἄγει, κἂν ἄλλοσέ ποι βούληται, ἐπὶ τοῦ λευκοῦ ζεύγους τοῦ ἐκ Σικυῶνος, καὶ τρεῖς ἀκολούθους ἢ τέτταρας αὐτὸς

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ἔχων διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς συβεὶ, κυμβία καὶ ῥυτὰ καὶ φιάλας ὀνομάζων οὕτως ὥστε τοὺς παριόντας ἀκούειν. ἐγὼ δ' ὅσα μὲν τῆς ἰδίας τρυφῆς ἕνεκα Μειδίας καὶ περιουσίας κτᾶται, οὐκ οἶδ' ὅ τι τοὺς πολλοὺς ὑμῶν ὠφελεῖ· ἃ δ' ἐπαιρόμενος τούτοις ὑβρίζει, ἐπὶ πολλοὺς καὶ τοὺς τυχόντας ὑμῶν ἀφικνούμενα ὁρῶ.

Also—

Οὐ τοίνυν θαυμάσαιμ' ἂν εἰ καὶ τοιοῦτό τι τολμήσει λέγειν, ὡς οὐκ ἦν καλὴν οὐδ' οἵαν ἠξίουν ἐγὼ τὴν εἰρήνην ποιήσασθαι κακῶς τῷ πολέμῳ τῶν στρατηγῶν κεχρημένων. ἂν δὴ ταῦτα λέγῃ, πρὸς θεῶν ἐρωτήσατ' αὐτὸν μεμνημένοι, πότερον ἐξ ἑτέρας τινὸς ᾤχετο πρεσβεύων πόλεως ἢ ταύτης αὐτῆς. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἐξ ἑτέρας, ἦν κεκρατηκέναι τε τῷ πολέμῳ φήσει καὶ χρηστοὺς ἔχειν στρατηγούς, εἰκότως χρήματ' εἴληφεν· εἰ δ' ἐκ ταύτης αὐτῆς, τίνος ἕνεκ' ἐφ' οἷς ἡ πέμψασα πόλις τῶν αὑτῆς απέστη, ἐπὶ τούτοις οὗτος δωρεὰς προσλαβὼν φαίνεται ; τῶν γὰρ αὐτῶν ἔδει τήν τε πέμψασαν πόλιν τυγχάνειν καὶ τοὺς ἐκ ταύτης πρέσβεις, εἴπερ τι τῶν δικαίων ἐγίγνετο.

Write a short treatise on the Athenian process of εἰσαγγελία.

Go through briefly the list of charges brought forward against Meidas.

Also—

τῶν γὰρ μεγάλων ψυχῶν ἰεὶς
οὐκ ἂν ἁμάρτοι· κατὰ δ' ἄν τις ἐμοῦ
τοιαῦτα λέγων, οὐκ ἂν πείθοι·
πρὸς γὰρ τὸν ἔχονθ' ὁ φθόνος ἕρπει.
καίτοι σμικροὶ μεγάλων χωρὶς
σφαλερὸν πύργου ῥῦμα πέλονται·
μετὰ γὰρ μεγάλων βαιὸς ἄριστ' ἄν,
καὶ μέγας ὀρθοῖθ' ὑπὸ μικροτέρων.
ἀλλ' οὐ δυνατὸν τοὺς ἀνοήτους
τούτων γνώμας προδιδάσκειν.
ὑπὸ τοιούτων ἀνδρῶν θορυβεῖ·
χἠμεῖς οὐδὲν σθένομεν πρὸς ταῦτ'
ἀπαλέξασθαι σοῦ χωρίς, ἄναξ,
ἀλλ' ὅτε γὰρ δὴ τὸ σὸν ὄμμ' ἀπέδραν,
παταγοῦσιν, ἅτε πτηνῶν ἀγέλαι,
μέγαν αἰγυπιὸν ὑποδείσαντες·
τάχ' ἄν, ἐξαίφνης εἰ σὺ φανείης,
σιγῇ πτήξειαν ἄφωνοι.

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Also—

ποῖ μολὼν μενῶ ;
εἰ τὰ μὲν φθίνει, φίλοι,
τοιοῖσδ' ὁμοῦ πέλας,
μωραῖς δ' ἄγραις προσκείμεθα,
πᾶς δὲ στρατὸς δίπαλτος ἂν με
χειρὶ φονεύοι.

Also—

Ἄπανθ' ὁ μακρὸς κἀναρίθμητος χρόνος
φύει τ' ἄδηλα καὶ φανέντα κρύπτεται·
κοὐκ ἔστ' ἄελπτον οὐδέν, ἀλλ' ἁλίσκεται
χὠ δεινὸς ὅρκος, χαὶ περισκελεῖς φρένες.
κἀγὼ γάρ, ὃς τὰ δείν' ἐκαρτέρουν τότε,
βαφῇ σίδηρος ὥς, ἐθηλύνθην στόμα
πρὸς τῆσδε τῆς γυναικός· οἰκτείρω δέ νιν
χήραν παρ' ἐχθροῖς, παῖδά τ' ὀρφανὸν λιπεῖν.
ἀλλ' εἶμι πρός τε λουτρὰ καὶ παρακτίους
λειμῶνας, ὡς ἂν λύμαθ' ἁγνίσας ἐμά,
μῆνιν βαρεῖαν ἐξαλεύσωμαι θεᾶς·
μολών τε, χῶρον ἔνθ' ἂν ἀστιβῆ κίχω,
κρύψω τόδ' ἔγχος τοὐμόν, ἔχθιστον βελῶν,
γαίας ὀρύξας ἔνθα μή τις ὄψεται·
ἀλλ' αὐτὸ νὺξ Ἄιδης τε σωζόντων κάτω.
ἐγὼ γὰρ ἐξ οὗ χειρὶ τοῦτ' ἐδεξάμην
παρ' Ἕκτορος δώρημα δυσμενεστάτου,
οὔπω τι κεδνὸν ἔσχον Ἀργείων πάρα.
ἀλλ' ἔστ' ἀληθὴς ἡ βροτῶν παροιμία·
ἐχθρῶν ἄδωρα δῶρα κ' οὐκ ὀνήσιμα.

Also—

χώρας ἄνακτες, δόξα μοι παρεστάθη
ναοὺς ἱκέσθαι δαιμόνων, τάδ' ἐν χεροῖν
στέφη λαβούσῃ κἀπιθυμιάματα.
ὑψοῦ γὰρ αἴρει θυμὸν Οἰδίπους ἄγαν
λύπαισι παντοίαισιν· οὐδ', ὁποῖ' ἀνὴρ
ἔννους, τὰ καινὰ τοῖς πάλαι τεκμαίρεται,
ἀλλ' ἔστι τοῦ λέγοντος, ἢν φόβους λέγῃ.
ὅτ' οὖν παραινοῦσ' οὐδὲν ἐς πλέον ποιῶ,
πρὸς σ', ὦ Λύκει' Ἄπολλον, ἄγχιστος γὰρ εἶ,
ἱκέτις ἀφῖγμαι τοῖσδε σὺν κατεύγμασιν,
ὅπως λύσιν τιν' ἡμὶν εὐαγῆ πόρῃς·
ὡς νῦν ὀκνοῦμεν πάντες, ἐκπεπληγμένον
κεῖνον βλέποντες ὡς κυβερνήτην νεώς.

LATIN AND GREEK GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

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PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into Latin Prose—

The personal fears of the new emperor contributed with a kindly and placable disposition to make him anxious to gain his subjects' good will by the gentleness and urbanity of his deportment. Far from assuming the cold reserve of Tiberius, or the ferocious pride of his nearest predecessor, Claudius showed himself full of consideration for all who had any claims on the prince and father of the people. His proclamation of amnesty was followed by the pardon of numerous exiles and criminals, especially such as were suffering under sentence for the crime of treason. Many harsh enactments of the late ruler were annulled, and compensation made wherever it was possible. The honours which Claudius paid to the memory of Augustus were accepted as a pledge that he would take that illustrious example for his model; and mankind began once more to hope for the golden age of Rome.

What is the difference between the Conjunctive and Subjunctive Moods in Latin? Mention some of the different usages of the pure Conjunctive.

Write down the portions of the verbs inquam and fari that are used in the Latin language.

Give the gender of the following nouns :—vermis, vestis, crinis, auris, pestis, pellis, mensis, callis, collis, finis.

Translate into Greek Prose :—

The performances of this odious wretch having been such as I have enumerated, some of his intimate friends, men of the jury, came advising me to withdraw and compromise the cause; not succeeding with me, they never dared to say that he had not committed gross offences and merited the heaviest punishment, but took this ground, that he had already been found guilty and condemned. "What penalty," said they, "do you expect the court will inflict upon him? Don't you see that he is

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wealthy, and will speak of trierarchies and official services? Mind that he doesn't beg himself off by it and laugh at you, paying much less to the state than what he offers you." Now, in the first place, I don't believe an Athenian jury capable of anything mean, nor imagine they will sentence him to any lighter penalty than one by which his insolence will be checked; that is, either death, or at least, confiscation of his property. In the next place, as to his official services, his trierarchies and such matters, I will tell you what I think.

Write down the portions of the verbs ἀρέσκω, ἀνδάνω, ἀναλίσκω, κλείω, which occur in Attic Greek.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe any scene in "Othello" which you consider especially striking from a dramatic point of view.

II. If "Othello" were a real personage at the present day, what extenuating circumstances would you urge in his defence?

III. Explain the following phrases in "Othello"—

(a) Defeat thy favour with an usurped beard.

(b) God bless the mark.

(c) Our new heraldry is hands, not hearts.

(d) Like the base Indian, threw a pearl away.

IV. What Elizabethan dramatists would you group with Marlowe, Shakespeare, Beaumont, and Massinger respectively? Indicate the characteristics of the four schools.

V. Give the substance of any three of the following passages:—

(a) Shakespeare:—As You Like It, Act II., Sc. 7, beginning:—
"*All the world's a stage*";
and ending:—
"*sans everything.*"

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(*b*) Shakespeare :—Troilus and Cressida, Act III., Sc. 3, beginning :—
"*Time hath, my lord, a wallet at his back*";
and ending :—
"*And drave great Mars to faction.*"

(*c*) Shirley :—The Contention of Ajax and Ulysses, beginning :—
"*The glories of our blood and state*";
and ending :—
"*blossom in the dust.*"

(*d*) Milton :—Paradise Lost, Book III., beginning —
"*Hail, holy light*";
and ending :—
"*things invisible to mortal sight.*"

(*e*) Dryden :—Absolom and Achitophel, beginning :—
"*A man so various that he seemed to be*";
and ending :—
"*He left not faction, but of that was left.*"

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write down five words in modern English of Keltic origin. How are the Kelts philologically connected with the English? In what parts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France does a Keltic dialect still survive? In what part of England did it survive till comparatively recent times? What historical inference may be drawn from the geographical *locus* of Keltic dialects at the present day?

II. At what periods in the development of English has Latin exercised its influence, directly or indirectly.

III. What is the distinction between *shall* and *will*? At about what time was the distinction introduced, and amongst what English-speaking races is the distinction still ignored?

IV. Criticise any *one* of Mr. Marsh's lectures as reported in the "Students' Manual of the English Language," and refer to any philological theory of his which you regard as original and plausible.

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V. Illustrate, by one example in each case, the following statements :—

(*a*). "Language is fossil poetry."
(*b*). "Words bear testimony to the sin of man."
(*c*). "Words may teach us history."
(*d*). "It is perilous to etymologize at random."

VI. Write a short essay on the development of English in Australia, with special reference to words and phrases which would not be understood by an ordinary English reader in England.

FRENCH.

PROFESSOR MORRIS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

(*a*) L'archevêque de Reims revenait hier de Saint-Germain, comme un tourbillon. S'il croit bien être grand seigneur, ses gens le croient encore plus que lui. Ils passaient au travers de Nanterre ; ils rencontrent un homme à cheval. Ce pauvre homme veut se ranger, son cheval ne veut pas ; enfin le carrosse et les six chevaux renversent le pauvre homme et le cheval, et passent par dessus, et si bien par-dessus, que le carrosse en fut versé et renversé. En même temps l'homme et le cheval, au lieu de s'amuser à être roués et estropiés, se relèvent miraculeusement, remontent l'un sur l'autre, et s'enfuient et courent encore, pendant que les laquais et le cocher et l'archevêque même se mettent à crier : 'Arrête, arrête le coquin, qu'on lui donne cent coups.' L'archevêque en racontant ceci, disait : 'Si j'avais tenu ce maraud-là, je lui aurais rompu les bras et coupé les oreilles.'

MADAME DE SEVIGNÉ.

(*b*) Poète ! ta fenêtre était ouverte au vent.
Quand celle à que tout bas ton cœur parle souvent
Sur ton fauteuil posait sa tête.
"Oh ! disait-elle, ami, ne vous y fiez pas,
Parce que maintenant, attachée à vos pas,
Ma vie à votre ombre s'arrete ;

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"Parce que mon regard est fixé sur vos yeux
Parce que je n'ai plus de sourire joyeux
Que pour votre grave sourire ;
Parce que, de l'amour me faisant un linceul,
Je vous offre mon cœur comme un livre où vous seul
Avez encor le droit d'écrire ;

"Il n'est pas dit qu'enfin je n'aurai pas un jour
La curiosité de troubler votre amour
Et d'alarmer votre, œil sévère,
Et l'inquiet caprice et le désir moqueur
De renverser soudain la paix de votre cœur
Comme un enfant renverse un verre !"

VICTOR HUGO.

(*c*) J'eus toujours de l'amour pour les choses ailées.
Lorsque j'étais enfant j'allais sous les feuillées,
J'y prenais dans les nids de tout petits oiseaux ;
D'abord je leur faisais des cages de roseaux
Où je les élevais parmi des mousses vertes.
Plus tard je leur laissais les fenêtres ouvertes,
Ils ne s'envolaient point ; ou, s'ils fuyaient aux bois,
Quand je les rappelais ils venaient à ma voix.
Une colombe et moi longtemps nous nous aimâmes.
Maintenant je sais l'art d'apprivoiser les âmes.

VICTOR HUGO.

(*d*) Triste exilé, qu'il te souvienne
Combien l'avenir était beau,
Quand sa main tremblait dans la tienne
Comme un oiseau.
Et combien ton âme était pleine
D'une bonne et douce chaleur,
Quand tu respirais son haleine
Comme une fleur.
Mais elle est loin, ta chère idole,
Et tout s'assombrit de nouveau ;
Tu sais qu'un souvenir s'envole
Comme un oiseau.
Déjà l'aile du doute plane
Sur ton âme où naît la douleur :
Et tu sais qu'un amour se fane
Comme une fleur.

FRANÇOIS COPPÉE

II. Translate into French—

(*a*) For fifty-four years I have in various positions ever

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striven to attain two great objects—Firstly, to hold the British Empire together, and to secure to it the power of a just expansion; secondly, I ever strove to preserve Australia and the islands of the Pacific for some English-speaking race, all Europeans to be permitted to occupy these vast territories on equal terms. They were to be governed by themselves, and to receive a free education in public schools in which the English language was taught. America and Great Britain and her dependencies could, under such circumstances, enter into one great federation, powerful and peace-giving to all mankind.—G. GREY, Auckland, November 23, 1892.

(*b*) At the last examination, a professor put a pretty difficult question to one of the candidates.

The only answer was silence.

"Come, my boy," said the examiner, paternally; "don't be troubled. Is it my question that puzzles you?"

"No," answered the boy; "it is not the question that puzzles me. It is the answer."

(*c*) French verse lends itself far more readily to recitation than English, or Latin, or Greek, because the reciter or actor has far more scope for his personality in dealing with French syllables than he can have with syllables which differ from one another essentially in value, apart from his own choice. One may almost compare a French actor to an Oriental king whose subjects are all equal, the Englishman to a medieval one constantly checked by the intrinsic importance of this or that powerful vassal. It is therefore natural enough that the one homotonic language of Europe should be, admittedly, that which has been most distinguished by acting.

III. Parse—déchues, faille, gît, repus, sied, veuillez.

IV. Give the two participles, the preterite or past definite, and the future of the following verbs:—

boire, craindre, croître, écrire, mettre, nuire, paître, plaire, prendre, suivre, vaincre, vivre.

V. What are the rules as to agreement of the past participle?

VI. What is the etymology of—âne, autrui, jour, même, nonchalant, selon?

VII. From what kind of Latin is French derived? Explain fully.

GERMAN.

University Scholarships Examination, March, 1893.

PROFESSOR MORRIS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

a. Wer am Pulsschlage der Zeit zu fühlen wußte, der konnte sich voraussagen, daß der große Krieg des Jahres 1870 zwischen Deutschland und Frankreich kommen mußte, daß er zum endgiltigen Austrage die große Frage zu bringen hatte, ob die germanischen oder die romanischen Völker das Uebergewicht in Europa haben sollten. Denn schon seit langem drängte alles nach dieser gewaltigen Entscheidung und die unmittelbaren Ursachen, die der Kriegserklärung vorausgingen, die spanische Thronkandidatur des Erbprinzen Leopold von Hohenzollern, wie die Beleidigung des Königs von Preußen durch den französischen Gesandten Benedetti im Bade Ems, waren nur Vorwände um den Kampf bei den Haaren herbeizuziehen. Frankreich wollte um jeden Preis den Krieg haben, ihm war es daran gelegen das mächtig aufstrebende und national sich immer mehr stärkende Deutschland niederzubeugen und wieder zu einer untergeordneten Rolle zu zwingen; denn darauf hin stand von je die Politik der Franzosen, so lange die Geschichte sie mit uns in Berührung brachte.

b. Es ist eine wunderbare Welt, in der wir leben. Kann man sie jemals recht begreifen? Alles um uns her scheint uns faßlich und verständlich, und doch fehlt uns von vornherein die Möglichkeit, eine einzige Sache vollständig zu realisiren. Eben weil ein jegliches Ding seine eigene Individualität besitzt, kein Blatt am Baume, kein Menschenantlitz unter den Billionen Erdenbewohnern dem andern absolut gleich ist, so können auch wir nur vermuthend, aber niemals wirklich wissend, etwas anderes beurtheilen. Wir treten unseren Mitmenschen nahe durch die Sprache, durch den Blick von Auge zu Auge, durch treffende Eindrücke von Sympathie und Antipathie; wir glauben oft einen Menschen vollständig und rückhaltslos zu kennen, aber die menschliche Natur hat mehr Verwirrungen, mehr Gegensätze, Räthsel und Unglaublichkeiten, als daß sie ein lebenslanges Studium jemals zu erschöpfen vermöchte. Außerdem tragen wir selbst dazu bei, uns das gegenseitige Kennenlernen gründlich zu erschweren, denn wir täuschen uns untereinander fast mit jedem Athemzuge.

c.

Zur Schmiede ging ein junger Held,
Er hatt' ein gutes Schwert bestellt.
Doch als er's wog in freier Hand,
Das Schwert er viel zu schwer erfand.

Der alte Schmied den Bart sich streicht:
„Das Schwert ist nicht zu schwer noch leicht,
Zu schwach ist Euer Arm, ich mein';
Doch morgen soll geholfen sein."

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„Nein, heut', bei aller Ritterſchaft!
Durch meine, nicht durch Feuers Kraft."
Der Jüngling ſpricht's, ihn Kraft durchdringt,
Das Schwert er hoch in Lüften ſchwingt.

d. Was macht Dich plötzlich bleich und ſtumm,
Du liebes, blondes Kind?
Was ſchauſt Du Dich ſo ängſtlich um,
Was lauſch'ſt Du in den Wind?

Hat Dich gemahnt des Herbſtes Wehn
Und rings das dürre Laub,
Daß einſt Du ſelber wirſt vergehn
Und daß auch Du nur Staub?

Rief ſterbend Dir die Schweſter dort,
Die welke Roſe, zu,
Wehmüthig lächelnd wohl das Wort:
Bedenk', einſt welkſt auch Du?

Sag, oder war's der fahle Duft,
Der um die Wälder zieht,
War es der Kranich in der Luft,
Der nach dem Süden flieht?

II. Translate into German—

(*a*) A dictionary is the most awe-inspiring of all books, it knows so much; and this one is to me the most awe-inspiring of all dictionaries, because it exhausts knowledge, apparently. It has gone around like a sun, and spied out everything and lit it up. This is a wonderful book,—the most wonderful that I know of, when I think over the impressive fact that if it had been builded by one man instead of a hundred, he would have had to begin it a thousand years ago in order to have it ready for publication to-day.

(*b*) It was owing to the parsimony of the London retailers of swords that the English swords fell into disrepute. The fact was they employed unskilled workmen, and bought goods of an inferior quality. To corroborate this fact it may be necessary to relate a case in point:—A London dealer, having executed a commission for swords for General Harcourt's regiment of dragoons—prior to its going to North America—in the war of the revolution of that country, was called upon by a General on his return to England, and upbraided in the severest language of reproach for having supplied his troops with swords of so base a quality that they either broke to pieces or became useless in the first onset of an engagement, by which many of his brave

soldiers were unworthily slaughtered, and his own person exposed to the most imminent danger.

(*c*) All this will prove no light task, but it must be faced. It will be deplorable after your past experience if next winter again faces you with an "unemployed" problem, and you be not ready with the necessary anticipatory organization. "Need breaks iron," says the old German proverb, and there is here a stern need before which all opposition must be made to disappear. One reassuring fact is that your views are likely to meet with a readier acceptance and a wider recognition than they did last year. Seriously and soberly I say that it is quite possible here to succeed in so dealing with the unemployed difficulty as to give an object lesson to civilization.

III. Distinguish between separable and inseparable verbs, and give three instances of each kind, and of verbs that are both. Explain the use of the last kind fully.

IV. Give the principal parts of the following verbs :—

bergen, biegen, bitten, fangen, gelten, hauen, laden, rathen, rufen, ſchweigen, trinken, wachſen.

V. Make lists of prepositions according to the cases which they govern.

VI. What rules can you give for order in a German sentence? Answer fully.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

MR. R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. How would you proceed to determine the resultant of any number of forces acting at one point?

A weight of 10 lbs. is held up by two cords, one of which makes an angle of 30° and the other an angle of 60° with the vertical. Find the tension of each cord.

II. Find the position of the centre of gravity of a triangular lamina, and show that it coincides with the centre of gravity of three heavy particles placed at the angular points of the triangle.

University Scholarships Examination, March, 1893.

III. Investigate the relation between the power and the weight in the case of any lever, and show how to determine the pressure on the fulcrum.

Two weights are hung at the ends of a straight uniform lever, whose weight is 8 lbs. and whose length is 6 ft. When the lever is in equilibrium the fulcrum is at a distance of 15 inches from one end, and the pressure on the fulcrum is 50 lbs. What are the weights?

IV. Through the highest point of a vertical circle a number of chords are drawn. If particles be allowed to slide from rest down these chords, prove that the time of descent is the same for all.

V. A force of 10 lbs. weight acts upon a mass of 12 ounces. What acceleration will it produce? If the mass is originally at rest, after how many seconds will it have moved over a space of 64 yards? (Take $g = 32$).

VI. Define the term *Work*. If three heavy particles are raised vertically through different heights, show that the whole work done is the same as that of raising a particle whose mass is equal to the sum of the three masses from the first position of the centre of gravity of the particles to the last.

A cylindrical shaft, h feet deep, is full of water. To what depth will the water have to be pumped out in order that the work done may be $\frac{1}{n}$ of the whole work required to empty the shaft?

VII. Determine what weight of alcohol must be mixed with 150 grammes of water, in order that the mixture may be of the same density as olive oil. The specific gravities of alcohol and olive oil may be taken as ·79 and ·92 respectively.

VIII. Draw a diagram showing the action of Smeaton's Air Pump; and if the capacities of the receiver and cylinder be R and C respectively, determine the density of the air in the receiver after n strokes of the piston.

IX. Describe the common hydrometer.

An hydrometer floats in a liquid with three centimetres of its stem above the surface. The weight of the hydrometer is 11 grammes, its volume is 12 cub. cm., and the area of cross section of the stem is ·05 sq. cm. Find the specific gravity of the liquid.

University Scholarships Examination, March, 1893.

PURE MATHEMATICS { The same papers as set for the Senior Public Examination in March.

CHEMISTRY
EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS
BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND THE PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY } No candidates.

Angas Engineering Exhibition Examination. March, 1893.

MARCH, 1893.

ANGAS ENGINEERING EXHIBITION EXAMINATION.

FRENCH
GERMAN
APPLIED MATHEMATICS } The same papers as set for the University Scholarships in March.

PURE MATHEMATICS
PHYSICS
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND
THE PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY } The same papers as set for the Senior Public Examination in March.

CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

[*N.B.—Candidates are expected to give formulæ and equations wherever possible.*]

I. State and illustrate the law of multiple proportions.

II. What volume (at 0° *C* and 760 *m . . m*) and weight of ammonia must be combined with nitric acid in order that the resulting nitrate of ammonia may yield 1 litre (at 0° *C* and 760 *m . m*) of nitrous oxide?

III. What is a *Eudiometer?* Explain how it can be used to determine the composition of water by volume.

IV. Explain Weldon's process for the manufacture of chlorine.

V. How can carbon dioxide be converted into carbon monoxide? State any other methods you know of for the preparation of carbon monoxide. Why does carbon monoxide burn, while carbon dioxide does not?

VI. How are the properties of chlorine, bromine, and iodine connected with their atomic weight? Mention any other group of elements related to one another in a similar way.

VII. Give the formulæ of three of the salts known as *alums*. What is alum used for? Angas Engineering Exhibition March, 1893.

VIII. What happens when a solution of sugar is mixed with yeast?

IX. How would you find the specific gravity of a piece of rock salt?

John Howard Clark Scholarship, 1893.

APRIL, 1893.

JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIP.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. FIRST PAPER.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Indicate briefly, with special reference to the "Faerie Queene," Spenser's most striking merits as a poet. What do you consider his chief defect, when you compare him with Shakespeare? What continental models largely influenced him in the composition of the "Faerie Queene"? What evidence do we find in the poem that it was written under the influence of Irish scenery, and social conditions peculiarly Irish?

II. Quote in full any stanza from the *Faerie Queene* and explain its metrical structure.

III. Write down ten words in the *Faerie Queene* for the meaning of which you had to consult a glossary, and give the meanings found.

IV. How are "Duessa," "Belphebe," and "Artegal" connected with the story? Show that a double allegory frequently underlies the characters introduced into the poem.

V. What account is given by Spenser of the Irish poets of his day? Criticise his "View of the present state of Ireland" from a strictly literary point of view.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. SECOND PAPER.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the structure of the Sonnet in its strictest form.

John Howard Clark Scholarship 1893.

What deviations from that form are noticeable in Shakespeare's Sonnets?

II. What conjectures may be made regarding the "Mr. W. H.," and the "T. T.," of the dedication, the "better spirit," of Sonnet 80; the "Will," of Sonnet 135; the "two loves of comfort and despair," of Sonnet 144?

III. Give a condensed account of the sequences of thoughts in the Sonnets from the first to the thirty-second.

IV. Give two or three instances of far-fetched conceits in the Sonnets.

V. Quote or describe any *one* of the following:—

(*a*) Sonnet 66. On the Weariness of Life.
Beginning: "Tired with all these," &c.

(*b*) Sonnet 74. On the Melancholy of Life's Decline.
Beginning: "That time of year," &c.

(*c*) Sonnet 128. To a Lady Playing on the Virginal.
Beginning: "How oft when Thou, my music," &c.

VI. Presuming that "with this key Shakespeare unlocked his heart," what opinion may be formed of Shakespeare's character from a perusal of the Sonnets?

NOVEMBER, 1893

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

FIRST YEAR.

ROMAN LAW.

PROFESSOR BROWN, LL.B., AND MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B.

Ordinary Exam., LL.B. First Year. November, 1893.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give some account of the agencies by which Roman Law was developed during the Republic.

II. Distinguish between *tutela* and *cura*. What was a *tutor fiduciarius* in the times of Gaius and Justinian respectively?

III. What is the legal effect of the following words:—Lucius Titius heres esto. rogo te, Luci Titi, ut cum primum possis hereditatem meam adire, eam Gaio Seio reddas?

What rights are conferred upon the parties respectively by the Senatusconsulta Trebellianum and Pegasianum?

IV. What are the various significations of the term *jus*?

V. Translate—

Non tantum autem testamento facto potest quis codicillos facere, sed et intestatus quis decedens fideicommittere codicillis potest. sed cum ante testamentum factum codicilli facti erant, Papinianus ait non aliter vires habere, quam si speciali postea voluntate confirmentur. sed divi Severus et Antoninus rescripserunt, ex his codicillis qui testamentum praecedunt, posse fideicommissum peti, si appareat eum qui postea testamentum fecerat, a voluntate quam codicillis expresserat, non recessisse.—JUST. II. 25, 1.

Ordinary Exam. LL.B. First Year. November, 1893.

VI. Discuss the propriety of the definition of *jus personarum* as Family Law.

VII. State the clauses of the *lex Aelia Sentia* relating to manumission. In what does the historical importance of the lex consist?

VIII. In what cases did hypothec arise by operation of law?

IX. Describe the procedure in *pignoris capio.*

X. Give and explain Justinian's definition of *obligatio.* Explain the nature of *contractus.* What other agreements were enforceable, and in what manner?

XI. Translate and explain—

(*a*) Igitur cum quis absentis negotia gesserit ultro citroque inter eos nascuntur actiones quae appellantur negotiorum gestorum: sed domino quidem rei gestae adversus eum qui gessit directa competit actio, negotiorum autem gestori contraria. quas ex nullo contractu proprie nasci manifestum est: quippe ita nascuntur istae actiones si sine mandato quisque alienis negotiis gerendis se obtulerit: ex qua causa ii quorum negotia gesta fuerint etiam ignorantes obligantur.

—JUST III. 27, 1.

(*b*) Tollitur adhuc obligatio litis contestatione si modo legitimo judicio fuerit actum. nam tunc obligatio quidem principalis dissolvitur, incipit autem teneri reus litis contestatione: sed si condemnatus sit, sublata litis contestatione incipit ex causa judicati teneri. et hoc est quod aput veteres scriptum est, ante litem contestatam dare debitorem oportere, post litem contestatam condemnari oportere, post condemnationem judicatum facere oportere.—G. III. 180.

XII. What place in the history of Roman Law procedure does the formulary system occupy? Describe the various parts of the *formula.*

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B., and MR. P. R. STOW.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write a description of the Teutonic *mark* and the Norman *manor*, showing and accounting for as far as you are able the chief resemblances and differences between them.

Ordinary Exam., LL.B. First Year. November 1893.

II. What is the meaning of estate? Distinguish with examples between quality and quantity of estate.

III. In what ways may an estate for life be created or arise?

What was the origin of the tenancy for life without impeachment of waste? Under what circumstances will equity interfere with the tenant of such an estate? Can this jurisdiction of equity be excluded in the instrument creating the life estate? If so, how, and by virtue of what authority?

IV. What was provided by the Inheritance Act, 1867, as to the descent of real estate on the death of the owner intestate?

Are there any cases in which the old law of descent still applies?

A person dies intestate seised and possessed of real and personal estate. Under what circumstances will the real and personal estate respectively devolve upon different classes of persons?

V. What are the various estates in co-ownership that may be created or arise in real estate?

Explain briefly the characteristics of each and how in each case the co-ownership may be determined.

VI. The objects of the Real Property Act, 1886, as stated in section 10, are to simplify the title to land, to facilitate the dealing therewith, and to secure indefeasibility of title to all registered proprietors, except in certain cases.

Explain how the Act effects these purposes.

VII. In what different ways may the property in corporeal chattels be transferred inter vivos?

State and explain the 17th section of the Statute of Frauds.

VIII. Explain the terms *bill of lading, charter-party, freight, maritime lien.*

IX. Give the history of the law relating to the assignability of *choses in action.*

X. What is a debt? Under what circumstances may interes be claimed on a debt?

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

Ordinary Exam., LL.B. First Year. November, 1893.

MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., L.L.B., AND MR. P. R. STOW.

Time—Three hours.

I. What are the provisions of the Statute of Uses, and when was the Statute passed?

In a conveyance of lands to

(1) *A* and his heirs;
(2) *A* and his heirs to the use of *B*;
(3) *A* and his heirs to the use of *B* and his heirs in trust for *C* and his heirs;

what respective estates do *A*, *B* and *C* take in the lands? Explain shortly the operation and effect of the Statute of Uses in determining such estates.

II. What is an executory interest, and in what manner may it be created by virtue of the operation of the Statute of Uses?

Explain the meaning of the rule of law that it was necessary to have a preceding estate of freehold to support a contingent remainder.

What is the statutory law upon this subject?

III. Explain very briefly the feudal doctrine of subinfeudation.

What are the provisions of the Statute of *Quia emptores*, and what was the object of this enactment?

IV. If furniture and wines are left by will to *A* for life and after his decease to *B* absolutely, what interest, if any, does *B* take in either the furniture or the wines, and has *B* any, and if so, what remedies to compel *A* to take proper care of the furniture during *A's* life?

V. Define a policy of life insurance, and mention the provisions of the statute 14 George III., c. 48, with regard to the insurable interest of the person for whose benefit the policy is made.

Is it necessary for the assignee of such policy to have an insurable interest?

VI. What covenants and powers are implied under the Bills of Sale Act, 1886, with respect to a bill of sale for securing money?

Can a valid security be given over personal chattels, under any circumstances, without the necessity for a registered bill of sale?

Ordinary Exam. LL.B. First Year. November, 1893

VII. What covenants are implied under the Real Property Act, 1886, with respect to the following instruments? (*a*) a memorandum of lease; (*b*) a transfer of lease; (*c*) a transfer of land subject to a mortgage.

VIII. Who may be the owner of a British ship, and into how many shares is the property in every British ship divided?

What are the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts with regard to equitable interests in British ships?

IX. What is the definition of partnership? Explain the meaning of the maxim *Jus accrescendi inter mercatores locum non habet pro beneficio commercii.*

X. Explain shortly the mortgagees' position and his liability to the superior landlord in the case of a mortgage of leaseholds by way of assignment, and in the case of a mortgage by way of underlease. Which do you consider the more advantageous one for the mortgagee to take?

ENGLISH } The same papers as set for the First year of the
LATIN } B.A. course.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW } The same paper as set for the Second year LL.B.

SECOND YEAR, LL.B.

JURISPRUDENCE.

MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B., AND MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. State the essential elements of sovereignty as analysed by Austin.

"The sovereign is incapable of legal limitation." Explain this proposition, and show what practical limitations there are on the power of a sovereign.

II. What according to Sir Henry Maine are the agencies by which law is brought into harmony with the progress of society? Give a brief explanation of each.

III. Compare the Praetorian law with English equity (*a*) as to their origin, (*b*) as to their substance.

IV. What does Austin regard as the real defects of judiciary law? Consider whether any of them can be remedied.

V. Give Austin's explanation of the term "status." What in your opinion is the true test of a status?

VI. What do Austin and Holland respectively mean by the expression Public Law? What position would each assign to it in a code?

VII. Examine Austin's analysis of "injury." Will a merely mental condition ever constitute an injury?

VIII. Write explanatory notes on the following passages :—

(*a.*) "*Positive Morality* considered without regard to its goodness or badness *might be* the subject of a science closely analogous to jurisprudence."

(*b.*) "I distribute laws proper, with such improper laws as are closely analogous to the proper under three capital classes."

IX. Briefly recapitulate the argument by which Maine controverts the assertion that the power of testation is a right conferred by the Law of Nature.

X. Compare Austin's classification of the matter of the Law of Things into (1) primary rights and primary relative duties (2) sanctioning rights and sanctioning duties

Ordinary Exam., LL.B. Second Year. November, 1893.

(relative and absolute) with Bentham's corresponding division of the same subject matter into Substantive Law and Adjective Law.

XI. Discuss the conception of a "Law of Nature."

XII. How do Austin and Blackstone differ in distinguishing Crimes and Civil Injuries?

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B., AND MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give an account of the *curia regis* and its principal offshoots. What provision was made for bringing it into contact with the different parts of the kingdom?

II. In what cases since the Conquest has Parliament altered the succession to the Crown?

III. Write an account of Bates's case. What was the later history of the principle involved in it?

IV. When were the Triennial and Septennial Acts passed and what were their respective objects? What is the corresponding law in South Australia?

V. What laws are in force in Colonies which have been respectively acquired (*a*) by cession, (*b*) by conquest, (*c*) by occupation?

VI. Under what circumstances may a suitor obtain leave to appeal from a decision of the Supreme Court to the Privy Council?

VII. Describe trial by impeachment with reference to (*a*) its origin and history, (*b*) its procedure.

VIII. What is a money bill? Examine both in their origin and extent the respective powers of the two Houses of Parliament in South Australia as to originating, amending or rejecting money bills.

IX. What were the provisions of the Statute of Praemunire?

X. Explain (1) *ne exeat regno*; (2) writ of privilege.

"The freedom of Members from arrest has become not so much a Parliamentary privilege as a legal right."

Explain this statement and discuss the limits of the legal right.

XI. Examine briefly the powers of the South Australian Legislature to (*a*) commit for contempt; (*b*) make laws respecting its own constitution, powers and procedure.

XII. Mention the questions of chief importance which arose in connection with the prosecutions for seditious libel from the publication of No. 45 *North Britain* (1763) to Stockdale's case (1789).

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B., AND MR. E. B. GRUNDY.

Time— hours.

I. Discuss the rights of a contracting party (*a*) to enforce or (*b*) to avoid a contract when (1) the direct object of the agreement is to do an unlawful act, (2) the agreement being lawful the intention of one or all of the parties thereto is unlawful.

II. Write notes on the following cases :—(1.) Maxim Nordenfeldt Gun Company *v.* Nordenfeldt. (2.) Taylor *v.* Caldwell. (3.) Lampleigh *v.* Braithwait.

III. *A* lets a public-house to *B*, who covenants in the lease that *A* shall have the exclusive right to supply beer. *B*, with *A's* consent, assigns his lease and gives possession to *C*, who erects a brewery, and supplies his own beer. Discuss fully *A's* right and the nature of his remedies.

IV. State the rules as to the admissibility of parol evidence in an action on simple contract in writing to show, (*a*) mistake, (*b*) fraud, (*c*) omission of terms. Will the same rules apply; if so, to what extent, when the writing is (1) a memorandum under the Statute of Frauds (2) under seal?

V. Explain the terms (*a*) independent promise, (*b*) condition, (*c*) warranty, (*d*) making representations good. What are the rights of an injured party on breach of (*a*) and (*c*) respectively?

VI. Define—Partnership, Agency, Performance, Waiver, Inland Bill of Exchange.

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VII. State the rights and liabilities of principal and agent as between themselves.

VIII. "A promiser cannot assign his liabilities under a contract." Give the reason for this rule and the exceptions to it.

IX. Enumerate the modes in which a contract may be discharged.

A enters into a contract with *B* which is discharged by *B's* default. What are *A's* rights?

X. Define that kind of fraud called the exercise of "Undue Influence" and give instances.

XI. What are the elements necessary to a valid contract? Describe each of them briefly.

XII. Enumerate the contract required to be in writing by the Statute of Fraud, and explain and comment on the statement of Sir Frederick Pollock that "the weight of recent opinion is in favour of holding that notwithstanding the difference of language the 17th Section like the 4th is only a law of procedure."

LATIN } The same papers as set for the Second year of the B.A.
LOGIC } course.

THIRD YEAR, LL.B.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

PROFESSOR PITT COBBETT, D.C.L., AND MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. State the various sources from which the rules of Public International Law are drawn, and estimate the authority of each.

II. Distinguish between recognition of belligerency and recognition of independence. What conditions are necessary for these respective stages of recognition? Give examples.

III. Explain the difference between mediation and arbitration. Give an account of the Behring Sea Arbitration, stating clearly the points at issue between Great Britain and the United States, and the decision of the arbitrators upon them.

IV. What rules have been laid down for determining who are legitimate combatants in war?

V. Examine briefly the effect of an outbreak of war, (*a*) upon different kinds of treaties previously entered into between the belligerent states, and (*b*) upon the commercial relations existing between subjects of those states.

VI. How far would (*a*) the exaction of requisitions, and (*b*) the levy of contributions, by a naval force upon undefended coast towns, be regarded as permissible in modern maritime warfare?

VII. "The operation of a contract of affreightment depends on the flag." Explain and illustrate this.

VIII. *A*, an English woman, residing in England, and having real and personal property in that country, marries *B*, a Frenchman, and goes to reside with him in France. What effect will the marriage have on A's property, assuming that there was no marriage settlement? If there were a settlement executed in England, by what law would its validity and effect be determined?

IX. State shortly the conditions governing the liability of a de-

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fendant in an English Court for a tort committed abroad.

X. In what branches of Private International Law is domicil of importance? How may it arise, be changed and extinguished?

XI. Explain and illustrate the principle that the procedure in a South Australian Court is governed by the *lex fori.*

XII. *A*, domiciled in Scotland, dies seised of real estate in England and South Australia. He leaves a widow and two sons, the elder of whom *B* had been legitimated in Scotland per subsequens matrimonium of his parents. *A* devises a portion of his English realty to *B*, but leaves the remainder of the English land and the land in South Australia undevised. Who will take the lands in the two countries? Give reasons for your answer.

LAW OF WRONGS.

MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B., AND MR. J. R. ANDERSON, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

(Give Reasons for your opinions.)

I. Explain the term *Mens rea.* Illustrate by reference to the offences of *(a)* Murder, *(b)* Manslaughter caused by an omission *(c)* Libel *(d)* Forgery.

II. What is the limitation of time as to bringing actions for (1) Assault, (2) Malicious Arrest (3) Slander (4) Trover?

III. Distinguish crime and civil injury. What steps, preparatory to crime, are themselves criminal? Define each offence.

IV. Explain *Damnum sine injuria*, unlawful intention, negligence. Are the two latter, or either of them, always necessary elements in liability arising *ex delicto* or *quasi ex delicto?*

V. (*a*) State the law as to criminal liability of infants. (*b*) In what cases is a married woman presumed to have acted under the coercion of her husband? Is the presumption rebuttable?

VI. Define Libel and Slander. State any special enactment relating to either of them in this province.

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VII. I. When will force applied to the person of another be lawful?

II. What are the limits of consent (as a defence) with respect to offences against the person?

VIII. Discuss briefly the extent of the liability of (1) a husband for his wife's torts, (2) a partnership firm for the torts of individual partners.

IX. Distinguish between larceny and embezzlement. Upon the trial of a person for embezzlement it appears that he took the property in question in such a manner as to amount in law to larceny. What course may the jury take?

X. Define (*a*) False Imprisonment (*b*) Slander of Title. Discuss as matter of defence in tort (*a*) Leave and license (*b*) Inevitable accident.

XI. What must be proved on a charge of perjury?

XII. What rules were laid down in (1) The Bernina (2) Lumley *v.* Gye (3) Six carpenters' case?

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE.

MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., L.L.B., AND MR. A. BUCHANAN.

Time—Three hours.

I. What were the objects of the Supreme Court Act, 1878? What portions of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court are not affected by it, and by what Acts are the excepted portions regulated?

II. What are the chief prerogative writs and what are their respective objects?

III. Describe the various modes of enforcing judgments and orders of the Supreme Court within the jurisdiction.

IV. Under what circumstances is evidence admissible without the sanction of an oath?

V. When may a confession be received in evidence against a prisoner on his trial for a criminal offence?

VI. What is meant by secondary evidence of a document, and when may it be given?

VII. State the principal requisites of an affidavit to be used in any action or civil proceeding.

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VIII. A document by law requiring a stamp is tendered in evidence at the trial of an action but rejected for want of a stamp. Can the party seeking to put the document in evidence, get over the difficulty, and how?

IX. May a Local Court have cognizance of (*a*) an action in which the title to an incorporeal hereditament shall incidentally come in question, (*b*) an action in which the validity or effect of a limitation under a will is disputed?

X. Is there any, and, if any, what condition precedent to a debtor petitioning for adjudication of Insolvency against himself?

XI. Will probate be granted of a will signed by the testator and two witnesses but where there is no attestation clause or a defective one, and evidence that the requisites of the Statute have been complied with cannot be procured? Explain the reasons for your answer.

XII. State shortly the procedure by which a subject in South Australia may obtain redress from the Government in the following cases :—

(*a*) Where the claim is by reason of default by the South Australian Railways Commissioners in the execution of a contract entered into by them.

(*b*) In the case of a pecuniary claim.

(*c*) In the case of a claim other than pecuniary in nature.

PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.

MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., L.L.B., AND MR. E. B. GRUNDY.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain and illustrate the maxims, Equity acts *in personam* and *Vigilantibus non dormientibus aequitas subvenit.*

II. What is the effect in equity of the following transactions :—

(*a*) A father purchases an estate and takes the conveyance in the name of one of his children.

(*b*) Three persons contribute money for the purchase of an estate, and the property is conveyed to one of them absolutely.

(*c*) *A* purchases an estate from *B*, who conveys it to *A* before the purchase money is paid.

In the last case, if *A* should die before the payment is

made, who would be liable (*a*) apart from statute, and (*b*) by statute, to pay the purchase money?

III. Explain the equitable doctrine of election.

IV. By what different persons or authorities may the estate of a deceased person be administered in South Australia?

Trace the history of the law as to the liability of real estate in the hands of an executor or administrator to, the payment of the deceased's debts.

V. State and explain the point which was decided in the case of *Ackroyd* v. *Smithson*.

To what extent does the doctrine of conversion apply in South Australia?

VI. Under what circumstances are mistakes (*a*) of law and (*b*) of fact, relieved against in equity?

VII. "In equity a specific performance of a contract covenant or duty will be decreed where damages would not afford an exact compensation for the non-performance thereof whatever may be the form or character of the instrument containing such contract or covenant or giving rise to such duty." Explain and comment on this statement and on the remedy by specific performance generally, giving illustrations, and stating some of the grounds on which this remedy will be refused.

VIII. Explain the maxims "He who seeks equity must do equity," and "He who comes into equity must come with clean hands," and give illustrations.

IX. In what order were debts due from the estate of a deceased person payable out of legal assets, irrespective of statue, and what modifications have been effected by legislation?

X. Explain and contrast "performance" and "satisfaction."

XI. How can a trust be created, and what are the essential elements of a trust.

XII. State and comment on the doctrine of Equity with regard to penalties and forfeitures.

NOVEMBER, 1893.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.B. AND CH.B.

FIRST YEAR.

Ordinary Exam., M.B. and Ch.B., First Year, November, 1893.

ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give a description of the bony thorax.

II. Classify briefly the bones and joints of man.

III. Describe the cerebral surface of the base of the skull.

IV. State the relative positions of the bones and ligaments of the Tarsus.

V. Compare and contrast the extensor muscles of the fingers and toes.

VI. Enumerate the structures divided in removal of the shoulder girdle.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY,

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

A *vivâ voce* and Practical Examination was held in the Dissecting Room.

Ordinary Exam
M.B. and Ch.B.
First Year
Novembe 1893.

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

(Not more than five questions to be attempted.)

I. When aquatic animals are kept in an aquarium, green water plants are placed in the water; why is this done? Discuss this question in connection with the fact that if there were no green plants in the world, there would be no possibility of a continuance of animal life.

II. What would be your answers if you were acting as a demonstrator, and were asked by one of your students—

a. How to recognise sieve-tubes in a longitudinal section of a rhizome of a fern?

b. How to distinguish between antheridia and archegonia on the prothallus of a fern as seen under the microscope?

c. How to distinguish between the mycelium of Mucor and Penicillium?

III. In what respects is a Vorticella more highly specialized than an Amœba, and a Hydra than Vorticella?

IV. Write an account of the changes that take place in the embryo-sac during the maturation and fertilization of an oosphere of a phanerogam.

V. Write an account of the most characteristic properties o Protoplasm.

VI. Draw diagrams representing the relations of the various structures cut through in transverse sections of—

a. The body of a frog at the level of the kidneys.

b. The body of a crayfish at the level of the heart.

PRACTICAL BIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Mount and identify the specimens *a*, *b*, *c*. Make drawings of typical portions, with such explanatory marginal notes as may be necessary.

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II. Make the dissection indicated. Draw a sketch of your preparation indicating the names of the parts to which you wish to call attention.

III. Ascertain the nature of the materials *x*, *y*, *z*.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

(N.B.—Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.)

I. What is the result of heating aqueous hydrochloric acid with peroxides?

What weight of a ten per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide would be required to convert one gramme of ferrous chloride in solution in dilute hydrochloric acid into ferric chloride?

II. Describe two methods of obtaining oxygen on the large scale—one from the atmosphere, and one from any other source.

III. Describe and explain the conditions necessary for the conversion of ammonium salts into salts of nitric acid. How can nitric acid be converted into ammonia?

IV. A solution of sodium sulphite is warmed with dilute sulphuric acid and zinc. Explain the reactions which occur.

V. Write the formula for ordinary borax. Explain how to obtain boracic acid from it, and state all you know about the properties of, and tests for the latter.

VI. Describe as accurately as you can how to prepare potassium bromide, given a supply of bromine and all other necessary reagents.

VII. How are silver and gold separated from one another when found associated as in nature? Explain fully.

VIII. Write a brief account of the experiments and reasoning by means of which the presence of terrestrial elements in the sun has been ascertained.

IX. What are the following substances, and how are they prepared:—Calomel, Fehling's solution, Condy's fluid, vermillion, plaster of Paris, sugar of lead, red oxide of copper, and Nessler's solution

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Ordinary Exam., M.B. and Ch.B., First Year. November, 1898.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Analyse qualitatively the substances placed before you.

N.B.—There were four substances each containing not more than one acid and one base.

MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY.

PROFESSOR RALPH TATE, F.L.S., F.G.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. What are the chief differences between a *root* and a *stem*?

II. What is the nature of the organs termed *Phyllodia*? Name some native plants possessing them.

III. What is a *tendril*? Mention with examples the different organs of the plant which may be modified into tendrils.

IV. Describe as fully as you can the structure of an *apple.*

V. Describe an *anther.* Mention with examples and illustrate by diagrams some of the chief modifications.

VI. What Natural Orders of Australian plants have pellucid-dotted leaves? Briefly distinguish one from another.

VII. Define *pappus, involucre, basilary style, free placentation, circumsciss dehiscence.*

VIII. Give a synopsis of the principal sub-divisions of the Order Rosaceæ; naming a genus in each.

IX. Name the kind of inflorescence of each of the plants placed before you (1 to 5).

X. Refer to their Natural Orders the accompanying plants (1 to 10).

ELEMENTS OF HEAT ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

The same papers as set for Physics for the First year of the B.A. degree.

Ordinary Exam., M.B. and Ch.B., Second Year. November, 1893.

SECOND YEAR M.B. & CH.B.

ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WILSON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give a complete description of the *os sacrum.*

II. Describe the cartilaginous mechanism of the larynx, including the articulations and ligamentous connections of the component cartilages.

State the origin, insertion, nerve supply, and function of the M. crico-arytenoideus lateralis.

III. Give an account of the naked-eye anatomy of the uterus, including its nerve and blood supply, and its topographical relations within the pelvis.

IV. Describe the steps of the dissection required to expose the posterior tibial artery from its origin to its termination. Note, in their proper order, the relations of the structures necessarily exposed in such a dissection.

V. Describe and illustrate, by means of a diagram, the structure of a transverse section of the medulla oblongata a little above the *calamus scriptorius.*

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

A *vivâ voce* and Practical Examination was held in the Dissecting Room.

PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

Not more than five questions are to be attempted.

I. Explainly concisely why, as a rule, the pulse is not present in the veins. Under what circumstances may a venous pulse appear?

Ordinary Exam., M.B. and Ch.B., Second Year, November, 1893

II. What is the effect upon the vascular and respiratory systems of the following experiments :—

a. Section of both Vagi in the neck.

b. Stimulation of the central end of one Vagus, the other being intact.

c. Stimulation of the peripheral end of one Vagus.

d. Stimulation of the central end of the Depressor Nerve before and after section of the abdominal splanchnics. Explain the probable causation of the effects you describe.

III. Compare and contrast gastric and pancreatic digestion of proteids.

IV. Urea is the chief product of the disintegration of proteid food; it is formed in the tissues; it is discharged into the blood; it is separated from the blood by the action of the renal epithelium. State the proofs on which these propositions rest.

V. Describe the structure of an alveolus of a mucous salivary gland in a condition of rest and of activity. Compare it with the alveolus of an albuminous gland. What interpretation do you place upon the appearances you describe?

VI. Write an account of peristaltic action, as manifested in the alimentary canal.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Identify the specimens *A*, *B*, *C*, &c.

II. Mount the specimens *X*, *Y*, *Z*. Identify them and draw a diagrammatic sketch of a typical part of each, with such explanatory marginal notes as may be necessary.

III. Describe the piece of apparatus assigned to you, and make a diagram showing the arrangement of the essential parts. For what purpose would you use it?

IV. Make ready the apparatus and dissection to show the existence of currents of rest in muscle.

Ordinary Exam., M.B. and Ch.B., Second Year November, 1893.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.Sc., AND PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Discuss the preparation, properties, and constitution of chloral and chloral hydrate, and give some account of the controversy regarding the structure of the latter substance.

II. Describe the action of (*a*) hydrocyanic acid, (*b*) hydroxylamine, (*c*) phenyl hydrazine, on ketones and aldehydes.

III. Discuss the theory of isomerism as illustrated by the butyl alcohols.

IV. Describe the preparation and properties of "nitroglycerine," and criticise this name for the substance in light of its proved constitution.

V. Give an account of the lactic acids.

VI. Give some account of uric acid, and the substances allied to it.

VII. Describe some modes of formation of phenol, and write what you know of its properties. Point out the resemblances and differences between the phenols and ordinary alcohols.

VIII. Describe the reactions which aniline undergoes with (*a*) chloroform and alcoholic potash, (*b*) carbon bisulphide, (*c*) sodium nitrite and hydrochloric acid.

IX. Give an account of the generic characters of the hydrocarbons of the olefine series.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Analyse qualitatively the substances placed before you. There were two substances each containing not more than two acids and two bases, and not more than one organic acid and one organic base.

THIRD YEAR, M.B. & CH.B.

PHYSIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON STUART, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

Not more than five of these questions are to be attempted.

I. Write a concise account of the phenomena of asphyxia, and explain the nervous and other factors by which they are produced. What is the condition of the vascular system in asphyxia and how does it arise?

II. State what you know of the manner in which the chief constituents of the bile are formed, of the changes which occur in them and of their ultimate fate.

III. Describe the microscopic anatomy of the spleen. What is known of the part played by this organ in the animal economy?

IV. Compare the effects on the metabolism of the body of an increase in the relative amounts of nitrogenous, fatty and carbohydrate food respectively. How do the egesta of the body differ under the conditions of rest and hard work?

V. Mention evidence to show the parts of the nervous system which are concerned with the maintenance of the equilibrium of the body and describe the origin and mode of termination of the *ramus vestibularis* of the auditory nerve.

VI. Write an account of the vascular and lymphatic arrangements of the central nervous system. Discuss the question of the origin and functions of the cerebro-spinal fluid and the manner in which vascular changes in the brain are brought about.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Stain, mount and describe with diagrams the specimens 1, 2, and 3.

Ordinary Exam., M.B. and Ch.B., Third Year. November, 1893.

II. Take tracings showing resolution of the curve of tetanus.

III. Identify the specimens 4, 5, 6, &c.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE I.

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D. (LONDON), F.R.C.S. (ENGLAND).

Time—Three hours.

I. Give the causes and treatment of Epilepsy.

II. Describe the symptoms and treatment of acute Nephritis.

III. What are the symptoms and morbid anatomy of Addison's Disease?

IV. Diagnose between Rheumatism and the Gout.

V. Write what you know about Myxœdema.

VI. Describe, diagnose, and treat Psoriasis.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE II.

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D. (LONDON), F.R.C.S. (ENGLAND).

Time—Three hours.

I. Give the causes and course of Chorea.

II. Name the complications of Stone in the Kidney, and show how you would recognise them.

III. Enumerate the causes of Anæmia, and describe fully its treatment.

IV. What are the symptoms and complications of Acute Rheumatism.

V. Describe Graves's Disease, and give its morbid anatomy.

VI. Write all you know about Herpes and Zona.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

B. POULTON, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Distinguish between Sapræmia, Septicæmia, and Pyæmia.

II. Mention the various dislocations of the head of the femur, describing the position of the limb in each instance.

III. Describe the varieties of Primary Venereal Sores, their consequences and treatment.

IV. How is fracture of the lower end of the radius produced? What deformity follows? Describe the treatment needed.

V. Describe the different forms of Hydrocele, and their treatment.

VI. Describe the local symptoms of Acute Periostitis of the Tibia. State the possible results, and detail the treatment.

PATHOLOGY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Sketch briefly your views on the nature and mode of production of *tuberculosis.*

II. Give an account of the chief varieties of tumours.

III. Describe the anatomical characters of *inflammation* as it occurs in the liver.

IV. What is the nature of the various changes produced by *degeneration* in those structures in which it most commonly occurs.

V. Discuss the pathology of peritonitis.

VI. Specify the paths of transit of emboli, and describe the general effects of *embolism.*

MATERIA MEDICA.

W. L. CLELAND, M.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. What are the chips (I.)? What are the officinal preparations; and what is the physiological action of the drug?

Ordinary Exam. M.B. and Ch.B., Third Year November, 1893.

II. What is the rhizome (II.)? Name the officinal preparations, with their doses; and describe the physiological action.

III. What are the seeds (III.)? What officinal preparation is there? What other pharmacopœial preparations contain this drug?

IV. What are the flower-heads (IV.)? What active principle do they contain, and to what use is this put in medicine? What effect on vision is sometimes produced?

V. What are the officinal preparations of iodine? What is its general physiological action?

VI. Name and arrange the officinal compounds of sodium according as their action is simply alkaline, saline, or purgative; place the alkaline series in sequence according to their causticity.

VII. What is a cholagogue? Name a characteristic mineral and vegetable one, with their respective doses and preparations, if any.

VIII. What are the preparations of the acetate of lead? State their composition. Describe the physiological action on the alimentary canal.

IX. What are the preparations of chloroform? and name the active ingredients that any of them may contain.

X. Contrast the physiological action of chloral hydrate and strychnine.

XI. Name the preparations of belladonna. What is its principle alkaloid? Describe briefly its physiological action.

XII. Describe the action of digitalis on the heart and blood-vessels. State what precautions should be taken when giving this drug in full doses.

SURGICAL ANATOMY.

No paper set.

FOURTH YEAR, M.B. & CH.B.

Ordinary Exam., M.B. and Ch.B. Fourth Year, November, 1893

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

The same papers as set for the Third year.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

B. POULTON, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the more common forms of fracture of the tibial shaft, the symptoms, the process of repair, and proper treatment.

II. Enumerate the various causes of acute synovitis. Mention the symptoms of acute synovitis of the knee-joint. Describe the pathological changes, and give the treatment.

III. Write all you know of Carbuncle.

IV. Describe the symptoms, consequences, and treatment of chronic enlargement of the prostate gland.

V. What diseases may attack the mammary gland in the female? Describe the varieties of malignant disease, their probable course, and treatment.

VI. What are the causes and the immediate and remote consequences of sudden extravasation of urine? What treatment would you adopt?

FORENSIC MEDICINE.

ALFRED LENDON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give a full account of strychnine poisoning, the symptoms, treatment, pathological appearances, and the mode of detection of the poison in organic mixtures.

II. Sabine v. T. K. Hamilton.—Discuss as fully as you can the medico-legal questions raised in this case.

Ordinary Exam. M.B. and Ch.B., Fourth Year. November, 1898.

III. Several cases of abortion having been reported in the local papers during the past few months, discuss the medico-legal aspects of such cases. What amendments would you suggest in order to render the law on the subject more operative ?

IV. Discuss all the questions that might have been raised with reference to the Rosina Street tragedy.

CLINICAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Clinical and Practical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery were held at the Adelaide Hospital.

FIFTH YEAR M.B. & Ch B.

Ordinary Exam. M.B. and Ch B. Fifth Year. November, 1893.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. I.

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Mention the diseases with which smallpox is most liable to be confused, and describe in detail the points to be attended to in the differential diagnosis.

II. Describe the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of pericarditis in its different stages.

III. What is the nature of the condition known as alcoholic paralysis, and what are its symptoms and treatment?

IV. Give an account of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of bronchiectasis.

V. Give an account of the treatment of dysentery, both in its acute and chronic forms.

VI. Describe the various conditions which lead to the production of accentuation of the second cardiac sound.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE II.

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.)

Time—Three hours.

I. Give the symptoms and physical signs of cirrhosis of the liver.

II. Describe the symptoms, course, and treatment of tubercular cerebral meningitis.

III. What are the symptoms of stone in the kidney? How would you recognise the various complications which may arise?

IV. Mention the complications and Sequelæ of Measles which have fallen under your own observation, and give the treatment appropriate to each. Enumerate any others which may supervene.

V. With what diseases may Pyæmia be confounded, and how may it be diagnosed from them?

VI. Write what you know about Herpes and Zona.

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PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY. I.

WM. GARDNER, M.D., C.M. (GLAS.)

Time—Three hours

I. Define "Antiseptic Surgery."

Discuss the principles upon which its practice is based, and detail minutely how you would apply it to a case of compound comminuted fracture of the Tibia and Fibula in the middle third of the leg with complete rupture of the Anterior Tibial Artery.

II. What results may be apprehended from a punctured wound of the Femoral artery in Scarpa's triangle?

What treatment would you recommend, and state your reasons fully?

III. What various conditions may lead to retention of urine?

Detail fully the symptoms of each, and the treatment—both immediate and remote—which you would adopt.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY. II.

B. POULTON, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. What forms of disease may attack the tongue? Describe particularly all the forms of ulceration, giving the treatment for each.

II. In what cranial injuries is trephining indicated? Describe the operation minutely.

III. Under what circumstances may blood be passed by the urethra? How would you determine its probable source? Give the treatment in each instance.

IV. What are the causes, symptoms, consequences, and pathology of acute osteomyelitis of a longbone? Describe any case you may have observed.

V. What forms of fluctuating or fluid swellings may be found in the neck? Describe their various characteristics, and give the proper treatment in each instance.

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OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

M. J. SYMONS, M.D.

Time—Two hours.

(Four, and only four, of the questions to be answered.)

I. Describe and compare Hypopyon and Onyx. How are they treated?

II. What diseases cause dilatation, what contraction, of the pupil?

III. What is meant by Idiopathic Night-blindness? Under what circumstances is it found in Australia?

IV. Describe the eye symptoms found in Grave's disease.

V. Glioma of the Retina: Its nature, appearance, progress, and treatment.

AURAL SURGERY.

W. ANSTEY GILES, M.B.

Time—One hour.

I. Describe briefly the pathological changes which occur in an advanced case of chronic dry catarrh of the middle ear.

II. Mention the symptoms of thrombus of the lateral sinus, cavernous sinus, and longitudinal sinus.

Describe in detail the steps of the operation recommended for septic thrombus in the lateral sinus.

III. What complications may follow upon an attack of otitis externa chronica?

SURGICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write a general description of the epiphyses of the long bones.

II. Give an account of the veins of the head and neck.

III. Write a topographical description of the liver.

IV. Describe the Perineum in both sexes.

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OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

E. W. Way, M.B, and R. H. Perks, M.D., F.R.C.S., Eng.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the mode of origin, structure, and function of the Amnion.

II. Describe the origin, course, and management of a case of puerperal septicæmia.

III. In cases of pelvic deformity precluding natural passage of fœtus through pelvis, state what measures may be employed to effect delivery, and the reasons that would guide you in the choice of each.

IV. Give the conditions requiring the induction of premature labour and the methods usually employed.

V. What conditions may lead to hœmorrhage from the unimpregnated uterus and give the treatment suited to each.

VI. Give the chief varieties of Tumours of the Ovary, and state how you would distinguish a small Ovarian Cyst from extra uterine pregnancy.

LUNACY.

A. S. Paterson, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. What are the forms of procedure necessary to obtain the admission of a patient into a Lunatic Asylum in South Australia—1, Pauper; 2, Private or Pay: 3, Dangerous?

II. Define the term insanity. What is the organic lesson common to all forms of mental disorder?

III. Distinguish between hallucination and delusion. Some people, especially such as have a lively imagination, are subject to hallucination. How can you distinguish a hallucination of this kind from one occurring in an insane person? Mention an instance of hallucination in a sane person.

IV. Contrast the leading features of mania and melancholia.

V. In a typical case of general paralysis there are certain physical and mental symptoms diagnostic of the disease. What are these?

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VI. What are the forms of mental derangement incidental to the child-bearing state? What is the treatment and prognosis in each?

VII. Diseased mental states are divided into three groups. What are these? Some writers add a fourth, that of defective mental inhibition. Define this, and give the chief forms of insane impulse.

HYGIENE.

THOMAS BORTHWICK, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. (α.) State what you know about the process of "Nitrification" as it occurs in the soil. (β.) What conclusions would you draw from the presence of Nitrates and Nitrites in drinking water? and give your reasons. (γ.) Indicate the chief differences which a chemical analysis would show between the influent and effluent water of an effective sewage farm.

II. What is Pettenkofer's theory in regard to the relation of ground water to Enteric Fever?

III. (α.) What period of quarantine is necessary in the case of a patient recovering from Measles? (β.) How long is it necessary to keep under observation a susceptible person who has been exposed to the risk of infection from Measles? (γ.) What are the difficulties in the way of the successful application of preventive measures in an outbreak of Measles?

IV. State the advantages to be derived by a Medical Officer of Health from compulsory notification of infectious diseases.

V. The "Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1884," of this province provides for the notification of certain infectious diseases.

(α.) What are the diseases at present specified?

(β.) How may other diseases than those specified be brought under the provisions of the Act?

(γ.) What are the duties of medical practitioners in respect thereof?

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VI. Contrast the relative merits of disinfection by steam and by hot dry air.

VII. (*a.*) What is meant by "infant mortality," and how is it usually expressed? (*β.*) Discuss the influence of a high Birth-rate on the general Death-rate.

VIII. Describe the morphological characters of the Micro-organisms placed under the Microscopes numbered 1, 2, and 3, and, if possible, name them.

DECEMBER, 1893.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

LATIN AND GREEK.

(From Books specified.)

REV. CANON POOLE, M.A.; MR. D. J. BYARD, B.A.; and MR. F. HALCOMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἅμ' αἰθομένας δαΐδας φέρε κεδνὰ ἰδυῖα
Εὐρύκλει' Ὄπος θυγάτηρ Πεισηνορίδαο,
Τήν ποτε Λαέρτης πρίατο κτεάτεσσιν ἑοῖσιν
Πρωθήβην ἔτ' ἐοῦσαν, ἑεικοσάβοια δ' ἔδωκεν,
Ἴσα δέ μιν κεδνῇ ἀλόχῳ τίεν ἐν μεγάροισιν
Εὐνῇ δ' οὔ ποτ' ἔμικτο, χόλον δ' ἀλέεινε γυναικός
Ἣ οἱ ἅμ' αἰθομένας δαΐδας φέρε, καὶ ἐ μάλιστα
Δμωάων φιλέεσκε, καὶ ἔτρεφε τυτθὸν ἐόντα.
Ὤιξεν δὲ θύρας θαλάμου πύκα ποιητοῖο,
Ἕζετο δ' ἐν λέκτρῳ, μαλακὸν δ' ἔκδυνε χιτῶνα·
Καὶ τὸν μὲν γραίης πυκιμηδέος ἔμβαλε χερσίν.
Ἣ μὲν τὸν πτύξασα καὶ ἀσκήσασα χιτῶνα,
Πασσάλῳ ἀγκρεμάσασα παρὰ τρητοῖς λεχέεσσιν,
Βῆ ῥ' ἴμεν ἐκ θαλάμοιο, θύρην δ' ἐπέρυσσε κορώνῃ
Ἀργυρέῃ ἐπὶ δὲ κληῖδ' ἐτάνυσσεν ἱμάντι.
Ἔνθ' ὅ γε πανύχιος, κεκαλυμμένος οἷός ἀώτῳ,
Βούλευε φρεσὶν ἦσιν ὁδὸν τὴν πέφραδ' Ἀθήνη.

Also—

Τὼ δὲ καλεσσαμένω ἀγορὴν ἐς πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς,
Μάψ, ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐς ἠέλιον καταδύντα,
(Οἱ δ' ἦλθόν οἴνῳ βεβαρηότες υἷες Ἀχαιῶν,)
Μῦθον μυθείσθην, τοῦ εἵνεκα λαὸν ἄγειραν.

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Ἔνθ' ἤτοι Μενέλαος ἀνώγει πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς
Νόστου μιμνήσκεσθαι ἐπ' εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης,
Οὐδ' Ἀγαμέμνονι πάμπαν ἐήνδανε· βούλετο γάρ ῥα
Λαὸν ἐρυκακέειν, ῥέξαι θ' ἱερὰς ἑκατόμβας,
Ὡς τὸν Ἀθηναίης δεινὸν χόλον ἐξακέσαιτο,
Νήπιος, οὐδὲ τὸ ᾔδη, ὃ οὐ πείσεσθαι ἔμελλεν·
Οὐ γάρ τ' αἶψα θεῶν τρέπεται νόος αἰὲν ἐόντων.
Ὣς τὼ μὲν χαλεποῖσιν ἀμειβομένω ἐπέεσσιν
Ἕστασαν· οἱ δ' ἀνόρουσαν ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ
Ἠχῇ θεσπεσίῃ, δίχα δέ σφισιν ἤνδανε βουλή.
Νύκτα μὲν ἀέσαμεν χαλεπὰ φρεσὶν ὁρμαίνοντες
Ἀλλήλοις· ἐπὶ γὰρ Ζεὺς ἤρτυε πῆμα κακοῖο·
Ἠῶθεν δ' οἱ μὲν νέας ἕλκομεν εἰς ἅλα δῖαν
Κτήματά τ' ἐντιθέμεσθα βαθυζώνους τε γυναῖκας,
Ἡμίσεες δ' ἄρα λαοὶ ἐρητύοντο μένοντες
Αὖθι παρ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν
Ἡμίσεες δ' ἀναβάντες ἐλαύνομεν· αἱ δὲ μάλ' ὦκα
Ἔπλεον, ἐστόρεσεν δὲ θεὸς μεγακήτεα πόντον.
Ἐς Τένεδον δ' ἐλθόντες ἐρέξαμεν ἱρὰ θεοῖσιν,
Οἱ κατὰ ἱέμενοι· Ζεὺς δ' οὔ πω μήδετο νόστον,
Σχέτλιος, ὅς ῥ' ἔριν ὦρσε κακὴν ἔπι δεύτερον αὖτις.

Also—

Τὸν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη ξανθὸς Μενέλαος·
"Ὦ πόποι, ἦ μάλα δὴ κρατερόφρονος ἀνδρὸς ἐν εὐνῇ
Ἤθελον εὐνηθῆναι ἀνάλκιδες αὐτοὶ ἐόντες,
Ὡς δ' ὁπότ' ἐν ξυλόχῳ ἔλαφος κρατεροῖο λέοντος
Νεβροὺς κοιμήσασα νεηγενέας γαλαθηνους
Κνημοὺς ἐξερέῃσι καὶ ἄγκεα ποιήεντα
Βοσκομένη, ὁ δ' ἔπειτα ἐὴν εἰσήλυθεν εὐνὴν,
Ἀμφοτέροισι δὲ τοῖσιν ἀεικέα πότμον ἐφῆκεν,
Ὣς Ὀδυσεὺς κείνοισιν ἀεικέα πότμον ἐφήσει.
Αἴ γὰρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἄπολλον,
Τοῖος ἐὼν οἷός ποτ' ἐϋκτιμένῃ ἐνὶ Λέσβῳ
Ἐξ ἔριδος Φιλομηλείδῃ ἐπάλαισεν ἀναστὰς,
Κὰδ δ' ἔβαλε κρατερῶς, κεχάροντο δὲ πάντες Ἀχαιοὶ,
Τοῖος ἐὼν μνηστῆρσιν ὁμιλήσειεν Ὀδυσσεύς·
Πάντες κ' ὠκύμοροί τε γενοίατο πικρόγαμοί τε.
Ταῦτα δ' ἃ μ' εἰρωτᾷς καὶ λίσσεαι, οὐκ ἂν ἔγωγε
Ἄλλα παρὲξ εἴποιμι παρακλιδὸν, οὐδ' ἀπατήσω,
Ἀλλὰ τὰ μέν μοι ἔειπε γέρων ἅλιος νημερτὴς,
Τῶν οὐδέν τοι ἐγὼ κρύψω ἔπος οὐδ' ἐπικεύσω.

Also—

Ὣς φάθ', ὁ δ' αὐτίκα παῦσεν ἐὸν ῥόον, ἔσχε δὲ κῦμα,
Πρόσθε δέ οἱ ποίησε γαλήνην, τὸν δ' ἐσάωσεν

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Ἐς ποταμοῦ προχοάς· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἄμφω γούνατ' ἔκαμψεν
Χειράς τε στιβαράς· ἀλλὰ γὰρ δέδμητο φίλον κῆρ.
Ὤδεε δὲ χρόα πάντα, θάλασσα δὲ κήκιε πολλὴ
Ἂν στόμα τε ῥῖνάς θ'· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἄπνευστος καὶ ἄναυδος
Κεῖτ' ὀλιγηπελέων, κάματος δέ μιν αἰνὸς ἵκανεν.
Ἀλλ' ὅτε δή ῥ' ἄμπνυτο καὶ ἐς φρένα θυμὸς ἀγέρθη,
Καὶ τότε δὴ κρήδεμνον ἀπὸ ἕο λῦσε θεοῖο.
Καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐς ποταμὸν ἁλιμυρήεντα μεθῆκεν,
Ἄψ δ' ἔφερεν μέγα κῦμα κατὰ ῥόον, αἶψα δ' ἄρ' Ἰνὼ
Δέξατο χερσὶ φίλῃσιν· ὁ δ' ἐκ ποταμοῖο λιασθεὶς
Σχοίνῳ ὑπεκλίνθη, κύσε δὲ ζείδωρον ἄρουραν.
Ὀχθήσας δ' ἄρα εἶπε πρὸς ὃν μεγαλήτορα θυμόν·
"Ὤ μοι ἐγὼ, τί πάθω; τί νύ μοι μήκιστα γένηται;
Εἰ μέν κ' ἐν ποταμῷ δυσκηδέα νύκτα φυλάσσω,
Μή μ' ἄμυδις στίβη τε κακὴ καὶ θῆλυς ἐέρση
Ἐξ ὀλιγηπελίης δαμάσῃ κεκαφηότα θυμόν·
Αὔρη δ' ἐκ ποταμοῦ ψυχρὴ πνέει ἠῶθι πρό.
Εἰ δέ κεν ἐς κλιτὺν ἀναβὰς καὶ δάσκιον ὕλην
Θάμνοις ἐν πυκινοῖσι καταδράθω, εἴ με μεθείῃ
Ῥῖγος καὶ κάματος, γλυκερὸς δέ μοι ὕπνος ἐπέλθῃ,
Δείδω μὴ θήρεσσιν ἔλωρ καὶ κύρμα γένωμαι.

Comment on Epic forms of the pronouns in the foregoing passages.

Translate and explain allusions—

Ut hoc utimur maxume more moro, molestoque multum!
Atque uti quique sunt optumi maxumi,
Morem habent hunc; clientes sibi omnes volunt
Esse multos; bonine an mali sint, id haud
Quæritant: res magis quæritur, quam fides
Quojusmodi clueat.
Si est pauper atque haud malus: nequam habetur;
Sin dives malu'st: is cliens frugi habetur.
Qui neque leges, neque æquom bonum usquam colunt,
Sollicitos patronos habent.
Datum denegant, quod datum est; litum pleni,
Rapaces, viri fraudulenti,
Qui aut fœnore aut perjuriis habent rem partam;
Mens est in querelis.
Juris ubi dicitur dies; simul patronis dicitur:
Quippe qui pro illis loquantur, quæ male fecerint.
Aut ad populum, aut in jure res est, aut ad judicem.
Sicut me hodie nimis sollicitum cliens quidam habuit,

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Neque, quod volui, agere quicquam licitum est, ita me attinuit,
Apud Ædiles, prœliis factis plurimisque pessumisque,
Dixi causam ; conditiones tetuli tortas, confragosas ;
Aut plus aut minus, quam opus erat, multo controversiam
Duxeram, ut ne sponsio fieret. Quid illic?—Quid? Prædem dedit ;
Nec magis manufesto ego hominem unquam ullum teneri vidi :
Omnibus malefactis testes tres aderant acerrumi.

Also—

ME. At ego te sacram coronam surripuisse scio Jovis ;
Et ob eam rem in carcerem te esse compactum scio ;
Et postquam es emissus, cæsum virgis sub furca scio;
Tum patrem occidisse, et matrem vendidisse etiam scio.
Satin' hæc pro sano maledicta maledictis respondeo ?
SE. Obsecro hercle, medice, propere, quicquid facturu's face !
Non vides hominem insanire ?
MED. Scin', quid facias optumum ?
Ad me face uti deferatur.
SE. Itane censes ?
MED. Quippini ?
Ibi meo arbitratu potero curare hominem.
SE. Age, ut lubet.
MED. Elleborum potabis faxo aliquos viginti dies.
ME. At ego te pendentem fodiam stimulis triginta dies.
MED. I, arcesse homines, qui illunc ad me deferant !
SE. Quot sunt satis ?
MED. Proinde ut insanire video, quatuor ; nihilo minus.
SE. Jam hic erunt. Adserva tu istunc, medice.
MED. Imo ibo domum :
Ut parentur, quibus paratis opus est. Tu servos jube,
Hunc ad me ferant.
SE. Jam ego illic faxo erit.
MED. Abeo.
SE. Vale.
ME. Abiit socerus, abiit medicus: nunc solus. Proh Jupiter,
Quid illuc est, quod me hice homines insanire prædicant ?
Nam equidem, postquam natus sum, nunquam ægrotavi unum diem ;
Neque ego insanio, neque pugnas neque ego lites cœpio :

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Salvus salvos alios video ; novi homines, alloquor,
An illi perperam insanire me aiunt, ipsi insaniunt ?
Quid ego nunc faciam ? Domum ire cupio : at uxor non sinit ;
Huc autem nemo intromittit. Nimis proventum est nequiter.
Hic ero usque. Ad noctem saltem, credo, intromittar domum.

Also—

PE. Quín tu istanc orationem hinc ueterem atque antiquam amoues ?
Proletario sermone nunc quidem, hospes, utere.
Nam i solent, quando accubuere, ubi cena adpositast, dicere :
Quid opus fuit istoc sumptu tanto nostra gratia ?
Insaniuisti hercle : nam idem hoc hominibus sat erat decem.'
Quod eorum causa opsonatumst, culpant et comedunt tamen.
P.A. Fit pol illuc ad illut exemplum : ut docte et perspecte sapit.
P.E. Set eidem homines numquam dicunt, quamquam adpositumst ampliter :
Iube illut demi : tolle hanc patinam : remoue pernam, nil moror :
Aufer illam offam porcinam : probus hic conger frigidust :
Remoue, abi aufer' : neminem eorum haec adseuerare audias,
Set procellunt sese in mensam, dum inhiant [quae fastidiunt].
PA. Bonus bene ut malos descripsit mores. PE. Haut centensumam
Partem dixi atque, otium rei si sit, possum expromere.
P.A. Igitur id quod agitur huice primum praeuorti decet.
Nunc hoc animum aduortite ambo. opus est mihi opera tua,
Periplecomene : nam ego inueni lepidam sucophantiam,
Qui admutiletur miles usque caesariatus, atque uti
Huic amanti ac Philocomasio hanc ecficiamus copiam,
Vt hic eam abducat habeatque.

Also—

PA. Sceledre, Sceledre, quis homo in terris alter [test] audacior ?

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Quis magis dis inimicis natust quam tu atque iratis? SC. Quid est?
PA. Iuben tibi oculos ecfodiri, quibus id quod nusquamst uides?
SC. Quid, nusquam? PA. Non ego tuam empsim uitam uitiosa nuce.
SC. Quid negotist? PA. Quid negoti sit rogas SC. Quor non rogem?
PA. Non tu tibi istam praetruncari linguam largiloquam iubes?
SC. Quam ob rem iubeam? PA. Philocomasium eccam domi, quam in proxumo
Vidisse aibas te ausculantem atque amplexantem cum altero.
SC. Mirumst lolio uictitare te tam uili tritico.
PA. Quid iam? SC. Quid luscitiosu's. PA. Verbero edepol tu quidem
Caecu's, non luscitiosus: nam [eccillam] quidem domi.
SC. Quid, domi? PA. Domi hercle uero. SC. Abi ludis me, Palaestrio.
PA. Iam mihi sunt manus inquinatae. SC. Quidum? PA. Quia ludo luto.
SC. Vae capiti tuo. PA. [Tuo] istuc, Sceledre, promitto fore,
Nisi oculos orationemque alia commutas tibi.

LATIN AND GREEK.

(From books specified.)

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate, with brief marginal notes—

Δαρεῖος δὲ κάρτα βαρέως ἤνεικε, ἰδὼν ἄνδρα δοκιμώτατον λελωβημένον· ἔκ τε τοῦ θρόνου ἀναπηδήσας ἀνέβωσέ τε καὶ εἴρετό μιν, ὅστις εἴη ὁ λωβησάμενος καὶ ὅ τι ποιήσαντα; ὁ δὲ εἶπε· "οὐκ ἔστι οὗτος ὠνὴρ ὅτι μὴ σὺ, τῷ ἔστι δύναμις τοσαύτη ἐμὲ δὴ ὧδε διαθεῖναι· οὔτε τις ἀλλοτρίων, ὦ βασιλεῦ, τάδε ἔργασται, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἐγὼ ἐμεωυτὸν, δεινόν τι ποιεύμενος Ἀσσυρίους Πέρσῃσι καταγελᾶν." ὁ δ' ἀμείβετο· "ὦ σχετλιώτατε ἀνδρῶν, ἔργῳ τῷ αἰσχίστῳ οὔνομα τὸ κάλλιστον ἔθευ, φὰς διὰ τοὺς πολιορκευμένους σεωυτὸν ἀνηκέστως διαθεῖναι· τί δ', ὦ μάταιε, λελωβημένου σεῦ θᾶσσον οἱ πολέμιοι παραστήσονται; κῶς οὐκ ἐξέπλ-

ωσας τῶν φρενῶν, σεωυτὸν διαφθείρας;" ὁ δὲ εἶπε. "εἰ μέν τοι ὑπερετίθεα τὰ ἔμελλον ποιήσειν, οὐκ ἄν με περιεῖδες· νῦν δ' ἐπ' ἐμεωυτοῦ βαλόμενος ἔπρηξα· ἤδη ὢν, ἢν μὴ τῶν σῶν δεήσῃ, αἱρέομεν Βαβυλῶνα· ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ, ὡς ἔχω, αὐτομολήσω ἐς τὸ τεῖχος, καὶ φήσω πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὡς ὑπὸ σεῦ τάδε πέπονθα. καὶ δοκέω πείσας σφέας ταῦτα ἔχειν οὕτω τεύξεσθαι στρατιῆς. σὺ δὲ ἀπ' ἧς ἂν ἡμέρης ἐλὼ ἐσέλθω ἐς τὸ τεῖχος, ἀπὸ ταύτης ἐς δεκάτην ἡμέρην, τῆς σεωυτοῦ στρατιῆς τῆς οὐδεμία ἔσται ὥρη ἀπολλυμένης, ταύτης χιλίους τάξον κατὰ τὰς Σεμιράμιος καλεομένας πύλας· μετὰ δὲ αὖτις, ἀπὸ τῆς δεκάτης ἐς ἑβδόμην, ἄλλους μοι τάξον δισχιλίους κατά τὰς Νινίων καλεομένας πύλας. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ἑβδόμης διαλείπειν εἴκοσι ἡμέρας, καὶ ἔπειτα ἄλλους κάτισον ἀγαγὼν κατὰ τὰς Χαλδαίων καλεομένας πύλας, τετρακισχιλίους· ἐχόντων δὲ μήτε οἱ πρότεροι μηδὲν τῶν ἀμυνούντων μήτε οὗτοι, πλὴν ἐγχειριδίων· τοῦτο δὲ ἐᾶν ἔχειν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν εἰκοστὴν ἡμέρην, ἰθέως τὴν μὲν ἄλλην στρατιὴν κελεύειν πέριξ προσβάλλειν πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος, Πέρσας δέ μοι τάξον κατά τε τὰς Βηλίδας καλεομένας πύλας καὶ Κισσίας· ὡς γὰρ ἐγὼ δοκέω, ἐμέο μεγάλα ἔργα ἀποδεξαμένου, τά τε ἄλλα ἐπιτράψονται ἐμοὶ Βαβυλώνιοι καὶ δὴ καὶ τῶν πυλέων τὰς βαλανάγρας. τὸ δ' ἐνθεῦτεν, ἐμοί τε καὶ Πέρσῃσι μελήσει τά δεῖ ποιέειν.

Also—

Ταφαὶ δὲ τῶν βασιλέων ἐν Γέρροισι εἰσὶ, ἐς ὃ ὁ Βορυσθένης ἐστι προσπλωτός. ἐνθαῦτα, ἐπεάν σφι ἀποθάνῃ ὁ βασιλεὺς, ὄρυγμα γῆς μέγα ὀρύσσουσι τετράγωνον· ἑτοῖμον δὲ τοῦτο ποιήσαντες, ἀναλαμβάνουσι τὸν νεκρὸν, κατακεκηρωμένον μὲν τὸ σῶμα, τὴν δὲ νηδὺν ἀνασχισθεῖσαν καὶ καθαρθεῖσαν, πλέην κυπέρου κεκομμένου καὶ θυμιήματος καὶ σελίνου σπέρματος καὶ ἀννήσου, συνερραμμένην ὀπίσω, καὶ κομίζουσι ἐν ἁμάξῃ ἐς ἄλλο ἔθνος. οἳ δ' ἂν παραδέξωνται κομισθέντα τὸν νεκρὸν, ποιεῦσι τά περ οἱ βασιλήϊοι Σκύθαι· τοῦ ὠτὸς ἀποτάμνονται, τρίχας περικείρονται, βραχίονας περιτάμνονται, μέτωπον καὶ ῥῖνα καταμύσσονται, διὰ τῆς τε ἀριστερῆς χερὸς ὀϊστοὺς διαβυνέονται· ἐνθεῦτεν δὲ κομιζουσι ἐν ἁμάξῃ τὸν νέκυν τοῦ βασιλέος ἐς ἄλλο ἔθνος τῶν ἄρχουσι· (οἱ δέ σφι ἕπονται ἐς τοὺς πρότερον ἦλθον·) ἐπεὰν δὲ πάντας περιέλθωσι τὸν νέκυν κομίζοντες, ἐν Γέρροισι ἔσχατα κατοικημένοισι εἰσὶ τῶν ἐθνέων τῶν ἄρχουσι, καὶ ἐν τῇσι ταφῇσι· καὶ ἔπειτα, ἐπεὰν θέωσι τὸν νέκυν ἐν τῇσι θήκῃσι ἐπὶ στιβάδος, παραπήξαντες αἰχμὰς ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν τοῦ νεκροῦ, ξύλα ὑπερτείνουσι καὶ ἔπειτα ῥιψὶ καταστεγάζουσι· ἐν δὲ τῇ λοιπῇ εὐρυχωρίῃ τῆς θήκης, τῶν παλλακέων

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τε μίαν ἀποπνίξαντες θάπτουσι, καὶ τὸν οἰνοχόον, καὶ μάγειρον, καὶ ἱπποκόμον, καὶ διήκονον, καὶ ἀγγελιηφόρον, καὶ ἵππους, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἁπάντων ἁπαρχὰς, καὶ φιάλας χρυσέας· (ἀργύρῳ δὲ οὐδὲν οὐδὲ χαλκῷ χρέωνται·) ταῦτα δὲ ποιήσαντες, χοῦσι πάντες χῶμα μέγα, ἁμιλλεώμενοι καὶ προθυμεόμενοι ὡς μέγιστον ποιῆσαι.

II. Translate, with brief marginal notes—

Otho, quanquam turbidis rebus et diversis militum animis, cum optimus quisque remedium praesentis licentiae posceret, volgus et plures seditionibus et ambitioso imperio laeti per turbas et raptus facilius ad civile bellum inpellerentur, simul reputans non posse principatum scelere quaesitum subita modestia et prisca gravitate retineri, sed discrimine urbis et periculo senatus anxius, postremo ita disseruit: "neque ut affectus vestros in amorem mei accenderem, commilitones, neque ut animum ad virtutem cohortarer (utraque enim egregie supersunt), sed veni postulaturus a vobis temperamentum vestrae fortitudinis et erga me modum caritatis. tumultus proximi initium non cupiditate vel odio, quae multos exercitus in discordiam egere, ac ne detrectatione quidem aut formidine periculorum: nimia pietas vestra acrius quam consideratius excitavit. nam saepe honestas rerum causas, ni iudicium adhibeas, perniciosi exitus consecuntur. imus ad bellum. num omnes nuntios palam audiri, omnia consilia cunctis praesentibus tractari ratio rerum aut occasionum velocitas patitur? tam nescire quaedam milites quam scire oportet. ita se ducum auctoritas, sic rigor disciplinae habet, ut multa etiam centuriones tribunosque tantum iuberi expediat. si, cur iubeantur, quaere singulis liceat, pereunte obsequio etiam imperium intercidit. an et illic nocte intempesta rapientur arma? unus alterve pertidus ac temulentus (neque enim plures consternatione proxima insanisse crediderim) centurionis ac tribuni sanguine manus imbuet, imperatoris sui tentorium inrumpet?

Also—

Multae et atroces inter se militum caedes, post seditionem Ticini coeptam manente legionum auxiliorumque discordia; ubi adversus paganos certandum foret, consensu. sed plurima strages ad septimum ab urbe lapidem. singulis ibi militibus Vitellius paratos cibos ut gladiatoriam saginam dividebat; et effusa plebes totis

se castris miscuerat. incuriosos milites—vernacula utebantur urbanitate—quidam spoliavere, abscisis furtim balteis, an accincti forent rogitantes. non tulit ludibrium insolens contumeliae animus : inermem populum gladiis invasere. caesus inter alios pater militis, cum filium comitaretur ; deinde agnitus, et volgata caede temperatum ab innoxiis. in urbe tamen trepidatum praecurrentibus passim militibus : forum maxime petebant, cupidine visendi locum, in quo Galba iacuisset. nec minus saevum spectaculum erant ipsi tergis ferarum et ingentibus telis horrentes, cum turbam populi per inscitiam parum vitarent aut, ubi lubrico viae vel occursu alicuius procidissent, ad iurgium, mox ad manus et ferrum transirent. quin et tribuni praefectique cum terrore et armatorum catervis volitabant.

III. Translate and comment on—

(*a*). "Nam generari et nasci a principibus fortuitum nec ultra æstimatur."

(*b*). "Proinde (*v.l.* perinde) in tuta quæ indecora si cadere necesse sit occurrendum discrimini."

(*c*). "Simulacrum deæ non effigie humana continuus orbis latiore initio tenuem in ambitum metæ modo exsurgens ; et ratio in obscuro."

(*d*). "Tua ante omnes experientia."

IV. Tacitus takes evident pains *to vary as much possible the expressions* for facts that have to be often stated. Can you give illustrations of this ?

V. "The readings of the texts of Herodotus seem regulated by no fixed principles, and not only are various dialects admitted, but the same word appears even in our best M.SS. in divers forms." Can you suggest the sources of this variety ?

VI. Translate and comment on—

(*a*). αὕτη δὲ (*i.e.* Ethiopia) χρυσόν τε φέρει πολλὸν καὶ ἐλέφαντας ἀμφιλαφέας.

(*b*). ἐπιτροπαίην παρὰ Πολυκράτεος λαβὼν τὴν αρχήν.

(*c*). Τὸ μὲν ἱρήϊον αὐτὸ ἐμπεποδισμένον τοὺς ἐμπροσθίους πόδας ἕστηκε.

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GREEK AND LATIN.

(Not specified.)

Time—Three hours.

1. Translate—

Odi profanum volgus, et arceo :
Favete linguis ! carmina non prius
Audita Musarum sacerdos
Virginibus puerisque canto.

Regum timendorum in proprios greges,
Reges in ipsos imperium est Iovis,
Clari Giganteo triumpho,
Cuncta supercilio moventis.

Est ut viro vir latius ordinet
Arbusta sulcis ; hic generosior
Descendat in Campum petitor ;
Moribus hic meliorque fama

Contendat ; illi turba clientium
Sit maior : aequa lege Necessitas
Sortitur insignes et imos ;
Omne capax movet urna nomen.

Destrictus ensis cui super impia
Cervice pendet, non Siculae dapes
Dulcem elaborabunt saporem,
Non avium citharaeque cantus

Somnum reducent : somnus agrestium
Lenis virorum non humiles domos
Fastidit umbrosamque ripam,
Non Zephyris agitata Tempe.

Disiderantem, quod satis est, neque
Tumultuosum sollicitat mare,
Nec saevus Arcturi cadentis
Impetus aut orientis Haedi,

Non verberatae grandine vineae
Fundusque mendax, arbore nunc aquas
Culpante, nunc torrentia agros
Sidera, nunc hiemes iniquas.

Contracta pisces aequora sentiunt,
Iactis in altum molibus ; huc frequens
Caementa demittit redemptor
Cum famulis, dominusque terrae

Fastidiosus : sed Timor et Minae
Scandunt eodem, quo dominus ; neque
Decedit aerata triremi, et
Post equitem sedet atra Cura.

Quod si dolentem nec Phrygius lapis,
Nec purpurarum sidere clarior
Delinit usus, nec Falerna
Vitis Achemeniumque costum,

Cur invidendis postibus et novo
Sublime ritu moliar atrium ?
Cur valle permutem Sabina
Divitias operosiores ?

II. Translate—

Jam stridunt ignes, jam follibus atque caminis
Ardet adoratum populo caput, et crepat ingens
Sejanus : deinde ex facie toto orbe secunda
Fiunt urceoli, pelves, sartago, patellæ.
Pone domi lauros, duc in Capitolia magnum
Cretatumque bovem : Sejanus ducitur unco
Spectandus ! gaudent omnes. Quæ labra ? quis illi
Vultus erat ? nunquam, si quid mihi credis, amavi
Hunc hominem. Sed quo cecidit sub crimine ? quisnam
Delator ? quibus indiciis, quo teste probavit ?
Nil horum : verbosa et grandis epistola venit
A Capreis. Bene habet ; nil plus interrogo. Sed quid
Turba Remi ? Sequitur fortunam, ut semper, et odit
Damnatos. Idem populus, si Nurtia Tusco
Favisset, si oppressa foret secura senectus
Principis, hac ipsa Sejanum diceret hora
Augustum. Jam pridem, ex quo suffragia nulli
Vendimus, effudit curas. Nam qui dabat olim
Imperium, fasces, legiones, omnia, nunc se
Continet, atque duas tantum res anxius optat,
Panem et Circenses.

Add any notes you think necessary.

III. Translate—

Flagitatum ut vacationes praestari centurionibus solitae remitterentur. namque gregarius miles ut tributum annuum pendebat. quarta pars manipuli sparsa per commeatus aut in ipsis castris vaga, dum mercedem centurioni exsolveret, neque modum oneris quisquam neque genus quaestus pensi habebat. per latrocinia et

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raptus aut servilibus ministeriis militare otium redimebant. tum locupletissimus quisque miles labore ac saevitia fatigari, donec vacationem emeret. ubi sumptibus exhaustus socordia insuper elanguerat, inops pro locuplete et iners pro strenuo in manipulum redibat; ac rursus alius atque alius, eadem egestate ac licentia corrupti, ad seditiones et discordias et ad extremum bella civilia ruebant. sed Otho ne volgi largitione centurionum animos averteret, fiscum suum vacationes annuas exsoluturum promisit, rem haud dubie utilem, et a bonis postea principibus perpetuitate disciplinae firmatam. Laco praefectus, tamquam in insulam seponeretur, ab evocato, quem ad caedem eius Otho praemiserat, confossus; in Marcianum Icelum ut in libertum palam animadversum.

IV. Translate—

ΕΤΕΟΚΛΗΣ.

καὶ νῦν πολίταις τάσδε διαδρόμους φυγὰς
θεῖσαι, διερρόθησατ' ἄψυχον κάκην·
τὰ τῶν θύραθεν δ' ὡς ἄριστ' ὀφέλλετε·
αὐτοὶ δ' ὑφ' αὑτῶν ἔνδοθεν πορθούμεθα.
τοιαῦτα δ' ἂν γυναιξὶ συνναίων ἔχοις.
κεἰ μή τις ἀρχῆς τῆς ἐμῆς ἀκούσεται,
ἀνὴρ γυνή τε, χὤ τι τῶν μεταίχμιον,
ψῆφος κατ' αὐτῶν ὀλεθρία βουλεύσεται,
λευστῆρα δήμου δ' οὔτι μὴ φύγῃ μόρον.
μέλει γὰρ ἀνδρί, μὴ γυνὴ βουλευέτω
τἄξωθεν· ἔνδον δ' οὖσα, μὴ βλάβην τίθει.
ἤκουσας, ἢ οὐκ ἤκουσας, ἢ κωφῇ λέγω;

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

ὦ φίλον Οἰδίπου τέκος, ἔδεισ' ἀκοί-
σασα τὸν ἁρματόκτυπον
ὄτοβον ὅτε τε σύ-
ριγγες ἔκλαγξαν ἐλίτροχοι,
ἱππικῶν τ' ἀγρύπνων
πηδαλίων διαστόμια
πυριγενετᾶν χαλινῶν.

ΕΤΕΟΚΛΗΣ.

τί οὖν; ὁ ναυτης ἆρα μὴ εἰς πρώραν φυγὼν
πρύμνηθεν εὗρε μηχανὴν σωτηρίας,
νεὼς καμούσης ποντίῳ πρὸς κύματι.

What is the allusion in the last sentence?

V. Translate—

Τὰ δ' ἐς πόλεμον ἔχοντα ὧδέ σφι διακέεται· ἐπεὰν τὸν

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πρῶτον ἄνδρα καταβάλῃ ἀνὴρ Σκύθης, τοῦ αἵματος ἐμπίνει. ὅσους δ' ἂν φονεύσῃ ἐν τῇ μάχῃ, τούτων τὰς κεφαλὰς ἀποφέρει τῷ βασιλεῖ· ἀπενείκας μὲν γὰρ κεφαλὴν τῆς ληΐης μεταλαμβάνει τὴν ἂν λάβωσι, μὴ ἐνείκας δὲ οὔ· ἀποδείρει δὲ αὐτὴν τρόπῳ τοιῷδε· περιταμὼν κύκλῳ περὶ τὰ ὦτα, καὶ λαβόμενος τῆς κεφαλῆς ἐκσείει· μετὰ δὲ, σαρκίσας βοὸς πλευρῇ δέψει τῇσι χερσί· ὀργήσας δὲ αὐτὸ ἅτε χειρόμακτρον ἔκτηται· ἐκ δὲ τῶν χαλινῶν τοῦ ἵππου τὸν αὐτὸς ἐλαύνει, ἐκ τούτου ἐξάπτει, καὶ ἀγάλλεται· ὃς γὰρ ἂν πλεῖστα δέρματα χειρόμακτρα ἔχῃ, ἀνὴρ ἄριστος οὗτος κέκριται· πολλοὶ δὲ αὐτῶν ἐκ τῶν ἀποδερμάτων καὶ χλαίνας ἐπείνυσθαι ποιεῦσι, συρράπτοντες κατάπερ βαίτας· πολλοὶ δὲ ἀνδρῶν ἐχθρῶν τὰς δεξιὰς χέρας νεκρῶν ἐόντων ἀποδείραντες αὐτοῖσι ὄνυξι, καλύπτρας τῶν φαρετρέων ποιεῦνται· δέρμα δὲ ἀνθρώπου καὶ παχὺ καὶ λαμπρὸν ἦν ἄρα σχεδὸν δερμάτων πάντων λαμπρότατον λευκότητι· πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ὅλους ἄνδρας ἐκδείραντες καὶ διατείναντες ἐπὶ ξύλων ἐπ' ἵππων περιφέρουσι.

COMPOSITION, HISTORY, AND PHILOLOGY.

Time—Three hours.

I. For Latin Prose—

While their minds were in this state of suspense and agitation, Fiesco appeared. He set before their eyes the exorbitant as well as intolerable authority of the elder Doria, which the ambition of Giannetino, and the partiality of the Emperor to a family more devoted to him than to their country, was about to enlarge and to render perpetual. This unrighteous domination, continued he, you have it now in your power to subvert, and to establish the freedom of your country on a firm basis. The tyrants must be cut off. I have taken the most effectual measures for this purpose. My associates are numerous. I can depend on allies and protectors if necessary. Happily the tyrants are as secure as I have been provident. Their insolent contempt of their countrymen has banished the suspicion and timidity which usually render the guilty quick-sighted to discern, as well as sagacious to guard against the vengeance which they deserve. They will now feel the blow, before they suspect any hostile hand to be

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nigh. Let us then sally forth, that we may deliver our country by one generous effort, almost unaccompanied with danger, and certain of success.

II. For Greek Prose—

SENSIBLE THINGS. *Phil.* This point then is agreed between us, that sensible things are those only which are immediately perceived by sense. You will farther inform me, whether we immediately perceive by sight any thing beside light, and colours, and figures: or by hearing, any thing but sounds: by the palate, any thing beside tastes: by the smell, beside odours: or by the touch, more than tangible qualities. *Hyl.* We do not. *Phil.* It seems therefore, that if you take away all sensible qualities, there remains nothing sensible? *Hyl.* I grant it. *Phil.* Sensible things therefore are nothing else but so many sensible qualities or combinations of sensible qualities? *Hyl.* Nothing else. *Phil.* Heat then is a sensible thing? *Hyl.* Certainly. *Phil.* Doth the reality of sensible things consist in being perceived? or, is it something distinct from their being perceived and that bears no relation to the mind? *Hyl.* To exist is one thing, and to be perceived is another. *Phil.* I speak with regard to sensible things only: and of these I ask, whether by their real existence you mean a subsistence exterior to the mind, and distinct from their being perceived. *Hyl.* I mean a real absolute being, distinct from and without any relation to their being perceived.

III. Give a short account of the attempted reforms of the Gracchi.

IV. What events led to the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War? Compare the strength of the contending parties.

V. Give a brief sketch of Epaminondas, Marius, Themistocles, Cn. Pompeius.

VI. What titles were assumed by Octavianus, and for what reasons?

VII. Explain and illustrate Grimm's Law of the interchange of consonants.

VIII. Analyse the following forms, showing the force of each element:—facillimus, reppulimus, βασιλέως, εἶεν, ἐπεπείσμεθα, consumpse, μείζον.

IX. Explain and illustrate "compensation," "assimilation," "dentalism." What elements were used in Latin and Greek to express the *pastness* of an action? Ordinary Exam. M.A., December, 1898.

[*It will be sufficient to answer any* 6 *of the last* 7 *questions.*]

MATHEMATICS (Part I.)

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Solve the equations

(i) $\frac{1}{x^2-2x+3} + \frac{1}{x^2-2x+6} = \frac{1}{2}$

(ii) $x^3+7 = -6x$.

II. There are three balls in a bag, red, blue and green respectively. A ball is drawn and replaced: another drawing is made and the ball again replaced, and so on. Find the chances

(i) that in six drawings the red has been drawn three times, the blue twice, and the green once.

(ii) that in six drawings one ball has been drawn three times, another twice, the remaining one once.

III. Show that it is impossible for the angles of a triangle to be in Arithmetical Progression, whilst the sides are in Geometrical Progression.

IV. Prove deMoivre's theorem. Separate $\log \sin (x+y\sqrt{-1})$ into real and imaginary parts.

V. A hollow cylinder of radius a has its axis horizontal. Inside it there rests in stable equilibrium a sphere of diameter a, whose centre of mass is at a distance b from the centre. If the cylinder be revolved an angle ϕ about its axis and there be no slipping, find the position taken up by the sphere.

VI. Find the form taken by a uniform heavy string hanging freely between two points.

Two equal discs, each of radius a, are placed in the same vertical plane, and with their centres in the same horizontal line, at a distance apart equal to $3a$. A string of length πa is fastened at its two

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ends to the two highest points of the discs, and partly rests on the discs, partly hangs in the form of a catenary between them. If c be the length of the axis of the catenary, and ϕ the angle made by the tangent to the catenary with the vertical at the point where the string leaves either disc, then $c = a \phi \tan \phi$.

VII. Show how to find the time of quickest descent from any point to a curve, point and curve being in the same plane.

Find the nature of the curve in which the time of descent down any chord to the lowest point is the same, gravity being the moving force and the resistance of the medium through which the particle passes being proportional to the velocity.

VIII. A particle is projected parallel to the axis of x from a point in the axis of y, distant a from the origin. The velocity of projection is v, and the particle is subject to a repulsive force from the axis of x, parallel to the axis of y and equal to μy. If the curve described is a catenary, show that $v = a\sqrt{\mu}$.

IX. A mass of incompressible liquid contained in a vessel revolves uniformly about a vertical axis under the influence of gravity. Determine the pressure at any point, and the surfaces of equal pressure.

If air, originally at pressure p, contained in a cylinder, revolve uniformly about the axis of the cylinder, find the pressure at any point, neglecting the effects of gravity.

MATHEMATICS.

THEORY OF EQUATIONS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

R. W. Chapman, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Show how to transform an equation into another, the roots of which are equal to those of the proposed equation multiplied by a given quantity.

Use the method to transform the equation

$$x^3 - \tfrac{5}{3}x^2 + \tfrac{3}{4}x - \tfrac{2}{9} = 0$$

into another in which the co-efficients are all integral.

II. State and prove the theorem known as Descartes' Rule of Signs.

III. Give Cardan's solution for the cubic $x^3 + qx + r = 0$.

Prove that the roots of the equation

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 10x - 4 = 0$$

are $4\cos^2\frac{\pi}{8}$, $4\cos^2\frac{2\pi}{8}$, $4\cos^2\frac{3\pi}{8}$.

IV. In an equation of the nth degree in its simplest form, if p be the numerical value of the greatest negative co-efficient and x^{n-r} the highest power of x which has a negative co-efficient, prove that $1 + p^{\frac{1}{r}}$ is a superior limit of the positive roots.

V. If $l_1\ m_1\ n_1$, $l_2\ m_2\ n_2$, $l_3\ m_3\ n_3$ are the direction cosines of three straight lines mutually at right angles, and $L_1\ M_1\ N_1$, &c., denote the minors of l_1, m_1, n_1, &c., in the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} l_1 & m_1 & n_1 \\ l_2 & m_2 & n_2 \\ l_3 & m_3 & n_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

prove that $L_1^2 + L_2^2 + L_3^2 = 1$ with two other similar relations, and $L_1L_2 + M_1M_2 + N_1N_2 = 0$ also with two other similar relations.

VI. Find the length of the latus-rectum and the equation to the axis of the parabola $(3x + 4y)^2 + 2x + 64y - 3 = 0$.

VII. Show that through five points, no four of which are in a straight line, one conic and only one can be drawn.

Conics are drawn through the four extremities of two perpendicular chords of a circle. Show that the locus of the centres is a rectangular hyperbola.

VIII. Determine the equation to the tangent at any point of a conic given by the general equation of the second degree in trilinear co-ordinates.

Find the equation to one of the escribed circles of the triangle of reference.

IX. Prove that the middle points of all parallel chords of an ellipsoid lie on a plain through the centre.

Find the equation to the plane section of the ellipsoid $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 + z^2/c^2 = 1$ whose middle point is α, β, γ.

X. Investigate a method for determining the principal radii of curvature at any point of a surface.

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If ρ_1, ρ_2 denote the principal radii of curvature at any point of the surface $x^3+y^3+z^3=a^3$, prove that

$$\frac{1}{\rho_1\rho_2} = \frac{-4xyza^3}{(x^4+y^4+z^4)}$$

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.

J. H. Michell, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Prove that if z is a function of the independent variables x, y

$$\frac{d^2z}{dxdy}=\frac{d^2z}{dydx}$$

Illustrate by considering the meaning of these expressions on the surface $z=f(x, y)$ and by finding the difference between them when x, y are both functions of another variable d.

II. Find, by Taylor's theorem, or otherwise, the first three terms in the expansion of $\dfrac{\log(1+x)}{(1+x)^n}$

III. Prove that

$$\frac{d^n u.\ v.}{dx^n} = \Sigma \frac{\lfloor n}{\lfloor p \lfloor q} \quad \frac{d^p u}{dx^p} \quad \frac{d^q v}{dx^q}$$

where $p+q=n$.

Prove also that

$$\psi\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)e^{ax}f(x)=e^{ax}\psi\left(\frac{d}{dx}+a\right)f(x)$$

IV. Investigate an expression for the curvature of the curve $x=f(t)$, $y=F(t)$ at the point t. From each point of a curve is drawn a line making a constant angle α with the normal. If Q be a point on the envelope of this line, P the corresponding point on the original curve, O the centre of the curvature of the curve at O, then OQP is a right angle and the radius of curvature of the envelope at Q is equal to $\rho\sin\alpha+\rho\dfrac{d\rho}{ds}\cos\alpha$ where ρ is the radius of curvature of the curve at P and s its arc.

V. A point P is carried by a curve A which rolls on another curve B, the point of contact being O. Show that the curvature of the locus of P is

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$$\frac{1}{r} - \frac{\cos\phi}{r^2(k_1+k_2)}$$

Where k_1, k_2 are the curvatures of A, B at O, $r = OP$ and ϕ is the angle between OP and the normal at O.

Show that if an equiangular spiral rolls on a straight line its pole describes another straight line.

VI. Show how to find the singular solutions of a differential equation of the first order, noticing what extraneous curves your method leads to.

Integrate and find the singular solution of

$$(1-x^2)\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + 2xy\frac{dy}{dx} + (1-y^2) = 0$$

an equation reducible to Clairaut's form on solving the quadratic for y.

VII. Show that a linear differential equation can be depressed one order if a particular integral is known of the equation without the term not containing the dependent variable.

Integrate

$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x\frac{dy}{dx} + y = f(x)$$

VIII. Give a theory of the integration of linear differential equations with constant co-efficients.

Integrate

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = ax^2 + be^x$$

IX. Show that a curve whose chord of curvature through the origin is proportional to the radius vector is of the class $r^m = a^m \cos m\,\theta$.

NOVEMBER, 1893.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN (Pass).

D. J. BYARD, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

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Translate—

Nam mihi continuo major quaerenda foret res
atque salutandi plures: ducendus et unus
et comes alter, uti ne solus rusve peregreve
exirem; plures calones atque caballi
pascendi, ducenda petorrita. nunc mihi curto
ire licet mulo vel si libet usque Tarentum,
mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret atque eques armos;
objiciet nemo sordes mihi, quas tibi, Tilli,
cum Tiburte via praetorem quinque secuntur
te pueri lasanum portantes oenophorumque.
hoc ego commodius quam tu, praeclare senator,
milibus atque aliis vivo. quacunque libido est,
incedo solus; percontor, quanti holus ac far;
fallacem circum vespertinumque pererro
saepe forum; adsisto divinis; inde domum me
ad porri et ciceres refero laganique catinum.
cena ministratur pueris tribus, et lapis albus
pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet; adstat echinus
vilis, cum patera gutus, Campana supellex.

Parse—quanti, and write notes on echinus, and Campana supellex.

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Translate and explain the allusions—

Accipe quod numquam reddas mihi,' si tibi dicam,
tune insanus eris, si acceperis? an magis excors,
rejecta praeda, quam praesens Mercurius fert?
scribe decem a Nerio; non est satis: adde Cicutae
nodosi tabulas centum, mille adde catenas:
effugiet tamen haec sceleratus vincula Proteus.
cum rapies in jus malis ridentem alienis,
fiet aper, modo avis, modo saxum et, cum volet, arbor.
si male rem gerere insani est, contra bene sani;
putidius multo cerebrum est, mihi crede, Perelli
dictantis, quod tu numquam rescribere possis.
audire atque togam jubeo componere, quisquis
ambitione mala aut argenti pallet amore,
quisquis luxuria tristive superstitione
aut alio mentis morbo calet; huc propius me,
dum doceo insanire omnis vos ordine, adite.

Translate—

Ceterum Britanniam qui mortales initio coluerint, indigenae an advecti, ut inter barbaros, parum compertum. Habitus corporum varii, atque ex eo argumenta. Namque rutilae Caledoniam habitantium comae, magni artus Germanicam originem asseverant. Silurum colorati vultus, torti plerumque crines, et posita contra Hispania Iberos veteres traiecisse easque sedes occupasse fidem faciunt. Proximi Gallis et similes sunt, seu durante originis vi, seu procurrentibus in diversa terris positio coeli corporibus habitum dedit. In universum tamen aestimanti Gallos vicinam insulam occupasse credibile est. Eorum sacra deprehendas, superstitionum persuasiones; sermo haud multum diversus; in deposcendis periculis eadem audacia, et, ubi advenere, in detrectandis eadem formido. Plus tamen ferociae Britanni praeferunt, ut quos nondum longa pax emollierit. Nam Gallos quoque in bellis floruisse accepimus; mox segnitia cum otio intravit, amissa virtute pariter ac libertate. Quod Britannorum olim victis evenit; ceteri manent, quales Galli fuerunt.

Parse and give the syntax of emollierit and torti.

Translate—

Finis vitae eius nobis luctuosus, amicis tristis, extraneis etiam ignotisque non sine cura fuit. Vulgus quoque et hic aliud agens populus et ventitavere ad

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domum et per fora et circulos locuti sunt, nec quisquam audita morte Agricolae aut laetatus est, aut statim oblitus. Et augebat miserationem constans rumor veneno interceptum. Nobis nihil comperti affirmare ausim. Ceterum per omnem valetudinem eius, crebrius quam ex more principatus per nuntios visentis, et libertorum primi et medicorum intimi venere, sive cura illud sive inquisitio erat. Supremo quidem die momenta ipsa deficientis per dispositos cursores nuntiata constabat, nullo credente sic accelerari, quae tristis audiret. Speciem tamen doloris animo vultuque prae se tulit, securus iam odii, et qui facilius dissimularet gaudium quam metum. Satis constabat lecto testamento Agricolae, quo coheredem optimae uxori et piissimae filiae Domitianum scripsit, laetatum eum velut honore iudicioque. Tam caeca et corrupta mens assiduis adulationibus erat, ut nesciret a bono patre non scribi heredem nisi malum principem.

Parse—Ausim and dissimularet, explaining the moods.

Translate—

Quos quo facilius repellerent, si forte bellum renovare conarentur, ad classes ædificandis exercitusque comparandos quantum pecuniæ quæque civitas daret Aristides delectus est qui constitueret, ejusque arbitrio quadringena et sexagena talenta quotannis Delum sunt collata. Id enim commune ærarium esse voluerunt. Quæ omnis pecunia postero tempore Athenas translata est. Hic qua fuerit abstinentia nullum est certius indicium, quam quod, cum tantis rebus præfuisset, in tanta paupertate decessit, ut quî efferretur vix reliquerit. Quo factum [est], ut filiæ ejus publice alerentur et de communi ærario dotibus datis collocarentur. Decessit autem fere post annum quartum, quam Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus.

For Latin Prose—

The peasants, with their wives and children, fled to caves and woods, where the latter were starved to death by the inclemency of the weather, and want of sustenance; and the former, collecting into small bodies, increased the terrors of war, by plundering the supplies of both armies, attacking small parties of all nations, and cutting off the sick, the wounded, and the stragglers. The repeated advance and retreat of the different con-

tending parties exasperated these evils. Every fresh band of plunderers which arrived was savagely eager after spoil, in proportion as the gleanings became scarce.

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HONOUR PAPER.

The Honour Paper in Latin for the First year was the same as the Pass Paper in Latin for the Second year.

GREEK (Pass).

MR. D. J. BYARD, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

ἐὰν γὰρ ἐμὲ ἀποκτείνητε, οὐ ῥᾳδίως ἄλλον τοιοῦτον εὑρήσετε, ἀτεχνῶς, εἰ καὶ γελοιότερον εἰπεῖν, προσκείμενον τῇ πόλει ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, ὥσπερ ἵππῳ μεγαλῳ μὲν καὶ γενναίῳ, ὑπὸ μεγέθους δὲ νωθεστέρῳ καὶ δεομένῳ ἐγείρεσθαι ὑπὸ μύωπός τινος· οἷον δή μοι δοκεῖ ὁ θεὸς ἐμὲ τῇ πόλει προστεθεικέναι τοιοῦτόν τινα, ὃς ὑμᾶς ἐγείρων καὶ πείθων καὶ ὀνειδίζων, ἕνα ἕκαστον οὐδὲν παύομαι τὴν ἡμέραν ὅλην πανταχοῦ προσκαθίζων. τοιοῦτος οὖν ἄλλος οὐ ῥᾳδίως ὑμῖν γενήσεται, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἀλλ' ἐὰν ἐμοὶ πείθησθε, φείσεσθέ, μου· ὑμεῖς δ' ἴσως τάχ' ἂν ἀχθόμενοι, ὥσπερ οἱ νυστάζοντες ἐγειρόμενοι, κρούσαντες ἄν με, πειθόμενοι Ἀνύτῳ ῥᾳδίως ἂν ἀποκτείναιτε, εἶτα τὸν λοιπὸν βίον καθεύδοντες διατελοῖτ' ἄν, εἰ μή τινα ἄλλον ὁ θεὸς ὑμῖν ἐπιπέμψειε κηδόμενος ὑμῶν. ὅτι δ' ἐγὼ τυγχάνω ὢν τοιοῦτος, οἷος ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ τῇ πόλει δεδόσθαι, ἐνθενδε ἂν κατανοήσαιτε· οὐ γὰρ ἀνθρωπίνῳ ἔοικε τὸ ἐμὲ τῶν ἐμαυτοῦ ἀπάντων ἠμεληκέναι καὶ ἀνέχεσθαι τῶν οἰκείων ἀμελουμένων τοσαῦτα ἤδη ἔτη, τὸ δὲ ὑμέτερον πράττειν ἀεί, ἰδίᾳ ἑκάστῳ προσιόντα ὥσπερ πατέρα ἢ ἀδελφὸν πρεσβύτερον, πειθοντα ἐπιμελεῖσθαι ἀρετῆς.

Translate—

ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ πολλάκις ἐθέλω τεθνάναι, εἰ ταῦτ' ἐστὶν ἀληθῆ· ἐπεὶ ἔμοιγε καὶ αὐτῷ θαυμαστὴ ἂν εἴη ἡ διατριβὴ αὐτόθι, ὁπότε ἐντύχοιμι Παλαμήδει καὶ Αἴαντι τῷ Τελαμῶνος καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος τῶν παλαιῶν διὰ κρίσιν ἄδικον τέθνηκεν, ἀντιπαραβάλλοντι τὰ ἐμαυτοῦ πάθη πρὸς τὰ

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ἐκείνων, ὡς ἐγὼ οἶμαι, οὐκ ἂν ἀηδὲς εἴη. καὶ δὴ τὸ μέγιστον, τοὺς ἐκεῖ ἐξετάζοντα καὶ ἐρευνῶντα ὥσπερ τοῦς ἐνταῦθα διάγειν, τίς αὐτῶν σοφός ἐστι καὶ τίς οἴεται μέν, ἔστι δ' οὔ. ἐπὶ πόσῳ δ' ἄν τις, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί δέξαιτο ἐξετάσαι τὸν ἐπὶ Τροίαν ἀγαγόντα τὴν πολλὴν στρατιὰν ἢ 'Οδυσσέα ἢ Σίσυφον, ἢ ἄλλους μυρίους ἄν τις εἴποι καὶ ἄνδρας καὶ γυναῖκας; οἷς ἐκεῖ διαλέγεσθαι καὶ ξυνεῖναι καὶ ἐξετάζειν ἀμήχανον ἂν εἴη εὐδαιμονίας. πάντως οὐ δήπου τούτου γε ἕνεκα οἱ ἐκεῖ ἀποκτείνουσι· τά τε γὰρ ἄλλα εὐδαιμονέστεροί εἰσιν οἱ ἐκεῖ τῶν ἐνθάδε, καὶ ἤδη τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον ἀθάνατοί εἰσιν, εἴπερ γε τὰ λεγόμενα ἀληθῆ ἐστίν.

Translate—

ΦΑΙ. ἔα μ' ἁμαρτεῖν· οὐ γὰρ εἰς σ' ἁμαρτάνω.
ΤΡ. οὐ δῆθ' ἑκοῦσά γ', ἐν δὲ σοὶ λελείψομαι.
ΦΑΙ. τί δρᾷς; βιάζει χειρὸς ἐξαρτωμένη;
ΤΡ. καὶ σῶν γε γονάτων, κοὐ μεθήσομαί ποτε.
ΦΑΙ. κάκ', ὦ τάλαινα, σοὶ τάδ', εἰ πεύσει, κακά.
ΤΡ. μεῖζον γὰρ ἢ σοῦ μὴ τυχεῖν τί μοι κακόν;
ΦΑΙ. ὀλεῖς· τὸ μέντοι πρᾶγμ' ἐμοὶ τιμὴν φέρει.
ΤΡ. κἄπειτα κρύπτεις χρήσθ' ἱκνουμένης ἐμοῦ
ΦΑΙ. ἐκ τῶν γὰρ αἰσχρῶν ἐσθλὰ μηχανώμεθα.
ΤΡ. οὐκοῦν λέγουσα τιμιωτέρα φανεῖ.
ΦΑΙ. ἄπελθε πρὸς θεῶν δεξιᾶς τ' ἐμῆς μέθες.
ΤΡ. οὐ δῆτ', ἐπεί μοι δῶρον οὐ δίδως ὃ χρῆν.
ΦΑΙ. δώσω· σέβος γὰρ χειρὸς αἰδοῦμαι τὸ σόν.
ΤΡ. σιγῷμ' ἂν ἤδη· σὸς γὰρ οὐντεῦθεν λόγος.
ΦΑΙ. ὦ τλῆμον, οἷον, μῆτερ, ἠράσθης ἔρον,
ΤΡ. ὃν ἔσχε ταύρου, τέκνον, ἢ τί φὴς τόδε;
ΦΑΙ. σύ τ', ὦ τάλαιν' ὅμαιμε, Διονύσου δάμαρ,
ΤΡ. τέκνον, τί πάσχεις; συγγόνους κακορροθεῖς;
ΦΑΙ. τρίτη δ' ἐγὼ δύστηνος ὡς ἀπόλλυμαι.
ΤΡ. ἔκ τοι πέπληγμαι· ποῖ προβήσεται λόγος;
ΦΑΙ. ἐκεῖθεν ἡμεῖς οὐ νεωστὶ δυστυχεῖς.
ΤΡ. οὐδέν τι μᾶλλον οἷδ' ἃ βούλομαι κλύειν
ΦΑΙ. φεῦ·
πῶς ἄν σύ μοι λέξειας ἁμὲ χρὴ λέγειν;
ΤΡ. οὐ μάντις εἰμὶ τἀφανῆ γνῶναι σαφῶς.
ΦΑΙ. τί τοῦθ' ὃ δὴ λέγουσιν ἀνθρώπους ἐρᾶν;
ΤΡ. ἥδιστον, ὦ παῖ, ταὐτὸν ἀλγεινον θ' ἅμα.
ΦΑΙ. ἡμεῖς ἂν εἶμεν θατέρῳ κεχρημένοι.
ΤΡ. τί φής; ἐρᾷς, ὦ τέκνον, ἀνθρώπων τίνος
ΦΑΙ. ὅστις πόθ' οὗτός ἐσθ' ὁ τῆς 'Αμαζόνος.

Translate—

δεῖ δή σε δεῖξαι τῷ τρόπῳ διεφθάρην.

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πότερα τὸ τῆσδε σῶμ' ἐκαλλιστεύετο
πασῶν γυναικῶν ; ἢ σὸν οἰκήσειν δόμον
ἔγκληρον εὐνὴν προσλαβὼν ἐπήλπισα ;
ἥκιστά γ', εἰ μὴ τὰς φρένας διέφθορε
[θνητῶν ὁσοισιν ἀνδάνει] μοναρχία.
ἀλλ' ὡς τυραννεῖν ἡδὺ τοῖσι σώφροσιν ;
μάταιος ἆρ' ἦν, οὐδαμοῦ μὲν ὢν φρενῶν.
πράσσειν γὰρ εὖ πάρεστι, κίνδυνός τ' ἀπὼν
κρείσσω δίδωσι τῆς τυραννίδος χάριν.
[ἐγὼ δ' ἀγῶνας μὲν κρατεῖν Ἑλληνικοὺς
πρῶτος θέλοιμ' ἄν, ἐν πόλει δὲ δεύτερος
σὺν τοῖς ἀρίστοις εὐτυχεῖν ἀεὶ φίλοις.]
ἓν οὐ λέλεκται τῶν ἐμῶν, τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ἔχεις·
εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἦν μοι μάρτυς οἷός εἰμ' ἐγώ,
καὶ τῆσδ' ὁρώσης φέγγος ἠγωνιζόμην,
ἔργοις ἂν εἶδες τοὺς κακοὺς διεξιών.
νῦν δ' ὅρκιόν σοι Ζῆνα καὶ πέδον χθονὸς
ὄμνυμι τῶν σῶν μήποθ' ἅψασθαι γάμων
μηδ' ἂν θελῆσαι μηδ' ἂν ἔννοιαν λαβεῖν.
ἦ τἄρ' ὀλοίμην ἀκλεὴς ἀνώνυμος,
ἄπολις ἄοικος, φυγὰς ἀλητεύων χθόνα,
καὶ μήτε πόντος μήτε γῆ δέξαιτό μου
σάρκας θανόντος, εἰ κακὸς πέφυκ' ἀνήρ.
εἰ δ' ἥδε δειμαίνουσ' ἀπώλεσέν βίον
οὐκ οἶδ'· ἐμοὶ γὰρ οὐ θέμις πέρα λέγειν.
ἐσωφρόνησε δ' οὐκ ἔχουσα σωφρονεῖν,
ἡμεῖς δ' ἔχοντες οὐ καλῶς ἐχρώμεθα.

II. Parse—ἁλῶ, κατέξανται, διέφθαρται, ὄρνεις, ὄνασθαι.

III. Translate—

Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ εἴρηται ὅσα τῶν ἐκείνου ἔργων μετὰ πλείστων μαρτύρων ἐπράχθη. τὰ γὰρ τοιαῦτα οὐ τεκμηρίων προσδεῖται, ἀλλ' ἀναμνῆσαι μόνον ἀρκεῖ καὶ εὐθὺς πιστεύεται. νῦν δὲ τὴν ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ αὐτοῦ ἀρετὴν πειράσομαι δηλοῦν, δι' ἣν ταῦτα ἔπραττε καὶ πάντων τῶν καλῶν ἦρα καὶ πάντα τὰ αἰσχρὰ ἐξεδίωκεν. Ἀγησίλαος γὰρ τὰ μὲν θεῖα οὕτως ἐσέβετο ὡς καὶ οἱ πολέμιοι τοὺς ἐκείνου ὅρκους καὶ τὰς ἐκείνου σποιδὰς πιστοτέρας ἐνόμιζον ἢ τὴν ἑαυτῶν φιλίαν· οἱ μὲν ὤκνουν εἰς ταὐτὸν ἰέναι, Ἀγησιλάῳ δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐνεχείριζον. οὕτω μέγα καὶ καλὸν κτῆμα τοῖς τε ἄλλοις ἅπασι, καὶ ἀνδρὶ δὴ στρατηγῷ, τὸ ὅσιόν τε καὶ πιστὸν εἶναί τε καὶ ὄντα ἐγνῶσθαι.

IV. For Greek Prose—

The news of the battle of the Leuctra was received with astonishment throughout Greece. It was every

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where felt that a new power had arisen—that the prestige of the old Spartan discipline and tactics had departed. Yet at Sparta itself, though the reverse was the greatest that their arms had ever sustained, the news of it was received with an assumption of indifference characteristic of the people. The Ephors forbade the chorus of men, who were celebrating the festival of the Gymnopaedia, to be interrupted. They directed the names of the slain to be communicated to their relatives, and forbade the women to wail and mourn. On the morrow, those whose friends had fallen appeared with joyful faces, while the relatives of the survivors seemed overwhelmed with grief and shame.

HONOUR PAPER.

The Honour Paper in Greek for the First year was the same as the Pass Paper in Greek for the Second year.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(Pass).

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

A. LANGUAGE.

I. Examine and illustrate the following statement :—

"Comparative Grammar has shown us that languages may be classified in two ways."

II. State and explain the three leading principles of Grimm's law.

III. Give examples—one in each case will suffice—of the six variants of *a* as an elementary sound "*in the spoken English Alphabet.*"

IV. Give five instances of plurals formed in English by vowel-change, and explain the philological process by which *fôti* became *feet.*

V. Enumerate the relative pronouns in modern English, and indicate some instances of a now obsolete employment of them in Elizabethan literature.

VI. Write brief notes on the following verbal forms :—
Are, quoth, held, told, methought.

B. LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.Litt.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe any passage in "Paradise Lost" which you consider especially characteristic of Milton's sublimity.

II. Comment on the following statements :—"Critics have thought that the great religious and Puritan poet of England intended to make Satan his hero."

III. Give a condensed account of Milton's reference to his blindness in "Paradise Lost," Book III., lines 1-55.

IV. Refer to passages in the Essays of Elia illustrative of Lamb's wit, humour, pathos, erudition, and inaccuracy. One reference in each case will be sufficient.

V. Summarise Lamb's essay on "The Old and New Schoolmaster."

VI. Whence did Tennyson procure material for his Arthurian idylls, and how did he modify it? Refer to passages in "The Coming of Arthur," and in "The Passing of Arthur," which are allegorical. Quote any single lines where the sound is meant to convey the sense, and any single lines which present us with a picture.

PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

[*Not more than ten questions are to be attempted altogether, nor more than four from any one section.*]

SECTION I.

I. State the theorem of "Parallelogram of Forces," and describe in full a way of proving it experimentally.

II. In what way may the screw be looked upon as a form of the inclined plane? Prove the formula connecting the magnitudes of "power" and "weight" in the case of the screw.

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III. If a body fall from rest for 10 seconds how far will it fall? How far will it fall in the eleventh second? If it starts with a velocity of 50 feet a second, how far will it fall in 10 seconds?

IV. Describe the Cartesian Diver and explain its principle.

V. State Boyle's law. The mercury in a barometer tube, 1 sq. cm. in section, is 76 cm. high. There is a space of 10 cm. between the top of the mercury and the top of the tube. A small bubble of volume v at atmospheric pressure is introduced into the tube and rises to the top. The mercury sinks to 75 cm. Find v.

SECTION II.

VI. If a number of iron filings be placed in a test tube, and the tube be then stroked whilst it is held in a horizontal position, it is found to have magnetic properties. What does this prove? How does this help to explain the fact that a piece of iron may become "saturated" with magnetism?

VII. Describe and explain the principle of the Leyden jar.

VIII. Describe briefly what goes on in a Daniell's cell during the passage of a current.

IX. A current is running along a wire stretched on a board. The two wires from a galvanometer are connected to two points 20 cm. apart and a deflection of 10 degrees is observed. The ends of the galvanometer wires are then placed 40 cm. apart on the stretched wire and the deflection is approximately doubled. Explain what this means. Can you give any reasons why the doubling is not usually exact?

X. Describe in a elementary way the principles of the dynamo, and explain in particular why it is self-exciting.

SECTION III.

XI. Describe a way of measuring the coefficient of expansion with heat of a liquid.

XII. Describe in full a method of finding experimentally the Latent Heat of Steam.

XIII. How may reflexion and refraction be explained on the wave theory of light?

XIV. A man is able to distinguish clearly objects at a distance, but objects close to him appear indistinct. Show by a

diagram the probable defect in his eyes, and the way in which it may be cured. What is astigmatism?

XV. What is Helmholtz' explanation of differences of quality in musical notes? Give illustrations.

PURE MATHEMATICS I. (Pass).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. A straight line AB is bisected at C and perpendiculars are erected at C and B; any straight line APQ is drawn through A to meet these perpendiculars in P and Q respectively. Show (by the methods of the first book of Euclid) that $AP=PQ$.

Hence (or otherwise) show how to draw from a given point a straight line to a given circle so as to be bisected by a given straight line. Is this always possible?

II. Show that the angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.

If straight lines OB, OC, OD, be drawn from any point O and from any point A perpendiculars AB, AC be drawn to OB, OC respectively, and if BC be perpendicular to OD, show that the angle AOB is equal to the angle COD.

III. In a circle chords which are equal are equidistant from the centre.

Draw a circle to cut off equal intercepts, of a given length, from three given straight lines.

IV. If O be the centre of the circumscribed circle of a triangle and AX the perpendicular from the vertex on the base, show that the angle OAX is equal to the difference between the angles at the base.

Hence given the base of a triangle, the difference between the angles at the base, and the radius of the circumscribed circle of the triangle, construct the triangle.

V. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other and the sides about these angles proportional, the triangles are similar: and those angles which are opposite to the homologous sides are equal.

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VI. Show that every solid angle is contained by plane angles which are together less than four right angles.

VII. In any triangle ABC prove that—

(1.) $\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{c} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$

(2.) $a \sin \frac{(B-C)}{2} = (b-c) \cos \frac{A}{2}$.

(3.) $r = \frac{a \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2}}$

VIII. Determine the sides a and c of a triangle being given $A = 28° 10'$, $B = 93° 15' 30''$, $b = 25{\cdot}63$.

$L \sin 28° 10' = 9{\cdot}6739769$
$L \cos 3° 15' = 9{\cdot}9993009$
$L \cos 3° 16' = 9{\cdot}9992938$
$L \sin 58° 34' = 9{\cdot}9310750$
$L \sin 58° 35' = 9{\cdot}9311522$
$\log 1211 = 3{\cdot}0831441$
$\log 1212 = 3{\cdot}0835026$
$\log 2190 = 3{\cdot}3404441$
$\log 2191 = 3{\cdot}3406424$
$\log 2563 = 3{\cdot}4087486$

PURE MATHEMATICS II. (Pass).

R. W. Chapman, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Solve the equations—

(a) $\begin{cases} x^2 + xy + y^2 = 7 \\ 2x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2 = 4 \end{cases}$

(b) $2x^2 - 3x - (2\sqrt{2} + 1)\sqrt{2x^2 - 3x - 1} + 2\sqrt{2} = 1.$

II. Prove that $x^n - y^n$ is divisible by $x - y$ if n be any positive integer.

If $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r$ and $x^3 + p'x^2 + q'x + r$ have a common factor $x - a$, prove that

$$a = \frac{q' - q}{p - p'}$$

III. Show that a ratio of greater inequality is diminished, and a

ratio of less inequality is increased, by adding the same quantity to both its terms.

If $\frac{a}{b-c} = \frac{b}{c-a} = \frac{c}{a-b}$

show that $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$.

IV. Find the sum of n terms in a given Geometrical Progression. Explain under what circumstances it is possible to sum an infinite number of terms.

Apply this to prove the ordinary rule for expressing a recurring decimal as a proper fraction.

V. Six ladies and six gentlemen are seated along two opposite sides of a long table, six on each side. What are the total number of possible arrangements if no two ladies and no two gentlemen sit together, and a lady is always seated opposite to a gentleman?

VI. Investigate a method for finding the greatest term in the expansion of $(x + a)^n$.

Find the greatest term in the expansion of $(2 + 3x)^{16}$ if $x = \frac{3}{4}$.

VII. Prove that $\cos(180° - A) = -\cos A$, and $\sin(180° + A) = -\sin A$.

Find the values of $\cot \frac{5\pi}{3}$, $\sec \frac{5\pi}{6}$.

VIII. Prove that

$$(a)\ \tan 2A = \frac{2\tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$$

$$(b)\ \tan A - \frac{1}{\tan A + \cot A} + \frac{\tan^2 A}{\tan A - \cot A} = -\sin^2 A.\tan^2 A.\tan 2A.$$

IX. A man standing on the side of a hill observes that a tree, some distance above him, subtends at his feet an angle of 30°. He then goes down the hill a distance of 50 yards (measured along the hill side) and observes that the tree now subtends an angle of 15°. If the hill slopes at an angle of 30° with the horizontal, and the tree be supposed to be growing vertically, determine the height of the tree.

HONOUR PAPERS.

The Honour Papers in Mathematics for the First year were the same as the Pass Papers in Mathematics for the Second year.

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SECOND YEAR, B.A.

LATIN (Pass Paper).

MR. D. J. BYARD, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Hinc via, Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas.
Turbidus hic caeno vastaque voragine gurges
Aestuat atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam.
Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
Terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento
Canities inculta iacet, stant lumina flamma,
Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus.
Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat,
Et ferruginea subvectat corpora cymba,
Iam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.
Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,
Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita
Magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
Impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum :
Quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo
Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
Quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
Trans pontum fugat et terris inmittit apricis.
Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
Tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore.
Navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos,
Ast alios longe submotos arcet arena.

Translate—

Tum vates sic orsa loqui : Dux inclute Teucrum,
Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen ;
Sed me cum lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis,
Ipsa deum poenas docuit, perque omnia duxit.
Gnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet, durissima regna,
Castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri,
Quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani,
Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.
Continuo sontis ultrix accincta flagello
Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistra
Intentans anguis vocat agmina saeva sororum.
Tum demum horrisono stridentes cardine sacrae

Panduntur portae. Cernis, custodia qualis
Vestibulo sedeat? facies quae limina servet?
Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra
Saevior intus habet sedem. Tum Tartarus ipse
Bis patet in praeceps tantum tenditque sub umbras,
Quantus ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum.

Translate—

Sed redeo ad me. Quartum ago annum et octogesimum: vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, sed tamen hoc queo dicere, non me quidem eis esse viribus, quibus aut miles bello Punico aut quaestor eodem bello aut consul in Hispania fuerim aut quadriennio post, cum tribunus militaris depugnavi apud Thermopylas M'. Glabrione consule; sed tamen, ut vos videtis, non plane me enervavit, non afflixit senectus: non curia viris meas desiderat, non rostra, non amici, non clientes, non hospites. Nec enim umquam sum assensus veteri illi laudatoque proverbio, quod monet mature fieri senem, si diu velis senex esse. Ego vero me minus diu senem esse mallem quam esse senem ante quam essem. Itaque nemo adhuc convenire me voluit cui fuerim occupatus. At minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis. Ne vos quidem T. Ponti centurionis viris habetis: num idcirco est ille praestantior? Moderatio modo virium adsit et tantum quantum potest quisque nitatur, ne ille non magno desiderio tenebitur virium.

Translate—

Omitto enim vim ipsam omnium quae generantur e terra, quae ex fici tantulo grano aut ex acini vinaceo aut ex ceterarum frugum aut stirpium minutissimis seminibus tantos truncos ramosque procreet; malleoli plantae sarmenta viviradices propagines nonne efficiunt ut quemvis cum admiratione delectent? Vitis quidem quae natura caduca est et, nisi fulta est, fertur ad terram, eadem, ut se erigat, claviculis suis quasi manibus quidquid est nacta complectitur, quam serpentem multiplici lapsu et erratico, ferro amputans coercet ars agricolarum, ne silvescat sarmentis et in omnis partis nimia fundatur. Itaque ineunte vere in eis quae relicta sunt existit tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum ea quae gemma dicitur, a qua oriens uva se ostendit, quae et suco terrae et calore solis augescens primo est peracerba gustatu, dein maturata dulcescit vestitaque pampinis nec modico tepore caret

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et nimios solis defendit ardores: qua quid potest esse cum fructu laetius, tum aspectu pulchrius? Cuius quidem non utilitas me solum, ut ante dixi, sed etiam cultura et natura ipsa delectat: adminiculorum ordines, capitum iugatio, religatio et propagatio vitium, sarmentorum ea, quam dixi, aliorum amputatio, aliorum immissio.

Translate with notes on the constructions—

(1) jam tuta tenebam
Ni gens . . invasisset.

(2) Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum.

(3) O miserum senem qui mortem contemnendam esse non viderit.

(4) Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem quod ea videlicet homines capiantur ut hamo pisces.

(5) Hic genus antiquum Trojae, Titania pubes,
Fulmine dejecti fundo volvuntur in imo.

Translate

Forte fuit juxta patulis rarissima ramis
Sacra Jovi quercus de semine Dodonaeo.
Hic nos frugilegas aspeximus agmine longo
Grande onus exiguo formicas ore gerentes,
Rugosoque suum servantes cortice callem.
Dum numerum miror, 'Totidem, pater optime,' dixi,
'Tu mihi da cives, et inania moenia supple.'
Intremuit ramisque sonum sine flamine motis
Alta dedit quercus. Pavido mihi membra timore
Horruerant, stabantque comae. Tamen oscula terrae
Roboribusque dedi, nec me sperare fatebar;
Sperabam tamen, atque animo mea vota fovebam.

For Latin Prose—

Cicero's death, though violent, cannot be called untimely, but was the proper end of such a life, which must have been rendered less glorious, if he had owed its preservation to Antony. It was therefore what he had not only expected, but seems even to have wished. For he, who before had been timid in dangers and despouding in distress, from the time of Cæsar's death, roused by the desperate state of the Republic, assumed the fortitude of a hero, discarded all fear, despised all danger; and when he could not free his country from a tyranny, provoked the tyrants to take that life which he

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no longer cared to preserve. Thus, like a great actor on the stage, he reserved himself as it were for the last act, and after he had played his part with dignity, resolved to finish it with glory.

HONOUR PAPER.

The Honour Paper in Latin for the Second year the same as the Pass Paper in Latin for the Third year.

GREEK (Pass).

MR. D. J. BYARD, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

οἵαν ἔδειξας ἀνέρος αἰθοπος ἀγγελίαν
ἄτλατον οὐδὲ φευκτάν,
τῶν μεγάλων Δαναῶν ὕπο κληζομέναν,
τὰν ὁ μέγας μῦθος ἀέξει.
οἴμοι, φοβοῦμαι τὸ προσέρπον. περίφαντος ἀνὴρ θανεῖται, παραπλήκτῳ χερὶ συγκατακτὰς κελαινοῖς ξίφεσιν βοτὰ καὶ βοτῆρας ἱπποκόμας.

TEKMHΣΣA.

ὤμοι· κεῖθεν, κεὶθεν ἄρ' ἡμῖν
δεσμῶτιν ἄγων ἤλυθε ποίμναν·
ὧν τὴν μὲν ἔσω σφάζ' ἐπὶ γαίας,
τὰ δὲ πλευροκοπῶν δίχ' ἀνερρήγνυ.
δύο δ' ἀργίποδας κριοὺς ἀνελὼν
τοῦ μὲν κεφαλὴν καὶ γλῶσσαν ἄκραν
ῥιπτεῖ θερίσας, τὸν δ' ὀρθὸν ἄνω
κίονι δήσας,
μέγαν ἱπποδέτην ῥυτῆρα λαβών,
παίει λιγυρᾷ μάστιγι διπλῇ,
κακὰ δεννάζων ῥήμαθ', ἃ δαίμων
κοὐδεὶς ἀνδρῶν ἐδίδαξεν.

ΑΓΓ. Ἄνδρες, φίλον τὸ πρῶτον ἀγγεῖλαι θέλω·
Τεῦκρος πάρεστιν ἄρτι Μυσίων ἀπὸ
κρημνῶν. μέσον δὲ προσμολὼν στρατήγιον
κυδάζεται τοῖς πᾶσιν Ἀργείοις ὁμοῦ.
στείχοντα γὰρ πρόσωθεν αὐτὸν ἐν κύκλῳ
μαθόντες ἀμφέστησαν, εἶτ' ὀνείδεσιν

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ἤρασσον ἔνθεν κἄνθεν οὔτις ἔσθ' ὃς οὔ,
τὸν τοῦ μανέντος καὶπιβουλευτοῦ στρατοῦ
ξύναιμον ἀποκαλοῦντες, ὡς οὐκ ἀρκέσοι
τὸ μὴ οὐ πέτροισι πᾶς καταξανθεὶς θανεῖν.
ὥστ' εἰς τοσοῦτον ἦλθον, ὥστε καὶ χεροῖν
κολεῶν ἐρυστὰ διεπεραιώθη ξίφη.
λήγει δ' ἔρις δραμοῦσα τοῦ προσωτάτω
ἀνδρῶν γερόντων ἐν ξυναλλαγῇ λόγου.
ἀλλ' ἡμῖν Αἴας ποῦ 'στιν, ὡς φράσω τάδε;
τοῖς κυρίοις γὰρ πάντα χρὴ δηλοῦν λόγον.

ΧΟ. οὐκ ἔνδον, ἀλλὰ φροῦδος ἀρτίως, νέας
βουλὰς νέοισιν ἐγκαταζεύξας τρόποις.

ΑΓΓ. ἰοὺ ἰού.
βραδεῖαι ἡμᾶς ἆρ' ὁ τήνδε τὴν ὁδὸν
πέμπων ἔπεμψεν, ἢ 'φάνην ἐγὼ βραδύς.

ΧΟ. τί δ' ἔστι χρείας τῆσδ' ὑπεσπανισμένον;

ΑΓΓ. τὸν ἄνδρ' ἀπηύδα Τεῦκρος ἔνδοθεν στέγης
μὴ 'ξω παρήκειν, πρὶν παρὼν αὐτὸς τύχοι.
οἴμοι, τί δράσω; πῶς σ' ἀποσπάσω πικροῦ
τοῦδ' αἰόλου κνώδοντος, ὦ τάλας, ὑφ' οὗ
φονέως ἄρ' ἐξέπνευσας; εἶδες, ὡς χρόνῳ
ἔμελλέ σ' Ἕκτωρ καὶ θανὼν ἀποφθιεῖν:
σκέψασθε, πρὸς θεῶν, τὴν τύχην δυοῖν βροτοῖν.
Ἕκτωρ μέν, ᾧ δὴ τοῦδ' ἐδωρήθη πάρα,
ζωστῆρι, πρισθεὶς ἱππικῶν ἐξ ἀντύγων,
ἐγνάπτετ' αἰέν, ἕστ' ἀπέψυξεν βίον·
οὗτος δ' ἐκείνου τήνδε δωρεὰν ἔχων,
πρὸς τοῦδ' ὅλωλε θανασίμῳ πεσήματι.
ἆρ' οὐκ Ἐρινὺς τοῦτ' ἐχάλκευσε ξίφος,
κἀκεῖνον Ἅιδης, δημιουργὸς ἄγριος;
ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν καὶ ταῦτα καὶ τὰ πάντ' ἀεὶ
φάσκοιμ' ἂν ἀνθρώποισι μηχανᾶν θεούς·
ὅτῳ δὲ μὴ τάδ' ἐστὶν ἐν γνώμῃ φίλα,
κεῖνός τ' ἐκεῖνα στεργέτω κἀγὼ τάδε.

Ἀλλὰ μὲν δὴ ἔκ γε τῶν αἰσθήσεων δεῖ ἐννοῆσαι ὅτι πάντα τὰ ἐν ταῖς αἰσθήσεσιν ἐκείνου τε ὀρέγεται τοῦ ὃ ἔστιν ἴσον, καὶ αὐτοῦ ἐνδεέστερά ἐστιν· ἢ πῶς λέγομεν; Οὕτως. Πρὸ τοῦ ἄρα ἄρξασθαι ἡμᾶς ὁρᾷν καὶ ἀκούειν καὶ τἆλλα αἰσθάνεσθαι τυχεῖν ἔδει που εἰληφότας ἐπιστήμην αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἴσου ὅ τι ἔστιν, εἰ ἐμέλλομεν τὰ ἐκ τῶν αἰσθήσεων ἴσα ἐκεῖσε ἀνοίσειν, ὅτι προθυμεῖται μὲν πάντα τοιαῦτα εἶναι οἷον ἐκεῖνο, ἔστι δὲ αὐτοῦ φαυλότερα. Ἀνάγκη ἐκ τῶν προειρημένων, ὦ Σώκρατες. Οὐκοῦν γενόμενοι εὐθὺς ἑωρῶμέν τε καὶ ἠκούομεν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας αἰσθήσεις εἴχομεν; Πάνυ

γε. Ἔδει δέ γε, φαμέν, πρὸ τούτων τὴν τοῦ ἴσου ἐπιστήμην εἰληφέναι; Ναί. Πρὶν γενέσθαι ἄρα, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἀνάγκη ἡμῖν αὐτὴν εἰληφέναι. Ἔοικεν.

οὐδὲ αὖ ἀτιμίαν τε καὶ ἀδοξίαν μοχθηρίας δεδιότες, ὥσπερ οἱ φίλαρχοί τε καὶ φιλότιμοι, ἐπειτα ἀπέχονται αὐτῶν Οὐ γὰρ ἂν πρέποι, ἔφη, ὦ Σώκρατες, ὁ Κέβης. Οὐ μέντοι μὰ Δί', ἦ δ' ὅς. τοιγάρτοι τούτοις μὲν ἅπασιν, ἔφη, ὦ Κέβης, ἐκεῖνοι, οἷς τι μέλει τῆς αὑτῶν ψυχῆς, ἀλλὰ μὴ σώματι πλάττοντες ζῶσι, χαίρειν εἰπόντες οὐ κατὰ ταὐτὰ πορεύονται αὐτοῖς, ὡς οὐκ εἰδόσιν ὅπῃ ἔρχονται, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἡγούμενοι οὐ δεῖν ἐναντία τῇ φιλοσοφίᾳ πράττειν καὶ τῇ ἐκείνης λύσει τε καὶ καθαρμῷ ταύτῃ τρέπονται ἐκείνῃ ἑπόμενοι, ᾗ ἐκείνη ὑφηγεῖται.

Οὐκοῦν αὖ ὡμολογήσαμεν ἐν τοῖς πρόσθεν μήποτ' ἂν αὐτήν, ἁρμονίαν γε οὖσαν, ἐναντία ᾄδειν οἷς ἐπιτείνοιτο καὶ χαλῷτο καὶ πάλλοιτο καὶ ἄλλο ὁτιοῦν πάθος πάσχοι ἐκεῖνα ἐξ ὧν τυγχάνει οὖσα, ἀλλ' ἕπεσθαι ἐκείνοις καὶ οὔποτ' ἂν ἡγεμονεύειν; Ὡμολογήσαμεν, ἔφη· πῶς γὰρ οὔ; Τί οὖν; νῦν οὐ πᾶν τοὐναντίον ἡμῖν φαίνεται ἐργαζομένη, ἡγεμονεύουσά τε ἐκείνων πάντων ἐξ ὧν φησί τις αὐτὴν εἶναι, καὶ ἐναντιουμένη ὀλίγου πάντα διὰ παντὸς τοῦ βίου καὶ δεσπόζουσα πάντας τρόπους, τὰ μὲν χαλεπώτερον κολάζουσα καὶ μετ' ἀλγηδόνων, τά τε κατὰ τὴν γυμναστικὴν καὶ τὴν ἰατρικήν, τὰ δὲ πραότερον, καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀπειλοῦσα, τὰ δὲ νουθετοῦσα ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις καὶ ὀργαῖς καὶ φόβοις ὡς ἄλλη οὖσα ἄλλῳ πράγματι διαλεγομένη.

αἰωρεῖται δὴ καὶ κυμαίνει ἄνω καὶ κάτω, καὶ ὁ ἀὴρ καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ περὶ αὐτὸ ταὐτὸν ποιεῖ· ξυνέπεται γὰρ αὐτῷ καὶ ὅταν εἰς τὸ ἐπ' ἐκεῖνα τῆς γῆς ὁρμήσῃ καὶ ὅταν εἰς τὸ ἐπὶ τάδε, καὶ ὥσπερ τῶν ἀναπνεόντων ἀεὶ ἐκπνεῖ τε καὶ ἀναπνεῖ ῥέον τὸ πνεῦμα, οὕτω καὶ ἐκεῖ ξυναιωρούμενον τῷ ὑγρῷ τὸ πνεῦμα δεινούς τινας ἀνέμους καὶ ἀμηχάνους παρέχεται καὶ εἰσιὸν καὶ ἐξιόν. ὅταν τε οὖν [ὁρμῆσαν] ὑποχωρήσῃ τὸ ὕδωρ εἰς τὸν τόπον τὸν δὴ κάτω καλούμενον, τοῖς κατ' ἐκεῖνα τὰ ῥεύματα διὰ τῆς γῆς εἰσρεῖ τε καὶ πληροῖ αὐτὰ ὥσπερ οἱ ἐπαντλοῦντες·

II. Give, with examples, the principal uses of ἐπὶ, μετὰ, παρὰ, and πρὸς.

III. Translate—

οἱ μὲν τοίνυν τοιαῦτα διενοοῦντο. οἱ δ' ἡμέτεροι πρόγονοι οὐ λογισμῷ δόντες τοὺς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ κινδύνους, ἀλλὰ νομίζοντὲς τὸν εὐκλεᾶ θάνατον ἀθάνατον περὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν καταλείπειν λόγον, οὐκ ἐφοβήθησαν τὸ πλῆθος

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τῶν ἐναντίων, ἀλλὰ τῇ αὐτῶν ἀρετῇ μᾶλλον ἐπίστευσαν. καὶ αἰσχυνόμενοι ὅτι ἦσαν οἱ βάρβαροι αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, οὐκ ἀνέμειναν πυθέσθαι οὐδὲ βοηθῆσαι τοὺς συμμάχους, οὐδ' ᾠήθησαν δεῖν ἑτέροις τῆς σωτηρίας χάριν εἰδέναι, ἀλλὰ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας. ταῦτα μιᾷ γνώμῃ πάντες γνόντες ἀπήντων ὀλίγοι πρὸς πολλούς· ἐνόμιζον γὰρ ἀποθανεῖν μὲν αὐτοῖς μετὰ πάντων προσήκειν, ἀγαθοὺς δ' εἶναι μετ' ὀλίγων, καὶ τὰς μὲν ψυχὰς ἀλλοτρίας διὰ τὸν θάνατον κεκτῆσθαι, τὴν δ' ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων μνήμην ἰδίαν καταλείψειν.

IV. For Greek Prose—

The stateliness of houses, the goodliness of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye: but that foundation which boareth up the one, that root which ministereth unto the other nourishment and life, is in the bosom of the earth concealed; and if there be occasion at any time to search into it, such labour is then more necessary than pleasant, both to them which undertake it and for the lookers on. In like manner, the use and benefit of good laws, all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort, albeit the grounds and first original causes from which they have sprung, be unknown, as to the greatest part of men they are.

HONOUR PAPER.

The Honour Paper in Greek for the Second year was the same as the Pass Paper in Greek for the Third year.

DEDUCTIVE LOGIC (Pass).

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

I. "The terms 'form' and 'matter,' in their philosophic use require some explanation." *Thompson's Laws of Thought.* Give some explanation.

II. Differentiate "first notions" from "second notions." With which of the two groups is Logic more closely connected?

III. What is meant by the differentiation of the predicate?

Enumerate and criticise Sir W. Hamilton's additions to the list of judgments as given by Thompson. What symbol would you assign to the proposition :—

It is very hot to-day?

Give the contrary and contradictory of the proposition :—

All men are liars.

IV. What are the rules of a correct logical definition?

V. Construct syllogisms illustrative of the following fallacies :—
Undistributed middle ;
Illicit process of the major.
Illicit process of the minor.

VI. Prove that of the premises of a sorites the last alone can be negative.

INDUCTIVE LOGIC (Pass).

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Differentiate the deductive and the inductive methods of reasoning, and, taking any proposition in Euclid, show how far its demonstration depends on the one method and how far on the other.

II. What rules may be laid down for the right conduct of a natural classification?

III. What is meant by the method of residues? Apply it to Newton's calculations concerning the velocity of sound.

IV. Which of Mill's canons would you employ for explaining the iridescence of "mother-of-pearl"? How would you employ the canon?

V. Refer to some aphorisms in the "Novum Organum" where we find an approximation to Mill's canons.

VI. "Two events may arise from a common cause, and be co-existent, and yet have not the most remote analogy or dependence upon each other." Give an instance of this.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS I.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Three forces acting at a point are represented in direction

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and magnitude by the three perpendiculars from the centre of the circumscribed circle of a triangle upon the sides. Show that there can only be equilibrium when the triangle is equilateral.

II. Show how to find the resultant of two parallel forces.

A uniform rod of length $2a$ of weight W rests horizontally on the top of a rough sphere of radius a. A weight P is hung from one end of the rod: show that it will now be in equilibrium when inclined to the horizon at an angle $\frac{P}{P+W}$.

III. Represent by a diagram the forces called into play when a number of particles of equal weight are fastened at intervals along a string whose weight may be neglected.

IV. Find the centre of gravity of a belt of a sphere cut off by two parallel planes.

Find the centre of gravity of the solid left when one cube is cut off from another, two corners of the cubes coinciding and the edges being parallel each to each. Show also that when the portion removed is almost the whole of the original cube the centre of gravity is nearly two thirds of the way, from the common corner, along the diagonal to the opposite corner.

V. A rod of weight P has at one end a ring which slides on a fixed horizontal rough beam. A string is fastened to the other end of the rod and, passing over a pulley in the same straight line as the beam, carries at the other end a weight P. The rod is in equilibrium, but on the point of slipping, when it and the string are equally inclined to the horizon at an angle x. Show that $\sin x = \frac{1}{4}$, and that the coefficient of friction between rod and beam is $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$.

VI. In the case of that system of pulleys in which each pulley has its own string, and the ends of all the strings are fixed to the beam, find the formula connecting power and weight, the weight of the pulleys being taken into account.

VII. Define the terms *momentum, impulse, kinetic energy.*

If a shot weighing 1 cwt. leaves the muzzle of a gun with a velocity of 1,000 feet a second; what impulse has been given to it? If the force acting behind the shot was constant whilst the shot was in the gun, and

the shot moved a distance of six feet before leaving the muzzle, what was the magnitude of the force?

VIII. Show that the time of descent down all chords of a circle drawn through the highest point is the same.

A is the highest point of a circle, O the centre. A radius OP is drawn making an angle of $45°$ with OA. Q is the middle point of OP. Show that the quickest time of descent from Q to any point of the circle is to a point R, such that $\cos AOR = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-12}{17}$.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS II.

R. W. Chapman, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. If the resistance of the air can be neglected, shew that the path of a projectile is a parabola.

A projectile is fired so as just to pass over the tops of two vertical poles whose heights are 24 ft. and 25 ft., and whose distances from the point of projection are 30 ft. and $37\frac{1}{2}$ ft. respectively. Show that the projectile was fired at an angle of $\tan^{-1}\frac{4}{3}$ with the horizontal, and find the velocity of projection.

II. Two smooth elastic spheres in motion come into direct collision. Show how to find their velocities after impact.

A smooth ball is dropped from a point at a height h above the ground, and at the same instant another smooth ball is projected vertically upwards from the ground from a point directly underneath. The two balls collide when the first one has fallen through $\frac{h}{4}$. If the balls are of equal mass and the coefficient of restitution is e, show that the interval between their times of reaching the ground is $e\sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$.

III. If a particle describe a circle of radius r with uniform velocity v, find the direction and magnitude of its acceleration.

IV. State the property commonly regarded as the fundamental property of a fluid, and give a demonstration based upon it of the fact that the pressure at any point of the fluid is the same in every direction.

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V. Find the position of the centre of pressure on a rectangle immersed vertically in a fluid with one side in the surface.

A hollow cubical box is partly filled with water, which occupies $\frac{7}{8}$ of the volume of the box. The box is placed with one edge horizontal, and the two faces meeting at that edge make equal angles with the vertical. If the length of one edge be $2a$, show that the vertical depth below the surface of the centre of pressure on one of the wholly immersed sides is $\frac{13}{6\sqrt{2}}a$.

VI. Explain how to determine the resultant vertical and resultant horizontal pressure in a given direction of a liquid on any surface.

A solid hemisphere is wholly immersed in a liquid of density ρ. The plane base is uppermost, with its centre at a depth h below the surface, and makes an angle of $45°$ with the horizontal. Determine the resultant pressure on the spherical surface.

VII. If A and B denote the volumes of receiver and cylinder respectively of a Smeaton's air-pump, find the density of the air in the receiver after n strokes of the piston.

If after 5 strokes the pressure of the air in the receiver is equal to that of $1\frac{1}{15}$ in. of mercury, the height of the barometer being 30 in., find the ratio of A to B.

VIII. Find the tension to which a spherical surface is subjected when it contains gas at a given pressure.

Two soap-bubbles made from the same solution are attached together. Show that the film dividing them forms a portion of a sphere whose radius (R) is given by the formula

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2}$$

when r_1 and r_2 denote the radii of the two outer surfaces.

HONOUR PAPERS.

The Honour Papers in Mathematics for the Second year were the same as the Pass Papers in Mathematics for the Third year.

THIRD YEAR, B.A.

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LATIN (Pass).

OVID, HEROIDES; TACITUS, ANNALES XIV., &c., &c.

MR. F. HALCOMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

(*a*) Surdior ille freto clamantem nomen Orestis
Traxit inornatis in sua tecta comis.
Quid gravius capta Lacedaemone serva tulissem,
Si raperet Graias barbara turba nurus?
Parcius Andromachen vexavit Achaïa victrix,
Cum Danaus Phrygias ureret ignis opes.
At tu, cura mei si te pia tangit, Oreste,
Inice non timidas in tua iura manus.
An siquis rapiat stabulis armenta reclusis,
Arma feras, rapta coniuge lentus eris?
Si socer exemplo nuptae repetitor ademptae,
Nupta foret Paridi mater, ut ante fuit.
Nec tu mille rates sinuosaque vela pararis;
Nec numeros Danai militis. ipse veni!
Sic quoque eram repetenda tamen: nec turpe marito,
Aspera pro caro bella tulisse toro.
Quid, quod avus nobis idem Pelopeïus Atreus,
Et, si non esses vir mihi, frater eras?
Vir, precor, uxori, frater succurre sorori:
Instant officio nomina bina tuo.

(*b*) Mittit Hypermnestra de tot modo fratribus uni.
Cetera nuptarum crimine turba iacet.
Clausa domo teneor gravibusque coercita vinclis:
Est mihi supplicii causa, fuisse piam.
Quod manus extimuit iugulo demittere ferrum,
Sum rea: laudarer, si scelus ausa forem.
Esse ream praestat, quam sic placuisse parenti.
Non piget inmunes caedis habere manus.
Me pater igne licet, quem non violavimus, urat,
Quaeque aderant sacris, tendat in ora faces:
Aut illo iugulet, quem non bene tradidit ensem,
Ut qua non cecidit vir nece, nupta cadam:
Non tamen, ut dicant morientia 'paenitet' ora,
Efficiet. non est, quam piget esse piam.

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Paeniteat sceleris Danaum saevasque sorores.
Hic solet eventus facta nefanda sequi.
Cor pavet admonitu temeratae sanguine noctis,
Et subitus dextrae praepedit orsa tremor.
Quam tu caede putes fungi potuisse mariti,
Scribere de facta non sibi caede timet.
Sed tamen experiar. Modo facta crepuscula terris,
Ultima pars lucis, primaque noctis erat:
Ducimur Inachides magni sub tecta Pelasgi,
Et socer armatas accipit ipse nurus.
Undique conlucent praecinctae lampades auro:
Dantur in invitos impia tura focos:
Vulgus 'Hymen, Hymenaee' vocant, fugit ille vocantis,
Ipsa Iovis coniunx cessit ab urbe sua.

(*c*) Placuit sollertia, tempore etiam iuta, quando Quinquatruum festos dies apud Baias frequentabat. illuc matrem elicit, ferendas parentium iracundias et placandum animum dictitans, quo rumorem reconciliationis efficeret, acciperetque Agrippina, facili feminarum credulitate ad gaudia. venientem dehinc obvius in litora (nam Antio adventabat) excepit manu et complexu, ducitque Baulos. id villae nomen est quae promontorium Misenum inter et Baianum lacum flexo mari alluitur. stabat inter alias navis ornatior, tamquam id quoque honori matris daretur: quippe sueverat triremi et classiariorum remigio vehi. ac tum invitata ad epulas erat, ut occultando facinori nox adhiberetur. satis constitit exstitisse proditorem, et Agrippinam auditis insidiis, an crederet ambiguam, gestamine sellae Baias pervectam. ibi blandimentum sublevavit metum: comiter excepta superque ipsum collocata. nam pluribus sermonibus, modo familiaritate iuvenili Nero et rursus adductus, quasi seria consociaret, tracto in longum convictu, prosequitur abeuntem, artius oculis et pectori haerens, sive explenda simulatione, seu perituraе matris supremus aspectus quamvis ferum animum retinebat.

(*d*) "Verum et tibi valida aetas, rebusque et fructui rerum sufficiens, et nos prima imperii spatia ingredimur, nisi forte aut te Vitellio ter consuli aut me Claudio postponis. sed quantum Volusio longa parsimonia quaesivit, tantum in te mea liberalitas explere non potest. quin, si qua in parte lubricum adolescentiae nostrae declinat, revocas, ornatumque robur subsidio inpensius regis? non tua moderatio, si reddideris pecuniam, nec quies, si reliqueris

principem, sed mea avaritia, meae crudelitatis metus in ore omnium versabitur. quodsi maxime continentia tua laudetur, non tamen sapienti viro decorum fuerit, unde amico infamiam paret, inde gloriam sibi recipere." his adicit complexum et oscula, factus natura et consuetudine exercitus velare odium fallacibus blanditiis. Seneca, qui finis omnium cum dominante sermonum, grates agit: sed instituta prioris potentiae commutat, prohibet coetus salutantium, vitat comitantis, rarus per urbem, quasi valetudine infensa aut sapientiae studiis domi adtineretur.

II. For Latin prose, in the style of Tacitus—

There was an universal reign of hatred and terror. Slaves took bribes to ruin their masters, freedmen their patrons; and those who had no enemies were got rid of by means of their friends. Nevertheless, the barrenness of the age in virtue was not so great as to exclude the production of some good examples. There were mothers who shared the flight of their children; wives who followed their husbands into banishment; brave relations; staunch sons-in-law; slaves, whose fidelity was proof even against torture; there were noble gentlemen, who bore with fortitude the utmost penalties, even the last penalty of all; and the vaunted deaths of ancient times had their parallels here. Manifold were the afflictions that befell mankind, but these were not all, for in the sky and on the earth there were prodigies, thunderbolts giving their warnings and prophecies of things that should come to pass, some of them portending good and some evil, some of doubtful and some of manifest interpretation; for never has more incontestable proof been given that it is not our happiness that the gods care for, but vengeance.

III. For Latin prose—

The tender respect of Augustus for a free constitution, which he had destroyed, can only be explained by an attentive consideration of the character of that subtle tyrant. A cool head, an unfeeling heart, and a cowardly disposition, prompted him, at the age of nineteen, to assume the mask of hypocrisy, which he never afterwards laid aside. With the same hand, and probably with the same temper, he signed the proscription of Cicero and the pardon of Cinna.

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IV. Give meaning of—concertator, obnoxius, secta, ultro, bona obsignare, ludos edere, coloniam deducere; and the modern names of—Camulodunum, Mona, Verulamium.

V. Translate—

Ceteris servis non in nostrum morem, descriptis per familiam ministeriis, utuntur: suam quisque sedem, suos penates regit. frumenti modum dominus aut pecoris aut vestis, ut colono, iniungit; et servus hactenus paret. cetera domus officia uxor ac liberi exsequuntur. verberare servum ac vinculis et opere coërcere rarum. occidere solent, non disciplina et severitate, sed impetu et ira, ut inimicum, nisi quod impune. liberti non multum supra servos sunt, raro aliquod momentum in domo, nunquam in civitate, exceptis dumtaxat iis gentibus quae regnantur. ibi enim et super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt: apud ceteros impares libertini libertatis argumentum sunt.

Fenus agitare et in usuras extendere ignotum; ideoque magis servatur quam si vetitum esset. agri pro numero cultorum ab universis in vices occupantur, quos mox inter se secundum dignationem partiuntur. facilitatem partiendi camporum spatia praestant. arva per annos mutant; et superest ager. nec enim cum ubertate et amplitudine soli labore contendunt, ut pomaria conserant et prata separent et hortos rigent: sola terrae seges imperatur, unde annum quoque ipsum non in totidem digerunt species: hiems et ver et aestas intellectum ac vocabula habent; auctumni perinde nomen ac bona ignorantur.

Funerum nulla ambitio: id solum observatur ut corpora clarorum virorum certis lignis crementur. struem rogi nec vestibus nec odoribus cumulant: sua cuique arma, quorundam igni et equus adiicitur. sepulcrum caespes erigit. monumentorum arduum et operosum honorem, ut gravem defunctis, aspernantur. lamenta ac lacrimas cito, dolorem et tristitiam tarde ponunt. feminis lugere honestum est, viris meminisse.

Is any distinction to be drawn between 'libertus' and 'libertinus'?

LATIN (Honours).

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PLINY (Ep. I. and II.), PLAUTUS, CAPTIVI, &c., &c.

Mr. F. Halcomb, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

(*a*) Mirum est quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio aut constet aut constare videatur, pluribus cunctaque non constet. nam si quem interroges 'hodie quid egisti?' respondeat 'officio togae virilis interfui, sponsalia aut nuptias frequentavi, ille me ad signandum testamentum, ille in advocationem, ille in consilium rogavit.' haec quo die feceris necessaria, eadam, si cotidie fecisse te reputes, inania videntur, multo magis cum secesseris. tunc enim subit recordatio 'quot dies quam frigidis rebus absumpsi!' quod evenit mihi, postquam in Laurentino meo aut lego aliquid aut scribo aut etiam corpori vaco, cuius fulturis animus sustinetur. nihil audio quod audisse, nihil dico quod dixisse paeniteat: nemo apud me quemquam sinistris sermonibus carpit, neminem ipse reprehendo, nisi tamen me, cum parum commode scribo; nulla spe, nullo timore sollicitor, nullis rumoribus inquietor: mecum tantum et cum libellis loquor. o rectam sinceramque vitam, o dulce otium honestumque ac paene omni negotio pulchrius! o mare, o litus, verum secretumque μουσεῖον, quam multa invenitis, quam multa dictatis! proinde tu quoque strepitum istum inanemque discursum et multum ineptos labores, ut primum fuerit occasio, relinque teque studiis vel otio trade. satius est enim, ut Atilius noster eruditissime simul et facetissime dixit, otiosum esse quam nihil agere. vale.

(*b*) Ex alio latere cubiculum est politissimum; deinde vel cubiculum grande vel modica cenatio, quae plurimo sole, plurimo mari lucet; post hanc cubiculum cum procoetone, altitudine aestivum, munimentis hibernum: est enim subductum omnibus ventis. huic cubiculo aliud et procoeton communi pariete iunguntur. inde balinei cella frigidaria spatiosa et effusa, cuius in contrariis parietibus duo baptisteria velut eiecta sinuantur, abunde capacia, si mare in proximo cogites. adiacet unctorium, hypocauston, adiacet propnigeon balinei, mox duae cellae magis elegantes quam sumptuosae: cohaeret calida piscina mirifica, ex qua natantes mare aspiciunt,

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nec procul sphaeristerium, quod calidissimo soli inclinato iam die occurrit. hic turris erigitur, sub qua diaetae duae, totidem in ipsa, praeterea cenatio, quae latissimum mare, longissimum litus, villas amoenissimas prospicit. est et alia turris : in hac cubiculum, in quo sol nascitur conditurque : lata post apotheca et horreum : sub hoc triclinium, quod turbati maris non nisi fragorem et sonum patitur, eumque iam languidum et desinentem ; hortum et gestationem videt, qua hortus includitur. gestatio buxo aut rore marino, ubi deficit buxus, ambitur : nam buxus, qua parte defenditur tectis, abunde viret ; aperto caelo apertoque vento et quamquam longinqua aspergine maris inarescit.

(*c*) PH. Magis non factum possum uelle quam opera experiar persequi.
Id ut scias, Iouem supremum testem laudo, Hegio,
Me infidelem non futurum Philocrati—HE. Probus es homo.
PH. Nec me secus umquam ei facturum quicquam quam memet mihi.
TY. Istaec dicta te expedire et operis et factis uolo ;
Et quo minus dixi quam uolui de te animum aduortas uolo—
Atque horunc uerborum causa caue tu mi iratus fuas,
Sed, te quaeso, cogitato hinc mea fide mitti domum
Te aestumatum et meam esse uitam hic pro te positam pigneri ;
Ne tu me ignores, quom extemplo meo e conspectu abscesseris,
Quom me seruom in seruitute pro te hic reliqueris,
Tuque te pro libero esse ducas, pignus deseras,
Neque des operam pro me ut huius reducem facias filium.
[Scito te hinc minis uiginti aestumatum mittier.]
Fac fidelis sis fideli, caue fidem fluxam geras ;
Serua tibi in perpetuom amicum me atque hunc inuentu inueni ;
Nam pater scio faciet quae illum facere oportet omnia.
Haec per dexteram tuam te dextera retinens manu
Opsecro, infidelior mi ne fuas quam ego sum tibi.
Hic age tu ; tu mihi erus nunc es, tu patronus, tu pater ;
Tibi commendo spes opesque meas. PH. Mandauisti satis.
Satin habes, mandata quae sunt, facta si refero ? TY. Satis.

(*d*) HE. Scis bene esse, si sit unde. ER. Pectinem atque ophthalmiam,
Horaeum scombrum et trugonum et cetum et mollem caseum?
HE. Nominandi istorum tibi erit magis quam edundi copia
Hic apud me, Ergasile. ER. Mean me causa hoc censes dicere?
HE. Nec nihil hodie nec multo plus tu hic edes, ne frustra sis;
Proin tu tui cottidiani uicti uentrem ad me adferas.
ER. Quin ita faciam, ut tute cupias facere sumptum, etsi ego uotem.
HE. Egone? ER. Tu ne. HE. Tum tu mi igitur erus es. ER. Immo beneuolens.
Vin te faciam fortunatum? HE. Malim quam miserum quidem.
ER. Cedo manum. HE. (*giving it*) Em manum. ER. Di te omnes adiuuant. HE. Nil sentio.
ER. Non enim es in senticeto; eo non sentis. sed iube
Vasa tibi pura adparari ad rem diuinam cito
Atque agnum adferri propere unum pinguem. HE. Quor? ER. Vt sacrufices.
HE. Quoi deorum? ER. Mihi hercle; nam ego nunc tibi sum summus Iuppiter,
Idem ego sum Salus, Fortuna, Lux, Laetitia, Gaudium;
Proin tu diuom hunc saturitate facias tranquillum tibi.

II. Explain—In toga negotiisque. suffragio ornavit. latus clavus. centum milia in dotem.

III. Sketch the rise and fall of the first triumvirate.

IV. Criticise and illustrate the statement that Latin literature is in imitation of the Greek.

V. Write notes on fuas. cedo and cette. quor. mittier. faxint. Mention some of the dialect forms peculiar to Latin comedy; and state how far Plautus binds himself by the strict rules of the Greek iambic senarius.

GREEK (Pass).

PLATO, THEAETETUS; SOPHOCLES, ŒDIPUS REX.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A., AND MR. F. HALCOMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

ΘΕΑΙ. Τὸν ἀριθμὸν πάντα δίχα διελάβομεν. τὸν μὲν

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δυνάμενον ἴσον ἰσάκις γίγνεσθαι τῷ τετραγώνῳ τὸ σχῆμα ἀπεικάσαντες τετράγωνόν τε καὶ ἰσόπλευρον προσείπομεν.

ΣΩ. Καὶ εὖ γε.

ΘΕΑΙ. Τὸν τοίνυν μεταξὺ τούτου. ὃν καὶ τὰ τρία καὶ τὰ πέντε καὶ πᾶς ὃς ἀδύνατος ἴσος ἰσάκις γενέσθαι, ἀλλ' ἢ πλείων ἐλαττονάκις ἢ ἐλάττων πλεονάκις γίγνεται, μείζων δὲ καὶ ἐλάττων ἀεὶ πλευρὰ αὐτὸν περιλαμβάνει, τῷ προμήκει αὖ σχήματι ἀπεικάσαντες προμήκη ἀριθμὸν ἐκαλέσαμεν.

ΣΩ. Κάλλιστα. ἀλλὰ τί τὸ μετὰ τοῦτο;

ΘΕΑΙ. Ὅσαι μὲν γραμμαὶ τὸν ἰσόπλευρον καὶ ἐπίπεδον ἀριθμὸν τετραγωνίζουσι, μῆκος ὡρισάμεθα, ὅσαι δὲ τὸν ἑτερομήκη, δυνάμεις, ὡς μήκει μὲν οὐ ξυμμέτρους ἐκείναις, τοῖς δ' ἐπιπέδοις ἃ δύνανται. καὶ περὶ τὰ στερεὰ ἄλλο τοιοῦτον.

Translate—

ΣΩ. Κινδυνεύουσιν οἱ ἐν δικαστηρίοις καὶ τοῖς τοιούτοις ἐκ νέων κυλινδούμενοι πρὸς τοὺς ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ καὶ τῇ τοιᾷδε διατριβῇ τεθραμμένους ὡς οἰκέται πρὸς ἐλευθέρους τεθράφθαι.

ΘΕΟ. Πῇ δή;

ΣΩ. Ἢι τοῖς μὲν τοῦτο, ὃ σὺ εἶπες, ἀεὶ πάρεστι σχολὴ καὶ τοὺς λόγους ἐν εἰρήνῃ ἐπὶ σχολῆς ποιοῦνται, ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς νυνὶ τρίτον ἤδη λόγον ἐκ λόγου μεταλαμβάνομεν, οὕτω κἀκεῖνοι, ἐὰν αὐτοὺς ὁ ἐπελθὼν τοῦ προκειμένου μᾶλλον, καθάπερ ἡμᾶς, ἀρέσῃ· καὶ διὰ μακρῶν ἢ βραχέων μέλει οὐδὲν λέγειν, ἂν μόνον τύχωσι τοῦ ὄντος· οἱ δὲ ἐν ἀσχολίᾳ τε ἀεὶ λέγουσι· κατεπείγει γὰρ ὕδωρ ῥέον καὶ οὐκ ἐγχωρεῖ περὶ οὗ ἂν ἐπιθυμήσωσι τοὺς λόγους ποιεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ἀνάγκην ἔχων ὁ ἀντίδικος ἐφέστηκε καὶ ὑπογραφὴν παραναγιγνωσκομένην, ὧν ἐκτὸς οὐ ῥητέον· [ἣν ἀντωμοσίαν καλοῦσιν.] οἱ δὲ λόγοι ἀεὶ περὶ ὁμοδούλου πρὸς δεσπότην καθήμενον, ἐν χειρί τινα δίκην ἔχοντα, καὶ οἱ ἀγῶνες οὐδέποτε τὴν ἄλλως ἀλλ' ἀεὶ τὴν περὶ αὐτοῦ· πολλάκις δὲ καὶ περὶ ψυχῆς ὁ δρόμος· ὥστ' ἐξ ἁπάντων τούτων ἔντονοι καὶ δριμεῖς γίγνονται, ἐπιστάμενοι τὸν δεσπότην λόγῳ τε θωπεῦσαι καὶ ἔργῳ χαρίσασθαι, σμικροὶ δὲ καὶ οὐκ ὀρθοὶ τὰς ψυχάς. τὴν γὰρ αὖξην καὶ τὸ εὐθύ τε καὶ τὸ ἐλεύθερον ἡ ἐκ νέων δουλεία ἀφῄρηται, ἀναγκάζουσα πράττειν σκολιά, μεγάλους κινδύνους καὶ φόβους ἔτι ἁπαλαῖς ψυχαῖς ἐπιβάλλουσα, οὓς οὐ δυνάμενοι μετὰ τοῦ δικαίου καὶ ἀληθοῦς ὑποφέρειν, εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὸ ψεῦδός τε καὶ τὸ ἀλλήλους ἀνταδικεῖν τρεπόμενοι πολλὰ κάμπτονται καὶ συγκλῶνται, ὥσθ'

ὑγιὲς οὐδὲν ἔχοντες τῆς διανοίας εἰς ἄνδρας ἐκ μειρακίων τελευτῶσι, δεινοί τε καὶ σοφοὶ γεγονότες, ὡς οἴονται.

Translate—

Ἔν τε τοῖς ἐπαίνοις καὶ ταῖς τῶν ἄλλων μεγαλαυχίαις οὐ προσποιήτως ἀλλὰ τῷ ὄντι γελῶν ἔνδηλος γιγνόμενος ληρώδης δοκεῖ εἶναι. τύραννόν τε γὰρ ἢ βασιλέα ἐγκωμιαζόμενον ἕνα τῶν νομέων, οἷον συβώτην ἢ ποιμένα ἤ τινα βουκόλον ἡγεῖται ἀκούειν εὐδαιμονιζόμενον πολὺ βδάλλοντα· δυσκολώτερον δὲ ἐκείνων ζῷον καὶ ἐπιβουλότερον ποιμαίνειν τε καὶ βδάλλειν νομίζει αὐτούς· ἄγροικον δὲ καὶ ἀπαίδευτον ὑπὸ ἀσχολίας οὐδὲν ἧττον τῶν νομέων τὸν τοιοῦτον ἀναγκαῖον γίγνεσθαι, σηκὸν ἐν ὄρει τὸ τεῖχος περιβεβλημένον. γῆς δὲ ὅταν μυρία πλέθρα ἢ ἔτι πλείω ἀκούσῃ ὥς τις ἄρα κεκτημένος θαυμαστὰ πλήθει κέκτηται, πάνσμικρα δοκεῖ ἀκούειν εἰς ἅπασαν εἰωθὼς τὴν γῆν βλέπειν.

Translate—

ὦ Διὸς ἀδυεπὲς φάτι, τίς ποτε τᾶς πολυχρύσου
Πυθῶνος ἀγλαὰς ἔβας
Θήβας ; ἐκτέταμαι φοβερὰν φρένα, δείματι πάλλων,
ἰήϊε Δάλιε Παιάν,
ἀμφὶ σοὶ ἀζόμενος, τί μοι ἢ νέον,
ἢ περιτελλομέναις ὥραις πάλιν ἐξανύσεις χρέος.
εἰπέ μοι, ὦ χρυσέας τέκνον Ἐλπίδος, ἄμβροτε Φάμα.
πρῶτα σὲ κεκλόμενος, θύγατερ Διός, ἄμβροτ' Ἀθάνα,
γαιάοχόν τ' ἀδελφεὰν
Ἄρτεμιν, ἃ κυκλόεντ' ἀγορᾶς θρόνον εὐκλέα θάσσει,
καὶ Φοῖβον ἑκαβόλον, ἰὼ
τρισσοὶ ἀλεξίμοροι προφάνητέ μοι,
εἴ ποτε καὶ προτέρας ἄτας ὕπερ ὀρνυμένας πόλει
ἠνύσατ' ἐκτοπίαν φλόγα πήματος, ἔλθετε καὶ νῦν.

Translate—

οὐδεὶς γὰρ ἀνδρῶν, οἳ παρῆμεν ἐγγύθεν.
δεινὸν δ' ἀΰσας, ὡς ὑφηγητοῦ τινός,
πύλαις διπλαῖς ἐνήλατ'· ἐκ δὲ πυθμένων
ἔκλινε κοῖλα κλῆθρα, κἀμπίπτει στέγῃ.
οὗ δὴ κρεμαστὴν τὴν γυναῖκ' ἐσείδομεν,
πλεκταῖς ἑώραις ἐμπεπλεγμένην. ὁ δὲ
ὅπως ὁρᾷ νιν, δεινὰ βρυχηθεὶς τάλας,
χαλᾷ κρεμαστὴν ἀρτάνην. ἐπεὶ δὲ γῇ
ἔκειτο τλήμων, δεινά δ' ἦν τἀνθένδ' ὁρᾶν.
ἀποσπάσας γὰρ εἱμάτων χρυσηλάτους
περόνας ἀπ' αὐτῆς, αἷσιν ἐξεστέλλετο,
ἄρας ἔπαισεν ἄρθρα τῶν αὑτοῦ κύκλων,
αὐδῶν τοιαῦθ', ὁθούνεκ' οὐκ ὄψαιντό νιν

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οὔθ' οἳ ἔπασχεν οὔθ' ὁποῖ' ἔδρα κακά,
ἀλλ' ἐν σκότῳ τὸ λοιπὸν οὓς μὲν οὐκ ἔδει
ὀψοίαθ', οὓς δ' ἔχρῃζεν οὐ γνωσοίατο.
τοιαῦτ' ἐφυμνῶν πολλάκις τε κοὐχ ἅπαξ
ἤρασσ' ἐπαίρων βλέφαρα. φοίνιαι δ' ὁμοῦ
γλῆναι γένει' ἔτεγγον, οὐδ' ἀνίεσαν
φόνου μυδώσας σταγόνας, ἀλλ' ὁμοῦ μέλας
ὄμβρος χαλάζης αἵματός τ' ἐτέγγετο.

Translate—

Καί μοι λέγε. τὰς μὲν ἐπιθυμίας φὴς οὐ κολαστεον, εἰ μέλλει τις οἷον δεῖ εἶναι, ἐῶντα δὲ αὐτὰς ὡς μεγίστας πληρωσιν αὐταῖς ἀμόθεν γέ ποθεν ἑτοιμάζειν, καὶ τοῦτο εἶναι τὴν ἀρετήν;

ΚΑΛ. Φημὶ ταῦτα ἐγώ.

ΣΩ. Οὐκ ἄρα ὀρθῶς λέγονται οἱ μηδενὸς δεόμενοι εὐδαίμονες εἶναι.

ΚΑΛ. Οἱ λίθοι γὰρ ἂν οὕτω γε καὶ οἱ νεκροὶ εὐδαιμονέστατοι εἶεν.

ΣΩ. Ἀλλὰ μὲν δὴ καὶ ὧν γε σὺ λέγεις δεινὸς ὁ βίος. οὐ γὰρ τοι θαυμάζοιμ' ἄν, εἰ Εὐριπίδης ἀληθῆ ἐν τοῖσδε λέγει, λέγων

τίς δ' οἶδεν, εἰ τὸ ζῆν μέν ἐστι κατθανεῖν,
τὸ κατθανεῖν δὲ ζῆν;

καὶ ἡμεῖς τῷ ὄντι ἴσως τέθναμεν· ὅπερ ἤδη του ἔγωγε καὶ ἤκουσα τῶν σοφῶν, ὡς νῦν ἡμεῖς τέθναμεν, καὶ τὸ μὲν σώμά ἐστιν ἡμῖν σῆμα, τῆς δὲ ψυχῆς τοῦτο ἐν ᾧ ἐπιθυμίαι εἰσὶ τυγχάνει ὂν οἷον ἀναπείθεσθαι καὶ μεταπίπτειν ἄνω κάτω. καὶ τοῦτο ἄρα τις μυθολογῶν κομψὸς ἀνήρ, ἴσως Σικελός τις ἢ Ἰταλικός, παράγων τῷ ὀνόματι διὰ τὸ πιθανόν τε καὶ πιστικὸν ὠνόμασε πίθον, τοὺς δὲ ἀνοήτους ἀμυήτους· τῶν δ' ἀμυήτων τοῦτο τῆς ψυχῆς οὗ αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι εἰσί, τὸ ἀκόλαστον αὐτοῦ καὶ οὐ στεγανόν, ὡς τετρημένος εἴη πίθος, διὰ τὴν ἀπληστίαν ἀπεικάσας. τοὐναντίον δὴ οὗτος σοί, ὦ Καλλίκλεις, ἐνδείκνυται ὡς τῶν ἐν Ἅιδου—τὸ ἀειδὲς δὴ λέγων—οὗτοι ἀθλιώτατοι ἂν εἶεν οἱ ἀμύητοι, καὶ φοροῖεν εἰς τὸν τετρημένον πίθον ὕδωρ ἑτέρῳ τοιούτῳ τετρημένῳ κοσκίνῳ. τὸ δὲ κόσκινον ἄρα λέγει, ὡς ἔφη ὁ πρὸς ἐμὲ λέγων, τὴν ψυχὴν εἶναι· τὴν δὲ ψυχὴν κοσκίνῳ ἀπείκασε τὴν τῶν ἀνοήτων ὡς τετρημένην, ἅτε οὐ δυναμένην στέγειν δι' ἀπιστίαν τε καὶ λήθην.

For Greek Prose—

But how can you pretend that citizens of the same city should not have the same rights. Someone will tell me that democracy is neither intelligent nor just,

and that the rich are the persons best fitted to command. But I affirm, first, that the people are the sum total, and the oligarchy merely a fraction; next, that rich men are the best trustees of the aggregate wealth existing in the community—intelligent men, the best councillors—and the multitude, the best qualified for hearing and deciding after such advice. In a democracy, these functions, one and all, find their proper place. But oligarchy, though imposing on the multitude a full participation in all hazards, is not content even with an exorbitant share in the public advantages, but grasps and monopolises the whole for itself. This is just what you young and powerful men, I know it well, are aiming at, though you will never be able to keep it permanently in a large state. Be taught by me; or at least alter your views and devote yourselves to the public advantoge of our common city.

Distinguish *τραγῳδία* and *τρυγῳδία*; and trace the development of Greek tragedy, both as regards actors and writers.

GREEK (Honours).

THEOCRITUS, IDLLYS; PLATO, REPUBLIC.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A., AND MR. F. HALCOMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Ἧς χρόνος ἀνίκ' ἐγών τε καὶ Εὔκριτος ἐς τὸν Ἄλεντα
εἴρπομες ἐκ πόλιος· σὺν δὲ τρίτος ἄμμιν Ἀμύντας·
τῷ Δηοῖ γὰρ ἔτευχε θαλύσια καὶ Φρασίδαμος
κἀντιγένης, δύο τέκνα Λυκώπεος· εἴ τί περ ἐσθλὸν
χαῶν τῶν ἐπάνωθεν, ἀπὸ Κλυτίας δὲ καὶ αὐτῶ
Χάλκωνος, Βούρινναν ὃς ἐκ ποδὸς ἄννε κράναν,
εὖ γ' ἐνερεισάμενος πετρᾳ γόνυ· ταὶ δὲ παρ' αὐτὰν
αἴγειροι πτελέαι τε ἐΰσκιον ἄλσος ἐφαινον,
χλωροῖσιν πετάλοισι κατηρεφέες κομόωσαι.
κοὔπω τὰν μεσάταν ὁδὸν ἄνυμες, οὐδὲ τὸ σᾶμα
ἀμῖν τῶ Βρασίλα κατεφαίνετο· καί τιν' ὁδίταν
ἐσθλὸν σὺν Μοίσαισι Κυδωνικὸν εὕρομες ἄνδρα,
ὄνομα μὲν Λυκίδαν, ἧς δ' αἰπόλος· οὐδέ κέ τίς μιν
ἠγνοίησεν ἰδών, ἐπεὶ αἰπόλῳ ἔξοχ' ἐώκει,

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Translate—

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΗ.

ταῦθ' ὁ πάραρος τῆνος ἐπ' ἔσχατα γᾶς ἔλαβ' ἐνθὼν
ἰλεόν, οὐκ οἴκησιν, ὅπως μὴ γείτονες ὦμες
ἀλλάλαις, ποτ' ἔριν, φθονερὸν κακόν, αἰὲν ὅμοιος.

ΓΟΡΓΩ.

μὴ λέγε τὸν τεὸν ἄνδρα, φίλα, Δίνωνα τοιαῦτα,
τῶ μικκῶ παρεόντος. ὅρη, γύναι, ὡς ποθορῇ τυ.
θάρσει, Ζωπυρίων, γλυκερὸν τέκος· οὐ λέγει ἀπφῦν.
αἰσθάνεται τὸ βρέφος, ναὶ τὰν πότνιαν. καλὸς ἀπφῦς.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΗ.

ἀπφῦς μὰν τῆνος πρώαν, (λέγομες δὲ πρώαν θὴν
πάντα) νίτρον καὶ φῦκος ἀπὸ σκανᾶς ἀγοράσδων,
κἦνθε φέρων ἄλας ἄμμιν, ἀνὴρ τρισκαιδεκάπαχυς.

Translate—

Ἐπὶ δὴ δύ' ὄντε τούτω, ὡς ἔοικε, δύο τέχνα θεὸν ἔγωγ' ἄν τινα φαίην δεδωκέναι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, μουσικήν τε καὶ γυμναστικὴν ἐπὶ τὸ θυμοειδὲς καὶ τὸ φιλόσοφον, οὐκ ἐπὶ ψυχὴν καὶ σῶμα, εἰ μὴ εἰ πάρεργον, ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἐκείνω, ὅπως ἂν ἀλλήλοιν ξυναρμοσθῆτον ἐπιτεινομένω καὶ ἀνιεμένω μέχρι τοῦ προσήκοντος. Καὶ γὰρ ἔοικεν, ἔφη. Τὸν κάλλιστ' ἄρα μουσικῇ γυμναστικὴν κεράννυντα καὶ μετριώτατα τῇ ψυχῇ προσφέροντα, τοῦτον ὀρθότατ' ἂν φαῖμεν εἶναι τελέως μουσικώτατον καὶ εὐαρμοστότατον, πολὺ μᾶλλον ἢ τὸν τὰς χορδὰς ἀλλήλαις ξυνιστάντα.

Translate—

Τί δέ τὰ περὶ τὰς ἐπιστήμας; οὐχ ὁ αὐτὸς τρόπος; ἐπιστήμη μὲν αὐτὴ μαθήματος αὐτοῦ ἐπιστήμη ἐστὶν ἥ ὅτου δὴ δεῖ θεῖναι τὴν ἐπιστήμην, ἐπιστήμη δέ τις καὶ ποιά τις ποιοῦ τινὸς καὶ τινός. λέγω δὲ τὸ τοιόνδε· οὐκ ἐπειδὴ οἰκίας ἐργασίως ἐπιστήμη ἐγένετο, διήνεγκε τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιστημῶν, ὥστε οἰκοδομικὴ κληθῆναι; Τί μήν; Ἆρ' οὐ τῷ ποιά τις εἶναι, οἷα ἑτέρα οὐδεμία τῶν ἄλλων; Ναί. Οὐκοῦν ἐπειδὴ ποιοῦ τινός, καὶ αὐτὴ ποιά τις ἐγένετο; καὶ αἱ ἄλλαι οὕτω τέχναι τε καὶ ἐπιστῆμαι; Ἔστιν οὕτω. Τοῦτο τοίνυν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, φάθι με τότε βούλεσθαι λέγειν, εἰ ἄρα νῦν ἔμαθες, ὅτι ὅσα ἐστὶν οἷα εἶναί του, αὐτὰ μὲν μόνα αὐτῶν μόνων ἐστί, τῶν δὲ ποιῶν τινῶν ποιὰ ἄττα. καὶ οὔ τι λέγω, ὡς, οἷον ἂν ᾖ, τοιαῦτα καὶ ἔστιν, ὡς ἄρα καὶ τῶν ὑγιεινῶν καὶ νοσωδῶν ἡ ἐπιστήμη ὑγιεινὴ καὶ νοσώδης καὶ τῶν κακῶν καὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν κακὴ καὶ ἀγαθή· ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ οὐκ αὐτοῦ οὗπερ ἐπιστήμη ἐστὶν ἐγένετο ἐπιστήμη, ἀλλὰ ποιοῦ τινός, τοῦτο δ' ἦν ὑγιεινὸν καὶ νοσῶδες, ποιὰ δή τις

ξυνέβη καὶ αὐτὴ γενέσθαι, καὶ τοῦτο αὐτὴν ἐποίησε μηκέτ ἐπιστήμην ἁπλῶς καλεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ τοῦ ποιοῦ τινὸς προσγενομένου ἰατρικήν.

Translate—

Οὐκοῦν τῷ μὲν λογιστικῷ ἄρχειν προσήκει, σοφῷ ὄντι καὶ ἔχοντι τὴν ὑπὲρ ἁπάσης τῆς ψυχῆς προμήθειαν, τῷ δὲ θυμοειδεῖ ὑπηκόῳ εἶναι καὶ ξυμμάχῳ τούτου; Πάνυ γε. Ἆρ' οὖν οὐχ, ὥσπερ ἐλέγομεν, μουσικῆς καὶ γυμναστικῆς κρᾶσις ξύμφωνα αὐτὰ ποιήσει, τὸ μὲν ἐπιτείνουσα καὶ τρέφουσα λόγοις τε καλοῖς καὶ μαθήμασι, τὸ δὲ ἀνιεῖσα παραμυθουμένη, ἡμεροῦσα ἁρμονίᾳ τε καὶ ῥυθμῷ; Κομιδῇ γε, ἦ δ' ὅς. Καὶ τούτω δὴ οὕτω τραφέντε καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς τὰ αὑτῶν μαθόντε καὶ παιδευθέντε προστατήσετον τοῦ ἐπιθυμητικοῦ, ὃ δὴ πλεῖστον τῆς ψυχῆς ἐν ἑκάστῳ ἐστὶ καὶ χρημάτων φύσει ἀπληστότατον· ὃ τηρήσετον μὴ τῷ πίμπλασθαι τῶν περὶ τὸ σῶμα καλουμένων ἡδονῶν πολὺ καὶ ἰσχυρὸν γενόμενον οὐκ ἂῦ τὰ αὑτοῦ πράττῃ, ἀλλὰ καταδουλώσασθαι καὶ ἄρχειν ἐπιχειρήσῃ ὧν οὐ προσῆκον αὐτῷ γένει, καὶ ξύμπαντα τὸν βίον πάντων ἀνατρέψῃ.

Translate—

(1). *περὶ δὲ θρύα πολλὰ πεφύκη,*
κυάνεόν τε χελιδόνιον, χλοερόν τ' ἀδίαντον,
καὶ θάλλοντα σέλινα, καὶ εἰλιτενὴς ἄγρωστις.

(2). *καὶ τὸν ἀπὸ γραμμᾶς κινεῖ λίθον.*

(3). *μῦς, φάντι, Θυώνιχε γεύμεθα πίσσας.*

In what regard does Plato hold the Poet and the Dramatic Writer?

Explain fully—*λειτουργία—εἰσφορά—ἔνη καὶ νέα—ἐπιστήμη.*

Contrast the States of Athens and Spartan in their internal polity and their foreign policy.

Write a note on the metre and dialect of Theocritus, and mention some of the chief differences between his dialect and that of Plato.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY. (Pass).

Rev. W. Roby Fletcher, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Define with care the following words:—Philosophy, psychology, consciousness, subject, object, reason, understanding, idea, common sense, intuition, perception.

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II. What is meant by speaking of mind as a *tabula rasa*? Is this an adequate description of mind prior to its earliest manifestations?

III. By what arrangement of the faculties of the mind can you best represent the inter-relations of the various branches of mental and moral science?

IV. Discuss the psychological basis and enquire into the sufficiency of selfishness as the foundation for a system of morality.

V. State what are the leading principles of Spencer's philosophy. Indicate wherein he differs from his predecessors.

VI. What part does heredity play in Spencer's moral philosophy?

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY (Honours).

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Illustrate by reference to his works Kant's distinction between the terms "transcendent" and "transcendental." According to Kant we cannot "objectify the subjective." Why not? Indicate some of the most original parts of Kant's metaphysical and ethical doctrines.

II. Write a short notice of the development of ethical systems from Aristotle to Herbert Spencer. What is your own notion of the "summum bonum" for humanity?

III. Discuss from John Stuart Mill's standpoint the question whether "law is the ultimate criterion of justice." What according to Mill "seems to be the real distinction between morality and simple expediency?

MATHEMATICS. (Pass).

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. State and prove the rule for obtaining the differential coefficient of the product of two functions.

Differentiate—

$$\sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2}} \text{ and } (\log \sin x)^x$$

II. State and prove Taylor's theorem, including the expression for the remainder after $n+1$ terms.

III. If $y = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-1}$, prove that

$$2\frac{d^{n+2}y}{dx^{n+2}}(x^2-x) + (2x-1)(2n+1)\frac{d^{n+1}y}{dx^{n+1}} + (2n^2-\tfrac{1}{2})\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = 0.$$

IV. Show how to evaluate the indeterminate forms ∞^0 and $\infty - \infty$.

Find the limiting value, when $x=o$, of

$$(\log \tan x)^{x^n}$$

V. If $u=\phi(y, z)$ and y and z are both functions of x, prove that

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \left(\frac{du}{dy}\right)\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} + \left(\frac{du}{dz}\right)\cdot\frac{dz}{dx}$$

If $u = e^{xy} = \log x$, prove that

$$\frac{du}{dy} = \frac{x \log x}{1 - \log x . \log \log x}$$

VI. Obtain a formula for performing "Integration by parts."

Evaluate

$$\int \sqrt{(a^2-x^2)}\,.dx \text{ and } \int \frac{x dx}{a^2+2ax+x^2}$$

VII. Prove that

$$\int \cos^m\theta \sin^n d\theta = \frac{\sin^{n+1}\theta\,.\,\cos^{m-1}\theta}{m+n} + \frac{m-1}{m+n}\int \cos^{m-2}\theta\,.\,\sin^n\theta\, d\theta$$

VIII. Find the whole area of the curve $y^2 = x^2(a-x)(x-b)$

IX. Investigate a method for differentiating the integral $\int_a^b \phi(x, c).\, dx$ with respect to c, where both a and b are functions of c.

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MATHEMATICS. (Pass).

ANALYTICAL CONICS.

MR. J. H. MICHELL, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the co-ordinates of the point dividing the distance between the two points $P(x, y)$, $Q(x', y')$ in a given ratio $m : n$.

A straight line AB moves so that the sum of the intercepts OA, OB on the axes Ox, Oy is constant. Find the locus of the point dividing AB in a fixed ratio $m : n$.

II. Find the equation of the tangent to the circle $x^2+y^2+2gx+2fy+c=o$ at the point $(x' y')$.

Find the coordinates of the point on the same circle nearest to the line $x \cos \alpha - y \sin \alpha = \rho$.

III. Prove that the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords in a parabola is a straight line parallel to the axis.

Prove that the locus of the middle points of chords which pass through a fixed point is another parabola.

IV. Define the eccentric angle of a point on the ellipse $x^2/a^2+y^2/b^2=1$, and obtain the equation of the normal at the point whose eccentric angle is ϕ.

Show that two normals can be drawn to the ellipse from an end of the minor axis (besides that axis) if $a^2 > 2b^2$, and find the points at which they are normals.

V. Show that in any conic the semi-latus-rectum is a harmonic mean between the segments of any focal chord.

Two ellipses have one focus and one extremity of the major axis in common. Show that the locus of the extremity of the focal radius, whose reciprocal is the difference of the reciprocals of the focal radii of the two ellipses in the same direction is a parabola.

VI. Find the centre and the magnitude and directions of the axis of the conic

$$37x^2+13y^2-32xy-18x-6y+9=0$$

VII. Find the equation of the circle which osculates the curve $y=f(x)$ at a given point.

Show that if a curve is such that $y=c\operatorname{cosec}\psi$ where T is the ordinate, ψ is the angle the tangent makes with it

and c is a constant, the radius of curvature is equal to the normal measured to the axis of x.

VIII. Investigate a method of finding the asymptotes of algebraic curves. Trace the curve

$$xy\,(x^2 + y^2) = x^2\,(x^2 - y^2).$$

MATHEMATICS (Honours).

SOLID GEOMETRY.

MR. J. H. MICHELL, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the condition that the straight lines

$$\frac{x-\alpha}{l} = \frac{y-\beta}{m} = \frac{z-\gamma}{n}, \quad \frac{x-\alpha'}{l'} = \frac{y-\beta'}{m'} = \frac{z-\gamma'}{n'}$$

may intersect.

Express the intersection of the planes $ax + by + cz = d$, $a'x + b'y + c'z = d'$, in the form $\frac{x-\alpha}{l} = \frac{y-\beta}{m} = \frac{z-\gamma}{n}$, so as to make α, β, γ like functions of the coefficient of the planes.

II. Find the equation of the cone with vertex at a given point and enveloping the conicoid $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$.

Shew that parallel chords of given length in an ellipsoid form an elliptic cylinder.

III. Find the lengths of the axes of the section of the ellipsoid

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2fyz + 2gzx + 2hxy + d = 0,$$

by the plane $lx + my + nz = p$.

Show that the area of the section of

$$x^2 + 14y^2 + 36z^2 + 36yz - 6xy + 6x - 34y - 48z + 5 = 0,$$

by the plane $2x + 3y + 6z = 4$, is $\frac{14\pi}{3}$.

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IV. The principal elliptic section of a hyperboloid of one sheet is $z = o$, $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = 1$, and the line $x = a$, $y = mz$, is a generator. Find the equation to the surface.

Show that the lengths r_1, r_2 of the generators from (x, y, z) to the principal elliptic section of the hyperboloid $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 - z^2/c^2 = 1$, are given by the equations

$$(bcx \pm ayz)^2 (c^2 r^2 - b^2 z^2 - c^2 z^2) + (acy \mp bxz)^2 (c^2 r^2 - a^2 z^2 - c^2 z^2) = 0.$$

V. Prove that two confocal conicoids cut one another at right angles at all their common points.

Show that the normal and the tangent plane at any point of an ellipsoid intersect a principal plane section in a point and a line which are pole and polar with respect to the focal conic in that plane.

VI. Prove that the envelope of the planes touching the two conics $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = 1$, $z = O$ and $x^2/c^2 + z^2/d^2 = 1$, $y = O$ cuts the plane $x = O$ in a hyperbola.

VII. Find the general functional equation of surfaces of revolution, and deduce the general differential equation for the same.

VIII. Define the principal lines and planes at a point of a curve in space, and write down their equations.

Show that the middle point of a small chord is distant $\frac{1}{16 \lfloor 4} \frac{1}{k} \frac{d}{ds} (k^2 r) s^4$ from the osculating plane at the middle point of the arc where s is the arc, k is the curvature, and r the torsion at the middle point, and s^6 and higher powers of the arc are neglected.

IX. Investigate an equation giving the principal radii of curvature at a point of the surface $z = f(x, y)$.

A plane section is made of a cone of any form. Show that the maximum normal curvature of the cone at a point P of the section is $k h R^2/r^3$, where k is the curvature of the section at P, R is the distance of P from the vertex, and r, h the perpendiculars from the vertex on the tangent line to the section at P and the plane of section respectively.

MATHEMATICS. (Honours).

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ANALYTICAL STATICS.

MR. J. H. MICHELL, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. A straight uniform rod of weight W is supported on two unequal rough circular cylinders of weights W_1, W_2, which roll with their axes horizontal on a rough plane inclined at an angle θ to the horizontal, the rod being at right angles to the cylinders. Show that for equilibrium

$$(W + W_1 + W_2) \sin \phi = W \sin \alpha$$

the inclination of the rod to the horizontal being α.

II. A given system of forces on a rigid body being reduced to a force and a couple in the same direction, determine their magnitudes, using rectangular co-ordinates.

State the analytical condition that the forces may be reduced to two at the points (x, y, z), (x', y', z').

III. A rigid body has a point fixed at the origin and rests against a plane $lx + my + nz = \rho$ at the point (ξ, η, ζ). Find the analytical conditions of equilibrium when a given system of forces such as (X, Y, Z) at (x, y, z) acts on the body (i.) when the plane is smooth (ii.) when it is rough with a co-efficient of friction μ.

IV. Show that, if forces applied to a rigid body are in equilibrium, their work-rate is zero in every motion of the body.

A string of tension T is tied around one of the square plane sections of a smoothly-jointed regular tetrahedral framework. Find the reactions at all the joints, neglecting gravity.

V. Obtain formulæ for the centre of mass of a solid in polar co-ordinates.

Show that the centre of mass of a solid hemisphere of radius a through which a central circular cylindrical hole of radius r is bored at right angles to the base is at a distance $\frac{3}{8}\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}$ from the base.

VI. Investigate the equation of the common catenary.

A uniform string, which will only support a tension equal to the weight of a length l of the string, is suspended from two points W on the same level at a distance

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$2a$ apart. Show that the depth of the lowest point of the string below the points of suspension must be at least $a^2/2l$, a/l being supposed small.

VII. A heavy uniform string makes one complete turn round a smooth horizontal circular cylinder of radius a, the two ends of the string hanging vertically on each side of the cylinder. Find the least length of the string that it may remain in contact with the cylinder all round, the whole being practically in one vertical plane.

VIII. Two thin uniform strips of gravitating matter, each of breadth l, and infinite length, are placed directly facing each other with parallel edges and planes. Show that the attraction on unit length of either is

$$4\mu^2 b \left[\frac{l}{b} \tan^{-1} \frac{l}{b} + log \frac{b}{\sqrt{l^2 + b^2}} \right]$$

where b is the distance between the strips.

IX. Define the *potential* of a gravitating mass, and prove that it satisfies the equation $\frac{d^2v}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2v}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2v}{dz^2} + 4\pi\rho = 0$ inside matter of density ρ.

Find the distribution of matter which produces potential $\mu\ (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2ax + c^2)$ inside the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$ and $\frac{\mu r\ (r^2 + c^2)}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{2\mu r^3 a x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ outside it.

MATHEMATICS (Honours).

DYNAMICS OF A PARTICLE AND HYDROMECHANICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. A point moves on the spiral $r = a^{\theta}$ so as to increase θ at a uniform rate. Find the accelerations of the point along the tangent and the normal.

II. A particle, constrained to move in a straight line, is acted on by an attraction always directed to a point outside the line, and varying directly as the distance of the particle from that point. Determine the motion.

If a particle be allowed to move from rest at any distance towards a centre of force attracting as the inverse cube of the distance, and be at a distance x from the centre after a time t, show that any small variation in x^2 bears a constant ratio to the corresponding small variation in t^2.

III. If a particle P be describing an ellipse about a centre of force in the focus S, and if ϕ be the eccentric angle at the point P, show that $d\phi/dt$ is inversely proportional to SP.

IV. A particle is acted on by a central attraction P. Show that, in the usual notation, the orbit described is given by

$$\frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} + u - \frac{P}{h^2 u^2} = 0.$$

A particle moves from a point O under the influence of a constant repulsive force directed from O. After removing a distance a, it strikes a plane inclined at an angle of 45° to its path, so that it rebounds at right angles to its former direction. Show that it then describes the spiral

$$r^{\frac{3}{2}} = a^{\frac{3}{2}} \sec \frac{3\theta}{2}.$$

V. A particle moves in a smooth straight tube which revolves with constant angular velocity about a vertical axis to which it is perpendicular. Determine the motion.

If there is also an attractive force, varying as the distance, towards the point about which the tube revolves, show that the motion may be oscillatory in certain cases; and state the time of oscillation and the position of the point about which the oscillation takes place.

VI. Prove the ordinary equation giving the pressure at any point of a fluid in equilibrium, *i.e.*,

$$dp = \rho(X dx + Y dy + Z dz).$$

A spherical vessel, just full of water, is divided into two by a plane inclined at an angle θ to the horizon. Find the component, perpendicular to the plane of division, of the force tending to separate the two hemispheres.

VII. Prove that the height of the metacentre, in the case of a

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floating body, above the centre of gravity of the displaced fluid, is equal, in the usual notation, to Ak^2/V.

A floating solid is formed by the revolution about a vertical axis of the curve $y = kx^n$, the vertex being downward. If the height of the metacentre above the centre of gravity of the displaced fluid is constant, no matter to what depth the floating solid is sunk, find the value of n.

VIII. A bag is made in the shape obtained by revolving half a catenary about the directrix as vertical axis, the revolution of the vertex of the catenary forming the upper rim. By this rim the bag is suspended, and the bottom is closed by a horizontal board. The bag is filled with water up to the rim. Show that if t be the tension across a horizontal section at any point P, x the depth of P below the surface, s the distance of P from the rim along a generating catenary, show that dt/ds is proportional to $x.s$.

MATHEMATICS (Honours).

PROBLEM PAPER.

R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. A semi-circular lamina, of radius a, is immersed in a liquid with its bounding diameter vertical, and the upper end at a depth h below the surface. Show that the depth of the centre of pressure below the horizontal radius is $\frac{a^2}{4(a+h)}$

II. A point P moves in the plane of a triangle ABC, so that the angle APC = the angle APB. Shew that the locus of P is a cubic curve, and draw its asymptote.

III. Three concentric ellipsoids have as their equations $x^2/a^2+y^2/b^2+z^2/c^2=1$, $x^2/a^2+y^2/b^2+z^2/c^2=p^2$, and $x^2/a^2+y^2/b^2+z^2/c^2=q^2$, q being $> p$, which is > 1. Prove that the area of the plane section of the third, made by any tangent plane to the second, will be equal to the area of the plane section of the second made by

the parallel tangent plane to the first, provided that $q^2 - p^2 = p^2 - 1$.

IV. A heavy hemispherical bowl of radius r is partly filled with water, and rests on a convex surface whose radius of curvature is R. If the surfaces are rough, the weight of the bowl is W, and the weight of the contained water W', show that for small displacements the equilibrium of the bowl will be stable or unstable, according as W is $>$ or $<$ W'. $\frac{2r}{R-r}$

V. Two equal circles are drawn touching one another at the point O. From O n radial lines are drawn, each one making an angle $2\pi/n$ with the next, and the first being drawn in any direction. From any point P, either within or without the circles, straight lines are drawn to the points of intersection of the radial line from O with the circles. Express the sum of the squares on all the line from P in terms of n, OP, and the radius of the circles.

VI. A rough flat circular board is rotated in a horizontal plane about a vertical axis through its centre, with uniform angular velocity w. A heavy particle is placed gently upon it at any point. Obtain the differential equation to the path described by the particle, and prove that if v denote the relative velocity between the particle and plane at any time, s the space traversed and r its distance from the centre of rotation, then

$$v^2 + 2\mu g s = w^2 r^2.$$

VII. A number of planes pass through a fixed point $f, g, h,$, and intersect the ellipsoid $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 + z^2/c^2 = 1$. Show that the locus of the central points of the plane elliptic sections is another ellipsoid whose equation, when referred to its own central axes, is

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{f^2}{a^2} + \frac{g^2}{b^2} + \frac{h^2}{c^2}\right)$$

VIII. Two cycloids are described on opposite sides of the same straight line, the curves both starting from the same point, but the diameter of one rolling circle being equal to the radius of the other. Find the position of the maximum straight line drawn perpendicular to the base and terminated both ways by the curves. Show also that the base divides it in the ratio of 2 : 1.

IX. A particle moves on a rough right circular cone under the

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action of no external forces. Write down the equations of motion. If it be projected with velocity V, from a point distant a from the vertex, and the direction of projection makes an angle α with the generator through the point, prove that its velocity v, when it has traversed a distance s, is given by the formula

$$\log \frac{v}{V} = \frac{-\mu}{\tan \beta} \left\{ \frac{s - a \cos \alpha}{\sqrt{a^2 + s^2 - 2as \cos \alpha}} + \cos \alpha \right\}$$

where 2β is the angle of the cone.

NOVEMBER, 1893.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, GERMAN } No Candidates.

PHYSICS (Honours). The same papers as set for the Second Year of the B.Sc. Degree.

ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS } The same papers both for Pass and and Honours as set for the First Year of the B.A. Degree.

BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY, PRACTICAL BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY (Pass Papers) } The same papers as set for the First Year of the M.B. Degree.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

(N.B.—Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.)

I. What is the result of heating aqueous hydrochloric acid with peroxides?

What weight of a ten per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide would be required to convert one gramme of

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ferrous chloride in solution in dilute hydrochloric acid into ferric chloride?

II. Describe a simple method of preparing hydrazoic acid (N_3 H), and state what you know of its properties.

III. Describe and explain the conditions necessary for the conversion of ammonium salts into salts of nitric acid. How can nitric acid be converted into ammonia?

IV. A solution of sodium sulphite is warmed with dilute sulphuric acid and zinc. Explain the reactions which occur.

V. Write what you know of the oxides of phosphorus.

VI. Describe as accurately as you can how to prepare potassium bromide, given a supply of bromine and all other necessary reagents.

VII. How are silver and gold separated from one another when found associated as in nature? Explain fully.

VIII. Write a brief account of the experiments and reasoning by means of which the presence of terrestrial elements in the sun has been ascertained.

IX. Describe the preparation and properties of fluorine.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. (Honours).

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. One cubic centimetre of a one per cent. solution of potassium nitrate is shaken in a tube with mercury and with from two to three cubic centimetres of strong sulphuric acid, what volume of nitric oxide, measured at 15°C and 750 m.m., would be formed?

II. Write what you know of the phenomenon known as the "occlusion" of gases.

III. Describe the preparation and properties of the oxides of chlorine, also of chloric and perchloric acids.

IV. Explain fully the methods of determining "free" and "albumenoid" ammonia in potable waters.

V. Write what you know of the preparation and properties of hydroxylamine.

VI. How would you prepare solutions of the following :— Hypophosphoric, orthophosphoric, pyrophosphoric, and metaphosphoric acids, and how would you distinguish them from one another?

VII. You are given a mixture of calcium fluoride with a large excess of borax. How would you proceed to prove the presence of fluorine, and why is any modification of the usual method of procedure necessary?

VIII. Aluminium hydroxide dissolves in a solution of caustic soda. Comment upon this reaction, and discuss in connection with it (*a*) the structure of acids and bases, and (*b*) the characteristics of the aluminium salts.

IX. Write all you know of the recently discovered compounds of nickel and iron with carbon monoxide.

X. Explain how it has been possible in certain cases to predict the discovery of new elements, and mention the circumstances attending the discovery of two of these elements.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

Three substances were given, two containing not more than one acid and one base, and one not more than two acid and two bases.

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY (Honours).

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write an account of ciliary action in the various types you have studied, both from a histological and physiological aspect.

II. Describe the changes undergone by the tadpole in its metamosphosis into the frog.

III. Compare and contrast the eye of the crayfish with that of the frog, indicating parts which are analogous.

IV. Enumerate the chemical elements whose presence is essential to the healthy growth of plants, and write a short

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account of the source and significance of any three of them.

V. (*a*) Yeast is sown in two test tubes *A* and *B*, and kept at a temperature of about 35°C. *A* contains pure water, *B* contains a solution of sugar in water. Describe what happens in each case.

(*b*) Some more yeast is spread on plaster of Paris, which is kept moist under a bell-jar. What changes does it undergo?

(*c*) The yeast in the test tube *B* gives off a gas. Protococcus growing in sunlight also gives off a gas. State what the gas is in each case, and account for its presence.

PRACTICAL BIOLOGY (Honours.).

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Make microscopic preparations showing the structure of the gills of Unio and of a leaf. Draw them and add any necessary explanations.

II. Display the ocular muscles of the frog.

III. Make preparations and diagrams showing the arrangement of the gastric muscles and ossicles in the crayfish.

SECOND YEAR, B.Sc.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS } The same papers both in Pass and in Honours as set for the Second Year, B.A.

PHYSIOLOGY PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY { The same papers as set in these subjects for the Second Year of the M.B. Degree.

BOTANY I. { The same paper as set for the First Year of the M.B. Degree.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.Sc., AND PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Discuss the preparation, properties, and constitution of chloral and chloral hydrate, and give some account of the controversy regarding the structure of the latter substance.

II. Describe the action of (*a*) hydrocyanic acid, (*b*) hydroxylamine, (*c*) phenyl hydrazine, on ketones and aldehydes.

III. What is mesitylene? Give reasons for the accepted constitution. Explain its synthesis from acetone.

IV. Describe the preparation and properties of "nitroglycerine," and criticise this name for the substance in light of its proved constitution.

V. Give an account of the lactic acids.

VI. Give some account of uric acid, and the substances allied to it.

VII. Discuss the modes of formation, the constitution, and the chief characters of phthalic acid. What are its isomers, and in what chief respects do they differ from it?

VIII. Describe the reactions which aniline undergoes with (*a*) chloroform and alcoholic potash, (*b*) carbon bisulphide, (*c*) sodium nitrite and hydrochloric acid.

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IX. How may alizarin be synthesised from anthracene? Show clearly the constitutional relation between them.

PURE MATHEMATICS. (Pass).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A., and MR. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Show that an infinite series is convergent, if from and after any fixed term the ratio of each term to the preceding term is numerically less than some quantity which is itself numerically less than unity.

Examine whether the series whose n^{th}. term is $\frac{an+b}{cn+d}.x^n$ is convergent or divergent.

II. Find all the positive integral values of x and y which satisfy the equation—

$$2x^2 - xy + 4y - 7x - 14 = 0.$$

III. Sum the series—

$$\frac{1}{1\cdot3} + \frac{1}{2\cdot4} + \frac{1}{3.5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+2)}$$

IV. Prove that the arithmetic mean of any number of positive quantities is greater than the geometric mean.

Hence, show that

$$\frac{n(n+1)^2}{4} > \left(\lfloor\!\underline{n}\right)^{\frac{3}{n}}$$

V. Prove that the product of any n successive integers is divisible by $\lfloor\!\underline{n}$

Show that $n(n+5)\ (n+10)$ is divisible by 6 if n is odd and by 12 if n is even.

VI. Expand $\cos n\theta$ in a series of powers of $\sin\theta$ and $\cos\theta$.

Having established your series, apply the process of mathematical induction to test the correctness of your result.

VII. Show that—

$$\tan\theta + 2\tan 2\theta + 4\tan 4\theta + \cdots + 2^n\tan 2^n\theta = \cot\theta - 2^{n+1}\cot 2^{n+1}\theta$$

and find the sum to n terms of the series—

$$\sin^2\alpha \sin 2\alpha + \tfrac{1}{2}\sin^2 2\alpha \sin 4\alpha + \tfrac{1}{4}\sin^2 4\alpha \sin 8\alpha + \cdots\cdots$$

VIII. Resolve $x^{2n} - 2x^n\cos\theta + 1$ into factors;

and also express $x^{12} + x^{10} + x^8 + x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1$ as the product of six factors.

IX. Show that in any spherical triangle

$$\cos\frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin s.\ \sin(s-a)}{\sin b.\ \sin c}}$$

and that

$$\frac{\cot\frac{a}{2}}{\sec\frac{B+C-A}{2}} = \frac{\cot\frac{b}{2}}{\sec\frac{C+A-B}{2}} = \frac{\cot\frac{c}{2}}{\sec\frac{A+B-C}{2}}$$

PHYSICS I.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Show that, unless a luminous object subtends a very small angle at the eye, the apparent brightness is independent of the distance. State and prove the law for the case in which the angle subtended is very small.

II. When a ray of light passes through a glass plate with parallel faces, the emergent is parallel to the incident ray, but the two rays are not in the same straight line. If for an incidence of 30° the perpendicular distance between the two rays be one-fifth of the thickness of the plate, find the index of refraction of the glass.

III. Show that for rays passing almost perpendicularly through a thin prism the deviation is independent of the angle of incidence. What happens when the rays pass more obliquely?

If a prism be employed to throw a spectrum on a screen and be placed approximately in the position of minimum deviation, turning the prism one way causes a lengthening of the spectrum, the other way a shortening. Explain this.

IV. Find the relative position of a luminous source and its image in the case of direct reflexion at a spherical surface.

Two equal spherical concave mirrors are set face to face, the distance between them being equal to three times

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the radius of either. Rays are emitted from a point P on the common axis, are reflected by one mirror and converged to a point Q, are reflected by the other mirror and converged to P, and so on. Where are P and Q?

V. What is the "centre" of a lens? What is its principal property? Find the position of the centre of a concavo-convex lens, whose thickness at the centre is $\frac{1}{10}$th of an inch, the radius of the convex face being 4 inches, of the concave 5 inches.

VI. Explain generally how the achromatism is obtained in combinations of lenses, and, in particular, find the condition for achromatism in the use of the object-glass of a telescope.

VII. State the reason of Newton's failure to obtain theoretically the proper value of the velocity of sound, and the nature of Laplace's correction.

VIII. What is Young's modulus? Describe carefully the details to be attended to in finding the modulus by experiment.

PHYSICS II.

MR. R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe fully the method of taking an observation of the magnetic dip. Enumerate the various errors to which the observation is liable, and explain the system adopted to eliminate the errors.

II. What is meant by "specific inductive capacity"? Give an account of Faraday's experiments on the subject.

III. Describe the P. O. Resistance Box. Sketch the method of winding of the coils, and state its object. Draw a diagram showing the connections when arranged for measuring an unknown resistance.

IV. Give a full account of some practical method of comparing the E.M.Fs. of two cells.

V. A battery is used to send a current through a galvanometer, whose resistance is G, shunted with a resistance r. The shunt is now removed and a variable resistance introduced into the circuit; this is adjusted until when its value is R the deflection of the galvanometer is the same

as before. If the resistance of the other connections can be disregarded, show that the internal resistance of the battery $= \frac{r.R}{G}$.

VI. A small insulated sphere is charged with a quantity q of electricity. What is meant by the "Potential" at any point in the field? Find an expression for the difference of potential between two points at given distances from the sphere.

VII. Describe some good method of determining the coefficient of expansion of a liquid.

VIII. Give a description of the ice-calorimeter and of the method of using it.

IX. Describe Crookes' Radiometer, and explain its action.

HONOUR PAPERS.

The Honour Papers in Physics for the Second year were the same as the Pass Papers in Physics for the Third year.

GEOLOGY I. (Pass).

PROFESSOR RALPH TATE, F.G.S., F.L.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give an account of the composition, structure, and mode of origin of each of the following :—*chalk*, *slate*, *quartzite*, *gneiss*, and *basalt*.

II. Describe and account for the following phenomena :—*Drift-bedding*, *jointing*, *folding* and *lamination*.

III. Show how the dip and strike of a concealed stratum can be determined if its depths below the surface, in three different shafts, at measured distances apart, are known.

IV. What are the changes usually apparent in each of the chief aqueous rocks at the junction with intrusive igneous rocks.

V. What are metamorphic rocks, and how are they classified Where do they occur in South Australia?

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VI. Name and describe the rock specimens (1—5).

GEOLOGY II. (Pass).

PROFESSOR RALPH TATE, F.L.S., F.G.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. What is the earliest date of appearance of each of the Classes of the Animal Kingdom?

II. What genera of fossils would enable you to discriminate Cretaceous, Carboniferous, or Upper Silurian.

III. Name the fossils (1 to 10), and assign them to the proper geological horizons.

IV. Draw up a table of the Geological Systems of South Australia, and indicate the chief areas occupied by each.

V. What is the age of the Leigh Creek Coal Series? How has it been determined?

VI. Explain the differences between the chief genera of fossil Cephalopoda, and state the geological range of each.

VII. What is the age of the Hallett's Cove Glacier? How has it been determined?

HONOUR PAPER.

The Honour Paper in Geology for the Second year was the same as the Pass Paper in Geology for the Third year.

THIRD YEAR, B.Sc.

MATHEMATICS { The same papers as set for both Pass and Honours for the Third year B.A. Degree.

PHYSICS—LIGHT AND HEAT. (Pass).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain a graphical method of showing the effect of a wave-vibration on a particle, and show how it may be used to illustrate the resultent effect of any number of component vibrations of the same period.

II. There is a loss of phase of half a period when a ray of light moving in one medium is reflected at the surface of a denser medium. Explain the reason of this in general terms.

III. Describe in full the method of finding the length of a wave of light by means of Fresnel's bi-prism.

IV. What is Cornu's spiral? Use it to determine the diffraction effects due to the passage of a plane wave through a rectilinear aperture, explaining in particular the rapid fading away of the images on either side of the principal one.

V. Explain the phenomenon of internal conical refraction.

VI. Explain the difference in the hypotheses of Fresnel and M'Cullagh as to the reflection and refraction of polarised light. Calculate on Fresnel's hypothesis the relative amplitude of the reflected portion of a ray of light polarised perpendicularly to the plane of incidence.

VII. Explain the term "entropy," and show that when heat passes from one body of a system to another at a lower temperature the entropy of the system is increased.

VIII. Assuming the thermodynamical relation

$$E\theta\,(K_p - K_v) = \text{T.V. } a^2$$

where a is the increment of pressure at constant volume per degree of temperature, show that

$$K_p - K_v = \frac{pv}{\theta}$$

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Taking this last quantity as 53·21 foot-pounds per degree Fahrenheit, find, by Rankine's method, the values of K_v and K_p

IX. State the reasoning by which Sir William Thomson showed that liquid is in equilibrium with its vapour at a lower pressure where the surface of a liquid is concave than where it is plane. Describe any physical effects that are to be explained by this theory.

X. Deduce Boyle's law from the Kinetic Theory of Gases.

PHYSICS (Pass).

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

PROFESSOR LYLE, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

No Candidate is to attempt more than TEN *questions.*

I. Prove from first principles that the electric tension at a point on the surface of a charged conductor is equal to $2\pi\sigma^2$, where σ is the density at the point.

What is the nature of this tension and how would you experimentally demonstrate its existence?

II. Describe any method, and give its theory, for determining specific inductive capacity.

III. Define *electromotive force of a battery, activity, efficiency.*

When a number of cells is arranged so that, working through a given external resistance, the electrical activity is a maximum, find the value of the efficiency.

IV. Prove that a battery of E.M.F. e, internal resistance r, and shunted by a shunt of resistance s, is equivalent to a battery of E.M.F. $\frac{se}{s+r}$, and internal resistance $\frac{sr}{s+r}$.

V. Describe fully, and give the theory of, any good method of determining the internal resistance of a voltaic cell.

VI. State the theorem of the equivalence of the magnetic fields produced by a current in a plane closed circuit and by a certain magnet, and describe how it can be experimentally proved.

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VII. Prove completely that the magnetic force near the centre of a very long helix carrying a current C is equal to $4\pi nC$ where n is the number of turns of the helix per linear centimetre.

VIII. Describe as fully as you can how the following theorem is established :—The E.M.F. of induction round any closed circuit is equal to the rate of decrease of the number of lines of force that pass through the circuit in the positive direction.

IX. Define the term Coefficient of Mutual Induction.

Two coils are given, fixed in position near each other. Describe fully how you would experimentally determine their coefficient of Mutual Induction.

X. Describe the construction and give the theory of any good form of alternate current dynamo.

XI. Describe how to arrange for and perform experiments to illustrate electro-magnetic resonance.

XII. Describe and give the theory of any method of determining H.

PHYSICS (Honours.)

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

PROFESSOR LYLE, M.A., AND PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Prove that if any distribution of electricities m_1, m_2, m_3, ...produces a potential V at any point, and any distribution m_1', m_2', m_3'.....produces a potential V' then $\Sigma mV' = \Sigma m'V$ (Gauss' theorem.)

Hence show that if p_{11}, p_{12}, p_{21}, &c., be the coefficient of potential of a system of conductors bearing charges Q_1, Q_2, &c., and if V_1, V_2, &c., be the consequent potentials, so that

$V_1 = p_{11}Q_1 + p_{12}Q_2 + \ldots\ldots + p_{1r}Q_r + \ldots\ldots + p_{1n}Q_n$

and so on

then $p_{rs} = p_{sr}$

II. Show that if a line of force pass from a part of the field where the specific inductive capacity is K_1 to a part where it is K_2, and if it makes angles θ_1 and θ_2 in those two

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media with the normal to the surface of separation, then $K_2 \tan \theta_1 = K_1 \tan \theta_2$

III. Prove that the mutual potential of two short compass needles lying in the same plane is

$$\frac{MM'}{d^3} (\sin \phi \sin \phi' + 2 \cos \phi \cos \phi')$$

where M and M' are their magnetic moments, d the distance between their centres, ϕ and ϕ' the angles their axes make with the line joining their centres.

Hence obtain the equations which give their positions of equilibrium when in the earth's field and acted on by each other.

IV. Determine the resistance between two small spherical electrodes buried in an infinite medium of specific resistance ρ.

V. An electric current C is travelling in an uncovered wire of radius r and specific resistance ρ. If the temperature of the wire in its permanent state be θ°C above that of the surrounding air, show that the quantities involved are connected by the equation

$$10^7 \times r^3 = \frac{5}{42} \cdot \frac{\rho C^2}{\pi^2 E \theta}$$

where E is the heat (in gramme-degrees) given off per sq. cm. of surface when 1° greater in temperature than the surrounding air.

VI. Describe with full experimental detail how to determine the temperature coefficient of the resistance of a given conductor. Give the theory of your method.

VII. A wire in the form of a closed circle rotates about a diameter which is vertical, a small magnetic needle being suspended at the centre. Describe the nature of the earth induced current in the wire and prove that if R be the resistance of the wire in ohms, r the radius of the circle and n the number of revolutions per second, the deflection of the needle is given by the equation

$$10^9 R \tan \theta = 2n\pi^3 r :$$

neglecting the effects due to the self-induction of the wire, the torsion of the fibre by which the magnet is suspended, and the inductive effect of the magnet on the wire.

VIII. Two points, between which a simply periodic E.M.F. equal to $E_0 \sin 2\pi nt$ is acting, are connected in parallel by two

coils A_1 and A_2. The resistances and inductances of these are R and L, S and N respectively, while the coefficient of mutual induction of the coils is M. Find the value of the square root of the time-average of the square of the strength of the current through A_1.

IX. Describe briefly the influence of a longitudinal stress on the magnetic susceptibility of iron; and explain the existence of the transient current produced by suddenly twisting a longitudinally magnetised rod.

PHYSICS (Honours).

THERMODYNAMICS AND LIGHT.

PROFESSOR LYLE, M.A., and MR. R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. A parallel beam of homogeneous light falls on a screen. If a straight fine wire be interposed in the path of the beam, determine the effect on the screen.

II. A parallel beam of light polarized in parallel planes passes perpendicularly through an uniaxal crystalline plate cut parallel to its axis, and then through a Nicol's prism. Show that the intensity of the emergent light is proportional to

$$\cos^2(\phi - \phi') - \sin 2\phi \sin 2\phi' \sin^2\delta$$

where ϕ and ϕ' are the angles which the axis of the crystal makes with the principal planes of the polarizer and analyzer respectively, and δ is an angle proportional to the thickness of the plate.

(a). Determine δ in terms of the thickness and indices of the plate.

(b). If instead of a plate we interpose a prism of small angle of the same crystal, having its refractive edge parallel to the axis, describe the different appearances that will be depicted on the screen as the analyzing Nicol is rotated, homogeneous light being used.

III. State the principal formulæ which have been proposed for connecting μ with ρ (the density), and give a brief account of the way in which the proposed formulæ agree with the results of modern experiment.

IV. A parallel beam of white light polarized in parallel planes is

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passed through a solution of sugar and an ordinary prism, and examined through an analyzer. Describe the appearance presented, and show how to make the experiment so as to determine the relation between the rotation of the plane of polarization and the wave length of the light.

V. Show that the resolving power of a plane diffraction grating varies as the number of lines in the grating and as the order of the spectrum examined.

VI. Enumerate the different methods employed by Joule for measuring the mechanical equivalent of heat. Explain the principle involved in each method, and point out the difficulties in obtaining an accurate result from each.

VII. Establish the relation $\left(\frac{dp}{dt}\right)_v = \frac{l}{t}$, and hence prove that in a perfect gas $l = p$.

In a perfect gas the pressure changes from p to p', and the temperature from t to t'. Express the change of entropy in terms of p, p', t, t', K and k.

VIII. Describe fully all the experiments you would have to perform to determine the tension of aqueous vapour present in the air.

Obtain a formula which will give the weight of a given volume of moist air.

IX. Describe Joule and Thompson's experiments on the passage of gases through a porous plug. Establish the formula which enabled the results of these experiments to be used to find the relation between the absolute and air-thermometer scales of temperature. State the chief deductions made from the results of the investigation.

PHYSICS. (Honours).

GENERAL PAPER.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A., AND MR. R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. If k be the specific inductive capacity and ρ the specific resistance of a substance, and if C be the electrostatic

capacity of any condenser made of that substance and R its resistance to the passage of electricity, show that $CR = \frac{1}{4\pi}\rho k$ in absolute measure.

A condenser made of a substance of specific inductive capacity 2·5 is connected to a quadrant electrometer, and is found to lose half its charge in three hours. Find the specific resistance of the substance, given that log 2 = ·30103.

II. A pair of uniform parallel wires are arranged in a plane perpendicular to the earth's lines of force, and making as great a slope as possible (a) with the horizon. They are connected at the top by a piece of wire of low resistance, and a horizontal wire also of low resistance is allowed to slide down them. Given the direction and intensity of the earth's force, the weight of the slider, the resistance of the wires and the distance between them, and the coefficient of friction between the wires and the slider, write down the differential equations which determine the motion of the slider, taking account of the waste of energy in friction and current-heat, but neglecting the effects of self induction.

III. In an experiment with Jamin's refractometer, the interfering rays traverse two tubes, each 300 cm. long, containing gas at a pressure of 760 m.m. The gas in one of the tubes is then slightly compressed, with the result that the interference fringes are displaced by 12 bands. Assuming Gladstone and Dale's law, calculate the increased pressure to which the gas was submitted. The wave length of the light employed may be taken as 589 millionths of a millimetre.

IV. Write short essays on not more than two of the following subjects :—

(a) Electric Inversion.

(b) Copper Electrolysis.

(c) The flow of Electricity in Submarine Cables.

(d) The dimensions of quantities in Electricity and Magnetism.

(e) Thermodynamic Motivity.

(f) The action of Magnetism on Light.

(g) Conical Refraction.

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PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY I.

The same papers as set for the Third Year of the M.B. course.

PHYSIOLOGY II. (Honours.)

PROFESSOR ANDERSON STUART, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

[*Not more than five questions are to be attempted.*]

I. Describe the intimate nature of the principles by which the exchange of gases is effected as between (*a*) the air and the blood in the lungs and (*b*) the blood and the tissues. Describe the experimental basis on which our present knowledge of the subject reposes.

II. What are the chemical and histological changes which occur in gland-cells in connection with their activity. Illustrate your remarks by diagrams, and by reference to various glands.

III. The Epidermis. Describe—

a. The manner in which it is continually renewed.
b. Its chemical composition in the different layers.
c. Its functions and those of the epidermic appendages.

IV. Show, as far as possible, from what tissues the constituents of human urine are derived and the manner in which they are secreted by the urinary organs. State the experimental evidence on which your answers are based.

V. Mention any three entoptical phenomena, and state in each case what you know about it.

VI. What is the psycho-physical law of Weber or Fechner? Illustrate your answer by reference to, at least, three senses.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY (Honours).

E. C. STIRLING, M.D. F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Set up the necessary apparatus, and explain the method of recording blood pressure.

II. What substances of physiological importance are contained in the fluid *X*?

III. What is the material *Y*?

IV. Prepare microscopic preparations showing the structure of fat cells.

CHEMISTRY (Honours).

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give a sketch of the Phlogistic Theory and its overthrow.

II. Write a short paper on Prout's Hypthesis, its results, and its present position.

III. Give an account of Kopp's work on the connection between physical properties and chemical composition, and indicate the more important later results obtained in the same field; or

Give an account of the chief work connected with the liquefaction of gases from Faraday's time to the present.

IV. Sketch the history of the question of the place of *either* beryllium *or* vanadium among the elements.

V. Discuss the chief theories that have been propounded with reference to the constitution of the benzene nucleus.

VI. Illustrate and discuss the doctrine of desmotropism

CHEMISTRY (Honours).

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give an account of experiments which seem to indicate a continuity between the suspension of solid matter in liquids and true solution.

II. Discuss the connection between electric conductivity and chemical affinity, viewed from the standpoint of the "dissociation" theory of solution. Comment upon the following statement:—"Salt formation in aqueous solution is not a combination of the metal and the acid

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ion, but consists in the *combination of the two other components, the hydrogen of the acid with the hydroxyl of the base.*

III. Write an account of the compounds of metals with carbon monoxide.

IV. Write a short paper on either—
(*a*). The persulphates ; or
(*b*). The thionic acids.

V. Write an account of recent investigations on the isolation and properties of hydroxylamine.

VI. Write a short paper on either—
(*a*). Pyrazole and its derivatives ; or
(*b*). The Thiazolines ; or
(*c*). The constitution of Uric Acid and its allies.

VII. Give some account of either—
(*a*). The Phthaleins ; or
(*b*). The Terpenes.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY (Honours).

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Six hours.

Determine the percentage of Dextrose in the solution before you.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY. (Honours).

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Six hours.

I. Analyse qualitatively the substances mark A, B, and C before you.
(*a*) Ethyl Benzoate.
(*b*) Strychnia Platinic Chloride.
(*c*) Bone Ash.

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GEOLOGY I. (Pass).

GEOLOGY, PALÆONTOLOGY, AND MINERALOGY.

PROFESSOR R. TATE, MR. T. C. CLOUD, AND MR. R. ETHERIDGE.

Time—Three hours.

[*You may select any eight questions. The value of a full answer is shown in brackets after each question.*]

I. What is *Tasmanite*, and of what is it believed to be composed? [12]

II. What is the genus *Cyrtina*? Of what rocks is it characteristic, and at what horizons has it been found in Australia? [12]

III. Name the *atmospheric agent* acting mechanically in producing geological change. By what names are deposits so accumulated known? [15]

IV. What is the genus *Palæaster*? Name the two geological horizons at which it has been found in Australia. [12]

V. What is a *Plain* of *Marine Denudation*? How does denudation by the sea differ in its results from *subœrial erosion*? [12]

VI. By what process is limestone converted into marble? What special term is employed to denote this particular change? [12]

VII. Mention the horizons in Australia and Tasmania respectively of the oldest known Foraminifera. Where are they found? State whatever you may happen to know about them. [12]

VIII. Describe the volcanic geology of Mount Gambier, and accompany your answer by a horizontal section. [15]

IX. In the erosion of a river channel, what agent is at work other than the mere friction of the water? Which of the two agent exerts the greater destructive influence? [12]

X. From what sources is *circumpolar* ice derived? Distinguish between *ice-foot*, *floe-ice*, and *ground-ice*. [10]

GEOLOGY II. (Pass).

Time—Three hours.

I. What are "floscelles" and "fascioles"? What use are they in classification?

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II. How has it been determined that Eocene and Miocene formations occur in Australia?

III. On what data have certain deposits in Australia been classified as Upper Devonian?

IV. Classify, describe and give the geological ranges of the chief genera of Cryptogamia.

V. Discuss the question—What is the age of the Leigh Creek coal series?

VI. Give a condensed account of the general morphology, classification and stratigraphical significance of one of the following groups:—(1) Dibranchiate cephalopoda; (2) Graptolites; (3) Pteropoda.

GEOLOGY, &c. (Honours).

Time—Three hours.

I. State what you know of the age and occurrences of the volcanic rocks of Australia.

II. Write out a generalised account of the component formations, characteristic life-types and geographical distribution of one of the following Australian systems:—(1) Cambrian; (2) Triassic; (3) Cretaceous.

III. Name the fossils (1–20) and assign them to their proper geological horizons.

IV. Describe the genera (1–4) in technical language.

MINERALOGY.

Time—Three hours.

SECTION I.

I. Name the forms represented by the models 1–10 and the crystalline system to which each belongs.

II. Name the ten mineral species on the table.

SECTION II.

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Only seven of the following questions are to be selected.

I. Describe the development of the rhombic dodecahedron, pentagonal dodecahedron, and hexakis-octahedron from the octahedron.

II. State the relationship existing between the crystalline form and the optical properties of minerals.

III. Name one mineral species in each of the systems of crystallization. Describe the physical characters and chemical constitution of each species named.

IV. Give sketches of three different crystalline forms assumed by the mineral *pyrite*.

V. Describe two species in which the element *tungsten* forms an essential constituent, giving the physical characters and chemical composition.

VI. Describe the physical characters and chemical constitution of *Ulmannite*, and state where it is found in South Australia.

VII. State the hardness, specific gravity, crystalline system, and chemical composition of topaz, garnet, spinel, beryl, and ruby.

VIII. How would you proceed to test for the presence of Boron in a mineral by means of the blowpipe and usual blowpipe reagents?

IX. Describe the species *Bismuthinite*. State what blowpipe reactions you would depend upon to determine its constituent elements. Name localities in South Australia where it has been found.

NOVEMBER, 1893.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MUS. BAC.

FIRST YEAR.

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC; HARMONY.

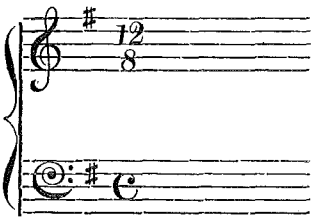
PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Ordinary Exam. Mus. Bac. First Year. November, 1893.

Time—Three hours.

I. Beginning on F sharp write the scale of B minor, one octave ascending and descending, in all forms known to you.

II. In a certain composition (for pianoforte) the time signature is :—



Explain this.

III. Transpose the bass given in question VIII. an augmented 4th higher, using the tenor clef.

IV. Harmonize this melody in four vocal parts :—

Ordinary Exam., Mus. Bac. First Year. November, 1893.

V. Figure the bass of the following and describe each *discord*. Mark all passing notes with a cross. Add time signature :—

VI. Over the note D write, in four parts :—

(a) The first inversion of a dominant seventh.

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(b) The second inversion of a suspended ninth.

(c) The first inversion of a diatonic seventh (non-dominant), having the supertonic as its root.

(d) The second inversion of a dominant major ninth.

Prepare (if necessary) and resolve each, adding proper key signatures.

VII. Modulate from the key of D to each of its attendant keys.

VIII. Add parts for tenor, alto, and treble to this bass :—

COUNTERPOINT.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. "This is the most rigorous, difficult, and uninteresting of all Counterpoints."

Which species of Counterpoint is alluded to in this statement, and why is it so described?

II. Students of Counterpoint hear a great deal of the "Tritone." What is meant by the term? How is it to be avoided?

III. Suggest a reason for the rule prohibiting more than three 3rds or 6ths in succession.

IV. Why is it necessary to figure the basses of two-part Counterpoints?

V. Above the following C.F. write a part for Alto in the fourth species :—

VI. Transpose the above subject an octave higher, using the Alto clef, and add parts for Treble and Tenor in the first species (three parts).

VII. To this C.F. write parts for Treble (third species), and Bass (first species) ; three parts :—

VIII. To the above C.F. add a part for Tenor in the second species (two parts).

IX. Transpose the above subject a fifth lower for Tenor. Add parts for Bass (fifth species), and Alto (first species) ; three parts.

X. In the key of A show the cadences available in a three-part Counterpoint of the third species, assuming that the subject ends by falling from supertonic to tonic.

N.B.—Candidates are particularly requested to figure the bass of each exercise.

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SECOND YEAR, MUS. BAC.

HARMONY.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. The following extracts are from well known compositions. Comment upon the harmony used, and correct any wrong notation :—

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II. What is a cadence? What kind of cadence is used in this passage :—

III. Upon which degrees of a scale may chords of the augmented 6th be used. Give a general rule for the resolution of such chords.

IV. Add parts for tenor, alto, and treble to the following, using proper clefs. Insert occasional passing notes :—

V. Harmonize the following melody in four parts. Introduce occasional passing notes :—

VI. Give two examples of enharmonic modulation, using the diminished 7th. Give two other examples using any *other* chord or chords.

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VII. In a chord of the dominant minor 9th is the 7th ever free to leap? If so, under what conditions.

VIII. It has been stated that the study of the rules of Harmony and Counterpoint, so far from being of assistance to one gifted with talent for musical composition, serves rather to fetter his imagination. Briefly discuss this statement.

IX. Write a chromatic scale, one octave ascending and descending, in two different ways. Say under what conditions each method would be used.

COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. What is a Pentaphonic scale? Write an example?

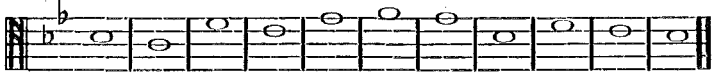
II. Write the "Church" modes, giving their proper names.

III. Some writers define a Counterpoint of three notes to one as belonging to the *third* species—others to the *second* species.

With which of these do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

IV. Under what circumstances may a $\frac{6}{4}$ chord be *implied* in Counterpoint of two parts?

V. Write parts for Bass and Treble to the following, *both* in the fifth species (three parts):—



VI. Write parts for Bass and Treble to the above C.F., *both* in the second species (three parts).

VII. Add parts for Treble and Tenor in the first species, and Alto in the fourth species to this C.F. :—

VIII. Add a Double Counterpoint in the 8th to this subject. Show the inversion. Figure the bass in both examples :—

IX. Give a brief description of a Fugue, naming the *essential* parts only.

X. Give answers to the following Fugue subjects. Where tonal answers are supplied say whether they be authentic or plagal :—

ACOUSTICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. How is the echo explained on the wave theory of sound? Explain also on this theory the rarity of well-marked sound shadows.

II. How may it be proved that the pitch of a note depends on

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the number of vibrations per second? How may the latter be determined in the case of a given note?

III. Explain why a string may vibrate as a whole, or in a number of *equal* parts.

IV. Explain the formation of the figures of Chladni's sand-plates.

V. How may it be shown experimentally that an organ pipe sounding its fundamental note has a node in the centre, and, when sounding its octave, two nodes half way between the centre and the ends?

VI. Describe Lissajous' method of illustrating optically the beats of two tuning-forks.

VII. How is it that the quality of the note given by a struck string depends on the place of striking, the manner of striking, and the nature of the hammer?

VIII. What is the principle of "Resonance?" Give examples.

THIRD YEAR, MUS. BAC.

No candidates.

NOVEMBER, 1893.

HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

FIRST YEAR SUBJECTS.

1. LATIN, PART I. 2. GREEK, PART I. 5. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE 6. PURE MATHEMATICS, PART I. 7. PHYSICS, PART I.	The same papers as set for the First Year Pass of the B.A. Degree in these subjects.
10. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY 12. ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY, PRACTICAL ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.	The same papers as set for the First Year Pass of the B.Sc. Degree in these subjects.

SECOND YEAR SUBJECTS.

1. LATIN, PART II. 2. GREEK, PART II.	These same papers as set for the Second Year Pass for the B.A. Degree in these subjects.
3. FRENCH	No candidates presented themselves in this subject.
6. PURE MATHEMATICS 8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS 9 LOGIC	These same papers as set for the Second Year Pass for the B.A. Degree in these subjects.
7. PHYSICS, PART II. 11. ORGANIC & PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY 15. GEOLOGY	The same papers as set for the Second Year Pass of the B.Sc. Degree in these subjects.
14. BOTANY, PAPER I.	The same paper as set for the First Year of the M.B. degree.
13. PHYSIOLOGY 17. ELECTRIC ENGINEERING	No Candidates presented themselves in these subjects.

Higher Public Examination, November, 1893.

GERMAN I. Books and Translation.

PROFESSOR MORRIS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate, adding brief notes :—

a. Ihm ſchlägt das Kriegsglück nimmer um,
Wie's wohl bei andern pflegt zu geſchehen.
Der Tilly überlebte ſeinen Ruhm.
Doch unter des Friedländers Kriegspanieren,
Da bin ich gewiß zu viktoriſieren.
Er bannet das Glück, es muß ihm ſtehen.
Wer unter ſeinem Zeichen thut fechten,
Der ſteht unter beſondern Mächten.
Denn das weiß ja die ganze Welt
Daß der Friedländer einen Teufel
Aus der Hölle im Solde hält.

b. Wieder ein Gebot iſt: Du ſollſt nicht ſtehlen.
Ja, das befolgt ihr nach dem Wort,
Denn ihr tragt alles offen fort.
Vor euren Klauen und Geiersgriffen,
Vor euren Praktiken und böſen Kniffen
Iſt das Geld nicht geborgen in der Truh,
Das Kalb nicht ſicher in der Kuh,
Ihr nehmt das Ei und das Huhn dazu.
Was ſagt der Prediger? contenti estote,
Begnügt euch mit eurem Kommißbrote.

c. Nichts, ihr Herrn, gegen die Disziplin!
Jeder geht jetzt zu ſeinem Corps,
Tragt's den Kameraden vernünftig vor,
Daß ſie's begreifen und einſehn lernen:
Wir dürfen uns nicht ſo weit entfernen.
Für meine Wallonen ſag' ich gut.
So, wie ich, jeder denken thut.

II. Explain the following words :—Batzen, Sündflut, Fron, burſchikos, Gefreiter, Minneſold.

III. What were the effects of the Thirty Years War? and how long did they last?

IV. Translate, adding brief notes :—

a. Was plagt ihr armen Thoren viel,
Zu ſolchem Zweck, die holden Muſen?
Ich ſag' euch, geht nur mehr und immer, immer mehr,
So könnt ihr euch vom Ziele nie verirren.
Sucht nur die Menſchen zu verwirren,
Sie zu befriedigen iſt ſchwer. — —
Was fällt euch an? Entzückung oder Schmerzen?

b. Welch tiefes Summen, welch ein heller Ton
Zieht mit Gewalt das Glas von meinem Munde?
Verkündiget ihr dumpfen Glocken ſchon
Des Oſterfeſtes erſte Feierſtunde?

Ihr Chöre, singt ihr schon den tröstlichen Gesang,
Der einst um Grabesnacht von Engelslippen klang,
Gewißheit einem neuen Bunde?

c. Knurre nicht, Pudel! Zu den heiligen Tönen,
Die jetzt meine ganze Seel' umfassen,
Will der thierische Laut nicht passen.
Wir sind gewohnt, daß die Menschen verhöhnen,
Was sie nicht verstehn,
Daß sie vor dem Guten und Schönen,
Das ihnen oft beschwerlich ist, murren:
Will es der Hund, wie sie, beknurren?

d. Das Wort erstirbt schon in der Feder,
Die Herrschaft führen Wachs und Leder.
Was willst du böser Geist von mir?
Erz, Marmor, Pergament, Papier?
Soll ich mit Griffel, Meißel, Feder schreiben?
Ich gebe jede Wahl dir frei.

e. Das wär ein schöner Zeitvertreib!
Ich wollt indeß wol tausend Brücken bauen.
Nicht Kunst und Wissenschaft allein,
Geduld will bei dem Werke sein.
Ein stiller Geist ist Jahre lang geschäftig;
Die Zeit nur macht die feine Gährung kräftig.

f. Und wenn der Sturm im Walde braust und knarrt,
Die Riesenfichte stürzend Nachbaräste
Und Nachbarstämme quetschend niederstreift
Und ihrem Fall dumpf hohl der Hügel donnert;
Dann führst du mich zur sichern Höhle, zeigst
Mich dann mir selbst, und meiner eignen Brust
Geheime, tiefe Wunder öffnen sich.

g. Daß die Hochzeit golden sei,
Soll'n funfzig Jahr sein vorüber;
Aber ist der Streit vorbei,
Das Golden ist mir lieber.

V. Translate and explain the following words:—**Nachwelt, Donnergang, das Werdende, Latwergen, Incubus, Drudenfuß, Feuerluft, Pferdefuß, Brimborium, Kribskrabs, Dudelsack, Weltkind.**

VI. Translate:—

Wohl zuckte die Wimper, wohl schlug das Herz höher, wenn es vorwärts ging im Pulverdampf, wenn die Kugeln Lücken reißen, das Blut spritzte und bald hier bald da das eiserne Würfelspiel ganze Reihen niederschmetterte. Aber „vorwärts!" und „drauf!" lautet der deutsche Schlachtruf, eine Mitrailleuse nach der andern wird erobert, Batterie auf Batterie der Franzosen zum Schweigen gebracht und das niedergebrannte Fröschweiler erstürmt. Das war um 4 Uhr Nachmittags, und in rasender Flucht, in vollständigster Auflösung warfen die Franzosen sich auf ihre Rückzugslinien zunächst nach Reichshofen.

Higher Public Examination, November, 1893.

Da die Kavallerie von sämmtlichen Divisionen zur Verfolgung bereit war, so konnte letztere in energischer Weise vorgenommen werden. Wie überstürzt die Eile war, mit welcher die Franzosen die Flucht antraten, erhellt unter Anderm daraus, daß Marschall MacMahon seinen Stabswagen, der die Papiere seines Bureaus und seine Korrespondenz enthielt, zurückließ. Die ganze Straße war mit weggeworfenen französischen Waffen bedeckt, und wie die Schafe auf dem Felde trieb man die Gefangenen in großen Trupps zusammen. Ein großartiger Erfolg, und König Wilhelm konnte nach demselben wohl an die Königin telegraphiren: „Welches Glück, dieser neue große Sieg durch Fritz! Preisen wir Gott für seine Gnade!" Aber der Sieg war theuer erkauft, denn gegen 4,000 Todte und Verwundete deutscherseits deckten den Boden und gar manches Elternherz trauerte schon in den folgenden Tagen in Thüringens lieblichen Bergen, an den schönen Seen des Bayernlandes oder in den Ebenen Schlesiens und Posens.

GERMAN II.—Composition and Grammar.

PROFESSOR MORRIS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into German—

(1) I am fond of stories well told.

(2) May song and love and wine accompany us through life and death.

(3) The crowd prevents him fleeing.

(4) All windows are by degrees hung with tapestry.

(5) It is threatened that this or that king shall take the field against him.

II. Translate into German—

It is night, the lamp burns dimly; Faust, in his narrow, high-arched, Gothic room, sits in an armchair at his desk. Long suppressed, and therefore all the more passionate, there struggles forth from his heart a cry of despair at the deceptiveness and imperfection of human knowledge. All branches of learning he has studied with untiring effort, and now he is as wise as before, and only feels that we can know nothing. In his unsatisfied desire for knowledge he grasps at the wonder-working of magic, in the hope that, though the power of some spirit, the secrets of nature may be revealed to him—

III. Translate into German—

Not only University scholars, but a larger circle of men distinguished alike in politics and social life, will

hear with regret that Professor Jowett is dead. Two years ago the news of his serious illness evoked a burst of sympathetic anxiety. Now that the most original and striking figure which Oxford has produced for many years is no more, there will be a widespread feeling that by the loss of him the whole nation is poorer. A distinguished scholar, a philosopher by culture and training, a great teacher of youth, a born leader of men, the Master of Balliol wielded an intellectual empire not only in his academic home but in England, which was, perhaps, all the wider and more real because it was so subtly effective and so unostentatiously inspiring. As in the case of all the men who have succeeded in leaving a mark on their age, it was character more than attainments which gave him alike his reputation and his power.

IV. When prepositions can govern the dative or the accusative, distinguish between the use of the two cases.

V. What is the true passive construction in German? How can the use of the passive be avoided? Give instances.

VI. State the main rules for order in a German sentence.

VII. What do you know about the history of the German language from its earliest days to the time of Luther?

BOTANY II.

PROFESSOR RALPH TATE, F.G.S., F.L.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Identify the six microscopic specimens.

II. Determine the species of the accompanying native plants (1-5).

III. Refer to their Natural Orders the plants 1 to 5.

IV. Describe in technical language the specimen before you.

V. Report as to the nature of the specimens 1 to 5.

THEORY AND HISTORY OF EDUCATION. I.

PROFESSOR LAURIE, LL.D., and J. A. HARTLEY, B.A., B.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Show the connexion of the problem of education, as it pre-

Higher Public Examination, November, 1893.

sented itself to Comenius, with the movement of the Renascence and the Humanistic revival.

II. Enumerate, as fully as you can, the various principles of Method laid down by Comenius in his "Great Didactic" in order that learning may be acquired *surely*, *easily*, and *solidly*. Draw special attention to those principles which appear to you to be of the greatest importance.

III. In what respects do you consider that the influence of Comenius has been most conspicuous in the subsequent history of education?

IV. Illustrate the utilitarian character of Locke's theory of education by referring in detail to the course of instruction which he recommends.

V. State, with any comments, (*a*) the methods prescribed by Locke for the study of languages, and (*b*) the limits which he would assign to such study in an ordinary course of secondary instruction.

VI. Mention elements of strength and of weakness in Pestalozzi's mode of teaching.

VII. Trace the influence of Pestalozzi in the methods recommended by Froebel.

VIII. Mention circumstances in the life of Froebel which led him to concentrate his attention on the problems of education, and to devise the Kindergarten system. To what extent does that system meet the needs of the child in the earliest stage of education?

THEORY AND HISTORY OF EDUCATION. II.

PROFESSOR LAURIE, LL.D. and J. A. HARTLEY, B.A., B.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. State the six rules of the syllogism and give brief explanatory notes.

II. Explain the steps of inductive reasoning. Give some example of the inductive method in teaching, showing by short notes how you would carry it out.

III. State the conditions on which mental reproduction depends, and give the three laws of association. Draw illustrations from your experience as a teacher.

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IV. Discuss the question of the training of character.

V. Explain the grounds on which scientific instruction is advocated in schools. What subjects would you choose, and what method would you follow (*a*) for junior pupils about 12 years of age, (*b*) for seniors about 16?

VI. Discuss either:—(*a*) The order of instruction in Arithmetic, the use of concrete illustrations, and of Mental Arithmetic; or (*b*) The method of teaching Latin.

NOVEMBER, 1893.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

Senior Public Examination in Music, November, 1893

THEORY OF MUSIC (SENIOR).

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

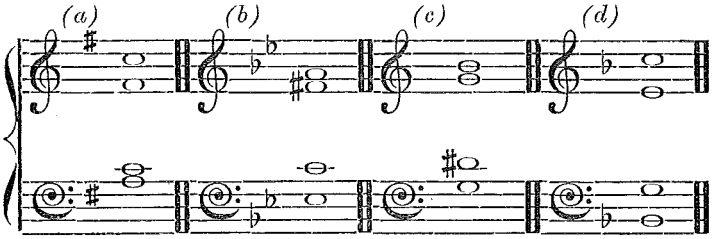
I. Transpose the following a diatonic semitone higher; add time signature:—

II. Rewrite the above passage at the same pitch, using the alto clef for the upper part, and the tenor clef for the lower part.

III. Again write the *melody* of the above passage in such a

way that it shall occupy only *three* bars instead of six bars. Add time signature.

IV. Give the derivations of the following chords. Follow each one by an appropriate concord :—



V. How do you distinguish between simple and compound times ?

VI. Write the scale of F sharp minor in three different forms. Begin on the *mediant*, ascending and descending one octave in each form.

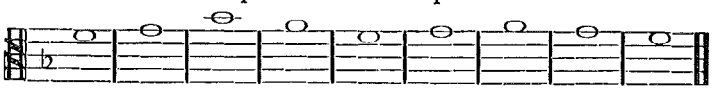
VII. Harmonise the following melody in four parts. Credit will be given for the use of proper clefs :—

VIII. Add three upper parts to this bass. Mark the root of each discord :—

Junior Public Examination in Music. November, 1893.

COUNTERPOINT.

IX. Add a counterpoint of the 4th species below this C.F. :—



X. Transpose the above C.F. an octave lower, using the bass clef, and add a treble part in the fifth species.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

XI. Mention some of the most famous oratorios. Give the dates of the birth and death of their composers.

XII. Who was Claudio Monteverde?

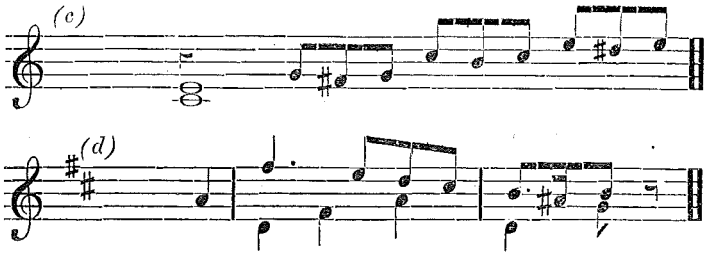
THEORY OF MUSIC (JUNIOR).

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Complete each of the following bars according to the time signature by adding *rests* :—

II. Add time signatures to each of the following :—



III. In what key are the first two bars of music in question II? Write any other forms of the same scale you may know.

IV. Is there any difference between a *slur* and a tie or bind?

V. Define the word *interval*. Is the unison an interval? Give reasons for your reply.

VI. What is a *diatonic* interval? And what a *chromatic* interval?

VII. "All the intervals in a major scale are major, or perfect." What is meant by this statement? Illustrate your answer by writing examples of all major or perfect intervals above the note E flat.

VIII. Rewrite the following melody twice—First in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, and then in $\frac{6}{8}$ time :—

IX. Transpose the above melody a major 2nd lower, adding proper key signature.

X. Write the same melody an octave lower, using the alto clef.

XI. What tune is this? The time is correct in the first and

Junior Public Examination in Music, November, 1893.

last bars. Make the other bars correct by altering the time values of any of the notes :—

XII. Add an Alto part to the following, using only Common Chords :—

SEPTEMBER, 1893.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

I. DICTATION.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

At length he reached to where the ravine had opened through the cliffs to the amphitheatre; but no traces of such opening remained. The rocks presented a high, impenetrable wall, over which the torrent came tumbling in a sheet of feathery foam, and fell into a broad, deep basin, black from the shadows of the surrounding forest. Here, then, poor Rip was brought to a stand. He again called and whistled after his dog: he was only answered by the cawing of a flock of idle crows, sporting high in air about a dry tree that overhung a sunny precipice; and who, secure in their elevation, seemed to look down and scoff at the poor man's perplexities. What was to be done? The morning was passing away, and Rip felt famished for want of his breakfast. He grieved to give up his dog and his gun; he dreaded to meet his wife; but it would not do to starve among the mountains. He shook his head, shouldered the rusty firelock, and with a heart full of trouble and anxiety, turned his steps homeward.

2 and 3. ENGLISH.

Time—Two hours.

I. Analyse the following sentence:—"*Then* Paul, *after* that the Governor beckoned unto him to speak, *answered*, Forasmuch *as* I know *that* thou hast been of many years a *judge* unto this nation, I do *the more cheerfully* answer for myself:"

II. Parse fully the words in italics in the above passage.

III. Give the plurals, if any, of the following nouns:—*Crisis*, *loaf*, *gold*, *staff*, *man-of-war*; also the past tense and

Preliminary Examination, September, 1893.

past participle of each of the following verbs :—*Grind, smite, write, shake.*

IV. Give the meaning of each of the following words :— *Stationary, stationery, council, counsel, indict, indite.*

V. Correct any errors which may exist in the following sentences, giving your reasons for the correction :—

(*a*) I wish you was going.

(*b*) She is in a higher class than me.

(*c*) He who offends I shall certainly punish.

(*d*) The House of Commons has, with becoming dignity, supported their own privileges.

(*e*) The number of wise men were very limited.

VI. Give as many Saxon suffixes as you can which are used to form abstract nouns, with an illustration of each.

COMPOSITION.

Write a short essay on one only of the following subjects :—

1. A visit to some Museum, Picture Gallery, or Public Institution.
2. Trees.
3. Your favourite animal.

---

4. ARITHMETIC.

Time—Two hours.

I. Express in words the numbers 496055 and MDCCXIX.

What is the least number which must be substracted from 496055 in order that the remainder may be an exact multiple of 704?

II. If water is charged for at the rate of 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$d. per 1,000 gallons, how many gallons must have been used by a consumer whose account for water amounts to £3 8s. $6\frac{1}{4}$d.?

III. A rifle bullet travels at the rate of 38400 centimetres per second; what is its velocity in miles per hour? One foot may be taken as 30·4797 centimetres. Give the result to 3 places of decimals.

IV. Reduce—

$$2\tfrac{2}{3} \times 3\tfrac{3}{4} \times \frac{5\frac{4}{5} - 2\frac{1}{8}}{3\frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{20}}$$

and divide the result by $1\frac{3}{4}$.

V. What will be the interest on £119 12s. 6d. for 7 months at 4·25%?

VI. Express 37 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lbs. 9·6 oz. as the decimal of 1 ton, and find the value of the whole quantity at £75·759 per ton. Give the result in pounds, shillings, and pence, to the nearest farthing.

VII. A man buys 10 mining shares and 10 Gas Company shares at a total cost of £115 5s. Afterwards, with the shares still at the same price, he buys 20 of the same mining shares and 24 of the others. The cost of his second investment is £255 18s. 8d. What is the price of each kind of share?

OCTOBER, 1893.

SUPPLEMENTAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Supplemental Preliminary Examination, October, 1893.

I. DICTATION.

"In no former period had the efforts of the people so completely triumphed, or the higher orders been so thoroughly crushed by the lower. The throne had been overturned, the altar destroyed: the aristocracy levelled with the dust, the nobles were in exile, the clergy in captivity, the gentry in affliction. A merciless sword had waved over the State, destroying alike the dignity of rank, the splendour of talent, and the graces of beauty. All that excelled the labouring classes in situation, fortune, or acquirement, had been removed; they had triumphed over their oppressors, seized their possessions, and risen into their stations. And what was the consequence? The establishment of a more cruel and revolting tyranny than any which mankind had yet witnessed; the destruction of all the charities and enjoyments of life; the dreadful spectacle of streams of blood flowing through every part of France. Such are the results of unchaining the passions of the multitude; such the peril of suddenly admitting the light upon a benighted people."

2 and 3. ENGLISH.

Time—Two hours.

1. Parse the words in italics in the following sentences:—
   (*a*). John, *King* of England, was a *man* of weak will.
   (*b*). *Give me* the *money*.
   (*c*). I will tell *you what* I want.
   (*d*). There is *no* place *like home*.

II. Analyse the following sentence:—

"The Prince turned as pale as death, and looked like a man who has received news that sentence of execution has been passed upon him."

Supplemental Preliminary Examination, October, 1893.

III. The following words are formed from the same root word: —*Particle, Apart, Impartial, Partner, Compartment.* Give the meaning of the prefixes and suffixes which are used, and give some other example of the use of each.

IV. Explain the terms "strong" and "weak," "transitive" and intransitive," as applied to verbs. Which of these terms will apply to each of the following:—*Teach, fight, work, do, fly, flow, flee, tell?*

V. Correct any errors which may exist in the following sentences, giving reasons for your correction?—

(*a*). I slept very sound last night.
(*b*). Which is the more useful metal, gold, silver, or brass?
(*c*). Let you and I take a walk.
(*d*). The soldier was killed by a sword.

VI. Point out the difference between an adverb and a conjunction. Give five examples of words used both as adverbs and conjunctions.

COMPOSITION.

Write a brief essay on one only of the following subjects:—

1. How you spent your last holiday. *(To be put in the form of a letter to some friend.)*
2. Love for animals.
3. Spring-time.

---

4. ARITHMETIC.

Time—Two hours.

I. A rectangular block of land is 187 yards long and 627 feet wide. Find its area in acres and decimals of an acre.

II. Add together

$$\frac{31}{280'}\ \frac{139}{320'}\ \frac{5}{16'}\ \frac{17}{112}$$

Subtract the result from $4\frac{1}{2}$.

III. If silver is worth 2s. $11\frac{1}{2}$d. per oz. and a cubic inch of silver weighs 6 ozs., find the value of a cubical block of silver, the length of one side of the block being $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

IV. Express ·0063 of a mile in inches. If a metre is 39·371

Supplemental Preliminary Examination, October, 1893.

inches, turn the result into metres and decimals, to three places.

V. Find the value of 5 tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs at £3 : 9s. 6d. per cwt.

VI. What sum of money must be invested at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum in order to produce £21 interest in two years and three months (simple interest).

VII. A merchant buys 1,123 ells of cloth in England at 5s. per ell. He exports them to Australia and sells them at 8s. $2\frac{1}{2}$d per yard. If the freight and charges amount to $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the original cost in England, what does he gain or lose by the transaction. (The English ell = $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards).

NOVEMBER, 1893.

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

I. ENGLISH.

A. OUTLINES OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

Only six questions to be answered.

I. Who were the English people? Where did they come from? Who were the inhabitants of Britain before they came?

II. Give a short sketch of the life and reign of Canute.

III. What was the date of the Norman Conquest? By what right did William I. claim the English throne?

IV. Give the dates of and explain briefly the following :—

1. Magna Charta. 2. Petition of Rights. 3. The Covenant. 4. Bill of Rights.

V. Give the chief incidents of the Wars of the Roses. Explain the claims of the rival houses to the English Throne.

VI. In what reigns did the following persons live? :—

Thomas Langton, Thomas a'Beckett, William Wallace, Wyclif Caxton, Perkin Warbeck, Thomas Cranmer, Thomas Cromwell, Duke of Monmouth, William Pitt, Lord Melbourne?

VII. What is meant by the following terms :—"Feudalism," "Puritans," "Ship-money," "Divine right," "Jacobite," "South Sea Bubble," "The Ministry"? To what particular reigns do you refer their use?

VIII. Trace briefly the changes which the Royal power has undergone since the time of William I.

Junior Public Examination, November, 1893.

B. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Scott's "Marmion."

Time—Two hours.

I. What objections may be made to Scott's poetic portrait of the imaginary Marmion as a type of romantic chivalry?

II. Describe the "convent" scene in Canto 2, from the conclusion of the speech of Constance to the utterance of the Abbots' doom.

III. Give examples of Scott's treatment of the supernatural in "Marmion."

IV. Refer to some passages which illustrate Scott's patriotism; martial ardour, and appreciation of colour.

V. Explain the italicised words and phrases in the following quotations:—

a Who *checks* at me, to death is *dight.*

b His zone ***
Bore many a planetary sign,
Combust, and *retrograde*, and *trine.*

c In other pace than forth he *yode*
Returned Lord Marmion.

VI. Analyse the metre in which "Marmion" is for the most part written, and show how it differs from the metre of Lady Heron's Song *(Young Lochinvar.)*

C. GEOGRAPHY.

Time—Two hours.

I. Define the terms—*Peninsula, Isthmus.* Name and describe the situation of two prominent peninsulas on each of the continents, Europe, Asia, North America, and Australia.

II. Name in order the chief towns along the Australian Coast from Adelaide to Brisbane, and state the situation of each as exactly as you can.

III. Trace roughly the boundaries of the area of country drained by the Murray. Name its chief tributaries in order, proceeding from the source onwards, and state the general direction in which each one flows.

IV. Where are the following towns situated :—Copenhagen, Colombo, Pekin, Wellington, Montreal, Santiago? State any remarkable facts you may know about each.

V. Draw a rough outline map of South America, and insert on it the principal mountain ranges.

VI. State the direction of the chief great ocean currents around the coast of Australia.

VII. Explain why the nights are longer in the winter than in the summer.

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2. LATIN.

Time—Two hours.

I. Translate—(Construe this passage word for word).

(*Construe this passage word for word.*)

Heu nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere divis!
Ecce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo
Crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae,
Ad caelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra,
Lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
Non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroebus,
Et sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen.
Consequimur cuncti et densis incurrimus armis.
Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis
Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedes
Armorum facie et Graiarum errore iubarum.

II. Give the principal parts of *fidere, passis, tendens, ardentia, oritur.*

III. Translate the following, and answer the questions on each :—

(*a*) Pars cetera pontum
Pone legit, sinuatque immensa volumine terga,
Derive *sinuat, immensa, volumine.*

(*b*) Hei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli!
Parse the three last words.

(*c*) Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?
Compare *summa ;* decline *loco* in the plural.

(*d*) Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit

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Attollentem iras, et caerula colla tumentem :
Haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat.

Anguem, humi, colla, visu: give case of each and reason.

(*e*) At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles
Talis in hoste fuit Priamo.

Explain the allusion.

(*f*) Cum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam
Obtulit, et pura per noctem in luce refulsit
Alma parens, confessa deam, qualisque videri
Caelicolis et quanta solet; dextraque prehensum
Continuit, roseoque haec insuper addidit ore.

Mark the scansion of these lines. Indicate elisions by the sign ⏜ above.

IV. Decline in the singular *felix* and *idem;* in the plural *vis* and *passus* (noun).

V. Compare *gracilis, benevolus, diu, ferociter.*

VI. Write the genitive singular (marking the quantity), and give the gender, of *æquor, arbor, timor, juventus, manus, litus.*

VII. Write out in full: pres. subj. act. of *ruo;* fut. ind. of *morior;* fut. ind. of *eo;* perf. subj. pass. of *fero;* perf. ind. act. of *fundo.*

VIII. What case is governed by each of the following verbs :— *egere, parcere, frui, servare, servire?*

IX. Translate into Latin—

(*a*) We are permitted to go to Rome.

(*b*) The Consul was not himself able to go to Corinth.

(*c*) When the war was finished the General returned home.

(*d*) They say that the Roman army has been defeated by Hannibal.

(*e*) I do not know what that man thinks.

(*f*) He writes in Latin that his mother may not read his letters.

(*g*) You did not live so many years in the country, did you?

(*h*) Having said this, I put a lion's skin over my shoulders; the little Iulus follows, and my wife comes too. Now every breath of air terrifies me, whom neither

their weapons nor the Greeks themselves used to move. Already I was approaching the gates when the sound of feet reached my ears and my father cried out, "Fly, my son! I see their shields and their gleaming armour."

X. Write brief explanatory notes on the following:—Atridae, Ceres, Gorgon, Mycenae, Ida, Olympus.

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3. GREEK.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

(Construe this passage word for word.)

Ἔνθεν δὲ προτέρω πλέομεν ἀκαχήμενοι ἦτορ.
Κυκλώπων δ' ἐς γαῖαν ὑπερφιάλων ἀθεμίστων
ἱκόμεθ', οἵ ῥα θεοῖσι πεποιθότες ἀθανάτοισιν
οὔτε φυτεύουσιν χερσὶν φυτὸν οὔτ' ἀρόωσιν,
ἀλλὰ τάγ' ἄσπαρτα καὶ ἀνήροτα πάντα φύονται,
πυροὶ καὶ κριθαὶ ἠδ' ἄμπελοι, αἵτε φέρουσιν
οἶνον ἐριστάφυλον, καί σφιν Διὸς ὄμβρος ἀέξει.
τοῖσιν δ' οὔτ' ἀγοραὶ βουληφόροι οὔτε θέμιστες,
ἀλλ' οἵγ' ὑψηλῶν ὀρέων ναίουσι κάρηνα
ἐν σπέσσι γλαφυροῖσι, θεμιστεύει δὲ ἑκαστος
παίδων ἠδ' ἀλόχων, οὐδ' ἀλλήλων ἀλέγουσιν.

(*a*). Parse πλέομεν, ἱκόμεθ', πεποιθότες.

(*b*). Account for the case of ἦτορ, θεοῖσι, τοῖσιν.

(*c*). Decline in full χερσίν, κριθαί, ὀρέων, παίδων.

II. Translate—

"νήπιός εἰς, ὦ ξεῖν', ἢ τηλόθεν εἰλήλουθας,
ὅς με θεοὺς κέλεαι ἢ δειδίμεν ἢ ἀλέασθαι·
οὐ γὰρ Κύκλωπες Διὸς αἰγιόχου ἀλέγουσιν
οὐδὲ θεῶν μακάρων, ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτεροί εἰμεν.
οὐδ' ἂν ἐγὼ Διὸς ἔχθος ἀλευάμενος πεφιδοίμην
οὔτε σεῦ οὔθ' ἑτάρων, εἰ μὴ θυμός με κελεύοι.

(*a*). Give the voice, mood, tense, number, and person of each verb in the first three lines.

(*b*). Compare μακάρων, φέρτεροι.

III. Translate—

τοῦ μὲν ὅσον τ' ὄργυιαν ἐγὼν ἀπέκοψα παραστὰς,
καὶ παρέθηχ' ἑτάροισιν, ἀποξῦσαι δὲ κέλευσα·
οἱ δ' ὁμαλὸν ποίησαν· ἐγὼ δ' ἐθόωσα παραστὰς
ἄκρον, ἄφαρ δὲ λαβὼν ἐπυράκτεον ἐν πυρὶ κηλέῳ.

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καὶ τὸ μὲν εὖ κατέθηκα κατακρύψας ὑπὸ κόπρῳ,
ἥ ῥα κατὰ σπείους κέχυτο μεγάλ' ἤλιθα πολλή·
αὐτὰρ τοὺς ἄλλους κλήρῳ πεπαλάσθαι ἄνωγον,
ὅστις τολμήσειεν ἐμοὶ σὺν μοχλὸν ἀείρας
τρῖψαι ἐν ὀφθαλμῷ, ὅτε τὸν γλυκὺς ὕπνος ἱκάνοι.

In which of the verbs above is the augment omitted? Which have a reduplication?

IV. Translate—

οἱ δὲ βοῆς ἀΐοντες ἐφοίτων ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος,
ἱστάμενοι δ' εἴροντο περὶ σπέος ὅττι ἑ κήδοι·
"Τίπτε τόσον, Πολύφημ', ἀρημένος ὧδε βόησας
νύκτα δι' ἀμβροσίην, καὶ ἀΰπνους ἄμμε τίθησθα;
ἦ μή τίς σευ μῆλα βροτῶν ἀέκοντος ἐλαύνει;
ἦ μή τις σ' αὐτὸν κτείνῃ δόλῳ ἠὲ βίηφιν;"

(*a*). Account for the mood of κήδοι.

(*b*). Account for the case of βοῆς, σπέος, σευ, βροτῶν, δόλῳ.

V. Translate—

Ὣς ἐφάμην, ὁ δ' ἔπειτα χολώσατο κηρόθι μᾶλλον·
ἦκε δ' ἀπορρήξας κορυφὴν ὄρεος μεγάλοιο,
κὰδ δ' ἔβαλε προπάροιθε νεὸς κυανοπρώροιο
[τυτθόν, ἐδεύησεν δ' οἰήϊον ἄκρον ἱκέσθαι.]
ἐκλίσθη δὲ θάλασσα κατερχομένης ὑπὸ πέτρης.
τὴν δ' αἰψ' ἠπειρόνδε παλιρρόθιον φέρε κῦμα,
πλημμυρὶς ἐκ πόντοιο, θέμωσε δὲ χέρσον ἱκέσθαι.

Give the first person singular of the principal tenses of ἐφάμην, ἀπορρήξας, ἔβαλε, ἱκέσθαι, κατερχομένης, φέρε.

VI. Give the genitive singular, gender, and meaning of ὄνομα, θάρσος, λύσις, ὕδωρ, ἅλς, λέων, γάλα, δαίμων.

VII. Give the meaning and the first person singular of the principal tenses of πάσχω, αἱρέω, λαγχάνω, βαίνω, ἀπόλλυμι, πίνω, πίπτω, μένω.

VIII. Name the mood and tense of the following and write out each tense in full :—ἦσαν, ἐπέθηκε, ἤμελγε, πίε, πέμψειας, εἰρωτᾷς.

IX. Give the meaning and derivation of αἰγίοχος, κυανοχαίτης, παλαίφατος, ὁμοφρονέω, ἀΰπνος, ἐϋκνήμιδες.

X. Translate into Greek—

(*a*). Give me wine and tell me your name.

(*b*). We sacked many cities and destroyed many men.

(*c*). Having come into the cave we saw lambs and sheep. Junior Public Examination, November, 1893.

(*d*). My companions used to bring food.

(*e*). The renown of Odysseus reached heaven.

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4. FRENCH.

Time—Two hours.

N.B.—To obtain a Credit, Candidates must satisfy the Examiner in both parts of the Paper.

PART I.

I. Translate—

a. On devine qu'à compter de ce jour le bon anachorète vécut d'eau et de racines, laissant à son nourrisson tout le lait de la biche : aussi le nourrisson devenait-il gros et fort que c'était merveille ; à huit mois, il se tenait debout sur ses pieds, et, à dix, il commençait à parler.

b. A la droite du roi était Lyderic, monté sur un magnifique cheval que lui avait donné le roi, et dont les housses de velours frangées d'or traînaient jusqu'à terre. A gauche était le digne évêque de Noyon, dont Dagobert ne pouvait se passer un instant, en ce qu'il le consultait sur toute chose.

c. Comme il aurait fallu plus de cinq cents voitures pour emporter tout ce qu'il y avait là de pierres précieuses, Lyderic se contenta de remplir quatre paniers que lui apporta le roi, le premier de perles, le second de rubis, le troisième d'escarboucles et le quatrième de diamants, et fit charger par Peters les quatre paniers sur ses deux chevaux.

d. En effet, à mesure que la nuit s'avança, l'incendie devint plus visible ; on distinguait les hautes murailles crénelées qui brûlaient sans se consumer, car elles étaient en pierre d'amiante ; puis, dans ces murailles, des portes au nombre de dix, dont chacune était gardée par un dragon.

e. Aussitôt il se retourna et aperçut Peters, qui, redoutant quelque trahison, avait suivi Hagen, mais qui était arrivé trop tard : il voulut parler pour lui adresser quelque suprême recommandation, mais il ne put que lui

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faire de la main signe de s'enfuir, et il tomba mort près du cadavre de son assassin.

II. Give the feminine of blanc, compagnon, paysan, avare, mon, serviteur, acteur, auteur, le heros.

III. Name tense, mood, and infinitive of—

ils contraignirent.
il disparut.
il reconnût.
il sacrifia.
il sacrifiera.
elle exagère.

IV. Give five instances of English phrases formed of "to be" and an adjective, being rendered in French by "avoir" and a substantive.

V. What are the infinitives of these participles: tissu, gisant, clos, échu, séant, mort, repu?

VI. Translate into French—

The dear mother was seeking her children.
He will arrive to-morrow morning.
Give to him that asketh.
Read your book, if you please.
People say the Queen is dead.
Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

PART II.

VII. Translate—

Bernard avait perdu son père de bonne heure. Comme il apprenait bien à l'école, le curé le choisit pour enfant de chœur et lui fit commencer le latin. Il continua ses études au collège de Villefranche, tenu par des ecclésiastiques, et la situation de sa famille ne lui permettant pas les années de loisirs, il vint à l'âge de dix sept ans, à Lyon, où il trouva, chez un pharmacien, un emploi qui lui donnait la nourriture et le logement. Il était jeune, et sa voie était encore obscure devant lui. Il essayait toutes choses, il eut un petit succès sur un théâtre de Lyon avec un vaudeville dont depuis il ne voulut jamais dire le titre, puis vint à Paris, ayant dans sa valise une tragédie en cinq actes et une lettre pour Saint-Marc Girardin qui conseilla au jeune homme d'apprendre un métier pour vivre. Il choisit la carrière médicale.

VIII. Translate into French— Junior Public Examination, November, 1893.

The Constable, Clisson, was much hated by the Duke of Brittany, and an attack which was made on him in the streets of Paris was clearly traced to Montfort. The young king, who was much attached to Clisson, set forth to exact punishment. On his way a madman rushed out of a forest and called out, "King, you are betrayed!" Charles was much frightened, and further seems to have had a sunstroke, for he at once became insane. He recovered for a time; but at Christmas, while he and five others were dancing, disguised as wild men, their garments of pitched flax caught fire. Four were burnt, and the shock brought back the king's madness. He became subject to fits of insanity of longer or shorter duration, and in their intervals he seems to have been almost imbecile.

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5. GERMAN.

Time—Two hours.

[*N. B.—Candidates may write either in English or in German characters. To obtain a Credit candidates must satisfy the Examiner in both parts of the paper.*]

PART I.

I. Translate—

a. „Ich habe heute Abend einer deutschen Komödie beigewohnt," erzählte der Mond. „Es war in einem kleinen Städtchen. Ein Stall war in ein Theater verwandelt, das heißt: die Stände waren geblieben und zu Logen ausgeputzt; das ganze Holzwerk war mit buntem Papier überzogen: unter der niedrigen Decke hing ein kleiner eiserner Kronleuchter, und damit er wie in den großen Theatern verschwinden konnte, wenn das „Klingkling" der Glocke des Souffleurs erschallte, war über ihm eine umgekehrte große Tonne angebracht."

b. Es war die Stadt der Todten; nur der Vesuv donnerte noch seine ewige Hymne, von welcher jeder einzelne Vers von den Menschen ein neuer Ausbruch genannt wird. Wir gingen nach dem Tempel der Venus, aus schneeweißem Marmor aufgeführt, mit seinem Hochaltar vor der breiten Treppe und mit frisch emporgeschossenen Trauerweiden zwischen den Säulen.

c. Der Kutscher des Leichenwagens war der einzige Begleiter, Niemand folgte, Niemand weiter als der Mond. Im Winkel an der Kirchhofsmauer wurde der Selbstmörder begraben, die Brennesseln werden bald über seinem Grabe wuchern. der

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Todtengräber wird Dornen und Unkraut von den Gräbern der Andern darauf werfen.

d. Der Schuh war enge, aber noch enger war es ihr um's Herz; sie erhob die feinen, runden Arme, der Atlas rauschte. Vor ihr stand eine Glasschale mit vier Goldfischchen, sie rührte behutsam im Wasser herum mit einem bunt bemalten, lackirten Stöckchen, ganz langsam, denn sie grübelte über etwas; dachte sie vielleicht daran, wie reich und golden die Fische gekleidet waren, wie ruhig sie in ihrer Glasschale lebten, wo sie ihre reichliche Nahrung erhielten, und wie viel glücklicher sie doch sein würden, wenn sie frei herumschwimmen könnten?

II. Explain the different ways in which adjectives are declined in German and the reason for the difference.

III. Decline ich, du, er.

IV. Write out the cardinal numbers from 1 to 21.

V. What is the plural of the following nouns:—Adler, Bank, Dorn, Enkel, Fall, Grab, Haar, Kaufmann, Land, Mund, Nacht, Rolle, Schwan, Thal, Uhr.

VI. Write down in columns the infinitive, first person singular present and imperfect indicative, and the past participle of the following verbs:—aufgehen, biegen, bringen, empfehlen, fangen, gießen, halten, kleiden, laufen, meinen, nehmen, rufen, scheinen, tragen, werfen.

VII. Translate into German:—

(1.) The boy gave his book to his sister.
(2.) It was a very clear evening.
(3.) The little one (girl) was silent and looked in confusion at her mother.
(4.) I looked in at an editor's windows.
(5.) It has been a terrible year with sorrow everywhere.
(6.) When the captain drew his sword the soldiers ran.
(7.) The man to whom he had lent the money had gone.

PART II.

VIII. Translate:—

In Drontheim auf der hohen Burg saßen viele Nordlandsritter versammelt, und hatten Rath gehalten über des Reiches Wohl, und zechten nun bis in die tiefe Nacht hinein fröhlich mit einander in dem hallenden, gewölbten Saal, um den runden, riesigen Steintisch her.

Der erwachende Sturm trieb so eben ein wildes Schneegestöber gegen die klirrenden Fenster, alle Thüren in ihren eichenen Fugen bebten, die schweren Schlösser rasselten ungestüm, die Schloßuhr schlug nach vielrädrigem, langsam knarrendem Getöse: Eins.

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Da flog in die Halle herein mit ſträubenden Locken, mit ängſtlichem Geſchrei und geſchloſſenen Augen, ein todtbleicher Knabe. Der ſtellte ſich hinter den geſchmückten Seſſel des großmächtigen Ritter Björn, umklammerte den glänzenden Helden mit beiden Händen, und ſchrie mit durchdringender Stimme: „Ritter und Vater! Vater und Ritter! Der Tod und noch Einer ſind abermal entſetzlich hinter mir drein!—"

Eine furchtbare Stille lag eiſig über der ganzen Verſammlung; nur daß der Knabe fort und fort entſetzliche Worte ſchrie.

IX. Translate into German:—

"Poor Dick lost his wife, and his children died one after the other—there is only one left. And now he is dead, and the girl is left quite alone." "Oh, it is a girl," said the Tutor, in a tone of disappointment. "If it had been a boy we could have done something with him here." "Yes," said Mary, with a sigh; "pity it's a girl—it would have been so much easier with a boy. She must come here, of course, there is nowhere else for her to go." "What will you do with her when she comes?"

The speaker did not belong to the old school of Cambridge Dons. He was of that newer kind that came in a quarter of a century ago with athletics. He was not lean and hollow-eyed, wrinkled and yellow like a musty old parchment. He had rowed five in his college boat, and his shoulders were as square now as ever.

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6. MATHEMATICS. (Geometry.)

Time—Three hours.

[*Candidates who wish merely to obtain a pass must attempt the questions in Parts I. and II. only. Candidates who wish to obtain a Credit must attempt the questions in Parts II. and III. only. Should any candidate attempting Parts II. and III. fail to obtain a credit he may still be allowed a pass if his work be good enough.*

No Candidate may attempt questions from all three parts

PART I.

I. If of two sides of a triangle one is longer than the other, then the angle which is opposite the longer side is greater than the angle which is opposite the shorter side.

Show that the side of an isosceles triangle is always greater than half the base.

II. Show that parallelograms on equal bases and between the same parallels are equal in area.

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If O be any point within a parallelogram $ABCD$, and the difference between the areas of the triangles AOB and COD be equal to the difference between the areas of AOD and BOC, show that O must lie on a diagonal of the parallelogram.

III. If a straight line is divided into any two parts, the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts is equal to the square on that part, together with the rectangle contained by the two parts.

PART II.

IV. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each: but have the third side of the one longer than the third side of the other, then the angle which is opposite the side that is given longer is greater than the angle which is opposite the side that is given shorter.

The base BC of a triangle is produced both ways to D and E so that $DB = CE$. If now $AD = AE$, show that $AB = AC$.

V. If the square on one side of a triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides, the angle contained by the latter two sides is a right angle.

$ABCD$ is a square, and a point E is taken in BC so that the square on AC is as much greater than that on AE as that on AE is greater than that on AB. Show that BE is equal to half the diagonal of the square.

VI. Describe a square whose area shall be equal to the area of a given rectilinear figure.

Describe a right-angled isosceles triangle whose area shall be equal to the area of a given rectilinear figure.

PART III.

VII. Show how to draw from a point outside a circle a tangent to the circle.

Given two circles in position, show how to draw a straight line AB, of given length, to touch one circle at A and end on the other at B. Is it always possible to do this?

VIII. If from a point outside a circle two straight lines are drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle is eqal to the square on the line which touches it.

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Two equal circles whose centres are C and D intersect in O and Q. Through any point P outside the circles is drawn a straight line $PORS$ cutting one circle in O and R, the other in O and S. Show that the rectangle contained by PO and RS is equal to the difference of the squares on PC and PD.

IX. Show how to inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

Show how to inscribe a equilateral triangle ABC in another equilateral triangle PQR, so that A shall lie in QR, B on RP, and C on PQ. Is this always possible?

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6. MATHEMATICS (Algebra).

Time—Two hours.

Candidates who wish merely to obtain a Pass are required to work from Parts I. and II. only. Candidates who wish to obtain a Credit must confine their attention to Parts II. and III. Should any Candidate attempting Parts II. and III. fail to obtain a Credit, he will still be allowed to pass if his work be good enough.

No Candidate may attempt questions from all three Parts.

PART I.

I. Simplify the expression—

$$2\,[a^3 - b\{a^2 - 3\,(ab - b^2)\} + 2a^2b]$$

and multiply it by $a^2 - b\,(2a - b)$.

II. Resolve each of the following expressions into factors :—

(i). $x^2 - x - 56$

(ii). $6x^2 + 5xy - 6y^2$

(iii). $27x^3 - y^3$

(iv). $abx^2 + a^3bx - b^3x - ab^3$

III. Divide $x^8 + 3ax^7 - 11a^4x^4 + 27a^5x^3 - 12a^6x^2 - 8a^8$ by $x^3 + ax^2 + 2a^2x - 4a^3$

PART II.

IV. A man, travelling from one town to another, walks two-thirds the distance at the rate of four miles an hour, and rides the remaining distance at the rate of eight miles an hour. He takes one hour and eighteen minutes longer than a bicyclist who travels the whole distance at the rate of ten miles an hour. Find the distance between the two towns.

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V. Reduce the fraction—

$$\frac{2x^4+7x^3+4x^2-10x-3}{4x^4+2x^3-8x^2-x+3}$$ to its lowest terms

VI. Simplify—

$$\frac{\frac{x}{6}+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{2}{3x}}{\frac{1}{12x}+\frac{17}{42x^2}+\frac{2}{7x^3}} \div \frac{\left(x-1\right)\frac{1}{6}\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{42x}-\frac{1}{84x^2}-\frac{1}{28x^3}}$$

VII. Solve the equations—

(i). $$\frac{2x+15}{32}-\frac{25-3x}{8}=\frac{x-7}{12}+\frac{73}{96}$$

(ii). $$\frac{x-c}{b-c}+\frac{x-d}{b-d}=2$$

PART III.

VIII. Divide $2\frac{a^3}{x^3}+\frac{a^2}{x^2}+\frac{a}{x}-32\frac{x}{a}-16\frac{x^2}{a^2}-16\frac{x^3}{a^3}$ by $\frac{a}{x}-2$.

IX Solve the equation—

$$\frac{ax-a-x+1}{ax+a+x+1}=\frac{ax-a+x-1}{ax+a-x-1.}$$

X. A man deposits £1,000 in a bank at a certain rate of interest. At the end of a year he adds £400 to his deposit, and also leaves in the bank the amount of the year's interest. At the end of the next year he has altogether £1,472 18s. to his credit. What rate of interest does the bank pay?

XI. Solve the simultaneous equations—

$$\begin{cases} x\sqrt{2}+y\sqrt{3}+z=6 \\ 2x\sqrt{2}-y\sqrt{3}+z=2 \\ y\sqrt{3}-2z=1 \end{cases}$$

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7. (a). ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Time—Three hours.

Not more than eight of the following questions are to be attempted.]

I. What is the difference between mass and weight? What are

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taken, in the centimetre-gramme-second system, as the units of mass and weight?

II. Describe the ordinary balance, explaining particularly why the Centre of Gravity of the beam is made to be somewhat lower than the plate on which the knife-edges rest.

III. Where two liquids which do not mix, *e.g.*, water and mercury, occupy the two arms of a bent tube, the level of the water on one side is much higher than that of the mercury on the other. Why is this? How does measuring off the height of the surfaces above a common level enable one to compare the densities of water and mercury?

IV. If a glass be filled with water and covered with a piece of paper, the whole may then be inverted without the water and paper falling. Explain this. May the glass be of any depth?

V. When a ship sails into a fresh water river it sinks somewhat deeper than when it was at sea. Why?

VI. Describe the mercury thermometer, and explain how it is made and graduated.

VII. Why does water boil at a lower temperature at Mount Lofty than in Adelaide?

VIII. What is meant by the "refraction of light?" Why, when an observer looks down into a pond, does the water always appear shallower than it really is?

IX. Describe briefly the optical arrangements of the eye. How is the eye arranged to see clearly objects at various distances?

X. Why does a tuning-fork sound much louder when its stem is placed firmly on the table than when it is simply held in the air?

XI. If an iron poker be held vertically and struck once or twice it becomes feebly magnetised. Why is this? Would the top end be a N. or S. pole?

XII. Explain very briefly the principle of the Electric Telegraph.

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7. (b.) CHEMISTRY.

I. What do you understand by chemical change? State some methods of bringing about chemical change, and give examples.

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II. What weight of potassium chlorate would yield sufficient oxygen for the complete combustion of one gramme of carbon?

III. Air is passed over heated copper. Describe what takes place, and the properties of the products.

IV. What is meant by destructive distillation? Account for the formation of ammonia in the destructive distillation of coal, and explain how it may be recovered from the ammoniacal liquor.

V. Given metallic copper, saltpetre, sulphuric acid, and oxygen, how could you prepare nitrogen peroxide? Explain the chemical changes which take place.

VI. Describe and explain the manufacture of charcoal by any process.

VII. Explain fully the cause of the pale-blue flame often seen playing on the surface of a charcoal fire.

VIII. What are *fluor-spar* and *cryolite* respectively? What is the effect of hot concentrated sulphuric acid on the latter, and what are the properties of the gaseous product?

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7 (c). BOTANY.

Time—Two hours.

I. Explain the terms *albuminous* and *exalbuminous*, and mention some albuminous seeds.

II. What is the most frequent arrangement of leaves on a stem?

III. Explain what is meant by an *irregular flower* and by an *incomplete flower*. Name an example of each.

IV. Describe the structure of the *ovary* of the flower of a Sweet-William.

V. Describe with examples the following conditions:—*Epipetalous, syngenesious, versatile, inferior ovary, axillary.*

VI. How many stamens are there, and where are they situated in each of the following plants:—Wallflower, pea, lily, wild-oat, and gum-tree.

7 (c) PHYSIOLOGY.

Junior Public Examination, November, 1893.

Time—Two hours.

I. What purposes do Nerves serve, and what do they look like in a freshly-killed animal? Describe how you would display some large nerve in such an animal.

II. What causes the air to enter and leave the lungs in the breathing process? What happens to the air in the lungs?

III. Explain the meaning of the terms secretion and excretion. Illustrate your answer by examples.

IV. Answer briefly the following questions :—

a. Why does a dead body soon become cold?

b. Why do you feel warm after vigorous exercise?

c. Why does a person in a faint turn pale and often fall down?

V. What purposes are served by the spinal cord, and what would be the result if the cord were greatly injured?

NOVEMBER, 1893.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

DIVISION A.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

THE AGE OF ELIZABETH.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Senior Public Examination, November, 1893.

Time—Two hours.

Of these questions only four are to be answered.

PART I. (*for Pass*).

I. Give the dates of the following events :—

a. The Accession of Queen Mary.
b. The Accession of Queen Elizabeth.
c. The surrender and the death of Mary of Scotland.
d. The Spanish Armada.
e. The massacre of St. Bartholemow.
f. Execution of Essex.

II. What Acts of Parliament were the chief causes of the Puritan Secession? Describe their effects.

III. What were the complications of European politics that led to the despatch of the Spanish Armada?

IV. Describe the condition of Ireland and what led to the rebellion under Tyrone.

V. Give some account of the growth of the colonies in the New World during the reign of Elizabeth. Illustrate your answer by a sketch map.

VI. What was the Holy League? Why was it formed? What did it accomplish?

PART II. (*for Credit*).

Only one of the following subjects to be dealt with. Write a short Essay.

1. Elizabeth as a politician.

2. The historical and geographical literature of the age of Elizabeth.
3. English social and domestic life in Elizabeth's reign.

DIVISION A.

(B.) ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Shakespeare: "King John."
Milton: "Comus."

Time—Two hours.

I. Describe fully any *one* of the following scenes in "King John."
   (*a*) The temptation of Hubert by the King.
   (*b*) Arthur's plea to Hubert for mercy.
   (*c*) The frantic grief of Constance on her hearing that her son is dead.

II. What opinion concerning the character of Falconbridge have you formed from his sayings and actions in the play?

III. Write notes on the meaning and derivation of the following words as used in "King John":—
Module, coil, basilisco-like, scroyles, gawds.

IV. What is the meaning of the name "Comus"? Expound the allegorical meaning of the masque.

V. Condense the dialogue between Comus and the Lady.

VI. Describe any *one* of the songs in "Comus."

VII. Write explanatory notes on the following allusions:—
   (*a*) *After the Tuscan mariners transformed.*
   (*b*) *And thou shalt be our star of Arcady,*
   (*c*) *Not that Nepenthes, which the wife of Thone*
   In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
   Is of such power to stir up joy as this.

DIVISION A.

2. LATIN.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write a note on the gender of Latin nouns in 'us.'

Senior Public Examination, November, 1893.

II. Distinguish the meaning of the following words by their quantities—"securi," "duces," "nota," "occido."

III. Give the English of—

quisquam, quisquis, aliquis, quidam, quivis, quisnam.

IV. Scan—

"Nomen et arma locum servant; te amice nequivi"
"Ferreique Eumenidum thalami et Discordia demens"
"Quos super atra silex jam jam lapsura cadentique"

V. Give the frequentative or stronger forms of—

verto, veho, venio, video, prendo, insilio.

VI. Parse—perosi, icta, quivi, norunt, postuma, cognomine.

VII. Enumerate the different forces of the ablative case.

VIII. Construct instances of the impersonal passive verb.

IX. Translate and explain where necessary—

"(Palinurus) gaudet cognomine terra."

"Non Simois tibi nec Xanthus nec Dorica castra
Defuerint; alius Latio jam partus Achilles."

"Quisque suos patimur Manes."

"Stygiamque paludem,
Di cujus jurare timent et fallere numen."

"Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit;
Quale solet silvis brumali tempore viscum
Fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat arbos,
Et croceo fetu teretis circumdare truncos."

X. Translate—

"Vidi et crudeles dantem Salmonea poenas,
Dum flammas Jovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.
Quatuor hic invectus equis et lampada quassans
Per Graiûm populos mediaeque per Elidis urbem
Ibat ovans divûmque sibi poscebat honorem,
Demens, qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen
Aere et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorum.
At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum
Contorsit, non ille faces nec fumea taedis
Lumina, praecipitemque immani turbine adegit.
Nec non et Tityon, Terrae omniparentis alumnum,
Cernere erat, per tota novem cui jugera corpus
Porrigitur, rostroque immanis vultur obunco
Immortale jecur tondens fecundaque poenis

Viscera rimaturque epulis habitatque sub alto
Pectore, nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis.
Quid memorem Lapithas, Ixiona Pirithoumque?
Quos super atra silex jam jam lapsura cadentique
Imminet assimilis; lucent genialibus altis
Aurea fulcra toris epulaeque ante ora paratae
Regifico luxu; Furiarum maxima juxta
Accubat et manibus prohibet contingere mensas,
Exsurgitque facem attollens atque intonat ore."

XI. Translate into Latin—

In the second century of the Christian era the Empire of Rome comprehended the fairest part of the earth and the most civilized portion of mankind. The frontiers of that extensive monarchy were guarded by antient renown and disciplined valour. The gentle but powerful influence of laws and manners had gradually cemented the union of the provinces. Their peaceful inhabitants enjoyed and abused the advantages of wealth and luxury. The image of a free constitution was preserved with decent reverence: the Roman senate appeared to possess the sovereign authority and devolved on the Emperors all the executive powers of Government. During a happy period of more than four-score years the public administration was conducted by the virtue and abilities of Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, and the two Antonines.

XII. Sketch the later stages by which the Republic of Rome passed into the Empire.

DIVISION A.

3. GREEK.

PLATO: LACHES.

Time—Three hours.

I. Decline οὗτος, ὅστις, μείζων.

Give genitive plural of σεαυτοῦ, δόρυ, ὄναρ, θρίξ, υἱός; and vocative of Νικίας, Λάχης, πολίτης.

II. Explain formation of ἠφίει, προὐξένησε, ἤγαγον.

Give principal parts of εἶμι, πάσχω, ἵστημι, πυνθάνομαι, and parse πειρῶ, κέκτηνται, εἰδείημεν.

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III. *συσσιτοῦμεν γὰρ δὴ ἐγώ τε καὶ Μιλησίας ὅδε, καὶ ἡμῖν τὰ μειράκια παρασιτεῖ.*

Give the force of the prepositions in composition here ; and also in *ὑπαισχύνομαι, ὑπεξέρχομαι.*

IV. What is the difference in meaning between *ἀφιέναι τινά* and *ἀφίεσθαι τινός ?* And comment on the construction in

(*a*). *τοῦτον οὐ μανθάνω ὅ τι βούλεται λέγειν*

(*b*). *ὁρῶμεν μὴ Νικίας οἴεταί τι λέγειν*

(and translate the last sentence into Latin).

V. Show how the meaning of the following words is varied by accent—*οὐκουν, ἆρα, τις, ἀνδρεια.*

VI. Translate and explain—

(*a*). *οὐκ ἄρα που κατὰ τὸν σὸν λόγον δωριστὶ ἡρμόσμεθα ἐγώ τε καὶ σύ.*

(*b*). *ἐθέλοντα κατὰ τὸ τοῦ Σόλωνος μανθάνειν ἕωσπερ ἄν ζῇ.*

VII. Translate—

(*a*). *Ὃ οὖν καὶ ἐξ ἀρχῆς εἶπον, ὅτι εἴτε οὕτω σμικρὰς ὠφελείας ἔχει μάθημα ὄν, εἴτε μὴ ὂν φασὶ καὶ προσποιοῦνται αὐτὸ εἶναι μάθημα, οὐκ ἄξιον ἐπιχειρεῖν μανθάνειν. καὶ γὰρ οὖν μοι δοκεῖ, εἰ μὲν δειλός τις ὢν οἴοιτο αὐτὸν ἐπίστασθαι, θρασύτερος ἂν δι' αὐτὸ γενόμενος ἐπιφανέστερος γένοιτο οἷος ἦν· εἰ δὲ ἀνδρεῖος, φυλαττόμενος ἂν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, εἰ καὶ σμικρὸν ἐξαμάρτοι, μεγάλας ἂν διαβολὰς ἴσχειν. ἐπίφθονος γὰρ ἡ προσποίησις τῆς τοιαύτης ἐπιστήμης, ὥστ' εἰ μή τι θαυμαστὸν ὅσον διαφέρει τῇ ἀρετῇ τῶν ἄλλων, οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως ἄν τις φύγοι τὸ καταγέλαστος γενέσθαι, φάσκων ἔχειν ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστήμην. τοιαύτη τις ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ, ὦ Λυσίμαχε, ἡ περὶ τοῦτο τὸ μάθημα εἶναι σπουδή· χρὴ δ' ὅπερ σοι ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἔλεγον, καὶ Σωκράτη τόνδε μὴ ἀφιέναι, ἀλλὰ δεῖσθαι συμβουλεύειν ὅπῃ δοκεῖ αὐτῷ περὶ τοῦ προκειμένου.*

ΛΥ. Ἀλλὰ δέομαι ἔγωγε ὦ Σώκρατες· καὶ γὰρ ὥσπερ ἔτι τοῦ διακρινοῦντος δοκεῖ μοι δεῖν ἡμῖν ἡ βουλή. εἰ μὲν γὰρ συνεφερέσθην τώδε, ἧττον ἂν τοῦ τοιούτου ἔδει· νῦν δὲ τὴν ἐναντίαν γάρ, ὡς ὁρᾷς, Λάχης Νικίᾳ ἔθετο. εὖ δὴ ἔχει ἀκοῦσαι καὶ σοῦ, ποτέρῳ τοῖν ἀνδροῖν σύμψηφος εἶ.

ΣΩ. Τί δαί, ὦ Λυσίμαχε ; ὁπότερ' ἂν οἱ πλείους ἐπαινῶσιν ἡμῶν, τούτοις μέλλεις χρῆσθαι ;

ΔΥ. Τί γὰρ ἄν τις καὶ ποιοῖ, ὦ Σώκρατες.

(*b*). *Πειστέον Λυσιμάχῳ καὶ Μελησίᾳ. ἃ μὲν οὖν νῦν δὴ ἐπεχειρήσαμεν σκοπεῖν, τίνες οἱ διδάσκα-*

λοι ἡμῖν τῆς τοιαύτης παιδείας γεγόνασιν ἢ τίνας ἄλλους βελτίους πεποιήκαμεν, ἴσως μὲν οὐ κακῶς ἔχει ἐξετάζειν καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἡμᾶς αὐτούς· ἀλλ' οἶμαι, καὶ ἡ τοιάδε σκέψις εἰς ταὐτὸν φέρει, σχεδὸν δέ τι καὶ μᾶλλον ἐξ ἀρχῆς εἴη ἄν. εἰ γὰρ τυγχάνομεν ἐπιστάμενοι ὁτουοῦν πέρι, ὅτι παραγενόμενόν τῳ βέλτιον ποιεῖ ἐκεῖνο ᾧ παρεγένετο, καὶ προσέτι οἷοί τέ ἐσμεν αὐτὸ ποιεῖν παραγίγνεσθαι ἐκείνῳ, δῆλον ὅτι αὐτό γε ἴσμεν τοῦτο, οὗ πέρι σύμβουλοι ἂν γενοίμεθα ὡς ἄν τις αὐτό ῥᾷστα καὶ ἄριστ' ἂν κτήσαιτο. ἴσως οὖν οὐ μανθάνετέ μου ὅ τι λέγω, ἀλλ' ὧδε ῥᾷον μαθήσεσθε. εἰ τυγάχνομεν ἐπιστάμενοι ὅτι ὄψις παραγενομένη ὀφθαλμοῖς βελτίους ποιεῖ ἐκείνους οἷς παρεγένετο, καὶ προσέτι οἷοί τέ ἐσμεν ποιεῖν αὐτὴν παραγίγνεσθαι ὄμμασι, δῆλον ὅτι ὄψιν γε ἴσμεν αὐτὴν ὅ τί ποτ' ἔστιν, ἧς πέρι σύμβουλοι ἂν γενοίμεθα ὡς ἄν τις αὐτὴν ῥᾷστα καὶ ἄριστα κτήσαιτο.

VIII. What function does the particle ἄν discharge, and with what parts of the verb is it used?

Translate into Greek—

"tu quoque magnam
Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare haberes."

IX. What is the historical allusion in ὁ νόμος οὕτω τάττει μὴ τὸν μάντιν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ἄρχειν?

X. What were the results of the battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis?

XI. Translate into Greek with special regard to use of particles :—

Σ. You then I suppose consider that it is possible for an unrighteous man to be happy.

Π. Quite so. Σ. And I say it is impossible. About this one thing, then, we differ. Well, be it so; but will the wrongdoer be happy, say you, if he meets with justice and punishment?

Π. Certainly not; for in that case he would be most miserable.

Σ. But in my opinion, Polus, this wrongdoer, is not only at all times wretched, but still more wretched if he be not punished both by gods and men. Do you laugh?

Π. I do. Σ. Well, I will try, my friend, and make you say the same that I do.

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DIVISION A.

4. FRENCH.

Time—Three hours.

[*N. B.—To obtain a Credit, Candidates must satisfy the Examiner in both Parts of the Paper.*]

PART I.

I. Translate the following passages from *Le Verre D'Eau:*—

(*a*) Douce et bonne par caractère, mais faible et indécise, n'osant prendre un parti sans prendre l'avis de ceux qui l'entourent, elle devait nécessairement se laisser subjuguer par ses conseillers et ses favoris, et il s'est trouvé prés d'elle une femme à l'esprit ferme, résolu et audacieux, au coup d'œil juste et prompt, qui vise toujours droit et haut !

(b) Je n'étais pas sorti de Londres, que j'ai entendu galoper sur mes traces ... c'était un officier qui me poursuivait, et qui, mieux monté que moi, m'eut bientôt rattrapé. J'eus un instant l'idée de me défendre ... mais déjà je venais de blesser un homme ... et en tuer un second qui ne m'avait rien fait ... vous comprenez. Je m'arrêtai et lui dis : *(Portant la main à son épée.)* Mon officier, je suis à vos ordres. — Mes ordres, me dit-il, les voici : et il me remit un paquet que j'ouvris en tremblant.

(c) Tais-toi ... tais-toi ! ... C'est ce qu'ils disent tous, et, à les en croire, il faudrait se donner à un époux, que je n'aurais pas choisi ; n'écouter que la raison d'Etat, accepter un mariage imposé, par le parlement et la nation.

(d) Bien entendu qu'en échange je vous en rendrai un autre plus grand encore ... c'est notre seule manière de traiter ensemble ! Tout l'avantage pour vous ... deux cents pour cent de bénéfice ... comme pour mes dettes.

La duch. Milord aurait-il encore intercepté ou acheté quelque billet... Je le préviens que j'ai pris des mesures générales et définitives contre le retour d'un pareil moyen. J'ai plusieurs lettres charmantes de milady vicomtesse de Bolingbroke votre femme.

(e) J'en suis sûre ! car en descendant le grand escalier elle a dit à la duchesse de Norfolk qui lui don-

nait le bras ... (C'est miss Price qui l'a entendu, et miss Price est une personne en qui l'on peut avoir confiance). Elle a dit : „Quand je devrais me perdre, je déshonorerai la reine !

II. Explain the following words : chiquenaude, falbala, palsambleu, sarabande, tri, vertugadin.

III. Translate the following :—

(a) Ce n'est pas à moi que l'on peut faire croire que les paysans étaient heureux avant la Révolution ; j'ai vu le bon temps, comme ils disent ; j'ai vu nos anciens villages : j'ai vu le four banal, où l'on ne cuisait de la galette qu'une fois l'an, et le pressoir banal, où l'on n'allait qu'à la corvée, pour le seigneur ou l'abbaye.

(b) Il avait une mère trés sensible, trés ardente, il le conte ainsi lui-même, qui, solitaire au fond de ce village de Suisse, vertueuse et romanesque, tourna toute son ardeur à faire un grand homme, un Rousseau.

(c) A minuit, les tocsins sonnent, la générale bat, les insurgés s'attroupent et s'enrégimentent ; les membres des sections cassent la municipalité et nomment un conseil provisoire de la commune, qui se rend à l'hôtel de ville pour diriger l'insurrection.

(d) Ainsi tandisque les autres despotes, pour soulever un poids mediocre, appellent à eux l'élite ou la majorité de la nation, utilisent les plus grandes forces du pays, et allongent leur levier tant qu'ils peuvent, les Jacobins, qui veulent soulever un poids enorme, repoussent loin d'eux l'élite et la majorité de la nation, écartent les plus grandes forces du pays, et raccourcissent leur levier autant qu'il est possible.

(e) A ces accents les détenus s'éveillent, et comprennent que les accusés chantent l'hymne de leur propre mort. L'horreur et la pitié leur répondent par des acclamations, des gémissements et des adieux, du fond de tous les cachots.

IV. Explain the following words : bourgeois, les cahiers, la gabelle, Jacobin, jurandes, Montagnards, parlements, les Pays-Bas, sansculottes, tocsin.

V. *a.* How is the plural formed of compound nouns in French? Give the plural of *arc-en-ciel*, *arrière-plan*, *coupe-gorge*.

b. Make a list of six adjectives and six verbs that require to be followed by *de*, and six of each by *à*.

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c. Give the principal parts of the following verbs: accroître, coudre, échoir, falloir, savoir, taire.

d. Show clearly the difference between the French demander, ignorer, plaisant, éditeur, and the English to demand, to ignore, pleasant, editor.

VI. *a.* What is meant by the Jacquerie, the League, the Fronde?

b. What was the policy of Louis XI.?

c. Discuss the importance of the Edict of Nantes and of its Revocation.

PART II.

VII. Translate—

L'homme qui cherche seulement à amuser son public par des moyens déjà connus, écrit avec confiance, dans la candeur de sa médiocrité, des œuvres destinés à la foule ignorante et désœuvrée. Mais ceux sur qui pèsent tous les siècles de la littérature passée, ceux que rien ne satisfait, que tout dégoûte, parce qu'ils rêvent mieux, à qui tout semble défloré déjà, à qui leur œuvre donne toujours l'impression d'un travail inutile et commun, en arrivent à juger l'art littéraire une chose insaisissable, mystérieuse, que nous dévoilent à peine quelques pages des plus grands maîtres.

Vingt vers, vingt phrases, lus tout à coup nous font tressaillir jusqu'au cœur comme une révélation surprenante; mais les vers suivants ressemblent à tous les vers, la prose qui coule ensuite ressemble à toutes les proses.

Les hommes de génie n'ont point, sans doute, ces angoisses et ces tourments, parce qu'ils portent en eux une force créatrice irrésistible. Ils ne se jugent pas eux-mêmes. Les autres, nous autres qui sommes simplement des travailleurs conscients et tenaces, nous ne pouvons lutter contre l'invincible découragement que par la continuité de l'effort.

VIII. Translate into French—

On a report that the cannon of the Bastille had been pointed upon Paris, the mob rose in a frenzy, rushed upon it, hanged the guard, and absolutely tore down the old castle to its foundations, though they did not find a single prisoner in it. "This is a revolt," said Louis, when he heard of it. "Sire, it is a revolution," was the answer.

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The mob had found out its power. The fishwomen of the markets, always a peculiar and privileged class, were frantically excited, and were sure to be foremost in all the demonstrations stirred up by Jacobins. There was a great scarcity of provisions in Paris, and this, together with the continual dread that reforms would be checked by violence, maddened the people. On a report that the Guards had shown enthusiasm for the king, the whole populace came pouring out of Paris to Versailles, and, after threatening the life of the queen, brought the family back with them to Paris, and kept them almost as prisoners while the Assembly, which followed them to Paris, debated on the new constitution.

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5. GERMAN.

Time—Three hours.

[*N.B.—Candidates may write either in English or in German characters. To obtain a Credit candidates must satisfy the Examiner in both parts of the paper.*]

PART I.

I. Translate the following passages from *Schiller*:—

a. Der Meiſter kann die Form zerbrechen
Mit weiſer Hand, zur rechten Zeit;
Doch wehe, wenn in Flammenbächen
Das glühnde Erz ſich ſelbſt befreit!
Blindwüthend, mit des Donners Krachen,
Zerſprengt es das geborſtne Haus,
Und wie aus offnem Höllenrachen
Speit es Verderben zündend aus.

b. „Und ſchaudernd dacht ich's, da kroch's heran,
Regte hundert Gelenke zugleich,
Will ſchnappen nach mir; in des Schreckens Wahn
Laß ich los der Koralle umklammerten Zweig;
Gleich faßt mich der Strudel mit raſendem Toben,
Doch es war mir zum Heil, er riß mich nach oben."

c. Da bricht die Menge tobend aus,
Gewalt'ger Sturm bewegt das Haus,
Um Gnade flehen alle Brüder;
Doch ſchweigend blickt der Jüngling nieder,
Still legt er von ſich das Gewand
Und küßt des Meiſters ſtrenge Hand
Und geht. Der folgt ihm mit dem Blicke,

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Dann ruft er liebend ihn zurücke
Und spricht: „Umarme mich, mein Sohn!
Dir ist der härt're Kampf gelungen.
Nimm dieses Kreuz. Es ist der Lohn
Der Demuth, die sich selbst bezwungen."

d. Und lauter immer wird die Frage,
Und ahnend fliegt's mit Blitzesschlage
Durch alle Herzen: „Gebet Acht,
Das ist der Eumeniden Macht!
Der fromme Dichter wird gerochen,
Der Mörder bietet selbst sich dar —
Ergreift ihn, der das Wort gesprochen,
Und ihn, an den's gerichtet war!"

II. Translate the following passages from *Scheffel* :—

a. Der Abt drängte, daß sie vorüber kamen. Seine Prunkgemächer waren mit Blumen geschmückt. Frau Hadwig warf sich in den einfachen Lehnstuhl, auszuruhen vom Wechsel des Erschauten. Sie hatte in wenig Stunden viel erlebt. Es war noch eine halbe Stunde zum Abendimbiß.

b. Flüchtig zuckte in Ekkehard der Gedanke: soll hier ein Spiel mit mir gespielt werden? aber die Herzogin rief scherzend: „Ihr seid mit gleicher Münze bezahlt, Habt Ihr vor drei Tagen die Herzogin in Schwaben nicht anders als getragen über des heiligen Gallus Schwelle kommen lassen, so war's billig, daß auch sie den Mann von Sankt Gallen in ihr Schloß tragen ließ."

c. In der Burg ging es an ein Einrichten und Unterbringen der Gäste. Der Raum war spärlich gemessen. Im runden Hauptturm war eine luftige Halle, dort wurde mit aufgeschüttetem Stroh für notdürftig Nachtlager gesorgt. Wenn das so fortgeht, hatte der Schaffner gebrummt, der bald nicht mehr wußte, wo ihm der Kopf stand, so haben wir bald die ganze Pfaffheit Europas auf unserem Fels beisammen.

d. In seiner Turmstube ging Ekkehard schweigsam auf und nieder, die Hände zum Gebet gefaltet. Ein ehrenvoller Auftrag war ihm geworden. Er sollte zum versammelten Kriegsvolke die Predigt halten, bevor man auszöge zum Streit: da betete er um Stärke und mutigen Flug der Gedanken, daß sein Wort werde zum glühenden Funken, der in aller Herz die Flamme der Streitlust entfache.

III. Translate and explain the following words:—Welschland, Leumund, Kaiser, Wehrgeld, Einsiedel, Söller, Sündflut, Kleeblatt, Eselshäute, Ohrklemmen, Pfalz, Karfreitag.

IV. What are the different ways of declining German adjectives?

V. What is the difference between separable and inseparable verbs? Give instances of each class, and of verbs that sometimes belong to the one, sometimes to the other.

VI. What rules can you give for order in the German sentence? Senior Public Examination, November, 1893.

VII. In the Seven Year War should our sympathies be with Frederick or his enemies?

VIII. Describe the circumstances that led to the following battles:—Hohenlinden, Austerlitz, Wagram, Leipzig. What were their results?

IX. Trace the steps that led to the Union of Germany.

PART II.

X. Translate :—

Die Waffenstücke, die man herbei holte, mit eingegrabner Arbeit schön verziert, nur der Helm einfach, beinah mehr auf Knappenart geformt, als auf Ritterweise, die fast riesenhaft große Lanze, welche dazu gehörte, — der Kapellan sah das Alles tief nachsinnend und mit wehmüthiger Rührung an. Endlich, während Sintram schon fast mit Beihülfe der Knappen fertig geharnischt war, sprach der fromme Geistliche:

„Wunderbare Fügung Gottes! Seht, lieber Herr, diese Rüstung und diesen Speer führte ehmals Ritter Weigand der Schlanke, und hat damit viele große Thaten vollbracht. Als er nun von Eurer Mutter gepflegt ward in der Burg, und auch Euer Vater noch recht mild gegen ihn war, bat er sich's zur Gnade aus, seinen Harnisch und seine Lanze in Biörn's Waffenhalle aufhängen zu dürfen, — er selbst, wie Ihr wohl wißt, gedachte ein Kloster zu bauen, und als Mönch hinein zu gehen — und seinen ehemaligen Knappenhelm fügte er statt eines andern hinzu, weil er diesen noch trug, als er zum ersten Male in der schönen Verena Engelsantlitz schaute. Wie trifft es sich nun so eigen, daß man Euch für die entscheidenden Stunden eben diese längst geruheten Waffen bringt! — Mir jedoch, so weit mein kurzsichtiges Menschenauge reicht, mir scheint es ein zwar sehr ernstes, aber herrliches und hoch verheißendes Zeichen."

XI. Translate into German :—

During his boyhood, and, indeed, all his life, Whitman was an omnivorous reader; and he made himself acquainted with, and had a real preference for, the masterpieces of literature. He says: "I went regularly every week in the mild seasons down to Coney Island, at that time a long, bare, unfrequented shore, which I had all to myself, and where I loved, after bathing, to race up and down the hard sand, and declaim Homer or Shakspere to the surf by the hour." In another place he says that he often used to ride the whole length of Broadway on the top of an omnibus, declaiming some

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stormy passage from Julius Cæsar or Richard, which he could roar as loudly as he chose in the "heavy, dense, uninterrupted street bass." And Mr. Moncure Conway says, in describing a visit he paid to him in later years: "The books he seemed to know and love best were the Bible, Homer, and Shakspere; these he owned, and probably had in his pockets while we were talking."

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6. ITALIAN.

No candidates.

DIVISION B.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS I.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates who wish merely to obtain a pass must attempt the questions in Parts I. and II only. Candidates who wish to obtain a credit must attempt the questions in Parts II. and III. only. Should any Candidate, attempting Parts II. and III., fail to obtain a credit, he may still be allowed a pass if his work be good enough. No Candidate may attempt questions from all three parts.

PART I.

I. Arrange in order of magnitude the three quantities—

$$5\sqrt{\cdot 146} - \sqrt{3} : \frac{\sqrt{3}}{10} : \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{7}}{\cdot 6\dot{3}\dot{4}}.$$

II. Show that $a - (b - c) = a - b + c$ and find the value of

$$\overline{\left\{x^2 + y(x-y)\right\} \times \left\{x^2 - y(x-y)\right\} \times \left\{x^2 + y(x+y)\right\} \times \left\{x^2 - y(x+y)\right\}}$$

III. If $\dfrac{a+b-\sqrt{2ac}}{5} = \dfrac{\sqrt{30bc}-a}{c}$ when $b = -6$ and $c = -5$, find the value of a.

IV. Find the highest common factor of $x^2 + 2y - y + 2x$, and $x^3 + x^2y - 3xy^2 - 3y^3$. Senior Public Examination, November, 1893

Part II.

V. The thickness of a hemispherical copper basin is $\frac{1}{10}$ in. and its internal radius is 4 in. If a cubic foot of copper weighs 9,000 oz., find the weight of the basin (correct to 1 %).

VI. Solve the equations—

(i). $(x-1)\ (x-2)\ (x-3) = (x^2-4)$.

(ii). $$\left.\begin{aligned} x + 2y + z &= 8 \\ 2x + z &= 5 \\ \frac{x}{y} + \frac{z}{y} &= 2 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

(iii). $\sqrt{5x-4} - \sqrt{x+1} = 3$.

VII. Divide $a^{\frac{3}{2}} b^{-\frac{1}{3}} - a^{\frac{1}{2}}b - a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + a^{-\frac{1}{2}} b^{\frac{5}{3}}$ by $a^{\frac{1}{2}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}}$

VIII. For what value of a are the roots of the equation
$$x^2 + x\ (a-3) + 1 = 0$$
double the one of the other?

IX. Two fractions, whose sum is equal to 1, have the same common denominator. Their numerators are in the proportion of 2 to 5, and the square of the common denominator is less by 4 than 5 times the product of the numerators. Find the fractions.

Part III.

X. Prove that the number of combinations of n things r together $= \frac{\lfloor n}{\lfloor r \ \lfloor n-r}$

If $nC_5 = {}_nC_6$ find n.

XI. The sum of three quantities in Harmonic Progression is $\frac{33}{40}$, and the sum of their products two and two is $\frac{5}{16}$. Find the quantities.

Senior Public Examination, November, 1893

XII. Prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent, and find the value of $(1{\cdot}03)^{11}$ correct to 4 places of decimals.

XIII. Show that
$(1 - \sin A)(\sec^2 A + \tan^2 A + 2 \tan A \sec A) = 1 + \sin A$.

XIV. Show that $\operatorname{cosec}(180° - A) = \operatorname{cosec} A$, and write down the values of cos 585°, tan 870°, and cosec 585°.

DIVISION B.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS II.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates who wish merely to obtain a pass are required to work from Parts I. and II. only. Candidates who wish to obtain a credit must confine their attention to Parts II. and III. Should any candidates attempting Parts II. and III. fail to obtain a credit, they may still be allowed to pass if their work be up to the requisite standard.

No candidate may attempt questions from all three parts.

PART I.

I. Prove that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third.

From any point in the plane of a triangle, straight lines are drawn to the angular points of the triangle. Show that twice the sum of these lines is greater than the sum of the sides of the triangle.

II. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

III. Upon a given straight line show how to describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given angle.

On the three sides of a triangle ABC are described segments of circles containing angles each equal to the third part of two right angles. Through A and B are drawn chords LAM, NBM meeting on one circle in the point M, and meeting the other circles in the points L

and N respectively. Prove that LCN is a straight line. Senior Public Examination, November, 1893.

IV. Draw a straight line to touch a given circle from a given point without it. How many such lines can be drawn?

PART II.

V. Prove that the opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another, and that the diagonal bisects the parallelogram.

Two parallelograms lie in the same plane. Draw a straight line which shall divide the area of each into two equal parts.

VI. A finite straight line AB is produced to C. A series of circles are drawn passing through A and B, and from C tangents are drawn to the circles. Show that the locus of the points of contact is a circle.

VII. Describe a circle touching one side of a triangle and the other two sides produced.

PART III.

VIII. The vertical angle of a triangle is bisected by a line which meets the base. Prove that the segments of the base are in the same ratio as the sides of the triangle.

AB is a straight line divided internally and externally at C and D respectively, so that $CA : CB = DA : DB$. A semicircle is described on CD as diameter, and any point P is taken on the circumference. If PA, PB, PC, PD be joined, prove that PC and PD bisect the interior and exterior angles of the triangle APB.

IX. If two intersecting straight lines be respectively parallel to two other intersecting straight lines, prove that the plane passing through the first pair is parallel to the plane through the second pair.

From any point P outside a plane, straight lines are drawn to meet the plane in any points A and B. Through any point Q, also without the plane, lines are drawn parallel to PA and PB, meeting the plane in C and D respectively. Prove that the triangle PAB is similar to the triangle QCD.

Senior Public Examination, November, 1893.

X. Express cos 3 A and sin 3 A in terms of cos 2 A, and prove that

$$4 \cot 4\theta + 2 \tan 2\theta = \cot\theta - \tan\theta.$$

XI. In any triangle show that

(i.) $\cos A = \dfrac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$

(ii.) $(a + b + c)(\cos A + \cos B + \cos C) = 2\left(a \cos^2\dfrac{A}{2} + b \cos^2\dfrac{B}{2} + c \cos^2\dfrac{C}{2}\right)$

XII. In a triangle ABC, find the angles A and C, having given $c = 84$, $b = 72$, $B = 40° 20'$.

log 7 = ·8450980 $\quad$ L sin 40° 20′ = 9·8110609
log 6 = ·7781513 $\quad$ L sin 49° 2′ = 9·8779994
$\quad$ L sin 49° 3′ = 9·8781090

DIVISION B.

8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Show how to find the resultant of any number of forces lying in one plane and acting at the same point. If the algebraical sum of the resolved parts of all the forces in each of two directions at right angles is zero, prove that the forces are in equilibrium.

II. A square board is divided into four equal squares by lines drawn through its centre parallel to the sides. One of these smaller squares is cut away. Find the position of the centre of gravity of the remainder.

III. Explain the term "Co-efficient of Friction."

A body weighing 8lbs. rests upon a rough plane inclined to the horizontal, at an angle of 30°. The co-efficient of friction is $\frac{1}{4}$, and the body is prevented from slipping by a string acting parallel to the plane. Find the tension of the string.

IV. State Newton's Laws of Motion, and explain the nature of the evidence upon which they are based.

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If a force of 10 pounds' weight acts upon a body, and at the end of 3 seconds produces in it a velocity of 27ft. per sec., find the mass of the body.

V. What is meant by "uniformly accelerated motion"?

Find the space traversed from rest by a body moving with uniform acceleration f in time t.

VI. Explain the terms "Kinetic Energy" and "Potential Energy."

A body weighing 4lbs. is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 48ft. per sec. Find, in foot-pounds, its Kinetic and Potential energies when at a height of 16ft.

VII. Define "Specific Gravity."

Shew how to find the specific gravity of a mixture of given volumes of liquids whose specific gravities are separately known.

VIII. Draw a diagram of the condenser, and explain its action.

If x denote the volume of the receiver and y that of the barrel, find the density of the air in the receiver after n strokes.

IX. Three equal solid metal spheres, whose densities are ρ_1, ρ_2 and ρ_3 apparently weigh, when immersed in the same liquid, W_1, W_2 and W_3 respectively. Prove that

$$\frac{W_1 - W_2}{\rho_1 - \rho_2} = \frac{W_2 - W_3}{\rho_2 - \rho_3}$$

DIVISION B.

9. CHEMISTRY.

Time—Three hours.

I. The formula of an organic substance is CH_5N; supposing it to be converted by burning into carbon dioxide, water and nitrogen, what weight of carbon dioxide, and what volume of nitrogen (measured at 0°C and 760 m.m.) would one gramme of it yield? Also, what volume of oxygen (measured at 0°C and 760 m.m.) would be required for the combustion?

Senior Public Examination, November, 1893.

II. What is a eudiometer? Explain any experiment which can be performed by aid of it.

III. How can manganous chloride be converted into a substance capable of liberating chlorine from hydrochloric acid? What is the effect of passing chlorine over slaked lime, and what are the properties of the substance which is formed?

IV. Compare the action of aqueous hydrochloric acid on metals, metallic oxides, and oxidizing substances.

V. Explain fully what you understand by the displacing power of the elements. If calcium is bivalent and aluminium trivalent, write the formulæ of calcium phosphate, aluminium sulphate, and aluminium phosphate.

VI. A solution of potassium carbonate is heated with lime—explain the changes which take place and the properties of the products.

VII. What is "superphosphate of lime," how is it prepared, for what purpose is it used, and why is it better for that purpose than ordinary calcium phosphate?

VIII. What is *felspar*, and what part does it play in nature? What is *kaolin*, and how is porcelain made from it?

IX. What is glycerine, and how is it obtained?

X. How could you show by a simple experiment that heat becomes *latent* in the melting of ice?

DIVISION B.

10. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Time—Three hours.

(Not more than nine questions are to be attempted.)

I. What is "latent heat"? Explain carefully how you would proceed to determine the latent heat of steam.

II. Describe some means of determining the Dew-point.

III. Heat may be transmitted by "conduction" or "convection." Explain the nature of the two processes. How could you test the conducting power of a liquid?

IV. In what way does the frequency of the transverse vibrations

made by a stretched string depend upon (*a*) its length (*b*) the stretching weight.

A stretched string vibrates transversely 128 times a second. How often will it vibrate if its length is halved and the stretching weight increased to four times its previous value?

V. Describe Bunsen's Grease-spot Photometer, and the mode of using it to compare two illuminants.

VI. An object is placed between the centre and principal focus of a concave mirror. Find the position of the corresponding image by a geometrical construction. Explain the principles made use of in the geometrical construction.

VII. Draw diagrams showing the nature of long and short sightedness.

VIII. A bar of soft iron is held in the magnetic meridian, and with one end dipping towards the S. After being struck with a mallet it is found to be magnetised. Why is this? Will the S. end be a N. or a S. seeking pole? What is the object of striking the bar in this experiment? What is the best position in which to hold the bar?

IX. What is meant by electrostatic "induction"? Describe carefully how you would proceed to charge a goldleaf electroscope with positive electricity by induction.

X. Describe as fully as you can some form of electrical machine, and explain its action.

XI. Describe the construction of the Daniell cell.

XII. Draw a diagram showing the essential arrangements of a simple telegraph circuit.

DIVISION B.

II (a). BOTANY.

Time—Two hours.

I. Describe a *runner*, a *rhizome*, and a *bulb*; and give an example of each.

II. What is meant by *definite* and by *indefinite inflorescence*? Give examples, and draw diagrams to explain your answer.

III. In what respect does a *corolla* differ from a *calyx*.

IV. A given plant is observed to have the following characters;—

Senior Public Examination, November, 1893.

Regular corolla of 5 petals, many perigynous stamens, and a 5-celled inferior ovary. Refer the plant to its Natural Order, giving your reasons in detail.

V. Describe an *anther*. Mention with examples and illustrate by diagrams some of the chief modifications.

VI. Draw a floral diagram of a Cruciferous flower.

DIVISION B.

II (a) PHYSIOLOGY.

Time—Two hours.

I. Describe, with a diagram, the manner in which a spinal nerve is joined to the spinal cord. What are the functions of the various parts concerned?

II. What is lymph? Write a short account of the lymphatic system.

III. What purposes are served by the iris, crystalline lens, and retina? What is cataract?

IV. Draw up a table showing the sources of loss and gain to the *blood* in a living body.

V. Describe the structure and functions of the skin.

DIVISION B.

12. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the Trade Winds and Monsoons.

II. Explain the meanings of the terms—*mean diurnal* and *mean annual temperature*. What is the latter at Adelaide?

III. Name and fix the positions of ten active *volcanoes*.

IV. Describe a *glacier*.

V. What test would you make to distinguish a limestone from a sandstone?

VI. Why do limestones decompose, and why more rapidly in large cities?

Senior Public Examination, November, 1893

VII. In what respects is the study of the formation of coral reefs of great importance to the geologist?

VIII. What is understood by geological time? Give some illustrations in explanation.

IX. What is the oldest known rock? How was it formed, and what position does it generally occupy?

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1893.

To His Excellency the Honorable Samuel James Way, D.C.L., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of South Australia and the Dependencies thereof &c., &c., &c.

The Council of the University of Adelaide have the honour to present to your Excellency the following Report of the Proceedings of the University during the year 1893.

I. Changes in the Council and Officers.

At their meeting in January the Council re-elected the Hon. Samuel James Way, D.C.L., as Chancellor of the University.

In November

The Venerable George Henry Farr, LL.D. (Vice-Chancellor),
Edward Henry Rennie, M.A., D.Sc.,
Rev. Frederic Slaney Poole, M.A.,
Frederick William Pennefather, B.A., LL.D.,
Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G., LL.D.,

in conformity with the provisions of the University Act, ceased to hold office as Members of the Council: and on the 29th of that month the Senate elected the undermentioned gentlemen:—

Edward Henry Rennie, M.A., D.Sc.
The Venerable George Henry Farr, LL.D.
Josiah Henry Symon, Q.C.
Rev. Frederic Slaney Poole, M.A.
Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G., LL.D.

On the 1st December, the Council elected John Anderson Hartley, B.A., B.Sc., to be Vice-Chancellor of the University.

In January, Thomas Hewitson, LL.B., was appointed Lecturer on the Law of Contracts and the Law of Wrongs for the year 1893.

II. The Senate.

The Senate, on the 14th June, re-elected Frederic Chapple, B.A., B.Sc., to be Warden, and Thomas Ainslie Caterer, B.A., Clerk of the Senate.

III. Admission to Degrees.

At the Commemoration held on the 20th December, the following were admitted to Degrees :—

Butler, Frederick Stanley Treleaven, Walter	To the Degree of M.A.
Hourigan, Richard Edward	To the Degree of LL.B.
Gunson, John Bernard Irwin, Henry Offley Moule, Edward Ernst Russell, Alfred Edward James Sangster, John Ikin Shanahan, Patrick Francis	To the Degrees of M.B. and Ch.B.
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton Nicholls, Leslie Herbert	To the Degree of B.A.
Brown, James Watson Howchin, Stella LeMessurier, Thomas Abram Plummer, Violet May Richardson, Frank Joseph Webb Treleaven, Walter	To the Degree of B.Sc.

The undermentioned Graduate of another University was at the same time admitted *ad eundem gradum* :—

Durno, Leslie, M.A., University of Aberdeen.

IV. Regulations.

During the year the following alterations in Regulations have been made by the Council, approved by the Senate, and countersigned by your Excellency :—

M.A. Degree.—New Regulation VI., providing for degree fee has been added to the Regulations.

M.B. and Ch.B. Degrees.—Regulation XXIII., allowed on the 13th November, 1890, has been repealed, and a new Regulation substituted.

B.A. DEGREE.—Regulation VII., allowed on the 18th December, 1886, has been repealed, and a new Regulation confining Honours to the 3rd year of the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, has been substituted.

B.Sc. DEGREE.—Regulation VII., allowed on the 18th December, 1886, has been repealed, and a new Regulation confining Honours to the 3rd year of the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Science has been substituted.

V. NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

The number of undergraduates in the various courses is eighty-seven, and of non-graduating students, one hundred and twenty-three.

VI. FACULTY OF LAWS.

The number of undergraduates studying for the LL.B. Degree was twelve, and seventeen non-graduating students have been preparing for certificates to enable them to practise in the Supreme Court.

Three students commenced the course for the LL.B. Degree. Two undergraduates completed the first year's course, five the second, and two the third.

The Stow prizes have been awarded to Carl Louis Spehr, a student of the second year, and George Ash, a student of the third year.

VII. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The number of undergraduates studying for the M.B. Degree was forty.

Thirteen students commenced the course for the M.B. Degree. Nine completed the first year's course; eight the second; two the third; five the fourth; and six the fifth.

Sir Thomas Elder's annual prize was awarded to Allan Elliott Randell, a student of the first year. No award was made in the second year.

The Everard Scholarship was awarded to John Ikin Sangster.

During the year the Examining Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in England passed a regulation making a concession to graduates of Colonial Universities. Graduates in Medicine of the University of Adelaide are now permitted to present themselves at once for the final examination for the membership of the Colleges.

VIII. Faculty of Arts.

The number of undergraduates studying for the B.A. Degree was seven.

Two students commenced the course for the B.A. Degree, and two completed the first year's course, two the second, and two the third.

Fifty-eight non-graduating students attended various lectures of the B.A. course.

The University Scholarships were awarded to Edward Joseph Stuckey, Oliver Leitch,, and Isaac Herbert Solomon.

The John Howard Clark Scholarship for proficiency in English Literature was awarded to Marian Chapple.

IX. Faculty of Science.

The number of undergraduates studying for the B.Sc. Degree was eighteen.

Seven students commenced the course for the B.Sc. Degree. Four completed the first year's course, three the second, and six the third.

Fifty-five non-graduating students attended various lectures of the B.Sc. course.

The Angas Engineering Exhibition was awarded to Edward Vincent Clarke.

A Second Science Scholarship was offered by the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 for 1894, but the Council regret they were unable to nominate a candidate who conformed to the conditions and requirements of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

During the year arrangements were made for the admission of students of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, to University lectures.

X. Board of Musical Studies.

The number of undergraduates studying for the Mus. Bac. Degree was eleven.

Three students commenced the course for the Mus. Bac. Degree.

One student attended the lectures of the Advanced Course of Public Examinations in Music.

At the Examination in November three completed the first year's course, and four the second.

XI. Evening Classes.

Evening Classes were held in the following subjects :—Physics,

Practical Physics, Inorganic Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Geology, Biology, and Electric Engineering.

A table showing the subjects of the Lectures, the names of the Lecturers, the number of Lectures delivered, and the number of students who attended during each Term will be found in Appendix D.

XII. Higher Public Examination.

Forty-two candidates entered for various subjects of the Higher Public Examination. The results are shown in Appendix C.

XIII. Senior Public Examination.

At the Special Senior Public Examination in March, thirteen candidates entered, one for the whole examination and twelve for special subjects. Eleven candidates passed in special subjects.

At the Examination held in November, eighty candidates entered. Twelve passed in the First Class, eleven in the Second, and twenty-two in the Third Class. Seven candidates passed in special subjects.

The Class List will be found in Appendix F.

XIV. Junior Public Examination.

At the Examination held in November, one hundred and nineteen candidates entered. Eight passed in the First Class, fifteen in the Second, and thirty-six in the Third Class; and twenty-seven other candidates passed, but were not classified, as they were over the prescribed age.

The Class List will be found in Appendix G.

XV. Preliminary Examination.

At the Examination held in March, one hundred and sixteen candidates entered, of whom seventy-one passed. Two hundred and ninety candidates entered for the Preliminary Examination held in September, but in consequence of the epidemic of measles only two hundred and twenty-two were able to present themselves. One hundred and twenty-six passed.

A Supplemental Examination was held in October, when one hundred and sixty presented themselves, and ninety-one passed.

The names of those who passed will be found in Appendix H.

XVI. Public Examinations in Music.

Public Examinations in Music were held this year at Adelaide, Clare, Jamestown, Georgetown, and Moonta Mines.

In the Theory of Music one hundred and twenty-three candidates entered for the Junior Division. Forty-five gained First Class Certificates, and fifty-three Second Class Certificates.

In the Senior Division thirty-six candidates entered; thirteen gained First Class Certificates, and eighteen Second Class Certificates.

In the Practice of Music one hundred and eighteen candidates entered for the Junior Division. Thirty-six obtained First Class Certificates and sixty-one Second Class Certificates.

In the Senior Division of the Practice of Music sixty-one candidates entered; twenty-nine obtained First Class Certificates, and twenty-five Second Class Certificates.

The Class Lists will be found in Appendix E.

XVII. University Scholarships.

The Council have much satisfaction in being able to report that, although the old system of awarding University Scholarships has been abolished, a new scheme, prepared by the Council and Senate and approved by the Government, has been adopted.

XVIII. Cadetship at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

No candidate presented himself for examination.

XIX. Representation of the University on the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.

Horatio Thomas Whittell, M.D., and the Rev. David Paton, M.A., B.D., D.D., were elected to represent the University on the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia.

XX. Representation of the University on the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital.

Edward Willis Way, M.B., was re elected to represent the University on the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital.

XXI. University Library.

A large number of medical books, part of the Library of the late Dr. J. Davies Thomas, formerly Lecturer on Medicine in the University, has been presented by Mrs. Thomas to the University Medical School Library.

The Library Committee have sent an order to England for £300 worth of books, to form part of the Barr Smith Library, and their arrival is daily expected.

XXII. Accounts.

An abstract of the income and expenditure during the year 1893, duly audited, is annexed to this Report. There is also a further statement, showing the actual position of the University with respect to its property, funds, and liabilities to the close of 1893.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

JOHN A. HARTLEY,
Vice-Chancellor.

Adelaide, January, 1894.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

LL.B.

Newland, Philip Mesmer
Simpson, Henry Gordon Liddon
Wadey, Walter Henry

M.B.

Auricht, Johannes Friedrich Theodore
Dawkins, Sydney Letts
Doolette, Dorham Longford
Evans, Harold Maund
Goode, Christina Love
Gosse, William Hay
Johnson, Edward Angas
Kennedy, William Henry
Nairn, Archibald Balfour
Plummer, Violet May
Randell, Allan Elliott
Russell, Herbert Henry Ernest
Wilson, Charles Ernest Cameron

B.A.

Sholl, Reginald Frank
Solomon, Isaac Herbert

B.Sc.

Clark, Edward Vincent
Drew, Thomas Mitchell
Hodgson, Frank Vincent Durrant
Leitch, Oliver
LeMessurier, Thomas Abram
Sadleir, Eliza Georgina
Stuckey, Edward Joseph

Mus. Bac

Cruickshank, Constance May
Davies, Edward Harold
Hills, Walter Bedford

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, SESSION 1893.

LL.B. Degree.

Ash, George
Ayers, Julian
Downer, James Frederick
Fox, John Henry
Gunson, William Joseph
Hourigan, Richard Edward
Little, Egbert Percy Graham
Newland, Philip Mesmer
Newman, Edgar Harold
Simpson, Henry Gordon Liddon
Spehr, Carl Louis
Wadey, Walter Henry

Goode, Christina Love
Gosse, William Hay
Gunson, John Bernard
Hone, Frank Sandland
Hornabrook, Rupert Walter
Irwin, Henry Offley
Isbister, James Linklater Thomson
Johnson, Edward Angas
Jude, Frederick John
Kennedy, William Henry
Mead, Gertrude Ella
Moule, Edward Ernst
Nairn, Archibald Balfour
Newland, Henry Simpson
Plummer, Violet May
Pulleine, Robert Henry
Randell, Allan Elliott
Russell, Alfred Edward James
Russell, Herbert Henry Ernest
Ryder, William Francis Joseph
Sangster, John Ikin
Saunders, Moses Brandon
Shanahan, Patrick Francis
Smeaton, Bronte
Weld, Elizabeth Eleanor
Wilson, Charles Ernest Cameron

B.A. DEGREE.

Adams, Ernest Henry
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton
Chapple, Marian
Johnston, Percy Emerson
Nicholls, Leslie Herbert
Sholl, Reginald Frank
Solomon, Isaac Herbert

B.SC. DEGREE.

Birks, Lawrence
Brown, James Watson
Chapple, Alfred
Clark, Edward Vincent
Dalby, John
Drew, Thomas Mitchell
Hodgson, Frank Vincent Durrant
Howchin, Stella
Leitch, Oliver
Le Messurier, Thomas Abram
Plummer, Violet May
Pritchard, George Baxter
Richardson, Frank Joseph Webb
Sadleir, Eliza Georgina
Stuckey, Edward Joseph
Treleaven, Walter
Wainwright, William Edward
Walker, Ellen Lawson

MUS. BAC. DEGREE.

Bundey, Ellen Milne
Campbell, Florence Way
Cruickshank, Constance May
Davies, Edward Harold
Hastings, Constance Brightman
Hillier, Jessie Madeline Dale
Hills, Walter Bedford
Matthews, Henry William
Roediger, Esther Marie Dorothea
Webb, Sarah Jane
Yemm, Louis William John

STUDENTS NOT STUDYING FOR A DEGREE, INCLUDING EVENING CLASS STUDENTS—SESSION 1893.

LAW.

Adams, Charles Francis
Ashton, Edward James Wilberforce
Boucaut, James Penn
Bray, Gildart Harvey
Cole, Stephen Baldwin Sarmon
Cox, Arthur Percival
Gurr, Alfred John
Hague, Percy
Hill, Herbert Edward
Homburg, Hermann
McLachlan, Alexander John
Moulden, Frank Beaumont
Penny, Clifton Raymond
Valentine, Harry
Vandenbergh, William John
Winnall, John Edward Hyde
Wooldridge, William Phillips

MUSIC: Advanced Course.

Norman, Caroline

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Benbow, John.
White, Emily Illeret.

GREEK.

Nall, Ethel Mary.

MATHEMATICS.

Bayly, William Reynolds
Benbow, John
Hancock, George Alfred
Haslam, Ernest Bailey
Hastings, Harold
Nall, Ethel Mary

PHYSICS.

Andrews, Gordon
Baker, Edgar Kendall
Barnet, Frank Lindley
Benham, Rosamond Agnes
Bentley, William Allport
Bertouch, Victor von
Boerke, Gustav Hermann Gotthold
Bradford, Francis Charles
Bradford, Leslie
Campbell, William Horace
Canning, Albert
Comley, Charles Herbert
Cook, Henry Edward
Davidson, Algernon Percy Selby
Drummond, Thomas Patrick
Gartrell, Francis John
George, Alfred Thomas
Hall, Charles Fishbourne
Hand, William Henry
Hargrave, Guy Irvine
Hastings, Harold
Jacobs, Isaac
James, Cuthbert Roper
Klug, George Charles
Lawrance, Herbert Ardlaw
Makin, John Hugh Walter
Maughan, Minnietta
Meyer, Johann Carl
Miller, John
Morphett, George Arthur
Mundy, Charles John Woodroffe
Overbury, Margaret
Overbury, Mary Anstie
Parkinson, Thomas Smirk Percival
Phillips, James Howard
Pickering, Arthur John
Polson, George Taylor
Poole, Elsie Allen
Puddy, Harold Edgar
Stuckey, Leonard Cecil
Taylor, Edgar Hogan
Turner, Harold Bryar
Ullrich, Richard
Uren, Malcolm Francis
Walters, John Daniel Teague
Wauchope, Albert
Wheatley, Theodore Adolphus
Willshire, William Augustine
Wolff, William John

ELECTRIC ENGINEERING.

Bircher, Charles Louis Henry
Blatchford, Ernest Fairey
Busch, William Frederick
Clark, Alexander Charles
Dobbie, Alexander Herbert
Gooch, Edward William
Grayson, Charles Edward
Grenville, Frank
Hanson, Kennith Edward
Inglis, John
Inglis, William
Jackman, Frank Elliott
Johnstone, Edward Astley
Lawrance, Frank
Lord, Clairmont James
Lumbers, James Cramond
MacGeorge, Alexander John
Solomon, Reginald Louis
Wright, George Arthur

BIOLOGY.

Hastings, Harold
Leitch, William Angus
Rowe, Walter Tidd
Shierlaw, James Lennox
Whitington, Bertram

CHEMISTRY.

Berry, Mary Lilian
Bradford, Henry Maxwell
Brewster, Arthur Herbert
Burford, Frederick Rumsey
Burford, Hubert Henry Richardson
Crompton, Henry Woodhouse
Dale, Arthur Cecil George
Dobbie, Harry Campbell
Edmunds, Horace Julian
Hand William Henry
Hastings, Harold
Hitchcox, Richmond Thomas
Hockley, Henry Edward
Lawrance, Herbert Ardlaw
Mitton, Ernest Gladstone
Moule, John William
Newbery, Arthur Kent
Stoward, Frederick
Wells, Richard Noel

GEOLOGY.

Bednall, William Kendall
Campbell, William Horace
Chapman, Walter Stanley
Church, Norman John
Clucas, Robert John Miller
Frewin, Thomas Hugh
Hains, Philip
Hancock, George Alfred
Hitchcox, Richard Thomas
Makin, John Hugh Walter
Pryor, James
Stenhouse, Georgina

APPENDIX B.

CLASS LIST.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B., MARCH, 1893.

FIRST YEAR.

No Candidates.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

None

THIRD CLASS.

None

THIRD YEAR.

No Candidates.

The undermentioned Students are entitled to Certificates in the following subjects:—

LAW OF PROPERTY.

Bray, Gildart Harvey

Hill, Herbert Edward

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Gunson, William Joseph

McLachlan, Alexander John

Penny, Clifton Raymond

Wooldridge, William Phillips

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Penny, Clifton Raymond,

LAW OF WRONGS.

Cox, Arthur Percival

Wooldridge, William Phillips

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B., NOVEMBER, 1893.

CLASS LIST.

Under Old Regulations.

FIRST YEAR.

No students.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

None

Under New Regulations.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

Newland, Philip Mesmer

THIRD CLASS.

Simpson, Henry Gordon Liddon

SECOND YEAR.

THIRD CLASS.

Gunson, William Joseph
Newman, Edgar Harold

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST CLASS

None

SECOND CLASS.

None

THIRD CLASS.

Hourigan, Richard Edward

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

Ayers, Julian
Downer, James Frederick
Spehr, Carl Louis

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Ash, George

SECOND CLASS.

None.

THIRD CLASS.

None.

The following gentlemen are entitled to certificates of having passed in the undermentioned subjects :—

LAW OF PROPERTY.

Ashton, Edward James Wilberforce | Moulden, Frank Beaumont

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Hague, Percy | Winnall, John Edward Hyde
Homburg, Hermann

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Hill, Herbert Edward

LAW OF WRONGS.

Penny, Clifton Raymond

LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE

McLachlan, John Alexander | Winnall, John Edward Hyde
Penny, Clifton Raymond

Student studying for a Degree under Regulation XI., passed in

PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.

Wadey, Walter Henry

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF M.B. AND CH.B., NOVEMBER, 1893.

The names of the First Class are in order of merit; those in the Second and Third are in alphabetical order.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Randell, Allan Elliott

SECOND CLASS.

Mead, Gertrude Ella

THIRD CLASS.

Douglas, Francis John | Johnson, Edward Angas
Evans, Harold Maund | Russell, Herbert Henry Ernest
Goode, Christina Love

Passed in Anatomy and Botany, but not classified.

Plummer, Violet May

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

None.

THIRD CLASS.

Campbell, Allan James
Campbell, Archibald Way
Chapple, Frederic John
Newland, Henry Simpson
Pulleine, Robert Henry
Smeaton, Bronte
Weld, Elizabeth Eleanor

Passed in Anatomy and Physiology, but not classified.

Isbister, James Linklater Thomson

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

None.

THIRD CLASS.

Bonnin, James Atkinson
Hornabrook, Rupert Walter

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Hone, Frank Sandland

SECOND CLASS.

Fischer, George Alfred
Goode, Arthur
Corbin, Ceci

THIRD CLASS.

Cudmore, Arthur Murray

FIFTH YEAR

FIRST CLASS.

Sangster, John Ikin
Russell, Alfred Edward James } equal
Irwin, Henry Offley }

SECOND CLASS.

Gunson, John Bernard
Moule, Edward Ernest

THIRD CLASS.

Shanahan, Patrick Francis

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A. DECEMBER, 1893.

CLASSICS.

Butler, Frederick Stanley

MATHEMATICS.

Treleaven, Walter

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A., NOVEMBER, 1893.

PASS LIST.

In alphabetical order.

FIRST YEAR.

Sholl, Reginald Frank | Solomon, Isaac Herbert

SECOND YEAR.

Chapple, Marian | Johnston, Percy Emerson

THIRD YEAR.

Blackburn, Charles Bickerton | Nicholls, Leslie Herbert

HONOURS AND SEPARATE SUBJECT LIST.

Names in order of merit.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN.

Sholl, Reginald Frank ... ... First Class Honours
Solomon, Isaac Herbert ... ... First Class Honours

GREEK.

Solomon, Isaac Herbert ... ... First Class Honours

SECOND YEAR.

LATIN.

Johnston, PercyEmerson .. .. First Class Honours

GREEK.

Johnston, Percy Emerson... ... ... First Class Honours

THIRD YEAR.

CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

Nicholls, Leslie Herbert... ... ... Second Class Honours
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton ... ... Second Class Honours

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Blackburn, Charles Bickerton ... ... First Class Honours

MATHEMATICS.

Nicholls, Leslie Herbert ... ... Third Class Honours

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc. NOVEMBER, 1893.

PASS LIST.

In alphabetical order.

FIRST YEAR.

Clark, Edward Vincent
Drew, Thomas Mitchell
Leitch, Oliver
Stuckey, Edward Joseph

SECOND YEAR.

Birks, Lawrence
Chapple, Alfred
Wainwright, William Edward

THIRD YEAR.

Brown, James Watson
Howchin, Stella
Le Messurier, Thomas Abram
Plummer, Violet May
Richardson, Frank Joseph Webb
Treleaven, Walter

HONOURS AND SEPARATE SUBJECT LIST.

Names in order of merit.

FIRST YEAR.

MATHEMATICS.

Stuckey, Edward Joseph	First Class Honours
Leitch, Oliver	Second Class Honours
Clark, Edward Vincent	Third Class Honours

PHYSICS

Stuckey, Edward Joseph	First Class Honours
Clark, Edward Vincent	Third Class Honours

CHEMISTRY.

Stuckey, Edward Joseph	Second Class Honours
Clark, Edward Vincent	Second Class Honours
Drew, Thomas Mitchell	Third Class Honours
Leitch, Oliver	Third Class Honours

BIOLOGY.

Stuckey, Edward Joseph	Third Class Honours

SECOND YEAR.

MATHEMATICS.

Chapple, Alfred	First Class Honours
Birks, Lawrence	Third Class Honours

PHYSICS.

Chapple, Alfred	Second Class Honours
Birks, Lawrence	Third Class Honours

GEOLOGY.

Birks, Lawrence	First Class Honours
Wainwright, William Edward	Third Class Honours

THIRD YEAR.

GEOLOGY.

Plummer, Violet May ... ... First Class Honours
Brown, James Watson } equal ... ... Second Class Honours
Richardson, Frank Joseph Webb } ... ... Second Class Honours

PHYSIOLOGY.

Howchin, Stella ... ... Third Class Honours

CHEMISTRY.

Howchin, Stella ... ... Third Class Honours

MATHEMATICS.

Le Messurier, Thomas Abram ... ... Second Class Honours
Treleaven, Walter ... ... Second Class Honours

PHYSICS.

LeMessurier, Thomas Abram } equal ... ... Second Class Honours
Treleaven, Walter } ... ... Second Class Honours
Brown, James Watson ... ... Third Class Honours

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1898.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Davies, Edward Harold

SECOND CLASS.

None.

THIRD CLASS.

Cruickshank, Constance May | Hills, Walter Bedford

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Hastings, Constance Brightman

SECOND CLASS.

None.

THIRD CLASS.

Matthews, Henry William | Yemm, Louis William John
Roediger, Esther Marie Dorothea |

THIRD YEAR.

No Candidates.

ADVANCED COURSE, PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

None.

APPENDIX C.

HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1893.

PASS LIST.

The names are arranged in alphabetical order.

LATIN—PART I.

Monk, Aquila
*Sewell, Frank
Wadey, Walter Henry

LATIN—PART II.

Berriman, George Stevens
Greer, Kenneth Mansfield
Nall, Ethel Mary
Wadey, Walter Henry

GREEK—PART I.

Benbow, John
Greer, Kenneth Mansfield
Kollosche, John
Nall, Ethel Mary

GREEK—PART II.

Kollosche, John
Nall, Ethel Mary

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Benbow, John
*Sewell, Frank
Wadey, Walter Henry

GERMAN.

*Riegert, Otto Bernhard

LOGIC.

Martin, Stephen John
*Russack, Frederick William
Schafer, Charles Ernest
*Wadey, Walter Henry
*Wilson, James Beith

PURE MATHEMATICS—PART I.

None.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Bayly, William Reynolds
*Benbow, John

PHYSICS—PART I.

Boerke, Gustav Hermann Gotthold
Comley, Charles Herbert
*Gartrell, Francis John
*Jacobs, Isaac
*Miller, John
*Morphett, George Arthur
*Mundy, Charles John Woodroffe
Polson, George Taylor

" An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit.

PHYSICS—PART II.

Dalby, John

BIOLOGY.

Rowe, Walter Tidd

BOTANY.

None.

GEOLOGY.

Clucas, Robert John Miller | Miller, John

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Mitton, Ernest Gladstone

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Mitton, Ernest Gladstone | Stoward, Frederick

THEORY BND HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

Cross, Lewis Brundle

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* An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit.

42 *Candidates entered themselves for the Higher Public Examination. The results are shown in the subjoined table:—*

Subject.	Entered.	Passed.
Latin, Part I.	3	3
Latin, Part II.	4	4
Greek, Part I.	4	4
Greek, Part II.	2	2
Physics, Part I.	18	8
Physics, Part II.	1	1
English Language and Literature	5	3
French	0	0
German	1	1
Pure Mathematics, Part I.	2	0
Inorganic Chemistry	2	1
Organic Chemistry	2	2
Logic	5	5
Applied Mathematics	3	2
Biology	1	1
Geology	4	2
Botany	1	0
Theory and History of Education	1	1

APPENDIX D.

Evening Classes.

The following Table shows the subjects of the lectures, the names of the lecturers, the number of lectures delivered, and the number of students who attended Evening Classes during each term in 1893.

Subject.	Lecturer.	No. of Lectures.	No. of Students. First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term
Physics, Part I.	Professor Bragg ...	55	29	33	31
Physics, Part I., Practical ...	Professor Bragg ...	55	28	31	29
Chemistry, Inorganic	Professor Rennie ...	50	8	7	6
Chemistry, Practical	Professor Rennie ...	53	14	13	11
Geology	Professor Tate ...	54	10	10	7
Electric Engineering	Mr. R. W. Chapman ...	29	18	16	12
Biology	Dr. Stirling	55	5	4	4

APPENDIX E.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE THEORY OF MUSIC NOVEMBER, 1893.

All classes are in alphabetical order.

FIRST CLASS

Auricht, Johannes Friedrich Gotthilf
Barnet, Florence Louisa
Bush, Nellie Caroline
*Butler, Florence Annie
Churchward, Ellen Daisy
Colwell, Louisa Jane
Lewis, Ursula Edwards
Lillywhite, Winifred
Read, Lucy Louisa
Schmidt, Meta
Stapleton, Mary Catherine
*Thornber, Marion Ada Laura
*Wright, Annie Elwin

SECOND CLASS.

Adamson, Margaret Thomson
Beck, Adelaide
Burford, Evaline
Charlick, Annie Louisa
Cottrell, Ellie
Crawley, Fanny Louise
Foulis, Elizabeth Caroline
Furniss, Herbert Stott
Gardiner, Emily Maud
Gardiner, Harriet Jeanie
Lane, Annie
Paterson, Lilian Stewart
Pearson, Isabella Niven
Porter, Annie Maud
Silver, William Samson James
Smith, Mary Ann Evelyn
Snow, Ethel Louise
Sprod, Mary Ann

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE PRACTICE OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1893.

All classes are in alphabetical order.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Abernethy, Isabella Emma Helena
Beeton, Alice Miriam
Birks, Margaret Eason
Blades, Eliza Mary
Carlile, Mabel
Cook, Katherine Dixon
Douglas, Alexandrina
Goode, Laura Mary
Gurner, Beatrice Marion
Hall, Catherine Sarah
Harkness, Mary Kerr
Lyall, Mary Edith
Potter, Adelaide
Raymont, Bessie Emma
*Rhead, Isabel Mary
Robinson, Madeline Ada
Silver, William Samson James
Sprod, Mary Ann
Stacey, Ada Mabel
Stone, Faith Winifred
Thomas, Hilda Beatrice
Vohr, Emma Louise

* In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the candidate passed *with credit*.

SECOND CLASS.

Anderson, Mary McGregor
Barnet, Florence Louisa
Beeton, Reginald Beethune
Birks, Edith Vause
Büring, Meta Caroline
Butler, Florence Annie
Carlin, Isabel Mary
Dobbie, Ella Mabel
Doolette, Mary Elizabeth
Edmunds, Laura Mary
George, Harriette Bridgland
Hill, Edith Miriam
Lohrmann, Ethel Blanche
McNamara, Susie
Magraith, Frances Marion
Newman, Maud Evelyn
Read, Lucy Louisa
Shorney, Ellen Gertrude
Thornber, Marion Ada Laura
Tilbrook, Florence Adelaide
Verco, Emily Margaret
Young, Florence

VIOLIN PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

Cooke, Florence Emmeline
Olding, Agnes Madeline

ORGAN PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Auricht, Johannes Friedrich Gotthilf.

SECOND CLASS.

None.

SINGING.

FIRST CLASS.

Bleechmore, Edith Maud
Croft, Adela Harriett
Hardy, Inez Mary
Hodge, Annie Hosier
Mursell-Smith, Elizabeth Annie
Thomas, Hilda Beatrice [Sarah

SECOND CLASS.

Pasfield, Elsie Adelaide

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE THEORY OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1893.

All classes are in alphabetical order.

FIRST CLASS.

Almond, Ethel May
Barker, Eleanor Kate
*Bayly, Harry Le Brandt
Beevor, Beatrice Ellen
Bennett, Lillian Snell
Bidmead, Dora Emily
Birt, Ethel Alice May
Bonnin, Constance Josephine
Broad, Lillian Mabel
Caterer, Jeanie Isabel
Chittleborough, Ada
Chivell, Amelia
Cornelius, Ada
Cowling, Elsie Kitto
*Dalziel, Rachel Jessie
Dinnis, Ruth Agnes
Forrester, Adelaide Valeria
Gibbs, Edith
Gill, Hannah May Cowley
Holly, Edith Keturah

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* In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the candidate passed *with credit.*

Lang, Florence Kate
Mann, Florence Mary
Mattfeld, Meta Margaretta Auguste
Matters, Florence Hester
Neate, Hilda Katie
O'Neil, Edward Patrick
Peake, Mary Charlotte
*Price, Bessie
Readhead, Margaret
Richardson, Charlotte Emily Lidbetter
Scott, Ethelwynne Gordon
Short, Ethel Augusta
Smith, Frances Evelyn
Snelling, Mary Constance
Stone, Emma Maud
Taeuber, Oscar Edward
*Taplin, Mary May
Thomas, Hilda Beatrice
*Thompson, Hannah Margaret
Thompson, Martha Eleanor
Treleaven, Bessie Louisa
Verco, Elsie Mabel
Verco, Jane Elizabeth
Wallis, Nellie Edith
Whillas, Helen May

SECOND CLASS.

Ascoine, Mary Angela
Bailey, Louisa Mary
Blackmore, Janie Drummond Gordon
Braddock, Clarence Lisle
Burgess, Amy Caroline
Caterer, Edith Susanna
Cook, Katherine Dixon
Cornish, Geanie
Craigie, Douglas Isabella
Davies, Edith Rhoda
Dibben, Nellie
Dixon, Jeanie Maud
Doswell, Ena Mabel
Espie, Hilda
Field, Ida Violet
Finlayson, Katherine Alice
Fisher, Beatrice Louise
Goode, Kathleen Mercy
Gosse, Edith Agnes Hay
Harris, William Thomas Ash
Hollingdrake, Arthur Joseph
Hornabrook, Amy Sarah
Humphris, Emma Fanny
Hunter, Ada May
Irvine, Edith
Jacobs, Fanny
Johnston, Percy Emerson
Jude, Lillian Sylvia
Kidman, Florence Matilda
Laffan, Anna
Lewis, Mary Irene Charlotte
Lipsham, Nellie Kate
Monkhouse, Elizabeth
Newbery, Lilian Maude
Newman, Estella
Newman, Laura Rosalie
Phipps, Charlotte Lucy Barkwell
Porter, Agnes May
Porter, Bessie May
Powell, Ethelreda Adeline
Readhead, Minnie Elizabeth
Reed, Clara Ethel
Royal, Mabel Maud Beatrice
Saunders, Edith Cora Rose
Stacey, Ada Mabel
Stone Faith Winifred
Tilbrook, Mabel Gertrude
Verco, Florence Ada
Watt, Nellie Sabina
Webb, Helen
Weller, Jeanie Mabel
Whitlock, Elsie May
Williams, Clarence Bloomfield

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE PRACTICE OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1893.

All classes are in alphabetical order.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Allnutt, Mary Simpson
Austin, Mary Ellen
Bray, Margaret Jane
Cheesman, Henrietta Florence Mary
Cowling, Elsie Kitto
Crooks, Agnes Helen

* In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes the candidate passed *with credit.*

Curson, Amy Eliza
Davies, Edith Rhoda
Dowdy, Florence
Edwards, Ada Annie
Fisher, Beatrice Louise
Gibbs, Edith
Heddle, Ida Margaret
King, Elsa Marguerite
Magraith, Kathleen Geraldine
Masson, Barbara AnnBarron
Nalty, Maggie
Phipps, Charlotte Lucy Barkwell
Porter, Agnes May
Thompson, Hannah Margaret
Treleaven, Bessie Louisa
*Tucker, Wilhelmina Mary Dorothea
Warnes, Hannah Louisa
Webb, Helen

SECOND CLASS

Addison, Agnes Gawler
Back, Flora Mabel
Beck, Adelaide
Bennett, Lillian Snell
Blackmore, Janie Drummond Gordon
Boucaut, Winifred Charlotte
Braddock, Roma
Bricknell, Marion
Bushell, Arthur Rowland
Coltman, Cecelia Maud
Dean, Alice Maud
Dibben, Nellie
Dorsett, Ella Maud
Doswell, Ena Mabel
Enniss, Lilla Mary
Fletcher, Adylayde
Forsaith, Ada Mary
Gliddon, Beatrice Bertha
Hardy, Beatrice Burton
Harrington, Elizabeth Victoria
Haynes, Gertrude Pauline Birrell
Hull, Eva Notley
James, Emily May
Jenkins, Laura Eliza
Kelly, Eleanor Rose
Killicoat, Maria
Lang, Florence Kate
Lloyd, Bertha Abigal
Maddison Norma Lilly
McEwin, Elizabeth Ramsay
McRae, Rose Annie
Neate, Hilda Katie
Nicolle, Mabel Rosalie
Paterson, Esmé Stewart
Philips, Agnes Marian
Porter, Annie Maud
Price, Bessie
Primrose, Adelaide
Prisk, Ethel Mary
Quin, Tarella Ruth
Riggs, Clara Bertha
Robertson, Annie Peacock Crawford
Royal, Mabel Maud Beatrice
Shaw, Catherine Jane
Smidt, Grace Evelyn
Styles, Olive Nellie
Virgo, Evelyn
Watson, Fanny Floate
Wilks, Mabel Jane
Woodcock, Clara Isabel

SINGING.

FIRST CLASS.

Alford, Elizabeth Ann
Churchward, Ellen Daisy
*Crampton, Florence Adelaide
Ferguson, Flora Love Elizabeth
Goodall, Ada Annie
*Markham, Rebecca Emily
Matters, Ellie Mary
Moloney, Elizabeth Cecelia
Murray, Elizabeth Helen
Smith, Mary Ann Evelyn
Taeuber, Oscar Edward
Wright, Mary Arundel

SECOND CLASS.

Ashwin, Ethel Maude
Bennett, Lillian Snell
Cole, Jessie
Cowling, Elsie Kitto
James, Charles Gundry
Jenkins, Laura Eliza
Raymont, Bessie Emma
Readhead, Margaret
Sweet, May
Tier, Florence
Weddell, Lilias Margaret Adelaide

* In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the candidate passed *with credit*.

APPENDIX F.

SPECIAL SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1893.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

None.

THIRD CLASS.

None.

The following candidates passed in the undermentioned subjects:—

Dawkins, Sydney Letts, 5	Private Tuition
Goode, Christina Love, 2*	Private Tuition
Gosse, William Hay, 4	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Johnson, Edward Angas, 5, 7	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Kennedy, William Henry, 4	Christian Brothers' College
Nairn, Archibald Balfour, 7	Whinham College
Plummer, Violet May, 2	Private Study
Randell, Allan Elliott, 4	Mr. Bircher's Tuition
Saunders, Moses Brandon, 10	Prince Alfred College
Wilson, Charles Ernest Cameron, 2, 7	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Evans, Harold Maund, 7	St. Peter's Collegiate School

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the candidate passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached.

The figures attached to the name of any Candidate show in which subjects the Candidate passed, as follows:—

1.—English
2.—Latin
3.—Greek
4.—French
5.—German
6.—Italian
7.—Pure Mathematics
8.—Applied Mathematics
9.—Chemistry
10.—Experimental Physics
11.—Botany and Physiology
12.—Physical Geography and the Principles of Geology

13 *Candidates entered themselves for this Examination (one for the whole Examination and twelve for Special Subjects), of whom 2 failed to satisfy the Examiners.*
The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who entered themselves for, and of those who passed in, various Subjects:

Subjects.	No. of Boys entered.	No. of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed.	Total.
Latin	3	2	5	1	2	3
Greek	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pure Mathematics	4	0	4	4	0	4
Applied Mathematics	0	0	0	0	0	0
French	3	0	3	3	0	3
German	2	0	2	2	0	2
English	1	0	1	0	0	0
Chemistry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physics	1	0	1	1	0	1
Botany and Physiology... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Geography and Geology	1	0	1	0	0	0

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1893.

FIRST CLASS.

	Last place of Education.
Brown, Harry Wheeler, 1, 4*, 5, 7*, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Büring, Leopold, 1, 2, 5*, 7*, 9*	Prince Alfred College
Catchlove, Charles Hamilton Leyland, 1, 2, 5, 7*, 9*, 12	Whinham College
Field, Constance Ruby, 1*, 2, 4, 5, 7, 11*, 12*	Advanced School for Girls.
Fitzgerald, Joseph Edward, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7*, 10*	Christian Brothers' College
Hains, George Meyer, 1, 2*, 5*, 7*, 9*	Prince Alfred College
Hemingway, Arthur John, 1, 2, 5, 7, 9*, 12*	Whinham College
Hewgill, Rupert Percy Alexander, 1*, 2*, 3*, 4, 7, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Holder, Ethel Roby, 1. 4, 5*, 7, 10*, 12*	Advanced School for Girls.
Owen, Arthur Geoffrey, 1*, 2, 3, 4*, 7, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Robertson, Lionel Joseph, 1*, 2, 3*, 7*, 8	Prince Alfred College
Stephens, Charles Francis, 1, 2, 4, 7*, 9*	Prince Alfred College

SECOND CLASS.

Burgess, May, 1, 4, 5, 7, 11*, 12	Unley Park School
Colebatch, Mary Clyatt, 1, 4, 5, 11*, 12	Advanced School for Girls.
Fowler, Rodney, 1, 5, 7, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Giles, Ireton Elliot, 1, 2, 4, 7, 9*	Prince Alfred College
Hardy, Alfred Burton, 1, 2, 7, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Heseltine, Verner George, 1, 2, 5, 7, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Lane, Annie, 1, 4*, 5, 7, 12	Advanced School for Girls
O'Grady, Standish John, 1*, 4, 7, 10*	Christian Brothers' College
Ralph, Ida Louise, 1, 4, 5, 11, 12*	Advanced School for Girls
Robson, Helen Gertrude, 1, 4, 11, 12*	Advanced School for Girls
Verco, Clement Armour, 1, 2, 5, 7*, 9	Prince Alfred College

THIRD CLASS.

Bayly, Emma Louisa Stanton, 1*, 4, 11, 12	Unley Park School
Churchward, Ellen Daisy, 1*, 4, 11*	Hardwicke College
Colebatch, Walter John, 1, 2, 7, 9	Prince Alfred College
Flint, Ada Clark, 1*, 4, 5, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Ford, Henry Penberthy, 1*, 2, 7, 9	Prince Alfred College
Giles, Nigel Stuart, 1, 2, 7, 9	Prince Alfred College
Heggaton, Rupert Dufty, 1, 2, 5, 7, 9	Prince Alfred College
Hill, Clement, 1, 2, 7, 9	Prince Alfred College
Lawrence, Ethel Eliza, 1, 4, 11, 12	Unley Park School
Lawrence, Sophy Farr, 1, 4, 11, 12	Uuley Park School
Lewis, James Brook, 1, 2, 5, 12	Whinham College
Lyons, Mary Ellen Catherine, 1, 2, 11	Miss Martin's School
McKenzie, Mary Catherine, 1, 4, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Martin, Emily Rosa, 1. 2, 4, 7	Miss Martin's School
Monk. Mabel Elsie, 1, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Pollitt, Mary Carleton, 1, 4, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Robertson, Gertrude Annie. 1, 4, 11, 12	Unley Park School
Sadleir, Mary Hammersley, 1, 4, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Shorney, Herbert Frank, 1, 2, 5, 7, 9	Prince Alfred College
Walker, Florence Ethel, 1, 4, 7, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Williams, Mary Violet, 1, 4, 12	Unley Park School
Zwar, Hermann, 1, 2, 5, 7	Prince Alfred College

The following Candidates passed in the undermentioned Special Subjects :—

Benham, Rosamond Agnes, 2, 7	Mr. F. A. d'Arenberg's Tuition
Davies, Edward Harold, 4	Private Study
Goode, Kathleen Mercy, 1, 11	Miss Martin's School
Hollidge, Annie Florence, 7	Private Tuition
McLaren, Duncan Mark, 1, 4, 12	Private Study
Mitchell, Ernest Edwin, 1	Private Study
Richardson, Frank Joseph Webb, 2	Private Study

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached.

The figures attached to the name of any Candidate show in which subjects the Candidate passed as follows :—

1.—English
2.—Latin
3.—Greek
4.—French
5.—German
6.—Italian
7.—Pure Mathematics
8.—Applied Mathematics
9.—Chemistry
10.—Experimental Physics
11.—Botany and Physiology
12.—Physical Geography and the Principles of Geology

NOVEMBER, 1893.—SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

80 *Candidates entered themselves for this Examination, of whom* 28 *failed to satisfy the Examiners. The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who entered themselves for, and of those who passed in, various Subjects:*

Subjects.	No. of Boys entered.	No. of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed.	Total.
English...	44	28	72	38	26	64
Latin	43	7	50	24	3	27
Greek	5	0	5	5	0	5
French	19	28	47	9	21	30
German...	20	16	36	13	8	21
Pure Mathematics	39	18	57	30	12	42
Applied Mathematics	1	0	1	1	0	1
Chemistry	33	0	33	27	0	27
Experimental Physics	7	1	8	4	1	5
Botany and Physiology ...	0	23	23	0	20	20
Physical Geography and Geology	8	22	30	5	19	24

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1893.

First Class.

	Last Place of Education.
Bailey, Albert James Bower, 1*, 2*, 6, 7*b*	Whinham College
Bamberger, Amalia Wilhelmina Dorothea, 1*, 4, 5*, 6, 7*c**	Advanced School for Girls
Byrne, John Thomas, 1*, 4, 6, 7*b**	Christian Brothers' College
Chapple, Phoebe, 1*, 4, 5*, 6, 7*c**	Advanced School for Girls
Flecker, Oscar Sidney, 2*, 5, 6*, 7*b**	Prince Alfred College
Hugo, Victor, 1*, 2, 4, 6*	Prince Alfred College
Jennings, Francis Alexander, 1, 2, 5, 6*, 7*b**	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Paton, Alfred Maurice, 1, 2*, 5*, 6*, 7**b*	Prince Alfred College

Second Class.

Atkinson, Alfred Harris, 1, 2*, 5, 6	Prince Alfred College
Bowden, Blanche May, 1, 4, 5, 7*c**	Advanced School for Girls
Cleland, John Burton, 1, 2*, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Cooke, William Ternent, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7*b**	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Hansen, John Patrick, 1, 4, 6*, 7*b*	Christian Brothers' College
Holder, Eric James Roby, 1, 6*, 7*a**	Way College
Kirby, Aimée Coles, 1*, 4, 6, 7*c*	Ladies' Collegiate School, Semaphore
Lillywhite, Cuthbert, 1, 2, 6*, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
McBride, William John, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7*b**	Christian Brothers' College
Nairn, Alexander Livingston, 1, 2, 6*, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Neill, Mary Gwendolen, 1*, 4, 6, 7*c*	Mrs. Kelsey's School
Robinson, Allan Douglas, 1, 2, 6*, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Simpson, James Liddon, 1*, 4, 5, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Tapley, Marianne, 1, 2, 4*, 5	Mrs. Kelsey's School
Verco, Sydney Manton, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7*b**	Prince Alfred College

Third Class.

Anderson, Welwood Leo, 1, 4, 6	Christian Brothers' College
Angel, Charles, 1, 2, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Ashton, Thomas Badge, 1, 7*a**, 7*b*	Way College
Beck, Christian Anderson, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7*a*	Advanced School for Girls
Bircher, Victoria Mary, 1, 5, 6, 7*a*	Advanced School for Girls
Black, John William, 1, 5, 6, 7*b*	Whinham College
Blaikie, Robert Francis, 1, 2, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Bowen, Amy Louise, 1, 5, 6, 7*c*	Advanced School for Girls
Brooker, George Prince, 1, 2, 6, 7*c*	SemaphoreCollegiateSchool
Chapple, Gertrude, 1, 5, 7*a*	Advanced School for Girls
Clarke, Philip Sylvester, 1, 4, 6	Christian Brothers' College
Dewhirst, Robert Nicolle, 1, 6, 7*b*	Whinham College
Dodwell, George Frederic, 1, 2, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Dowdy, William Ernest, 1, 4, 6, 7*b*	Christian Brothers' College
Fleming, Stanley Hugh, 1, 2, 4, 6	Prince Alfred College
Goode, Samuel Walter, 1, 7*a*, 7*b*	Way College
Gooden, Ernest Oswald, 1, 6*, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Kennedy, Henry Leo, 4, 6, 7*b*	Christian Brothers' College
McDonald, William John, 1, 4, 7*b*	Christian Brothers' College
McGowan, Harry Roland, 1, 6, 7*a*	Way College
Malin, Stanley Arthur, 2, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Martin, Edith Fanny, 1, 6, 7*c*	Advanced School for Girls
Mayo, Helen Mary, 4, 6, 7*a*	Private Tuition

Mellor, Jean Thornton, 1, 4, 7*c*	Ladies' Collegiate School, Semaphore
Moncrieff, Edward Woods, 1, 4, 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Newland, Clive, 2, 3, 6	Queen's School
O'Connell, John Robert, 1, 4, 6, 7*b*	Christian Brothers' College
O'Grady, John James, 1, 4, 6, 7*b*	Christian Brothers' College
Plummer, Philip James Arthur, 1, 2, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Sare, Joseph Herbert. 1, 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Shepherd, Stuart Lidgett, 2, 5, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Solomon, Florence May, 1. 4, 7*a*	Advanced School for Girls
Toy, Bertie Frank, 1, 6, 7*b*	North Adelaide High School
Vaughan, John Howard, 1, 2, 6*	Prince Alfred College
Wehrstedt, Walter Franz, 1, 2, 5	St. John's Grammar School
Wright. Norman Waring, 1, 2, 4, 6	Queen's School

The following Candidates also passed the examination, but, being above the specified age, were not classified ;—

	Last Place of Education.
Addison. Alexander Gollan, 1, 2, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Austin, Mabel Estelle Harris, 1, 4, 7*c*	Misses McMinn's School
Bengtell, Carl Joseph, 1, 4*, 6, 7*b**	Christian Brothers' College
Burley, Robert Stamford, 1, 6, 7*b*	Christian Brothers' College
Campbell, Harold Insall, 5, 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Collison, Hilda, 1*, 4, 5, 6, 7*c**	Advanced School for Girls
Degenhardt, Clarence Auguste John, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7*b**	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Duffy, Michael Bernard, 1, 4, 6	Christian Brothers' College
Earle, Olive Louise, 1*, 4, 5, 6, 7*c**	Advanced School for Girls
Edmunds, Louis George, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7*a*, 7*b*	Christian Brothers' College
Evans, Ethel, 4, 5, 7*c*	Hardwicke College
Gilmore, Kate, 5, 6, 7*c**	Hardwicke College
Glen, Grace Mayura, 1, 4, 7*c**	Unley Park School
Gunson, George Frederick, 1, 4, 6, 7*b*	Christian Brothers' College
Hansen, Henry Laurence, 2, 4*, 6*, 7*a*, 7*b*	Christian Brothers' College
Healy, Robert, 1, 4, 6	Christian Brothers' College
Holbrook, Edith, 1, 4, 7*c*	Unley Park School
Hunter, James, 1, 6, 7*a**, 7*b*	Way College
Lillywhite, Hugh, 1, 2, 5, 6	Prince Alfred College
Lipsham, Minnie Lucy, 5, 6, 7*c**	Hardwicke College
Mayne, Florence Maud, 1, 5, 7*c*	Advanced School for Girls
Nesbit, Reginald George, 1, 5, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Pollitt, Winifred Amy Carleton, 1*, 4, 5, 7*c**	Advanced School for Girls
Quin, Tarella Ruth, 1*, 4, 7*c**	Unley Park School
Slane, Amelia, 4, 5*, 7*c**	Hardwicke College
Supple, Charles Joseph, 2, 4, 6, 7*b*	Christian Brothers' College
Zwar, Bernhard Traugott, 1, 2, 5*, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed *with credit* in the subjects represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached.

The figures attached to the name of any Candidate show in which subjects the Candidate passed, as follows :—

1.—English
2.—Latin
3.—Greek
4.—French
5.—German
6.—Mathematics
7*a*.—Elementary Physics
7*b*.—Elementary Chemistry
7*c*.—Elementary Botany and Physiology

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1893.

119 *Candidates entered themselves for this Examination, of whom* 33 *failed to satisfy the Examiners. The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who entered themselves for, and of those who passed in, various Subjects.*

Subjects.	No. of Boys entered.	No. of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed	Total.
English	81	28	109	59	24	83
Latin	56	4	60	34	1	35
Greek	1	1	2	1	0	1
French	32	32	64	26	21	47
German	27	22	49	17	17	34
Mathematics	80	25	105	59	14	73
Chemistry	67	0	67	47	0	47
Elementary Physics ...	16	7	23	9	6	15
Botany and Physiology	4	25	29	1	24	25

APPENDIX H.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1893.

Pass List in alphabetical order.

Ashton, Thomas Badge
Bailey, Albert James Bower
Bartels, Selma
Beaumont, William Alexander
Borthwick, Ferniehirst Halidon
Broadbent, Albert George
Broadbent, Percy Lewis
Brown, Edgar Jabez
Byrne, John Thomas
Cargeeg, Mabel Louise
Collett, Edward John
Connell, Mary Agnes
Coombe, Edgar Charles Dungey
Corcoran, Thomas
Davidson, Bessie Ellen
Davidson, Francis Gowan
Derrington, Mabel Constance
Dewhirst, Robert Nicolle
Dowdy, William Ernest
Ferguson, Ross Hayter
Fisher, Beatrice Louise
Ford, George
Foulis, Ella May
Fraser, Robert John
Goode, Samuel Walter
Graham, William Lefevre
Grose, Laura
Hansen, John Patrick
Harry, Ellen
Heysen, Valeska Augusta Emma
Horton, Edgar Charles
Howe, Alexander Maxwell
Hughes, Henry Estcourt
Hunter, James
Johnson, Lisle Gardner
Joyce, William Patrick
Kennedy, Henry Leo
McDonald, Alexander Benjamin
McDonald, William John
McEwin, James Guthrie
Maitland, James
Mayo, Helen Mary
Mitchell, Maud
Murphy, Michael Joseph
Nairn, Alexander Livingstone
Neil, Ernest George
Nottage, Howard Townshend
O'Halloran, Nicholas Bayly
Pank, Seymour Charles
Pilgrim, John Flinders
Plummer, Philip James Arthur
Pope, Gerald Albert William
Robertson, Raymond Wilson
Royal, Frank Hartley Butler
Russell, Lucy Belle Bloxam
Saint, Alfred Herbert
Sanders, Robert Affleck
Scott, James Gordon
Shepherd, Arthur Buttfield
Smith, Kate Kerr
Stace, Frank
Stubbs, Lilian Emilie
Stuart, Walter Leslie
Sutherland, Elizabeth Donella
Thomson, Florimel Amy
Trott, James Alexander Stuart
Vaughan, Richard William
Verco, Frank Amos
Wadey, Alfred Ernest
Wiltshire, Alfred Theodore
Wood, Leonard Metham Cope

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER, 1893.

Pass List in alphabetical order.

Abbot, Reginald Lewsbe
Astles, Clara Adelaide
Austin, Sydney Marion
Ayers, Agnes Marion
Baker, Albert John
Barber, Lucie Maxton
Bednall, Gerard Noel
Berry, Hannah Maud
Bird, Percy Lionel
Birt, Ethel Alice May
Black, John William
Blackmore, James Gairdner
Boucaut, Winifred Charlotte
Bronski, Rachel

Brooks, George Vickery
Brown, Mary Home
Caterer, Edith Susanna
Clark, Archie Septimus
Cleland, Leslie Glen
Close, James Ayrton
Clough, Claude Lindsay
Collison, Ruth
Coombe, James Lean
Cox, Mabel Alice
Crosby, Wilfred Sootheran
Culleney, Michael Robert
Degenhardt, William Russel Luke
Doussa von, Stanley Bowman
Dow, Mabel Lucy
Duigan, Henry Carroll
Duigan, Leo Mulhall
Dunstan, Elizabeth East
Eaton, Sidney Victor
Ehmcke, Auguste Emma
Farrelly, John Francis
Field, Ida Violet
Ford, Norman
Fraser, Reginald
Freer, Maud Isabel
French, Frank Robert
Gillick, James Michael
Gore, Robert Milligan
Hamlin, May Florence
Harris, William Thomas Ash
Hawke, Constance Frances Isabel
Hay, Donald James
Hehir, John
Henderson, Edgar Temple
Herring, Philip Charles
Heseltine, Samuel Richard
Hoskin, Charles William
Humpherys, Bessie Maud
Jarvis, Nellie Louise
Jones, Evelyn
Keats, Frederick Phillip
Kelly, Dudley Ewart
Kelly, William Ryton
Kenny, Michael Bernard
Lampe, Francis Christopher
Larkin, Michael John
Lewis, Gilbert
Love, Roberta Rachel
Lucy, Ella Violet
Lyddy, John Patrick
McAnna, Alan
McCullagh, James
Maclagan, Archibald GeorgeRemington
McMahon, John Thomas
Magarey, Mary Campbell
Margarey, Rupert Eric
Malzard, Marion May
Mannheim, Julius Alfred
Matters, Florence Hester
Mitchell, Ernest Edwin
Moore, Bertie Harcourte
Morgan, Gwenllian Hilda
Moroney, Agnes Zita
Mulcahy, Alphonsus
Murphy, Martin Joseph
Nadebaum, Rudolph Oertel
Neill, Frank Sinclair
Newman, Estella
Nicholls, Theodore Henry
O'Connell, John Robert
O'Connor, Richard Alfred
O'Neill, Edward
Parr, Olive Vivian
Pellew, Arthur Howard
Penrose, William Charles Davis
Pollitt, Cyril Arthur
Poole, Ellen Nora
Price, William James
Pritchard, George Ernest
Radford, Francis Hugh
Ressell, Peter Joseph
Richardson, Myrtle Leila
Robertson, James Bolton
Rofe, George Percy Woodville
Rooney, Stephen Rabone
Sampson, Fred
Sandford, James Wallace
Sanders, Edward Percival
Sands, Edgar Augustus
Scott, John Francis
Stacey, Violet Tize
Stuckey, Reginald Robert
Suckling, Frank Martin
Taylor, Amy Elizabeth
Taylor, Stuart Corbett
Ternouth, Hirell Alice
Thomas, Clara Lillian
Thomas, Frederick Paul
Thomas, Hilda Mary
Toms, Arthur Stanley
Voules-Brown, John Alexander
Ward, Ethel Gladys
Waterhouse, Gertrude Mary
Webb, William Gilbert
Wedler, Carl Otto
Weir, William Crawford
Whillas, Helen May
Williams, Ada
Williams, Albert Eugene John
Williams, Alice Isabel
Williams, Clarence Blomfield
Yeomans, Cecil George

SUPPLEMENTAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, OCTOBER, 1893.

Pass List in alphabetical order.

Anderson, Mary McGregor
Andrews, Annie Kathleen
Bagot, Walter Hervey
Baker, Robert Colley
Beresford, Arthur Mordaunt
Beresford, George Stuart
Boothby, Frederick Brooke
Brock, Edythe Alison
Brown, John Melville
Burgan, Charles
Button, Ethel May
Chambers, Charles Redin
Champness, Albert Ernest
Churchward, Spencer
Clark, Rowland Symonds
Coffey, Louis Johnson
Conrad, Francis Herbert
Cruttenden, Frank Perry
DeMole, Hettie Emilie
Dempster, Edwin Wafford
Dinnis, Ruth Agnes
Doolette, Mary Elizabeth
Easther, Mortimer Ernest
Ebsworth, Percy Elderton James
Egerton-Warburton, Peter Augustus
Field, Bessie Williams
Forrester, Adelaide Valeria
Freer, Austin George
Frost, Clarence Harry
Fry, Osmond Philip
Gardiner, Leslie Woodroffe
Goode, Henry Percival
Gosse, James Hay
Green, William Herbert
Hamilton, Elsie Maud
Haynes, Gertrude Pauline Birrell
Hayward, Harold Thornborough
Heggie, Otto Peters
Hill, Mary Adelaide Lucy
Hogan, Robert Patrick
James, Alfred Charles
James, May Emily
Jolly, Norman William
Jose, Mabel Mary
Kither, William George
Knox, Robert
Lawrance, Ada Matilda
Leahy, John Joseph
Little, Edward Hallett
Mackay, John William
Mackenzie, Hugh
McLachlan, Harry
Main, Effie Lizzie
Marrett, Hedley Cecil
Moncrieff, Alexander Sunter
Morphett, Arthur Hurtle
Müller, Thomas Louis
Newman, Charles Stanley
Noltenius, Harry Edward
Norman, Howard Jarvis
O'Connell, John Pearson
Padula, Guerino Vincenzo
Penny, Gertrude Mabel
Powell, Ethelreda Adelaide
Prime, Herbert Edgar
Prisk, Cyril
Reid, Ellie Margaret
Rhodes, Howard Kent
Robinson, Herbert
Rose, Gertrude
Rutt, Edith Elizabeth
Sadleir, Georgina Hunt
Scholefield, James Herbert
Shaw, James
Shierlaw, James Lennox
Simpson, Arthur George
Simpson, Robert Gawler
Skipper, Herbert Stanley
Smith, Blanche Alice
Stow, Nellie Maria
Sullivan, Cecil Edgar
Taylor, Albyn Leslie
Thomas, Isabel Caston
Thomas, Millicent Kyffin
Thomson, Grace Ellen
Thornber, Margaret Catherine
Tite, Edith Lavington
Truscott, Sidney Victor
Turner, Harry Macaulay
Warren, William Mortimer
Wyly, Sydney Alexander

BALANCE SHEETS,

1893.

Account of Income and Expenditure for the year 1893, *furnished in*

INCOME.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank on 31st December, 1892			449	17	10			
Balance in hands of Agent-General on 31st December, 1892			85	17	7			
						535	15	5
Income—								
H.M. Government subsidy on endowments ...			3,201	0	0			
Fees—								
Arts and Sciences	£663	0 8						
Law	256	7 0						
Medicine	1,151	15 0						
Music	557	5 6						
Preliminary Examinations ...	284	12 0						
Senior Examinations	179	9 6						
Junior do.	124	19 0						
Evening Classes	200	3 9						
			3,417	12	5			
Interest			3,133	0	6			
Rent...			1,379	13	9			
Sir Thos. Elder's Prizes for Physiology			30	0	0			
Exhibition of 1851 Science Scholarship			150	0	0			
						11,311	6	8
						£11,847	2	1

OF ADELAIDE.

ompliance with the 18th Section of Act 37 and 38 Victoria, No. 20 of 1874.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d
Arts and Sciences (including Higher Public Examinations)—						
Salaries	4,700	8	4			
Other Expenses—						
Additional Examiners	63	0	0			
Examination Papers	54	16	0			
Physical Laboratory	82	15	8			
Chemical Laboratory	96	1	0			
Museum	1	13	6			
Printing	1	13	3			
Fees Refunded	2	9	0			
				5,002	16	9
Law—						
Salaries	605	0	0			
Other Expenses—						
Additional Examiners	33	12	0			
Examination Papers	11	6	6			
				649	18	6
Medicine—						
Salaries	2,482	18	9			
Other Expenses—						
Additional Examiners...	23	2	0			
Examination Papers	9	1	0			
Physiological Laboratory	32	11	4			
Anatomical Department	39	9	0			
Purchase of Apparatus	42	3	6			
				2,629	5	7
Music—						
Salaries	500	0	0			
Other Expenses—						
Supervisors	7	12	6			
Examination Papers	6	10	0			
Hire of Piano, Expenses Local Examinations, &c.	16	4	2			
				530	6	8
Public Examinations—						
Preliminary Examinations—						
Additional Examiners and Supervisors	£91	0	0			
Examination Papers	3	9	0			
				94	9	0
Senior Examinations—						
Additional Examiners and Supervisors	35	1	0			
Examination Papers	17	15	0			
				52	16	0
Junior Examinations—						
Additional Examiners and Supervisors	41	15	0			
Examination Papers	9	9	0			
				51	4	0
				198	9	0
				£9,010	16	6

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		11,847 2 1
Received from Students—		
Laboratories	36 10 5	
Locker Rents...	6 7 6	
		42 17 11
Calendar Account—		
Received on sale of Calendars		18 9 7
		£11,908 9 7
Barr Smith Library Account—		
Portion of donation by R. Barr Smith, Esq., withdrawn	250 0 0	
Interest (on £1,000) withdrawn	38 5 4	
		288 5 4
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—		
Lands—		
Sale of Lands to H.M. Government	103 13 9	
Investment Account—Mortgages repaid	50 0 0	
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank—		
Deposit Repaid	5,325 0 0	
Bank of Adelaide—		
Deposit Repaid	3,000 0 0	
Savings Bank—		
Amount withdrawn during year	100 0 0	
		8,578 13 9
Balance		57 19 9
		£20,833 8 6

CHAS. R. HODGE, Registrar.
Audited and found correct,
Adelaide, 29th January, 1894.

NOTE.—The balance to credit of Current Account is £80 5s. 7d., but the liability of £138 5s. 4d. to the Barr Smith Library Account makes a debit balance of £57 19s. 9d.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		9,010 16 6
Evening Classes—		
Salaries	109 6 8	
Other Expenses—		
Advertising, &c.	2 10 0	
		111 16 8
Angas Engineering Scholarship—		
Remitted to Agent-General during year ...	200 0 0	
Less unpaid to Scholar at date of last advice	25 0 0	
		175 0 0
Angas Engineering Exhibition—		
Paid Exhibitioners...	180 0 0	
		180 0 0
J. H. Clark Scholarship—		
Paid Scholar		50 0 0
Stow Prizes—		
Paid Prizemen		30 0 0
Everard Scholarship—		
Paid Scholar		50 0 0
Sir T. Elder's Prize—		
Paid Prizeman		10 0 0
Exhibition of 1851 *Science Scholarship*—		
Paid Scholar		150 0 0
Registrar's Department—		
Salaries		590 4 0
Senate Account		39 5 5
Stationery		44 6 1
Advertising (General Charges)		5 0 10
Printing (General Charges)		120 9 0
Library		127 9 3
Furniture		18 0
Building (Repairs)		72 9 0
Refunds to Students—		
Laboratory		17 3 8
Land Tax		132 16 3
Charges—		
Gas, Water, House Sundries, Auditors' Fees, Insurance, Petty Cash, &c., &c.		427 9 1
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT—		
Cheque on Federal Bank held in abeyance ...		15 10 0
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—		
Repayments to Endowment Fund—		
Paid into Savings Bank	125 0 0	
Deposited in Bank of Adelaide	375 0 0	
		500 0 0
Balance in hands of Agent-General		105 15 7
		11,966 9 4
Barr Smith Library Account—		
Expended on Books	150 0 0	
Unexpended balance of amount withdrawn ...	138 5 4	
		288 5 4
Deposited in Savings Bank during year	103 13 9	
Deposited in E. S. and A. C. Bank during year ...	2,239 0 0	
Deposited in Bank of Adelaide during year	436 0 0	
Treasury Bills Purchased	5,800 0 0	
		8,578 13 9
		£20,833 8 5

ARTHUR YOUNG HARVEY,
J. EDWIN THOMAS, F.A.S.A., } Auditors.

Statement Showing the Actual Financial

DR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ENDOWMENTS—						
Sir W. W. Hughes (Arts and Science)...	20,000	0	0			
Sir T. Elder (Arts and Science) ...	20,000	0	0			
Sir T. Elder (Medical School)	10,000	0	0			
Hon. J. H. Angas (Chair of Chemistry)	6,000	0	0			
Hon J. H. Angas (Engineering Scholarship)	4,000	0	0			
Evening Classes	1,220	0	0			
Everard Scholarship	1,000	0	0			
Charles Gosse Lectureship	800	0	0			
Stow Prizes and Scholarship	500	0	0			
John Howard Clark Scholarship ...	500	0	0			
St. Alban's Scholarship	150	0	0			
Private Subscriptions	750	3	0			
				64,920	3	0
LAND ENDOWMENT—						
From Her Majesty's Government ...				55,000	0	0
BUILDING ACCOUNT—						
Contributed by Her Majesty's Government	18,014	0	0			
Contributed by Private Donations ...	1,890	5	0			
				19,904	5	0
PRIZES				12	12	0
LIBRARY—						
Donation from R. Barr Smith, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0			
Interest thereon	38	5	4			
				1,038	5	4
FEES FROM STUDENTS (partly returnable) ...				89	14	1
RENT AND INTEREST, &c., in arrear				344	2	0
INCOME ACCOUNT—						
Income received in excess of Expenses, and devoted to Building and Furnishing, &c., of the University ...				23,721	3	2
UNEXPENDED BALANCE—						
Barr Smith Library Account				138	5	4
				£165,168	9	11

CHAS. R. HODGE, Registrar.

Audited and found correct,
Adelaide, 29th January, 1894.

NOTE.—The amount due to Endowment Fund is £4,120.