

T H E

Adelaide University Calendar

F O R T H E

ACADEMICAL YEAR 1885.

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

1885.

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1	TH	Public holiday.
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	TU	
7	W	
8	TH	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	

ERRATA.

At page lxxv—

For "*Second*" in margin substitute "*First*."

At pages cx, cxi, and cxii—

For "*Second*" in margins of all three pages substitute "*First*."

26	M	First day of entry for LL.B. Ordinary, the Supplementary Ordinary, B.A. and B.Sc., and Matriculation Examinations in March.
27	TU	
28	W	Council Meeting.
29	TH	
30	F	
31	S	

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FEBRUARY XXVIII.

1	S	
2	M	
3	TU	
4	W	
5	TH	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	Last day of entry for the LL.B. Ordinary, the Supplementary Ordinary, B.A. and B.Sc., and Matriculation Examinations in March.
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	Council Meeting.
24	TU	
25	W	
26	TH	
27	F	
28	S	

1	S		
2	M		
3	TU		
4	W		
5	TH		
6	F		
7	S		
8	S		
9	M		<p>Vacation ends. First Term begins: and Ordinary LL.B., Supplementary Ordinary, B.A., B.Sc., Matriculation, and University Scholarships and Angas Scholarship Examinations begin. 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 April 1st.</p>
10	TU		
11	W		
12	TH		
13	F		
14	S		
15	S		
16	M	<p>Lectures begin.</p>	
17	TU		
18	W		
19	TH		
20	F		
21	S		
22	S		
23	M	<p>Council Meeting.</p>	
24	TU		
25	W		
26	TH		
27	F		
28	S		
29	S		
30	M	<p>Examination for John Howard Clark Scholarship begins.</p>	
31	TU		

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APRIL XXX.

1	W	Senate meets. Election of Warden and Clerk. Easter recess begins. Good Friday. Public holiday.
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	Easter Monday. Easter recess ends. Public holiday. Lectures recommence.
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	Council Meeting.
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	

MAY XXXI.

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1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	TU	
6	W	
7	TH	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	TU	
13	W	
14	TH	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	TU	
20	W	
21	TH	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	Queen's Birthday.
25	M	
26	TU	
27	W	
28	TH	
29	F	Lectures and First Term end. Council Meeting.
30	S	Vacation begins.
31	S	

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JUNE XXX.

1	M	
2	TU	
3	W	
4	TH	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	TU	
10	W	
11	TH	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	Vacation ends.
16	TU	Second Term and Lectures begin.
17	W	
18	TH	
19	F	
20	S	Accession of Queen Victoria. Public holiday.
21	S	
22	M	
23	TU	
24	W	
25	TH	
26	F	Council Meeting.
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	TU	

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

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AUGUST XXXI.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	TU	
5	W	Senate meets.
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	Lectures and Second Term end.
22	S	Vacation begins.
23	S	
24	M	
25	TU	
26	W	
27	TH	
28	F	Council Meeting.
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

SEPTEMBER XXX.

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1	TU	Public holiday.
2	W	
3	TH	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	Vacation ends. Third Term and Lectures begin. Examination for the Royal Military College begins.
8	TU	
9	W	
10	TH	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	TU	
16	W	
17	TH	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	Council Meeting.
22	TU	
23	W	
24	TH	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	TU	
30	W	

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OCTOBER XXXI.

1	TH	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	TU	
7	W	First day of entry for Ordinary Examinations, LL.B., B.A., and B.Sc.
8	TH	
9	F	
10	S	First day of entry for Junior and Matriculation Examinations.
11	S	
12	M	
13	TU	
14	W	
15	TH	
16	F	
17	S	Last day of entry for Ordinary Examinations, LL.B., B.A., B.Sc.
18	S	
19	M	
20	TU	First day of entry for Examination for M.A. Degree.
21	W	
22	TH	
23	F	
24	S	Last day of entry for Junior and Matriculation Examinations.
25	S	
26	M	
27	TU	
28	W	
29	TH	
30	F	Council Meeting.
31	S	Last day of entry for Examination for M.A. Degree.

1	S	
2	M	
3	TU	
4	W	
5	TH	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	Prince of Wales' Birthday. Public holiday. Five members of Council retire.
10	TU	Lectures end. Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate notices of motions to be brought forward at meeting of Senate on 2nd December.
11	W	
12	TH	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	Ordinary Examinations LL.B., B.A., and B.Sc. begin.
17	TU	
18	W	
19	TH	
20	F	
21	S	Senate. Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate nominations of Candidates for five annual vacancies in the Council.
22	S	
23	M	Junior and Matriculation Examinations in Compulsory Subjects begin. Council Meeting.
24	TU	
25	W	
26	TH	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	

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DECEMBER XXXI.

1	TU	Examinations for M.A. Degree and for S. Australian Scholarship begin. Junior and Matriculation Examinations in Optional Subjects begin. Senate meets. Election of five members of the Council.
2	W	
3	TH	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	Third term ends.
8	TU	
9	W	
10	TH	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	Council Meeting.
15	TU	
16	W	
17	TH	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	Christmas Day.
22	TU	
23	W	
24	TH	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	Proclamation of the Colony. Public Holiday.
29	TU	
30	W	
31	TH	

TIME-TABLE OF LECTURES

FOR THE LL.B. COURSE FOR THE YEAR 1885.

LL.B. COURSE.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNES- DAY.	THURSDAY	FRIDAY.
FIRST YEAR.					
Roman Law ... ..	...	..	...	...	4-5
Law of Property ...	...	8.45-9.45			
SECOND YEAR.					
Jurisprudence ... ..	...	4-5			
Constitutional Law ...	8.45-9.45				
Law of Obligations ...	...	...	...	8.45-9.45	
THIRD YEAR.					
International Law ...	4-5				
Law of Wrongs ... ..	...	...	8.45-9.45		
Law of Procedure ...	...	...	...	...	8.45-9.45

FOR THE B.A. COURSE FOR THE YEAR 1885.

B.A. COURSE.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNES- DAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY.
FIRST YEAR.					
Latin } Greek }	11	11	11	11	11
Composition	12	...	12	...	12
Mathematics	10	...	10	...	10
Natural Philosophy ...	4.30	...	4.30	...	4.30*
Deductive Logic ...	...	1.30	...	1.30	...
SECOND YEAR.					
Latin { including } Greek { Ancient } { History }	10	10	10	10	10
Composition	12	12	12	12	12
Mathematics, Applied	11	...	11	...	11
English Literature ...	...	2.30	...	2.30	...
Inductive Logic ...	...	3.30	...	3.30	...
THIRD YEAR.					
Latin } Greek }	10	10	10	10	10
Comparative Philology	12	12	12	12	12
Mathematics ... ..	...	11	...	11	...
Political Economy ...	11	...	11	...	...

* This Class will be held occasionally on Fridays.

FOR THE B.Sc. COURSE FOR THE YEAR 1885.

B.Sc. COURSE.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNES- DAY.	THURSDAY	FRIDAY.
FIRST YEAR.					
Latin }	11	11	11	11	11
Greek }	12	...	12	...	12
Composition	10	...	10	...	10
Mathematics	4.30	...	4.30	...	4.30*
Natural Philosophy ...	...	1.30	...	1.30	...
Deductive Logic ...	...	...	...	...	...
SECOND YEAR.					
Mathematics Applied	11	...	11	...	11
‡Do., Pure ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Physics ... ..	...	10	...	10	...
†Biology ... ..	...	11	...	11	...
Inorganic Chemistry ...	...	4.30	...	4.30	...
Inductive Logic ...	...	3.30	...	3.30	...
THIRD YEAR.					
‡Mathematics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
‡Physics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Practical Chemistry ...	...	2—6	...	2—6	...
‡Animal Physiology ...	...	...	...	...	...
†Zoology and Com- parative Anatomy	9	...	9	...	...
†Botany	10	...	10	...	...
†Geology and Miner- alogy	11—1	...	11—1	...	...
‡Metallurgy, Practical Chemistry, and Mineralogy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

* This class will be held occasionally on Fridays.

† These classes will be held occasionally on Saturdays and Fridays.

‡ The hours of these Lectures will be fixed when the classes are formed.

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 Ourselves 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.

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; he 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 Thousand Pounds in

* 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."

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 co venant with the said Alexander Hay, his executor, 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, 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 in 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 professorships 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 arising 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.

AMENDING ACT,
No. 143 of 1879.

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."

DEGREES ACT,
No. 172 of 1880.

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."

S.A. INSTITUTE ACT (AMENDMENT)

No. 151 of 1879.

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.

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.

*This Section has been repealed by the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery Act of 1884-5, Section 61.

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."

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 Governors 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 foregoing Act (S.A. Institute Act, Amendment) 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 July 25th, 1884 ; re-elected October, 1884.

Horace Lamb, M.A., F.R.S.

Alexander William Erskine West-Erskine, M.A.

THE HOSPITAL ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1884.

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.

STANDING ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet in such place as the Warden shall from time to time appoint.

2. The Senate shall meet (except as hereinafter provided) on the first Wednesday in the months of April, August, and December respectively; or if such Wednesday be a public holiday, upon the Wednesday next preceding.

3. If the Warden be of opinion that upon any such Wednesday there is not sufficient business to bring before the Senate, he may direct that notices be issued stating that the meeting shall for that time lapse.

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

5. 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 of the Senate within one calendar month and not less than fourteen days from the date of the receipt by him of such requisition.

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

7. Notice of every meeting, whether ordinary or special, shall be given by circular, posted fourteen days before such meeting to the last known address of every member resident in the colony.

8. The Warden shall take the chair as soon after the hour of meeting as twenty members are present. In the absence of the Warden the Senate shall elect a Chairman.

9. If after the expiration of a quarter of an hour there be not twenty members present the meeting shall lapse.

10. If the Warden arrive after the chair is taken, the Chairman shall vacate the chair.

11. If it shall appear on notice being taken, or on the report of a division by the tellers, that twenty members be 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.

12. Every Vote and Proceeding of the Senate shall be noted by the Clerk of the Senate.

13. The draft Votes and Proceedings thus noted shall be read at the close of each meeting, and certified by the Warden.

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

15. At the commencement of each meeting the Votes and Proceedings of the preceding meeting shall be read for confirmation.

16. The Clerk shall prepare a Notice-Paper of the business of every meeting and issue it with the circular calling the meeting.

17. The Clerk shall place on the Notice-Paper, in the order in which they are received, all notices of motion received not less than twenty-one days before the day of meeting.

18. In the circular calling any meeting notice shall be given of all business from the Council, and such business shall take precedence of all notices of motion; and (except by direction of the Senate) all other business shall be called on in the order in which it stands on the Notice-Paper.

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

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.

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

23. When a motion has been made and seconded, the Warden shall then propose to the Senate the question for discussion.

24. Any motion not seconded shall not be further discussed, and no entry thereof shall be made on the Votes and Proceedings.

25. A member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by the leave of the Senate, such leave being granted without any negative voice.

26. A question may be suspended—

I. By the motion "That the Senate do now adjourn."

II. By its appearing on notice being taken that twenty members are not present.

III. By a motion, "That the Senate proceed to the next business."

27. 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.

28. A motion for "proceeding to the next business" may be superseded by a motion for the adjournment of the Senate.

29. The debate upon a question may be interrupted—

I. By a question of order.

II. By a motion for reading any official document relevant to the question.

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

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

32. A question being put shall be resolved in the affirmative or the negative by a show of hands.

33. The Warden shall state whether in his opinion the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it, and unless his opinion be acquiesced in, the question shall be determined by a division.

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

35. Any member proposing an amendment shall deliver the same in writing to the Warden.

36. A question having been proposed may be amended by leaving out certain words in order to insert or add other words, or by inserting or adding words.

37. An amendment proposed but not seconded shall not be entertained by the Senate or entered on the votes.

38. When a proposed amendment is to leave out certain words the Warden shall put a question "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question," which shall be resolved by the Senate in the affirmative or the negative as the case may be.

39. When the proposed amendment is to leave out certain words in order to insert or add other words, the Warden shall put a question "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question," which, if resolved in the affirmative, will dispose of the amendment, but if in the negative and there is no motion before the Senate for amending the proposed amendment, another question shall be put "That the words of the amendment be inserted or added instead thereof," which shall be resolved in the affirmative or the negative as the case may be.

40. When the proposed amendment is to insert or add certain words the Warden shall put a question "That such words be inserted or added," which shall be resolved in the affirmative or negative as the case may be.

41. No amendment shall be proposed in any part of a question after a later part has been amended, or after an amendment on a later part has been proposed, unless the proposed amendment has by leave of the Senate been withdrawn.

42. No amendment shall be proposed in respect to any words which the Senate has ordered to stand part of a question, or to be inserted in or added to a question, except by way of adding other words thereto.

43. A proposed amendment may by leave of the Senate be withdrawn.

44. Amendments may be proposed to a proposed amendment, as if such proposed amendment were an original question.

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

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

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

48. When the Senate is dividing, members can speak only to a point of order and by permission of the Warden.

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

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

51. A motion may be made that any member who has risen "be now heard" or "do now speak."

52. A member may speak to any question before the Senate, or upon any amendment proposed thereto, or upon a question or amendment to be proposed by himself, or upon a question of order arising out of a debate, but not otherwise; nor upon the motion that the question be now put.

53. 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.

54. 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 shall not be deemed to have spoken.

55. 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.

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

57. Any member may rise to speak "to order."

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

59. Whenever the Warden rises during a debate any member then speaking or offering to speak shall sit down and the Senate shall be silent, so that the Warden may be heard without interruption.

60. If the Warden desires to take part in a debate, he shall vacate the chair for the time, and another chairman shall be appointed.

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

62. Every member present when a division is taken must vote.

63. When a division is called the Warden shall direct the "Ayes" to the right and the "Noes" to the left, and shall appoint two tellers for each party.

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

65. In case there should not be two tellers for one of the parties, the Warden shall forthwith declare the resolution of the Senate.

66. An entry of the lists of divisions in the Senate shall be made by the clerk in the Votes and Proceedings.

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

68. If the number have been inaccurately reported to the Senate, the Senate on being afterwards informed thereof shall order the Votes and Proceedings to be corrected.

69. 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 Votes and Proceedings.

70. 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.

71. The annual election of Warden and of the Clerk of the Senate shall take place at the ordinary meeting in April.

72. The Clerk shall insert in the Notice Paper of any meeting at which an election of Warden or of a Clerk of the Senate is to take place, the name of any qualified person sent to him by two members of the Senate twenty-one clear days before the day of election, with the names of his proposer and seconder.

73. When any vacancy (other than the annual vacancies) in the Council of the University shall become known to the Warden, he shall forthwith issue a circular to the members of the Senate resident within the colony stating that such vacancy has occurred and that the Clerk will receive nominations of candidates which may be duly sent to him on or before a day not less than fourteen days after the date of such circular.

74. At any meeting for the election of a Warden or of a Clerk of the Senate or of a member of Council no person shall be proposed for election whose name has not appeared on the Notice Paper, except as is provided for in the next succeeding order.

75. The election of persons to fill the five vacancies occurring annually in the Council under the third section of the Act No. 20 of 1874, shall take place at the ordinary meeting in December. The Notice Paper convening such meeting shall state that the Clerk will receive nominations of candidates to fill such vacancies. The nominations must be signed in each case by two members of the Senate, and must reach the Clerk not later than ten days before the day of meeting.

76. Not later than seven clear days before the meeting in December the Clerk shall post to each member of the Senate resident within the colony a paper containing the names of all persons nominated as aforesaid, with the names of the respective proposers and seconders, and no person shall be eligible whose name does not appear as a candidate on such paper.

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

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

79. Wherever the word "Warden" is used in these Standing Orders it shall mean the Warden, or in his absence the Chairman, unless the contrary is obvious from the context.

The foregoing Standing Orders were made and adopted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 7th day of August, 1877.

WILLIAM GOSSE,
Warden.

ADDITIONAL STANDING ORDERS.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SENATE.

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

81. 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.

82. 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.

83. 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.

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

85. A motion need not be seconded.

86. When less than twenty members shall be reported to be present the Senate resumes, and is forthwith adjourned by the Warden.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

87. 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.

88. The members of Select Committees may be nominated ; but the election shall take place by ballot, provided that it be not compulsory upon all members present to take part in the said ballot.

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

90. 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.

91. The report of the Committee shall be reported by the Chairman to the Senate, and shall be forthwith discussed or postponed for future consideration.

The foregoing Standing Orders were made and adopted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 3rd day of April, 1878.

WILLIAM BARLOW,

Clerk of the Senate.

The University of Adelaide.

1885.

I.

VISITOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE COUNCIL.

THE CHANCELLOR :

Elected for the first time, 26th January, 1883.

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

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR :

Elected for the second time, 19th December, 1884.

THE REV. WILLIAM ROBY FLETCHER, M.A.

Elected by the Senate, 7th December, 1881.

EDWARD WILLIS WAY, Esq., M.B.

Elected by the Senate, 2nd August, 1882,

HORATIO THOMAS WHITTELL, Esq., M.D.

WILLIAM BARLOW, Esq., LL.D.

Elected by the Senate, 6th December, 1882.

CHARLES TODD, Esq., C.M.G.

SIR HENRY AYERS, K.C.M.G., President of the Legislative Council
(Treasurer).

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ERSKINE WEST-ERSKINE, Esq., M.A.

JOHN WARREN BAKEWELL, Esq., M.A. (Dean of the Faculty of Law)

WILLIAM EVERARD, Esq., J.P.

Elected by the Senate, 12th August, 1883.

THE REV. GEORGE HENRY FARR, M.A., LL.D.

Elected by the Senate, 5th December, 1883.

THE HON. ROBERT DALRYMPLE ROSS, M.P., Speaker of the
House of Assembly.

ADOLPH VON TREUER, Esq., LL.B.

HORACE LAMB, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Elder Professor of Mathematics.

JOHN DAVIES THOMAS, Esq., M.D.

EDWARD CHARLES STIRLING, Esq., M.A., M.D.

Elected by the Senate, December 3rd, 1884.

THE REV. WILLIAM ROBY FLETCHER, M.A.
 WILLIAM ROBINSON BOOTHBY, Esq., B.A.
 JOHN ANDERSON HARTLEY, Esq., B.A., B.Sc.
 THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE WYNDHAM KENNION, M.A., D.D.,
 Bishop of Adelaide.
 THE HON. DAVID MURRAY, M.L.C.

II.

THE SENATE.

WARDEN: FREDERICK CHAPPLE, Esq., B.A.

DOCTORS OF LAWS.

FARR, GEORGE HENRY (Cambridge)	...	...	...	...	1883
SMITH, JAMES WALTER (London)	...	...	...	...	1882

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

COCKBURN, JOHN ALEXANDER (London)	...	..	...	...	1877
DEANE, CHARLES MASLEN (Edinburgh)	...	...	...	...	1877
ENGELHART, AUGUST FRIEDRICH GOTTFRIED (Giessen)	...	...	...	...	1877
ESAU, CHARLES FREDERICK HERMAN (Göttingen)	...	...	...	...	1877
GARDNER, WILLIAM (Glasgow)	...	...	...	...	1877
GÖRGER, OSCAR (Heidelberg)	...	...	...	...	1878
GOSSE, CHARLES (Aberdeen)	...	...	...	...	1877
LONDON, ALFRED AUSTIN (London)	...	...	...	...	1883
MACKINTOSH, JAMES SUTHERLAND (Edinburgh)	...	..	...	...	1878
NEUBAUER, MAX FRIEDRICH (Munich)	...	...	...	...	1877
PATERSON, ALEXANDER STUART (Edinburgh)	...	...	...	...	1877
POULTON, BENJAMIN (Melbourne)	...	...	...	...	1884
RENNER, FRIEDRICH EMIL (Jena)	...	...	...	...	1877
SEABROOK, THOMAS EDWARD FRAZER (St. Andrews)	...	...	...	...	1877
STIRLING, EDWARD CHARLES (Cambridge)	...	...	...	...	1882
THOMAS, JOHN DAVIES (London)	...	...	...	...	1877
VERCO, JOSEPH COOKE (London)	...	...	...	...	1877
WHITTELL, HORATIO THOMAS (Aberdeen)	...	...	...	...	1877

MASTERS OF ARTS.

AYERS, FREDERIC (Cambridge)	..	...	...	...	1877
BAKEWELL, JOHN WARREN (Cambridge)	...	...	...	...	1877
BOULGER, EDWARD VAUGHAN (Dublin)	...	...	...	...	1884
BURTT, THOMAS (Cambridge)	...	...	...	...	1877
CARR, WHITMORE (Dublin)	...	...	...	...	1877

D'ARENBERG, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS (Dublin)	1881
DENDY, ARTHUR (Oxford)	1877
DOVE, GEORGE (Cambridge)	1877
ELCUM, CHARLES CUNNINGHAM (Cambridge)... ..	1879
FARR, GEORGE HENRY (Cambridge)	1877
FIELD, THOMAS (Cambridge)	1877
FLETCHER, WILLIAM ROBY (London)	1877
HOWELL, EDWARD TUCKER (Oxford)	1877
KELLY, DAVID FREDERICK (Cambridge)... ..	1879
KENNION, GEORGE WYNDHAM (Oxford)	1883
LAMB, HORACE (Cambridge)	1877
MACBEAN, JOHN (Aberdeen)	1877
MARRYAT, CHARLES (Oxford)	1877
MEAD, SILAS (London)	1877
MÜCKE, CARL WILHELM LUDWIG (Jena)	1877
PATON, DAVID (Glasgow)	1878
POOLE, FREDERICK SLANEY (Cambridge)	1877
POOLE, HENRY JOHN (Oxford)	1877
READ, HENRY (Cambridge)	1877
RENNICK, FRANCIS HENRY (Melbourne)... ..	1882
SELLS, ALFRED (Cambridge)	1877
SHARP, WILLIAM HEY (Oxford)	1877
STANFORD, WILLIAM BEDELL (Oxford)	1879
STIRLING, EDWARD CHARLES (Cambridge)	1877
STUCKEY, JOSEPH JAMES (Cambridge)	1877
SUTHERLAND, GEORGE (Melbourne)	1882
SYMON, WILLIAM (St. Andrews)	1879
THOMAS, THOMAS EGGLESTON (Melbourne)	1883
WEBB, ROBERT BENNETT (Oxford)... ..	1877
WEST-ERSKINE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ERSKINE (Oxford)	1877
WILLIAMS, FRANCIS (Oxford)	1877
YOUNG, WILLIAM JOHN (Dublin)	1883

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

HAWKER, EDWARD WILLIAM (Cambridge)	1877
HAY, JAMES (Cambridge)	1883
JEFFERIS, JAMES (London)	1877
PHILLIPS, WALTER ROSS (Cambridge)	1883
STIRLING, JOHN LANCELOT (Cambridge)... ..	1877
VON TREUER, ADOLPH (Dorpat)	1877

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

CLELAND, WILLIAM LENNOX (Edinburgh)	1880
DUNLOP, JAMES DUNLOP (Edinburgh)	1883
HAMILTON, ALEXANDER ARCHIBALD (Dublin)	1883
HAMILTON, JAMES ALEXANDER GREER (Dublin)	1880
MAGAREY, SYLVANUS JAMES (Melbourne)	1877
MITCHELL, JAMES THOMAS (Aberdeen)	1881
NESBIT, WILLIAM PEEL (Edinburgh)	1877
POULTON, BENJAMIN (Melbourne)	1883
WAY, EDWARD WILLIS (Edinburgh)	1877

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

BARLOW, WILLIAM (Dublin)	1877
BOOTHBY, WILLIAM ROBINSON (London)	1877
BOWYEAR, GEORGE JOHN SHIRREFF (Cambridge)	1882
CATERER, THOMAS AINSLIE	1879
CHAPPLE, FREDERICK (London)	1877
CHURCHWARD, SAMUEL (London)... ..	1877
CORVAN, JAMES HAMILTON (Dublin)	1877
DONALDSON, ARTHUR	1881
HACKETT, JAMES THOMPSON (Melbourne) (Clerk of the Senate)	1882
HALCOMB, FREDERICK (Oxford)	1877
HARTLEY, JOHN ANDERSON (London)	1877
HAY, JAMES (Cambridge)	1883
HENDERSON, JAMES	1880
HOCTER, JOHN FRANCIS (Dublin)	1877
LABATT, EDWARD (Dublin)	1877
LABATT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS (Dublin)	1877
LEONARD, JAMES (London)	1877
McCULLAGH, WILLIAM GEORGE (Dublin)	1877
MACK, HANS HAMILTON	1880
MORSE, CHARLES WILLIAM (Cambridge)	1877
NANKIVELL, JOHN THOMAS (Cambridge)	1877
ROBIN, PERCY ANSELL	1880
SCOTT, ANDREW (Melbourne)... ..	1883
SMEATON, STIRLING	1880
SMYTH, JOHN THOMAS (Melbourne)	1878
SPICER, EDWARD CLARK (Melbourne)	1877
SUNTER JOSEPH TREGILGAS (Melbourne)	1883
WELD, OCTAVIUS (Toronto)	1877

WOODS, JOHN CRAWFORD (Edinburgh)	1877
YOUNG, ARETAS CHARLES WILLIAM (Oxford)	1882

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

WAINWRIGHT, EDWARD HARLEY (London)	1882
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III.

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.Lit.

Elder Professor of Mathematics :

HORACE LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Elder Professor of Natural Science :

RALPH TATE, F.G.S., F.L.S.

Elder Professor of Anatomy :

ARCHIBALD WATSON, M.D.

Angas Professor of Chemistry :

EDWARD HENRY RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Professor of Music :

JOSHUA IVES, Mus. Bac.

Lecturer on Physiology :

EDWARD CHARLES STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Lecturer on Laws :

WALTER ROSS PHILLIPS, LL.B.

THE PROFESSORIAL BOARD.

THE CHANCELLOR

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

PROFESSOR BOULGER (Dean)

PROFESSOR KELLY

PROFESSOR LAMB

PROFESSOR TATE

PROFESSOR RENNIE
PROFESSOR WATSON
PROFESSOR IVES
THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF LAWS

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

THE CHANCELLOR
J. W. BAKEWELL, M.A. (Dean)
W. BARLOW, LL.D.
W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B. (Lecturer on Laws)
THE DEAN OF THE PROFESSORIAL BOARD

SECRETARY OF THE FACULTY OF LAW.

JOHN WALTER TYAS.

REGISTRAR.

JOHN WALTER TYAS.

CLERK OF THE SENATE.

JAMES THOMPSON HACKETT, B.A.

IV.

**BACHELORS OF LAW, OF MEDICINE, AND OF ARTS WHO
ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.**

CLARE, WILLIAM, B.A.	5th April, 1882
DONALDSON, GEORGE, B.A.	5th April, 1882
GILL, ALFRED, B.A.	5th April, 1882
HOLDER, SYDNEY ERNEST, B.A.	5th April, 1882
MOORE, EDWIN CANTON, B.A.	5th April, 1882
ROGERS, RICHARD SANDERS, B.A.	5th April, 1882
SHARP, CECIL JAMES, B.A. (Oxford)	20th June, 1882
COOKE, WILLIAM ERNEST, B.A.	4th April, 1883
KERR, DONALD ALEXANDER, B.A.	4th April, 1883
LLOYD, HENRY SANDERSON, M.B. (Edinburgh) ...	1st August, 1883
MATHEWS, RICHARD TWITCHELL, B.A. (London) ...	21st November, 1883
ALTMANN, CHARLES AUGUST, M.B. (Melbourne) ...	6th December, 1883

KINGSMILL, WALTER, B.A.	17th December, 1883
MURRAY, GEORGE JOHN ROBERT, B.A. ...	17th December, 1883
HEWITSON, THOMAS, LL.B.	17th December, 1884
ANDERSON, JAMES ROBERT, LL.B.	17th December, 1884
HALL, ROBERT WILLIAM, LL.B.	17th December, 1884
SABINE, CLEMENT EGBERT EPPES, LL.B. ...	17th December, 1884
HENDERSON, WILLIAM, LL.B.,	17th December, 1884
VARLEY, CHARLES GRANT, LL.B.	17th December, 1884
LEITCH, JAMES WESTWOOD, B.A.	17th December, 1884
HOPKINS, WILLIAM FLEMING, B.A.	17th December, 1884
WILKINSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, B.A. ...	17th December, 1884

**UNDERGRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE FINAL
EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.**

BEARE, THOMAS HUDSON	1879
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V.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS: SESSION 1884.

Anderson, James Robert
 Andrews, Walter Frederick
 Bayley, William Reynolds
 Berry, George Augustus
 Bishop, John Henry
 Boothby, Brinsley Charles
 Cavenagh, James Gordon
 Cox, Charles Bagster
 Dornwell, Edith Emily
 Downer, Frank Haggard
 Downer, George Henry
 Driffield, George Carus
 Edmunds, Arthur James
 Gawler Douglas George
 Gething, William John
 Gill, Alfred
 Hall, Anthony James
 Hall, Robert William
 Hamp, John Chipp
 Hargrave, Joshua Addison
 Harris, Frank Dixon
 Henderson, William
 Henning, Andrew Harriot
 Hewitson, Thomas
 Hill, Henry Richard
 Hopkins, William Fleming
 Hunt, Henry William

Knowles, Francis Edward
 Leitch, James Westwood
 Limbert, Edgar Henry
 Longson, Henry Abraham
 Mead, Cecil Silas
 Melrose, Alexander
 Muirhead, John Bredesholm
 Oldham, Harry Ross
 Oldham, Reginald Vautin
 Robin, Charles Ernest
 Rounsevell, Horace Vernon
 Rowett, Joseph Charles
 Rowley, Frederick Pelham
 Sabine, Clement Egbert Eppes
 Sewell Charles Edward
 Sharp, Cecil James
 Stow, Reginald Marshall
 Treleaven, Walter
 Tucker, William Alfred Edgecumbe
 Varley, Charles Grant
 Walker, William John
 Webb, Noel Augustin
 Whittington, Frederick Taylor
 Wilkinson, Frederick William
 Wright, Charles Joseph Harvey
 Wright, Charlotte Elizabeth Arabella

VI.

STUDENTS NOT STUDYING FOR A DEGREE: SESSION 1884.

Anderson, James	Jeffery, Eva
Anson, Annie Maria	Jeffery, Florence
Armitage, Henry James	Joyce, Mary Amelia
Baker, John Richard	Joyner, Frederick Allen
Beddome, Emily	Kelsey, Eliza Olivsr
Birks, George Frederick	Keper, Grace
Birks, Mina Scott	Knight, Mary Adela McCulloch
Bosch, Theodore Silas	Laughton, Eva
Bray, Christopher	Leak, Frederick Nelson
Breakell, Janet Frances	Lempriere, Charles Joshua
Brown, George	McInerney, John
Campbell, Florence Way	Mann, Frances
Campbell, Jeannie	Marryat, Isabel
Cargeeg, George Henry	Martin, Susan Isabel
Castle, Gordon Harwood	Martin, Thomas William
Cook, Edith Agnes	Maughan, Minnie
Cooke, William Ernest	Mayo, George Gibbes
Cooper, Catherine	Meyer, John David
Crooks, Emily Hannah	Muecke, Edward
Crottie, James Joseph	Murray, George John Robert
Darby, Louisa Margaret	O'Connell, John
Dean, Ethel Marion	Poole, Ethel Frances
Downer, Marion Jane	Pope, Emma Bevis
Edwards, George	Rigby, Ada
Ekers, Alice	Riley, John
Elliott, Minnie	Ritch, Margaret Henderson
Farr, Clinton Coleridge	Roberts, Thomas Goolden
Farrow, Edmund	Rebjohns, Amy
Fotheringham, Adelaide May	Roper, David
Gamble, Robert	Samuel-Davis, Katherine Matilda
Gasson, Susan Miriam	Schneider, Theodore
Gawler, Ethel Caroline	Sheridan, Violet Laura
Gee, Jean Idelette	Sim, Elsie
George, Madeline Rees	Stevens, Jane Eliza
Gilbert, Eugenie Louise	Stewart, Charlotte
Gold, James Stephen	Talbot, Anette Jacksøn
Goode, Florence	Thornber, Ellen
Griffiths, John	Thorne, Catherine
Hardy, Alfred	Tonkin, Mary Jane
Harwood, Alice Mary	Trezise, Walter Gabriel
Heyneman, Wilhelmina Susanna	Wainwright, Edward Harley
Hillier	Webb, Sarah Jane
Hill, John Charles	Welch, Alice Victoria
Hope, Elizabeth	Welch, Annie Adelaide
Hope, Margaret Alicia	Welchman, Robert Samuel
Hopkins, Helena Elizabeth Lucy	Whittington, Richard McDonnell
Hopkins, Louisa Gulielma	Wood, Jessie
Hotson, Annie Alexander	Wood, Margaret
Hunter, Ann Cecilia	Wyatt, Constance
Jacob, Anne	Wynne, Ellen

CLASS LISTS OF ALL STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1876.

M.—March Matriculation Examination.

D.—December Matriculation Examination.

CLASS.	YEAR & MONTH.	CLASS.	YEAR & MONTH.
Acraman, Morley Alex- ander	2 1877, D.	Castle, Robert Andrew Carr	2 1880, D.
Adams, Sophia Sarah	1 1882, M.	Caterer, Herbert Auburn	2 1877, D.
Adamson, David Bever- idge	2 1877, D.	Caterer, Thomas Ainslie	2 1876, Sept.
Allen, Eleanor Alice ...	1 1884, D.	Cavenagh, John Gordon	3 1882, D.
Anderson, James ...	3 1884, M.	Chewings, Henry ...	1 1882, M.
Anderson, James Robert	2 1879, D.	Clark, Charles ...	1 1877, D.
Anderson, Tressilian George	2 1884, D.	Clindening, Frederick Talbot Driffield ...	2 1878, M.
Andrews, Henry Lewis	2 1877, D.	Cock, Nicholas John ...	1 1881, D.
Andrews, Richard Bul- lock	1 1883, D.	Collier, Mary	3 1884, D.
Andrews, Walter Fred- erick	1 1882, D.	Collison, Arthur Gore...	2 1884, D.
Anthony, John	2 1878, D.	Colton, Edwin Blacker	1 1876, Sept.
Bach, John Edmund ...	2 1881, D.	Colton, Frank Septimus	1 1880, D.
Baker, John Richard ...	1 1882, D.	Cook, Edith Agnes ...	1 1877, D.
Balthasar, Rudolph ...	2 1879, D.	Cooke, William Ernest	1 1879, M.
Bayley, William Rey- nolds	2 1881, D.	Cooper, Henry Kings- bury	1 1884, D.
Beare, Charles Alston	2 1881, M.	Cornish, Ernest Harry Cotton, William Mitchell	2 1882, D.
Beaumont, Charles Sault- marsh	2 1877, D.	Counsell, Frank Hedley	2 1880, D.
Belt, Francis Walter ...	1 1878, D.	Counsell, Walter Samuel	2 1879, D.
Beninga, Carl Lautzius	1 1879, M.	Counter, Francis William	2 1882, D.
Bennett, Thomas Charles	2 1880, D.	Cox, Charles Bagster ...	2 1879, M.
Berry, George Augustus	2 1881, D.	Crase, Thomas Vivian	2 1882, D.
Bertram, Robert Mat- thew	1 1883, D.	Crunckshank, Robert ...	2 1880, M.
Beyer, Franz Victor ...	2 1884, D.	Currie, Thomas ...	1 1880, D.
Bishop, John Henry ...	2 1882, D.	Davenport, Cecil John	1 1879, D.
Boase, Granville ...	3 1884, D.	Davies, Alfred Joseph	2 1882, M.
Bollen, Frederick James	1 1876, Sept.	Dickson, Walter Ferrier	3 1884, D.
Bolten, Joseph	2 1880, D.	Donaldson, Arthur ...	2 1877, D.
Bonnin, William James	1 1884, D.	Donaldson, George ...	2 1877, D.
Boothby, Brinsley Charles	2 1881, D.	Dornwell, Edith Emily	1 1882, D.
Brown, Robert Home...	2 1880, M.	Downer, Frank Haggar	3 1883, D.
Burgess, Alfred Pickford	2 1881, M.	Downer, George Henry	2 1880, D.
Burgess, Thomas Martin	1 1884, D.	Downer, Marion Lane	1 1883, D.
Burnard, Richard Thomas	1 1877, D.	Driffield, George Carus	1 1879, D.
Burton, Alfred... ..	2 1881, D.	Driffield, Vero Carus ...	2 1878, M.
Carlin, Ernest Herbert	3 1882, D.	Duence, Richard ...	1 1883, D.
Casely, William Arthur Linthorne	3 1883, D.	Duncan, Andrew Wil- liam Bartlett	2 1879, D.
		Duncan, John	2 1881, M.
		Dunn, Eustace Andrew	3 1884, D.
		Durston, Sydney Bridle	3 1884, M.
		Edmunds, Arthur James	2 1881, M.

	CLASS.	YEAR & MONTH.		CLASS.	YEAR & MONTH.
Ellershaw, Charlotte			Hill, Arthur Henry ...	2	1883, D.
Jane	3	1883, D.	Hill, Henry Richard ...	2	1882, D.
Espie, James	2	1879, M.	Hinson, Stanley ...	2	1880, M.
Evan, Dudley Gwynne	2	1880, D.	Hodgkinson, Horace		
Evan, Griffin Mostyn...	2	1880, M.	Ernest	1	1883, D.
Evan, Lawrence William	2	1881, D.	Holder, Sydney Ernest	2	1877, M.
			Hollidge, David Henry	1	1883, D.
Fallon, James Patrick	2	1884, M.	Höltje, August ...	1	1877, D.
Farrow, Edmund ...	2	1881, D.	Hopkins, Louisa Guli-		
Field, Henry Newland	2	1881, D.	elma	3	1884, D.
Finlayson, John Harvey	2	1884, D.	Hopkins, William Flem-		
Finlayson, William			ing	1	1880, D.
Henry	1	1879, D.	Hunt, Henry William	2	1880, D.
Fischer, George Alfred	1	1884, M.	Hutchinson, Orlando		
Fletcher, Alfred Watkis	2	1884, D.	Bingham	1	1880, M.
Fletcher, Lancelot			Hutchison, William		
Kohry	3	1884, D.	John	3	1882, D.
Fotheringham, George	2	1877, D.	Hynes, Timothy Augus-		
Fuller, Henry Ernest	2	1884, D.	tine	3	1883, D.
Garrett, Viola	1	1883, M.	Isbister, William James	3	1883, D.
Gawler, George Douglas	2	1877, D.			
Gething, William John	2	1878, D.	James, Johnson ...	2	1876, Sept.
Geyer, Ernest William	1	1882, D.	Jefferis, James Edding-		
Gill, Alfred	1	1878, D.	ton	2	1876, Sept.
Goldsmith, Frederick...	2	1883, D.	Jeffrey, Florence ...	2	1883, D.
Goodhart, William			Johns, Charles... ..	2	1878, D.
Woide	1	1879, D.	Joyner, Frederick Allen	2	1880, D.
Goyder, Alick Woodroffe	1	1880, D.	Joyce, Alfred Fleming	3	1882, D.
			Joyce, Mary Amelia ..	1	1884, D.
Hall, Anthony James			Kelly, Florence ...	2	1884, D.
Alexander	2	1881, D.	Kelly, Heber Corlett ...	2	1878, D.
Hall, Robert William...	1	1879, D.	Kerr, Donald Alexander	1	1880, M.
Hamp, John Chipp ...	2	1882, M.	Kingsmill, Walter ...	1	1880, M.
Hamp, William Edward	3	1883, D.	Knight, Mary Adela		
Hargrave, Joshua Addi-			McCulloch	1	1882, D.
son	3	1883, M.	Knight, Percy Norwood	2	1883, D.
Harris, Frank Dixon ...	2	1881, M.			
Harwood, Alice Mary	1	1883, M.	Langsford, William Al-		
Hayward, Charles			fred	2	1876, Sept.
Waterfield	1	1883, D.	Lathlean, Richard Hed-		
Heggaton, Horace John	3	1884, D.	ley	2	1876, Sept.
Heine, Augustus ...	1	1878, D.	Laycock, William ...	1	1880, D.
Henderson, James ...	1	1877, M.	Leader, Thomas Mort-		
Henderson, William ...	2	1878, D.	lock	1	1879, D.
Herbert, Charles Ed-			Lehmann, August ...	1	1879, M.
ward	2	1876, Sept.	Leitch, James West-		
Henning, Andrew Har-			wood	1	1880, D.
riot	2	1881, D.	LeMessurier, Thomas		
Heuzenroeder, Edmund			Abram	1	1884, D.
Moritz	2	1877, D.	Limberty, Edgar Henry	2	1884, M.
Heuzenroeder, William			Lindsay, Arthur Regi-		
Eberhard	1	1884, D.	nald Feydel	2	1882, M.
Hill, Alfred William ...	1	1880, D.			

	CLASS.	YEAR & MONTH.		CLASS.	YEAR & MONTH.
Linke, Friedrich Wilhelm ...	1	1882, D.	Oldham, Ernest William	2	1879, M.
Lloyd, Henry Sanderson	2	1877, D.	Oldham, Harry Ross ...	2	1882, D.
Lloyd, Joseph Dawkins	2	1878, D.	Oldham, Reginald		
Longson, George Darling	2	1883, M.	Vautin ...	2	1880, D.
Longson, Henry Abraham ...	2	1881, D.	O'Halloran, Thomas		
Longson, Henry Abraham ...	1	1882, D.	Shildham ...	2	1881, D.
Lynch, Arthur Francis	2	1884, D.	Paech, Johann Friedrich Wilhelm ...	2	1881, D.
Lynch, Arthur Francis Augustine ...	3	1884, M.	Parker, Ralph Frederick	3	1883, D.
Mack, Albert Hessel ...	2	1878, D.	Parsons, Stephen ...	2	1877, D.
McCoy, Francis Sanderson ...	2	1879, D.	Pearce, Arthur George	2	1877, D.
McNeil, Andrew ...	2	1881, D.	Piper, Arthur William	1	1880, D.
Magarey, Cromwell ...	2	1881, D.	Powell, Henry Arthur	3	1884, D.
Mann, Charles ...	3	1884, D.	Praagst, Lionel Francis	2	1880, D.
Mantell, Walter Woodroffe ...	1	1878, M.	Prior, Samuel Henry ...	3	1883, D.
Marryat, Ernest Neville	1	1884, D.	Püttmann, Franziska Helena Marie	2	1884, D.
Martin, Susan Frances	2	1884, M.	Renner, James Davie	2	1878, D.
May, Guy Morphett ...	2	1880, D.	Rigby, Ada ...	3	1884, M.
Mead, Cecil Silas ...	2	1881, D.	Robertson, James Robert	3	1882, D.
Mead, Gertrude Ella ...	2	1884, D.	Robin, Arthur Falconer	3	1884, M.
Mead, Lilian Staple ...	1	1884, M.	Robin, Charles Ernest	1	1880, D.
Mellor, James Taylor	2	1881, D.	Robin, Septimus Sydney	2	1884, D.
Melrose, Alexander ...	1	1882, M.	Robinson, Robert Thomson ...	1	1883, D.
Meyrick, Morgan ...	1	1882, M.	Rogers, Oliver Herbert	2	1880, D.
Michell, George Francis	2	1881, M.	Rogers, Richard Sanders	2	1878, M.
Milne, James ...	1	1877, D.	Rounsevell, Horace Vernon ...	3	1883, D.
Monk, Aquila ...	1	1878, D.	Rowe, Arthur Brisbane		
Moore, Edwin Canton	1	1878, D.	Stevens ...	2	1879, D.
Morcombe, Thomas Yeland ...	2	1878, M.	Rowett, Joseph Charles	2	1882, D.
Moule, Edward Ernest	2	1884, D.	Rowley, Frederick Pelham ...	2	1880, D.
Muirhead, John Bredesholm ...	2	1879, D.	Rowley, Spencer Toler	3	1884, M.
Murray, George John Robert ...	1	1880, M.	Sabine, Clement Egbert Eppes ...	2	1879, D.
Neale, William Lewis ...	1	1877, D.	Sabine, Ernest Morris	3	1884, D.
Newman, George Gough	2	1878, D.	Samuel-Davis, Joseph King ...	3	1883, D.
Nicholls, William Percival ...	2	1884, D.	Sandover, Alfred ...	1	1881, D.
Niesche, Frederick William ...	2	1876, Sept.	Sanderson, Francis Villiers ...	2	1879, D.
Nootnagel, Albert Hermann ...	2	1880, D.	Scammell, Francis George ...	2	1882, M.
Norman, Arthur Edward ...	1	1878, M.	Scott, Douglas Comyn	3	1884, D.
Norman, William ...	1	1879, M.	Scrymgour, Bernard Vincent ...	2	1880, D.
Northmore, John Alfred	1	1881, D.	Seabrook, Leonard Llewelyn ...	2	1883, D.
			Selby, Charles ...	2	1877, D.
			Sells, Caroline Ellen ...	2	1883, D.

	CLASS.	YEAR & MONTH.		CLASS.	YEAR & MONTH.
Sewell, Charles Edward	2	1880, D.	Walker, William John	1	1881, D.
Shapter, William Thomas	2	1883, M.	Warren, Frederick William	3	1882, D.
Shepley, Harry ...	3	1882, D.	Warren, Frederick William	2	1883, D.
Shuttleworth, Henry Howard	2	1877, D.	Warren, John Campbell	2	1883, D.
Sibley, Nicholls Joseph	2	1881, D.	Warren, Thomas Hogarth	1	1884, D.
Smeaton, Stirling ...	2	1877, M.	Webb, Noel Augustine	1	1882, D.
Smyth, Robert ...	3	1882, D.	Welbourn, Albert Edward	2	1878, D.
Snell, John Henry ...	1	1882, D.	Wells, Alfred James ...	2	1876, Sept.
Solomon, Judah Moss ...	3	1883, D.	West, William Arthur	2	1884, M.
Solomon, Susan Selina	2	1884, D.	White, John	2	1878, D.
Stapleton, Frank Lawrence	2	1881, D.	Whittington, Frederick Taylor	1	1877, M.
Stockdale, William John	3	1884, D.	Wigley, Harry Vandeleur	3	1884, D.
Stow, Ernest Alfred ...	2	1881, D.	Wilkinson, Alfred ...	2	1881, M.
Stow, Reginald Marshall	2	1879, D.	Wilkinson, Frederick William	1	1881, D.
Swan, William Robert	3	1883, D.	Williams, Frances Elizabeth	1	1880, D.
Teichelmann, Ebenezer	1	1877, D.	Williams, Llewelyn Andrew	2	1877, M.
Tennant, John ...	2	1881, M.	Wilson, Algernon Theodore King	2	1880, D.
Thiele, Max Hermann	2	1883, M.	Wilson, Charles Stanley	1	1880, M.
Threlfall, Arthur Creswell	2	1879, M.	Woods, Julian Edmund	2	1880, M.
Tomkinson, Henry Palmerston	2	1880, D.	Wooldridge, William Phillip	3	1884, D.
Torr, William George ...	1	1877, D.	Wright, Charles Joseph Harvey	2	1881, M.
Treleaven, Walter ...	2	1881, D.	Wright, Charles Theodore	2	1884, D.
Treuer, Percy Conradin	2	1881, D.	Wright, Charlotte Elizabeth Arabella	1	1884, M.
Tucker, William Alfred Edgcombe	1	1881, D.	Wright, George Edward Henry	3	1883, D.
Turner, Sydney Morris	2	1877, M.	Wyllie, Alexander ...	1	1884, D.
Tuxford, Albert Joseph	3	1883, D.			
Uffindell, Henry Walter	2	1879, M.			
Valentine, Charles Franklyn	2	1879, D.			
Varley, Charles Grant	2	1877, D.			

STATUTES.

CHAPTER I.—OF THE COUNCIL.

1. The Council shall meet on the last Friday in every month, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the dispatch of business, and shall have power to adjourn to any intermediate period : Provided that if any such Friday shall be a Public Holiday the Council shall meet on the preceding Friday.

2. All proceedings of the Council shall be entered in a Journal.

3. The Minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read at each Meeting of the Council and confirmed or amended thereat, and the presiding Chairman shall sign them as confirmed or amended.

4. 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.

5. 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, in which shall be set forth the objects for which the meeting is required to be convened ; and the meeting shall be held within fourteen days after the receipt of the requisition.

6. Each member shall be supplied by the Registrar with a written or printed notice of all matters to be considered at the next ensuing meeting (whether special or ordinary) of the Council, and such notice shall be delivered or transmitted by post at least seven days before the day of meeting.

7. The Registrar shall insert in a book to be called " The Notice of Motion Book " the date of each notice of motion, that of its discussion, and the final result. And no member shall make any motion initiating a subject for discussion except in pursuance of notice of such motion given to the Registrar at least ten days previously.

8. If a quorum of the Council be not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for a meeting (whether ordinary or special) all business which should have been transacted at such meeting shall stand over for the next meeting and take precedence thereat : Provided that the Registrar shall deliver or transmit by post at least seven days before the day of such next meeting such notice as aforesaid.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE SENATE.

1. The Senate of the University when constituted shall meet at such times and places as shall be prescribed by the Standing Orders of the Senate.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE PROFESSORIAL BOARD.

1. The Professors and such of the Lecturers as the Council shall from time to time nominate for that purpose shall form a Board for the consideration of all questions relating to the Studies and Discipline of the University, and of this Board the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor or in the absence of either of them such other member of the Council as each of them may for any occasion or occasions appoint to act in his stead shall *ex officio* be Members, and the Registrar shall be Secretary.

2. The Chancellor, or if he be not present the Vice-Chancellor, shall when present preside over the Professorial Board at every meeting thereof. The Professorial Board when constituted shall elect one of their number to preside over them during the remainder of the then current Academical Year at every meeting at which neither the Chancellor nor the Vice-Chancellor shall happen to be present, and during the last term of that and of every subsequent Academical Year shall also elect one of their number to preside over them during the next ensuing Academical Year at every meeting at which neither the Chancellor nor the Vice-Chancellor shall happen to be present. Each person so elected shall be styled the Dean during his year of office.

3. The Professorial Board shall arrange the days and hours of all Lectures and Examinations and determine the subjects of all Examinations and Lectures, but every such arrangement and determination shall be made subject to the approval of the Council.

4. The Professorial Board shall prepare regulations for the maintenance of Discipline among the Students, and shall have the power of inflicting punishments for breaches of good order and propriety.

5. Every Professor and Lecturer in whose presence a breach of good order or of propriety has been committed by a Student may make a written complaint thereof under his hand to the Professorial Board, and each such complaint must be transmitted to the Dean on (at the latest) the day next succeeding that on which the conduct complained of took place, and must be brought before the Professorial Board at its meeting next after the Dean has received such complaint.

6. Whenever disorderly conduct shall occur or any breach of good order or propriety shall be committed in a class-room during the time

devoted to teaching, the Professor or Lecturer in attendance may require every misbehaving Student to withdraw at once and may dismiss each such Student from his class for that day.

7. The Professorial Board shall investigate as soon as it conveniently can each such complaint, but may when and so often as it thinks right adjourn any such investigation.

8. The Professorial Board shall through its Dean have the power

- (a) To *Admonish* the Student complained against.
- (b) To administer a *Reprimand* either in private or in the presence of a Class or Classes attended by the Student complained against.
- (c) To suspend such Student temporarily from attendance on any course or courses of Instruction in the University.
- (d) To exclude the Student from any place or places of Recreation or Study in the University for any period of time during but not extending beyond the then current Academical Year.
- (e) The Professorial Board may also recommend to the Council such other punishment as the Board shall think proper.

9. The Dean shall in each case pronounce the judgment of the Professorial Board, which judgment shall be in writing and signed by him, and shall also admonish or reprimand the Student whenever any such punishment has been awarded.

10. The Professorial Board shall prepare regulations for the management of the Library and Museum of the University.

11. The Dean shall regulate the duties of the porters and servants of the University, and shall have the power of punishing them by fine or removal.

12. The Dean shall direct his particular attention to the maintenance of order and discipline in the University.

13. The Professorial Board shall furnish to the Council such information as may be from time to time required by the Council.

14. All regulations prepared by the Professorial Board shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting for approval, and on being approved shall be in force and valid from a day to be therein fixed.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

1. There shall for the present be a Professor for each of the following groups of subjects, that is to say, for

- a. Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature.
- b. English Language and Literature and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

c. Mathematics pure and applied.

d. Natural Science, especially Geology and Mineralogy; the Professor to give lectures in Chemistry also.

2. Each Professor shall hold office *quam diu se bene gesserit*, but when and so often as sickness or other causes shall temporarily incapacitate any Professor or Lecturer from performing the duties of his office the Council may appoint a substitute to act in his stead during the continuance of such incapacity, and such substitute so long as he shall continue to act as such shall receive annually at the discretion of the Council out of the salary of the Professor or Lecturer so incapacitated such sum (not exceeding one-half of such salary), as the Council shall direct; but it shall be competent for the Council to appoint Professors for a fixed term or (by special arrangement on the appointment of any Professor) to modify the terms on which he shall hold office.

3. 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 who has been appointed by the Council and 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.

4. No Professor shall while he is such sit in Parliament or become a member of any political association, neither shall any Professor while he is such (except with the sanction of the Council) give private instruction or deliver lectures to persons not being students of the University.

5. The Professor shall not receive any persons (other than students) as boarders in their houses without the permission of the Council.

6. Each Professor shall take such part in all University Examinations as the Council shall from time to time direct, but no Professor or Lecturer shall be required to examine in any subject other than the subject or subjects which it is his duty to teach or to lecture upon.

7. There shall be such Lecturers on such subjects and for such times as the Council shall from time to time think fit to appoint.

8. On all days during Term time, except Sundays and public holidays, the whole time of each Professor shall be at the disposal of the Council for the purposes of the University.

CHAPTER V.—OF THE REGISTRAR.

1. There shall be a Registrar of the University, whose duty it shall be to attend the meetings of the Council and to keep minutes thereof, to prepare and have charge of the records of the University, to keep all

Registers which may be requisite, and to receive all fees and hand them over to the Treasurer, and to keep books of account thereof, and to conduct all correspondence and answer all enquiries connected with the University.

The Registrar shall also perform the duties of Librarian.

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, and dismiss any such deputy at their discretion.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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

CHAPTER VII.—OF TERMS.

1. The Academical Year shall be divided into three terms.

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.

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 always be a fortnight's vacation between the first and second and second and third terms.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF MATRICULATION AND DEGREES.

1. There shall be a Matriculation Examination for all candidates who desire to become Students of the University, and no candidate shall be permitted to Matriculate who shall not have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who being a male shall not have completed the full age of sixteen years, and being a female shall not have completed the full age of eighteen years.*

2. The Matriculation Examination shall be held in each year on the first Tuesday in March, or on such other day or days as the Council shall from time to time appoint.†

* A subsequent Statute fixes sixteen years as the age for both sexes, but empowers the Chancellor (or in his absence) the Vice-Chancellor, to admit as students younger persons.

† A second Matriculation Examination is held in December.

3. The names of all candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination shall be laid before the Professorial Board, and shall be entered in a book called the "Examination Book," and shall be attested by the signatures of the Examiners.

4. Every candidate who has passed the Matriculation Examination and has completed the full age of sixteen or eighteen years as the case may be and who in the presence of the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar signs his or her name in the University Roll Book and makes and signs the declaration hereinafter mentioned shall thereby become a Matriculated Student of the University. The declaration hereinbefore referred to 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 [or eighteen years, *as the case may be.*]

5. All certificates of attendance at Lectures and Examinations shall be laid before the Professorial Board, and the names of such students as shall have been ascertained by the Board to have fulfilled the conditions required by the Regulations of the University shall at the end of each year be inscribed in the Examination Book as having completed the course for that year and be authenticated by the signature of the Dean affixed at a meeting of the Professorial Board.

6. No student shall be permitted to proceed with the business of the second or any subsequent year unless he shall have duly passed the examinations of the previous portions of the course.

7. The course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall extend over three Academical Years, and must be completed by each student before he or she can attain the Degree.

8. 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 of the University until the Senate shall have been constituted, and from and after the time when the Senate shall have been constituted then at a meeting of the Council and Senate, and all members for the time being of the University shall be entitled to be present at each such meeting. Meetings for such purpose and for admitting Graduates of other Universities to Degrees in the University of Adelaide shall be held in each year on such days as the Council shall from time to time determine.

9. Bachelors of Arts of not less than two years' standing who shall have fulfilled the conditions prescribed by the Regulations of the University of Adelaide may be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts.

10. Persons who have been admitted to Degrees in any University recognized by the University of Adelaide, and who shall produce to the

Council thereof satisfactory evidence of such admission, may be admitted to the same Degrees in the University of Adelaide.

11. Every candidate for admission to any Degree in the University who is resident in the Province of South Australia shall be presented by the Dean of the Professorial Board, and whenever any candidate for admission to any Degree in the University shall be resident out of the said Province and shall have passed the final examination for such Degree and shall have fulfilled all other conditions prescribed for admission to such Degree, the name of each such candidate may notwithstanding his absence from the said Province be presented by the Dean of the Professorial Board, and each such candidate may in his absence be admitted to such Degree.

12. 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, and shall produce to the Council thereof satisfactory evidence of such completion, may be allowed corresponding standing in the University of Adelaide.

* 13. The fees payable in the University shall be those specified in Schedule A.

†

15. A student who having paid the fees for any examination shall fail to pass such examination shall not be entitled to receive back the fee so paid or any part thereof.

16. The following shall be the forms of Presentation for and 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

* The fees payable under the statutes now in force are specified on pages 70 and 71.

† NOTE.—No. 14 has been repealed.

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 the Province of South Australia _____ to the rank and privileges of a _____ in the University of Adelaide.

Allowed : 28th January, 1876.

A subsequent statute to be inserted after Clause No. 2 enacts that—

Junior Examinations, and Examinations for Matriculation may be held in other places than the City of Adelaide, and at such times in such places as the Council, after consulting the Professorial Board, may from time to time appoint.

CHAPTER IX.—OF THE FACULTY OF LAW.

1. There shall be a Faculty of Law, consisting of any 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, of the Professors and Lecturers in Law, and of the Dean of the Professorial Board.

2. The Faculty shall advise the Council upon all questions touching the Studies, Lectures, and Examinations in Laws. Notwithstanding anything contained in the third chapter of the Statutes, the Faculty shall (subject to the approval of the Council), arrange the days, hours, and places of all Lectures and Examinations in Laws, and determine the subjects thereof.

3. The Faculty shall annually elect one of their number to be Dean of the Faculty of Law. The Dean of the Faculty of Law shall be *ex officio* a member of the Professorial Board.

4. The Dean shall perform such duties as shall from 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 Faculty, convene meetings of the Faculty.

He shall preside at the meetings of the Faculty.

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

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

6. The Registrar shall be the Secretary of the Faculty.

7. The Council shall annually appoint a sufficient number of Examiners, who, together with the Professors and Lecturers, shall constitute the Board of Examiners.

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

9. The foregoing Statutes shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by the Council, of which notice shall be given in the *South Australian Government Gazette*.*

CHAPTER X.—OF THE ANGAS SCHOLARSHIP.

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

2. Each Candidate must be under twenty-eight years of age at the commencement of the examination, and must have resided in South Australia for at least five years.

3. Candidates must have graduated in Arts at the University of Adelaide, and have passed to the satisfaction of the Council through courses of special study and practical training in the subjects hereinafter mentioned.

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.

* By a notice appearing in the *South Australian Government Gazette* of the 1st and 8th February the Council fixed the 8th of February, 1883, as the day on which the above Statutes came into operation.

5. Candidates shall give at least three calendar months' notice, in the prescribed form, of their intention to compete, and shall with their notice forward to the Registrar an Examination Fee of £5 5s., together with evidence satisfactory to the Council of having fulfilled the conditions hereinbefore stated.

6. The examination shall be in the following subjects :

- (1) *Mathematics.*
- (2) *Mechanics.*
- (3) *Physics.*
- (4) *Geology.*
- (5) *Chemistry.*
- (6) *Mechanical and Engineering Drawing.*
- (7) *Use of the Theodolite, Level, Sextant, and other engineering instruments.*
- (8) *Engineering Surveying.*
- (9) *Theory of the Steam Engine.*

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 Professorial Board, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published in the University Calendar in each year.

7. 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 article himself to such Civil Engineer and for such time as the Council shall approve ; or enter himself as a student in such College or University there, and prosecute such studies suitable to qualify him to be a Civil Engineer, as the Council shall approve ; or enter himself as such student and prosecute such studies for *part* of the time during which he shall hold such Scholarship, and for the *remainder* of such time shall article himself to such Civil Engineer as aforesaid. The successful candidate shall, within one month after the publication of the results of the examination, furnish, in writing, to the Registrar, for the approval of the Council, a statement of the mode in which he proposes to comply with these conditions.

8. 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, 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.

9. 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.

10. 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, he shall receive the further sum of £100 towards his travelling expenses.

11. 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.

CHAP. XI.—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 XII.—STATUTES TOUCHING THE TENURE OF THE OFFICES OF CHANCELLOR AND VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Each Chancellor who shall hereafter be elected shall hold office until the ninth day of November in the fifth year from the date of his election, and no longer.

Each Vice-Chancellor who shall hereafter be elected shall hold office until the day preceding that on which he would have retired from the Council if he had not been Vice-Chancellor.

Allowed : 7th November, 1881.

CHAPTER XIII.—OF THE STOW PRIZES AND SCHOLAR.

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 Undergraduates studying for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, may compete at the Examinations in Laws in the third term in each academic year. The Stow Prizes shall first be open for competition in the year 1883.

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.

3. The Board of Examiners in Laws shall annually report to the Council the names of the three Undergraduates in Laws who shall have been respectively the most successful at the First, Second, and Third Examinations in the third term of the year for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws; and Stow Prizes shall be awarded by the Council to such three Undergraduates, or to so many of them as the Board shall also report to be worthy to receive prizes.

4. Every Undergraduate in Laws, who at each of the First, Second, and Third Examinations passed by him shall win (whether in consecutive years or not) a Stow Prize, shall receive a gold medal, and in the certificate of his degree shall be styled The "Stow Scholar."

CHAPTER XIV.—OF THE PROFESSORSHIP OF MUSIC.

Whereas various persons have subscribed and have agreed to pay to the University annually for the space of five years a sum of money for the purpose of defraying the Salary of a Professor of Music: it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. There shall be established a Professorship of Music for a term of five years—that is to say, from the first day of January, 1885, to the last day of December, 1889.

2. The Professor of Music first appointed shall hold office for the aforesaid term of five years; but if a vacancy shall occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the expiration of this term, the Council shall appoint a Professor to hold office for the remainder of the term.

3. Except as to the duration of tenure of office, each appointment made under this Statute shall be subject to the conditions stated in Chapter IV. of the general body of the Statutes, entitled "Of the Professors and Lecturers."

CHAPTER XV.—OF THE PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY.

Whereas Sir Thomas Elder, Knt., has paid to the University the sum of £10,000 in aid of an endowment to provide a Medical School in the University of Adelaide : it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. There shall be a Professor of Anatomy to be called the Elder Professor of Anatomy.

2. It shall be the chief duty of the Professor to teach Human Anatomy by lectures and demonstrations ; but he may be called upon to give instruction also in Comparative Anatomy.

3. He shall be the Director of the Anatomical museum in the University, and it shall be his duty to prepare specimens of Anatomy, Pathology and Microscopic Anatomy for the same.

4. Each appointment made under this Statute shall be subject to the conditions stated in Chapter IV. of the general body of the Statutes, entitled "Of the Professors and Lecturers."

CHAPTER XVI.—OF THE PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.

Whereas John Howard Angas, Esq., has undertaken to pay to the University the sum of £6,000 for the Endowment of a Chair of Chemistry : it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. There shall be a Professor of Chemistry, to be called the Angus Professor of Chemistry.

2. It shall be the duty of the Professor to teach Chemistry by lectures and demonstrations.

3. The Professor of Chemistry shall be the Director of the Chemical Laboratory, and he shall conduct Classes in Practical Analysis.

4. He shall, if required, give special instruction in the various methods employed in the detection of poisons, and of the adulterations of foods and drugs.

5. Each appointment made under this Statute shall be subject to the conditions stated in Chapter IV. of the general body of the Statutes, entitled "Of the Professors and Lecturers." Nothing contained in such Statutes shall prevent the Professor of Chemistry from accepting any public appointment with the sanction of the Council.

FEES.

The following is the Scale of Fees at present in force.

	£	s.	d.
Entrance Fee for Students not intending to Graduate ...	0	10	6
Entrance Fee for Students not intending to Graduate in Laws but intending to attend Lectures or present them- selves for Examination in Laws	1	1	0
Fee payable by Undergraduates of other Universities for ad- mission to same standing in the University of Adelaide	2	2	0
Fees payable in advance in each Term by every student who takes up any subject included in the course for the Degree of B.A. :			
For each such subject included in the first year's course ...	0	10	0
Do. do. do. second or third year's course	0	15	0
Fees payable in advance in each Term by every student who takes up any subject included in the course for the Degree of B.Sc. :			
For each subject included in the first year's course...	0	10	0
Do. do. do. second year's course...	0	15	0
Do. do. do. third year's course ...	2	2	0
Fees payable in advance in each Term by every student attending Lectures in any subject included in the course for the degree of LL.B. :			
For each subject	1	1	0

EXAMINATION FEES.

Fee for the Junior Examination	1	1	0
Fee for admission to Matriculation Examination	2	2	0
Fee for each subject specified in each candidate's notice for the First Ordinary Examination for B.A. or B.Sc. ...	0	5	0
Fee for each subject specified in each candidate's notice for the Second Ordinary Examination for B.A. or B.Sc.	0	7	6
Fee for each subject specified in each candidate's notice for the Third Ordinary Examination for B.A.	0	7	6
Fee for each subject specified in each candidate's notice for the Third Ordinary Examination for B.Sc.	1	1	0
Fee for each subject specified in each Candidate's notice for the ordinary Examination for LL.B.	0	15	0
Fee payable by a Candidate for the Angas Engineering Scholarship Examination	5	5	0
Fee payable by each Undergraduate who sends notice of his intention to present himself at a Supplementary Examination	2	2	0
Fee for the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts	5	5	0

DEGREE FEES.

Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts	3	3	0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Science	3	3	0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws	3	3	0
Fee for the Degree of Master of Arts	5	5	0
Fee for Graduates of other Universities admitted to the same Degree (when not honorary) in the University of Adelaide	3	3	0

CERTIFICATES IN LAWS.

	£	s.	d.
Fee for Certificate of having passed in one or more subjects of any examination in the course for the degree of LL.B.	0	5	0
Fee for final Certificate showing all the subjects in which a Student has passed at the three Examinations in Laws	1	1	0

MICROSCOPE FEE.

In each class where microscopes are used Students shall either provide themselves with microscopes to be approved by the Lecturer, or pay (in addition to the usual class fee) an extra fee for the use of microscopes belonging to the University, per term of

	1	1	0
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JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

- I. Candidates must be under sixteen years of age on the first day of June in the year in which they present themselves for examination.
- * IA. Notwithstanding the preceding Regulation, during the years 1883 and 1884 the words "seventeen" shall be deemed to have been substituted therein for "sixteen."
- II. The subjects of examination shall be as follows :

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

Every candidate will be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :

1. *Reading and Writing* from dictation.
2. *English Grammar*, including the analysis of sentences.
3. *Writing a Short English Composition*—such as a description of a place, an account of some useful product, or the like.
4. *The Elements of Arithmetic*, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
5. *The Outlines of Geography*, and in particular the geography of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.
6. *The Outlines of English History*, from the Norman Conquest, including the succession of Sovereigns, the chief events, and some account of the leading men in each reign.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

- III. Every candidate will further be required to satisfy the Examiners in two at least of the following divisions—A, B, C, D, and E ; and no candidate will be examined in more than *three* of these divisions.

A.—ENGLISH.

1. Some selected period of English History, to be fixed from year to year.
2. A work of some classical English author, to be fixed from year to year.

Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in both of these subdivisions in order to pass in this Division.

B.—CLASSICS.

1. *Latin*.
2. *Greek*.

* At their last meeting in December the Senate passed the following resolution :—"That in the opinion of the Senate it is desirable to alter the first regulation of the Junior Examination by substituting therein the word "seventeen" for the word "sixteen. This subject is still under consideration, and should the resolution of the Senate be adopted by the Council, due notice will be given thereof in the daily papers."

Candidates will be required to show a sound knowledge of the elements of Grammar, and to translate *easy* passages from English. Passages will be set for translation from Latin and Greek authors to be previously specified, and also *easy* passages from authors not specified; but little credit will be given for the correct rendering of these passages in the case of candidates who fail to answer satisfactorily in Grammar and in Composition.

Candidates who satisfy the Examiners either in Latin or in Greek will pass in this Division.

C.—MODERN LANGUAGES.

1. *French.*
2. *German.*

Candidates will be required to show a sound knowledge of the elements of Grammar, and to translate *easy* passages from English. Passages will be set for translation from French and German authors to be previously specified, and also *easy* passages from authors not specified; but little credit will be given for the correct rendering of these passages in the case of candidates who fail to answer satisfactorily in Grammar and in Composition.

Candidates who satisfy the Examiners either in French or in German will pass in this Division.

D.—MATHEMATICS.

1. *Algebra*, to simple equations.
2. *Geometry*: the substance of Euclid, Books I. and II., with simple exercises.

Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in both of these subdivisions in order to pass in this Division.

E.—PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

1. *Chemistry.*
2. *Elementary Physics.*
3. *Botany.*
4. *Animal Physiology.*
5. *Physical Geography.*

Candidates who pass in one of the above Sub-Divisions will pass in this Division.

IV. The Examination in the compulsory subjects shall begin on the last Tuesday in November, and that in the optional subjects on the first Tuesday in December in each year.

V. All applications for admission to the Examination must reach the Registrar at least one calendar month before the beginning of the Examination. Each application must be made according to the form prescribed below.

- VI. The fee for the Examination shall be one guinea. This fee must be paid at the time at which application is made for admission to the examination.
- VII. The list of successful candidates shall be published at the University at noon on the second Tuesday in December. The list shall consist of three classes, in the first two classes the names shall be arranged in order of merit, and in the third class in alphabetical order. The list shall state the place of education from which each successful candidate comes, and shall also indicate in which of the optional subjects the candidate has passed.
- VIII. Each successful candidate shall be entitled to a certificate, signed by the Dean of the Professorial Board and countersigned by the Registrar, showing in what subjects the candidate passed, and in which class he or she was placed.
- IX. Schedules fixing the special subjects of examination in Divisions A, B, C, and defining as far as may be necessary the range of questions to be set in each of the remaining subjects, shall be drawn up by the Professorial Board subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not less than fifteen calendar months before the date of the Examination to which they are intended to apply.
- X. The Professorial Board shall, subject to the approval of the Council, draw up and publish a schedule of the marks to be allotted to the various subjects of examination, and shall amend this schedule from time to time, as may seem to them expedient ; provided always that every such alteration shall be published not less than ten calendar months preceding the date of the examination to which it is intended to apply.
- XI. The Board of Examiners shall be nominated by the Council not later than the first day of October in each year.
- XII. The Board of Examiners shall, not less than twenty-eight days before the commencement of the Examination, meet and arrange the distribution of papers, and shall determine all matters necessary for the conduct of the examination. Not less than fourteen days before the commencement of the examination the Board of Examiners shall again meet ; and all papers proposed to be set at the Examination shall then be laid before the Board ; and no paper shall be finally printed until it has received the approval of the Board.
- XIII. The Board of Examiners shall make arrangements that unsuccessful candidates may learn in which subjects they have failed

to pass ; provided always that no publication of the names of unsuccessful candidates shall take place.

XIV. The first examination under this scheme shall begin on the last Tuesday in November, in the year 1882. Notwithstanding anything contained in Sections IX. and X. of the above Regulations, it shall be sufficient if the Schedules there referred to, so far as they apply to this first examination, be published within one month of the confirmation of these Regulations by the Governor ; and notwithstanding what is said in Section I. above, this first examination shall be open to all candidates who shall be under eighteen years of age on the first day of December, 1882.

XV. The regulations constituting the University Primary Examination, allowed on the twelfth day of December, 1877, and so much of the Regulations allowed on the 27th of August, 1878, as relates to the University Primary Examination fee and the reduction thereof are hereby repealed.

XVI. The following shall be the form of application for admission to the Examination.

I hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Junior Examination commencing on the _____ day of November next, in the Compulsory Subjects, and also in the following Optional Subjects :

Name of candidate in full.....
Address.....
Date of birth.....
Last place of education.....
Signature of candidate.....

Date.....

REGULATIONS CONCERNING LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following additional Regulations were passed by the Council on the 15th January, 1884.

Whereas by Statute sealed on the 21st day of December, 1883, it was provided that Junior Examinations and Examinations for Matriculation may be held in other places than the City of Adelaide. It is resolved

- I. That such Examinations be held only under the supervision of persons appointed by the Council.
- II. That no such Examination be held unless a sum sufficient to meet all expenses, including the Statutory Fees, be lodged with the Registrar on or before the last day of entry.

DETAILS OF THE OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

A. ENGLISH.

1. History of England, the reigns of James I. to James II., inclusive.
2. Shakespeare's "Macbeth" (Clarendon press edition.)

Text books recommended

The Students' Hume

Green's Short History of the English People

B. CLASSICS.

1. LATIN

Cæsar—De bello Gallico. Book I.

2. GREEK

Xenophon—Anabasis. Book I., Chapters I., II., and III., inclusive.

C. MODERN LANGUAGES.

1. FRENCH

Masson—Selections from the correspondence of Madame de Sevigné (Clarendon press edition).

2. GERMAN

Hauff—Das Kalte Herz (from Das Wirthshaus im Spessart) (Pitt press edition).

D. MATHEMATICS.

1. ALGEBRA

To simple equations.

2. GEOMETRY

The substance of Euclid, Books I. and II., with simple exercises.

E. PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

1. CHEMISTRY (Inorganic)

Simple and compound matter. Different modes of Chemical action. Principles of Chemical nomenclature. Chemical formulæ. Classification of elements.

Preparations and properties of Hydrogen, Chlorine, Oxygen, Carbon, Nitrogen, and Sulphur, and of their simpler compounds.

2. ELEMENTARY PHYSICS

The elementary laws of Rest and Motion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.

The questions will be designed to test the candidates' practical acquaintance with the fundamental experiments and with the more important inferences to be drawn from them.

3. BOTANY

The questions will be confined to the *general structure of the flowering plant* with especial reference to the following illustrative plants:—*Wallflower, castor oil tree, pea, gum-tree, sow-thistle, snap-dragon, lily, and wild-oat.*

Candidates will be required to fill up "schedules." See Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany—the text-book recommended.

4. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY

Text-books

Foster's Primer of Physiology.

Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology, Lesson XII.

Students are recommended to consult also other parts of the Elementary Lessons, especially those relating to the special senses.

Candidates will be expected to show a practical acquaintance with the position, appearance, and general structure of the principal organs of the body, and to recognize microscopic and other specimens of the elementary tissues as described in Lesson XII. of the Elementary Lessons.

5. 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.

Schedule of marks prepared under No. X. of the foregoing Regulations :

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

1. Reading, and writing from dictation	150
2. English Grammar, including the analysis of sentences	}
3. Writing a short English Composition, such as a description of a place, an account of some useful product, or the like	
4. The elements of Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions	150
5. The outlines of Geography, and in particular the Geography of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	100
6. The outlines of English History from the Norman Conquest, including the succession of sovereigns, the chief events, and some account of the leading men in each reign	100

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

A. English	200
B.1. Latin	150
B.2. Greek	150
C.1. French	100
C.2. German	100
D. Mathematics	300
E. 1. Chemistry	100
E. 2. Elementary Physics	100
E. 3. Botany	100
E. 4. Animal Physiology	100
E. 5. Physical Geography	100

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

I. The subjects of examination shall be as follows :

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

1 to 6. The same as in the Junior Examination.

Candidates who have previously passed the Junior Examination will not be required to present themselves again in these subjects.

7. *Latin*, except in the case of female candidates, who may substitute *French* from Division C below.

In *Latin*, candidates will be required to show a sound knowledge of the elements of Grammar, and to translate *easy* passages from English. Passages will be set for translation from some Latin author to be previously specified, and also *easy* passages from authors not specified ; but little credit will be given for the correct rendering of these passages in the case of candidates who fail to answer satisfactorily in Grammar and in Composition.

8. *Mathematics*, viz :

Arithmetic, including the theory of the various processes.
Algebra, to simple equations.

The substance of *Euclid*, Books I. and II., with simple exercises.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

II. Every candidate will further be required to satisfy the Examiners in two at least of the following Divisions : A, B, C, D, E, F, G ; and of these two either A, or B, or C must be one ; and no candidate will be examined in more than *three* of these divisions.

A. CLASSICS.

1. *Latin*.

2. *Greek*.

Candidates who satisfy the Examiners in either Greek or Latin will pass in this Division.

B. MATHEMATICS.

1. *Algebra*, as far as the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.

2. The substance of *Euclid*, Books I., II., III., IV., VI.

3. *Elementary Trigonometry*.

Candidates who pass in Algebra and in Geometry will pass in this Division.

C. MODERN LANGUAGES.

1. *French.*
2. *German.*
3. *Italian.*

Candidates who satisfy the Examiners in one of these languages will pass in this Division. No candidate will be examined in more than *two* of the languages of this Division.

In the case of female candidates who have in the Compulsory Subjects substituted French for Latin, French will *not* be reckoned as one of the languages of this Division.

D. ENGLISH.

1. *Composition.*
2. *The English Language.*
3. *English Literature* : A work of some classical English author, to be fixed from year to year.

Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in all of these subdivisions in order to pass in this Division.

E. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

1. *Chemistry*, with the cognate portions of *Physics*.
2. *Natural Philosophy.*

Candidates who satisfy the Examiners in either of these subdivisions will pass in this Division.

F. NATURAL SCIENCE.

1. *Animal Physiology.*
2. *Botany.*
3. *Geology.*

Candidates who satisfy the Examiners in one of these subdivisions will pass in this Division.

G. HISTORY.

1. *Ancient History* : Some selected period to be fixed from year to year.
2. *Modern History* : Some selected period to be fixed from year to year.

Candidates who satisfy the Examiners in *either* of these subdivisions will pass in this division.

III. The examination shall be held twice in each year, in the first and third terms, at dates to be fixed by the Council.

IV. All applications for admission to the examination must reach the Registrar at least one calendar month before the beginning of the examination. Each application must be made according to the form prescribed below.

- V. The fee for the examination shall be two guineas. This fee must be paid at the time at which application is made for admission to the examination. If a candidate withdraw from, or fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned, but the candidate shall be admitted to one subsequent Matriculation Examination without the payment of any additional fee, provided the usual notice be given to the Registrar.
- VI. The list of successful candidates shall be published at the University at noon on the Tuesday next after the close of the examination. The list shall consist of three classes; in the first two classes the names shall be arranged in order of merit, and in the third class in alphabetical order. The list shall state the place of education from which each successful candidate comes, and shall also indicate in which of the optional subjects the candidate has passed.
- VII. Each successful candidate shall be entitled to a certificate, signed by the Dean of the Professorial Board and countersigned by the Registrar, showing in what subjects the candidate passed, and in which class he or she was placed.
- VIII. Schedules fixing the special subjects of examination in Divisions A, C, D, G, and defining as far as may be necessary the range of questions to be set in each of the remaining subjects, shall be drawn up by the Professorial Board subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not less than fifteen calendar months before the date of the examination to which they are intended to apply.
- IX. The Professorial Board shall, subject to the approval of the Council, draw up and publish a schedule of the marks to be allotted to the various subjects of examination, and shall amend this schedule from time to time as may seem to them expedient; provided always that every such alteration shall be published not less than ten calendar months preceding the date of the examination to which it is intended to apply.
- X. The Board of Examiners shall be nominated by the Council not later than the first day of October in each year.
- XI. The Board of Examiners shall, not less than twenty-eight days before the commencement of the Examination, meet and arrange the distribution of papers, and shall determine all matters necessary for the conduct of the Examination. Not less than fourteen days before the commencement of the Examination the Board of Examiners shall again meet; and all papers proposed to be set at the Examination shall then be laid before the Board; and no paper shall be finally printed until it has received the approval of the Board.

- XII. The Board of Examiners shall make arrangements that unsuccessful candidates may learn in which subjects they have failed to pass ; provided always that no publication of the names of unsuccessful candidates shall take place.
- XIII. The first examination under this scheme shall begin on the last Tuesday in November in the year 1882 ; and notwithstanding anything contained in sections VIII. and IX. of the above Regulations, it shall be sufficient if the schedules there referred to, so far as they apply to this first Examination, be published within one month of the confirmation of these Regulations by the Governor.
- XIV. The following shall be the form of application for admission to the Examination :

I hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Matriculation Examination commencing on the _____ day of _____ next, in the compulsory subjects, and also in the following optional subjects :

Name of candidate in full.....
 Address.....
 Date of birth.....
 Last place of education.....
 Signature of candidate.....

Date.....

If the candidate claims exemption from examination in the Compulsory Subjects, 1 to 6, on the ground of having previously passed the Junior Examination, the following additional form must also be filled up :

I further claim exemption from renewed examination in the Compulsory Subjects numbered 1 to 6, having passed the Junior Examination held in the year 188____, when I was placed in the _____ class.

Signature of candidate.....

Date.....

Allowed : 4th January, 1882.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following additional Regulations were passed by the Council on the 15th January, 1884.

Whereas by Statute sealed on the 21st day of December, 1883, it was provided that Junior Examinations and Examinations for Matriculation may be held in other places than the City of Adelaide. It is resolved

- I. That such Examinations be held only under the supervision of persons appointed by the Council.
- II. That no such Examination be held unless a sum sufficient to meet all expenses, including the Statutory Fees, be lodged with the Registrar on or before the last day of entry.

*DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS
TO BE HELD IN DECEMBER, 1885, AND MARCH, 1886.
COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

1 to 6. The same as in the Junior Examination.

7. LATIN.

Virgil—Æneid, Book VI.

8. MATHEMATICS.

Both in Arithmetic and in Algebra candidates will be expected to show not merely proficiency in the use of the various rules and processes, but also a knowledge of the reasoning on which these are based.

In Geometry candidates will not be restricted to Euclid's methods of proving the various propositions; and any proofs that are strictly geometrical will be accepted.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

A. CLASSICS.

1. LATIN.

Virgil—Æneid, Book VI.

Cicero—De Amicitia.

2. GREEK.

Plato—Apologia.

Plato—Crito.

Translation of simple English into Greek.

B. MATHEMATICS.

1. ALGEBRA, as far as the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.

2. The Substance of EUCLID, Books I., II., III., IV., VI.

3. ELEMENTARY TRIGONOMETRY.

C. MODERN LANGUAGES.

1. FRENCH.

Madame de Staël—Le Directoire (Pitt press edition).

2. GERMAN.

Goethe—Wahrheit und Dichtung, Books I. and II.

3. ITALIAN.

D'Azeglio—Ettore Fieramosca

In each of the above subdivisions *easy* passages will also be set for translation from authors not specified. Candidates will also be required to answer questions on Grammar, and to translate *easy* passages from English.

D. ENGLISH.

1. COMPOSITION.

2. THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Text-book, The Elements of the English Language, by Ernest Adams.

3. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Shakespeare—Julius Cæsar (Clarendon press edition).

E. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

1. CHEMISTRY, with the cognate portions of PHYSICS :

Simple and compound matter. Different modes of chemical action. Principles of chemical nomenclature. Chemical formulæ. Classification of elements.

* The details for the Matriculation Examination in March, 1885, will be found in the Calendar for 1884.

Preparation and properties of hydrogen, chlorine, oxygen, carbon, nitrogen, iodine, and sulphur, and of their simpler compounds.

The theory of the Balance, Specific Gravity and the methods of determining it, the Laws of Gases; construction and theory of the Air-Pump, Barometer, Thermometer; Conduction, Convection, and Radiation of Heat; Specific Heat, Latent Heat.

2. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, comprising the Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

F. NATURAL SCIENCE.

1. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

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

Students are strongly recommended to consult also The Course of Practical Physiology, by Foster and Langley.

Candidates will be required to show a practical acquaintance with the position, appearance, and structure of the most important tissues and organs of the body; and will be expected to identify microscopic and other specimens of these, and may be called upon to perform some easy exercise in dissection. Candidates should also be familiar with the ordinary methods of preparing and mounting physiological specimens for the microscope.

2. BOTANY.

Questions will be confined to the *general structure of the flowering plant* with especial reference to the following illustrative plants—*Buttercup, wallflower, pea, wattle, gum-tree, aster, sow-thistle, snapdragon, castor-oil tree, orchid, lily, and wild-oat.*

Candidates will be required to describe in technical language the organs of fresh plants in the following order:

Root	Calyx	Fruit
Stem	Corolla	Seed
Leaves	Stamens	Embryo
Inflorescence	Pistil	
Bracts	Ovule	

Candidates will be required to fill up "schedules." (See Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany and Mueller's Botanic Teachings—the text-books recommended.)

3. 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 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.

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

G HISTORY.

1. ANCIENT HISTORY.

Roman History from B.C. 60 to the death of Augustus.
The Peloponnesian War.

2. MODERN HISTORY.

Mediæval Section—From the Accession of Frederick Barbarossa, A.D. 1152,
to the Capture of Constantinople, A.D. 1453.

Texts-books recommended—

The Students' Gibbon.

The Students' France.

Hallam's Middle Ages, Chapters III. and IX., so far as they refer to the
above period.

Schedule of Marks prepared under No. IX. of the foregoing Regulations :

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

1. Reading, and writing from dictation	}	150
2. English Grammar, including the analysis of sentences		
3. Writing a short English Composition, such as a description of a place, an account of some useful product, or the like		
4. The elements of Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions ...		150
5. The outlines of Geography, and in particular the Geography of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand		100
6. The outlines of English History from the Norman Conquest, including the succession of Sovereigns, the chief events, and some account of the leading men in each reign		100
7. Latin		200
or (in the case of female candidates who substitute French)		
French		150
8. Mathematics		250

The marks obtained in the first six of the Compulsory Subjects will not be
taken into account in deciding the relative positions of the candidates in the
Class Lists.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

A.1. Latin	300
A.2. Greek	400
B.1. Algebra	200
B.2. Geometry	200
B.3. Trigonometry	100
C.1. French	250
C.2. German	250
C.3. Italian	250
D. English	250
E.1. Chemistry, with the cognate portions of Physics	150
E.2. Natural Philosophy	150
F.1. Animal Physiology	150
F.2. Botany	150
F.3. Geology	150
G.1. Ancient History	100
G.2. Modern History	100

MEDICAL STUDENTS.—The Royal College of Surgeons of England recognises the First-Class certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination, and the Degree of B.A., of this University, as exempting Candidates from the necessity of passing the Preliminary Examination for the Diploma of Member of the College.

The General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom has recognised the Matriculation Examination of the University of Adelaide, and inserted it in the list of Examinations fulfilling the conditions of the Medical Council as regards Preliminary Examination; and has intimated that

“On and after the first day of January, 1882, no person shall be allowed to be registered as a Medical Student unless he shall have previously passed a Preliminary Examination in the subjects of General Education as specified in the following list:—

- (1) English Language, including Grammar and Composition ; *
- (2) English History ;
- (3) Modern Geography ;
- (4) Latin, including Translation from the original and Grammar ;
- (5) Elements of Mathematics, comprising (a) Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions ; (b) Algebra, including Simple Equations ; (c) Geometry, including the first two books of Euclid or the subjects thereof ;
- (6) Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, comprising the Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics ; †
- (7) One of the following Optional Subjects :—
 (a) Greek ; (b) French ; (c) German ; (d) Italian ; (e) any other Modern Language ; (f) Logic ; (g) Botany ; (h) Elementary Chemistry.”

CIVIL SERVICE.—Under the Civil Service Regulations the Matriculation Examination of this University is recognised as qualifying Candidates for admission to the Civil Service.

ARTICLED CLERKS.—Under the Rules of the Supreme Court no person can be articulated to a Solicitor until he has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Adelaide, or that of some University recognised by it, or a Preliminary or Intermediate Examination which articulated Clerks in the United Kingdom are required to pass. [See the *South Australian Government Gazette* for October 5, 1876, p. 2,019, *et seq.*]

* “The General Medical Council will not consider any Examination in the English Language sufficient that does not fully test the ability of the Candidate:—(1) To write sentences in correct English on a given theme, attention being paid to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition;—(2) to write correctly from dictation;—(3) to explain the grammatical construction of sentences;—(4) to point out the grammatical errors in sentences ungrammatically composed, and to explain their nature; and (5) to give the derivation and definition of English words in common use.”

† “This subject may be passed either as Preliminary, or before or at the first Professional Examination.”

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.*
REGULATIONS.

- I. 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.
- II. The Ordinary Examinations shall be held within the last fortnight of the closing term of each academical year.
- III. At the First Ordinary Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :
1. *Latin.*
 2. *Greek.*
 3. *Elementary Pure Mathematics.*
 4. *Elementary Natural Philosophy.*
 5. *Deductive Logic.*
- IV. At the Second Ordinary Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :
1. *Latin* } *including Ancient History.*
 2. *Greek* }
 3. *Elementary Applied Mathematics.*
 4. *English Language and Literature.*
 5. *Inductive Logic.*
- V. At the Third Ordinary Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :
1. *Latin.*
 2. *Greek.*
 3. *Comparative Philology.*
 4. *Mathematics.*
 5. *Political Economy.*
- VI. 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 Professorial Board, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

* The old Regulations, printed in preceding Calendars, apply to Undergraduates who shall have completed before April, 1882, the first year of the B.A. course.

- VII. No candidate shall at any Ordinary Examination be allowed to present himself in any subject in which he has failed to gain credit for attendance at the University lectures during the current academical year, except in cases where attendance on lectures may have been dispensed with by special order of the Council.
- VIII. No student shall in any academical year be credited with attendance at the University lectures on any subject unless he shall have attended in each term 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.
- IX. The names of the successful candidates at each Ordinary Examination shall be arranged in three classes, in alphabetical order in each, according to the results of the whole examination.
- X. The Examiners at any Ordinary Examination may permit such unsuccessful candidates as they may think proper to present themselves at a Supplementary Examination to be held at the beginning of the next academical year. Candidates who pass this Supplementary Examination shall be held to have completed the preceding academical year.
- XI. All other unsuccessful candidates shall be required to pass through an additional year of study before again presenting themselves for Examination.
- XII. Any Student of the University may at any Ordinary Examination present himself in any subject in which he has gained credit for attendance at the University Lectures during the current academical year.
- XIII. Any Student who shall have passed in any subject of an Ordinary Examination shall be entitled to a certificate showing in what subjects he has passed.
- XIV. 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 Arts, I intend to present myself at the Ordinary Examination in the _____ term of 188 _____, for examination in the undermentioned 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 _____ 188 .

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 Ordinary Examination in the term of 188 _____, 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 _____ 188 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

Allowed : 4th January, 1882.

Schedules drawn up under No. VI. of the foregoing Regulations for the First Year's Course, and under the old Regulations for the Second and Third Years' Courses :

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS IN NOVEMBER, 1885, AND MARCH, 1886.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

The subjects are :

- Tacitus*—Annals, Book XIV.
- Cicero*—Pro Milone.

GREEK.

Plato—Apologia.

At the First Ordinary Examination a separate paper, containing questions in Latin and Greek Grammar, with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin, will be set.

PURE MATHEMATICS (Elementary).

- The Geometry of the Straight Line and Circle ; the Theory of Proportion and of Similar Rectilinear Figures.
- The Elements of Algebra, as far as the Binomial Theorem (exclusive).

The Measurement of Angles, the definitions of the Trigonometrical Ratios, and the relations between them for one and for two angles; the simpler relations between the sides and angles of triangles; the properties and use of logarithms. Elementary Solid Geometry.

Text-books recommended :

Wilson's Elementary Geometry; Todhunter's Euclid and Algebra for Beginners; Lock's Elementary Trigonometry; Wilson's Solid Geometry.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (ELEMENTARY).

The more elementary parts of Kinetics, Statics, Hydrostatics, Heat, and Optics (or Acoustics) treated experimentally.

DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

Text-book—Jevons' Elementary Logic, Mill's Logic—The Introduction and Books I. and II.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

The subjects are :

Tacitus—Annals, Book XIV.

Horace—Satires and Epistles.

Prose Composition.

GREEK.

The subjects are :

Plato—Apologia.

Homer—Iliad, Books XIII., XIV., and XV.

Prose Composition.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Greek History from B.C. 479 to B.C. 400.

History of Rome under the Republic.

MATHEMATICS (ELEMENTARY APPLIED).

The Elements of Kinetics, Statics and Hydrostatics, treated with the help of so much Pure Mathematics as is included in the first year's course; Elementary Astronomy.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Shakespeare—Hamlet.

Earle's—Philology of the English Tongue.

Abbott—English Lessons for English people.

INDUCTIVE LOGIC.

Text-book :

Jevons' Elementary Logic and Fowler's Inductive Logic, with references to Mill's Logic.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

The subjects are

Horace—Satires and Epistles.

Juvenal—Satires, omitting II., VI., and IX.

Prose Composition.

GREEK.

The subjects are :

Homer—Iliad, Books XIII., XIV., and XV.

Thucydides—Book VI.

Prose Composition.

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

Manual of Comparative Philology by T. L. Papillen (Clarendon press editon).

MATHEMATICS.

Elementary Solid Geometry ; Elementary Analytical Geometry of two dimensions ; Elementary Astronomy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Text books :

Fawcett's Political Economy. ; Hearn's Plutology.

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 Professorial Board, 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. The following Form of Notice is prescribed :

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 188 , for examination in the following branch, and send herewith the prescribed fee of £ _____ (Signed).....

Dated this _____ day _____ 188 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

Allowed : 4th January, 1882.

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.

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 Grammar.

Candidates will be expected to have a general acquaintance with the History of Greece and Rome, and one or more papers will be set in Comparative Philology.

The Subjects for Special Study in December, 1885 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.

The subjects for special study in December, 1886, are

GREEK.

Æschylus—Septem contra Thebas.
Plato—Apologia and Phædo.

LATIN.

Virgil—Georgics.
Livy—Books XXI., XXII., XXIII.

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.
The 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. 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.
- II. The Ordinary Examinations shall be held within the last fortnight of the closing term of each academical year.
- III. At the First Ordinary Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects :
 1. Two of the following languages : *Latin, Greek, French, German.*
 2. *Pure Mathematics, or Elementary Applied Mathematics.*
 3. *Elementary Natural Philosophy.*
 4. *Deductive Logic.*
- IV. At the Second Ordinary Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :
 1. *Elementary Applied Mathematics, or Higher Pure Mathematics.*
 2. *Physics.*
 3. *General Biology.*
 4. *Inorganic Chemistry.*
 5. *Inductive Logic.*
- V. At the Third Ordinary Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in two of the following subjects :
 1. *Mathematics.*
 2. *Physics, including Practical Physics.*
 3. *Chemistry, especially Organic Chemistry and Laboratory work.*
 4. *Animal Physiology, including Histology, Physiological Chemistry, and Development.*
 5. *Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.*
 6. *Systematic Botany, including Vegetable Morphology, Histology, and Physiology.*
 7. *Geology, Mineralogy, and Palæontology.*
 8. *Metallurgy, Practical Chemistry, and Mineralogy.*
- VI. Schedules fixing the special authors and works to be studied in Latin, Greek, French, and German, and defining as far as may be necessary the range of questions to be set in other subjects shall be drawn up by the Professorial Board, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

- VII. No candidate shall at any Ordinary Examination be allowed to present himself in any subject in which he has failed to gain credit for attendance at the University lectures during the current academical year, except in cases where attendance on lectures may have been dispensed with by special order of the Council.
- VIII. No student shall in any academical year be credited with attendance at the University lectures on any subject unless he shall have attended in each term 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.
- IX. The names of the successful candidates at each Ordinary Examination shall be arranged in three classes, in alphabetical order in each, according to the results of the whole examination.
- X. At the third Ordinary Examination every candidate shall be expected to have a thorough knowledge, both practical and theoretical, of at least *one* of the subjects selected by him, and no candidate shall be placed in the *First Class* who has not displayed *great* proficiency in at least *one* such subject. Candidates may present themselves in one *additional* subject ; but *no* credit in such third subject shall be given to any candidate who does not appear to the Examiners to have shown a competent knowledge of it. When a candidate is placed in the *First Class* the subject or subjects for knowledge whereof he is placed in that class shall be signified in the published lists.
- XI. The Examiners at any Ordinary Examination may permit such unsuccessful candidates as they may think proper to present themselves at a Supplementary Examination to be held at the beginning of the next academical year. Candidates who pass this Supplementary Examination shall be held to have completed the preceding academical year.
- XII. All other unsuccessful candidates shall be required to pass through an additional year of study before again presenting themselves for examination.
- XIII. Any Student of the University may at any Ordinary Examination present himself in any subject in which he has gained credit for attendance at the University Lectures during the current Academical Year.
- XIV. Any Student who shall have passed in any subject of an Ordinary Examination shall be entitled to a certificate showing in what subjects he has passed.

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 Degree of Bachelor of Science, I intend to present myself at the Ordinary Examination in the _____ Term of 188 , for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz. :

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. | |

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £ _____ , being _____ for each of the above subjects.

Dated this _____ day of _____ (Signed)....., 188 .

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 Non-Matriculated Student of this University, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Ordinary Examination in the _____ Term, for examination in the following subjects :

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. | |

And I send herewith the prescribed fee of £ _____ , being _____ for each of the above subjects.

Dated this _____ day of _____ (Signed)....., 188 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

Allowed : 4th January, 1882.

SCHEDULES DRAWN UP UNDER NO. VI. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.
DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1885, AND MARCH, 1886.
FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

- LATIN.
- GREEK.
- PURE MATHEMATICS.
- ELEMENTARY NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
- DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.
- ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

} The same as prescribed for the first year of the B.A. course.

} As prescribed for the second year of the B.A. Course.

FRENCH.

Corneille—Le Menteur.*Barrau*—Histoire de la Revolution Française.

Passages will also be set for translation from authors not previously specified; and also passages for translation from English into French.

GERMAN.

Goethe—Egmont.*Lessing*—Nathan der Weise.

Passages will also be set for translation from authors not previously specified; and also passages for translation from English into German.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

The same as prescribed for the second year of the B. A. course.

HIGHER PURE MATHEMATICS.

The Binomial Theorem, the theory of Convergent and Divergent Series, the Exponential and Logarithmic Series, the construction of Logarithmic Tables, the elements of the theory of Probability, Notation. The solution of triangles, the properties of a triangle and its associated circles, the construction of trigonometrical tables, the geometrical representation of complex quantities, De Moivre's Theorem and the principal theorems derived from it, the simpler trigonometrical series. Analytical Geometry. The theory of lines of the first and second degrees.

PHYSICS.

Sound: The general theory of Waves and Vibrations. Lissajous' and other optical methods of studying vibrations. Waves in Solids, Longitudinal Vibrations of Rods and of Columns of Air. Vibrations of Strings. Resonance. Analysis of Sounds, Theory of Quality. Interference of Sound, Beats.

Optics: Photometry. Theory of Optical Instruments. Dispersion, Achromatism. Measurement of Refractive Indices. Explanation of Rainbows and Haloes.

Heat: Thermometry. Methods of Calorimetry. Conduction of Heat. Radiation and Absorption. First Law of Thermodynamics. The Steam Engine.

Electricity and Magnetism: Modes of producing Electricity, Distribution of Electricity, Induction. Electric Potential, Lines of Force. The Quadrant Electrometer. The Frictional Electrical Machine. The Electrophorus.

Magnetism, Magnetic Induction, Magnetic Potential, and Lines of Force. Voltaic Batteries, Electromotive Force, Ohm's Law, Resistance, Electrolysis. Evolution of Heat in the Voltaic Circuit. The Thermo-electric Couple.

Electro-magnetism. Oersted's experiment. The Galvanometer.

Text-book :

Deschanel's *Natural Philosophy* (Sixth Edition).

GENERAL BIOLOGY.

Structure, Functions, and Life-history of the Yeast-plant, Protococcus, Bacteria, Moulds, Spirogyra, Fucus, Moss, Pinus, Amœba, Sea-anemone, Fresh-water Mussel, Slug, Crayfish, and Cuttle-fish.

The Elements of Vertebrate Morphology and Physiology, as exemplified by the Rabbit, the Fowl, and the Frog.

The description of the external form and the nomenclature of the parts of these animals. The leading resemblances and differences in the places of the structure of the three.

The chief features of their osteology, with especial reference to the skull and limbs and the visceral anatomy of each, including the general structure of the brain, the spinal cord, and the sense organs.

The histological character of the blood, epidermal and epithelial organs, connective tissues, cartilage, bone, muscle, and nerve in these animals.

The characters and mode of formation of their ova and spermatozoa.

Morphology and Histology of a Fern, of a Stonewort (*Chara*) and of Flowering plant.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine and describe Microscopical specimens and to make Microscopical preparations.

Text-books recommended :

Practical Biology : Huxley and Martin.

Zoological Exercises : Hutton.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

The general principles of chemical combination by weight. Notation and Nomenclature. The classification of the elements and the principles of the leading chemical theories. Oxygen, Ozone, Hydrogen, Water, Distillation, Filtration. Nitrogen, Carbon, Carbonic oxide, and Carbonic acid. The Atmosphere, Diffusion of gases. The Oxides of Nitrogen, Ammonia. Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine, and their Compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen. Theory of acids and salts; of Bleaching. Sulphur. Sulphurous acid. Sulphuric acid. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Laws of Combination by volume. Phosphorus, its Oxygen compounds, Phosphuretted Hydrogen. Principal Hydrogen-compounds of Carbon. Combustion and the structure of Flame. Boron, Boric acid.

Classification and Characters of Metals.

Description of the following elements and their compounds:—Potassium, Sodium, Silver, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Zinc, Magnesium, Mercury, Copper, Gold, Platinum, Tin, Lead, Aluminium, Iron, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium.

The chief applications of Chemistry in the Arts and Manufactures. Calculation of empirical formulæ.

Text-books recommended :

Wilson's Elementary Chemistry.

Fownes's Elementary Chemistry.

The Students will be practised in the use of apparatus, and will be required to make experiments.

INDUCTIVE LOGIC.

Text-book recommended :

Fowler's Inductive Logic.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

MATHEMATICS (ADVANCED).

The Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus, and of Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions, with their simpler physical applications.

Or:

Elementary Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, Practical Astronomy, and the outlines of the theory of Elliptic motion and of the Lunar Theory (treated geometrically).

PHYSICS.

The subjects 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.

Sound: Vibrations of Bars and Plates. Theory of Consonance and Dissonance. Combination Tones.

Optics: Methods of measuring the Velocity of Light. Spherical Aberration, Caustics. Focal Lines. Study of Spectra. Fluorescence. Theory of Colour. The elements of Physical Optics; viz., the laws of Reflection and Refraction, the simpler phenomena of Interference and Diffraction, Polarization, and Double Refraction, with their explanations.

Heat: General theory of Radiation and Absorption, the Law of Exchanges. The Second Law of Thermodynamics. The Dissipation of Energy. Outlines of the Molecular Theory of Gases.

Electricity and Magnetism: Specific Inductive Capacity. Residual charge of the Leyden Jar. Atmospheric Electricity. Electrometers. The theory of Electrical Machines acting by Induction and Convection.

Terrestrial Magnetism, including the methods of observation. Magnetism and Diamagnetism.

The mutual actions of Magnets and Currents. Laws of Induction. Construction of Induction Coils, Magneto-Electric, and Dynamo-Electric Machines, Electromotors. Electric Transmission of Power.

Electrolytic Polarization. Thermo-electricity.

Practical Physics: The more important methods of measurement.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Chemical composition of food. The quantities and kinds of food required to balance the losses of economy.

The several processes to which food is subjected in Digestion.

Absorption in general, chyloferous and lymphatic absorption.

The Blood, its organic and chemical constitution, phenomena and mechanism of Circulation.

Respiration, its mechanical and chemical actions, effects of its suppression. Temperature of the body; production and regulation of Animal Heat.

Secretion and Excretion; construction and operation of secreting apparatus.

Chemical composition and amount of the Urinary, Cutaneous, and Pulmonary excretions.

Muscular and Contractile substance; phenomena presented by acting Contractile substance.

Nutrition, Growth, and Reparation.

The Mechanism of Locomotion, Voice, and Speech.

Constitution and Functions of Nervous System. Distinction of Motor and sensory Nerves or Nerve-fibres. Phenomena presented by nerves in action. Influence on Contractile Tissue.

Functions of Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglia. Sensation, Voluntary motion, Reflex action, Inhibitory action. Influence of Nervous System on Heart and Blood Vessels, and on Secreting Organs.

Organs of the Senses and their functions.

Reproductive Organs and their functions.

Changes produced in the Ovum by impregnation. Outline of the Development of the Embryo and its envelopes. Nutrition of the Fœtus. Changes which occur at Birth in the Fœtus and in the parent. Lactation.

Changes which take place with age in the proportions of the Body, in the Skeleton, in the Dentition, and in the Reproductive apparatus.

Differences between Man and Woman other than in the Reproductive Organs.

Senile decay.

Somatic and Molecular Death.

Text-books recommended:

Kirke's Handbook of Physiology by Marrant Baker.

Text-book of Physiology: M. Foster.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Each Candidate must be prepared (1) to examine and describe Microscopical Specimens of animal tissues and organs. (2) To make Microscopical preparations of Animal tissues and organs. (3.) To prove his practical acquaintance with the Chemistry of Albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood, urine, and glycogen.

Also to show his practical acquaintance with the most important apparatus used in studying the Physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems, and the organs of sense.

Text-books recommended:

A Course of Elementary Practical Physiology: Foster and Langley.

Practical Exercises in Physiology: Burdon Sanderson.

Practical Histology: Rutherford.

ZOOLOGY.

The principal facts of structure in the following types:—

1. Cat, Rabbit, Opossum, Pigeon, Snake, Lizard, Frog, Fish, Cuttle-fish, Mussel, Scorpion, Crayfish, Starfish, Sea anemone.

2. The development of the chick.

The structural and physiological characters of all the classes and of the following orders:—

Bimana, Cheiroptera, Cetacea, Perissodactyla, Proboscidea, Marsupialia, Monotremata, Struthionidae, Lacertilia, Ophidia, Chelonia, Ganoidei, Dipnoi, Elasmobranchii, Marsipobranchii, Cephalopoda, Brachiopoda, Tunicata, Coleoptera, Hemiptera, Lepidoptera, Cirripedia, Trematoda, Cestoidea, Nematoidea, Rotifera, Foraminifera, Gregarinidæ.

Text-books recommended:

Elements of Embryology: Foster and Balfour.

Manual of Zoology: Nicholson.

Forms of Animal Life: Rolleston.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine and dissect and describe such animals or such parts of animals as may be placed before him selected from the above list of types, and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the Orders above enumerated, and to write descriptions of them.

BOTANY.

The teaching will be conducted as far as practicable with reference to actual illustrative specimens. The chief subjects lectured upon will be :

1. The chemistry of the compounds forming the principal part of the structure of plants.
 2. Vegetable Histology.
 3. The general structure and physiology of a flowering plant.
 4. The morphology and physiology of fungi and algae.
 5. The characters and general properties of the chief natural orders of Australian plants, including Cruciferae, Caryophyllaceae, Malvaceae, Rutaceae, Leguminosae, Myrtaceae, Umbelliferae, Compositae, Goodenovicæ, Epacridæ, Scrophulariaceae, Myoporinæ, Solanaceae, Labiatae, Chenopodiaceae, Amarantaceae, Proteaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Orchidaceae, Liliaceae, Cyperaceae, and Gramineae.
 6. The broad facts of the geographical distribution of flowering plants.
- Candidates will be required to prove a practical acquaintance with the morphology and histology of plants, and with the chief constituents of the local flora.

Text-books :

Balfour. Text-book of Botany.
Bentham. Flora Australiensis.

GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY.

- 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 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. Historical Geology. The typical rocks and characteristic fossils of the Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Cainozoic systems of Europe.
The Azoic rocks of South Australia, their metamorphic character, igneous rocks, succession, industrial value.
The Silurian and Devonian strata in New South Wales and Victoria, South Australian equivalents.
The Carboniferous strata in New South Wales, typical rocks and fossils, Triassic and Jurassic strata in Victoria, typical rocks and fossils. Secondary rocks of South Australia. Cretaceous fossils of Queensland and West Australia. Typical rocks ; and characteristic fossils of the South Australian Tertiary epochs, and their relation to existing fauna ; bone caves ; Glacial and volcanic phenomena of this period.

As text-books may be used:

Geikie—Manual of Geology.

But more advanced works should be consulted.

MINERALOGY.

The course of lectures in Mineralogy will comprise

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. Fossilization.
3. The use of the blowpipe, and of such chemical tests as are calculated to be serviceable when in the field. Dimorphism. Isomorphism.
4. The systematic description of the more important species, with particular reference to the mode and places of occurrence, both of those substances which bear a commercial value, and of those which derive their chief interest from geological and physical considerations.

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.

The following text-books may be used:

Bauermann's Mineralogy.

Dana—Manual of Mineralogy.

Mitchell's Crystallography.

The other subjects for the Third year of the B.Sc. course are under consideration.

REGULATIONS.

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS, AND OF LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS IN LAWS FOR STUDENTS NOT STUDYING FOR THE DEGREE.

- I. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, any student must after Matriculation complete three academical years of study, and pass the Examination proper to each year.
- II. The Examinations shall be held in the first and third terms of each academical year.
- III. At the First Examination 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. Roman Law.
 2. The Law of Property.

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.
- IV. At the Second Examination 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. Jurisprudence.
 2. Constitutional Law.
 3. The Law of Obligations.
- V. At the Third Examination 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. International Law.
 2. The Law of Wrongs (civil and criminal).
 3. The Law of Procedure.
- VI. Students who in accordance with the Regulations pass the Examinations in the Law of Property, Constitutional Law, the Law of Obligations, 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.
- VII. A student who shall pass in any subject shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect.
- VIII. Schedules fixing the books and detailed subjects of study and examination 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.

IX. Any student may present himself for Examination in any subject in which he has gained credit for one academical year's attendance at Lectures, but 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 unless

His attendance on lectures shall have been dispensed with by special order of the Council; or unless he is articulated to a practitioner of the Supreme Court whose office is more than ten miles distant from the University.

The Examination need not 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.

X. No student shall in any term be credited with attendance at the University lectures in any subject unless he shall have attended during that term three-fourths of the lectures given in that subject, except in cases of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council.

XI. The names of the students passing each 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 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.

XII. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing regulations, any matriculated student who shall, before the 31st day of December, 1885, have passed the intermediate or final examination prescribed by the Rules of the Supreme Court shall be entitled to obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws on completing the second and third years of the course for that Degree, and on passing the examination proper to each of those years. Provided that at the examination in such second year he shall pass in Roman Law, which he may substitute for Jurisprudence.

XIII. Notices by students of their intention to present themselves for examination must reach the Registrar not more than six weeks and not less than one calendar month before the commencement of the Examination.

XIV. The under-mentioned 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	£1	1	0
Fees payable in each term by every student attending Lectures in any subject included in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws :			
For each subject		1	1
Examination fee for each subject		0	15
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	5
Fee for final certificate showing all the subjects in which a Student has passed at the three Examinations in Laws		1	1
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws		3	3

XV. 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 Examination in the _____ term of 18____ for examination in the under-mentioned subjects, viz. :

[Here state the subjects.]

I send herewith 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 _____ 188____

(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 Examination in Laws, in the _____ term of 188____ 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 _____ 188
(Signature of Student).....
(Address).....

To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

XVI. The foregoing Regulations shall come into force concurrently with
the Statutes in Chapter IX.

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

* DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN
NOVEMBER, 1885, AND MARCH, 1886.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

ROMAN LAW.

Text books recommended :

Sandars' Institutes of Justinian.
Poste's Institutes of Gaius.
Hunter's Introduction to 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.

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

The Elementary Principles of the Law of Real and Personal Property ; with
Torts relating thereto.
The Real Property Acts.
The Intestate Real Estates Distribution Act, 1867.

Text books recommended :

Stephen's Commentaries, Vol. I. and Vol. II. as far as relates to Personal
Property.
Williams' Real Property.
Williams' Personal Property.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Text books recommended :

Campbell's Students' Austin.
Maine's Ancient Law, Chapters I.—V.

Book of reference recommended :

Dr. Hearn's Legal Rights and Duties.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

The History of the Power of the Crown since the Revolution, and the relation of
the Crown and British Parliament to the Colonies.

For details of subjects for the Ordinary LL.B. Examination in March, 1885, see University
Calendar for 1884.

University—18

Text books recommended :

- Hearn's Government of England.
- Hallam's Constitutional History.
- May's Constitutional History.
- Taswell Langmead's Constitutional History.
- The Colonial Laws Validity Act (28 and 29 Vict. c. 63).
- The Acts in force in South Australia relating to the Constitution.

* Book of reference recommended :

- Forsyth's Cases and Opinions on Constitutional Law, Chapters I., III., V., XI., XVI.

THE LAW OF OBLIGATIONS.

Text books recommended:

- Pollock on Contracts (latest edition)
- Smith's Leading Cases [the cases referring to the Law of Contract].

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Text books :

- Westlake's Private International Law.

* Book of reference recommended :

- Story's Conflict of Laws.

THE LAW OF WRONGS.

(Civil and criminal):

Text books :

- Addison's Law of Torts.
- Sir F. Stephens' Digest of Criminal Law.
- Stephens' Commentaries, Vol. IV.

* Books of reference recommended :

- Russell on Crimes.
- Sir F. Stephens' History of the Criminal Law. Three volumes.

LAW OF PROCEDURE:

(a) Law of Evidence.

Text books recommended :

- Sir F. Stephens' Digest of the Law of Evidence.
- Best's Law of Evidence.

* Books 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.

* Students are not expected to purchase books of reference.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The rules of the Supreme Court, of which copy is annexed, were published in the *Government Gazette*, February 1st, 1883, and are published in the Calendar for convenience of reference :—

In the Supreme Court of South Australia.—General Rules and Orders made by the Judges of the Supreme Court in pursuance of an Act, No. 31 of 1855-6, intituled “An Act to consolidate the several Ordinances relating to the Establishment of the Supreme Court of the Province of South Australia.” Whereas, by an Act of the Parliament of South Australia, No. 31 of 1855-6, 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 : It is therefore ordered that the rules enumerated in the schedule hereto shall be of no force as regards gentlemen who, after the coming into operation of these rules, shall become articulated to practitioners.

And it is further ordered that :

- I. Every such articulated clerk, before he applies for admission to practise in the court, must, after examination, have taken or be entitled to take the Degree of Bachelor of Laws at the University, or must, at the proper examinations of the University, pass in the Law of Property, Constitutional Law, the Law of Obligations, the Law of Wrongs (Civil and Criminal), and the Law of Procedure ; and must furnish to the Board the University’s final certificate that he has passed in them.
- II. Notwithstanding the provisions of any rules of the court, each clerk heretofore articulated to a practitioner, who shall, after examination, take or be entitled to take the Degree of Bachelor of Laws at the University, or who shall furnish the board with the said final certificate, shall thereupon be exempted from the operation of the 6th and 17th of the rules of the court of the third day of October, 1876.
- III. In addition to being furnished with such final certificate, the board may require every such clerk as is mentioned in the foregoing 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 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.

IV. With respect to each such clerk as aforesaid, the board shall substitute for the report now required by the rules of the court a report in the subjoined form, or to the like effect :

REPORT.

To their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court.

We, the examiners of the Supreme Court, hereby report :

1. That [*name of applicant*] has complied with all the conditions and passed all the examinations required of him by the rules of this Honorable Court.
2. That we believe him to be a fit and proper person to be admitted as a practitioner of this Honorable Court [*or as the case may be*].

V. Each such clerk as aforesaid shall substitute for the affidavit, now required by the rules of the court, affidavit in the subjoined form, or in such other like form as may in each instance satisfy the board :

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

*In the Supreme Court }
of South Australia. }*

In the matter of A. B., gentleman.

I, A. B., of _____, in the province of South Australia, gentleman, make oath and say :

1. That I have furnished to the Board of Examiners of the Supreme Court all the certificates required of me by the rules of court.
2. That I am the person named therein.
3. That I have caused to be duly posted and published the notices required of me by the rules of this honourable court, and have otherwise complied in all respects with the said rules so far as they regard me.

Sworn at _____ this _____ day of _____, in the year 18 _____, before me _____, a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court of South Australia.

VI. No person shall be admitted to practise in the court until he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

VII. In the foregoing rules the undermentioned phrases shall respectively bear the meanings hereinafter ascribed to them, namely, "the University" means the University of Adelaide; "the court" means the Supreme Court of the province of South Australia; "the board" means the Board of Examiners of the Supreme Court of the province of South Australia, or a quorum thereof. Any three of the members of the said board shall constitute a quorum thereof. "Practitioner" means practitioner of the Supreme Court of the province of South Australia.

VIII. These rules shall be forthwith published in the *Government Gazette*, and shall commence and take effect from and after the fifteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing Rules and Orders :

The rules of the third day of October, 1876, numbered respectively—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, and 22.

Given under our hands and the Seal of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court House, at Adelaide, this twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(L.S.)

S. J. WAY, C. J.

JAS. P. BOUCAUT, J.

R. B. ANDREWS, J.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The following Report of the Medical School Committee has been adopted by the Council on the understanding that the recommendations concerning the number of lectures and the curriculum are only provisional :—

TERMS.—That the Medical Year be divided into two sessions, to be named the Long and the Short Session, the Long Session to commence about the second week in March and end about the twenty-second day of August, and that one week during the session be allowed for vacation; the Short Session to commence about the second week in September and end about the second week in December.

CURRICULUM—First Year, Long Session :

Chemistry
Physiology
Anatomy
Practical Anatomy.

Short Session :

Botany
Zoology
Practical Chemistry
Practical Physiology.

Second Year—Long Session :

The same as for the first year.

Short Session :

Materia Medica
Practical Chemistry
Practical Physiology.

LECTURES—Long Session :

Anatomy, 100 lectures
Physiology, 100 lectures
Chemistry, 100 lectures.

Short Session :

Botany, 50 lectures
Materia Medica, 36 lectures.

[To be delivered three days a week, or such number of lectures as may be necessary to satisfy the examining bodies at home. This course will not be wanted until the second Short Session.]

Practical Chemistry, from 36 to 50 lectures
Practical Physiology, in- } from 36 to 50 lectures.
cluding Histology }

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.

The Curriculum for the Degree of Bachelor of Music will be based on the lines of the University of Cambridge for that Degree, of which full particulars will be published when settled by the Council.

OF NOTICES FOR AND CONDUCT AT EXAMINATIONS.

REGULATIONS.

Every candidate for any University examination shall, not less than one calendar month and not more than six weeks before the commencement of such examination, enter his or her name for such examination by furnishing to the Registrar in the prescribed form the particulars therein specified.

No entry for any examination shall be received unless and until the fee for that examination shall have been paid.

If during any examination whatever, any candidate use book or notes, or give assistance to another candidate, or through culpable negligence allow any other candidate to copy from or otherwise use his or her papers, or accept assistance from any other candidate, or fraudulently use any paper of any other candidate, he or she shall lose that examination, and shall be liable to such further punishment by exclusion from future examinations or otherwise as the Council on the report of the Professorial Board shall award; and if detected at the time, shall be summarily dismissed from the examination room.

ACADEMIC DRESS.

REGULATIONS.

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

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 Masters of Arts, Bachelors and Doctors of Medicine, and Bachelors and Doctors of Laws—Gowns similar to those used at Oxford and Cambridge for the same Degrees; and hoods, of the shape shown in a coloured drawing marked A, to which the Seal of the University has been this day affixed, and which is countersigned by the Registrar, of a black colour, and (save as to the edging and lining thereof) of such material as the wearer shall select.

The hoods for Bachelors of the several Faculties shall have on both the inner and the outer fold an edging of silk of one and a-half inches in width. The colour of the edging shall, for Bachelors of Arts, be white; for Bachelors of Medicine, scarlet; and for Bachelors of Laws, the colour known as "Napoleon blue."

The hoods for Masters of Arts shall be lined throughout the inner fold with white silk, and have on the outer fold an edging of the same silk of one and a-half inches in width.

The hoods for Doctors of Medicine shall be lined throughout the inner fold with scarlet silk, and have on the outer fold an edging of the same silk of one and a-half inches in width.

The hoods for Doctors of Laws shall throughout the inner fold be lined with silk of the colour known as "Napoleon blue," and have on the outer fold an edging of the same silk of one and a-half inches in width.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing Regulations 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.

Allowed : 21st August, 1878.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Department of Education offers annually for competition three *University Scholarships*, each of the value of Fifty Pounds per annum, and tenable for three years.

These Scholarships will be annually awarded on the recommendation of the Council of the University.

* “Candidates for the Scholarships must be under eighteen years of age on the 31st of January in the year in which the examination is held, and must have been resident in the Province for at least one year immediately preceding the above-named day.

“The successful competitors must as soon as possible after the examination become students at the University of Adelaide. Payment of the Scholarship will not be made unless the owner conducts himself or herself to the satisfaction of the authorities of the University, and passes the annual examination for the degree of B.A. or B.Sc. Any scholar who may fail at the examination held at the close of the University year will thereby forfeit his Scholarship unless such failure is caused by ill-health or other unavoidable cause.

“The full number of Scholarships will not be awarded unless the Examiners are satisfied that a sufficient number of candidates are worthy.”

Scholars are exempted from paying all University Fees.

The University will hold the fifth of these examinations in March, 1885, and applications for admission to it must be made to the Department of Education before the 31st January, 1885.

Candidates for these Scholarships must present themselves in not more than three of the seven Optional Sections of the Matriculation Examination for the November preceding the Examination, of which Sections A or B must be one.

The following awards have so far been made to these Scholarships :

1876	<i>Æq.</i>	{ Mack, Hans Hamilton
		{ Robin, Percy Ansell
		{ Wyatt, Harry Sutton (resigned)
1877		{ Donaldson, Arthur
1878		{ Moore, Edwin Canton
1879		{ Holder, Sydney Ernest
March		{ Rogers, Richard Sanders
Dec.		{ Gill, Alfred
1881		{ Kingsmill, Walter
		{ Murray, George John Robert
		{ Hopkins, William Fleming
1882		{ Leitch, James Westwood
		{ Wilkinson, Frederick William
		{ Tucker, William Alfred Edgecumbe
1883		{ Walker, William John
		{ Robin, Charles Ernest
		{ Mead, Cecil Silas
1884		{ Treleaven, Walter
		{ Bishop, John Frederick

* The regulations of the Education Department from which the above extracts are taken appeared in the *Government Gazette* of January 15th, 1885.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCHOLARSHIP.

The Department of Education offers annually for competition a Scholarship of the value of Two Hundred Pounds per annum and tenable for four years, which is called the *South Australian Scholarship*, and will be awarded on the recommendation of the Council of the University.

*“Candidates must be under twenty-one years of age on the 31st of December in the year in which the Scholarship is awarded, and must have been resident in the Province at least three years immediately preceding.

“The successful candidate must, as soon as possible after the examination, become a student at some European University, approved by the Minister of Education.”

“Payment of the Scholarship will not be made unless the holder conducts himself or herself to the satisfaction of the authorities of the University at which he or she may be entered as a student, and passes such examinations as may be decided by the Minister of Education.”

The following awards have been made to this Scholarship :

- 1879. Beare, Thomas Hudson.
- 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.

Subjoined are the subjects of the examination to be held in December, 1885, and the rules relating to it :

- Classics, with History and English Composition.
- Mathematics.
- Physics.
- Natural Science.

The range of questions to be set in Classics, Mathematics, Physics, and Natural Science, will be defined by the Schedules of the corresponding parts of the three examinations for the Degree of B.A. as published in the University Calendar.

All candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of Classics and Mathematics up to the standard of the First examination for the Degree of B.A.

*The regulations of the Education Department from which the above extracts are taken appeared in the *Government Gazette* of January 15th, 1885.

The Examiners will award the Scholarship by preference to a candidate who shall show special excellence either in

- (a). Classics, with History and English Composition ; or in
- (b). Mathematics and Physics ; or in
- (c). Physics, Chemistry, and Natural Science.

If in the opinion of the Examiners no candidate is of sufficient merit, the Scholarship will not be awarded.

Each candidate must send to the Registrar of the University, on or before 1st November, 1885, a certificate signed by the Minister Controlling Education that the candidate is entitled to compete for the Scholarship in the December following.

ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP.

J. H. Angas, Esquire, 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."

The following are the conditions upon which the Scholarship has been founded.

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

2. It shall be competed for triennially ; but if on any competition the Examiners shall not consider any candidate worthy to receive the scholarship, it shall for that year lapse, but shall be competed for during the following year.

3. The Scholarship shall be held conditionally on good behaviour and continuous progress in engineering studies to the satisfaction of the Council.

4. The award shall be determined by a special examination in Mathematics, Natural Science, Mechanics, and Drawing, and such other subjects as the Council of the University shall from time to time direct, and the examination shall be conducted by Examiners appointed by the Council.

5. Each Candidate for the Scholarship must be under twenty-eight years of age at the commencement of the examination, and must have resided in South Australia for at least five years.

6. Each Candidate must also have graduated in Arts* or Engineering at the University of Adelaide, and have passed, to the satisfaction of the Council of the University, through such courses of special studies and practical training for the purpose of qualifying him to be a Civil Engineer as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Statutes or Regulations of the University.

7. Within such time after gaining the Scholarship as the Council of the University shall in each case allow the Scholar must proceed to the United Kingdom, and there article himself to such Civil Engineer and for such time as the Council shall approve, or enter himself as a student in such College or University there and prosecute such studies suitable to qualify him to be a Civil Engineer, as the Council shall approve, or enter himself as such student and prosecute such studies for part of the

* NOTE.—It has been proposed to amend the Statutes and Regulations of the Angas Engineering Scholarship by substituting graduation in Science for graduation in Arts, and by omitting Subjects for Examination 7-9 (inclusive) mentioned in the Statutes, Chapter X, Section 6. The proposition has received the approval of the founder and the Council, but has not yet been brought before the Senate.

time during which he shall hold such Scholarship, and for the remainder of such time shall article himself to such Civil Engineer as aforesaid.

8. 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, he shall receive the further sum of £100 towards his travelling expenses.

The Statutes have been made by the University in reference to this Scholarship.

The following award has been made of this Scholarship :

1882. Donaldson, George, B.A.

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 March, 188 , 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 188 .

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 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

Allowed on 13th January, 1880.

An examination for this Scholarship will be held in March, 1885, and should the Scholarship not be awarded an examination for this Scholarship will, if required, be held in March, 1886.

The following schedule has been drawn up in accordance with No. 6 of the Statutes concerning this Scholarship :

1. MATHEMATICS.—The compulsory Mathematical subjects of the first Ordinary Examination for the B.A. Degree, together with
The solution of Triangles.
2. MECHANICS.—The applied Mathematics of the second year of the B.A. course.

Questions will also be set in the higher Mathematical subjects of the Second and Third Ordinary Examinations, more especially in Applied Mathematics ; but a knowledge of these will not be regarded as indispensable.

3. PHYSICS.—A general outline of Physics, such as is required in the First Examination of the B.A. course ; with the following portions of the advanced course in Physics :

The properties of matter.

The theory of heat, with special reference to heat as a motive power.

The theory of optical instruments.

4. GEOLOGY.

- (1) As prescribed in the Third year's course in Arts.
- (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.

5. CHEMISTRY.—As prescribed in the First and Second year's courses.

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 SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS'
ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATED) SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship, which is tenable only by children of members of the Association, has been established by the deed of which a copy is sub-joined :

Articles of Agreement made this 26th day of September, 1879, between the University of Adelaide, hereinafter called "The said University" of the one part, and the "South Australian Commercial Travellers' Association," incorporated, hereinafter called "The said Association" of the other part, witnesseth as follows :

1. The said Association shall pay to the said University the sum of £150 in cash.

2. In consideration of such payment the said University shall provide a Scholarship, tenable for the period hereinafter provided, the holder whereof shall have the advantages hereinafter specified.

3. 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.

4. The holder of the said Scholarship shall have the following advantages, that is to say : he shall be exempt from payment of all University fees during such time as he shall hold the Scholarship up to and including the fees payable on taking the B.A. Degree ; 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 B.A. Degree while holding such Scholarship shall be entitled to have his matriculation fee returned to him.

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 said University.

6. 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.

7. No such scholar, who shall be a daughter of a member of the said Association, shall be entitled to claim or to receive any Degree, unless power to confer Degrees on women shall hereafter be granted to the said University by Letters Patent under the sign manual of a Sovereign of England.

JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Council have prescribed the following subjects for the examination for these Scholarships, to be held, if required, in April, 1885 :

Milton's Paradise Lost, Books I. to VI.
Bacon's Essays.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Subjects for examination for 1886 :

Milton's Paradise Lost, Books VI. to XII.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

The following awards have been made of these Scholarships :

1882. Murray, George John Robert.
1883. Hopkins, William Fleming.
1884. Robin, Charles Ernest.

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 10th February and 1st 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. Those 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 no candidate shall have

been adjudged 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 1885, and will commence on 8th September.

PRIZES.

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,	{	First Prize—Dornwell, Edith Emily.
1882		Second Prize—Knight, Mary Adela McCulloch.
March,	{	Gee, Frederick William.
1884.		Joyce, Mary Amelia.

THE SHERIDAN ESSAY.

Mr. J. B. Sheridan has offered a Prize of the value of £12 12s. for an Essay on "Comparative Law and Custom."

All Students attending any of the Lectures of the University may compete for the same.

The Essays must be sent in not later than the first day of the Third Term of 1885 (8th September).

The Essays must be sent in to the Registrar privately : each is to have some motto prefixed, and to be accompanied by a paper, sealed up, with the same motto on the outside, which paper is to enclose another, folded up, having the candidate's name and address written within.

The papers containing the names of those candidates who may not succeed, will be destroyed unopened.

THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

The following regulations concerning this Scholarship are published here for the guidance of Students, who can obtain further information by applying to the Education Department :—

- I. The Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Fund offer annually a Scholarship of the value of £100 per annum, tenable for three years, and open to natives of the Australian Colonies or to such persons as have resided therein for the five years immediately preceding the Examination.
 - II. Candidates must be between 16 and 22 years of age, and must be of good character.
 - III. Candidates must present themselves at the January Matriculation Examination of the University of London. Local Examinations are held in Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney.
 - IV. The Scholarship will be awarded to the candidate who shall come out highest at that Examination, provided that he pass either in the Honours or in the First Division.
 - V. The successful candidate will be required to study either at the University of Edinburgh or at University College, London, and to graduate in one of the Faculties of the University of London.
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MARCH, 1884.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

FIRST YEAR.

ROMAN LAW.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. R. G. MOORE.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give the dates and principal provisions of Sc. Claudianum, Lex Junia Norbana, Lex Canuleia, Lex Plaetoria, Lex Cornelia de falsis and Lex Hortensia.
- II. Sketch the decadence of Dominica Potestas.
- III. Translate, with notes upon the italicised words, the following passage :

Ex eadem lege duodecim tabularum, libertorum et libertarum tutela ad patronos liberosque eorum pertinet. Quae et ipsa legitima tutela vocatur, non quia nominatim in ea lege de hac tutela caveatur, sed quia perinde accepta est *per interpretationem*, atque si verbis legis introducta esset. Eo enim ipso quod hereditates libertorum libertarumque, si intestati decessissent, iusserat lex ad patronos liberosve eorum pertinere, crediderunt veteres voluisse legem etiam tutelas ad eos petinere: *cum et adgnatos quos ad hereditatem lex vocat, eosdem et tutores esse iussit*; quia plerumque ubi successionis est emolumentum, ibi et tutelae onus esse debet. Ideo autem diximus plerumque quia *si a femina impubes manumittatur, ipsa ad hereditatem vocatur, cum alius sit tutor.*

Ordinary Exam.,
LL.B.,
First Year,
March, 1884.

Ordinary Exam.,
LL.B.
First Year,
March, 1884.

IV. Write notes upon the following extracts :

(a) Constat autem ius nostrum aut ex scripto aut ex non scripto.

(b) Responsa prudentium sunt sententiae et opiniones eorum quibus permissum erat iura condere.

(c) Poenae servus effectus filios in potestate habere desinit.

(d) Sed si emancipato filio tutor a patre testamento datus fuerit, confirmandus est ex sententia praesidis omnimodo, id est, sine inquisitione.

(e) Servus autem manumissus capite non minuitur, quia nullum caput habuit.

V. "Neither women nor children under the age of puberty could according to the primitive law be arrogated." Why not? When was the arrogation of *impuberes* first permitted? and by what special safeguards was it surrounded?

VI. "Qui, quibus ex causis, manumittere non possunt." What persons, according to the Institutes of Justinian, are included in this class? and what alterations in the law upon this subject were introduced by Justinian?

VII. What were the *Rusticorum praediorum iura*. Give instances and explain the expression.

VIII. "Est autem aliud genus acquisitionis donatio."

Translate and explain this passage showing what different kinds of *donatio* are mentioned by Justinian.

What was *pactum*?

IX. How could wills be made?

(a) According to Gaius.

(b) According to Justinian.

X. Translate and explain

"Heredes autem aut necessarii dicuntur aut sui et necessarii aut extranei."

XI. Translate with notes on the italicised words (Just. Lib. iii., pt. xiv. 2.)

"Item is cui res aliqua utenda datur id est commodatur *re obligatur et tenetur commodatè actione*. Sed is ab eo qui *mutuum* accepit longe distat namque non ita res datur ut ejus fiat et ob id de ea re ipsa restituenda tenetur. Et si quidem qui *mutuum* accepit si quo libet fortuito

casu amiserit quod accepit veluti incendio ruina naufragio aut latronum hostiumve incursu nihilo minus obligatus permanet. At is qui utendum accepit sane quidem exactam diligentiam rei praestare jubetur, nec sufficit ei tantam diligentiam adhibuisse quantum in suis rebus adhibere solitus est si modo alius diligentior poterit eam rem custodire; sed propter majorem vim majoresve casus non tenetur, si modo non hujus ipsius culpa is casus intervenerit. Alioqui si id quod tibi *commodatum* est, peregre tecum ferre malueris et vel incursu hostium praedonumve vel naufragio amiseris dubium non est quin de restituenda ea re tenearis.

Ordinary Exam.,
LL.B.
First Year,
March, 1884.

- XII. What is the reason given in Justinian's Institutes for the classification of obligations *quasi ex contractu* under that head? Specify the principal instances cited of this form of obligation.

LAW OF REAL PROPERTY.

MR. ARETAS YOUNG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. State and explain the rule in Shelley's case.
- II. What are estates tail, general, and special? What words are necessary to create the "fee?" What to make the "tail?" What is a tenant in tail after possibility extinct!
- III. Explain the term "incorporeal hereditament," and compare Common of piscary with Free Fishery, and state to whom does the right of fishing in navigable waters *primâ facie* belong.
- IV. Distinguish between a contingent remainder and an executory devise. How can the latter be created? Give examples.
- V. Describe the mode by which estates are kept for generations in the same family? For how long is it possible to tie up land in South Australia?
- VI. What restrictions exist as to the accumulation of income of real property? State Thellusson's case.

Ordinary Exam.,
LL.B.
First Year.
March, 1884

- VII. How is a mortgage of land under the Real Property Acts effected? What remedies has the mortgagee in case of default?
- VIII. Distinguish between Joint tenancy and Coparcenary as to origin and results.
- IX. What is merger? If tenant for years dies having appointed the person entitled to the freehold his executor will the term merge or not? Give reason for answer.
- X. Define title by prescription. State subject matters of prescription and several periods of enjoyment by which same may be respectively claimed.
- XI. Does the Inheritance Act 29 of 1867 apply to land which is subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act? Give reasons for answer.
- XII. In what cases will an action of ejectment lie against a proprietor registered under the Real Property Acts?
- XIII. What is the meaning of right-of-way appurtenant and in gross? Do they or either of them fall within the meaning of land as defined by the Real Property Acts?
- XIV. State at length the direct and indirect effects of the Statute of Uses.
- XV. Land under the Real Property Acts can be settled in two ways, directly and indirectly. Explain these methods.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

MR. J. G. RUSSELL.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What is the chief Imperial legislation regulating property in ships? Shortly mention its provisions and particularly its leading principles as to title.
- II. A and B are joint owners of a leasehold; B dies. The unexpired term is then sold. What parties should execute the assignment and why?
- III. Define what is meant by "lien" and distinguish "particular" from "general."

- IV. Explain the respective rights and liabilities of parties to a Bill of Exchange. Under what division of Personal Property would you class Bills of Exchange?
- V. *Elwes v. Mawe* (3 East 38) decided that an agricultural tenant could not remove fixtures erected for the purpose of husbandry. Write a summary of the law on this subject.
- VI. May a man acquire property in animals *ferae naturae*? If so, give examples.
- VII. Write a short paper on "Insurance."
- VIII. What do you understand by the terms "Letters Patent" as used in England, and "Letters of Registration" as used in this Province?
- IX. A, subsequent to her engagement to be married to B and before the marriage, settled certain property of her own upon trust for herself for life, and after her death for C absolutely. B (the husband), was unaware, until after marriage, of the existence of the property or its settlement. How would the Courts regard the settlement?
- X. What is the effect of a grant of Letters of Administration in England, and state if there is any difference under a South Australian grant?
- XI. A Bill of Sale by way of mortgage is given over goods. In whom does the property vest?
- XII. Brown having stolen Jones' horse, sold it privately to Robinson for its full value. Robinson paid for the horse and had no knowledge of the theft. Has Jones any remedy against Robinson?
-

SECOND YEAR LL.B.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. J. B. SHERIDAN.

Time—Three hours.

[Candidates are requested to give reasons where their answers involve matters of opinion.]

Ordinary Exam.,
LL.B.
Second Year.
March, 1884.

- I. What were the principal questions decided in *Mostyn v. Fabrigas*?

A banking company in the colony of *A* is incorporated under a colonial act which gives a mode of proceeding against the company by suing their chairman. In case of judgment being recovered against him, the act further provides a particular mode of enforcing it against members for the time being. *B* has in the courts of *A* recovered judgment against the chairman. Some of the members of the company reside in England. What is their legal position towards *B*?

- II. Explain the following terms :—

Assize of Novel Disseisin, Afforcement, Trinoda necessitas, Scir-gemôt, Purveyance, Laenland, Commendation.

- III. "The Libel Act (Fox's) must be regarded as having enlarged the old definition of a seditious libel by the addition of a reference to the specific intentions of the libeller—to the purpose for which he wrote."

Explain the statement by references to the Act itself, the law as to seditious libel anterior to, and the circumstances which brought about the Act.

- IV. Describe accurately the constitutional means by which the federation of the Australian colonies can be effected.
- V. Trace the development of the Grand Jury. When did it cease to exist in South Australia? How are its functions now discharged? What constitutional question was raised as to its abolition in this colony?
- VI. State the date, nature, and effect of the several Acts known as the Validating Acts.
- VII. How many members constitute the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly respectively?

- VIII. State what, in your opinion, are the rights and powers of the two South Australian Houses of Legislature respectively as to money bills.
- IX. What, in your opinion, are the constitutional obstacles to hasty legislation in South Australia?
- X. State the provisions of the Act 236 of 1881, as to the course to be followed if the Legislative Council twice rejects a Bill sent up by the House of Assembly.

Ordinary Exam.,
L.L.B.
Second Year.
March, 1884.

LAW OF OBLIGATIONS.

MR. R. G. MOORE and MR. E. PARISS NESBIT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. A advertises in the daily newspapers offering a reward for certain information. B, without any knowledge of the advertisement, supplies A with the required information. Can B, on becoming aware of the advertisement, recover the amount of the reward from A?
- II. What are the principal differences between a contract under seal and a simple contract?
- III. X, a bailiff, is about to arrest M. A promises verbally to pay to X, on a given day, the sum of £17 if he will forbear to arrest M. X accordingly lets M go. Can he recover against A?
- IV. What are the respective rights and liabilities with reference to contracts of
- a. Aliens;
 - b. Alien enemies;
 - c. Foreign states?
- V. What is Duress? Define the rights of the parties under a contract obtained by Duress.
- VI. What covenants affecting leasehold interests are said to "run with the land and not with the reversion"?

Ordinary Exam.,
LL.B.
Second Year.
March, 1884.

VII. Distinguish between

1. Conditions precedent ;
2. Conditions concurrent ;
3. Conditions subsequent.

Give instances of each.

- VIII. Under what circumstances is an innkeeper liable for a guest's goods stolen from his inn? Name the leading case.
- IX. Give a description of the different sorts of bailment mentioned by Holt, C.J., in the case of *Coggs v. Barnard*, with the incidents of each sort, as regards loss by negligence.
- X. State the first or principal rule laid down in *Dunpor's* case, and to what extent it has been modified by statute.
- IX. To what extent may a creditor insure the life of his debtor? If, after the debtor's death, his executors pay the creditor, what effect has such payment upon the insurance policy? Name leading case.
- XII. Is it necessary that the consideration for a promise to answer for the debt of another should be in writing? Name leading case and state how the rule therein laid down has been altered by statute.
-

THE CHANCELLOR'S PRIZE.

MARCH, 1884.

THE ROMAN LAW OF TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE SUCCESSION.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

[Not more than *two* questions of group A are to be attempted.]

A.

I. Give a careful account of the origin and various developments of the *Testamentum per aes et libram* paying particular attention to the legislation of the XII. Tables upon the subject.

The Chancellor's
Prize.
1884.

II. Examine various theories which have been propounded as to the nature of Gentile succession.

What do you take to have been the precise point at issue in the following case?

“Quid, qua de re inter Marcellos et Claudios patricos centumviri judicarunt? Cum Marcelli ab liberti filio stirpe, Claudii patricii eiusdem nominis hereditatem gente ad se redisse dicerent: nonne in ea causa fuit oratoribus de toto stirpis ac gentilitatis jure dicendum?”
—Cicero De Orat., 1, 39.

III. De *successione libertorum,—arum*. Give the history of legislation upon this subject from the XII. Tables to the death of Justinian.

B.

IV. What were the dates and principal provisions of the Lex Voconia, Sc. Orphitianum, Lex Junia Velleia, Lex Falcidia, Lex Cornelia de falsis, and Sc. Libonianum?

V. Translate and explain the following passage—

Si is qui solvendo non est servum cum libertate heredem instituerit et liberum substituerit, ante incipiendum erit a substituto: lex enim Aelia Sentia ita demum ei, qui in fraudem creditorum heres institutus est conservat libertatem, si nemo alius ex eo testamento heres esse potest.—Dig. 28, 5, 57.

VI. What was the exact effect of the following rules upon the *institutio heredis*?

Semel heres, semper heres.

Dies incertus conditionem in testamento facit.

Conditiones extrinsecus, non ex testamento venientes, id est quæ tacite inesse videantur, non faciunt legata conditionalia.

VII. Translate and explain

Filio praeterito qui fuit in patris potestate neque libertates competunt neque legata praestantur, si praeteritus fratris partem hereditatis avocavit: quod si bonis se patris abstinuit, licet subtilitas iuris refragari videtur, attamen voluntas testatoris ex bono et aequo tuebitur.—Dig. 28, 3, 17.

VIII. Explain the following terms—

Testamenti factio; ius capiendi; hereditas delata; hereditas acquisita; pater solitarius; ius tripartitum; ius accrescendi.

IX. Senatusconsulto Neroniano cautum est ut quod minus pactis (aptis?) verbis legatum est perinde sit acsi optimo iure legatum esset: optimum autem ius legati per damnationem est.

What was the law as to legacies immediately before and after the above Sc.?

X. Sui autem heredes existimantur qui in potestate morientis fuerint.

To what extent was the class of *sui heredes* enlarged by Praetorian and Imperial legislation?

XI. In what modes could a will when once made subsequently become invalid, according to Roman law? Compare the Roman with the English law upon the subject.

XII. Idem iuris est, si intestato aliquo mortuo suus heres noluerit petere bonorum possessionem, contentus legitimo iure. Nam et agnato competit quidem *bonorum possessio*, sed *sine re*, cum evinci hereditas ab suo herede potest. et illud convenienter, si ad agnatum iure civili pertinet hereditas et hic *adierit* hereditatem, sed bonorum possessionem petere noluerit, et si quis eis proximis cognatus petierit, sine re habebit bonorum possessionem propter eandem rationem.—Gaius 3, 37.

Translate this passage, explain the italicised words, and describe the subsequent growth of the law as to *Bonorum Possessio*.

XIII. Under what heads do you consider the Roman law of Testamentary Succession (universal and singular) can be most advantageously studied?

JURISPRUDENCE.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Holland defines Jurisprudence as “the formal science of positive law.” What is the exact value of “formal?” In what way, if any, does Austin reach the same end?

II. Examine the following statements :—

(a.) “The assumption that law is law only as it originates in man’s formally expressed will is directly at variance with the fact, that wherever a legal question arises, a rule for its decision exists, and has not to be sought out or made for the first time.” (*Savigny*.)

(b.) Law is “that which reason in such sorts defines to be good that it must be done.” (*Hooker*.)

III. “A law is a direction that things shall proceed in a certain way which the State will cause to be observed by force.”

In what respects does this definition of Positive Law differ from that given by Austin? Give reasons for your preferring either of these definitions.

The Chancellor's
Prize,
1884.

- IV. "The law-merchant is a system of equity, founded on the rules of equity, and governed in all its parts by plain justice and good faith." *Master v. Miller*; 1 Smith's L.C., 888.

"Proprie vero et singulariter aequitas est virtus voluntatis, correctrix eius, quo lex propter universalitatem deficit." (*Grotius.*)

Explain "equity" in the above extracts. Give any other meanings which have been attached to the word.

- V. What are the principal characteristics of judicial legislation?

- VI. "Ex non scripto ius venit, quod usus comprobavit: nam diuturni mores consensu utentium comprobati legem imitantur."

How far do you agree with this theory as to Customary law?

- VII. "The assumption that Natural Law is binding on States *inter se* is the next in rank of those which underlie International Law." (*Maine.*)

Show from the character of International Law the necessity for this assumption.

- VIII. Laws are sanctioned by punishments. What objections can you suggest to a code sanctioned by rewards?
- IX. What is the precise nature of *autonomic* laws?
- X. What, in your opinion, is the exact relation of Jurisprudence to Ethics, Metaphysics, and Politics respectively?
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SUPPLEMENTARY ORDINARY EXAMINATION, B.Sc.

MARCH, 1884.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate Virgil *Æneid*, Bk. I., v. 142-156—

Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida æquora placat,
 Collectasque fugat nubes, solemque reducit.
 Cymothoë simul et Triton adnixus acuto
 Detrudunt naves scopulo; levat ipse tridenti,
 Et vastas aperit syrtes, et temperat æquor;
 Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.
 Ac veluti magno in populo quum sæpe coorta est
 Seditio, sævitque animis ignobile vulgus;
 Jamque faces et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat:
 Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
 Conspexere, silent, arrectisque auribus adstant;
 Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet:
 Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, æquora postquam
 Prospiciens genitor, cœloque invectus aperto,
 Flectit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo.

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 Ordinary Exam.,
 B.Sc.
 First Year.

Also Virgil *Æneid*, Bk. I., 387-401—

“Quisquis es, haud credo, invisus cœlestibus auras
 Vitales carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.
 Perge modo, atque hinc te reginæ ad limina perfer.
 Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatam
 Nuncio, et in tutum versis Aquilonibus actam,
 Ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes.
 Aspice bis senos lætantes agmine cygnos,

Supplementary
Ordinary Exams.,
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First Year.

Ætheria quos lapsa plaga Jovis ales aperto
Turbabat cœlo ; nunc terras ordine longo
Aut capere, aut captas jam despectare videntur :
Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis,
Et cœtu cinxere polum, cantusque dedere,
Haud aliter puppesque tuæ pubesque tuorum
Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit ostia velo.
Perge modo, et, qua te ducit via, dirige gressum.”

Also Virgil Æneid, Bk. II., 105-121—

Tum vero ardemus scitari et quærere causas,
Ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgæ.
Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur.

“ Sæpe fugam Danai Troja cupiere relicta
Moliri, et longo fessi discedere bello.
Fecissentque utinam ! sæpe illos aspera ponti
Interclusit hiems, et terruit Auster euntes.
Præcipue, quum jam hic trabibus contextus acernis
Staret equus, toto sonuerunt æthere nimbi.
Suspensi Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phœbi
Mittimus ; isque adytis hæc tristia dicta reportat :
Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine cæsa,
Quum primum Iliacas Danai venistis ad oras :
Sanguine quærendi reditus, animaque litandum
Argolica. Vulgi quæ vox ut venit ad aures,
Obstupere animis, gelidusque per ima cucurrit
Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.

Also Virgil Æneid, Bk. II., 318-335—

“ Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivum,
Panthus Othryades, arcis Phœbique sacerdos,
Sacra manu victosque deos parvumque nepotem
Ipse trahit cursuque amens ad limina tendit.
‘ Quo res summa loco, Panthu ? quam prendimus arcem ?
Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu quum talia reddit :
‘ Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus
Dardaniæ. Fuimus Troës ; fuit Ilium et ingens
Gloria Teucrorum. Ferus omnia Jupiter Argos
Transtulit : incensa Danai dominantur in urbe.
Arduus armatos mediis in mœnibus adstans
Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet,
Insultans. Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt,
Millia quot magnis unquam venerè Mycenis ;
Obsedere alii telis angusta viarum

Oppositi ; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco
 Stricta, parata neci ; vix primi proelia tentant
 Portarum vigiles, et cæco Marte resistunt.' ”

Supplementary
 Ordinary Exam.,
 B.Sc.
 First Year.

Translate into Latin Prose—

“When the poem opens Carthage is a thriving and powerful city, and well it may, for it is under the protection of Juno, the queen of gods and men. That protection, however, is all too little. One now wanders on the deep whose destiny it is to pave the way for the foundation of a city which in course of time will lay Carthage even with the ground. For seven years has he wandered to and fro ; his home once was Troy. His name is Æneas. To Italy his course is now bent. This scheme Juno resolves to mar. So wind and storm do their worst, and he who should have landed on the shores of Latium finds himself shipwrecked on the coast of Libya, and a welcome guest at the court of Dido.”

DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Illustrate the meaning of :—
*Apprehension and Judgment ; Extension and Intension ;
 Conversion and Obversion ; Division and Partition ;
 Material Fallacy and Logical Fallacy.*
- II. What precautions are necessary in framing a definition ?
- III. Distinguish the grammatical from the logical predicate.
 How far is a logician concerned with the truth or falsehood of a proposition ?
- IV. What figure has no useless mode, and why ? Show that AAI is useless in the 1st figure, but not so in the 4th.
- V. Why must the major premiss of a syllogism in the 1st figure be universal ?
- VI. What conclusion can you draw from the premisses :—

$\frac{2}{4}$ of X are Y
 $\frac{1}{3}$ of X is Z ?

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First Year.

VII. What is the fallacy in the following syllogism?

Non-renewal of pastoral leases is beneficial to Australians; X is an Australian; Non-renewal of pastoral leases is beneficial to X.

VIII. Prove that from two particular premisses no conclusion can be drawn.

IX. Prove that in a sorites the first proposition alone can be particular.

X. Define a Dilemma. Give examples of each of the three forms which it may assume. What is the best retort to a Dilemma?

FRENCH.

MR. J. WALTER TYAS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English—

Le mariage, Agnés, n'est pas un badinage :
A d'austères devoirs le rang de femme engage ;
Et vous n'y montez pas, à ce que je prétends,
Pour être libertine et prendre de bon temps.
Votre sexe n'est là que pour la dépendance :
Du côté de la barbe est la toute puissance :
Bien qu'on soit deux moitiés de la société,
Ces deux moitiés pourtant n'ont point d'égalité :
L'une est moitié suprême, et l'autre subalterne ;
L'une en tout est soumise à l'autre qui gouverne ;
Et ce que le soldat, dans son devoir instruit,
Montre d'obéissance au chef qui le conduit,
Le valet à son maître, un enfant à son père,
A son supérieur le moindre petit frère
N'approche point encore de la docilité,
Et de l'obéissance, et de l'humilité,
Et du profond respect ou la femme doit être
Pour son mari, son chef, son seigneur, et son maître.

Molière, L'École des Femmes, Acte III., Scène II.

II. Translate into English—

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Ordinary Exam.
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Cyrus fut reconnaître en personne la situation de ce bourg où était le château, qu'il voulait prendre. Après avoir assemblé ses troupes proche d'un petit bois, et choisi celles qu'il destinait à l'attaque du bourg et du château ; quoiqu'il fût averti que toute la ville d'Artaxate était en armes, et que tous les bourgeois se préparaient à sortir contre lui, ce grand cœur ne s'ébranla point ; au contraire prenant de nouvelles forces par la grandeur du péril, il choisit une petite éminence, qui était entre la ville et ce château, et après avoir rangé huit mille hommes en bataille sur cette hauteur, et y'avoit placé six de ces terribles machines qui servaient à lancer des boulets de pierre, pour s'opposer au secours que l'ennemi voulait y donner, il fut avec les quatre milles autres attaquer le bourg dans lequel on avait jeté trois milles soldats.

Mademoiselle de Scudéry, *Le Grand Cyrus*, from
Louis XIV. and his Contemporaries, page 122.

III. Translate into English—

Que sont devenues tant de brillantes créations de la main de l'homme ? Ou sont ils ces remparts de Ninive, ces murs de Babylone, ces palais de Persépolis, ces temples de Balbek, et de Jérusalem ? Ou sont ces flottes de Tyr, ces chantiers d'Arad, ces ateliers de Sidon et cette multitude de matelots, de pilotes, de marchands, de soldats ? et ces laboureurs, et ces moissons, et ces troupeaux, et toute création d'êtres vivans dont s'enorgueillissait la face de la terre ? Hélas ! je l'ai parcourue, cette terre ravagée ! j'ai visité les lieux qui furent le théâtre de tant de splendeur, et je n'ai vu qu'abandon et que solitude—j'ai cherché les anciens peuples et leurs ouvrages, et je n'en ai vu que la trace, semblable a celle que le pied du passant laisse sur la poussière. Les temples se sont écroulés, les palais sont renversés, les ports sont comblés, les villes sont détruites, et la terre, nue d'habitans, n'est plus qu'un lieu desolé de sepulcres.

Volney, *Les Ruines*, Chapter II.

IV. Translate into French—

Cræsus was showing Solon his ornaments, and displaying his riches, hoping to excite the philosopher's envy. Whilst exhibiting them, he asked Solon whether

he did not consider him as the happiest of mankind. "No," replied Solon, "I know one man more happy—a poor peasant of Greece, who has but few wants, and can supply them with his labour." Cræsus was vexed at the reply, and inquired again, whether Solon did not at least think him happy—even if he was not the most happy of all? "Alas!" exclaimed Solon, "what man can be pronounced happy before he dies!"

- V. Conjugate negatively the present and perfect tenses indicative and the imperative mood of the verb *s'en aller*.
- VI. "Thus while the French nation is really Celtic its language is not so." Give the reasons for this assertion, and show its truth.
- VII. The six cases of Latin substantives have been reduced to one case in French. How has this come about? Illustrate fully with examples. How do you account for the letter *s* being the distinguishing mark of the plural in French?
- VIII. Justify the correctness of the old French when it wrote *une grand femme*; *une âme mortel*.
- IX. Explain what is meant by a *strong* and a *weak* verb in French, and give examples. Give the derivation from the Latin of *être*, *je fus*, the past participle *été*, and the present indicative *je suis*.
- X. "The Latin accent continues in French in all words of popular origin, while all words which violate this law are of learned origin." Give examples of any six substantives in illustration of this assertion, giving the Latin, the popular, and the learned word for each. What is the rule for the suppression of the short Latin vowel in French words, such as *bonté*, *santé*, *clarté*?
- XI. Vivâ voce, reading in French.
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UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS EXAMINATION,

MARCH, 1884.

LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Inaccessita transit sequens hiems, saluberrimis consiliis absumpta. Namque ut homines dispersi ac rudes, eoque in bella faciles, quieti et otio per voluptates assuescerent, hortari privatim, adjuvare publice, ut templa, fora, domus exstruerent, laudando promptos et castigando segnes. Ita honoris æmulatio pro necessitate erat. Jam vero principum filios liberalibus artibus erudire, et ingenia Britannorum studiis Gallorum anteferre, ut qui modo linguam Romanam abnuebant, eloquentiam concupiscerent. Inde etiam habitus nostri honor et frequens toga. Paulatimque discessum ad delinimenta vitiorum, porticus et balnea et convivorum elegantiam. Idque apud imperitos humanitas vocabatur, cum pars servitutis esset.

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Also—

In pedite robur ; quædam nationes et curru præliantur. Honestior auriga : clientes propugnant. Olim regibus parebant, nunc per principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur. Nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus ; ita singuli pugnant, universi vincuntur. Cælum crebris imbribus ac nebulis fœdum ; asperitas frigorum abest. Dierum spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram ; nox clara et extrema Britannicæ parte brevis, ut finem atque initium lucis exiguo discrimine internoscas. Quodsi nubes non officiant, aspici per noctem solis fulgorem, nec occidere et exurgere sed transire

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affirmant. Scilicet extrema et plana terrarum, humili umbra, non erigunt tenebras, infraque cælum et sidera nox cadit. Solum, præter oleam vitemque et cætera calidioribus terris oriri sueta, patiens frugum, fecundum. Tarde mitescunt, cito proveniunt; eademque utriusque rei causa, multus humor terrarum cælique. Fert Britannia aurum et argentum et alia metalla, pretium victoriæ. Gignit et Oceanus margarita, sed suffusca ac liventia. Quidam artem abesse legentibus arbitrantur: nam in rubro mari viva ac spirantia saxis avelli, in Britannia, prout expulsa sint, colligi. Ego facilius crediderim, naturam margaritis deesse quam nobis avaritiam.

When did Tacitus live? What portions of Roman History did he treat of in his Histories and Annals respectively? Give a short account of the condition of the Empire during the period dealt with in the *Agricola*.

Translate—

Extremum Tanain si biberes, Lyce,
Sævo nupta viro, me tamen asperas
Porrectum ante fores objicere incoles
Plorares Aquilonibus.
Audis quo strepitu janua, quo nemus
Inter pulchra satum tecta remugiat
Ventis, et positas ut glaciæ nives
Puro numine Jupiter?
Ingratam Veneri pone superbiam,
Ne currente retro funis eat rota.
Non te Penelopen difficilem procis
Tyrrhenus genuit parens.
O quamvis neque te munera nec preces
Nec tinctus viola pallor amantium
Nec vir Pieria pellice saucius
Curvat, supplicibus tuis
Parcas, nec rigida mollior æsculo
Nec Mauris animum mitior anguibus.
Non hoc semper erit liminis aut aquæ
Cœlestis patiens latus.

Also—

Non vides, quanto moveas periclo,
Pyrrhe, Gætulæ catulos lænæ?
Dura post paullo fugies inaudax
Prælia raptor.
Quum per obstantes juvenum catervas

Ibit insignum repetens Nearchum,
Grande certamen, tibi præda cedat,
Major an illi.

Interim, dum tu celeres sagittas
Promis, hæc dentes acuit timendos,
Arbiter pugnae posuisse nudo
Sub pede palmam
Fertur et leni recreare vento
Sparsum odoratis humerum capillis,
Qualis aut Nireus fuit aut aquosa
Raptus ab Ida.

Also—

Tum meæ, si quid loquar audiendum,
Vocis accedet bona pars; et, "O Sol
Pulcher! o laudande!" canam, recepto
Cæsare felix.

Teque, dum procedit, "io Triumphe,"
Non semel dicemus, "io Triumphe,"
Civitas omnis dabimusque Divis
Thura benignis.

Te decem tauri totidemque vaccæ,
Me tener solvet vitulus, relicta
Matre qui largis juvenescit herbis
In mea vota.

Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes
Tertium Lunæ referentis ortum,
Qua notam duxit niveus videri,
Cetera fulvus.

Also—

Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus,
Qui regna Dauni præfluit Apuli,
Quum sævit horrendamque cultis
Diluvium meditatur agris,
Ut barbarorum Claudius agmina
Ferrata vasto diruit impetu
Primosque et extremos metendo
Stravit humum sine clade victor,
Te copias, te consilium et tuos
Præbente Divos. Nam tibi quo die
Portus Alexandria supplex
Et vacuum patefecit aulam,
Fortuna lustris prospera tertio
Belli secundos reddidit exitus,

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Laudemque et optatum peractis
Imperiis decus arrogavit.
Te Cantaber non ante domabilis
Medusque et Indus, te profugus Scythes
Miratur, o tutela præsens
Italiæ dominæque Romæ.

Write notes on the above passages wherever the construction or meaning requires elucidation.

Translate into Latin Prose—

Great was the joy at Rome when the news came that their dire enemy had been at length compelled to leave the shores of Italy. A public thanksgiving was decreed; sacrifices offered to all the Great Gods of Rome; and the Roman Games, which had been vowed by Marcellus in his last Consulship, were now at length performed. It was at this moment of triumph that the Carthaginian Ambassadors arrived. The Senate received them (inauspicious omen!) in the Temple of Bellona. Lævinus moved that they should be at once dismissed, and that orders should be sent to Scipio to push on the war with vigour. After some debate, his proposition was adopted.

GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
“Ὁὐ μὲν τοι γενεήν γε θεοὶ νῶνυμνον ὀπίσσω
Θῆκαν, ἐπεὶ σέ γε τοῖον ἐγείνατο Πηνελόπεια.
'Ἄλλ' ἄγε μοι τόδε εἰπὲ καὶ ἀτρεκέως κατάλεξον·
Τίς δαίς, τίς δὲ ὄμιλος ὄδ' ἔπλετο; τίπττε δέ σε χρεώ;
Εἰλαπίνη ἦε γάμος; ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔρανος τάδε γ' ἐστίν.
Ὡς τέ μοι ὑβρίζοντες ὑπερφιάλως δοκέουσιν
Δαίνυσθαι κατὰ δῶμα· νεμεσσήσαιτό κεν ἀνήρ
Ἀἴσχεα πόλλ' ὀρόων, ὅς τις πινυτός γε μετέλθοι.”

Homeri Odyssea, Bk. I., v. 221—229.

Also—

Τὸν δ' ἐπαλαστήσασα προσήδα Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη·
 “ὦ πόποι, ἣ δὴ πολλὸν ἀποικομένου Ὀδυσῆος
 Δεῦρ', ὃ κε μνηστῆρσιν ἀναιδέσι χεῖρας ἐφέει.
 Εἰ γὰρ νῦν ἔλλθων δόμου ἐν πρώτῃσι θύρῃσιν
 Σταίῃ, ἔχων πῆληκα καὶ ἀσπίδα καὶ δύο δοῦρε,
 Τοῖος εὖν οἶόν μιν ἐγὼ τὰ πρῶτ' ἐνόησα.
 Οἴκῳ ἐν ἡμετέρῳ πίνοντά τε τερπόμενόν τε,
 Ἐξ Ἐφύρης ἀνιόντα παρ' Ἴλου Μερμερίδαο·
 Ὄχετο γὰρ καὶ κεῖσε βοῆς ἐπὶ νηὸς Ὀδυσσεὺς
 Φάρμακον ἀνδροφόνον διζήμενος, ὄφρα οἱ εἴη
 Ἴους χρίεσθαι χαλκήρεας· ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν οὐδ' οἱ
 Δῶκεν, ἐπεὶ ῥα θεοὺς νεμεσίζετο αἰὲν ἔοντας,
 Ἀλλὰ πατήρ οἱ δῶκεν ἔμῳ· φιλέεσκε γὰρ αἰνῶς.
 Τοῖος εὖν μνηστῆρσιν ὀμιλήσειεν Ὀδυσσεύς·
 Πάντες κ' ὠκύμοροί τε γενοῖατο πικρόγαμοί τε.

Homeri Odyssea, Bk. I., v. 252—266.

Also—

Ἴψ' δ' ἄρ' ἄμ' αἰθομένας δαΐδας φέρε κεδνὰ ἰδυῖα
 Ἐνρὺκλει', ὄπιος θυγάτηρ Πεισηγορίδαο,
 Τὴν ποτε Δαέρτης πρίατο κτεάτεσσιν εἴουσιν
 Πρωθήβην ἔτ' εἴουσαν, ἑικοσάβοια δ' ἔδωκεν,
 Ἴσα δέ μιν κεδνῇ ἀλόχῳ τίεν ἐν μεγάροισιν,
 Ἐνὴν δ' οὐ ποτ' ἔμικτο, χόλον δ' ἀλέεινε γυναικός·
 Ἥ οἱ ἄμ' αἰθομένας δαΐδας φέρε, καὶ ἔμάλιστα
 Δμωῶν φιλέεσκε, καὶ ἔτρεφε τυτθὸν ἔοντα.
 Ὄμιξεν δὲ θύρας θαλάμου πύκα ποιητοῖο,
 Ἔξετο δ' ἐν λέκτρῳ, μαλακὸν δ' ἔκδυνε χιτῶνα·
 Καὶ τὸν μὲν γραίης πυκιμηδέος ἔμβαλε χερσίν.
 Ἥ μὲν τὸν πτύξασα καὶ ἀσκήσασα χιτῶνα,
 Πασσάλῳ ἀγκρεμάσασα παρὰ τρητοῖς λεχέεσσιν,
 Βῆ ῥ' ἵμεν ἐκ θαλάμοιο, θύρην δ' ἐπέρυσσε κορώνῃ
 Ἀργυρέῃ, ἐπὶ δὲ κληῖδ' ἐτάνυσσεν ἱμάντι.
 Ἐνθ' ὃ γε παννύχιος, κεκαλυμμένος οἶδ' ἄώτῳ,
 Βούλευε φρεσὶν ἧσιν ὁδὸν τὴν πέφραδ' Ἀθήνη.

Homeri Odyssea, Bk. I., v. 428—444.

Write explanations of (1) παρὰ τρητοῖς λεχέεσσιν
 (2) θύρην δ' ἐπέρυσσε κορώνῃ, (3) ἐπὶ δὲ κληῖδ' ἐτάνυσσεν
 ἱμάντι.

Translate—

πρὸς τόνδε σοφίας τις ἂν ἀγὼν ἦκοι πέρι;
 εἰ τὰ κατὰ πᾶσι φανερὰ καὶ τὰ μὴ κατὰ,

τούτου τίς ἀνδρῶν ἐγένετ' ἀσυνετώτερος,
ὅστις τὸ μὲν δίκαιον οὐκ ἐσκέψατο,
οὐδ' ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὸν κοινὸν Ἑλλήνων νόμον ;
ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐξέπνευσεν Ἀγαμέμνων βίον,
πληγείς θυγατρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς ὑπαὶ κἀρα,
αἰσχιστον ἔργον, οὐ γὰρ αἰνέσω ποτέ,
χρῆν αὐτὸν ἐπιθεῖναι μὲν αἵματος δίκην
ὄσϊαν διώκοντ', ἐκβαλεῖν τε δωμάτων
μητέρα· τὸ σῶφρόν τ' ἂν ἔλαβ' ἀντὶ συμφορᾶς,
καὶ τοῦ νόμου τ' ἂν εἴχετ' εὐσεβῆς τ' ἂν ἦν.

Euripides Orestes, v. 491—502.

Also—

ὅταν γὰρ ἡβᾷ δῆμος, εἰς ὄργην πεσὼν,
ὅμοιον ὥστε πῦρ κατασβέσαι λάβρον·
εἰ δ' ἡσύχως τις αὐτὸς ἐντείνοντι μὲν
χαλῶν ὑπέικοι, καιρὸν εὐλαβοῦμενος,
ἴσως ἂν ἐκπνεύσει· ὅταν δ' ἀνῆ πνοάς,
τύχοις ἂν αὐτοῦ ῥηδίως ὅσον θέλεις.
ἐνεστι δ' οἶκτος, ἐνὶ δὲ καὶ θυμὸς μέγας,
καραδοκοῦντι κτήμα τιμιώτατον.
ἐλθῶν δὲ Τυνδάρεῶν τέ σοι πειράσομαι
πόλιν τε πείσαι τῷ λίαν χρῆσθαι καλῶς.
καὶ ναῦς γὰρ ἐνταθεῖσα πρὸς βίαν ποδὶ
ἔβαψεν, ἔστη δ' αὐθις, ἦν χαλᾶ πόδα.
μισεῖ γὰρ ὁ θεὸς τὰς ἄγαν προθυμίας,
μισοῦσι δ' ἄστοί· δεῖ δέ μ', οὐκ ἄλλως λέγω,
σώζειν σε σοφία, μὴ βία τῶν κρεισσόνων.

Euripides Orestes, v. 696—710.

Also—

Ἀργεῖον ξίφος ἐκ θανάτου πέφευγα
βαρβάρους ἐν εὐμαρίσιν,
κεδρωτὰ παστᾶδων ὑπὲρ τέρεμνα
Δωρικός τε τριγλύφους,
φροῦδα φροῦδα, γὰ γὰ,
βαρβάρουσι δρασμοῖς.
αἰαί· πᾶ φύγω, ξέναι, πολὺν αἰ-
θέρ' ἀμπτάμενος ἢ πόντον, Ὠκεανὸς ὄν
ταυρόκρανος ἀγκάλας
ἐλίσσω κυκλοῖ χθόνα.

Euripides Orestes, v. 1369—1379.

(a.) Scan any five consecutive lines in any of these passages.

(b.) *Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus incidere.* What "*deus*" is here meant? Quote instances of his being introduced in Greek Tragedy.

(c.) Give a short account of the construction and appliances of the Greek Stage and Orchestra.

(d.) Πᾶσα τραγωδία σύμφωνον ἔχει καὶ τὸ τέλος. ἐκ λύπης γὰρ ἄρχεται καὶ ἐς λύπην τελευτᾷ. τὸ παρὸν δὲ δρᾶμά ἐστιν ἐκ τραγικοῦ κωμικόν. Translate and explain this statement about the Orestes.

Translate into Greek Prose—

These, then, seem to me to be actions of a man who prefers war, who, when it was possible to enjoy peace without disgrace and loss, chooses to fight; and when it is in his will to be idle chooses to labour, so-as to make war; and it-being-in-his-power to have riches without danger, chooses by-making war to make these less. But he wished to spend-money on war, as [another] would on love or any other pleasure, so fond was he of war.

MATHEMATICS.

[The same papers as set for the Optional Mathematics of the Matriculation Examination, see pages xlvi., xlvi., xlvi.]

DIVISION III.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Give five examples of the bilingualism of the so-called "King's English."
- II. How can you account for the peculiar pronunciation of *A*, *I*, *U* in English?
- III. Illustrate by three examples in each case the meaning of the terms:—*Lautverschiebung*, *Ablaut*, *Umlaut*.

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- IV. Account for the *u* in *honour*, the *l* in *could*, the *gu* in *guardian*, the *w* in *lawn* (an open space), the *i* in *soil*.
- V. Point out peculiarities in the formation of :—*Children*, *chick*, *pea*, *nearer*, *cherry*.
- VI. State briefly what you know of the literary work of Caedmon, Alfred, Layamon, Orm, Langland.
- VII. *a.* Write a short biography of Chaucer ;
b. Write out the plot of any one of the *Canterbury Tales* ;
c. Reproduce the character of the *Clerk of Oxenforde*, retaining as far as you can, the language of Chaucer.
- VIII. "This is the silliest stuff that ever I heard," says Hippolyta with regard to the performance of Bottom and his fellows. Quote the reply of Theseus and point out its special significance.
- IX. Quote the celebrated passage in *Midsummer Night's Dream* in which Shakespeare places in the same category the lunatic, the lover, and the poet.
- X. Write notes on the following words and phrases in *Midsummer Night's Dream* :—
a. The collied night ;
b. Hold, or cut bow-strings ;
c. The cowslips tall her pensioners be ;
d. The nine mens' morris is filled up with mud ;
e. In maiden meditation fancy-free ;
f. Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in ;
g. Rere-mice, nole, plain-song, coil, neaf ;
h. So flewed, so sanded ;
i. But hast thou yet latched the Athenian's eyes ;
j. Two of the first, like coats in heraldry.
- XI. *a.* The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power—
b. Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife—
c. For who to dumb forgetfulness a prey— ;
Complete in each case the stanza.
- XII. Write an essay on any *one* of the following subjects :—
a. Patriotism ;
b. Universities ;
c. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

DIVISION IV.—MODERN LANGUAGE.
FRENCH.

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MR. J. WALTER TYAS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English—

Il semble qu'on ne puisse trop rédire que le même boulet qui le* tua ayant emporté le bras de Saint-Hilaire, lieutenant général de l'artillerie, son fils se jettant en larmes auprès de lui ; *Ce n'est pas moi*, lui dit Saint-Hilaire, *c'est ce grand homme qu'il faut pleurer* ; paroles comparables à tout ce que l'histoire a consacré de plus héroïque, et le plus digne éloge de Turenne. Il est très rare que sous un gouvernement monarchique, où les hommes ne sont occupés que de leur intérêt particulier, ceux qui ont servi la patrie meurent regrettés du public. Cependant Turenne fut pleuré des soldats et des peuples. Louvois fut le seul qui ne le regretta pas ; la voix publique l'accusa même lui et son frère, l'archevêque de Reims, de s'être réjouis indécemment de la perte de ce grand homme. On sait les honneurs que le roi fit rendre à sa mémoire, et qu'il fut enterré à Saint-Denis comme le connétable Du Guesclin, au dessus duquel l'opinion générale l'élève autant que le siècle de Turenne est supérieur au siècle du connétable.

Voltaire—Siècle de Louis XIV.

II. Translate into English—

“La situation de Bonaparte et l'organisation de son pouvoir sont telles,” dit Sheridan “qu'il doit entrer avec ses sujets dans un terrible échange, il faut qu'il leur promette de les rendre les maîtres du monde, afin qu'ils consentent à être ses esclaves ; et, si tel est son but, contre quelle puissance doit-il tourner ses regards inquiets, si ce n'est contre la Grande Bretagne? Quelques-uns ont prétendu qu'il ne voulait avoir avec nous d'autre rivalité que celle du commerce : heureux cet homme, si des vues administratives étaient entrées dans sa tête! mais qui pourrait le croire? il suit l'ancienne méthode des taxes exagérées et des prohibitions. Toutefois il voudrait arriver par un chemin plus court à notre perte ; peut-être se figure-t-il que ce pays une fois subjugué, il

* Turenne.

pourra transporter chez lui notre commerce, nos capitaux et notre crédit, comme il a fait venir à Paris les tableaux et les statues de l'Italie."

Madame de Staël—Le Directoire.

III. Translate into French—

At this time the Roman governor in Gaul was named Caius Julius Cæsar. He is one of the most famous men in the whole history of the world. In many things he was a very bad man, and he thought more of his own greatness than of the good of his country; but there was much in him which made men love him, and as a soldier and a ruler hardly any man has ever been greater. Before his time the Roman province of Gaul was only a small part of the country; Cæsar gradually conquered all Gaul, and he next wished to conquer Britain also, as it was so near Gaul, with only a narrow arm of the sea between them. He twice came over to Britain with his army, but he only visited the southern part of the island, and he cannot be said to have conquered any part of it.

Freeman—Old English History, page 13.

IV. Translate into French—

- (a.) Give that man some bread and some hot coffee, for he is very hungry and he is very cold.
 (b.) What do you want? I want to speak to you.
 (c.) You may as well do it at once for you will have to do it.
 (d.) What time is it? Three o'clock? No it is not—it wants ten minutes to three.
 (e.) Are you an Englishman? No, I am not.
 (f.) Get up, it is eight o'clock.

V. Conjugate the present, preterite definite, and future indicative of the verb *se repentir* affirmatively; and the imperative mood of the same verb negatively.

VI. Give the infinitives, present and past participles, and first person singular of the present, and preterite definite indicative of the verbs *parler*, *finir*, *recevoir*, and *rendre*, and conjugate the presents and imperfects subjunctive of *finir* and *rendre*.

VII. (a) Give the principal parts, viz.—infinitive, present and past participles, first person singular of the present, and preterite definite indicative of *conclure*, *bovillir*, *absoudre*, *envoyer*, *aller*, *mourir*, *naître*, *pouvoir*, *vêtir*, and *savoir*.

- (b) Give the first person singular of the future indicative of *savoir*, *envoyer*, *mourir*, *pouvoir*, *voir*, *pourvoir*, *vouloir*, and *valoir*.

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VIII. Translate and correct the following—

- (a) Taire un service qu'on a rendu est ajouter au bienfait.
 (b) On dit que les Français parlent vites.
 (c) Les enfants nouveaux-nés ne sont jamais beau.
 (d) Le médecin est allé voir Mr. C. qui a cassé ses jambes en tombant de cheval.
 (e) Cette table est plus haut que celui-la par deux pouces.
 (f) Qui veut venir à la promenade avec moi? Il et je.

IX. Distinguish between *devant* and *avant*; *en* and *dans*; and give examples.

- X. Form adverbs from the adjectives *vrai*, *naïf*, *heureux*, *prudent*, *aveugle*, *impuni*, *gentil*; compare the adverbs *bien*, *peu*, *mal*.

XI. *Vivâ voce* reading a passage from a French author.

GERMAN.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

Es waren einmal fünfundzwanzig Zinnsoldaten, die waren alle Brüder, denn sie waren von einem alten zimmernen Löffel geboren worden. Das Gewehr hielten sie im Arm und das Gesicht gerade aus; roth und blau: so herrlich war ihre Uniform. Das Allererste was sie in dieser Welt hörten, als der Deckel von der Schachtel genommen wurde, in der sie lagen, war das Wort: „Zinnsoldaten!“ das rief ein kleiner Knabe und klatschte in die Hände: er hatte sie bekommen, denn es war sein Geburtstag, und stellte sie nun auf dem Tische auf. Der eine Soldat glich dem andern leibhaftig, nur ein einziger war etwas anders; der hatte nur ein Bein, denn er war zuletzt gegossen worden, und da hatte das Zinn nicht gereicht; doch stand er eben so fest auf seinem einen Beine, als die andern auf ihren zweien, und gerade er ist es der merkwürdig wurde.

U n d e r s e n .

II. Translate—

Robert, Graf von der Normandie, Sohn Wilhelms des Eroberers, Bruder König Wilhelms des Rothen von England, war an Geschlecht und Reichthum größer als Gottfried, geringer aber an Herrschergeist und an christlichen Tugenden. Denn so viel Lob auch seine Tapferkeit und sein gerader offener Sinn verdienten, so tadelnswerth erschien seine überwiegende Neigung für sinnliche Genüsse und seine oft alle Thätigkeit hemmende Trägheit. Er war mehr verschwenderisch als freigebig und versprach was man verlangte, ohne sich um das Erfüllen zu bekümmern. Für 10,000 Mark überließ er seinem Bruder Wilhelm die Normandie auf fünf Jahre, und der König trieb jenes Geld streng von seinen Unterthanen, selbst von Geistlichen bei.

von Raumer. Der erste Kreuzzug.

III. Translate—

Der blutige Tag neigte sich zu seinem Ende. Die letzten Strahlen der Abendsonne beleuchteten einen freundigen und dankbaren Kreis von Menschen um die drei Herrscher auf ihrem Hügel in des Schlachtfeldes Mitte, welcher später der Monarchenhügel genannt ist. Dahin hatte der Feldmarschall Schwarzenberg die Anführer des Heeres berufen, um wegen des morgen-berges Tages zu rathschlagen. Es war ein feierlicher Augenblick und eine jede Brust von unaussprechlichen Gefühlen gehoben. Von allen Seiten eilten die Boten des Sieges herbei, während noch der furchtbare Donner ertönte und hinter den Streitenden an hunderttausend Krieger des Rückhalts standen, die noch nicht gekämpft hatten und die da wünschten, die Sonne möge verweilen, damit auch sie ihren Theil am Ruhme dieses Tages gewinnen könnten!

Kohlrausch. Das Jahr 1813.

IV. Decline, with the definite article, *Bach, Irrthum, Stadt, Staat, That.*V. Decline (in German): *a high mountain, my old house, this new wine.*

When are adjectives uninflected?

VI. Decline the demonstrative pronouns *der* and *derjenige*.VII. Write out in full the imperfects of *müssen, mögen, auflegen*; the future of *sich freuen*, and the future passive of *belohnen*.

VIII. Give examples (two each) of verbs governing the genitive and the dative respectively.

IX. What nouns are derived from *stark, groß, frei*; and what adjectives from *Frucht, Stahl, Erde*, respectively?

X. What English words are related in derivation to *Wuth*, *Snabe*, *Zahl*, *Dach*, *Vogel*, *Balg*. Make explanatory notes.

XI. Translate into German—

A long time ago there lived an old queen who was an enchantress (*Zauberin*), and her daughter was the fairest maiden under the sun. But her only thought was how she could lure (*locken*) men to destruction (*Verderben*), and whenever a suitor (*Freier*) came she said that who ever wished to gain her daughter must solve (*lösen*) a certain problem (*Aufgabe*) or else die. Many, in sooth, ventured (*wagen*) it, being dazzled (*verblenden*) by the beauty of the maiden, but they could not accomplish what the queen imposed (*auflegen*) on them, and then there was no mercy (*Gnade*), they had to kneel down and their heads were struck off.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION,

MARCH, 1884.

I, 2, 3. ENGLISH (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M A., D.LIT.

Time—Two hours.

Matriculation
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March, 1884.

- I. Read the following passage, attending carefully to clear enunciation and just emphasis. (*Here the candidate will read a passage of about ten lines in prose or verse*).
- II. Write down the following passage, attending carefully to spelling, writing, and punctuation. (*Here a passage of about twenty lines will be dictated*).
- III. Analyse the following sentence:—

“Better be with the dead,
Whom we, to gain our peace, have sent to peace,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless ecstasy.”
- IV. Write an essay on any one of the following subjects:—

(a) Egypt.
(b) Gold.
(c) The Choice of a Profession.
- V. Write down all the lip-letters in the English Alphabet.
- VI. Give five examples of Hybrid words in English.
- VII. Correct, where necessary, the English of the following sentences.

(a) Rest is the best preventative for over-work.
(b) Neither of them thirst for blood.
(c) It is difficult to predicate the result.
- VIII. Enumerate the five moods, and illustrate them by the moods of any regular verb.
- IX. Enumerate the three tenses, and illustrate them by the tenses of any irregular verb.

- X. What is peculiar in such constructions as :—
A thousand pounds ; a hundred years ?
- XI. Supply the ellipsis in each of the following :—
(a) Do you know X. ? No, I do not.
(b) Nothing so good, but it may be abused.
(c) Whose is this image ? They say unto him Cæsar's.
- XII. Illustrate by examples the difference between *each* and *every*.

4. ARITHMETIC (COMPULSORY.)

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Resolve 2,290,288 into prime factors.
- II. A certain line appears to measure 5 feet 9 inches, but the foot-rule with which it is measured is one-tenth of an inch too short ; find the true length of the line.
- III. Find the cost of 11 tons 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs. at £1 15s. per cwt.
- IV. A tradesman's prices are 75 per cent. above cost price. If he allows a customer 5 per cent. on his bill what profit does he make ?
- V. Three equal sums are paid, the first in sixpences, the second in florins, and the third in half-crowns, and the total number of coins used is 290 ; find how many there are of each kind.
- VI. Find the difference between the simple and the compound interest on £250 for three years at 6 per cent.
- VII. A mile is 1.6093 of a kilometre ; find how many square kilometres there are in a square mile. [Three places of decimals will suffice in your result.]
- VIII. A broker charges one-eighth per cent. on the money invested, and charges the highest quotation ($88\frac{3}{8}$) of the stock for the day, having bought at the lowest ($88\frac{1}{4}$) ; what is his profit on investing £1,250 ?

5. GEOGRAPHY (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Draw a sketch map of South America, and mark on it the principal rivers and mountain chains. Also mark the positions of the following towns and state in what States they are respectively situated:—Quito, Monte Video, Rio de Janeiro, Cayenne, Lima, Valparaiso, Santiago, Buenos Ayres.
- II. Describe the courses of three of the principal rivers of the continent of Europe, name the chief towns on their banks, and the ports at or near their mouths. Also state what is the principal trade of each of these ports.
- III. What are the principal seats of the cotton, linen, and iron manufactures, respectively, in Great Britain? Also what are the chief British coal districts?
- IV. What and where are the following :—
Antisana, Bahia, Bourbon, Cyprus, Genoa, Ghauts, Hainan, Kerguelen, Khartoum, Mandalay, Merv, Niger, Seychelles, Smyrna, Teneriffe?
- V. Draw a rough map of the coast line of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, and indicate the chief towns, headlands, harbours, and river mouths.
- VI. Give a general description of the various provinces of New Zealand, and name the chief towns, giving a rough estimate of the population of each.

6. OUTLINES OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Two Hours.

- I. What were the continental possessions of Henry II.? What was the claim of Edward III. to the throne of France?
- II. Give the essential clauses of Magna Charta.

- III. Explain the following terms :—*Mortmain, attainder, impeachment.*
- IV. Write a short account of Thomas à Becket or Cardinal Wolsey.
- V. Give instances of outbursts of popular discontent between A.D. 1190 and 1850.
- VI. When was a standing army first established in England? What was the object of the Mutiny Bill?
- VII. Draw up an epitome of events during the reign of George II., 1727—1760.
- VIII. When and how did England gain possession of Gibraltar? Give some account of the celebrated siege 1779—1782.
- IX. Trace the steps by which the British obtained supremacy in India.
- X. When was the British flag first hoisted in Australia? Who was the first Governor of South Australia?

7. LATIN (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate Livy, Bk. I., Cap. 1—

Utcunque erit, juvabit tamen rerum gestarum memoriae principis terrarum populi pro virili parte et ipsum consuluisset: et, si in tanta scriptorum turba mea fama in obscuro est, nobilitate ac magnitudine eorum me, qui nomini officium meo, consoler. Res est præter ea et immensi operis, ut quæ supra septingentesimum annum repetatur et quæ ab exiguis profecta initiis eo creverit, ut jam magnitudine laboret sua: et legentium plerisque haud dubito quin primæ origines proximaque originibus minus præbitura voluptatis sint, festinantibus ad hæc nova, quibus jam pridem prævalentis populi vires se ipsæ conficiunt. Ego contra hoc quoque laboris præmium petam, ut me a conspectu malorum, quæ nostra tot per annos vidit ætas, tantisper certe, dum prisca tota illa mente repeto, avertam, omnis expers curæ, quæ scribentis animum et si non flectere a vero, sollicitum tamen efficere possot.

Write a short account of the "mala" to which Livy alludes in the end of this passage.

Also Livy, Bk. I., Cap. 14—

Fidenates nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opes rati, priusquam tantum roboris esset quantum futurum apparebat, occupabant bellum facere : juventute armata immissa vastatur agri quod inter urbem ac Fidenas est : inde ad lævam versi, quia dextra Tiberis arcebat, cum magna trepidatione agrestium populantur : tumultusque repens ex agris in urbem illatus pro nuntio fuit. Excitus Romulus (neque enim dilationem pati tam vicinum bellum poterat) exercitum educit, castra a Fidenis mille passuum locat. Ibi modico præsidio relicto egressus omnibus copiis partem militum locis circa densa obsita virgulta obscuris subsidere in insidiis jussit : cum parte majore atque omni equitatu profectus, id quod quærebat, tumultuoso et minaci genere pugnae adequitando ipsis prope portis hostem excivit. Fugæ quoque, quæ simulanda erat, eadem equestris pugna causam minus mirabilem dedit : et quum velut inter pugnae fugæque consilium trepidante equitatu pedes quoque referret gradum, plenis repente portis effusi hostes impulsa Romana acie studio instandi sequendique trahuntur ad locum insidiarum. Inde subito exorti Romani transversam invadunt hostium aciem : addunt pavorem nota e castris signa eorum, qui in præsidio relicti fuerant : ita multiplici terrore percusi Fidenates prius pæne, quam Romulus quique cum eo equites erant circumagerent frenis equos, terga vertunt, multoque effusius, quippe vera fuga, qui simulantes paulo ante sequuti erant, oppidum repetebant.

Also Livy, Bk., I., Cap. 41—

Quum clamor impetusque multitudinis vix sustineri posset, ex superiore parte ædium per fenestras in novam viam versus—habitabat enim rex ad Jovis Statoris—populum Tanaquil adloquitur : jubet bono animo esse : sopitum fuisse regem subito ictu, ferrum haud alte in corpus descendisse : jam ad se redisse : inspectum vulnus abterso cruore, omnia salubria esse : confidere, prope diem ipsum eos visuros. Interim Servio Tullio jubere populum dicto audientem esse : eum jura redditurum obiturumque alia regis munia esse. Servius cum trabea et lictoribus prodit, ac sede regia sedens alia decernit, de

aliis consulturum se regem esse simulat: itaque per aliquot dies, quum jam exspirasset Tarquinius, celata morte per speciem alienæ fungendæ vicis suas opes firmavit. Tum demum palam factum: et comploratione in regia orta Servius præsidio firmo munitus primus injussu populi voluntate patrum regnavit. Anci liberi jam tum comprehensis sceleris ministris, ut vivere regem et tantas esse opes Servii nuntiatum est, Suessam Pometiam exsulatum ierant.

Matriculation
Examination,
March, 1884.

Also Livy, Bk. IV., Cap. 19—

Erat tum inter equites tribunus militum A. Cornelius Cossus, eximia pulchritudine corporis, animo ac viribus par memorque generis, quod amplissimum acceptum majus auctiusque reliquit posteris: is, quum ad impetum Tolumnii—quacumque se intendisset—trepidantes Romanas vidit turmas, insignemque eum regio habitu volitantem tota acie cognôset—"Hicine est" inquit "ruptor fœderis humani violatorque gentium juris? jam ego hanc maectatam victimam, si modo sancti quicquam in terris esse dii volunt, legatorum Manibus dabo."

Who were the most famous authors of Roman History before the time of Livy?

What amount of credibility do you attach to Livy's History of the Kings of Rome? State the grounds for your opinion.

Draw a plan of the City of Rome, showing the relative positions of its hills.

Translate into Latin Prose, History of Rome, p. 49—

It was by foreign alliances that he calculated on supporting his despotism at home. The Etruscans were his friends, and among the Latins he sought to raise a power which might counterbalance the Senate and People of Rome.

The wisdom of Tarquinius Priscus and Servius had so united all the Latin name to Rome, that Rome had become the sovereign city of Latium. The last Tarquin drew those ties still closer. He gave his daughter in marriage to Octavius Mamilius, Chief of Tusculum, and favoured the Latins in all things. But at a general assembly of the Latins at the Ferentine Grove, beneath the Alban Mount, where they had been accustomed to meet of olden time to settle their national affairs, Turnus

Herdonius of Aricia rose and spoke against him. Then Tarquinius accused him of high treason, and brought false witness against him; and the Latins condemned their countryman to be drowned in the Ferentine water, and obeyed Tarquinius in all things.

Also the following—

I cannot but return some answer to your very acceptable letter.

That opinion of yours, so unfair to us, must be removed from your mind.

I am not so powerful as to be able to help you when I cannot help myself.

Did not the famous Cato of Utica die by his own hands?

8. MATHEMATICS: GEOMETRY (COMPULSORY.)

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Bisect a given rectilineal angle.
- II. In any triangle the greater side has the greater angle opposite to it.
 $ABCD$ is a convex quadrilateral, having $AB = AD$, and $CB = CD$; prove that the angles ABC and ADC are equal. Also if $AB > CB$ prove that the angle BCD is greater than the angle BAD .
- III. Define parallel straight lines. Quote the axiom on which the theory of parallels is based, and criticize it.
 If a straight line fall on two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal, &c.
 A point lies between two parallel straight lines, and is such that one straight line drawn through it terminated by the parallels is bisected; prove that every straight line so drawn is bisected.
- IV. A quadrilateral has its opposite sides equal and one of its angles a right angle; prove that its other angles are right angles.

- V. Prove by Euclid (Book I.) that if a perpendicular AD be drawn from the right angle A of a right-angled triangle ABC to the hypotenuse BC , the square on AB is equal to the rectangle BC, BD .
- VI. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares on the whole line and on one of the parts are equal to, &c.
State the corresponding algebraical identity.
- VII. If a straight line be divided equally and unequally, the square on half the line is equal to, &c.
Of all rectangles of given perimeter the greatest is a square.
- VIII. Make a square equal to a given rectilinear figure.

8. MATHEMATICS, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA. (COMPULSORY.)

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Find the amount of £100 in four years at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compound interest. Give your result correct to the nearest halfpenny.
- II. A merchant bought 200 yards of cloth at 6s. per yard, payable in three months, and sold them one month after at 7s. a yard, payable in four months. To pay the purchase money he borrowed for the necessary time at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Find his gain or loss on the transaction.
- III. Ten million acres are equivalent to 4046711 hectares; find to five places of decimals what fraction a hectare is of a square mile.
- IV. Two adjacent sides of a rectangular paddock are 15273 feet and 27,162 feet, respectively, find the area.

If the above measurements are not absolutely correct, but only to the nearest foot, what are the limits of error in your result? Also show how to obtain the result (so far as it can be depended upon) by a contracted process, and explain your method.

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V. Extract the square roots of 6877219041 and $1\cdot36\bar{1}$.

VI. State and prove the rule for multiplying together two polynomials.

Simplify

$$(x-y)(x-2y)(x-3y) + 9y(x-y)(x-2y) + 18y^2(x-y) + 6y^3,$$

and resolve the result into factors.

VII. Expand in ascending powers of x .

$$\left\{ (x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)(x^2 - 1) \right\}^2$$

VIII. Simplify

$$(i.) \frac{a}{b(a+b)} + \frac{b}{a(a-b)} + \frac{a}{b(a-b)} - \frac{b}{a(a+b)} ;$$

$$(ii.) \frac{x^6 - 2x^3 + 1}{x^2 - 2x + 1}.$$

IX. Solve the equations

$$(i.) \frac{2x+1}{3} + \frac{4x+2}{5} + \frac{1}{7} = 2\frac{12}{35}.$$

$$(ii.) \cdot 8x - \cdot 067 = \cdot 473 + \cdot 071x.$$

$$(iii.) (px+a)(qx+a) = (px-b)(qx-b.)$$

X. A fraction is such that its denominator exceeds twice its numerator by unity; prove that if its numerator and denominator be each increased by unity, the result will be $\frac{1}{2}$.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

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A. I. LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Me nec tam patiens Lacedæmon
Nec tam Larissæ percussit campus opimæ,
Quam domus Albunæ resonantis
Et præceps Anio ac Tiburni lucus et uda
Mobilibus pomaria rivis.
Albus ut obscuro deterget nubila cœlo
Sæpe Notus neque parturit imbres
Perpetuos, sic tu sapiens finire memento
Tristitiam vitæque labores
Molli, Plance, mero, seu te fulgentia signis
Castra tenent seu densa tenebit
Tiburis umbra tui. Teucer Salamina patremque
Quum fugeret, tamen uda Lyæo
Tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona,
Sic tristes affatus amicos :
“ Quo nos cunque feret melior fortuna parente
Ibimus, o socii comitesque !
Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro
Certus enim promisit Apollo,
Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram.
O fortes pejoraque passi
Mecum sæpe viri, nunc vino pellite curas ;
Cras ingens iterabimus æquor.”

Also—

Hic in reducta valle Caniculæ
Vitabis æstus et fide Teïa
Dices laborantes in uno
Penelopen vitreamque Circen.
Hic innocentis pocula Lesbii
Duces sub umbra ; nec Semeleius
Cum Marte confundet Thyoneus
Prælia, nec metues protervum
Suspecta Cyrum, ne male dispari
Incontinentes injiciat manus
Et scindat hærentem coronam
Crinibus immeritamque vestem.

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Also—

Et thure et fidibus juvat
 Placare et vituli sanguine debito
 Custodes Numidæ Deos,
 Qui nunc Hesperia sospes ab ultima
 Caris multa sodalibus,
 Nulli plura tamen dividit oscula
 Quam dulci Lamiaë, memor
 Actæ non alio rege puertiaë
 Mutatæque simul togæ.
 Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota,
 Neu promptæ modus amphoræ,
 Neu morem in Salium sit requies pedum,
 Neu multi Damalis meri
 Bassum Threïcia vincat amystide,
 Neu desint epulis rosæ
 Neu vivax apium neu breve lilium.
 Omnes in Damalin putres
 Deponent oculos, nec Damalis novo
 Divelletur adultero
 Lascivis hederis ambitiosior.

Also—

Bacchum in remotis carmina rupibus
 Vidi docentem, credite posteri,
 Nymphasque discentes et aures
 Capripedum Satyrorum acutas.
 Eueo, recenti mens trepidat metu,
 Plenoque Bacchi pectore turbidum
 Lætatur. Eueo, parce Liber,
 Parce, gravi metuende thyrsos.
 Fas pervicaces est mihi Thyiadas
 Vinique fontem, lactis et uberes
 Cantare rivos atque truncis
 Lapsa cavis iterare mella,
 Fas et beatæ conjugis additum
 Stellis honorem, tectaque Penthei
 Disjecta non leni ruina,
 Thracis et exitium Lycurgi.
 Tu flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum,
 Tu separatis uvidus in jugis
 Nodo coërces viperino
 Bistonidum sine fraude crines :
 Tu, quum parentis regna per arduum

Cohors Gigantum scanderet impia,
 Rhœtum retorsisti leonis
 Unguibus horribilique mala ;
 Quamquam choreis aptior et jocis
 Ludoque dictus non sat idoneus
 Pugnæ ferebaris : sed idem
 Pacis eras mediusque belli.
 Te vidit insons Cerberus aureo
 Cornu decorum, leniter atterens
 Caudam et recedentis trilingui
 Ore pedes tetigitque crura.

Write notes on any difficulties in grammar or meaning that occur in these passages, and notice varieties of reading.

Translate and comment on the following—

“Me truncus illapsus cerebro sustulerat.”

“Quem Venus arbitrum dicet bibendi?”

“Grande munus cecropio repetes cothurno, insigne mæstis præsidium reis.”

“O utinam nova incede diffingas retusum in Massagetæ Arabasque ferrum.”

“O laborum dulce lenimen, mihi cunque salve rite vocanti.”

Translate into Latin Prose—

And when Tullia heard what was done, she mounted her chariot and drove to the Forum and saluted her husband king. But he bade her go home, for such scenes were not fit for women. And she came to the foot of the Esquiline Hill, to the place where the body of her father lay in the way. And when the charioteer saw it he was shocked, and pulled in his horses that he might not drive over the body. But his wicked mistress chid him angrily and bade him drive on. So she went home “with her father’s blood upon her chariot-wheels;” and that place was called the Wicked Street ever after.

So King Servius died when he had reigned four and forty years, and Lucius Tarquinius the Proud reigned in his stead.

A. 2. GREEK.

No candidates.

B. MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three Hours.

I. Prove that

$$(b-c)(1+ab)(1+ac) + (c-a)(1+bc)(1+ba) \\ + (a-b)(1+ca)(1+cb) = (b-c)(c-a)(a-b),$$

and resolve

$$a(h+bx)^2 - 2h(a+hx)(h+bx) + b(a+hx)^2$$

into two factors.

II. What is a "Compound Fraction?" What meaning is assigned to it, and why?

III. Solve the equations

$$(1.) \begin{cases} ax + by = a^2 + 2ab - b^2 \\ bx - ay = b^2 + 2ab - a^2 \end{cases}$$

$$(2.) \quad a^x \frac{x-b}{a-b} + b^x \frac{x-a}{b-a} = x^2.$$

$$(3.) \begin{cases} x + y = 2p \\ xy = p^2 - q^2 \end{cases}$$

IV. If α, β be the roots of

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0,$$

prove that

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a}, \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}.$$

One solution of the equation

$$x^2(b-c) + x(c-a) + (a-b) = 0$$

is obviously $x=1$; what is the other solution?

V. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, prove that $\frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{c-d}{c+d}$,

$$\text{and that } \frac{a^2+b}{ab} = \frac{c^2+d}{cd}.$$

VI. Prove the formula for the sum of n terms of a given Arithmetical Progression.

The series of natural numbers is divided into groups thus

$$1; 2, 3; 4, 5, 6; 7, 8, 9, 10; \&c.$$

Find the first number of the n th group. Also find the sum of the numbers of the n th group.

VII. Explain the terms "Permutation" and "Combination."

Prove *ab initio* that the number of permutations of n things taken 3 at a time is $n(n-1)(n-2)$.

There are six points in a plane, no three of which are in a line, find the number of different triangles which can be formed by joining them. Also solve the same problem when three of the points lie in one straight line and three in another.

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VIII. Prove the formulæ for $\sin 2A$, $\cos 2A$, $\tan 2A$, and verify them in the following cases :—(i.) $A = 30^\circ$, (ii.) $A = 45^\circ$, (iii.) $A = 60^\circ$

IX. Two telegraph posts are 100 feet apart. A man standing between them observes their angular elevations to be 60° and 30° , respectively ; find the height of the posts, the man's eye being 5 feet from the ground.

B. MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. AB, CD are two parallel straight lines, and AC, AD, BC, BD are joined. If O be the point of intersection of AD, BC , prove that the triangles AOC, BOD are equivalent. Also if FOG be drawn through O , parallel to AB , and meeting AC, BD in F and G , respectively, prove that $FO = OG$.

II. $ABCD$ is a rectangle, and Q is any point in AD . If CQ be produced to meet BA produced in P , the rectangle contained by BP, DQ is equal to $ABCD$.

III. The rectangle contained by the sum and the difference of two lines is equal to the difference of the squares on those lines.

IV. The angle at the centre of a circle is double the angle at the circumference standing on the same arc.

V. Draw a tangent to a circle from a given external point.

$ABCD$ is a quadrilateral described about a circle; prove that AB and CD are together equal to BC and AD .

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VI. Inscribe a regular pentagon in a given circle.

Construct a regular pentagon having a given straight line as one of its diagonals.

VII. If two triangles have an angle of the one equal to an angle of the other, and have also the sides about the equal angles proportionals, they are similar.

VIII. Prove that the ratio of the circumference to the diameter is the same for all circles.

How many revolutions per mile will be made by a carriage wheel 3 feet in diameter? [$\pi = 3.1416$.]

IX. Define the tangent of an angle, and prove the formulæ:—

$$\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A},$$

$$\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A.$$

The sides about the right-angle of a right-angled triangle are 15 feet and 20 feet respectively; find the sine, cosine, and tangent of each of the acute angles. Also find the length of the perpendicular let fall from the right-angle on the opposite side, and the lengths of the segments into which it divides this side.

C. I. FRENCH.

MR. J. WALTER TYAS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English—

Parti, moi courir comme une Basque, et moi ne poufre point troufair de tout le jour sti diable de Gironte? Dites un peu moi, fous, montsir l'homme, s'il ve plait, fous, savoir point ou l'est sti Gironte que moi cherchair? Dites-moi-le, fous, franchementi; moi li fouloir pas grande chose à lui.—L'est seulemente pour lui donnair une petite regale sur le dos d'un douzaine de coups de bâtonne, et de trois ou quatre petites coups d'épée au trafers de son poitrine.

Les Fourberies de Scapin, Acte III., Scene 2.

II. Of what patois is the above passage an imitation. Render the passage freely into grammatical French, taking care to correct the genders of the nouns when wrong.

III. Translate into English—

Cependant Athalie, un poignard à la main,
Rit des faibles remparts de nos portes d'airain.
Pour les rompre, elle attend les fatales machines,
Et ne respire enfin que sang et que ruines.
Quelques prêtres, ma sœur, ont d'abord proposé
Qu'en un lieu souterrain, par nos pères creusé,
On renfermait du moins notre arche précieuse,
"O crainte," a dit mon père, "indigne, injurieuse !
"L'arche, qui fit tomber tant de superbes tours,
"Et força le Jourdain de rebrousser son cours,
"Des dieux des nations tant de fois triomphante
"Fuirait donc à l'aspect d'une femme insolente ?"
Ma mère, auprès du Roi, dans un trouble mortel,
L'œil tantôt sur ce prince et tantôt vers l'autel,
Muette, et succombant sous les poids des alarmes,
Aux yeux les plus cruels arracherait des larmes.

Athalie, Acte V., Scene 1., vv. 1537-1552.

IV. Translate into French—

At this time the Roman governor in Gaul was named Caius Julius Cæsar. He is one of the most famous men in the whole history of the world. In many things he was a very bad man, and he thought more of his own greatness than of the good of his country; but there was much in him which made men love him, and as a soldier and a ruler hardly any man has ever been greater. Before his time the Roman province of Gaul was only a small part of the country; Cæsar gradually conquered all Gaul, and he next wished to conquer Britain also, as it was so near Gaul, with only a narrow arm of the sea between them. He twice came over to Britain with his army, but he only visited the southern part of the island, and he cannot be said to have conquered any part of it.

Freeman.—Old English History, page 13.

V. Translate into English—

À l'égard de l'Angleterre, sa gloire et ses intérêts étaient en sûreté. Elle faisait demolir et combler le port de Dunkerque, objet de tant de jalousie. L'Espagne la laissait en possession de Gibraltar et de l'île de Minorque.

La France lui abandonnait la baie d'Hudson, l'île de Terre-neuve et l'Acadie. Elle obtenait, pour le commerce en Amérique, des droits qu'on ne donnait pas aux Français, qui avaient placé Philippe V. sur le trône. Il faut encore compter parmi les articles glorieux au ministère anglais d'avoir fait consentir Louis XIV. à faire sortir de prison ceux de ses propres sujets, qui étaient retenus pour leur religion. C'était dicter des lois, mais des lois bien respectables.

Voltaire (Histoire du Siècle de Louis XIV.)
on the Peace of Utrecht.

- VI. How do you form the ordinal adjectives; what are the exceptions? When do *cent* and *vingt* take an *s*, and when are they invariable? In how many different ways can you write the word *mille*?

Translate into French :—*Napoleon was crowned Emperor on the second of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, by Pope Pius the Seventh.*

- VII. Distinguish between the demonstrative adjective *ce* and the demonstrative pronoun *ce*. Distinguish between *ceci* and *cela*. Give examples.

- VIII. (a) How are reflexive verbs conjugated; what auxiliary verb do their compound tenses require? Conjugate negatively the perfect indefinite and the pluperfect indicative, and the imperative mood of the verb *se coucher*.

(b) Conjugate the unipersonal verb *falloir*, giving the present, imperfect, perfect, future and conditional tenses indicative, and the present and imperfect tenses subjunctive. Which tenses of *falloir* in the indicative require to be followed by the present and which by the imperfect of the subjunctive?

(c) Are the compound tenses of unipersonal verbs formed with *avoir* or *être*?

- IX. (a) State the difference between the participle present and a verbal adjective ending in *ant*, as shown in the following sentence—

“*Que la mer est imposante quand le vent, soulevant ses flots, nous la fait voir dans toute son horreur.*”

- (b) Are the following phrases correct? if not, correct them.

L'actrice, que j'ai vu.

Les lettres, que j'ai écrit.

State the rule for the use of the past participle after *avoir*, showing when it is variable and when invariable.

- X. (a) Give the plural of the substantives *basse-cour*, *chef-lieu*, *chou-fleur*, *hotel-Dieu*, *chef-d'œuvre*, *pour-boire*, *passe-partout*.

- (b) Correct the following phrases and give the reasons for your corrections—

Ils etaient nus-pieds ; il marchait pieds-nu. Une demie-heure—trois aunes et demi—La feu duchesse—feue la duchesse.

- XI. *Vivâ voce*. Reading from a French author.

C. 2. GERMAN.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

Und es versetzte sogleich die gute verständige Mutter:
 „Zimmer bist Du doch, Vater, so ungerecht gegen den Sohn! und
 So wird am Wenigsten Dir Dein Wunsch des Guten erfüllet.
 Denn wir können die Kinder nach unserem Sinne nicht formen;
 So wie Gott sie uns gab, so muß man sie haben und lieben,
 Sie erziehen auf's Beste und Jeglichen lassen gewähren.
 Denn der Eine hat die, die Anderen andere Gaben;
 Jeder braucht sie, und Jeder ist doch nur auf eigene Weise
 Gut und glücklich. Ich lasse mir meinen Hermann nicht schelten:
 Denn, ich weiß es, er ist der Güter, die er dereinst erbt,
 Werth und ein trefflicher Wirth, ein Muster Bürgern und Bauern,
 Und im Rathe gewiß, ich seh' es voraus, nicht der Letzte.
 Aber täglich mit Schelten und Tadeln hemmst Du dem Armen
 Allen Muth in der Brust, so wie Du es heute gethan hast.“
 Und sie verließ die Stube sogleich und eilte dem Sohn nach,
 Daß sie ihn irgendwo fand' und ihn mit gütigen Worten
 Wieder erfreute; denn er, der treffliche Sohn, er verdient' es.

Goethe: Hermann und Dorothea.—Thalia, vv. 44—60.

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II. Translate—

Da versehte das Mädchen mit ernstern Blicken und sagte:
„Freunde, dieses ist wohl das letzte Mal, daß ich den Krug Euch
führe zum Munde, daß ich die Lippen mit Wasser Euch neße:
Aber wenn Euch fortan am heißen Tage der Trunk labt,
Wenn Ihr im Schatten der Ruh' und der reinen Quellen genießet,
Dann gedenket auch mein und meines freundlichen Dienstes,
Den ich aus Liebe mehr als aus Verwandtschaft geleistet.
Was Ihr mir Gutes erzeiget, erkenn' ich durch's künftige Leben.
Ungern lass' ich Euch zwar; doch Jeder ist diesmal dem Andern
Mehr zur Last als zum Trost, und Alle müssen wir endlich
Uns im fremden Lande zerstreun, wenn die Rückkehr versagt ist.

Öthc: Hermann und Dorothea.—Erato, vv. 145—155.

III. Decline, with the definite article, *Bach, Irrthum, Stadt, Staat, That,*

IV. Decline (in German): *a high mountain, my old house, this new wine.*

When are adjectives uninflected?

V. Decline the demonstrative pronouns *der* and *derjenige*.

VI. Write out in full the imperfects of *müssen, mögen, auflegen*; the future of *sich freuen*, and the future passive of *belohnen*.

VII. Give examples (two each) of verbs governing the genitive and the dative respectively.

VIII. What nouns are derived from *stark, groß, frei*; and what adjectives from *Frucht, Stahl, Erde*, respectively?

IX. What English words are related in derivation to *Muth, Knabe, Zahl, Dach, Vogel, Balg*. Make explanatory notes.

X. Scan the first three lines of the passage in Question I.

XI. Translate—

Es waren einmal fünfundzwanzig Zinnsoldaten, die waren alle Brüder, denn sie waren von einem alten zinnernen Vöffel geboren worden. Das Gewehr hielten sie im Arm und das Gesicht gerade aus; roth und blau: so herrlich in dieser Welt hörten, als der Deckel von der Schachtel genommen wurde, in der sie lagen, war das Wort: „Zinnsoldaten!“ das rief ein kleiner Knabe und klatschte in die Hände: er hatte sie bekommen, denn es war sein Geburtstag, und stellte sie nun auf dem Tische auf. Der eine Soldat glich dem andern leibhaftig, nur ein einziger war etwas anders; der hatte nur ein Bein, denn er war zuletzt gegossen worden, und da hatte das Zinn nicht gereicht:

doch stand er eben so fest auf seinem einen Beine, als die andern auf ihren zweien, und gerade er ist es der merkwürdig wurde.

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Udnerjen.

XII. Translate into German—

A long time ago there lived an old queen who was an enchantress (Zauberin), and her daughter was the fairest maiden under the sun. But her only thought was how she could lure (locken) men to destruction (Verderben), and whenever a suitor (Freier) came she said that whoever wished to gain her daughter must solve (lösen) a certain problem (Aufgabe) or else die. Many in sooth, ventured (wagen) it, being dazzled (verblenden) by the beauty of the maiden, but they could not accomplish what the queen imposed (auflegen) on them, and then there was no mercy (Gnade), they had to kneel down, and their heads were struck off.

D. 1, 2, 3. ENGLISH.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Write an essay on any one of the following subjects:—
 - (a) The History of Dramatic Literature in England.
 - (b) The Use and Abuse of the Imagination.
 - (c) Taxation.
- II. What philological arguments can be adduced to combat the theory that the English are descendants of the lost tribes of Israel?
- III. Contrast English with any other modern language as regards:—
 - (a) Homogeneity;
 - (b) Power of forming compounds;
 - (c) Rhythmical harmony.
- IV. Analyse *The Lord's Prayer*, or the First Commandment in the Decalogue; and point out the words in it which are not Teutonic.

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- V. Attempt a classification of English Verbs.
- VI. Review the external and internal evidence for fixing the date of *King Lear*.
- VII. State the difference between the characters of Goneril and Regan.
- VIII. Examine from an artistic point of view the significance of the *Fool* in *Lear*.
- IX. Quote any passage in *Lear* which has particularly excited your admiration.
- X. Explain the meaning of the following terms :—
Meiny, gallow, aroint, stelled, pight.

E. I.—CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR R. TATE, F.G.S., F.L.S.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe accurately the tests which you would employ to ascertain whether a colourless gas is (1) oxygen, (2) nitrous-oxide, (3) hydrogen, or (4) nitrogen.
- II. What is the nature and composition of ordinary fuel? Describe the chemical changes which occur in a coal fire.
- III. State fully what is denoted by the symbol CO_2 , and describe briefly how the facts implied by that symbol have been ascertained.
- IV. Explain the difference between a Nitrite and a Nitrate. Describe how you would convert Sulphurous into Sulphuric Acid.
- V. Name six binary compounds and give the symbol of each. Translate $C_2H_4O_2$, H_3PO_4 , $(NH_4)_2CO_3$, $FeSO_4$, and CaH_2O_2 .
- VI. What elements can be made to combine with Carbon directly? What proof would you give that Diamond is Carbon?
- VII. What is the action of Sulphuric Acid on each of the following metals :—(a) Gold, (b) Zinc, (c) Copper, and (d) Iron.
- VIII. Describe some experiments showing that the boiling point of water depends on the pressure.

- IX. Describe the process of constructing a mercurial thermometer.
- X. Name, describe, and state the uses of the instrument placed before you.

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2. E. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Define *Uniform Velocity*, and explain how a variable velocity is measured.
State precisely what is meant by the statement ' $g = 32.2$,' a foot and a second being the units of space and time.
- II. Describe *Attwood's Machine*, and explain how it is used (1) to find the effect of a constant force on a body, and (2) to compare the effects of different forces on the same mass.
- III. Define the *Moment* of a force about a given point; and state the Principle of Moments as applied to the Lever.
Shew also how the conditions of equilibrium of straight levers (the 'power' and the 'weight' being applied at right-angles to the arms) follow from the rules for compounding parallel forces.
- IV. Explain the action of the *Wedge*, and state the condition of equilibrium when friction is neglected.
Explain how the cutting action of a knife differs from that of a pair of scissors.
- V. Define *Specific Gravity*, and explain carefully some hydrostatic method of finding the specific gravity of a liquid.
The specific gravities of linseed oil and of turpentine are .940 and .870, respectively; find the sp. gr. of a mixture of equal parts (1) by volume, and (2) by weight.
- VI. Describe and explain the action of the *Mercurial Barometer*, stating clearly the hydrostatic principles involved.

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A barometer has a wide cistern, and water is poured over the mercury in the latter, to a depth of two inches; find the rise of the mercury in the tube. (Sp. gr. of mercury = 13.6.)

VII. State Boyle's Law and describe an experiment in verification of it.

The capacity of a bladder containing air is 50 cubic inches at the atmospheric pressure, find its capacity when immersed to a depth of 40 feet in water. [Height of water barometer = 32 feet.]

VIII. Describe and explain the action of the *Lift Pump*.

If the bottom of the barrel be 10 feet above the water in the well, and if the height of the spout above the bottom of the barrel be 3 feet, find the difference of the pressure per square inch above and below the piston at the beginning of the stroke. [Assume that a cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 oz.]

F. I.—ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Enumerate and describe the various structures entering into the formation of the knee joint, pointing out the purposes served by each.
- II. Write an account of the general arrangement of the nervous system in the human body. What do you understand by the term *nerve centre*?
- III. Describe the processes of *Mastication* and *Deglutition*. To what degree is the latter a voluntary act?
- IV. Define and explain the terms *Osmosis*, *Reflex Action*, *Peristaltic action*, *Afferent*, *Efferent*, *Inhibition*, and give examples of their application.
- V. Write a short account of the nervous apparatus which regulates the beat of the heart.

- VI. Through what channels is each of the various products of digestion conveyed into the circulation? Trace the course of the Thoracic Duct.

Matriculation
Examination,
March, 1884

F.2.—BOTANY.

PROFESSOR R. TATE, F.L.S., F.G.S.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Describe the following—
- (a). The perianth of a lily.
 - (b). The fruit of a Sow-thistle.
 - (c). The pistil of a Castor-oil plant.
- II. Compare and contrast the fruits of—
- (a). Pea and Wallflower.
 - (b). Snapdragon and Lily.
 - (c). Buttercup and Wild-oat.
- III. Describe and give an opinion as to the nature of each one of the accompanying specimens.
- IV. Fill up the accompanying schedule with reference to the plant placed before you.
- V. What organs are modified to form tendrils. Give examples.
- VI. Interpret fully and illustrate by diagrams—*Sepals* 5, deciduous; *Petals*, 5, with a nectiferous gland and scale; *Stamens* indefinite, hypogynous; *Carpels*, several, with a single ascending ovule in each; *Achenes* in a globular head, beaked by the persistent hooked style. Name a plant to which the above characters apply.

F. 3. GEOLOGY.

No candidates

G. I. ANCIENT HISTORY.

No candidates.

G. 2. HISTORY.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What was the origin of the Puritans? Give some account of their religious and political views.
 - II. Review the state of affairs in Ireland during the reign of Elizabeth. When and how was Ulster colonised?
 - III. Contrast the foreign policy of Elizabeth with that of James I.
 - IV. Give instances of the employment of torture under the Tudors and Stuarts.
 - V. What illegal means were employed by Charles I. to raise the revenue?
 - VI. During the reigns of James I. and Charles I. England had, in spite of the arbitrary conduct of these sovereigns, grown in prosperity and affluence. Account for this.
 - VII. Give some instances of glaring violations of constitutional law, by (a) Charles I, and by (b) the Long Parliament.
 - VIII. What was Waller's plot, and what steps were taken by the Commons on its discovery?
 - IX. To what original authorities would you refer a student for the events of the Great Civil War?
 - X. Put briefly all that can be said for and against the execution of Charles I.
-

JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIP.

APRIL, 1884.

OTHELLO. COMUS.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three Hours.

John Howard
Clark Scholarship,
1884.

I. Give the meaning of the following words :—

Carack, grise, seel, mortise, mazzard, mammering, ex-sufflicate, leets, jesses, Sagittary.

II. Comment upon the peculiar use of the italicised words in the following :—

1. *Defeat thy favour* with an *usurped* beard ;
2. Cassio's a *proper* man ;
3. My heart's subdued
Even to the very *quality* of my lord ;
4. To find out *practices* of cunning hell ;
5. There is no *composition* in these news ;
6. When the advice I give is *free* ;
7. My speech should fall into such vile *success* ;
8. Abandon all *remorse* ;
9. Passion having my best judgment *collied* ;
10. Stood within the *blank* of his displeasure.

III. Give the context of the following :—

- a. The green-eyed monster ;
- b. Most lame and impotent conclusion ;
- c. I am nothing if not critical ;
- d. I will a round unvarnished tale deliver.
- e. Oh that men should put an enemy into their mouths
to steal away their brains.'

John Howard
Clark Scholarship,
1884.

IV. Write explanatory notes on the following :—

- a'*. A maid
That paragons description and wild fame;
One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens,
And in the essential vesture of creation
Does tire the ingener.
- b'*. This poor trash of Venice, whom I trash
For his quick hunting.
- c'*. The hearts of old gave hands :
But our new heraldry is hands not hearts.
- d'*. To make me
A fixed figure for the time of scorn.
- e'*. Like the base Indian threw a pearl away.
- V. "Iago seeks to hide himself behind truths when he has lies
and deceit in his heart. He would fain deceive even his
own conscience."

Illustrate the above remark by references to the lan-
guage and conduct of Iago.

- VI. "Critics have pointed out that, in writing *Comus*, Milton
must have had before him analogous compositions by
some previous writers."

Mention some of them.

VII. Write explanatory notes on the following expressions :—

- a''*. Budge doctors of the Stoic fur ;
- b''*. Pestered in this pinfold here ;
- c''*. Imitate the starry quire ;
- d''*. Cheeks of sorry grain ;
- e''*. I hate when vice can bolt her arguments.

- VIII. Indicate the passage in *Comus* where Milton has imitated
the stichomythia of the Greek Tragedians.

- IX. "Virgin, daughter of Locrine."

Who is the daughter of Locrine and for what purpos
is she invoked ?

- X. "How sweetly did they float upon the wings
Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night,
At every fall smoothing the raven down
Of darkness, till it smiled."

Give the context, and criticise the metaphors.

CHAUCER'S PROLOGUE TO THE CANTERBURY TALES.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give a brief account of the pilgrims respectively referred to in the following lines.

John Howard
Clark Scholarship,
1884.

1. Of yeddynges he bar utturyly the prys ;
2. He made the persoun and the people his apes ;
3. He was a jangler and a golyardeys ;
4. He was to senful man nought dispitous ;
5. And gladly wolde he lerne and gladly teche ;
6. His studie was but litel on the Bible ;
7. It snewed in his hous of mete and drynk ;
8. In curtesie was sett al hire lest ;
9. Bold was hir face, and fair, and reed of hewe ;
10. Wel cowde he knowe a draught of London ale.

- II. Write explanatory notes on the following :—

- a. In daunger hadde he at his own assise
The yonge gurlles of the diocise,
And knew here counseil, and was here aller red.
- b. Ful ofte tyme he hadde the bord bygoune
Aboven alle naciouns in Pruce.
- c. Ye woot youre forward, and I it to you recorde.
* * * * *
Now draweth cuts, er that we forther twynne.
- d. But of his craft to rikne wel the tydes,
His stremes, and his dangers, him besides,
His herbergh and his mone, his lodemenage,
Ther was non such from Hulle to Cartage.
- e. And rage he couthe, and pleyen as a whelpe,
In love-days ther couthe he mochil helpe.

- III. Give the derivations and meanings of :—

Halwes, wastel-breed, snybbe, seynt, vernicle, mortreux, gepoun, purfild, farsud, chevysaunce.

- IV. What is the date of the *Canterbury Tales*? Mention some of Chaucer's literary contemporaries. What model has he imitated in the *Canterbury Tales*, and in what respects has he surpassed his model? Illustrate Chaucer's humour by quotations from the *Prologue*.

John Howard
Clark Scholarship,
1884

V. Classify the various grammatical inflections represented by final *e* in Chaucer.

VI. Scan the following lines :—

- a'*. She wolde weep if that sche saw a mouse ;
b'. Whan that Aprille with his showres swoote ;
c'. In a gowne of faldyng to the knee ;
d'. Her overlippe wypude sche so clene ;
e'. Wel cowde he fortune the ascendent.

SIR THOMAS ELDER'S PRIZES IN PHYSIOLOGY

MARCH, 1884.

Sir Thomas Elder's
Prizes
1884

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the structure of the Trachea, Bronchi, and Lung
- II. Contrast the character of the blood-flow in the Arteries, Veins, and Capillaries. Why is it that normally there is no pulse in the veins ?
- III. What are the events occurring in the heart which correspond in point of time with the heart sounds ? Discuss the question as to the causes of these sounds.
- IV. Describe the various changes, chemical and otherwise, that take place in a striated muscle when it contracts.
- V. What are the chemical characters of *Glycogen* ? Write account of its probable origin, use, and destination in an animal body.
- VI. Explain, with diagrams, the conditions which produce defects of the eye known as *short* and *long* sight. How is the accommodation of the eye effected ?

NOVEMBER, 1884.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.Lit.

Time—Three hours.

Ordinary Exam.
B.A.
First Year.

I. Translate—

1. Felices ter et amplius
Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis
Divolsus querimoniis
Suprema citius solvet amor die.
2. Ille te mecum locus et beatae
Postulant arces ; ibi tu calentem
Debita sparges lacrima favillam
Vatis amici.
3. Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam
Majorumque fames. Jure perhorru
Late conspicuum tollere verticem
Mæcenas, equitum decus.
4. Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam
Rectique cultus pectora roborant ;
Utcunque defecere mores
Indecorant bene nata culpæ.
5. Horrida tempestas cælum contraxit, et imbres
Nivesque deducunt Jovem ; nunc mare, nunc
silvæ
Threicio Aquilone sonant : rapiamus, amici,
Occasionem de die, dumque virent genua
Et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus.

Scan the first and second lines of 1 and 5 ; the first and fourth lines of 2 and 3 ; and the whole of 4.

Ordinary Exam.,
B.A.
First Year.

II. Comment on the construction of the following :—

- a. Tandem venias precamur
Nube candentes humeros amictus
Augur Apollo.
- b. Daunus agrestium
Regnavit populorum.
- c. Damnatusque longi
Sisyphus Aeolides laboris.
- d. "O relictum
Filiae nomen pietasque" dixit.
- e. Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis.

III. Complete the following quotations :—

- A. Pallida mors æquo———
- B. Carpe diem, quam———
- C. Aequam memento rebus in———
- D. Dulce et decorum est———
- E. Post equitem sedet———

IV. Quote, or at least refer to, some passages where Horace sings the praises of country life.

V. Mark the quantity of the penultimate syllable in the following words :—

Verticem, cervicem, infidum, perfidum, irritat, irritum, festinat, lenimen, advena, pulvinar.

VI. Translate—

Res loquitur ipsa, iudices; quae semper valet plurimum. Si haec non gesta audiretis, sed picta videretis, tamen appareret, uter esset insidiator, uter nihil cogitaret mali, quum alter veheretur in rheda pænulatus, una sederet uxor. Quid horum non impeditissimum? vestitus, an vehiculum, an comes? Quid minus promptum ad pugnam, quum pænula irretitus, rheda impeditus, uxore pæne constrictus esset? Videte nunc illum, primum egredientem e villa, subito; cur? vesperi: quid necesse est? tarde: qui convenit, id praesertim temporis? Devertit in villam Pompeii. Pompeium ut videret? Sciebat in Alsiensi esse. Villam ut perspiceret? Millies in ea fuerat. Quid ergo erat morae et tergiversationis? Dum hic veniret, locum relinquere noluit.

Cicero, *pro Milone*, Cap. XX.

VII. "Quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt, etiam nullis armis datis."

Explain the allusion.

Ordinary Exam.,
B.A.
First Year.

VIII. "Itaque illud Cassianum — CUI BONO FUERIT — in his personis valeat."

Explain the allusion, and correct the popular misconception that *cui bono* means *What is the good of it?*

IX. Give the *special* meaning of the following plural forms:—

Ædes, copiae, operae, rostra, tabulae.

X. What is the gender of the following nouns:—

Transfuga, humus, pinus, Ægyptus, virus.

XI. Give the perfects and supines of *meto, lacesso, lino, sero, tero.*

XII. Change the following passage into *oratio obliqua*:—

Et mihi minus dubitationis datur quod eas res quas vos, legati Helvetii, commemoravistis memoria teneo: atque eo gravius fero quo minus merito populi Romani acciderunt; qui si alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius fuisset non fuit difficile cavere: sed eo deceptus est, quod neque commissum a se intelligebat quare timeret, neque sine causa timendum putabat.

GREEK.

(First and Second Years B.A.)

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A., AND PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate, adding notes when you deem them requisite—

1. οὐτ' ἂν κελύσαιμ' οὐτ' ἂν, εἰ θέλοις ἐτι
πράσσειν, ἐμοῦ γ' ἂν ἠδέως δρώης μέτα.
ἀλλ' ἴσθ' ὅποια σοι δοκεῖ, κείνον δ' ἐγὼ
θάψω. καλόν μοι τοῦτο ποιούσῃ θανείν.
φίλη μετ' αὐτοῦ κείσομαι, φίλου μέτα,
ὅσα πανουργήσασ'. ἐπεὶ πλείων χρόνος
ὄν δεῖ μ' ἀρέσκειν τοῖς κάτω τῶν ἐνθάδε.
ἐκεῖ γὰρ αἰεὶ κείσομαι· σοὶ δ' εἰ δοκεῖ,
τὰ τῶν θεῶν ἐντιμὴ ἀτιμάσασ' ἔχε.

Soph. Antigone, vv. 69—77.

Ordinary Exam.,
B.A.
First Year.

2. καὶ φθέγμα καὶ ἀνεμῶεν φρόνημα καὶ ἀστυνόμους
ὄργως ἐδιδάξατο καὶ δυσαύλων
πάγων διαίθρεια καὶ
δύσομβρα φεύγειν βέλη,
παντοπόρος· ἄπορος ἐπ' οὐδὲν ἔρχεται
τὸ μέλλον· "Αἶδα μόνον
φεύξιν οὐκ ἐπάξεται·
νόσων δ' ἀμηχάνων φυγὰς
ξυμπέφρασται.

Soph. Antigone, vv. 354—364.

3. ἀναρχίας δέ μείζον οὐκ ἔστιν κακόν.
αὐτῇ πόλεις τ' ὄλλυσιν, ἣδ' ἀναστάτους
οἴκους τίθησιν, ἣδε συμμαχου δόρος
τροπὰς καταρρήγνυσι· τῶν δ' ὀρθουμένων
σώζει τὰ πολλὰ σώμαθ' ἢ πειθαρχία.
οὕτως ἀμυντέ' ἐστὶ τοῖς κοσμουμένοις,
κοῦτοι γυναικὸς οὐδαμῶς ἤσσητέα.
κρείσσον γάρ, εἴπερ δεῖ, πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐκπεσεῖν,
κοῦκ ἂν γυναικῶν ἤσσοιεν καλοῖμεθ' ἄν.

Soph. Antigone, vv. 672—680.

4. παρὰ δέ Κυανεῶν σπιδάδων διδύμας ἄλως
ἀκταὶ Βοηπόριαι ἰδ' ὁ Θρηκῶν
Σαλμυδησός, ἔν' ἀγχίπολις Ἄρης
δισσοῦσι Φινεΐδαις
εἶδεν ἀρατὸν ἔλκος
τυφλωθὲν ἐξ ἀγρίας δάμαρτος
ἀλατὸν ἀλαστόροισιν ὀμμάτων κύκλοις
ἀραχθέντων ὑφ' αἱματηραῖς
χείρεσσι καὶ κερκίδων ἀκμαῖσιν.

Soph. Antigone, vv. 966—976.

II. Explain the construction of the following sentences:—

- (a.) τοῖος ἀμφὶ νῶτ' ἐτάθη
πάταγος Ἄρεος ἀντιπάλῳ
δυσχείρωμα δράκοντι.

Soph. Antigone, vv. 124—126.

- (b.) ἐᾶν δ' ἄθραπτον καὶ πρὸς οἰωνῶν δέμας
καὶ πρὸς κυνῶν ἐδεστὸν αἰκισθέντ' ἰδεῖν.

Soph. Antigone, vv. 205—207.

- (c.) ἦ δεινὸν ᾧ δοκῆ γὰρ καὶ ψευδῆ δοκεῖν.

Soph. Antigone, vv. 323.

(d.) ἀλλ' ἄνδρα, κεί τις ἦ σοφός, τὸ μανθάνειν
πόλλ' αἰσχρὸν οὐδὲν καὶ τὸ μὴ τείνειν ἄγαν.

Ordinary Exam.
B.A.
First Year

Soph. *Antigone*, vv. 710—711.

- III. State the points of difference between Attic *Tragedy* and English *Tragedy*, (a.) as regards the manner of performance; (b.) as regards the writer's treatment of his subject.
- IV. a. Write down the first person singular of each tense of ἴστημι in all the moods, together with the infinitives and participles, assigning to each its meaning, and noticing syncopated forms where they occur.
- b. Write out in full the present subjunctive active of εἶάω, καλέω, δηλόω, showing both contracted and uncontracted forms.
- c. What cases do the prepositions ἀνά, διὰ, παρά, πρὸς, κατὰ, govern, and with what difference of meaning? What do you know of the origin of Greek prepositions? What meanings do the above five give when compounded?
- d. Mention some of the different ways of forming compound substantives and adjectives in Greek, giving examples.

N.B.—Candidates of the First Year may omit the passage marked 4 in I.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three Hours.

Translate into idiomatic Greek—

I do not deny that he has done this deed.

He said he was aware that several persons had conspired for this object.

They brought a message to the effect that they were in possession of the citadel, and that the enemy had decamped.

Ordinary Exam.
B.A.
First Year.

He was sure that he himself could catch them by starting immediately.

Had you wished to give me the information I require you would have been able to do so without any trouble.

I asked him how far off the city was, and on his replying, "Well, I should imagine two or three days' journey," I told him I should be glad to pass that night at his house, as I had such a long journey before me.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

Translate into idiomatic Latin—

The general gave them the order to desist from fighting.

So far from approving your language I do not even care to listen to it.

I pass over the fact of his having betrayed his king and his country.

You happened to be absent at that particular time.

Are you waiting until he gives his evidence?

Had he not set these men free they must have been given up to torture.

No sooner had he thus won the crown than he endeavoured to consolidate (*confirmare*) on a basis of law, justice, and morality a throne which owed its origin to a violent and bloody usurpation.

ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS I.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Define *Parallel Straight Lines*, *Congruent Figures*, *Locus*, *Ratio*.

Two triangles in the same plane are such that one is the image of the other by reflection in a plane mirror.

Divide each into three parts, such that the parts of the one can be respectively superposed on the corresponding parts of the other without removing them from the plane.

Ordinary Exam.,
B.A.
First Year.

II. The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect one another.

One parallelogram is circumscribed to another; prove that their centres coincide.

III. State and prove Apollonius' Theorem.

A point O is taken in the base BC of a triangle ABC so that $BO = \frac{1}{2} OC$; prove that

$$2AB^2 + AC^2 = 6BO^2 + 3AO^2.$$

IV. The opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary.

From a point on the circumscribing circle of a triangle perpendiculars are drawn to the sides; prove that the feet of these perpendiculars lie in a straight line.

V. If a point P be taken on any chord AB of a circle whose centre is O , the rectangle $AO \cdot OB$ is equal to the difference of the squares on OP and OA .

Find the locus of a point such that the tangents drawn from it to two non-intersecting circles are equal.

VI. If a straight line be drawn parallel to one side of a triangle, it divides the other sides proportionally.

Points E, F are taken on the sides AC, AB of a triangle ABC , so that $AE = \frac{1}{n} AC$ and $AF = \frac{1}{n} AB$. If BE, CF intersect in O , prove that $BE = (n+1) \cdot OE$.

VII. Prove that the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter is the same for all circles.

A silver coin is $\frac{1}{16}$ in. thick and $\frac{2}{3}$ in. in diameter. Another is of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the value, and twice as thick, what should be its diameter? Show that a cubic inch of the metal will make $18\frac{1}{3}$ such coins, nearly.

VIII. Define the "curve of sines," and show how it may be constructed to any required degree of accuracy.

Draw a curve illustrating the changes in sign and magnitude of $\sin A + \sin 3A$.

IX. Prove the formulæ

$$(1) \sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A,$$

$$(2) \sec^4 A \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^4 A \cdot \sec^2 A = \sec^4 A \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^4 A,$$

$$(3) \sin A + \sin 3A = 4 \sin A \cos^2 A.$$

PURE MATHEMATICS II.

PROFESSOR NANSON, M.A.

Time—Three Hours.

I. Prove that $a - (b - c) = a - b + c$.

Simplify the expression

$$16 \left(\frac{x+y}{2} - \frac{x-2y}{3} \right) - 36 \left[\frac{x}{18} - \left\{ \frac{3x-4y}{9} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x}{4} - \frac{5x+2y}{6} \right) \right\} \right]$$

II. Prove that $x^n - a^n$ is divisible by $x - a$, if n be a positive integer.Find also when $x^n + a^n$ and $x^n - a^n$ are divisible by $x + a$.Resolve $(a + b + c)(bc + ca + ab) - abc$ into factors.

III. Prove the rule for finding the highest common divisor of two algebraical expressions.

Find the highest common divisor of

$$ab(x^2 + y^2) + xy(x^2 + b^2) \text{ and } ab(ay^3 + bx^3) + xy(a^3y + b^3x).$$

IV. Simplify the expressions

$$(i.) \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)} - \frac{2}{(x+1)(x+3)} + \frac{1}{(x+3)(x+1)}$$

$$(ii.) \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{b}{a}\right)\left(1 - \frac{c}{a}\right)} + \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{c}{b}\right)\left(1 - \frac{a}{b}\right)} + \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{a}{c}\right)\left(1 - \frac{b}{c}\right)}$$

V. State and prove the relations between the roots and coefficients of the equation

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

Form the equation whose roots are $2 \pm \sqrt{3}$.Solve the equation $x(x - b) = a(a - b)$.

VI. A and B can do a piece of work together in two hours. A works at it alone for a certain time and then B finishes it alone in one-fourth of the time that A was working. If B had done the whole of it alone, he would have only taken one hour less than A was working. How long did each work, and in what time would each of them have done it alone?

VII. Define a harmonical progression and prove that the reciprocals of quantities in harmonical progression are in arithmetical progression.

If a, b, c be in harmonical progression, prove that

$$\frac{a}{b+c}, \frac{b}{c+a}, \frac{c}{a+b}$$

are so also.

VIII. Prove that

$\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$,
where A and B are positive angles whose sum is less than a right angle.

Find what this formula becomes if A be replaced by its complement.

If $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$, $\cos B = \frac{8}{17}$, find $\sin(A+B)$

IX. Prove that in any triangle

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

Find the cosine of the smallest angle of a triangle whose sides are 13, 14, 15 inches respectively.

ELEMENTARY NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. State and explain the Second Law of Motion, as far as is necessary for the treatment of rectilinear motion.

A weight of 100 lbs. is placed on the floor of a lift, which is made to ascend with an acceleration of 4 foot-second units, until it has acquired a velocity of 20 feet per second, after which it moves uniformly for 5 seconds, and is then brought to rest at a uniform rate in $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. What pressure will the weight exert on the floor during each of these three stages?

II. Explain the oscillations of a simple pendulum.

Why is the time of oscillation approximately the same for all amplitudes within certain limits? Also how does it depend upon the length of the pendulum and on the intensity of gravity?

III. Explain the terms *Work*, *Energy*, *Kinetic Energy*, *Static Energy*, and give illustrations.

Ordinary Exam.,
B.A.
First Year.

A ten ton railway van is running at 5 feet per second. How many foot pounds of work can be got by stopping it entirely, and how many by allowing it to run into another van of the same mass, the two being supposed to run on together after the collision?

- IV. State and prove the condition of equilibrium of a body on a smooth inclined plane, the "power" being applied parallel to the plane?

Two inclined planes, whose lengths are as 3 : 4, intersect at right angles. Two weights connected by a fine string rest in equilibrium on the planes; find the ratio of the weights.

- V. State the Laws of Friction, and explain how you would proceed in order to find the co-efficient of friction between two given surfaces.

A board, whose weight is 5 lbs., is pressed against a wall; find the pressure necessary to prevent the board from slipping down, the co-efficient of friction being $\frac{3}{4}$.

How is it that a man is able by a jerk to overcome friction, which he is unable to overcome by steady pressure? Give an example of this.

- VI. Define the terms *Density* and *Specific Gravity*. Explain the method of determining the specific gravity of a solid by means of the specific gravity bottle.

Fifty grammes of water are added to sixty four grammes of a solution of sp. gr. 1.024; find the sp. gr. of the mixture.

- VII. State and prove the principle of Archimedes; and describe an experimental verification.

A uniform rod is suspended in an inclined position by two vertical strings attached to its extremities, and one half of it is immersed in water; if the sp. gr. of the rod be 2.5, the tensions of the strings will be as 9 : 7.

- VIII. State Boyle's Law, and explain how you would verify it experimentally for air at less than atmospheric pressure.

Describe and explain the action of Mariotte's flask.

ELEMENTARY NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Ordinary Exam.
B.A.
First Year.

PROFESSOR ANDREW, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain by an analogy the relation between Heat and Temperature. Why is the glass-mercury thermometer commonly used in physical investigations? The temperatures of four bodies, *A*, *B*, *Y*, *Z*, on the centigrade scale are 0° , 1° , 100° , 101° . What meaning can you attach to the statement that the difference of temperature between *A* and *B* is the same as that between *Y* and *Z*?
- II. Explain the transference of heat by conduction. Is the process reversible? Describe an experiment illustrating the thermometric conductivity of different metals. Under what circumstances would the result of the experiment be misleading?
- III. What is the effect of a gas suddenly expanding in volume against external pressure? Illustrate your answer by reference to the air-pump, rapidly worked, or by the formation of a cloud at the neck of a bottle of aerated liquid when the cork is suddenly withdrawn.
- IV. Define latent heat of fusion, and describe a method of determining it for water, pointing out the sources of error in the method?
- From what height must a mass of ice at $0^{\circ} C$ be allowed to fall freely that on striking the ground it may be just melted? Neglect change in the force of gravity, and suppose the kinetic energy of the mass to be entirely converted into heat.
- V. Describe any method of recording (*a*) the maximum temperature of the atmosphere, (*b*) the minimum temperature of the atmosphere, during a day.
- VI. Describe the eye and vision so far as optical principles are involved.
- Upon what does the apparent size of an object depend? Explain how a narrow diaphragm may be used as a magnifier for small objects.
- VII. Describe the construction, principle, and use of the simple astronomical telescope. A distant white circular disc, subtending 1° at the eye, is viewed with such a telescope,

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B.A.
First Year.

focal length of object glass 3 feet, that of eye lens $\cdot 25$ inch. What will be its apparent angular diameter and its general appearance?

- VIII. State the law of refraction and of total internal reflexion of light. A window pane is cracked. The crack throws a dark shadow on the floor, but appears to the eye as a bright band. Explain this.

DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.Lit., AND REV. D. PATON, M.A., B.D.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Enumerate the precautions necessary in definition. State and criticise the various definitions of Logic with which you are acquainted.
- II. Define *term*, *proposition*, *sylogism*, and the three corresponding mental operations. Is the subject of logic *language*, *thought*, *objects*, or all three? Give reasons for your reply.
- III. To what varieties of terms do the following belong; explain the ground of their ambiguity:—*Division*, *end*, *feeling*, *glass*, *interest*, *letter*, *object*, *pole*, *sense*, *volume*?
- IV. Distinguish *intension* from *extension*, and apply the principles of your distinction to the following terms:—
Human being, *emperor*, *horse*, *individual*, *lawyer*, *matter*, *ship*, *planet*, *metal*, *book*.
- V. There are two kinds of propositions, (a) as regards quantity (b) as regards quality. Give explanations and examples.
- VI. It is a rule in practical logic that a contradictory should always in disputation be used in preference to a contrary. Why?
- VII. What are the rules for the conversion of propositions? Describe the different methods, and give examples of each.
- VIII. Define each of the five predicables. Name a property and an accident of each of the following:—*Triangle*, *mammal*, *flower*, *bishop*, *merchant*.

IX. What general rules of the syllogism are violated in the following moods :—

AEA, AIE, EEA, AIA, OOA, IIA, IOI, AEI.

Give moods which violate the other general rules.

X. Prove the special rules for the second figure. Point out formal defects in the following syllogism :—

All good men live up to a high standard.

Few men now live up to a high standard.

Few men now are good.

XI. Construct syllogisms in *Cesare*, *Darapti*, *Ferison*, and reduce them to *Barbara*, explaining the principles of their reduction.

XII. Define a fallacy. Classify fallacies, and refer to its proper class each of the following :—

(1) Logic as cultivated by the schoolmen proved a fruitless study ; therefore Logic as it is cultivated at the present day must be a fruitless study likewise.

(2) You are not what I am ; I am a man ; therefore you are not a man.

(3) A successful author must be either very industrious or very talented ; Gibbon was very industrious ; therefore he was not very talented.

(4) Projectors are unfit to be trusted ; this man has formed a project ; therefore he is unfit to be trusted.

(5) Whoever intentionally kills another should suffer death ; a soldier, therefore, who kills his enemy should suffer death.

XIII. Determine the meaning and value of the quantification of the predicate, and give examples of the application of the principle.

SECOND YEAR, B.A.

LATIN.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

1. Felices ter et amplius
Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis
Divolsus querimoniis
Suprema citius solvet amor die.
2. Ille te mecum locus et beatae
Postulant arces ; ibi tu calentem
Debita sparges lacrima favillam
Vatis amici.
3. Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam
Majorumque fames. Jure perhorru
Late conspicuum tollere verticem
Mæcnas, equitum decus.
4. Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam
Rectique cultus pectora roborant ;
Utcunque defecere mores
Indecorant bene nata culpæ.
5. Horrida tempestas cælum contraxit, et imbres
Nivesque deducunt Jovem ; nunc mare, nunc
silvæ
Threïcio Aquilone sonant : rapiamus, amici,
Occasionem de die, dumque virent genua
Et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus.

Scan the first and second lines of 1 and 5 ; the first and fourth lines of 2 and 3 ; and the whole of 4.

II. Comment on the construction of the following :—

- a. Tandem venias precamur
Nube candentes humeros amictus
Augur Apollo.
- b. Daunus agrestium
Regnavit populorum.
- c. Damnatusque longi
Sisyphus Aeolides laboris.

d. "O relictum
Filiae nomen pietasque" dixit.

e. Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis.

III. Complete the following quotations :—

- A. Pallida mors æquo ———
B. Carpe diem, quam ———
C. Aequam memento rebus in ———
D. Dulce et decorum est ———
E. Post equitem sedet ———

IV. Quote, or at least refer to, some passages where Horace sings the praises of country life.

V. Mark the quantity of the penultimate syllable in the following words :—

Verticem, cervicem, infidum, perfidum, irritat, irritum, festinat, lenimen, advena, pulvinar.

VI. Translate—

(a.) Τεύκρης illa lentum sane negotium : neque Cornelius ad Terentiam postea rediit ; opinor, ad Considium, Axium, Selicium confugiendum est. Nam a Caecilio propinqui minore centesimis nummum 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 *ταυτόματων ἡμῶν*. Nam mihi Pompeiani *πρόδρομοι* nuntiant, aperte Pompeium acturum, Antonio succedi oportere ; eodemque tempore aget praetor ad populum. Res eiusmodi est, ut ego nec per bonorum nec per popularem existimationem honeste possim hominem defendere, nec mihi libeat, quod vel maximum est.

—Cicero ad Atticum, Book I., Letter xii.

b. Hic dies me valde Crasso adiunxit ; et tamen, ab illo aperte, tecte quidquid est datum, libenter accepi. Ego autem ipse, dii boni ! quod modo *ἐνεπεπερευσάμην* novo auditori Pompeio ! Si unquam mihi *περίοδοι ἢ καμπαὶ ἢ ἐν θυμήματα ἢ κατασκευαί* suppeditaverunt, illo tempore. Quid multa ? clamores. Etenim haec erat *ὑπόθεσις*, de gravitate ordinis, de equestri concordia, de consensione Italiae, de intermortuis reliquiis coniurationis, de vilitate, de otio. Nosti iam in hac materia sonitus nostros : tanti fuerunt, ut ego eo brevior sim, quod eos usque istim exauditos putem.

—Cicero ad Atticum, Book I., Letter xiv.

(c.) Fenestrarum angustias quod reprehendis, scito te Κύρου παιδείαν reprehendere. Nam, quum ego idem istuc dicerem, Cyrus aiebat, viridariorum διαφάσεις latis luminibus non tam esse suaves. Etenim ἔστω ὄψις μὲν ἡ α, τὸ δὲ ὀρώμενον β, γ' ἀκτίνες δὲ δ καὶ ε. Vides enim cetera. Nam, si κατ'εἰδῶλων ἐμπτώσεις videremus, valde laborarent εἴδωλα in angustiis: nunc fit lepide illa ἔκχυσις radiorum.

—Cicero ad Atticum, Book II., Letter iii.

(d.) Vettius ille, ille noster index, Caesari, ut perspicimus, pollicitus est, sese curaturum, ut in aliquam suspicionem facinoris Curio filius adduceretur. Itaque insinuatus in familiaritatem adolescentis, et cum eo, ut res indicat, saepe congressus, rem in eum locum deduxit, ut diceret, sibi certum esse, cum suis servis in Pompeium impetum facere, eumque occidere. Hoc Curio ad patrem detulit, ille ad Pompeium. Res delata ad senatum est. Introductus Vettius primo negabat se umquam cum Curione restitisse, neque id sane diu. Nam statim fidem publicam postulavit. Haud reclamatum est. Tum exposuit, manum fuisse iuventutis, duce Curione, in qua Paullus initio fuisset, et Q. Caepio hic Brutus, et Lentulus, flaminis filius, conscio patre. Postea C. Septimium, scribam Bibuli, pugionem sibi a Bibulo attulisse: quod totum irrisum est: Vettio pugionem defuisse, nisi ei consul dedisset: eoque magis id eiectum est, quod a. d. III. Id. Mai. Bibulus Pompeium fecerat certiolem, ut caveret insidias: in quo ei Pompeius gratias egerat.

—Cicero ad Atticum, Book II., Letter xxiv.

Explain the allusions in the above passages, and say what you know of the history of the men whose names are mentioned in them.

GREEK.

The first paper in Greek for the Second Year, B.A., was the same as for the First Year.

GREEK AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

Ordinary Exam.,
B.A.
Second Year.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three Hours.

I. Translate and explain any difficulties in the construction of the following passages :—

1. ἴσως μέντοι θαυμαστόν σοι φανείται, εἰ τοῦτο μόνον τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ἀπλοῦν ἐστί καὶ οὐδέποτε τυγχάνει τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, ὡσπερ καὶ τᾶλλα, ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ οἷς βέλτιον τέθνάναι ἢ ζῆν.

2. Κινδυνεύει τοι ὡσπερ ἀτραπὸς τις ἐκφέρειν ἡμᾶς μετὰ τοῦ λόγου ἐν τῇ σκεψεί, ὅτι, ἕως ἂν τὸ σῶμα ἔχωμεν καὶ ξυμπεφυρμένη ἢ ἡμῶν ψυχὴ μετὰ τοῦ τοιοῦτου κακοῦ, οὐ μὴ ποτε κτησώμεθα ἰκανῶς οὐ ἐπιθυμοῦμεν.

3. Τί δὲ τόδ' ; ἢ δ' ὅς. ἢ πάσχομέν τι τοιοῦτον περὶ τὰ ἐν τοῖς ξύλοις τε καὶ οἷς νῦν δὴ ἐλέγομεν τοῖς ἴσοις ; ἄρα φαίνεται ἡμῖν οὕτως ἴσα εἶναι ὡσπερ αὐτὸ τὸ ὅ ἐστιν ἴσον, ἢ ἐνδεὲ τι ἐκείνου τῷ μὴ τοιαῦτα εἶναι, οἷον τὸ ἴσον, ἢ οὐδέν ; Καὶ πολὺ γε, ἔφη, ἐνδεὲ.

4. Ἐννοεῖς οὖν, ἔφη, ὅτι, ἐπειδὴν ἀποθάνῃ ὁ ἄνθρωπος, τὸ μὲν ὄρατὸν αὐτοῦ, τὸ σῶμα, καὶ ἐν ὄρατῷ κείμενον, ὃ δὴ νεκρὸν καλοῦμεν, ᾧ προσήκει διαλύεσθαι καὶ διαπίπτειν καὶ διαπνεῖσθαι, οὐκ εὐθὺς τούτων οὐδὲν πέπονθεν, ἀλλ' ἐπιεικῶς συχνὸν ἐπιμένει χρόνον, εἰ μὲν τις καὶ χαριέντως ἔχων τὸ σῶμα τελευτήσῃ καὶ ἐν τοιαύτῃ ὥρᾳ, καὶ πάνυ μάλα συμπεσὼν γὰρ τὸ σῶμα καὶ ταριχευθέν, ὡσπερ οἱ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ταριχευθέντες, ὀλίγον ὄλον μένει ἀμήχανον ὅσον χρόνον.

5. Ἡ οὖν ἔστι τοῦτο περὶ ψυχῆν, ὥστε καὶ κατὰ τὸ σμικρότατον μᾶλλον ἑτέραν ἑτέρας ψυχῆν ψυχῆς ἐπὶ πλεόν καὶ μᾶλλον ἢ ἐπ' ἑλαττον καὶ ἴστων αὐτὸ τοῦτο εἶναι, ψυχῆν ;

6. Νῦν δὲ δὴ, ἔφη ὁ Κέβης, τί σοι δοκεῖ περὶ αὐτῶν ; Πόρρω που, ἔφη, νῆ Δί' ἐμὲ εἶναι τοῦ οἴεσθαι περὶ τούτων του τὴν αἰτίαν εἶδέναι, ὅς γε οὐκ ἀποδέχομαι ἑμαυτοῦ οὐδὲ ὡς, ἐπειδὴν ἐνὶ τις προσθῆ ἔν, ἢ τὸ ἐν ᾧ προστεθῆ δύο γέγονεν, ἢ τὸ προστεθὲν καὶ ᾧ προστεθῆ διὰ τὴν πρόσθεσιν τοῦ ἑτέρου τῷ ἑτέρῳ δύο ἐγένετο.

7. Οὕτως ἄρα ὁ Σιμμίας ἐπωνυμίαν ἔχει σμικρὸς τε καὶ μέγας εἶναι, ἐν μέσῳ ὧν ἀμφοτέρων, τοῦ μὲν τῷ μεγέθει ὑπερέχει τὴν σμικρότητα ὑπερέχων, τῷ δὲ μέγεθος τῆς σμικρότητος παρέχων ὑπερέχει.

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8. ὅταν τε οὖν ὀρμηῆσαν ὑποχωρήσῃ τὸ ὕδωρ εἰς τὸν τόπον τὸν δὴ κάτω καλούμενον, τοῖς κατ' ἐκεῖνα τὰ ρεύματα διὰ τῆς γῆς εἰσρεῖ τε καὶ πληροῖ αὐτὰ ὡσπερ οἱ ἐπαντλοῦντες.

- II. Illustrate the use of the following particles :—
τοι, μέντοι, δὴ, δῆθεν, ἀλλὰ γάρ, γε.
- III. "Some resemblances to the Greek Drama may be noted in all the Dialogues of Plato." Apply this remark to the *Phaedo*.
- IV. Explain and examine the following arguments for the immortality of the soul attributed to Sokrates in the *Phaedo* :—
- a. Reciprocal generation of opposites.
 - b. Reciprocal exclusion of opposites.
 - c. Indivisibility of the soul.
 - d. Reminiscence.
- How does Sokrates endeavour to reconcile *a* with *b*.
- V. Give a short account of the Confederacy of Delos.
- VI. Draw up a list of the States which sided with Athens and Sparta respectively in the Peloponnesian war.
- VII. Trace briefly the political career of Alkibiades.
- VIII. Give a list of the nations conquered by Rome between B.C. 340 and B.C. 50.
- IX. What measures were proposed by C. Gracchus to ameliorate the condition of the lower orders.
- X. Caesar was accused of complicity in Catiline's conspiracy. Give reasons for your assent or dissent.

COMPOSITION.—LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into Latin Prose—

Pray be sure to order your matters so as to spend all the next week with me : as far as I can impartially guess, it will be the last week I am ever like to have with you :

for, if I mistake not very much, I have very little time left in the world! Refuse not, therefore, to help me to pass some of the last hours of my life as easily as may be in the conversation of one who is not only the nearest but the dearest to me of any man in the world. I have a great many things to talk to you, which I can talk to no one else about. I therefore desire you again, deny not this to my affection. I know nothing at such a time so desirable and so useful as the conversation of a friend one loves and relies on. It is a week free from business, or, if it were not, perhaps you would have no reason to repent the bestowing a day or two upon me. Make haste therefore on Saturday, and be here early: I long till I see you.

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GREEK.

Translate into Greek Prose—

There is, according to Plato, properly no knowledge but only opinion concerning things sensible and perishing, not because they are naturally abstruse (α) and involved in darkness (β), but because their nature and existence is uncertain, ever fleeting (γ) and changing (δ), or rather because they do not in strict truth exist at all being always generating or *in fieri*, that is in a perpetual flux without anything stable (ϵ) or permanent in them to constitute an object of real science. The Pythagoreans and Platonics distinguish between (ζ) that which is ever generated and that which exists. Sensible things and corporeal forms are perpetually producing (η) and perishing, appearing and disappearing, never resting in one state but always in motion and change, and therefore in effect not one being but a succession of beings, whilst τὸ ὄν is understood to be something of an abstract (θ) or spiritual (ι) nature and the proper object of intellectual knowledge.

(α) ἀποκεκρυμμένον. (β) σκοτεινόν. (γ) ὑποῤῥέω. (δ) ἀλλοιόω.
(ϵ) στάσιμος. (ζ) διαιρέομαι. (η) γεννάω. (θ) χωριστὸν αὐτὸ
καθ' αὐτό. (ι) ἀσώματος.

ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS. I.

PROFESSOR NANSON, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define the *curve of velocities* of a moving point, and prove its chief property.

State the corresponding property for *accelerations*. A railway train starts from rest, and its velocity at the end of the first five minutes is thirty miles an hour. Supposing its acceleration during that time to have constantly and uniformly decreased, and to be zero at the end of that time, find the velocity of the train at the end of one minute from the time of starting.

- II. Explain what is meant by the velocity which is compounded of two given velocities, and show how to find it.

Two points, PQ , move along two straight lines, OA , OB , with the uniform velocities u , v . When P is at A , Q is at B . Find the components along and perpendicular to PQ of the velocity of Q relative to P .

- III. Explain clearly how the second law of motion is applied to determine the motion of a projectile.

Find the greatest horizontal range with a given velocity of projection, and prove that it is equal to the distance through which a particle would fall during the time of flight.

- IV. State and explain Newton's third law of motion.

Two heavy bodies are connected by a string which passes over a fixed smooth pulley. Determine the motion.

In the system of pulleys in which each pulley hangs by a separate string and all the strings are parallel, if the weight be doubled it will descend with acceleration $g/(2 + 2^n)$.

- V. State the experimental fact made use of in determining the change of motion when two smooth spheres collide directly.

If the masses be equal and the index of elasticity be equal to unity, prove that the spheres will exchange their velocities.

- VI. Find the time of a small oscillation of a simple pendulum.

A balloon ascends with constant acceleration, and

reaches a height of 900 feet in one minute. Show that a pendulum clock carried with it will gain at the rate of 27·8 seconds per hour.

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- VII. A body of mass m describes a circle of radius r with uniform velocity v . Find the force necessary to retain it in its orbit.

Find what the rate of rotation of the earth should be in order that bodies at the equator should have no apparent weight.

- VIII. Define the terms *work*, *horse power*.

Find the amount of work required to drag a mass m up a given rough inclined plane.

What horse power is required to move a train weighing 48 tons up an incline of 1 in 120 at the rate of 21 miles an hour when the resistance of friction and the air is 10 pounds a ton?

APPLIED MATHEMATICS II.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

- I. State and prove the converse of the "Triangle of Forces."

A sphere, whose weight is 60 lbs. and diameter 18 in., hangs by a rope 9 in. long from a point in a smooth vertical wall. Find the pressure on the wall and the tension of the rope.

- II. Prove that any system of forces acting in one plane are equivalent to a single force acting through any assumed point in the plane, and a couple.

How does the moment of the couple vary with the position of O ?

- III. Explain the rules for the solution of statical problems.

Two equal uniform ladders of length l are freely jointed at the top A , and are connected by a rope PQ .

Prove that if the ground be smooth the tension of the rope is $\frac{wl}{2a} \tan a$, where w is the weight of either ladder, a its inclination to the vertical, and $AP = AQ = a$.

IV. State and prove the graphical construction for finding the resultant of any given system of parallel forces.

V. A frame in the form of a square, with two similar isosceles triangles (the base angles being 30°) described externally on a pair of opposite sides, is hung up by the vertex of one of the triangles, and a weight is suspended from the other; find (graphically or otherwise) the stress in each member.

VI. Define Work, and prove that the work done in lifting any number of weights is equal to the work done in lifting a weight equal to a sum of the weights through the same vertical height that the centre of gravity has been raised.

Find the work done in pushing a body up a rough inclined plane by a force acting parallel to the plane; and prove that it is the same as if the weight had been pushed along an equally rough horizontal plane through a space a , and then lifted vertically through a height h , where h and a denote the height and base respectively of the inclined plane.

VII. State and prove the relation between the pressures at two points in the same vertical in a fluid at rest under the action of gravity.

A vessel containing water is made to slide along a horizontal plane (1) with uniform velocity, (2) with uniform acceleration; find in each case the form of the upper surface consistent with relative equilibrium.

VIII. Define the Centre of Pressure of a plane area.

The resultant force exerted by water a feet deep on every foot length of a vertical reservoir wall is $w (ah + \frac{1}{2}a^2)$, acting at a height $\frac{1}{3}a(a + 3h)/(a + 2h)$ from the base; where w is the weight of a cubic foot of water and h the head of water corresponding to the atmospheric pressure.

IX. Explain the principle of the Barometer.

Prove that the mass of the atmosphere is approximately

equal to that of an ocean of mercury covering the earth, and of depth equal to the mean height of the barometer, and that this mass = 5.3×10^{18} tons, the density of mercury being 13.6.

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- X. State the conditions of equilibrium of a floating ship ; and explain generally how the stability is determined.

In H.M.S. Achilles, a ship of 9,000 tons displacement, it was found that moving 20 tons from one side of the deck to the other, a distance of 42 feet, caused the bob of a pendulum 20 feet long to move through 10 inches. Prove that the metacentric height was 2.24 feet.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

LANGUAGE—PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. What phonetic law is illustrated by a comparison of *pater* with *father* ; of *piscis* with *fish* ? Give five similar examples.
- II. Give instances of a *dual* form in Old English. What was the original distinction between *ye* and *you* ? Account for the use of *y^e* to represent the definite article *the*. What is the origin of the consonantal *y* in English ?
- III. Derive the following words and give equivalents of Gothic origin :—
Pity, sort, chance, pardon, commencement.
Explain the obsolete forms :—
Inwyt, Wanhope, leechcraft, umstroke, attercop.
- IV. Account for the italicised letters in the following :—
Feign, humour, could, rhyme, island.
Account for the presence of *s* in *mathematics* and its absence in *arithmetic*. Examine the forms *riches, alms, kine, shoon, children.*
- V. Parse the italicised words in the following :—
(1) Tears *such as* angels weep ;
(2) His years *but* young, *but* his experience old ;

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- (3) *The more the merrier* ;
 (4) *For for* these things every friend will depart,
 (5) Take thy beak *from out* my heart.

VI. Comment upon the italicised words in the following phrases :—

- (a) And *smale* foweles *maken* melodie.
 (b) Let be *quod* he, it schal not be, so *theech* ;
 (c) Ther to he koude endite and make a *thyng* ;
 (d) A right good knyght and true of word *ywis*,
 (e) And Jacob *sod* pottage.

LITERATURE.—*Hamlet*.

PROFESSOR MORRIS, M.A.

- VII. Explain the words—Argal, bilboes, cautel, chopine, indentures, kibe, moiety, pajock, romage, secure, tetter, thews.
- VIII. Who were Dido, Niobe, Termagant, Yorick ?
 What is meant by Danskers, Polacks ?
- IX. Finish the following passages :—
- a. The funeral baked-meats
 Did coldly.....
- b. Virtue itself scapes not.....
- c. Beware
 Of entrance to a quarrel,.....
- d. O, my offence is rank.....
- e. When sorrows come, they come not.....
- f. Imperious Cæsar.....
- X. Explain the following passages :—
- a. A little more than kin, and less than kind.
- b. That you have ta'en these tenders for true pay,
 Which are not sterling.
- c. The clown shall make those laugh whose lungs are
 tickle o' the sere.
- d. 'Twas caviare to the general.
- e. Marry, this is miching Mallecho.
- f. Wos't drink up eiscl.

- XI. What are Hamlet's thoughts about suicide? Did any change come over them?
- XII. Write a character of Ophelia.
- XIII. To what country does Gervinus compare Hamlet? Is the comparison as apt now as when he made it?
- XIV. Who are the greatest commentators on Hamlet?
or, What great writers have been commentators on Hamlet?

ORDINARY EXAM
B.A.
Second Year.

INDUCTIVE LOGIC.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT., and REV. D. PATON, M.A., B.D.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Distinguish Mill's definition of Induction from the Logical or intellectual processes that sometimes usurp its name.
- II. Every induction may be thrown into the form of a syllogism by supplying a Major Premiss. If this be actually done what will be the the ultimate Major Premiss of all inductions, and what according to Mill is its basis?
- III. Why is a single instance, in some cases, sufficient for a complete induction, while in others, myriads of concurring instances, without a single exception known or presumed, go such a very little way towards establishing an universal proposition?
- IV. Show how the processes of Observation, Experiment, Classification, and Hypothesis are subsidiary to Induction. In what sciences must we depend wholly or mainly on observation? Distinguish natural from artificial classification. Has an artificial classification any use? What are the conditions of a valid Hypothesis? What is meant by a gratuitous Hypothesis?
- V. Explain the state of mind out of which for the most part fallacies of inspection arise, and enumerate the examples controverted by Mill.
- VI. Discuss the fallacies incident to Observation.

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VII. State and explain the canons of Induction.

Supposing us to be unacquainted with the causes of the following phenomena, by what methods should we investigate each?

(1.) The connection between the barometer and the weather.

(2.) An explosion in a mine.

(3.) The transmission of sound by a telephone.

VIII. To what extent did Bacon anticipate the Inductive Methods? What was the fundamental error of his philosophy?

IX. In endeavouring to establish a causal connection between any two phenomena, *a* and *b*, we are liable to the following errors:—

(1.) Mistaking *a* for the cause, the real cause being *c*.

(2.) Mistaking *a* for the sole cause, *a* and *c* being either joint causes or joint conditions.

(3.) Mistaking *a* for the cause of *b*, when they are really both effects of *c*.

(4.) Mistaking *a* for the proximate cause of *b*, when it is really only the remote cause.

(5.) Neglecting to take account of the mutual action and reaction of *a* and *b*.

(6.) Inverting cause and effect.

Give one example of each kind of error.

THIRD YEAR, B.A.

LATIN.

Ordinary Exam.
B.A.
Third Year.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A., AND PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three Hours.

Translate, adding notes where you deem them requisite:—

GRAECA · MENANDRV · ACTA ·
 LVDIS · FVNERALIBVS · QVOS ·
 FECERE · LVCIO · AEMILIO · PAVLO ·
 L · FABIVS · MAXVMVS · P · CORNELIVS ·
 AFRICANVS · EGIT · L · AMBIVIVS ·
 TVRPIO · MODOS · FECIT · FLACCVS ·
 CLAVDI · TIB · SARRANIS ·
 M · CORNELIO · CETHEGO · L · GALLO · COS ·

Translate the following passage, and scan the first four lines:—

DE. id quidem angiportum non est pervium. Sy. verum
 hercle : vah,
 censen hominem me esse ? erravi : in porticum rursum
 redi :

sane hac multo propius ibis et minor est erratio.
 scin Cratini huius ditis aedis ? DE. scio. Sy. ubi eas
 praeterieris,
 ad sinistram hac recta platea ; ubi ad Dianae veneris,
 ito ad dextram : prius quam ad portam venias, apud
 ipsum lacum
 est pistrilla et exadvorsum fabrica : ibist. DE. quid
 ibi facit ?

Sy. lectulos in sole ilignis pedibus faciundos dedit
 DE. ubi potetis vos : bene sane. sed cesso ad eum per-
 gere ?

Sy. i sane : ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, silicer-
 nium.

Aeschinus odiose cessat : prandium corrumpitur :
 Ctesipho autem in amorest totus. ego iam prospiciam
 mihi :

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nam iam adibo atque unum quicquid, quod quidem erit
bellissimum,
Carpam et cyathos sorbilans paulatim hunc producam
diem.

Translate—

Iubet frater? ubi is est! tun iubes hoc, Demea?
De ego vero iubeo et hac re et aliis omnibus
quam maxime unam facere nos hanc familiam,
colere adiuvere adiungere. AÆ. ita quaeso, pater.
Ml. haud aliter censeo. DE. immo hercle ita nobis
debet:

primum huius uxoris mater. Ml. est. quid postea?
DE. proba et modesta. Ml. ita aiunt. DE. natu grandior.

Ml. scio. DE. parere iam diu haec per annos non potest:
nec qui eam respiciat quisquam est: solast. Ml. quam
hic rem agit?

DE. hanc te aequomst ducere, et te operam ut fiat dare.
Ml. me ducere autem? DE. te. Ml. me? DE. te inquam.
Ml. ineptis. DE. si tu sis homo, hic faciat. AÆ. mi pater. Ml. quid tu autem huic,
asine, auscultas? DE. nil agis: fieri aliter non potest. Ml. deliras. AÆ. sine te exorem,
mi pater.

Ml. insannis: aufer. DE. age, da veniam filio. Ml. satin sanus es?

ego novos maritus anno demum quinto et sexagensimo
fiam atque anum decrepitam ducam? idne estis auctores
mihi?

AÆ. fac: promisi ego illis. Ml. promisti autem? de te largitor, puer.

State the points of difference between the Greek and Roman Stage.

Translate—

(a.) Τεέκρης illa lentum sane negotium: neque Cornelius ad Terentiam postea rediit; opinor, ad Considium, Axium, Selicium confugiendum est. Nam a Caecilio propinqui minore centesimis nummum 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 ταυτόματον ἡμῶν. Nam mihi Pompeiani πρόδρομοι nuntiant, aperte Pompeium acturum, Antonio succedi oportere; eodem-

que tempore ager praetor ad populum. Res eiusmodi est, ut ego nec per bonorum nec per popularem existimationem honeste possim hominem defendere, nec mihi libeat quod vel maximum est.

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—Cicero ad Atticum, Book I., Letter xii.

(b.) Hic dies me valde Crasso adiunxit; et tamen, ab illo aperte, tecte quidquid est datum, libenter accepi. Ego autem ipse, dii boni! quod modo *ἐνεπερπερευσάμην* novo auditori Pompeio! Si umquam mihi *περίοδοι ἢ καμπὰι ἢ ἐν θυμήματα ἢ κατασκευαί* suppeditaverunt, illo tempore. Quid multa? clamores. Etenim haec erat *ὑπόθεσις*, de gravitate ordinis, de equestri concordia, de consensione Italiae, de intermortuis reliquiis coniurationis, de vilitate, de otio. Nosti iam in hac materia sonitus nostros: tanti fuerunt, ut ego eo brevior sim, quod eos usque istim exauditos putem.

—Cicero ad Atticum, Book I., Letter xiv.

(c.) Fenestrarum angustias quod reprehendis, scito te *Κύρον παιδείαν* reprehendere. Nam, quum ego idem istuc dicerem, Cyrus aiebat, viridariorum *διαφάσεις* latis luminibus non tam esse suaves. Etenim *ἔστω ὄψις μὲν ἡ α, τὸ δὲ ὀρώμενον β, γ· ἀκτῖνες δὲ δ καὶ ε.* Vides enim cetera. Nam si *κατ' εἰδώλων ἐμπτώσεις* videremus, valde laborarent *εἰδῶλα* in angustius: nunc fit lepide illa *ἐκχυσίς* radiorum.

—Cicero ad Atticum, Book II., Letter iii.

(d.) Vettius ille, ille noster index, Caesari, ut perspiciamus, pollicitus est, sese curaturum, ut in aliquam suspicionem facinoris Curio filius adduceretur. Itaque insinuatus in familiaritatem adolescentis, et cum eo, ut res indicat, saepe congressus, rem in eum locum deduxit ut diceret, sibi certum esse, cum suis servis in Pompeium impetum facere, eumque occidere. Hoc Curio ad patrem detulit, ille ad Pompeium. Res delata ad senatum est. Introductus Vettius primo negabat se umquam cum Curione restitisse, neque id sane diu. Nam statim fidem publicam postulavit. Haud reclamatum est. Tum exposuit, manum fuisse iuventutis, duce Curione, in qua Paullus initio fuisset, et Q. Caepio hic Brutus, et Lentulus, flaminis filius, conscio patre. Postea C. Septimium, scribam Bibuli, pugionem sibi a Bibulo

attulisse: quod totum irrisum est: Vettio pugionem defuisse, nisi ei consul dedisset: eoque magis id eiectum est, quod a. d. III. Id. Mai. Bibulus Pompeium fecerat certiozem, ut caveret insidias: in quo ei Pompeius gratias egerat.

—Cicero ad Atticum, Book II., Letter xxiv.

Explain the allusions in the above passages, and say what you know of the history of the men whose names are mentioned in them.

GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A., AND PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate and explain any difficulties in the construction of the following passages:—

1. ἴσως μέντοι θαυμαστόν σοι φανείται, εἰ τοῦτο μόνον τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ἀπλοῦν ἔστι καὶ οὐδέποτε τυγχάνει τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, ὡς περ καὶ τᾶλλα, ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ οἷς βέλτιον τέθνᾶναι ἢ ζῆν.

2. Κινδυνεύει τοι ὡς περ ἄτραπός τις ἐκφέρειν ἡμῶς μετὰ τοῦ λόγου ἐν τῇ σκεψεί, ὅτι, ἕως ἂν τὸ σῶμα ἔχωμεν καὶ ξυμπεφυρμένη ἢ ἡμῶν ψυχῇ μετὰ τοῦ τοιοῦτου κακοῦ, οὐ μὴ ποτε κτησώμεθα ἰκανῶς οὐ ἐπιθυμοῦμεν.

3. Τί δὲ τόδ' ; ἢ δ' ὅς. ἢ πάσχομέν τι τοιοῦτον περὶ τὰ ἐν τοῖς ξύλοις τε καὶ οἷς νῦν δὴ ἐλέγομεν τοῖς ἴσοις ; ἄρα φαίνεται ἡμῖν οὕτως ἴσα εἶναι ὡς περ αὐτὸ τὸ ἔστιν ἴσον, ἢ ἐνδεῖ τι ἐκείνου τῷ μὴ τοιαῦτα εἶναι, οἷον τὸ ἴσον, ἢ οὐδέν ; Καὶ πολὺ γε, ἔφη, ἐνδεῖ.

4. Ἐννοεῖς οὖν, ἔφη, ὅτι, ἐπειδὴν ἀποθάνῃ ὁ ἄνθρωπος, τὸ μὲν ὄρατον αὐτοῦ, τὸ σῶμα, καὶ ἐν ὄρατῷ κείμενον, ὃ δὴ νεκρὸν καλοῦμεν, ᾧ προσήκει διαλύεσθαι καὶ διαπίπτειν καὶ διαπνεῦσθαι, οὐκ εὐθὺς τούτων οὐδὲν πέπονθεν, ἀλλ' ἐπιεικῶς συνηδὸν ἐπιμένει χρόνον, ἔαν μὲν τις καὶ χαριέντως ἔχων τὸ σῶμα τελευτήσῃ καὶ ἐν τοιαύτῃ ὥρᾳ, καὶ πάνν μάλα. συμπεσὸν γὰρ τὸ σῶμα καὶ ταριχευθῆν, ὡς περ οἱ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ταριχευθέντες, ὀλίγον ὄλον μένει ἀμήχανον ὅσον χρόνον.

5. Ἡ οὖν ἔστι τοῦτο περὶ ψυχῆν, ὥστε καὶ κατὰ τὸ σμικρότατον μᾶλλον ἑτέραν ἑτέρας ψυχῆν ψυχῆς ἐπὶ πλεον καὶ μᾶλλον ἢ ἐπ' ἑλαττον καὶ ἴττον αὐτὸ τοῦτο εἶναι, ψυχῆν;

6. Νῦν δὲ δὴ, ἔφη ὁ Κέβης, τί σοι δοκεῖ περὶ αὐτῶν; Πόρρω που, ἔφη, νῆ Δέ' ἐμὲ εἶναι τοῦ οἴεσθαι περὶ τούτων του τὴν αἰτίαν εἰδέναι, ὅς γε οὐκ ἀποδέχομαι ἑμαυτοῦ οὐδὲ ὡς, ἐπειδὴν ἐνὶ τις προσθῆ ἔν, ἢ τὸ ἐν ᾧ προσετέθη δύο γέγονεν, ἢ τὸ προστεθὲν καὶ ᾧ προσετέθη διὰ τὴν πρόσθεσιν τοῦ ἑτέρου τῷ ἑτέρῳ δύο ἐγένετο.

7. Οὕτως ἄρα ὁ Συμμίας ἐπωνυμίαν ἔχει σμικρὸς τε καὶ μέγας εἶναι, ἐν μέσῳ ὧν ἀμφοτέρων, τοῦ μὲν τῷ μεγέθει ὑπερέχειν τὴν σμικρότητα ὑπερέχων, τῷ δὲ μέγεθος τῆς σμικρότητος παρέχων ὑπερέχον.

8. ὅταν τε οὖν ὀρμηθῶσιν ὑποχωρήσῃ τὸ ὕδωρ εἰς τὸν τόπον τὸν δὴ κάτω καλούμενον, τοῖς κατ' ἐκεῖνα τὰ ρεύματα διὰ τῆς γῆς εἰσρεῖ τε καὶ πληροῖ αὐτὰ ὥσπερ οἱ ἐπαντλοῦντες.

II. Illustrate the use of the following particles:—

τοι, μέντοι, δὴ, δῆθεν, ἀλλὰ γάρ, γε.

III. "Some resemblances to the Greek Drama may be noted in all the Dialogues of Plato." Apply this remark to the *Phaedo*.

IV. Explain and examine the following arguments for the immortality of the soul attributed to Sokrates in the *Phaedo*:—

a. Reciprocal generation of opposites.

b. Reciprocal exclusion of opposites.

c. Indivisibility of the soul.

d. Reminiscence.

How does Sokrates endeavour to reconcile a with b.

V. Translate—

- (a.) μὴ, πρὸς σε τοῦ κατ' ἄκρον Οἰταῖον νόστος
 Διὸς καταστράπτοντος, ἐκκλέψῃς λόγον.
 οὐ γὰρ γυναικὶ τοὺς λόγους ἐρεῖς κακῆ,
 οὐδ' ἦτις οὐ κάτοιιδε τᾶνθρώπων, ὅτι
 χαίρειν πέφυκεν οὐχὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς αἰεί.
 Ἐρωτι μὲν νυν ὅστις ἀντανίσταται
 πύκτης ὅπως ἐς χεῖρας, οὐ καλῶς φρονεῖ.

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οὗτος γὰρ ἄρχει καὶ θεῶν ὅπως θέλει,
κάμου γε, πῶς δ' οὐ; χιτέρας οἴας γ' ἐμοῦ
ὥστ' εἴ τι τῶμψ τ' ἀνδρὶ τῆδε τῆ νόσψ
ληφθέντι μεμπτός εἶμι, κάρτα μαίνομαι,
ἢ τῆδε τῆ γυναικί, τῆ μεταίτια
τοῦ μηδέν αἰσχροῦ μηδ' ἐμοὶ κακοῦ τινος.

Soph. Trach., 436—448.

There are several points in the constructions of this passage worthy of remark; write notes on those that strike you as being so.

- (b.) ὦ μήτηρ, ὡς ἂν ἐκ τριῶν σ' ἐν εἰλόμην,
ἢ μηκέτ' εἶναι ζῶσαν, ἢ σεσωσμένην
ἄλλον κεκλήσθαι μητέρ', ἢ λῶους φρένας
τῶν νῦν παρουσῶν τῶνδ' ἀμείψασθαι ποθεν.
τί δ' ἐστίν, ὦ παῖ, πρὸς γ' ἐμοῦ στυγούμενον.

Ibid., 734—738.

- (c.) ὦ πολλὰ δὴ καὶ θερμὰ κοῦ λόγψ κακὰ
καὶ χερσὶ καὶ νότοισι μοχθήσας ἐγώ·
κοῦπω τοιοῦτον οὔτ' ἄκοιτις ἢ Διὸς
προῖθηκεν οὔθ' ὁ στυγνὸς Εὐρισθεὺς ἐμοί,
οἶον τόδ' ἢ δολῶπις Οἰνέως κόρη
καθήψεν ὠμοῖς τοῖς ἐμοῖς Ἐρινύων
ὑφαντὸν ἀμφίβληστρον, ᾧ διόλλυμαι.
πλευραῖσι γὰρ προσμαχθὲν ἐκ μὲν ἐσχάτας
βέβρωκε σάρκας, πνεύμονός τ' ἀρτηρίας
ρόφει ξυνοικούν· ἐκ δὲ χλωρὸν αἱμά μου
πέπωκεν ἤδη, καὶ διέφθαρμαι δέμας
τὸ πᾶν, ἀφράστψ τῆδε χειρωθεὶς πέδη.

Ibid., 1046—1057.

- (d.) ὙΛ. τῆς μητρός ἤκω τῆς ἐμῆς φράσων ἐν οἷς
νῦν ἐστίν οἶς θ' ἡμαρτεν οὐχ ἔκουσία.
ΗΡ. ὦ παγκάκιστε, καὶ παρεμνήσω γὰρ αὐ
τῆς πατροφόντου μητρός, ὡς κλύειν ἐμέ;

Ibid., 1122—1125.

PHILOLOGY.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Ordinary Exam.,
B.A.
Third Year

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Give (a) a morphological, (b) a genealogical classification of languages.
- II. Draw up a table to illustrate the classification of sounds as applicable to Greek and Latin.
- III. Explain and illustrate by Greek and Latin examples the meaning of :—
Vowel intensification, substitution of vowels, nasalisation, assibilation, insertion of auxiliary consonants.
- IV. Give Greek and English words of cognate origin with the following :—
Anser, fera, genu, cor, fides, fagus, jugum, velle, stare, domare.
- V. Define a *Root*. Give examples of Primitive, Secondary, and Tertiary Roots. Enumerate the four main processes of Word-formation from Roots, and give examples.
- VI. What traces of the Ablative, Instrumental, and Locative Cases may be found in Greek? What explanations have been given of the Genitive ending *i* of the Second Declension in Latin? What was the original form of the Latin Ablative? Give the date of the latest inscription exhibiting that form. Distinguish the stem from the case-ending in the following, and account for the peculiar form of the latter :—
λόγου, πόλεις, ἵππους, χαρίεσσα, πειθοῖ.
- VII. Give the chief pronominal stems in Latin, and point out some peculiarities in their declension.
- VIII. Analyse the forms *ἐφιλήσαντο* and *regeremur* so as to show the force of the component parts.
- IX. What is the origin of the Augment? What tense takes the place of the Aorist in Latin? Account for such forms as *ἔχον—ἔωρων—ἔρρεον*.
- X. Enumerate the different ways of forming the perfect indicative in Greek and Latin.
- XI. Give some account of the participial suffix—*μενο*. What traces of it are found in Latin?

COMPOSITION, LATIN, & GREEK.

The same as for the Second Year.

MATHEMATICS I.

PROFESSOR NANSON, M.A.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. If a straight line stand at right angles to each of two straight lines at the point of their intersection it shall also be at right angles to the plane which passes through them, that is, to the plane in which they are.

Find the locus of points which are equidistant from two given points.

- II. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane from a given point without it.

From two given points without a given plane, and on the same side of it, two straight lines are drawn, meeting each other in that plane; find when their sum is the least possible.

- III. If two straight lines which meet one another be parallel to two other straight lines which meet one another, but are not in the same plane with the first two, the plane passing through these is parallel to the plane passing through the others.

Draw a straight line perpendicular to each of two given straight lines which are not in the same plane.

- IV. If two straight lines be cut by parallel planes they shall be cut in the same ratio.

State and prove the converse of this theorem.

- V. Define a parabola and prove that its principal ordinate is a mean proportional between the latus rectum and the corresponding abscissa.

If the ordinate be cut in a constant ratio, prove that the locus of the point of section is a parabola.

- VI. Prove that the rectangles contained by any two intersecting chords of a parabola are as the lengths of the parallel focal chords.

A system of parallel chords is drawn in a parabola ; find the locus of the point which divides each chord into segments which contain a constant rectangle.

- VII. Prove that the tangent at any point of an ellipse makes equal angles with the focal distances of the point.

Describe an ellipse with given foci so as to touch a given straight line which does not pass between the given foci.

- VIII. Prove that in the ellipse the sum of the squares of conjugate diameters is constant.

Prove that the sum of conjugate diameters is greatest when the diameters are equal.

- IX. Prove that the triangle contained by the asymptotes and any tangent to a hyperbola is of constant area.

Prove that the locus of a point which divides the parts of any tangent intercepted between the asymptotes in a constant ratio is a hyperbola.

MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Mention the chief points of agreement and of divergence between the theories of plane and of spherical triangles.

Prove that the area of a spherical triangle is proportional to its "spherical excess."

A regular icosahedron is inscribed in a sphere ; find the angles of the spherical triangle whose vertices are the vertices of one of the faces.

- II. State and prove Euler's theorem of polyhedra :—

$$S + F = E + 2.$$

Shew that to every regular polyhedron there corresponds another in which the values of S and F are interchanged, whilst the value of E is the same.

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Third Year.

III. State and prove the rule for finding the area of any zone of a sphere bounded by two parallel small circles.

If the obliquity of the ecliptic were 30° , what proportion of the earth's surface would be included within the tropics?

IV. Define the following terms:—Declination, Right Ascension, First Point of Aries, Solstice, Latitude, Longitude (celestial).

On June 20, 1879, the longitude of the moon's ascending node was 296° , and it was new moon; give a diagram of the celestial sphere shewing the relative positions of the equator, ecliptic, moon's orbit, sun, and moon.

V. Explain how error of centering is eliminated in the reading of graduated circles.

Define carefully the terms *geographical* and *geocentric latitude* respectively.

How is the former determined in a fixed observatory?

VI. Show by a diagram how the change in the declination of the sun produces the succession of the seasons.

The sun is about eight days longer on the northern side of the equator than on the southern. Why is this?

At a place within the tropics the sun is vertical twice a year. What is its declination on those days?

VII. Define the equation of time, and investigate the variations in that part of it which is due to the obliquity of the ecliptic.

If the mean time of sunrise be 5 h. 42 m., and the equation of time -14 m., find the mean time of sunset.

VIII. Define the Parallax of a heavenly body, and calculate its effect on the zenith distance.

Given that a kilometre is the arc of a meridian which subtends an angle of one centesimal minute at the centre of the earth, and that the sun's horizontal parallax is $8''.76$, prove that the distance of the sun is 1.5×10^8 kilometres.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Ordinary Exam.,
B.A.
Third Year.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT., AND PROFESSOR MORRIS, M.A.
Time—Three Hours.

I. Contrasting Australia with England we find in the case of the former:—

- (a). Rate of interest higher.
- (b). Wages higher.
- (c). House rent higher.
- (d). Rent (in Ricardo's sense) lower.
- (e). Land less carefully cultivated.

What reasons can you assign for these facts?

II. If an inexhaustible coal mine were discovered in South Australia, and an inexhaustible gold mine in Victoria, which of the two colonies would be benefited the more? Give reasons for your reply.

III. A. spends £10,000 in building and furnishing a house. B. spends the same amount in purchasing and working a farm. Does the labouring class as a whole derive as much advantage from A.'s conduct as from B.'s? If not, why not?

IV. Of late years there has been a great increase of wealth in England, and at the same time "a persistence of poverty" amongst the labouring classes. How can you account for this?

V. "Many attach to competition the stigma of selfish greed. The poverty of the poor is often attributed to it; but it is no enemy to the working classes." Give your reasons for agreeing or disagreeing with the above remark.

VI. State the arguments for and against free-trade.

VII. What was Wakefield's theory of colonisation? How has it been confirmed by the history of Western Australia?

What is meant by the "unearned increment" of land? What objections may be urged against its appropriation by the state?

VIII. Is the large or the small scale better for production? Are there any exceptional considerations in the case of agricultural production?

Note that in this question the word "better" may mean better economically or better morally. Are these distinct?

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- IX. Strikes have been defined as acts of war between employed and employers. Is there any prospect of such war ever finally ceasing?
- X. Define wealth, capital, commission, metayer, cottier, Political Economy.
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**ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE
DEGREE OF B.Sc.**

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN
GREEK
PURE MATHEMATICS
ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS
ELEMENTARY NATURAL PHILOSOPHY
DEDUCTIVE LOGIC

} Same
papers as
set for
first year
of the
B.A.
Degree.

Ordinary Exam.,
B.Sc.
First Year.

FRENCH }
GERMAN } No candidates.

SECOND YEAR B.Sc.

ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

The same papers as set for the second year of the B.A. Degree
(pages lxxxii., lxxxiii).

PHYSICS I.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. State the units of heat in general use, and define specific heat.

A coil of zinc, weighing 1,000 gr. and at a temperature of 32° F., is placed in a bath of water at a temperature of 65° F. and reduces its temperature by one degree. It is found that a further fall of one degree is obtained by pouring 96 gr. of water at 32° F. into the same bath after removing the zinc. Find the specific heat of zinc.

- II. Define the thermal conductivity and the thermometric conductivity of a substance, and explain the physical significance of each.

If the rise of temperature downwards beneath the earth's surface be at the rate of 1° C. for every 30 metres, and if the thermal conductivity of the superficial strata be $\cdot 004$ [C.G.S.], find how much ice at 0° C. would be melted by the heat which is lost annually from a square kilometre of the earth's surface. [Latent heat of fusion of ice = 80].

- III. State the first law of thermodynamics.

Explain how the thermal properties of a substance may be exhibited by means of a diagram.

Give a sketch of the isothermal lines of H_2O , with any explanation you may think necessary.

- IV. Describe Faraday's experiments on Electrostatic Induction, and state the chief facts which can be demonstrated in this way.

Water escapes by a jet from an insulated vessel and is collected by another insulated vessel. If the two vessels be connected with the two terminals of a quadrant electrometer, what will be the indication of the instrument when a stick of sealing wax, which has been rubbed with fur, is held near the jet?

- V. Define the electrostatic capacity of a condenser.

An insulated conductor is charged to a certain potential; is its energy greater or less when an insulated conductor is present in its neighbourhood? Explain.

- VI. Define the terms Magnetic Potential and Line of Force.

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Sketch the arrangement of the lines of force in the neighbourhood (1) of a thin uniformly magnetified bar; (2) of an ordinary bar magnet. What is the cause of the different arrangement in the latter case?

- VII. State carefully Ohm's Law.

The current from a battery passes through a wire 10 miles long and through a galvanometer; the needle is deflected 10° . When the wire is shortened to 5 miles the deflection increases to 11° . Show that the resistances of the battery and the galvanometer together are equal to that of 45 miles of the wire. [Assume the deflection of the galvanometer to be proportional to the current].

- VIII. Explain the practical system of Electromagnetic Units.

Having given material standards of Resistance and Electromotive Force, explain fully how you would proceed to determine the intensity of a given current.

- IX. Describe the phenomena of Electrolysis in some simple case

What are *secondary actions*?

State Faraday's laws of Electrolysis, and indicate the methods by which their truth may be tested.

PHYSICS II.

PROFESSOR ANDREW, M.A.

Time—Three Hours.

[Candidates are not to answer both of two alternative questions.]

- I. How are sound vibrations transmitted to the ear?
Describe an illustrative experiment.

- or I. Explain generally the phenomenon of interference, and describe an experiment showing the interference of sound waves.

- II. Explain the cause of Newton's error in his computed velocity of sound in air, and the nature of Laplace's correction. What is the effect on the velocity of variations in temperature and in pressure of the air respectively?

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- III. A flute and a violin are tuned to unison in a room, and are then taken into another room at a higher temperature. Will they still be in tune? Why?
- or III. Describe the kaleidophone, or any other instrument for illustrating the composition of simple harmonic vibrations.
- IV. Give a numerical relation between the notes of the diatonic scale.
- or IV. A tuning-fork vibrates 200 times per second; another fork being sounded "beats" are heard at intervals of half-a-second; what is its rate of vibration?
- V. Explain the construction, principle, and use of the Siren or else of the Sonometer.
- VI. Explain the principle of Bunsen's Photometer. Two different burners are supplied with the same quality of gas at the same rate, and are tested with a Bunsen Photometer. After adjustment the screen is found to be 100 inches from one and 115 inches from the other; the latter was advertised to give 50 per cent. more light than the former; what is the true gain?
- VII. Draw a figure showing the course of a pencil of light by which an eye, between two parallel mirrors, will see the image of a bright point between them after two reflexions.
- or VII. Explain the number of images of a luminous body viewed by reflexion obliquely in a thick silvered glass plate; also explain the variations in their brightness.
- VIII. Express the relation between the radius of a spherical reflector and the positions of conjugate foci.
Shew that if a polished sphere be suspended in a room the images of the surrounding objects are virtual, erect, and minified.
- IX. Assuming that the deviation of a ray passing through a plate is zero, show that that of a ray passing through a glass prism in air, in a plane perpendicular to the edge is *from* the edge.
- or IX. Explain how a prism of given material may be used to determine the refractive index for any kind of light for that material.

- X. Describe the construction, use, and principle of Silbermann's Focometer.
- or X. Describe the construction of the Cassegrain Reflecting Telescope, and trace the course of a pencil of rays from a distant point through it. How would you use it to photograph the moon?

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BIOLOGY.

J. C. VERCO, Esq., M.D.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Describe the organs and process of reproduction in *Chara*.
- II. Give the life history of *Mucor-mucedo* with the variations in its development under different conditions.
- III. Are *amœbæ*, *protococci*, and *torulæ* plants or animals? Give reasons for your answer.
- IV. Describe the circulatory system of the *mussel*.
- V. State what may be seen in a transverse section of the stem of a bean.
- VI. What do you understand by the terms *prothallus*, *organ of Bojanus*, *micropyle*, *pseudopodia*?

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

T. C. CLOUD, Esq., F.C.S., F.I.C.

Time—Three Hours.

[Candidates are required to answer ten questions].

- I. Name the chief constituents of the atmosphere, and the proportion by volume and weight in which they are present.
- II. Given an acid solution containing iron and aluminium, how would you proceed to separate them?

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- III. Describe the process employed for the extraction of iodine from kelp.
- IV. What reaction occurs when a current of chlorine is passed through a solution of potassic hydrate?
- V. Describe in outline the manufacture of sulphuric acid from iron pyrites (ferric disulphide).
- VI. Name the principal ore of lead. Give the chemical formula for it, and describe the chief reactions which take place in the process of smelting it.
- VII. What is the chemical difference between cast-iron, steel, and wrought-iron?
- VIII. Deduce the chemical formula of a substance containing in 100 parts :—Hydrogen, 2.13 ; Nitrogen, 29.79 ; Oxygen, 68.08 ; giving such details as will show the method of calculation employed.
- IX. How would you proceed to demonstrate the presence of arsenic in a solution containing that element?
- X. Compare the compounds of phosphorus with those of arsenic, specially indicating the points of difference.
- XI. How can the following compounds of Calcium be obtained from the mineral gypsum (sulphate of calcium) :—(1) oxide ; (2) hydrated oxide ; (3) chloride ; (4) carbonate?
- XII. Explain the structure of the flame of a candle, and describe how you would support your explanation by experiments.

THIRD YEAR B.Sc.

No candidates.

NOVEMBER, 1884.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE
DEGREE OF LL.B.

FIRST YEAR.

ROMAN LAW.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. R. G. MOORE.

Ordinary Exam
LL.B.
First Year.
November.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Write explanatory notes upon the following extracts :—
- (a) Responsa prudentium sunt sententiae et opiniones eorum quibus permissum est iura condere.
 - (b) Latini multis modis ad civitatem Romanam perveniunt.
 - (c) Lege Fusia Caninia certus modus constitutus erat in servis testamento manumittendis.
 - (d) Servus autem manumissus capite non minuitur, quia nullum caput habuit.
- II. Quaedam praeterea res corporales sunt, quaedam incorporeales.
- Explain fully the meaning and purpose of this distinction. How far is it consistently observed by Gaius and Justinian in the *Institutes* ?
- III. Show the connection between Possessio, Usucapio, Occupatio and Traditio ; and examine the statement—
- Incorporeales traditionem non recipere manifestum est.

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IV. Translate, with notes upon the italicised words, the following passage :—

Iure civili constitutum fuerat, ut qui bona fide ab eo qui dominus non erat, cum crediderit eum dominum esse, rem emerit vel ex donatione quavis *iusta causa* acceperit, is eam rem, si mobilis erat anno ubique, si immobilis biennio tantum in *italico solo* usucapiat, ne rerum dominia in incerto essent. Et cum hoc placitum erat putantibus antiquioribus dominis sufficere ad inquirendas res suas praefata tempora, nobis melior sententia sedit, ne domini maturius suis rebus defraudentur, neque certo loco beneficium hoc concludatur. Et ideo *constitutionem* super hoc promulgavimus, qua cautum est ut res quidem mobiles per triennium, immobiles vero per longi temporis possessionem (id est, inter praesentes decennio, inter absentes viginti annis) usucapiantur ; et his modis non solum in Italia, sed in omni terra quae nostro imperio gubernatur, dominia rerum iusta causa possessionis praecedente acquirantur.

V. Explain the following extract :—

“Viewed in its simple form, gift is not a peculiar mode of acquisition, but an acquisition by delivery with a particular motive for the transfer.”

Was this always true in Roman Law ?

How far is it applicable to the English doctrine ?

VI. Explain the following terms :—

Regula Catoniana ; Dies cedit ; Dies venit ; Bonorum distractio ; Bonorum sectio ; Legatum per damnationem.

VII. Translate the following passage :—

Denique inutilis est talis stipulatio, si quis ita dari stipuletur ; post mortem meam dari spondes ? vel ita : post mortem tuam dari spondes ? valet autem si quis ita dari stipuletur ; cum moriar dari spondes ? vel ita : cum morieris dari spondes ? id est ut in novissimum vitae tempus stipulatoris aut promisoris obligatio conferatur. nam inelegans esse visum est ex heredis persona incipere obligationem. rursus ita stipulari non possumus ; pridie quam moriar, aut ; pridie quam morieris, dari spondes ? quia non potest aliter intelligi pridie quam aliquis morietur, quam si mors secuta sit ; rursus morte secuta in praeteritum reducitur stipulatio et quodammodo talis est ; heredi meo dari spondes ? quae sane inutilis est.

State what change was made by Justinian in the law as stated in the passage quoted.

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Give some account of the law as to preposterous stipulations

- (a) According to Gaius.
- (b) According to the Institutes of Justinian.

VIII. State the various ways in which an obligation could be dissolved.

XI. When was *furtum* said to be *manifestum* and when *ne manifestum*?

Seius sends a picture to be framed by Titius at a fixed price. Maevius steals the picture from Titius. What were the respective remedies of Seius and Titius?—

- (a) In case of the solvency of Titius.
- (b) In case of the insolvency of Titius.

X. Give an account of an *actio sacramenti* as described by Gaius, brought *in personam* against an individual who had bound himself by a legal obligation.

XI. “Jus bonorum possessionis introductum est a praetore emendandi veteris juris gratia.”

Explain this passage.

Give a short account of the rise and progress of the jurisdiction of the praetor.

XII. Explain the following terms :—

Leonina societas, Hereditatis aditio, judex, Lex Julia Majistatis, res fungibiles, nudum factum.

LAW OF PROPERTY.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. J. G. RUSSELL.

Time—Three Hours.

[Candidates are required to give reasons when the answers involve matters of opinion].

I. “Personal property is essentially the subject of absolute ownership, and cannot be held for any estate.”

Are there any limitations to this rule?

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A, a farmer, by his will, after giving to his wife furniture to furnish a comfortable room at S., bequeathed to her farming stock at S. during her widowhood, and after her marrying again or her decease he gave the same to trustees for sale. The widow having married again, advise the trustees as to the nature of the woman's interest in the farming stock.

II. Describe generally the incidents of an estate for life.

To what extent have the powers of a tenant for life as to leasing been increased by legislation in South Australia?

III. What is the legal interpretation of the following grants of land made by a tenant in fee simple?—

(a). To A until £100 be paid out of the annual profits of the land.

(b) To A until £100 be paid by annual instalments of £20 each.

(c). To A.

(d). To A for life (without specifying *whose* life).

What would be the effect of a grant similar to the last if made by a tenant-in-tail?

IV. Distinguish Joint Tenancy and Tenancy in Common, and state under what circumstances these forms of tenure are most frequently met with in practice.

V. Explain the following terms :—

Administrator cum testamento annexo; Administration de bonis non; Executor de son tort.

Discuss the question whether a person in South Australia can make himself an executor *de son tort* by wrongfully receiving the rents of real estate.

VI. What are the essential conditions for a valid *donatio mortis causâ*?

M. C., the obligee of a bond, five days before her death signed an indorsement, not under seal, upon the bond as follows :—“I, M. C., do hereby assign and transfer the within bond or obligation, and all my right, title, and interest thereto, unto and to the use of my niece, E. F., with full power and authority for the said E. F. to sue for and recover the amount thereof and all interest now due, or hereafter to become due thereupon.”

Is this good as a *donatio inter vivos* or *mortis causâ*?

- VII. What were the requisites for the sale of goods according to the Common Law? How was the Common Law upon the subject altered by the Statute of Frauds? What is the nature of the "acceptance" which will satisfy the 17th section?
- VIII. Trace the steps by which lands have become liable in the hands of heirs and devisees to the specialty or simple contract debts of their predecessors.
- IX. What do you mean by a "Fraudulent Preference" in Insolvency? To what extent does the 13 Eliz., c. 5, constitute the law upon the subject?
- X. Explain stoppage in *transitu*.
A. having sold and consigned goods to B. exercises his right of stoppage in *transitu*. Can A. re-sell the goods? Would the circumstance of their being perishable affect your opinion?
- XI. State, avoiding as far as you can the use of technical terms, the purport of a common marriage settlement of personalty.

LAW OF PROPERTY.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. J. G. RUSSELL.

Time—Three Hours.

[Candidates are requested to give reasons where the answers involve matters of opinion.]

- I. State the circumstances that led to the passing of Stat. 39 and 40, Geo. III., c. 98, known as "Thellusson's Act." What was its effect?
- II. How do the rights to emblements arise? Is there any Statute Law affecting them?
- III. Shortly give the provisions of "The Intestate Real Estates Distribution Act, 1867," and cases decided under it. Has this Act been amended in any particular?
- IV. Explain what is meant by "Tenant by the courtesy of England." Give examples of cases in which it arises.

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- V. By what Imperial Statute were Fines and Recoveries abolished? Is it in force in South Australia? If so, how is the requirement as to enrolment complied with?
- VI. Into how many shares is the property in every British ship divided?
By what instruments is it transferred, mortgaged, and hired respectively?
- VII. What are the leading principles of "Torrens' System" as embodied in the Real Property Act? Compare it with the old system of conveyancing.
- VIII. Explain the doctrine of the satisfaction of debts by legacies.
- IX. How is the property of an intestate distributed under the Statutes of Distributions? Give references to the Statutes.
- X. Of what does a wife's paraphernalia consist? Has a husband any, and if so, what power over it?
- XI. In the event of a mortgagor dying intestate during the continuance of a mortgage, to whom would the equity of redemption descend?
(a). In South Australia?
(b). In England?
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SECOND YEAR LL.B.

JURISPRUDENCE.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. J. B. SHERIDAN.

Ordinary Exam.,
LL.B.,
Second Year,
November.

Time—Three hours.

I. State and examine Austin's definition of "law."

Hobbes speaks of Positive Laws as "those which have not been from eternity, but which have been made by human authority." Does this statement correspond with Austin's upon the same subject?

II. For what purpose does Austin enter upon an examination of the theory of utility?

He says that three out of four writers on the subject fall into one of two errors. State and criticise the errors in question.

III. "The State, through its delegates, the Judges, undoubtedly grants recognition as law to such customs as come up to a certain standard of general reception and usefulness. To these the Courts give operation, not merely prospectively from the date of such recognition, but also retrospectively; so far implying that the custom was law before it received the stamp of judicial authentication."

Discuss the passage.

IV. Explain the different kinds of sanctions annexed to Positive Law.

"A large number of Acts of Parliament cannot be said to have a sanction, and yet they are always spoken of as laws, and cannot be excluded from the field of Jurisprudence."

Examine this objection to Austin's theory.

V. State the difference between *jura in rem* and *jura in personam*.

Can you give any instance of the violation of a *jus in personam* being treated as a crime?

VI. Distinguish the various ideas involved in the terms "liberty" and "right."

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VII. "Intention or inadvertence is a necessary ingredient in injury or wrong. The only instance wherein intention or inadvertence is not an ingredient in breach of duty is furnished by the Law of England," the instance in question being found "in certain cases of obligation arising directly from contract."

Is this statement correct?

VIII. Specify and explain the different classes of *presumptions*.

IX. "In every inquiry as to liability two questions arise: first, (a) has a primary duty or obligation been broken? secondly, what is the secondary duty or obligation which arises from the breach"?

"A current notion treats all liability as arising out of (b) a contract, or out of a tort."

"Behind the obligation which arises from the delict (c) there must always lie a primary duty or obligation, of which the delict is a breach."

"With regard to all liability not resulting from a true (d) and proper contract, we have hitherto got nothing but unsatisfactory definitions."

Express as clearly and concisely as you can the difficulty to which reference is made in these extracts.

To what extent has "primary duty" been investigated?

X. What, according to Austin, are the characteristics of *status*? Do you consider these characteristics sufficiently distinctive?

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. J. B. SHERIDAN.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Compare the two local Houses of Legislature with the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, each to each.
- II. Why was it considered expedient to procure the Validating Acts? Specify the dates and nature of those Acts.

III. Distinguish between Martial and Military Law. Can the Crown enforce Martial Law in times of peace (a) in England, (b) in South Australia?

IV. "At suit of a stranger, an officer in the service of the Crown will be irresponsible for an act done by him in discharging his ordinary duty, or in obeying the orders of the Government."

Examine this proposition, especially in connection with the case of the Governor of a colony.

V. Give an account of the case of *Ashby v. White*.

What is the course of proceeding prescribed with regard to disputed elections in South Australia?

VI. State shortly the provisions of the Act 278, of 1882.

VII. How far, in your opinion, can the Crown, with the two local Houses of Legislature, waive its prerogative rights within colonial limits?

VIII. What, according to St. John's arguments in the case of ship-money, were the legal sources of the Crown's revenue in the 17th century?

What is the present state of the law as to the Crown's right to (i.) lands in the colonies; (ii.) mines in the colonies?

IX. To what extent is English law binding in colonies acquired by conquest, cession, and occupancy respectively, both before and after the establishment of a local legislature? In what way can such a legislature be constitutionally granted?

X. Can a colonial legislature (i.) pass naturalization laws; (ii.) commit for contempt?

XI. What, in your opinion, are the advantages and disadvantages attendant upon manhood suffrage in South Australia?

LAW OF OBLIGATIONS.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B. AND MR. J. G. RUSSELL.

Time—Three hours.

[You are required to give reasons where your answers involve matters of opinion.]

I. To what extent do you agree with the statement that every contract may be resolved into a proposal and acceptance?

A, an auctioneer, acting under instructions from *B*, advertises a sale of sheep in Adelaide on October 14th. On October 13th, *A*, acting under *B*'s instructions, withdraws the sheep from sale. *C* leaves Melbourne on the 11th for the purpose of attending the sale. Can he recover his expenses?

II. What is the character of the "acceptance" which will satisfy the 17th section of the Statute of Frauds?

A, having in his warehouse a quantity of sugar in bulk, more than sufficient to fill 20 hhds., agrees to sell 20 hhds. to *B*, but there was no note in writing under the Statute of Frauds. After 4 hhds. were delivered to and accepted by *B*, filled and appropriated to *B*, 16 other hhds., and informed him verbally that they were ready, and desired him to take them away, which he said he would do as soon as he could. *B* failed to do so. Can *A* recover?

III. (a.) *A* in writing enters into a contract with *B*. *A* professes to be the principal, but is in reality agent for *C*, whose existence is unknown to *B*. Can *A* or *C* sue upon the contract?

(b.) *A*, *B*, and *C* are members of a partnership firm. *B* advances partnership money upon his own account to *D*, who has no knowledge of the fact that it is partnership money. Can *A* and *C* recover?

(c.) *A* contracts professedly as agent for *B* with *C*. He has no authority to act for *B*. Can *C* sue *A*, *B* or either of them?

IV. *A* having undertaken for good consideration to pay *B* £500 on January 14th, makes default. *B* is about to take legal proceedings, when *A* offers to accept a bill at three months "if he will suspend his action." *B* consents, and *A* accepts a bill. It is endorsed by *B* to her

son *C* as a gift, by *C* to *D*, who paid £480, by *D* to *E*, who pays £490. Before the last indorsement *D* alters the bill so as to make it payable at two and a half months. What remedies, if any, have *E*, *D*, *C*, and *B*, respectively?

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V. Distinguish between Independent, Dependent, and Concurrent Covenants.

(i.) *A* agrees to sell goods to *B*, which are to be delivered in three instalments at stated periods. *A* being ready and willing to tender the first instalment, *B* is not ready and willing to pay. The first instalment is consequently not delivered. *B*, at the proper time tenders the money for the second instalment, but *A* will not deliver.

(ii.) The agreement being as above, *A* makes default over the first instalment, *B* being willing to pay, but at the proper time is ready and willing to deliver the second, which *B* refuses to accept.

On the first set of facts has *A* a remedy against *B* so far as the first and second instalments are concerned, or either of them? Has *B* a remedy against *A* so far as either instalment is concerned? In the second case what remedies belong to parties so far as the first and second instalments are concerned?

VI. Discuss the circumstances under which fraud will vitiate a contract. To what remedies will it give rise?

A, a house and land agent, acting in this particular transaction for *B*, makes a fraudulent misrepresentation as to the non-existence of a nuisance to *C*, who buys the house. *B* knows of the nuisance, but not the misrepresentation. Has *C* any remedy?

VII. Describe a "Bill of Sale" and also a "Mortgage of Stock." What is essential to render each effective against Insolvency? Refer to statutory provisions affecting these instruments.

IVII. *A* had agreed to board and lodge *B*, and in payment for such board and lodging to take certain furniture deposited upon his premises. *B* had board and lodging with *A* accordingly. After the agreement a creditor of *B* obtained judgment against him, and took the furniture in execution. Had *A* any remedy against *B*, and, if so, upon what principle? Cite cases.

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IX. Under what circumstances will the Courts order specific performance of a contract?

What class of contracts do the Courts invariably decline to order to be specifically performed? Give reasons.

X. A contract was made in France between *A* and *B*. Breach was committed in England, where *A* and *B* at the time resided. What law governs the construction of this contract? State the general rule in such cases.

XI. Explain the effect of a bond. Also a Bottomry Bond and the order in which Bottomry Bonds rank for payment.

XII. Define "Bailment of goods." Give the leading case and Lord Holt's classification of Bailments.

THIRD YEAR LL.B.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. R. G. MOORE.

Ordinary Exam.
LL.B.
Third Year.
November.

Time—Three Hours.

[You are requested to give reasons where your answers involve matters of opinion.]

- I. "Setting aside the Conventional or Treaty Law of Nations, it is surprising how large a part of the system (Public International Law) is made up of pure Roman law." Illustrate this statement.
- II. Distinguish between Intervention and Interposition, giving instances of each.
 - Give an account of—
 - a. The Munroe Doctrine.
 - b. The Holy Alliance.
- III. "Exterritoriality has been transformed from a metaphor into a legal fact." Explain.
 - (1). A, a Frenchman, on a French vessel on the high seas kills B, also a Frenchman. The vessel puts in at Port Adelaide.
 - (2). In the above case assume B to be an Englishman.
 - (3). The *Frederik*, a German vessel-of-war, whilst in South Australian territorial waters runs down the *Victorian*, a steamer registered at Port Adelaide.
 - (4). On board the *Frederik* (*vide supra*) whilst lying at Glenelg, A, a German member of the crew, kills the cook, an Englishman.

In (1), (2), and (4) can the South Australian Government prosecute A? In (3) can the South Australian Courts take cognizance of a suit against the *Frederik* or her captain?
- IV. What measures of restraint, short of war, can be exercised by Sovereign Powers? Describe them generally.
- V. For what purpose is it necessary to consider *domicil* in Public International Law?

Ordinary Exam.,
 LL.B.
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(1). England being at war with Spain, an American resident in the United States consigns goods to a Madrid merchant, which are to remain the property of the consignor "until their arrival in the port of the consignee, and their actual delivery to him."

(2). England being at war as above, an American resident in the United States during the war purchases a merchant vessel from a Spaniard. The purchase and sale are admitted, as is also a lien on the ship in favour of the Spaniard.

(3). England being in amity with Spain, a merchant vessel belonging to an American domiciled in the Spanish colony of M. sails for New York. During her voyage war breaks out between England and Spain, and M. is occupied by British troops.

In the above cases what points would you consider upon the question of liability to forfeiture?

VI. In connection with the subject of contraband, explain the terms merchandise *ancipitis usus*, pre-emption, native commodities.

Under what circumstances will a ship engaged in carrying *contraband* be liable to confiscation?

A, a British subject, resident and domiciled in Germany, consigns to a French port beer, coal, and ammunition, England being at war with France. Is the transaction as to either article illegal?

VII. Examine the following statement:—"The transportation of despatches in the service of the enemy is of the same nature as the carrying of contraband goods."—*Wheaton*.

VIII. Explain and illustrate the leading principles of the law of Blockade.

IX. Explain and illustrate Mr. Canning's dictum that "Belligerency is a fact rather than a principle."

X. Explain the following phrases:—
 Free ships, free goods.
 Enemy ships, enemy goods.
 Enemy ships, free or enemy goods.

XI. What were the views of England and the United States on the "Right of Search?" What effect had the treaty of Washington of 1862 on this question?

XII. What is the law of Prize in case of recapture? Refer specially to the principle of *postliminium*. What is the effect of—

- a. Recapture of a vessel from pirates?
- b. Recapture from a prize crew of a belligerent power by the crew of the captured vessel?

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Third Year.
November.

LAW OF WRONGS (CIVIL & CRIMINAL).

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., and MR. P. R. STOW.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates are required to give reasons where their answers involve matters of opinion.]

I. In what cases, irrespective of any statute law, is a master responsible for the injuries arising to one of his servants from the negligence of another of his servants, and in what cases is he relieved from liability?

A enters into a contract with a Road Board to make certain repairs to a public highway. A sublets the contract to B, who then proceeds to carry out the work. Whilst the work is in progress, and owing to the negligence of one of B's workmen, C, who is lawfully driving along the highway, drives into some obstruction connected with the works and is thrown out and badly injured.

Against whom has C a remedy for the injury sustained by him?

II. Define the rights of a riparian owner to the use of the water of a natural stream flowing through his land, and mention what acts of interference with such stream will render him liable to an action by the riparian owners residing lower down the stream.

III. What are the Common Law liabilities of

(a) A common carrier with respect to goods entrusted to him to carry for hire?

(b) A common innkeeper with respect to the goods of a guest brought by the guest to his inn?

What is the leading case upon the liability of innkeepers?

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IV. A is the proprietor of a passenger coach, and he undertakes gratuitously to carry a parcel to Adelaide for one of his acquaintances. The parcel whilst in his care is lost. Are there any circumstances under which A could be held liable for the loss?

V. When can the defendant justify the publication of a libel on the ground

(a) That it was a privileged communication?

(b) That it was true?

State the law with respect to pleading truth to a criminal charge for libel.

VI. In what cases will a person be held liable for a statement made by him to another person which is not true?

(a) A merchant applies to a banker as to the circumstances and position of one John Doe, and informs him that he contemplates giving Doe credit in a business transaction between them. The banker, knowing that Doe is in insolvent circumstances, verbally states that his position is perfectly sound, and that credit may be safely given to him. The merchant in consequence gives Doe credit. He a few days afterwards is adjudicated insolvent, and the merchant makes a heavy loss.

(b) An agent, *bona fide* believing that he has authority from his principal, enters into a contract with A. It afterwards turns out that he has exceeded his authority, and the principal repudiates the contract whereby A sustains damage.

Has the party sustaining damage in either of the above cases a right of action? State the reasons for your answer.

VII. Explain generally the operation in Criminal Law of the maxim, *Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*.

A, a married woman, whose husband is blind, is indicted for larceny. The goods stolen were found in the house of the prisoner's husband. When found, the prisoner being then present, she said "I bought them from Mr. B. a long time ago." B was called and swore that he had never sold the goods to the prisoner. Is there evidence against A to go to the jury?

VIII. What facts must be proved in order to render a man guilty as "accessory after the fact"?

(i.) A has his goods stolen by B, and C, knowing they were stolen, receives them.

(ii.) A says that he will kill B, whereupon C says "you may do for all I care." A kills B, and is arrested. C in alarm takes refuge with D, who knowing the foregoing facts, conceals him.

(iii.) A strikes B with a deadly weapon, and immediately takes refuge with C. Subsequently B dies.

(iv.) A, a married woman, commits a felony. Her husband, B, receives her.

In the above cases can C, D, C and B respectively be indicted as accessories after the fact?

IX. Define and state the application of the doctrine of a common intent.

A, B and C go out with intent to commit a burglary; on their way they meet D, against whom A has a grudge. A knocks down D and leaves him. B and C turn back and rob D. As they are doing this D resists, a struggle ensues in which A, B and C all take part, and D on calling for help is, to prevent his further cries, stabbed by one of them—whether A, B, or C, is not proved—and dies.

A, B, and C, go out with intent to commit a highway robbery. This having been committed, they are pursued by police-constables, and A and B are arrested. A calls out for assistance. C stabs one of the constables, who dies.

What directions should be given to juries in these two cases?

X. Define an attempt to commit a crime.

(i.) A loads a gun for the purpose of taking it with him, where he expects to find B, and of shooting B with the gun and killing him, but does nothing more.

(ii.) A loads the gun, as above, and with the purpose abovementioned, and walks with it to a wood, where he expects to find B, but does not find him and returns.

(iii.) A loads the gun and goes with it to the wood with the purpose abovementioned, and, finding B there, aims the gun at him, with the intention of firing at him and killing him. Before he pulls the trigger he relents and walks away.

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(iv.) Instead of relenting A fires, but misses his aim. It turns out that the person he supposed to be B is C, whom he has no intention or wish to injure, and at whom he would not have fired had he known him to be C.

In either of the above cases has A been guilty of an attempt to murder B? In the last case has he been guilty of an attempt to murder C?

- XI. In what does the offence of forgery consist according to Common Law? Can a man be guilty of forgery by a bare nonfeasance?

A, the heir-at-law of B, is instructed by B to draw his will and *inter alia* to insert the devise of a life estate to C. A fraudulently omits the devise, and so upon B's death is entitled to a present estate.

A is instructed by B to draw his will and *inter alia* to insert the devise of a life estate to C and the remainder to himself A. A fraudulently omits the devise of the life estate.

Is A guilty of forgery in either of these cases?

- XII. Under what circumstances can a person be convicted for obtaining under false pretences?

A by false pretences induces the prosecutor to enter into a contract to build and deliver a van for a certain sum of money. The prosecutor on the faith of those pretences built and delivered the van in pursuance of the original order, although the prisoner countermanded the order after the building and before the delivery.

A, who has no knowledge of medicine, undertakes that he will cure B of some ailment for the sum of £5. He obtains the money and absconds.

A tells B that he has bought skins from C, and has paid £7 10s. for them. He promises that he will sell and deliver them to B for £8, whereupon B gives him £1 in part payment. A had not bought skins as he professed.

In either of these cases can A be convicted?

LAW OF PROCEDURE.

(INCLUDING EVIDENCE.)

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS AND MR. P. R. STOW.

Time—Three Hours.

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[Candidates are required to give reasons where their answers involve matters of opinion.]

- I. When is secondary evidence of the contents of a written document admissible?
- II. *A* has an estate in the country which he lets to *B* for a term of years. When the lease expires *B* refuses to give up possession to *A*, but holds over and receives the rents and profits of the land. *A* desires to recover possession of the land and mesne profits. State, shortly, the steps in the Supreme Court which he must take to do so, when *B*
- (a) defends the action ;
- (b) makes default in appearance.
- How can *A* recover possession, if, after judgment given against *B*, he still refuses to go out?
- III. *A* obtains a judgment in the Supreme Court against *B*, who is a storekeeper, and he ascertains that there are a number of debtors who owe money to *B* for goods supplied to them. He also ascertains that *B* has a right of action against a person for breach of contract. Is there any method by which *A* can obtain payment of these debts or damages to him? If so, state what the procedure is.
- If any third party claims to be entitled to a lien on any of the debts, or that any debt belongs to him, in whole or in part, is there any, and if so, what method by which *A* can have the claim of such third party determined?
- IV. In what cases can a plaintiff issue a writ against a defendant who is out of the jurisdiction for a breach of contract? Can he issue the writ as a matter of course, or is it necessary that other steps should be first taken?
- V. Mention any six offences against the laws of insolvency for which the Court is empowered to imprison an insolvent. State the steps necessary to be taken by a creditor of the insolvent who desires to oppose his final examination, and to charge him with any of the offences.

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VI. In what cases has the Supreme Court, at the instance of his creditors, power to order the arrest of a person about to abscond from the Colony; and in what statute is such power contained? What are the powers of the Local Court with respect to such a case?

B owes *A* £30, and he ascertains that *B* is about to abscond. What are the steps in the Local Court that *A* should take to prevent *B* doing so?

VII. What is the present rule as to the power of the Supreme Court to appoint receivers?

A having mortgaged his house to *B*, forcibly prevents the mortgagee from taking possession. Will an application for a receiver be successful? Apart from the resistance could a receiver be appointed?

VIII. Under what circumstances will a plaintiff be compelled to give security for costs? If, after the security is given, one or both of the sureties become insolvent, can the opposite party insist on fresh security?

IX. In the following cases, advise whether the evidence tendered is admissible:—

(a) *A*, a shopkeeper, being often absent from business, leaves his wife, *B*, to conduct the business during such absences. *B*, managing such business, an application is made to her by *C* for payment on account of goods sold and delivered by *C* to *A*, ten days previous to *A*'s departure. *B*, in reply, writes, "I know that my husband had the goods, but I cannot afford to pay for them at present." *C* suing *A*, the latter denies the transaction. *C* proffers as evidence the letters from *B*.

(b) *A*, *B*, and *C* have made a joint and several promissory note for £300, and a partial payment has been made by *A*, which was endorsed by the payee upon the note in these terms:—"Received of *A* the sum of £280 on account of the within note, the £300 having been originally advanced to *C*." In an action brought by *A*, to recover contribution from *B* as a "co-surety," the payee being dead, the endorsement is tendered as evidence (i.) of the payment of the money by *A* to the payee; (ii.) of the fact that *C* was the principal debtor. N.B.—*B*'s contention is that *A* was principal debtor.

(c) Upon a trial for conspiracy, a letter written by *A* one of the alleged conspirators, to a friend, in which he

describes the proceedings in which he together with *B* and *C* the other prisoners indicted have been engaged is tendered as evidence. (i.) Against *A* ; (ii.) Against *B* and *C*.

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(d) Assume that in case (c) the friend to whom the letter was written was also a conspirator, the letter still consists of a mere account of the proceedings of *A*, *B*, and *C*, but finishes with the expression, "I write this to let you know that we have not been idle, and so that you will be better able to judge how to act in an emergency."

(e) *A*, being indicted for the murder of *B*, tenders as evidence the dying declaration of *C* that he, *C*, committed the crime.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1884.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

Junior Exam.,
1884.

I. 2. 3. ENGLISH (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Two Hours.

[N.B.—Question VI. must be attempted by every Candidate.]

- I. Write out and punctuate the passage dictated.
 - II. Quote four lines from any English poem ; parse all the words in the first line ; point out the words, if any, which would be unsuitable in ordinary prose.
 - III. Give three examples of regular and three of irregular comparison of adjectives.
 - IV. Write out the present indicative of the verb *to be*.
 - V. Correct where necessary the English of the following :—
 - a. O, well is thee.
 - b. Those sleeping stones
That as a waist doth girdle you about.
 - c. These kind of knaves.
 - d. Whom do they say that I am ?
 - VI. Write a short essay on one of the following subjects :—
 - (1). The City of Adelaide.
 - (2). A cricket match.
 - (3). Music.
-

4. ARITHMETIC (COMPULSORY.)

Junior Exam.,
1884.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Two Hours.

- I. The frequencies of vibration of the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, of the diatonic scale are proportional to the numbers 24, 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45 respectively. If the frequency of A be 435, find those of the other notes.
- II. A lunar month contains 29 days, 12 hours, 44 min., 3 secs., and a tropical year 365 days, 5 hours, 48 min., 50 secs. Prove that in 19 years there are 235 lunar months, nearly.
- III. A monthly railway ticket (second class) costs 1s. 3d. per mile; a quarterly ticket costs 20 per cent. less than a monthly one; a half yearly ticket 10 per cent. less than a quarterly one; and a yearly ticket 10 per cent. less than a half-yearly one. Find, to the nearest penny, the price of a yearly ticket for a distance of 20 miles.
- IV. A bankrupt pays 7s. 11½d. in the £. How much per cent. will a creditor receive of the amount due to him?
- V. If 1,496 dozen bottles of beer are valued at £390; find to the nearest farthing the value of a bottle.
- VI. *A* working at 6s. per day can do a piece of work in 21 days, and *B* working at 4s. per day can do it in 28 days; what will be the cost of the work if both men are employed on it together?
- VII. A metre is equal to 39·37 inches, and a cubic foot of water weighs 997 ozs.; prove that a cubic metre of water weighs a ton, nearly.
- VIII. A steam-roller and a tramcar start simultaneously from opposite ends of a street a mile long. The tramcar goes at the rate of 2 miles an hour, but stops for two minutes at the end of every hundred yards, whilst the steam-roller goes at the rate of 4 miles an hour. Find where they will meet.
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5. GEOGRAPHY (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Two Hours.

- I. Draw a map showing the relative positions of Sumatra, Borneo, Java, New Guinea, Timor, Celebes, Formosa.
- II. Describe the positions of the Lakes of Geneva, Ladoga, Winipeg, Michigan, the Caspian Sea, and the Sea of Aral; state what rivers flow into or out of them, and name the chief towns on or near their shores.
- III. Name the chief parts of the world in which are found (1) active volcanoes, (2) mountains rising above the snow-line, (3) great deserts.
- IV. What countries export the following products respectively :—Wheat, Cotton, Copper, Wool, Silk, Sugar, Wine, Tea, Petroleum ?
- V. Where are the following places :—
Angora, Botzen, Breslau, Bucharest, Galway, Khar-toum, Lima, Mobile, Montreal, Ottawa, Richmond, Santiago, Singapore, Swansea, Tobolsk, Toulon, Tours, Valencia, Verona, Zanzibar ?
- VI. Draw an outline map of Australia, marking the boundaries of the different colonies, the principal seaports, rivers, and lakes.
- VII. Describe the leading physical features of the South African Colonies, and name the chief towns.

6. ENGLISH HISTORY (COMPULSORY.)

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Two Hours.

- I. Draw up a list of English sovereigns from James I. to William IV. Select the two whom you consider the best and the worst respectively, and give reasons for your selection.
- II. Where are the following places, and with what events in English History are their names associated :—
Canterbury, Runnymede, Naseby, Waterloo, Delhi ?

- III. State briefly what you know of:—
- (a.) *The Mad Parliament.*
 - (b.) *The Long Parliament.*
 - (c.) *The First Reformed Parliament.*
- IV. When and how did England lose the last of her possessions in France? What part of Spain does she still retain and how did she acquire it? What was the origin of the English dominion in Australia?
- V. Give the names of deceased Englishmen eminently distinguished in the following departments, mentioning in each case the name of *one* person only, and coupling it with what you deem his most meritorious achievement:—1. *Literature*, 2. *Mathematics*, 3. *Warfare*, 4. *Statecraft*, 5. *Painting*.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

A I. HISTORY (OPTIONAL.)

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three Hours.

A.—I.

- I. A contemporary called James I., “the most learned fool in Christendom.” Give your reasons for agreeing or disagreeing with this estimate of his character.
- II. For eleven years Charles I. reigned without a Parliament. Give a short account of his system of Government during this period, and of the circumstances which forced him to convoke the *Long Parliament*.
- III. Charles I. has been accused of duplicity. What circumstances in his life might be appealed to in support of the accusation?
- IV. Examine Cromwell’s claims, to be ranked as:—
 - a. An able general.
 - b. A wise ruler.
 - c. An honest man.

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- V. What was the Cabal Ministry? How long did it last? What were the most important events during its tenure of office?
- VI. "Almost the whole of this short reign"—that of James II. —"consists of attempts, always imprudent, often illegal, sometimes both, against whatever was most loved and revered by the nation." Give instances of such attempts.

A 2. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

VII. Fill up the blanks in the following quotations from *As You Like It* :—

- a. *And this our life exempt from public haunt
Finds—in trees,—in the running brooks,
—in stones, and—in everything.*
- b. *Blow, blow thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As———*
- c. *O, how bitter a thing it is to look into happiness
through———*
- d. All the world's a —— and all the men and women
merely ——
- e. Seeking the bubble ——
Even in the —— mouth.

VIII. Explain the italicised words in the following :

- a. One out of *suits* with fortune.
- b. My *taxing* like a wild goose flies.
- c. Full of wise *saws* and *modern* instances.
- d. To count *atomies*.
- e. Die by *attorney*.

IX. Nominate in order Touchstone's degrees of the lie.

X. Show from the epilogue of *As You Like It* that female parts were not acted by women in Shakespeare's time.

B. I. LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Junior Exam.,
1884.

Time—Three hours.

Translate quite literally—

Moribus suis Orgetorigem ex vinculis causam dicere cœgerunt. Damnatum pœnam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur. Die constituta causæ dictionis Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum millia decem, undique cœgit, et omnes clientes obæratosque suos, quorum magnum numerum habebat, eodem conduxit: per eos, ne causam dicerit, se eripuit. Cum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistratus cogere, Orgetorix mortuus est; neque abest suspicio, ut Helvetii arbitrantur, quin ipse sibi mortem consciveret.

—Cæsar. De Bello Gallico, Bk. I., cap. iv.

Conjugate the verbs from which *conduxit*, *eripuit*, *cogere*, *mortuus est*, *consciverit*, come.

Also translate—

Interea ea legione, quam secum habebat, militibusque, qui ex provincia convenerant, a lacu Lemanno, qui in flumen Rhodanum infuit, ad montem Juram, qui fines Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, millia passuum decem novem murum in altitudinem pedum sedecim fossamque perducit. Eo opere perfecto, præsidia disponit, castella communit, quo facilius, si se invito transire conarentur, prohibere possit. Ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, et legati ad eum reverterunt, negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, et, si vim facere conentur, prohibitorium ostendit. Helvetii, ea spe dejecti, navibus junctis rati- busque compluribus factis, alii vadis Rhodani, qua minima altitudo fluminis erat, nonnunquam interdum, sæpius noctu, si perrumpere possent, conati, operis munitione et militum concursu et telis repulsi, hoc conatu destiterunt.

—Cæsar. De Bello Gallico, Bk. I., cap. viii.

Also translate—

Helvetii omnium rerum inopia adducti legatos de deditioe ad eum miserunt. Qui cum eum in itinere

convenissent, seque ad pedes projecissent, suppliciterque locuti flentes pacem petissent, atque eos in eo loco, quatum essent, suum adventum exspectare jussisset, paruerunt. Eo postquam Cæsar pervenit, obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit. Dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, nocte intermissa, circiter hominum millia sex ejus pagi, qui Verbigenus appellatur, sive timore perterriti, ne armis traditis supplicio adfererentur, sive spe salutis inducti, quod, in tanta multitudine dediticiorum, suam fugam aut occultari, aut omnino ignorari posse existimarent, prima nocte e castris Helvetiorum egressi ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum contenderunt.

—Cæsar. De Bello Gallico, Bk. I., cap. xxvii.

Also translate—

Quod non fore dicto audientes neque signa laturi dicantur, nihil se ea re commoveri; scire enim, quibuscunque exercitus dicto audiens non fuerit, aut male re gesta fortunam defuisse, aut aliquo facinore comperto avaritiam esse convictam. Suam innocentiam perpetua vita, felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam. Itaque se, quod in longiorem diem conlaturus fuisset, representaturum, et proxima nocte de quarta vigilia castra moturum, ut quam primum intellegere posset, utrum apud eos pudor atque officium, an timor valeret. Quod si præterea nemo sequatur, tamen se cum sola decima legione iturum, de qua non dubitaret, sibi que eam prætoriam cohortem futuram. Huic legioni Cæsar et indulserat præcipue, et propter virtutem confidebat maxime.

—Cæsar. De Bello Gallico, Bk. I., cap. xxx.

What is meant by *oratio obliqua*? Turn the last of the above passages into *oratio recta*.

Translate into Latin—

“He is not so ignorant that he does not know this.”

“He said that he was on the point of departing.”

“He posted garrisons that the enemy might not attack him unawares.”

“Had it not been for you I should not have lived till sunset.”

“The man who slays Cæsar will do an injury to his country.”

State accurately the difference in meaning and usage of *aliquis*, *quisquam*, *ullus*, and frame Latin sentences illustrating this.

- VI. Give the infinitive, supine, and perfect indicative of *carpo*, *pingo*, *tollo*, *fallo*, *coquo*, *jubeo*, *sono*, *cognosco*.

B. 2. GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate literally the following passages (Xenophon Anab. I., 9)

Ἄλλο δὲ στράτευμα συνελέγето αὐτῷ ἐν Χερρονήσῳ τῇ καταντιπέρας Ἀβύδου τόνδε τὸν τρόπον. Κλέαρχος Λακεδαιμόνιος φυγὰς ἦν. Τούτῳ συγγενόμενος ὁ Κῦρος ἠγάσθη τε αὐτὸν καὶ δίδωσιν αὐτῷ μυρίουσιν δαρεικοῖς. Ὁ δὲ λαβὼν τὸ χρυσίον στράτευμα συνέλεξεν ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν χρημάτων, καὶ ἐπολέμει, ἐκ Χερρονήσον ὀρμώμενος, τοῖς Θραξῶσι τοῖς ὑπὲρ Ἑλλησποντου οἰκοῦσι, καὶ, ὠφέλει τοὺς Ἕλληνας· ὥστε καὶ χρήματα συνεβάλλοντο αὐτῷ εἰς τὴν τροφήν τῶν στρατιωτῶν αἱ Ἑλλησποντιακαὶ πόλεις ἔκουσαι. Τοῦτο δ' αὖ οὕτω τρεφόμενον ἐλάνθανεν αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα.

Parse all the verbs and participles occurring in this passage, and give the 1st person singular indicative mood of the principal tenses of each.

What are the component elements of the compounds *καταντιπερας*, *ἀνιστασιωτῶν*, *τετρακισχιλίουσιν*.

Also (Xenophon Anab. ii., 8)

Ἔστι δὲ καὶ μέγαν βασιλέωσ βασιλεία ἐν Κελαιναῖσ ἐρυμνὰ ἐπὶ ταῖσ πηγαῖσ τοῦ Μαρσίου ποταμοῦ ὑπὸ τῇ ἀκρόπολει· ρεῖ δὲ καὶ οὗτος διὰ τῆσ πόλεωσ καὶ ἐμβάλλει εἰσ τὸν Μαϊανδρον· τοῦ δε Μαρσίου τὸ εὐρὸσ ἐστιν εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε ποδῶν. Ἐνταῦθα λέγεται Ἀπόλλων ἐκδεῖραι Μαρσῖαν, νικῆσασ ἐρίζοντά οἱ περὶ σοφίασ, καὶ τὸ δέρμα κρεμάσαι ἐν τῷ ἄντρῳ, ὅθεν αἱ πηγαί· διὰ δε τοῦτο ὁ ποταμὸσ καλεῖται Μαρσῖασ. Ἐνταῦθα Ξέρξησ, ὅτε ἐκ τῆσ Ἑλλάδοσ ἠττηθεῖσ τῇ μάχῃ ἀπεχώρει, λέγεται οἰκοδομῆσαι ταῦτά τε τὰ βασιλεία καὶ τὴν Κελαινῶν ἀκρόπολιν.

Parse *οἱ* in the sentence *νικήσας ἐρίζοντα οἱ περὶ σοφιάς.*

Decline in full the words *βασιλεύς, ἀκρόπολις, εἶρος πούς, Ἀπόλλων, φυγὰς, πελτάσσης,* and accentuate each case.

Give the relative and interrogative adverbs corresponding to *ἐνταῦθα, ἐντεῦθεν, τότε.*

Also (Xenophon Anab. I., iii., 16)

Μετὰ τοῦτον ἄλλος ἀνέστη, ἐπιδεικνὺς μὲν τὴν εὐήθειαν τοῦ τὰ πλοῖα αἰτεῖν κελεύοντος, ὥσπερ πάλιν τὸν στόλον Κύρου μὴ ποιουμένου, ἐπιδεικνὺς δὲ, ὡς εὐηθες εἶη ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖν παρὰ τοῦτου, “ ἔ λυμαινόμεθα τὴν πράξιν. Εἰ δὲ καὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνι πιστεύομεν, ᾧ ἂν Κύρος διδῷ, τί κωλύει καὶ τὰ ἄκρα ἡμῖν κελεύειν Κύρον προκαταλαμβάνειν; Ἐγὼ γὰρ ὀκνοῖν μὲν ἂν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαίνειν, ἃ ἡμῖν δοίη, μὴ ἡμᾶς αὐταῖς ταῖς τριήρεσι καταδύσῃ· φοβοίμην δ’ ἂν τῷ ἡγεμόνι, ᾧ [ἂν] δοίη ἔπεσθαι, μὴ ἡμᾶς ἀγάγῃ, ὅθεν οὐκ οἶόν τε ἔσται ἐξελθεῖν· βουλοίμην δ’ ἂν ἄκοντος ἀπιῶν Κύρου λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθῶν· ὃ οὐ δυνατὸν ἔστιν. Ἄλλ’ ἐγὼ φημι ταῦτα μὲν φλυαρίας εἶναι· δοκεῖ δέ μοι ἄνδρας ἐλθόντας πρὸς Κύρον, οἵτινες ἐπιτήδειοι, σὺν Κλεάρχῳ ἐρωτᾶν ἐκείνον, τί βούλεται ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι· καὶ εἰ μὲν ἢ πράξις ἢ παραπλησία οἷσπερ καὶ πρόσθεν ἐχρήτο τοῖς ξένοις, ἔπεσθαι καὶ ἡμᾶς, καὶ μὴ κακίους εἶναι τῶν πρόσθεν τούτῳ συναναβάντων·

Explain the syntax of *ᾧ* in the above sentence, *ᾧ ἂν Κύρος διδῷ*, of *δοίη* in *ἃ ἡμῖν δοίη*, of *ἀπελθῶν* in *λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθῶν*, of *τί* in *ἐρωτᾶν ἐκείνον τί βούλεται.*

What is the exact force of the *aorist* in the word *ἀπελθῶν* above?

Also (Xenophon Anab. I., vi., 6)

“ Πανεκάλεσα ὑμᾶς, ἄνδρες φίλοι, ὅπως σὺν ἡμῖν βουλεύομενος ὃ τι δίκαιόν ἐστι καὶ πρὸς θεῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, τοῦτο πράξω περὶ Ὀρόντου τουτουί. Τοῦτον γὰρ πρῶτον μὲν ὃ ἐμὸς πατήρ ἔδωκεν ἐπήκουον εἶναι ἐμοί· ἐπεὶ δὲ ταχθεῖς, ὡς ἔφη αὐτὸς, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ οὗτος ἐπολέμησεν ἐμοί, ἔχων τὴν ἐν Σάρδεσιν ἀκρόπολιν, καὶ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν προσπολεμῶν ἐποίησα, ὥστε δόξαι τούτῳ τοῦ πρὸς ἐμὲ πολέμου παύσασθαι, καὶ δεξιὰν ἔλαβον καὶ ἔδωκα·

Translate into Greek

1. Cyrus then asked, “ Will you now become an enemy to my brother and a friend to me ?

2. Such then are this man's acts and such his words.
3. He was in nowise annoyed by their going to war.
4. If you were to give me a thousand talents I would not do this.
5. One man was of opinion that they should proceed to Greece with all possible speed.

C. I. FRENCH.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English—

M. le Prince alla jusque dans sa chambre, et lui dit : 'Vatel, tout va bien, rien n'était si beau que le souper du Roi.' Il lui dit : 'Monsieur, votre bonté m'achève ; je sais que le rôti a manqué à deux tables.' 'Point du tout, dit M. le Prince, ne vous fâchez point, tout va bien.' La nuit vient ; le feu d'artifice ne réussit pas, il fut couvert d'un nuage ; il coûtait seize mille francs. A quatre heures du matin, Vatel s'en va partout, il trouve tout endormi, il rencontre un petit pourvoyeur qui lui apportait seulement deux charges de marée ; il lui demanda : 'Est-ce la tout ?' Il lui dit : 'Oui, monsieur.' Il ne savait pas que Vatel avait envoyé à tous les ports de mer. Il attend quelque temps ; les autres pourvoyeurs ne vinrent point ; sa tête s'échauffait, il crut qu'il n'aurait point d'autre marée ; il trouva Gourville, et lui dit : 'Monsieur, je ne survivrai point à cet affront-ci ; j'ai de l'honneur et de la réputation à perdre.' Gourville se moqua de lui. Vatel monte à sa chambre, met son épée contre la porte, et se la passe au travers du cœur ; mais ce ne fut qu'au troisième coup, car il s'en donna deux qui n'étaient pas mortels : il tombe mort.

Lettres de Madame de Sévigné—

(Clarendon Press Edition.)

II.

Je ne vous parle plus du départ de ma fille, quoique j'y pense toujours, et que je ne puisse jamais bien m'accoutumer à vivre sans elle ; mais ce chagrin ne doit être que pour moi.

JUNIOR EXAM.,
1884.

Vous me demandez où je suis, comment je me porte, et à quoi je m'amuse. Je suis à Paris, je me porte bien, et je m'amuse à des bagatelles. Mais ce style est un peu laconique, je veux l'étendre. Je serais en Bretagne, où j'ai mille affaires, sans les mouvements qui la rendent peu sûre. Il y va quatre mille hommes commandés par M. de Fourbin. La question est de savoir l'effet de cette punition. Je l'attends, et si le repentir prend à ces mutins, et qu'ils rentrent dans leur devoir, je reprendrai le fil de mon voyage, et j'y passerai une partie de l'hiver.

J'ai eu bien des vapeurs, et cette belle santé, que vous avez vue si triomphante, a reçu quelques attaques dont je me suis trouvée humiliée, comme si j'avais reçu un affront.

Lettres de Madame de Sévigné.

III. Translate—

J'ai faim : vous qui passez, daignez me secourir.

Voyez : la neige tombe et la terre est glacée.

J'ai froid : le vent se lève et l'heure est avancée,

Et je n'ai rien pour me couvrir.

On m'a dit qu'à Paris je trouverais du pain.

Plusieurs ont raconté dans nos forêts lointaines,

Qu'ici le riche avait le pauvre dans ses peines;

Eh bien ! moi, je suis pauvre et je vous tends la main.

IV. Give the feminine form of the following :—

Beau, blanc, danseur, public, muet, protecteur, absous, jaloux, grec, paysan.

V. Give the plural of :—

Clou, bijou, canal, bal, feu, oeil, landau, travail, détail, nez.

VI. What is the difference between *cinq mille* and *cinq milles*.

Write out in full (in French) the date—25th November, 1884.

VII. Write out the present indicative and the imperative of *s'en aller*.

VIII. Translate into French—

One day Monsieur de Bassompierre asked Captain Strique how old he was. "I really don't know exactly," replied the captain, "but I fancy I may be thirty-eight or forty-eight." "Thirty-eight or forty-eight! How is it that you don't know your age better?"

"Well, sir, you see, I count my money and my plate (*argenterie*), and my income (*mes revenus*), because I may lose them or they may be taken from me; but I know that I shall never lose one of my years, and that no one can steal a single one from me, and so I am unconcerned (*je suis tranquille*), and never count them.

C 2. GERMAN.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three Hours.

I. Translate—

Um diese Zeit, im Jahre 1093, trat die Wallfahrt an Peter von Amiens, früher Einsiedler, jetzt Priester. Seine Gestalt war klein und unausgeprägt, die Farbe seines Gesichtes dunkel, gering das Gewand und die Füße unbekleidet. Die größte Enthaltbarkeit in Allem zeichnete ihn selbst in jener Zeit aus, und wenn ihm die Worte beredt von den Lippen strömten, ward auch sein Auge der Abdruck eines lebhaften Geistes. Er zahlte den Zins und betrat die heilige Stadt; er hörte, was die Christen litten, und sah selbst die tägliche Bedrückung. Da regte ihn der Geist an: er möge Hilfe schaffen und für die Rettung der Verlassenen wirken.

Raumer's First Crusade, p. 8. (Pitt Press Edition.)

II. Translate—

Kein Haus blieb unzerbrochen, Greise und Weiber, Hausgesunde und Kinder wurden nicht bloß getödtet, sondern mit wilder Grausamkeit verhöhnt und gemartert. Man zwang Einige von den Thürmen hinabzuspringen; man warf Andere zu den Fenstern hinaus, daß sie mit gebrochenem Genick auf der Straße lagen; man riß die Kinder von den Brüsten der Mütter und schleuderte sie gegen die Wände oder Thürpfosten, daß das Gehirn umherspritzte; man verbrannte Mehrere an langsamem Feuer; man schnitt Anderen mit wilder Eile den Leib auf, um zu sehen, ob sie nicht Gold oder andere Kostbarkeiten der Rettung wegen verschluckt hätten. Von 40,000 oder, wie morgenländische Geschichtschreiber melden, von 70,000 Saracenen blieben nicht so viele am Leben, als erforderlich waren, ihre Glaubensgenossen zu beerdigen. Arme Christen mußten nachher bei diesem Geschäfte Hilfe leisten, und viele Leichname wurden verbrannt, theils damit sich nicht bei längerer Fögerung ansteckende Krankheiten erzeugen möchten, theils weil man hoffte, selbst in der Asche noch Kostbarkeiten aufzufinden.

Ibid, pp. 82-83. (Pitt Press Edition.)

Junior Exam.,
1884.

III. Translate—

Das ist der Tag des Herrn.
Ich bin allein auf weiter Flur;
Noch eine Morgenglocke nur,
Nun stille nah und fern.
Anbetend knie' ich hier.
O süßes Graun,* geheimes Wehn,†
Als knieten viele ungehehn
Und beteten mit mir.
Der Himmel nah und fern
Er ist so klar und feierlich,
So ganz als wollt er öffnen sich,
Das ist der Tag des Herrn.

Uhsand.

IV. Translate into German—

A wise man's heart is at his right hand, but a fool's heart is at his left. The words from the mouth of a wise man are gracious (*holdselig*), but the lips of a fool swallow him up. The beginning of a fool's words are foolishness, and the end is mischievous (*schädlich*) madness. Wisdom is better than strength: nevertheless, the poor man's wisdom is despised (*verachtet*) and his words are not heard.

V. 1. Decline in full the German equivalents for (a), a good man; (b), the good man.

2. Write out in full the numbers, 1,093; 40,000; 70,000.

3. Show by examples the difference between a regular and an irregular verb in German.

4. Give the first person plural of the present and imperfect (indicative mood) of the following:—*treten*—*sehen*—*leiden*—*bleiben*—*schneiden*.

5. Express in German—

*I am praised; I was praised; I shall be praised;
I shall have been praised; God be praised.*

* Graun = awe. † Wehn = wafture.

D I. ALGEBRA.

Junior Exam.
1884.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time three hours.

I. Multiply

by $(1 + x + 2x^2)^2 - (1 - x - 2x^2)^2$
 by $(1 + x - 2x^2)^2 - (1 - x + 2x^2)^2$;
 and divide

$x^8 + x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1$
 by $x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1$.

II. Prove that

$$a(a+1)(a+2)(a+3) + 1 = (a^2 + 3a + 1)^2.$$

III. Express the following statements in algebraical language:—

(1.) The product of two numbers is equal to the difference between one-fourth the square of their sum and one-fourth the square of their difference;

(2.) The sum of the cubes of two numbers is equal to the product of their sum into the difference between the sum of their squares and their product.

IV. Find the product, and the sum of the squares, of the expressions—

$$ax + by, bx - ay, ay + bx, \text{ and } by - ax.$$

V. State and prove the rule for addition of fractions.

Simplify

$$\frac{x+y}{x-y} + \frac{x-y}{x+y} + \frac{2(x^2-y^2)}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{8x^2y^2}{x^4-y^4}$$

VI. Solve the equations

$$(1.) \frac{x-9}{4} + \frac{x-16}{3} = 2 \frac{x-12}{7};$$

$$(2.) \frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{(x-c)(x-d)} = 1.$$

VII. A purse contains a certain number of sovereigns, three times as many shillings, and five times as many pence, and the whole sum is £281; find how many coins there are of each kind.

Junior Exam.,
1884.

- VIII. Prove that the difference between any number of two digits and the sum of its digits is equal to nine times the first digit.
- IX. A man walking from A to B at the rate of four miles an hour, starts one hour before a coach travelling two miles an hour, and is picked up by the coach. On reaching B he finds that his total journey has lasted ten hours. Find the distance from A to B.

D 2. GEOMETRY.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Define the terms Right Angle, Circle, Rhombus, Parallelogram. Write out in proper order the enunciations of all theorems which are required preparatory to the proof of the theorem in Question III.
- II. Bisect a given straight line.
Prove that the bisector of the vertical angle of a triangle will not bisect the base unless the triangle is isosceles.
- III. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but have the included angle of the one greater than the included angle of the other, the remaining side of the first triangle shall be greater than the remaining side of the second.
- IV. If two triangles on the same base and on the same side of it are equal, they are between the same parallels.
Points E , F are taken in the sides, AB , AC of triangle ABC , so that $AE = \frac{1}{3}AB$, and $AF = \frac{1}{3}AC$. Prove that EF is parallel to BC .
- V. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diagonal of any parallelogram are equal.
- VI. If the square on one side of a triangle be equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides, the triangle is right-angled.

- I. Prove the geometrical theorem corresponding to

$$a(a+b) = a^2 + ab.$$

Also state and prove the theorem corresponding to

$$(a+b)(c+d) = ac + ad + bc + bd.$$

- II. "If a straight line be divided equally and unequally, the squares on the unequal parts are together double of &c." Complete the statement and prove.

Also deduce the following theorem :—

If ABC be a triangle, the squares on AB and AC are together double of the squares on BO and AO , where O is the mid-point of BC .

E I. CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR TATE, F.G.S., F.L.S.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. What happens when a candle burns in the air ?
- II. Give some instances of chemical combination, and some of chemical decomposition.
- III. What weight of water can be obtained by burning one pound weight of hydrogen ?
- IV. Describe the result of breathing into lime-water, and state the inferences you draw therefrom.
- V. Draw out a list of the non-metallic elements, and of the chief compounds they form amongst themselves, giving their respective symbols and chemical and common names.
- VI. How are the oxides of sulphur prepared ? Mention their chief properties.
- VII. How is Carbon-monoxide prepared ?
- VIII. Explain the meaning of a chemical equation, and write out the equations representing the action of sulphuric acid on (1) salt petre (2) zinc.
- IX. Name three inflammable gases. How would you distinguish one from the other ?
- X. How is distilled water produced ? Does it occur in nature ?

E 2. ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. A body is in motion; state the effect of a constant force opposing the motion.

A stone is thrown upwards with a velocity of 200 feet per second; what time will elapse (1) before it begins to return, (2) before it reaches the point of projection again?

- II. State the "Parallelogram of Forces," and describe some way of verifying it experimentally.

Explain the action of the wind in propelling a sailing vessel, when the wind is abeam.

- III. State what is meant by Stable and Unstable Equilibrium respectively; and give illustrations.

Explain the use of a rope-dancer's pole.

- IV. Explain the principle of the Balance.

Given a pair of scales, and a set of weights marked 7 lb., 4 lb., 2 lb., 1 lb., explain how you would go to work to test the accuracy (1) of the scales, and (2) of the weights; having given a standard 1 lb. weight.

- V. What is meant by the pressure at any point in a fluid?

State precisely how the pressure in the interior of a liquid under the action of gravity varies with the depth.

- VI. The atmospheric pressure at the surface of the earth is about 15 lbs. on the square inch? How is this found out?

An air-tight piston fits smoothly into a cylinder whose internal section is a square inch, containing originally air at atmospheric pressure. A weight of 20 lbs. is placed on the piston; find how far it will be forced in.

- VII. Describe and explain the uses of the pieces of apparatus marked A, B, C.*

* A was a balance with cylinders for demonstrating the principle of Archimedes; B was a model of a lift-pump; C a Mariotte's tube.

E 3. BOTANY.

Junior Exam.
1884.

PROFESSOR TATE, F.G.S., F.L.S.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Describe and name the parts of a germinating pea.
- II. Where are the stamens inserted in the plants :—wallflower, gum-tree, lily, and wild-oat.
- III. Fill up the accompanying schedule for the specimens placed before you.
- IV. Identify and describe the objects placed before you.
- V. Explain the terms *raceme*, *scape*, *versatile*, *legume*, and *panicle*; giving respective examples.
- VI. Describe the nature of an *involucre*; naming a few plants which possess it.
- VII. Describe the chief kinds of arrangement of the petals while in bud.
- VIII. Explain and illustrate the application of the following terms :—*Deciduous*, *sessile*, *imparipinnate*, *stipulate*, and *unisexual*; and give the respective terms or phrases which are used to designate the converse characters.

E. 4. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

J. C. VERCO, M.D.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Give the structure of skin, hair, and nails.
- II. Explain how the act of Respiration is performed.
- III. State what you know about the liver, the peculiarity of its blood supply, and its use in digestion.
- IV. Describe the circulation of the blood from the right auricle to the left, the changes which it undergoes, and how these are effected.
- V. What is the source of the heat of the body? And how is it kept at the same height in hot and cold weather?
- VI. What are the characters of a hinge joint? Name some hinge joints in the human body, and describe any one of them fully.

E 5. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PROFESSOR TATE, F.G.S., F.L.S.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Describe the general conformation of the land surface of Australia, and point out the peculiarities of its river systems.
 - II. How are winds produced? Explain the cause of our hot winds.
 - III. Describe the distribution of the rainfall of Australia.
 - IV. State and explain the cause of the peculiarities of climate of the Pacific coast region of tropical South America.
 - V. What are the chief natural productions of Tropical Africa; and name the respective geographic regions producing lemurs, wombats, macaws, tree kangaroos, jaguar, tapirs, alligators, coal, amber, and bread fruit.
 - VI. Explain the terms *isothermal*, *barometric pressure*, *snow-line*, *pampas*, and *iceberg*.
 - VII. What is known of the origin and nature of volcanoes?
 - VIII. What do you know about the Gulf Stream?
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NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1884.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS 1-6 SAME AS FOR THE
JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

7. LATIN (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three Hours.

Matric. Exam.,
December, 1884.

Translate—

In foribus letum Androgeo ; tum pendere poenas
Cecropidae jussi—miserum !—septena quotannis
Corpora natorum ; stat ductis sortibus urna.

Virgil Aeneid VI., vv. 20-22.

Write notes on the form *Androgeo*, the syntax of
ductis sortibus, the force of *septena*.

Translate—

Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumaea Sibylla
Horrendas canit ambages antroque remugit,
Obscuris vera involvens ; ea frena furenti
Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo.

Virgil Aeneid VI., vv. 98-101.

Translate—

Itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum :
Procumbunt piceae, sonat icta securibus ilex,
Fraxineaque trabes cuneis et fissile robur
Scinditur, advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.
Nec non Aeneas opera inter talia primus
Hortatur socios paribusque accingitur armis.

Virgil Aeneid VI., vv. 179-184.

Matric. Exam.,
December, 1884

Translate—

Idem ter socios purâ circumtulit undâ,
Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivæ,
Lustravitque viros dixitque novissima verba.
At pius Aeneas ingenti mole sepulcrum
Imponit suaque arma viro remumque tubamque
Monte sub aërio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo
Dicitur aeternumque tenet per saecula nomen.

Virgil Aeneid VI., vv. 229-235.

Write notes on the syntax of *socios*, the meaning and derivation of *felicis lustravit* and *arma*.

Translate—

Ergo iter inceptum peragunt fluvioque propinquant.
Navita quos jam inde ut Stygiâ prospexit ab unda
Per tacitum nemus ire pedemque advertere ripae,
Sic prior aggreditur dictis atque increpat ultro :
' Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
' Fare age, quid venias ; jam istinc, et comprime gressum.
' Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni Noctisque soporae ;
' Corpora viva nefas Stygiâ vectare carinâ.
' Nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem
' Accepisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoumque,
' Dîs quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent.'

Virgil Aeneid VI., vv. 384-394.

Translate—

His demum exactis, perfecto munere divae,
Devenere locos laetos et amoena vireta
Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit
Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
Pars in graminis exercent membra palaestris,
Contendunt ludo et fulvâ luctantur arenâ ;
Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.

Virgil Aeneid VI., vv. 637-644.

Translate—

' Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet
' Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater
' Educet. Viden', ut geminae stant vertice cristae,
' Et pater ipse suo superûm jam signat honore ?

Virgil Aeneid VI., vv. 778-781.

Translate—

Matric. Exam.
December, 188

Hoc facto prælio, Cæsar neque jam sibi legatos audiendos, neque conditiones accipiendas arbitrabatur ab his, qui per dolum atque insidias petita pace ultro bellum intulissent : expectare vero, dum hostium copiae auferentur equitatusque reverteretur, summæ dementiae esse judicabat, et cognita Gallorum infirmitate, quantum jam apud eos hostes uno prælio auctoritatis essent consecuti, sentiebat ; quibus ad consilia capienda nihil spatii dandum existimabat.

Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book IV. cap. 13.

Translate into Latin idiomatically—

(1). On hearing this intelligence he turned to me and spoke as follows.

(2). I have so lived that I know I was not born into the world in vain.

(3). He declares that he holds the same opinions (*sentire*) now as he has always held.

(4). It is uncertain what was the fate of the murderers of the unhappy man.

(5). Government under a *despotism* excludes the *majority* from *politics*.

Paraphrase the words in italics, and use no Greek derivatives.

What different meanings do the prepositions *inter*, *in*, *per*, *ex*, *prae* give when compounded? Quote instances of their compounds.

Give the perfect indicative, supine and infinitive present of *haurio*, *mitto*, *rideo*, *scindo*, *gero*, *orior*, *patior*, *nitor*, *sancio*.

8. MATHEMATICS (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

- I. A legacy of £3,000 is left to a person 18 years old, to be invested and paid to him, together with compound interest at 6 per cent. per annum, upon his attaining the age of 21. What amount will he receive?

Matric. Exam.,
December, 1884.

II. Explain the reason of the rule for converting a vulgar fraction into a decimal.

Find a vulgar fraction which shall differ from $\sqrt{5}$ by less than $\frac{1}{1000000}$ of its value.

III. A cubic centimetre of air weighs .001276 grammes ; how many cubic centimetres will weigh a gramme ?

[Work out the result to four significant figures, using by preference a contracted method.]

IV. The pressure of wind on a plane surface varies jointly as the area of the surface and as the square of the wind's velocity. The pressure on a square foot is 1 lb. when the wind is moving at the rate of 15 miles per hour. Find the velocity of the wind when the pressure on a square yard is 16 lbs.

V. Divide £1. 6s. 2d. among 5 men, 11 women, and 8 boys, so that 3 men may have as much as 2 women and 2 boys together, and 5 women as much as 7 boys.

VI. Find the square root of

$$(x^2 - 3x + 2) (x^2 - 4x + 3) (x^2 - 5x + 6) ;$$

and prove that if

$$(a^2 + b^2) (x^2 + y^2) = (ax + by)^2 ;$$

then

$$\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b}.$$

VII. Divide $(x^2 - yz)^3 + 8y^3z^3$ by $x^2 + yz$,
and

$$(x^3 - 3x^2y)^3 - (3xy^2 - y^3)^3 \text{ by } (x - y)^3.$$

VIII. Define carefully what is meant by $\frac{a}{b} \div \frac{c}{d}$, and

$$\text{prove that it} = \frac{ad}{bc}.$$

Simplify

$$\left\{ \frac{a + bx}{a - bx} + \frac{b + ax}{b - ax} \right\} \div \left\{ \frac{a + bx}{a - bx} - \frac{b + ax}{b - ax} \right\}.$$

IX. The difference between the sum and difference of two numbers is half the sum of their sum and difference. What is the ratio of the larger number to the smaller ?

X. Prove that the difference of the squares of two consecutive odd integers is equal to four times the intermediate integer.

MATHEMATICS, 8. GEOMETRY (COMPULSORY).

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December, 1884.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Explain the terms *axiom*, *theorem*, *converse*, *superposition*, *congruent*, and give examples.

State the geometrical axioms.

- II. If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and have also the sides adjacent to the equal angles in each also equal, they are equal in all respects.

- III. "The interior angles of any rectilinear figure are together equal to, &c." Complete the statement and prove.

Two alternate sides of a regular heptagon are produced to meet. Find the magnitude of the acute angle at their intersection.

- IV. The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect one another, and conversely.

- V. Where in Euclid's First Book is it proved that if from the right angle A of a right-angled triangle ABC a perpendicular AD be drawn to the hypotenuse the square on AB is equal to the rectangle $BC.BD$? Give the proof.

- VI. The sides AB, BC, CD, DA of a square $ABCD$ are produced to P, Q, R, S respectively, so that BP, CQ, DR, AS are each equal to AB . Prove that $PQRS$ is a square, and that its area is five times that of the original square.

- VII. If a straight line be produced, the squares on the whole and on the part produced are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and the part produced, together with the square on the original line.

- VIII. Construct a square equal to a given rhombus.
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OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

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A. I. LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Saepissime igitur mihi de amicitia cogitanti maxime illud considerandum videri solet, num propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, ut in dandis recipiendisque meritis, quod quisque minus per se ipse posset, id acciperet ab alio, vicissimque redderet; an esset hoc quidem proprium amicitiae, sed antiquior et pulchrior et magis a natura ipsa profecta alia causa? *Amor* enim, ex quo *amicitia* nominata, princeps est ad benevolentiam coniungendam. Nam utilitates quidem etiam ab iis percipiuntur saepe, qui simulatione amicitiae coluntur et observantur temporis causa. In amicitia autem nihil fictum, nihil simulatum; et, quidquid est, id verum est et voluntarium. Quapropter a natura mihi videtur potius, quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, applicatione magis animi cum quodam sensu amandi, quam cogitatione, quantum illa res utilitatis esset habitura. Quod quidem quale sit, etiam in bestiis quibusdam animadverti potest, quae ex se natos ita amant ad quoddam tempus, et ab eis ita amantur, ut facile earum sensus appareat.

Cicero de Amicitia, Cap. VIII.

Also—

Quamobrem id primum videamus, si placet, quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat. Num, si Coriolanus habuit amicos, ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuere? Num Viscellinum amici, regnum appetentem, num Sp. Maelium debuerunt iuvare? Ti. quidem Gracchum, rempublicam vexantem, a Q. Tuberone aequalibusque amicis derelictum videbamus. At C. Blossius Cumanus, hospes familiae vestrae, Scaevola, quum ad me, qui aderam Laenati et Rupilio consulibus in consilio, deprecatum venisset, hanc, ut sibi ignoscerem, causam afferebat, quod tanti Ti. Gracchum fecisset, ut, quidquid ille vellet, sibi faciendum putaret. Tum ego, *Etiamne*,

si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet? "Nunquam, inquit voluisset id quidem. Sed, si voluisset, paruissem." Videtis, quam nefaria vox. Et Hercle ita fecit; vel plus etiam, quam dixit: non enim paruit ille Ti. Gracchi temeritati, sed praefuit; nec se comitem illius furoris, sed ducem praebuit. Itaque hac amentia, quaestione nova perterritus, in Asiam profugit, ad hostes se contulit, poenas reipublicae graves iustasque persolvit. Nulla est igitur excusatio peccati, si amici caussa peccaveris. Nam, quum conciliatrix amicitiae virtutis opinio fuerit, difficile est amicitiam manere, si a virtute defeceris.

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Cicero de Amicitia, Cap. XI.

Also—

Exsistit autem hoc loco quaedam quaestio subdifficilis: num quando amici novi, digni amicitia, veteribus sint anteponendi, ut equis vetulis teneros antepone solemus. Indigna homine dubitatio! Non enim amicitiarum debent esse, sicut aliarum rerum satietates. Veterimae quaeque, ut ea vina, quae vetustatem ferunt, esse debent suavissima: verumque illud est, quod dicitur *multos modios salis simul edendos esse*, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit. Novitates autem, si spem afferunt, ut, tamquam in herbis non fallacibus, fructus appareat, non sunt illae quidem repudiandae; vetustas tamen suo loco conservanda est. Maxima est enim vis vetustatis et consuetudinis. Quin ipso equo, cuius modo mentionem feci, si nulla res impediatur, nemo est, qui non eo, quo consuevit, libentius utatur, quam intractato et novo: nec modo in hoc, quod est animal, sed in iis etiam, quae sunt inanimata, consuetudo valet; quum locis ipsis delectemur, montuosis etiam et silvestribus, in quibus diutius commorati sumus.

Cicero de Amicitia, Cap. XIX.

Also—

Sed incidunt, ut supra dixi, saepe *causae, quum repugnare utilitas honestati videtur*; ut animadvertendum sit, repugnetne plane, an possit cum honestate coniungi. Eius generis hae sunt quaestiones: Si, exempli gratia, vir bonus Alexandria Rhodum magnum frumenti numerum advexerit in Rhodiorum inopia et fame summaque annonae caritate; si idem sciat, complures mercatores Alexandria solvisse navesque in cursu frumento onustas petentes Rhodum videret: dicturusne sit id Rhodiis, an

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silentio suum quam plurimo venditurus? Sapientem et bonum virum fingimus : de eius deliberatione et consultatione quaerimus ; qui celaturus Rhodios non sit, si id turpe iudicet ; sed dubitet, turpe sit, an turpe non sit. In huiusmodi caussis aliud Diogeni Babylonio videri solet, magno et gravi Stoico, aliud Antipatro, discipulo eius, homini acutissimo. Antipatro, *omnia patefacienda, ut ne quid omnino, quod venditor norit, emptor ignoret ; Diogeni, venditorem, quatenus iure civili constitutum sit, dicere vitia oportere : cetera sine insidiis agere : et, quoniam vendat, velle quam optime vendere. "Advexi, exposui, vendo meum non pluris, quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, quam maior est copia. Cui fit iniuria ?"*

Cicero de Officiis, Lib. III., Cap. XII.

Write a short account of the history of the Scipio and Cato introduced in the dialogue De Amicitia.

Give a brief analysis of the treatment of the subject Amicitia by Cicero in this dialogue.

Translate into Latin Prose—

Then he turned to the Italian allies : they were not his enemies, he said ; on the contrary, he had invaded Italy to aid them in casting off the yoke of Rome : he should still deal with them as he had treated his Italian prisoners taken at the Trebia. They were free from that moment, and without ransom. This being done, he halted for a short time to rest his army, and buried, with great solemnity, thirty of the most distinguished of those who had fallen on his own side in the battle. His whole loss had amounted only to 1500 men, of whom the greater part were Gauls. It is said also that he caused careful search, but in vain, to be made for the body of the consul Flaminius, being anxious to give him honourable burial.

A. 2. GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Decline in full the words—

δελφίς, κλείς, Ἐρμῆς, λεώς, γόνυ, Ἄρης, γραφεύς, ἰχθύς, πολύς, ἀλγίων, and accentuate all cases.

Give the comparative and superlative of—

μέγας, πολὺς, ταχύς, καλός, μάλα, φανερός, ἀκριβής.

Write out in full the declension of—

οὗτος, αὐτός, ἐαυτοῦ, ὅστις, οὐδεὶς.

Mention as many of the ways for forming the present stems of Greek verbs as you can, and give an example of each.

Write down the principal tenses in use (1st singular indicative only) of the verbs *μανθάνω*, *φημί*, *αἰσθάνομαι*, *ἄγω*, *μυμνήσκω*, *τυγχάνω*, *πίνω*.

What are the terminations added in Greek to substantives to express *the doer* of an act, *the thing done*, *the act of doing*, *the instrument*, *the abstract idea*? Give examples of each.

Translate into Greek—

The city of Athens is so old that she is said to have produced her citizens from herself.

The time is such that every one considers his condition the most unfortunate.

He is leaving the city that he may not be put to death.

The judges condemned him to disfranchisement because of his wrong acts.

What could have induced you to treat us so badly?

Translate into English—

Τοῖς δὲ ἀποψηφισαμένοις ἠδέως ἂν διαλεχθεῖην ὑπὲρ τοῦ γεγονότος τουτουῖ πράγματος, ἐν ᾧ οἱ ἄρχοντες ἀσχαλίαν ἄγουσι καὶ οὐπῶ ἔρχομαι οἱ ἐλθόντα με δεῖ τεθνάναι. ἀλλὰ μοι, ὦ ἄνδρες, παραμείνατε τοσοῦτον χρόνον· οὐδὲν γὰρ κωλύει διαμυθολογῆσαι πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἕως ἕξῃστιν. ὑμῖν γὰρ ὡς φίλοις οὖσιν ἐπιδειξάι ἐθέλω τὸ νυνὶ μοι ξυμβεβηκὸς τί ποτε νοεῖ. ἐμοὶ γάρ, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί— ὑμᾶς γὰρ δικαστὰς καλῶν ὀρθῶς ἂν καλοῖην—θαυμάσιόν τι γέγονεν. ἡ γὰρ εἰωθυῖά μοι μαντικὴ ἢ τοῦ δαιμονίου ἐν μὲν τῷ πρόσθεν χρόνῳ παντὶ πάνυ πυκνὴ αἰεὶ ἦν καὶ πάνυ ἐπὶ σμικροῖς ἐναντιομένη, εἴ τι μέλλοιμι μὴ ὀρθῶς πράξειν· νυνὶ δὲ ξυμβέβηκέ μοι, ἄπερ ὁράτε καὶ αὐτοί, ταυτὶ ἄ γε δὴ οἰηθεῖν ἂν τις καὶ νομίζεται ἕσχατα κακὸν εἶναι. ἐμοὶ δὲ οὔτε ἐξιόντι ἔωθεν οἴκοθεν ἠναντιώθη τὸ τοῦ θεοῦ σημεῖον, οὔτε ἠνίκα ἀνέβαινον ἐνταυθοῖ ἐπὶ τὸ δικαστήριον, οὔτ' ἐν τῷ λόγῳ οὐδαμοῦ μέλλοντι τι ἐρεῖν·

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καίτοι ἐν ἄλλοις λόγοις πολλαχοῦ δὴ με ἐπέσχε λέγοντα μεταξύ· νυνὶ δὲ οὐδαμοῦ περὶ ταύτην τὴν πράξιν οὐτ' ἐν ἔργῳ οὐδενὶ οὐτ' ἐν λόγῳ ἠναντιώταί μοι.

Plato, Apology, xxxi.

"Ἄλλο τι οὖν, ἂν φαίεν, ἢ ξυνθήκας τὰς πρὸς ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ ὁμολογίας παραβαίνεις, οὐχ ὑπ' ἀνάγκης ὁμολογήσας οὐδὲ ἀπατηθεὶς οὐδὲ ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ ἀναγκασθεὶς βουλευσασθαι, ἀλλ' ἐν ἔτεσιν ἐβδομήκοντα, ἐν οἷς ἐξῆν σοὶ ἀπιέναι, εἰ μὴ ἠρέσκομεν ἡμεῖς μηδὲ δικαίαι ἐφαίνοντό σοι αἱ ὁμολογίαι εἶναι. σὺ δὲ οὐτε Λακεδαίμονα προηροῦ οὐτε Κρήτην, ἃς δὴ ἐκάστοτε φῆς εὐνομεῖσθαι, οὐτε ἄλλην οὐδεμίαν τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων οὐδὲ τῶν βαρβαρικῶν, ἀλλ' ἐλάττω ἐξ αὐτῆς ἀπεδήμησας ἢ οἱ χωλοὶ τε καὶ τυφλοὶ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀνάπηροί· οὕτω σοὶ διαφερόντως τῶν ἄλλων Ἀθηναίων ἠρεσκεν ἡ πόλις τε καὶ οἱ νόμοι ἡμεῖς δὴλον ὅτι· τίνοι γὰρ ἂν πόλεις ἄρεσκοὶ ἄνευ νόμων; νῦν δὲ δὴ οὐκ ἐμμένεις τοῖς ὁμολογημένοις; ἔαν ἡμῖν γε πείθῃ, ὦ Σόκρατες· καὶ οὐ καταγέλαστός γε ἔσει ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξελθών.

Plato, Krito., xiv.

B. I & 3. MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Prove that

$$(x + y + z)^3 - x^3 - y^3 - z^3 = 3(y + z)(z + x)(x + y).$$

Also prove that if

$$2s = a + b + c, \\ (s - a)^2 + (s - b)^2 + (s - c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - s^2.$$

II. Prove the rule for the extraction of the square root.

Find the square root of

$$1 + 4x - 2x^2 - 12x^3 + 9x^4 \\ 1 - 4x + 6x^2 - 4x^3 + x^4.$$

III. Solve the equations—

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 1 \\ 3x + y + 5z &= 7 \\ 9x + y + 25z &= 49 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

IV. At a certain election there were three candidates, A, B, C, and every elector voted for two. A got fifteen votes, B thirteen, and C six. How many persons voted in each of the ways possible?

V. Prove that the sum of the roots of

$$x^2 - px + q = 0$$

is equal to p , and their product to q .

Prove that if x be a real quantity $x^2 - 6x + 15$ cannot be less than 6.

VI. Prove the formula for the sum of an Arithmetical Progression.

Find the total number of pips in a pack of cards.

VII. What is meant by the "Sum to Infinity" in a Geometrical Progression? Prove the formula for it.

Prove that under a certain restriction

$$(1 + x + x^2 + \dots)^2 = (1 + 2x + 2x^2 + \dots)(1 + x^2 + x^4 + \dots)$$

VIII. Prove that the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter is the same for all circles.

Find how many inches of wire are necessary in order to make a circle with an inscribed square of two feet in the side.

IX. Give a general definition of the cosine of an angle.

Explain the origin of the terms *sine*, *cosine*, *tangent*, &c.

Prove that

$$(\tan A + \cot A) \sin A \cos A = 1,$$

and that

$$\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta = (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) (1 - \sin \theta \cos \theta).$$

B. 2 & 3. MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Time—Three Hours.

I. A point P is taken in the side CD of a square $ABCD$, such that $CP = \frac{1}{4} CD$; prove that $AP = CP + CB$.

II. Of all rectangles of given area, that which has the least perimeter is a square.

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- III. If O be a point in the base BC of an isosceles triangle ABC , prove that

$$AB^2 = AC^2 = BO \cdot OC + AO^2.$$

- IV. Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal. Also state and prove the converse theorem.

- V. Through a point on the circumference of a circle are drawn a tangent and a chord. Prove that the angles which the chord makes with the tangent are respectively equal to the angles in the alternate segments of a circle.

ABC is a triangle inscribed in a circle, and the tangent at A meets BC produced in P . Prove that the angle APC is equal to the difference between the angles ABC and ACB .

- VI. Describe a circle about a given triangle. Find the radius of the circumscribed, inscribed, and escribed circles respectively of an equilateral triangle in terms of the side.

- VII. Define similar rectilinear figures.

Prove that if two triangles have an angle of the one equal to an angle of the other, and have the sides about the equal angles proportional they are similar.

Two similar rectilinear figures are placed so as to have an angle of the one coincident with an angle of the other (the sides which coincide in direction being homologous). Prove that the lines joining corresponding angles will all meet in a point.

- VIII. Solve the equation

$$3 \sin \theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta.$$

Also if $\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$ & $\tan B = \frac{1}{4}$, find $\tan (A+B)$ and $\tan (A-B)$

A man walking along a straight road observes at one milestone a house in a direction making an angle 30° with the road, and that at the next milestone the angle is 60° . How far is the house from the road?

C I. FRENCH.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M A., D.LIT.

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Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

Les émigrés appartenant aux divers régiments furent conduits successivement et par corps au lieu du supplice. Ceux du régiment de Béon furent appelés les premiers : “Je les vis défiler devant moi, allant à la mort,” dit un émigré échappé au massacre; “un tambour les devançait, battant l’air de route : venait ensuite un peloton d’infanterie ; une troupe de paysans, la bêche sur l’épaule, fermait cette marche funèbre... Les officiers marchaient deux à deux : le calme et la résignation se peignaient dans leurs traits, la fierté dans leur maintien.” Ils furent tous conduits dans un champ attenant à la ville d’Auray. Là on les fusilla : plus de sept cent de leurs compagnons eurent le même sort, et les exécutions durèrent plusieurs jours.

II. Translate—

Le corps fut reçu avec honneur à Braunfels par le prince souverain, qui l’attendait sur la place publique à la tête de toute sa maison. Lorsqu’il passa au pied des remparts fameux de la citadelle d’Ehrenbreitstein gardée par les Autrichiens, il fut salué par toutes les batteries de la place et par le feu de la garnison rangée en bataille sur les glacis. Le gouverneur sortit des portes pour le recevoir et conduisit le corps jusqu’aux bords du Rhin, entre une double haie formée par les soldats de France et d’Autriche. Le convoi traversa ensuite Coblenz, puis se dirigea vers les hauteurs de Pétersberg où une partie de l’armée était sous les armes pour le recevoir. Là un simple monument, qu’un grand poète a célébré dans des vers immortels, renfermait les restes de Marceau.* Cette tombe modeste pour laquelle Hoche avait souscrit de ses deniers quelques jours avant sa mort, réunit les deux héros. Le corps de Hoche y fut descendu après avoir reçu les adieux de ses compagnons : Le Fèvre, Championnet, Grenier rendirent hommage à leur général dans un langage militaire, simple et vrai : après eux un grenadier s’avança, présenta l’arme devant le cercueil, y déposa une couronne de chêne, disant : “Hoche, au nom

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de l'armée, reçois cette couronne ;" et il pleura. Ses larmes exprimaient mieux qu'aucune parole les sentiments de tous.

* To what poet does the author allude? Quote the verses. State what you know about Marceau.

III.

Ainsi quand la fleur printanière
Dans les bois va s'épanouir¹
Au premier souffle du zéphir
Elle sourit avec mystère ;

Et sa tige² fraîche et légère,
Sentant son calice s'ouvrir
Jusque dans le sein de la terre
Frémit de joie et de désir.

Ainsi, quand ma douce Marie
Entr'ouvre sa lèvre chérie,
Et lève, en chantant, ses yeux bleus

Dans l'harmonie et la lumière
Son âme semble tout entière
Monter en tremblant vers les cieux.

DE MUSSET.

1. S'épanouir—to open.

2. Tige—stem.

IV. Translate into French—

Peter Stuppa, a famous Swiss general, was sent to Paris by the Swiss Confederation to claim from Louis XIV. the payment of certain salaries which for some time past had been due to officers of that nation employed in the service of the Court of Versailles. Louvois, Minister of War, who was present at the audience, said to the king, "Sire, we are incessantly tormented by demands of this kind. If your Majesty had all the money which you and your ancestors have paid to the Swiss one might pave with gold the highway from Paris to Bâle."

"That may be," quietly observed Stuppa, "but if your Majesty had also all the blood which the Swiss have shed in the service of France one might make a river of blood from Bâle to Paris."

The King, struck by the justness of the retort, gave orders for the immediate payment of the amount claimed.

- V. Faites un abrégé, si vous le pouvez, en Français, sinon, en Anglais, des événements principaux de la vie de Lazare Hoche.
- VI. Write notes on the italicised words in the following sentences :—
- a. { La lettre qu'ils se sont *adressée*.
 { Ils se sont *adressé* une lettre.
- b. { Cette femme chante bien, je l'ai *entendue* chanter.
 { Cette romance est charmante, je l'ai *entendu* chanter.
- c. { Le peu d'instruction qu'il a *eu*.
 { Le peu de viande que j'ai *mangée*.
- VII. Illustrate by examples the difference between *devant* and *avant*.

C. 2. GERMAN.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three Hours.

I. Translate—

Einige der stärksten und heftigsten Schläge gaben dem eingefügten Stücke das letzte Gesicht. Der Schulze stieß mit dem Fuße die vor das Rad gelegten Steine hinweg, faßte den Wagen bei der Stange, um das gestickte Rad zu prüfen, und zog ihn ungeachtet seiner Schwere ohne Anstrengung quer über den Hof, so daß die Hühner, Gänse und Enten, welche sich ruhig gesonnt hatten, mit großem Geschrei vor dem rasselnden Wagen entflohen und ein Paar Schweine aus ihrem eingewühlten Lager grunzend aufstuhren.

Immernann's Oberhof.

II. Translate—

Er hatte sein weißes Haar sauber gekämmt, und das gelbe frischgewaschene Antlitz leuchtete darunter hervor wie ein Aibfeld, über welchem im Mai Schnee gefallen ist. Der Ausdruck natürlicher Würde, welcher diesen Zügen eigen war, hatte sich heute noch um ein Großes vermehrt; er war Brautvater und fühlte das. Seine Bewegungen waren noch langsamer und gemessener als damals, wo er mit dem Kofklamm feilschte. Sorgfältig prüfend beschaute er jede Sache, bevor er sie von ihrem Pflöcke nahm, und legte sie darauf bedachtsam eine nach der andern an, ohne sich bei dem Zuknöpfen irgend zu übereilen.

Ibid.

III. Translate into German—

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Solon was equally dear (*gleich lieb*) to all parties in Athens. The rich had great hopes in him, because he himself was a wealthy man. The poor trusted him because he was a righteous man. The intelligent (*verständig*) part of the people wished him to be their ruler, because a monarchy seemed to be the surest means of crushing (*unterdrücken*) the factions. From selfish views (*aus eigennützigen Absichten*) his relatives had the same wish. But Solon spurned (*verschmähte*) their advice. "Monarchy," said he, "is a pleasant residence, but it has no way out."

IV. Give the days of the week in German and the cardinal and ordinal numbers in full up to *twelve*.

V. Quote or construct a sentence in German to illustrate the use of the subjunctive mood.

VI. Beantworten Sie folgende Fragen, wo möglich im Deutschen, sonst im Englischen. (Fragen im Deutschen beantwortet haben den Vorzug.)

1. Welchen Theil Deutschlands hat der Schriftsteller als Schauspiel seines Oberhofes genommen?
2. Erklären Sie den Titel Hofschulze.
3. Unter welchen besonderen Umständen macht der Jäger zuerst Elisabethens Bekanntschaft?

VII. Give diverse instances of the use of *Umlaut* in German.

C. 3. ITALIAN.

No candidates.

D. I. 2. 3. ENGLISH.

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PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. The Teutonic languages may be arranged in three groups. State them. To which does English belong?
- II. What is *case*? What case in Old English corresponds to the Latin *ablative absolute*? Contrast the form *Lady-day* with *Lord's day*. Explain the form *alder-liefest*.
- III. There are three ways of distinguishing the masculine from the feminine in English. Give an example of each.
- IV. How are adjectives compared in English? Distinguish *later* from *latter*. In what degree of comparison is *first*? Give the positive of *rather*.
- V. The conjugation of the verb *to Be* contains three distinct roots. Write them down. What is the origin of the form *shall*?
- VI. Write notes on the italicised words in the following :—
 - (a). *Me thinks*.
 - (b). Knock *me* this gate.
 - (c). *Whether* is greater the gift or the altar?
 - (d). *Thersites'* body is as good as *Ajax'*, when *neither* are alive.
 - (e). You *ought him* a thousand pounds.
- VII. Quote or describe—retaining as much as you can of the original—any three of the following passages in *Henry V.* :—
 - (a). *Henry's speech to his soldiers before Harfleur*.
 - (b). *Henry's Reflections on the vanity of Ceremony*.
 - (c). *The Eve of Agincourt* (Prologue, Act IV.)
 - (d). *Exeter's Account of York's death*.
 - (e). *The Death of Falstaff*.
- VIII. Give the context of the following quotations from *Henry V.* :—
 - (1). *A chartered libertine*.
 - (2). *Whipt the offending Adam out of him*.
 - (3). *Base is the slave who pays*,

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- (4). *Familiar in his mouth as household words.*
 (5). *Comparisons between Macedon and Monmouth.*
- IX. Show from allusions in *Henry V.* that scenic arrangements were rude in Shakespeare's time.
- X. Write an essay on the character of *Henry V.* as conceived by Shakespeare.

E. I. CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR TATE, F.G.S., F.L.S.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. What is a *Crith*? Find the weight, at the normal temperature, and pressure of one litre of each of the following gases:—O, N, HA, N₂O.
- II. Give the method of preparation, the properties and uses of Iodine.
- III. Describe the effect in each case of heating sal-ammoniac, calcium carbonate, ammonium nitrate, potassium chlorate, and common salt.
- IV. Distinguish between a mechanical mixture and a chemical compound. Refer to illustrative examples.
- V. What is the object of disinfection? Name two common disinfectants, and explain the mode of action of each.
- VI. Describe the three allotropic modifications of carbon.
- VII. How would you prepare nitrogen dioxide; what are its properties.
- VIII. Explain and illustrate Gay Lussac's "Law of Volumes."
- IX. How would you determine the specific gravity of (1) a piece of lead, (2) a piece of cork.
- X. How would you determine the specific gravity of a liquid without the aid of a hydrometer?
- XI. What do you know about the diffusion of gases.

E 2. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A., F.R.S.

Matriculation
Examination,
December, 1884

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain the terms *force*, *mass*, *momentum*, *foot-pound*, *tension*, *gravity*.

A certain force P acting for three minutes on a mass of 500 lbs. generates in it a velocity of a mile an hour. Another force Q acting for 4 minutes on a mass of a ton generates in it a velocity of 22 feet per second. Compare the intensities of P and Q . Also compare P with the gravity of 1 lb.

- II. A stone is dropped from a balloon which is ascending vertically with a velocity of 16 feet per second. After what interval will the stone be in the same place again? Also find its distance from the balloon after two seconds.
- III. Define the centre of gravity of a body; and state its chief properties.

Three books rest on one another on a table; their weights, beginning with the lowest, are 4 lbs., 2 lbs., and 1 lb., and their thicknesses 3 in., 2 in., 1 in. Find the height of the *C.G.* of the pile.

- IV. Explain what is meant by a *couple*, and the *moment* of a couple.

Give practical illustrations of couples.

- V. Find the condition of equilibrium in the *wheel and axle*.

Sketch a train of toothed wheels which shall give a mechanical advantage of 400.

- VI. What is meant by the intensity of the pressure at any point in a fluid?

A piece of wood floating in a tank carries a vessel from which water escapes by a lateral orifice; and the wood is observed to move slowly in the direction opposite to the jet. Explain this.

- VII. Explain the construction and action of the Hydraulic Press, and find the mechanical advantage.

- VIII. State Boyle's Law of Gaseous Pressure, and explain how its truth may be tested.

An empty bottle whose capacity is a litre is inverted, and depressed vertically to a depth of 10 metres below the surface of water. Find how much water has been forced into the bottle. [Height of barometer = 75 cm sp. gr. of mercury = 13.6.]

F. 3. PHYSICAL GEOLOGY.

PROFESSOR TATE, F.G.S., F.L.S.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Describe the geological work of *ice* in its different forms.
- II. Describe the process of *weathering* in limestone and granite.
- III. Name the specimens placed before you.
- IV. How is the internal heat of the earth proved ?
- V. What is known of the origin and nature of earthquakes ?
- VI. Explain what is meant by suspended and dissolved impurities in water. How would you determine the weight of each in a sample of turbid water ?
- VII. Describe and explain the peculiarities of the course of the streams in the Adelaide Plain.
- VIII. What inferences may be drawn from the shape of the accompanying pebble, and from the position in which it was found ?
- IX. Explain the terms as used geologically—*rock*, *impervious*, *stalactite*, *dip*, and *contortion* ?

F. I. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

J. C. VERCO, M.D.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Describe the Lymphatic System and its contents.
- II. Write an account of the co-agulation of the blood, and explain fully the process.
- III. What are the waste matters of the body, and how are they got rid of ?
- IV. Classify food stuffs, and state how they are severally rendered fit for entry into the blood.
- V. State the difference between expired and inspired air ; the meaning of tidal, residual, complemental, and supplemental air ; and the rôle played by the diffusion of gases in respiration.
- VI. Give the structure and functions of the spinal cord.

F. 2. BOTANY.

PROFESSOR TATE, F.G.S., F.L.S.

Time—Three Hours.

Matriculation
Examination,
December, 1884.

- I. Describe the *hypogynous*, *perigynous*, and *epipetalous* insertions of stamens, giving respective examples.
- II. Describe the manner in which Pollen comes in contact with the ovule in ordinary flowering plants.
- III. Describe the Embryo of a pea. State into what these become developed in germination, and how the Embryo is nourished during the earlier stages of that process.
- IV. Describe the *bulb*, *rhizome*, and *flagellum*. Give respective examples.
- V. Describe the stigma and accessory parts of an orchid.
- VI. Describe the plant placed before you in respect of root, stem, leaves, and floral organs.
- VII. Give floral distinctions as follows :—
Two between gum tree and buttercup.
Three between orchid and lily.
Two between pea and wattle.
- VIII. Describe the fruit (with accessory parts if any) of buttercup, wattle, sow-thistle, and castor-oil tree.

G. I. ANCIENT HISTORY.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Give an account of the events which led immediately to the Peloponnesian war.
- II. Write a short biography of Cleon Nicias, Brasidas, and Alcibiades.
- III. Sketch the history of the Sicilian expedition, and the reasons which induced the Athenians to undertake it.
- IV. Write an account of the most important reforms in the state introduced by Julius Cæsar.
- V. State what you know of the condition of literature during the reign of Augustus, and give some account of the most famous authors.
- VI. Trace briefly the course of events which led to the centralizing of all the power of the state in Augustus.

G. 2. MODERN HISTORY.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. What were the boundaries of Charlemagne's empire? Give some account of his system of government. State the conditions of the treaty of Verdun, A.D. 843. Who was the last of the Carolingian monarchs in France, and by whom was he succeeded?
 - II. Where is Bagdad? By whom was it founded? Where were the capitals of the other Caliphates? What were the causes of the decline of the Caliphate of Bagdad?
 - III. What was the origin of the Duchy of Normandy? What circumstances led to the establishment of the Normans in Italy? When and by whom was the Norman kingdom in Italy overthrown? When and by whom was the Duchy of Normandy annexed to the French throne?
 - IV. When was Jerusalem first conquered by the Turks? Give some account of the second Council of Clermont. Who were the chief leaders of the First Crusade? What celebrated Italian poet has commemorated this expedition, and whom has he made his hero? What were *Les Assizes de Jérusalem*? Explain the phrase *La Dîme Scladine*.
 - V. When and how was "the name of RUSSIANS first divulged"? By what means did Waladimir I. deliver his country from the Varangians? Where were the two capitals of Russia in its early days? When and how were the Russians converted to Christianity?
 - VI. State briefly what you know of *Alcuin*, *Haroun al Rashid*, *Hugh Capet*, *John Zimisce*, *Malek Shah*, *Robert Guiscard*, *Abélard*, *Anna Comnena*, *Frederick Barbarossa*, *Henry Dandolo*.
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DECEMBER, 1884.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCHOLARSHIP.

LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

S. Australian
Scholarship,
1884.

Time—Three hours.

Ut proficiscentem docui te saepe diuque,
 Augusto reddes signata volumina, Vini,
 Si validus, si laetus erit, si denique poscet ;
 Ne studio nostri pecces odiumque libellis
 Sedulus importes opera vehemente minister.
 Si te forte meae gravis uret sarcina chartae,
 Abiicito potius, quam quo perferre iuberis
 Clitellas ferus impingas Asinaeque paternum.
 Cognomen veritas in risum et fabula fias.
 Viribus uteris per clivos, flumina, lamas ;
 Victor propositi simul ac perveneris illuc,
 Sic positum servabis onus, ne forte sub ala
 Fasciculum portes librorum, ut rusticus agnum,
 Ut vincosa glomus furtivae Pyrrhia lanae,
 Ut cum pileolo soleas conviva tribulis.
 Ne volgo narres te sudavisse ferendo
 Carmina, quae possint oculos auresque morari
 Caesaris ; oratus multa prece, nitere porro.
 Vade, vale, cave ne titubet mandataque frangas.

Horace, Epistles, Book I., Ep. xiii.

Omne quod est, igitur, nulla regione viarum
 Finitum est ; namque extremum debebat habere ;
 Extremum porro nullius posse videtur
 Esse, nisi ultra sit quod finiat ; ut videatur,
 Quo non longius hæc sensus natura sequatur.
 Nunc extra summam quoniam nihil esse fatendum est,

Non habet extremum : caret ergo fine mōdoque :
Nec refert, quibus assistas regionibus ejus.
Usque adeo, quem quisque locum possedit, in omnes
Tantundem partes infinitum omne relinquit.

Præterea, si jam finitum constituatur
Omne, quod est, spatium, si quis procurrat ad oras
Ultimas extremas, jaciatque volatile telum ;
Id validis utrum contortum viribus ire,
Quo fuerit missum, mavis, longeque volare,
An prohibere aliquid censes, obstareque posse ?
Alterutrum fatearis enim sumasque, necesse est.

Lucretius, Book I., 958—974.

Neque Maroboduus jactantia sui aut probris in hostem abstinebat, sed Inguiomerum tenens, illo in corpore decus omne Cheruscorum, illius consiliis gesta quæ prospere ceciderint, testabatur : vecordem Arminium et rerum nescium alienam gloriam in se trahere, quoniam tres vacuas legiones et ducem fraudis ignarum perfidia deceperit, magna cum clade Germaniæ et ignominia, sua, cum conjux, cum filius ejus servitium adhuc tolerant. At se, duodecim legionibus petitum duce Tiberio, illibatam Germanorum gloriam servavisse, mox conditionibus æquis discessum ; neque pænitere quod ipsorum in manu sit, integrum adversum Romanos bellum an pacem incruentam malint. His vocibus instinctos exercitus propriæ quoque causæ stimulabant, cum a Cheruscis Langobardisque pro antiquo decore aut recenti libertate, et contra augendæ dominationi certaretur. Non alias majore mole concursum, neque ambiguo magis eventu, fuis utrimque dextris cornibus. Sperabaturque rursus pugna, ni Maroboduus castra in colles subduxisset. Id signum percussus fuit ; et transfugiis paulatim nudatus in Marcomannos concessit, misitque legatos ad Tiberium oraturos auxilia. Responsum est non jure eum adversus Cheruscos arma Romana invocare, qui pugnantes in eundem hostem Romanos nulla ope juvisset. Missus tamen Drusus, ut retulimus, paci firmator.

Tacitus, Annals, Book II., cap. 46.

Insequenti nocte cædes in castris Romanis, tumultu tamen quam re major, ab auxiliaribus Gallis facta est. Ad duo millia peditum et ducenti equites vigilibus ad portas trucidatis ad Hannibalem transfugiunt, quos

Pœnus benigne adloquutus et spe ingentium donorum accensus in civitates quemque suas ad sollicitandos popularium animos dimisit. Scipio cædem eam signum defectionis omnium Gallorum esse ratus contactosque eo scelere velut injecta rabie ad arma ituros, quamquam gravis adhuc vulnere erat, tamen quarta vigilia noctis insequentis tacto agmine profectus ad Trebiam fluvium jam in loca altiora collesque impeditiores equi castra movet. Minus quam ad Ticinum fefellit, missisque Hannibal primum Numidis deinde omni equitatu turbasset utique novissimum agmen, ni aviditate prædæ in vacua Romana castra Numidæ devertissent. Ibi dum perscrutantes loca omnia castrorum nullo satis digno moræ pretio tempus terunt, emissus hostis est de manibus, et quum jam transgressos Trebiam Romanos metantesque castra conspexissent, paucos moratorum occiderunt citra flumen interceptos. Scipio nec vexationem vulneris in via jactanti ultra patiens et collegam—jam enim et revocatum ex Sicilia audierat—ratus expectandum, locum, qui prope flumen tutissimus stativus est visus, delectum communit. Nec procul inde Hannibal quum consedisset, quantum victoria equestri elatus, tantum anxius inopia, quæ per hostium agros euntem nusquam præparatis comitatibus major in dies excipiebat, ad Clastidium vicum, quo magnum frumenti numerum congesserant Romani, mittit. Ibi quum vim pararent, spes facta proditiōnis, nec sane magno pretio nummis aureis quadringentis Dasio Brundisino præfecto præsidii corrupto, traditur Hannibali Clastidium. Id horreum fuit Pœnis sedentibus ad Trebiam. In captivos ex tradito præsidio, ut fama clementiæ in principio rerum colligeretur, nihil sævitum est.

Livy, Book XXI., cap. 48.

Compare the meaning of the following Latin words with their English derivatives, and trace the process of change:—*Præjudicium*, *privilegium*, *intercedere*, *obtinerere*.

Explain the following constructions:—

Permagni nostra interest.

Quod parato opus est, para.

Ceteri vicem pecudum obtruncabantur.

Show on a rough map the positions of the most interesting sites in ancient Athens and Rome.

GREEK.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three hours.

[Candidates are to select any four of the following six passages for translation.]

- I. “ Μνήσαι πατρός σοίο, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,
Τηλίκου ἄς περ ἐγὼν, ὀλοῶ ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῶ.
Καὶ μὲν που κείνον περιναίεται ἀμφὶς ἔοντες
Τείρουσ', οὐδέ τις ἔστιν ἀρῆν καὶ λοιγὸν ἀμύναι.
' Ἀλλ' ἦτοι κείνός γε σέθεν ζώντος ἀκούων
Χαίρει τ' ἐν θυῶ, ἐπὶ τ' ἔλπεται ἤματα πάντα
" Ὀψεσθαι φίλον υἶδν ἀπὸ Τροίηθε μολόντα.
Αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ πανάποτμος, ἐπεὶ τέκον υἴας ἀρίστους
Τροίη ἐν εὐρείῃ, τῶν δ' οὐ τινά φημι λελεῖφθαι.
Πεντήκοντά μοι ἦσαν, ὅτ' ἤλυθον υἴες Ἀχαιῶν
' Ἐννεακαίδεκα μὲν μοι ἴης ἐκ νηδύος ἦσαν,
Τοὺς δ' ἄλλους μοι ἔτικτον ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γυναῖκες.
Τῶν μὲν πολλῶν θεῶρος Ἄρης ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἔλυσεν.
" Ὅς δέ μοι οἶος ἔην, εἴρυτο δέ στυ καὶ αὐτοὺς,
Τὸν σὺ πρῶην κτείνας ἀμνυόμενον περὶ πάτρης,
" Ἐκτορα· τοῦ νῦν εἶνεχ' ἰκάνω νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
Λυσόμενος παρὰ σείο, φέρω δ' ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα.
' Ἀλλ' αἰδεῖο θεοὺς, Ἀχιλλεῦ, αὐτόν τ' ἐλέησον
Μνησάμενος σοῦ πατρός· ἐγὼ δ' ἐλεεινότερός περ,
" Ἐτλην δ' οἶ' οὐ πῶ τις ἐπιχθόνιος βροτὸς ἄλλος,
' Ἀνδρὸς παιδοφόνιοιο ποτὶ στόμα χεῖρ' ὀρέγεσθαι.”

Homer.

- II. ὦ τῶν ἀπάντων δὴ θεαμάτων ἐμοὶ
ἄλγιστον ὦν προσεῖδον ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐγὼ,
ὁδὸς θ' ὁδῶν πασῶν ἀνιάσασα δὴ
μάλιστα τοῦμὸν σπλάγχνον, ἣν δὴ νῦν ἔβην,
ὦ φίλτατ' Αἴας, τὸν σὸν ὡς ἐψησθόμην
μόρον διώκων κάξιχνοσκοπούμενος.
ὄξεῖα γάρ σου βάξεις ὡς θεοῦ τινὸς
διήλθ' Ἀχαιοὺς πάντας ὡς οἴχει θανών.
ἀγὼ κλύων δαίλαιος ἐκποδὸν μὲν ὦν
ὑπεστέναζον, νῦν δ' ὀρῶν ἀπόλλυμαι.
οἴμοι.
ἴθ', ἐκκάλυψον, ὡς ἴδω τὸ πᾶν κακόν.
ὦ δυσθέατον ὄμμα καὶ τόλμης πικρᾶς,
ὄσας ἀνίας μοι κατασπείρας φθίνεις.
ποῖ γὰρ μολεῖν μοι δυνατὸν, ἐς ποίους βροτοὺς,

τοῖς σοῖς ἀρήξαντ' ἐν πόνουσι μηδαμῶ ;
ἢ πού με Τελαμῶν, σὸς πατὴρ ἔμῃς θ' ἄμα,
δέξαιτ' ἂν εὐπρόσωπος ἱλιῶς τ' ἴσως
χωροῦντ' ἄνευ σοῦ. πῶς γάρ οὐχ ; ὅτῃ πάρα
μηδ' εὐτυχοῦντι μηδὲν ἴδιον γελᾶν.
οὗτος τί κρύψει ; ποῖον οὐκ ἐρεῖ κακὸν
τόν ἐκ δορὸς γεγῶτα πολεμίου νόθον,
τὸν δειλίᾳ προδόντα καὶ κακανδριά
σέ, φίλτατ' Αἴας, ἢ δόλοισιν, ὡς τὰ σὰ
κράτη θανάτῃ καὶ δόμοις νέμοιμι σοῦς.
τοιαῦτ' ἀνὴρ δύσσοργος, ἐν γῆρα βαρὺς,
ἐρεῖ, πρὸς οὐδὲν εἰς ἔριν θυμούμενος.

Sophocles.

- III. ME. ἦκω παρ' ὑμᾶς
ΠΕ. ἕτερον αὖ τοῦτ' ἐκόν.
τί δ' αὖ σὺν δράσων ; τίς ἰδέα βουλήματος ;
τίς ἢ πίνουσι, τίς ὁ κόθορνος, τῆς ὁδοῦ ;
ME. γεωμετρήσασθαι βούλομαι τὸν ἀέρα
ὑμῖν, διελεῖν τε κατὰ γύας.
ΠΕ. πρὸς τῶν θεῶν,
σὺ δ' εἰ τίς ἀνδρῶν ;
ME. ὅστις εἰμὶ ἐγώ ; Μέτων,
ὃν οἶδεν Ἑλλὰς χῶ Κολωνός.
ΠΕ. εἰπέ μοι,
ταυτὶ δέ σοι τί ἔστι ;
ME. κανόνες ἀέρος.
αὐτίκα γὰρ ἀήρ ἔστι τὴν ἰδέαν ὅλος
κατὰ πνιγία μάλιστα. προσθεῖς οὖν ἐγὼ
τὸν κανόν' ἄνωθεν ταυτοῖ τὸν καμπύλον,
ἐνθεῖς διαβήτην—μανθάνεις ; ΠΕ. οὐ μανθάνω.
ME. ὀρθῶ μετρήσω κανόνι προστιθεῖς, ἵνα
ὁ κύκλος γένηται σοι τετράγωνος, κὰν μέσῳ
ἀγορᾷ, φέρονται δ' ὡσιν εἰς αὐτὴν ὁδοὶ
ὀρθαὶ πρὸς αὐτὸ τὸ μέσον, ὡσπερ δ' ἀστέρος,
αὐτοῦ κυκλοτεροῦς ὄντος, ὀρθαὶ πανταχῆ
ἀκτῖνες ἀπολάμπωσιν.
ΠΕ. ἄνθρωπος Θαλῆς.
ME. τί ἔστιν ;
ΠΕ. οἷσθ' ὅτιν' φιλῶ σ' ἐγώ ;
ME. κἀμοὶ πιθόμενος ὑπαποκίνει τῆς ὁδοῦ.
ΠΕ. τί δ' ἔστι δεινόν ;
ME. ὡσπερ ἐν Λακεδαίμονι
ξενηλατοῦνται καὶ κεκίνηται τινες
πληγαὶ συχναὶ κατ' ἄστυ. ME. μῶν στασιάζετε ;

ΠΕ. μὰ τὸν Δι' οὐ δῆτ'. ΜΕ. ἀλλὰ πῶς;
ΠΕ. ὀμοθυμαδὸν
σποδοεῖν ἅπαντας τοὺς ἀλαζόνας δοκεῖ.
ΜΕ. ὑπάγοιμί τ' ἄρ' ἄν.
ΠΕ. νῆ Δι', ὡς οὐκ οἶδ' ἄρ' εἰ
φθαίης ἄν' ἐπικεῖνται γὰρ ἐγγὺς αὐταί.
ΜΕ. οἴμοι κακοδαίμων.
ΠΕ. οὐκ ἔλεγον ἐγὼ πάλα;
οὐκ ἀναμετρήσεις σαυτὸν ἀπιῶν ἀλλαχῆ;

Aristophanes.

IV. Ὀλύμπια δ' ἐγένετο τοῦ θέρους τούτου, οἷς Ἀνδροσθένης Ἀρκὰς παγκράτιον τὸ πρῶτον ἐνίκα· καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῦ ἱεροῦ ὑπὸ Ἥλειων εἴρχθησαν ὥστε μὴ θῦειν μηδ' ἀγωνίζεσθαι, οὐκ ἐκτίνοντες τὴν δίκην αὐτοῖς ἣν ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ νόμῳ Ἥλειοι καταδικάσαντο αὐτῶν, φάσκοντες σφᾶς ἐπὶ Φέρκον τε τεῖχος ὅπλα ἐπενεγκεῖν καὶ ἐς Λέπρεον αὐτῶν ὀπλίτας ἐν ταῖς Ὀλυμπιακαῖς σπονδαῖς ἐσπέμψαι. ἡ δὲ καταδίκη δυσχίλαι μυαί ἦσαν, κατὰ τὸν ὀπλίτην ἕκαστον δύο μυαί, ὥσπερ ὁ νόμος ἔχει. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πρέσβεις πέμψαντες ἀντέλεγον μὴ δικαίως σφῶν καταδεδικάσθαι, λέγοντες μὴ ἐπηγγέλλθαι πω ἐς Λακεδαίμονα τὰς σπονδάς, ὅτ' ἐσπέμψαν τοὺς ὀπλίτας. Ἥλειοι δὲ τὴν παρ' αὐτοῖς ἐκεχειρίαν ἤδη ἔφασαν εἶναι (πρῶτοις γὰρ σφίσι αὐτοῖς ἐπαγγέλλουσι), καὶ ἡσυχάζοντων σφῶν καὶ οὐ προσδεχομένων, ὡς ἐν σπονδαῖς, αὐτοὺς λαθεῖν ἀδικήσαντας. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπελάμβανον οὐ χρεῶν εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἐπαγγεῖλαι ἐτι ἐς Λακεδαίμονα, εἰ ἀδικεῖν γε ἤδη ἐνόμιζον αὐτοὺς, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὡς νομίζοντας τοῦτο δρᾶσαι, καὶ ὅπλα οὐδαμῶσε ἐτι αὐτοῖς ἐπενεγκεῖν. Ἥλειοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου εἶχοντο, ὡς μὲν οὐκ ἀδικοῦσι μὴ ἂν πεισθῆναι· εἰ δὲ βουλόνται σφίσι Λέπρεον ἀποδοῦναι, τό τε αὐτῶν μέρος ἀφιέναι τοῦ ἀργυρίου, καὶ ὃ τῷ θεῷ γίγνεται αὐτοὶ ὑπὲρ ἐκείνων ἐκτίσειν.

Thucydides.

V. Ἐμοὶ οὖν πειθόμενος ἀκολούθησον ἐνταῦθα, οἱ ἀφικόμενος εὐδαιμονήσεις καὶ ζῶν καὶ τελευτήσας, ὡς ὁ λόγος σημαίνει. καὶ ἑσόν τινά σου καταφρονῆσαι ὡς ἀνοήτου καὶ προπηλακίσαι, εἰ βούληται, καὶ ναὶ μὰ Δία σύ γε θαρρῶν πατάξαι τὴν ἄτιμον ταύτην πληγὴν· οὐδὲν γὰρ δεινὸν πείσει, εἰ τῷ ὄντι ἦς καλὸς κάγαθός, ἀσκῶν ἀρετὴν. κάπειτα οὕτω κοινῇ ἀσκήσαντες, τότε ἤδη, εἰαν δοκῇ χρῆναι, ἐπιθησόμεθα τοῖς πολιτικοῖς, ἢ ὅποῖον ἂν τι ἡμῖν δοκῇ, τότε βουλευσόμεθα, βελτίους ὄντες βουλευέσθαι ἢ νῦν. αἰσχροὺν γὰρ ἔχοντάς γε ὡς νῦν φαινόμεθα ἔχειν, ἔπειτα νεανιεῦσθαι ὡς τι ὄντας, οἷς

οὐδέποτε ταῦτά δοκεῖ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν, καὶ ταῦτα περὶ τῶν μεγίστων· εἰς τοσοῦτον ἤκομεν ἀπαιδευσίας. ὥσπερ οὖν ἡγεμόνι τῷ λόγῳ χρῆσώμεθα τῷ νῦν παραφανέντι, ὃς ἡμῖν σημαίνει ὅτι οὗτος ὁ τρόπος ἀριστος τοῦ βίου, καὶ τὴν δικαιοσύνην καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἀρετὴν ἀσκούντας καὶ ζῆν καὶ τεθνάαι. τούτῳ οὖν ἐπώμεθα, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους παρακαλῶμεν, μὴ ἐκείνῳ ᾧ σὺ πιστεύων ἐπέ παρακαλεῖς· ἔστι γὰρ οὐδενὸς ἀξίος, ὦ Καλλίκλεις.

S. Australjan
So o lamship,
1884.

Plato.

VI. ἐγὼ δὴ σοι λέγω ὅτι τῶν πολιτευομένων παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλήσι διαφθαρέντων ἀπάντων, ἀρξαμένων ἀπὸ σοῦ, πρότερον μὲν ὑπὸ Φιλίππου, νῦν δ' ὑπ' Ἀλεξάνδρου, ἐμὲ οὔτε καιρὸς οὔτε φιλανθρωπία λόγων οὔτ' ἐπαγγελιῶν μέγεθος οὔτ' ἐλπίς οὔτε φόβος οὔτ' ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἐπῆρεν οὐδὲ προηγάγετο ὧν ἔκρινα δικαίων καὶ συμφερόντων τῇ πατρίδι οὐδὲν προδοῦναι, οὐδ', ὅσα συμβεβούλευκα πώποτε τουτοισι, ὁμοίως ἡμῖν ὡσπερανεὶ τρυτάνῃ ῥέπων ἐπὶ τὸ λῆμμα συμβεβούλευκα, ἀλλ' ἀπ' ὀρθῆς καὶ δικαίας καὶ ἀδιαφθόρου τῆς ψυχῆς, καὶ μεγίστων δὴ πραγμάτων τῶν κατ' ἐμαντὸν ἀνθρώπων προστὰς πάντα ταῦτα ὑγιῶς καὶ δικαίως πεπολίτευμαι, διὰ ταῦτ' ἀξιῶ τιμᾶσθαι. τὸν δὲ τειχισμὸν τοῦτον, ὃν σὺ μόν διέστυρες, καὶ τὴν ταφρείαν ἄξια μὲν χαριτος καὶ ἐπαίνου κρίνω, πῶς γὰρ οὐ ; πόρρω μέντοι που τῶν ἐμαντῷ πεπολιτευμένων τίθεμαι. οὐ λίθοις ἐτείχισα τὴν πόλιν οὐδὲ πλίνθοις ἐγώ, οὐδ' ἐπὶ τοῦτοις μέγιστον τῶν ἐμαντοῦ φρονῶ· ἀλλ' ἐὰν τὸν ἐμὸν τειχισμὸν βούλῃ δικαίως σκοπεῖν, εὐρήσεις ὄπλα καὶ πόλεις καὶ τόπους καὶ λιμένας καὶ ναῦς καὶ ἵππους καὶ πολλοὺς τοὺς ὑπὲρ τούτων ἀμνοινόμενους.

Demosthenes.

LATIN AND GREEK COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A., and PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three Hours.

Translate into Latin Prose—

Having lost his father in the war with the Saracens, and succeeding to the throne almost in infancy, Henry soon found the scanty influence of the name of king upon the aristocracy of Castile. Coming at last to man's

estate, and seeing how his resources had been impoverished by the fraud and rapacity of the nobles, he recovered in the following manner, if we may believe the traditions of Spain, much of his losses :—Returning home one evening somewhat late from the chase, he was chagrined, as was natural in a young man unusually fatigued and famished, to find no meal in preparation. In answer to his indignant remonstrance his steward declared that he had neither money nor credit left, and knew no longer whence to obtain the bare necessaries of life. Meantime, having heard that a great banquet was being held at a nobleman's house hard by, and that those seated at the table allowed their neighbours to enjoy the sight of the splendid entertainment, the king, having satisfied the cravings of his appetite on the results of the day's sport, succeeded in suppressing for the moment his indignation, and resolved to imitate the far-famed Caliph of Arabian fiction.

Translate into Greek Prose—

He ordered his heavy-armed infantry to make an assault upon them ; while his archers, placed behind, should gall the enemy, who were exposed by the situation of the ground, and were intent in defending themselves against the swords and spears of the assailants. By this disposition he at last prevailed : Harold was slain by an arrow while he was combating with great bravery at the head of his men : his two brothers shared the same fate ; and the English, discouraged by the fall of those princes, gave ground on all sides, and were pursued with great slaughter by the victorious Normans. A few troops, however, of the vanquished, had still the courage to turn upon their pursuers ; and attacking them in deep and miry ground, obtained some revenge for the slaughter and dishonour of the day. But the appearance of the Duke obliged them to seek their safety by flight ; and darkness saved them from any farther pursuit by the enemy.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

S. Australian
Scholarship,
1884.

Time—Three hours.

Discuss any *three* of the following subjects:—

- I. Athens in the time of Perikles contrasted with Athens in the time of Demosthenes.
 - II. The extent and organisation of the Roman Empire at the death of Augustus.
 - III. The origin, development, and decay of Chivalry.
 - IV. The Thirty Years' War.
 - V. The various stages of representative government in England from Simon de Montfort to Gladstone.
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ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1884.

To His Excellency Sir WILLIAM CLEAVER FRANCIS ROBINSON, Knight
Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and
Saint George, 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 1884 :—

CHANGES IN THE COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.

In November,

Frederick Ayers, M.A.,
William Robinson Boothby, B.A.,
The Rev. William Roby Fletcher, M.A. (Vice-Chancellor),
John Anderson Hartley, B.A., B.Sc., and
The Hon. David Murray, M.L.C.,

in conformity with the provisions of the Adelaide University Act ceased
to hold office as Members of the Council, and the Rev. William Roby
Fletcher, M.A., ceased to be Vice-Chancellor.

On the 3rd of December the Senate elected the undernamed
gentlemen to fill the vacancies thereby occasioned in the Council—

The Rev. William Roby Fletcher, M.A.,
William Robinson Boothby, B.A.,
John Anderson Hartley, B.A., B.Sc.,
The Right Rev. George Wyndham Kennion, M.A., D.D., Bishop
of Adelaide,
The Hon. David Murray, M.L.C.

On the 19th December the Council re-elected the Rev. William Roby
Fletcher, M.A., to be Vice-Chancellor.

THE SENATE.

The Senate on April 2nd re-elected Frederic Chapple, B.A., B.Sc., to
be Warden. James Thompson Hackett, B.A., has been re-appointed
Clerk of the Senate.

STATUTES PASSED.

During the year the following Statutes have been adopted by the Council, approved by the Senate, and allowed and countersigned by your Excellency :—

- Statute of the Professor of Music.
- Statute of the Professor of Anatomy.
- Statute of the Professor of Chemistry.

GOVERNORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

At a meeting of the University convened on the 25th of July for the purpose of electing two members of the Board of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia, under the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery Act, 1883-4, Professor Horace Lamb, M.A., F.R.S., and William Alexander Erskine West-Erskine, M.A., were elected to be the representatives of the University. As the Act required a second election to take place in October, the University was again convened to meet on the 15th of that month, but the meeting having lapsed for want of a quorum, the election devolved upon the Council, who re-elected Professor Lamb and Mr. West-Erskine.

ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

At the commemoration held in December, the following undergraduates were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws :—James Robert Anderson, Robert William Hall, Thomas Hewitson, William Henderson, Clement Egbert Eppes Sabine, and Charles Grant Varley; and the following gentlemen to the degree of Bachelor of Arts :—James Westwood Leitch, William Fleming Hopkins, Frederick William Wilkinson.

The following graduates of other Universities were at the same time admitted *ad eundem gradum* :—Benjamin Poulton, M.D., Melbourne; Edward Vaughan Boulger, M.A., Dublin; Charles August Altmann, M.B., Melbourne; Henry Sanderson Lloyd, M.B., Edinburgh; and Richard Twitchell Mathews, B.A., London.

THE TERCENTENARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Early in February, the Council received an invitation from the University of Edinburgh to send a representative to attend the celebration of their Tercentenary.

William Barlow, B.A., Dean of the Faculty of Law, who was in Europe at the time, was selected by the Council to represent the University at the ceremonial. Unfortunately owing to his absence in Italy, Mr. Barlow was unable to be present.

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND THE APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL
PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

At the commencement of the year the Council took steps to carry into effect the wishes of Sir Thomas Elder, who had generously placed at their disposal the sum of £10,000 for the purpose of founding a Medical School as mentioned in the Report to your Excellency for 1883.

The General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom require that in order to qualify practitioners for registration the various subjects of a Medical Course shall be taught by different teachers. The funds at the disposal of the University only enable them to provide Professors and Lecturers for the first two years of a complete Medical Course, to which, therefore, they are compelled to limit themselves at present.

Accordingly the Council have determined to appoint in the first instance a Professor of Anatomy, a Lecturer on Physiology, and a Professor of Chemistry. The subjects of Botany and Natural Philosophy are already taught in the University.

The Lectureship on Physiology was offered by the Council to E. C. Stirling, M.A., M.D., who for more than three years has delivered courses of lectures on Animal Physiology; and the position has been accepted by that gentleman.

It being desirable to obtain a Professor of Anatomy from England the following gentlemen have kindly undertaken to make the selection:— Professor Flower, F.R.S., of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, Professor Humphrey, F.R.S., Cambridge, Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General, and Dr. Stirling, of this University.

The appointment of a Lecturer on *Materia Medica* has been deferred, as his services will not be required until 1886.

The Council have settled the Curriculum and Terms for the Medical School, and in doing so have received valuable assistance from Dr. Gardner, Dr. Gosse, and Dr. Verco.

At the request of the Council the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital have undertaken to consider the question of providing clinical instruction for the Medical Students of the University.

An Anatomy Act, which was rendered necessary by the establishment of a Medical School, has passed through Parliament, and received the assent of your Excellency.

Steps have also been taken to provide on the University Ground a Dissecting Room, which will be ready for use at the beginning of next March.

THE ANGAS PROFESSORSHIP OF CHEMISTRY.

Mr. John Howard Angas in April last signified his intention to endow a Chair of Chemistry, and he has since covenanted with the University to pay the sum of £6,000 for that purpose. This generous offer on the part of Mr. Angas was gratefully accepted by the Council, and steps were at once taken for the foundation of the Chair. To assist the Council in making a satisfactory appointment the Government consented to appoint the Professor of Chemistry to the position of Government Analyst. Edward H. Rennie, D.Sc., Lond., M.A., Sydney, has been appointed the first Angas Professor of Chemistry.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND APPOINTMENT OF A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

The Council desire to record their thanks for the interest your Excellency has taken in the establishment of a Chair of Music. Your Excellency having obtained promises of subscriptions amounting to £530 a year for five years, the Council determined to appoint a Professor of Music. Sir George A. Macfarren, Mus. Doc., Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge, Dr. J. Stainer, Mus. Doc. and Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General, kindly undertook the task of selection, and they have chosen Joshua Ives, Mus. Bac., Cambridge, as the Professor of Music.

The Corporation of the City of Adelaide have agreed to appoint the Professor of Music City Organist.

EVENING CLASSES.

The question of the establishment of Evening Classes to enable students who are engaged in business during the day to pursue their studies at the University has received much attention from the Council. They regret that they have hitherto been unable to establish such classes owing to want of funds. A resolution on this subject has been passed by the Senate and will come up for consideration by the Council early in 1885. Professor Boulger has endeavoured to establish French Classes. An Evening Class in Elementary French was conducted by him for one term—and was then abandoned owing to the smallness of the attendance. An Afternoon Class on French Literature has been more successful.

EXTRA LECTURES.

In the Third Term Professor Lamb delivered an Afternoon Course of Lectures on "Acoustics," and Professor Tate a course of Evening Lectures on "The Climate and Distribution of Life in Australia."

STUDENTS AND CLASS LISTS.

In 1884 five students commenced the undergraduate course for the B.A. degree ; three undergraduates completed the first year, three the second, and three the third year. One, a lady, completed the second year for the B.Sc. degree.

Eleven students commenced their undergraduate course for the LL.B. degree ; five undergraduates completed the first year, six the second year, and six the third year. Five students obtained a certificate that they had passed in the Law of Property ; eleven obtained certificates that they had passed in Constitutional Law ; and seven obtained certificates that they had passed in the Law of Obligations.

The total number of students studying for the LL.B. degree was forty-two, and three non-graduating students are studying to obtain certificates to enable them to practice in the Supreme Court.

Fifty-three undergraduates and ninety-nine other students attended various courses of lectures. Eleven of the latter entered themselves for various subjects of the Ordinary Examination.

The results of the Ordinary Examinations are shown in Appendix A.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Twenty-nine candidates entered themselves for the Matriculation Examination in March, and sixty-one in November and December.

Of the candidates in March, four passed in the first class ; four in the second class ; and six in the third-class. In November ten candidates passed in the first class ; sixteen in the second class ; and fourteen in the third class.

The result of the Matriculation Examinations appear in the class lists (Appendix B) of this report.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

For the Junior Examination 107 candidates entered themselves, and eighty passed. Nineteen candidates passed in the first class ; twenty-six in the second class ; and thirty-five in the third class.

In Appendix C will be found the Class Lists showing the number of candidates who passed in the optional subjects.

CADETSHIPS AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

No candidate presented himself for examination for the cadetship in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The University Scholarships were, on the recommendation of the Council, awarded this year to John Henry Bishop, Cecil Silas Mead, and Walter Treleaven.

The John Howard Clark Scholarship, for proficiency in English Literature, was awarded to Charles Ernest Robin.

In December James Westwood Leitch, B.A., was recommended to the Hon. the Minister of Justice and Education as the South Australian Scholar for 1884.

PRIZES.

The Stow Prize, on the recommendation of the Faculty of Laws, was awarded by the Council to Thomas Hewitson, LL.B., a student of the third year, who was placed in the first class at the ordinary LL.B. Examination in November.

The Stow Prizes for first and second year's students were not awarded.

Sir Thomas Elder's annual prize of the value of £20 for Animal Physiology was given to Frederick William Gee and Mary Amelia Joyce, who were bracketed equal.

The Chancellor's prize to the best student in Jurisprudence, and in the Roman Law of Testamentary and Intestate Succession was not awarded, as no candidate reached the required standard.

LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY.

Forty eight students attended this class in the First and Second Terms. In the Third Term Dr. Stirling, according to his usual practice, formed a selected class of the most promising students for practical instruction.

LANDS.

A succession of bad seasons put it out of the power of the tenants of the Wirreanda lands to pay the rents they had contracted to give, and during the present year the Council found it necessary to write off from the General Rent Account no less a sum than £2,908 5s. 4d. for rent of this property, remitted because it was found to be irrecoverable.

The Wirreanda Estate consists of 15,000 acres, and was let on lease in the year 1879 to eight different tenants, of whom only four now remain on the land, the others having abandoned their holdings of 6,948 acres, which for some time returned no rent whatever. The Council have recently succeeded in letting this land in one block to a

substantial tenant, and the future rent is now well assured. There is still a large amount of rent due for other portions of this property, but it is hoped that the better crops of the late harvest will enable the tenants to considerably reduce their arrears.

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

The Council have this year set aside out of income the sum of £500 as representing part of the rent of the University buildings, and it is proposed to continue this course yearly until the amount advanced from the Endowment Fund towards the erection of the buildings is reimbursed.

ACCOUNTS.

An abstract, duly audited, of the income and expenditure during the year 1884, as required by law, 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 1884.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

S. J. WAY,
Chancellor.

Adelaide, January, 1885.

APPENDIX A.

I.—LIST OF STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

<p>B.A. AND B.Sc. Mead, Cecil Silas Treleaven, Walter Bishop, John Henry</p> <p>B.A. Bayley, William Reynolds Wright, Charlotte Elizabeth Arabella</p> <p>LL.B.—FIRST YEAR. Downer, Frank Haggar Limbert, Edgar Henry</p>	<p>Rounsevell, Horace Vernon Sharp, Cecil James Wright, Charles Joseph Harvey</p> <p>LL.B.—SECOND YEAR. Driffield, George Carus Edmunds, Arthur James Gawler, Douglas George Harris, Frank Dixon Hunt, Henry William Sewell, Charles Edward</p>
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The following Students entered themselves for the purpose of obtaining Certificates enabling them to practice, but with no intention of proceeding to the LL.B. Degree.

<p>FIRST YEAR. None.</p>	<p>SECOND YEAR. Joyner, Frederick Allen</p>
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CLASS LISTS.

II. ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.
 MARCH, 1884.

<p>FIRST YEAR. FIRST CLASS. None</p> <p>SECOND CLASS. Downer, George Henry Webb, Noel Augustin</p> <p>THIRD CLASS. Cavenagh, James Gordon Melrose, Alexander</p>	<p>SECOND YEAR. FIRST CLASS. None</p> <p>SECOND CLASS. None</p> <p>THIRD CLASS. Varley, Charles Grant</p> <p>THIRD YEAR. No Candidates</p>
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The following Students of the First Year are entitled to a Certificate for having passed in

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

Hargrave, Joshua Addison	|	Joyner, Frederick Allen
Henning, Andrew Harriot	|	Oldham, Reginald Vautin

The following Students of the Second Year are entitled to Certificates for having passed in the following subjects.

THE LAW OF OBLIGATIONS.

Gething, William John		Stow, Reginald Marshall
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CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Stow, Reginald Marshall

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.
NOVEMBER.

The undermentioned Undergraduates passed this Examination.

None	FIRST YEAR. FIRST CLASS.	Downer, George Henry Melrose, Alexander Tucker, William Alfred Edgcombe
None	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD YEAR. FIRST CLASS.
Hall, Anthony	THIRD CLASS.	Hewitson, Thomas
None	SECOND YEAR. FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS. Anderson, James Robert Hall, Robert William Sabine, Clement Egbert Eppes
Gill, Alfred	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
Boothby, Brinsley Charles	THIRD CLASS.	Henderson, William Varley, Charles Grant

The following Student of the First Year is entitled to a Certificate for having passed in

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

Hill, Henry Richard

The following Students of the Second Year are entitled to a Certificate for having passed in the following subjects.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Andrews, Walter Frederick	|	Hunt, Henry William
Castle, Gordon Harwood	|	Joyner, Frederick Allen
Cavenagh, James Gordon	|	Rowley, Frederick Pelham
Driffield, George Carus	|	Sewell, Charles Edward
Hamp, John Chipp	|	Webb, Noel Augustin

THE LAW OF OBLIGATIONS.

Castle, Gordon Harwood
Cavenagh, James Gordon
Driffield, George Carus

Hamp, John Chipp
Rowley, Frederick Pelham

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A. AND B.Sc.
NOVEMBER.

<p>FIRST YEAR, B.A.</p> <p>FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>Mead, Cecil Silas Treleaven, Walter</p> <p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <p>None</p> <p>THIRD CLASS.</p> <p>Bayley, William Reynolds</p> <p>SECOND YEAR, B.A.</p> <p>FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>Tucker, William Alfred Edgecumbe</p> <p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <p>Walker, William John</p> <p>THIRD CLASS.</p> <p>Robin, Charles Ernest</p> <p>THIRD YEAR, B.A.</p> <p>FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>Leitch, James Westwood Hopkins, William Fleming</p>	<p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <p>None</p> <p>THIRD CLASS.</p> <p>Wilkinson, Frederick William</p> <p>FIRST YEAR, B.Sc.</p> <p>FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>Mead, Cecil Silas Treleaven, Walter</p> <p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <p>None</p> <p>THIRD CLASS.</p> <p>Bayley, William Reynolds</p> <p>SECOND YEAR, B.Sc.</p> <p>FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>Dornwell, Edith Emily</p> <p>THIRD YEAR, B.Sc.</p> <p>No Candidates</p>
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List of Students not studying for a Degree who at the Ordinary B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations in November passed in the undermentioned subjects—

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Armitage, Henry James
Farrow, Edmund

Roberts, Thomas Goolden
Schneider Theodore

CHEMISTRY, B.Sc. SECOND YEAR.

*Knight, Mary Adela McCulloch

Walker, William John

PHYSICS.

Knight, Mary Adela McCulloch

BIOLOGY.

*Knight, Mary Adela McCulloch

*An asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed with Credit.

V. Table showing the subjects of the Courses of Lectures and Examinations attended by students not studying for Degrees and the numbers who attended the Lectures and passed the Examinations in those subjects :—

Subjects.	Number attending Lectures.	Entered for the Ordinary Examination.	Number passed.
English Literature ...	25	0	0
Political Economy ...	1	0	0
Latin	2	0	0
Greek	2	0	0
Natural Philosophy ...	17	6	4
Elementary Pure Mathematics	2	0	0
Elementary Applied Mathematics	1	0	0
Physics	3	1	1
Inorganic Chemistry ...	3	3	2
Practical Chemistry ...	1	0	0
Zoology	1	0	0
Biology	5	1	1
Botany	1	0	0
Animal Physiology ...	48	0	0
French	14	0	0
Roman Law	1	0	0
Jurisprudence	1	0	0
Constitutional Law ...	2	2	2
Law of Obligations ...	2	2	1
International Law ...	1	0	0

APPENDIX B.

CLASS LISTS.

I. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1884.

First Class.

(In order of merit.)

LAST PLACE OF EDUCATION.

Wright, Charlotte Elizabeth Arabella—4*, 5*, 7, 9a, 9b.	Advanced School for Girls
Mead, Lilian Staple—1*, 4*, 7*.	Prince Alfred College
Fischer, George Alfred—1, 3, 8a.	Prince Alfred College

Second Class.

(In order of merit.)

Fallon, James Patrick—1, 3.	Christian Brothers' College
Limbert, Edgar Henry—1*, 3.	Mr. J. W. Leary
West, William Arthur—3, 8a, 8b.	Private Tuition
Martin, Susan Frances—5*, 7*, 9a, 9b.	Advanced School for Girls

Third Class.

(In alphabetical order.)

Anderson, James—1, 3.	Whinham College
Durston, Sydney Bridle—1, 10b.	Prince Alfred College
Lynch, Arthur Francis Augustine—1, 3.	Christian Brothers' College
Rigby, Ada—5, 7, 9a.	Advanced School for Girls
Robin, Arthur Falconer—7, 9b.	Private Study
Rowley, Spencer Toler—1, 8a.	Prince Alfred College

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the Candidates 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 of the *optional* subjects the candidate passed as follows :

1. Passed in Latin	8a Passed in Chemistry
2. " Greek	8b. " Natural Philosophy
3. " Mathematics	9a. " Animal Physiology
4. " French	9b. " Botany
5. " German	10b. " Modern History
7. " English	

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, MARCH 1884.

Twenty-nine Candidates, of whom Fifteen failed in the Compulsory Subjects, entered themselves for this Examination. The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who presented themselves for, and of those who (having passed in the Compulsory Subjects), passed also in various Optional Subjects :

Optional Subjects.	No. of Boys entered.	No of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed.	Totals.
Latin	21	1	22	7	1	8
Greek	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematics	8	0	8	6	0	6
French	0	1	1	0	1	1
German	2	5	7	0	4	4
English	14	6	20	1	5	6
Chemistry	7	0	7	3	0	3
Natural Philosophy	6	0	6	1	0	1
Animal Physiology	0	5	5	0	4	4
Botany	1	3	4	1	3	4
Geology	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ancient History ... ..	.	-	-	-	-	-
Modern History	5	0	5	1	0	1

II. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1884.

First Class.

(In order of merit.)

	LAST PLACE OF EDUCATION.
{ Bonnin, William James—1*, 2, 4, 5*, 8a	St. Peter's Collegiate School
{ Wyllie, Alexander—1*, 3*, 8a, 8b*	Prince Alfred College
{ Burgess, Thomas Martin—1, 3*, 8a, 8b	Prince Alfred College
{ Cooper, Henry Kingsbury—1*, 3*, 8a*, 8b	Prince Alfred College
{ Allen, Eleanor Alice—5, 7*, 9a*, 9b, 9c	Advanced School for Girls
{ Huezenroeder, William Eberhard—1, 2, 4, 5*, 8a	St. Peter's Collegiate School
{ Joyce, Mary Amelia—5*, 7*, 9a*, 9b*	Advanced School for Girls
{ LeMessurier, Thomas Abram—1, 3*, 8b*	Private Tuition
{ Warren, Thomas Hogarth—1, 3*, 8a, 8b	St. Peter's Collegiate School
{ Marryat, Ernest Neville—1, 2, 5, 8a	St. Peter's Collegiate School

Second Class.

(In order of merit.)

{ Finlayson, John Harvey—1, 3*, 8a	Prince Alfred College
{ Mead, Gertrude Ella—5, 7*, 9a*, 9b	Advanced School for Girls
{ Moule, Edward Ernest—1, 3, 8a, 8b	St. Peter's Collegiate School
{ Nicholls, William Percival—1, 3, 8a	St. Peter's Collegiate School
{ Solomon, Susan Selina—5*, 7*, 9a, 9b	Advanced School for Girls
{ Kelly, Florence—5, 7* 9a*, 9b	Advanced School for Girls
{ Puttmann, Franziska Helena Marie—5*, 7*, 9a, 9b*	Advanced School for Girls
{ Anderson, Tressilian George—1*, 7, 8a*	Mr. D'Arenberg's tuition
{ Collison, Arthur Gore—3, 8a, 8b	Prince Alfred College
{ Cornish, Ernest Harry—1*, 7	Whinham College
{ Fletcher, Alfred Watkis—1, 3, 8a	Prince Alfred College
{ Lynch, Arthur Francis—1, 2, 4	Christian Brothers' College
{ Beyer, Franz Victor—3, 8a	Prince Alfred College
{ Fuller, Henry Ernest—1, 3	Prince Alfred College
{ Robin, Septimus Sydney—1*, 3, 8a	Prince Alfred College
{ Wright, Charles Theodore—1, 3	Prince Alfred College

Third Class.

(In alphabetical order.)

Boase, Granville—3, 8a	Prince Alfred College
Collier, Mary—5*, 7	Hardwicke College
Dickson, Walter Ferrier—1, 7	Glenelg Grammar School
Dunn, Eustace Andrew—3, 8a, 8b	Prince Alfred College
Fletcher, Lancelot Kohry—1, 3	Prince Alfred College
Heggaton, Horace John—3, 8a	Prince Alfred College
Hopkins, Louisa Guelielma—4, 7*	Ladies' College, Glenelg
Mann, Charles—1, 5	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Powell, Henry Arthur—1, 7, 10b	Glenelg Grammar School
Sabine, Ernest Maurice—1*, 5	St. Peter's Collegiate School

Scott, Douglas Comyn—1, 7, 10^b
 Stockdale, William John—1, 5, 8^a
 Wigley, Harry Vandeleur—1, 7, 10^b
 Wooldridge, William Phillip—1, 8^a

Mr. D'Arenberg's tuition
 St. Peter's Collegiate School
 Mr. D'Arenberg's tuition
 Mr. D'Arenberg's tuition

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 of the *optional* subjects the Candidate passed as follows :

1. Passed in Latin
2. " " Greek
3. " " Mathematics
4. " " French
5. " " German
7. " " English

- 8a. Passed in Chemistry
- 8b. " " Natural Philosophy
- 9a. " " Animal Physiology
- 9b. " " Botany
- 9c. " " Geology
- 10b. " " Modern History

61 Candidates, entered themselves for this Examination, of whom 14 failed in the Compulsory Subjects, and 2 did not present themselves. Of the remaining 45, 5 failed to pass in the Optional Subjects. The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who entered themselves for, and of those who (having passed in the Compulsory Subjects), passed also in various Optional Subjects :

Optional Subjects.	No. of Boys entered.	No. of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed.	Total.
Latin	50	2	52	27	None.	27
Greek	6	2	8	4	None.	4
Mathematics	29	1	30	18	None.	18
French	4	2	6	3	1	4
German	12	7	19	6	7	13
English	8	9	17	6	8	14
Chemistry	29	None.	29	20	None.	20
Natural Philosophy	26	None.	26	8	None.	8
Animal Physiology	2	6	8	None.	6	6
Botany	1	6	7	None.	6	6
Geology	3	1	4	None.	1	1
Ancient History	1	None.	1	None.	None.	None.
Modern History	7	None.	7	3	None.	3

APPENDIX C.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION. NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1884.

First Class.

(In order of merit.)

	SCHOOL.
Liston, Edith Mary Hannah—A.*, C.1*, C.2*, E.3*, E.4, E.5*	Advanced School for Girls.
Clark, Jessie Howard—A.*, D., E.3*, E.4*, E.5,	Advanced School for Girls.
Walker, Jeannie Miller Campbell—A.*, C.1*, C.2*, E.3, E.4*, E.5	Advanced School for Girls.
Hopkins, Alfred Nicholas—B.1, B.2, D., E.1*, E.4	St. Peter's Collegiate School.
Breakell, Beatrice—A.*, C.1*, C.2*, E.3, E.4, E.5,	Advanced School for Girls.
Simpson, Alfred Edward—B.1*, D*, E.1*, E.2,	Prince Alfred College.
Hone, Frank Sandland—B.1, D., E.1*, E.2,	Prince Alfred College.
Manthorpe, Florence—A., C.1, C.2*, E.3, E.4, E.5,	Advanced School for Girls.
Laughton, Robert Watson—B.1, D., E.1*, E.2,	Prince Alfred College.
Mægraith, Alfred Edward—B.1*, D., E.1, E.2,	Prince Alfred College.
Wood, Stanley Neville—B.1, D., E.1*, E.2,	St. Peter's Collegiate School.
Barnes, Charles Henry—B.1, D., E.1*,	Prince Alfred College.
Hay, Ethel Mary—A.*, C.1, C.2*, E.4, E.5,	Advanced School for Girls.
Lloyd, Martha Hessel—A., C.1, C.2*, E.3, E.4, E.5,	Advanced School for Girls.
Treleaven, Nicholas John Cole—B.1, D., E.1, E.2,	Prince Alfred College.
Bollen, Percival—D.*, E.1, E.2	Prince Alfred College.
Leitch, William Angus—B.1, D.*, E.1,	Prince Alfred College.
Ayliffe, Ethel Adelaide—A., C.1, C.2, E.4, E.5,	Advanced School for Girls.
Angel, Alfred Henry—D.*, E.1, E.5,	Prince Alfred College.

Second Class.

(In order of merit.)

	SCHOOL.
Butler, Frederick Stanley—B.1, D., E.1*, E.2	Prince Alfred College.
Hobbs, James Harris—B.1, D., E.1,	Prince Alfred College.
Priest, William Edmund—B.1, D., E.1,	Prince Alfred College.
Poole, Elsie Allen—A., C.1, C.2, E.5	Advanced School for Girls.
Crompton, Henry Woodhouse—B.1*, D., E.1,	Prince Alfred College.
Radford, Randolph—B.1, D., E.1,	Prince Alfred College.

SCHOOL.

Finlayson, Emily Laura—A., C.1., C.2, E.4*, E.5
 Young, Emilie Louisa—A., D., E.5
 Magarey, William Ashley—B.1, C.2, E.1*, E.2
 Debnay, Maude—A., C.1, C.2, E.4, E.5
 Hancock, Leigh George—B.1, D., E.1, E.2,
 Hamilton, Marian Walker—A., C.1, C.2, E.4,
 E.5,
 Gillman, Benjamin Hill—D., E.1, E.2,
 Manning, Arabella Aldersey—A., C.1, E.3, E.5,
 Bertouch, Rudolph Paul Albrecht von—C.2,
 D., E.1,
 Cotton, Edward Witherage—B.1, D., E.1, E.2,
 Allworden, Louis von—B.1*, B.2, D.,
 Mellor, Minnie Taylor—A., C.2, D.,
 Iliffe, James Drinkwater—D., E.1*,
 Law, Mary Elizabeth—C.1, C.2, E.3, E.4, E.5,
 Goodhart, Edward Albert Deverell—B.1, D.,
 E.1,
 Cleland, Edward Erskine—B.1, D., E.1,
 Webb, Henry Arthur—A., B.1, E.1,
 Drew, John—B.1, D., F.1,
 Millard, Annie Eliza—A., C.1, C.2, E.4,
 Hemsley, Alfred Dunk—B.1, D., E.1, E.2,

Advanced School for Girls.
 Mrs. Bickford's School.
 St. Peter's Collegiate School.
 Advanced School for Girls.
 Prince Alfred College.

Advanced School for Girls.
 St. Peter's Collegiate School.
 Miss Aldersey's School.

Prince Alfred College.
 Prince Alfred College.
 Christian Brothers' College
 Advanced School for Girls.
 Prince Alfred College.
 Advanced School for Girls.

St. Peter's Collegiate School.
 Prince Alfred College.
 Commercial College.
 Prince Alfred College.
 Advanced School for Girls.
 Prince Alfred College.

Third Class.

(In alphabetical order)

Abbott, Walter Edward—D., E.5,
 Anderson, Henry Wheeler—D., E.1, E.2,
 Angel, Walter—D., E.5,
 Beeton, Charles Francis—D., E.5,
 Boucaut, Ray—D., E.1,
 Carlile, John Clarence—A., B.1, E.1,
 Caterer, Frederick Stanley—A., D.,
 Cavenagh, Wentworth Rowland—B.1, B.2, C.2
 E.1,
 Cook, Mary Rankine—A., C.1, E.4, E.5,
 Cowling, James Henry—D., E.1,
 Denny, Mary Catherine—A., C.2, E.4,
 Dobbie, Alfred Chapman—A., B.1, E.1,
 Fotheringham, Adelaide May—C.1*, E.4, E.5,
 Frost, William Reading—D., E.5,
 Grummett, Rudolph—A., D., E.5,
 Gwynne, Illyd Gordon—B.1, E.1,
 Hayercraft, Edith Florence—A., C.1, E.4, E.5,
 Hayman, William Joseph—B.1, D.,
 Howell, Denny—D., E.1,
 Howell, Walter Henry—B.1, D.,
 Howell, Willoughby Alexander Christmas—
 D., E.1,
 Leschen, Hugo Robert William—A., C.2*, D.,
 Mann, Elizabeth Frances—C.1, E.4, E.5,
 Matthews, Florence Maud—A., C.2, E.4, F.5,
 Moss, Herbert William—A., D.,

Norwood Model School.
 Prince Alfred College.
 Norwood Model School.
 Norwood Model School.
 St. Peter's Collegiate School.
 Commercial College.
 Glenelg Grammar School.

St. Peter's Collegiate School.
 Advanced School for Girls.
 Prince Alfred College.
 Advanced School for Girls.
 Commercial College.
 Mrs. Martin's School.
 Winham College.
 Winham College.
 St. Peter's Collegiate School.
 Advanced School for Girls.
 Christian Brothers' College.
 St. Peter's Collegiate School.
 High School, Adelaide.

St. Peter's Collegiate School.
 Prince Alfred College.
 Mrs. Martin's School.
 Advanced School for Girls.
 Winham College.

SCHOOL.

Pfennig, Heinrich Christian Julius—C.2, E.1,	Hahndorf College.
Rollison, Thomas Arthur—D., E.5,	Christian Brothers' College.
Salom, Alfred—A., D., E.1,	St. Peter's Collegiate School.
Severn, Claud—B.1, B-2, E.1,	St. Peter's Collegiate School.
Shepherd, Arthur Edmund—B.1, D.,	Private Study.
Swan, Alfred Mildred—D., E.1,	St. Peter's Collegiate School.
Tilly, Arthur Lindsay—D., E.1,	Prince Alfred College.
Verco, William Alfred—D., E.1,	Prince Alfred College.
Wilcox, Nellie—A., E.5°,	Ladies' College, Glenelg.
Wreford, Arthur Talbot—A., B.1,	Whinham College.

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the letters to which the asterisk is attached; and the letters and figures set after the Candidate's name denote the *optional* subjects thereby represented as follows:—

A.—English
 B.1—Latin
 B.2—Greek
 C.1—French
 C.2—German
 D.—Mathematics

E.1—Chemistry
 E.2—Elementary Physics
 E.3—Botany
 E.4—Animal Physiology
 E.5—Physical Geography

PART II.—107 Candidates entered and 106 presented themselves for this Examination ; 22 failed in the Compulsory Subjects, and 26 in the Optional Subjects. Of the remaining 80, none failed to satisfy the Examiners in the Optional Subjects. The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who entered themselves for, and of those who (having passed in the Compulsory Subjects), passed in various Optional Subjects :

Optional Subjects.	No. of Boys entered.	No. of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed	Total.
English	13	27	40	9	21	30
Latin	62	None	62	32	None	32
Greek	10	None	10	4	None	4
French	3	25	28	1	18	19
German	13	17	30	5	16	21
Mathematics	63	4	67	47	3	50
Chemistry	54	None	54	42	None	42
Elementary Physics ...	30	None	30	14	None	14
Botany	None	8	8	None	8	8
Animal Physiology ...	1	20	21	1	19	20
Physical Geography ...	16	26	42	7	21	28

THE UNIVERSITY

Account of Income and Expenditure for the year 1884, furnished in
INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank on 31st December, 1883				717	10	3
<i>Income—</i>						
H. M. Government. Subsidy on General Endowments	2,000	0	0			
Fees	880	13	0			
Interest	1,925	6	7			
Rent.....	3,379	6	11			
Evening Lectures.....	4	8	0			
				8,189	14	6
<i>J. H. Clark Scholarship Fund—</i>						
Interest on Investment.....	23	13	8			
H. M. Government—Subsidy thereon	25	0	0			
Investment repaid.....	500	0	0			
				548	13	8
<i>Stow Prize and Scholarship Fund—</i>						
Interest on Investment.....	23	4	0			
H. M. Government—Subsidy thereon	12	10	0			
Investment repaid	500	0	0			
				535	14	0
<i>Medical School (Endowment Fund)—</i>						
Contributed by Sir Thomas Elder.....				10,000	0	0
<i>Medical School (Income)—</i>						
Interest on Investment.....	254	10	2			
H. M. Government—Subsidy thereon	250	0	0			
				504	10	2
<i>Angas Scholarship—</i>						
From J. H. Angas, Esq.				100	0	0
<i>Prizes—</i>						
From J. B. Sheridan, Esq.				12	12	0
<i>Chair of Music—</i>						
From Sundry Subscribers				52	12	0
<i>English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank—</i>						
Deposit repaid				10,500	0	0
				£31,161	6	7

Audited and found correct,
Adelaide, January, 1885.

OF ADELAIDE.

compliance with the 18th Section of Act 37 and 38 Victoria, No. 20 of 1874.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Building</i>				277	5	4
<i>Annual Expenses—</i>						
Salaries.....	5,110	2	0			
Senate.....	66	17	4			
Examinations.....	320	6	6			
Charges.....	236	10	6			
Advertising.....	104	17	7			
Printing.....	146	14	10			
Evening Lectures.....	8	12	4			
				5,994	0	10
<i>Library—Binding and Purchase of Books</i>				163	1	10
<i>Laboratories—Purchase of Apparatus, &c.</i>				20	10	2
<i>Furniture</i>				33	9	0
<i>Museum (including Fittings)</i>				182	13	10
<i>Medical School (purchase of Apparatus)</i>				206	7	6
<i>Medical School (Endowment Fund) on deposit at Bank at 5 per cent.</i>				10,000	0	0
<i>E. S. & A. C. Bank—on deposit at 5 per cent.</i>				9,000	0	0
<i>J. H. Clark Scholarship Fund—</i>						
Paid Scholars.....	75	0	0			
On Mortgage at 7 per cent.	500	0	0			
				575	0	0
<i>Stow Prize and Scholarship Fund—</i>						
Paid for Prizes.....	15	0	0			
On Mortgage at 7 per cent.	500	0	0			
				515	0	0
<i>Sir Thomas Elder's Prizes for Physiology—</i>						
Paid for Prizes.....				34	0	9
<i>Angas Scholarship—</i>						
Paid Scholar.....				200	0	0
<i>Investments—Loans on Mortgages</i>				3,300	0	0
<i>Agent-General for South Australia—Balance of Remittance to be accounted for.</i>				349	19	9
				30,851	9	0
Balance in Bank.....				270	7	1
Cash in hand.....				39	10	6
				£31,161	6	7

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HENRY STODART, } Auditors.

HENRY AYERS, Treasurer.

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