CALENDAR

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

FOR THE YEAR

1899.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

p.p. 1 to 300.

PART II.

p.p. 303 to 387.

CONTENTS.

PART III.

p.p. 391 to 429.

PART IV.

p.p. 433 to 480.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR 1899.

PART I.

PREFACE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE was established by Act of Parliament in the year 1874, and in the year 1881 Royal Letters Patent were issued by Her Majesty the Queen declaring that the degrees granted by it should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration throughout the British Empire as if granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

It was the first University in Australia to provide for the granting of degrees to women, as authorised by Act of Parliament in 1880.

The University grants degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Music, and Diplomas in Music and in Mining-Engineering and Metallurgy.

The University owes its origin to the munificence and public spirit of the late Sir Walter Watson Hughes and Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G., from each of whom a gift of £20,000 was received for this purpose. Further endowments were granted by Parliament, provision being made in the Act of Incorporation ("The Adelaide University Act, 1874") for an annual grant from the public revenues of a sum equal to five per cent. on the capital funds then or afterwards to be possessed by the University, but not exceeding in any one year the sum of £10,000. Under the authority of the same Act an endowment in land of 50,000 acres and a grant of five acres in the City of Adelaide as a site for the University buildings were provided for.

At first the Professorships founded in the University were four in number, their subjects being the following : (1) Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature, (2) English Language and Literature and Mental and Moral Philosophy, (3) Mathematics, and (4) Natural Science. The first and second were established in accordance with the terms of Sir Walter Watson Hughes' donation, and bear his name; the third and fourth bear in the same way the name of Sir Thomas Elder.

The academical work of the University was commenced in March, 1876, the number of matriculated students being 8, and of non-graduating students attending lectures 52. The foundation stone of the University buildings was laid by His Excellency Major-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, K.C.M.G., on July 30th, 1879, and the buildings were opened by him in April, 1882. Their total cost, including that of subsequent additions, was about £38,000.

In 1883 Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G., made a second gift to the University amounting to £10,000, for the foundation of a School of Medicine. The University Council thereupon established a Chair of Anatomy and a Lectureship in Physiology, and made further provision for the first two years of the medical course. In 1886 arrangements were completed for a complete medical curriculum. In 1884 the Hon. J. H. Angas, M.L.C., gave £6,000 for the endowment of a Chair of Chemistry, and in the following year the first Angas Professor of Chemistry was appointed. The Chair of Music was established in 1884 and a Professor of Music appointed. This chair had no special endowment, but through the efforts of His Excellency Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M G., was supported for the first five years by voluntary subscriptions from the public amounting to £530 per annum, of which sum Sir Thomas Elder contributed £300 yearly. In 1890 the Council established a Professorship of Law in place of the Lectureship in Law which had existed since 1883.

In 1878 the Hon. J. H. Angas gave £4,000 to provide for Scholarships to encourage the training of scientific men, and especially Civil Engineers, with a view to their settlement in South Australia.

In 1892, and again in 1897, Robert Barr Smith, Esquire, presented to the University £1,000 for the purposes of the Library, which now, in consequence of the large additions rendered possible by these two gifts, contains about 8,000 volumes.

On the 6th day of March, 1897, Sir Thomas Elder died, having bequeathed to the University the sum of £65,000, his total gifts to the Institution amounting from first to last to nearly £100,000. By the terms of his will the bequest was apportioned in the following manner, namely, £20,000 to the School of Medicine and £20,000 to the School of Music, while the residue was left

available for the general purposes of the University. An Elder Conservatorium of Music was accordingly established in 1898 in which instruction is given in all branches of musical education. The foundation-stone of the Conservatorium building was laid by Governor Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton on September 26th, 1898. The Conservatorium is to contain a large public hall and an admirable suite of class-rooms for instruction in music, law, &c.

In 1898 the Council was enabled, by means of Sir Thomas Elder's bequest, to make arrangements for a post-graduate course in Mining-Engineering and Metallurgy, and for the granting of a Diploma in these subjects.

The University is governed by a Council which usually consists of twenty members elected by the Senate, but which consists of twenty-one members whenever the Chancellor at the time of his election to that office is not a member of the Council. The Senate consists of all graduates of the degree of Master, or Doctor in any of the several faculties, and of all other graduates of three years' standing, besides graduates of other Universities who have been admitted *ad eundem gradum* by the Council. All Statutes and Regulations must be passed both by the Council and by the Senate and approved by the Governor. The Senate was constituted in 1877, there being at that date at least 50 qualified graduates, the minimum number required by the Act of Incorporation.

The number of graduates admitted by examination since the establishment of the University is 207. The number of under-graduates in the year 1898 was 100, and of non-graduating students 201 exclusive of those studying at the Elder Conservatorium, of whom in 1898 there were 300. The teaching staff of the University comprises 8 Professors and 12 Lecturers, and that of the Elder Conservatorium, 8.

Facilities for University examinations have been extended to pupils in the country, and local centres with permanent Committees have been formed, for examinations in Music only at Broken Hill, and for the Preliminary, Junior Public, Senior Public, and Music examinations at Mount Gambier, Narracoorte, Port Pirie, Clare, and Moonta, and at Perth in Western Australia. In the interests of education Extension Lectures have also been given in country centres as well as at the University.

1899.		JANUARY XXXI.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	*S* M Tu W Th F S	New Year's Day. Public holiday.
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	*S* M Tu W Th F S	Education Committee meet. Last day of entry for the Special Senior Public Examination in March.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	*S* M Tu W Th F S	
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	*S* M Tu W Th F S	Finance Committee meet. Council Meeting.
29 30 31	*S* M Tu	

		FEBRUARY XXVIII. 1899.
1 2 3 4	W Th F S	
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	S M Tu W Th F S	 Education Committee meet.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	S M Tu W Th F S	 Last day of entry for the LL.B., and Supplementary M.B., B.A., B.Sc., and Higher Public Examinations in March.
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	S M Tu W Th F S	 Last day of entry for Preliminary Examination in March. Finance Committee meet. Council Meeting.
26 27 28	S M Tu	 Last day of entry for Evening Scholarships Examination in March.

1899.		MARCH XXXI.
1 2 3 4	W TH F S	
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	**S** M TU W TH F S	Conservatorium opens. Education Committee meet. Senate. Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate notices of motions for meeting of Senate on March 22nd.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	**S** M TU W TH F S	Long Vacation ends. First Term begins. LL.B., Supplementary M.B., B.A., B.Sc., and Higher Public. Preliminary, Senior Public, Angas Exhibition, and Evening Scholarships Examina- tions begin.
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	**S** M TU W TH F S	Lectures begin. Senate meets.
26 27 28 29 30 31	**S** M TU W TH F	Finance Committee meet. Council meeting. Good Friday. Easter recess begins.

APRIL XXX. 1899.

1	S	
2	*S*	Easter Sunday.
3	M	Easter Monday. Public holiday.
4	Tu	Easter recess ends.
5	W	Lectures resumed. Examination for J. H. Clark Scholarship begins.
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	*S*	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	Education Committee meet.
15	S	
16	*S*	
17	M	Conservatorium Half Term begins.
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	*S*	
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	Finance Committee meet.
28	F	Council Meeting.
29	S	
30	*S*	

1899.		MAY XXXI.
1	M	Last day of entry for Primary Examinations in Theory and Practice of Music Examinations in June.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	*S*	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	Education Committee meet.
14	*S*	
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	First Term and Lectures end.
20	S	Conservatorium First Term ends. Vacation begins.
21	*S*	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Th	Finance Committee meet.
26	F	Council Meeting.
27	S	
28	*S*	Public Holiday.
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

		JUNE XXX. 1899.
1	Th	Primary Examinations in Theory and Practice of Music begin.
2	F	
3	S	
4	**S**	
5	M	Second Term begins. Lectures resumed. Conservatorium re-opens.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	Education Committee meet.
10	S	
11	**S**	
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	**S**	
19	M	
20	Tu	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	**S**	
26	M	Public Holiday.
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	Finance Committee meet.
30	F	Council Meeting. Last day for sending in compositions for the Mus. Bac. Degree.

1899.		JULY XXXI.
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	Education Committee meet.
15	S	Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate notices of motions for meeting of Senate on July 26.
16	S	Conservatorium half Term begins.
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	Senate meets.
24	M	Finance Committee meet.
25	Tu	Council Meeting.
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

		AUGUST XXXI. 1899.
1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	*S*	
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	Education Committee meet.
12	S	
13	*S*	
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	*S*	
21	M	
22	Tu	Last day of entry for the Preliminary Examination in September.
23	W	
24	Th	Finance Committee meet.
25	F	Council Meeting. Second Term and Lectures end.
26	S	Conservatorium Term ends. Vacation begins.
27	*S*	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

1899.		SEPTEMBER XXX.
1 2	F S	Public Holiday. Last day of entry for the M.A. Examination in December.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	*S* M Tu W Th F S	Education Committee meet.
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	*S* M Tu W Th F S	Third Term begins. Lectures resumed. Conservatorium re-opens. Preliminary Examination begins.
17 18. 19 20 21 22 23	*S* M Tu W Th F S	
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	*S* M Tu W Th F S	Finance Committee meet. Council Meeting.

OCTOBER XXXI. 1899.

1	S	Last day of entry for Junior and Senior Examinations in Theory of Music in November.
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	Tu	Last day of entry for Junior and Senior Examinations in Practice of Music in November.
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	Education Committee meet.
14	S	Last day of entry for the M.D., Ch.M., LL.B., M.B. and Ch.B., Mus. Bac., and Advanced Course in Music Examinations to be held in November.
15	S	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	Last day of entry for B.A., B.Sc., and Higher Public Examinations in November.
22	S	
23	M	Conservatorium Half Term begins.
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	Finance Committee Meeting.
27	F	Council Meeting.
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	Tu	Last day of entry for the Junior and Senior Public Examinations in November.

1899.		NOVEMBER XXX.
1 2 3 4	W Tн F S	Lectures end.. Public Examinations in Junior and Senior Theory and Practice of Music begin.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	S M Tu W Tн F S	Prince of Wales born, 1841. Education Committee meet. Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate nominations of Candidates for annual vacancies in the Council, for the offices of Warden and Clerk, and for sending in notices of motions for Senate meeting on November 22nd.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	S M Tu W Tн F S	Public Holiday. LL.D., M.D., Ch.M., LL.B., M.B. and Ch.B., B.A., B.Sc., Mus. Bac., Higher Public Examinations begin.
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	S M Tu W Tн F S	Senior and Junior Public Examinations begin. Senate meets. Election of Warden and Clerk and members to fill vacancies on Council. Finance Committee Meeting. Council Meeting.
26 27 28 29 30	S M Tu W Tн	

ADDENDUM.

Under date 14th November insert "Advanced Course in Music" between "Mus. Bac." and "Higher Public Examinations."

DECEMBER XXXI. 1899.

1	F	Examination for M.A. Degree begins.
2	S	
3	*S*	
4	M	Conservatorium Students' Examinations begin.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	Education Committee meet.
9	S	Last day of entry for the Angas Engineering Exhibition Examination in March, 1900.
10	*S*	
11	M	
12	Tu	Third Term ends. Conservatorium closes.
13	W	
14	Th	Finance Committee meet.
15	F	Council Meeting.
16	S	
17	*S*	
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	*S*	
25	M	Christmas Day.
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	Anniversary of Proclamation of the Colony.
29	F	
30	S	
31	*S*	

The University of Adelaide.

1899.

Visitor.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Chancellor.

THE RIGHT HON. SAMUEL JAMES WAY, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of South Australia. Elected, for the fourth time, 7th March, 1898.

Vice-Chancellor.

WILLIAM BARLOW, B.A., LL.D. Elected, for the second time, 25th November, 1898.

The Council.

THE CHANCELLOR.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR. Elected a member of the Council 23rd November, 1898.

ALFRED AUSTIN LENDON, M.D. Elected 27th November, 1895.

THE REV. JAMES JEFFERIS, LL.D. Elected 27th November, 1895.

THE REV. DAVID PATON, M.A., B.D., D.D. Elected 25th November, 1896.

ROBERT BARR SMITH, J.P. Elected 25th November, 1896.

JAMES HENDERSON, B.A. Elected 25th November, 1896.

JOHN LANCELOT STIRLING, LL.B,, M.L.C. Elected 25th November, 1896.

SIR CHARLES TODD, K.C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S. Elected 25th November, 1896.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc. Elected 25th November, 1896.

JAMES ALEXANDER GREER HAMILTON, M.B. Elected 24th March, 1897.

JOSIAH HENRY SYMON, Q.C. Elected 24th November, 1897.

GEORGE JOHN ROBERT MURRAY, B.A., LL.B. Elected 24th November, 1897.

EDWARD WILLIS WAY, M.B. Elected 24th November, 1897.

SIR JOHN WILLIAM DOWNER, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P. Elected 24th November, 1897.

FREDERIC CHAPPLE, B.A., B.Sc. Elected 24th November, 1897.

SHERIFF WILLIAM ROBINSON BOOTHBY, C.M.G., B.A., Elected 23rd November, 1898.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM HENRY BRAGG, M.A., Elected 23rd November, 1898.

DAVID MURRAY, J.P., Elected 23rd November, 1898.

EDWARD CHARLES STIRLING, C.M.G., M.A., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Elected 23rd November, 1898.

JOSEPH COOKE VERCO, M.D., F.R.C.S., Elected 23rd November, 1898.

The Senate.

CONSISTING OF ALL MASTERS OF ARTS, MASTERS OF SURGERY, DOCTORS OF MEDICINE, DOCTORS OF LAWS, DOCTORS OF SCIENCE, AND DOCTORS OF MUSIC, AND OF ALL OTHER GRADUATES OF THREE YEARS' STANDING.*

WARDEN—FREDERIC CHAPPLE, B.A., B.Sc. Elected 1883.

CLERK—THOMAS AINSLIE CATERER, B.A. Elected 1888.

The Standing Orders of the Senate will be found in the Appendix.

Professors.

Hughes Professor of Classics, and Comparative Philology and Literature :—
EDWARD VON BLOMBERG BENSLY, M.A. (Camb.) Appointed 1895.

Hughes Professor of English Language and Literature, and of Mental and Moral Philosophy :—
WILLIAM MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.) Appointed 1894.

Elder Professor of Mathematics and Physics :—
WILLIAM HENRY BRAGG, M.A. (Camb.) Appointed 1885.

Elder Professor of Natural Science :—
RALPH TATE, F.G.S. Appointed 1875.

Angas Professor of Chemistry :—
EDWARD HENRY RENNIE, M.A. (Sydney), D.Sc. (Lond). Appointed 1885.

Elder Professor of Music :—
JOSHUA IVES, MUS. BAC. (Camb.) Appointed 1884.

Professor of Law :—
JOHN WILLIAM SALMOND, M.A. (N.Z.), LL.B. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, Fellow of University College, London. Appointed 1897.

Elder Professor of Anatomy :—
ARCHIBALD WATSON, M.D. (Paris and Göttingen), F.R.C.S. Appointed 1884.

Lecturers.

Lecturer on Physiology :—
EDWARD CHARLES STIRLING, C.M.G., M.A., M.D. (Camb.), F.R.S., F.R.C.S. Appointed 1882.

Lecturer on Mathematics and Physics :—
ROBERT WILLIAM CHAPMAN, M.A.. B.C.E. (Melb.). Appointed 1889.

Lecturer on the Law of Property and the Law of Procedure :—
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS D'ARENBERG, M.A. (Dub.). Barrister-at-Law. Appointed 1897.

Lecturer on Chemistry :—
ALFRED JAMES HIGGIN. Appointed 1898.

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

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

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

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

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

Lecturer on Forensic Medicine :—
ALFRED AUSTIN LENDON, M.D. (Lond.).

Lecturer on Lunacy :—

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

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

Laboratory Assistants.

Physiological Laboratory :—
WILLIAM FULLER.
Physical Laboratory :—
ARTHUR ROGERS.

Staff of the Elder Conservatorium of Music.

Director :—
PROFESSOR IVES, Mus. Bac.
Teachers of Singing :—
FREDERICK BEVAN, Gentleman of the Chapels Royal.
MISS GULI HACK, A.R.C.M.
Teachers of the Pianoforte :—
IMMANUEL GOTTHOLD REIMANN.
HERMANN KUGELBERG.
MISS N. PEARSON.
Teacher of the Violin :—
HERMANN HEINICKE.
Teacher of the Violoncello :—
HERMANN KUGELBERG.
Teacher of Elocution :—
WYBERT REEVE.
Teacher of Orchestral Playing :—
HERMANN HEINICKE.
Teacher of Ensemble Playing (Chamber Music) :—
HERMANN KUGELBERG.
Lady Superintendent :—
MISS N. PEARSON.

Registrar's Department.

Registrar and Librarian :—
CHARLES REYNOLDS HODGE. Appointed 1892.
Registrar's Chief Clerk :—
GEORGE EDWIN MIERS. Appointed 1897.
Assistant Librarian :—
JOSEPH COLEMAN.

COMMITTEES FOR 1899.

Education Committee.

CHAIRMAN—THE CHANCELLOR

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR (Deputy Chairman)
REV. J. JEFFERIS, LL.D.
REV. D. PATON, D.D.
J. HENDERSON, B.A.

DR. STIRLING
PROFESSOR BRAGG
G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B.
PROFESSOR MITCHELL
F. CHAPPLE, B.A., B.Sc.

Finance Committee.

CHAIRMAN—THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

THE CHANCELLOR
SIR CHARLES TODD
J. H. SYMON, Q.C.
J. HENDERSON, B.A.

R. BARR SMITH, J.P.
G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B.
D. MURRAY, J.P.

Library Committee.

CHAIRMAN—REV. DR. PATON.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
DR. STIRLING
DR. VERCO
G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B.

J. H. SYMON, Q.C.
R. BARR SMITH, J.P.
PROFESSOR MITCHELL.
PROFESSOR BENSLY

Faculty of Law.

DEAN—PROFESSOR SALMOND

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
J. H. SYMON, Q.C.

G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B.
F. A. D'ARENBERG, M.A.

Faculty of Medicine.

DEAN—DR. LENDON

THE CHANCELLOR.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
DR. STIRLING
PROFESSOR RENNIE
PROFESSOR BRAGG
DR. VERCO
PROFESSOR WATSON

PROFESSOR TATE
W. L. CLELAND, M.B.
E. W. WAY, M.B.
W. T. HAYWARD, M.R.C.S.
A. J. HIGGIN
THE LECTURERS.

Faculty of Arts.

DEAN—PROFESSOR BRAGG

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
REV. DR. PATON
F. CHAPPLE, B.A., B.Sc.

J. A. G. HAMILTON, M.B.
PROFESSOR BENSLY
PROFESSOR MITCHELL
R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C E

Faculty of Science.

DEAN—PROFESSOR TATE.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
SIR CHARLES TODD
REV. J. JEFFERIS, LL.D.
DR. STIRLING

PROFESSOR BRAGG
PROFESSOR RENNIE
R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.
A. J. HIGGIN.

Board of Musical Studies.

CHAIRMAN—PROFESSOR IVES.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
REV. DR. PATON
R. BARR SMITH, J P.

REV. J. JEFFERIS, LL.D.
PROFESSOR BRAGG
T. N. STEPHENS
J. G. REIMANN

Board of Discipline.

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

Representatives of the University on the
the Public Library, Museum, and Art Ga

HORATIO THOMAS WHITTELL, M.D. } Elected
REV. DAVID PATON, M.A., B.D., D.D. }

Representative of the University on the
of the Adelaide Hospit

JAMES ALEXANDER GREER HAMILTON, M.

Former Chancello

SIR RICHARD DAVIES HANSON, CHIEF JUSTIC
pointed 1874. Died 1876.
THE RIGHT REV. AUGUSTUS SHORT, D.D., BI
1876. Resigned 1883.

Former Vice-Chancel

THE RIGHT REV. AUGUSTUS SHORT, D.D., BI
1874. Elected Chancellor 1876.
THE RIGHT HON. SAMUEL JAMES WAY, D C
SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Appointed 1876. Elected Cl
THE REV. WILLIAM ROBY FLETCHER, M.A.
THE VENERABLE CANON FARR, M.A., LL D.
JOHN ANDERSON HARTLEY, B.A., B.Sc., INSPECT
pointed 1893. Died 1896.

Former Wardens of the

WILLIAM GOSSE, M.D. Elected 1877. Died 1883.
THE VENERABLE CANON FARR, M.A., LL.D.

Former Professor

Classics :—
REV. HENRY READ, M.A. Appointed
DAVID FREDERICK KELLY, M.A. A

English Language and Literature and Mental and Mora
REV. JOHN DAVIDSON. Appointed 18
EDWARD VAUGHAN BOULGER, M
Resigned 1894.

Mathematics :—
HORACE LAMB, M.A., F.R.S. Appoint

Law :—
FREDERICK WILLIAM PENNEFATH
1888. Resigned 1896.

Former Treasure

THE HON. SIR HENRY AYERS, G.C.M
1874. Resigned 27th August, 1886.
The finances have since been managed by a Committe

LIST OF GRADUATES.

FROM 1876 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

Name.		Date.	University.	Degree.
ALLEN, James Bernard	..	1891		B.Sc.
ALTMANN, Charles August	..	1883	Melbourne (1883)..	M.B.
ANDERSON, James Robert	..	1884		LL.B.
ANDREWS, Richard Bullock	..	{ 1887 { 1891		B.A. LL.B.
†ANNELLS, William Charles	..	1897		B.A.
ASTLES, Harvey Eustace ..	..	1885	St. Andrews (1883)	M.D.
AYERS, Julian	..	1895		LL.B.

B.

BAKEWELL, John Warren ..	..	1877	Cambridge (1874)..	M.A.
BARLOW, William	..	{ 1877 { 1885	Dublin (1855) " (1884)	B.A. LL.D.
BARRY, Alfred	..	1889	Oxford	LL.D.
†BAYLY, William Reynolds ..	..	{ 1896 { 1898		B.A. B.Sc.
BEARE, Edwin Arthur ..	..	1892		LL.B.
BEARE, Thomas Hudson ..	..	1887		B.A.
BENBOW, John	..	1895		B.A.
BENHAM, Edward Warner..	..	1891		LL.B.
BENHAM, Ellen Ida ..	..	1892		B.Sc.
BENSLY, Edward von Blomberg	..	1895	Cambridge (1889)..	M.A.
BIRKS, Laurence	..	1894		B.Sc.
BLACKBURN, Charles Bickerton	..	1893		B.A.
BLACKNEY, Samuel ..	..	1891	Toronto (1891) ..	M.B.
BLOXAM, Charles a'Court ..	..	1891		LL.B.
BOLLEN, Christopher ..	..	1894	Toronto (1891) ..	M.D.
BOLLEN, Percival	..	1891	Toronto (1891) ..	M.B
BONNIN, James Atkinson ..	..	1895		M.B., Ch.B.
BOOTHBY, Charles Brinsley	..	1886		LL.B.
BOOTHBY, William Robinson	..	1877	London (1850) ..	B.A.
BORTHWICK, Thomas ..	..	1892	Edinburgh (1891)..	M.D.
BOULGER, Edward Vaughan	..	1884	Dublin (1872) ..	M.A.
BOWYEAR, George John Shirreff	..	1882	Cambridge (1871)..	B.A.
BRAGG, William Henry ..	..	1888	Cambridge (1888)..	M.A.
BRAY, Gildart Harvey ..	..	1891	Aberdeen (1890) ..	M.A.

† *Not yet Members of Senate.*

BROWN, James Watson	{ 1893 { 1898		B.Sc. LL.B.
BURGESS, Thomas Martin	1888		B.A.
BURTT, Thomas	1877	Cambridge (1855)..	M.A.
BUTLER, Frederick Stanley	1893		M.A.
BUXTON, Sir Thomas Fowell	1895	Cambridge (1859)..	M.A.
BYARD, Douglas John	1889	Oxford (1882) ..	B.A.

C.

†CAMPBELL, Allan James	1896		M.B., Ch.B.
†CAMPBELL, Archibald Way	1896		M.B., Ch.B.
CAMPBELL, Colin Arthur Fitzgerald	1889	Cambridge (1889)..	M.A.
†CAMPBELL, Florence Way	1897		Mus. B.ic.
CARR, Whitmore	1877	Dublin (1848) ..	M.A.
CATERER, Thomas Ainslie	1876		B.A.
CAVENAGH-MAINWARING, Wentworth Rowland	1892		M.B., Ch.B.
CHAPMAN, Robert William	1889.	Melbourne (1889)..	M.A.
CHAPPLE, Alfred	1894		B.Sc.
CHAPPLE, Frederic (Warden of the Senate	1877	London (1870) ..	B.A.
CHAPPLE, Frederic John	{ 1891 { 1898	Melbourne (1897)	B.Sc. M.B., Ch.B.
CHAPPLE, Marian	1894		B.A.
†CHAPPLE, Phœbe	1898		B.Sc.
CLARK, Edward Vincent	1895		B.Sc.
CLELAND, Edward Erskine	1890		LL.B.
CLELAND, William Lennox	1880	Edinburgh (1876)..	M.B.
COCKBURN, John Alexander	1877	London (1874) ..	M.D.
COLVIN, Bazett David	1898	Cambridge (1861)	M.A.
CONYBEARE, William James	1895	Cambridge (1894)..	B.A.
COOKE, William Ernest	1889		M.A.
CORBIN, Cecil	1894		M.B., Ch.B.
CORBIN, Hugh Burton	1892		B.Sc.
CORVAN, James Hamilton	1877	Dublin (1865) ..	B.A.
CRAWFURD, Lionel Payne	1897	Oxford (1890) ..	M.A.
CUDMORE, Arthur Murray	1894		M.B., Ch.B.

D.

DALBY, John	1891		B.A.
d'ARENBURG, Frederick Augustus	1881	Dublin (1876) ..	M.A.
DAVENPORT, Sir Samuel	1888	Cambridge (1836)..	LL.D.
DAVIDSON, George	1898	St Andrews (1879)	M.A.
†DAVIES, Edward Harold	1896		Mus. Bac.
DEANE, Charles Maslen	1877	Edinburgh ('862)..	M.D.
DEMPSEY, Richard Francis	1888		LL.B.

†DEVENISH, Albert Sydney .. .. 1897 B.A.
DONALDSON, George .. .. 1882 · · B.A.
DORNWELL, Edith Emily .. .. 1885 B.Sc.
†DOUGLAS, Francis John .. .. 1898 Melbourne (1897) M.B., Ch.B.
DOVE, George .. .. .. 1877 Cambridge (1859).. M.A.
DOWNER, George Henry .. .. 1885 LL.B.
DOWNER, James Frederick .. 1895 LL.B.
*DURNO, Leslie .. .. .. 1893 Aberdeen .. M.A.

E.

ELCUM, Charles Cunningham .. 1879 Cambridge .. M.A.
ENGLEHART, August Friedrich
  Gottfried .. .. .. 1877 Giessen (1870) .. M.D.
ESAU, Charles Frederick Herman .. 1877 Göttingen (1851) .. M.D.
†EVANS, Harold Maund .. .. 1897 Melbourne (1897).. M.B.

F.

FARR, Clinton Coleridge .. .. 1888 B.Sc.
FARR, George Henry ... .. {1877 Cambridge (1853) M A.
                                    {1883   "   .(1882) LL.D.
FIELD, Thomas .. .. .. 1877 Cambridge (1857).. M.A.
FINNISS, John Henry Suffield .. 1886 Edinburgh (1876).. M.B.
FISCHER, George Alfred .. .. {1888 B.A.
                                    {1894 M.B., Ch.B.
*FLETCHER, Alfred Watkis .. .. 1889 B.Sc.
FOWLER, James Richard .. .. 1891 Cambridge (1890).. M.A.
FREWIN, Thomas Hugh .. .. 1892 M.A.

G.

GIBBES Alexander Edward ... 1892 M.B., Ch B.
GILES, Eustace .. .. .. 1889 LL.B.
GILES, Henry O'Halloran .. .. 1891 M.B., Ch.B.
†GILES, Ireton Elliot.. .. .. 1897 B.A.
GILES, Thomas O'Halloran .. .. 1886 Cambridge (1883).. LL.B.
GILES, William Anstey .. .. 1886 Edinburgh (1882).. M.B.
GILL, Alfred ... . {1882 B.A.
                                    {1885 · LL.B.
GIRDLESTONE, Henry .. .. 1894 Oxford (1889) .. M.A.
GLYNN, Patrick McMahon .. .. 1898 Dublin (1879) .. LL.B.
GOLDSMITH, Frederick .. .. 1889 · , M.B., Ch B.
GOODE, Arthur .. .. .. 1894 M.B., Ch.B
†GOODE, Samuel Walter .. .. 1898 B.A.
GÖRGER, Oscar .. .. .. 1878 Heidelberg (1871).. M.D.
GOSNELL, Arthur William .. .. 1895 Cambridge (1888).. M.A.

* *Deceased.*
† *Not yet Members of Senate.*

GOYDER, Alexander Woodroffe	..	1889	.Sc.
GUNSON, John Bernard	..	1893	M.B., Ch.B.
GUNSON, William Joseph	...	1894	LL.B.

H.

HACKETT, James Thompson	...	1882	Melbourne (1879)..	B.A.
HALCOMB, Frederick	..	1877	Oxford (1869) ..	B.A.
HALL, Anthony James Alexander	..	1888		LL.B.
HALL, Robert William	...	1884		LL.B.
HAMILTON, Alexander Archibald	..	1883	Dublin (1880) ..	M.B.
HAMILTON, James Alexander Greer		1880	Dublin 1876) ..	M.B.
HAMILTON, Thomas Kinley	..	1885	Dublin (1879) ..	M.D.
†HARDY, Alfred Burton	..	1898		LL.B.
HARMER, John Reginald	..	1895	Cambridge (1884)..	M.A.
HARRIS, Frank Dixon	..	1886		LL.B.
HARROLD, Rowland Edward	...	1892	Edinburgh (1890)..	M.B.
HASLAM, Joseph Auburn	...	1892		B.Sc.
HAWKER, Edward William	..	1877	Cambridge (1873)..	LL.B.
†HAY, Alexander Gosse	..	1897	Cambridge (1896)..	B.A.
HAY, James ..	...:	1883	Cambridge (1880)..	LL.B., B.A.
HAYCRAFT, Edith Florence	..	1890		B.Sc.
HAYWARD, Charles Waterfield	..	1892	Oxford (1892) ..	M.A.
HEINEMANN, Edmund Lewis	..	1890	Oxford (1887) ..	B.A.
HENDERSON, James	..	1880		B.A.
HENDERSON, William	..	1884		LL.B.
HENNIKER-MAJOR, Albert Edward John	..	1891	Cambridge ..	B.A.
HENNING, Andrew Harriot	..	1887		LL.B.
HEUZENRŒDER, William Eberhard		1891		LL.B.
HEWITSON, Thomas	..	1884		LL.B.
HEYNE, Agnes Marie Johanna	..	1891		B.A.
HOCTOR, John Francis	..	1877	Dublin (1871) ..	B.A.
†HOLDER, Ethel Roby	..	1898		B.A.
†HOLE, William Magarey	..	1898		Mus. Bac.
HOLLIDGE, David Henry	..	1889		M.A.
HONE, Frank Sandland	..	{ 1889 / 1894		B.A. / M.B., Ch.B.
HOPE, Charles Henry Standish	..	{ 1889 / 1891	Cambridge (1883)	B.A. / MD.
HOPE (née Fowler), Laura Margaret		1891		M.B.
HOPKINS, Alfred Nicholas ..	..	1888		B.A.
HOPKINS, William Fleming	..	1884		B.A.
HORN, Edward Palmer	..	1889		LL.B.
†HORNABROOK, Rupert Walter	..	1896		M.B., Ch.B.
HOURIGAN, Richard Edward	..	1893		LL.B.
HOWCHIN, Stella ..	..	1893		B.Sc.

† Not yet Members of Senate.

HOWELL, Edward Tucker	..	..	1877	Oxford (1860) ...	M.A.
HUGHES, Alfred	..	..	1889	Cambridge (1886)..	B.A.
HYNES, Timothy Augustin	..	..	1889	Edinburgh (888)..	M.B.

I.

INGLEBY, Rupert	..	..	1889		LL.B.
IRWIN, Henry Offley	..	..	1893	..	M.B., Ch.B.
ISBISTER, James Linklater Thompson			{ 1891 { 1896	-	B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B
ISBISTER, William James	..	..	1887	..	LL.B.
IVES, Joshua	...	..	1885	Cambridge (1884)..	Mus. Ba.c.

J.

JEFFERIS, James	..	..	{ 1877 { 1895	London (1856) ... Sydney (1885) ..	LL.B. LL.D.
JERVIS-SMITH, Frederick John	..	1898	Oxford (1872) ..	M.A.
†JOHNSON, Edward Angas	..	..	1897	Melbourne (1897)...	M.B., Ch.B.
JOHNSTONE, Percy Emerson	..	{ 1894 { 1898		B.A. LL.B.
JONES, Albert Edward	..	..	1888		LL.B.
JONES, Thomas Henry	..	..	1889		Mus. Bac.

K.

KEARNEY, Alan Wells	..	..	1889	Cambridge (1877)..	M.A.
†KELLY (neé Püttmann), Franziska Helena Marie	1898	.	Mus. Bac.
KENNION, George Wyndham	--	1883	Oxford (1871) ..	M.A.
KERR, Donald Alexander	..	....	1883		B.A.
KINGSMILL, Walter	..	..	1883	.	B.A.
KINGSTON, Charles Cameron	..	1898	D.C.L., Oxford (1897)	LL.D.
KINTORE, The Earl of	..	..	{ 1889 { 1889	Cambridge (1877) .. Aberdeen (1889) ..	M.A. LL.D.
KIRBY, Mary Maude	..	..	1890	..	B.Sc.
KNIGHT, Percy Norwood	..	..	1888	.	B.A.
KNOWLES, Francis Edward..	..	1888	..	LL.B.
KOLLOSCHE, John	..	..	1894		B.A.

L.

LABATT, Edward	..	..	1877	Dublin (1870) ..	B.A.
LAMB, Horace	..	..	1877	Cambridge (1875) .	M.A.
*LANG, Sydney Chapman	..	..	1896		B.A.
LEITCH, Oliver	..	..	..	1895		B.Sc.
LENDON, Alfred Austin	..	..	1883	London (1881) ..	M.D.
LE MESSURIER, Thomas Abraham	{ 1893 { 1894	..	B.Sc. M.A.
LIMBERT, Edgar Henry	..	..	1857		LL.B.

Deceased.

† Not yet Members of Senate.

LLOYD, Henry Sanderson	..	1883	Edinburgh (1883).. M.B.
LOWRIE, William	..	1883	Edinburgh (1883).. M.A.
LYNCH, Arthur Francis Augustin	..	1889	M.B., Ch.B.

M.

MACBEAN, John	..	1877	Aberdeen (1832) .. M.A.
†McBRIDE, William John	..	1898	B.Sc.
McCARTHY, Walter James	..	1891	B.A.
MACK, Hans Hamilton	..	1880	B.A.
MACKENZIE, John George Kenneth		1894	Oxford (1888) .. M.A.
MACKINTOSH, James Sutherland	..	1878	Edinburgh (1835)... M.D.
MAGAREY, Cromwell	..	1889	M.B., Ch.B.
MAGAREY, Sylvanus James	..	1888	Melbourne (1888).. M.D.
MAGAREY, William Ashley	..	1888	LL.B.
MANN, Charles	..	1887	LL.B.
MARRYAT, Charles	..	1877	Oxford (1853) .. M.A.
†MARRYAT, Cyril Beaumont	..	1898	B.Sc.
MARRYAT, Ernest Neville	..	1888	B.A.
MARTEN, Robert Humphrey	..	1888	Cambridge (1888).. M.B.
MATTHEWS, Richard Twitchell	..	1883	London (1883) .. B.A.
MEAD, Cecil Silas	..	{ 1887 / 1891	B A. / M.B., Ch.B.
MEAD, Silas	..	1877	London (1859) .. M.A.
MELLOR, James Taylor	..	1888	LL.B.
MELROSE, Alexander	..	1886	LL.B.
MILNE, William Somerville..	..	1890	Oxford (1886) .. M.A.
MINCHIN, Edward James	..	1894	Dublin (1879) .. B.A.
MITCHELL, James Thomas..	..	1885	Aberdeen (1885) .. M.D.
MITCHELL, Samuel James	..	1890	LL.B.
MITCHELL, William	..	1895	Edinburgh (1892).. M.A.
MORGAN, Alexander Matheson	..	1890	M.B., Ch.B.
MORSE, Charles William	..	1877	Cambridge (1850).. B.A.
MOULE, Edward Ernst	..	1893	M.B., Ch.B.
MURRAY, George John Robert	..	1883	B.A.

N.

NANKIVELL, John Thomas	..	1877	Cambridge (1871).. B A.
†NEWLAND, Henry Simpson	..	1896	M.B., Ch.B.
†NEWLAND, Philip Mesmer..	..	1896	LL.B.
NEWMAN, Edgar Harrold	..	1894	LL.B.
NEWMAN, George Gough	..	1892	London .. .. B.A.
NICHOLLS, Leslie Herbert	..	1893	B.A.
NIESCHE, Frederick William	..	1889	Edinburgh (1886).. M.D.
NORTHMORE, John Alfred	..	1887	LL.B.

* Deceased.

† Not yet Members of Senate.

O.

OAKELEY, Sir Herbert Stanley	..	1895	Oxford .. ... Mus. Doc.

P.

†PADMAN, Edward Clyde	..	1897	B.A.
†PARSONS, Herbert Angas	..	1897	LL.B.
PATERSON, Alexander Stuart	..	1877	Edinburgh (1857).. M.D.
†PATON, Alfred Maurice	..	1898	B.Sc.
PATON, David	..	1878	Glasgow (1864) .. M.A.
PENNEFATHER, Frederick William		1888	Cambridge (1874).. B.A.
PHILLIPS, Walter Ross	..	1883	Cambridge (1878).. LL.B.
PLUMMER, Violet May	..	{ 1893 / 1897	B.Sc. / Melbourne (1897).. M.B.
POOLE, Frederick Slaney	..	1877	Cambridge (1875).. M.A.
POOLE, Henry John	..	1877	Oxford (1856) .. M.A.
POULTON, Benjamin	..	1884	Melbourne (1883).. M.D.
POWELL, Henry Arthur	..	1891	M.B., Ch. B.
PRICE, Arthur Jennings	..	1890	LL.B.

R.

†RANDELL, Allan Elliott	..	1897	Melbourne (1897).. M.B., Ch. B.
RAYNOR, Philip Edwin	..	1890	Oxford (1882) .. M.A.
RENNICK, Francis Henry	..	1882	Melbourne (1880).. M.A.
RENNIE, Edward Henry	..	1885	London (1882) .. D.Sc.
RICHARDS, Frederick William	..	1897	London (1896) .. LL.D.
†ROBERTSON, Joseph	..	1894	Sydney (1877) .. M.A.
ROBERTSON, Lionel Joseph	..	1896	B.A.
ROBIN, Charles Ernest	..	1886	B.A.
ROBIN, Percy Ansell	..	1885	London (1885) .. M.A.
ROGERS, Richard Sanders	..	{ 1882 / 1891 / 1891 / 1897 / 1897	B.A. / Edinburgh (1887) M.B. / Edinburgh (1887) Ch.M. / Edinburgh (1898) M.D. / M.A.
ROWLEY, Frederick Pelham	..	1887	LL.B.
RUSSELL, Alfred Edward James	..	1893	M.B., Ch.B.

S.

*SABINE, Clement Egbert Eppes	..	1884	LL.B.
SABINE, Ernest Maurice	..	1891	LL.B.
SALMOND, John William	..	1897	London (1887) .. LL.B.
SANGSTER, John Ikin	..	1893	M.B., Ch.B.
SCOTT, Andrew	..	1883	Melbourne (1881).. B.A.
SCOTT, Douglas Comyn	..	1888	LL.B.
SEABROOK, Leonard Llewellyn	..	1891	M.B., Ch.B.
SEABROOK, Thomas Edward Fraser		1877	St. Andrews (1861) M.D.
*SELLS, Alfred	..	1877	Cambridge (1847).. M.A.

* *Deceased.*
† *Not yet Members of Senate.*

SEWELL, Charles Edward	..	1886		LL.B.
SHANAHAN, Patrick Francis	..	1893		M.B., Ch.B.
SHARP, Cecil James..	..	1882	Cambridge (1882)..	B.A.
SHARP, William Hey	..	1877	Oxford (1871) ..	M.A.
SHUTER, Richard Ernest	..	1895	Melbourne (1891)..	M.B.
†SIMPSON, Henry Gordon Liddon	..	1896		LL.B.
†SMEATON, Bronte	..	1896		M.B., Ch.B.
SMEATON, Stirling	..	1880		B.A.
SMITH, James Walter	..	1882	London (1856) ..	LL.D.
SMITH, Julian Augustus Romaine	..	1892		B.Sc.
SMITH, Sydney Talbot	..	1886	Cambridge (1884)..	LL.B.
SMYTH, John Thomas	.	1878	Melbourne (1874)..	B.A.
SOLOMON, Isaac Herbert	..	{ 1895 1898		B.A. LL.B.
SOLOMON, Judah Moss	..	{ 1888 1891		B.A. LL.B.
SOLOMON, Susan Selina	..	1890		B.Sc.
SOUTER, John Francis	...	1897	Aberdeen (1889) ..	M.B.
SPEHR. Carl Louis	...	1895		LL.B.
SPICER, Edward Clark	..	1877	Melbourne (1877)..	B.A.
STANFORD, William Bedell..	..	1879	Oxford (1864) ..	M.A.
†STEPHENS, Charles Francis	..	1897		B.Sc.
STEWART, Robert	..	1886	Melbourne (1886)..	M.D.
STIRLING, Edward Charles..	..	{ 1877 1882	Cambridge (1872) .. Cambridge (1880) ..	M.A. M.D.
STIRLING, John Lancelot	..	1877	Cambridge (1871)	LL.B.
STOW, Francis Leslie	..	1892		LL.B.
STUCKEY, Edward Joseph	..	1895		B.Sc.
†STUCKEY, Francis Seavington	..	1896		B.Sc.
STUCKEY, Joseph James	..	1877	Cambridge (1864)..	M.A.
†STUCKEY, Rupert Bramwell	..	1898		LL.B.
SUTHERLAND, Archibald Cook	..	1889	Edinburgh (1865)..	M.A.
SUTHERLAND, George	..	1882	Melbourne (1879)...	M.A.
SWIFT, Harry	..	1888	Cambridge (1887)...	M.D.
SYMON, William	..	1879	St. Andrews (1876)	M.A.
SYMONS, Mark Johnston	..	1885	Edinburgh (1878)	M.D.

T.

THOMAS, Thomas Eggleston	..	1883	Melbourne (1881)..	M.A.
†THOMPSON, Thomas Alexander	..	1896		B.Sc.
TODD, Sir Charles	...	1886	Cambridge (1886)..	M.A.
TORR, William George	..	1892	Dublin (1892) ..	LL.D.
TREHY, Annie Louisa Virginia	..	1890		B.Sc.
TRELEAVEN, Walter	..	1893		B.Sc., M.A.
TRÜDINGER, Anna..	..	1892		B.A.
TRÜDINGER, Walter	..	1892		B.A.

† *Not yet Members of Senate.*

U.

UPTON, Henry 1888   LL.B.

V.

VARLEY, Charles Grant 1884   LL.B.
VERCO, Joseph Cooke 1877   London (1876)   .. M.D.
VERCO, William Alfred 1890   M.B., Ch.B

W.

WAINWRIGHT, Edward Harley .. 1883   London (1878)   .. B.Sc.
WADEY, Walter Henry 1894   LL.B.
WALE, William Henry 1896   Oxford (1874)   ... Mus. Bac.
WALKER, Daniel 1887   B.Sc.
WALKER, William John .. _ 1885   B.A.
WARREN, Thomas Hogarth .. 1889   LL.B.
WATSON, Archibald 1885   Paris and Göt-
                                   tingen (1880) .. M.D
WAY, Edward Willis 1877   Edinburgh (1871).. M.B.
WAY, Samuel James 1892   D.C.L., Oxford (1891) LL.D.
WEBB, Noel Augustin 1886   LL.B.
WEBB, Robert Bennett 1887   Oxford (1869)   .. M.A.
WELD, Octavius 1877   Toronto (1856)   — B.A.
WEST, Arthur George Bainbridge .. 1897   Oxford (1892)   .. M.A.
WHEATLEY, Frederick William .. 1890   B.Sc.
WHITTINGTON, Frederick Taylor .. 1886   LL.B.
WHITTELL, Horatio Thomas .. 1877   Aberde n (1858) .. M.D.
WILKINSON, Frederick William .. 1884   B.A.
WILLIAMS, Matthew 1887   B.A.
†WILSON, James Beith 1896   B.A.
WOOD, Montague Couch 1883   Oxford (1880)   .. M.A.
WOODS, John Crawford 1877   Edinburgh (1843).. B.A.
WORTHINGTON, Thomas 1898   Cambridge   .. M.A.
WRIGHT, Charlotte Elizabeth Arabella 1888   B.A.
WRIGHT, Lewis Garner 1891   LL.B.
WYLLIE, Alexander .. .. { 1888   B.A.
                          { 1891   B.Sc.

Y.

YOUNG, Aretas Charles William .. 1883   Oxford (1871)   .. B.A.
YOUNG, David Hastings 1894   Edinburgh   ... M.B.
†YOUNG, Frederick William 1897   LL.B.
YOUNG, William John 1883   Dublin (1882)   ... M.A.

† Not yet Members of Senate.

List of Students in Law who have obtained the Final Certificate.

ANDREWS, Walter Frederick	..	..	..	..	..	1888
ASHTON, Edward James Wilberforce	..	..	..	..	1896
BARWELL, Henry Newman	..	..	..	..	..	1895
BEARE, Edwin Arthur	..	..	..	..	..	1896
BENNY, Benjamin ..	..	..	..	..	..	1891
BERRY, George Augustus	..	..	..	..	..	1887
*BERTRAM, Robert Matthew	..	..	..	..	..	1888
BRAY, Gildart Harvey	..	..	..	..	..	1894
CASTLE, Gordon Harwood	..	..	..	..	..	1885
CAVENAGH, James Gordon	..	..	..	..	..	1887
CLELAND, Edward Erskine	..	..	..	..	..	1890
DOWNER, Frank Hagger	..	..	..	..	..	1887
DRIFFIELD, George Carus	..	..	..	..	..	1886
DURSTON, Sidney Bridle	..	..	..	..	..	1889
FOSTER, Henry Edgar	..	..	..	..	..	1889
FOX, John Henry ..	..	..	..	..	..	1895
GREER, George Andrew	..	..	..	..	..	1889
GWYNNE, Illted Gordon	..	..	..	..	..	1891
HAGUE, Percy ..	..	..	..	..	..	1897
HALL, Anthony James Alexander	..	..	..	..	1887
HAMP, John Chipp ..	..	..	..	..	..	1887
HARGRAVE, Joshua Addison ..	..	..	..	..	1890
HILL, Henry Richard ..	..	..	..	..	..	1887
HILL, Herbert Edward	..	..	..	..	..	1898
HOMBURG, Hermann	..	..	..	..	..	1896
HOURIGAN, Richard Edward ..	..	..	..	..	1893
JOYNER, Frederick Allen	..	..	..	..	..	1885
LITTLE, Egbert Percy Graham ..	..	..	:	..	1898
McLACHLAN, Alexander John ..	..	..	..	..	1894
MELLOR, James Taylor	..	..	..	..	..	1887
MICHELL, George Francis	..	..	..	..	..	1888
MOULDEN, Frank Beaumont	..	..	..	..	..	1895
PENNY, Clifton Raymond	..	..	..	..	..	1893
ROUNSEVELL, Horace Vernon ..	..	..	..	..	1888
ROWLEY, Frederick Pelham	..	..	..	..	.	1886
ROWLEY, Spencer Toler	..	..	..	..	..	1888
STOCKDALE, William John	..	..	..	..	..	1889
TAYLOR, Harry Braithwaite ..	..	..	..	..	1886
VANDENBERGH, William John	..	..	..	..	1896
VON BERTOUCH, Rupert Paul Albrecht	..	..	..	1892
WADEY, Walter Henry ..	..	..	..	..	1892
WHITBY, Percy Edward Robert	..	..	..	..	1891
WIGLEY, Henry Vandeleur ..	..	..	..	..	1890
WINNALL, John Edward Hyde	..	..	..	..	1893
WOOLDRIDGE, William Phillips	..	..	..	..	1894
WRIGHT, Charles Joseph Harvey	..	..	..	..	1888
WRIGHT, Lewis Garner ..	..	..	..	..	1891

* *Deceased.*

Benefactions

BESTOWED BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

Date.	Donor.	Amount.	Object.
1872	Sir W. W. Hughes	£ 20,000	Endowment of Chairs in Classics and English Literature.
1874	Sir Thos. Elder	20,000	Endowment of Chairs in Mathematics and Natural Science.
1878	Hon. J. H Angas	4,000	To found an Engineering Scholarship.
1879	South Australian Commercial Travellers' Association	150	To found a Scholarship (Commercial Travellers).
1880	Public Subscriptions	500	To found Scholarships for English Literature in Memory of John Howard Clark.
1882-96	Sir Thos. Elder	260	Prizes for Physiology.
1883	Sir Thos. Elder	10,000	Endowment of a Medical School.
1883	Public Subscriptions	500	For Prizes and Scholarship in Memory of Mr. Justice Stow.
1884	Hon. J. H. Angas	6,000	Endowment of a Chair of Chemistry.
1884-89 "	Sir Thos. Elder Private Subscriptions	{ 1,500 } { 1,150 }	In support of Chair of Music.
1884 "	Sir Thos. Elder Literary Societies' Union	{ 1,000 } { 220 }	Endowment of Evening Classes.
1886	Public Subscriptions	800	Endowment of Lectureship on Ophthalmic Surgery in Memory of Dr. Chas. Gosse.
1888-89	Sir Thos. Elder	1,000	To enable the Council to establish full Medical curriculum.
1890	W. Everard, Esq.	1,000	To found a Scholarship (The Everard Scholarship in Medicine).
1890	St. Alban Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons	150	To found the St. Alban Scholarship.
1892-97	R. Barr Smith, Esq.	2,000	For purchase of books for University Library.
1895	Public Subscriptions	160	To found a Scholarship in Memory of the Rev. W. Roby Fletcher.
1896	Mrs. Davies Thomas	400	To found Scholarships in Memory of Dr. John Davies Thomas.
1897	Sir Thos. Elder	20,000	Endowment of School of Medicine.
1897	Sir Thos. Elder	20,000	Endowment of School of Music.
1897	Sir Thos. Elder	25,000	Endowment for general purposes.
1898	Public Subscriptions	600	To found Studentships in Memory of John Anderson Hartley.
	Public Subscriptions	600	For general purposes

STATUTES.

Chapter I.—Of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor.

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

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

Chapter II.—Of the Council.

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

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

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

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

Chapter III.—Of the Senate.

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

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

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

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

Chapter IV.—Of Professors and Lecturers.

1. There shall for the present be the following Professors, that is to say

   a. The Hughes Professor of Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature.

   b. The Hughes Professor of English Language and Literature and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

   c. The Elder Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics, who shall also give instruction in Physics.

   d. The Elder Professor of Natural Science.

   e. The Elder Professor of Anatomy, who shall also give instruction in Comparative Anatomy, shall be the Director of the Anatomical Museum, and shall prepare specimens of Anatomy, Pathology, and Microscopic Anatomy for the same.

   f. The Angas Professor of Chemistry, who shall be the Director of the Chemical Laboratory, shall conduct classes in Practical Analysis, and shall, if required, give special instruction in the various methods employed in the detection of poisons and in the adulteration of foods and drugs. Nothing contained in these Statutes shall prevent the Angas Professor of Chemistry from accepting any public appointment, with the sanction of the Council.

   *g. The Elder Professor of Music.

   †h. The Professor of Laws.

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

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

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

* *Allowed January 26, 1898.*
† *Allowed June 11, 1890.*

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter V.—Of the Registrar.

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

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

Chapter VI.—Of Leave of Absence.

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

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

Chapter VII.—Of the Seal of the University.

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

Chapter VIII.—Of Terms.

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

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

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

Chapter IX.—Of Matriculation and Degrees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form of Presentation for Students of the University of Adelaide.

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

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

Form of Presentation for Graduates of other Universities.

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

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

Form of Admission to any Degree.

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

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

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

Chapter X.—Of the Faculties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter XI.—Of the Board of Musical Studies.

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

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

3. The Board shall annually elect a Chairman.

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

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

    He shall preside at the meetings of the Board.

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

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

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

Chapter XII.—Of the Board of Discipline.

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

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

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

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

> He shall preside at the meetings of the Board.

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

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

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

> (*a*) To dismiss such complaint.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter XIII.—Of the "Angas Engineering Scholarship and the "Angas Engineering Exhibitions."

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

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

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

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

5. The examination shall be in the following subjects :

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

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

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

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

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

* *The Council have now added* **Machine Design.** *For details see page 136.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24. The following is the prescribed form of

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

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

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

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

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

25. The following is the prescribed form of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Allowed the 18th January, 1888.

Chapter XIV.—Of the John Howard Clark Scholarship.

Whereas various persons have subscribed and have agreed to pay to
the University of Adelaide a sum of money for the purpose of consti-
tuting 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 Exami-
nation, 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 exami-
nation in English Literature in subjects prescribed by the Council
one year previously, but if on any competition the Examiners
shall not consider any candidate worthy to receive the Scholarship
it shall for that year lapse.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter XV.—Of the Stow Prizes and Scholar.*

The Statutes of the Stow Prizes and Scholar, allowed by the Governor on the 15th day of December, 1892, are hereby repealed, and the following are substituted therefor :—

Whereas a sum of Five Hundred Pounds was 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 whereas the said sum was paid to the University for the purpose of establishing the prizes hereinafter mentioned : It is hereby provided :

1. That there shall be annual prizes, to be called "The Stow Prizes."

2. Each of such Prizes shall consist of the sum of fifteen pounds, or (at the option of the prizeman) of books to be selected by him of the value of fifteen pounds.

3. A Stow Prize may be awarded to any Candidate for the LL.B. Degree, who, at any November Examination, shall pass in

* *Allowed January, 1899.*

not less than three subjects, and who in the opinion of the Board of Examiners shall have shown exceptional merit in not less than two subjects.

4. Not more than four Stow Prizes may be awarded in any one year.

5. Every Bachelor of Laws, who shall during his course have obtained three Stow Prizes, shall receive a gold medal, and shall be styled " Stow Scholar."

Chapter XVI.—Of the Commercial Travellers' Association Scholarship.

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter XVIa.—Of the Everard Scholarship.*

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter XVII.—Of Conduct at Examinations.

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

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

* *Allowed 13th November, 1890.*

*Chapter XVIII.—Of Academic Dress.

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

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

2. The academic dress shall be :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter XIX.—Saving Clause and Repeal.

1. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Professors, Lecturers, Registrar, and other officers of the University at the time of the allowance, and counter-

* Allowed 9th December, 1891.

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

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

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

1. The 28th day of January, 1876.

2. The 7th day of November, 1881.

3. The 12th day of December, 1882.

4. The 16th day of September, 1885.

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

Provided that—

I. This repeal shall not affect—

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

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

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

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

Allowed the 18th December, 1886.

*Chapter XX.—Of the Roby Fletcher Scholarship.

Whereas a sum of one hundred and sixty pounds has been paid to the University by various subscribers for the purpose of founding a Scholarship in memory of the late Rev. William Roby Fletcher, M.A., formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University, it is hereby provided that—

I. The Scholarship shall be awarded to such matriculated student of the second year in the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Laws as shall be the most distinguished in the class of Mental and Moral Philosophy, provided that in the opinion of the Council such student is of sufficient merit.

II. The holder of the Scholarship shall be exempt from payment of fees for instruction during the third year of the course in the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Laws.

III. This Statute may be varied from time to time.

†Chapter XXI.—Of the Dr. Davies-Thomas Scholarship.

Whereas Mrs. Davies-Thomas has given the sum of £400 for the present purpose of founding two Scholarships to be called after the late Dr. Davies-Thomas, and the Council of the University of Adelaide have agreed to invest that sum and to apply the income thereof in the manner specified in these Statutes. It is hereby provided that in consideration of the receipt by the University of the above-mentioned sum :—

I. The Scholarships shall be called the Dr. Davies-Thomas Scholarships, and shall be competed for annually.

II. Each Scholarship shall be of the value of £10 and shall be awarded to the best student in each of the Third and Fourth years of the M.B. course who shall be placed in the First Class.

‡ III. The money shall be paid to the Scholars at the next ensuing Commemoration.

IV. These Statutes may be varied from time to time.

---

* *Allowed 11th December, 1895.*   † *Allowed 15th December, 1896*
‡ *Allowed 26th January, 1898.*

*Chapter XXII.—Of the Hartley Studentship.

Whereas a sum of £600 has been subscribed with the intention of founding a Studentship in memory of the late John Anderson Hartley, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide and Inspector-General of Schools, and whereas the said sum has been paid to the University of Adelaide to be used and administered by it in fulfilment of such intention, and the University has decided in recognition of the services of the said John Anderson Hartley to the said University from its foundation until his lamented death in 1896, to supplement the income from the said sum, so as to give effect to the following scheme, it is hereby provided as follows :—

1. There shall be three Studentships to be called the "Hartley Studentships," of which one shall be open for competition every year by students intending to enter upon the course for the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree.

2. The Hartley Studentship shall be awarded in each year to the most successful candidate at the Senior Public Examination in November, provided that in the opinion of the examiners he is of sufficient merit.

3. The subjects for such examination and their relative value shall be from time to time determined by the Council.

4. Every Hartley Student shall forthwith after the award of the Studentship commence his course for the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree, and shall be exempt during the continuance of such course from all class fees payable in respect thereof.

5. The Studentship shall be forfeited by a failure of the Student to proceed in due course to the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. and to pass (either in November or in March) the three annual examinations required for such degree at the end of the first, second, and third years respectively after the award of the Studentship, provided that on sufficient cause being shown for delay, the Council may exempt any student from the operation of this rule.

6. Any such Studentship which shall be given up or forfeited before the holder has commenced his course for the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree shall be awarded to the next most successful competitor, if, in the opinion of the examiners, he is of sufficient merit.

7. The Hartley Studentship shall not be held concurrently with any of the University Scholarships awarded by the Educa-

tion Department, and any competitor who is entitled to a Scholarship of each kind shall make his election between them.

8. These provisions shall be subject to alteration from time to time, in such manner as to the University shall seem fit.

XXIII.—Of ths Election of Representatives on the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.

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

REGULATIONS.

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.
REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Classics and Ancient History.*
2. *Mathematics.*

* *Allowed 18th December, 1889.*

3. *Mental and Moral Science.*
4. *Modern Languages, Literature, and History.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fee for Graduating Students for each Term's instruction £5 5 0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts ... 3 3 0

Fees for Non-Graduating Students in each Term :—

FIRST YEAR.

Latin	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0
English Language and Literature...					...	1	10	0
Elementary Pure Mathematics			...	...	1	10	0
Physics...	...	...	...	..	...	2	2	0

SECOND YEAR.

Latin	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0
Greek	...	...	...	...	..	1	10	0
Logic	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0
Elementary Applied Mathematics				...	2	2	0

THIRD YEAR.

Each subject	...	...	...	..	...	2	2	0

---

* *Allowed 6th December, 1893.* † *Allowed 3rd August, 1892.* ‡ *Allowed 12th December, 1894.*

XIII. The following form of Notice is prescribed :

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

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

 1.   4.
 2.   5.
 3.

I send herewith the prescribed certificates of attendance at lectures.

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

Dated this   day of   189 .

 The Registrar,
  University of Adelaide.

ADDENDUM.

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

Allowed : 18th December, 1886.

*XIV. The Ordinary Examination shall be held in November and a Supplementary Examination in March in each year at dates to be determined by the Council, but no Candidate may present himself for the Supplementary Examination without the special permission of the Council, nor shall there be any examination in March for Credit or Honours.

 *XV. Candidates who, by reason of illness or other sufficient cause allowed by the Council, have been prevented from attending the whole or part of any Ordinary Examination, may apply to the Council for permission to present themselves at the next ensuing Supplementary Examination.

*XVI. Candidates who have presented themselves but have failed to pass any Ordinary Examination may, if recommended by the Board of Examiners, apply to the Council for permission to present themselves for re-examination at the next ensuing Supplementary Examination. Such recommendation shall be given or refused by the Board of Examiners when settling the results of the Ordinary Examinations.

*XVII. No Candidate shall be required to be re-examined at the Supplementary Examination in any subject in which he may have passed at the Ordinary Examination in the previous year, and

* Allowed January, 1899.

on passing the Supplementary Examination in the subjects in which he may have failed to present himself or to pass at the Ordinary Examination, he shall be deemed to have completed an academical year of his course.

*XVIII. A fee of £5 5s. shall be payable by each Candidate at a Supplementary Examination.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A. IN NOVEMBER, 1899.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

(a) Grammar.
(b Prose Composition.
(c) Translation from Latin into English.
(d) *Cicero* —Letters to Atticus, Book I.
    Horace—Carmina, Book I.

ADDITIONAL FOR CREDIT.

    Cicero—Letters to Atticus, Book II.
    Vergil—Aeneid, Book VI.

GREEK.

(a) Grammar.
(b) Prose Composition.
(c) Translation from Greek into English.
(d) *Lysias*—Selected Speeches, ed. by E. S. Shuckburgh (Macmillan).
    Homer—Odyssey, Book IX.

ADDITIONAL FOR CREDIT.
    Herodotus, Book II.
    Odyssey, Book X.

ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS.

Pass.

The Geometry of the straight line and circle ; the Theory of Proportion and of similar Rectilinear Figures.
Elementary Solid Geometry.
The Elements of Algebra as far as the Binomial Theorem (inclusive).
The Elements of Trigonometry as far as the Solution of Triangles (inclusive).

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

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS (INCLUDING PRACTICAL PHYSICS).
The first principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Heat, Light Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.

* Allowed January, 1899.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Pass.

    Skeat—Primer of English Etymology (Clarendon Press).
    Shakespeare—Hamlet (Pitt Press).
    Bacon—Essays (Pitt Press).
    Hales—Longer English Poems from page 79 (Macmillan).

ADDITIONAL FOR CREDIT.

    Spenser—The Faerie Queene, Book I. (Macmillan).

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

(*a*) Grammar.
(*b*) Prose Composition.
(*c*) Translation from Latin into English.
(*d*) *Cicero*—Letters to Atticus, Books I. and II.
    Vergil—Æneid, Book VI.

ADDITIONAL FOR CREDIT.

    Cicero—Letters to Atticus, Book III.
    Lucretius, Book I.

GREEK.

(*a*) Grammar.
(*b*) Prose Composition.
(*c*) Translation from Greek into English.
(*d*) *Herodotus*—Book II.
    Odyssey—Books IX. and X.

ADDITIONAL FOR CREDIT.

    Thucydides—Book VIII.
    Odyssey, Books XI. and XII.

ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Pass.

    Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

Text books recommended :
    Loney's Dynamics.
    Greaves' Statics.
    Besant's Hydrostatics.

CREDIT.

    Elementary Analytical Conics, Elementary Differential and Integral
        Calculus.

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

LOGIC.

Pass.

    Jevons's Lessons in Logic (Macmillan).
    Elements of the Psychology of Knowledge.

ADDITIONAL FOR CREDIT.

    Höffding—Elements of Psychology, pp. 87-220 (Macmillan).

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

Latin.

    (*a*) Grammar and Criticism.
    (*b*) Prose Composition.
    (*c*) Translation from Latin into English.
    (*d*) *Cicero*—Letters to Atticus, Books I., II., and III.
        Lucretius, Book I.

ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

        Tacitus—Ab Excessu Diui Augusti, Book IV.
        Plautus—The Mostellaria.

Greek.

    (*a*) Grammar and Criticism.
    (*b*) Prose Composition.
    (*c*) Translation from Greek into English.
    (*d*) *Thucydides*—Book VIII.
        Odyssey, Books IX., X., XI., and XII.

ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

        Plato—The Phaedo.
        Aeschylus—The Agamemnon.
    A general knowledge of Greek and Roman History will be required, especial attention being paid to those periods with whichthe subject matter of the selected books is connected.

MATHEMATICS.

Pass.

    Elementary Analytical Conics, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus.

HONOURS.

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

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Pass.

    Höffding—Elements of Psychology (Macmillan).
    Mackenzie—Manual of Ethics (Clive & Co.).
    Lectures on Modern Philosophy.

ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

    Hume—Inquiry concerning Human Understanding (any edition of Hume's Essays, *e.g.*, Ward, Lock, & Co.'s).
    Kant—Selections by Watson (Maclehose).
    Spencer—Data of Ethics (Williams & Norgate).

MODERN LANGUAGES, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY.

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

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

English Language and Literature.

Pass.

    Emerson—History of the English Language (Macmillan).
    Bacon—Essays (Macmillan).
    Carlyle—Sartor Resartus.

Chaucer—Prologue (Clarendon Press).
Spenser—Faerie Queene, Book I. (Macmillan).
Shakespeare—The Tempest (Pitt Press).

ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

(*a*) *Sweet*—Anglo-Saxon Primer (Clarendon Press).
　　　General Knowledge of the history of English Literature, with
　　　special reference to Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton,
　　　Dryden, Pope, Addison, Wordsworth.
Raleigh—The English Novel (Murray).
(*b*) *Shakespeare*—Hamlet, As You Like It.
Dryden—Essay on Dramatic Poesy.
Shelley—Prometheus Unbound.
Tennyson—In Memoriam.

English History.
Pass.

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

ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

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

French Language and Literature.
Pass.

Fasnacht's Synthetic French Grammar (Macmillan).
Boileau—L'Art Poétique (Paris : Didot Frères).
Voltaire—Siècle de Louis XIV. Part I. (Pitt Press).
Victor Hugo—Les Odes, in the volume entitled Odes et Ballades (Paris :
Hachette).
Gosset's French Prosody.
Translation of passages from authors not specified.
French Composition.

ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

Brachet's Historical Grammar. The Introduction and Book I.; Book II.,
Parts 1 and 2 (Clarendon Press).
Molière—Le Malade Imaginaire (Macmillan).
Villemain—Lascaris (Pitt Press).
Saintsbury's Short History of French Literature, Books III. and IV.
French Composition.

French History.
Pass.

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

ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

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

German Language and Literature.
Pass.

Whitney's German Grammar.
Schiller—Wallensteins Tod.
Lessing—Minna von Barnhelm.

Goethe—Faust. Part I. (Macmillan).
Translation of passages from authors not specified.
German Composition.

ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

Schiller—History of the Thirty Years' War. First Part. First Book.
Heine—Buch der Lieder, except Die Heimkehr.
Scherer—A History of German Literature, vol. II. only, (Clarendon Press Edition).
German Composition.

·German History.
Pass.

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

ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

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

OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.
REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dated this   day   (Signed)...
                                   18 .
The Registrar,
    University of Adelaide.

*VI. Fee for the M.A. degree, £5 5s.

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

Allowed, 18th December, 1886.

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

Allowed 11th July, 1893.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., IN DECEMBER 1898 AND 1899.

BRANCH I.

CLASSICS AND COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

The Examination will be in the following subjects :—

(a). Translation into English from Greek and Latin writers.

(b). Greek and Latin Prose Composition.

(c). Grammar, Criticism, and Comparative Philology as applied to the Greek and Latin Languages.

(d). Subjects for special study for 1899.

Homer—Odyssey.

Plato—Republic.

Lucretius—De Rerum Natura.

Cicero—Letters to Atticus.

Questions on Philosophy and History will be set with special reference to the selected books as well as an essay on some theme connected with the subjects of Examination.

Candidates who propose to read Classics with a view to entering for the M.A. Examination are advised to take the earliest opportunity of consulting the Professor of Classics about their course of reading.

BRANCH II.

MATHEMATICS.

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

Algebra, the simpler properties of Equations and Determinants.

Plane Trigonometry.

Elementary Analytical Geometry of Two and Three Dimensions.

The Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus, with their simpler applications to Geometry.

The solution of such ordinary Differential Equations as occur in Dynamics.

The Statics of Solids and Fluids.

The Kinetics of a particle.

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

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

Candidates who present themselves in Applied Mathematics will be examined in

The Dynamics of Rigid Bodies, and of Material Systems in general.

Hydrodynamics.

The Theories of Sound and Light.

Theory of Attractions.

BRANCH III.

PHILOSOPHY AND ECONOMICS.

Candidates are required (*a*) to have a knowledge of Mental and Moral Philosophy, such as is required for the B.A. degree with honours, and (*b*) of the Elements of Economics, and to select one of the following as a special study :—

1. Psychology.
2. Logic and Epistemology.
3. Ethics and History of Ethics.
4. Metaphysics and History of Philosophy.
5. Principles and History of Education.
6. Principles of Economics.

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

REGULATIONS.

The Regulations of the Degree of Bachelor of Science allowed by the Governor on the 18th December, 1886, 18th December, 1889, 3rd August, 1892, 6th December, 1893, 11th December, 1895, are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

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

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

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

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

1. *Elementary Pure Mathematics.*

2. *Elementary Physics.*

3. *Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.*

4. *Elementary Biology* and *Physiology*, *or Applied Mathematics.*

Students who intend to take up Group B in their Second and Third year must take Applied Mathematics in their First year, but all other students must take Elementary Biology and Physiology.

V. At the Second Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each subject of one of the following groups, namely :—

Group
A. { Mathematics.
     Applied Mathematics.
     Physics.

Group
B. { Mathematics.
     Physics.
     Inorganic Practical Chemistry and Assaying.
     Geology.

Group
C. { Physics.
     Inorganic and Practical Chemistry and Assaying.
     Elementary Organic Chemistry.

Group
D. { Elementary Organic and Practical Chemistry.
     Physiology.
     Botany.

Group
E. { Inorganic and Practical Chemistry.
     Geology.
     Botany.

VI. At the Third Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each subject of one of the following groups, provided that the group selected must be marked with the same letter as that in which the candidate has already passed in his Second year :—

Group
A. { Mathematics.
     Physics.

Group
B. { Surveying, Levelling, and Mechanical Drawing.
     Applied Mechanics.
     Geology and Mineralogy.
     Inorganic Chemistry, including Quantitative Analysis and Assaying.

Group
C. { Physics.
     Advanced Organic, Inorganic, and Practical Chemistry.

Group
D. { Advanced Organic, Inorganic, and Practical Chemistry.
     Physiology.

Group
E. { Inorganic Chemistry, including Quantitative Analysis and Assaying.
     Geology, Palæontology, and Mineralogy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fee for Graduating Students for each term's instruction £7 7 0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Science ... 3 3 0
Fees for non graduating Students for Lectures and corresponding practical work in each Term:—

FIRST YEAR.

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

SECOND YEAR.

Pure Mathematics	...	..	...	...	...	2	2	0
Applied Mathematics ...	..	...	...	...	2	2	0
Physics	...	...	...	...	3	3	0
Elementary Organic Chemistry	...	...	...	3	3	0
Botany	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Physiology ..	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	0
Geology	...	...	...	..	2	2	0
Inorganic and Practical Chemistry and Assaying	3	3	0

THIRD YEAR.

Mathematics 2 2 0
Physics 5 5 0
Advanced Organic and Inorganic Chemistry ... 5 5 0
Animal Physiology, including Histology, Physiological Chemistry, and the Elements of Development 5 5 0
Geology, Palæontology, and Mineralogy 3 3 0
Surveying, Levelling, and Mechanical Drawing ... 3 3 0
Applied Mechanics 2 2 0
Inorganic Chemistry, including Quantitative Analysis and Assaying 5 5 0

XIII. Students who shall have completed their First Year on December 31st, 1897, shall have the option of continuing their course under the Regulations in force in 1897, but if any student elect to proceed with his course under Group B, Regulation V. of the above Regulations he must, if he has not already passed in Applied Mathematics, pass in that subject in addition to the other subjects of Group B, Regulation V.

XIV. Students who shall have wholly or partially completed their Second Year on 31st December, 1897, must continue their

course under the Regulations in force in 1897, unless the Council shall see fit to grant them permission, under special conditions, to proceed otherwise.

XV. The following form of notice is prescribed :

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

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

1.   4.
2.   5.
3.

I send herewith the prescribed Certificates of Attendance at Lectures.

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

Dated this   day of   , 189 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

Allowed 26th January, 1898.

*XVI. The Ordinary Examination shall be held in November and a Supplementary Examination in March in each year at dates to be determined by the Council, but no candidate may present himself for the Supplementary Examination without the special permission of the Council, nor shall there be any examination in March for Credit or Honours.

*XVII. Candidates who, by reason of illness or other sufficient cause allowed by the Council, have been prevented from attending the whole or part of any Ordinary Examination, may apply to the Council for permission to present themselves at the next ensuing Supplementory Examination.

*XVIII. Candidates who have presented themselves but have failed to pass any Ordinary Examination may, if recommended by the Board of Examiners, apply to the Council for permission to present themselves for re-examination at the next ensuing Supplementary Examination. Such recommendation shall be given or refused by the Board of Examiners when settling the results of the Ordinary Examinations.

*XIX. No Candidate shall be required to be re-examined at the Supplementary Examination in any subject in which he may have passed at the Ordinary Examination in the previous year, and on passing the Supplementary Examination in the subjects in which he may have failed to present himself or to pass at the

Allowed January, 1899.

Ordinary Examination, he shall be deemed to have completed an academical year of his course.

*XX. A fee of £5 5s. shall be payable by each candidate at a Supplementary Examination.

SCHEDULE ₁DRAWN UP UNDER No. VIII. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc. IN NOVEMBER, 1899.

LANGUAGES.

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

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

Elementary Pure Mathematics.

PASS.

The Geometry of the straight line and circle : the theory of Proportion and of Similar Rectilineal Figures.

Elementary Solid Geometry.

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

The Elements of Trigonometry, as far as the Solution of Triangles (inclusive).

CREDIT.

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

Elementary Physics (including Practical Physics).

PASS.

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

CREDIT.

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

Elementary Biology.

The instruction in this subject will include:—

PASS

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

2. The fundamental facts of animal morphology and physiology as illustrated by the following types :—
   Amœba, Vorticella, Hydra, Freshwater-mussel, Crayfish, Frog.

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

* Allowed January, 1899.

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

CREDIT.
A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.

PASS.
The non-metallic elements and their more commonly known compounds.
The following metals and their more commonly known compounds :—
Potassium, Sodium, Silver.
Calcium, Strontium, Barium
Aluminium.
Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.
Lead.
Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.
Platinum.
Spectrum analysis, the elements of chemical theory, the atomic theory
and cognate subjects, and the laws of electrolysis.

Text books recommended :—
Introduction to the Study of Chemistry : Remsen, or
Elementary Chemistry : Wilson.

CREDIT.
A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.
Pure Mathematics.

PASS.
Algebra. Trigonometry (including Elementary Spherical Trigonometry).

Applied Mathematics.

PASS.
Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

Text books recommended :
Loney's Dynamics.
Greave's Statics.
Besant's Hydrostatics.

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

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

Physics (including Practical Physics).

PASS.

Sound : The general theory of Waves and Vibrations.

Geometrical Optics.

Text-book recommended :—

Heath's Elementary Geometrical Optics.

Heat.

Text-book recommended :—

Tait's Heat.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Text-book recommended :—

Silvanus Thompson—Electricity and Magnetism.

Practical Work.

Glazebrook and Shaw's Practical Physics.

CREDIT.

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

Inorganic and Practical Chemistry and Assaying.

Inorganic Chemistry : The subjects of the First Year's Course treated more fully.

Practical Chemistry : Qualitative and simple quantitative analysis.

*Assaying : Fire assays of lead, silver, gold, tin, and the wet assay of copper.

Elementary, Organic, and Practical Chemistry.

PASS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Students will obtain instruction in this subject at the School of Mines.

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

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

Glucosides. Amygdalin. Salicin.

Alkaloids. Conine. Nicotine. Morphine. Strychnine. Quinine. Cinchonine.

Some of the more important Animal Substances, such as Taurine, Lecithin, Choline, Albumen, Fibrin, Casein.

Fermentation, Decay.

Practical Chemistry.

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

Text-book recommended :

Organic Chemistry : Remsen.

CREDIT.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Botany.

PASS.

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

Botanical Characters of the following Natural Orders :

Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Goodenoviæ, Campanulaceæ, Epacrideæ, Boragineæ, Scrophular iaceæ, Labiatæ, Solanaceæ, Amarantaceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Proteaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ, and Filices.

Practical Botany.

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

Text-books recommended :

Class Book : Balfour ; or Groom's Elementary Botany.

Flora of South Australia: Tate ; or

Introduction to Botany : Dendy & Lucas may also be consulted.

CREDIT.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Physiology.

PASS.

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

Text-book recommended :

Text Book of Physiology : Foster.

Practical Examination.

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

Also to show a practical acquaintance with the most important apparatus used in studying the physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory system.

Text-books recommended :

Essentials of Histology: Schäfer ; or
Elements of Histology: Klein.
Outlines of Practical Physiology : Stirling.
Essentials of Chemical Physiology : Halliburton.
Part V. of Text-book of Physiology (Foster) should also be consulted.

CREDIT.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Geology.

PASS.

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

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

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

IV. The laws and generalizations of Palæontology.

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

Text-book : Geikie, Manual of Geology.

Scott, Introduction to Geology (1898).

CREDIT.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

Mathematics.

PASS.

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

Honours.

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

Physics, including Practical Physics.

PASS.

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

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

Properties of Matter : Elasticity, Viscosity, Capillarity, Diffusion.

Optics.

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

Heat.

Text-book recommended :—
    Maxwell's Theory of Heat.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Text-books recommended :—
    Silvanus Thompson's Electricity and Magnetism (new edition).
    Maxwell's Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.
    Stewart & Gee's Practical Physics, Part II.

Honours.
    A more thorough knowledge of the same subjects.

Advanced Organic, Inorganic, and Practical Chemistry.

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

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

Inorganic Chemistry, including Quantitative Analyses and Assaying.

    General Inorganic Chemistry with special reference to Physical Chemistry.

    *General Quantitative Analyses with special applications to the analyses of ores and metallurgical products.

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

PASS.

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

Text-books recommended :

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

Practical Examination.

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

    * *Students will obtain instruction in this subject at the School of Mines.*

Text books recommended :

  The same as for the Second Year's Course, and in addition

  Quain's Anatomy, Vol. I., Part I. (Embryology), and Part II. (General
    Anatomy and Histology).

  Text-book of Chemical Physiology and Pathology (Halliburton) should
    also be consulted.

Honours.

  A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Geology, Mineralogy, and Palæontology.

Geology and Palæontology.

PASS.

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

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

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

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

Honours.

  A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

*Mineralogy.

PASS.

1. The *physical properties* of minerals viewed principally as aiding in the
   practical discrimination of the various kinds. Fracture. Hardness.
   Tenacity. Specific Gravity. Lustre. Transparency. Refraction.
   Optic Axes.

2. *Crystallography.*—Classification of the crystalline forms and their
   chief combinations. Isometric drawing. Principles of goniometers.
   Cleavage. Pseudomorphism. Dimorphism. Isomorphism.| Fos-
   silization.

3. The use of the blowpipe, and of such chemical tests as are calculated
   to be serviceable when in the field.

4. The systematic description of the more important species, with
   particular reference to the mode and places of occurence, both of
   those substances which bear a commercial value, and of those which
   derive their chief interest from geological and physical consideration.
   Candidates for examination will be required to prove a practical acquain-
   tance with crystal forms, and with minerals, and the physical and
   chemical methods of discriminating them.

Honours.

  A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

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

Text-books recommended :—
>   Krause's Mineralogy.

Applied Mechanics.

The testing of materials. Behaviour 'of iron and' steel under stress. The Properties of Colonial Timbers for Engineering purposes.

Calculations regarding the strength of tension rods, ropes and chains, struts and columns, beams.

Computations regarding the stability and stress of some simple forms of such framework structures as iron roofs and bridges.

The strength of boilers and pipes against internal pressure.

The stability of walls against earth and water pressure.

Calculations relating to the motions, stresses, power, and efficiency of pieces of mechanism, with special application to machinery used in mining.

The theory of the steam engine.

Surveying, Levelling, and Mechanical Drawing.

The construction, adjustment, and use of surveying and levelling instruments —the theodolite, sextant, level, miner's dial, &c.

Land surveying.

Underground surveying.

The determination of heights by vertical angles, the barometer and boiling point thermometer.

The preparation of survey plans.

Text-books recommended :

>   Johnson's Theory and Practice of Surveying.

>   Brough's Mine Surveying.

Mechanical Drawing will not be taught at the University, but the Students will be expected to attend the class on Elementary Machine Design at the School of Mines.

Students may, at their option, attend ither the day class in surveying and levelling at the University or the evening class in the same subject at the School of Mines.

·OF THE DIPLOMA IN MINING ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY.

REGULATIONS.

I. Students who have passed in the following subjects of the course for the B.Sc. Degree.

Of the First year—

Elementary Pure Mathematics.
"   Physics.
"   Inorganic Chemistry.
"   Applied Mathematics.

Of the Second year : the subjects of Group B.

Of the Third year : the subjects of Group B.

may proceed to the course for a Diploma in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy.

II. To obtain the diploma for Mining Engineering and Metallurgy candidates must pass examinations in the following subjects :—

Mining Engineering.
Metallurgy.

Before obtaining the diploma candidates will be required to produce to the satisfaction of the Council evidence of having obtained at least six months practical experience, not necessarily consecutive, on Mining or Metallurgical works.

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

The dates of the examination shall be fixed by the Council.

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

V. The following fees shall be paid in advance :—

Fee for candidates for each term's instruction ...	£7	7	0
Fee for the Diploma	3	3	0
Fees for separate courses :—			
Mining Engineering	5	5	0
Metallurgy	5	5	0

VI. Candidates may be examined for Honours in either Mining Engineering or Metallurgy, but not in both in the same year.

VII. The following form of notice is prescribed :—

I,   hereby give notice that for the purpose of obtaining the Diploma in Mining and Metallurgy; I intend to present myself at the examination in the   Term of 18   .
    Dated this   day of   18   .

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

This notice must be accompanied by a certificate on the part of the Registrar that the candidate is entitled to proceed to the examination.

Allowed   January, 1898.

SCHEDULE DRAWN UP UNDER No. III. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE EXAMINATION IN 1899.

Metallurgy : A thorough knowledge of the chemistry of all the ordinary metals ; a knowledge of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuel, and of the principal methods for the extraction of the ordinary metals from their ores ; also a knowledge of the physical characteristics of the metals and their alloy.

OF THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

REGULATIONS.

I. The Physical Laboratory shall be open during Term Time for three afternoons in the week ; the hours and days to be fixed by the Professor of Natural Philosophy, subject to approval by the Council.

II. Instruction will be given in Practical Physics ; but no student will be admitted to Laboratory Work unless he shall have shown to the satisfaction of the Professor of Natural Philosophy that he possesses sufficient theoretical knowledge to enable him to carry on his work intelligently.

III. Apparatus will be supplied by the University for the general use of Students on the condition that breakages and damages be made good.

IV. The Professor of Natural Philosophy may exclude from the Physical Laboratory any student for any cause satisfactory to the Professor ; every such exclusion and the grounds for it to be reported by the Professor to the Council at its next meeting, and in case of any student being so excluded the fees paid by him will not be refunded.

FEES.

V. The fees for students not attending ordinary courses of instruction in Practical Physics are as follow :—

For 3 days in the week				...	...	£4	4	0	per term
" 2	"	"	"	...	...	3	3	0	" "
" 1	"	"	"	...	...	2	2	0	' "

Allowed, 18th December, 1886.

OF THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

REGULATIONS.

I. The Chemical Laboratory shall be open daily during Term Time (Saturdays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

II. Instruction will be given in Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis : but no student will be admitted to Laboratory Work unless he shall have shown to the satisfaction of the Professor of Chemistry that he possesses sufficient theoretical knowledge to enable him to carry on his work intelligently.

III. Each student will be provided with a set of re-agents and a separate working bench, fitted with drawers, shelves, and cupboards, to which gas and water are laid on, and also with all apparatus necessary for the ordinary courses of Experimental Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis, except filter papers, litmus papers, and platinum wire and foil, but these latter will be supplied by the University at cost price.

IV. Each day student will be required to pay a yearly deposit fee of £1, and each evening student a yearly deposit fee of 10s., against which all breakages will be debited and the balance refunded at the end of the year. Should the value of the apparatus broken exceed the amount of the deposit fee before the end of the year, a fresh deposit fee must be paid.

V. Students engaged in Quantitative Analysis will be required to provide themselves with a platinum crucible and capsule, and a set of gramme weights.

VI. Students engaged in private investigations will be required to provide themselves with any materials they may require which are not included amongst the ordinary re-agents ; also with the common chemicals, when they are employed in large quantities.

VII. The larger and more expensive pieces of apparatus will bee supplied for the general use of students by the University on the condition that all breakages be made good.

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

IX. No experiments of a *dangerous nature* may be performed without the express sanction of the Professor of Chemistry.

X. For original research, carried on by students or graduates with the consent and under the direction of the Professor, the Laboratory will be open gratis, except as regards such payment

for material and special attendance as may be considered necessary by the Professor.

XI. The Professor of Chemistry may exclude from the Chemical Laboratory any student for any cause satisfactory to the Professor ; every such exclusion, and the grounds for it, to be reported by the Professor to the Council at its next meeting ; and in case of any student being so excluded the fees paid by him will not be refunded

FEES.

XII. The fees for students not attending the ordinary course of instruction are as follow :—

For 5 days in the week,	£4	5	0	per month or	£10	per term.
" 4	"	"	3	6	8	"	£8	"
" 3	"	"	2	10	0	"	£6	"
" 2	"	"	2	0	0	"	£4	"
" 1	"	"	1	0	0	"	£2	

Allowed the 13th August, 1890.

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS, AND OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE FINAL CERTIFI- CATE IN LAW.

REGULATIONS.

I. All Students before commencing the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall either—

> 1. Have passed the Senior Public Examination (includ- ing Latin), or
> 2. Have already graduated in Arts.

II. All Students before commencing the course for the Final Certificate required for admission as a Practitioner of the Supreme Court shall either—

> 1. Have passed the Senior Public Examination (includ- ing Latin), or
> 2. Shall be articled, or qualified to be articled, to a Practitioner of the Supreme Court.

III. A Certificate that he has passed a Matriculation Examination of the University shall be given to any Student in Law who shall have passed the Senior Public Examination (including Latin).

IV. The subjects for Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be divided into two classes, hereinafter distinguished as Ordinary Subjects and Special Subjects.

V. The Ordinary Subjects are the following :—

> 1. The Law of Property.
> 2. The Law of Contracts.
> 3. The Law of Wrongs (Civil and Criminal).
> 4. The Law of Evidence and Procedure.
> 5. Constitutional Law.

VI. The Special Subjects are the following :—

> 1. ⎫ Any three subjects of the B.A. course (Pass sub-
> 2. ⎬ jects only) of which Latin as in the First Year
> 3. ⎭ shall be one.
> 4. Roman Law.
> 5. Jurisprudence.
> 6. International Law (Public and Private).
> 7. Equity and the Law of Insolvency.

VII. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws are required to pass in all the above subjects, both Ordinary and Special.

VIII. Candidates for the Final Certificate are required to pass in the Ordinary subjects only.

IX. Students who shall have already graduated in Arts will be credited with having passed in the Special subjects numbered 1, 2, and 3.

X. Students will be credited with having passed in any of the Special subjects numbered 1, 2, and 3, in which they may have already passed in the B.A. Course in accordance with the Regulations for the B.A. Degree.

XI. Annual Examinations shall be held in November and March in each year.

XII. All Subjects whether Ordinary or Special may be taken at any Annual Examination, and in any order, Provided that no student shall present himself for examination in any Special subject in March without the special permission of the Faculty.

XIII. No Student shall at any Annual Examination present himself for examination in more than three Special subjects save by the special permission of the Faculty.

XIV. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter stated no student shall present himself for examination in any subject in respect of which he has not gained credit for one academical year's attendance at lectures during the immediately preceding year.

XV. No Student shall be credited with an academical year's attendance at lectures in any subject unless he shall have attended and gained credit for three-fourths of the lectures given on that subject in each term of the year, and shall have presented himself at two Term Examinations in the subject during the year, and shall have passed one at least of such examinations.

XVI. Any student shall be exempt from the requirements of Regulation XIV., if, and so long as he is articled to a Practitioner of the Supreme Court, whose office is more than ten miles distant from the University.

XVII. The Council on the recommendation of the Faculty of Law, may by special order, and on special grounds, exempt any Student wholly or partially, from the requirements of Regulation XIV.

XVIII. All Students shall be classified as proceeding either to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, or for the Final Certificate, but any Student may at any time (even after obtaining the Final Certificate) if qualified under Regulation I., be removed from one class into the other, on application to the Registrar, and all Ordinary subjects in which he may have passed while in the one class shall be credited to him in the other.

XIX. Schedules recommending a course of study and suggesting text books in respect of the same shall be prepared, and Students will be required to show, not merely an acquaintance with those books, but also a competent knowledge of the subjects of study. Such schedules shall be drawn up by the Faculty, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than January in each year.

XX. The names of all Students who shall pass an Annual Examination in any subject shall be arranged under the heading of such subject in three classes in order of merit in each class. A copy of such list shall be transmitted by the Registrar to the Chief Justice or to the Senior Judge of the Supreme Court.

XXI. Students shall give to the Registrar one calendar month's notice of their intention to present themselves at an Annual Examination. A notice not complying with this Regulation shall not be received unless the Faculty of Law, on application, orders otherwise.

XXII. The undermentioned fees shall be payable in advance :—

(1). Entrance fee payable by all students at the commencement of their Course	£2	2	0
(2). Fee payable in each Term for every subject in which a Student attends lectures	1	11	6
(3). Fee for each subject at an Annual Examination ...	1	1	0
(4). Fee for the Final Certificate	5	5	0
(5). Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws...	5	5	0

XXIII. These Regulations shall apply to all present students but they shall be credited with the subjects in which they may have already passed under the Regulations hereby repealed. Students now proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws under Regulation IX. or XI. of the Regulations hereby repealed shall be exempt from the requirements of Regulation XIV., nor shall they be required to pass in any additional subject in consequence of the establishment of these present Regulations.

XXIV. The following form of notice is prescribed :—

Form of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by any Student intending present himself at an Annual Examination in Law.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I, , a student of this University, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Annual Examination in Law, in the month of next for examination in the undermentioned subjects :
[Here state subjects.]
I send herewith the prescribed fee of £ being £1 1s. 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

(Signature of Student).....................................

(Address)............... ....

To the Registrar,

University of Adelaide.

XXV. From and after the allowance and counter-signature by the Governor of those Regulations, there shall be repealed all Regulations hitherto made respecting the Degree of Bachelor of Laws and the Final Certificate in Law.

Allowed   January, 1899.

SCHEDULE DRAWN UP UNDER No. XIX. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS AND THE FINAL CERTIFICATE IN LAW— NOVEMBER, 1899, AND MARCH, 1900.

NOTE.—The Lists of Statutes here given are intended as a guide to the general scope of the Examinations, but are not necessarily exhaustive.

I. LAW OF PROPERTY—

Principles of the Law of Real Property.

Principles of the Law of Personal Property.

Statutes : No. 8 of 1841 (Registration of Deeds) ; No. 15 of 1843 ; 25 of 1852 ; 6 of 1860 (Property Act) ; 182 of 1880 (Settled Estates) ; 203 of 1881 (Partition) ; No. 228 of 1881 (Estates Tail) ; 442 of 1888 (Distress for Rent) ; 580 of 1893 (Re-entry) ; 380 of 1886 (Real Property Act) ; 569 of 1893 ; 5 of 1853, sections 163-165 (Ejectment) ; 537 of 1891, Part III. (Administration and Probate) ; 385 of 1886, Part VI. (Insolvency) ; 389 of 1886 (Bills of Sale) ; 78 of 1877 (Patents).

Text-books :

Williams' Real Property.

Williams' Personal Property.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—

(*a*) Outlines of the Constitutional History of England.

(*b*) Elements of English Constitutional Law.

(*c*) Relations of the Crown and Imperial Parliament to the Colonies.

(*d*) Imperial and Provincial Acts relating to the Constitution of South Australia.

Text-books :

Anson's Law and Custom of the Constitution :

Volume I. (Parliament) except Chapter V., sections 1, 2 and 3.

Volume II. (The Crown), Chapters I., II., III. IV. (sections 1 and 2), V. (sections 3, 4 and 5), and X.

Students not attending Lectures will find the Imperial and Provincial Acts relating to the Constitution of South Australia collected in Blackmore's "Law of the Constitution of South Australia" (Government Printer).

III. LAW OF CONTRACTS—

(*a*) General Principles as to the creation, discharge, performance, and enforcement of Contracts.

The Married Women's Property Act, No. 300 of 1883-4 (so far as it relates to Contracts.

The Bills of Exchange Act, No. 312 of 1884 (so far as its subject matter is dealt with in the text-book).

The Bills of Lading Act, No. 25 of 1859.

The Limitation of Suits and Actions Act, No. 14 of 1866-7 (so far as it relates to Contracts).

The Mercantile Law Amendment Act, No 3 of 1861.

The Assurance Companies Act, No. 277 of 1882, sections 64—66.

The Property Act, No. 6 of 1860, section 19.

The Supreme Court Act, No. 116 of 1878, section 6, sub-sections 6 and 7.

(*b*) The Contract of Sale.

The Sale of Goods Act, No. 630 of 1895.

Text-books :

Anson's Law of Contract.

Chalmers' Sale of Goods Act.

IV. LAW OF WRONGS.

a) Law of Torts.

Married Women's Property Act, No. 300 of 1883-4 (so far as it relates to Torts).

Employer's Liability Acts, No. 325 of 1884, and No. 458 of 1889.

Act for Compensating the Families of persons killed by Accident, No. 1 of 1865-6 as amended by No. 17 of 1874.

Companies' Act, No. 557 of 1892, Section 221.

Law of Libel Amendment Act, No. 646 of 1895.

Act to Amend the Law of Slander, No. 7 of 1865.

The Limitation of Suits and Actions Act, No. 14 of 1866-7, Sections 36, 37, 38, 47.

Act, No. 6 of 1867, Sections 19, 20, and 24.

(*b*) Criminal Law, so far as it relates to the following indictable offences:—Treason, Treason-felony, Rioting, Forcible Entry, Sedition, Piracy, Perjury, Nuisance, Homicide, Assault, Bigamy, Libel, Larceny, Embezzlement, False Pretences, Burglary, Housebreaking, Conspiracy to Defraud, Misappropriation, Forgery.

Outlines of Criminal Procedure in indictable offences.

The Criminal Law Consolidation Act, No. 38 of 1876, so far as it relates to the above-mentioned matters.

Text-books :

Pollock's Law of Torts.

Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law.

V. EQUITY AND INSOLVENCY.

The following subjects:—Trusts, Mortgages, Pledges and Liens, Administration of Deceased Persons' Estates, Married Women's Property, Specific Performance, Election, Penalties and Forfeitures, Suretyship, Partnership, Insolvency.

The Trustee Act, No. 586 of 1893.

The Administration and Probate Act, No. 537 of 1891.

The Real Property Act, No. 380 of 1886, Parts XII. and XV., as amended by No. 569 of 1893.

The Limitation of Suits and Actions Act, No. 14 of 1866-7, so far as it relates to mortgages.

The Bills of Sale Act, No. 389 of 1886.

The Married Women's Property Act, No. 300 of 1883-4.

The Workmen's Lien Act, No. 575 of 1893, as amended by No. 658 of 1896.

The Partnership Act. No. 506 of 1891.

The Insolvent Act, No. 385 of 1886 ; Parts 3 to 8 inclusive.

The Supreme Court Act, No. 116 of 1878, Sect. 6, Sub-sect. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7.

Act to Amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant, No. 580 of 1893.
Act No. 7 of 1862, Part 2.

Text-books :

Snell's Equity, so far as it deals with the above-mentioned matters.

Underhill's Law of Trusts.

VI. ROMAN LAW—

The elements of Roman Law so far as comprised in the Institutes of Justinian and considered with special reference to General and Comparative Jurisprudence.

Outlines of the History of Roman Law.

Text-book :

Hunter's Systematic and Historical Introduction to Roman Law.
Gneist's Institutionum Syntagma.

VII. INTERNATIONAL LAW—

(a) Public International Law.

(b) Private International Law.

An Act to amend the Law with respect to Wills, No. 620 of 1895.

Text-books :

Lawrence's Principles of International Law.

Dicey's Conflict of Laws, omitting Book II., Part I. (Jurisdiction of the High Court), the Appendix, and the American Notes.

VIII. JURISPRUDENCE—

Text-books :

Campbell's Students' Austin.
Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence.
Salmond's First Principles of Jurisprudence.

Other books recommended :

Maine's Ancient Law.
Pollock's First Book of Jurisprudence.
Bentham's Theory of Legislation by Dumont (Hildreth's Translation).

IX. LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE—

> (a) Principles of the Law of Evidence.
>
>> Statutes : No. 2 of 1852 ; 24 of 1855, sections 12-21, and 35-42 inclusive ; 13 of 1866 ; 10 of 1869 ; 162 of 1879 ; 245 of 1882 ; 435 of 1888.

Text-books :

> Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence.
> Best's Law of Evidence.

> (b) Procedure of the Supreme Court.
>
>> Supreme Court Act, No. 116 of 1878, with Rules of 1878, 1884 and 1893.
>> Intercolonial Debts Act, No. 407 of 1887.
>> Creditors' Remedies Act, No. 181 of 1880.

Text-book :

> Odgers' Principles of Pleading.
>
> (c) Procedure of the Local Court.
>
>> Local Court Act, No. 386 of 1886.

X. For Details of Special Subjects 1, 2, and 3 see the Regulations for the B.A. Degree.

NOTE.—The following course of study is recommended to candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws :—

FIRST YEAR.

Latin.
Subject included in the B.A. Course.
Law of Property.

SECOND YEAR.

Subject included in the B.A. Course.
Constitutional Law.
Law of Contract.

THIRD YEAR.

Law of Wrongs.
Equity and Insolvency.
Roman Law.

FOURTH YEAR.

International Law.
Jurisprudence.
Evidence and Procedure.

It is recommended that candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws should not enter into Articles until after the completion of their first year's course at the University.

For details of subjects for examination in March, 1899 see the Calendar for 1898.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Rules of the Supreme Court respecting the admission of legal practitioners were issued on the third day of June, 1890. Such of these rules as concern Students of Law in the University are here printed for convenience of reference :—

6. Every person must, before he enters into articles, produce to the Board a certificate of his having passed the Matriculation Examination in the University of Adelaide, or in some university recognized by the University of Adelaide, or of his having passed the preliminary or any intermediate examination which clerks articled in England, Ireland, or Scotland, may for the time being be required to pass, and must lodge with the Board a copy of the certificate of his having so passed.

8. Every such articled clerk and every person not actually called to the bar or admitted as mentioned in Rule 11, shall, before he applies for admission to practise in the Court, after examination, have taken, or be entitled to take, the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the University of Adelaide, or shall, at the proper examinations of the University of Adelaide, have passed in—

> The Law of Property,
> Constitutional Law,
> The Law of Obligations,
> The Law of Wrongs (civil and criminal), and
> The Law of Procedure :

and shall furnish to the Board the said University's final certificate of having so passed.

11. The following persons only shall, subject to these Rules, be eligible to be admitted to practise as barristers, attorneys, solicitors, and proctors, that is to say :—

> I. Persons who have been articled to some practitioner of the Court for the full term of five years, and have served the full term of their clerkship : Provided that in the case of any person who shall before or during his service under articles have taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws or of Arts in the University of Adelaide, or in some University recognized by the University of Adelaide, service under articles, for the full term of three years, shall be sufficient.

II. Persons who shall have served the full term of five years as associate or assistant or acting associate to the Judges of the Court or any of them : Provided that if any such person shall, before or during service as such associate or assistant or acting associate have taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws or of Arts in the University of Adelaide, or in any University recognised by the University of Adelaide, such service for the full term of three years shall be sufficient : Provided also that such associate or asssistant or acting associate shall, by the certificate of any one of the said Judges, satisfy the Board as to his conduct and fitness to be admitted.

III. Persons who shall have served the full term of five years, during part of such period as associate or assistant or acting associate to the Judges of the Court or any of them, and during part of such period under articles of clerkship : Provided that if any such person shall, before or during such service have taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws or Arts in the University of Adelaide or in any University recognised by the University of Adelaide, such service for the full term of three years shall be sufficient : Provided also that, without limiting the effect of Rule 9, every such person shall, by the certificate of any one of the said Judges satisfy the Board as to his conduct and fitness to be admitted.

OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

The Regulations of the Degree of Doctor of Laws, allowed on the 18th December, 1886, are hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

REGULATIONS.

I. Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Laws must pass the prescribed examination and comply with the other requirements of the Regulations.

II. An examination for the Degree will, if required, be held in the third term of each academical year.

III. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he is a Bachelor of Laws of at least four years standing.

IV. Every candidate must show a competent knowledge of each subject taken up by him ; and any candidate, who shall pass in some subjects and fail in others, shall not be allowed, at any future examination, credit for subjects, in which he shall have previously passed.

V. Every candidate must present to the examiners an original Essay of sufficient merit on some subject to be approved by the Faculty of Law. Such Essay need not be composed during the examination ; but each candidate must satisfy the examiners, by such proof as they shall require, that the Essay is of his own composition. An Essay, presented by a candidate who fails to pass, will not be accepted at a future examination.

VI. The subjects of examination shall for the present be :

  1. *Roman Law.*
  2. *Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation.*
  3. *Public International Law, or The Law of Partnership.*
  4. *Essays and Problems on the subjects of the Examination.*

The Council may vary the subjects from time to time, but at least one academical year's notice of any change shall be given.

VII. Schedules suggesting the course of study shall be drawn up by the faculty, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

VIII. The names of candidates who pass the examination shall be arranged in a single class in order of merit.

*IX. A notice in the subjoined form shall be sent by each candidate to the Registrar not less than six months before the date of Examination.

I,

Degree on the   a Bachelor of Laws, having obtained that
                                       day of   in the year 18 ,
intend to present myself at the next examination for the Degree of Doctor of Laws.
in the following subjects.

1
2
3
4
5

The subject of my Essay will be
I send herewith the prescribed fee of £15 15s.
Dated this   day of   18
                                   Signature of Candidate.................................
                                   Postal Address...
To the Registrar
    University of Adelaide.

* X. The undermentioned fees shall be paid in advance :

Examination fee £15 15   0
Fee for the Degree of Doctor of Laws   ...   £10 10   0

SCHEDULE DRAWN UP UNDER No. VII. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.D. IN NOVEMBER, 1899.

1. Roman Law.
    General History of Roman Law.
        Books recommended :
            Muirhead's Historical Introduction to the Private Law of Rome.
            Moyle's Institutes of Justinian.
    The Commentaries of Gaius and the Institutes of Justinian.
        Books recommended :
            Poste's Elements of Roman Law, Gaius.
            Moyle's Institutes of Justinian.

    The following portions of the Digest :
    Book VII., Tit. 1 (De usu fructu et quemadmodum quis utatur fruatur).
    Book XLIV., Tit. 7 (De obligationibus et actionibus).
    Book II., Tit. 14 and 15 (De pactis and de transactionibus).
    Book IX., Tit. 2 (Ad legem Aquiliam).
        Books recommended :
            Roby's Introduction to Justinian's Digest and Commentary De usu
                fructu.
            Holland & Shadwell's Select Titles from the Digest of Justinian.
            Grueber's Lex Aquilia.

* *Allowed 12th December, 1894.*

2· Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation.

    Books recommended :
        Austin's Jurisprudence.
        Holland's Jurisprudence.
        Markby's Elements of Law.
        Maine's Ancient Law, Early History of Institutions, Village
            Communities, Early Law and Custom.
        Bentham's Principals of Morals and Legislation, Theory of
            Legislation.
        Sidgwick's Science of Politics.

3. Public International Law.

    Books recommended :
        Hall's International Law.
        Phillimore's International Law.

    Law of Partnership.

        Book recommended :
            Lindley's Law of Partnership.

    NOTE.—Candidates will be required to show not merely an acquaintance with these books, but a competent knowledge of the subjects of study and examination.

OF THE DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.

REGULATIONS.

I. No student shall be permitted to commence the Medical Course until he shall have completed his sixteenth year.

II. Students before entering on the Medical Course are required to pass the Senior Public Examination in the following sub-jects :
1. English Language and Literature.
2. Latin.
3. Mathematics.
4. One of the following :—(a) Greek, (b) French, (c) German, (d) Italian.

On entering the Medical Course students are required to send their names to the Registrar of the University for registration as Medical Students by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom.

Note.—The General Medical Council will not in future accept any Certificate of Pass in Preliminary Examination in General Education unless the whole of the subjects included in the Preliminary Examination required by the Council for registration of students in Medicine, have been passed at the same time ; but this rule shall not apply to those who previous to 1st January, 1892, have passed a part of any Prelimi-nary Examination recognised by the Council.

III. To obtain the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery every candidate must complete five academical years of medical study, and pass the examination proper to each year.

IV. The academical year in Medicine shall comprise two Sessions, the First Session commencing about the second week in March and ending about the third week in August, and the Second Session commencing about the second week in September and ending about the second week in December. During the First Session there shall be a vacation, beginning on the last day of the First Term and ending on the first day of the Second Term.

*V. The Ordinary Examination shall be held in the Second Session of each academical year.

VI. No student shall in any academical year be credited with attendance at the University lectures on any subject unless he shall have attended in each session of that year three-fourths of

Allowed January, 1899.

the lectures given in that subject, except in cases of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council.

VII. During the First Academical Year students shall be required

(a) To attend a course of lectures on Anatomy.

(b) To dissect during six months to the satisfaction of the Professor of Anatomy.

(c) To attend a course of lectures on Physiology.

(d) To perform practical biological and physiological work during such Academical Year to the satisfaction of the Lecturer on Physiology.

(e) To attend a course of lectures on Chemistry.

(f) To perform practical work in Inorganic Chemistry during three months to the satisfaction of the Professor of Chemistry.

(g) To attend a course of lectures on Botany.

(h) To attend lectures on the Elements of Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Light, and Acoustics, unless he shall have already passed in these subjects at either the Junior or Senior Public Examination.

Every student at the time of forwarding to the Registrar the notice of his intention to attend the First Examination shall produce certificates of his having completed the above course of study.

VIII. At the First Examination every student shall satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—

1. *Elementary Anatomy* and *Dissections.*

2. *Elementary Biology* and *Physiology,* theoretical and practical.

3. *Inorganic Chemistry,* theoretical and practical.

4. *Botany.*

5. *Elements of Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Light,* and *Acoustics,* unless he shall have already passed in these subjects at either the Junior or Senior Public Examination ; provided that the marks for these subjects shall not be counted in arranging the class lists.

IX. During the Second Academical Year students shall be required—

(a) To attend a course of lectures on Anatomy.

(b) To dissect during six months to the satisfaction of the Professor of Anatomy.

(c) To attend a course of lectures on Physiology.

(d) To perform practical Physiological work during such Academical Year to the satisfaction of the Lecturer on Physiology.

(e) To attend a course of lectures on Organic Chemistry.

(f) To perform practical work in Organic Chemistry and Toxicology during three months to the satisfaction of the Professor of Chemistry.

(g) To attend a course of lectures on Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics.

Every student at the time of forwarding to the Registrar the notice of his intention to attend the Second Examination shall produce certificates of his having completed the above course of study, and these certificates shall be in addition to the certificates required for the First Examination.

X. At the Second Examination every student shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—

  1. *Anatomy*—General and descriptive, with Dissections.

  2. *Physiology*—Including Practical Physiology, Histology, and Physiological Chemistry.

  3. *Chemistry*—Organic Chemistry, theoretical and practical, with special reference to Physiology and Medicine. The chemistry of poisons, organic and inorganic, with special reference to their detection.

  4. *Materia Medica* and *Elementary Therapeutics.*

*XI. During the Third Academical Year students shall be required—

  (a) To attend a course of lectures on Anatomy.

  (b) To dissect during six months to the satisfaction of the Professor of Anatomy.

  (c) To attend a course of demonstrations on Regional and Surgical Anatomy.

  (d) To attend a course of lectures on Physiology.

  (e) To perform Practical Physiological work during such Academical Year to the satisfaction of the Lecturer on Physiology.

  (f) To attend a course of lectures on Therapeutics.

  (g) To attend a course of Practical Demonstrations on Elementary Bacteriology, and to produce a certificate of proficiency, signed by the Demonstrator.

  (h) To receive instruction in Practical Pharmacy during a period of three months, from some person approved by the Council.

* *Allowed January, 1898.*

Every student at the time of forwarding to the Registrar the notice of his intention to attend the Third Examination shall produce certificates of his having completed the above course of study and practice, and these certificates shall be in addition to the certificates required for the Second Examination.

XII. At the Third Examination every student shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—

       1. *Anatomy*, general and descriptive, with *Dissections*.

       2. *Regional and Surgical Anatomy*.

       3. *Physioloy*. including *Practical Physiology, Histology*, and *Physiological Chemistry*.

       4. *Therapeutics*.

XIII. During the Fourth Academical Year students shall be required—

    (*a*) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

    (*b*) To attend a course of lectures on Clinical Medicine.

    (*c*) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

    (*d*) To attend a course of lectures on Clinical Surgery.

    (*e*) To attend a course of lectures on Practical Surgery.

    (*f*) To attend a course of lectures on Obstetrics.

    (*g*) To attend a course of lectures on Forensic Medicine.

    (*h*) To attend a course of lectures on Pathology.

    (*i*) To perform a course of Operative Surgery.

    (*j*) To attend diligently *Post Mortem* Examinations at the Adelaide Hospital for six months, during three of which he shall perform them himself.

    (*k*) To hold the office of Dresser and Surgical Clerk at the Adelaide Hospital during six months.

    (*l*) To receive instruction in Dentistry from some person approved by the Council.

    (*m*) To attend diligently the medical and surgical practice of the Adelaide Hospital both in the wards and in the out-patients' department during nine months.

Every student at the time of forwarding to the Registrar the notice of his intention to attend the Fourth Examination shall produce certificates of his having completed the above course of study and practice, and these certificates shall be in addition to the certificates required for the Third Examination.

XIV. At the Fourth Examination every student shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects:—

    1. *Principles and Practice of Medicine,* including *Clinical Medicine.*

    2. *Principles and Practice of Surgery,* including *Surgical Anatomy, Clinical Surgery and Operative Surgery.*

    3. *Forensic Medicine.*

    4. *Pathology.*

XV. During the Fifth Academical Year students shall be required

    (*a*) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

    (*b*) To attend a course of lectures on Clinical Medicine.

    (*c*) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

    (*d*) To attend a course of lectures on Clinical Surgery.

    (*e*) To attend a course of lectures on the Diseases peculiar to Women.

    (*f*) To attend a course of lectures on Ophthalmic Surgery.

    (*g*) To attend a course of lectures on Aural Surgery.

    (*h*) To attend a course of lectures on Lunacy, and to attend the practice of the Hospitals for the Insane -during three months.

    (*i*) To attend diligently the Medical and Surgical Practice of the Adelaide Hospital, both in the wards and in the out-patients' department during nine months.

    (*j*) To attend twenty cases of Midwifery. Provided that the whole or any part of such number may be attended during the last six months of the Fourth Year.

    (*k*) To hold the office of Medical Clerk at the Adelaide Hospital during six months.

    (*l*) To receive instruction in Vaccination from some legally qualified practitioner approved by the Council.

Every student at the time of forwarding to the Registrar the notice of his intention to attend the Fifth Examination shall produce certificates of his having completed the above course of study and practice, and these certificates shall be in addition to the certificates required for the Fourth Examination.

XVI. At the Fifth Examination every student shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—

    1. *Medicine,* all branches.

    2. *Surgery,* all branches, including *Surgical Anatomy* and *Operative Surgery.*

    3. *Obstetrics* and *Diseases peculiar to Women.*

    4. *Elements of Hygiene.*

XVII. In all cases in which certificates from the Adelaide Hospital are required by these Regulations, certificates from any other Hospital recognized by the Royal College of Surgeons of England will be accepted in lieu thereof.

XVIII. The Course of Practical Anatomy shall only be open to students approved by the Council.

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

XX. The names of the successful candidates at each examination in the Second Session shall be arranged in three classes, the first class in order of merit, and the second and third classes in alphabetical order.

*XXI. The following shall be the Fees for each Course payable in advance :—

FIRST YEAR.

Anatomy and Dissections	£7	7	0	
Biology (including Elementary Physiology)	6	6	0	
Chemistry (including Practical Chemistry)	9	9	0	
Botany	2	2	0	
Physics, Heat, Light, &c. (including				
practical work)	4	4	0	
				£29 8 0

SECOND YEAR.

Anatomy and Dissections	£7	7	0	
Physiology (including Practical Physiology)	6	6	0	
Chemistry	9	9	0	
Materia Medica	3	3	0	
				£26 5 0

THIRD YEAR.

Anatomy and Dissections, including				
Regional and Surgical Anatomy ...	£7	7	0	
Physiology (including Practical Physiology)	6	6	0	
Therapeutics	4	4	0	
Bacteriology	3	3	0	
				£21

Allowed 26th January, 1898.

FOURTH YEAR.

Medicine, Principles and Practice			...	...	4	4	0	
Surgery "		"	...	...	6	6	0	
Clinical Surgery	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	
Clinical Medicine	...	...	∴	...	...	2	2	0	
Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0	
Forensic Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0	
Practical Surgery	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	0	
Operative Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	
Pathology	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	0	
								31 10 0

FIFTH YEAR.

Medicine, Principles and Practice			...	...	£4	4	0	
Surgery "		"	...	...	6	6	0	
Clinical Medicine	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	
Clinical Surgery	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	
Diseases of Women	...	...	...	...	3	3	0	
Ophthalmic Surgery	...	...	...	...	3	3	0	
Aural Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	
Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	
								23 2 0

Fee for each Ordinary Examination £3 3 0

Total amount of Examination Fees for the Five
Years 15 15 0

Fee for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine
and Bachelor of Surgery 5 5 0

Total cost of Degree £152 5 0

XXII. The following Forms of Notice are prescribed :—

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

I,   an Undergraduate of this University
hereby give notice that, for the purpose of completing the   year of
the course for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, I
intend to present myself at the Examination in the month of
18   , for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz. :
    1.   4.
    2.   5.
    3.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £   , and I enclose the
certificates required by the Registrar.

                     (Signed)...

Dated this   day of   18   .
    The Registrar,
        University of Adelaide.

Form of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by Students not studying for Degrees of their intention to present themselves for Examination.

I,   a Student of this University, hereby give
notice that I intend to present myself at the Examination in the month of
            18   , for examination in the following subjects, viz.—
    1.   4.
    2.   5.
    3.

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

(Signed)..

Dated this   day of   18   .

The Registrar,

University of Adelaide.

XXIII. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations it
shall be lawful for the Council to admit to the Fifth Examina-
tion for the degree students who have attended not fewer
than ten cases of midwifery.

XXIV. Students in Medicine may be excused examination in Elemen-
tary Biology and Physiology, Inorganic Chemistry, Botany,
and the Elements of Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Light, and
Acoustics, at the end of their First Year's Course, and in
Chemistry at the end of their Second Year's Course, if they
have already passed the examinations in those subjects in the
corresponding years of the course for the degree of Bachelor of
Science; but such Students shall not be entitled to classifica-
tion in these years.

XXV. From and after the allowance and countersignature by the
Governor of these Regulations, there shall be repealed hereby
the Regulations concerning the Degrees of Bachelor of Medi-
cine and Bachelor of Surgery, which were allowed and counter-
signed by the Governor on the 18th day of December, 1889,
the 13th day of August, 1890, the 9th day of December,
1891, the 15th day of December, 1892, the 11th day of July,
1893, and the 12th day of December, 1894, respectively:
Provided that this repeal shall not affect—

(a) Anything done or suffered under any Regulations
hereby repealed before the allowance or counter-
signature by the Governor of these Regulations; or

(b) Any right or status acquired, duty imposed, or liability
incurred by or under any Regulation hereby
repealed; or

(c) The validity of any order made or exemption granted
by the Council under any Regulation hereby
repealed.

Allowed 15th December, 1896.

Regulation V. of the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor
of Surgery, allowed 15th December, 1896, is hereby repealed, and the
following Regulation substituted therefor :—

-*XXVI. In addition to the Ordinary Examination held in the Second
Session of each academical year, a Supplementary Examina-
tion may be held in the following March.   No candidate shall

be allowed to present himself at any such Supplementary Examination without the special permission of the Council.

*XXVII. Candidates who, by reason of illness or other sufficient cause allowed by the Council, have been prevented fro n attending the whcle or part of any Ordinary Examination, may apply to the Council for permission to present themselves at the next ensuing Supplementary Examination.

*XXVIII. Candidates who have presented themselves but have failed to pass any Ordinary Examination may, if recommended by the Board of Examiners, apply to the Council for permission to present themselves for re-examination at the next ensuing Supplementary Examination. Such recommendation shall be given or refused by the Board of Examiners when settling the results of the Ordinary Examinations, and the Board shall in no case recommend a candidate unless he shall have passed with credit in at least one-half of the subjects of the Ordinary Examination, nor shall the Board in any case recommend for a Supplementary Examination any student of the fifth year who has failed to pass in his Ordinary Examination.

*XXIX. No Candidate shall be required to be re-examined at the Supplementary Examination in any subject in which he may have passed at the Ordinary Examination in the previous year, and, on passing the Supplementary Examination in the subjects in which he may have failed to present himself or to pass at the Ordinary Examination, he shall be deemed to have completed an academical year of his course.

*XXX. A fee of £5 5s. shall be payable by each Candidate at a Supplementary Examination.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY M.B. AND Ch.B. EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER 1899.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

Elementary Anatomy.

I. Descriptive Anatomy.

Bones, Joints, and Muscles, illustrated by osteological specimens and recent dissections.

* Allowed January, 1899.

Text-books recommended :—

Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical : Gray ; or
Elements of Anatomy : Quain.
Human Osteology : Holden, may also be consulted.

II. Practical Anatomy.

Daily attendance in the Dissecting Room from 9 to 5, excepting at lecture hours and on Saturday afternoons.

Text-books recommended :—

Demonstrations of Anatomy : Ellis ; or
Practical Anatomy : Heath.

Elementary Biology.

The instruction in this subject will include :—

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

2. The fundamental facts of animal morphology and physiology as illustrated by the following types :—
Amœba, Vorticella, Hydra, Freshwater-mussel, Crayfish, Frog.

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

Text-books recommended :—

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

Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.

I. Inorganic Chemistry.

The non-metallic elements and their more commonly known compounds.
The following metals and their more commonly known compounds :—
Potassium, Sodium. Silver.
Calcium, Strontium, Barium.
Aluminium.
Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.
Lead.
Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.
Platinum.

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

II. Practical Chemistry.

Simple Inorganic Qualitative Analysis.

Text-books recommended :—

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

Bota⸱y.

The general structure and physiology of a flowering plant :—

Elementary Tissues, their Constituents, Contents, and Mode of Development.

General characters and functions of the Root, Stem, Leaves, and Floral Organs.

Reproduction, Fertilization, Fruit, Seed,and Germination.

Botanical Characters of the Natural Orders :—

Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Goodenoviæ, Campanulaceæ, Epacridæ, Boragineæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Solanaceæ, Amarantaceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Proteaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ, and Filices.

Practical Examination.

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

Text-books recommended :—

Class Book : Balfour ; or
Manual of Botany : Balfour.
Flora of South Australia : Tate ; or
Introduction to Botany : Dendy and Lucas.

Elementary Physics.

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

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.
Anatomy.

I. Descriptive Anatomy.

This Course includes the subjects prescribed for the First Year, and in addition—

Description of the Vascular and Nervous Systems, Organs of special sense and other viscera.

Text-books recommended, the same as for the first year.

II. Practical Anatomy.

Attendance, and Text-books recommended, as in first year.

Physiology.

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

Text-book recommended :

Text-book of Physiology : Foster.

Practical Examination.

Each candidate must be prepared (1) to make, examine and describe microscopical specimens of animal tissues and organs. (2) To prove

a practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood, urine, glycogen.

Also to show a practical acquaintance with the most important apparatus used in studying the physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory system.

Text-books recommended

Essentials of Histology: Schäfer ; or
Elements of Histology : Klein.
Outlines of Practical Physiology : Stirling.
Essentials of Chemical Physiology : Halliburton.
Part V. of Text-book of Physiology : Foster ; should also be consulted.

Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry.

Law of Substitution. Compound Radicals.
Homologous Series. Principles of Ultimate Analysis.
Chemical History of the Cyanogen Group. Cyanogen. Hydrocyanic
Acid.
Cyanic Acid and Urea. Sulphocyanic Acid. Uric Acid.
Amylaceous and Saccharine substances.
Fermentation. Alcohol, Wine, Beer, &c.
Homologues of Alcohol. Ethers, simple and mixed. Oxidation of
Alcohol. Aldehyde and Acetic Acid and their homologues.
Glycol and Oxalic Acid and their homologues.
Glycerine. Fatty and oily bodies. Saponification.
Principle vegetable acids.
Ammonia and its derivatives. Ammonium and ammoniacal salts.
Chief natural organic bases.
Chief constituents of the vegetable and animal organisms. Blood,
Milk, Bile, Urine, &c. Decay. Putrefaction. Destructive distilla-
tion. Benzene, and some of its chief derivatives, especially Phenol,
Salicylic Acid, Nitrobenzenes, Aniline, and allied substances.

Practical Chemistry.

Qualitative analysis of mixtures containing not more than two acids and two bases, and not more than one organic acid and one organic base, the organic substances to be selected from the following list :—
Oxalates, Acetates, Benzoates, Succinates, Tartrates, Urates.
Meconates, Gallates, Tannates, Cyanides, Double Cyanides, Alcohol,
Starch, Cane-sugar, Grape-sugar, Urea, Morphia, Quinine, Strychnine.
Students may also be required to determine sugar or urea in urine.

Text-book recommended :—
Organic Chemistry : Remsen.

Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics.

The substances mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia will be considered as regards their names and synonyms ; their history, and source whence obtained ; their characteristics, chemical and physical ; their adulterations and the detec-tion of the same ; their active principles, with the poisonous doses (if any); their general physiological and pharmacological action ; their officinal prepar-ations, with the proportionate amount of active ingredient in each ; and the use and application of the volumetric solutions.

Text-book recommended :

> Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Materia Medica, Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 :
> T. Lauder Brunton.

Books of reference recommended :

> Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, Sections 1 and 2 :
> T. Lauder Brunton.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

Anatomy.

I. Descriptive Anatomy.

II. Practical Anatomy.

III. Regional and Surgical Anatomy.

1) Regional Anatomy as applied to Surgery, and (2, surface Anatomy as applied to the Fine Arts.

Text-book recommended :

> Manual of Surgical Applied Anatomy : Treves.

Physiology.

This course includes the subjects prescribed for the second year, and in addition the subject matter of Parts III. and IV. of the Text-book of Physiology : Foster.

Text-book recommended :—

> Text-book of Physiology : Foster.

Practical Examination.

This course includes the subjects prescribed for the second year, and in addition each candidate will be required to show a practical acquaintance with the physiology and histology of the special senses.

Text-books recommended :—

> Essentials of Histology : Schäfer ; or
> Elements of Histology : Klein.
> Outlines of Practical Physiology : Stirling.
> Essentials of Chemical Physiology : Halliburton.
> Part V. of Text-book of Physiology : Foster, should also be consulted.

Therapeutics.

General and special.

Text-books recommended :

> T. Lauder Brunton.
> Mitchell Bruce.

Practical Pharmacy.

Instruction during a period of three months by some person approved by the Council.

NOTE.—This Course may be deferred till the Fourth Year if found to be more convenient.

Elementary Bacteriology.

1. General Morphology and Biology.

Form, structure, motility, multiplication, spore-formation, chemical composition and classification of Bacteria; their nutrition, and conditions affecting their growth; the results of their vital activity and their chemical products, &c.; their death and conditions pertaining thereto.

2. Examination and Cultivation of Bacteria.

Methods of (1) Sterilisation of vessels and instruments used; (2) Preparation of various culture media; (3) Cultivation of Bacteria; (4) Separation of pure cultures; (5) Filtration of cultures; (6) Inoculation of animals; (7) Examination under the microscope in hanging drop and film specimens; (8) Staining of Bacteria, spores, and flagella.

3. Antisepsis and Asepsis.

Demonstrations and practical applications, &c.

4. Bacteriological Examination

Of Air, Water, Milk, &c.

5. Bacteria in relation to Disease.

6. General Bacteriological Diagnosis.

Methods of obtaining, transferring, and examining material.

7. Special Methods of Diagnosis

In certain pathogenic processes.

8. Bacteriology

Of (1) Suppuration and allied conditions, (2) Pneumonia, (3) Tuberculosis, (4) Diphtheria, and (5) Typhoid Fever.

FOURTH YEAR'S COURSE.

Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics.

Elementary General Pathology.
Elementary General Therapeutics.
Relation of Bacteria to Disease.
Specific Febrile Diseases.
Diseases of the Organs of Respiration.
Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.
Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
Diseases of the Alimentary Canal.
Diseases of the Liver and the Pancreas.
Diseases of the Peritoneum and Mesenteric Glands.
Diseases of the Thyroid; Supra-renal Bodies; Spleen; Lymphatics Blood.
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion
Diseases of the Nervous System.

Text-books recommended :

The Theory and Practice of Medicine : Bristowe.
The Theory and Practice of Medicine : Roberts.
The Principles and Practice of Medicine : Fagge.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.

General Principles of Surgical Diagnosis.
Inflammation, Erysipelas, Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Gangrene.
Injuries of Soft Parts.
Injuries and Diseases of Bones and Joints.
Venereal Diseases.
Injuries and Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Text-books recommended :

Practice of Surgery : Bryant, or
Science and Art of Surgery : Erichsen, or
Manual of Surgery ; 3 vols., Treves.

The instruction in Practical Surgery will include—

The Application of Splints, Bandages, &c.

Text-books recommended :

Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging : Heath, or
Surgical Handicraft: Pye, or
The Essentials of Bandaging: Berkeley Hill.

Obstetrics.

Anatomy and Physiology of the Female Organs of Generation.
Physiology and Pathology of Pregnancy.
Natural and Difficult Labour.
Pathology and Management of the Puerperal State.

Text-books recommended :

A Manual of Midwifery : Galabin, or
Science and Practice of Midwifery : Playfair.

Forensic Medicine.

1. Medical Evidence in general, and as bearing upon cases that may form the subject of a criminal trial, civil action, or coroner's inquest.

Note.—In addition to the written paper there will be a practical examination, which will not however include the practical physiology or the practical chemistry incidental to this Course.

Text-books recommended :

Forensic Medicine (last edition) : Guy &:Ferrier, or
Forensic Medicine : Dixon Mann

Pathological Anatomy.

1. Attendance in the dead house and *post mortem* examinations.

Text-book recommended :

Post Mortem Examinations : Virchow.

2. Microscopical demonstrations of pathological specimens.

Text-books recommended :

Manual of Pathology : Coats ; or
Text-book of Pathology : Hamilton ;
and elements of Surgical Pathology : Pepper.

Operative Surgery.

Operations on the dead body.

Text-book recommended .

Students' Manual of Operative Surgery : Treves.

———

FIFTH YEAR'S COURSE.

Principles and Practice of Medicine.

For synopsis see Fourth Year's Course.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.

The subjects of the Third Year and in addition—

The Constitutional Effects of Injury.
Diseases and Injuries of Bloodvessels.
Diseases and Injuries of Lymphatics.
Diseases and Injuries of Nerves.
Diseases and Injuries of Muscles and Synovial Membranes.
Hernia.
Tumours.
Deformities.
Injuries and Diseases of Special Regions.

Text-books recommended, the same as for the Third Year.

Diseases Peculiar to Women.

Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation.

Text-books recommended :

The Student's Guide to the Diseases of Women : Galabin, or
A Manual of Gynæcology ; Hart and Barbour.

Ophthalmic Surgery.

Injuries of the Eye and its appendages.
Diseases of the Eyelids, Conjunctiva, and Lachrymal apparatus.
Diseases of the Eyeball including Glaucoma, Amblyopia, and functional
Disorders of Vision.
Refraction.
Affections of the Ocular Muscles.
Colour Vision and its defects.

Text-book recommended :

A handbook of the Diseases of the Eye and their Treatment: Henry
Swanzy (4th edition).

Aural Surgery.

Anatomy and Physiology of the Ear shortly considered.
Injuries and diseases of the auricle.
Diseases of External Auditory Canal, including foreign bodies in the Ear.
Diseases of the Membrana Tympani and Tympanum and their consequences
Diseases of Naso-Pharynx and Eustachian Tube.
Diseases of the Inner Ear.

Text-book recommended :

    A guide to the Study of Ear-Disease : P. McBride (W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh).

The following work may also be consulted :

    Text-book of Diseases of the Ear : Politzer.

Lunacy.

The Physiology of Mind and its relations to Mental Disease.

Insanity, its diagnosis, varieties, causes, treatment, pathology, and the pro cedure for placing persons of unsound mind under care and treatment.

Text-book recommended :

    Clinical Lectures on Mental diseases : Clouston.

Elements of Hygiene.

Habitations.—Drainage of houses, removal of excreta. *Food.*— General principles of diet ; quality, choice, quantity, and adulteration of food. *Water.*—Quantity and supply. Examination of for hygienic purposes, contaminations, purification of. *Air.*—Examination of—impurities of—Ventilation. *Soil.*—Examination of—conditions affecting health.

Causes and prevention of specific diseases, disinfection and deodorization, vital statistics, climate, micro-organisms.

The Health, Quarantine, and Vaccination Acts and Regulations in force in South Australia.

A part of the Examination will be Practical.

Text-books recommended :

    Hygiene and Public Health : Louis C. Parkes.
    Hygiene and Public Health : Whitelegge.

The following works may also be consulted :—

    Practical Hygiene : Parkes.
    Hygiene and Public Health : Buck.
    Vital Statistics : Newsholmes.

RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS TO THE PRACTICE OF THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

The rules for the admission of students to the practice of the Adelaide Hospital, of which copy is annexed, are published in the Calendar for convenience of reference :—

A—I. That medical students of the University of Adelaide be admitted as pupils to the practice of the Hospital under the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

II. Pupils may attend, according to the subject for which they have entered, the practice of the Hospital between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. (including attendance on the morning visits of the Resident Medical Officer) ; at no other time will the pupils be allowed in the Wards except by special permission of some Physician or Surgeon.

III. No medical or surgical pupil shall publish the report of any case without the written permission of the Physician or the Surgeon under whose care the patient has been.

IV. No pupil may introduce visitors into the Hospital without permission from some member of the Honorary Staff or from one of the Resident Medical Officers.

V. Pupils entering for dispensary practice shall be under the immediate control of the Dispenser, and, in his absence, of the Assistant Dispenser, who shall be answerable to the Board for their good conduct.

VI. Every pupil shall conduct himself with propriety, and discharge with zeal and assiduity the duties assigned to him, and pay for or replace any article and make good any loss sustained by his negligence.

VII. If any pupil infringe any rule of the Hospital, or otherwise misconduct himself, he shall be subject to dismissal by the Board, and shall, on dismissal, forfeit all payments which he may have made, and all rights accruing therefrom.

VIII. The members of the Honorary Staff of Physicians and Surgeons will give clinical instruction on the following terms, viz.—

For the medical practice of the Hospital, for each pupil, £5 5s. per annum.

For the surgical practice of the Hospital, for each pupil, £5 5s. per annum.

(These fees to include the appointment of Clinical Clerk and Dresser).

> For each six months' instruction in the Post Mortem
> Room, £2 2s.
>
> For three months' instruction by the Dispenser in
> Practical Pharmacy, £2 2s.
>
> A fee of £1 1s. shall be paid for the use of the Medical
> Library, and no books shall be removed from the
> Hospital without special permission of the Board.

> Each student commencing attendance on the clinical practice
> of the Hospital shall be required to pay an entrance fee
> of £5 5s. All fees to be paid to the Secretary of the
> Hospital.

IX. Every Physician shall have one or more Clinical Clerks, and every
Surgeon shall have one or more Dressers, and all such Clerks
and Dressers shall be appointed by the Board on the recom-
mendation of the Honorary Staff of the Hospital.

X. Subject to these rules, every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser
shall hold office for six months, but shall, in the absence of
another candidate, be eligible for re-appointment.

XI. Every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall always accompany in
his visits to the Wards the Physician or the Surgeon to whom
he is attached.

XII. The Clinical Clerk and Dresser of the receiving Physician or
Surgeon shall, except when he is required to attend lectures at
the University, be in attendance each day during the receiving
week of such Physician and Surgeon.

XIII. Every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall attend daily to assist
the Resident Medical Officers in their duties.

XIV. The following shall be the duties of Clinical Clerks and of
Dressers :—They shall, under the supervision of the Resident
Medical Staff, take a correct history of each case on the day of
admission or as soon after as possible, and enter the same in the
Case Book ; they shall keep a correct report of each case and
of the treatment thereof and of its results until the patient's
discharge or death, and enter it from day to day in their Case
Book.

XV. No student shall visit any patient in the Ovariotomy Cottage, or
any case that has undergone a major operation, or any case of
acute illness, without permission of the Physician or Surgeon.

XVI. No student shall attend the practice of the Surgical Wards during
the period that he is himself performing post mortem exami-
nations.

XVII. No Clinical Clerk or Dresser shall be excused for absenting himself at the appointed hour of attendance in the morning, unless he receive permission to do so from the Physician or Surgeon to whom he is attached.

XVIII. Certificates to Clinical Clerks and Dressers shall be signed by their respective Physicians and Surgeons, and afterwards by the Chairman of the Board.

B—I. The foregoing rules shall apply to all students unconnected with the University of Adelaide who may wish to be admitted as pupils to the practice of the Adelaide Hospital.

II. That all pupils be subject to such other rules and regulations as may be adopted from time to time by the Board of Management.

April 15th, 1887.

RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS TO THE PRACTICE OF THE ADELAIDE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Medical students are admitted as pupils to the practice of the Adelaide Children's Hospital under the conditions hereinafter mentioned, and subject to any fresh rules that the Board of Management may make from time to time :—

I. Students may attend the practice of the Adelaide Children's Hospital, between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 12 noon, and at other times if they have obtained the permission of one of the Visiting or Resident Medical Officers.

II. No student may publish the report of any case without the authority of the Visiting Medical Officer under whose care the patient has been.

III. No student may introduce visitors into the Hospital without the permission of the Resident Medical Officer, or in his or her absence of the Superintendent of Nurses.

IV. The fees to be paid are as follow :—

In three months' course	...	£1 1	0
In perpetual attendance	...	2 2	0

(The fees are to be paid to the Secretary of the Hospital.)

N.B.—Until otherwise ordered the Board of Management allows all such fees to be devoted to the purchase of appliances and books for the teaching of the students.

V. Certificates of attendance signed by the Resident Medical Officer are issued after approval of the Medical Committee of the Board of Management

OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

REGULATIONS.

I. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be held once in each year, during the month of November.

II. No candidate shall be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have produced certificates to the following effect :—

> 1. Of having been admitted to the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in this University ; or of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine *ad eundem gradum.*

> 2. Of having, subsequently to admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in this University or in any other University whose degrees are recognised by the University of Adelaide,

>> *(a)* Attended to Clinical or Practical Medicine, during two years, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University ;

>> *(b)* Or, attended to Clinical or Practical Medicine, during one year, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University, and of having been engaged, during three years, in the practice of his profession.

>> (c) Or, of having been engaged, during five years, in the practice of his profession.

Candidates who shall have passed in the First Class at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be exempted from one year's attendance on Clinical or Practical Medicine in a recognised institution, or from two years' practice of their profession. At least one-half of the time specified for Clinical or Practical Medicine must be devoted to Medicine as distinguished from Surgery.

III.—These certificates must be forwarded to the Registrar at least one month before the commencement of the Examination.

IV.—The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, *vivâ voce* interrogation, practical demonstrations, and reports of cases in a hospital.

* NOTE.—The following are the Hospitals at present recognised in South Australia :—
    The Adelaide Hospital.
    The Adelaide Children's Hospital.

Attendance at the Adelaide Children's Hospital will only be recognised for three months, excepting where the candidate has held the post of Resident Medical Officer for not less than a year, when it will be recognised for the whole of the time.

V.—Candidates shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in the
following subjects :—

    1. *Theory and Practice of Medicine,* including—
        (a) Pathology,
        (b) Therapeutics, and
        (c) Hygiene.
    2. *Mental Physiology and Lunacy.*
    3. *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.*
    4. *The History of Medicine.*

It shall be optional for Candidates to substitute for the examination
in the History of Medicine a written Thesis relating to some one of the
subjects included in the medical curriculum. The subject of such
Thesis shall be first approved by the Faculty of Medicine and the Thesis
shall be forwarded to the Registrar of the University at least two weeks
before the examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

VI.—The names of successful candidates shall be arranged in order of
merit, and in one class.

*VII. A notice in the subjoined form shall be sent by each candidate
to the Registrar, not less than one month before the date of the
Examination :—

I,   a Bachelor of Medicine of
the University of Adelaide, having obtained that Degree on the
day of   , in the year 18   , intend to present myself at the
next Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.
    I send herewith the prescribed fee of £15 15s.
                      Signature of Candidate...... ....
                      Postal Address................................ ....
To the Registrar,
    University of Adelaide.

*VIII. The undermentioned fees shall be paid in advance :—
    Examination fee £15 15 0
    Fee for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine 10 10 0

Allowed 12th December, 1894.

OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SURGERY.

REGULATIONS.

I.—The Examination for the Degree of Master of Surgery shall be held once in each year, during the month of November.

II.—No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have produced Certificates to the following effect :—

> 1. Of having been admitted to the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in this University, or of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine *ad eundem gradum.*

> 2. Of having, subsequently to admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in this University, or in any other University whose degrees are recognised by the University of Adelaide,

>> *(a)* Attended to Clinical or Practical Surgrey, during two years, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University;

>> *(b)* Or, attended to Clinical or Practical Surgery, during one year, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University, and of having been engaged during three years in the practice of his profession ;

>> *(c)* Or, of having been engaged, during five years in the practice of his profession.

Candidates who shall have passed in the First Class at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be exempted from one year's attendance on Clinical or Practical Surgery in a recognised institution, or from two years' practice of their profession. At least one-half of the time specified for Clinical or Practical Surgery must be devoted to Surgery as distinguished from Medicine.

III.—These Certificates must be forwarded to the Registrar at least one month before the commencement of the Examination.

IV.—The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, *vivâ voce* interrogation, practical demonstrations, and reports of cases in a hospital.

* NOTE.—The following are the Hospitals at present recognised in South Australia :—
  The Adelaide Hospital.
  The Adelaide Children's Hospital.

Attendance at the Adelaide Children's Hospital will only be recognised for three months, excepting where the candidate has held the post of Resident Medical Officer for not less than a year, when it will be recognised for the whole of the time.

V.—Candidates shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects :— .

Surgery, all branches, including Surgical Anatomy, Surgical Pathology, and Operative Surgery.

Candidates will also be required—

(1) *To write commentaries on surgical cases,*

(2) *To write a short extempore essay on some surgical topic.*

(3) *To examine and report on cases of surgical patients in the wards of a hospital.*

VI.—The names of the successful candidates shall be arranged in order of merit, and in one Class.

*VII. A notice in the subjoined form shall be sent by each candidate to the Registrar, not less than one month before the date of the Examination :—

I, a Bachelor of Medicine of the University of Adelaide, having obtained that Degree on the day of , in the year 18 , intend to present myself at the next Examination for the Degree of Master of Surgery.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £15 15s.

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

To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

*VIII. The undermentioned fees shall be paid in advance :—

Examination fee ...	...	...	...	... £15	15	0
Fee for the Degree of Master of Surgery			...	10	10	0

* *Allowed 12th December, 1894.*

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.

REGULATIONS.

*I.—Students who satisfy the Professors and Lecturers of the School of Music that they have sufficient knowledge to enable them to enter upon the First Year's Course, may be enrolled as Matriculated Students in Music ; but all Students in Music, before they can take the Degree of Bachelor of Music, must either

(*a*) have passed the Senior Public Examination, or

(*b*) produce Certificates of having passed in the following subjects of the Senior Public Examination :—

1. In English,

2. In one other Language,

3. In one subject of Division B ;

or (*c*) produce Certificates of having passed such Examinations conducted by some other University as may in the opinion of the Council be equivalent.

II. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Music each candidate must complete three academical years of study, and pass the Examination proper to each year ; and must also compose an Exercise, to be approved by the Examiners.

III. To complete an academical year of study a Candidate must attend the courses of Lectures delivered on each of the subjects specified for the Examination in that year, but the separate courses of Lectures need not all be attended in one and the same year, nor need the Examination be passed in the same academical year in which the Lectures have been attended.

IV. No Student shall in any term be credited with attendance at the University Lectures and the completion of any academic term of study in any subject, unless he shall have attended during that term three-fourths of the Lectures given in that subject, except in case of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council.

V. At the first examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music every Candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects—

1. { *The Elements of Music.*
   { *Harmony.*
2. *Counterpoint.*

* *Allowed 13th November, 1890.*

VI. At the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects—

    1. *Acoustics.*

    2. *Harmony.*

    3. { *Counterpoint.*
       { *Double Counterpoint, Canon, and Fugue.*

VII. At the Third Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music every Candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects—

    1. *Harmony.*

    2. *Counterpoint, Canon, and Fugue.*

    3. *Instrumentation ; Form in Composition.*

    4. *Playing from a figured bass, and from vocal and orchestral scores.*

VIII. The Examinations in all the above subjects will be partly by printed questions and partly *vivâ voce.*

IX. After passing the Third Examination, and before receiving his Degree, each candidate must send to the Registrar a Musical Exercise composed by himself for the occasion, of such length as to occupy not less than twenty minutes in performance, and fulfilling the following conditions—

    (a.) It must be a Vocal Composition to any words the writer may select.

    (b.) It must contain real five-part vocal Counterpoint, with specimens of imitation, Canon and Fugue.

    (c.) It must have accompaniments for a quintett String band, with or without an Organ part.

The Candidate will be required to make a written declaration that the Exercise is entirely his own unaided Composition. Such Exercise must reach the Registrar before the 30th of June in the year in which the candidate proposes to take his degree. No Exercise which has been rejected shall be used either in whole or part for the Exercise on any subsequent occasion, except by special consent of the Examiners in Music. After the Exercise has been approved by the Examiners the Candidate must deposit a fair and complete copy of such Exercise in the University Library.

X. Schedules defining, as far as may be necessary, the scope of the Examinations in the above-mentioned subjects shall be drawn up by the Board of Musical Studies, subject to the approval of

the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

XI. The names of the successful Candidates at each Examination shall be arranged in three classes in alphabetical order in each.

XII. The names of all other Students passing in any of the above-mentioned subjects shall be arranged in alphabetical order in lists, which shall indicate the subjects, in which each Student has passed.

XIII. A Student who shall pass in any subject shall be entitled to a Certificate to that effect.

* XIV. The following fees shall be payable in advance :—

Entrance fee for Students not intending to graduate in Music £0 10 6

Fees payable in each term by every Student in Music £3 3 0

Examination fees—

Fee for each subject specified in each candidate's notice for the Ordinary Examination in Music... £0 15 0

Students who have not paid Fees in respect of attendance at Lectures, must pay an additional Fee of *£5 5s. 0d.* at each of the three Ordinary Examinations in Music.

Certificate of having passed in one or more subjects of any Examination in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Music £0 5 0

Fee payable by each Student to accompany his Exercise under Section IX. £5 5 0

Fee on taking the Degree of Bachelor of Music ... £3 3 0

The following Forms of Notice are prescribed :—

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

I,   an Undergraduate of the University, hereby give notice that, for the purpose of completing the   year of the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Music, I intend to present myself at the Ordinary Examination in the   term of 18   , for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz. :

  1.   4.
  2.   5.
  3.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £

(Signed)..

Dated this   day of   18   .

  The Registrar,
    University of Adelaide.

* Allowed 13th November 1890.

Form of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by Students not studying for Degrees, of their intention to present themselves for Examination.

I,   a Student of this University, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Ordinary Examination in the   term of 18   , for examination in the following subjects, viz.:

    1.   4.
    2.   5.
    3.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £

(Signed) ....

Dated this   day of   18   .

   The Registrar,
      University of Adelaide.

*XV. Candidates who have passed in the Advanced Course of Public Examinations in Music shall be exempted from the requirements of the First year's course for the Degree of Bachelor of Music on payment of the difference between the full fees for the latter course and the amount already paid by the candidate for the Advanced Course.

  * Allowed 12th December, 1894.

The Regulations concerning the Degree of Bachelor of Music allowed on the 17th November, 1886, are hereby repealed.
Allowed the 18th of December, 1886.

SCHEDULE DRAWN UP UNDER No. X. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1899.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

> Notes, Rests, Clefs, Intervals, Scales, Time, Abbreviations, and other signs.

HARMONY.

> Common Chords, Chords of the Dominant 7th, Dominant 9th, Dominant 11th, and 13th, Suspensions, Chords of the Augmented 6th, Cadences, Passing Notes, Sequences, Modulation, Harmonizing Melodies.

COUNTERPOINT.

> Single Counterpoint ; all species in two or three parts
>
> Text-books recommended—
>
> Banister's "Music."
> Stainer's "Harmony" and Bertenshaw's "Harmony and Counterpoint."

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

ACOUSTICS.

> Sensation and external cause of Sound. Mode of its transmission. Nature of wave-motion in general. Application of the wave-theory to Sound. Elements of a musical sound. Loudness and extent of vibration. Pitch and rapidity of vibration. Measures of absolute and of relative pitch. Resonance. Analysis of compound sounds. Helmholtz's theory of musical quality. Motion of sounding strings. The pianoforte and other stringed instruments. Motion of sounding air-columns. Flute and reed stops of the organ. Orchestral wind instruments. The human voice. Interference. Beats. Helmholtz's theory of consonance and dissonance. Combination-tones. Consonant chords. Construction of the musical scale. Exact and tempered intonation. Equal temperament.

> Text-book recommended—
> Tyndall's "Sound."

HARMONY, up to four parts.

COUNTERPOINT, in four parts.

DOUBLE COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE in two parts.

> Text-books recommended—
>
> Macfarren's "Rudiments of Harmony."
> Macfarren's "Counterpoint."
> Higgs' "Fugue."
> Banister's "Music."
> Tyndall's "Sound."

> Works of reference recommended—
>
> "Six Lectures on Harmony," Macfarren ; Ellis's translation of Helmholtz's "Die Lehre von den Tonempfindungen" ; Prout's "Harmony" and "Counterpoint."

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

HARMONY AND COUNTERPOINT, each in not more than five parts.

CANON AND FUGUE, in not more than four parts.

FORM.
    The various forms employed in classical composition.

INSTRUMENTATION.
    A knowledge of the compass, capabilities, and quality of tone of the different instruments employed in a modern orchestra.

Note.—Candidates will also be examined in some Classical composition with regard to Harmony, Form, and Instrumentation.   Work for analysis Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," full score.

Text-books recommended—
    Macfarren's "Harmony."
    Macfarren's "Counterpoint."
    Higg's "Fugue."
    Prout's "Instrumentation."
    Ouseley's "Form."

Books of reference recommended—
    Berlioz's "Instrumentation."
    Prout's "Fugue."

OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

REGULATIONS.

I. Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Music may present themselves for examination after the lapse of two years from the time of their obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Music at this University or at some other University whose Degrees are recognized by the University of Adelaide.

II. Every candidate shall be required to send to the Registrar of the University, on or before the 2nd of April, an Exercise composed for the occasion. The Exercise must be legibly written (and the pages numbered), and must be accompanied by a written declaration signed by the candidate that the work is his own unaided composition, and must comply with the following conditions :—

  (a.) It must be a composition for solo-voices and chorus, and may be on either a sacred or secular subject.

  (b.) It must have an accompaniment for full Orchestra and must occupy about forty minutes in performance.

  (c.) It must have an instrumental Overture or Interlude in the form of the first movement of a Symphony or Sonata.

  (d.) It must contain some specimens of Canon and Fugue, and also one or more movements written in real eight-part harmony.

III. No Exercise which has been rejected shall be used in whole or part for the Exercise on any subsequent occasion, except by special consent of the Council. After it has been approved by the Examiners and before taking his Degree the Candidate must deposit a complete copy of such Exercise in the University Library.

IV. Candidates whose Exercises have been approved shall be required to pass a Final Examination in :—

  1. Harmony, up to eight parts.
  2. Counterpoint, up to eight parts.
  3. { Double Counterpoint, Canon, and Fugue, } up to five parts.
  4. Instrumentation.
  5. History of Music.
  6. Musical Analysis.

V. The above examination shall be held in the month of August.

VI. The names of the successful candidates at each examination shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

VII. The following Fees shall be payable in advance :—

Fee payable on presenting the Exercise ...	£6	6	0
" " " attending the Final Examination	£5	5	0
" " " taking the Degree of Doctor of Music ... ·	£10	10	0

HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

I. A Higher Public Examination will be held annually.

Regulation II. of the Higher Public Examination allowed by the Governor on the 18th December, 1886, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

* II. Candidates must have attained the full age of eighteen years on the day on which the examination begins, but this rule may be relaxed in special cases at the discretion of the Council.

Regulation III. of the Higher Public Examination, allowed by the Governor on the 2nd October, 1895, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

+ III. Candidates may be examined in any one or more of the following subjects, provided that no Candidate shall be allowed to take Part II. or Part III. of any subject in the same year as Part I.

    1. Latin, Part I.
        "   " II.

    2. Greek, Part I.
        "   " II.

    3. French.

    4. German.

    5. English Language and Literature.

    6. Mathematics, Part I.
        "   " II.
        "   " III.

    7. Physics, Part I.
        "   " II.

    8. Logic.

    9. Chemistry, Part I.
        "   " II. A.
    10.   "   " II. B.

    11. Biology, Physiology, Part I.

    12. Physiology, Part II.

    13. Botany.

    14. Geology.

    15. Theory and History of Education.

    16. Electric Engineering, Part I.

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

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

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

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

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

*IX. In addition to the Ordinary Higher Public Examination, which shall be held in November in each year, there shall be a Supplementary Examination to be held in March in each year. No candidate may present himself for examination in March without the special permission of the Council. Such permission shall be given or refused in accordance with the provisions of No. XVI. of the Regulations for the B.A. Degree.

*X. The fee payable by each candidate at a March Examination shall be £5 5s.

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

I declare that I was born on
I enclose herewith the prescribed fee of £
                                                (Signed)...
Dated this   day of   , 189 .
    To the Registrar,
        University of Adelaide.
Allowed: 18th of December, 1886.

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

1. LATIN.	Part I.	The same subjects as for the 1st Year B.A.
"	Part II.	" " 2nd Year B.A.
2. GREEK.	Part I.	" " 1st Year B.A.
"	Part II.	" " 2nd Year B.A.

3. FRENCH. The same subjects as prescribed for a pass (omitting History for 3rd Year B.A.

4. GERMAN. The same subjects as prescribed for a pass (omitting History) for 3rd Year B.A.

Allowed January, 1899.

5. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.   The same subjects as for the 1st Year B.A.

6. MATHEMATICS.   Part I.   The same subjects as for 1st Year B.A.
   "   Part II.   Pure Mathematics as for 2nd Year B.Sc.
   "   Part III.   Applied Mathematics, as for the 2nd Year B.A. or B.Sc.

*7. PHYSICS.   Part I.   The same subjects as for 1st Year B.A. and B.Sc.
    Part II.   "   "   2nd Year B.Sc.

*NOTE.—Candidates for either of these Parts, who have not gone through the corresponding laboratory course at the University, may be subjected to a Practical Examination.

8. LOGIC.   The same subjects as for 2nd Year B.A.

9. CHEMISTRY.   Part I.   The same subjects as for 1st Year B.Sc.
   "   Part IIA.   Inorganic and Practical Chemistry and Assaying as for the 2nd Year B.Sc., Groups B and C.

10.   "   Part IIB.   Elementary Organic Chemistry as for the 2nd Year B Sc., Groups C and D.

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

11. BIOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY.   Part I.   The same subjects as for 1st Year B.Sc.

12. PHYSIOLOGY.   Part II.   The same subjects as for 2nd Year B.Sc.

13. BOTANY.   The same subjects as for 2nd Year B.Sc.

14. GEOLOGY.   The same subjects as for 2nd Year B.Sc.

*15. THEORY AND HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

†16. ELECTRIC ENGINEERING.   Part I.

---

*THEORY AND HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

Professor Mitchell will form a class on this subject if five students intimate their intention of joining.   The class will meet once a week at a time most convenient to the students.

The course will comprise (a) The Principles of Education, with special reference to the psychology of mental growth ; (b) Practice of Education, curriculum and methods of teaching ; (c) History of Education and Educational Literature.

The text books to be used in class are : Laurie, *Institutes of Education* (J. Thin) ; Compayré, *History of Pedagogy* (Sonnenschein) ; Locke, *Thoughts on Education* (Pitt Press) ; Spencer, *Education* (Williams & Norgate).

The following are recommended in connection with the lectures :—A text book on Psychology, *e.g.*, Höffding's *Elements of Psychology* (Macmillan), or Sully's *Teachers' Handbook of Psychology* (Longmans) ; a text book on Logic, *e.g.*, Jevons's *Primer* or *Elementary Lessons* (Macmillan).   Laurie, *Pre-Christian Education* (Longmans), and *Language and Linguistic Method* (Thin) ; Fitch, *Lectures on Teaching* (Pitt Press); Herbart, *Science of Education* (Sonnenschein); Lange, *On Apperception* (Heath & Co , Boston).

Professor Mitchell will be happy to advise candidates who are unable to join the class.

† "ELECTRIC ENGINEERING." PART I.

The following will be the course :—

The fundamental principles and phenomena of Electricity and Magnetism.

The elementary theory of electro-magnets and magnetic circuits.

The elementary theory of the construction and use of Dynamo-Electric Machinery: the electric light, the transmission of power, the telegraph, telephone, and other practical applications of electricity.

Text-book recommended :

Elementary Electricity and Magnetism : Silvanus Thompson.

Books of Reference recommended ;

The Electro-Magnet : Silvanus Thompson.
The Dynamo : Silvanus Thompson.

EVENING CLASSES.

REGULATIONS.

I. The Council will, from year to year, arrange for Evening Classes to be held in such subjects as may be deemed expedient.

II. The number of lectures in each subject will be 25 or 50 according as the classes are held once or twice a week.

III. No student will be enrolled who is under sixteen years of age.

IV. The fees will be £1 for each of the shorter courses and £1 10s. for each of the longer courses (except where otherwise stated). No entrance fee will be charged.

V. The Council may, from year to year, fix the minimum number of students who must pay their fees before a class is formed in any subject.

VI. The fees are to be paid to the Registrar, and no student shall be enrolled in the class-list unless he presents to the Lecturer the Registrar's receipt.

VII. The Lecturer appointed for each Class will keep a roll of attendances, and a statement of the attendance will be laid before the Council at the conclusion of each term.

VIII. If, in the opinion of the Lecturer, any intending student does not possess the necessary knowledge to enable him to profit by the Lectures, the name of such student shall not be entered on the Class List, and the fees shall be returned to him.

IX. The students attending Evening Classes shall be subject to the general regulations of the University.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1899.

Subject to the above conditions, it is proposed to hold Evening Classes in the following subjects during the year 1899 :—

	Minimum Number to form a Class.
1. Latin	10
2. Greek	10
3. Mathematics	10
4. Physics	10
5. Inorganic Chemistry	10
6. Mineralogy	10
7. Geology	10

		Minimum Number to form a Class. Number to be fixed by Lecturer.					
8. English ⎞							
9. French ⎬ ...	...						
10. German ⎠							
11. Physics, Practical	...	10	Fee £1	0	0	per term
12. Chemistry, Practical	...	10	1	0	0	"
13. Biology	...	10	2	2	0	"
14. Electric Engineering	...	—	0	13	4	"

The Lectures will have special reference to the subjects of the Higher Public Examination.

N.B.—If ten Students express a wish to have instruction in any subject not mentioned in the list of Lectures, and state their readiness to pay the fees and attend regularly, the Council will consider whether such request can be complied with.

Note.—For regulations concerning Scholarships for Evening Students see page .

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

REGULATIONS.

1. The Library shall be open from 10 to 5 on all week days except Saturday, and on Saturdays from 10 to 1.

2. Any Student wishing to make use of the Library shall pay a deposit of £1 to the Registrar and shall then receive a ticket admitting him to the Library for one year. The deposit will be returned at the end of the year unless the holder of the ticket shall have rendered himself liable to fines or shall have damaged any book, in which case the amount of the fines or damage shall be deducted.

3. Students are strictly prohibited from taking books out of the Library, any Student taking a book out of the Library shall be fined *Five Shillings.*

4. If any book or books belonging to the Library be found in the Students' Room and the removal of such book or books from the Library be not acknowledged by the Student so removing them, the privilege of entry to the Library may be entirely denied to all Students for a time to be fixed by the Board of Discipline.

5. The use of pens and ink in the Library is strictly prohibited and will be punished by fine—the amount of such fine to be fixed by the Board of Discipline.

6. Any Student behaving himself in a boisterous or disorderly manner in the Library shall be fined, the amount of the fine to be fixed by the Board of Discipline, and he shall not be allowed to enter or use the Library for a time to be fixed by the Board of Discipline.

7. Members of the Council and Officers of the University wishing to take books out of the University Building shall enter into a book provided for the purpose, the names of such books and the date of their removal and return.

8. All books taken from the bookcases for use in the Library must be left on the Tables.

9. No one using the Library shall converse in such a tone as to interfere with the comfort of other readers under penalty of a fine to be fixed by the Board of Discipline.

Allowed 18th December, 1886.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES.

The Angas Engineering Scholarship.

The Hon. J. H. Angas has founded in connection with the University a Scholarship of £200 a year for three years, of which the object is to " Encourage the training of Scientific men, and especially Civil Engineers, with a view to their settlement in South Australia."

For the conditions upon which the Scholarship has been founded see Statutes, Chapter XIII. " Of the Angas Engineering Scholarship," page 41.

An examination for this Scholarship will be held in March, 1901, and should the Scholarship not be awarded, an examination for this Scholarship will, if required, be held in March, 1902.

For form of notice by candidates of intention to compete for the Scholarship. (*Vide* page 44).

The following schedule has been drawn up in accordance with No. 5 of the Statutes concerning this Scholarship :—

1. MATHEMATICS.—The Pass Mathematical subjects of the course of the B.Sc. Degree.

2. PHYSICS.—The Pass subjects in Physics of the course of the B.Sc. Degree.

3. GEOLOGY.

    (1) As prescribed in the Third year's course in Science (Group B).

    (2) The application of the science to drainage and water supply, architecture, road construction, and cognate branches.

    (3) The candidates will be required to prove a practical acquaintance with the methods of constructing geological sections and maps. In this particular, specimens of actual work done may be submitted in evidence of practical knowledge.

4. CHEMISTRY.—As prescribed in the First year's course, and the Second year's course, Group B, in Science (except assaying), with the addition of such special subjects as are mentioned below.

    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. An elemeneary knowledge of the chemistry of oils used as fuel and for lubrication. 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.

5. ELEMENTARY MACHINE DESIGN.

Nature of materials used in machine construction.   Screw threads.
Bolts, nuts, keys, and cotters.   Shafting and shaft couplings.
Journals and bearings.   Toothed gearing.   Cranks.   Eccentrics.
Connecting rods.   Pistons and stuffing boxes.   Lubricators.
Valves, cocks, and slide valves.   Boilers.

Awards.

1882.   Donaldson, George, B.A.
1889.   Farr, Clinton Coleridge, B.Sc.
1892.   Wyllie, Alexander, B.Sc.
1895. { Birks, Laurence, B.Sc. } equal.
       { Chapple, Alfred, B.Sc. }
1898.   Clark, Edward Vincent, B.Sc.

The Angas Engineering Exhibitions.

These Exhibitions are of the value of £60 per annum, tenable for
three years by undergraduates in Science.   For conditions see Statutes,
Chapter XIII. " Of the Angas Engineering Scholarship and the Angas
Engineering Exhibitions, Sections 11 to 19 inclusive, pages 42 and 43.

An examination for one Exhibition will be held in March, 1899.

The subjects for Examination in March, 1899, will be found in the
Calendar for 1898 (page 94).

For form of notice by candidate of intention to compete for an Angas
Engineering Exhibition, see pages   and   .

The following Schedule has been drawn up in accordance with No. 13
of the Statutes concerning these Exhibitions for the year 1899.

1. MATHEMATICS (Pure and Applied).

PURE MATHEMATICS.

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

> *Algebra*—To Quadratic Equations and Surds, both inclusive.
>
>> Questions will also be set in Algebra up to and including the
>> Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.

> *Geometry*—The substance of Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., with
> Exercises.
>
>> Questions will also be set in the substance of Euclid, Book
>> VI., and Propositions 1 to 21 of Book XI.; and in Plane Trigo-
>> nometry and Solution of Triangles up to and including
>> Logarithms.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics

2. MODERN LANGUAGES—French, German. As prescribed for the Senior Public Examination. (*Vide* pages 344 and 345.)

3. SCIENCE.—Chemistry and Physics. As prescribed for the Senior Public Examination. (*Vide* page 345.)

4. PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY (Practical Examination).

> *Physics*—Candidates will be asked to perform some simple experiments such as are described in Worthington's "First Course of Laboratory Practice."
>
> *Chemistry*—Candidates will be asked to analyse simple salts soluble in water or acid, containing not more than one acid and one base.

5. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.—As prescribed for the Senior Public Examination. (*Vide* page 346.)

The scale of marks for this examination shall be as follows :—

Modern Languages—

French	...	...	...	300	
German	...	...	...	400	
					700

Mathematics—

Pure and Applied Mathematics	1000

Science—

Chemistry	...	...	...	400	
Physics	...	...	...	500	
Physical Geography and Geology				300	
					1200

Awards.

1888.	Farr, Clinton Coleridge (nominated by the Hon. J. H. Angas).
1889.	Allen, James Bernard.
1890.	Haslam, Joseph Auburn.
1891.	Brown, James Watson.
1892.	Birks, Lawrence.
1893.	Clark, Edward Vincent.
1894.	Thompson, Thomas Alexander.
1895.	Stephens, Charles Francis
1896.	Paton, Alfred Maurice.
1897.	Not awarded.
1898.	Chapple, Harold

The John Howard Clark Scholarships.

These two Scholarships, of about £20 for two years, w ere founded by public subscription in memory of the late John Howard Clark for the encouragement of English Literature at the University. For conditions see Statutes, Chapter XIV. "Of the John Howard Clark Scholarships," pages 45 and 46.

The Council have prescribed the following subjects for the examination for these Scholarships to be held, if required, in April, 189 9, and 1900 :—

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE EXAMINATION TO BE HELD
IN APRIL, 1899.

> *Skeat*—Primer of English Etymology.
> *Herford*—Age of Wordsworth.
> *Shakespeare*—The Tempest.
> *Hales*—Longer English Poems (with repetition of *Lycidas*, Gray's *Elegy*, Wordsworth's Ode on *Immortality*, and Shelley's *Adonais*).
> *Bacon*—Essays.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD
IN APRIL, 1900.

> *Skeat*.—Primer of English Etymology.
> *Raleigh*.—The English Novel (Murray).
> *Shakespeare*.—Hamlet and Macbeth.
> *Hales*.—Longer English Poems (with repetition of *The Ancient Mariner* and Shelley's *Adonais*).
> *Bacon*.—Essays.

Awards.

1882.   Murray, George John Robert.
1883.   Hopkins, William Fleming.
1884.   Robin, Charles Ernest.
1885.   Mead, Cecil Silas.
1886.   Andrews, Richard Bullock.
1887.   Wyllie, Alexander.
1888.   Hone, Frank Sandland.
1889.   Butler, Frederick Stanley.
Proxime accessit.   Doolette, Dorham Longford.
1890.   McCarthy, Walter James
Proxime accessit.   Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna.
1891.   Hone, Gilbert Bertram.
1892.   Blackburn, Charles Bickerton.
1893.   Chapple, Marian.
1894.   Solomon, Isaac Herbert.
1895.   Robertson, Lionel Joseph
1896.   Padman, Edward Clyde
1897.   Goode, Samuel Walter
1898. { Nairn, Alexander Livingstone } equal.
       { Wehrstedt, Walter Franz }

NOTE.—The value of this Scholarship varies from year to year, and will probably not exceed £20 per annum.

The Roby Fletcher Scholarship.

This Scholarship was founded by public subscription in memory of the late Rev. W. Roby Fletcher, M.A., formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University. Holders are exempt from payment of fees for the third year of the B.A. or LL.B. Course. For conditions see Statutes, Chapter XX., page 51.

Awards.

1895.	Wilson, James Beith	}
(Resigned)	Robertson, Lionel Joseph	} Equal
1896.	Annells, William Charles (resigned)	
	Brown, James Watson	
	Proxime accessit—	
	Stuckey, Rupert Bramwell	
1897.	Goode, Samuel Walter (resigned)	
	Holder, Ethel Roby	
1898.	Wehrstedt, Walter Franz (resigned).	
	Vaughan, John Howard.	

The Stow Prizes.

These Prizes were founded by public subscription in memory of the late Mr. Justice Stow. They are of the value of £15 each and are awarded to undergraduates in Law who show exceptional merit in any year of their course.

For conditions see Statutes, Chapter XV. " Of the Stow Prizes and Scholar," pages 46 and 47.

Awards.

1883.	Hewitson, Thomas	...	...	2nd year
	Gill, Alfred	...	...	1st year
1884.	Hewitson, Thomas	...	...	3rd year
1887.	Isbister, William James	...	...	3rd year
1890.	Stow, Francis Leslie	...	...	1st year
1891.	Stow, Francis Leslie	...	...	2nd year
1892.	Stow, Francis Leslie	..	...	3rd year
	Ash, George	...	...	2nd year
1893.	Ash, George	...	...	3rd year
	Spehr, Carl Louis ...	...	...	2nd year
1895.	Young, Frederick William		...	2nd year
	Newland, Philip Mesmer ...		...	3rd year
1896.	Hardy, Alfred Burton	...	...	2nd year
	Young, Frederick William		...	3rd year
	Simpson, Henry Gordon Liddon ...			4th year
1897.	Young, Frederick William		...	4th year
1898.	Hardy, Alfred Burton	...	...	4th year
	Skipper, Stanley Herbert ...		...	1st year

The Stow Scholarship.

Every Bachelor of Laws who, during his undergraduate course, has three times obtained the Stow Prize is entitled to the style of Stow Scholar, and receives a gold medal.

Awards.

1892. Stow, Francis Leslie
1897. Young, Frederick William

The Elder Prizes.

Sir Thomas Elder having since 1882 given £20 yearly for prizes in the Faculty of Medicine the Council, at his death in 1897, resolved to continue the Prizes. They are of the value of £10 each and are awarded to the best students in the first and second years of the M.B. Course who are placed in the First Class.

Awards.

(For previous holders see Calendar for 1898, *page* 104.)

1898. Ambrose, Ethel Mary Murray, First year.
Ambrose, Theodore, Second year.

The Dr. Davies Thomas Scholarships.

These two Scholarships of the value of £10 each were founded by Mrs. Davies Thomas in memory of the late Dr. Davies Thomas, Lecturer in the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics at the University.

They are awarded to the best student in each of the third and fourth years of the M.B. Course who shall be placed in the First Class.

For conditions see Statutes Chapter XXI. "Of the Dr. Davies Thomas Scholarships," page 51.

Awards.

1896. Smith, Julian Augustus Romaine (Student of the Third Year).

Randall, Allan Elliott (Student of the Fourth Year).
1897. Owen, Arthur Geoffrey (Student of the Third Year).
No Fourth Year Students.
1898. Formby, Henry Harper
No Fourth Year Students.

The Everard Scholarship.

This Scholarship, founded by the late William Everard, is of the value of £50, and is awarded to the student who is placed first in the Class List of the Final Examination for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

For conditions see Statutes Chapter XVI$_A$. " Of the Everard Scholarship," page 48.

Awards.

1890. Verco, William Alfred.

1891. Mead, Cecil Silas.

1892. Cavenagh-Mainwaring, Wentworth Rowland.

1893. Sangster, John Ikin.

1894. Hone, Frank Sandland.

1895. Bonnin, James Atkinson

1896. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Newland, Henry Simpson} \\ \text{Smeaton, Bronte} \end{array} \right\}$ equal

1897. 1898. $\Big\}$ No Fifth Year Students. Scholarship not awarded.

The Hartley Studentship.

This Studentship has been founded by public subscription in memory of the late John Anderson Hartley, B.A., B.Sc., Vice-Chancellor of the University and Inspector-General of Schools of South Australia. It is awarded on the results of the Senior Public Examination, is tenable for three years, and is available for either the B.A. or B.Sc. Course.

For conditions see Statutes Chapter XXII. " Of the Hartley Studentship," pages 52 and 53.

Awards.

1898. Jolly, Norman William

The South Australian Commercial Travellers' Association (Incorporated) Scholarship.

This Scholarship has been founded by the Commercial Travellers Association, and is awarded on the nomination of that Association.

For conditions see Statutes, Chapter XVI. "Of the Commercial Travellers' Association Scholarship," pages 47 and 48.

Awards.

1884. Bertram, Robert Matthew.

1889. Harrison, Rosa Lillian.

1891. Bostock, Jessie.

1894. Dibben, Nellie Helen.

The St. Alban Scholarship.

The Masonic Lodge of St. Alban of South Australia having paid to the University the sum of £150 for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be called the St. Alban Scholarship, the University has agreed—

1. That the St. Alban Scholarship shall be awarded by the University to any matriculated Student thereof, who (being certified in the form hereinafter provided, or in some similar form, to be a son or daughter of a worthy past or actual member of the said Fraternity) shall be nominated by the said Lodge as a person to whom a St. Alban's Scholarship shall be awarded. Each Student so nominated shall hold such Scholarship for such number of consecutive academical Terms as the Student must for the time being complete in order to obtain a Degree in (as the case may require) Laws, Medicine, Arts, Science, or Music : Provided nevertheless that the said Lodge may from time to time at the end of any academical year terminate the tenure of the Scholarship by the holder thereof for the time being, and substituet another matriculated Student for such holder. Each Student so substituted shall therefrom have all the advantages appertaining to such Scholarship.

2. Each Scholar studying for a Degree in Arts, Science, or Music, shall during such time as he or she shall hold the Scholarship be exempt from the payment of all University fees including the fees payable on taking the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, or Bachelor of Music. Each Scholar studying for a Degree in Laws or Medicine shall in each year, during which he or she shall hold the Scholarship, be credited by the University with the sum of £15 towards payment of his or her fees. Any Student ceasing to hold the Scholarship shall not be exempt from payment of such fees or entitled to credit for such sum of £15 after the time at which he or she shall cease to hold such Scholarship.

3. Scholars shall be in all respects subject to the Statutes and Regulations for the time being of the University.

4. Save by permission of the Council of the University no Scholar shall be entitled to exemption from or to a reduction of University fees during more than the number of academical Terms, reckoned consecutively, which such Scholar must complete in order to obtain a Degree in the course of study pursued by him or her, and the Terms shall be computed from the day next preceding the commencement of the academic year in which he or she shall become a Scholar.

5. Certificates in the respective forms hereinafter provided, or in some similar form, and purporting to be signed by the Master or Acting

Master and by the Secretary or Acting Secretary, for the time being of the St. Alban Lodge, and to be sealed with the seal thereof, shall respectively be accepted by the University as sufficient evidence of the truth of the statements contained therein respectively, and of the due signature and sealing thereof repectively.

6. In the event of the Lodge St. Alban being erased or dissolved or becoming extinct, and in the event of its warrant becoming extinct or being delivered up to the Grand Master for the time being of the said Fraternity in South Australia, or being cancelled or becoming extinct, the said Grand Master, or (failing him) the Pro-Grand Master, or (failing him) the Deputy Grand Master, shall be entitled to exercise the aforesaid right of nominating persons (being sons or daughters of worthy members of the said Fraternity as aforesaid) to whom the St. Alban Scholarship shall be awarded by the University, of terminating the tenure of such Scholarship by any holder thereof for the time being, and of substituting another matriculated student of the University in the room of any scholar whose tenure of the Scholarship shall have been terminated by such Grand Master or by the St. Alban Lodge. And certificates similar in form to those hereinafter set forth, but adapted to the altered circumstances and purporting to be signed by the Grand Master for the time being of the said Fraternity in South Australia, shall be accepted by the said University as sufficient evidence as well of the right of the person by whom any such Certificate shall purport to be signed to sign it and to do the act mentioned therein, as of the fact that the alleged act has been duly done.

FORMS OF CERTIFICATES.

To the University of Adelaide.

Lodge St. Alban hereby certifies that
is the son (or daughter) of
who was (or is) a worthy member of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons under the Grand Lodge of South Australia, and hereby nominates the said
as a person to whom the University shall award a St. Alban Scholarship. The said scholar-designate is to study for the degree of Bachelor of

Dated at Adelaide this   day of   in the year 18

(Lodge Seal).

Signed,

Master of St. Alban Lodge.

Signed,

Secretary of the St. Alban Lodge.

To the University of Adelaide.

Lodge St. Alban hereby certifies that it has determined the tenure
by   of the St. Alban
Scholarship, and has substituted
in the room of the said
Dated at Adelaide the   day of   in
the year 18

(Lodge Seal.)

Signed,

Master of Lodge St. Alban.

Signed,

Secretary of Lodge St. Alban.

Awards.

1891. Bowen, Frederick James Alfred.
1892. Walker, Ellen Lawson.
1894. Makin, Frank Humphrey.
1898. Broadbent, Percy Lewis

University Scholarships.

These Scholarships have been established by the Education Depart-
ment of the South Australian Government, under the following Regula-
tions made by the Minister of Education :—

A.—FOR DAY STUDENTS.

I.—ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

I. Three scholarships, of the value of £35, £30, and £25 respec-
tively, will be offered for competition annually.   Each Scholar-
ship will be tenable for one year.

II. Candidates must have been resident in the colony for at least one
year immediately preceding the examination, and must be
under eighteen years of age on the 31st of December in the
year in which the examination is held.   They must not pre-
viously have attended any part of the day undergraduate
course at the University.

III. The award of the scholarships shall be decided by the result of
the Senior Public Examination of the University, together
with such further examination as may, if necessary, be pre-
scribed by the University Council.

IV. The particular subjects of examination and the relative value of
each shall be fixed by the University Council, subject to the
approval of the Minister.

V. The scholarships will not be awarded unless the Board of Examiners of the University certify that in their opinion the candidates show such special ability as to justify their further education at the University.

VI. Successful candidates must enter the University as undergraduate students in either Arts or Science in the March following the examination. Except in case of illness or other sufficient cause, they must attend all the lectures, and pass all the examinations required by the University in the selected course.

VII. Payment of the scholarships will be made in three equal instalments at the end of the three University terms. Each scholar must present a certificate of diligence and proficiency in a form to be prescribed by the Minister, and payment may be reduced or withheld altogether if such certificate is not satisfactory to the Minister.

VIII. No person may hold one of these scholarships in conjunction with any other tenable at the University, except the John Howard Clark scholarship.

Entrance Scholarships—Day Students.

The subjects of examination shall be—

English, Latin, Pure Mathematics,
French or German, } As set for the Senior Public Examination.
Greek or Physics and Chemistry.

The scale of marks shall be as follows :—

	Scale of Marks.	
English	200	
Latin	500	
Pure Mathematics	700	
French	300	} Alternative
German	300	
Greek	700	} Alternative
Physics and Chemistry	500	

Awards.

(*For previous holders see Calendar for* 1898.)

1898.	McArthur, David William Stanley	...	First
	Fairweather, Andrew	...	Second
	Cowell, Francis Henry	...	Third

II. UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

IX. Three scholarships, of the value of £35, £30, and £25 respectively, will be offered for competition in 1894, and following years, among undergraduates who have completed the first year of their University course in Arts or Science, and three of like value in 1895, and following years, among undergraduates who have similarly completed the second year.

X. Candidates may be undergraduates who have either held a scholarship during the year or were eligible to compete for one at the beginning of the year.

XI. The scholarships will be divided between the Arts and Science schools in the proportion of the number of scholars studying in those schools respectively during the year for which the scholarships are offered.

XII. The scholarships will be awarded according to the results of the terminal and final University examinations for the year, provided that no scholarship shall be awarded to any candidate unless he has passed with credit in at least one subject at the final examination, and the examiners report to the Minister that his work is of such a nature as to justify his appointment to a scholarship.

XIII. Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, the examiners may recommend the Minister to vary the number and amount of the scholarships in any one year, provided that no one scholarship shall exceed £35 and that the total shall not exceed £90.

XIV. Successful candidates must continue their undergraduate course in the following year in the school in which they have entered. Except in case of illness or other sufficient cause, they must attend all the lectures and pass all the examinations required by the University in the selected course.

XV. Payment of the scholarships will be made in three equal instalments at the end of the three University terms. Each scholar must present a certificate of diligence and proficiency, in a form to be prescribed by the Minister; and payment may be reduced or withheld altogether if such certificate is not satisfactory to the Minister.

XVI. No person may hold one of these scholarships in conjunction with any other tenable at the University except the John Clark scholarship.

Awards.

(For previous holders see Calendar for 1898.)

For 1899.

SECOND YEAR.

Clark, Archie Septimus	...	...	...	First
Easther, Sydney Victor	...	...	...	Second
Duffield, Walter Geoffrey ...	...	...	...	Third

THIRD YEAR.

Wehrstedt, Walter Franz ...	...	...	...	First
Lillywhite, Cuthbert	...	...	...	Second
Whitington, Bertram	...	...	...	Third

B.—FOR EVENING STUDENTS.

I.—ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

XVII. Five scholararships will be offered for competition to students entering on the evening course of study fora degree in Arts or Science, five to students who have completed the first year, four to students who have completed the second year, and four to students who have completed the third year. The value of each of these scholarships will be £10.

*XVIII. Candidates for the entrance scholarships must have been resident in the colony for at least one year immediately preceding the examination, and must be between sixteen and twenty-one years of age on the 31st of December immediately preceding the date of the examination. Candidates for the other scholarships must comply with similar conditions, one year of age being added for each year of the University course.

XIX. The subjects of examination for the entrance scholarships shall be fixed by the University Council, subject to the approval of the Minister. The examination shall be qualifying, not competitive, and the scholarships shall be awarded to such candidates as in the opinion of the Board of Examiners show the most promise, due allowance being made for their previous opportunities.

XX. The subjects of examination for the scholarships to be awarded at the end of each year shall be such portions of the Arts or Science course as have been studied in the evening classes during the year.

XXI. The scholarships shall be divided between the Arts and Science schools in the proportion of the number of scholars studying in those schools respectively during the year for which the scholarships are offered.

XXII. Such portion of the scholarship as may be necessary to pay the University fees shall be paid on the certificate of the Registrar at the beginning of the University year, and the balance shall be paid at the close of the year on production of a certificate from the Registrar that the scholar has diligently and regularly attended the prescribed lectures.

XXIII. Should any difficulty arise in the interpretation of the Regula tions referring to University scholarships the question shall be referred to the Minister, whose decision shall be final.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE EVENING SCHOLARSHIPS ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD IN 1899 AND 1900.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION IN MARCH, 1899.

1. ENGLISH—
    (*a*) Outlines of English History, 1603 to 1820.
    (*b*) Literature.
        1. Repetition of 300 lines of poetry selected by the candidate.
        2. An English essay.
        3. Scott's *Kenilworth*.
    (*c*) Geography.
        1. A special knowledge of the geography of Australasia, along with *one* of the following :—
        2. The general geography of the world.
        3. The industrial and commercial geography of the British Empire, Europe, and the United States.
        4. Outlines of Physical Geography.

2. MATHEMATICS—
    (*a*) Arithmetic—Euclid, Book I.
    (*b*) Algebra to Simple Equations.

            Candidates will also be required to—

3. Appear before the Board of Examiners and produce Certificates of previous study and Examinations passed.
4. Attend a *vivâ voce* Examination if considered necessary by the Board of Examiners.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION IN MARCH, 1900.

1. ENGLISH—
    (*a*) Outlines of English History, 1603 to 1820.
    (*b*) Literature.
        1. Repetition of 300 lines of poetry selected by the Candidate.
        2. An English essay.
        3. Thackeray's *Esmond*.

* NOTE.—The Hon. the Minister of Education has agreed to raise the maximum age to 25.

(*c*) Geography.
   1. A special knowledge of the geography of Australasia, along with *one* of the following :—
   2. The general geography of the world.
   3. The industrial and commercial geography of the British Empire, Europe, and the United States.
   4. Outlines of Physical Geography.

2. MATHEMATICS—
   (*a*) Arithmetic—Euclid, Book I.
   (*b*) Algebra to Simple Equations.

Candidates will also be required to—

3. Appear before the Board of Examiners and produce Certificates of previous study and Examinations passed.

4. Attend a *vivâ voce* Examination if considered necessary by the Board of Examiners.

Awards.

(For previous holders see Calendar for 1898.)

For 1899.

Brown, Mary House
Collison, Edith
Heyne, Laura Olga Hedwig
Jennings, Francis Alexander
Newman, Olive Gertrude
Nordmann, Wilfred Gottlieb Rowland Patrick
Paton, Dora Isabel

The South Australian Scholarship.

This Scholarship, which is now discontinued, was of the value of £200 a year for four years. It was established by the Education Department of the South Australian Government, and awarded on the recommendation of the University to a student who at the date of examination had not attained the age of 21 years. The holders were required to study during the tenure of the scholarship at a European University.

Awards.

1879. Beare, Thomas Hudson, B.A.
1880. Robin, Percy Ansell, B.A.
1881. Holder, Sydney Ernest, B.A.
1882. Donaldson, Arthur, B.A.
1883. Murray, George John Robert, B.A.
1884. Leitch James Westwood, B.A.
1885. Tucker, William Alfred Edgcumbe, B.A., LL.B.
1886. Walker, William John, B.A.

Commissions in the British Army.

Under certain Regulations, one Commission in the British Army may be granted annually to a student of the University of Adelaide.

Candidates must be within the ages of 18 and 22, and must have passed such literary examination as the Council may decide. They will have to undergo a further examination before the home authorities in military subjects, viz. :—

    1. The elements of Field Fortification.

    2. Military Topography.

    3. The Elements of Tactics.

    4. Military Law.

The full Regulations may be seen on application to the Registrar, and the Council are anxious that eligible candidates should take advantage of the opportunities given.

LIST OF STUDENTS, 1898.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS—SESSION 1898.

LL.B. DEGREE.

Barwell, Henry Newman
Brown, James Watson
Gunson, George Frederick
Hardy, Alfred Burton
Johnstone, Percy Emerson
LeMessurier, Thomas Abram
Padman, Edward Clyde

Shierlaw, Howard Alison
Skipper, Stanley Herbert
Solomon, Isaac Herbert
Stuckey, Rupert Bramwell
Vaughan, John Howard
Weaver, Alfred Charles

M.B AND CH.B. DEGREES.

Ambrose, Ethel Mary Murray
Ambrose, Theodore
Ashton, Thomas Badge
Borthwick, Ferniehirst Halidon
Benham, Rosamond Agnes
Broadbent, Percy Lewis
Bell, Harry Charles Rikard
Bonnin, Francis Josiah
Caw, Alexander Ruan
Clayton, Arthur Ross
Clarke, Philip Sylvester
Drew, Thomas Mitchell
Flecker, Oscar Sydney
Formby, Henry Harper
Grey, William Charles
Halcomb, Charles Digby
Harris, James Frederick
Healy, Robert
Heggaton, Rupert Dufty

Holder, Eric James Roby
Hunter, William Allen
Kelly, William Ryton
Lewis, James Brook
Magarey, Rupert Eric
Mayo, Helen Mary
Muecke, Francis Frederick
Malin, Stanley Arthur
Moncrieff, Edward Woods
Newland, Clive
Robertson, Lionel Joseph
Stanton, Evelyn Dulcie Stanton
Stuckey, Francis Seavington
Urquhart, Alfred James
Verco, Clement Armour
Verco, Sydney Manton
Wells, Clement Victor
Weld, Elizabeth Eleanor

B. A. DEGREE.

Campbell, James Way
Churchward, Spencer
Colville, John
Goode, Samuel Walter

Harry, Arthur Hartley
Holder, Ethel Roby
Nairn, Alexander Livingstone
Wehrstedt, Walter Franz

B.SC. DEGREE.

Basedow, Herbert
Bayly, William Reynolds
Boas, Isaac Herbert
Bosworth, Richard Leslie Eugene
Brown, Mary Home
Burgess, May
Chapple, Harold
Chapple, Phœbe
Clark, Archie Septimus
Collison, Edith
Connor, Julian Dove
Coventry, Cameron Hilder
Duffield, Walter Geoffrey
Easther, Stanley Victor
Fitzgerald, Joseph Edward
Greenway, Thomas Charles
Heyne, Laura Olga Hedwig

Heynemann, Wilhelminna Susanna
   Hillier
Jennings, Francis Alexander
Jude, Gertrude Josephine
Kirby, Bevan
Lillywhite, Cuthbert
Moore, Bertie Harcourt
McBride, William John
Marryat, Cyril Beaumont
Newman, Olive Gertrude
Nordmann, Wilfred Gottlieb Row
   land Patrick
Paton, Alfred Maurice
Paton, Dora Isabel
Wainwright, Charles Leonard
Whitington, Bertram

MUS. BAC. DEGREE.

Dunn, John Millard
Hills, Walter Bedford
Hole, William Magarey
Johns, Nicholas James
Kelly, Franziska Helena Marie
Kemp, Marion Kirkwood

Norman, Caroline
Otto, Arthur Hermann
Ure, Jane Drysdale
Wheeler, Alfred
Wibberley, Brian

STUDENTS IN LAW STUDYING FOR FINAL CERTIFICATE.
SESSION 1898.

Atkinson, Alfred Harris Owst
Bennett, Richard William
Boucaut, James Penn
Bray, Cecil Thomas
Byrne, John Thomas
Fleming, Stanley Hugh
Goldsworthy, William Beazley
Heseltine, Samuel Richard
Homburg, Robert
James Alfred Charles
Johnson, James Howard

Keats, Frederick Phillips
Little, Egbert Percy Graham
Nesbit, Reginald George
Nicholls, Theodore Henry
Shepherd, Joseph Scoresby
Stuart, Walter Leslie
Supple, Charles Joseph
Tennant, Frederich Augustus
Von Doussa, Stanley Bowman
Ward, Henry Torrens

NON-GRADUATING STUDENTS—SESSION 1898.

Adey, William James
Anthony, William Gwennap
Bagot, Christopher George Seymour
Baker, William
Barwell, Henry Newman
Bayly, Percival George Wykeham
Bevilaqua, Heinrich Gustav
Bickford, Reginald
Blackmore, James Gardiner
Blades, Walter
Blaikie, Thomas William
Botten, George Cobbett
Bowden, Fred Manton
Bray, Harry
Buttfield, Emil Sydney Henry
Clark, Caroline
Clayton, Joseph Woods
Clegg, Herbert
Clemow, Frederick
Clisby, Harold Leopold
Clucas, Robert John Miller
Cohen, Victor Napoleon Mark
Collison, John Cleeve
Conigrave, Mostyn Reeve
Cooke, William Ternent
Cowell, William James
Crompton, Robert
Davidge, James Leonard
Davis, John Frederick
Degenhardt, William Russell Luke
Dingle, Herbert Mitchell
Dodwell, George Frederic
Downes, Henry

Dutton, Henry Hampton
Edmunds, Louis George
Edwards, Howard Clyde
Edwards, Norman Holehouse
Eitel, Lionel Lambert
Elliot, John Smithson
Ellis, Joseph
Fairweather, Arthur
Fanning, Joseph
Ferguson, Andrew
Fisher, Ernest John Neville
Fitzgerald, Edward Thomas Columbus
Fleming, Edward Harold
Foale, Herbert
Fotheringham, Maxwell Armstrong
Fox, James Michael
Fox, Robert Owen
Fox, William Francis
Fraser, John
Fray, Percival Richard
Frick, William Henry
Geach, Oswald
George, Madeline Rees
Giles, Nigel Stuart
Graham, Sydney Hartley
Grayson, Charles Edward
Greenlees, William James
Hague, Harold Wilfred
Hamilton, Robert Keymis
Hammond, Joseph
Hancock, George Alfred
Harris, William Thomas Ash

Hassler, Hans
Henwood, William Percival
Heynemann, Albert Victor
Higgin, Mary
Horton, Hiram
Hosking, Edward
Hunwick, William Alfred
Jacob, Caroline
James, Joseph Glassup
Jefferis, Annie Adelaide
Jolly, Bertram Dickson
Jones, Henry Henderson
Just, John Stephens
Keats, Thomas Augustus
Keene, Edwin Joseph
Kekwick, Edwin Huntley
Kingsborough, Alfred Herbert
Krüger, Oscar George
Landseer, Laurence Harcourt
Lane, Annie
Lane, Fred Beeby
Lasscock, Arthur Thomas
Laughton, Eva
Leahy, John
Lill, Frederick William Russon
Lindsay, Algernon Sheppard
Lowry, Alfred Henry Piper
McLaren, David Eardley
McLaren, Donald James
McMillan, Samuel Herbert
Magarey, Percy Rupert
Makin, Guy St. John
Marshall, Percy John
Martin, Ernest Montgomerie
Martin, Harry
Maxfield, Charles Thomas
May, Harold Vivian
Mitton, Ernest Gladstone
Morgan, Robert John
Moulden, Eldin Swansy
Moule, Charles Launcelot
Müller, Thomas Louis
Mundy, Charles John Woodroffe
Newbery, Arthur Kent
Neumann, Bernhard Gustav
Newman, H   J
Nicholas, John
Nicholls, Sydney Wentworth
Nienaber, Percy Frederic Carl
Niven, Agnes Christian
Noltenius, Harry Edward
Noon, Arthur
Patchell, Mary Emma
Penny, Edward Arnold
Phillips, James Howard
Phillips, Samuel Gallie
Pilgrim, Henry Auburn
Potts, Arthur

Ralph, Edgar Maurice
Rankine, Jeffry Walker
Raws, Helen Josephine
Reid, Frederick William
Robertson, William Arthur
Rofe, George Percy Woodville
Rofe, Percy James
Rogers, Elmore Fenwick
Ross, Miss
Runge. Percival Henry Edward
Russack, Frederick William
Saunders, Cyril Arthur
Searle, Thomas Lionel
Shand, George Andrew Angus
Sheridan, John James
Simons, Bernard
Slattery, Richard Francis
Smith, Louis Laybourne
Solomon, Harry Walter
Steel, Dudley George
Stephens, Charles Francis
Stock, Adolph Clifton
Stockwell, Fred Clarence
Stoward, Frederick
Sudholz, Albert Clamor Gunner
Sutherland, William George
Swan, Karl Otto
Taplin, Harold Eaton
Taylor, Alfred
Thomas, Millicent Kyffin
Thomas, William George Frederick
Thomson, James Simpson
Tilbury, William
Tolmer, Gerald Stedman
Tresise, Ernest Oliver
Trüdinger, Walter
Turner, Henry Macaulay
Uren, Malcolm Francis
Usher, William Clement
Wainwright, Edward
Warren, William Mortimore
Watson, William Henry
Way, James
Whillas, Thomas Foggo
Wells, Frederick George
Willmott, William Andrew
Wilson, George Albert
Winterbottom, Arthur Wellesley Hill
Winterbottom, Douglas Charles
Wittber, Carl Wilhelm
Wittber, Friedrich August
Wood, Norman Hallett
Wooldridge, Ernest Alfred
Wooldridge, Garbut Thomas
Wright, Annie Elwin
Wright, Blanche Lucy Amand
Young, Frederick James

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION FROM 1893 TO 1898 INCLUSIVE.

(For previous List see Calendar for 1893, page 59.)

The names of those who have taken Degrees are not included in this list.

M.—March Examination.

N.—November Examination.

Name.	Class.	Year.	Month.
Adcock, Leonard Charles	3	1897,	N.
Agnew, Mary Anna	4	1897,	N.
Ambrose, Theodore	3	1895,	N.
Ambrose, Theodore	2	1896,	N.
Annells, William Charles	2	1894,	N.
Angus, Catherine	4	1898,	N.
Ashton, Thomas Badge	3	1895,	N.
Ashton, Thomas Badge	3	1896,	N.
Atkinson, Alfred Harris Owst...	3	1896,	N.
Bagot, Walter Hervey	3	1896,	N.
Baker, Robert Colley	3	1896,	N.
Basedow, Herbert	2	1897,	N.
Bamberger, Amalia Wilhelmine Dorothea	1	1894,	N.
Bayley, Emma Louisa Stanton	3	1893,	N.
Begley, Edward Thomas	3	1897,	N.
Begley, Edward Thomas	3	1898,	N.
Beck, Christian Anderson	2	1885,	N.
Bell, Harry Charles Rikard	3	1894,	N.
Bengtel, Carl Joseph	2	1894,	N.
Benham, Rosamond Agnes	3	1894,	N.
Bennett, Claude Ernest	3	1898,	N.
Bennett, Claude	4	1897,	N.
Berry, Hannah Maud...	3	1894,	N.
Bircher, Albert Andrew	3	1896,	N.
Bircher, Victoria Mary	2	1895,	N.
Birks, Margaret Eason	3	1895,	N.
Birks, Mellville	2	1898,	N.
Black, John Wrixon	2	1895,	N.
Blackmore, James Gairdner	3	1895,	N.
Blackmore, Jane Drummond Gordon	4	1897,	N.
Boas, Isaac Herbert	2	1895,	N.
Boothby, Frederick Brooke	3	1897,	M.
Borthwick, Ferniehirst Halidon	3	1896,	N.

Name.	Class.	Year.	Month.
Borthwick, Ferniehirst Halidon	3	1896,	M.
Borthwick, Ferniehirst Halidon	3	1897,	N.
Brady, Albert Edward	3	1896,	N.
Brady, Ellen	2	1897,	N.
Bray, Harry	2	1896,	N.
Bright, William Stuart	3	1898,	N.
Broadbent, Percy Lewis	2	1896,	N.
Bromley, Helen Clarice	3	1896,	N.
Brooks, Albert Joseph	1	1898,	N.
Brown, Edgar Jabez	3	1895,	N.
Brown Harry Wheeler	1,	1893,	N.
Brown, Mary Home	3	1896,	N.
Brummitt, Elliott Arthur	4	1898,	N.
Bryan, William Thomas	3	1898,	N.
Bullock, Royden George	2	1898,	N.
Burden, Helen Gertrude	3	1897,	N.
Burden, Mildred Constance	3	1894,	N.
Burgess, May	2	1893.	N.
Büring, Blanka	2	1898,	N.
Büring, Leopold	1	1893,	N.
Burnard, Renfrey Gershom	2	1898,	N.
Byrne, John Thomas	3	1894,	N.
Byrne, John Thomas	3	1895,	N.
Campbell, James Way	2	1894,	N.
Campbell, James Way	2	1895,	N.
Catchlove, Charles Hamilton Leyland	1	1893,	N.
Caterer, Edith Susanna	3	1895,	N.
Caw, Alexander Ruan	2	1896,	N.
Caw, Alexander Ruan	1	1897,	N.
Chapple, Gertrude	3	1894,	N.
Chapple, Harold	2	1896,	N.
Chapple, Phoebe	1	1895,	N.
Churchward, Ellen Daisy	3	1893,	N.
Churchward, Spencer	1	1897,	N.
Clarke, Philip Sylvester	2	1894,	N.
Clark, Archie Septimus	2	1896,	N.
Clark, Archie Septimus	1	1897,	N.
Clayton, Arthur Ross...	3	1897,	N.

Name.	Class.	Year.	Month.
Clayton, Arthur Ross ...	3	1898,	M.
Cleland, John Burton ...	3	1894,	N.
Cleland, Leslie Glen ...	3	1897,	N.
Clerke, Louise Frances	3	1895,	N.
Close, James Ayrton ...	3	1895,	N.
Colebatch, Mary Clyatt	2	1893,	N.
Colebatch, Walter John	3	1893,	N.
Collison, Alice May ...	2	1894,	N.
Collison, Ruth ...	3	1896,	N.
Colville, John	3	1896,	N.
Cooke, William Ternent	1	1895,	N.
Cooper, Constance May	1	1896,	N.
Connor, Julian Dove ...	3	1894,	N.
Connor, Julian Dove ...	1	1895,	N.
Corbin, Dorothea ...	1	1894,	N.
Corbin, John	3	1894,	N.
Corbin, John	3	1895,	N.
Corbin, Margaret ...	3	1897,	N.
Coventry, Cameron Hilder	4	1897,	N.
Cowan, Horace Stanhope	3	1894,	N.
Cowell, Francis Henry	1	1898,	N.
Craigie, Muriel Evelyn	3	1897,	N.
Davidge, James Leonard	2	1897,	N.
Deakin, John Edward Ferdinand	3	1898,	N.
De Mole, George Ernest	2	1897,	N.
Dodwell, George Frederick	1	1896,	N.
Dowdy, William Ernest	3	1894,	N.
Dowdy, William Ernest	3	1895,	N.
Duffield, Walter Geoffrey	2	1896,	N.
Dunstan, Elizabeth East	2	1895,	N.
Dutton, Henry Hampton	2	1896,	N.
Earl, Olive Louise ...	2	1894,	N.
Easther, Stanley Victor	1	1897,	N.
Edmunds, Charles Augustus	3	1898,	N.
Eitzen, Louis Tisdell Rudolph	2	1896,	N.
England, Annie Elizabeth	3	1895,	N.
Fairweather, Andrew ...	3	1897,	N.
Fairweather, Andrew ...	1	1898,	N.
Farr, Muriel Edith ...	3	1898,	N.
Farske, Hilda Gesina Francisca	1	1897,	N.
Field, Bessie Williams	4	1897,	N.
Field, Constance Ruby	1	1893,	N.
Finlayson, Katherine Alice	3	1896,	N.

Name.	Class.	Year.	Month.
Finlayson, Ronald Nickels	3	1897,	N.
Fitzgerald, Joseph Edward	1	1893,	N.
Flecker, Oscar Sidney	2	1895,	N.
Flecker, Otto Randolph	2	1897,	N.
Fleming, Stanley Hugh	3	1895,	N.
Flint, Ada Clark ...	3	1893,	N.
Ford, Henry Penberthy	3	1893,	N.
Formby, Henry Harper	3	1894,	N.
Formby, Henry Harper	3	1895,	N.
Fowler, Rodney ...	2	1893,	N.
Fry, Alfred Turner ...	2	1897,	N.
Fry, Muriella Margaret	1	1897,	N.
Gartrell, Herbert William	1	1898,	N.
Gerney, Victor August	3	1897,	N.
Gibbons, William Francis Joseph	4	1898,	N.
Giles, Ireton Elliot ...	2	1893,	N.
Giles, Ireton Elliot ...	1	1894,	N.
Giles, Nigel Stuart ...	3	1893,	N.
Gilbert, Henry	2	1895,	N.
Gillen, Vincent de Paul	3	1898,	N.
Goldsworthy, William Beazley	3	1895,	N.
Goode, Samuel Walter	1	1894,	N.
Goode, Samuel Walter	1	1895,	N.
Gooden, Ernest Oswald	3	1894,	N.
Greenway, Thomas Charles	2	1897,	N.
Gregory, Harold Victor	2	1896,	N.
Grewar, Leonard Dangar	3	1898,	M.
Grey, William Charles	3	1894,	M.
Grieve, Helen Una ...	2	1897,	N.
Grummet, Cyril Adolph	3	1896,	N.
Gunson, George Frederick	3	1894,	N.
Hains, George Meyer ...	1	1893,	N.
Halcomb, Charles Digby	3	1895,	M.
Hall, Charles Fishbourne...	4	1897,	N.
Hamilton, Elsie Maud	3	1895,	N.
Hamlin, Florence May...	3	1895,	N.
Hannagan, Francis ...	4	1897,	N.
Hansen, Henry Lawrence	2	1894,	N.
Hansen, John Patrick...	3	1894,	N.
Hardy, Alfred Burton...	2	1893,	N.
Hartley, Muriel Ida ...	3	1895,	N.
Harris, James Frederick	3	1895,	N.

Name.	Class.	Year.	Month.
Hayward, Harold Thornborough	3	1897,	N.
Hayward, Lionel Wykeham	1	1898,	N.
Healy, Robert	3	1894,	N.
Healy, Robert	3	1895,	N.
Healy, Robert	3	1896,	M.
Heggaton, Juanita Bessie	2	1896,	N.
Heggaton, Rupert Dufty	3	1893,	N.
Henderson, Dorothy Anna	3	1897,	N.
Hemingway, Arthur John	1	1893,	N.
Heseltine, Samuel Richard	3	1898,	M.
Heseltine, Verner George	2	1893,	N.
Hewgill, Rupert Percy Alexander	1	1893,	N.
Heyne, Ida Maria	1	1894,	N.
Higgins, Edward Charles	2	1896,	N.
Hill. Clement	3	1893,	N.
Holder, Eric James Roby	3	1895,	N.
Holder, Ethel Roby	1	1893,	N.
Holder, Ethel Roby	1	1895,	N.
Holder, Rhoda Sims	1	1897,	N
Homburg, Robert	3	1894,	M.
Hone, Frances Helen	3	1894,	N.
Horne, William Joseph	3	1894,	N.
Hugo, Victor	3	1894,	N.
Humpherys, Bessie Maud	3	1895,	N.
Hunn, William Morgan	3	1897,	N.
Hunter, Oswald	3	1897,	N.
Hunter, Oswald	1	1898,	N.
Hunter, William Allen	2	1894,	N.
Jacobi, Frieda Louisa	1	1898,	N.
James, Alfred Charles	2	1896,	N.
Jennings, Francis Alexander	1	1895,	N.
Jennings, Francis Alexander	2	1896,	N.
Johnson, James Howard	3	1894,	M.
Jolly, Norman William	1	1897,	N.
Jolly, Norman William	1	1898,	N.
Jones, Laurie Lindsay	3	1898,	N.
Jude, Gertrude Josephine	3	1897,	N.
Kane, Amy Grace	3	1896,	N.
Keats, Frederick Phillips	2	1895,	N.
Kelly, William Ryton	3	1895,	N.
Kelly, William Ryton	2	1896,	N.
Kennedy, Donald Angus	4	1898,	N.
Kennedy, Henry Leo	3	1894,	N.
Kennedy, Henry Leo	1	1895,	N.
Lambert, William John	3	1898,	N.
Lane, Annie	2	1893,	N.
Lawrence, Ethel Eliza	3	1893,	N.
Lawrence, Sophy Farr	3	1893,	N.
Lewis, James Brook	3	1893,	N.
Lewis, James Brook	3	1895,	N.
Lewis, James Brook	3	1896,	M.
Lillywhite, Cuthbert	2	1895,	N.
Lillywhite, Cuthbert	1	1896,	N.
Lipsham, Maggie	3	1897,	N.
Little, Francesca Agnes	2	1898,	N.
Love, Roberta Rachael	3	1896,	N.
Love, Rosye, Edith	3	1895,	N.
Lungley, Catherine	3	1894,	N.
Lyall, Bessie Robertson	3	1894,	N.
Lyall, David Murray	3	1897,	N.
Lyddy, John Paterick	2	1895,	N.
Lyons, Mary Ellen Catherine	3	1893,	N.
McAree, Francis Edward	3	1898,	N.
McArthur David William Stanley	1	1898,	N.
McBride, William John	2	1894,	N.
McBride, William John	2	1895,	N.
McDonald, William John Patrick	3	1895,	N.
McKenzie, Mary Catherine	3	1893,	N.
Maclagan, Archibald George Remington	3	1897,	M.
Magarey, Percy Rupert Robertson	3	1895,	M.
Magarey, Rupert Eric	3	1896,	N.
Magarey, Rupert Eric	2	1897,	N.
Main, Effie Lizzie	3	1897,	N.
Makin, Ernest Llewellyn	3	1895,	N.
Malin, Stanley Arthur	3	1895,	N.
Malin, Stanley Arthur	2	1896,	N.
Mann, Sophy Winifred	2	1895,	N.
Marshall, Amy Louisa	3	1895,	N.
Martin, Ada Ethel Mary	2	1898,	N.
Martin, Charles Garnet Sydney	4	1897,	N.
Martin, Emily Rosa	3	1893,	N.
Martin, Victor Garfield	3	1898,	N.
Mayo, George. Elton	3	1897,	N.
Mayo, George Elton	3	1898,	N.
Mayo, Helen Mary	3	1895,	N.
Moloney, Eugene Ignatius	3	1894,	N.

Name.	Class.	Year.	Month.
Moncrieff, Edward Woods	3	1895,	N.
Moncrieff, Edward Woods	2	1896,	N.
Moncrieff, Percy Woods	2	1895,	N.
Monk, Mabel Elsie ...	3	1893,	N.
Moore Bertie Harcourt	1	1896,	N.
Moroney, Austin James	3	1898,	N.
Muecke, Francis Frederick	3	1896,	N.
Muecke, Francis Frederick	2	1897,	N.
Murphy, Martin Patrick	3	1895,	N.
Nairn, Alexander Livingstone	2	1895,	N.
Nairn, Alexander Livingstone	2	1896,	N.
Neill, Mary Gwendolen	3	1895,	N.
Nesbit, Reginald George	2	1895,	N.
Newland, Clive ...	3	1895,	N.
Newland, Marra Victor	3	1894,	N.
Newland, Ralph ...	2	1897,	N.
Nicholls, Theodore Henry	3	1897,	M.
Noltenius, Harry Edward	3	1897,	N.
O'Connell, John Pearson	3	1898,	N.
O'Connell, John Robert Keys	3	1894,	N.
O'Grady, Standish John	2	1893,	N.
O'Neill, Edward Patrick	3	1897,	N.
Opie, Eleanor	4	1898,	N.
Owen, Arthur Geoffrey	1	1893,	N.
Padman, Edward Clyde	2	1894,	N.
Palmer, William Edward	3	1896,	N.
Parker, Vera Carleton	2	1898,	N.
Parkinson, Thomas Smirk Percival ...	3	1894,	N.
Partridge, Wilfred Fewkes	3	1897,	N.
Partridge, Wilfred Fewkes	2	1898,	N.
Paton, Alfred Maurice	1	1894,	N.
Paton, Dora Isabel ..	1	1897,	N.
Plummer, Philip James Arthur...	3	1895,	N.
Pollitt, Mary Carleton	3	1893,	N.
Pollitt, Winifred Carleton	3	1894,	N.
Poole, Ellen Nora ...	3	1895,	N.

Name.	Class.	Year.	Month.
Quigley, Cornelius O'Neill	3	1898,	N,
Ralph, Ida Louise ...	2	1893,	N.
Ring, Hilda Mary ...	3	1898,	N.
Rischbieth, Harold ...	3	1894,	N.
Roberts, Edith May ...	3	1894,	N.
Robertson, Gertrude Annie	3	1893,	N,
Robertson, Lionel Joseph	1	1893,	N.
Robinson, Allan Douglas	1	1895,	N.
Robinson, Ethel Davy	3	1895,	N.
Robinson, Spencer ...	1	1898,	N.
Robson, Helen Gertrude	2	1893,	N.
Rogers. Florence Emily	2	1897,	N.
Rose, Clement Thomas	2	1898,	N.
Rutt, Edith Elizabeth	2	1896,	N.
Sadleir, Georgina Hunt	3	1896,	N.
Sadleir, Mary Hammersley	3	1893,	N.
Sanders, Isabel Mary ...	2	1896,	N.
Sandford, James Wallace	3	1896,	N.
Sare, Joseph Herbert	3	1894,	N.
Shepherd, Joseph Scoresby	4	1897,	N.
Shierlaw, Howard Alison	3	1897,	N.
Shorney, Herbert Frank	3	1893,	N.
Simpson, Alfred Allen	3	1894,	N.
Skipper, Stanley Herbert	2	1896,	N.
Slane, Amelia	3	1895,	N.
Solomon, Florence May	3	1894,	N.
Stanton, Evelyn Dulcie Stanton	3	1897,	N.
Stephens, Charles Francis	1	1893,	N.
Stokes, John Maynard	3	1895,	N.
Stokes, Charles Hartley	1	1896,	N.
Stuart, Walter Leslie...	3	1894,	M.
Stuckey, Gulielma Ellen	2	1897,	N.
Stuckey, Reginald Robert...	1	1896,	N.
Stuckey, Rupert Bramwell	1	1894,	N.
Suckling, Frank Martin	1	1896,	N.
Supple, Charles Joseph	3	1894,	N.
Swann, Minna Jane ...	3	1894,	N.
Tapley, Marianne ...	2	1895,	N.
Taylor, Arthur Roy ...	2	1898,	N.
Taylor, Stuart Corbett	3	1895,	N.
Tennant, Frederick Augustus	3	1895,	M.
Ternouth, Hirell Alice	4	1897,	N.

Name.	Class.	Year.	Month.
Thomas, Millicent Kyffin	3	1894,	N.
Thomas, Thomas Theo-			
dore	3	1896,	N.
Treleaven, Bessie Louise	2	1896,	N.
Tuckwell, Ernest Sin-			
clair	3	1897,	N.
Urquhart, Alfred James	3	1897	M.
Vaughan, John Howard	3	1895,	N.
Verco, Claude Maythorn	3	1898,	N.
Verco, Clement Armour	2	1893,	N.
Verco, Sydney Manton	3	1895,	N.
Von Doussa, Stanley			
Bowman	3	1895,	N.
Wainwright, Charles			
Leonard	1	1897,	N.
Wainwright, Florence	3	1894,	N.
Walker, Florence Ethel	3	1893,	N.
Walton, Gertrude Mary	3	1898,	N.
Ward, Henry Torrens...	3	1896,	M.

Name.	Class.	Year.	Month.
Way, Inman	3	1895,	M.
Weaver, Alfred Charles	3	1897,	N.
Wehrstedt, Walter Franz	1	1896,	N.
Weidenbach, Arnold			
Edwin...	2	1897,	N.
Wells, Clement Victor	3	1894,	N.
Wells, Clement Victor	2	1895,	N.
Wells, Clement Victor	2	1896,	N.
Wilks, Vida Alice ...	1	1897,	N.
Williams, Elsie ...	2	1896,	N.
Williams, Mary Violet	3	1893,	N.
Winterbottom, Arthur			
Wellesley Hill ...	2	1897,	N.
Young, Annie Gertrude	3	1898,	N.
Zwar, Bernhard Trau-			
gott	2	1894,	N.
Zwar, Bernhard Trau-			
gott	3	1895,	M.
Zwar, Hermann ...	3	1893,	N.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1898,

B.A. Degree.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into Latin prose—

The Aedui, friends and brothers, as they delighted to be called, of the Roman people, held the highest place among the nations of central Gaul. Their friendship and brotherhood was acknowledged by the Romans themselves. It was a special badge of distinction. Rome had many allies; the Aedui were her only brothers. The brothers of Rome were naturally the first among the nations of Gaul to find their way into the Roman Senate. Such a privilege as this is naturally made the most of by the Aeduan orator speaking before the throne of Constantine. Rome had had other faithful allies, but they had become allies from motives of self-interest. Saguntum had sought the alliance of Rome in hopes of enlarging her own dominion in Spain. Massalia had sought it in hopes of winning Roman protection against barbarian neighbours.

FREEMAN

Augustodunum ; Historical Essays, Fourth Series.

LATIN UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into English—

1. Caelo supinas si tuleris manus
   nascente luna, rustica Phidyle,
   si ture placaris et horna

fruge Lares auidaque porca,
nec pestilentem sentiet Africum
fecunda uitis nec sterilem seges
robiginem aut dulces alumni
pomifero graue tempus anno.
nam quae niuali pascitur Algido
deuota quercus inter et ilices
aut crescit Albanis in herbis   ·
uictima, pontificum securis
ceruice tinguet : te nihil attinet
temptare multa caede bidentium
paruos coronantem marino
rore deos fragilique myrto.
immunis aram si tetigit manus,
non sumptuosa blandior hostia,
molliuit auersos Penatis
farre pio et saliente mica.

<div align="right">HORACE, Carm. III., 23.</div>

In what metre is this poem written?

2. Ceterum Heraclea capta fregit tandem animos Aeto-
lorum, et paucos post dies, quam ad bellum renouandum
acciendumque regem in Asiam miserant legatos, abiectis
belli consiliis pacis petendae oratores ad consulem
miserunt.   quos dicere exorsos consul interfatus, cum
alia sibi praeuertenda esse dixisset, redire Hypatam eos
datis dierum decem indutiis et L. Valerio Flacco cum
iis misso iussit eique, quae secum acturi fuissent,
exponere, et si qua uellent, alia.   Hypatam ut est
uentum, principes Aetolorum apud Flaccum concilium
habuerunt consultantes, quonam agendum modo apud
consulem foret.   parantibus iis antiqua iura foederum
ordiri meritaque in populum Romanum absistere iis
Flaccus iussit, quae ipsi uiolassent ac rupissent ; confes-
sionem iis culpae magis profuturam et totam in preces
orationem uersam : nec enim in causa ipsorum, sed in
populi Romani clementia spem salutis positam esse ; et
se suppliciter agentibus iis adfuturum et apud consulem
et Romae in senatu : eo quoque enim mittendos fore
legatos.   haec una uia omnibus ad salutem uisa est, ut
in fidem se permitterent Romanorum : ita enim et illis
uiolandi supplices uerecundiam se imposituros, et ipsos
nihilo minus suae potestatis fore, si quid melius fortuna
ostendisset.

<div align="right">LIVY. Ab urbe condita, xxxvi., 27.</div>

LATIN.

HORACE : CARMINA, I.

LIVY : AB VRBE CONDITA, I.

Professor Bensly, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English—

   i. Heu nimis longo satiate ludo,
      quem iuuat clamor galeaeque leues,
      acer et Mauri peditis cruentum
      uoltus in hostem.

      Of whom is this said ?

   ii. Nequicquam Veneris praesidio ferox
       pectes caesariem grataque feminis
       inbelli cithara carmina diuides.

   iii. Vtcumque dulci, Tyndari, fistula
        ualles et Vsticae cubantis
        leuia personuere saxa.

   iiii. Caecubum et prelo domitam Caleno
         tu bibes uuam : mea nec Falernae
         temperant uites neque Formiani
         pocula colles.

         What emendation has been proposed in the above
         extract ? By whom was it proposed, and why ?

   v. Nam seu mobilibus ueris inhorruit
      aduentus foliis, seu uirides rubum
      dimouere lacertae,
      et corde et genibus tremit.

      What emendations have been proposed in the above
      extract ? By whom, and why ?

   vi. Num uanae redeat sanguis imagini
       quam uirga semel horrida,
       non lenis precibus fata recludere,
       nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi ?
       durum : sed levius fit patientia
       quicquid corrigere est nefas.

   vii.   Valet ima summis
       mutare et insignem attenuat deus,
       obscura promens : hinc apicem rapax
       Fortuna cum stridore acuto
       sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

viii. Digito male pertinaci—domus exilis Plutonia—antemnae
—collino—Bassareus—cantharus—Daunias—angiportus
—calco—pullus (adj.)—dego—caprea.

II. i. Name the metres in which i.–vii. of question I. are
severally written, and write out the scansion of the first
line of i., iii., v., vii.

ii. Mark the quantity of the middle vowel of the following
words:—infrequens—lorica—laboro—funditus—Lalage
—barbarus—Tydides—Nestora—apricus—discrepat—
oliua.

III. Comment on any noteworthy points of construction or usage
in—

i. unde nil maius generatur ipso.

ii. uino et lucernis Medus acinaces
immane quantum discrepat.

iii. atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera
Gaetulusue leo frangere persequor.

iiii. quanta laborabas Charybdi.

v. et uoltus nimium lubricus adspici.

IIII. Write brief explanatory notes on :—

paterni fluminis ripas—Catonis nobile letum—intactae
Palladis urbem—animaeque magnae prodigum Poeno
superante Paullum—nobilis libros Panaeti Socraticam et
domum—Lesbio primum modulate ciui.

V. Explain very briefly to what any four of the following
refer :—

i. malorum, quae nostra tot per annos uidit aetas.

ii. uenerabilis uir miraculo litterarum.

iii. cum perfusus horrore uenerabundus adstitissem.

iiii. fremere inde plebs multiplicatam seruitutem, centum
pro uno dominos factos.

v. nunc expergiscere uere.

vi. id communiter a ciuitatibus Asiae factum fama ferebat.

vii. sin minus, eo nunc peius mutata res est, quod istic cum
ignauia est scelus.

VI. Explain briefly anything noticeable in the construction or
expression of any three of the following :—

i. et esse igitur aliquod caput placebat, et nemo alteri
concedere in animum inducebat.

ii. miraculo primum esse Romanis, qui proximi steterant.

iii. quod bene uertat, castra Albanos Romanis castris iungere iubet.

iiii. ausus est ferre ad populum, uellent iuberentne se regnare.

v. cui Superbo cognomen facta indiderunt.

vi. paulo ante quam sol occideret venit.

VII. Translate into English—

i. Ibi cum eum cibi uinoque grauatum sopor oppressisset, pastor accola eius loci, nomine Cacus, ferox uiribus, captus pulchritudine boum cum auertere eam praedam uellet, quia, si agendo armentum in speluncam compulisset, ipsa uestigia quaerentem dominum eo deductura erant, auersos boues, eximium quemque pulchritudine, caudis in speluncam traxit.

ii. Tum Sabinae mulieres, quarum ex iniuria bellum ortum erat, crinibus passis scissaque ueste uicto malis muliebri pauore ausae se inter tela uolantia inferre, ex transuerso impetu facto dirimere infestas acies, dirimere iras hinc patres hinc uiros orantes, ne se sanguine nefando soceri generique respergerent, ne parricidio macularent partus suos, nepotum illi, hi liberum progeniem.

　　How do you classify the genitives *nepotum* and *liberum* ?

iii. Priusquam dimicarent, foedus ictum inter Romanos et Albanos est his legibus, ut, cuius populi ciues eo certamine uicissent, is alteri populo cum bona pace imperitaret.

　　What would uicissent be, if it were in the indicative ?

iiii. Lucumoni contra omnium heredi bonorum cum diuitiae iam animos facerent, auxit ducta in matrimonium Tanaquil summo loco nata et quae haud facile iis, in quibus nata erat, humiliora sineret ea, quo innupsisset.

　　Why is *sineret* in the subjunctive ?

　　What is peculiar here about the use of *quo* ?

v. Ex pastoribus duo ferocissimi delecti ad facinus, quibus consueti erant uterque agrestibus ferramentis, in uestibulo regiae quam potuere tumultuosissime specie rixae in se omnes apparitores regios conuertunt.

　　Explain fully the construction of *quibus consueti erant*.

vi. Addita superbia ipsius regis miseriaeque et labores plebis. in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas demersae ; Romanos homines, uictores omnium circa populorum, opifices ac lapicidas pro bellatoribus factos.

To what does the last extract refer ?

VIII. i. What is the probable reason for the detail of ritual described in—

id ubi dixit, porcum silice percussit ?

ii. Explain—nuntiatum regi patribusque est in monte Albano lapidibus pluuisse.

iii. Give the meaning of :—decorus (2)—tum maxime — frequenter — ancilia — arcuatus—perduellio—paludamentum—obnoxius—dedier—salinae—facessere—prensare ; and distinguish between clipeus and scutum and indies and quotidie.

CREDIT.

First year candidates for Credit in Latin took, in addition to the papers of their own year, the Vergil and Tacitus paper of the Second year.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into Greek Prose—

Gentlemen.—This business, I confess, gives me much dissatisfaction.   A poor woman has been insulted and injured in her property, apparently without provocation ; and though she has not been able to convict the offender, it cannot be doubted that she, as well as the world in general, will impute the crime to some of our society.   Though I am in my own mind convinced that in her passion she charged an innocent person, yet the circumstance [which we have heard] is a strong suspicion, indeed almost a proof, that the perpetrator of this unmanly mischief was one of our body.

DR. AIKIN AND MRS. BARBAULD :

Evenings at Home.
Thirteenth Evening.

GREEK UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into English—

I.   Αὐτίκα δ' Ἠὼς ἦλθεν εὔθρονος, ἥ μιν ἔγειρεν
Ναυσικάαν εὔπεπλον· ἄφαρ δ' ἀπεθαύμασ' ὄνειρον,
βῆ δ' ἰέναι διὰ δώμαθ', ἵν' ἀγγείλειε τοκεῦσιν,
πατρὶ φίλῳ καὶ μητρί· κιχήσατο δ' ἔνδον ἐόντας.
ἡ μὲν ἐπ' ἐσχάρῃ ἧστο σὺν ἀμφιπόλοισι γυναιξὶν
ἠλάκατα στρωφῶσ' ἁλιπόρφυρα· τῷ δὲ θύραζε
ἐρχομένῳ ξύμβλητο μετὰ κλειτοὺς βασιλῆας
ἐς βουλήν, ἵνα μιν κάλεον Φαίηκες ἀγαυοί.
ἡ δὲ μάλ' ἄγχι στᾶσα φίλον πατέρα προσέειπεν·
" πάππα φίλ', οὐκ ἂν δή μοι ἐφοπλίσσειας ἀπήνην
ὑψηλὴν ἐύκυκλον, ἵνα κλυτὰ εἵματ' ἄγωμαι
ἐς ποταμὸν πλυνέουσα, τά μοι ῥερυπωμένα κεῖται ;
καὶ δὲ σοὶ αὐτῷ ἔοικε μετὰ πρώτοισιν ἐόντα
βουλὰς βουλεύειν καθαρὰ χροῒ εἵματ' ἔχοντα.
πέντε δέ τοι φίλοι υἷες ἐνὶ μεγάροις γεγάασιν,
οἱ δύ' ὀπυίοντες, τρεῖς δ' ἠίθεοι θαλέθοντες·
οἱ δ' αἰεὶ ἐθέλουσι νεόπλυτα εἵματ' ἔχοντες
ἐς χορὸν ἔρχεσθαι· τὰ δ' ἐμῇ φρενὶ πάντα μέμηλεν."

HOMER, Odyssey ζ, 48—65.

II.   Ἡ μὲν ξυμμαχία αὕτη ἐγένετο. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ Χῖοι
εὐθὺς δέκα ἑτέρας πληρώσαντες ναῦς ἔπλευσαν ἐς Ἄναια,
βουλόμενοι περί τε τῶν ἐν Μιλήτῳ πυθέσθαι καὶ τὰς πόλεις
ἅμα ἀφιστάναι. καὶ ἐλθούσης παρὰ Χαλκιδέως ἀγγελίας
αὐτοῖς ἀποπλεῖν πάλιν καὶ ὅτι Ἀμόργης παρέσται κατὰ γῆν
στρατιᾷ, ἔπλευσαν ἐς Διὸς ἱερόν· καὶ καθορῶσιν ἑκκαίδεκα
ναῦς, ἃς ὕστερον ἔτι Θρασυκλέους Διομέδων ἔχων ἀπ'
Ἀθηνῶν προσέπλει. καὶ ὡς εἶδον, ἔφευγον μιᾷ μὲν νηὶ ἐς
Ἔφεσον, αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ ἐπὶ τῆς Τέω. καὶ τέσσαρας μὲν κενὰς
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι λαμβάνουσι, τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν φθασάν-
των· αἱ δ' ἄλλαι ἐς τὴν Τηίων πόλιν καταφεύγουσι. καὶ
οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου ἀπέπλευσαν, οἱ δὲ Χῖοι
ταῖς λοιπαῖς ναυσὶν ἀναγαγόμενοι καὶ ὁ πεζὸς μετ' αὐτῶν
Λέβεδον ἀπέστησαν καὶ αὖθις Ἐράς. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο
ἕκαστοι ἐπ' οἴκου ἀπεκομίσθησαν, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς καὶ αἱ νῆες.

THUCYDIDES, VIII, 19.

GREEK.

ODYSSEY α.

LYSIAS, SELECTED SPEECHES.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Parse the following words—
   Ἔσαν — ἦεν — ἔσκε — ἧστο — εἴατο — ἀφίκεο — ὅττεο — ἀρησαίατο—ἔπλετο—θείω.

II. Write notes on the following forms—
   δυσομένου—εἴρηαι—ὁρόω—τοκῆες.

III. Give the meaning of ὀδάξ—κακκείοντες—ἐπαλαστήσασα—
   —ποιπνύω—δηρόν — ἀτρύγετος— ἀνόπαια—ἀλεείνω—ὅσσα
   —βένθεα.

IIII. Scan the following lines, explaining any metrical points
   that call for notice—
   α. αἰεὶ δὲ μαλακοῖσι καὶ αἱμυλίοισι λόγοισι.
   β. παρτιθεῖ, εὖτ' ἄν μιν κάματος κατὰ γυῖα λάβῃσιν.
   γ. ὅππως κε μνηστῆρας ἀπώσεαι ἐκ μεγάροιο.
   δ. ἀργυρέῃ, ἐπὶ δὲ κληῖδ' ἐτάνυσσεν ἱμάντι.
   ε. πλέων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον ἐπ' ἀλλοθρόους ἀνθρώπους.
   ζ. ἐν λιμένι 'Ρείθρῳ, ὑπὸ Νηίῳ ὑλήεντι.

V. Comment on any noticeable points in the syntax of—
   α. ἢ ἑὸν αὐτοῦ χρεῖος ἐελδόμενος τόδ' ἱκάνει ;
   β. τῶν κέν τις τόδ' ἔχῃσιν, ἐπεὶ θάνε δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς.
   γ.   ὅθι οἱ θάλαμος περικαλλέος αὐλῆς
   ὑψηλὸς δέδμητο.
   δ. ἀλλ' ἤτοι μὲν ταῦτα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κεῖται,
   ἤ κεν νοστήσας ἀποτίσεται, ἦε καὶ οὐκί.

VI. Translate into English—
   α. πὰρ δ' αὐτὸς κλισμὸν θέτο ποικίλον, ἔκτοθεν ἄλλων
   μνηστήρων, μὴ ξεῖνος ἀνιηθεὶς ὀρυμαγδῷ
   δείπνῳ ἁδήσειεν, ὑπερφιάλοισι μετελθών.
   β. καί μοι τοῦτ' ἀγόρευσον ἐτήτυμον, ὄφρ' ἐῢ εἰδῶ,
   ἠὲ νέον μεθέπεις ἦ καὶ πατρώιός ἐσσι
   ξεῖνος, ἐπεὶ πολλοὶ ἴσαν ἀνέρες ἡμέτερον δῶ
   ἄλλοι, ἐπεὶ καὶ κεῖνος ἐπίστροφος ἦν ἀνθρώπων.
   γ. τίς δαίς, τίς δαὶ ὅμιλος ὅδ' ἔπλετο ; τίπτε δέ σε χρεώ ;
   εἰλαπίνη ἦε γάμος ; ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔρανος τάδε γ' ἐστίν.

ὥς τέ μοι ὑβρίζοντες ὑπερφιάλως δοκέουσι
δαίνυσθαι κατὰ δῶμα. νεμεσσήσαιτό κεν ἀνὴρ
αἴσχεα πόλλ' ὁρόων, ὅς τις πινυτός γε μετέλθοι.

δ. μῆτερ ἐμή, τί τ' ἄρα φθονέεις ἐρίηρον ἀοιδὸν
τέρπειν ὅππῃ οἱ νόος ὄρνυται; οὔ νύ τ' ἀοιδοὶ
αἴτιοι, ἀλλά ποθι Ζεὺς αἴτιος, ὅς τε δίδωσιν
ἀνδράσιν ἀλφηστῇσιν, ὅπως ἐθέλῃσιν, ἑκάστῳ.
τούτῳ δ' οὐ νέμεσις Δαναῶν κακὸν οἶτον ἀείδειν·
τὴν γὰρ ἀοιδὴν μᾶλλον ἐπικλείουσ' ἄνθρωποι,
ἥ τις ἀκουόντεσσι νεωτάτη ἀμφιπέληται.

ε. ἡ μὲν τὸν πτύξασα καὶ ἀσκήσασα χιτῶνα,
πασσάλῳ ἀγκρεμάσασα παρὰ τρητοῖσι λέχεσσι,
βῆ ῥ' ἴμεν ἐκ θαλάμοιο, θύρην δ' ἐπέρυσσε κορώῃ
ἀργυρέῃ, ἐπὶ δὲ κληῖδ' ἐτάνυσσεν ἱμάντι.

VII. Give the meaning of—

μετοικεῖν — εὐθύνη — δοκιμασία — παραφρυκτωρεύομαι —
προθεσμία — καταποντίζω — σανίδιον — ἀναδύομαι — ῥᾳ-
στώνη — ἐνοχλεῖν — σπουδάζω — δημεύω — γραφὰς τὰς ἐξ
ἀνθρώπων γράφειν—ἀπηλλάχθαι τῶν πρὸς τούτους ἐγκλη-
μάτων, and distinguish between εἰς τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον
and τοῦ λοιποῦ.

VIII. Give the Greek for—

the points in dispute—a factory—hemlock—to beat to
death—to elect—a busybody—grandfather, uncle, step-
mother, guardian, will.

VIIII. Write brief historical notes on—

a. συγκατῆλθε τοῖς ἀπὸ Φυλῆς.

β. ἐπὶ τῶν τετρακοσίων

γ. ἐτόλμησε τὰς ναῦς Λυσάνδρῳ μέτα Ἀδειμάντου προδοῦναι.

X. Explain clearly any noteworthy points in the syntax of—

a. ἢ δίκην δώσουσιν ὧν ἂν ἐξαμάρτωσιν, ἢ πράξαντες μὲν ὧν
ἐφίενται τύραννοι τῆς πόλεως ἔσονται . . . .

β. ἐγὼ δ' ἐβουλόμην ἂν αὐτοὺς ἀληθῆ λέγειν.

γ. οἵτινες ἂν ἔλαττον ὑπὸ τῶν προσηκόντων ἔχοντες ἀνέχεσθαι
μὴ δύνωνται.

δ. οἳ ἐπὶ τῇ αὐτῇ αἰτίᾳ τούτῳ ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς μετεπέμφθησαν.

ε. ὃς οὐ μόνον ἰδίᾳ χρηστὸς ἐδόκει εἶναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ στρατηγεῖν
αὐτὸν ἠξιώσατε, ὡς ἐγὼ ἀκούω.

XI. Explain very briefly the context of—

a. καλλίστην οὖν εἶναι πρόφασιν τιμωρεῖσθαι μὲν δοκεῖν, τῷ
δ' ἔργῳ χρηματίζεσθαι.

β. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ, ὦ βουλή, τῶν μεγίστων ἀρχῶν ὁ δαίμων ἀπε-
στέρησεν ἡμᾶς, ἡ πόλις ἡμῖν ἐψηφίσατο τοῦτο τὸ ἀργύριον·

γ. δεινὸν δέ μοι δοκεῖ, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί, εἶναι, εἰ αὐτοῦ μὲν
ἐκείνου θάνατον κατέγνωτε, τοῦ δὲ υἱοῦ ἀδικοῦντος δι᾽
ἐκεῖνον ἀποψηφιεῖσθε.

XII. Translate. with short marginal notes where necessary—

a. Δεινὸν γὰρ ἦν ἀγαπητῶς ὀλίγῳ πρότερον σεσωσμένους ἐφ᾽
ἕτερον κίνδυνον ἰέναι.

β. εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ κατασταθεὶς χορηγὸς τραγῳδοῖς προκαλεσαίμην
αὐτὸν εἰς ἀντίδοσιν, δέκακις ἂν ἕλοιτο χορηγῆσαι μᾶλλον
ἢ ἀντιδοῦναι ἅπαξ.

γ. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ὥσπερ ἐπικλήρου τῆς συμφορᾶς οὔσης ἀμφισβη-
τήσων ἥκει.

δ. ἀπέφηνε δ᾽ αὐτὸν ἑκατὸν μνᾶς κεκομισμένον ἐγγείῳ ἐπὶ
τόκῳ δεδανεισμένας.

ε. οὐ γὰρ δὴ οὐδὲ τοῦτο αὐτῷ προσήκει ποιῆσαι, ὅπερ ἐν τῇδε
τῇ πόλει εἰθισμένον ἐστί, πρὸς μὲν τὰ κατηγορούμενα μηδὲν
ἀπολογεῖσθαι, περὶ δὲ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἕτερα λέγοντες ἐνίοτε
ἐξαπατῶσιν.

ζ. εἰκὸς τοίνυν ἐστίν, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί, ἐξ οὗ τὴν εἰρήνην
ἐποιησάμεθα, πρῶτον περὶ τούτων νυνὶ δικάζοντας μὴ μόνον
δικαστὰς ἀλλὰ καὶ νομοθέτας αὐτοὺς γενέσθαι, εὖ εἰδότας
ὅτι, ὅπως ἂν ὑμεῖς νυνὶ περὶ αὐτῶν γνῶτε, οὕτω καὶ τὸν
ἄλλον χρόνον ἡ πόλις αὐτοῖς χρήσεται.

CREDIT.

First year candidates for Credit in Greek took, in addition to
the papers of their own year, the Aeschylus and Herodotus paper
of the Second year.

PURE MATHEMATICS I. (Pass.)

J. B. ALLEN, B.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. If two chords of a circle cut one another the rectangle con-
tained by the segments of the one shall be equal to the
rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

II. $ABCD$ is a straight line drawn through the centres of two
intersecting circles and cutting the circumferences at
points A, B, C, D. The common chord cuts AD in E.
Show that $AB:BE::DC:CE$.

III. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

IV. X and Y are rectilineal figures described about two circles, and are equal in area. Show that their perimeters are inversely proportional to the radii of the circles.

V. AB and CD are two diameters of a circle, at right angles to one another. F is a point on the circumference between A and D. The line BF cuts CD at E. Show that BD is a tangent to the circle which passes through E, F, and D.

VI. If a straight line stand at right angles to each of two straight lines intersecting in a plane, it shall be perpendicular to the plane.

ABC is a triangle and O is a point without the plane of the triangle such that OA, OB, OC are equal to one another. D is the centre of the circumscribed circle of the triangle. Show that OD is perpendicular to the plane of ABC.

VII. If $\log_a b = x$ and $\log_b a = y$, show that $xy = 1$. Find $\log \cdot 0027$, having given
$$\log 6 = \cdot 7781513 \quad \log 2 = \cdot 3010300.$$

VIII. In a triangle show that $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$. Find A in the triangle where $b = 7$, $c = 8$, $a = \sqrt{57}$.

IX. In any triangle given $b.c.B$, find the conditions which determine whether the triangle can be solved, and, if so, whether there are one or two solutions.

How many solutions are there for the triangle in which $B = 45°$, $b = 15$, $c = 20$.

PURE MATHEMATICS II. (Pass).

R. W. Chapman, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Solve the equations—

(a) $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - x y = \frac{13}{4} \\ x^2 - y^2 + 3 x y = -\frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$

(b) $\quad x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 2} - 22 = 0.$

II. Prove that a ratio of greater inequality is diminished and a ratio of less inequality is increased by adding the same quantity to both terms of the ratio.

If $\dfrac{x - y + z}{a\,x - by + c\,z} = \dfrac{x + y - z}{a\,x + by - c\,z} = \dfrac{-x + y + z}{-a\,x + by + c\,z}$

prove that $a = b = c$, provided x, y, and z are not 0.

III. Determine the meaning of a^o.

Simplify $\dfrac{\sqrt[3]{a^{-\frac{3}{4}} b^2}}{\sqrt{a^3\,b^{-1}}} \div \dfrac{\sqrt[4]{a^{-\frac{4}{3}} b^2}}{\sqrt{a^{-1}\,b^{-3}}}$.

IV. Insert 3 harmonic means between a and b.

Form the equation whose roots are the $A.M.$ and $G.M.$ of the roots of the equation $a\,x^2 + b\,x + c = 0$.

V. A prizeman has to select 6 books out of 12. 7 of the 12 are volumes of poetry and the others are prose works. What is the number of possible selections he may make if he is to select not fewer than 3 volumes of poetry ?

VI. Show that the sum of the coefficients of the odd terms in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n =$ the sum of the coefficients of the even terms.

Find the greatest term in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ when $x = \frac{3}{5}$ and $n = 8$.

VII. Solve the equations—

(a) $3 - 2 \cos^2 \theta - 3 \sin \theta = 0$

(b) $\sin \theta .\ \tan^2 \theta + \dfrac{\sin 2\,\theta - 2}{2 \cos \theta} - 2 \tan \theta + 2 = 0$.

VIII. Prove geometrically that

$\sin \overline{A + B} = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$.

IX. Prove that

$\dfrac{\sin A}{\sqrt{1 - \cos A}} - \dfrac{\cos A}{\sqrt{2\,(1 - \sin A)}} = \cos \left(\dfrac{\pi}{4} + \dfrac{A}{2} \right)$

$\tan^{-1}(1 + x) + \tan^{-1}(1 - x) = \tan^{-1} \dfrac{2}{x^2}$.

CREDIT.

The Credit papers in Mathematics for the first year were the same as the Pass paper for the second year.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

(Not more than ten questions are to be attempted altogether, nor more than four from any one section.)

SECTION I.

I. Explain the action of the siphon. How can a siphon be made with open ends, so that it will remain full when lifted up out of the liquid ?

II. Does the apparent loss of weight of a body immersed in a liquid depend upon the depth of immersion ?

A stone weighs 12 grammes in air, 8·5 grammes when immersed in water, and 8·1 grammes when immersed in a salt solution. Find the specific gravity of the solution.

III. Describe the mercurial and aneroid barometers. How would you prove that the rise of the mercury in the mercurial barometer is due to the pressure of the atmosphere ?

IV. Describe carefully how to determine the position of the centre of gravity of a thin quadrilateral lamina (1) by experiment, and (2) by measurement and calculation. How could this be supported (1) in stable, and (2) in neutral equilibrium ?

V. A stone weighing 3 lbs. falls from the top of a tower 81 ft. high. Find the time taken to fall, its velocity and kinetic energy (in ft. lbs.) at the bottom, and the time taken to move over the last 17 ft.

SECTION II.

VI. What proofs can you bring forward to show that the earth is a magnet ? Discuss the nature of its magnetism.

VII. A metal ball held by a silk thread is charged with positive electricity and gradually lowered into an insulated hollow uncharged conductor. After touching the inside of the conductor the ball is withdrawn. Describe carefully what happens.

VIII. Describe the methods of joining cells in series and in parallel. Under what circumstances will two cells in parallel give a larger current through a circuit than when joined in series?

Three cells, each having an E.M.F. of $1\frac{1}{2}$ volts, and an internal resistance of 3 ohms, are joined (1) in parallel, (2) in series, with an external resistance of 6 ohms. Determine the current in ampères in each case.

IX. Explain the principle of Wheatstone's Bridge, and make a diagram showing how to make the connections when measuring an unknown resistance.

X. Give a brief account of the main laws and phenomena of electrolysis.

SECTION III.

XI. Describe carefully some method of measuring the latent heat of ice, illustrating the method of making the calculation by means of a numerical example.

XII. State what you know about the pressure of saturated vapours. Define the " Dew Point," and describe some means of determining it.

XIII. How do you explain : (a) that glass, when powdered up into fine particles, appears no longer transparent ; (b) that clouds sometimes appear white and at other times black ; (c) that a towel when wet appears darker than when dry?

XIV. A pencil of white light emerging from a small hole is converged by a single convex lens to form an image on a screen. The image is seen to be surrounded by coloured rings ; in one position of the screen the outer ring is violet and in another position the outer ring is red. Explain this. How may this defect of lenses be remedied?

XV. Upon what do the *pitch* and *intensity* of a musical note depend? Describe experiments to prove your statements.

CREDIT.

The Credit papers in Physics for the First year were the same as the Pass papers for the Second year.

ENGLISH LITERATURE I.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

(Pass candidates may omit Nos. 9 and 10).

I. Give some account of the dialects of Old and Middle English. How far do they survive ?

II. Illustrate the effect of accent upon the form of words.

III. What is meant by vowel-mutation *(Umlaut)* ? Give examples in English.

IV. What does Grimm's law explain ? Give examples in the labial series.

V. Give the origin and meaning of these suffixes : -hood, -ric, -el, -ing.

VI. How are Ariel and Caliban made to contrast with the other characters of *The Tempest* ?

VII. Annotate : blue-eyed hag ; the red plague rid you ; I will not adventure my discretion so weakly ; there would this monster make a man ; put it to the foil ; the phœnix throne.

VIII. Consider the statement that of all the characters in Shakespeare's plays, Prospero best represents Shakespeare himself.

IX. What is meant by Romanticism and by Classicism in English literature ?

X. Give an account of the literary life of Coleridge and of Byron.

ENGLISH LITERATURE II.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

(Pass candidates may omit 6 and 7.)

I. Write a critical estimate of Carlyle's view of history.

II. What are his characteristics of a hero ? How does he apply them in his estimate of Mahomet, Rousseau, and Cromwell ?

III. Write short notes on :—The Eddas, the tree Igdrasil, Cagliostro, Bentham, Canopus, transcendental philosophy, vulpine intellect.

IV. Summarize the argument of *two* of these :—Il Penseroso,
    London, The Twa Dogs, The Bard, Adonais.

 V. Write a critical appreciation of Gray's Elegy, *or* of The Eve
    of St. Agnes.

VI. Summarize the adventures of Una during her separation
    from the Red-Cross Knight, and indicate their allegorical
    meaning.

VII. Give the meaning of :—to lin, to welke, to seel, louting,
     silly, owches, purfled, fone, excheat, emprize, hagard,
     yfere.

SECOND YEAR.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into Latin Prose :—

From this time forward Dionysius retained the
supreme power in Syracuse till his death, a period of
nearly forty years.   When he first assumed the Govern-
ment, the Peloponnesian war was not yet ended, and
one of his latest measures was to send aid to his allies,
the Lacedaemonians, when Sparta itself was threatened
with conquest by the army of the Theban confederacy,
headed by Epaminondas.   In the course of this long
reign he had to contend more than once with domestic
enemies, and was always more or less engaged in
hostility with Carthage.   The first he crushed, and from
the last, although reduced on one occasion to the
extremest jeopardy, he came forth at last triumphant.
Without entering into a regular account of his life and
actions, it will be enough to take a general view of his
government in some of its most important relations at
home and abroad.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

LATIN UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into English—

(1) M. Licinio L. Calpurnio consulibus ingentium bellorum cladem aequauit malum improuisum : eius initium simul et finis exstitit. nam coepto apud Fidenam amphitheatro Atilius quidam, libertini generis, quo spectaculum gladiatorum celebraret, neque funda-menta per solidum subdidit neque firmis nexibus ligneam compagem superstruxit, ut qui non abundantia pecuniae nec municipali ambitione, sed in sordidam mercedem id negotium quaesiuisset. adfluxere auidi talium, imperi-tante Tiberio procul uoluptatibus habiti, uirile ac muliebre secus, omnis aetas, ob propinquitatem loci effusius ; unde grauior pestis fuit, conferta mole, dein conuolsa, dum ruit intus aut in exteriora effunditur inmensamque uim mortalium, spectaculo intentos, aut qui circum adstabant, praeceps trahit atque operit. et illi quidem, quos principium stragis in mortem adflixerat, ut tali sorte, cruciatum effugere : miserandi magis, quos abrupta parte corporis nondum uita deseruerat ; qui per diem uisu, per noctis ululatibus et gemitu coniuges aut liberos noscebant. iam ceteri fama exciti, hic fratrem, propinquum ille, alius parentis lamentari : etiam quorum diuersa de causa amici aut necessarii aberant, pauere tamen ; nequedum comperto, quos illa uis perculisset, latior ex incerto metus.

TACITUS, Ab Excessu Diui Augusti, IIII. 62.

(2) Tanta tibi est recti reuerentia, Caesar, et aequi,
quanta Numae fuerat : sed Numa pauper erat.
ardua res haec est, opibus non tradere mores
et, cum tot Croesos uiceris, esse Numam.
si redeant ueteres, ingentia nomina, patres,
Elysium liceat si uacuare nemus :
te colet inuictus pro libertate Camillus,
aurum Fabricius, te tribuente, uolet ;
te duce gaudebit Brutus, tibi Sulla cruentus
imperium tradet, cum positurus erit ;
et te priuato cum Caesare Magnus amabit,
donabit totas et tibi Crassus opes.
ipse quoque infernis reuocatus Ditis ab umbris
si Cato reddatur, Caesarianus erit.

MARTIAL, XI. 5.

LATIN.

VERGIL, GEORGICS, I. AND II.

TACITUS, AB EXCESSV DIVI AVGVSTI, I

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English with short marginal notes where necessary.

i. quid dicam, iacto qui semine comminus arua
insequitur cumulosque ruit male pinguis harenae,
deinde satis fluuium inducit riuosque recentis,
et cum exustus ager morientibus aestuat herbis,
ecce supercilio cliuosi tramitis undam
elicit ? illa cadens raucum per leuia murmur
saxa ciet, scatebrisque arentia temperat arua.

ii. iam uarias pelagi uolucres, et quae Asia circum
dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caystri,
certatim largos umeris infundere rores,
nunc caput obiectare fretis, nunc currere in undas,
et studio in cassum uideas gestire lauandi.
tum cornix plena pluuia uocat improba uoce
et sola in sicca secum spatiatur harena.

iii. an mare, quod supra, memorem, quodque adluit infra ?
anne lacus tantos, te, Lari maxime, teque,
fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens, Benace, marino ?
an memorem portus Lucrinoque addita claustra
atque indignatum magnis stridoribus aequor,
Iulia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso
Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur aestus Auernis ?

iiii. o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,
agricolas, quibus ipsa, procul discordibus armis,
fundit humo facilem uictum iustissima tellus !
si non ingentum foribus domus alta superbis
mane salutantum totis uomit aedibus undam,
nec uarios inhiant pulchra testudine postis
inlusasque auro uestes Ephyreiaque aera,
alba neque Assyrio fucatur lana ueneno,
nec casia liquidi corrumpitur usus oliui :

II. Comment briefly on any important points of syntax in the following passages—

    i. nonne uides croceos ut Tmolus odores,
      India mittit ebur?

    ii. ipse pater statuit quid menstrua luna moneret,
       quo signo caderent Austri, quid saepe uidentes
       agricolae propius stabulis armenta tenerent.

    iii. qui cultus habendo sit pecori.

    iiii. sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo.

    v. rara sit an supra morem si densa requires.

    vi. et, si non alium late iactaret odorem,
      laurus erat.

III. Comment on any metrical peculiarities in the following
    lines—

    i. Pleiadas Hyadas claramque Lycaonis Arcton.

    ii. fluuiorum rex Eridanus camposque per omnes

    iii. aut dulcis musti Volcani decoquit umorem
      et foliis undam trepidi despumat aheni.

    iiii. scilicet omnibus est labor impendendus et omnis

    v. tenuis ubi argilla et dumosis calculus aruis.

IIII. Translate into English with short marginal notes where
    necessary—

    i.   At Romae nondum cognito, qui fuisset exitus in Illy-
rico, et legionum Germanicarum motu audito, trepida
ciuitas incusare Tiberium quod, dum patres et plebem,
inualida et inermia, cunctatione ficta ludificetur, dissi-
deat interim miles neque duorum adulescentium nondum
adulta auctoritate comprimi queat. ire ipsum et oppo-
nere maiestatem imperatoriam debuisse cessuris, ubi
principem longa experientia eundemque seueritatis et
munificentiae summum uidissent. an Augustum fessa
aetate totiens in Germanias commeare potuisse : Tibe-
rium uigentem annis sedere in senatu, uerba patrum
cauillantem? satis prospectum urbanae seruituti : mili-
taribus animis adhibenda fomenta, ut ferre pacem uelint.

    ii.   Igitur cupido Caesarem inuadit soluendi suprema
militibus ducique, permoto ad miserationem omni qui
aderat exercitu ob propinquos, amicos, denique ob casus
bellorum et sortem hominum. praemisso Caecina, ut
occulta saltuum scrutaretur pontesque et aggeres umido
paludum et fallacibus campis inponeret, incedunt mae-
stos locos uisuque ac memoria deformis. prima Vari
castra lato ambitu et dimensis principiis trium legionum
manus ostentabant ; dein semiruto uallo, humili fossa

accisae iam reliquiae consedisse intellegebantur : medio
campi albentia ossa, ut fugerant, ut restiterant, disiecta
uel aggerata.   adiacebant fragmina telorum equorumque
artus, simul truncis arborum antefixa ora.

V. Comment briefly on any important points of syntax in the
   following passages—
   i.   quin ipsae inter se legiones octaua et quinta decuma
        ferrum parabant.
   ii. metuens ne reus subderetur, iuxta periculoso ficta seu
        uera promeret.
   iii. ferrum . . . . deferebat in pectus, ni proximi prensam
        dextram ui adtenuissent.
   iiii. sed quibus Silius moderabatur, mente ambigua fortunam
         seditionis alienae speculabantur.

VI. i.   Write brief explanatory notes on C. Plinius, Germanico-
          rum bellorum scriptor——spolia Varianae cladis——
          ——continuare imperia——florentibus Gaio et Lucio
          Caesaribus——Arminius——Treuiros.
     ii. Describe by a diagram the relationship between Tiberius,
          Agrippina, Drusus, Germanicus, Liuia, Caligula, and
          Augustus.
     iii. To what persons do the following passages refer —
          Spreueratque ut inparem——ne . . . . habere imperium
          quam expectare mallet——nihil relictum imperatoribus
          ubi femina manipulos interuisat ?

CREDIT.

Second year candidates for Credit in Latin took, in addition to
the papers of their own year, the Cicero and Juvenal paper of the
Third year.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into Greek Prose—

The nobles at length uniting all their efforts, suc-
ceeded in subverting this state of things, and regained
their former supremacy.   They used their victory with
considerable rigour ; and in particular, having imprisoned

Uberto, proceeded against him as a traitor, and thought they displayed sufficient lenity in passing a sentence upon him of perpetual banishment, and the confiscation of all his property. *Adorno*, who was then possessed of the first magistracy, a man haughty in temper, and proud of ancient nobility, though otherwise not void of generous sentiments, in pronouncing this sentence on *Uberto*, aggravated its severity by the insolent terms in which he conveyed it. "You," said he—"you, the son of a base mechanic, who have dared to trample upon the nobles of Genoa—You, by their clemency, are only doomed to shrink again into the nothing whence you sprung."

> DR. AIKIN AND MRS. BARBAULD:
> *Evenings at Home.*
> *Twenty-third Evening.*

GREEK UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into English—

I. ΕΥΡ. Ἔστιν κακόν μοι μέγα τι προπεφυραμένον.
ΜΝΗ. ποῖόν τι; ΕΥΡ. τῇδε θἠμέρᾳ κριθήσεται
εἴτ' ἔστ' ἔτι ζῶν εἴτ' ἀπόλωλ' Εὐριπίδης.

ΜΝΗ. καὶ πῶς; ἐπεὶ νῦν γ' οὔτε τὰ δικαστήρια
μέλλει δικάζειν οὔτε βουλῆς ἐσθ' ἕδρα,
ἐπεὶ τρίτη 'στὶ Θεσμοφορίων ἡ μέση.

ΕΥΡ. τοῦτ' αὐτὸ γάρ τοι κἀπολεῖν με προσδοκῶ.
αἱ γὰρ γυναῖκες ἐπιβεβουλεύκασί μοι,
κἀν Θεσμοφόροιν μέλλουσι περί μου τήμερον
ἐκκλησιάζειν ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ. ΜΝΗ. τιὴ τί δή;

ΕΥΡ. ὁτιὴ τραγῳδῶ καὶ κακῶς αὐτὰς λέγω.

ΜΝΗ. νὴ τὸν Ποσειδῶ καὶ δίκαιά γ' ἂν πάθοις.
ἀτὰρ τίν' ἐκ ταύτης σὺ μηχανὴν ἔχεις;

ΕΥΡ. Ἀγάθωνα πεῖσαι τὸν τραγῳδοδιδάσκαλον
ἐς Θεσμοφόροιν ἐλθεῖν. ΜΝΗ. τί δράσοντ'; εἰπέ μοι.

ΕΥΡ. ἐκκλησιάσοντ' ἐν ταῖς γυναιξί, χἂν δέῃ,
λέξονθ' ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ. ΜΝΗ. πότερα φανερόν, ἢ λάθρᾳ;

ΕΥΡ. λάθρᾳ, στολὴν γυναικὸς ἠμφιεσμένον.

> ARISTOPHANES, Thesmophoriazusai, 75—92.

II. Θῶμα δέ μοι καὶ οὐκ ἐνδέκομαι τὸν λόγον, Ἀλκμεωνίδας ἄν
κοτε ἀναδέξαι Πέρσῃσι ἐκ συνθήματος ἀσπίδα, βουλομένους
ὑπὸ βαρβάροισί τε εἶναι Ἀθηναίους καὶ ὑπὸ Ἱππίῃ· οἵτινες
μᾶλλον ἢ ὁμοίως Καλλίῃ τῷ Φαινίππου, Ἱππονίκου δὲ
πατρί, φαίνονται μισοτύραννοι ἐόντες.   Καλλίης τε γὰρ·
μοῦνος Ἀθηναίων ἁπάντων ἐτόλμα, ὅκως Πεισίστρατος
ἐκπέσοι ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνέων, τὰ χρήματα αὐτοῦ κηρυσσόμενα
ὑπὸ τοῦ δημοσίου ὠνέεσθαι, καὶ τἆλλα τὰ ἔχθιστα ἐς αὐτὸν
πάντα ἐμηχανᾶτο. καὶ οἱ Ἀλκμεωνίδαι ὁμοίως ἢ οὐδὲν
ἧσσον τούτου ἧσαν μισοτύραννοι. θῶμα ὦν μοι καὶ οὐ·
προσίεμαι τὴν διαβολήν, τούτους γε ἀναδέξαι ἀσπίδα, οἵτι-
νες ἔφευγόν τε τὸν πάντα χρόνον τοὺς τυράννους, ἐκ
μηχανῆς τε τῆς τούτων ἐξέλιπον Πεισιστρατίδαι τὴν τυραν-
νίδα. καὶ οὕτω τὰς Ἀθήνας οὗτοι ἧσαν οἱ ἐλευθερώσαντες·
πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἢ περ Ἁρμόδιός τε καὶ Ἀριστογείτων, ὡς
ἐγὼ κρίνω.

<div align="right">Herodotus, VI. 121 and 123.</div>

GREEK.

AESCHYLUS : PROMETHEUS BOUND.
HERODOTUS : BOOK I.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English, adding brief marginal notes on any
point of construction that requires explanation—

a. Ἐμοὶ δὲ μήτηρ οὐχ ἅπαξ μόνον Θέμις
καὶ Γαῖα, πολλῶν ὀνομάτων μορφὴ μία,
τὸ μέλλον ᾗ κραίνοιτο προυτεθεσπίκει,
ὡς οὐ κατ᾽ ἰσχὺν οὐδὲ πρὸς τὸ καρτερὸν
χρείη, δόλῳ δὲ τοὺς ὑπερσχόντας κρατεῖν.

β.   συμπονήσατε
τῷ νῦν μογοῦντι, ταὐτά τοι πλανωμένη
πρὸς ἄλλοτ᾽ ἄλλον πημονὴ προσιζάνει.

γ. στένω σε τᾶς οὐλομένας τύχας, Προμηθεῦ·
δακρυσίστακτον ἀπ᾽ ὄσσων δ᾽ ἀδινὸν λει-
βομένα ῥέος παρειὰν
νοτίοις ἔτεγξα παγαῖς·
ἀμέγαρτα γὰρ τάδε Ζεὺς
ἰδίοις νόμοις κρατύνων
ὑπερήφανον θεοῖς τοῖς

πάρος ἐνδείκνυσιν αἰχμάν.
πρόπασα δ' ἤδη στονόεν λέλακε χώρα
μεγαλοσχήμονά τ' ἀρχαιοπρεπῆ θ'ἑ-
σπέριοι στένουσι τὰν σὰν
συναιμόνων τε τιμάν.

δ. οὐ ταῦτα ταύτῃ Μοῖρά πω τελεσφόρος
κρᾶναι πέπρωται, μυρίαις δὲ πημοναῖς
δύαις τε καμφθεὶς ὧδε δεσμὰ φυγγάνω·
τέχνη δ' ἀνάγκης ἀσθενεστέρα μακρῷ.

ε. φέρ' ὅπως ἄχαρις χάρις, ὦ φίλος· εἰπὲ ποῦ τίς ἀλκά ;
τίς ἐφαμερίων ἄρηξις ; οὐδ' ἐδέρχθης
ὀλιγοδρανίαν ἄκικυν,
ἰσόνειρον ᾇ τὸ φωτῶν
ἀλαὸν δέδεται γένος ἐμπεποδισμένον ; οὔπως
τὰν Διὸς ἁρμονίαν βροτῶν παρεξίασι βουλαί.

ζ. ἐλελεῦ, ἐλελεῦ, ὑπό μ' αὖ σφάκελος
καὶ φρενοπληγεῖς μάνιαι θάλπουσ'
οἴστρου δ' ἄρδις χρίει μ' ἄπυρος·
κραδία δὲ φόβῳ φρένα λακτίζει,
τροχοδινεῖται δ' ὄμμαθ' ἑλίγδην,
ἔξω δὲ δρόμου φέρομαι λύσσης
πνεύματι μάργῳ, γλώσσης ἀκρατής·
θολεροὶ δὲ λόγοι παίουσ' εἰκῇ
στυγνῆς πρὸς κύμασιν ἄτης.

η.   Διὸς δ' ἔτι
πτηνὸς κύων, δαφοινὸς ἀετὸς, λάβρως
διαρταμήσει σώματος μέγα ῥάκος.

II. Explain anything which calls for notice in the syntax of
the following—

α.   αὐτὸς οὐκ ἔχω σόφισμ' ὅτῳ
τῆς νῦν παρούσης πημονῆς ἀπαλλαγῶ.

β. τί δῆτα μέλλεις μὴ οὐ γεγωνίσκειν τὸ πᾶν ;

γ. μή μοι προκήδου μᾶσσον ὦν ἐμοὶ γλυκύ.

δ. ἑλοῦ γάρ, ἢ πόνων τὰ λοιπά σου
φράσω σαφηνῶς ἢ τὸν ἐκλύσοντ' ἐμέ.

III. α. Describe precisely and name the metre of the four follow-
ing lines, and indicate anything noticeable in the scansion
of the first—

ἀμέγαρτα γὰρ τάδε Ζεὺς
ἰδίοις νόμοις κρατύνων
ὑπερήφανον θεοῖς τοῖς
πάρος ἐνδείκνυσιν αἰχμάν.

β. Indicate anything noticeable in the scansion of—

α´. οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως ὑμῖν ἀπιστῆσαί με χρή.

β´., ἢ οὐκ οἶσθ' ἀκριβῶς ὢν περισσόφρων ὅτι

γ´. δίθηκτον ἐν σφαγαῖσι βάψασα ξίφος

γ. Mark the scansion of the following lines and name their metre—

α´. οὐκ ἀκούσαις ἐπεθώνξας.

β´. ἐσορᾶς μ' ὡς ἔκδικα πάσχω.

γ´. χθὼν σεσάλευται

IIII. Explain briefly to what the following refer—

α. τὴν τρίγωνον ἐς χθόνα.

β. φεύγουσα συγγενῆ γάμον ἀνεψιῶν.

γ. κλύειν ἄναλκις μᾶλλον ἢ μιαιφόνος.

V. Give the meaning of—

δήναιος—ἐπαοιδή—μυδροκτυπεῖν —ἐπήβολος— πεδάρσιος— 'Αδράστεια.

VI. Give the ordinary Attic equivalents of the following—

ἀπίκατο—κατεστράφατο— σφέα— ἰδιώτεω— οἴκασι—ὑπείς. —ἀρρωδέων — ἀπ' ὕλης ἀγρίης— λυπεοίατο—ἐπιτηδεοτάτοισι—τέοισι—ἐπίστιος.

VII. Give the meaning of the following—

ἀνακῶς ἔχειν—τοῦ βίου εὖ ἥκειν—περιημεκτ.ω—κίβδηλος: —ἐμβόλιμος — ὑποβολιμαῖος — διαμιστύλλω — τέλμα— ἐναγίζω—λεωφόρον—ἐμβάς—τοῦτο οὐ προσίεμαι, and the Greek for—Pactyes and his adherents.

VIII. Explain any points that invite comment in the syntax or idiom of four of the following sentences :—

α. καλέεται Γυγάδας ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀναθέντος ἐπωνυμίην.

β. καὶ τοῖσι ἐσελθεῖν γὰρ ἡδονὴν εἰ μέλλοιεν ἀκούσεσθαι τοῦ ἀρίστου ἀνθρώπων ἀοιδοῦ, ἀναχωρῆσαι ἐκ τῆς πρύμνης ἐς μέσην νέα.

γ. ὡς δ' αὐτοὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι λέγουσι, Λυκοῦργον ἐπιτροπεύσαντα Λεωβώτεω . . . . ἐκ Κρήτης ἀγαγέσθαι ταῦτα.

δ. ἐμισθοῦτο παρ' οὐκ ἐκδίδοντος τὴν αὐλήν.

ε. θύουσί μιν καὶ ἄλλα πρόβατα ἅμα αὐτῷ.

ζ. ἀπ' ὧν ἐκήρυξαν τὴν καλάμην πᾶσαν.

η. εἴ τινα πυνθάνοιτο ὑβρίζοντα, τοῦτον ὅκως μεταπέμψαιτο κατ' ἀξίην ἑκάστου ἀδικήματος ἐδικαίεν.

VIIII. Translate into English, with brief marginal notes where necessary—

a. Οὕτω μὲν μεταβαλόντες εὐνομήθησαν, τῷ δὲ Λυκούργῳ τελευτήσαντι ἱρὸν εἰσάμενοι σέβονται μεγάλως. οἷα δὲ ἔν τε χώρῃ ἀγαθῇ καὶ πλήθεϊ οὐκ ὀλίγων ἀνδρῶν, ἀνά τε ἔδραμον αὐτίκα καὶ εὐθηνήθησαν. καὶ δή σφι οὐκέτι ἀπέχρα ἡσυχίην ἄγειν, ἀλλὰ καταφρονήσαντες Ἀρκάδων κρέσσονες εἶναι ἐχρηστηριάζοντο ἐν Δελφοῖσι ἐπὶ πάσῃ τῇ Ἀρκάδων χώρῃ. ἡ δὲ Πυθίη σφι χρᾷ τάδε·

Ἀρκαδίην μ' αἰτεῖς; μέγα μ' αἰτεῖς· οὔ τοι δώσω.
Πολλοὶ ἐν Ἀρκαδίῃ βαλανηφάγοι ἄνδρες ἔασιν,
Οἵ σ' ἀποκωλύσουσιν. ἐγὼ δέ τοι οὔτι μεγαίρω.
Δώσω τοι Τεγέην ποσσίκροτον ὀρχήσασθαι
Καὶ καλὸν πεδίον σχοίνῳ διαμετρήσασθαι.

ταῦτα ὡς ἀπενειχθέντα ἤκουσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, Ἀρκάδων μὲν τῶν ἄλλων ἀπείχοντο, οἱ δὲ πέδας φερόμενοι ἐπὶ Τεγεήτας ἐστρατεύοντο, χρησμῷ κιβδήλῳ πίσυνοι, ὡς δὴ ἐξανδραποδιεύμενοι τοὺς Τεγεήτας.

β. Κῦρος δὲ εἴρετο ὅ τι οἱ τοῦτο ἐπηγορέων παραιτέοιτο. Κροῖσος δὲ ἐπαλιλλόγησε πᾶσαν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ διάνοιαν.

γ. Ἅρπαγε, πρῆγμα τὸ ἄν τοι προσθέω, μηδαμῶς παραχρήσῃ, μηδὲ ἐμέ τε παραβάλῃ καὶ ἄλλους ἑλόμενος ἐξ ὑστέρης σοὶ αὐτῷ περιπέσῃς.

δ. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο φασὶ Πέρσαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας σιτεομένους πεινῶντας παύεσθαι, ὅτι σφι ἀπὸ δείπνου παραφορέεται οὐδὲν λόγου ἄξιον· εἰ δέ τι παραφέροιτο, ἐσθίοντας ἂν οὐ παύεσθαι.

ε. οἱ δὲ ἐκ λόγου πλαστοῦ ἐπενείκαντές οἱ αἰτίην ἐδίωξαν.

ζ. τῶν δὲ διαφθαρεισέων νεῶν τοὺς ἄνδρας οἵ τε Καρχηδόνιοι καὶ οἱ Τυρσηνοὶ . . . . ἔλαχόν τε αὐτῶν πολλῷ πλείστους καὶ τούτους ἐξαγαγόντες κατέλευσαν.

η. ἐνθαῦτα ἔκτισαν πόλιν Ἄβδηρα, τὴν πρότερος τούτων Κλαζομένιος Τιμήσιος κτίσας οὐκ ἀπόνητο, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ Θρηίκων ἐξελασθεὶς τιμὰς νῦν ὑπὸ Τηΐων τῶν ἐν Ἀβδήροισι ὡς ἥρως ἔχει.

θ. μὴ μέντοι γε μὴ σπανίσας γε ἄλλως ἀνοίξῃ· οὐ γὰρ ἄμεινον.

CREDIT.

Second year candidates for Credit in Greek took, in addition to the papers of their own year, the paper Thucydides and Aristophanes of the Third year.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS I. (Pass).

R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Show how to determine by the polygon of forces the resultant of any number of uniplanar forces acting in various directions upon a particle.

$OABC$ is a square and D, E the middle points of AB and BC. If forces act at O represented in magnitude and direction by OA, OD, OB, OE, and OC, show that their resultant will be represented by $\dfrac{7\,OB}{2}$.

II. Show that a number of forces acting on a rigid body, their lines of action all being in the same plane, will keep it in equilibrium
   (1) If the algebraical sum of their moments about each of three given points in the plane, but not in the same straight line, be zero ;
   (2) If the algebraical sum of their moments about one given point in the plane, and of their resolved parts in any two given directions in the plane, be zero.

III. A uniform heavy rod hinged at its lower end rests in an inclined position against a sphere standing on a rough horizontal plane that passes through the hinge. If the weight of the sphere be double the weight of the rod, the length of the rod four times the diameter of the sphere, and the rod be inclined at 60° to the plane when the sphere is on the point of slipping, show that the coefficient of friction between the sphere and plane is

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}+1}$$

IV. Find the position of the centre of mass of an arc of a circle.

V. Determine the conditions of sensibility in the ordinary balance and show how they conflict with the conditions for stability.

VI. Two equal smooth spheres each of weight W are hung up by two strings of equal length having their upper ends attached to the same peg. The spheres hang down in contact. One of the spheres is then pushed over by a

horizontal force until its string is vertical. In this position show that the tension of the string supporting the other sphere is equal to W, and that the horizontal force $= W \sin 2\theta$, where 2θ is the angle between the strings. Find also the pressure between the spheres and the tension of the vertical string.

VII. Establish the formula $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$.

A stone is projected vertically downwards with velocity u from the top of a tower of height h at the same instant that a stone is projected upwards from the foot of the tower with the same velocity. Show that they will meet after time $h/2u$.

VIII. In an absolute system of units the unit of acceleration is the acceleration of gravity. The unit of velocity is the velocity acquired by a body after falling for 4 secs. The unit of work is the kinetic energy acquired by a body of mass 3 lbs. after falling 16 ft. Find the units of mass, length, and time.

IX. A block of mass 2 lbs. is placed upon a rough plane inclined to the horizontal at an angle of 30°, the co-efficient of friction being $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$. To the block is attached a cord that hangs over the top edge of the plane, and to its other end is hung a mass of 4 lbs. Motion starting from rest, find how far the block will be pulled up the plane in one second.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS II. (Pass).

J. B. ALLEN, B.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the range of a particle on a plane inclined at an angle θ to the horizon. The particle is projected with velocity u at an angle a to the horizon in the plane containing the line of greatest slope of the inclined plane.

II. Show that if a particle moves in a circular path of radius r with a speed v, it has an acceleration $\dfrac{v^2}{r}$ towards the centre of the circle.

III. A particle is attached to the centre of an elastic string of natural length $2l$ and modulus of elasticity λ. The

string is stretched to a length $2l'$ and fastened to two pins on a smooth table. The particle receives a small displacement in the direction of the length of the string. Find the period of oscillation.

IV. In the retaining wall of a reservoir, inclined at an angle of 30° to the vertical, is a circular opening 1 foot in diameter. This is closed by a heavy circular lid, which fits the opening. It weighs 3 cwt., and is hinged at the top. How high above the centre of the opening can the water rise in the reservoir without opening the lid?

V. Two liquids shrink in volume when mixed together. A piece of metal which weighs 60 grains in vacuo weighs 48 grains when immersed in the first liquid, 44 in the second, and 45 in a mixture of equal volumes of the two liquids. Find in what proportion the liquids shrink when mixed by equal volumes.

VI. A wooden body consisting of a hemisphere surmounted by a cone whose height is equal to the radius of the hemisphere, and whose base coincides with the base of the hemisphere, floats in water. Its specific gravity is $\frac{1}{2}$. If it floats with the vertex of the cone upwards and axis vertical show that the equilibrium is stable, and determine the metacentric height.

VII. If two volumes v_1 and v_2 of gases at pressures p_1, p_2, respectively be mixed and placed in a vessel of volume v, then if p be the pressure of the mixture show that $p v = p_1 v_1 + p_2 v_2$.

VIII The free surface of a liquid which rotates with uniform angular velocity about a vertical axis is a paraboloid of revolution.

A cylindrical vessel of height 2 feet and radius 2 feet is filled with water and made to rotate about its axis, which is vertical, until the depth of water at the axis is 1 foot. Find the angular velocity of rotation.

LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY (Pass).

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. What is logical division? Is the division of mind into knowing, feeling, and willing, a logical division? What is a scientific classification?

II. Examine these inferences, name them if correct, and name
the fallacies if they are not :—

    (*a*). Those who were not defendants had no right of
appeal, and therefore all defendants had such
right, since two negatives are equal to an
affirmative.

    (*b*). If a man is educated, he does not wish to do
rough work with his hands, and too much
education may therefore be detrimental to a
country.

    (*c*). Two phenomena vary with one another and there-
fore one is the cause of the other, or they are
mutually cause and effect of one another.

    (*d*). If A alone is B, and all B is C, I can infer (1)
some A is C, (2) all B is A, (3) all C is A.

III. State and prove the rules of the Third Figure.

IV. Consider the various meanings of the word Cause, and
justify your own definition.

V. Explain exactly what is meant by an argument by analogy.
Give a legitimate example and show what is required to
make it a perfect induction.

VI. What is meant by the plurality of causes ? By what means
is the difficulty evaded ? Is there a similar plurality of
effects ?

VII. Define the heads under which a state of consciousness is
analysed as regards both quantity and quality.

VIII. Mention any event of last week which you recall, and state
the conditions which make you to do it, beginning with
your state of mind on reading this question.

LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY—(Credit).

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Two hours.

I. Explain carefully the function of interest in the psychology
of knowledge ?

II. Show how we learn to see (1) the bodies, (2) the minds of
one another.

III. What is the origin of our knowledge of space ? Consider
other theories.

IV. What are the various meanings of the word self?

V. Is the mind properly described (1) as a thing, (2) as real ?

VI. What is the psychological history of an abstract idea?

THIRD YEAR.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND PROFESSOR W. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Time—One hour.

Translate into Latin Prose—

I.   Bradshaw now addressed the King, and told him that
the Commons of England, assembled in parliament,
being deeply sensible of the evils and calamities which
had been brought on the nation, and the innocent blood
that had been spilled, and having fixed on him as the
principal author, had resolved to make inquisition for
this blood, and to bring him to trial and judgment; and
had therefore constituted this court, before which he was
brought to hear his charge, after which the court would
proceed according to justice. Coke then, the solicitor,
delivered in, in writing, the charge, which the clerk
read.   The King endeavoured to interrupt the
reading, but the president commanded the clerk to go
on, and told Charles that if he had anything to say
after, the court would hear him. The charge stated,
that he, the King, had been entrusted with a limited
power to govern according to law ; being obliged to use
that power for the benefit of the people, and the preser-
vation of their rights and liberties ; but that he had
designed to erect in himself an unlimited power, and to
take away the remedy of misgovernment, reserved in
the fundamental constitution, in the right and power of
frequent and successive parliaments.

FORSTER.

II.   Death and departure of friends are things generally
grievous : *omnium quae in humana uita contingunt,*

luctus, atque mors sunt acerbissima ; the most austere
and bitter accidents that can happen to a man in this
life, *in aeternum ualedicere,* to part for ever, to forsake
the world and all our friends ; 'tis *ultimum terribilium,*
the last and the greatest terrour, most irksome and
troublesome unto us.   *Homo toties moritur, quoties
amittit suos.* And though we hope for a better life,
eternal happiness, after these painfull and miserable
daies, yet we cannot compose ourselves willingly to dye ;
the remembrance of it is most grievous unto us,
especially to such as are fortunate and rich : they start
at the name of death, as an horse at a rotten post.
Say what you can of that other world, with Metezuma,
the Indian prince, *bonum est esse hic,* they had rather
be here. Nay many generous spirits, and grave staid
men otherwise, are so tender in this, that, at the loss of
a dear friend, they will cry out, roare, and tear their
haire, lamenting some months after, houling, *O hone,*
as those Irish women and Greeks, at their graves, commit
many undecent actions, and almost go beside them-
selves. My dear father, my sweet husband, mine only
brothers dead ! to whom shall I make my moan ? *O me
miserum !*

> ROBERT BURTON : *The Anatomy of Melancholy,*
> Part. 2, Sec. 3, Memb. 5.

LATIN UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND PROFESSOR W. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into English Prose :—

I.   In eius igitur uiri copias cum se subito ingurgitasset,
exsultabat gaudio persona de mimo 'modo egens repente
diues.' sed, ut est apud poëtam nescio quem, 'male
parta male dilabuntur.' incredibile ac simile portenti
est, quonam modo illa tam multa quam paucis non dico
mensibus, sed diebus effuderit.   maximus uini numerus
fuit, permagnum optimi pondus argenti, pretiosa uestis,
multa et lauta supellex et magnifica multis locis, non
illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis :
horum paucis diebus nihil erat.   quae Charybdis tam
uorax ? Charybdim dico ? quae si fuit, animal unum

fuit : Oceanus, me dius fidius, uix uidetur tot res, tam
dissipatas, tam distantibus in locis positas tam cito
absorbere potuisse. nihil erat clausum, nihil obsigna-
tum, nihil scriptum.   apothecae totae nequissimis
hominibus condonabantur.   alia mimi rapiebant, alia
mimae : domus erat aleatoribus referta, plena ebriorum ;
totos dies potabatur atque id locis pluribus : suggere-
bantur etiam saepe—non enim semper iste felix—damna
aleatoria.   conchyliatis Cn. Pompei peristromatis ser-
uórum in cellis lectos stratos uideres.   quam ob rem
desinite mirari haec tam celeriter esse consumpta : non
modo unius patrimonium quamuis amplum, ut illud
fuit, sed urbes et regna celeriter tanta nequitia deuorare
potuisset.

<div style="text-align:right">CICERO : Or. Philipp. II, § 67.</div>

II.

Aequam memento rebus in arduis
seruare mentem, non secus in bonis
ab insolenti temperatam
laetitia, moriture Delli,
seu maestus omni tempore uixeris,
seu te in remoto gramine per dies
festos reclinatum bearis
interiore nota Falerni.
quo pinus ingens albaque populus
umbram hospitalem consociare amant
ramis ? quid obliquo laborat
lympha fugax trepidare riuo ?
huc uina et unguenta et nimium breuis
flores amoenae ferre iube rosae,
dum res et aetas et sororum
fila trium patiuntur atra.
cedes coemptis saltibus et domo
uillaque, flauos quam Tiberis lauit,
cedes, et extructis in altum
diuitiis potietur heres.
diuesne prisco natus ab Inacho,
nil interest, an pauper et infima
de gente sub diuo moreris,
uictima nil miserantis Orci :
omnes eodem cogimur, omnium
uersatur urna serius ocius
sors exitura et nos in aeternum
exilium impositura cumbae.

<div style="text-align:right">HORACE : Carm. II, iii.</div>

III.   Ecce auia aut metuens diuum matertera cunis
exemit puerum frontemque atque uda labella
infami digito et lustralibus ante saliuis
expiat, urentis oculos inhibere perita ;
tunc manibus quatit et spem macram supplice uoto
nunc Licini in campos, nunc Crassi mittit in aedis.
' hunc optet generum rex et regina ! puellae
hunc rapiant ! quidquid calcauerit hic, rosa fiat ! '
ast ego nutrici non mando uota : negato,
Iuppiter, haec illi, quamuis te albata rogarit.
poscis opem neruis corpusque fidele senectae.
esto age ; sed grandes patinae tuccetaque crassa
adnuere his superos uetuere Iouemque morantur.
rem struere exoptas caeso boue Mercuriumque
arcessis fibra.   ' da fortunare Penatis,
da pecus et gregibus fetum ! ' quo, pessime, pacto,
tot tibi cum in flammas iunicum omenta liquescant ?
et tamen hic extis et opimo uincere ferto
intendit ' iam crescit ager, iam crescit ouile,
iam dabitur, iam iam ! ' donec deceptus et exspes
nequiquam fundo suspiret nummus in imo.

<div align="right">PERSIUS, : Sat. II, 31–51.</div>

IIII.   Adsumo te in consilium rei familiaris, ut soleo.   praedia
agris meis uicina atque etiam inserta uenalia sunt.   in
his me multa sollicitant, aliqua nec minora deterrent.
sollicitat primum ipsa pulchritudo iungendi, deinde
quod non minus utile quam uoluptuosum posse utraque
eadem opera, eodem uiatico inuisere, sub eodem procura-
tore ac paene isdem actoribus habere, unam uillam
colere et ornare, alteram tantum tueri.   inest huic
computationi sumptus suppellectilis, sumptus atriensium,
topiariorum, fabrorum atque etiam uenatorii instrumenti ;
quae plurimum refert unum in locum conferas an in
diuersa dispergas.   contra uereor ne sit incautum rem
tam magnam isdem tempestatibus, isdem casibus subdere :
tutius uidetur incerta fortunae possessionum uarietatibus
experiri.   habet etiam multum iucunditatis soli caeli-
que mutatio ipsaque illa peregrinatio inter sua.   iam,
quod deliberationis nostrae caput est, agri sunt fertiles
pingues aquosi, constant campis uineis siluis, quae mate-
riam et ex ea reditum sicut modicum ita statum praes-
tant   sed haec felicitas terrae inbecillis cultoribus fati-
gatur.   nam possessor prior saepius uendidit pignora,
et dum reliqua colonorum minuit ad tempus, uires in

posterum exhausit, quarum defectione rursus reliqua creuerunt. sunt ergo instruendi eo pluris quod frugi mancipiis : nam nec ipse usquam uinctos habeo nec ibi quisquam. superest ut scias quanti uideantur posse emi ; sestertio tricies, non quia non aliquando quinquagies fuerint, uerum et hac paenuria colonorum et communi temporis iniquitate ut reditus agrorum sic etiam pretium retro abiit.

PLINY : Epp. III., xviii., 1–7.

LATIN.

CICERO, TUSCULAN DISPUTATIONS, I.

JUVENAL, SATIRES I., III., IIII., V., VII., VIII., X.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND PROFESSOR W. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate and comment on—

(a). et praebere caput domina uenale sub hasta

(b). rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna Quirine
et ceromatico fert niceteria collo.

(c). stoicus occidit Baream delator amicum
discipulumque senex ripa nutritus in illa
ad quam Gorgonei delapsa est pinna caballi.

(d). iam sedet in ripa tetrumque nouicius horret
porthmea nec sperat cenosi gurgitis alnum
infelix nec habet quem porrigat ore trientem.

(e). nulla crepido uacat ? nusquam pons et tegetis pars
dimidia breuior ? tantine iniuria cenae ?

(f).   ipse capaces
heliadum crustas et inaequales berullo
Virro tenet phialas

(g). boletus domino, set quales Claudius edit
ante illum uxoris post quem nil amplius edit.

(h). et uendas potius commissa quod auctio uendit
stantibus, oenophorum tripodes armaria cistas
Alcithoen Pacci Thebas et Terea Fausti.

(i). ille et militiae multis largitus honorem
semenstri digitos uatum circumligat auro.

    (*k*). quantum uis stipulare et protinus accipe quod do
ut totiens illum pater audiat.

    (*l*). appositam nigrae lunam subtexit alutae.

    (*m*). consumptis opibus uocem Damasippe locasti
sipario clamosum ageres ut phasma Catulli.

    (*n*). dedecus urbis habes nec mirmillonis in armis
nec clipeo Gracchum pugnantem aut falce supina.

    (*o*). credamus tunicae de faucibus aurea cum se
porrigat et longo iactatur spira galero ?

    (*p*). incipit optare et totis quinquatribus optat
quisquis adhuc uno parcam colit asse Mineruam

II. Explain—Auruncae alumnus—melior Locusta—molles in
aure fenestrae—madidam Capenam—Isaeo torrentior—
hospes numinis Idaei—Druso uitulisque marinis—caluo
Neroni—fraterculus gigantis—dirus a ponte satelles—
Beneuentani sutoris—rupto poscentem sulpura uitro—
Veneris marito—conspuitur sinus—russati Lacernae—
crambe repetita—citharoedi cauda magistri—populus
quod clamat Osiri inuento—uerbosa et grandis epistola
—generum Cereris.

III. Give the meaning of paropside, endromidem, pinnirapi,
exodium, tibicine, meritoria, assere, uapulo, proseucha,
pegma, ligulas, cardiaco, zelotypo, decocta, chironomunta,
petasunculus, stlattaria, tessera, cadurci, syrma.

IIII. Translate into English—

    i. Sed tu mihi uideris Epicharmi, acuti nec insulsi
hominis, ut Siculi, sententiam sequi. *A*. quam ? non
enim noui. *M*. dicam, si potero, Latine ; scis enim me
Graece loqui in Latino sermone non plus solere quam in
Graeco Latine. *A*. et recte quidem sed quae tandem
est Epicharmi ista sententia ? *M*. emori nolo, sed me
esse mortuum nihilo aestino. *A*. iam adgnosco Graecum.
sed quoniam coegisti ut concederem, qui mortui essent,
eos miseros non esse, perfice, si potes, ut ne moriendum
quidem esse miserum putem . *M*. iam istuc quidem
nihil negotii est, sed maiora molior. *A*. quo modo hoc
nihil negotii est ? aut quae sunt tandem ista maiora ?
M. quia, quoniam post mortem mali nihil est, ne mors
quidem est malum, cui proxumum tempus est post
mortem, in quo mali nihil esse concedis : ita ne morien-
dum quidem esse malum est ; id est enim perue-
niendum esse ad id, quod non esse malum confitemur.

ii. Hic si uiuis filiis incolumi regno occidisset,
.........astante ope barbarica
tectis caelatis, laqueatis,
utrum tandem a bonis an a malis discessisset ? tum
profecto uideretur a bonis. at certe ei melius euenisset
nec tam flebiliter illa canerentur.
haec omnia uidi inflammari
Priamo ui uitam euitari
Iouis aram sanguine turpari.
quasi uero ista ui quicquam tum potuerit ei melius acci-
dere. quod si ante occidisset, talem euentem omnino
amisisset : hoc autem tempore sensum amisit malorum.
Pompeio, nostro familiari, cum grauiter aegrotaret Nea-
poli, melius est factum. coronati Neapolitani fuerunt,
nimirum etiam Puteolani ; uolgo ex oppidis publice gra-
tulabantur : ineptum sane negotium et Graeculum, sed
tamen fortunatum.   utrum igitur, si tum esset ex-
stinctus, a bonis rebus an a malis discessisset ? certe a
miseris : non enim cum socero bellum gessisset, non
inparatus arma sumpsisset, non domum reliquisset, non
ex Italia fugisset, non exercitu amisso nudus in seruorum
ferrum et manus incidisset, non liberi defleti, non for-
tunae omnes a uictoribus possiderentur.

Scan the verses which occur in the above extracts,
and name the metre in which they are written.

V. Write notes on the contents of any four of the following
passages :—

i. Aristoteles .   .   . cum quattuor nota illa genera
principiorum esset complexus e quibus omnia orerentur,
quintam quandam naturam censet esse e qua sit mens.

ii. Illam uero funditus eiciamus indiuiduorum corporum
leuium et rotundorum concursionem fortuitam.

iii. Eos dico, qui aiunt manere animos, cum e corpore ex-
cesserint, sed non semper.

iiii. Ex quo intellegi potest quam acuti natura sint, quoniam
haec sine doctrina creditori fuerunt.

v. Quam quidem Plato recordationem esse uolt uitae
superioris.

vi. Qui naturae cognitionem admirantur eiusque inuentori
et principi gratias exsultantes agunt eumque uenerantur
ut deum.

VI. Explain briefly the references in any three of the following passages :—

  i. in umbra igitur, inquit, pugnabimus.

  ii. uerum tamen, Crito, si me adsequi potueris aut sicubi nanctus eris, ut tibi uidebitur, sepelito.

  iii. nemo me lacrimis decoret, nec funera fletu
     faxit ! cur ?   uolito uiuos per ora uirum.

  iiii. macte uirtute ! ego enim ipse cum eodem isto non inuitus. errauerim.

VII. Comment on anything that calls for remark in the construction or expression of

  i. quae enim tanta grauitas, tanta constantia......quae tam excellens in omni genere uirtus in ullis fuit, ut sit cum maioribus nostris comparanda ?

  ii. num igitur dubitamus sicut pleraque—quamquam hoc quidem minime ; persuadent enim mathematici, terram in medio mundi sitam ad uniuersi caeli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinere, quod κέντρον illi uocant ?

  iii. ut porro firmissimum hoc adferri uidetur, cur deos esse credamus, quod nulla gens tam fera, nemo omnium tam sit inanis, cuius mentem non imbuerit deorum opinio : multa de dis praua sentiunt (id enim uitioso more effici solet), omnes tamen esse uim et naturam diuinam arbitrantur, nec uero id conlocutio hominum aut consessus effecit, non institutis opinio est confirmata, non legibus ; omni autem in re consensio gentium lex naturae putanda est :—quis est igitur qui suorum mortem non eo lugeat, quod eos orbatos uitae commodis arbitretur?

  And write brief notes on :—sireis—diuexarier—ἀποκαρτερῶν—ἐνδελέχεια.

LATIN.

PLAUTUS : THE MOSTELLARIA.
TACITUS : HISTORIES, I.

PROFESSOR BENSLY AND PROFESSOR WILLIAMS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English, with short marginal notes where necessary—

(a) PHILE. Contempla amabo, mea Scapha, satin haec me
                                        uestis deceat.
uolo me placere Philolachi, meo ocello, meo patrono.
So. quid tu te exornas, moribus lepidis quom lepida
                                        tute's?
non uestem amator mulieris amat, sed uestis fartum.
PHILO. ita me di ament, lepidast Scapha : sapit scelesta
                                        multum.
ut lepide omnis mores tenet sententiasque amantum.
PHILE. quid nunc?
        So. quid est?   PHILE. quin me aspice et contempla,
                                        ut haec me deceat.
So. uirtute formae id euenit, te ut deceat quidquid
                                        habeas.
PHILO. ergo ob istuc uerbum te, Scapha, donabo ego
                                        hodie aliqui,
nec patiar te istanc gratiis laudasse, quae placet mi.
PHILE. nolo ego te adsentari mihi.
                So. nimis tu quidem stulta's mulier.
eho an mauis uituperarier falso quam uero extolli?
equidem pol uel falso tamen laudari multo malo,
quam uero culpari aut meam speciem alios inridere.

(b) TR. uiden uestibulum ante aedis hoc et ambulacrum,
                                        quoiusmodi?
TH. luculentum edepol profecto.
                TR. age specta postis, quoiusmodi,
quanta firmitate facti et quanta crassitudine.
TH. non uideor uidisse postis pulcriores.
                                        SI. pol mihi
eo pretio empti fuerant olim.
                        TR. audin 'fuerant' dicere?
uix uidetur continere lacrumas.
                        TH. quanti hosce emeras?
SI. tris minas pro istis duobus praeter uecturam dedi.
TH. hercle qui multo inprobiores sunt, quam a primo
                                        credidi.
TR. quapropter?
        TH. quia edepol ambo ab infumo tarmes secat :
intempestiuos excisos credo ; id eis uitium nocet.
TR. atqui etiam nunc satis boni sunt, si sunt inducti
                                        pice.
non enim haec pultufagus opufex opera fecit barbarus.
uiden coagmenta in foribus?
                        TH. uideo.

> Tr. specta quam arte dormiunt.
Th. dormiunt ?

> Tr. illud quidem, ut coniuent, uolui dicere.
satin habes ?

> Th. ut quidquid magis contemplor, tanto magis
> placet.

II. Scan the following lines, and name the metre in each
case :—

  (*a*) quo nemo adaeque iuuentute ex omni Attica
     antehac est habitus parcus nec magis continens.

  (*b*) non uestem amator mulieris amat sed uestis fartum.

  (*c*) cedo faenus, redde faenus, faenus reddite.

  (*d*) st ! abi canis, st ! abi dierecte : st ! abin hinc in malam
     crucem.

  (*e*) in anginam ego nunc me uelim uorti ut ueneficae illi.

  (*f*) nec Salus uobis saluti iam esse, si cupiat potest.

  (*g*) uide ut fastidit simia.

  (*h*) primundum parentes fabri liberum sunt.

III. Explain any points of syntax or expression that call for
remark in any five of the following :—

  (*a*) Tr. eho an tu tetigisti hasce aedes ?   Th. quor non
     tangerem ?

  (*b*) numquam nummum, quod sciam.

  (*c*) Si. Quid autem ?

> Th. quod me apsente hic tecum filius
negoti gessit.

> Si. mecum ut ille hic gesserit,
dum tu hinc abes negoti——?

  (*d*) uah, quid illa pote peius quicquam muliere memorarier ?

  (*e*) res palamst.   nunc te uidere meliust, quid agas.

  (*f*) etiam uigilas ?

  (*g*) di inmortales, mercimoni lepidi !

  (*h*) ego in Piraeum uolo, in uesperum parare piscatum mihi.

  (*i*) simul gnarures uos uolo esse hanc rem mecum.

IIII Give the meaning of the following words and phrases :—
    elleborosus — genus ferratile — cerussa — stacta — hoc
    habet — uehit hic clitellas ; and write brief notes on the
    following forms :—techinae—thensaurus—negoti—com-
    missare—balineae.

And interpret this critical note :—

ABIMODODOMVM A, Rl., Rams., Bug., Lor.² abi modo M.

V. Translate, with brief marginal notes where necessary :—

(a) Proxima pecuniae cura ; et cuncta scrutantibus iustissimum uisum est inde repeti, ubi inopiae causa erat. bis et uiciens miliens sestertium donationibus Nero effuderat : appellari singulos iussit decuma parte liberalitatis apud quemque eorum relicta. ad illis uix decumae super portiones erant, isdem erga aliena sumptibus quibus sua prodegerant, cum rapacissimo cuique ac perditissimo non agri aut faenus, sed sola instrumenta uitiorum manerent. exactioni triginta equites Romani praepositi, nouum officii genus et ambitu ac numero onerosum : ubique hasta et sector, et inquieta urbs actionibus. ac tamen grande gaudium, quod tam pauperes forent quibus donasset Nero quam quibus abstulisset. exauctorati per eos dies tribuni, e praetorio Antonius Taurus et Antonius Naso, ex urbanis cohortibus Aemilius Pacensis, e uigilibus Iulius Fronto. nec remedium in ceteros fuit, sed metus initium, tamquam per artem et formidine singuli pellerentur, omnibus suspectis.

(b) Sarmatae dispersi cupidine praedae aut graves onere sarcinarum et lubrico itinerum adempta equorum pernicitate uelut uincti caedebantur. namque mirum dictu, ut sit omnis Sarmatarum uirtus uelut extra ipsos. nihil ad pedestrem pugnam tam ignauum : ubi per turmas aduenere, uix ulla acies obstiterit. sed tum umido die et soluto gelu neque conti neque gladii, quos praelongos utraque manu regunt, usui, lapsantibus equis et catafractarum pondere. id principibus et nobilissimo cuique tegimen, ferreis lamminis aut praeduro corio consertum, ut aduersus ictus inpenetrabile, ita impetu hostium prouolutis inhabile ad resurgendum. simul altitudine et mollitia niuis hauriebantur. Romanus miles facilis lorica et missili pilo aut lanceis adsultans, ubi res posceret, leui gladio inermem Sarmatum (neque enim scuto defendi mos est) comminus fodiebat, donec pauci, qui proelio superfuerant, paludibus abderentur. ibi saeuitia hiemis aut uolnerum absumpti.

VI. Translate and comment on—

(a) non esse curae deis securitatem nostram, esse ultionem.

(b) ceterum utraque caedes sinistre accepta et inuiso semel principi seu bene seu male facta praeminuit iam adferebant.

(c) quotiens expedierat magnae uirtutes :   palam laudares, secreta male audiebant.

(d) nec minor gratia Icelo Galbae liberto quem anulis donatum equestri nomine Marcianum uocitabant.

(e) si te priuatus lege curiata apud pontifices ut moris est adoptarem, mihi egregium erat Gnaei Pompei et M. Crassi subolem in penates meos adsciscere.

(f) multi uoluntate, effusius qui noluerant, medii ac plurimi obvio obsequio, pruiatas res agitantes sine publica cura.

(g) septem a Neronis fine menses sunt et iam plus rapuit Icelus quam quod Polycliti et Vatinii et Tigellini perierunt.

(h) flagitatum ut uacationes praestari centurionibus solitae remitterentur ; namque gregarius miles ut tributum annuum pendebat.

(i) quod reliquos caesorum ad pontem Muluium et saeuitia Galbae in custodia habitos in numeros legionis composuerat.

VII. Explain :—claustra Caspiarum, duae Mauritaniae, inermes prouinciae, praefecto urbis, tesserarium speculatorum, cum maxime, uexilla, euocatum, lixas calonesque, sub corona.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY AND PROFESSOR W. H. WILLIAMS.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into Greek Prose—

I.   I am far from meaning by this, that the crimes of a few wicked persons can justly bring a general imputation on the whole country where these were committed ; we daily hear of most horrid and unnatural crimes perpetrated in the parts of the kingdom the most wealthy, populous, and civilized ; but the part incumbent on the country where such things happen, is, to

purify the land of the innocent blood with which it is polluted, by bringing the guilty to condign punishment; and this is what you are now employed in : and as you have attended to the evidence patiently, I desire nothing more, than, as an impartial and intelligent jury, you may consider it carefully in order to discern the truth, and then to follow that resolutely according to the conviction of your own minds; which, if it lead you to believe the pannel guilty, you will do justice to your country by saying so; and if you are not convinced of his guilt, in God's name, let him be acquitted; for better that this murder, atrocious and scandalous as it is, should go altogether unpunished than that one innocent man should suffer for it.

(Trial of James Stewart for murder, 1752.   Charge to the Jury by the Lord Advocate, the Right Hon William Grant, of Preston Grange.)

—Howell's State Trials, vol. xix., p. 174.

II.

The narration being ended, there were some who remarked what very odd things dreams are; but Thelymnia looked almost as if she herself was dreaming; and Alcimus, who sat opposite, and fancied she was pondering on what the vision could mean, said it appeared to him a thing next to certainty, that it signified how love cannot exist without hope or without fear. Euthymedes nodded assent, and assured him that a soothsayer in great repute had given him the same interpretation. Upon which the younger friends of Alcimus immediately took the ivy from his forehead, and crowned him with laurel, as being worthy to serve Apollo. But they did it with so much noise and festivity, that, before the operation was completed, he began to suspect they were in jest. Thelymnia had listened to many stories in her lifetime, but never had she heard one from any man before who had been favoured by the deities with a vision. She thought the tale would have been better without the mention of Fear; but perhaps this part was only a dream, all the rest a really true vision. She had many things to ask him : she did not know when, nor exactly what, for she was afraid of putting too hard a question to him in the presence of so many, lest it might abash him if he could not answer it.

Landor.

GREEK UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., and PROFESSOR W. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Ἔνθα κύων κεῖτ᾽ Ἄργος, ἐνίπλειος κυνοραιστέων.
δὴ τότε γ᾽, ὡς ἐνόησεν Ὀδυσσέα ἐγγὺς ἐόντα,
οὐρῇ μέν ῥ᾽ ὅ γ᾽ ἔσηνε καὶ οὔατα κάββαλεν ἄμφω,
ἆσσον δ᾽ οὐκέτ᾽ ἔπειτα δυνήσατο οἷο ἄνακτος
ἐλθέμεν· αὐτὰρ ὁ νόσφιν ἰδὼν ἀπομόρξατο δάκρυ,
ῥεῖα λαθὼν Εὔμαιον, ἄφαρ δ᾽ ἐρεείνετο μύθῳ·
" Εὔμαι᾽, ἦ μάλα θαῦμα κύων ὅδε κεῖτ᾽ ἐνὶ κόπρῳ.
καλὸς μὲν δέμας ἐστίν, ἀτὰρ τόδε γ᾽ οὐ σάφα οἶδα,
εἰ δὴ καὶ ταχὺς ἔσκε θέειν ἐπὶ εἴδεϊ τῷδε,
ἢ αὔτως οἷοί τε τραπεζῆες κύνες ἀνδρῶν
γίγνοντ᾽, ἀγλαΐης δ᾽ ἕνεκεν κομέουσιν ἄνακτες."

   Τὸν δ᾽ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφης, Εὔμαιε συβῶτα·
" καὶ λίην ἀνδρός γε κύων ὅδε τῆλε θανόντος.
εἰ τοιόσδ᾽ εἴη ἠμὲν δέμας ἠδὲ καὶ ἔργα,
οἷόν μιν Τροίηνδε κιὼν κατέλειπεν Ὀδυσσεύς,
αἶψά κε θηήσαιο ἰδὼν ταχυτῆτα καὶ ἀλκήν.
οὐ μὲν γάρ τι φύγεσκε βαθείης βένθεσιν ὕλης
κνώδαλον, ὅττι δίοιτο· καὶ ἴχνεσι γὰρ περιῄδη·
νῦν δ᾽ ἔχεται κακότητι, ἄναξ δέ οἱ ἄλλοθι πάτρης
ὤλετο, τὸν δὲ γυναῖκες ἀκηδέες οὐ κομέουσι.
δμῶες δ᾽, εὖτ᾽ ἂν μηκέτ᾽ ἐπικρατέωσιν ἄνακτες,
οὐκέτ᾽ ἔπειτ᾽ ἐθέλουσιν ἐναίσιμα ἐργάζεσθαι·
ἥμισυ γάρ τ᾽ ἀρετῆς ἀποαίνυται εὐρύοπα Ζεὺς
ἀνέρος, εὖτ᾽ ἄν μιν κατὰ δούλιον ἦμαρ ἕλῃσιν."

   "Ὥς εἰπὼν εἰσῆλθε δόμους εὐναιετάοντας,
βῆ δ᾽ ἰθὺς μεγάροιο μετὰ μνηστῆρας ἀγανούς.
Ἄργον δ᾽ αὖ κατὰ μοῖρ᾽ ἔλαβεν μέλανος θανάτοιο,
αὐτίκ᾽ ἰδόντ᾽ Ὀδυσῆα ἐεικοστῷ ἐνιαυτῷ.

HOMER : Odyssey ρ, 300–327.

II. Κακῶν γὰρ ὄντων μυρίων καθ᾽ Ἑλλάδα
οὐδὲν κάκιόν ἐστιν ἀθλητῶν γένους.
οἳ πρῶτα μὲν ζῆν οὔτε μανθάνουσιν εὖ
οὔτ᾽ ἂν δύναιντο· πῶς γὰρ ὅστις ἔστ᾽ ἀνὴρ
γνάθου τε δοῦλος νηδύος θ᾽ ἡσσημένος
κτήσαιτ᾽ ἂν ὄλβον εἰς ὑπερβολὴν πατρός ;
οὐδ᾽ αὖ πένεσθαι καὶ ξυνηρετεῖν τύχαις
οἷοί τ᾽ · ἔθη γὰρ οὐκ ἐθισθέντες καλὰ
σκληρῶς μεταλλάσσουσιν εἰς τἀμήχανα.
λαμπροὶ δ᾽ ἐν ἥβῃ καὶ πόλεως ἀγάλματα
φοιτῶσ᾽ · ὅταν δὲ προσπέσῃ γῆρας πικρόν,

τρίβωνες ἐκβαλόντες οἴχονται κρόκας.
ἐμεμψάμην δὲ καὶ τὸν Ἑλλήνων νόμον,
οἳ τῶνδ' ἕκατι σύλλογον ποιούμενοι
τιμῶσ' ἀχρείους ἡδονὰς δαιτὸς χάριν.
τίς γὰρ παλαίσας εὖ, τίς ὠκύπους ἀνὴρ
ἢ δίσκον ἄρας ἢ γνάθον παίσας καλῶς
πόλει πατρῴα στέφανον ἤρκεσεν λαβών ;
πότερα μαχοῦνται πολεμίοισιν ἐν χεροῖν
δίσκους ἔχοντες ἢ δι' ἀσπίδων ποσὶ
θείνοντες ἐκβαλοῦσι πολεμίους πάτρας ;

EURIPIDES : Autolycus (Fragm.)

III. ΣΩ. Ὅταν δέ γέ τινα αὐτός, ὦ φίλε, ἑλκύσῃ ἄνω, καὶ ἐθελήσῃ
τις αὐτῷ ἐκβῆναι ἐκ τοῦ τί ἐγὼ σὲ ἀδικῶ ἢ σὺ ἐμέ ; εἰς
σκέψιν αὐτῆς δικαιοσύνης τε καὶ ἀδικίας, τί τε ἑκάτερον
αὐτοῖν καὶ τί τῶν πάντων ἢ ἀλλήλων διαφέρετον ; ἢ ἐκ
τοῦ εἰ βασιλεὺς εὐδαίμων κεκτημένος τ' αὖ πολὺ χρυσίον,
βασιλείας πέρι καὶ ἀνθρωπίνης ὅλως εὐδαιμονίας καὶ
ἀθλιότητος ἐπὶ σκέψιν, ποίω τέ τινε ἐστὸν καὶ τίνα τρόπον
ἀνθρώπου φύσει προσήκει τὸ μὲν κτήσασθαι αὐτοῖν, τὸ δὲ
ἀποφυγεῖν—περὶ τούτων ἁπάντων ὅταν αὖ δέῃ λόγον διδό-
ναι τὸν σμικρὸν ἐκεῖνον τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ δριμὺν καὶ δικανι-
κόν, πάλιν αὖ τὰ ἀντίστροφα ἀποδίδωσιν· ἰλιγγιῶν τε ἀφ'
ὑψηλοῦ κρεμασθεὶς καὶ βλέπων μετέωρος ἄνωθεν ὑπὸ
ἀηθείας ἀδημονῶν τε καὶ ἀπορῶν καὶ βαρβαρίζων γέλωτα
Θρᾴτταις μὲν οὐ παρέχει οὐδ' ἄλλῳ ἀπαιδεύτῳ οὐδενί, οὐ
γὰρ αἰσθάνονται, τοῖς δ' ἐναντίως ἢ ὡς ἀνδραπόδοις τραφεῖ-
σιν ἅπασιν. οὗτος δὴ ἑκατέρου τρόπος, ὦ Θεόδωρε, ὁ μὲν
τῷ ὄντι ἐν ἐλευθερίᾳ τε καὶ σχολῇ τεθραμμένου, ὃν δὴ
φιλόσοφον καλεῖς, ᾧ ἀνεμέσητον εὐήθει δοκεῖν καὶ οὐδενὶ
εἶναι, ὅταν εἰς δουλικὰ ἐμπέσῃ διακονήματα, οἷον στρωμα-
τόδεσμον μὴ ἐπισταμένου συσκευάσασθαι μηδὲ ὄψον ἡδῦναι
ἢ θῶπας λόγους· ὁ δ' αὖ τὰ μὲν τοιαῦτα πάντα δυναμένου
τορῶς τε καὶ ὀξέως διακονεῖν, ἀναβάλλεσθαι δὲ οὐκ ἐπιστα-
μένου ἐπιδέξια ἐλευθέρως οὐδέ γ' ἁρμονίαν λόγων λαβόντος
ὀρθῶς ὑμνῆσαι θεῶν τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν εὐδαιμόνων βίον ἀληθῆ.

PLATO : Theaetetus, 175B–176A.

IIII.   Τότε δὲ τοῦ Περικλέους ἔοικεν ὁ λοιμὸς λαβέσθαι λαβὴν
οὐκ ὀξεῖαν, ὥσπερ ἄλλων, οὐδὲ σύντονον, ἀλλὰ βληχρᾷ
τινι νόσῳ καὶ μῆκος ἐν ποικίλαις ἐχούσῃ μεταβολαῖς δια-
χρωμένην τὸ σῶμα σχολαίως καὶ ὑπερείπουσαν τὸ φρόνημα
τῆς ψυχῆς. ὁ γοῦν Θεόφραστος ἐν τοῖς Ἠθικοῖς διαπορή-
σας, εἰ πρὸς τὰς τύχας τρέπεται τὰ ἤθη καὶ κινούμενα τοῖς
τῶν σωμάτων πάθεσιν ἐξίσταται τῆς ἀρετῆς, ἱστόρηκεν, ὅτι
νοσῶν ὁ Περικλῆς ἐπισκοπουμένῳ τινὶ τῶν φίλων δείξειε

περίαπτον ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν τῷ τραχήλῳ περιηρτημένον,
ὡς σφόδρα κακῶς ἔχων, ὁπότε καὶ ταύτην ὑπομένοι τὴν
ἀβελτερίαν. ἤδη δὲ πρὸς τῷ τελευτᾶν ὄντος αὐτοῦ παρακα-
θήμενοι τῶν πολιτῶν οἱ βέλτιστοι καὶ τῶν φίλων οἱ
περιόντες λόγον ἐποιοῦντο τῆς ἀρετῆς καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως,
ὅση γένοιτο, καὶ τὰς πράξεις ἀνεμετροῦντο καὶ τῶν τροπαίων
τὸ πλῆθος· ἐννέα γὰρ ἦν ἃ στρατηγῶν καὶ νικῶν ἔστησεν
ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως. ταῦτα ὡς οὐκέτι συνιέντος, ἀλλὰ κα-
θῃρημένου τὴν αἴσθησιν αὐτοῦ διελέγοντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους·
ὁ δὲ πᾶσιν ἐτύγχανε τὸν νοῦν προσεσχηκὼς καὶ φθεγξάμενος
εἰς μέσον ἔφη θαυμάζειν, ὅτι ταῦτα μὲν ἐπαινοῦσιν αὐτοῦ
καὶ μνημονεύουσιν, ἃ καὶ πρὸς τύχην ἐστὶ κοινὰ καὶ γέγονεν
ἤδη πολλοῖς στρατηγοῖς, τὸ δὲ κάλλιστον καὶ μέγιστον οὐ
λέγουσιν. "Οὐδεὶς γὰρ" ἔφη "δι' ἐμὲ τῶν ὄντων 'Αθη-
ναίων μέλαν ἱμάτιον περιεβάλετο."

PLUTARCH : Pericles, 38.

GREEK.
THUCYDIDES I.
ARISTOPHANES : THE FROGS

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND PROFESSOR W. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate, with brief marginal notes where necessary :—

(a). Καὶ ὅσα μὲν λόγῳ εἶπον ἕκαστοι ἢ μέλλοντες πολεμήσειν
ἢ ἐν αὐτῷ ἤδη ὄντες, χαλεπὸν τὴν ἀκρίβειαν αὐτὴν τῶν
λεχθέντων διαμνημονεῦσαι ἦν ἐμοί τε ὧν αὐτὸς ἤκουσα καὶ
τοῖς ἄλλοθέν ποθεν ἐμοὶ ἀπαγγέλλουσιν· ὡς δ' ἂν ἐδόκουν
ἐμοὶ ἕκαστοι περὶ τῶν ἀεὶ παρόντων τὰ δέοντα μάλιστ'
εἰπεῖν, ἐχομένῳ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τῆς ξυμπάσης γνώμης τῶν
ἀληθῶς λεχθέντων, οὕτως εἴρηται· τὰ δ' ἔργα τῶν πραχθέν-
των ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ παρατυχόντος πυνθανόμενος
ἠξίωσα γράφειν οὐδ' ὡς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει, ἀλλ' οἷς τε αὐτὸς
παρῆν καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσον δυνατὸν ἀκριβείᾳ περὶ
ἑκάστου ἐπεξελθών. ἐπιπόνως δὲ ηὑρίσκετο, διότι οἱ
παρόντες τοῖς ἔργοις ἑκάστοις οὐ ταὐτὰ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν
ἔλεγον, ἀλλ' ὡς ἑκατέρων τις εὐνοίας ἢ μνήμης ἔχοι. καὶ
ἐς μὲν ἀκρόασιν ἴσως τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες αὐτῶν ἀτερπέστερον
φανεῖται· ὅσοι δὲ βουλήσονται τῶν τε γενομένων τὸ σαφὲς
σκοπεῖν καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ποτὲ αὖθις κατὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον
τοιούτων καὶ παραπλησίων ἔσεσθαι, ὠφέλιμα κρίνειν αὐτὰ
ἀρκούντως ἕξει. κτῆμά τε ἐς ἀεὶ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγώνισμα ἐς τὸ
παραχρῆμα ἀκούειν ξύγκειται.

(β). Καὶ τὸ βραδὺ καὶ μέλλον, ὃ μέμφονται μάλιστα ἡμῶν, μὴ
αἰσχύνεσθε. σπεύδοντές τε γὰρ σχολαίτερον ἂν παύσαισθε
διὰ τὸ ἀπαράσκευοι ἐγχειρεῖν, καὶ ἅμα ἐλευθέραν καὶ εὐδο-
ξοτάτην πόλιν διὰ παντὸς νεμόμεθα. καὶ δύναται μάλιστα
σωφροσύνη ἔμφρων τοῦτ' εἶναι· μόνοι γὰρ δι' αὐτὸ εὐπρα-
γίαις τε οὐκ ἐξυβρίζομεν καὶ ξυμφοραῖς ἧσσον ἑτέρων
εἴκομεν, τῶν τε ξὺν ἐπαίνῳ ἐξοτρυνόντων ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ τὰ δεινὰ
παρὰ τὸ δοκοῦν ἡμῖν οὐκ ἐπαιρόμεθα ἡδονῇ, καὶ ἤν τις ἄρα
ξὺν κατηγορίᾳ παροξύνῃ, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἀχθεσθέντες ἀνε-
πείσθημεν. πολεμικοί τε καὶ εὔβουλοι διὰ τὸ εὔκοσμον
γιγνόμεθα, τὸ μὲν ὅτι αἰδὼς σωφροσύνης πλεῖστον μετέχει,
αἰσχύνης δὲ εὐψυχία, εὔβουλοι δὲ ἀμαθέστερον τῶν νόμων τῆς
ὑπεροψίας παιδευόμενοι καὶ ξὺν χαλεπότητι σωφρονέστερον
ἢ ὥστε αὐτῶν ἀνηκουστεῖν, καὶ μὴ τὰ ἀχρεῖα ξυνετοὶ ἄγαν
ὄντες, τὰς τῶν πολεμίων παρασκευὰς λόγῳ καλῶς μεμφόμε-
νοι ἀνομοίως ἔργῳ ἐπεξιέναι, νομίζειν δὲ τάς τε διανοίας τῶν
πέλας παραπλησίους εἶναι καὶ τὰς προσπιπτούσας τύχας
οὐ λόγῳ διαιρετάς.

II. Translate and comment on—

(α). ἅ μοι δοκεῖ 'Αγαμέμνων παραλαβὼν καὶ ναυτικῷ τε ἅμα
ἐπὶ πλέον τῶν ἄλλων ἰσχύσας τὴν στρατείαν οὐ χάριτι τὸ
πλεῖον ἢ φόβῳ ξυναγαγὼν ποιήσασθαι.

(β). καὶ ὅτῳ τάδε ξυμφέροντα μὲν δοκεῖ λέγεσθαι, φοβεῖται δὲ
μὴ δι' αὐτὰ πειθόμενος τὰς σπονδὰς λύσῃ, γνώτω τὸ μὲν
δεδιὸς αὐτοῦ ἰσχὺν ἔχον τοὺς ἐναντίους μᾶλλον φοβῆσον.

(γ). καὶ ἐλασσούμενοι γὰρ ἐν ταῖς ξυμβολαίαις πρὸς τοὺς
ξυμμάχους δίκαις καὶ παρ' ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐν τοῖς ὁμοίοις
νόμοις ποιήσαντες τὰς κρίσεις φιλοδικεῖν δοκοῦμεν.

(δ). ἐν ᾧ ὁ μὲν εὐοργήτως αὐτῷ προσομιλήσας βεβαιότερος, ὁ
δὲ ὀργισθεὶς περὶ αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐλάσσω πταίει.

(ε). καὶ μὴν οὐδ' ἡ ἐπιτείχισις οὐδὲ τὸ ναυτικὸν αὐτῶν ἄξιον
φοβηθῆναι. τὴν μὲν γὰρ χαλεπὸν καὶ ἐν εἰρήνῃ πόλιν
ἀντίπαλον παρασκευάσασθαι, ἦπου δὴ ἐν πολεμίᾳ τε καὶ
οὐχ ἧσσον ἐκείνοις ἡμῶν ἀντεπιτετειχισμένων. φρούριον
δ' εἰ ποιήσονται . . . . τὸ δὲ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐπιστή-
μονας γενέσθαι οὐ ῥᾳδίως αὐτοῖς προσγενήσεται.

III. Explain anything noteworthy in the construction of—

(α). δεινὸν ἂν εἴη εἰ οἱ μὲν ἐκείνων ξύμμαχοι . . . . οὐκ
ἀπεροῦσιν.

(β). μιᾷ τε μάχῃ ναυμαχίας κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς ἁλίσκονται· εἰ δ'
ἀντισχοῖεν μελετήσομεν καὶ ἡμεῖς . . . .

(γ). ἀνδρῶν γὰρ σωφρόνων μέν ἐστιν εἰ μὴ ἀδικοῖντο ἡσυχά-
ζειν. . . . .

(δ). καὶ δῆλον ὅτι εἰ τοῖς πλέοσιν ἀρέσκοντές ἐσμεν τοῖσδ' ἂν
μόνοις οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀπαρέσκοιμεν.

(ε). αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες . . . . . μάχης οὐκ ἦρχον δεδιότες
οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν πρόρρησιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων.

IIII. What evidences of the mind and character of Thucydides
can be derived from the First Book?

V. Translate into English—

a. Εὐφημεῖν χρὴ κἀξίστασθαι τοῖς ἡμετέροισι χοροῖσιν,
ὅστις ἄπειρος τοιῶνδε λόγων, ἢ γνώμῃ μὴ καθαρεύει,
ἢ γενναίων ὄργια Μουσῶν μήτ' εἶδεν μήτ' ἐχόρευσεν,
μηδὲ Κρατίνου τοῦ ταυροφάγου γλώττης βακχεῖ' ἐτελέσθη,
ἢ βωμολόχοις ἔπεσιν χαίρει μὴ 'ν καιρῷ τοῦτο ποιοῦσιν,
ἢ στάσιν ἐχθρὰν μὴ καταλύει, μηδ' εὔκολός ἐστι πολίταις,
ἀλλ' ἀνεγείρει καὶ ῥιπίζει κερδῶν ἰδίων ἐπιθυμῶν,
ἢ τῆς πόλεως χειμαζομένης ἄρχων καταδωροδοκεῖται,
ἢ προδίδωσιν φρούριον ἢ ναῦς, ἢ τἀπόρρητ' ἀποπέμπει
ἐξ Αἰγίνης Θωρυκίων ὤν, εἰκοστολόγος κακοδαίμων,
ἀσκώματα καὶ λίνα καὶ πίτταν διαπέμπων εἰς Ἐπίδαυρον.

Name the metre and scan line 4.

β. ἦ που δεινὸν ἐριβρεμέτας χόλον ἔνδοθεν ἕξει,
ἡνίκ' ἂν ὀξυλάλον παρίδῃ θήγοντος ὀδόντα
ἀντιτέχνου· τότε δὴ μανίας ὑπὸ δεινῆς
ὄμματα στροβήσεται.
ἔσται δ' ἱππολόφων τε λόγων κορυθαίολα νείκη
σκινδαλάμων τε παραξόνια σμιλεύματά τ' ἔργων
φωτὸς ἀμυνομένου φρενοτέκτονος ἀνδρὸς
ῥήμαθ' ἱπποβάμονα.
φρίξας δ' αὐτοκόμου λοφιᾶς λασιαύχενα χαίτην,
δεινὸν ἐπισκύνιον ξυνάγων, βρυχώμενος ἥσει
ῥήματα γομφοπαγῆ, πινακηδὸν ἀποσπῶν
γηγενεῖ φυσήματι·
ἔνθεν δὴ στοματουργὸς ἐπῶν βασανίστρια λίσπη
γλῶσσ' ἀνελισσομένη, φθονεροὺς κινοῦσα χαλινούς,
ῥήματα δαιομένη καταλεπτολογήσει
πνευμόνων πολὺν πόνον.

Scan lines 4 and 6.

γ. τὰ μὲν μέλη σου ταῦτα· βούλομαι δ' ἔτι
τὸν τῶν μονῳδιῶν διεξελθεῖν τρόπον.
ὦ Νυκτὸς κελαινοφαὴς
ὄρφνα, τίνα μοι

δύστανον ὄνειρον
πέμπεις ἐξ ἀφανοῦς,
'Αΐδα πρόμολον
ψυχὰν ἄψυχον ἔχοντα,
μελαίνας Νυκτὸς παῖδα,
φρικώδη δεινὰν ὄψιν,
μελανονεκυείμονα,
φόνια φόνια δερκόμενον,
μεγάλους ὄνυχας ἔχοντα ;
ἀλλά μοι, ἀμφίπολοι, λύχνον ἅψατε
κάλπισί τ' ἐκ ποταμῶν δρόσον ἄρατε, θέρμετε δ' ὕδωρ,
ὡς ἂν θεῖον ὄνειρον ἀποκλύσω.

What metrical peculiarity do you notice in the second
line of this extract?
Scan the third line and name its metre.
Scan the last two lines.

VI. Scan the following lines and name the metre of each.
  α. Δ. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ εὕρω ; Ξ. τότ' ἔμ' ἔχειν. Δ. καλῶς λέγεις.
  β. χαρίτων πλεῖστον ἔχουσαν μέρος, ἀγνᾶν ὁσίοις μέτα
     μύσταισι χορείαν.
  γ. καὶ σῶζε τὸν σαυτῆς χορόν.
     καί μ' ἀσφαλῶς πανήμερον
     παῖσαι τε καὶ χορεῦσαι.

Explain what is meant by the rule of synapheia in
Anapaestic dimeter verse? By what modern scholar
was the principle discovered?

VII. Explain any three of thefollowing—
  α. ἢ 's ὄνου πόκας ;
     What emendation of the last two words has been pro-
     posed?

  β. ὃς ἑπτέτης ὢν οὐκ ἔφυσε φράτερας.
  γ. ὀλίγον τὸ χρηστόν ἐστιν ὥσπερ ἐνθάδε.
  δ. καὶ γὰρ ταλάντῳ μουσικὴ σταθμήσεται.
     What is meant by Stylometry? Mention a recent
     notable essay in that science.

  ε. βέβληκ' 'Αχιλλεὺς δύο κύβω καὶ τέτταρα.
  ζ. κᾆτ' ἐκ τούτων ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν
     ὑπογραμματέων ἀνεμεστώθη.

VIII. Comment on the syntax of any three of the following—
  α. αὐτὸς βαδίζω καὶ πονῶ τοῦτον δ' ὀχῶ,
     ἵνα μὴ ταλαιπωροῖτο μήδ' ἄχθος φέροι.
  β. κοὐδεὶς γέ μ' ἂν πείσειεν ἀνθρώπων τὸ μὴ οὐ
     ἐλθεῖν ἐπ' ἐκεῖνον.

γ. ὅδε γὰρ εὖ φρονεῖν δοκήσας
πάλιν ἄπεισιν οἴκαδ' αὖ,

.   .   .   .   .

διὰ τὸ συνετὸς εἶναι.

δ. ἐγὼ σιωπῶ τῷδ' ;

ε. αἰθήρ, ἐμὸν βόσκημα, καὶ γλώττης στρόφιγξ
καὶ ξύνεσι καὶ μυκτῆρες ὀσφραντήριοι,
ὀρθῶς μ' ἐλέγχειν ὦν ἂν ἄπτωμαι λόγων.

ζ. ἀλλ' ὡς τάχιστα χρὴ λέγειν· οὕτω δ' ὅπως ἐρεῖτον
ἀστεῖα καὶ μήτ' εἰκόνας μήθ' οἷ' ἂν ἄλλος εἴποι.

VIIII. Give the meaning of—
τοῦτ' ἔστ' ἐκεῖνο—ὡς οἰμώξεται—φλύκταινα—γαῦρος—
πηνίκα—ἔφεδρος—κωδωνίζω.

Mention idiomatic uses of ἰδοὺ and ποῖος, and retranslate into Greek—

For of all gods Death only loves not gifts.

GREEK.

AESCHYLUS : THE AGAMEMNON.
PLATO : THE PHAEDO.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., and PROFESSOR W. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English Prose, with brief marginal notes where necessary—

(a). μόχθους γὰρ εἰ λέγοιμι καὶ δυσαυλίας,
σπαρνὰς παρήξεις καὶ κακοστρώτους, τί δ' οὐ
στένοντες, οὐ λαχόντες ἤματος μέρος ;
τὰ δ' αὖτε χέρσῳ καὶ προσῆν, πλέον στύγος·
εὐναὶ γὰρ ἦσαν δαΐων πρὸς τείχεσιν·
ἐξ οὐρανοῦ δὲ κἀπὸ γῆς λειμώνιαι
δρόσοι κατεψάκαζον, ἔμπεδον σίνος
ἐσθημάτων, τιθέντες ἔνθηρον τρίχα.
χειμῶνα δ' εἰ λέγοι τις οἰωνοκτόνον,
οἷον παρεῖχ' ἄφερτον Ἰδαία χιών,
ἢ θάλπος, εὖτε πόντος ἐν μεσημβριναῖς
κοίταις ἀκύμων νηνέμοις εὕδοι πεσών·
τί ταῦτα πενθεῖν δεῖ ; παροίχεται πόνος·
παροίχεται δέ, τοῖσι μὲν τεθνηκόσιν
τὸ μήποτ' αὖθις μηδ' ἀναστῆναι μέλειν.
τί τοὺς ἀναλωθέντας ἐν ψήφῳ λέγειν,
τὸν ζῶντα δ' ἀλγεῖν χρὴ τύχης παλιγκότου ;

καὶ πολλὰ χαίρειν ξυμφοραῖς καταξιῶ.
ἡμῖν δὲ τοῖς λοιποῖσιν 'Αργείων στρατοῦ
νικᾷ τὸ κέρδος, πῆμα δ' οὐκ ἀντιρρέπει.

(β). ὁ χρυσαμοιβὸς δ' "Αρης σωμάτων
καὶ ταλαντοῦχος ἐν μάχῃ δορὸς
πυρωθὲν ἐξ 'Ιλίου
φίλοισι πέμπει βαρὺ
ψῆγμα δυσδάκρυτον ἀν-
τήνορος σποδοῦ γεμί-
ζων λέβητας εὐθέτους.
στένουσι δ' εὖ λέγοντες ἄνδρα τὸν μὲν ὡς
μάχης ἴδρις· τὸν δ' ἐν φοναῖς καλῶς πεσόντ'
ἀλλοτρίας διαὶ γυναικός· τὰ δὲ σῖγά τις βαΰ-
ζει· φθονερὸν δ' ὑπ' ἄλγος ἕρπει προδίκοις 'Ατρείδαις.
οἱ δ' αὐτοῦ περὶ τεῖχος
θήκας 'Ιλιάδος γᾶς
εὔμορφοι κατέχουσιν· ἐχθρὰ δ' ἔχοντας ἔκρυψεν.

II. How have the following passages been emended and in-
terpreted ?   (The MS. reading is given in each case.)

(a). ἔτι γὰρ θεόθεν καταπνέ*ει πειθὼ μολπὰν ἀλκὰν ξύμφυτος
αἰών.

(β). τόσσων περ εὔφρων καλὰ δρόσοισιν ἀέπτοις μαλερῶν
ἐόντων πάντων τ' ἀγρονόμων φιλομάστοις θηρῶν ὀβρικά
λοισι τερπνὰ τούτων αἰτεῖ ξύμβολα κρᾶναι.

(γ). ὑπερτελής τε πόντον ὥστε νωτίσαι
ἰσχὺς πορευτοῦ λαμπάδος πρὸς ἡδονὴν
πεύκη τὸ χρυσοφεγγές ὥς τις ἥλιος
σέλας παραγγείλασα Μακίστου σκοπάς.

(δ). πάρεστι σιγᾶς ἄτιμος ἀλοίδορος ἄδιστος ἀφεμένων ἰδεῖν.

(ε). πολύανδροί τε φεράσπιδες κυναγοὶ κατ' ἴχνος πλάταν
ἄφαντον κελσάντων Σιμόεντος ἀκτὰς ἐπ' ἀξιφύλλους δι'
ἔριν αἱματόεσσαν.

(ζ). ἐγὼ δὲ θερμόνους τάχ' ἐμπέδῳ βαλῶ.

(η). οὐκ οἶδεν οἷα γλῶσσα μισητῆς κυνὸς
λέξασα κἀκτείνασα φαιδρόνους δίκην
ἄτης λαθραίου τεύξεται κακῇ τύχῃ.

III. What explanations have been given of the following
passages ?—

(a). στάζει δ' ἔν θ' ὕπνῳ πρὸ καρδίας.

(β). βροτῶν ἄλαι.

(γ). ἀλλ' ἦ σ' ἐπίανέν τις ἄπτερος φάτις ;

(δ). νικᾷ δ' ὁ πρῶτος καὶ τελευταῖος δραμών.

(ε). πένθεια τλησικάρδιος.

(ζ). βάλλεται γὰρ ὅσσοις Διόθεν κεραυνός.

(η). κάσις πηλοῦ ξύνουρος διψία κόνις τάδε.

(θ). τοῦ δικηφόρου Διὸς μακέλλῃ.

(ι). διπλῇ μάστιγι τὴν "Αρης φιλεῖ.

(κ). ὧδ' ἐς τὸ πᾶν ἐτητύμως.

III. Explain the construction of—

(a). οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως λέξαιμι.

(β). εἰ πάντα δ' ὣς πράσσοιμ' ἄν.

(γ). διηνεκῶς θέλοιμ' ἂν ὡς λέγοις πάλιν.

(δ). ὅπως ἂν μήτε . . . . σκήψειεν.

(ε). τί δ' ἂν δοκεῖ σοι Πρίαμος εἰ τάδ' ἤνυσεν.

V. What is Verrall's theory of the plot of the Agamemnon?

VI. Translate into English, with brief marginal notes where necessary to explain the philosophical thought, the context, the grammatical construction, or the expression—

a. Ἴσως μέντοι θαυμαστόν σοι φανεῖται, εἰ τοῦτο μόνον τῶν ἄλλων ἁπάντων ἁπλοῦν ἐστιν καὶ οὐδέποτε τυγχάνει τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, ὥσπερ καὶ τἆλλα, ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ οἷς βέλτιον τεθνάναι ἢ ζῆν. οἷς δὲ βέλτιον τεθνάναι, θαυμαστὸν ἴσως σοι φαίνεται, εἰ τούτοις τοῖς ἀνθρώποις μὴ ὅσιον αὐτοὺς ἑαυτοὺς εὖ ποιεῖν, ἀλλὰ ἄλλον δεῖ περιμένειν εὐεργέτην

How has the above passage been emended?

β. ὥστε τὸ λεγόμενον ὡς ἀληθῶς τῷ ὄντι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδὲ φρονῆσαι ἡμῖν ἐγγίγνεται οὐδέποτε οὐδέν.

γ. τὸ πάθος τὸ περὶ ταύτην τὴν εὐήθη σωφροσύνην.

δ. καίτοι εἰ μὴ ἐτύγχανεν αὐτοῖς ἐπιστήμη ἐνοῦσα καὶ ὀρθὸς λόγος, οὐκ ἂν οἷοί τ' ἦσαν τοῦτο ποιῆσαι· ἔπειτα ἐάν τις ἐπὶ τὰ διαγράμματα ἄγῃ ἢ ἄλλο τι τῶν τοιούτων, ἐνταῦθα σαφέστατα κατηγορεῖ, ὅτι τοῦτο οὕτως ἔχει.

What emendation has been made in the second part of the above passage?

ε. ἆρ' οὖν οὕτως ἔχει, ἔφη, ἡμῖν, ὦ Σιμμία; εἰ μὲν ἔστιν, ἃ θρυλοῦμεν ἀεί, καλόν τε καὶ ἀγαθὸν καὶ πᾶσα ἡ τοιαύτη οὐσία, καὶ ἐπὶ ταύτην τὰ ἐκ τῶν αἰσθήσεων πάντα ἀναφέρομεν ὑπάρχουσαν πρότερον ἀνευρίσκοντες ἡμετέραν οὖσαν

καὶ ταῦτα ἐκείνῃ ἀπεικάζομεν, ἀναγκαῖον, οὕτως ὥσπερ καὶ
ταῦτα ἔστιν, οὕτως καὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν ψυχὴν εἶναι καὶ πρὶν
γεγονέναι ἡμᾶς.

What emendation has been made in the above passage?
and why?.

ζ. τί δὲ τῶν πολλῶν ; ἆρα κατὰ ταὐτὰ ἔχει, ἢ πᾶν τοὐναντίον
ἐκείνοις οὔτε αὐτὰ αὑτοῖς οὔτε ἀλλήλοις οὐδέποτε, ὡς ἔπος
εἰπεῖν, οὐδαμῶς κατὰ ταὐτά ;

η. ἐνδοῦνται δέ, ὥσπερ εἰκός, εἰς τοιαῦτα ἤθη, ὁποῖ᾽ ἄττ᾽ ἂν
καὶ μεμελετηκυῖαι τύχωσιν ἐν τῷ βίῳ.

θ. τήμερον, ἔφη, κἀγὼ τὰς ἐμὰς καὶ σὺ ταύτας, ἐάνπερ γε ἡμῖν
ὁ λόγος τελευτήσῃ καὶ μὴ δυνώμεθα αὐτὸν ἀναβιώσασθαι.

ι. εἶεν δή, ἦ δ᾽ ὃς ὁ Σωκράτης, τὰ μὲν Ἁρμονίας ἡμῖν τῆς
Θηβαϊκῆς ἵλεά πως, ὡς ἔοικε, μετρίως γέγονεν· τί δὲ δὴ τὰ
Κάδμου, ἔφη, ὦ Κέβης, πῶς ἱλασόμεθα καὶ τίνι λόγῳ ;

κ. ἐπεὶ νὴ τὸν κύνα, ὡς ἐγᾦμαι, πάλαι ἂν ταῦτα τὰ νεῦρά τε
καὶ τὰ ὀστᾶ ἢ περὶ Μέγαρα ἢ Βοιωτοὺς ἦν, ὑπὸ δόξης
φερόμενα τοῦ βελτίστου, εἰ μὴ δικαιότερον ᾤμην καὶ κάλ-
λιον εἶναι πρὸ τοῦ φεύγειν τε καὶ ἀποδιδράσκειν ὑπέχειν τῇ
πόλει δίκην, ἥντιν᾽ ἂν τάττῃ.

λ. καί τις εἶπε τῶν παρόντων ἀκούσας—ὅστις δ᾽ ἦν, οὐ σαφῶς
μέμνημαι— ·πρὸς θεῶν, οὐκ ἐν τοῖς πρόσθεν ἡμῖν λόγοις
αὐτὸ τὸ ἐναντίον τῶν νυνὶ λεγομένων ὡμολογεῖτο, ἐκ τοῦ
ἐλάττονος τὸ μεῖζον γίγνεσθαι καὶ ἐκ τοῦ μείζονος τὸ
ἔλαττον, καὶ ἀτεχνῶς αὕτη εἶναι ἡ γένεσις τοῖς ἐναντίοις, ἐκ
τῶν ἐναντίων ; νῦν δέ μοι δοκεῖ λέγεσθαι, ὅτι τοῦτο οὐκ ἂν
ποτε γένοιτο.

How is this objection answered?

μ. οὐ μόνον γ᾽, ἔφη, ὦ Σιμμία, ὁ Σωκράτης, ἀλλὰ ταῦτά τε εὖ
λέγεις, καὶ τὰς ὑποθέσεις τὰς πρώτας, καὶ εἰ πισταὶ ὑμῖν
εἰσιν, ὅμως ἐπεσκεπτέαι σαφέστερον.

ν. οὐ πείθω, ἄνδρες, Κρίτωνα, ὡς ἐγώ εἰμι οὗτος Σωκράτης ὁ
νυνὶ διαλεγόμενος καὶ διατάττων ἕκαστον τῶν λεγομένων,
ἀλλ᾽ οἴεταί με ἐκεῖνον εἶναι, ὃν ὄψεται ὀλίγον ὕστερον
νεκρόν.

VII. α. Give a clear and concise sketch of the final argument
advanced in this dialogue to establish the immortality of
the soul.

β. In what sense was the establishment of the immortality
of the soul not Plato's principal object in writing the
Phaedo ?

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY I.
(Honours).

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc., AND PROFESSOR LAURIE, LL.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Show the connection of psychology with the principal problems of ethics.

II. Explain fully the statement that the psychologist classifies elements, and not separate states.

III. Show the validity of the law of relativity (a) in the province of sensation ; (b) in the province of feeling.

IV. How would you explain the reference of the contents of memory to definite times ?

V. Describe the psychological conditions of our discernment of space.

VI. Is it possible that altruistic desires may be derived by any psychological process from purely egoistic desires? Discuss this question.

VII. How would you distinguish, from physiological and psychological points of view, between reflex and voluntary movement? In what sense has it been held that cognition and feeling are themselves manifestations of will in the wider meaning of the term ?

VIII. What meaning do you attach to "motive"? Notice any ambiguity in the meaning of the word. And what is the relation between motives and intentions ?

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY II.
(Honours).

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc., AND PROFESSOR LAURIE, LL.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Examine Hume's 'Sceptical Solution.'

II. How and why does Kant schematise his categories? Do you justify the distinction between a category and a schema ?

III. State and examine his criticism of rational psychology.

IV. (*a*) Examine the definition of causality as invariable sequence : (*b*) Consider whether psychical can be co-ordinated with physical causality.

V. What is the place of faith in knowledge ?

VI. On what grounds do you criticise an ethical theory ? Examine Spencer's claim to conciliate all ethical theories.

VII. How do you determine the rights of man ? What are they ? Consider the limits of duty.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY III.
(Honours).

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc., and PROFESSOR LAURIE, LL.D.

Time—Three hours.

Discuss *three* of the following :—

(1) The limits of knowledge.

(2) The distinction between phenomena and reality.

(3) Utilitarianism.

(4) Compromise.

(5) The problem of the relation of mind and body since Descartes.

EXAMINATION   PAPERS,   1898.

B.Sc. Degree.

FIRST   YEAR.

LATIN
GREEK
FRENCH   } No Candidates.
GERMAN

PHYSICS { **Pass**—The same papers as set for the First Year of the B.A. Degree.
Credit—The same papers for Pass as set for the Second Year of the B.Sc. Degree.

ELEMENTARY PURE   } The same papers both for Pass and
MATHEMATICS   } Credit as set for the First Year of the B.A. Degree.

BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY } The same papers as set
PRACTICAL BIOLOGY AND } for the First Year of
PHYSIOLOGY (Pass Papers) } the M.B. Degree.

CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.SC.

Time—Three hours.

(Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible).

I. What volume of phosphuretted hydrogen measured at $16°C$ and 750 *m.m.* pressure will, if completely burnt, yield sufficient phosphoric acid to form one gramme of tricalcic phosphate?

II. Give some account of the manufacture of bromine on the large scale, and of its physical properties. What changes take place when (*a*) bromine is passed into a cold solution of caustic soda, (*b*) bromine and phosphorus are brought together under water, (*c*) chlorine is passed into a solution of potassium bromide, and the solution is then shaken up with carbon bisulphide?

III. How would you prepare potassium nitrite ? Compare the action of sulphuric acid on nitrates and nitrites. How would you distinguish a nitrate from a nitrite ?

IV. Write some account of the preparation and properties of ethylene. How is " Dutch liquid " prepared ?

V. Explain the preparation of sodium thiosulphate, and explain the origin of the name. Compare the action of sulphuric acid on a sulphite and a thiosulphate, and distinguish between the latter and a hyposulphite.

VI. Describe the preparation of silicon telrafluoride and its decomposition by water.

VII. Write what you know of the following :—

        (a) Perchloric acid.
        (b) The Chlorides of sulphur.
        (c) Nickel carbonyl.
        (d) The oxides of chromium.

VIII. Write what you know of the law of Dulong and Petit, and explain what use has been made of it.

B Sc and Higher Public Examination candidates who wish to obtain Credit must substitute the following questions for questions 1 and 3 above.

I. What weight of potassium permangante will completely oxidize one gramme of idoxalic ac dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid ?

III. Write an account of the preparation and properties of hydrazoic acid.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.SC.

Pass.

Analyse the four substances qualitatively.

    The substances given for Pass work contained *one* acid and *one* base each.

Credit.

Analyse the four substances qualitatively.

    Of the substances given for Credit work *three* contained *one* acid and *one* base. The remaining substance contained *two* acids and *two* bases.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS I. (Course B).

R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. If three forces acting on a particle keep it in equilibrium, prove that each is proportional to the sine of the angle between the other two.

Two small gilt balls, each weighing 2 grammes, are suspended at the ends of two light silk threads of equal length having their upper ends attached to the same peg, so that the balls hang in contact. They are then electrified, with the result that they repel one another and remain at a distance of 6 cm. apart. If each thread is 100 cm. long, find the force of electrical repulsion between the balls in dynes. (Take $g = 981$ C.G.S. units).

II. Two forces P and Q act in parallel but opposite directions upon a rigid body. Explain how to determine the magnitude and position of the resultant force.

A heavy beam 40 ft. long, weighing 10 tons, is supported at one end and at a point 8 ft. distant from the other end. A weight of 12 tons is placed at the middle of the beam and a weight of 6 tons on the overhanging end. Find the pressure on each support.

III. Find the position of the centre of mass of a triangular lamina.

A stone is cut into the shape of a cube with its top side surmounted by a four-sided pyramid, the height of the pyramid being equal to the side of the cube. If this is placed upon a plane sufficiently rough to prevent sliding and the plane is gradually tilted, find what angle it makes with the horizontal when the block is just on the point of toppling over.

IV. Explain the meaning of the terms—*co-efficient of friction, angle of friction.*

A ladder stands with its lower end on a rough inclined plane and its upper end resting against a smooth vertical wall. If the plane slopes down from the wall and makes with the wall an angle β, and the greatest angle the ladder can make with the wall without slipping is α, find the co-efficient of friction between the ladder and the plane.

V. Explain how the graduations can be marked off on the common steelyard.

VI. A retangular beam is fixed at one end and supports a weight from the other. Describe carefully the nature of the forces acting across any section of the beam.

VII. Establish the formula $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$.

A stone is dropped from the top of a tower 81 feet high ; exactly one second afterwards another is projected downwards with velocity v. Both stones reach the ground at the same instant. Find v.

VIII. Two heavy particles are connected by a light string passing over a smooth pulley. Determine the acceleration and the tension of the string.

IX. A train of mass 80 tons starts from rest along   level line, and at the end of half a minute acquires a velocity of 20 miles an hour. Find the force exerted by the engine, assuming that friction will exert a retarding force equivalent to 1,000 pounds' weight.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS II.

J. B. ALLEN, B.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. State the principles which enable us to determine the motion of two bodies after impact.

An elastic ball 4 ounces in mass lies on a smooth table ; another elastic ball, of mass 2 ounces, impinges directly upon it with a velocity of 16 feet per second. After impact the balls move to the edge of the table and fall off. The table is 4 feet high. How far in the horizontal direction from the edge of the table will each ball strike the floor ?

II. A railway line round a curve of radius 20 chains is banked so that there is no side pressure on the rails when the train moves at the rate of 30 miles an hour. Find the side pressure if the train, of weight 50 tons, moves only at the rate of 15 miles per hour.

III. Define harmonic motion and show that if a particle oscillate with harmonic motion the period of oscillation is independent of the amplitude.

IV. In what proportions by weight must two liquids of specific gravity ·96 and 1·32 be mixed so that a solid of specific gravity 1·08 will just float in the mixture?

V. Find the conditions that a body floating partially immersed in liquid may be in stable equilibrium.

A rod, the two halves of which are composed of different woods, floats in water inclined to the vertical at any angle with $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length immersed. Find the specific gravities of the materials of the two halves.

VI. A regular tetrahedron rests with one side horizontal and is filled with water. Find the pressure on the base and on one of the sides.

VII. A cylindrical vessel with closed ends is filled with gas at pressure p. Find the tension across unit of length in the sides of the vessel, the unit of length being taken 1st longitudinally; 2nd circumferentially.

VIII. Explain the action of the siphon. With what velocity approximately will the water issue from the mouth of a siphon, the vertical heights of whose arms are one foot and three feet.

SECOND YEAR.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS for Ordinary Course. } The same papers both in Pass and in Credit as set for the Second Year, B.A.

PHYSIOLOGY PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY } The same papers as set in these subjects for the Second Year of the M.B. Degree.

BOTANY I. } The same paper as set for the First Year of the M.B. Degree.

PURE MATHEMATICS I. (Pass).

J. B. ALLEN, B.SC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Prove the Exponential Theorem.

Write out the expansion of $\log (1 + x)$.

II. A series, the signs of which are alternately positive and negative, is convergent if each term is numerically less than the preceding term.

Test the following series for convergency and divergency—

$$\frac{\lfloor 2}{2} + \frac{\lfloor 3}{3^2} + \frac{\lfloor 4}{4^3} + \frac{\lfloor 5}{5^4} + \ \cdot \ \cdot \ \cdot \ \cdot \ \cdot$$

III. Separate the following expression into partial fractions, expand in series, and find the general term—

$$\frac{x + 10}{2x^2 - 9x + 4.}$$

IV. Find the value of

$$2 + \frac{1}{4+} \ \frac{1}{4+} \ \frac{1}{4+} \ \cdot \ \cdot \ \cdot \ \cdot$$

the first four convergents, and limits to the error in the fourth.

V. Two concentric circles are taken of radii a and b. In the outer circle are two points. Through each point a line is drawn at random. Find the probability that one of the lines, and only one, will cut the inner circle.

VI. Assuming De Moivre's Theorem find an expansion for $\cos \theta$ in ascending powers of θ.

VII. Any regular rectilineal figure is inscribed in a circle, and from the angular points perpendiculars are drawn to any diameter. Show that the sum of the perpendiculars on one side of the diameter is equal to the sum of the perpendiculars on the other.

VIII. Expand $\cos^n \theta$ in terms of cosines of multiples of θ when n is an odd positive integer.

IX. In a spherical triangle, right angled at C, show that
$$\tan b = \cos A \tan c.$$

X. In any spherical triangle
$$\cos \tfrac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\frac{\sin s \sin (s - a)}{\sin b \sin c}}$$

Deduce the corresponding formula for the supplemental triangle.

PHYSICS I.

J. B. ALLEN, B.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Compare the illuminations received on a screen from a sphere of radius 3 inches, distant 6 feet from the screen, and from a flat square of side 6 inches, distant 9 feet from the screen, the two surfaces having the same intensity of luminosity and being situated in a line normal to the screen.

II. Show that the symmetrical path through a prism is the path of minimum deviation.

III. A cube rests on a horizontal table. A horizontal beam of light falls on one upright face with an angle of incidence 60°; it is refracted, reflected internally at the next face, and refracted again at the face which is parallel to the first. The index of refraction is $\sqrt{2}$. Find the total deviation of the ray and whether the internal refraction was total.

IV. Describe fully an accurate experimental method of determining the focal length of a thin convex lens.

V. Establish the formula $uu'=f^2$, u and u' being the distances of two conjugate foci of a thin lens from the principal foci, and f the focal length of the lens.

A double convex lens of refractive index 1·5 has for radii of curvature 1 foot 8 inches, and 5 feet. If an object be placed 3 feet 9 inches from the lens in its axial line, where will the image be formed?

VI. Describe the astronomical telescope. Find an expression for its magnifying power in terms of the focal lengths of object glass and eye piece.

Describe some common form of compound eye-piece.

VII. Briefly give our reasons for supposing that the displacement in sound waves is longitudinal, that is along the direction of propagation of the sound.

VIII. State the principal laws of the transverse vibrations of strings.

A given string vibrates to a definite note. If the length be increased to $\frac{4}{3}$ of the original length, in what ratio must the tension be increased that the string may sound a note one-third higher?

IX. Describe an experimental method of determining what harmonics a sounding body gives out in addition to its fundamental tone.

PHYSICS II.

ELECTRICITY AND HEAT.

R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe fully a method of experimentally finding the ratio $\frac{H}{M}$, where M denotes the magnetic moment of a bar magnet, and give the theory of the method.

II. What is meant by the specific inductive capacity of a dielectric? Describe Faraday's method of measuring it.

III. Describe the construction of the P. O. Resistance box, and draw a diagram to illustrate the method of using it for the measurement of an unknown resistance.

IV. Give the theory of the tangent galvanometer, and show how to calculate the constant of any particular instrument.

V. Describe Ruhmkorff's Induction coil, and explain the action of the condenser attached to it.

VI. Give an account of the principal phenomena exhibited by the electric discharge in highly rarified air.

VII. Describe carefully the method of measuring the co-efficient of dilatation of a liquid by means of the weight thermometer.

VIII. Describe Bunsen's ice calorimeter, and the method of using it.

IX. Describe Crookes' Radiometer, and explain its action.

X. Does the melting point of a solid depend on the pressure to which it is subjected? Describe experiments in illustration of your answer.

CREDIT.

The Credit papers in Physics for the Second year were the same as the Pass papers for the Third year.

MATHEMATICS (Course B).

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the equation of a straight line in rectangular co-ordinates in terms of the length of the perpendicular upon it from the origin and the angle which the perpendicular makes with the axis of x.

Find the equations to the straight lines through the point $(1, -2)$ which are such that the perpendiculars from the origin upon them are each of unit length.

II. Find the length of the tangent drawn from x', y' to the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$.

Find the condition that the circles $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$, and $x^2 + y^2 + 2g'x + 2f'y + c' = 0$, may touch each other.

III. Prove that the locus of the middle points of any set of parallel chords in a parabola is a straight line parallel to the axis.

AD is a diameter of a circle. From B any point on the circle a perpendicular BC is drawn to AD. CB is produced through B to Q so that $CQ = $ the chord AB. Prove that the locus of Q is a parabola.

IV. Find the equation of the chord joining two given points on the ellipse $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = 1$, and use this to find the equation to the tangent at any point x' y'.

V. Find the locus of the point of intersection of two tangents to an ellipse which are at right angles to one another.

Two rods AB and BF are connected by a hinge at B. A is fixed and F slides along a straight line passing through A. Show that any point P on BF traces out an ellipse.

VI. Explain the nature of the asymptotes of a hyperbola, find their equations in the case of the hyperbola $x^2/a^2 - y^2/b^2 = 1$, and show that if any line QPQ' perpendicular to the principal axis cut one asymptote in Q, the adjacent branch of the hyperbola in P and the other asymptote in Q', then the rectangle $PQ \cdot PQ'$ is constant.

VII. The equation of the tractory is

$$x + \sqrt{c^2 - y^2} = c \log \frac{c + \sqrt{c^2 - y^2}}{y}$$

Prove that the portion of the tangent intercepted between the point of contact and the axis of x is of constant length and $= c$. Find the equation of the tangent at the point x', y'.

VIII. A circle of radius r has its centre at A. B is any point within the circle. Find the point on the circumference at which AB subtends the greatest angle. Show that this angle is $\sin^{-1} \dfrac{AB}{r}$.

MATHEMATICS. DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS. (Group B.)

Time—Three hours.

I. Define a differential coefficient, and find the differential coefficients of log x, cos x with respect to x.

II. Prove the rule for differentiating a quotient of two functions. Differentiate with respect of x.

$$\sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a+x^2}} \; ; \; \text{Sin} \, (x \, \text{Tan} \, x) \; ; \; (\text{Log} \, x)^{\sin x} \; ; \; \text{Tan}^{-1} \, e^x$$

III. Enunciate Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Expand log $(1 + e^x)$ in powers of x.

IV. Investigate a method for determining the limiting value of expressions which take the forms $\dfrac{O}{O}, \propto^o$.

Find the limit of $(\text{Sin} \, x)^{\tan^3 x}$ when $x = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

V. Geometrically illustrate rules for finding maxima and minima values for a function of one variable.

What is the greatest volume a cone can have whose slant height is 6 feet?

VI. Find the value of

$$\int \frac{x \, dx}{x^2 - 4x + 3} \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-(x^2 + 3ax + 2a^2)}}$$

VII. Obtain a formula of reduction for $\int \text{Sin}^n \, x \, dx$.

Find the value of

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{Sin}^7 x \, dx.$$

VIII. Determine the area between the line of reference and the part of the equiangular spiral $r = ba^{\theta}$ traced out while θ increases from O to π.

Find also the length of the bounding lines of this area.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (I.).

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.SC.

Time—Three hours.

(Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.)

I. Explain the terms "atomic heat" and "molecular heat," and show how the atomic heat of chlorine may be deduced from the consideration of the molecular heat of its compounds.

II. Write a brief account of the Kinetic theory of gases.

III. Discuss the effect of substances in solution upon the solidifying point of the solvent.

IV. Explain, with the aid of a rough diagram, the apparently anomalous solubility of ordinary sodium sulphate.

V. Show how the heat of formation of Marsh gas may be calculated.

VI. Explain the evolution of oxygen when a mixture of bleaching powder, water, and cobaltous oxide is heated.

VII. Describe the preparation of nitrogen peroxide, and discuss the changes which take place when its temperature is gradually raised from 30° to 140°.

VIII. Write what you know of the preparation and properties of acetylene, and of the precautions necessary in its use.

IX. How is sulphur dioxide prepared on the large scale for the manufacture of alkaline sulphites?
Explain its bleaching action and its action in solution on iodine and iodic acid.

Candidates who wish to obtain Credit must substitute the following for questions 1, 3, 7, and 9 above.

I. Show how by quantitatively examining—

    (a) The decomposition of potassium chlorate by heat,

    (b) The precipitation of potassium chloride by silver nitrate,

(c) The direct combination of silver and chlorine the atomic weights of silver, potassium, and chlorine may be determined.

III. Show how the determination of the atomic weight of beryllium was affected by the determination of its atomic heat.

VII. Write what you know of hyponitrous acid and its compounds.

IX. Write what you you know of persulphuric acid and the persulphates.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY II.

PROFESSOR RENNIE. M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

[*Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.*]

I. Write what you know of phosphonium chloride, bromide, and iodide.

II. Write an account of the preparation and properties of ot antimonious chloride.

III. Give a brief account of bismuth trioxide and the bismuth salts.

IV. Account for the usual composition of " black ash," and explain the chemical changes involved in its lixiviation.

V. Describe briefly Ziervogel's process for the extraction of silver.

VI. Describe two methods for the preparation of Strontium hydroxide on the large scale. To what use is it put?

VII. How would you prepare pure borax from native calcium borate?

VIII. How is tin obtained from its ores? Write what you know of the action of nitric acid upon it.

IX. Write an account of the extraction of platinum from the crude ore.

Candidates who wish to obtain Credit must substitute the following for questions 1, 4, 5, and 7 above.

I. Compare the compounds of tellurium and selenium.

VI. State the names and composition of the minerals containing beryllium.

V. Write what you know of the preparation and properties of boron fluoride and it reactions with water.

VII. Write what you know of the chlorides and oxychlorides of lead.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.SC.

Pass.

I. Analyse the alloy qualitatively.

II. Determine the quantity of iron present in the solution placed before you volumetrically.

Credit.

I. Analyse the alloy qualitatively.

II. Analyse the substance qualitatively.

The substance was basic slag.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.SC., AND PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.SC.

Time—Three hours.

[N.B.—Students are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.]

I. Give instances of organic bodies whose molecules contain hydrogen in direct union with carbon and yet capable of being displaced by a metal such as sodium with the production of salts. Discuss the causes of such action.

II. Discuss the relations of succinic acid, malic acid, and tartaric acid; and show how these relations may be proved.

III. Give an account of the chief properties of acetylene. Describe its preparation (a) from coal gas, (b) from ethylene, (c) from calcium carbide.

IV. Describe the reactions that occur between aldehydes and (a) hydrocyanic acid, (b) hydroxylamine, (c) phenyl hydrazine. How have such reactions been of service in the study of sugars?

V. How is zinc ethyl obtained ? Describe its properties and some of the uses to which it is put in organic synthesis.

VI. What substances are produced when urea is heated ? Discuss their constitution.

VII. Give an account of the actions of chlorine on toluene under different conditions, and give reasons for the formulæ you assign to the products.

VIII. Describe and formulate reactions by which an aromatic nitro-compound may be converted into the corresponding (a) phenol, (b) chloro-derivative, (c) hydrocarbon.

(B.Sc. and Higher Public Examination Candidates who wish to obtain Credit must also substitute the following for Questions II. and V. above.)

II. Write what you know of the application of van Hoff's theory and the explanation of the existence of *four* varieties of the acid $C_4 H_6 O_6$. Show how the same theory serves to explain the isomerism of maleic and fumaric acids.

V. Explain reactions by means of which the "mustard oils" may be synthesized.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Professor Masson, M.A., D.Sc.

Pass.

Analyse the two substances qualitatively.

The substances contained two bases and two acids of which *one* base and *one* acid were organic.

Credit.

Analyse the two substances qualitatively.

The substances contained three bases and two acids of which *one* base and *one* acid were organic.]

GEOLOGY I.

Professor Ralph Tate, F.G.S.

Time—Three hours.

(You are permitted to select ten questions. The value of a full answer is shown in brackets after each question.)

I. Explain the difference between a *pebble* and a *nodule*. [7]

II. Why is it desirable to store coals in a dry situation.   [7]

III. How is it proved that Archaean rocks occur in South Australia.   [10]

IV. Explain the origin of *prismatic structure* in rocks.   [10]

V. Explain the processes by which fossils have been preserved. In what South Australian sedimentary rocks are they absent ? What explanation can you give for this ?   [10]

VI. Explain fully what is meant by *contact metamorphism.*   [10]

VII. Describe *inverted* stratification, and how has it been produced ?   [10]

VIII. A seam of coal is penetrated in a bore-hole at 300 feet, beneath a cover of 100 feet of horizontal strata. How would you proceed to ascertain the *strike* and *dip* of the seam ? Draw a diagrammatic section on the line of *true* dip.   [20]

IX. Represent by a diagram the stratigraphical position of the " till" at Hallett's Cove, and describe the same.   [20]

X. Where do occur the natural artesian-wells (*mound-springs*) in the Lake Eyre basin. How do you account for their localization ?   [20]

XI. Give the names, the lithological and palæontogical characteristics of the component members of the Carboniferous System of New South Wales.   [20]

XII. Name the rock specimens (1-10), and state their fundamental mineralogical composition.   [20]

GEOLOGY II.

PROFESSOR RALPH TATE, F.G.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Compare the Ordovician areas of Australia in respect of component beds and fossils.

II. Name the genus to which each of the fossils (1-10) belongs, and indicate the geological range of each one.

III. Describe the structure of a Terebratulid, and name a few genera of Palliobranchs characteristic of particular horizons.

IV. A sample of limestone containing fossils may be either Carboniferous or Cretaceous. How might you determine its geological age ?

V. What is the age of the Leigh Creek Coal series? How has it been determined?

VI. Give the zoological position and geological range of each of the following :—*Trilobites, Graptolites, Murex, Bellerophon, Labyrinthodonts, Euomphalus, Pleurotomaria, Archæocyathinus, Olenellus,* and *Belemnites.*

VII. Name three genera of Palæozoic Pteropods; give their chief distinctive characters and range in time.

VIII. Explain the difference between the Cephalopodous genera— *Nautilus, Ceratites, Ammonites,* and *Goniatites.* State the geological range of each.

BOTANY I.

The same paper as set for the First year of the M.B. course.

MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY II.

Professor Ralph Tate, F.G.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Identify and make sketches of the appearances presented by each of the accompanying microscopic preparations (1-3).

II. Dissect the accompanying fruits and seeds, and give an exact account of component parts (1-3).

III. Determine the species of the accompanying plants (1-3).

IV. Refer to their Natural Orders the plants (1-3).

THIRD YEAR.

MATHEMATICS. (Pass).

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

R. W. Chapman, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the equation of a straight line in rectangular co-ordinates in terms of the length of the perpendicular upon

it from the origin and the angle which the perpendicular makes with the axis of x.

Find the equations to the straight lines through the point $(1, -2)$ which are such that the perpendiculars from the origin upon them are each of unit length.

II. Find the length of the tangent drawn from x', y' to the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$.

Find the condition that the circles $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ and $x^2 + y^2 + 2g'x + 2f'y + c' = 0$ may touch each other.

III. Prove that the locus of the middle points of any set of parallel chords in a parabola is a straight line parallel to the axis.

C is the centre and AB a fixed diameter of a given circle. DE is any parallel chord and F its middle point. DC and AF intersect in P. Show that the locus of P is a parabola.

IV. Find the locus of the point of intersection of two tangents to an ellipse which are at right angles to one another.

Two rods AB and BF are connected by a hinge at B. A is fixed and B slides along a straight line passing through A. Show that any point P on BF traces out an ellipse.

V. Find the equation of an hyperbola when referred to its asymptotes as axes of co-ordinates.

VI. Determine the nature of the conics represented by the following equations and find the equations to their axes—

(i.) $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 3x = 0$

(ii.) $x^2 - xy + y^2 - 3x + 3y - 1 = 0$

VII. Examine the conditions that must hold at a point of inflexion on a curve in rectangular co-ordinates.

Find the point of inflexion on the curve
$2x = 3y^3 - 4y^2 + 3y - 1$

VIII. Trace the curve $r = a \cot \dfrac{\theta}{2}$, and find the radius of curvature at any point in terms of r.

IX. Trace the curves—

(i.) $y^2 = \dfrac{x^2 (x - a)}{x - 3a}$

(ii.) $x^4 - a^2xy + y^4 = 0$

MATHEMATICS. (Pass).
Differential and Integral Calculus.
J. H. MacFarland, M.A., LL.D.
Time—Three hours.

I. If y is a function of x; of what is $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ a measure ?

What inferences may be drawn from the following :—

(a) $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ is positive for all positive values of x.

(β) $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ is zero and $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is negative when $x=a$.

III. Find the differential co-efficients with respect to x of

$$e^{\log.\ \sin x}, \ 2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\dfrac{1-x}{1+x}}$$
$$\log \dfrac{x^2 +\ +1}{x^2 - x + 1}$$

III. Find the nth differential coefficient of $\dfrac{x}{x^2 - a^2}.$

IV. If $u = xy$ prove that
$$\dfrac{d^n u}{dx^n} = x\dfrac{d^n y}{dx^n} + n\dfrac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-1}}$$

V. If $f(x)$ can be expanded in ascending powers of x prove that

$$f(x) = f(o) + xf'(o) + \dfrac{x^2}{2!}f''(o) + \dfrac{x^3}{3!}f'''(o) + \ \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot$$

Find the first three terms in the expansion of $\tan x$ in ascending powers of x.

VI. Find the value when $x = 1$ of
$$\dfrac{1 - x + \log x}{1 - \sqrt{2x - x^2}} \text{ and Sec } \dfrac{\pi}{2x} \log x.$$

VII. Prove that the height of the cylinder of greatest volume which can be inscribed in a sphere of radius r is $\dfrac{2r}{\sqrt{3}}.$

VIII. Define a definite integral.

Evaluate $\displaystyle\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx, \ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx.$

IX. Integrate

$$\text{Cos}^2 \frac{x}{2}, \; x^2 \log x, \frac{1}{x(x^2-1)}, \; \tan^4 x.$$

X. Find a formula of reduction for

$$\int x^n \sin x \; dx.$$

XI. Show how to find the length of the arc of a curve whose equation is given in terms of the radius vector (r) and the perpendicular from the pole on the tangent.

Prove that the length of the arc of an equiangular spiral $p = r \sin a$ is $\dfrac{a-b}{\cos a}$ where a and b are the lengths of r at the ends of the arc.

XII. Find the whole area of the curve $a^2y^2 = (a^2 - x^2)x^2$.

XIII. Show how to find the differential coefficient of $\displaystyle\int_a^b \phi(x, \; c)dx$ with respect to c supposing a and b independent of c.

Find $\displaystyle\int \frac{dx}{(x+c)\sqrt{x}}$ and $\displaystyle\int \frac{dx}{(x+c)^2 \sqrt{x}}$

SOLID GEOMETRY. (Pass).

J. H. MacFarland, M.A., LL.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. In oblique co-ordinates, if λ, μ, ν are the angles between the axes, find the conditions that the straight line $\dfrac{x}{l} = \dfrac{y}{m} = \dfrac{z}{n}$ should be perpendicular to the plane $Ax + By + Cz = D$.

II. Show that the hyperbolic paraboloid $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} - \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} = \dfrac{2z}{c}$ can be traced out by a straight line which always intersects two non-intersecting straight lines and remains parallel to a given plane.

Show that the perpendiculars from the origin on the generators of the above surface all lie on the cones $\left(\dfrac{x}{a} \pm \dfrac{y}{b}\right) \left(ax \pm by\right) + 2z^2 = o.$

III. Find the relations between the co-ordinates of the extremities of a system of conjugate diameters of a central conicoid.

Prove that the sum of the products of the perpendiculars from the two extremities of each of three conjugate diameters of an ellipsoid upon any tangent plane is equal to twice the square of the perpendicular from the centre on the tangent plane.

IV. Find the equations to the two circular sections of the ellipsoid $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} + \dfrac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$, which pass through the point (f, g, h).

Find the circular sections of the surface
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + (Ax + By + Cz + D)(A'x + B'y + C'z + D') = o.$$

V. Define confocal conicoids, and obtain the general equation to a system of confocal conicoids.

Prove that the poles of a given plane taken with reference to each of a series of confocals lie on a straight line, viz., the normal at the point of contact to the confocal to which the given plane is a tangent.

VI. What is meant by a skew surface? Show how to find the lines of striction on any skew surface.

Find them for $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} - \dfrac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$.

VII. Show how to find the radius of absolute curvature at any point of a curve.

A straight line is drawn on a plane and is then wrapped on a right circular cone. Show that the osculating plane at any point of the curve contains the normal to the surface of the cone at that point, and prove that the radius of curvature at any point of the curve varies as the cube of the distance of the point from the vertex of the cone.

VIII. Define the lines of curvature on any surface, and show how to find them. In the helicoid $y = x \tan \dfrac{z}{a}$ show that the lines of curvature are the intersections of the helicoid with the surface $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + a^2} = ce^{z}$ obtained by giving different valus to c.

IX. Investigate the nature of the surface
   (i.) $x^2 + y^2 + 2(yz + zx + xy) = a^2$
   (ii.) $z = f\left(\dfrac{y}{x}\right)$

X. Show that the equation of the surface generated by the revolution of ellipse $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, $z = mx$ about the axis of z is $(x^2 + y^2)\,a^2m^2 - (a^2 - b^2)\,z^2 = a^2b^2m^2$.

MATHEMATICS (Honours).

DYNAMICS OF A PARTICLE AND HYDROMECHANICS

J. H. MacFarland, M.A., LL.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. The position of a point in a plane is defined by the polar co-ordinates (r, θ). Prove that its radial and transversal accelerations are given by

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r\left(\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right)^2 \text{ and } \frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dt}\left(r^2\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right)$$

   Find the path of a point which moves so that these accelerations are always equal and that $\dfrac{d\theta}{dt}$ is constant.

II. Prove that the path of a projectile in vacuo is a parabola. Given the initial velocity find the direction of projection so as to hit a given point.

   If the resistance of the air is k times the velocity prove that the differential equation of the path of a projectile is $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \dfrac{g}{(u - kx)^2}$ where u is the initial horizontal velocity.

III. A particle is in motion under the action of a central force. Find the polar equation to its path.

   A particle moves under the action of a force $\mu\left\{3au^4 - 2\,(a^2 - b^2)\,u^5\right\}$, a being $> b$ and is projected from the apse at a distance $a + b$ with velocity $\dfrac{\sqrt{\mu}}{a + b}$

   Show that its orbit is
   $$r = a + b\,\cos\,\theta$$

IV. Define the hodograph and find it for an ellipse described under the action of a force to the focus.

Show that if a small heavy ring slide on a smooth circular ring in a vertical plane from its highest point the hodograph is a curve of the form

$$r = c \sin \frac{\theta}{2}.$$

V. A particle moves in a smooth straight tube which revolves uniformly in a horizontal plane about a fixed point. Find the distance moved from rest by the particle in time t and the pressure on the side of the tube, when the tube revolves

(i.) about a fixed point in its axis ;

(ii). about a fixed point at a distance c from its axis.

VI. To one end of a uniform chain lying on a smooth horizontal plane a given impulsive tension is applied in the direction of the tangent at that end. Show that the impulsive tension at any point is given by the equation

$$\frac{d^2 T}{ds^2} - \frac{T}{\rho^2} = 0.$$

If all the particles of the chain start with equal velocities prove that the form of chain must be that of a straight line or a catenary.

VII. If a mass of fluid is at rest under the action of forces whose components along the axes of co-ordinates are X, Y, Z, prove that the pressure is given by the equation $dp = \rho(X dx + Y dy + Z dz)$ when ρ is the density at (x, y, z) and deduce the necessary condition for equilibrium.

A given volume of heavy liquid is at rest under the action of a force to a fixed point varying as the distance from that point. Find the pressure at any point of the liquid assuming that the external pressure is zero.

VIII. Show that when a body floats in a liquid the condition for the stability of the equilibrium is that

$$Ak^2 > V. \, HG$$

where A is the area of the plane of floatation and k is the radius of gyration about the axis of displacement, V the volume of the displaced liquid, and HG the distance between the centre of buoyancy and the centre of gravity of the body.

A solid cone whose semi-vertical angle is α floats with its axis vertical and vertex downwards. Show that the

condition of stability for a small displacement in a vertical plane through this axis is that

$$\frac{\sigma}{\rho} < \cos {}^6 a$$

when ρ & σ are the densities of the liquid & cone.

IX. If a large drop of mercury be placed on a horizontal sheet of glass, show that the surface tension of mercury in contact with air is given by $T = \frac{1}{2} w b^2$
and the angle of contact of the mercury and glass by
$\cos i = \frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1$

when w = weight of unit volume of mercury
b = depth of the equatorial section of the drop below the highest point of the drop
and a = the vertical height of the drop.

X. In the case of steady motion of a liquid under gravity prove Bernoulli's theorem that along any stream line

$$\frac{v^2}{2g} + \frac{p}{w} - z \text{ is constant}$$

where v, p, z at any point are the velocity, pressure intensity, and depth below a fixed horizontal, and w = the weight of the liquid per unit of volume.

A vessel containing ink has a small hole pierced in the side, and is placed in a vessel of water. Compare the velocity with which the ink will escape into the water with that which it would have if were flowing out into the air.

XI. Show that the velocity of deep sea waves is given by

$$v^2 = \frac{g\lambda}{2\pi}$$

when λ is the wave length.

MATHEMATICS (Honours).

STATICS.

R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Determine the conditions of equilibrium of a particle acted on by any forces and constrained to remain on a given smooth surface.

A heavy particle of mass m rests on a smooth surface in the form of a paraboloid of revolution, with its axis vertical and vertex upwards, and the particle is attracted towards the focus by a force $=\mu \times$ distance. Find the position of equilibrium, and show that in this position the pressure on the surface $= \sqrt{m\mu gl}$, where l is the latus rectum of the generating parabola.

II. Define what is meant by the central axis of a system of forces acting upon a rigid body, deduce its principal properties, and determine the equation to the central axis for any given set of forces.

Forces P and $2P$ act along two non-intersecting straight lines, which make with one another an angle of $60°$. Show that the distances of the central axis from their lines of action are in the ratio $5 : 2$.

III. A beam AB rests in an inclined position, with its upper end B in contact with a rough vertical plane and its lower end A is fixed, but the beam is free to turn about this point. If B is just on the point of sliding, prove that $\tan \alpha = \mu \tan \phi$, where ϕ denotes the angle which BC the projection of AB on the vertical plane makes with a horizontal line in that plane, and α the angle between AB and AC. Find also the vertical component of the reaction at A in this position.

IV. Establish the formula for finding the position of the centre of gravity of a surface of revolution in rectangular co-ordinates.

Find the position of the centre of gravity of the solid formed by revolving a right-angled triangle through $60°$ about one of the sides adjacent to the right angle.

V. Establish the equation to the common catenary, and find the tension at any point.

If the points of support are in the same horizontal line and the tension at each end is equal to the weight of the whole chain, prove that the length of the chain

$$= \frac{4a}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \log 3} ,$$ and that at each end the chain makes an angle of $30°$ with the horizontal. The horizontal distance between the points of support is $2a$.

VI. An extensible string is stretched over a rough plane curve. Investigate the tension at any point and the pressure on the curve in the limiting position of equilibrium, the weight of the string being neglected.

A string is wrapped round a smooth elliptic cylinder in a plane perpendicular to its axis and is acted on by two forces which tend from the foci, vary inversely as the square of the distance, and are equal at equal distances. Show that the tensions of the string at the ends of the major and minor axes are in the ratio of $1 + e^2 : 1$, where e is the eccentricity of a transverse section.

VII. A heavy uniform rod of length l is supported so as to be free to turn about one end. At a distance l vertically above the point of support is situated a centre of attraction towards which a particle of mass m is attracted by a force $\mu m \times$ distance. If the rod hang vertically downwards, show that the equilibrium will be stable or unstable according as $\mu l <$ or $> g$.

VIII. Find the attraction of a homogeneous oblatum of small eccentricity on a particle at its equator.

Investigate the attraction of a homogeneous sphere on an external particle, the law of attraction being inversely as the cube of the distance.

MATHEMATICS (Honours).
PROBLEMS.

R. W. CHAPMAN, B.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. $A B C$ is any triangle. A circle is drawn passing through I, the in-centre and touching $A B$ at B. This circle cuts $A C$ at H and K. Prove that $I C$ bisects the angle $H I K$.

II. An ellipse rolls on an equal and similar ellipse, beginning with the principal axes in a straight line. Show that the locus of either focus of the moving curve is a circle whose centre is the other focus of the stationary curve.

Show also that the the locus of the centre of the rolling ellipse is the oval $r^2 = 4 (a^2\cos^2\theta + b^2\sin^2\theta)$ which is the envelope of all circles drawn with centres anywhere on the fixed ellipse and passing through the centre.

III. An isosceles triangle is immersed vertically in water with its vertex in the surface. If rotated in its own plane

about the vertex, so as always to remain completely immersed, find the locus of the centre of pressure.

IV. Evaluate the integrals—

$$\int \frac{(x^2-1)dx}{(x^2+1)\ \sqrt{\ \{(x^2+2ax+1)\ (x^2+2bx+1)\}}} \text{ and } \int \frac{d\theta}{(a^2+b^2\sin^2\theta)^2}$$

V. A solid right circular cone floats partially immersed in water with its axis vertical and vertex downwards. Determine the magnitude and direction of the resultant pressure on a portion of the surface included between any two generating lines, and show that this resultant force will pass through the middle point of the base of the cone provided

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{d}}{\sqrt{2h}}$$

where θ denotes the semi-vertical angle of the cone, h its height, and d the length of the axis beneath the surface.

VI. One end of a rod, whose length is equal to the diameter of a spherical shell, is passed through a hole in the shell and made to touch every point of the interior surface. If the equation to the sphere be $(x+a)^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$, show that the equation to the surface described by the other end of the rod is

$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 + 4ax(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)\dot{} = 4a^2(y^2 + z^2).$$

VII. Show that the locus of a point from which it is possible to draw three tangent lines, mutually at right angles, to the paraboloid $y^2/b + z^2/c = 4x$ is the paraboloid of revolution $y^2 + z^2 = 4\{(b+c)x + bc\}$.

VIII. Three equal smooth spheres, each of weight W and radius r, are suspended by three strings, each of length r the upper ends of which are attached to the same point O. A, B, and C are the centres of the three spheres which hang down in contact, so that ABC forms an equilateral triangle in a horizontal plane. A board held vertically is now brought up to the spheres A and B, and is pushed over horizontally in a direction perpendicular to AB until OA and OB lie in a vertical plane. In this position show that the tension of the string supporting the other sphere is $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} W$, and that the horizontal force with which the board is pushed is $2W\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$.

IX. If the velocity at each point in a central orbit varies directly as the distance from the centre of force, prove that the orbit is an equilateral hyperbola, and find the law of force.

X. A smooth parabolic tube is made to revolve about its axis, which is vertical, with uniform angular velocity. If a heavy particle be projected up the tube with given velocity, find the greatest height to which it will rise.

PHYSICS (Pass).

LIGHT AND HEAT.

PROFESSOR LYLE, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. If two thin lenses in contact achromatize prove the relation

$$\frac{\phi}{f} + \frac{\phi'}{f'} = 0.$$

between their focal lengths and the dispersive powers of their materials.

Determine the focal length of the above combination in terms of the focal lengths of its elements.

II. A large concave and a small convex mirror have a common axis with their reflecting surfaces opposed as in Cassegrain's telescope ; determine in terms of their curvatures and distance apart the position of the principal focus of the combination.

III. Describe with full experimental detail how to obtain the wave length of monochromatic light by means of Fresnel's mirrors.

Give the theory of the method.

IV. Monochromatic light issuing from a narrow slit encounters an obstacle with a straight edge placed parallel to the slit and falls upon a screen some distance further on ; describe and account for the appearance presented on the screen.

V. Describe and give the theory of some *accurate* method of determining the plane of polarization of a plane polarized beam.

VI. A specific gravity bottle is filled with mercury at a temperature $t°$ and the weight in air of its contents is M grams; it is filled with water at a temperature $\theta°$ and the weight in air of its contents is W grams.

Show that

$$\frac{\Delta - \sigma}{M}(1 + 3\kappa t) = \frac{Q - \sigma}{W}(1 + 3\kappa\theta)$$

where Δ = density of mercury at $t°$
Q = density of water at $\theta°$
σ = density of air
κ = coefficient of linear expansion of glass.

VII. Describe and give the theory of an electrical method of determining J.

VIII. Prove that the efficiency of a reversible engine is independent of the working substance and obtain its value, taking as the working substance a perfect gas.

IX. Explain fully how temperature may be measured independently of the properties of any particular body.

X. A given mass of a perfect gas is allowed to expand into a perfectly empty vessel; determine its change in entropy and by how much its capability of doing work is diminished.

PHYSICS (Pass).

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

J. B. ALLEN, B.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Assuming the energy of a charged system to be in the dielectric, show that if we divide it into cells by drawing unit tubes of induction and equipotential surfaces representing unit differences of potential, each such cell contains the same amount of energy.

Deduce an expression for the energy of a single charged sphere in a uniform dielectric.

II. Find the distribution of electricity on a large plate connected to earth, due to the presence of a small charged body at a distance h from it.

III. Contrast the phenomena of electric conduction in metals, electrolytes, and dielectrics.

IV. Describe fully some method of comparing two very low resistances.

V. Describe a method for obtaining a hysteresis curve for a specimen of iron in the form of a ring.

VI. Give an account of the change in the magnetic qualities of iron and nickel with change of temperature   Show some of the bearings upon magnetic theory.

VII. Explain fully why lead is generally taken as the metal to which others are referred on the thermo-electric diagram.

VIII. Give some of the methods adopted for detecting the presence of electro-magnetic waves passing through the atmosphere.

What are the principal points of resemblance between Hertzian electro-magnetic waves and light?

IX. Give the laws of rotation of the plane of polarisation of light in a magnetic field.   Explain how the phenomena are utilised for the measurement of intense magnetic fields.

PHYSICS. (Honours.)

THERMODYNAMICS AND LIGHT.

Professor Lyle and Mr. R. W. Chapman.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give an account of the different effects produced on light by magnetic on electric action.

II. Give the theory of the method of determining the index of refraction of a transparent medium from observations of the rotation of the plane of polarisation caused by reflection of a plane polarised beam.

III. Discuss the resolving power of a telescope with a rectangular aperture, and show that the light from two stars will not be resolved unless the angle they subtend at the place of observation is greater than that subtended by the wave length of light at a distance equal to the breadth of the aperture.

IV. Determine the equation to Fresnel's wave surface, and briefly discuss its nature.

V. Give an account of the graphical method of solving diffraction problems by means of Cornu's spiral

VI. Explain fully the theory of the method of determining whether a gas is monatomic or not from the value of the ratio of its two specific heats.

VII. Establish the p, v, ϕ relation for a perfect gas

$$p^{\kappa}v^{\kappa} = Ce^{\phi}$$

VIII. If a number of bodies at different temperatures be enclosed in a vessel impervious to heat, determine the greatest amount of work that can be derived from them.

IX. Give the theory as to the relation existing between the change of the melting point of a solid and an alteration of pressure, and describe experiments to test the theory.

Sulphur melts at ordinary atmospheric pressure at a temperature of $114.5°C$. If its density be 2.07 just before and 1.95 just after melting, and its latent heat be 9.35, calculate the amount of pressure required to raise its melting point by $1°C$.

PHYSICS (Honours).

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

PROFESSOR LYLE AND MR. R. W. CHAPMAN.

Time—Three hours.

I. Prove that the magnetic potential due to a uniformly magnetised sphere at any external point is $M \cdot \dfrac{\cos \theta}{r^2}$

where M is the magnetic moment of the sphere and r, θ the polar co-ordinates of the point referred to the centre, and a radius drawn parallel to the direction of magnetization.

Hence show that Biot's hypothesis for explaining terrestrial magnetism is equivalent to saying that the earth is a uniformly magnetized sphere.

II. A quadrant electrometer, with its needle fixed in the zero position by an insulated clamp, is joined up to a battery in the usual way for idiostatic use. The needle is then released, and after a time comes to rest in a deflected position. Prove that the electrical energy of the system of conductors in the electrometer is greater in the deflected position than in the clamped zero position by twice the

potential energy of torsion of the suspension in the deflected position.

III. Investigate the nature of the distribution of electricity on a sphere due to the influence of a quantity of electricity at an external point (1) when the sphere is at zero potential, (2) when it is insulated and uncharged.

IV. Describe how to calibrate a bridge wire.

V. Define magneto-motive force, and justify its usual quantitative expression.

VI. Give a condensed account of the principal methods that have been used for determining the absolute value of a resistance.

VII. Describe how to make a Clark's cell, and how to accurately determine its temperature co-efficient.

VIII. If T denotes the time of a complete oscillation of the needle of a ballistic galvanometer without damping, prove that if a quantity of electricity Q discharged through the instrument produce a small deflection a, then

$$Q = \frac{H}{G} \cdot \frac{T}{2\pi} \cdot a .$$

But if $T_{,}$ denote the time of a damped oscillation

$$Q = \frac{H}{G} \cdot \frac{T_{,}}{2\pi} \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) a .$$

Where λ is the logarithmic decrement. G denotes the magnetic force at the needle produced by unit current in the coil.

IX. Give the theory of Lord Rayleigh's method of measuring a co-efficient of inductance in terms of a resistance.

PHYSICS (Honours).

PROFESSOR LYLE, M.A., AND MR. R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E

Time—Three hours.

I. A uniform magnetic flux N passes through a drum wound armature that has n conductors.   Prove
   (a) If the armature be rotated with angular velocity w the $E.M.F.$ generated in it is

$$\frac{w \, n \, N}{2\pi}$$

(b) If the armature be supplied with current γ the torque generated by it is

$$\frac{\gamma\, n\, N}{\pi}$$

II. Explain what is meant by the impedance of a conductor traversed by an alternating current, and prove that if such a current is measured by an electro-dynamometer the square root of the mean square of the current strength so measured is about ·9 times the mean current. The variation of $E.M.F.$ is to be taken as simple harmonic.

III. Describe fully the construction and method of use of Babinet's Compensator.

IV. Write essays on not more than two of the following :—

(a) Methods of measuring v.

(b) The arrangement, shape, and winding of the coils of a galvanometer.

(c) The measurement of specific inductive capacity.

(d) The measurement of high resistances.

(e) The specific heats of saturated vapours.

(f) Metallic Reflection.

(g) Rotatary Polarisation.

CHEMISTRY I. (Pass).

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.SC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give an account of hydrazine and its organic derivatives

II. Discuss the probable constitution of hydrocyanic acid, having regard to the properties of it and its organic representatives and to their modes of formation and decomposition.

III. Explain the construction of Lothar Meyer's curve for the atomic volumes of the elements, and show that it illustrates more than the periodicity of this one property.

IV. What is meant by the atomic volume of an element in its compounds ? Explain how this has been measured for such elements as carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

V. What is osmotic pressure ? How has it been measured ? How may such measurements be used as data for the calculation of molecular weights ?

VI. What are the chief facts that support the view that electrolytes are more or less ionized when in aqueous solution ?

VII. Give instances of the fact that the accumulation of the products of a chemical change tends to check the further progress of such change, selecting your examples from processes familiar in analytical work.

VIII. How may the heat of neutralization of acids by alkalis be measured ? Give a short account of the chief facts arrived at by such measurements.

CHEMISTRY II. (Pass).

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. A mixture of phosphorus and iodine is made to act upon glycerine. Enumerate the products which may be formed under varying conditions ; indicate briefly their properties and account for their formation.

II. Discuss the replacement of hydrogen in organic compounds (other than carboxylic acids) by metals.

III. Explain the formation and structure of aceto-acetic ether and indicate some of the principal syntheses effected by its aid.

IV. Write a brief account of the furfurane, pynol, and theophene groups.

V. Indicate the probable structure of uric acid and give reasons for adopting that structure.

VI. Write a brief paper on the formula of benzene.

VII. Give some account of the diazo-amido and amido-azo compounds.

VIII. Write what you know of phenanthrene and its derivatives, and discuss its structural formula.

CHEMISTRY—Honours.

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.SC., AND PROFESSOR RENNIE,
M.A., D.SC.

Time—Three hours.

Write papers on any *five* of the following subjects, of which
three must be from the first five and two from the last four :—

1. The application of the laws of chemical equilibrium to
   dissociation.
2. The effects produced on the ionization of a dissolved salt
   by the addition of other salts or salt solutions.
3. Tautomerism.
4. Recent low temperature work and its bearing on problems
   in chemical physics.
5. Argon, helium, and krypton.
6. The synthesis of sugars.
7. The organic compounds of phosphorus and arsenic.
8. The terpenes.
9. The synthesis of quinoline and its derivatives.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

ORGANIC AND INORGANIC.

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.SC.

Honours.

I. Analyse the solution qualitatively.

The solution contained chloride of silver dissolved in
sodium thiosulphate.

II. Analyse the substance qualitatively.

The substance was aurochloride of strychine.

III. Determine the composition of the liquid and find its vapour
density.

The substance was ethyl acetate.

No candidates for Pass work.

METALLURGY I. (Pass).

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.SC., AND MR. A. J. HIGGIN.

Time—Three hours.

I. What coal is best suited for the manufacture of coke ? How would you proceed to examine a coal on a small scale with a view of determining its coking qualities ?

II. How is spiegeleisen manufactured, and what is its composition ? Why is it used in the manufacture of steel ?

III. State what you know of the alloys of silver and zinc, and write a description of the zinc method of desilvering lead, including the treatment of the residues.

IV. Write an account of the Bessemerizing of copper matte, and give a sketch of one of the modern converters. Point out the difference between this process and the Bessemer process as applied to iron.

V. State what you know of the composition of (a) Matte, (b) Speiss, (c) Litharge, and describe briefly how these substances are produced.

VI. Write an account of the cyanide process for the treatment of gold ores, pointing out the chief causes of loss of potassium cyanide, and the class of ore which is suitable for treatment by this process.

VII. Describe the hyposulphite of soda process for the leaching of silver ores. What is " extra solution," and under what circumstances is it used ?

METALLURGY II. (Pass).

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.SC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write what you know of the phenomenon known as "flow" in metals, and give an account of recent experiments on solid diffusions.

II. Explain what is meant by "producer gas" and "water gas." What is "Mond" gas ? Discuss advantages and disadvantages attending its manufacture.

III. Discuss the reduction of phosphorus, silicon, and sulphur in an iron blast furnace.

IV. Give some account of a modern puddling furnace, the method of working it, and the chemical changes involved in the puddling process.

V. Write some account of modern developments in calcining furnaces in America illustrating your statement by a description of any one form of furnace.

VI. Explain briefly the American blast furnace method of copper smelting.

VII. Explain the functions of *(a)* ferric oxides *(b)* manganese oxides *(c)* lime *(d)* magnesia *(e)* fluorspar *(f)* alumina in lead blast furnace smelting.

VIII. Describe Claudet process for the recovery of silver and explain its advantages.

METALLURGY (Honours).

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc., AND MR. A. J. HIGGIN.

Time—Three hours.

No Candidate is to attempt more than five questions.

I. Discuss as fully as possible in a brief space Robert Austin's theory of the existence of allotropic forms of iron.

II. Discuss the blast furnace as a gas producer, and write a brief paper on the recovery of by-products from blast-furnace gases.

III. Write a full account of the chemical changes going on during the roasting of a complex sulphide ore containing iron, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony, and silver. In this connection explain Ziervogel's process for the extraction of silver.

IV. Write a paper on the chlorination process for the extraction of gold.

V. Write an account of the influence of zinc ores in lead blast-furnace smelting, and explain any modifications necessary in the treatment of lead ores when rich in zinc. Mention any wet methods which have been suggested for separating the zinc.

VI. Explain fully the advantages and limitations of what is known as pyritic smelting.

VII. Give some account of Robert Austin's investigations on the influence of traces of impurities on the tensile strength of gold.

VIII. Write an account of the dry and wet methods of treating nickel ores, including its separation from cobalt.

PRACTICAL METALLURGY.

MR. A. J. HIGGIN.

Honours.·

I. Analyse the solution qualitatively.

The solution contained chloride of silver dissolved in sodium thiosulphate.

II. Determine qualitatively the silica, arsenic, and iron in the sample of arsenical pyrites.

No candidates for Pass work.

GEOLOGY.

PROFESSOR RALPH TATE, F.G.S., AND MR. J. DENNANT.

Time—Three hours.

[*You are permitted to attempt* TEN *Questions only.*]

I. State the geological conditions necessary for the formation of an artesian basin. Give reasons for or against the probability of finding artesian water by boring on the plains bordering the River Murray.

II. Give details as to the alterations superinduced upon the rocks of an area by metamorphism. What distinction is drawn between *contact* and *regional metamorphism ?*

III. Describe the usual effects produced by *weathering* upon the following rocks :—granite, basalt, limestone, silicious sandstone. Mention notable occurrences, either in Australia or elsewhere, of weathered granites and basalts.

IV. Define the following terms used in describing *faults* in strata :—*normal* and *reversed* faults ; *hade, throw,* and *heave* of faults ; *dip-faults* and *strike-faults.* Give explanatory diagrams.

V. *(a)* How would you proceed to determine the *full* dip of
inclined strata in a vertical section.

   (b) Explain, with a diagram, the method of calculating the
thickness of inclined strata from observations of the
angle of dip and breadth of outcrop ?

VI. Describe the structure and composition of the *loess* of the
River Torrens basin.   Give a feasible explanation of its
origin.

VII. How have the cracks or fissures containing metalliferous
deposits been formed ?   To what cause is their alternate
contraction and widening out due ?

VIII. Write a brief description of the following massive rocks,
giving for each its approximate specific gravity,
leading physical characteristics, and essential mineral
constituents :—*diorite, gabbro, phonolite, gneiss.*

IX. Describe briefly the Ordovician strata of the Larapintine
region under the heads of lithological characters, dip and
strike, thickness, characteristic fossils.   Discuss the
question of their correlation with Ordovician groups in
Tasmania and Victoria.

X. Write brief notes upon the several geological agencies by
which lakes have been formed.   Quote typical examples
under each head, selecting Australian lakes whenever
possible.

XI. Name the accompanying species of fossils, and indicate the
zoological and stratigraphical positions of each one of
them.

MINERALOGY.

Professor Ralph Tate, F.G.S., and Mr. J. Dennant.

Time—Three hours.

SECTION I.

I. Name the forms of the models (1–10) on the table, and the
crystalline systems to which they belong.

II. Determine the species of the accompanying minerals (1–10).

SECTION II.

(You may select any eight of the following questions)

I. Give Naumann's general symbols, with the exact meaning of each, for the three orders of pyramids in the hexagonal system. Draw a plan of the lateral axes of the dihexagonal pyramid, shewing their intersections with a plane of the form.

II. Describe the various stages in the *kaolinisation* of *Orthoclase*, giving details as to the chemical reactions involved.

III. State the crystalline system, hardness, specific gravity, and chemical composition of *wolfram, brucite, natrolite, wulfenite, spinel.*

IV. Write a brief description of *Orthoclase* under the following heads :—(*a*) Crystalline system and planes commonly present, with their symbols ; (*b*) cleavage ; (*c*) composition ; (*d*) mode of occurrence. Draw figures to illustrate (*a*) + (*b*).

V. How can the following minerals be distinguished by their crystalline characters, viz., *Marcasite* from *pyrites, anhydri'e* from *gypsum, garnet* from *ruby?* Mention confirmatory tests.

VI. Name and describe the chief argentiferous ores met with in the Broken Hill mines. How do you account for the presence of certain of these ores in the upper portions of the lodes only.

VII. What are the characteristic blowpipe reactions for the determination of *sphalerite, cassiterite, stibnite, azurite, bismuthinite ?*

VIII. Explain clearly what is meant by *isomorphism* in minerals. Specify two groups of isomorphous substances, and remark upon the relations existing amongst their members.

IX. Three minerals containing respectively *boric acid, fluorine, phosphoric acid* are to be examined for these ingredients only. What special test would you apply in each case ?

X. Trace the relation of the optic to the crystallographic axes in uniaxial crystals. Quote an example of a transparent uniaxial crystal, and state how you would proceed to determine the direction of its optic axis.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1898.
LL.B. Degree.

ROMAN LAW.

Professor Salmond, M.A., LL.B., and Mr. F. W. Richards, LL.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate and explain the following passage—

> Jure civili constitutum fuerat, ut, qui bona fide ab eo, qui dominus non erat, cum crediderit eum dominum esse, rem emerit vel ex donatione aliave qua justa causa acceperit, is eam rem, si mobilis erat, anno ubique, si immobilis, biennio, tantum in Italico solo usucapiat, ne rerum dominia in incerto essent. . . . . Constitutionem super hoc promulgavimus, qua cautum est, ut res quidem immobiles per triennium usucapiantur, immobiles vero per longi temporis possessionem, id est inter praesentes decennio, inter absentes viginti annis usucapiantur, et his modis not solum in Italia, sed in omni terra, quae nostro imperio gubernatur, dominium rerum justa causa possessionis praecedente adquiratur. Sed aliquando etiamsi maxime quis bona fide rem possederit, non tamen illi usucapio ullo tempore procedit, veluti is quis liberum hominem vel rem sacrum vel religiosam vel servum fugitivum possideat.

II. Describe the position of a *heres* as regards the creditors of the deceased, pointing out any changes introduced by Justinian.

III. Explain what is meant by *legitima pars* and give the rules as to the persons to be provided for and the extent of the provision to be made. What was the effect on the will of a total and of a partial failure to make provision ?

IV. Trace briefly the development of the law of mortgage in Roman Law, with the rights of the parties under each form of mortgage or pledge.

V. What were the requisites of a binding contract of *emptio venditio*, and what duties and liabilities did it impose on the vendor ?

VI. Give a brief account of the growth of the Praetorian system in Roman Law. In what respects is " Equity " as understood by English lawyers analogous to it ?

VII. Translate and explain the following passage—

> Is quidem qui mutuum accepit, si quolibet fortuito casu quod accepit amiserit, ... nihilo minus obligatus permanet. At is qui utendum accepit sane quidem exactam diligentiam custodiendae rei praestare jubetur, nec sufficit ei tantam diligentiam adhibuisse, quantam 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 culpa is casus intervenerit. . . . . Praeterea et is, apud quem res aliqua deponitur, re obligatur et actione depositi, qui et ipse de ea re quam accepit restituenda tenetur. Sed is ex eo solo tenetur, si quid dolo commiserit, culpae autem nomine, id est desidiae atque neglegentiae, non tenetur.

VIII. State briefly the nature of the distinction between

(1) Obligatio and dominium,

(2) Dominium and jus in re aliena,

(3) Obligationes ex contractu, quasi ex contractu, ex delicto, quasi ex delicto.

(4) Obligatio civilis and obligatio naturalis.

(5) Possessio civilis and possessio naturalis.

IX. Define the following terms —

Acceptilatio, accessio temporis, actio Publiciana, delatio hereditatis, clausula codicillaris, traditio brevi manu, injuria, damnum sine injuria, noxa, substitutio pupillaris.

X. Explain the following propositions—

(1) Nemo enim potest servitutem adquirere urbani vel rustici praedii nisi qui habet praedium, nec quisquam debere nisi qui habet praedium.

(2) Quod per alluvionem agro tuo flumen adiecit jure gentium tibi adquiritur.

(3) Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

PROFESSOR SALMOND, M.A., LL.B., and MR. F. A. d'ARENBERG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Classify the colonies according to (1) their modes of origin and (2) their constitution and government, explaining

fully the nature and importance of the distinctions mentioned by you.

II. What are the various limitations upon the legislative powers of a colonial legislature.

III. What provisions are contained in the Constitution Act, or its amendments, with respect to the following matters :—

    1. Retirement of Members of the Legislative Council.

    2. Alteration of the Constitution.

    3. Settlement of conflicts between the two Houses.

    4. Membership of the Executive Council.

IV. What remedies has a private person injured by an illegal act of the government ? Does it make any difference whether the person injured is a British subject or an alien ? In what cases is a petition of right an available remedy ?

V. Give an historical account of the English system of Cabinet Government.

VI. What are the chief provisions of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865 ? What was the occasion of this enactment ?

VII. State what you know of the origin and original functions. of (1) the Grand Jury, (2) the Petit Jury. By whom are the functions of the Grand Jury discharged in South Australia ?

VIII. What was the origin of the equitable jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery ? When did the Court of Chancery become a distinct and permanent court ?

IX. State fully the provisions of the instructions issued in 1892 to the Governors of South Australia as to the pardon or reprieve of offenders.

X. By what tenure do the Judges of the Supreme Court of South Australia hold office ? By what procedure can they be amoved ?

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Mr. F. A. d'Arenberg, M.A. and Mr. G. J. R. Murray, B.A., LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain stoppage in transitu. State provisions of the Sale of Goods Act, 1893, on the subject. Must the consignee be declared insolvent ?

II. Distinguish between Common Law and Maritime Lien, Bottomry and Respondentia, General and Particular Average. What is the effect of a Judgment *in Rem* against a ship ?

III. What powers of sale are given by the Bills of Sale Act, 1886 ? Where goods included in a valid Bill of Sale have been seized in execution can the Court order a sale and division of the proceeds ?

IV. Enumerate the various methods, stating the essentials to validity, of transferring property in chattels.

V. Define Chose in Action, and state by what authority the following are assignable :—Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bills of Lading, Legacies, Choses in Action generally.

VI. Explain how, notwithstanding that chattels are the subject of absolute ownership, life ownership may be granted. When is life owner obliged to give security ?

VII. What is a policy of fire assurance ?

A sells his house to *B*. The house was insured by *A*, but *B* forgets to obtain an assignment of the policy when he completes the purchase. The next day the house is destroyed by fire. Is the Insurance Company liable on the policy ? If so, under what circumstances ?

VIII. When are voluntary settlements of personalty void against the settlor, his creditors, or subsequent purchasers ?

IX. What are the various classes of legacies and their respective advantages. ?

A, by will, gave £100 to *E* (his sister) ; £1,000 each to *B*, *C*, and *D* (his children) ; and the residue of his estate to his wife. *B*, *C*, and *E* died before *A* ; the two last leaving children, but *B* being childless. To whom will the legacies go ?

X. *A* died intestate last year without leaving father, mother, or children, but leaving a widow, a brother of the whole blood, and a son and daughter of a deceased half-sister. Who became entitled to his estate, and in what shares ?

REAL PROPERTY.

MR. F. A. d'ARENBERG, M.A. AND MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Define Estates of Freehold, tail male, in tail after possibility of issue extinct, dower and curtesy, and distinguish any

four classes of estates to come into possession *in futuro*
Can all the above estates exist in South Australia?

II. State fully the methods of mortgaging land in South
Australia. Can a mortgagor in possession bring an
action regarding the land without joining the mortgagee?
If a man devises land subject to a mortgage can devisee
claim to have the mortgage debt discharged out of the
personal assets? Give your reasons.

III. How can the sale of a settled estate be effected when no
power of sale is given in the settlement, and how may
the proceeds of such sale be applied?

IV. What are the provisions of the Statute of Frauds and
the Registration Act, No. 8, of 1841, as to contracts
regarding land? State points raised and decision in the
case of White v. Neaylen, 11 App. Cas. 171.

V. A grant of land is made to A, a bachelor, for 120 years, if
he shall so long live, and after his death to his eldest
son for life, with remainder to C and his heirs. A
marries and has a son. Who is entitled to the land on
the death of A? Would it have made any difference if
the Limitation had been under the Statute of Uses?

VI. X grants lands to P and his heirs to the use of A for the
life of B, remainder to the use of C for life, remainder to
the use of the heirs of the body of A, remainder to the
use of the eldest son of C, and the heirs of his body.
What interests arise under this grant? A dies childless
B surviving him. Who is entitled to the lands? What
estate can C convey to a purchaser?

VII. What is the effect at Common Law of a limitation of lands
(1) to husband and wife, (2) to husband and wife and a
third person? What is the effect in each case since the
Married Women's Property Act, 1883-4?

VIII. Sketch the history of conveyances of real estate by a
married woman.

IX. Explain what is meant by the Rule against Perpetuities.
What is the analogous rule in relation to the creation
of contingent remainders?

X. What were the objects of the legislation now embodied in
the Real Property Act, 1886, and how were they
effected?

JURISPRUDENCE.

PROFESSOR SALMOND, M.A., LL.B., AND MR. W. A. MAGAREY, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. What is the essential nature of the distinction between civil and criminal law? State and criticise any other explanations that have been advanced. State shortly the matters to be taken into account in determining the measure of criminal liability. When and why should temptation or provocation diminish rather than increase the measure of liability?

II. Upon what grounds do you justify the inclusion within the province of Jurisprudence of (a) declaratory laws, (b) repealing laws?

III. Adipiscimur possessionem corpore et animo, neque per se animo aut par se corpore.

Explain fully the meaning of this proposition, discussing carefully the nature of the *animus* and *corpus* referred to.

IV. Distinguish between " direct " and " indirect intention " to produce the consequences of an act.

V. What are the different senses in which the term " property " is used. Distinguish between
   (1) Corporeal and incorporeal property;
   (2) General and special property;
   (3) Legal and equitable ownership.

VI. Discuss fully Austin's statement that " An original covenant properly so-called, or aught resembling it, could hardly precede the formation of an independent political society."

VII. Examine the proposition that the State is necessarily possessed of unlimited legislative power.

VIII. What do you understand by an *antecedent* and a *remedial* right? Give examples.

IX. Distinguish between the different meanings of the term " Source of Law." Explain carefully the different operations of custom in modern English law, stating the requirements to which a custom must conform in each case.

X. What, in law, are the attributes of a *person*?

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

PROFESSOR SALMOND, M.A., LL.B., and MR. P. McM. GLYNN,
B.A., LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain accurately the nature of a negotiable instrument.

A has £100 standing to his credit in the books of a bank. He gives to B and to C respectively documents addressed to the bank in the following form : " Pay B the sum of £50," and " Pay C the sum of £50 out of the moneys standing to my credit with you." The two documents are presented at the bank, but, before payment, A becomes insolvent. Advise B and C as to their rights.

II. In what way is it possible to revive a debt barred by the Statute of Limitations ?

A writes to B refusing to pay a debt because the claim is barred by the Statute of Limitations. Is the debt revived ? What if the defence so raised by him had been the Statute of Frauds ?

Can a joint debt be revived against one debtor by the act of another ?

What consequences flow from the rule that the Statute destroys the remedy only, and not the right ?

III. In what case will specific performance be decreed of a contract of personal service ?

In what cases can specific performance be obtained of a contract which is not enforceable at law ? What is the explanation of this ?

Is there any specific performance of a contract for the sale of goods ?

IV. What exceptions are there to the rule that the seller of goods cannot give a better title than he has himself ?

A obtains from B a bicycle on the time-purchase system and fraudulently sells it to C. Advise B on the matter.

V. The directors of a Company, without having any authority to do so, borrow money from a bank by way of overdraft. Has the bank under any circumstances any remedy either against the Company or against the Directors ?

VI. State the distinction between mistake, misrepresentation, and fraud, as elements affecting the reality of consent in the formation of contracts.

A sells to *B* 10 bullocks, which the parties think are then coming by train from Port Augusta to Adelaide. The bullocks having been injured in the train, were, before the sale, untrucked and killed at the Burra. What are the respective rights of the parties if the purchase-money *(a)* was, *(b)* was not, paid at the time of the sale?

VII. How are contracts discharged? In an action for breach of contract, what is essential to the defence of " waiver " ?

VIII. State the law as to assignment of contracts

(a) At Common Law ;

(b) In Equity ;

(c) By Statute.

Does an assignment ever strengthen the title, and when ?

IX. Under what circumstances is a verbal contract for the sale of goods enforceable against the buyer ?

X. What is the difference between a sale and an agreement to sell ? Give the tests that distinguish them.

A buys *B's* haystack at a price to be determined by weight. Part of the hay is weighed and delivered, and the rest destroyed by fire. Who has to bear the loss, and why ?

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

PROFESSOR SALMOND, M.A., LL.B. AND MR. F. L. STOW, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain the nature of the chief questions discussed in the Alabama Arbitration. What is the present state of International Law on these matters ? Is it undergoing any process of change ?

II.. To what extent, if at all, has a State jurisdiction over aliens in respect of the following matters :

(1) Military service ;

(2) Acts done under the authority of the State to which the aliens belong ;

(3) Acts done out of the realm ?

III. What are the rules of Private International Law with respect to the validity of contracts in point of

    (1) Illegality;

    (2) Want of consideration;

    (3) Capacity of the parties?

IV. What are the provisions of the "Act to amend the law with respect to Wills, 1895"? What defects in the law was this statute intended to remove?

V. What effect has the naturalization of an alien upon the nationality of his wife and of his children already born? What is the effect of a change in the domicil of a widow on the domicil of her children? In what cases can a declaration of alienage be made?

VI. Discuss the "Doctrine of continuous voyages."

VII. Summarise the various circumstances which give to property an enemy character.

VIII. What is the extent of the jurisdiction of a State over (a) public foreign vessels, (b) private foreign vessels, in its ports?

IX. In what cases will our Supreme Court exercise jurisdiction to grant (1) a judicial separation, (2) a divorce, (3) a decree of nullity of marriage?

X. When a minor has had a guardian of his person and estate appointed under foreign authority, how will an English Court act on an application for the appointment of a guardian? To what extent and in what cases (if at all) is the authority of a foreign guardian recognised?

LAW OF WRONGS.

PROFESSOR SALMOND, M.A., LL.B., AND MR. J. HENDERSON, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give a list, with short explanations, of the various classes of cases in which a person is liable in damages for harm done by him without wrongful intention or negligence. Cite any cases you know under each head.

II. Explain fully the law as to the liability of the occupier of dangerous premises for accidents happening to persons entering upon such premises.

III. Define a nuisance, and distinguish it from a trespass. In what cases will an action lie for a public nuisance? Explain carefully the law as to the defence of statutory authority in an action for nuisance.

IV. What offence, if any, is committed in the following cases :—
    (1). *A* obtains goods on credit without any intention of paying for them.
    (2). *A* obtains goods on the understanding that they are to be paid for in cash, and takes them away without payment and without intending to pay.
    (3). *A* is employed by *B* to collect debts on commission, and spends the money so collected.
    (4). *A* continues to collect *B's* debts after his authority to do so has been withdrawn, and spends the money collected.

V. Within what limits are self-defence, consent, and accident sufficient justifications on a charge of homicide or the infliction of grievous bodily harm?

VI. Define, with illustrations—Trespass, conversion, asportation, waste. When is conversion a criminal offence?

VII. Discuss a master's liability for wrongs committed by a servant wilfully and contrary to the rules of the master's establishment.

VIII. *A* sues *B* for negligence ; *B* pleads contributory negligence by *A*. What facts must each party prove in order to succeed against the other? What is the law as to the contributory negligence of children?

IX. Discuss the doctrine of fair comment in the law of libel.
    A exhibits a clever picture at a public exhibition. *B*, who has no knowledge of painting, publishes a written criticism, in which *A's* painting is called a mere daub. *B* believes his criticism to be true. Is *B* liable, and, if so, in what way?

X. What is a "false pretence?"
    A obtains from *B* £2 upon a false statement that he intends to pay a debt to *C*. *A* does not pay the debt, and never meant to pay it. Is he guilty of obtaining money by false pretences?
    What is the effect of a failure on the part of the prosecution to distinguish accurately between false pretences and larceny, or between larceny and embezzlement?

LAW OF PROCEDURE I.

LOCAL COURT AND INSOLVENCY PROCEDURE.

Mr. F. A. d'ARENBERG, M.A. AND MR. A. BUCHANAN.

Time—Three hours.

I. What are the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act? Do they apply to all the books a Banker may keep?

II. What is the object and effect of giving in an action, the usual notices to produce and to admit?

III. Discuss shortly the law relating to the admissibility of dying declarations.

IV. When and how if a husband deserts his wife, but leaving her in possession of his goods and chattels, can such goods and chattels be made available for realizing the amount of a judgment recovered in the Local Court against the wife?

V. On what grounds does an appeal lie to the Supreme Court from the Court of Insolvency; by whom can it be brought and within what time?

VI. What powers has a Local Court to give specific delivery of goods sold, what are the proper issues to be determined if plaintiff elects to have the goods?

VII. For what claims can a special summons issue from a Local Court?

VIII. State accurately the Law as to admissibility of statements made by accused to arresting constable.

Defendant being charged with cruelty to his horse, the Inspector proposed to give evidence of a question put by him to defendant asking if it were true that his carman told the police that Defendant had sent the horse out knowing it to be lame, and Defendants answer thereto. Is such statement admissible in evidence ?

IX. "Four classes of facts which in common life would be regarded as relevant are excluded by the law of evidence." What classes of facts are here alluded to.

X. State shortly what Acts constitute Acts of Insolvency within Insolvent Act, 1886.

LAW OF PROCEDURE II.

SUPREME COURT PROCEDURE.

MR. F. A. d'ARENBERG, M.A. AND MR. A. BUCHANAN.

Time—Three hours.

I. Prepare an affidavit in support of an application for leave to issue a writ for service out of the jurisdiction, having regard to the formal parts as well as the substance.

II. State shortly what questions can be brought before a judge in chambers on an originating summons. Under what circumstances can a judge order that a compromise proposed between a trustee and some of the beneficiaries shall be binding on other beneficiaries not before the Court.

III. What is the procedure upon a summons for immediate relief under Order LXIX. Is there any extraordinary provision as to the evidence by the parties on the hearing of a summons for immediate relief?

IV. Classify the various forms of claims specially provided for by Order XIII. (default of appearance). What is the procedure if the claim does not fall within any of those specially mentioned? If the claim is for a debt or liquidated demand only, what difference, if any, does it make to the plaintiff whether or not the writ was specially endorsed under Order III., rule 5?

V. To what extent can matters arising after the issue of a writ be pleaded in defence or reply? Can matters arising after defence or reply is delivered be pleaded? if so, how?

VI. Is a party to an action entitled to discovery of documents as a matter of right? State three distinct classes of documents provided for in the rules of the Supreme Court, and state in which security for costs is required?

VII. What are the leading alterations in procedure contained in the rules of 1893?

VIII. State shortly what persons may be joined as plaintiffs, and what causes of action may be joined in the same action. Can a person be made a plaintiff without his consent? Give the facts and decision in Smurthwaite v. Hannay, H. of L, 1894, which led to the alteration in the English rules.

IX. State the leading provisions as to pleading contained in the Supreme Court rules, and give some points in which pleadings in South Australia differ from pleadings under the English rules.

X. "Set off and counterclaim are both the creations of Statute." Distinguish between them, and state what Statutes are referred to.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1898.

M.B. Degree.

FIRST YEAR.

ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write a description of the superior maxilla.

II. Write a description of the scapula.

III. Give an account of the various forms of joints found in man.

IV. Describe the ligaments of the ankle joint and tarsus.

V. Describe the following muscles :—

      (a) Serratus magnus.

      (b) Latissimus dorsi.

      (c) Flexor profundus digitorum.

      (d) Gluteus medius.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

A *vivâ voce* and Practical Examination was held in the Dissecting Room.

BIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

(Not more than five Questions are to be attempted.)

I. Compare and contrast the Yeast Plant and Hæmatococcus in respect of (a) Structure, (b) Nutrition, (c) Reproduction.

II. What are the essential processes in the digestion of food?
Describe the digestive tract in Hydra and Unio.

III. Write an account of the function of excretion of waste
nitrogenous matter in the Frog. How is this process
effected in Hydra and Vorticella?

IV. What is meant by the term Respiration? Describe the
minute structure of the gills of Unio, and show how the
respiratory function is effected.

V. State concisely the physiological significance of the
following :—Endosperm, Cotyledons, Pollen-tube, Sieve-
tube, Stomata, Chlorophyll, Hæmoglobin, Cilia, Con-
tractile vacuole, Nematocyst.

VI. Explain how the following facts illustrate the adaptation of
a plant to its surroundings, or the utility of certain
structural or physiological characteristics :—

(a) Desert plants often have thick succulent stems
and no leaves.

(b) In the germination of a seed the radicle grows
down into the ground before the elongation of
the plumule, and the latter often has a hook-like
form.

(c) Wind-fertilized flowers are often small and incon-
spicuous, and produce a larger quantity of pollen
than insect-fertilized flowers.

(d) The stem of a water plant has much less
strengthening tissue than that of a land plant.

PRACTICAL BIOLOGY.

E. C. Stirling, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Identify the specimens a, b, c, &c.

II. What are the materials w, x, y, z?
Mount and label your specimens for the inspection of
the Examiner.

[Marks were also assigned for various Dissection exercises
performed during the Third term.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

(Candidates are expected to write formulæ aud equations wherever possible.)

I. What volume of phosphuretted hydrogen measured at $16^\circ C$ and 750 *m.m.* pressure will, if completely burnt, yield sufficient phosphoric acid to form one gramme of tricalcic phosphate?

II. Give some account of the manufacture of bromine on the large scale, and of its physical properties. What changes take place when (*a*) bromine is passed into a cold solution of caustic soda, (*b*) bromine and phosphorus are brought together under water, (*c*) chlorine is passed into a solution of potassium bromide, and the solution is then shaken up with carbon bisulphide?

III. How would you prepare potassium nitrate? Compare the action of sulphuric acid on nitrates and nitrites. How would you distinguish a nitrate from a nitrite?

IV. Write some account of the preparation and properties of ethylene. How is " Dutch liquid " prepared?

V. Explain the preparation of sodium thiosulphate, and explain the origin of the name. Compare the action of sulphuric acid on a sulphite and a thiosulphate, and distinguish between the latter and a hyposulphite.

VI. Describe the preparation of silicon telrafluoride and its decomposition by water.

VII. How are the following substances prepared :—

(*a*) Tartar emetic.

(*b*) Pure boracic acid from tincal.

(*c*) Sodium iodide.

(*d*) Cuprou's chloride.

(*e*) Pure calomel.

(*f*) Silver nitrate from silver chloride.

(*g*) Bismuth oxychloride from bismuth nitrate.

(*h*) Lead peroxide from lead.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.Sc.

Pass.

Analyse the four substances qualitatively.

The substance given for Pass work contained *one* acid and *one* base each.

Credit.

Analyse the four substances qualitatively.

Of the substances given for Credit work *three* con-tained *one* acid and *one* base.   The remaining substance contained *two* acids and *two* bases.

MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY.

PROFESSOR RALPH TATE, F.G.S.

PART I.

Time—Three hours.

I. Refer to their Natural Orders the accompanying plants (1-10).

II. What are nectaries ?   What positions do they occupy ? and name an examplar plant in each case.

III. Explain the action of the leaves of *Drosera* (Sun-dew).

IV. Describe the mechanism in *Salvia* (Sage) facilitating the dispersal of pollen.

V. Contrast and compare the flower of *Ranunculus, Rosa,* and *Callistemon.*

VI. Draw a floral diagram of a typical *Crucifer.*   What explana-tions have been given of the flower-structure ?

VII. Describe the seed in respect to relationship of its constituent parts as exhibited by that of the *bean,* of *Ranunculus* and *Pinus.*

VIII. To what Orders do the plants belong which yield the following products ?   What is the nature and what are the properties and uses of each of these products ?— Aconite, Conine, Cotton, Rice, Indigo, Mustard, Menthol, Pituri, Senna, Gum-arabic ?

IX. What Orders represented in Australia are characterised (1) by free central placentation, (2) by stamens opposite the corolla-lobes ?   How do those of each group differ from one another ?

ELEMENTS OF HEAT, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

The same paper as set for Physics for the First year of the B.A. degree.

SECOND YEAR.
ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WILSON, M.B., CH.M., and PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Compare the typical Cervical, Thoracic and Lumbar Vertebræ as regards—

    (a) The body ;

    (b) The lamina ;

    (c) The spinous process ;

    (d) The transverse process ;

    (e) The vertebral foramen.

II. Describe the manner of arrangement and the connections of the plantar fascia.

III. Enumerate all the muscles attached to the metacarpal bone and phalanges of the little finger.

    In each case define the precise attachment to the bone, and give the nerve supply of each muscle.

IV. Describe the constitution of the nasal septum, and tell what you know of its development and ossification.

V. Define the following terms :—

    (a) Posterior nerve root ;

    (b) Posterior primary division of spinal nerve ;

    (c) Fontanelle ;

    (d) Pterygoid fossa ;

    (e) Conoid ligament ;

    (f) Mediastinum ;

    (g) Synchondrosis ;

    (h) Amphiarthrosis;

    (i) Sphenomaxillary fissure ;

    (j) Ligamenta alaria (genu).

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

A *vivâ voce* and Practical Examination was held in the Dissecting Room.

PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

Five questions only to be attempted.

I. Write an account of those movements of *(a)* the stomach, *(b)* small intestine, *(c)* large intestine which are concerned in the propulsion of food products. To what extent are such movements dependent upon the central nervous system?

II. Describe the minute structure of a Primary Bronchus, and of a Pulmonary Infundibulum.

III. State what you know concerning the liver, considered as an organ of excretion.

IV. Trace out the fate of *(a)* starch and *(b)* sugar in the animal body when taken as food.

V. What are the effects on blood pressure in the aorta of—

(*a*) Division of the abdominal splanchnics.
(*b*) Centripetal stimulation of a spinal nerve.
(*c*) Division of the spinal cord below the bulb.
(*d*) Discontinuance of artificial respiration in an animal under urari.

Explain in each case the probable nature of the causes which have been at work to produce the results stated.

VI. Write what you know concerning the functions of the so-called ductless glands considered as a class, illustrating your remarks by reference to the Thyroid body.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Identify the specimens *a, b, c,* &c.

II. Describe the piece of apparatus allotted to you with such diagrams as will serve to illustrate its principles and construction.

III. Make microscopic slides showing the principal features of medullated nerve fibres.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.SC., AND PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.SC.

Time—Three hours.

[*N.B.—Students are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.*]

I. How is chloroform usually prepared? Explain the reactions involved and state what happens when it is heated (*a*) with ammonia under pressure and (*b*) with phenol and alcoholic potash.

II. Discuss the relations of succinic acid, malic acid, and tartaric acid; and show how these relations may be proved.

III. Give an account of the chief properties of acetylene. Describe its preparation (*a*) from coal gas, (*b*) from ethylene, (*c*) from calcium carbide.

IV. Describe the reactions that occur between aldehydes and (*a*) hydrocyanic acid, (*b*) hydroxylamine, (*c*) phenyl hydrazine. How have such reactions been of service in the study of sugars?

V. How is zinc ethyl obtained? Describe its properties and some of the uses to which it is put in organic synthesis.

VI. How would you prepare pure urea from urine and how would you estimate the quantity present in any sample? Explain fully.

VII. Give an account of the actions of chlorine on toluene under different conditions, and give reasons for the formulæ you assign to the products.

VIII. Describe and formulate reactions by which an aromatic nitro-compound may be converted into the corresponding (*a*) phenol, (*b*) chloro derivative, (*c*) hydrocarbon.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.SC.

Pass.

Analyse the two substances qualitatively.

The substances contained two bases and two acids of which *one* base and *one* acid were organic.

Credit.

Analyse the two substances qualitatively.

The substances contained three bases and two acids of which one base and one acid were organic

MATERIA MEDICA.

W. L. CLELAND, M.B.

Time—Three hours.   ·

I. What are the chips (I.) ?   Name the officinal preparations. State pharmacological action on stomach.

II. What are the leaves (II.)?   Name the officinal preparations. State pharmacological action on the urinary tract.

III. What are the fruits (III.) ?   State officinal preparation.

IV. What sulphurates are official?   In what compound pill is one of them an ingredient, and which ?   Of which is there an officinal ointment ?

V. Name the purgative alkaline salts.   What is their action as regards (*a*) absorption ; (*b*) intestinal action ; (*c*) liver ; (*d*) blood and body fluids ; (*e*) diuresis.

VI. What salts of lead are official?   What is the pharmacological action of lead compounds on (*a*) mucous membrane ; (*b*) blood-vessels ; (*c*) intestines ; (*d*) muscles ; (*e*) nervous system ; (*f*) eye ; (*g*) absorption ; (*h*) deposit in tissues; (*i*) elimination ? What drug assists the latter ?

VII. What officinal preparations contain antimonium tartaratum ? What is the pharmacological action of antimony compounds on (*a*) stomach ; (*b*) respiratory system ; (*c*) circulation ; (*d*) skin) ?

VIII. What is scilla, and its officinal preparations ?   What is the pharmacological action on the respiration and the circulation ?

IX. Contrast the action of acid. tannicum, acid. gallicum, and catechu on (*a*) mucous membrane of stomach and intestine ; (*b*) blood-vessels local and remote.

X. What are the officinal preparations of oleum terebinthinæ ? What is the pharmacological action on (*a*) skin ; (*b*) intestine ; (*c*) renal secretion ; (*d*) respiratory mucous membrane ; (*e*) central nervous system ? In what condition must turpentine be, to allow of its acting as an antidote in phosphorus poisoning ?

XI. What is the action of rhei radix in small and large doses, and the after-effects of the latter ?   What officinal compound powder contains it ?

VIII. What is coca ?   What salt of the active principle is offial ?   What disadvantage is connected with keeping a watery solution of this salt ?   Action of active principle on conjunctiva and sensory nerve endings generally ?

THIRD YEAR.

REGIONAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WILSON, M.B., CH.M.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give an account of the distribution of the mandibular (inferior maxillary) division of the fifth cranial nerve.

II. State the origin, course, and distribution of the sciatic artery and the dissection required to expose it in the gluteal region.

III. Describe the structure of the testicle and its appendages as far as that can be ascertained by naked eye dissection.

State what you know of the origin of the testicle in the embryo.

IV. The Eustachian tube : Give an account of its constitution, its position and its chief relations.

V. Describe the muscular constitution of the tongue and the nervous and vascular supply of the organ.

VI. *A.*   State the approximate dates of eruption of the permanent molar teeth. How would you attempt to distinguish upper from lower molars ?

B. What regions are drained by the following lymphatic glands :—

(*a*) Superficial Inguinal.

(*b*) Anterior mediastinal.

(*c*) Submaxillary.

(*d*) Posterior nuchal.

(*e*) Lumbar.

PHYSIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON STUART, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

(Five questions only to be attempted.)

I. Muscle and nerve—

(*a*) Draw the tracing made by a simple indirect muscular contraction, divide it into its different portions and tell what you know as to each separately.

(*b*) Show how the figure would be altered by fatigue in the muscle, and tell what you know as to the nature of fatigue in muscle and in nerve fibres respectively.

(*c*) Describe and figure the motor nerve ending in skeletal muscle.

II. Blood pressure—

(*a*) Explain the expression " mean arterial blood pressure."

(*b*) Draw the tracing yielded to the sphygmograph by a normal radial pulse, and explain the causation of each of the typical notches and wavelets found therein.

III. Fresh cow's milk is swallowed by a man—

(*a*) What physical change does the milk at once undergo ? To what is this due ?

(*b*) What chemical changes are wrought in its principal constituents during the processes of digestion until the time when all the milk has been absorbed ?

IV. Internal secretion—

(*a*) What do you know as to this function in the thyroid gland, and

(*b*) In the pancreas ? Give a drawing of the histological structure of the pancreas.

V. The function of vision—

(a) What conclusions can be drawn from the study of images of luminous objects reflected from the bounding surfaces of the refractive media of the eye ?

(b) What are Purkinje's figures? What do they teach us ?

VI. The medulla oblongata—

(a) What is meant by the term " nerve-centre " in physiology ?

(b) Enumerate the centres wholly or partly contained in the medulla.

(c) Detail the experiments needed to prove that the chief vaso-constrictor centre is placed in the medulla.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Identify the specimens 1, 2, 3, &c.

II. Mount the specimens P and Q. Name the tissues represented. Draw diagrams of typical parts, and add such marginal notes as will serve to explain their structure.

Each candidate was also required to perform an experiment involving the use of apparatus.

THERAPEUTICS.

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D. (LOND.), F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give the therapeutics of Arsenic.

II. What diet would ·be most suited to the following complaints :—Diarrhœa, Constipation, Scurvy, Gout, and Diabetes ?

III. By what methods, and for what purposes, may drugs, &c., be administered *per rectum ?*

IV. Discuss fully the subject of Incompatibility.

V. Classify the Purgatives, and explain the mode of action of the different groups.

VI. By what means may pain be relieved ?

VII. Enumerate and explain the uses of Quinine.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1898.

Mus. Bac. Degree.

FIRST YEAR.

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC, HARMONY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Define—"Discord," "Concord," "Suspension," "Enharmonic," "Chromatic Interval."

II. Write the signature of A flat Major. Then, beginning on the Mediant, write in two different ways a Chromatic Scale ascending and descending one octave.

III. Continue the following sequence, and bring it to a natural conclusion in four bars:—

IV. Write a passage beginning in A Major and modulating through all its attendant keys.

V. State how the following classes of Discords resemble or differ from each other in appearance and treatment :—

(a) Fundamental discords.
(b) Diatonic discords.
(c) Suspensions.
(d) Passing notes.

VI. Harmonize this Melody in four parts, using proper clefs for Alto and Tenor.

VII. Add three upper parts to the following Bass. Show the Root of each Inverted Chord upon a separate stave.

VIII. Fill in and resolve, if necessary, the following Chords, adding the signatures of the keys they suggest. Describe each discord.

IX. Analyse the following fragment by means of a figured Bass, showing the Root of each *Discord*. Passing Notes may be indicated by a **X**. (A fragment from a Mazurka by Chopin.)

COUNTERPOINT.

∴ Candidates must figure the Bass of each exercise.

I. Define the following phrases :—" Changing Notes," " Tritone," " Canto Fermo."

II. How would you describe the fifth species of Counterpoint ? Illustrate your reply by adding a bass part below this subject :—

III. Transpose the above C. F. an octave lower, and add parts for Tenor 2nd species and Treble 1st species (three parts).

IV. Below the subject given in question II. add parts for Tenor 5th species and Bass 1st species (three parts).

V. May the second inversion of a common chord ever be implied or used in strict counterpoint ?

VI. Comment upon the following progressions. Correct each error :—

VII. To the following C. F. add a part for Tenor in the 2nd species (two parts).

VIII. To the above C. F. add parts for Bass 1st species and Tenor 3rd species (three parts).

IX. Transpose the ·C. F. given in question VII. to the Tonic Minor, place it in the Alto, and add parts for Treble and Bass in the 1st species (three parts).

X. Write a part for Treble (in the 4th species) above the C. F. given in question II.

SECOND YEAR.

HARMONY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Harmonize this melody in four parts :—

II. Prepare, if necessary, and resolve the following combinations in the key of F Minor.   Give the root and name of each discord:—

III. Analyse the following, showing, by means of a figured bass the harmony used.   Passing notes may be indicated by a cross (**X**) :—

(An extract from Beethoven.)

IV. Add three parts above the following bass. State what modulations occur, and show the root of each discord upon a separate stave :—

V. For purposes of modulation "Any major common chord may be regarded as the chromatic concord on the minor 2nd, or that on the minor 6th, and quitted accordingly." Illustrate this statement.

VI. Comment upon Macfarren's theory that the triad on the Mediant of a Major key is dissonant and should be prepared. Is this theory generally accepted by musicians?

VII. Define—   "Cadence"   "Fundamental discord"
            "Diatonic discord"   "Suspension"

VIII. Resolve the following :—

    (a) As a dominant discord
    (b) As a Supertonic discord
    (c) As a Tonic discord

In each case let the chord form part of a satisfactory musical phrase.

COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

∴ Figure the Bass of each exercise.

I. To the following C.F. add parts for Bass, 1st species, Tenor, 2nd species, and Alto, 1st species (four parts) :—

II. To the following subject add two upper parts, *both* in the fifth species (three parts) :—
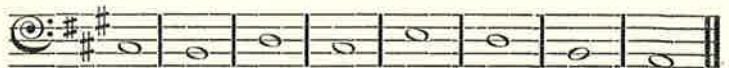
III. Transpose the above subject an octave higher, for Alto voice, and add parts for Tenor and Bass *both* in the third species.

IV. Continue the following as an infinite Canon 2 in 1 for at least 8 bars within the repeats.   Add a free Coda.

V. Give answers to the following subjects.   State which subjects are " Tonal " and which "Authentic" :—

(*a*)

VI. Write a counter-subject to the subject marked (a). Show its inversion.

VII. State the difference between the Greek modes and the Church modes. Illustrate your answer by writing the Phrygian mode of each system.

VIII. Why is it forbidden to use a full close elsewhere than at the close of exercises in Counterpoint ?

ACOUSTICS,

J. B. ALLEN, B.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give experimental evidence that the pitch of a musical note depends upon the frequency of the vibration which reaches the ear.

II. How can the velocity of sound be determined by means of a tuning fork and a resonating tube ? Explain the theory of the method.

III. Explain the use of resonators for analysing the sound given out by a vibrating string.

IV. Describe Melde's experiments upon the vibrations of strings.

V. Explain how the character of the note given out by a pianoforte wire depends upon the point at which it is struck.

VI. If the temperature of the air in an organ loft rises, how is the pitch of the organ affected ? Is the organ put out of tune ?

VII. Give some of the qualities that a good sounding board must possess.

VIII. Explain why it is that the more perfect the harmony between two notes when sounded together the more disagreeable the effect when one is put slightly out of tune.

THIRD YEAR.

HARMONY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Arrange the following for String Quartet. Carefully mark the bowing :—

Adagio

II. Write two variations on the foregoing melody. Let the first consist chiefly of passing notes—one or more of the parts to be kept moving in semiquavers throughout. In the second, introduce suspensions and sequential devices. In either exercise the melody may be embellished.

III. Add four parts above this unfigured bass, using only such harmony as belongs to the key of G Minor. Figure the bass.

IV. What is this chord?   Show how it may be used in Enharmonic modulation.

What other chords are useful for such purposes?
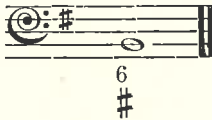
V. Over each of the following bass notes write, in five parts—
   (a) A Dominant 11th
   (b) A Dominant 13th (Major)
   (c) A Neopolitan 6th
   (d) A Triple Suspension (on the Mediant)

Precede and follow each example by appropriate passages, giving proper key signatures.

VI. Write a short passage in the key of D Major, introducing—
   (a) A Pedal
   (b) A Sequence of Discords
   (c) Auxillary notes
   (d) The suspension of a complete chord

VII. Briefly describe the main features of the "Day" theory of Harmony.

COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write an example of four-part Strict Counterpoint on the following Canto Fermo, using a Treble and an Alto —both of the fourth species—and a Bass of the first species :—
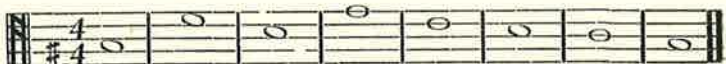
II. Write an example of five-part Strict Counterpoint on the
following Canto Fermo, using a second Bass of the
first species, a Tenor and an Alto—both of the third
species—and a Treble of the fifth species :—

III. Complete the following as a Finite Canon, three in one, at
the fifth and octave, below.   Continue the Canon
for at least six bars after the entry of the last
Consequent :—

IV. Add a counter-subject of the fifth species in Double
Counterpoint of the tenth to the Canto Fermo given in
Question I., and show the inversion.

V. Explain what is meant by "Triple" and "Quadruple"
Counterpoint.

VI. Name the various devices which may be employed in
imitation, and state wherein their value consists.

VII. What are the essential requisites for a properly-constructed
Fugue ?   What other devices may be introduced ?

VIII. State briefly the laws governing the answering of Fugal
Subjects, and give the correct Answer to the
following :—

IX. Write the Exposition of a Fugue in 4 parts on the under-
mentioned Subject :—

FORM AND INSTRUMENTATION.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Four hours.

I. Give, in notation, the approximate orchestral compass (exclusive of harmonics) of the Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass.

II. State, in notation, the approximate orchestral compass of the Oboe, Bassoon, Tenor Trombone, and Kettledrums.

III. Transpose the following Violoncello passage into the F and C Clefs :—

IV. Write out the available open and closed notes on the Horn in F, and Trumpet in D, and add the actual sounds underneath on a separate stave.

> *N.B.—All questions throughout this paper bearing upon Horns or Trumpets refer exclusively to non-ventil instruments.*

V. Score the following passage for 4 Horns, using only the open and half-closed notes on the Horns in D and E Flat :—

VI. Score the attached extract (from Smart's " Festive March in G ") for Full Orchestra, using 2 (or more) Horns, 2 Trumpets, 3 Trombones, and Kettledrums :—

VII. Describe the Rondo form.

VIII. In what forms are the second and last movements of Mozart's " Jupiter Symphony "? Quote any subjects from them.

IX. Mention the forms made use of by Mozart and Beethoven in the slow movements of their Sonatas and Symphonies.

X. In what directions did Beethoven seek to improve the form of the Sonata ?

XI. Distinguish between the Classical and Romantic schools of composition.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1898.

Higher Public Examination.

The same papers as set for the First and Second years for the B.A. and B.Sc. Degrees, with the exception of French and Principles of Education.

GERMAN (Pass).

E. J. EITEL, PH.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. 1. Distinguish the respective significations of the following words:—die Thore, die Thoren; die Bande, die Bänder; die Zolle, die Zölle; die Orte, die Oerter; die Banken, die Bänke; die Worte, die Wörter.

2. Name those German prepositions which sometimes govern the dative and sometimes the accusative. Explain what it is that determines the use of either case and give examples.

3. Give the second person singular of (a) the present indicative, (b) the preterite indicative, and (c) the preterite subjunctive of — gewinnen, triefen, sterben, schmelzen, lesen, fressen, blasen.

4. Give a brief outline of the history of the German language, assigning a date to the commencement of each period.

5. Formulate, explain, and illustrate Grimm's law of Lautverschiebung with regard to High-German.

II. Translate—

Octavio.
Wohl hab' ich mein Bedenken ihm geäußert,
Hab' dringend, hab' mit Ernst ihn abgemahnt;
— Doch meinen Abscheu, meine innerste
Gesinnung hab' ich tief versteckt.
Max.
Du wärst
So falsch gewesen? Das sieht meinem Vater
Nicht gleich! Ich glaubte Deinen Worten nicht,
Da Du von ihm mir Böses sagtest; kann's
Noch wen'ger jetzt, da Du Dich selbst verleumdest.

Octavio.
Ich drängte mich nicht selbst in sein Geheimniß.
Max.
Aufrichtigkeit verdiente sein Vertraun.
Octavio.
Nicht würdig war er meiner Wahrheit mehr.
Max.
Noch minder würdig Deiner war Betrug.
Octavio.
Mein bester Sohn! Es ist nicht immer möglich,
Im Leben sich so kinderrein zu halten,
Wie's uns die Stimme lehrt im Innersten.
In steter Nothwehr gegen arge List
Bleibt auch das redliche Gemüth nicht wahr —
Das eben ist der Fluch der bösen That,
Daß sie, fortzeugend, immer Böses muß gebären.
Ich klügle nicht, ich thue meine Pflicht;
Der Kaiser schreibt mir mein Betragen vor.
Wohl wär' es besser, überall dem Herzen
Zu folgen, doch darüber würde man
Sich manchen guten Zweck versagen müssen.
Hier gilt's, mein Sohn, dem Kaiser wohl zu dienen,
Das Herz mag dazu sprechen, was es will.
Max.
Ich soll Dich heut nicht fassen, nicht verstehn.
Der Fürst, sagst Du, entdeckte redlich Dir sein Herz
Zu einem bösen Zweck, und Du willst ihn
Zu einem guten Zweck betrogen haben!
Hör' auf! Ich bitte Dich — du raubst den Freund
Mir nicht — Laß mich den Vater nicht verlieren!

1. v. Tellheim. So dacht' ich, so sprach ich, als ich
nicht wußte, was ich dachte und sprach. Aergerniß und ver-
bissene Wut hatten meine ganze Seele umnebelt; die Liebe selbst,
in dem vollsten Glanze des Glückes, konnte sich darin nicht Tag
schaffen. Aber sie sendet ihre Tochter, das Mitleid, die, mit
dem finstern Schmerze vertrauter, die Nebel zerstreut und alle
Zugänge meiner Seele den Eindrücken der Zärtlichkeit wiederum
öffnet. Der Trieb der Selbsterhaltung erwacht, da ich etwas
Kostbareres zu erhalten habe, als mich, und es durch mich zu
erhalten habe. Lassen Sie sich, mein Fräulein, das Wort Mit-
leid nicht beleidigen. Von der unschuldigen Ursache unseres
Unglücks können wir es ohne Erniedrigung hören. Ich bin
diese Ursache; durch mich, Minna, verlieren sie Freunde und
Anverwandte, Vermögen und Vaterland. Durch mich, in mir
müssen Sie alles dieses wiederfinden, oder ich habe das Ver-
derben der Liebenswürdigsten Ihres Geschlechts auf meiner
Seele. Lassen Sie mich keine Zukunft denken, wo ich mich
selbst hassen müßte. — Nein, nichts soll mich hier länger halten.
Von diesem Augenblicke an will ich dem Unrechte, das mir hier
widerfährt, nichts als Verachtung entgegen setzen. Ist dieses
Land die Welt? Geht hier allein die Sonne auf? Wo darf
ich nicht hinkommen? Welche Dienste wird man mir verweigern?
Und müßte ich sie unter dem entferntesten Himmel suchen;

folgen Sie mir nur getrost, liebste Minna; es soll uns an
nichts fehlen. — Ich habe einen Freund, der mich gern unter-
stützt. —

III. Translate—

1. Von diesem Standpunkt aus mögest du auch die persön-
lichen Leistungen ansehen, welche der Staat von dir verlangt·
und zwar in deinen jungen Jahren namentlich den Kriegsdienst-
zu welchem du durch den Fahneneid dich verpflichtest. Der
Gegensatz zwischen der poetischen Vaterlandsidee und der rauhen,
prosaischen Staatsordnung kommt dem einzelnen vielleicht nie-
mals stärker zum Bewußtsein, als wenn das „Waffentragen
für's Vaterland," wie es sich der Jüngling etwa in der Phan-
tasie ausmalt, sich verwandelt in das simple „Soldatsein" mit
all den tausend kleinen und großen Plackereien, welche daran
hängen. Darum ist aber auch hier die beste Gelegenheit zur
Bewährung und Ausreifung des Patriotismus. Da handelt es
sich nicht mehr um augenblickliche patriotische Aufwallungen,
sondern um die prosaische, oft so kleinliche tägliche Pflichter-
füllung im Dienst des Ganzen; da kannst du sehen, was bisher
an deinem Patriotismus Spreu war oder Korn, Schlacke oder
Gold, Dunst oder echter Stoff. In dieser Zeit tritt die Vater-
landsliebe des Jünglings aus ihren Jugendjahren gleichsam in
ihre Mannesjahre, und es gilt auch hier: „die Leidenschaft
flieht, die Liebe muß bleiben, die Blume verblüht, die Frucht
muß treiben." Was bloße Phantasie war, das verfliegt; aber
was wirkliches Ideal war, das hält aus, das trägt dich über
das Schwere und Widerwärtige dieses Standes hinüber, und
geklärt, geläutert, gereift trägst du es aus der Kaserne wieder
zurück in deinen bürgerlichen Beruf.

2. Am blassen Meeresstrande
    Saß ich gedankenbekümmert und einsam.
    Die Sonne neigte sich tiefer, und warf
    Glührothe Streifen auf das Wasser,
    Und die weißen, weiten Wellen,
    Von der Fluth gedrängt,
    Schäumten und rauschten näher und näher —
    Ein seltsam Geräusch, ein Flüstern und Pfeifen,
    Ein Lachen und Murmeln, Seufzen und Sausen,
    Dazwischen ein wiegenliedheimliches Singen —
    Mir war, als hört' ich verschollne Sagen,
    Uralte, liebliche Märchen,
    Die ich einst als Knabe
    Von Nachbarskindern vernahm,
    Wenn wir am Sommerabend
    Auf den Treppensteinen der Hausthür
    Zum stillen Erzählen niederkauerten
    Mit kleinen, horchenden Herzen
    Und neugierklugen Augen;
    Während die großen Mädchen
    Neben duftenden Blumentöpfen
    Gegenüber am Fenster saßen,
    Rosengesichter,
    Lächelnd und mondbeglänzt.

VI. Translate into German—

> Frederic William I., of Prussia, was witty and fond of witty people. One day, a gentleman, desirous of a certain vacant appointment, waylaid the King in the garden where he used to take his walk. Meeting the King, as if by accident, he made a profound bow. This attracted the King's attention who condescended to ask him who he was and what he had come for. The gentleman stated his wishes and added that he was a native of Berlin. "I am sorry," replied the King, after a moment's consideration, "I can do nothing for you : the natives of Berlin are no good." " Your Majesty," said the quick-witted petitioner, " the natives of Berlin are indeed no good, and yet there may be able men among them ; at any rate, I know two such men." " And pray, who may they be?" said the King, moved by curiosity. " One of them," was the quick reply, " is Your Majesty, and the other is Your Majesty's humble servant." The King smiled and passed on, but the petitioner received the coveted appointment without delay.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1898.

Angas Engineering Scholarship Examination.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Trace the curve $axy = x^3 - a^3$.

II. It is required to make a path from a point at the base of a conical hill to a point diametrically opposite on the other side. Determine the nature and the length of the shortest possible path round the hill.

III. State Taylor's theorem and deduce Maclaurin's from it.

If $y = \tan^{-1}\dfrac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ find a relation between any three successive differential co-efficients of y, and expand y in a series of ascending powers of x.

IV. An ellipse revolves round its latus rectum. Find the volumes generated by the portions of the ellipse on each side of it.

V. Prove that the tangent to an ellipse makes equal angles with the focal distances.

An ellipse rolls on an equal and similar ellipse beginning with the major axes in the same straight line. Prove that the locus of a focus of the rolling curve is a circle whose centre is the other focus of the stationary curve. Show also that the locus of the centre of the rolling ellipse is the oval $r^2 = 4\,(a^2\cos^2\theta + b^2\sin^2\theta)$.

VI. Find an expression for the area between the ellipse $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 - 1 = 0$, and the tangents drawn to the curve from the point x^1, y^1.

VII. Find the equation of the tangent cone from any given point to an ellipsoid.

With any point as vertex, a tangent cone is drawn to the inner of two concentric, similar and similarly situated ellipsoids. Prove that this cone will intersect the outer ellipsoid along two planes each parallel to the

polar plane of the point with regard to the inner ellipsoid.

VIII. Find the equations of the generating lines through any point on the hyperbolic paraboloid $x^2/a^2 - y^2/b^2 - 2z = 0$, and show that the planes through the point parallel to $x = 0$ and $y = 0$ intersect the tangent plane in two lines, bisecting the angles between the generating lines.

IX. Determine the equations of the principal normal and bi-normal at any point of a curve in space, and find the curvature at the point.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

J. B. ALLEN, B.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Define the central axis of a system of forces. A system consists of a force and a couple in any positions. Find the central axis.

II. Two small elastic spheres hang from a point side by side. Their masses are m and $4\,m$, and co-efficient of restitution e. The lighter sphere is held so that the string connecting it to the point of suspension is horizontal, and is then let fall. Find through how great an angle the other sphere will swing after impact.

III. Find the work required to expand a sphere of gravitating matter of uniform density ρ and radius r to a sphere of radius Kr, also of uniform density.

IV. What is the steepest hill up which a cyclist can ride under the following conditions :

Length of pedal crank, $8''$; gear, $72''$; weight of rider, 11 stone ; of machine, 30 lbs. ; greatest pressure rider can exert, 180 lbs The pressure is downwards, and is made to vary as the sine of the angle of inclination of the pedal crank with the vertical. Friction allows the machine to just run of its own accord down a slope of 1 in 50.

V. Find the resultant of two couples not acting in the same plane.

VI. A cylindrical tank having a flat bottom and no top is made of sheet iron. Find the relation that must exist between the bottom and the sides that the area of iron may be a minimum for a given capacity.

VII. Show that if a homogeneous liquid rotates in an open vessel with a constant angular velocity, the surface of the liquid will be a paraboloid.

A hemispherical cup of radius of curvature r is filled with liquid and the whole rotated round the axis. How fast must the rotation be that the liquid may just leave the bottom of the cup? How much liquid will still be left in the cup?

VIII. A heavy particle lies on a smooth plane. It is attached to a light elastic string of unstretched length l, which is fastened at the other end to a point in the plane. At the moment of release the string has length $2l$. Determine the motion.

IX. A rod is supported at one end in a horizontal position, the other end being free. The strength of the rod against bending varies as $2(l-x) + \dfrac{1}{x}$, l being the length of the rod and x the distance of any point from the point of support.

A weight is hung on the free end and is gradually increased. Where will the rod break?

X. A particle is constrained to move inside the smooth hyperbola $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$. It is projected from the point $x = a$ $y = o$ with velocity $\vee$ in the direction of the tangent. Find the reaction of the curve at any point when the particle reaches it.

PHYSICS.

R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the form of eye piece commonly placed in telescopes intended to be used as exact pointers. Investigate the conditions for achromatism in the case of the combination of two lenses which usually forms the object glass.

II. Describe fully any one good method of determining the wave length of light.

III. Discuss the question as to whether the plane of polarisation coincides with or is perpendicular to the plane of vibration in the case of plane polarised light.

IV. What is meant by the specific heat of a saturated vapour? Explain how it is that this may be a negative quantity, and describe experiments that prove that such is the case with saturated steam.

V. Show that of all engines with one source and one refrigerator at given constant temperatures, the efficiency of a reversible engine is the greatest; and that in all reversible cycles $\dfrac{dH}{T}$ is a perfect differential.

VI. Give a brief synopsis of the principal methods of determining H.

VII. A condenser is charged so that the difference of potential at its electrodes is V. It is insulated, and after time the potential has fallen to V'. Calculate the time required for the potential to fall to $\dfrac{V}{2}$.

VIII. Discuss the effect of an increase of pressure on the melting point of a solid.

IX. How would you proceed to make an accurate comparison of a standard ohm with its copy?

X. Describe the leakage method of measuring a high resistance, and investigate the theory of the method.

GEOLOGY.

PROFESSOR RALPH TATE, F.G.S.

Time—Three hours.

(The relative values for full answers are indicated by the appended numerals to each question.)

I. Discuss the chemical and mechanical properties of limestones, especially in relation to their economic uses. (3.)

II. Discuss the stratigraphical details of the Artesian water-bearing area of mid-eastern Australia. (3.)

III. Explain the influence of faults as affecting subterranean drainage. (1.)

IV. Describe fully the stratigraphical features of any district personally known to you. (3.)

CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write what you know of the phenomenon known as the diffusion of gases, and discuss its physical explanation.

II. Describe any one method of determining the quantity of nitrogen in the form of nitrates in potable water, and discuss the question as to the significance of the presence of nitrates.

III. Give some account of the preparation of ammonia on the manufacturing scale, and of its properties. Explain its use in icemaking machinery.

IV. Write what you know of the different varieties of glass. What is soluble glass ? Explain its use.

V. Give some account of the Thomas-Gilchrist process for converting iron into steel, and contrast it with the Bessemer process.

VI. Give a rough account of the classification of modern explosives, and explain briefly the principles on which they are manufactured and used.

VII. Describe Abel's petroleum heat test apparatus, and explain the importance attaching to the determination of the flashing point of oils.

MECHANICAL DRAWING AND MACHINE DESIGN (I.)

W. S. MACKENZIE, WH.SC.

Time—Four hours.

Eight questions may be attempted, not more than four of which should be taken from either division of the paper.

The construction lines by which the required results are obtained must be clearly shown.

I.

I. Construct a diagonal scale of inches, and show by thickened horizontal lines the following dimensions :—

·5″   ·615″   ·995″   1·085″   2·1125″

II. Given two straight lines which intersect off the paper, and two points, one of which lies between and the other outside the given lines, draw lines through the points

which, produced, would pass through the point of intersection of the given lines.

III. Given an arc of a circle whose centre is inaccessible, draw tangents to the arc (a) from a point on the arc not at one end, (b) from an external point.

IV. Describe two circles of radii 2″ and ¾″ respectively, whose centres are 4″ apart. Draw arcs of circles of 5″ radius touching the given circles in such a way as (a) to *include* both circles, (b) to *exclude* both circles, (c) to *include* either circle and *exclude* the other.

V. The major and minor axes of an ellipse are 4″ and 2¼″ respectively. Describe the ellipse by any two independent methods and find the foci.

Assuming an unsymmetrical portion of an elliptical curve, complete the ellipse and find the principal axes.

VI. Find graphically (and name) the locus of the centres of circles which touch the circumference of a given circle of 3″ radius, and also pass through a fixed point 2″ from its centre.

II.

I. Project three views of a sphere 3½″ dia., with two meridians at right angles, one of them being parallel to the *V.P.*, and parallels of latitude at 45°; the axis of the sphere to be inclined at 60° to the *H.P.*, and parallel to the *VP*.

II. Project plan and elevations of a tretrahedon, whose edges are 2″ long, one of its edges being in the *H.P.* and perpendicular to the *V.P.*, the base inclined 20° to the *H.P.*

Draw a vertical section through the horizontal edge.

III. Draw three views of an octrahedron with edges 2½″ long, resting with one face in the *H.P.*, the edge nearest the *V.P.* to be parallel to it.

IV. An octagonal pyramid 5″ high, with a base 3″ over the angles, rests on the *H.P.* It is cut by a plane inclined 30° to the *H.P.* and intersecting the axis of the pyramid 3″ from the apex. Draw plan and elevation of the section, also its true shape.

V. Draw three projections of a cube with edges 3½″ long, resting on one edge in the *H.P.*, this edge making an angle of 25° with the *V.P.*, and the base inclined 20° to the *H.P.*

VI. A sector of a circle embracing 45° represents in plan a
wedge-shaped slice cut out of a cylindrical cheese 10″
dia. and 5″ thick. Draw a plan and elevations of the
slice with one of its rectangular faces resting on the
H.P , and the axial line making an angle of 60° with
the *V.P.*   Scale, ½ full size.

MECHANICAL DRAWING AND MACHINE DESIGN (II.)

W. S. MACKENZIE, WH.SC.

Time—four hours.

*Eight questions may be attempted.   Sketches should be neat, and in
good proportion, but need not be drawn to scale, except where
specified.*

   I. Give a short account of a few of the soft alloys used for
shaft bearings, stating the advantages attending their
use. Show, by sketches, several methods which have
been adopted for attaching the alloy to the steps.

  II. Show, by sketches, the details of a large crank-shaft
pedestal provided with means of adjustment for vertical
and horizontal wear.

 III. Sketch a few types of belt-pulley rims, commenting on the
various designs.

Explain why the diameter of a pulley is often made
greater at the centre than at the edges, and state
exceptions.

Why are the arms of C.I. pulleys usually curved ?

 IV. Give a full description, aided by sketches, of a simple,
speedy, and effective method of erecting a line of main
shafting in a building so that it shall be truly horizontal
and parallel to the engine crank-shaft, which may be in
an adjacent building. Sketch a form of hanger which
greatly facilitates erection.

  V. The axes of two shafts intersect at an angle of 50° ; they
are to be connected with bevel wheels so that the
velocity ratio may be either + 3 or − 5, at pleasure.
Show clearly how this may be effected.

 VI. Describe, with the aid of sketches, efficient methods of
lubricating (*a*) a loose pulley on an overhead shaft ;
(*b*) the crank-pin of a large marine engine ; (*c*) the

cylinder of a gas engine. Name lubricants suited to each case.

VII. Give sketches of a C.I. disc crank, stating its advantages over an ordinary overhung crank.

VIII. Give detailed views of an eccentric suitable for a locomotive, showing clearly the mode of connection between (a) the two portions of the sheave ; (b) the sheave and crank-shaft ; (c) the two portions of the strap ; (d) the strap and eccentric rod.

Explain how the wear of the strap may readily be taken up, leaving intact the virtual length of the eccentric-rod.

IX. Sketch both ends of a connecting-rod so designed that the necessary adjustment due to the wear of the brasses may be a mimimum.

X. What are the chief conditions which should be satisfied by a piston in a high-speed steam engine. Show, by a sketch, the type of piston adopted in large vertical engines.

XI. Describe, and illustrate by sketches, several methods of making and maintaining fluid-tight joints between the elements of sliding pairs.

XII. Sketch details of either a parallel instantaneous " grip " vice or a hydraulic jack.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR
FOR THE YEAR 1899.

PART II.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

NOTE.—Permanent Centres where the undermentioned Examinations may be held, have been formed in Clare, Moonta, Port Pirie, Narracoorte, Mount Gambier, and Perth in Western Australia—

PRELIMINARY, in March and September.
JUNIOR PUBLIC, in November.
SENIOR PUBLIC, in November.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

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

    (1) Dictation.
    (2) An elementary knowledge of the English Language.
    (3) English Composition.
    (4) Arithmetic.

†II. Examinations will be held twice in the year, during the first and third terms respectively.

†III. Candidates must give at least three weeks' notice of their intention to present themselves, and such notice shall be in the following form :—

    To the Registrar of the
      University of Adelaide.
        I hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the next Preliminary Examination.
        Name of Candidate in full...
        Address ....
        Date of Birth... ....
        Last Place of Education......... ... .
        Signature of Candidate..... ....
        Date..

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

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

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

‡VII. Schedules defining as far as may be necessary the range of questions to be set shall be published not less than twelve months before the date of the examination to which they are intended to apply.

The Regulations referring to the Preliminary Examination allowed on the 18th January, 1888, the 12th December, 1888, and on the 13th November, 1890, are hereby repealed.

* *Allowed* **13th** *December*, 1890.   † *Allowed* **26th** *January*, 1898.   ‡ *Allowed* **15th** *December*, 1893.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN MARCH, 1899.

ENGLISH.

1. An elementary knowledge of Grammar, as in Morris's Primer (Macmillan).
   The exercises in Grammar will be taken from *Poems of England*
   (Macmillan), omitting Nos 1–9, 18–24, and 29–33 inclusive.

2. The meaning of words in common use.
   The words will be taken from *Poems of England* (throughout), and
   candidates will be expected to form original sentences illustrating their
   use.   No further knowledge of the book is required.

COMPOSITION.

One hour and a half will be given for Composition.

ARITHMETIC.

Easy questions on the elementary processes of Arithmetic, including
fractions, decimals, practice, rectangular areas and volumes, square root,
percentages, simple interest, profit and loss, and exchanges.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1899, AND MARCH, 1900.

ENGLISH.

(*a*) An elementary knowledge of Grammar, as in Morris's Primer (Mac-
millan).
   The exercises in Grammar will be taken from Coleridge's
Ancient Mariner.

(*b*) The meaning of words in common use.
   A portion of these will be taken from the *Ancient Mariner*.

COMPOSITION.

One hour and a half will be given for Composition.

ARITHMETIC.

Easy questions on the elementary processes of Arithmetic, including
fractions, decimals, practice, rectangular areas and volumes, square root,
percentages, simple interest, profit and loss, and exchanges.

EXAMINATION   PAPERS,   1898.

Preliminary Examination.

ENGLISH.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

I. Analyse the following passage :—

> Within a windowed niche in that high hall
> Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain ; he did hear
> That sound the *first* amidst the festival,
> And caught its tone with Death's prophetic ear ;
> And when they smiled because he deemed it *near*,
> His heart more truly knew that peal too well
> Which stretched his father on a bloody bier,
> And roused the vengeance blood alone could quell :

II. Parse the words in italics in the above passage and in this one :—

> *Far* Kentish hop-fields *round* him seemed,
> *Like* dreams, to come and go ;
> Bright leagues of cherry-blossom gleam'd,
> One *sheet* of living snow ;
> The smoke, above his father's door,
> In gray soft eddyings hung :
> Must he then watch it *rise no* more.

III. Define, with examples :—

> Inflection, Indirect Object, Gerundial Infinitive, Prefix, Auxiliary Verb, Voice.

IV. Write the plural, stating any rules you know, of *money, lady, roof, penny, brother*.

> What classes of words are used :—
>
> (*a*) only in the plural,
> (*b*) only in the singular ?

V. Give the past tense and past participle of *fly, flee, drink, hang, lie, ring*.

> Explain how *went* is the past of *go* and *made* of *make*.

VI. Give the meaning of the following words, and write sentences to illustrate :—Indulgent, extol, mien, anticipate, inquisition, pioneer, jubilant, ambassador, censure, insatiate.

COMPOSITION.

<small>THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.</small>

Time—One hour and a half.

Give a description of the way to play some game, stating clearly the objects of the game and its rules.

Or,

Write an essay on life in the country as compared with life in the town.

ARITHMETIC.

Time—Two hours.

I. Express ·0065 of £5 4s. 6d. as the decimal of £8 13s. 4d.

II. The strip of land occupied by a railway is 99 ft. wide and $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles long. What will be the cost of clearing this at £5 7s. 6d. per acre ?

III. Multiply $\frac{231}{1617}$ by $\frac{825}{924}$, and divide the product by the sum of $2\frac{15}{16}$, $1\frac{6}{7}$, and $4\frac{5}{21}$.

IV. Find the cost of 9 tons 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs. at £5 3s. 4d. per ton.

V. A river is 12 ft. deep, 96 yards wide, and the water flows at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. How many gallons flow past a given point in five minutes ? 100 gallons of water occupy a space of 16 cub. ft.

VI. A man invests £375 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ % and another sum of money at 5 %, both simple interest. In the course of three years he receives altogether £73 2s. 6d. interest. How much was invested at 5 % ?

VII. A man buys one lot of tea for 1s. 1d. per lb. and mixes it with three times the quantity of tea that cost him $11\frac{1}{2}$d. per lb. He sells the mixture at 1s. 3d. per lb. What does he gain per cent. ?

DICTATION.

It is natural in every man to wish for distinction ; and the praise of those who can confer honour by their praise, is, in spite of all false philosophy, sweet to every human heart ; but, as eminence can only be the lot of a few, patience of obscurity is a duty, which we owe not more to our own happiness, than to the

quiet of the world at large. Give a loose, if you are young and ambitious, to that spirit which throbs within you ; measure yourself with your equals ; and learn, from frequent competition, the place which nature has allotted to you: make of it no mean battle, but strive hard ; strengthen your soul to the search of Truth, and follow that spectre of Excellence which beckons you on beyond the walls of the world, to something better than man has yet done. It may be you shall burst out into light and glory at the last : but if frequent failure convince you of that mediocrity of nature, which is incompatible with great actions, submit wisely and cheerfully to your lot ; let no mean spirit of revenge tempt you to throw off your loyalty to your country, and to prefer a vicious celebrity to obscurity crowned with piety and virtue.

There was an *immense* rock in the *vicinity* of the *village.*

The man was a *treacherous villain,* and utterly devoid of *conscience.*

Our present master keeps better *discipline* than his *predecessor.*

The growth was very slow and almost *imperceptible.*

His *deceitful* conduct proved him to be a *hypocrite.*

PASS LISTS.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1898.

Allchin, Archie Ernest
Anthony, Ella Perthie
Barnet, Edith Violet
Barwell, Gertrude Mary
Benham, Frederick William
Bevan, Francis Ernest
Bryan, Henry James
Burnell, Reginald George
Carr, Edwin Lester
Church, Kenneth Campbell
Cossons, Arthur William
Cox, Edwin Baxter
Cresdee, Ruby Hilda
Dawes, Adolph Henry Coombes
Diment, William Stuart
Dodd, Elfie Lovat Fraser
Drummond, Andrew Malcolm
Field, Caroline Annie Ruth
Florey, Annie Julia
Gazard, Challender David
Gellert, Owen Leon
Gerrard, Frances Dovell
Godfree, Charlotte Mary
Goode, Jessie Beatrice
Granville, Ivan Julian Claude Henry
Hargrave, Francis Hamlyn
Harris, Daisy
Henderson, William
Henry, Donald McKenzie
Hewitson, Frank Beaumont
Hoare, Constance Mary
Horwood, Edgar Stanbridge.
Hosking, Albert
Hunter, William Fort
Johnson, James Alexander
Kauffmann, Albert Edward
Kelly, Francis
King, Edith Elizabeth Sherrard
Knight, Hilda

Lane, Norman William
Latimer, Robert Turner
Leahy, George
Ledger, Muriel Grace
LeLeu, Augusta Kitty
Lewis, Eric Henry
Lindsay, Nora Gwendoline
Lord, Alfred John
McBean, Malcolm
McKenzie, May
May, Rupert Algernon
Morgan, Ethel Maud
Mosely, Harry
Nairn, Arthur
Paine, Susan Annie
Pritchard, Catherine Margaret
Proud, Emily Dorothea
Rankine, Clarence Jaffrey
Richards, Elsie May
Richardson, John Arthur
Ries, Cephas Barker
Roberts, Mary Constance
Robertson, Clarence Tertius
Scrutton, Alexander William
Sexton, Horace George
Shearer, Robert George
Sheridan, John
Sheridan, William Henry
Shetliff, Frank Davies
Sloman, Arthur Norman
Stewart, Geraldine Clarice
Weldon, Howard George
Wicksteed, Royston Peirce
Wight, Albert Raymond
Williams, Edgar Preston
Williams, John Albert
Winton, Ethel Clara
Young, Mary Sophia

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER, 1898.

Abbot, Marian Eliza
Adams, Laura May Margaret
Adams, Oswald Vernon Roy
Adamson, Roy Greenwood
Ahearn, William Joseph
Aitchison, Leslie
Akhurst, Adrian
Anderson, Edith Myra
Asher, Rudolph
Ashton, Thomas Elliott

Ayles, Allan Murray
Baker, Mabel Jewell
Ball, Harold John
Berkefield, Ida Marie
Berry, Francis Forbes
Birks, Katherine Emily
Black, Clara Denford
Blackman, Francis Oakley
Blundell, Dorothy Lucy
Bolton, Fred Presto

Boucaut, George Hiles
Bowen, Harold Charles
Bowen, Muriel Lois
Brady, Reginald
Brand, Andrew
Brookman, John Ragless
Brown, Doris Ella
Bryan, Cyril Phillips
Buick, Archibald
Buick, Charles
Büring, Oscar Rudolph
Burt, Oscar James
Caesarowicz, Ivan Feodorof
Cameron, Alexander Donald
Cameron, Elizabeth Rose
Campbell, Douglas McKay
Campbell, Gordon Cathcart
Canny, Guy Atkinson
Carey, Edith Jane
Cavenagh, Olive Frances
Cherry, Percival Thomas Spower
Chinner, Leslie Mervyn
Clack, Arthur Baker
Clarke, Elma
Clarke, Ethel Rose
Claughton, Olive Ruby May
Cole, Mary Emily
Collins, Arnold William
Comley, Edith May
Conrad, Louis Edwarl
Cooper, Raymond William
Cowham, Harold Richard Henry
Cowan, Darcy Rivers Warren
Cross, Olive Amelia
Curson, Thomas Frederick Otto
Daskein, James
Davey Constance Muriel
Davey, Gertrude Phillis
Davis, Alfred George
Davies, Clive Runnalls
Day, Michael Herbert
Dechert, Carl Friedrich Wilhelm
Dempster, George Percy
Dempster, William Frederick
Dewhirst, Margaret Helen
Dimant, Leslie Alexander
Dobbie, Emilie
Doolan, Mabel May
Doudy, Cecil Roy
Douglas, Donald Roy
Duell, Ketha Elsie Jane
Dunlevie, Nellie Mary Emily
Dunstone, Leonard John
East, Roswell Wellington
Edwards, Leonard Douglas
Ellis, Carlton Atkinson
Finch, Daisy Violet

Finch, Emily Olive
Finch, Oswald Harold
Folland, Stanley Lorraine
Ford, Gertrude
Forgan, Alexander Bruce
Fowles, Malcolm Moseley
Fraser, Percival Allen
Fry, Henry Kenneth
Giles, Hubert Kingston
Giles, Olive Abbott
Gill, Frank Stanley
Girrbach, Catharina Marie Augusta
Glover, Harry Eldred
Godfree, Amelia Bertha
Goode, Edward Leslie
Goode, Ewart Noel
Goode, Thomas Milton
Goodfellow, Dorothy Mary Magdalene
Gray, Margaret Irene
Greenshields Hilda Adella
Greenway, Harold
Guthrie. Jessie Seaton
Hall, Edwin Harold Clarence
Hall, Joseph
Hamence, Elsie Emily Stuart
Hammond, Heather Gattey
Hancock, Edward Stanley
Hanton, Hubert Harford
Harrington, Muriel Edith
Harris, Fred.
Harris, Leslie Chapman
Harris, Rosalie Margaret
Harry, May Margaret
Hartmann, Johann Carl
Hay, John Robert Clare
Hayes, Margaret
Hayward, Edwyn Walton
Henderson, Charles Horace
Henderson, Douglas Gerald John
Henderson, Harry Osmond
Hensley, Gordon Hay
Herman, Louis
Higgins, John Patrick
Hill, Elizabeth Jane
Hill, Hilda Mary
Hoare, Emily Marie
Hobba, Wilfred
Hodge, John Lewis
Hodgetts, Henry Warburton
Hoffmeister, Caroline Isabel
Hogarth, Elzabeth
Hogarth, Thomas Roydon
Holden. Edward Wheewall
Holland, William Corin
Holmes, Alfred Thomas
Holloway, Charles Henry
Horgan, Daniel Joseph

Horton, Laura
Hughes, Stokes Edmund
Hulme, Dan Edward Joseph
Hussey, Stella May
Jackson, Lawrence Stanley
Jacob, Mary Adele
Jacobi, Theodore Andrew
Jacobs, Reginald Frederick
James, Florence
Jarrad, Elizabeth Hydrabad
Jay, Hugh Melville
Jeanes, Émil Allmond
Jeffery, Mary Winifred Magdalene
Jenkins, Alexander
Jennings, Claude Barrows
Johnston, Hubert Cockburn
Jolly, Albert Edward
Jones, Vincent Nestor
Jones, William Cardigan
Joyner, Elsie Maude
Judell, Lester Maurice Wolffe
Kelly, May Florence Phillippa
Kirkwood, Harold
King, Arthur Irwin
Kleemann, William Hurtle
Krantz, Harry Bernard
Laird, Florence Margaret
Lane, Stanley Monteith
Langman, Mary Lillecrapp
Laybourne-Smith, William Morton
Lee, John Joseph
Lewis, Leslie Thomas
Ligertwood, Jeannie Anderson
Limbert, Bertha Margaret
Lindsay, Eustace Coultra Sheppard
Lindschau, Heinrich
Love, Mary Isabel
Lucas, Oscar Horne
Lundberg, Carl Oscar
Lyne, Nellie Mabel
McArdell, Phillip Harris
Macartney, Gladys Ernestine
McGilchrist, Muriel Eliza
McMahon, Nora
McNamara, Martin
Mahar, Thomas Claude Henry
Mahony, Monica Mary
Maley, Westley Bellingham
Mallyon, Blanche Alice
Mander, Linda Maud
Mather, May Tryphena
Mayfield, Daisy Rebecca
Menkins, Muriel Perth
Michalk, Gustav Bernhard
Middleton, Cecil St. Aubrey
Milbourn, Elizabeth Margaret
Milbourn, Frank Estcourt

Miller, James
Miller, Lizzie Davidson
Mitchell, Annie Maria
Mitchell, Myra Evelyn
Moffat, Wilfred Douglas
Moseley, Edwin Otis
Moyes, Morton Henry
Muirhead, John Robb
Müller, Harry
Munro, Catherine Elizabeth
Murdoch, Alexander Morrison
Murphy, Hilda Veronica
Murray, Jessie Hillam
Nock, Rosalie Ashton
O'Brien, Frank Daniel
O'Connell, Margaret Mary
O'Dea, Gerald Michael
Odgers, Edward Thomas
Oke, Amy McDougall
O'Leary, John Gerald
O'Mara, Thomas
O'Neil, Mary Irene
Osborne, George William
Packard, Guy Spencer
Pannell, Frank Lindsay
Parkhouse, Devon
Patton, Malcolm Louis
Pearse, Harry Tamton
Pendlebury, Richard James
Phillips, Annie Bion
Pickering, Charles William
Pilgrim, Frederick Suhling
Potter, Leonard Harcourt
Priest, Florence May
Priest, Maude Isabel
Raws, John Alexander
Ray, William
Rayner, William Henry
Read, Elsie Amelia
Read, Olive Blanche
Reece, George William Melrose
Richardson, Oliver Henry Cullern
Roach, Kathleen
Roach, Paul Artony
Roberts, Margaret Ethel
Robertson, John Harper
Robertson, Theodore Gordon
Robin, Margaret Nellie
Rounsevell, Ruby
Rudall, Reginald John
Russell, John Andrew
Ruth, Esther
Ruwoldt, Myrtle Louisa Hilda
Sabey, Agnes Mary
Sadleir, DeVere Ralph
Sandford, Clarice Jeanne
Saunders, Thomas Allen

Scarfe, Kathleen Mary
Schulz, Johann Friedrich Wilhelm
Seddon, Arthur James Gordon
Senior, Ethel
Sharpe, Benjamin Hall
Short, Henry Mayow
Simms, Charles Albert
Simpson, Catherine Harriet
Skevington, Maisie Adelaide
Skinner, Hilda Gwendoline
Smallacombe, Percy John
Smith, Eleanor Emily
Smith, Victoria Marie
Soward, Helen Daisy
Steadman, Mabel Annie
Stephens, Lillian Mary Theakston
Stevens, Eugene Frederick
Stevenson, James Archibald Brake-
　　spear
Stevenson, Winifred
Stokes, Francis William
Stow, Ewart Rolfe
Strawbridge, Bessie Hilda
Stuckey, Agatha Lucy
Sucker, William Marrett
Sullivan, Eric Wilfred
Sullivan, Ernest
Sutton, Ursula
Symes, Ruby Myrtle Venus
Thirioux, Louise Marie

Thomas, Annie Gladys
Thomas, Geoffrey Kyffin
Thomas, Gwendoline Martha
Threadgold, Stanley Garfield
Treleaven, Hilda Daisy
Trengrove, May Ellen
Trudgen, Rupert Claude
Trüdinger, Ronald
Ulbrich, Johann Frederick Hermann
Verco, Reginald John
Vohr, Hedwig
Wake, Evelyn Grace
Walton, Gertrude May
Warn, Leslie John
Warwick, Edward Francis
Watson, Eva Alice
Weidenbach, Werner Walter
Whillas, Thomas Foggo
Whitford, Elisabeth Jackman
White, Leslie Ford
Wicksteed, Olive Marion
Willsmore, Arthur John
Wilson, Laura Alberta
Woodgate, Claude Ernest
Woods, James Dominie
Worsnop, Elsie Madeline
Worth, Albert Crema
Wreford, Helen Kate
Wyles, John Wallace

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

* I. (a.) Candidates for this Examination must have either passed the Preliminary Examination or must satisfy the Examiners in—

 (a) Dictation

 (b) Arithmetic

in addition to the subjects selected by them under Regulation II.

 (b.) There shall be no limit of age for candidates, but only such successful candidates as are under 16 years of age on the 1st day of November in the year in which the examination is held will be placed in the classified list.

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

 1. *English*—(a) Outlines of the History of England.

 (b) Some standard work in English Literature.

 (c) Outlines of Geography, including the elements of Physical Geography.

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

 2. *Latin.*

 3. *Greek.*

 4. *French.*

 5. *German.*

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

*6. *Mathematics.*

The standard for a Pass will be—Arithmetic, the substance of Euclid, Books I. and II., with Exercises, and Algebra to Simple Equations.

Questions for Credit only, will also be set in the substance

of Euclid, Books III. and IV., with Exercises, Algebra
to Quadratic Equations (including Surds).

7. *Physical and Natural Science*—

(*a*) Elementary Physics.
(*b*) Elementary Chemistry.
(*c*) Elementary Botany and Elementary Physiology.

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

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

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

* V. The following fees shall be paid by each candidate on entering his
name for the Examination :—

By Candidates who have passed the Preliminary
Examination £1   1   0
By Candidates who have not passed the Pre-
liminary Examination 1 11   6

In no case will the fee be returned ; but if the candidate
shall notify to the Registrar, not less than seven days
before the Examination, his intention to withdraw, the fee
shall stand to his credit for a future examination.

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

To the Registrar of the
University of Adelaide.
I hereby give notice of my intention to present myself
at the next Junior Public Examination.
†I passed the Preliminary Examination held in ....
I intend to present myself in the following subjects :—
*   *   *

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

* *Allowed 15th December,* 1896.
† *Candidates who have not passed the Preliminary Examination wil strike this out.*

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

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

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

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

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

† 4. Special lists will also be issued for each subject, containing names of candidates who pass with credit, arranged in order of merit.

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

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

Allowed the 17th November, 1886.

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

*Allowed the 13th August, 1890

XI. Repealed 15th December, 1892.

DETAILS OF THE SUBJECTS FOR THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1899.

COMPULSORY ARITHMETIC (for candidates who have *not passed the Preliminary*).

Easy questions on the elementary processes of Arithmetic including fractions, decimals, practice, rectangular areas and volumes, square root, percentages, simple interest, profit and loss, and exchanges.

ENGLISH.

(a) Outlines of the History of England.

(b) English Literature:—Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*, edited by Dent (Blackie & Son).

(c) Outlines of Geography, especially the Geography of Australasia. The Elements of Physical Geography :—

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

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

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

Distribution of rain, river systems, lakes, and inland seas. Text book : Geikie's Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography.

LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, AND GERMAN.

Each paper in this division will be divided into three parts. Parts I. and II. to be taken by *Pass* Candidates. Parts II. and III. by Candidates for *Credit*.

(a) Grammar.

(b) Easy Prose Composition. Simple sentences to test knowledge of Grammar and the more common constructions of syntax.

(c) Translation of simple unseen passages.

NOTE.—Use of Dictionaries will no longer be allowed.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.—Questions on processes detailed in Compulsory Arithmetic (see above), and also on Compound Interest and Stocks and Shares.

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

Algebra—To simple Equations (inclusive).

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

* Candidates for a *Pass* only, need not attempt these

PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

(a) *Elementary Physics.*

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

Text Book recommended—Wright's Text Book of Physics; the very elementary portions only.

NOTE.—Candidates should work a few simple experiments, such as may be found in Worthington's First Course of Laboratory Practice, or Gregory's Elementary Practical Physics (Macmillan).

(b) *Elementary Chemistry—*

The elementary Chemistry of the acid-forming elements, based upon Remsen's Elements of Chemistry (a Text Book for beginners), 2nd Edition, pages 1-165.

(c) *Elementary Botany and Physiology—*

Botany. The questions will be confined to the general structure of the flowering plant, with especial reference to the following illustrative plants :—

Larkspur, Stock, Mallow. Sunflower, Primrose, Forget-me-not, Pea, Almond, Jonquil, and *Wild-oat.*

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

Physiology.

Text Book recommended—Elementary Physiology (Foster & Shore), which Candidates are recommended to consult. They will be required to show a practical acquaintance with the position, appearance, and general structure of the principal organs of the body.

EXAMINATION   PAPERS,   1898.

Junior Public Examination.

PRELIMINARY ARITHMETIC.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

I. Subtract $\frac{41}{55}$ from the sum of $\frac{16}{65}$, $\frac{31}{77}$ and $\frac{24}{91}$.   Express the result as a decimal to 5 places.

II. A wooden beam 20 ft. long, and of square section weighs 1 ton 8 cwt. 1 qr. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lb.   If the weight of a cubic foot of the timber is 57 lbs., what is the width of the beam ?

III. Find the cost of 129 acres 1 rd. 21 p. of land at £10 5s. 6d. per acre.

IV. A man buys two horses, giving the same price for each. He sells one for £29 18s., and the other for £28 12s., and gains $5°/_o$ more on one than on the other.   What price did he give for each horse.

V. What will be the amount of £6,843 13s. 4d. in 6 years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ $°/_o$ simple interest ?

VI. A rectangular plot 30 ft. by 40 ft. is surrounded by a path 6 ft. wide.   The path is covered with gravel to a depth of 3 in.   How many cubic yards of gravel are required ?

VII. A and B are two cyclists, who ride at the rate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 miles an hour respectively. B starts half an hour after A, from a point one mile behind A's starting point.   If both ride along the same road, how far will A have ridden before he is overtaken ?

PRELIMINARY DICTATION.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Were there no advantage to be reaped from these studies, beyond the gratification of an innocent curiosity, yet ought not even this to be despised ; as being an accession to those few and harmless pleasures, which are bestowed on the human race.   The sweetest and most inoffensive path of life leads through the avenues

of science and learning ; and whoever can either remove any obstructions in this way, or open up any new prospect, ought so far to be esteemed a benefactor to mankind.   And though these researches may appear painful and fatiguing, it is with some minds as with some bodies, which, being endowed with vigorous and florid health, require severe exercise, and reap a pleasure from what, to the generality of mankind, may seem burdensome and laborious.   Obscurity, indeed, is painful to the mind as well as to the eye ; but to bring light from obscurity, by whatever labour, must needs be delightful and rejoicing.

We hired a *vehicle* and drove out to the *reservoir*.

The *principal* singer was too *fatigued* to do herself justice.

He was a man of sound and strong *principles*, but with a very *irascible* temper.

The pain was *excruciating*.

His writings remain as an *imperishable* monument of his genius.

He was lost to all sense of *decency*.

The two islands were *separated* by a narrow stream.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

(Only five questions are to be attempted.)

I. Give an account of the Danish invasions of England. Who were the Danish kings of England ?

II. What do you know of Dunstan, Lanfranc, Anselm, Thomas Becket ?

III. Give a summary of the reign of King John, and include as full an account as you can of Magna Charta.

IV. Write notes on the following battles, and give dates :—
Lewes, Bannockburn, Poitiers, Tewkesbury, Bosworth, Pinkie.

V. Give, in order, the main incidents in the history of the Church under the Tudor sovereigns.

VI. Give the causes, the chief events, and the results of—(1) The War of the Spanish Succession, (2) the American War of Independence.

VII. Give a connected summary of the chief events of the reign of Charles II.

VIII. Write notes on six of the following ;—Archbishop Laud, John Hampden, Titus Oates, John Wilkes, Charles James Fox, Warren Hastings, Daniel O'Connell, Sir Robert Peel.

IX. Give some account of the social condition of England during the eighteenth century. What effects had the introduction of machinery ?

X. Assign important events to these dates :—1628, 1645, 1658, 1707, 1720, 1746, 1759, 1800, 1815, 1820, 1832, 1846.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

I. Paraphrase :—

It is the land that freemen till,
    That sober-suited Freedom chose,
    The land, where girt with friends or foes
A man may speak the thing he will ;

A land of settled government,
    A land of just and old renown,
    Where Freedom slowly broadens down,
From precedent to precedent :

Where faction seldom gathers head,
    But by degrees to fullness wrought,
    The strength of some diffusive thought
Hath time and space to work and spread.

II. Explain these words :—Bilbow, vaward, pelting, phœnix, to imp, climacteric, bias. levin, yeoman, larboard, embrasure, methinks.

III. Write short notes on these names :—Pindarus, Electra, Picts, Elsinore, Palinurus, Ardennes, Roncesvalles, St. Michael's Mount.

IV. Explain very shortly the occasions referred to in the extracts beginning—

    (1) Methinks I am a prophet new inspired.

    (2) Earth has not anything to show more fair.

    (3) At Flores in the Azores.

V. Quote—

    (1) 18 lines beginning " 'Tis he whose law is reason."

    (2) 11 lines beginning " Till o'er the hills her eagles flew."

    (3) The stanza beginning " Within a windowed niche."

GEOGRAPHY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

I. Enumerate and describe briefly the influences by which the climate of any place is determined.

II. Give some particulars respecting the situation and character of *six* of these places :—Brindisi, Bagdad, Chicago, Havana, the Soudan, Toronto, Klondike, Colombo, the Philippine Islands.

III. Name in order the chief sea-ports between the Suez Canal and Bankok. Tell the position of each, and mention the trade in which it is engaged.

IV. Draw a map of New Zealand.

V. State how the following rocks were formed :—Coal, sandstone, limestone, and slate. What proofs of life do they contain ?

VI. Name *three* of the largest towns in each of the Australian Colonies. Describe *any five* of those which you enumerate outside your own colony.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—One hour.

I. Give the meaning, gender, and ablative singular of—acies, arx, as, caro, cor fulmen, porta, uirtus, uis, uolnus.

II. Give the meaning, infinitive (marking the quantity of the penultimate syllable), 1st person singular indicative active of the perfect, and supine of—addo, caedo, cano, fio, instituo, malo, moneo, probo, struo, tendo.

III. Give the Latin for—11, 70, 3000, 9th, on the first of January, on the 31st of December.

IV. Give the meaning, comparative, and superlative of—celer, diues, facilis, malus, tutus ; and the meaning and genitive singular (M., F., and N.) of alter, neuter, quicumque, quidam, quilibet.

V. Write a Latin sentence containing an example of a final clause depending on a verb of past time, and also a Latin sentence containing an example of a consecutive clause depending on a verb of present time.

VI. What are the principal uses of the Ablative case in Latin ? Give examples.

VII Give English words (one in each instance) etymologically connected with—agere, amare, dicere, haurire, monere, nubere, pellere, putare, turbare, uiuere.

LATIN COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

Candidates for a Pass *only must take extracts* (1) *and* (2) *in Question II., omitting the 3rd piece.*

Candidates for Credit *must take extracts* (2) *and* (3), *omitting the 1st piece.*

All candidates must do Question I.

I. Translate into Latin—

1. He never saw the dogs.

2. Her father is dead.

3. They were making a large ship.

4. He came to Rome to-day.

5. Who is that man ?   I do not know who he is.

6. He was made Consul for the second time.

7. I shall give my brother the six books which I bought in the city.

8. He said that he was unable to pay the money.

9. My mother has sent me into the field to tell you this.

10. The horses are running on the road.

11. I am afraid he will come to my house.

12. If I had seen him, I would have told him that the battle was over.

II. Translate into English—

(1.) In omnibus rebus singulari fuit industria : nam et agricola sollers et peritus iuris consultus et magnus imperator et probabilis orator et cupidissimus litterarum fuit.   quarum studium etsi senior arripuerat, tamen tantum progressum fecit, ut non facile reperiri possit neque de Graecis neque de Italicis rebus, quod ei fuerit incognitum.   ab adulescentia confecit orationes.   senex historias scribere instituit.   earum sunt libri septem. primus continet res gestas regum populi Romani, secundus et tertius unde quaeque ciuitas orta sit Italica, ob quam rem omnes Origines uidetur appellasse.   in quarto autem bellum Poenicum est primum, in quinto secundum.

(2.) Caesar cognito consilio eorum ad flumen Tamesim in fines Cassiuellauni exercitum duxit ; quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus atque hoc aegre transiri potest.   eo cum uenisset, animaduertit ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse copias hostium instructas. ripa autem erat acutis sudibus praefixis munita eiusdemque generis sub aqua defixae sudes flumine tegebantur. his rebus cognitis a captiuis perfugisque Caesar praemisso equitatu confestim legiones subsequi iussit. sed ea celeritate atque eo impetu milites ierunt, cum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinere non possent ripasque dimitterent ac se fugae mandarent.

(3.) Ne Samnitibus quidem consilium in tam laetis suppetebat rebus.   itaque uniuersi Herennium Pontium, patrem imperatoris, per litteras consulendum censent. iam is grauis annis non militaribus solum sed ciuilibus quoque abscesserat muneribus ; in corpore tamen adfecto uigebat uis animi consiliique.   is ubi accepit ad furculas Caudinas inter duos saltus clausos esse exercitus Romanos, consultus ab nuntio filii censuit omnes inde quam primum inuiolatos dimittendos.   quae ubi spreta sententia est iterumque eodem remeante nuntio consulebatur, censuit ad unum omnes interficiendos.   quae ubi

tam discordia inter se uelut ex ancipiti oraculo responsa
data sunt, quamquam filius ipse in primis iam animum
quoque patris consenuisse in adfecto corpore rebatur,
tamen consensu omnium uictus est, ut ipsum in
consilium acciret.   nec grauatus senex plaustro in
castra dicitur aduectus uocatusque in consilium ita
ferme locutus esse, ut nihil sententiae suae mutaret,
causas tantum adiceret.

GREEK GRAMMAR.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—One hour.

I. Give the accusative singular, dative plural, gender, and
meaning of—ἄναξ, βασιλεύς, βίος, γνώμη, δικαστής, δόξα,
ἱππεύς, παῖς, πόλις, τεῖχος.

II. Give the genitive singular (masculine and feminine) and
the meaning of—εὐσεβής, ἐχθρός, ἡδίων, κράτιστος, ὅς,
the comparative, superlative, and meaning of βραχύς,
κακός, μακρός, πολύς, and the meaning of ὁστισοῦν, πότε,
πῶς, τάδε, τοσαῦτα.

III. Give the 1st person singular indicative, and the meaning
of—

the 1st aorist active of ἀφίημι and κρίνω.

the 2nd aorist active of βάλλω, ἕπομαι, θνήσκω.

the future active of ἱκνέομαι and πράττω.

the perfect active of κτάομαι and ὁράω.

the perfect passive of ἀπογράφω.

the 1st aorist passive of ἀπαγγέλλω.

N.B.—In the case of deponent verbs understand by
an active form that which has an active meaning.

IIII. Give the 1st person singular present optative active of
ὁράω, the 3rd person singular present subjunctive
active of δηλόω, the 3rd person plural 2nd aorist indica-
tive middle of τίθημι, the 3rd person plural imperfect
indicative middle of ἀφίστημι.

V. Give the Greek for—each, nobody, never, not yet, some,
thus.

VI. Give the meaning of τρέπω, τρέφω, στρέφω, and the deriva-
tion of arithmetic, geography, geometry, mathematics,
physics.

GREEK COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

I. Translate into Greek—

    1. He became the second king of the country.

    2. His brothers were tall.

    3. This was written by his father.

    4. They saw the black horses.

    5. He said that the white cow was dead.

    6. Where are you? Here I am.

    7. I received only six letters.

    8. Nobody is doing this.

    9. I was going to the city in order to see the house.

    10. If I had seen him, I would have told him this.

    11. The dog was eating the meat.

    12. The soldiers could not drink the water.

    13. He had his children taught Greek.

II. Translate into Greek—

    1. Ἐν Θάσῳ δὲ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον στάσεως γενομένης ἐκπίπτουσιν οἱ λακωνισταὶ καὶ ὁ Λάκων ἁρμοστὴς Ἐτεόνικος.

    2. Οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι πολιορκούμενοι κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν ἠπόρουν τί χρὴ ποιεῖν, οὔτε νεῶν οὔτε συμμάχων αὐτοῖς ὄντων οὔτε σίτου.

    3. Καὶ ὁ μὲν δὴ κατὰ γῆν πόλεμος οὕτως ἐπολεμεῖτο. ἐν ᾧ δὲ πάντα ταῦτα ἐπράττετο, τὰ κατὰ θάλατταν αὖ καὶ τὰς πρὸς θαλάττῃ πόλεις γενόμενα διηγήσομαι, καὶ τῶν πράξεων τὰς μὲν ἀξιομνημονεύτους γράψω, τὰς δὲ μὴ ἀξίας λόγου παρήσω.

    4. Ὅσα γε μὴν ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ διεπράξατο νῦν ἤδη διηγήσομαι· ἀπὸ γὰρ τῶν ἔργων καὶ τοὺς τρόπους αὐτοῦ κάλλιστα νομίζω καταδήλους ἔσεσθαι. Ἀγησίλαος τοίνυν ἔτι μὲν νέος ὢν ἔτυχε τῆς βασιλείας· ἄρτι δὲ ὄντος αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ, ἐξηγγέλθη βασιλεὺς ὁ Περσῶν ἀθροίζων καὶ ναυτικὸν καὶ πεζὸν πολὺ στράτευμα ὡς ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας· βουλευομένων δὲ περὶ τούτων Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων, Ἀγησίλαος ὑπέστη, ἐὰν δῶσιν αὐτῷ τριάκοντα μὲν Σπαρτιατῶν, δισχιλίους δὲ νεοδαμώδεις, εἰς ἑξακισχιλίους δὲ τὸ σύνταγμα τῶν συμμάχων, διαβήσεσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν καὶ πειράσεσθαι εἰρήνην ποιῆσαι, ἢ ἂν πολεμεῖν βούληται ὁ βάρβαρος, ἀσχολίαν αὐτῷ παρέξειν τοῦ στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

The Board of Examiners.

Time—One hour.

(The following letter is NOT *to be translated)*

Paris, 1 Jan., 1875.

Ma chère cousine,

Que de choses j'ai à vous souhaiter au commencement de l'année ; si le ciel exauçait mes vœux, vous n'éprouveriez pas un désir qui ne fût assitôt accompli. L'essentiel est que vous jouissiez d'une bonne santé, et que votre amitié pour moi soit aussi durable que la mienne vous est assurée. Un petit présent entretient, dit on, l'amitié; acceptez donc celui que je vous envoie. C'est peu de chose, il est vrai ; aussi tout ce que je désire, c'est que la main qui vous l'offre, vous y fasse trouver quelque prix. Dans ce jour où il se débite tant de mensonges, croyez à ma sincérité, lorsque je vous renouvelle l'assurance que je veux toujours mériter le titre de

votre sincère amie.

1. Write in full the date of the above letter.

2. Put into the plural : *le ciel, quelque prix, un désir* (desires), *un petit présent* (little presents); and into the singular : *mes vœux.*

3. Put into the masculine plural : *ma chère cousine, votre sincère amie, celui, tout.*

4. Form adverbs from : *essentiel, vrai, bonne.*

5. Comparative and superlative of *petit, bonne, peu.*

6. What is the gender of *amitié?* Translate : my friendship. Are nouns ending in *ment* all masculine?

7. Conjugate in the pres. indic. : *exauçait, envoie, fasse, renouvelle.*

8. Give the five principal parts of the verbs : *jouissiez, soit, offre, croyez, veux, dit.*

9. Give the future (1st pers. sing.) of : *envoie, fasse, veux, renouvelle, entretient.*

10. Show when *moi* is used instead of *me* or *je.*

11. Translate : Do I accept ? does he accept ? do not accept ; do you not accept ?

FRENCH.

PART I.

I. Translate into French—

Good day, Sir. How are you ? — I thank you, I am pretty well. It is a long time since I saw you last. Have you been from home ? — We have all been at the seaside. — And how long have you been back ? — We only returned the day before yesterday. — I hope that you enjoyed yourselves, and have benefitted by the change of air.

PART II.

II. Translate into English—

(a). Un jour, la femme du grand peintre Meissonier envoya en toute hâte chercher le médecin de la famille. Celui-ci arriva à l'instant, pensant que l'artiste était soudainement tombé malade. Il n'en était rien : l'artiste se portait on ne peut mieux ; il ne s'agissait que d'un petit chien de dame. Notre médecin avala l'affront sans sourciller et soigna l'animal malade, lequel fut, du reste, bientôt rétabli. A la fin de l'année, le docteur envoya sa note, sur laquelle nulle mention n'était faite concernant le chien. Mme. Meissonier, constatant cette omission, lui demanda de mettre la maladie du chien en compte. Le médecin disant qu'il ne pouvait rien demander, vu qu'il n'était pas vétérinaire, avait été très heureux d'avoir pu faire quelque chose pour le pauvre animal, etc. Cependant, comme Mme. Meissonier insistait : " Eh bien répondit le médecin, les charnières de la porte de mon jardin sont rouillées : dites à monsieur Meissonier d'apporter sa brosse et de leur donner une couche de peinture."

PART III.

III. Translate into English—

Frédéric le Grand, roi de Prusse, réunissait souvent dans son palais de Potsdam, une brillante société. Les

dames se tenaient droites dans leur robe de cour et s'éventaient avec grâce, tâchant de copier les modes et les façons de France, car le roi, on le savait, aimait tout à la française, et se piquait en particulier, d'écrire le français beaucoup mieux que l'allemand. Personne ne s'avisait de le contredire là-dessus, et Voltaire lui-même usait de détours pour le supplier de ne pas terminer *opinion* par un *g*, et de ne pas écrire *vice* avec deux *ss*. Le roi avait encore une autre prétention, c'était d'être un grand musicien. Il jouait de la flûte depuis sa jeunesse ; c'était, disait-il, son unique passion. A force de travail, il avait fini par acquérir, sur cet instrument, une grande habilité d'exécution.   Quant au charme qu'on éprouvait à l'entendre, c'était une autre affaire. Mais quelle que fût, sur le talent du roi, l'opinion des dames et des seigneurs réunis pour l'entendre, ils n'en étaient pas moins fiers d'être admis à un pareil honneur ; Frédéric n'invitait pas tout le monde.

IV. Translate into French—

(*a*). An Arab had *lost his way (s'égarer)*. Two days he had wandered about without finding anything to eat, and was in danger of perishing of hunger. Suddenly he *fell in with (rencontrer)* one of those pools of water at which travellers water their camels, and near it there lay upon the sand a little leathern bag. "Heaven be praised," said he, after he had picked it up and felt its weight. "I believe it contains either dates or nuts ; and what a delightful treat they will be ! How they will refresh and comfort me." So saying, and filled with glowing hopes, he opened the bag, but, on beholding its contents, he exclaimed with a melancholy sigh, "Alas ! they are only pearls."

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—One hour.

(*No additional credit is given for writing in German characters.*)

I. Add the definite article to each of the following nouns— Rhein, Donau, Schweiz, Trübsal, Ja, Becken, Schläfe, Gebet, Knäbchen, Gefahr, Männlein, Geburt.

II. Give the nominative plural of—Choral, Stoff, Dach, Auge,

Joch, Bauer, Fels, Hafen, Herr, Leichnam, Kind, Ende.

III. What cases are governed by the following prepositions— während, ohne, durch, wegen, mit, für, bei, von, aus?

IV. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of—verworfen, träge, frei, gut, alt, hoch, ehe.

V. Give the first person singular indicative of (a) the present. (b) the preterite, and (c) the perfect tenses of—sein, haben, binden, bringen, fangen, graben, laufen, lügen, schießen.

GERMAN TRANSLATION.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

I. Translate—

1.   Friedrich von Preußen, der große Held,
kam siegreich aus dem Kriegesfeld,
und wenn er durch die Straßen ritt,
so liefen alle Kinder mit.
Sie stellten sich wohl auf die Zehn,
den alten Vater Fritz zu sehn,
sie faßten ihn an Pferd und Rock.
Doch Vater Fritz erhob den Stock
und sagte lächelnd: Habet acht,
daß ihr mein Pferd nicht böse macht!
Doch einst ein wilder Knabenschwarm
den Kopf ihm machte gar zu warm.
Da hat er böse dreingesehn:
Wollt ihr gleich in die Schule gehn!
Da rief ein dicker Bube: Ach,
heut' ist ja Mittwoch Nachmittag!
Der ganze Chor fiel jubelnd ein:
Der alte Fritz will König sein
und weiß nicht mal zu dieser Frist,
daß Mittwoch keine Schule ist!
Der König stille vor sich lacht
und hat in seinem Sinn gedacht:
Wie reich bist, liebe Einfalt, du!
Ich alter Mann hab' keine Ruh';
des Morgens ruft mich Sorge wach,
so drückt mich Müh' den ganzen Tag,
daß meine Kinder groß und klein
sich ihrer Feierstunde freun.

2.   Nach dem herrlichen Siege bei Sedan trat ein Regiment aus Thüringen seinen Marsch nach Paris an und kam zur ersten

Nachtruhe in ein Dorf. Alle Häuser füllten sich mit Soldaten, und doch fanden viele kein Unterkommen. So nahm eine Compagnie in der Kirche Quartier. Die Mannschaften lagerten in den Gängen, die Offiziere in der Sakristei. Die todmüden Krieger streckten sich zum Schlummer aus. Da schlich sich einer, der in der Heimat Lehrer war, unbemerkt hinauf auf die Emporkirche, winkte einem Kameraden und bat ihn, die Bälge an der Orgel zu treten. Er selbst aber setzte sich auf die Organisten= bank und spielte laut: „Nun danket alle Gott!" Und siehe, die müden Krieger werden wieder wach. Einer nach dem andern fällt mit kräftiger Stimme ein, und feierlich erschallt der Gesang durch die Kirche in die stille Nacht hinaus.

dII. Translate into German—

    1. Where are the books and the newspapers ?

    2. I see lights in the windows of all the houses of the town.

    3. I have bought one of the works of Frederick von Schiller.

    4. Dost thou know me as thy good friend, thou dear child ?

    5. The young scholar writes a long letter to his old master.

    6. Your papers are better than mine.

    7. He is so good that I can but love him.

    8. To the pure all things are pure.

MATHEMATICS (Arithmetic and Algebra).

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates who wish merely to obtain a Pass must attempt the question in Parts I. and II. only. Candidates who wish to obtain a Credit must attempt the questions in Parts II. and III. only. Should any Candidate, attempting Parts II. and III., fail to obtain a Credit, he may still be allowed a Pass if his work be good enough. No Candidate may attempt questions from all three parts.

PART I.

I. A man buys oranges at the rate of seven for 6d. and sells them at the rate of six for 7d. What percentage of profit does he make ?

II. A block of land is in the shape of a right-angled triangle. The length of the hypotenuse is one mile and the length of one of the other sides is exactly half-a-mile. Find the area of the land in acres to three places of decimals.

III. Find the value of

$$a \left[ab - \frac{a^2}{b} \left\{ c^2 - d^2 (ab + bc - ac - ad) \right\} \right]$$
$$\div \frac{a^2 - c (d + a)}{b^2 - d (a + c)}$$

when $a = 2$, $b = 3$, $c = 4$, and $d = 5$.

IV. Solve the equations—

(i.) $\dfrac{\dfrac{3x}{2} - \dfrac{5}{3}}{\dfrac{2x}{3} - \dfrac{3}{2}} = \dfrac{x + \dfrac{1}{9}}{\dfrac{4x}{9} - 3}$

(ii.) $126 - \dfrac{1}{\cdot 01x + \cdot 0007} = 1$

V. A father is six times as old as his son, and in 20 years' time he will be just twice as old as the son will then be. Find the ages of father and son.

PART II.

VI. Find the amount of compound interest of £1,680 at 5 per cent. per annum in $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, interest being payable half-yearly.

VII. A man has £375 invested at 6 %, £525 at 5 %, and the remainder of his capital at 4 %. Altogether he obtains $4\frac{3}{4}$ % interest on the whole of his capital. How much has he invested at 4 °/₀ ?

VIII. Find the G.C.M. of $x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 4$, and $x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 6$.

IX. Add together

$$\frac{3x + 2}{2x^2 - 7x + 6}, \ \frac{2 - x}{6x^2 - 5x - 6}, \text{ and } \frac{2 (3 - 2x)}{3x^2 - 4x - 4}$$

and divide the sum by $\dfrac{x}{2x - 3}$.

X. Forty-five minutes ago the clock showed just twice as many minutes past ten o'clock as it now wants to twelve o'clock. What is the time ?

XI. If $\dfrac{x^2 - ax + 1}{x^2 + ax + 1} + \dfrac{x^2 + ax + 1}{x^2 - ax + 1} = 2 + \dfrac{8x^2}{x^4 + 1}$, prove that $a^2 = 2$.

PART III.

XII. Solve the equations—

(i.) $\dfrac{x-4}{x-3} + \dfrac{x-3}{x-2} = 2 \cdot \dfrac{x+2}{x+7}$

(ii.) $\begin{cases} \cdot01x + \cdot02y + \cdot03z = \cdot0013 \\ \cdot03x - \cdot04y + \cdot02z = -\cdot0005 \\ \cdot02x + \cdot03y - \cdot01z = \cdot0009 \end{cases}$

(iii.) $x^2 - 5x + 3 + 3\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 7} = 0$

(iv.) $\begin{cases} (x+y)^2 - 3(x+y) - 4 \quad O \\ x^2 y^2 - 9 = O. \end{cases}$

XIII. Simplify

$$\frac{\sqrt{xy}}{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+y})(\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{x+y})} + \frac{\sqrt{x}\,(x+y)}{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y})(\sqrt{x+y} - \sqrt{y})}$$
$$+ \frac{\sqrt{y}\,(x+y)}{(\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+y} - \sqrt{x})}$$

XIV. Two pumps working together can empty a reservoir in $4\frac{4}{9}$ hours. Working separately, one pump can empty the reservoir in two hours less time than the other. Find the time taken by each pump to empty the reservoir when working alone.

MATHEMATICS (GEOMETRY).

Candidates who wish merely to obtain a Pass *must attempt the questions in Parts I and II. only. Candidates who wish to obtain a* Credit *must attempt the questions in Parts II. and III. only. Should any candidate attempting Parts II. and III. fail to obtain a Credit, he may still be allowed a Pass if his work be good enough.*

No candidate may attempt questions from all three parts.

PART I.

I. If two angles of a triangle be equal to one another, then the sides opposite the equal angles shall be equal to one another.

II. If a side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle shall be equal to the sum of the two interior and opposite angles.

ABC is a triangle right angled at C. The angles at A and B are bisected by straight lines AO, BO, which meet at O. BO is produced to D. Show that DOA is half a right angle.

III. Draw a straight line at right angles to a given straight line from a given point within it.

AB and CD are straight lines intersecting at O. From O, OP is drawn perpendicular to AB, and OQ perpendicular to CD. Show the angle POQ is equal to the angle AOC, or else to the angle AOD.

PART II.

IV. Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

$ABCD$ is a parallelogram. Its diagonals AC and BD intersect at O. Show that the parallelogram of which CO, OB are adjacent sides, is half of $ABCD$ in area.

V. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part produced together with the square on half the line bisected, is equal to the square on the straight line made up of the half and the part produced.

VI. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

The sum of the distances of a point within a triangle from the angular points is less than the sum of the sides of the triangle.

PART III.

VII. If a straight line touch a circle, the straight line drawn from the centre to the point of contact shall be perpendicular to the line touching the circle.

BAC is a straight line touching a circle at A. BA is equal to AC and is greater than the radius of the circle. From B and C straight lines BD CE are drawn to touch the circle at other points D and E. Show that if BD CE are produced, they will meet and will form an isosceles triangle with BC.

VIII. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

ABC is a triangle inscribed in a circle. BA is produced to D and the tangent at A bisects the angle CAD. Show that the triangle is isosceles.

IX. Produce a given straight line to such a point that the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced and the part produced shall be equal to the square on the given line.

X. With a given centre describe a circle such that the tangent from another given point shall have a length equal to a given straight line.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

The Board of Examiners.

Time—Three hours.

I. Distinguish between stable, unstable, and neutral equilibrium, giving an illustration of each. A cone can be supported on a table in any one of these three states. How?

II. Distinguish between *weight* and *mass*. If a body is taken to different points on the earth's surface, is its weight the same at all places? Is its mass always the same? If the body is weighed at the different places both with a pair of scales and a spring balance, will the results always agree if they agree at one place? Will the results be the same at all places?

III. State the principle of Archimedes, and describe some means of verifying it experimentally.

IV. How would you prove experimentally that the atmosphere exerts a pressure? How would you measure it?

V. Describe the processes of making, filling, and marking the divisions on a mercurial thermometer.

VI. Describe experiments to show (a) the small conducting power of water, (b) the difference in the conducting power of different solids.

VII. How would you prove that the pitch of a musical note depends on the frequency of vibration?

VIII. Explain carefully why it is that a stick dipping at an angle partly into water appears to be bent where it enters the water. Draw a figure in illustration.

IX. Describe the phenomena which accompany the passage of a beam of sunlight through a glass prism.

X. Describe the electrophorus, and explain its action.

XI. What is the " polarisation " of a battery ? How may it be prevented ? Describe some form of cell in which it is. prevented.

CHEMISTRY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

(Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.)

I. Describe an experiment by which you could show that air consists approximately of one part oxygen and four parts nitrogen by volume.

II. Describe, with a rough sketch of the apparatus used, how you would prepare and collect some hydrogen, and give some account of its physical properties

III. Nitric acid and ammonia are mixed, the liquid evaporated, and the residue heated. What gas is given off? Write what you know of its chemical and physical properties.

IV. Write an account of the preparation and physical and. chemical characteristics of hydrofluoric acid.

V. Describe experiments to show that under certain conditions carbon can remove oxygen from a compound (*a*) of a metal (*b*) of a non-metal with oxygen.

VI. Write an account of the preparation and properties of iodine.

VII. How is sulphuretted hydrogen prepared ? Write what you know of its properties.

BOTANY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

(Illustrate your answers with diagrams wherever serviceable.)

I. What is the botanical nature of " split-peas ? "

II. Mention some plants whose flowers contain *nectar*. What is its use ?

III. What is *pollen* ? What is its use ?

IV. What are the natures of the fleshy parts of a Strawberry, Raspberry, Apple, and Apricot?

V. In what respects does the *fruit* of a Wallflower differ from that of a Pea?

VI. Describe the *pistil* of a Sweetwilliam.

VII. State the peculiarities characteristic of the *stamens* in Wallflower, Abutilon, Pea, Almond and Wild-oat.

PHYSIOLOGY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

I. Describe the structure of a long bone—say the femur—in the dry condition. What changes would take place in such a bone if it were (*a*) soaked in acid (*b*), heated in a hot fire?

II. Draw a diagram of the alimentary canal, marking the names of the various parts and of the ducts which open into it.

III. What are the waste products of the body? How and where are they formed? Through what channels are they got rid of?

IV. What structures are to be seen in connection with the *under* surface of the liver? For what purpose does each serve?

V. What is the meaning of the term Reflex Action? Mention three familiar examples drawn from your everyday life, and explain the nature of the events that have taken place in each such action.

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1898.

PASS LIST.

FIRST CLASS.

Last Place of Education.

Allen, John Howard, 1*, 2, 6* 7b — Prince Alfred College
McLaren, Rory Eric, 1, 2*, 4, 6, 7b* — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Martin, John Claude, 1*, 2, 4, 5, 7b* — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Moseley, Francis Arnold, 1, 2*, 4*, 6* — Perth High School
Padman, Clara Helen, 1*, 2, 4*, 5, 6 — Advanced School for Girls
Plummer, Rex Garnet, 1, 2. 6*, 7b* — Prince Alfred College
Wilton, John Raymond, 1, 2, 5*, 6*, 7b — Prince Alfred College

SECOND CLASS.

Bicknell, Frederick Henry, 1, 2*, 4, 6 — Perth High School
Cleland, Margaret Fraser, 1*, 4, 6, 7c — Advanced School for Girls
Colebatch, Jasper Clyatt, 1, 2, 5, 6*, 7b — Prince Alfred College
Cowperthwaite, Elsie Eleanor, 1*, 4, 5, 6, 7c — Advanced School for Girls
Henderson, William, 1, 2*, 4. 7b — Queen's School
Judell, Lester Maurice Wolffe, 1, 2, 5, 7b* — Prince Alfred College
Kahan, Raoul Robellaz, 1, 2. 4, 6*, 7b — Christian Bros.' Coll.. Perth
Lewis, Leslie Thomas, 1, 2, 6*. 7b — Prince Alfred College
Miller, Raymond Orlando Maurice, 2, 4, 6*, 7b — Way College
Moore, George Douglas, 1, 2, 5, 6*, 7b — Prince Alfred College
Reedy, Gertrude May, 1*, 4, 5, 6 — Advanced School for Girls
West, Gordon Roy, 1, 2, 5, 6*, 7b — Prince Alfred College

THIRD CLASS.

Bates, Frederick John, 1, 2, 4, 6 — Perth High School
Bayly, Brian Brock, 1, 6*, 7b — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Bennett, Leslie, 4, 6. 7b* — Moonta Morning Class
Bryan, Cyril Phillips, 1, 4, 6, 7b — Christian Bros ' Coll., Perth
Büring, Oscar Rudolph, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7b — Prince Alfred College
Clifton, Edmund Cecil, 1, 2. 4, 6 — Perth High School
Davies, William Dove, 1. 2, 4, 5, 7b — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Drummond, Euphemia Gibb, 1, 4, 6, 7c — Mrs. Kingston and Miss Dow
Ellis, Arthur Benjamin, 2, 4, 6, 7b — Way College
Fisher, Clarissa, 1, 4, 7c — Ladies' Coll. Sch., Semaphore
Frayne, Arthur Joseph, 1, 6, 7a 7b — University College
Gardiner, Beanchamp Lennox, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7b — Prince Alfred College
Gardner, Catherine Forrest, 4, 6, 7c — Dryburgh House School
Harris, Daisy, 1. 4, 5, 6 — Advanced School for Girls
Hayward, Roy Oglethorpe, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7b — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Hooper, Charles William, 1, 2, 6, 7b — Prince Alfred College
Howie, Herbert Douglas, 1, 4, 6, 7b — Prince Alfred College
Jacob, Dorothea Violet, 4 6. 7c — Dryburgh House School
Johnson. Harold Morris, 2, 5, 6, 7b — Prince Alfred College
Jones, Edith Agnes, 1, 4, 7c — Hardwicke College
Kinnish, Mary Tabitha, 1, 4. 5. 6 — Advanced School for Girls
Langdon. Reginald Yorke, 1, 6*, 7b — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Lovely, Lewis Howard, 1, 6, 7b — St. Peter's Collegiate School
McHugh, Francis Edward, 1, 4, 7b — Christian Bros 'Col., Adelaide
Miller, Archie Fergusson, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7b — Queen's School
Mullins, Henry Michael, 1, 4, 6, 7b — Christian Bros.' Col., Adelaide
Nienaber, Olivia Marie, 1, 4, 5, 6 — Advanced School for Girls
Noltenius, Arthur Roy, 1, 2, 5, 7b — Prince Alfred College

Last Place of Education.

Norman, William Ashley, 1, 4, 6, 7b — Way College
Nottle, Roy, 1, 5, 7b — Christian Bros.' Col., Adelaide
O'Connell, James Augustine, 1, 4, 6, 7b — Christian Bros.' Col., Adelaide
O'Neil, Mary Irene, 1, 4, 5, 6 — Dominican Con., Franklin St.
Richardson, Cecil Olive, 1, 4, 7c — Wilga College
Rooney, Francis George, 1, 2, 6 — Prince Alfred College
Sandland, Philip Thomas, 1, 6, 7b* — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Shaw, George Dorricutt, 1, 6, 7a, 7b — University College
Sheridan, John, 1, 4, 6, 7b — Christian Bros.' Col., Adelaide
Shierlaw, Norman Craig, 1, 2, 6, 7b — Prince Alfred College
Smith, Ernest Alfred Gresswell, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7b — Prince Alfred College
Stanton, Rachael Pittar Stanton, 1, 4, 5, 7c — Advanced School for Girls
Stewart, William Alexander, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7b — Way College
Timoke, Hedwig Dora, 1, 4, 7c — Osmond House School
Trüdinger, Martin, 2*, 4, 6 — Way College
Wainwright, Edward Harley, 1, 6, 7a, 7b — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Wells, Alfred Cuthbert, 1, 2, 6, 7b — St. Peter's Collegiate School
White, Ernest William Francis, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7b, 13 — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Whitington, Norah Emily, 1, 4, 7c* — Unley Park School

The undermentioned Candidates also passed the Examination, but, being above the specified age, were not classified :—

Angus, Barbara, 1, 4*, 5* — Norwood High School
Ayers, John Morphett, 1, 2, 4 — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Bell, Annie May, 1*, 4, 5*, 6, 7c* — Advanced School for Girls
Brummitt, Robert Douglas, 1, 5, 6, 7b — Prince Alfred College
Chapman Charles Eustace, 1*, 6, 7a, 7b* — University College
Clayton, Bessie Caroline, 1, 4, 7c — Advanced School for Girls
Cruttenden, Lizzie Hunter, 1, 4, 7c — Wilga College
Davidson, Aitchison, 2, 4, 6, 7b — Way College
Dobbie, Emilie Sophia, 4, 5, 7c — Advanced School for Girls
Dunn, Gertrude Lilian, 1, 4, 7c — Advanced School for Girls
Fiveash, Norah Florence, 1, 5, 7c — Malvern Girls' Coll. School
Fleming, Maggie Evelyn, 1, 4*, 6, 7c — Advanced School for Girls
Goode, Myra Elizabeth, 1, 4, 7c — Unley Park School
Hancock, William Rupert, 1, 6, 7b — Prince Alfred College
Hargrave, Nathaniel John, 1, 6, 7b — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Harmer, Arthur Albert, 1*, 6, 7b — Private Tuition
Hewitson, Frank Beaumont, 1, 6, 7b — Way College
Hunter, Evelyn Maud, 1, 4, 7c* — Hardwicke College
Hurley, Laurence Joseph, 1, 4, 6, 7b — Christian Bros.' Col., Adelaide
Jacob, Johann Friederich, 1, 5*, 6 — Point Pass Freparatory School
Joyce, Robert, 1, 4, 6 — Christian Bros.' Col., Perth
Kelly, Francis, 1, 4, 6, 7b — Christian Bros.' Col., Adelaide
Limbert, Bertha Margaret, 1, 4, 5, 7c — Advanced School for Girls
Linklater, Harold Munro, 2, 5, 7b — Prince Alfred College
Lucas, Arthur Osmond, 1, 5, 6 — Malvern College
McAree, John Victor, 1, 4, 6, 7a, 7b — Christian Bros.' Col , Adelaide
McDonald, Arthur Elliot St. Clair, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7b — Way College
McGilp, John Neil, 1, 4, 6, 7b — Way College
Maley, Henry Claude Hounsome, 2, 4, 6, 7b — Way College
Molloy, Ernest William, 1, 4, 6 — Christian Bros.'Col., Adelaide
Nesbit, Hubert Gordon Pariss, 1, 6, 7b — Prince Alfred College
Nicholls, Christine Emma, 1, 4, 5, 7c — Advanced School for Girls
Odlum, Fred, 1, 6, 7a*, 7b* — University College

	Last Place of Education.
O'Meehan, Muriel, 1, 4, 7c	Loretto Convent, Perth
Reichardt, Eugene Oscar, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7b	Prince Alfred College
Schmidt, Heinrich Ferdinand, 1, 2. 5*, 6	Point Pass Preparatory School
Schwartz. Heinrich Adolph, 1, 2, 5*	Point Pass Preparatory School
Sewell, Walter Vernon, 1, 6*, 7a, 7b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Sheridan, William Henry, 4, 6, 7b	Christian Bros.' Col., Adelaide
Simpson, Sarah, 1, 4, 6, 7c	Miss Martin's School
Smith, Eleanor Emily, 1, 4, 6	Miss MacRoberts
Sunter, Gordon Edward, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7b	Prince Alfred College
Thomas. Harold Clarke, 1, 5, 6, 7b	Prince Alfred College
Throssell, Frank Eric, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7b	Prince Alfred College
Webber, George, 1, 4, 6, 7b	Way College

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 what subjects the candidate passes, as follows:—

1.—English
2.—Latin
3.—Greek
4.—French
5.—German
6.—Mathematics

7a. Elementary Physics
7b. Elementary Chemistry
7c. Elementary Botany and Physiology
13. Preliminary Arithmetic and Dictation

151 *Candidates presented themselves for this Examination, of whom* 40 *failed to satisfy the Examiners. The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who entered themselves for, and of those who passed in, various Subjects.*

Subjects.	No. of Boys entered.	No. of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed	Total.
English	95	47	142	82	37	119
Latin	69	6	75	45	2	47
Greek	1	0	1	1	0	1
French	53	46	99	42	41	83
German	30	19	49	23	17	40
Mathematics	97	30	127	74	16	90
Chemistry	91	0	91	75	0	75
Elementary Physics ...	14	1	15	8	0	8
Botany and Physiology	0	40	40	0	24	24
Preliminary Arithmetic and Dictation ...	5	1	6	3	1	4

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

* I. There shall be no limit of age for candidates at this Examination but they must either have passed the Preliminary Examination or must satisfy the Examiners in :—

(*a*) Dictation

(*b*) Arithmetic

in addition to the subjects selected by them under Regula tion II.

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

DIVISION A.

1. *English History and Literature.*

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

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

2. *Latin*

3. *Greek*

4. *French* Including, in each case, brief outlines of History.

5. *German*

6. *Italian*

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

DIVISION B.

7. *Pure Mathematics.*

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

Questions for Credit only will also be set in Algebra to the Binomial Theorem, for a positive integral exponent ; Euclid, the substance of Books I. to IV., VI., and propositions 1 to 21 of Book XI., with Exercises ; Plane

Trigonometry to Solution of Triangles, including Logarithms.

8. *Applied Mathematics.*
Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

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

10. *Experimental Physics.*

11. *Botany and Physiology.*

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

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

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

* V. (*a.*) The Examination shall begin on or about the last Monday in November.

(*b.*) A Special Examination will be held in March, at which only those candidates shall be allowed to present themselves who shall give satisfactory evidence of their intention to become Students in Law or Medicine, and who shall have given at least two months previous notice of their intention to present themselves for that Examination.

* VI. The following fees shall be paid by each candidate on entering his name for the Examination :—

For the entire Examination in November ...	£2 2	0
For any separate subject	0 15	0
For the Special Examination in March	7 7	0
Candidates who have not passed the Preliminary Examination will be required to pay in all cases an additional fee of	0 10	6

In no case will the fee be returned ; but if the candidate shall notify to the Registrar, not less than seven days before the Examination, his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future examination.

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

To the Registrar of the
University of Adelaide.
I hereby give notice of my intention to present myself

* *Allowed 15th December*, 1896.

at the Senior Public Examination. *I passed the Preliminary Examination held in...
I intend to present myself in the following subjects :—
      *   *   *

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

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

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

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

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

   (c) Candidates who pass in more than three subjects, or in three subjects with one credit, will be placed in the Third Class.

   (d) Candidates who pass in three subjects without a credit, will be placed in the Fourth Class.

4. Special lists will also be issued for each subject, containing the names of candidates who pass with credit, arranged in order of merit.

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

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

Allowed the 17th November, 1886.

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

* *Candidates who have not passed the Preliminary Examination will strike this out.*
† *Allowed 15th December,* 1896.
‡ *Allowed 13th December,* 1890.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1899, AND FOR THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN MARCH, 1900.

COMPULSORY ARITHMETIC (for candidates who have *not passed the Preliminary*)

> Easy questions on the elementary processes of Arithmetic, including fractions, decimals, practice, rectangular areas, and volumes, square root, percentages, simple interest, profit and loss, and exchanges.

DIVISION A.

Each paper in this division will be divided into three parts. Parts I. and II. to be taken by Pass Candidates. Parts II. and III. by Candidates for Credit.

1. ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

   - (*a*) History of England—Collier's *History of the 19th Century*, pages 1–108 (Nelson).

   - (*b*) English Literature :—
     Milton—L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Lycidas, Hymn on the Nativity, with repetition of L'Allegro and Il Penseroso (Nelson's Royal English Classics).

   Additional for credit—
   Collier's *History of the 19th Century*, pages 109 to end.
   Gray's *Elegy, Eton College, The Bard*, with repetition of the Elegy.

2. LATIN
   - *(a)* Grammar.
   - *(b)* Prose Composition.
   - *(c)* Unseen passages for translation from Latin into English.
   - (*d*) *Cicero*—Pro Balbo : edited by J. S. Reid.
     Vergil—Georgics, Book I.
   - (*e*) Roman History from 133 B.C. to 14 A.D.
     *Candidates are warned that, however satisfactory their work may be in (*d*) and (*e*), it is impossible for them to pass if they fail in the other sections.

3. GREEK.
   - *(a)* Grammar.
   - *(b)* Prose Composition.
   - *(c)* Unseen passages for translation from Greek into English.
   - (*d*) *Euripides*—Alcestis ; edited by W. S. Hadley.
     Xenophon—Anabasis, Book II. : edited by Alfred Pretor, or G. M. Edwards.
   - (*e*) Greek History from 479 B.C. to 387 B.C.
     *Candidates are warned that, however satisfactory their work may be in (*d*) and (*e*), it is impossible for them to pass if they fail in the other sections.

4. FRENCH.
   - (*a*) Unseen passages. Two of prose and two of verse. Only one of each kind need be taken by candidates for a pass.
   - (*b*) Grammar and Prose Composition.
   French History—Yonge's Primer (Macmillan).

5. GERMAN.

  (a) Unseen passages. Two of prose and two of verse. Only one of each kind need be taken by candidates for a pass.

  (b) Grammar and Prose Composition.

  German History—Sime's, from page 172 (Macmillan).

6. ITALIAN.

  (a) Unseen passages. Two of prose and two of verse. Only one of each need be taken by candidates for a pass.

  (b) Grammar and Prose Composition.

  Italian History—W. Hunt (Macmillan).

DIVISION B.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS.

  Arithmetic, including the various processes ; the elements of mensuration, including the areas of parallelograms, triangles, circles, and the surfaces of spheres and cones, the volumes of parallelopipeds, prisms, pyramids, spheres and cones.

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

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

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

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

  * Candidates for a Pass only need not attempt these.

8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

  Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

  Text Books recommended—

  J. B. Lock : Mechanics for Beginners, omitting Section VIII.

  J. Hamblin Smith : Hydrostatics.

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

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

  Specific Heat. Latent Heat.

  The elementary Chemistry of the more commonly occurring elements and their compounds, based upon *Remsen's* Elements of Chemistry.

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

10. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

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

NOTE.—Candidates should make experiments such as may be found in Worthington's First Course of Laboratory Practice, or Gregory's Elementary Practical Physics (Macmillan).

11. BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

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

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

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

Text-books—

> *Oliver*—Lessons in Elementary Botany.
>
> *Tate* —Flora of South Australia ; or
>
> *Dendy & Lucas*—Introduction to Botany, may be consulted.

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

Physiology.

Text-book recommended—Elementary Physiology (Foster & Shore).

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

12. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND THE PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY.

Physical Geography.

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

- (*a*) Relation of continents and islands. Grouping of islands Influence of the form of a coast line. Characteristic features of the various great masses of land.
- (*b*) Details of the great mountain systems of the world. Nature and position of high plains. Low plains, their relations to geological structure, their position, distribution, and characteristics. Different kinds of valleys.
- (*c*) Ocean—Divisions, depth, density, temperature, and colour. Form and nature of the ocean floor. Movements of the ocean. Waves and currents.
- (*d*) Distribution of rain. Subterranean circulation of water. Springs, their origin, temperature, and mineral contents.
- (*e*) River systems of the world. Deltas. Extent and peculiarities of lakes
- (*f*) Snow line. Glaciers. Icebergs.
- (*g*) Distribution of winds in both hemispheres. Special local winds and their causes.
- (*h*) Phenomena of and causes that produce or modify climate.
- (*i* Volcanic and earthquake phenomena.
- (*j*) The simple facts of the vertical and horizontal distribution of plants and animals on the land and in the sea ; the influence of physical and climatic circumstances on the distribution of terrestrial life.

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

Geology.

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

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

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

The theory of the origin of salt lakes.

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

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

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

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

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1898.

Senior Public Examination.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

I. Give an account of Earl Godwine, Harold Hardrada, and Robert Guiscard.

II. Explain in detail; " It was the Normans who made Gaul France, and Paris owes her position as capital of modern France above all to their agency."

III. Give a summary of the life of William I. before his invasion of England.

IV. Explain the policy of the Norman kings with respect to the Church in England.

V. What had been the nature and tendency of land tenure in England before the conquest ?   How far was it modified by William I.?

VI. Write full notes on the Witenagemot, the Commune, Concilium, and the Curia Regis.

VII. Explain these terms :—allodial property, frank-pledge, thane, counties palatine.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

(Candidates for a **Pass** *will answer Sections* **A** *and* **B** *; candidates for* **Credit**, *Sections B and C.)*

A.

I. How does Shakespeare give an interest to the character of Prospero apart from his supernatural power ?

II. Give an account of the masque in Act IV. of the Tempest.

III. Write a concise essay on the character of Mrs. Primrose in the *Vicar of Wakefield.*

B.

IV. Distinguish the meaning of the following words in the play from their meaning now :—Owe, delicate, sensible, dear, an, urchin, corollary, sot, ecstasy, minion, passion, remorse.

V. Explain :—" Let us draw upon content for the deficiencies of fortune."   And make short notes on six of these names :
—St. Gregory, Fletcher, Congreve, Dryden, Iago, Grub Street, Ranelagh, Flemish School, Levellers.

VI. Explain the " dramatic unities," consider their value, and state how far they are followed in *The Tempest.*

C.

VII. Give some account of the origin of the Arthurian Legends in literary form.

VIII. Give an outline of the Quest of the Sancgreal.   What are the sources of the legend ?

IX. Give the meaning of these words :—Ouches, carrack-jesserance, eft, duress, orgule, Paynim, orison, mal, engine, devoir, foining, cousin-german.

LATIN.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

(Candidates for a Pass only *must take Sections A. and B., and no more Candidates for* Credit *must take Sections B. and C., and no more.)*

A.

1 Translate into Latin Prose—

After the bridge was finished, Marlborough crossed the river and encamped on the opposite bank.   When he had done this, his scouts reported that the French were advancing in great force.   On hearing this the Duke ordered his trooops to refresh themselves and make everything ready for battle.   Shortly afterwards he drew up his infantry in front of the camp.   The greater part of his cavalry he placed on the wings to stop any charge from breaking through his line.   All this was done as quickly as possible in order that the English and Dutch might be ready before the enemy arrived. A cloud of dust was now seen showing that the French army was not far off.

II. Translate into English—

(i).   Ea cum Ciceroni nuntiarentur, ancipiti malo permotus,
quod neque urbem ab insidiis priuato consilio longius
tueri poterat neque, exercitus Manli quantus aut quo
consilio foret, satis conpertum habebat, rem ad senatum
refert, iam antea uolgi rumoribus exagitatam.   itaque,
quod plerumque in atroci negotio solet, senatus decreuit,
darent operam consules, ne quid res publica detrimenti
caperet.   ea potestas per senatum more Romano magi-
stratui maxuma permittitur, exercitum parare, bellum
gerere, coercere omnibus modis socios atque ciuis, domi
militiaeque imperium atque iudicium summum habere ;
aliter sine populi iussu nullius earum rerum consuli ius
est.

(ii).   uela dabant uentis, nec adhuc bene nouerat illos
nauita ; quaeque diu steterant in montibus altis,
fluctibus ignotis insultauere carinae.
communemque prius ceu lumina solis et auras
cautus humum longo signauit limite mensor.
nec tantum segetes alimentaque debita diues
poscebatur humus ; sed itum est in uiscera terrae ;
quasque recondiderat Stygiisque admouerat umbris,
effodiuntur opes, irritamenta malorum.
iamque nocens ferrum ferroque nocentius aurum
prodierat : prodit bellum, quod pugnat utroque
sanguineaque manu crepitantia concutit arma.

Scan the second line of the above extract.

B.

I. Translate into English—

(i.) Vidisti quo Turnus equo, quibus ibat in armis
aureus : ipsum illum, clipeum cristasque rubentis
excipiam sorti, iam nunc tua praemia, Nise.

Scan the second line in the above extract.

(ii.) ecce aliud summa telum librabat ab aure.
dum trepidant, it hasta Tago per tempus utrumque
stridens traiectoque haesit tepefacta cruore.

In what case is Tago ?   Explain it.

(iii.) Turris erat uasto suspectu et pontibus altis,
opportuna loco, summis quam uiribus omnes
expugnare Itali summaque evertere opum ui
certabant, Troes contra defendere saxis
perque cauas densi tela intorquere fenestras.
princeps ardentem coniecit lampada Turnus

> et flammam adfixit lateri, quae plurima uento
> corripuit tabulas et postibus haesit adesis.

II. Write brief notes on anything requiring explanation in uoluenda dies—macte noua uirtute puer—non solos tangit Atridas iste dolor—moenia Pallantea—Stygii per flumina fratris.

III. Translate into English—

> Quod si ipsi haec neque attingere neque sensu 'nostro gustare possemus, tamen ea mirari deberemus, etiam cum in aliis uideremus.   quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut Rosci morte nuper non commoueretur ? qui cum esset senex mortuus, tamen propter excellentem artem ac uenustatem uidebatur omnino mori non debuisse.   ergo ille corporis motu tantum amorem sibi conciliarat a nobis omnibus : nos animorum incredibilis motus celeritatemque ingeniorum neglegemus ? quotiens ego hunc Archiam uidi, iudices, utar enim uestra benignitate, quoniam me in hoc nouo genere dicendi tam diligenter attenditis, quotiens ego hunc uidi, cum litteram scripsisset nullam, magnum numerum optimorum uersuum de eis ipsis rebus, quae tum agerentur, dicere ex tempore ! quotiens reuocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis uerbis atque sententiis !

IV. Explain the Syntax of the underlined words in the following passages—

   (i.) quorum uirtutes litteris proditae sunt.

   (ii.) ac ne quis a nobis hoc ita dici forte miretur, quod alia quaedam in hoc facultas sit.

   (iii.) sed pleni omnes sunt libri, plenae sapientium uoces, plena exemplorum uetustas : quae iacerent in tenebris omnia nisi litterarum lumen accideret.

> And explain the references in nactus est primum consules eos, quorum alter res ad scribendum maximas, alter cum res gestas, tum etiam studium atque aures adhibere posset. — noster hic Magnus — M. Catonem illum senem.

V. Give examples of the following :—Historic infinitive, question 'expecting' the answer *no*, impersonal passive, ablative of the agent, locative case, use of the supine in -u, use of the supine in -um, constructio κατὰ σύνεσιν.

VI.

(i.) Write in Roman capitals the full name of the dictator Caesar? When and where was he assassinated?

(ii.) Identify briefly any *four* of the following—M. Terentius Varro, L. Sergius Catilina, P. Clodius, Q. Tullius Cicero, Q. Sertorius.

(iii.) Take any *four* of the following, say where they are, and mention in each case one important event of Roman history with which the place is connected. Arpinum, Cirta, Brundisium, Philippi, Aquae Sextiae, Pharsalus.

C.

I. Translate into Latin Prose—

During our conversation, James had gradually drawn nearer. When John told me that he had heard my father speaking on this subject a few days before and giving an adverse opinion, James expressed his astonishment. He too, he said, had been at my father's house and had a conversation with him. My father had openly expressed his views and assured him of his approval, and he (James) had gone home in high spirits. On hearing this John was at first silent and did not know what reply to make. He then asked me whether I had seen my father after my arrival at Naples. "Certainly," said I, "and I am afraid your version of the matter is not correct." "What do you mean?" said he, "how can I possibly give you an incorrect account of what I saw and heard myself?"

II. Translate into English—

(i.) Cum hostes adessent, pro se quisque in urbem ex agris demigrant, urbem ipsam saepiunt praesidiis. alia muris, alia Tiberi obiecto uidebantur tuta; pons sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit, ni unus uir fuisset, Horatius Cocles : id munimentum illo die fortuna urbis Romanae habuit. qui positus forte in statione pontis, cum captum repentino impetu Ianiculum atque inde citatos decurrere hostes uidisset trepidamque turbam suorum arma ordinesque relinquere, reprehensans singulos, obsistens obtestansque deum et hominum fidem testabatur nequiquam deserto praesidio eos fugere; si transitum a tergo reliquissent, iam plus hostium in Palatio Capitolioque quam in Ianiculo fore. itaque monere, praedicere, ut pontem ferro, igni, quacumque ui possint, interrumpant; se impetum hostium, quantum corpore uno posset obsisti, excepturum. uadit inde in primum aditum

pontis, insignisque inter conspecta cedentium pugnae
terga obuersis comminus ad ineundum proelium armis
ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostis.

What would *reliquissent* be if Horatius' remarks were
in Oratio recta ?

(ii).   Postera cum primo stellas Oriente fugarat
clara dies, socios in coetum litore ab omni
aduocat Aeneas tumulique ex aggere fatur :
Dardanidae magni, genus alto a sanguine diuom,
annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis,
ex quo reliquias diuinique ossa parentis
condidimus terra maestasque sacrauimus aras.
iamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum,
semper honoratum (sic di uoluistis) habebo.
hunc ego Gaetulis agerem si Syrtibus exul
Argolicoue mari deprensus et urbe Mycenae,
annua uota tamen sollemnisque ordine pompas
exequerer strueremque suis altaria donis.

Scan the second line of the above extract.
Who is meant by *divini parentis* ?

GREEK.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

[*Candidates for a* Pass *only must answer A and B, and no more;
candidates for* Credit *must answer B and C, and no more.*]

A.

I. Translate into Greek prose—

  i. He said he was unable to do it himself.

  ii. If I had been there, this would never have happened.

  iii. Whenever he sees the enemy, he is afraid.

  iiii. After the battle was over Philip and his army marched
to the city, and began to besiege it.   The walls, how-
ever, were so strong that they were unable to take it.
So Philip sent a messenger to the Thracians to tell them
that their king was dead.   When they heard this the
Thracians immediately left the city and advanced to
attack the Greeks.

II. Translate into English—

i. Ἔρως ποτ᾽ ἐν ῥόδοισιν
κοιμωμένην μέλιτταν
οὐκ εἶδεν, ἀλλ᾽ ἐτρώθη
τὸν δάκτυλον· παταχθείς
τὰς χεῖρας ὠλόλυξεν·
δραμὼν δὲ καὶ πετασθείς
πρὸς τὴν καλὴν Κυθήρην
ὄλωλα, μᾶτερ, εἶπεν,
ὄλωλα κἀποθνήσκω·
ὄφις μ᾽ ἔτυψε μικρός
πτερωτός, ὃν καλοῦσιν
μέλιτταν οἱ γεωργοί.
ἁ δ᾽ εἶπεν· εἰ τὸ κέντρον
πονεῖ τὸ τᾶς μελίττας,
πόσον δοκεῖς πονοῦσιν,
Ἔρως, ὅσους σὺ βάλλεις;

ii. Ἄρτι, ὦ Τερψίων, ἢ πάλαι ἐξ ἀγροῦ;
ΤΕΡ. Ἐπιεικῶς πάλαι. καὶ σέ γε ἐζήτουν κατ᾽ ἀγορὰν·
καὶ ἐθαύμαζον, ὅτι οὐχ οἷός τ᾽ ἦ εὑρεῖν.
ΕΥ. Οὐ γὰρ ἦ κατὰ πόλιν.
ΤΕΡ. Ποῦ μήν;
ΕΥ. Εἰς λιμένα καταβαίνων Θεαιτήτῳ ἐνέτυχον φερομένῳ
ἐκ Κορίνθου ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου᾽ Ἀθήναζε.
ΤΕΡ. Ζῶντι ἢ τετελευτηκότι;
ΕΥ. Ζῶντι καὶ μάλα μόλις· χαλεπῶς μὲν γὰρ ἔχει καὶ
ὑπὸ τραυμάτων τινῶν, μᾶλλον μὴν αὐτὸν αἱρεῖ τὸ γεγονὸς
νόσημα ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι.
ΤΕΡ. Μῶν ἡ δυσεντερία;
ΕΥ. Ναί.
ΤΕΡ. Οἷον ἄνδρα λέγεις ἐν κινδύνῳ εἶναι.

B.

I. Translate into English—

i. Μοῦσαι δὲ παλαιγενέων λήξουσ᾽ ἀοιδᾶν
τὰν ἐμὰν ὑμνεῦσαι ἀπιστοσύναν.
οὐ γὰρ ἐν ἀμετέρᾳ γνώμᾳ λύρας
ὤπασε θέσπιν ἀοιδᾶν
Φοῖβος, ἀγήτωρ μελέων· ἐπεὶ ἀντάχησ᾽ ἂν ὕμνον
ἀρσένων γέννᾳ· μακρὸς δ᾽ αἰὼν ἔχει
πολλὰ μὲν ἀμετέραν ἀνδρῶν τε μοῖραν εἰπεῖν.

Write down the Attic forms of ἀοιδᾶν—τὰν ἐμὰν·
ὑμνεῦσαι ἀπιστοσύναν—ἀμετέρᾳ γνώμα—ἀγάτωρ μελέων.

ii. ἦ πολλὰ πολλοῖς εἰμι διάφορος βροτῶν.
ἐμοὶ γὰρ ὅστις ἄδικος ὢν σοφὸς λέγειν
πέφυκε, πλείστην ζημίαν ὀφλισκάνει·
γλώσσῃ γὰρ αὐχῶν τἄδικ' εὖ περιστελεῖν,
τολμᾷ πανουργεῖν· ἔστι δ' οὐκ ἄγαν σοφός.
ὣς καὶ σύ· μή νυν εἰς ἔμ' εὐσχήμων γένῃ
λέγειν τε δεινός· ἓν γὰρ ἐκτενεῖ σ' ἔπος.
χρῆν σ', εἴπερ ἦσθα μὴ κακὸς, πείσαντά με
γαμεῖν γάμον τόνδ', ἀλλὰ μὴ σιγῇ φίλων.

Scan the first line of the above extract.

Why has εἰμι in the first line no accent?

Parse περιστελεῖν, χρῆν, and ἐκτενεῖ.

What is the aorist of ὀφλισκάνω, and the Attic 1st person singular indicative active of the tense to which ἦσθα belongs?

II. Write a brief note on the syntax of—
ὦ Ζεῦ, τί δὴ χρυσοῦ μὲν ὃς κίβδηλος ᾖ
τεκμήρι' ἀνθρώποισιν ὤπασας σαφῆ ;

III. Translate into English—
'Αλλ' ὧδε σκόπει. εἰ μέλλουσιν ἡμῖν ἐνθένδε εἴτε ἀποδιδράσκειν, εἴθ' ὅπως δεῖ ὀνομάσαι τοῦτο, ἐλθόντες οἱ νόμοι καὶ τὸ κοινὸν τῆς πόλεως ἐπιστάντες ἔροιντο· ' εἰπέ μοι, ὦ Σώκρατες, τί ἐν νῷ ἔχεις ποιεῖν ; ἄλλο τι ἢ τούτῳ τῷ ἔργῳ, ᾧ ἐπιχειρεῖς, διανοεῖ τούς τε νόμους ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι καὶ ξύμπασαν τὴν πόλιν τὸ σὸν μέρος ; ἢ δοκεῖ σοι οἷόν τε ἔτι ἐκείνην τὴν πόλιν εἶναι καὶ μὴ ἀνατετράφθαι, ἐν ᾖ αἱ γενόμεναι δίκαι μηδὲν ἰσχύουσιν ἀλλὰ ὑπὸ ἰδιωτῶν ἄκυροί τε γίγνονται καὶ διαφθείρονται.

Parse ὀνομάσαι—ἀνατετράφθαι—ἀπολέσαι.

IIII. Translate the following passages into English and explain the syntax of the underlined parts—
i. εἰ γὰρ ὤφελον, ὦ Κρίτων, οἷοί τ' εἶναι οἱ πολλοὶ τὰ μέγιστα κακὰ ἐργάζεσθαι, ἵνα οἷοιτ' ἦσαν καὶ ἀγαθὰ τὰ μέγιστα.

ii. τί φῶμεν πρὸς ταῦτα, ὦ Κρίτων, ἄλλο τι ἢ ὁμολογῶμεν ;

V. Give the derivation of eucalyptus, calligraphy, surgeon, psychology, telephone.

VI. Give briefly, with examples, the main rules for Final clauses in Greek.

VII. Write very brief explanatory notes on—Pheidias, Aristophanes, Nicias, Philip of Macedon, and Alcibiades.

   i. Mention one Greek colony in each of the following districts :—Gaul, Sicily, Italy.

   ii. Name any three famous Spartans.

C.

I. Translate into Greek prose—

"Let us now deliberate as to what course of action we should pursue. For my own part I willingly acknowledge my inability to say what will be the best thing under the existing circumstances." His friend replied : "I am surprised at your behaviour. Surely you know that a wise man does not need a long time for deliberation." "But," said the other, "I do not say that I am a wise man ; wise men are not so common. Besides, a wise man often requires much more time for deliberation than a fool does. Do not imagine that quickness and wisdom are the same thing."

II. Translate into English—

   i.

ΘΕ. Ἄναξ, θεοὺς γὰρ δεσπότας καλεῖν χρεών,
   ἆρ' ἄν τί μου δέξαιο βουλεύσαντος εὖ ;
ΠΡ. καὶ κάρτα γ' · ἦ γὰρ οὐ σοφοὶ φαινοίμεθ' ἄν.
ΘΕ. οἶσθ' οὖν βροτοῖσιν ὃς καθέστηκεν νόμος,
ΠΡ. οὐκ οἶδα· τοῦ δὲ καί μ' ἀνιστορεῖς πέρι ;
ΘΕ. μισεῖν τὸ σεμνὸν καὶ τὸ μὴ πᾶσιν φίλον ;
ΠΡ. ὀρθῶς γε· τίς δ' οὐ σεμνὸς ἀχθεινὸς βροτῶν ;
ΘΕ. ἐν δ' εὐπροσηγόροισιν ἔστι τις χάρις ;
ΠΡ. πλείστη γε, καὶ κέρδος γε σὺν μόχθῳ βραχεῖ.
ΘΕ. ἦ κἂν θεοῖσι τοῦτον ἐλπίζεις τόδε ;
ΠΡ. εἴπερ γε θνητοὶ θεῶν νόμοισι χρώμεθα.

   ii. Πάλιν δὲ ἐρωτώμενος ἡ ἀνδρεία πότερον εἴη διδακτὸν ἢ φυσικόν, Οἶμαι μέν, ἔφη, ὥσπερ σῶμα σώματος ἰσχυρότερον πρὸς τοὺς πόνους φύεται, οὕτω καὶ ψυχὴν ψυχῆς ἐρρωμενεστέραν πρὸς τὰ δεινὰ φύσει γίγνεσθαι. ὁρῶ γὰρ ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς νόμοις τε καὶ ἔθεσι τρεφομένους πολὺ διαφέροντας ἀλλήλων τόλμῃ. νομίζω μέντοι πᾶσαν φύσιν μαθήσει καὶ μελέτῃ πρὸς ἀνδρείαν αὔξεσθαι. δῆλον μὲν γὰρ ὅτι Σκύθαι καὶ Θρᾷκες οὐκ ἂν τολμήσειαν ἀσπίδας καὶ δόρατα λαβόντες Λακεδαιμονίοις διαμάχεσθαι· φανερὸν δ' ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὔτ' ἂν Θρᾳξὶ πέλταις καὶ ἀκοντίοις οὔτε Σκύθαις τόξοις ἐθέλοιεν ἂν διαγωνίζεσθαι.

FRENCH.

The Board of Examiners.

Time—Three hours.

(Candidates for a Pass *will answer Parts I. and II.; candidates for* Credit, *Parts II. and III.)*

PART I.

I. At the beginning of the charge, Bonnivet, while exerting himself with much valour, was wounded so dangerously, as obliged him to quit the field ; and the conduct of the rear was committed to the Chevalier Bayard, who though so much a stranger to the arts of a court, that he never rose to the chief command, was always called, in times of real danger, to the posts of greatest difficulty and importance. He put himself at the head of the men at arms, and animating them by his presence and example to sustain the whole shock of the enemy's troops, he gained time for the rest of his countrymen to *make good* (*effectuer*) their retreat. But in this service he received a wound which he immediately felt to be mortal, and being unable to continue any longer on horseback, he ordered one of his *attendants* (*gens*) to place him under a tree, with his face towards the enemy ; then fixing his eyes on the guard of his sword, which he held up instead of a cross, and addressing his prayers to God, he calmly awaited the approach of death.

PART II.

II. Translate—

(a) *Les trois jours de Christophe Colomb.*

" En Europe ! en Europe !—Espérez !—Plus d'espoir !
" —Trois jours, leur dit Colomb, et je vous donne un monde."

Et son doigt le montrait, et son œil, pour le voir,
Perçait de l'horizon l'immensité profonde.
Il marche, et des trois jours le premier jour a lui ;
Il marche, et l'horizon recule devant lui ;
Il marche, et le jour baisse. Avec l'azur de l'onde
L'azur d'un ciel sans borne à ses yeux se confond.
Il marche, il marche encore, et toujours ; et la sonde
Plonge et replonge en vain dans une mer sans fond.

Le pilote, en silence, appuyé tristement
Sur la barre qui crie au milieu des ténèbres,

Ecoute du roulis le sourd mugissement
Et des mâts fatigués les craquements funèbres.
Les astres de l'Europe ont disparu des cieux ;
L'ardente Croix du Sud épouvante les yeux.
Enfin l'aube attendue. et trop lente à paraître,
Blanchit le pavillon de sa douce clarté :
" Colomb ! voici le jour ! le jour vient de renaître !
" Le jour ! et que vois tu ? — Je vois l'immensité."

<div align="right">*C. Delavigne.*</div>

(b) Au mois d'août dernier, j'arrivais au soir à
Lauterbrunnen lorsque j'y fus surpris par la pluie.
L'auberge était encombrée de touristes venus comme
moi dans l'intention de passer le lendemain la petite
Scheidegg.   La plupart étaient Anglais, plusieurs
Suisses, quelques-uns Allemands, ou Français. Toutes ces
sociétés, réunies dans la salle à manger, s'y touchaient
sans se confondre : un seul monsieur, et celui-là, à la
vérité, d'une exquise bonhomie, allait de l'une à l'autre,
colportant des nouvelles du baromètre, s'informant des
projets de chacun, et annonçant que pour lui, il se
rendait à Meyringen, dans l'intention d'y assister le
surlendemain à une grande fête du pays qui devait
offrir l'intéressant spectacle d'une lutte nationale embellie
par une grande variété de costumes. Comme l'on sait,
les pâtres des Alpes, lorsqu'ils luttent ensemble,
s'entourent la cuisse gauche d'une sorte de lien qui est
destiné à donner prise à l'adversaire. Afin donc que
chacun pût se représenter la chose aussi bien que
lui même, ce bon monsieur avait pris la peine d'entor-
tiller son mouchoir de poche autour de sa cuisse droite,
et il allait d'un touriste à l'autre, invitant chacun à
saisir son mouchoir et à se placer ainsi dans la position
exacte d'un lutteur.   '

<div align="right">*Töpffer.*</div>

III.   (1). Put down the plural of *gentilhomme, monsieur,
aïeul ;* and the singular of *bois, lois, cieux, quelques-uns.*

(2). Give the infinitive of *perçait, lui, vaut ;* the
present participle of *plonge, apprendre, savez ;* the past
participle ot *renaître, devait, faisaient ;* and the future
(1. pers. sing.) of *appuyé, vue, assis.*

(3). *vue, servie* (vi. *a*). Explain why these participles
are in the feminine. Translate—I have not yet seen
the lady. The men have come.

IV. History.

> Write briefly upon two of the following subjects, one in each, A and B :—

>> A.　1. The character of Louis IX. the Pious.
>> 　　2. The States-General.
>> B.　1. The Wars of the Fronde.
>> 　　2. The Rise and Fall of Napoleon I.

PART III.

V. Her singular talents for government were founded equally on her temper and on her capacity. Endowed with a great command over herself, she (Elizabeth) soon obtained an uncontrolled ascendant over her people ; and while she merited all their esteem by her real virtues, she also engaged their affections by her pretended ones. Few sovereigns of England succeeded to the throne in more difficult circumstances ; and none ever conducted the government with such uniform success and felicity. Though unacquainted with the practice of toleration — the true secret for managing religious factions—she preserved her people, by her superior prudence, from those confusions in which theological controversy had involved all the neighbouring nations ; and though her enemies were the most powerful princes of Europe, the most active, the most enterprising, the least scrupulous, she was able by her vigour to make deep impressions on their states ; her own greatness meanwhile remained untouched and unimpaired.

VI. *(a)*　　*Première aventure de Gil Blas.*

> Je demandai á souper dès que je fus dans l'hôtellerie C'étoit un jour maigre : on m'accommoda des œufs. Pendant qu'on me les apprêtoit, je liai conversation avec l'hôtesse, que je n'avois point encore *vue*, et qui me dit que le cabaret était fort achalandé. Lorsque l'omelette qu'on me faisoit fut en état de m'être *servie*, je m'assis tout seul à une table. Je n'avois pas encore mangé le premier morceau, que l'hôte entra, suivi de l'homme qui l'avoit arrêté dans la rue.　Ce cavalier portoit une longue rapière, et pouvait bien avoir trente ans.　Il s'approcha de moi d'un air empressé.　Seigneur écolier, me dit-il, je viens d'apprendre que vous êtes le seigneur Gil Blas de Santillane, l'ornement d'Oviédo et le flambeau de la philosophie.　Est-il bien possible que vous soyez ce savantissime, ce bel esprit dont la

réputation est si grande en ce pays-ci ? Vous ne savez pas, continua-t-il en s'adressant à l'hôte et à l'hôtesse, vous ne savez pas ce que vous possédez ; vous avez un trésor dans votre maison : vous avez dans ce gentilhomme la huitième merveille du monde.   Puis, se tournant de mon côte, et me jetant les bras au cou : Excusez mes transports, ajouta-t-il ; je ne suis point maître de la joie que votre présence me cause.

Le Sage.

(b)   *Promenade.*

Le Soleil déclinait ; le soir prompt à le suivre
Brunissait l'horizon.   Sur la pierre d'un champ
Un vieillard, qui n'a plus que peu de temps à vivre,
S'était assis pensif, tourné vers le couchant.
C'était un vieux pasteur, berger dans la montagne,
Qui jadis, jeene et pauvre, heureux, libre et sans lois,
A l'heure où le mont fuit sous l'ombre qui le gagne,
Faisait gaîment chanter sa flûte dans les bois.
Maintenant riche et vieux, l'âme du passé pleine,
D'une grande famille aïeul laborieux,
Tandis que ses troupeaux revenaient de la plaine,
Détaché de la terre, il contemplait les cieux.
Le jour qui va finir vaut le jour qui commence.
Le vieux pasteur rêvait sous cet azur si beau.
L'océan devant lui se prolongeait, immense,
Comme l'espoir du juste aux portes du tombeau.

O moment solennel ! les monts, la mer farouche,
Les vents, faisaient silence et cessaient leur clameur.
Le vieillard regardait le soleil qui se couche ;
Le soleil regardait le vieillard qui se meurt.

V. Hugo.

VII.   Account for the gender of *mer, spectacle, silence.* Derive, from Latin or French words, *pâtre, pasteur, apprêtoit, blanchit, embellie, colportant.*

GERMAN.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

(Candidates for a Pass *will answer Sections A and B ; Candidates for a* Credit, *Sections B. and C.)*

SECTION A.

1.   Die Hofleute Karls des Großen kauften einst von fremden

Kaufleuten kostbare Pelze und gefielen sich darin gar sehr. Das mißfiel dem Kaiser, der allem fremden Wesen abhold war, und er beschloß, die Höflinge von ihrer Eitelkeit zu heilen.

An einem Regentage führte er sie also zur Jagd. Hallo! ging's drauf los durch dick und dünn, über Stock und Stein, daß überall Fetzen hängen blieben. Dabei wurden die Herren bis auf die Haut durchweicht. Hierauf ließ der Kaiser zum Heimzug blasen. Als sie ins Schloß zurückkamen, mußten sich alle an die Tafel setzen, die am Kamin stand. In diesem aber brannte ein großes Feuer. Durch die Hitze wurden nun die Pelze vollends verdorben, und mancher warf gar betrübte Blicke auf sein Wams und seinen Mantel, und keinem wollte das Essen recht schmecken. Der Kaiser aber nahm seinen Wolfspelz, der unterdessen trocken geworden war, und sagte lachend: Ihr läppischen Leute! Welches Kleid ist nun besser, mein Pelz, der eine Kleinigkeit kostet, oder euer fremder Flitterstaat, auf den mancher sein ganzes Vermögen verwendet hat?

2. „Herr Löwe," sprach ein Fuchs, „ich muß
Dir's endlich nur gestehen, mein Verdruß
Hat sonst kein Ende.
Der Esel spricht von dir nicht gut.
Er sagt, was ich an dir zu loben fände,
Das wiß er nicht; dein Heldenmut
Sei zweifelhaft; du gäbst ihm keine Proben
Von Großmut und Gerechtigkeit;
Du würgetest die Unschuld, suchtest Streit;
Er könne dich nicht lieben und nicht loben."
Ein Weilchen schwieg der Löwe still,
Dann sprach er: „Fuchs, er spreche, was er will;
Denn was von mir ein Esel spricht,
Das acht' ich nicht."

SECTION B.

I. 1. Decline, in the singular and plural, through all the cases, the German equivalents for—the narrow path, her own house, the same brave heart.

2. Name those prepositions which admit of contraction with the definite article, and give examples of such contractions.

3. Give the third person singular of the perfect indicative (*not* the preterite), of—spazieren-gehen, abwägen, zerrinnen, stehen, schneien, hinschleichen, abschließen, verstehen, ausgleiten, verhungern.

4. Give the imperative in the singular and plural, and the past participle of—treten, fressen, flechten, kriechen, helfen, werden, stehlen, fliegen, sehen.

5. Explain the use of the German singular and plural pronouns of the third person in address.

II. Translate into German :—

    1. He had had no money but that which you gave him, Sir.

    2. I cannot possibly buy the horse, however cheap it may be.

    3. I have a bad headache and a sore finger, but I do not mind either.

    4 In view of these circumstances, I shall come to you to-morrow, unless you write to me before.

    5. Is it thou who art trembling thus?

    6. What deep murmur, what a clear tone!

    7. No hurry. One day at a time! Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

III. State what you know of—*(a)* the wars with Denmark; *(b)* the peace of Prague; *(c)* the peace of Frankfurt.

SECTION C.

I.

    1. Noch eine andere Tugend ist, durch welche der Deutsche von jeher sich ausgezeichnet hat, und deren Pflege deshalb dem deutschen Jüngling wichtig sein soll, nämlich die Treue. Schon den Römern, diesen Todfeinden der alten Germanen, imponierte die deutsche Treue. „Für das ganze Leben entehrend ist es," erzählt Tacitus über die Germanen seiner Zeit, „wenn einer seinen Fürsten überlebend das Schlachtfeld verläßt. Ihn zu verteidigen, zu beschützen, selbst die eigenen tapfern Thaten seinem Ruhme zuzurechnen, ist ein besonderer Teil der Eidespflicht." Und als einst germanische Abgeordnete zu Rom im Theater waren und man ihnen sagte, der Ehrenplatz ihnen gegenüber sei den Gesandten einer andern Nation um ihrer besonderen Treue willen zuerkannt, da erhoben sie sich alsbald von ihren Sitzen: „An Treue geht kein ander Volk den Deutschen vor!" riefen sie aus und schritten unter dem rauschenden Beifall des römischen Volks zu jenem Ehrenplatz hinüber. Das war noch ehe die Deutschen mit dem Christentum bekannt wurden. Und wie schön ist dann unter seinem Einfluß noch die deutsche Treue verklärt, vergeistigt worden! Wie zieht sich durch des deutschen Volkes Mund und Herz von Geschlecht zu Geschlecht das Bewußtsein, daß in deutschen Gauen ein Mann ein Wort sein müsse, und daß Trug und Hinterlist ein Abfall von deutscher Art, eine Verwälschung des Charakters sei! Das Nibelungenlied, die herrlichste deutsche Heldendichtung aus alter Zeit, ist in den edelsten Heldengestalten, von denen es singt und sagt, ein Preis der deutschen Treue.

    2. Bleib du in deiner Meerestiefe,
      Wahnsinniger Traum,
      Der du einst so manche Nacht
      Mein Herz mit falschem Glück gequält hast,
      Und jetzt als Seegespenst
      Sogar am hellen Tage mich bedrohest —

Bleib du dort unten in Ewigkeit,
Und ich werfe noch zu dir hinab
All' meine Schmerzen und Sünden,
Und die Schellenkappe der Thorheit,
Die so lange mein Haupt umklingelt,
Und die kalte, gleißende Schlangenhaut
Der Heuchelei,
Die mir so lang' die Seele umwunden,
Die kranke Seele,
Die gottverleugnende, engelverleugnende.
Unselige Seele —
Hoiho! Hoiho! Da kommt der Wind!
Die Segel auf! Sie flattern und schwelln!
Ueber die stillverderbliche Fläche
Eilet das Schiff,
Und es jauchzt die befreite Seele.

II. Translate into German—

In Germany there lived once two princes, called
Schilbung and Nibelung. In a hollow mountain they
had heaped up an immense treasure. One day they
wished to divide this treasure. But they could not
agree, and they began to quarrel about it. Then one of
them proposed to call their friend Siegfried to decide the
dispute. A dwarf was sent to call Siegfried. The young
hero came at once, but he could not satisfy the brothers.
Then he grew angry and killed them both. After that
he slew many giants who wished to avenge their masters'
death. Siegfried then took possession of the treasure,
but was himself subsequently killed by a hero, called
Hagen. Hagen stole the treasure and had it lowered in
the Rhine, near Lorchheim. He wished to hide it there.
This legend is called the Nibelungenlied.

PURE MATHEMATICS I.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates who wish merely to obtain a Pass *must attempt the
questions in Parts I. and II. only Candidates who wish to obtain a
Credit must attempt the questions in Parts II. and III. only. Should
any Candidate attempting Parts II. and III. fail to obtain a Credit,
he may still be allowed a Pass if his work be good enough.*

No candidate may attempt questions from all three parts.

PART I.

I. A sum of £4,830 is bequeathed to five persons, *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*,

E, so that B gets 20 per cent. more than A, C gets 10 per cent. more than A, D and E get 50 per cent more than B.   How much does each get?

II. A man owes £1,000, for which he is charged 5 per cent. At the end of each year he pays £150.   How much does he still owe after making the fourth payment?

III. Simplify $\left(\dfrac{2x^2 + 3x - 2}{2x^2 - 7x + 3} \div \dfrac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 5x + 6}\right) + \dfrac{x^2 - 3x - 18}{x^2 - 5x - 6}$

IV. Solve the equations

(i.) $21\,x^2 - 11\,x - 6 = 0$.

(ii.) $\dfrac{2\,(x+1)\,(x+2)}{x-4} = 2x + 3$.

V. Divide $\frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{7}{12}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{9}$ by $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}$.

PART II.

VI. The base of a pyramid is a triangle whose sides are 13, 14, 15 feet.   The volume of the pyramid is 960 cubic feet. Find its height.

VII. Solve $x^2 + 3x + 2xy + 3y + y^2 = 40$.
$$x^2 y^2 - 3\,xy - 18 = 0$$

VIII. Two cyclists ride with uniform speed round a track of circumference 500 yards.   Travelling in the same direction round the track they pass every five minutes, but when travelling in opposite directions they pass every fifteen seconds.   How fast do they ride?

IX. Find a meaning for a^0.

Find the value of x in the equation $6^x = 1$.

Simplify $\sqrt[6]{\left(\dfrac{a^3}{x^2}\right)^2 \times \left(\dfrac{a^2}{x}\right)^{-3} \div x^5}$

PART III.

X. Find for what value of r nC_r is a maximum, n being odd.

XI. A signalling apparatus consists of three openings in a horizontal line, which may be filled with coloured discs. We have four differently coloured discs for insertion. How many signals can be made by exhibiting one or more discs?

XII. The first two terms of a Geometric Progression are 20 and 15.   Find the sum of an infinite number of terms of the series.

ˈXIII. Expand $(2x + \frac{1}{2}y)^6$ by the Binomial Theorem.

XIV. Given that $\sin\theta = R$, find $\tan\theta$ and $\sec\theta$.　Find $\sin 45°$.

XV. A man observing with an instrument 3 feet from the ground finds the elevation of a steeple top to be 40°. On raising the instrument to a height of 6 feet the observed elevation is 39°.　Find the height of the steeple.

　　　Tan 39° = ·810, tan 40° = ·839.

PURE MATHEMATICS II.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates who wish merely to obtain a Pass *must attempt the questions in Parts I. and II. only.　Candidates who wish to obtain a* Credit *must attempt the questions in Parts II. and III. only.　Should any candidate attempting Parts II. and III. fail to obtain a Credit, he may still be allowed a Pass if his work be good enough.*

No candidate may attempt questions from all three parts.

PART I.

I. Prove that the three angles of any triangle are together equal to two right angles.

　　$ABCD$ is a quadrilateral figure such that AD is the greatest and BC the least side.　Prove that the sum of the angles A and D is less than two right angles.

II. Prove that parallelograms on equal bases and between the same parallels are equal.

　　$ABCD$ and $APCQ$ are two quadrilateral figures having the angular points A and C common.　If BD is equal and parallel to PQ prove that the quadrilaterals are equal in area.

III. In any triangle the square on the side subtending an acute angle is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle and the acute angle.

IV. Prove that the opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

If a cyclic quadrilateral have two opposite sides parallel, prove that the other two sides must be equal.

PART II.

V. $ABCD$ in a square and $EFGH$ are the middle points of its sides. If O be any point within the square prove that the sum of the squares on OA, OB, OC, and OD is equal to the sum of the squares on OE, OF, OG, OH, together with the original square $ABCD$.

VI. Draw a straight line to touch a given circle from a given point without it. Show that two, and only two such lines can be drawn.

VII. AB is a diameter of a circle, and CD any chord at right angles to it. A point E is taken anywhere on CD, and AE is produced to meet the circle at F. Prove that the rectangle AE, AF is equal to the square on AC.

VIII. Inscribe a regular hexagon within a given circle. Show that the area of the inscribed hexagon is half the area of the equilateral triangle described about the circle.

PART III.

IX. If two triangles are equiangular, show that the sides about the equal angles are proportional.

$ABCD$ is a quadrilateral having the opposite sides, BC and AD, parallel. E is the middle point of AD, CE is joined, and meets the diagonal BD in G, and meets AB produced in F. Prove that the rect. CF. EG is equal to the rect. EF.GC.

X. ABC is any triangle, and the angle at B is bisected by BD meeting the base in D. Prove that the ratio $AD :$ DC is equal to the ratio of the diameters of the circles circumscribing the triangle ABD and BDC respectively.

XI. If a straight line stand at right angles to each of two intersecting straight lines at their point of intersection, prove that it is at right angles to the plane which contains them.

XII. Show that the logarithm of a quotient is equal to the difference of the logarithms of the dividend and divisor.
Find x and y from the equations

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} 3^{x+y} = 4 \\ 2^{3x+2y} = 9 \end{array}\right\}$$

given $\log 2 = \cdot 30103$ and $\log 3 = \cdot 47712$.

XIII. In any triangle show that

(i.) $\cos A = \dfrac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2\,bc}$

(ii.) $\dfrac{(2b\,\cos C - a)\,\cot A}{bc} + \dfrac{(2c\,\cos A - b)\,\cot B}{ca} +$
$\dfrac{(2a\,\cos B - c)\,\cot C}{ab} = 0$

XIV. In a triangle $a = \sqrt{21}$, $b = 4$, $c = 5$. Find the angle A, the radius of the circumscribed circle, and the distance from C of the point of intersection of the perpendiculars from A and C on to the opposite sides.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Show that if a point move in a straight line with uniformly accelerated motion for a given time, its average velocity is that which it has at the middle of the interval of time.

Is the following statement also true?

If a point move in a straight line with uniformly accelerated velocity for a given distance, its average velocity is that which it has when it has moved half the distance.

II. State the proposition known as the Parallelogram of Forces.
Forces of 6 and 7 poundals act on a particle inclined to one another at an angle of 60°. Find the resultant force.

III. A train starts from rest and moves with uniform acceleration. In one minute it has acquired a velocity of 30 miles an hour. How far has it travelled meanwhile?

IV. A string passing over a smooth pulley has weights 4 pounds and 8 pounds attached to it. How far will they move in the first two seconds after release, and what is the tension of the string?

V. Define the Moment of a Force about a point.

A square sheet of cardboard $ABCD$, the length of whose side is one foot is fastened to a table by two tacks

at opposite corners A and C. Forces 1, 2, 3, and 4
pounds weight act along AB, BC, CD, DA respectively.
Find the forces acting on the tacks. Are these affected
by the size of the square ?

VI. Three uniform rods are jointed to form an isosceles right
angled triangle. Find the centre of gravity of the
system.

VII. A vessel in the form of a six inch cube is filled with
mercury. A pipe 1 square inch in section, communi-
cating with the interior, passes from the lid, and is filled
with water to a height of 2 feet. Find the pressure on
the bottom of the vessel. Specific gravity of mercury,
13·6 ; cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ounces.

VIII. A ring is made of an alloy of gold of specific gravity 19·3,
and copper of specific gravity 8·9. The ring weighs 282
grains in air and 262 grains in water. Find

(1) The specific gravity of the rin r ;
(2) The proportions of gold and copper by volume ;
(3) The proportions of weight.

IX. The height of the mercury barometer being 30 inches, find
the difference of level of the liquid in the two arms of a
barometer in which oil of vitrol, of specific gravity 1·8, is
the liquid used.

CHEMISTRY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

*[Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever
possible.]*

I. How much sodium nitrate is required to produce 3,000
grammes of nitric acid of 70 per cent. strength ?
$Na = 23$.

II. Write what you know about—

(a) The solution of solids in liquids.
(b) The solution of gases in liquids.
(c) The solution of liquids in liquids.

III. How would you prepare potassium hypochlorite and potas-
sium chlorate respectively ?

IV. Write what you know of valence and the replacing power
of the elements.

V. How would you prepare—

    (*a*) Antimonetted hydrogen.

    (*b*) Caustic soda.

    (*c*) Plaster of Paris.

    (*d*) Magnesium.

    (*e*) Ferrous sulphide.

    (*f*) Corrosive sublimate.

VI. Give some account of the manufacture and properties of alcohol.

VII. Explain fully what is meant by the statements that the latent heat of water is 80, and the latent heat of steam is 536.

    " Water may be frozen by the evaporation of ether." Explain this statement.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give a full description of the behaviour of water as it is gradually heated from a solid state at a temperature below 0° Cent., until ultimately turned into steam.

II. Describe fully some method of measuring the latent heat of steam, stating the precautions necessary in the experiment, and illustrating the method of making the calculation by a numerical example.

III. What are "diathermanous" and "athermanous" bodies? Under which heading would you put (1) glass, (2) ice, (3) rocksalt? How would you experiment to determine whether a substance was diathermanous or athermanous?

IV. State the laws of vibrations of strings, and describe how you would proceed to verify them experimentally.

V. An object is placed in front of a concave spherical mirror. Draw diagrams to show the position and nature of the image (1) when the object is nearer the mirror than its principal focus, (2) when the object is at a considerable distance from the mirror.

VI. Describe the astronomical telescope.

VII. Explain why it is that the light transmitted by blue and yellow glass superposed appears green, and describe

carefully a method of proving your statements experi-
mentally.

VIII. A soft iron bar is held in the magnetic meridian and
dipping towards the south at an angle of about 60° with
the horizontal. On being struck with a mallet it
becomes magnetised. What is the nature of the
magnetism so induced? Explain why.

IX. A sheet of tin rests on a table and is connected to earth.
On this rests a dry plate of glass, and on this again
another sheet of tin. It is found that the capacity for
electricity of the upper sheet of tin is very much greater
in this position than when lifted up away from the glass.
How would you prove this experimentally? How do you
account for it?

X. Write a brief account of the main phenomena and laws of
electrolysis.

XI. Describe the Leclanché cell. Why is it so much used for
electric bell work?

Four cells, each having an E.M.F. of 2 volts and an
internal resistance of 3 ohms, are joined in series and
connected to a resistance of 6 ohms. Calculate the
current in ampères.

BOTANY.

The Board of Examiners.

Time—Two hours.

I. What are *endosperm* and *perisperm, arillus* and *strophiole*?
Refer to an example in each case.

II. Describe the general structure of the *ovarium* and of the
fruit in Leguminosae. Name some marked variations of
the fruit in the Order.

III. What are *nectaries,* their function, and positions?

IV. What is meant by *self-fertilization,* and state what are the
chief impediments against such?

V. Make a vertical section through the inflorescence of (1) an
Aster or Sunflower, and (2) a Sow-thistle. Give an
exact account of each kind of flowers.

VI. By what salient characters would you distinguish the
following Orders from one another :—Ranunculaceae,
Myrtaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Orchideae and Liliaceae

¦PHYSIOLOGY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time —Two hours.

I. Cartilage :—

    a. How many varieties exist in the body ?

    b. Where is each kind found, and what purpose does it serve ?

    c. Describe the minute structure of any one kind.

II. What do you know concerning (*a*) the cause of the beat of the heart, and (*b*) of any influences that may be brought to bear upon it so as to alter its usual rate of beating.

III. What is an Emulsion ? How would you proceed to make one artificially ? What examples can you give of emulsions which result from natural processes of the body ?

IV. What is urea ? where is it formed ? and what becomes of it ? What is uric acid ?

V. Write an account of the functions of the spinal cord.

---

12. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

I. What do you understand by the terms *rock, stone,* and *talus ?*

II. What are *silt, mud,* and *loam ?*

III. By what tests would you distingush *kaolin* from *chalk ?*

IV. Describe the action of the atmosphere in making *soils,* and explain why soils differ in various localities.

V. Describe the structure of a *volcanic cone.* Is there such an one in South Australia ?

VI. What is the chemical nature of *travertine ?* Where and how does it occur in South Australia, and how has it been formed ?

VII. Describe a *glacier.*

VIII. How may the *shell-banks* on some of our beaches be

converted into a compact limestone showing no trace of its origin ?

IX. What is meant by the *shearing* of rocks, and how has it been produced ?

X. How has a *pebble* been formed, and how does a *nodule* differ from it ?

XI. How would you ascertain the absolute quantity of *suspended* and *dissolved matter* in a gallon of water from the River Murray ?

XII. How does a *mineral vein* differ from a *stratum* ?

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1898.

PASS LIST.

THIRD CLASS.

Clayton, Arthur Ross, 1, 2, 4, 7, 9 — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Grewar, Leonard Dangar, 1, 2, 7, 10 — Prince Alfred College
Heseltine, Samuel Richard, 1, 2, 7, 9 — St. Peter's Collegiate School

The undermentioned candidates passed in the following subjects :—

Ambrose, Ethel Mary Murray, 10 — Private Study
Gunson, George Frederick, 2 — Mr. F. A. d'Arenberg
Skipper, Stanley Herbert, 2 — St. Peter's Collegiate Schoo

The figures attached to the name of any Candidate show in which subjects the Candidate passed, as follows :—

1.—English	8.—Applied Mathematics
2.—Latin	9.—Chemistry
3.—Greek	10.—Experimental Physics
4.—French	11.—Botany and Physiology
5.—German	12.—Physical Geography and Principles of Geology
6.—Italian	
7.—Pure Mathematics	

MARCH, 1898.—SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

8 *Candidates entered themselves for this Examination (5 for the whole Examination and 3 for Special Subjects), of whom 2 failed to satisfy the Examiners.*
The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who entered themselves for, and of those who passed in, various Subjects :

Subjects.				No. of Boys entered.	No. of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed.	Total.
English ...	...	...	...	7	0	7	7	0	7 .
Latin	...	...	...	7	0	7	6	0	6
Greek	...	...	...	1	0	1	1	0	1
French ...	...	...	...	1	0	1	1	0	1
German ...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pure Mathematics		...	...	5	0	5	2	0	2
Applied Mathematics		...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemistry	...	...	...	3	0	3	2	0	2
Physics ...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3
Botany and Physiology...			...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Geography and Geology				0	0	0	0	0	0

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1898.

PASS LIST.

FIRST CLASS.

Last Place of Education.

Brooks, Albert Joseph, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7*, 9*   St. Peter's Collegiate School
Cowell, Francis Henry, 1, 2, 3, 5*, 7, 10*   Prince Alfred College
Fairweather, Andrew, 1, 2, 4*, 7*, 9*, 10   Way College
Gartrell, Herbert William, 1*, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9*, 12   St. Peter's Collegiate School
Hayward, Lionel Wykeham, 1*, 2, 4*, 5, 7, 9   St. Peter's Collegiate School
Hunter, Oswald, 1*, 2, 4*, 7, 9*, 10   Way College
Jacobi, Frieda Louisa, 1*, 4, 5*, 7, 10, 11   Advanced School for Girls
Jolly, Norman William, 1*, 2*, 3*, 5*, 7*, 8*, 9*, 10*   Prince Alfred College
McArthur, David William Stanley, 1, 2, 5, 7*, 9*, 10*   Prince Alfred College
Robinson, Spencer, 1*, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9*   St. Peter's Collegiate School

SECOND CLASS.

Birks, Melville, 1, 2, 4, 7, 9*, 10   Way College
Bullock, Royden George, 1, 5, 7, 9*   St. Peter's Collegiate School
Büring, Blanka, 1, 4, 5*, 7   Advanced School for Girls
Burnard, Renfrey Gershom, 1, 5, 7*, 10   Prince Alfred College
Little, Francesca Agnes, 1*, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12   Advanced School for Girls
Martin, Ada Ethel Mary, 1, 4*, 5, 11*, 12*   Unley Park School
Partridge, Wilfred Fewkes, 1*, 2, 4, 7   Way College
Parker, Vera Carleton, 1*, 4. 5, 11   Advanced School for Girls
Rose, Clement Thomas, 1, 5, 7*, 9, 10   Prince Alfred College
Taylor, Arthur Roy, 1, 2, 5, 7*, 9, 10   Prince Alfred College

THIRD CLASS.

Begley, Edward Thomas, 1, 2, 7, 9   Christian Bros.' Coll., Perth
Bennett, Claude Ernest, 1, 2, 4, 7, 9   Rev. D. A. Kerr
Bright, William Stuart, 1, 2. 7, 9   Private Tuition
Bryan, William Thomas, 1. 2, 4, 7   Christian Bros.' Coll., Perth
Deakin, John Edward Ferdinand, 1, 2, 7, 9   Christian Bros.' Coll., Perth
Edmunds, Charles Augustus, 1, 4, 7, 9, 10   Christian Bros.' Coll., Adelaide
Farr, Muriel Edith, 1, 4, 11, 12   Tormore School
Gillen, Vincent dePaul, 1, 4, 7, 9   Christian Bros.' Coll., Adelaide
Jones, Laurie Lindsay, 1, 5, 7, 9   St. Peter's Collegiate School
Lambert, William John, 1, 2, 4. 7   Perth High School
McAree, Francis Edward, 1, 2, 4, 7, 9   Christian Bros.' Coll., Adelaide
Martin, Victor Garfield, 1, 2, 4, 7   Way College
Mayo, George Elton, 1, 4, 7, 9   St. Peter's Collegiate School
Moroney, Austin James, 1, 4, 7, 9, 10   Christian Bros.' Coll., Adelaide
O'Connell, John Pearson, 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10   Christian Bros.' Coll., Adelaide
Quigley, Cornelius O'Neil, 1, 2, 7, 9   Christian Bros.' Coll., Perth
Ring, Hilda Mary, 1, 4, 11, 12   Norwood High School
Verco, Claude Maythorn, 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10   Prince Alfred College
Walton, Gertrude Mary, 1, 4, 7, 11, 12   Private Study
Young, Annie Gertrude, 1, 4, 7, 11, 12   Dryburgh House School

FOURTH CLASS.

Last Place of Education.

Angus, Catherine, 1, 4, 7	Mr. A. W. Gosnell
Brummitt, Elliott Arthur, 1, 5, 10	Prince Alfred College
Gibbons, William Francis Joseph, 1, 4, 7	Christian Bros.' Coll., Adelaide
Kennedy, Donald Angus, 1, 2, 12	Hahndorf College
Opie, Eleanor, 1, 4, 7	Advanced School for Girls

The undermentioned Candidates passed in the following special subjects:—

Bagge, Bertha Mary, 1, 13	Dominican Convent, Cabra
Callary, Mary Imelda, 1, 13	Dominican Convent, Cabra
Carr, Edwin Lester, 1	Self Tuition
Hole, William Margary, 5, 10	Private Study
Marryat, Cyril Beaumont, 5	Private Tuition
Martin, James McNeil, 1, 9, 10	Queen's School
Tucker, Bertha Beatrice Olga, 11	Unley Park School
Webb, Allan Maclaren, 2	Mr. Kerr's Class
Whitington, Bertram, 5	Private Study
Williams, Hilda Eliza, 1	Hardwicke College
Young, Mary Sophia, 11	Dryburgh House School

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached.

The figures attached to the name of any Candidate show in which subjects the Candidate passed, as follows:—

1.—English	9.—Chemistry
2.—Latin	10.—Experimental Physics
3.—Greek	11.—Botany and Physiology
4.—French	12.—Physical Geography and the
5.—German	Principles of Geology
6.—Italian	13.—Preliminary Arithmetic and
7.—Pure Mathematics	Dictation
8.—Applied Mathematics	

NOVEMBER, 1898.—SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

84 Candidates presented themselves for this Examination (73 for the whole Examination, and 11 for Special Subjects), of whom 28 failed to satisfy the Examiners.

The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who entered themselves for, and of those who passed in, various Subjects :

Subjects.	No. of Boys entered.	No. of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed.	Total.
English...	50	24	74	45	24	69
Latin	46	5	51	27	1	28
Greek	5	1	6	3	1	4
French	32	22	54	21	13	34
German...	18	7	25	17	5	22
Italian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pure Mathematics	47	16	63	36	7	43
Applied Mathematics	2	0	2	2	0	2
Chemistry	37	0	37	29	0	29
Experimental Physics	25	8	33	19	2	21
Botany and Physiology ...	0	19	19	0	11	11
Physical Geography and Geology	5	13	18	4	9	13
Preliminary Arithemetic and Dictation	1	2	3	0	2	2

EXAMINERS' REPORT.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The number of Candidates at this Examination was 590.   Of these 306 passed. 96 failed in one subject, 88 failed in two subjects, 64 failed in three subjects, and 36 failed in all four subjects. In arithmetic the failures numbered 165, in English 217, in Composition 108, and in Dictation 115.   This proportion of failures, though not greater than in former years, is somewhat excesssive, and a certain want of judgment is exhibited in sending up for examination candidates who are hopelessly unprepared.   In English 34 candidates obtained less than 12 marks out of 65, and in Arithmetic 41 candidates failed to obtain a single correct answer.

English.

The analysis was as a rule well done.   The most serious mistakes were made in distinguishing the kinds of clauses.   It was too commonly forgotten also that a subordinate clause is a part of the principal and ought to appear by its appropriate letter in the analysis of the principal.   Very many candidates overlooked the fact that a relative pronoun is part of the relative clause and not merely a connective word.   The parsing was the least satisfactory portion of the work done.   Too much of it was characterized by carelessness and unintelligent routine.   Fully 30 candidates parsed " sheet" as an abstract noun.   Parsing is undoubtedly a difficult subject, but there is no better logical discipline for children's minds.   Well taught it is an exercise of reasoning power, not of memory and the use of half understood formulae. The definitions of words were on the whole very satisfactory, but not a few papers revealed a total want of preparation for this subject.   As the words were all taken from the book set for examination, there should have been fewer failures in this respect than there actually were.   It is to be noted that in the examination in September, 1899, the words to be defined will not be limited to any prescribed book.

Composition.

Brevity is a virtue which may be cultivated later in life.   No candidate should send in less than one full page of foolscap.   A good essay should consist of two such pages and need not comprise more.   A common defect is an almost total disregard of punctuation and of the due division of the matter into sentences.

A breathless contempt for full stops and capitals is possessed by many candidates who in other respects do good work. It is not unusual to go for half a page with no other resting place than a stray comma here and there. This is a defect that cannot be overlooked. The use of slang and colloquialisms is not uncommon, and candidates may be reminded that slang does not become good English by being put in inverted commas. A practice prevails of leaving errors in parentheses, instead of striking them through with the pen. This should be discontinued ; children should not be taught to write in a manner that is not permissible to adults. The similarity in the composition of several candidates, belonging evidently to the same school, shows that they have been taught what to write rather than how to write. They should not be supplied in this way with common forms and precedents. On the whole, however, this portion of the examination was satisfactorily done.

Arithmetic.

On the whole the Arithmetic was very well done. For the most part satisfactory methods of working were adopted, and the solutions written down clearly and concisely. A great many of the candidates, however, have evidently not been trained to set out their work according to any system, and their papers were a jumble of figures put down in such a fashion that it was almost impossible to see how the result was arrived at. Candidates should clearly understand that the whole of their working must be shown ; a few seemed to think it sufficient to put down the answer only. Although Practice is one of the most generally useful of all arithmetical methods in commercial life, some of the candidates apparently knew nothing about it, and solved the question in Practice by the old-fashioned Rule of Three. Thirty-three candidates succeeded in obtaining full marks.

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

English.

In this year's syllabus, for the first time, candidates were required to commit certain poems to memory, and it is gratifying to report that the extracts which were taken as a test were written out very correctly, though in a good many cases the lengths of the line were altered in the quotations from Tennyson's Ode and from Childe Harold. As there is so little of technicality in English verse it would be well if candidates understood the structure of what they quote. The paraphrasing exercise was

not well done, and was apparently unfamiliar to most.   Its purpose is to see that the candidate understands not merely the general argument, but the particular metaphor or other illustration in the statement of it.   One or two candidates sought other metaphors and illustrations, but most gave only a translation of the words.   It is unnecessary to give any advice on the point, but it may be said that candidates should clearly have in mind the meaning of the exercise.   To assist in this, it may be pointed out —(1) That the author has presumably chosen the best words for his ideas, and that the exercise does not require the candidates to put themselves in competition with him ; (2) That the passage is not one whose full meaning is taken with little reflection, for then also the exercise would be absurd ; and (3) That consequently the paraphrase will presumably be longer than the passage, whose terseness is the only reason for the exercise at all.

History.

The Examiners report an improvement in this paper and, considering the range of the work, the results are very gratifying.

Geography.

On the whole the Geography papers were very good.   The majority of candidates failed to mention the trade in which the chief ports between the Suez Canal and Bankok are respectively engaged.

A map of New Zealand should show the positions of the chief mountains, rivers, towns, &c.

Question No. 5, to which exception has been taken, is justified by the fact that Physical Geography comprises the rudiments of Geology just as much as those of Physics, Astronomy, Meteorology, &c., and that the answer required is contained in Geikie's Elementary Physical Geography, which is the text-book recommended.

Latin.

I. Grammar.—The questions in this subject were very easy, and the average standard reached by the answers was fair.   In certain points, however, a curious weakness was shown.   In question 1 only about half the candidates were able to give the meaning, gender, and ablative singular of *caro* (precisely the same facts were asked for in 1897, when 52 per cent. of the candidates wrote them down correctly).   Decidedly more than half the candidates were unable to give the meaning, gender, and ablative singular of *cor*.   In question 2 not more than one or two were able to give the meaning, infinitive, perfect, and supine of *probo*.   A recollection of the English word *probation* might have been of

service. A surprisingly large number could not give the meaning of *malo*. The marking of the quantities showed deplorable ignorance. Whatever method of pronunciation teachers may use, it is inexcusable not to impress on their pupils the distinction between long and short vowels.

In question 3 candidates were more successful with the numerals than with the dates.

Question 4 was, as a rule, well answered, though many showed a strange ignorance of the meaning of *tutus*.

Question 5 was not well answered. A great number could not distinguish between a final clause and a consecutive clause, and the examples given exemplified a great variety of grammatical blunders.

Question 6 was fairly answered, though many candidates, while enumerating a number of uses of the ablative, contrived to omit one or two of the most important, *e.g.*, the ablative absolute.

Question 7 was fairly well answered. It might be suggested that an useful occasional exercise for boys would be to ask them to pick out the words of Latin origin in a page from an English author.

II. Composition.—The sentences set for translation into Latin presented no serious difficulty to a properly prepared candidate, and were rendered on the whole with fair accuracy. The weaker candidates shewed great carelessness as regards number, person, case, and gender, *e.g.*, *the dogs* was rendered *canem ; the six books* by *sex librum ; (if) I had seen* by *uidisset ; he was made consul* by *ʃactus est consulem* (this was given by several candidates), *consulem creatus*, &c.; *which* (referring to *libros*) by *quae*.

Most of the candidates would have been benefited if they had enjoyed more oral exercise in expressing simple ideas in Latin.

III. Translation.—The Latin passages set for translation into English proved too much for most candidates. The Examiner wishes again to point out most strongly how important it is for boys to hear Latin read aloud, and to be trained to catch the meaning of a sentence in the 1

⸻ Luvvis 1 ⸺ is recommended as scholarly and accurate.

Greek.

The work of the single candidate who entered for this paper was of a very moderate quality. If the time devoted to Greek is not great, there is all the more reason that candidates should be

taught on scholarly principles from the very first, and should not be hampered by the use of inferior text-books. Practice in composition, both *viva voce* and on paper, is essential from a very early stage.

French.

The grammatical questions were on the whole satisfactorily answered. Now that the use of dictionaries is no longer permitted in the examination, there will be no need to set a separate paper in Grammar. These questions should be asked as much as possible *in connection with* the translated passages, just as they should be in class. It is of more importance that the pupils should know the grammar of words and phrases commonly occurring in their reading than the exceptions which are seldom met with except in the grammar. With regard to the abolition of dictionaries it was probably a good move, but on this occasion apparently premature, and both the Examiner and the candidates were unprepared for it. The paper was set on the presumption that the use of the dictionary would be allowed for the whole of the translation paper, and consequently the necessary words were not provided. The want of a mental vocabulary became very evident in the translation of the piece set for prose composition, and the abolition of the dictionary will, it is to be hoped, cause an improvement in this respect.

German.

There seems to be the notion abroad among students whose mother tongue is German, that mere acquaintance with the German conversational language, as heard in this country, will enable them, without any study, to gain a pass. This notion is illusory. Not only is the vocabulary in use among locally born Germans extremely limited and vitiated by the intermixture of handy English words, but both grammar and idiom are rapidly degenerating among those German youths who do not attend German schools, nor read much of German literature. The examination papers written by apparently German candidates exhibited a lamentably prevailing tendency to discard the use of the imperfect (preterite) in favour of the perfect tense and to substitute the accusative for the dative case, using only one objective case as in English. *Er hat zu mich geschrieben* is, in the opinion of a vast proportion of the candidates, the correct rendering of " *he wrote (to) me.*" Teachers should impress upon their students, whether they be English born or Germans, that a fair acquaintance with the rules of grammar is one of the conditions indispensable for a pass in German.

Mathematics.

In Geometry the book work was as a rule well done, but a very small proportion showed any facility with deductions. Candidates at this stage should establish all theorems not demonstrated in Euclid's propositions or recognised corollaries, instead of referring to some " well-known deduction," as was frequently done. The arithmetical work was the least satisfactory, and it was certainly no better on the whole than the average work done at the Preliminary Examination in the same subject.

Elementary Physics.

The most remarkable feature of this examination was that not one of the candidates had anything like a clear conception of the nature of the difference between the weight and mass of a body. "The weight of a body shows how heavy it is," is typical of several of the definitions, and scarcely any seemed to regard weight as a force. All the candidates, with but three exceptions, had a distinctly wrong idea as to what is meant by the mass of a body, and defined it as the volume, size, or bulk. Thus one candidate said that a pound of gold has a smaller mass than a pound of feathers, and several stated that the mass of a body depends upon the temperature, as it expands on being heated. Students cannot have very much knowledge of the elementary principles of dynamics who have not grasped such fundamental ideas which lie at the very foundation of the science. The other portions of the paper were much better done, although very few were able to give a clear explanation in the case of question VIII.

Chemistry.

The majority of the candidates answered the questions in an intelligent manner, and proved that they had been well taught. Some of the papers were very creditable indeed.

Physiology.

For many years past the questions set on this subject have been almost entirely confined to a small but admirable Primer of 132 pages. This year, for the first time, the range of reading required had been increased by the recommendation of a larger and more comprehensive text-book. Perhaps it is for this reason that the results of the recent examination have not been very satisfactory. But the following facts may be commented upon :

1. Some technical words have been misspelled by a considerable number of candidates in precisely the same way.

2. Identical errors of statement are similarly common to many apers.

3. The meaning and importance of the points dealt with in Question III. are almost invariably misunderstood.

4. In Question V. the phraseology used to describe certain very important elementary facts of nervous physiology was often unhappily chosen and identically expressed ; and the examples selected to exemplify the facts in question, instead of being of an easily explained and simple kind, were very often of an unnecessarily complex character, the proper comprehension of which was probably quite beyond the range of the candidates' knowledge. It is not surprising, then, that to this question the explanations given were sometimes incoherent.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

English Literature and History.

I have again to report on the excellent quality of the work done in these papers. The book prescribed in History was much harder than usual, but it had been carefully studied, and all the questions were generally well answered except No. II. In the paper on Literature several candidates who only sought a pass did quite as good work as the credit candidates so far as the work was common. The examination paper I should note looks harder than it is when reference is made to the text-books prescribed. The purpose of the examination is not to test a general knowledge of literature, but to secure a study of a few typical books.

Latin.

I. GRAMMAR.—The special question on grammar (5) was fairly answered by the better candidates. In what may be called "Applied Grammar" there was a good deal of weakness throughout the paper, grammatical blunders being frequent in the prose composition, while in the unseen translation many candidates seemed merely to have taken into account the meaning of the nominative singular of a substantive or adjective, and of the first person present indicative active of a verb, without pausing to notice in what grammatical form the words occurred.

II. Composition.—The number of blunders in grammar has been mentioned already. This weakness was more noticeable in those who attemped the easier piece. A very large number of candidates were awkward in dealing with proper names, and appeared not to have been taught how to deal with such. Very few indeed translated *Dutch* by *Bataui,* many wrote *Dutch.* Far too few thought of *Galli* for French.

All candidates for credit ought to have been able to find words for *James* and *John.* The better candidates did fair work, and

showed signs of careful teaching, but as a rule better method and more practice in prose composition are desirable. A few typical chapters of a Latin prose author should be learned by heart, and the careful reading of Latin aloud, and listening to it when read by others should be more frequent. Easy original composition in Latin may also be employed with advantage.

III. Unseen Translation.—The results in this part of the examination were not very satisfactory, but the length of the paper had probably prevented most from giving sufficient time to this section. Due allowance was made for the difficulty caused by the misprints in the extract from Livy.

IV. In the set books the translation from Vergil was fairly well done. Some of the weaker candidates, however, hardly seemed to recollect one or two of the passages. The brief notes in B II. were, as a rule, poorly done. It is not creditable (and scarcely credible) that the candidate who headed the list for the whole paper should have stated that Helen was the wife of Laomedon, king of Mitylene. Many entirely failed to recognise what was the exact point which required a note.

The passage from the Pro Archia was not difficult, and was, as a rule, well done. The questions on Syntax in IV. were in general poorly answered, except by the very best candidates. The explanations of the references were weaker than should have been the case.

V. The answers to the questions on History were disappointing. No one was able to write Caesar's full name in Roman capitals. Many stated incorrectly that he was murdered in the Capitol (this was probably due to a recollection of Shakespeare). M. Terentius Varro was confused with P. Terentius Afer and with P. Quintilius Varus. Catalina was misspelt again and again as was also the case with Philippi (Port Phillip exercises a most baneful influence on the half-educated). Very few indeed recognised Q. Tullius Cicero, though he presided at Archias' trial, the majority preferring, in defiance of his praenomen, to identify him with his more famous brother.

The Examiner has not unnaturally felt obliged to dwell on those parts of the work which require improvement. He would be sorry to appear to underrate the amount of industry and careful preparation, of which there is ample evidence. Improvements, however, in methods of teaching would undoubtedly lessen the percentage of failures, many, if not most of the rejected candidates, being evidently not mentally incapable of passing. On the other hand, the best candidates though showing a fair knowledge as far as they go, betray the most astonishing limitation in the amount of their reading and have very little general knowledge of the subject.

In the 6th line of par. V. the word " Catalina " should be Catilina.

Greek.

The better candidates had evidently worked at the set books, but their general knowledge of the subject was decidedly weak. The candidate who gained the highest percentage of marks was quite unable to scan an ordinary iambic trimeter. There would seem to be room for improvement in the teaching of this subject. To repeat the Examiner's remarks in last year's report: "In the preparation of candidates careful attention should be paid to Greek composition from the very first." Several candidates, it may be observed, blundered over the spelling of "psychology," though the word was before their eyes.

The use of a sound and scholarly grammar (such as Goodwin's) is recommended.

French.

The papers as a whole were not satisfactory. They give evidence of too little reading of French authors, both prose and verse. Candidates have a poor vocabulary, and little or no acquaintance with verse style. Many think it unnecessary to make any *sense*, even when translating prose passages. Not more than one or two candidates remembered that *en* can mean *to* as well as *in*, and that *plus* may be used elliptically for *ne-plus*; consequently all, with one exception, made nonsense of the first line of the first piece. The general style of many of the papers seems to show that a large number of the candidates are too young for a Senior examination.

The Examiner would like to suggest an important alteration in this paper, *i.e.*, the entire abolition of the History questions. He thinks, firstly, that History is out of place in purely language examination; secondly, the period necessary for preparation is out of proportion to the small number of marks allotted to it in the examination. The paper is long enough without the history questions. The examiner is inclined to think that if the time spent in preparing the history text-book were devoted to reading French authors, better results would be obtained. Some of the candidates, in fact, who obtained high marks did not attempt the History questions. The answers to the Grammar questions were generally satisfactory, with the exception of those to the last one, No. VII. A little derivation should be taught in connection with French grammar in the higher forms at school. This need not mean the use of a special historical grammar; a good grammar like Eugene's should answer the purpose. Very few of the Senior candidates appeared to see the connection between the verb *blanchir* and the very common adjective *blanc*.

German.

It may be well to repeat here the warning given in last year's report, to the effect that candidates should not expect to pass unless they attempt the translation into German, and that more marks are assigned to this exercise than to any other.

Mathematics.

The mathematical papers were on the whole well done, and as a rule the candidates write out their work concisely and systematically. There is, however, room for considerable improvement in this respect with a large number of candidates.

Chemistry.

The papers were on the whole very well done. Many of the candidates answered the questions in a manner which proved that they had been well grounded in the subject.

Experimental Physics.

On the whole the questions were fairly well answered. A more intimate practical acquaintance with experimental methods is, however, desirable. The knowledge of a number of the candidates was evidently mere book knowledge.

Physiology.

The average quality of the answers this year was not up to the usual standard, and there was no paper that could be called excellent, as there was last year. This general shortcoming was partly due to the meaning of one question (No. II.) having been wrongly understood, while in another (No. IV.), dealing with one of the fundamental principles of Physiology, the answer was in nearly all cases not only wrongly stated, but wrongly stated in such similar terms as to suggest that the students had collectively failed to grasp the importance of the principle at issue.

For the Board of Examiners,

E. C. STIRLING, Chairman.

The University,
16th January, 1899.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR 1899

PART III.

THE ELDER CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

SYLLABUS.

The Elder Conservatorium of Music has been established for the purpose of providing a complete system of instruction in the art and science of Music, at a moderate cost to the Student.

New buildings, consisting of a large Concert Hall and sound-proof teaching and lecture rooms, are being erected ; these will be fully equipped with a Grand Organ, &c. Pending their completion suitable accommodation has been provided.

The Conservatorium is open to Professional and Amateur Students. The course of instruction is so arranged that Students may either be prepared for a professional career or may attend for the study of a single subject only.

The course of instruction is divided into three grades, and the annual fees payable in each grade are :—

Junior	...	... Ten Guineas per annum
Intermediate	...	Twelve Guineas per annum
Senior	...	... Fourteen Guineas per annum

The annual fees may be paid in one amount, or in proportionate instalments at the commencement of each term. Students entering at a half Term must pay the fee for a Term and a half.

Each fee secures for the Student tuition in one principal subject and in one secondary subject, the latter to be approved by the Director.

The grade in which a Student is to be placed will be decided by the Director.

Students desiring to study two principal subjects are allowed a reduction on the fee for the second principal subject (see Regulations).

Students desiring to attend the Conservatorium for the purpose of taking one secondary subject of study only may be admitted by special arrangement.

Terms for 1899.

First Term begins March 7th, ends May 20th.
Second Term begins June 5th, ends August 26th.
Third Term begins September 11th, ends December 12th.

Half Terms begin—
April 17th.
July 17th.
October 23rd.

Entrance Examination.

All candidates for admission as Students must pass an Entrance Examination.   The Examination will be in nowise competitive, but will be of such a nature as to show that candidates have had such preliminary training or are possessed of such natural musical talent as will enable them to profit by the instruction given at the Conservatorium.   No Student will be admitted to the Conservatorium or to any course of study who, in the opinion of the Director, is not qualified to benefit thereby.

A Lady Attendant has charge of all female Students attending the Conservatorium.

Forms of application for admission to the Conservatorium may be obtained from the Registrar of the University.   When filled up they should be sent in at least seven days before the beginning of the Term or half Term.   Such forms must be accompanied by the Entrance Examination fee of 10s. 6d.

Examinations and Diplomas.

At the end of each Academical year examinations are held to test the progress of all Students, and as a result of such examinations progress reports are furnished.

Students who have completed a three years' course of study at the Conservatorium will be allowed to offer themselves for examination for the Diploma of Associate in Music.

Scholarships.

Eight free Scholarships will be offered for competition among Australian Students of Music.   For particulars see Regulations.

Orchestra.

A University Orchestra has been established for the practice of Orchestral Music by Students and others, the giving of Concerts in the new Hall, &c.

The services of professional musicians will be retained to assist at rehearsals and performances.

Persons not studying at the Conservatorium may be admitted to take part in rehearsals and Concerts on such conditions as may be laid down.

Library.

A Library of Classical Compositions, including Full Scores, and of miscellaneous writings on musical subjects, has been formed. The books and music are available to Students for reference.

Musical Societies.

From the Students of Music at the University and Conservatorium and their friends will doubtless spring societies for the performance of choral works, original compositions, and for the reading and discussion of papers on musical subjects, &c.   These will form an important feature in the social life of the University.

Persons not studying at the Conservatorium may be admitted to membership of these Societies.

THE ELDER CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

REGULATIONS.

I. The following subjects shall be taught in the Elder Conservatorium :—

PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS—

Harmony and Musical Composition

Pianoforte

Singing (Solo)

Organ

Harp

Violin

Violoncello

Other Orchestral Instruments.

SECONDARY SUBJECTS—

Elements of Music

Sight Singing and Musical Dictation

History of Music

Ensemble Playing (Chamber Music)

Concerted Music (Instrumental and Vocal)

Orchestral Playing

and such other subjects as come within the scope of a musical education.

II. The Conservatorium shall be under the control of the Council of the University.

III. The instruction of students shall be conducted by the Director and such Professors, Lecturers, and Teachers as the Council shall from time to time appoint.

IV. A complete course of study shall extend over a period of three Academical years, and shall comprise at least one principal and one secondary subject, which shall be specified at the commencement of the course and approved of by the Director.

V. At the end of their third year students may offer themselves for examination for the Diploma of Associate in Music in the subjects in which they have completed their course of study.

VI. Students may be admitted either as paying students or as holders of Scholarships or Exhibitions.

VII. Paying students must pass an Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Director in the subjects they propose to study

VIII. The academical year shall consist of three Terms. The first Term shall begin on the first Tuesday in March, and the third Term shall terminate on the second Tuesday in December in each year.

Half Terms shall begin on the Monday nearest to the middle of each Term.

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

IX. Scholarships may be established from time to time by the Council of the University, or by private individuals, under such conditions as the Council may approve.

X. At the end of each year examinations shall be held to test the progress of all students, and each student shall be entitled to a report on the result of such examination, in his or her case.

XI. The undermentioned fees shall be payable in advance :—

Entrance Examination (all grades) ...	£0	10	6
For one Principal and one Secondary subject—			
Senior grade (per annum)	£14	14	0
Intermediate "	12	12	0
Junior "	10	10	0
For Examination for Diploma ...	3	3	0
For the Diploma	2	2	0
For an additional Principal Subject—			
Senior	£9	9	0
Intermediate	8	8	0
Junior	7	7	0

For Secondary Subjects (when not taken in conjunction with a Principal Subject, or when taken in conjunction with a Principal or Secondary Subject)—

Elements of Music	£1	11	6
Sight Singing and Musical Dictation ...	1	11	6
History of Music	1	1	0
Ensemble Playing—			
Students of the Conservatorium ...	1	11	6
Students attending for this subject only	3	3	0
Orchestral Playing—			
Students of the Conservatorium ...	1	11	6
Students attending for this subject only	3	3	0
Elocution	3	3	0
Italian	3	3	0
French	3	3	0
German	3	3	0

XII The annual fees may be paid in one amount, or in proportionate instalments at the commencement of each term.   Students entering at a half Term must pay for a term and a half.

XIII. Schedules defining as far as possible the courses of study in the various subjects shall be drawn up by the Board of Musical Studies, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

XIV. The Council may authorise the holding of examinations in musical subjects, and the granting of Diplomas or Certificates of efficiency to candidates who shall comply with the requirements of such examinations.

ELDER SCHOLARSHIPS.

XV. Eight free Scholarships shall be offered for competition among Australasian Students of Music.   Four of these shall be " Local" Scholarships, and four shall be " Open" Scholarships.

XVI. A "Local" Scholarship shall mean one for which persons who shall have resided in South Australia for at least two years prior to the date fixed for the examination shall be eligible.   An "Open" Scholarship shall mean one for which persons who shall have resided in any part of Australasia for at least two years prior to the date fixed for the examination shall be eligible.

XVII. A Scholarship shall be tenable for three years and shall entitle the holder to free tuition in one principal, and one secondary, subject of musical study in the Conservatorium.
The period of tenure may be extended by the Council.

XVIII. The subjects for which Scholarships will be awarded shall for the present be :—
Singing (two Scholarships, one Open and one Local).
Pianoforte Playing (two Scholarships, one Open and one Local).
Violin Playing (two Scholarships, one Open and one Local).
Musical Composition (one Open Scholarship).
Organ Playing (one Local Scholarship).

XIX. Of these Scholarships there shall be offered for competition in March, 1898 :—
One Open Scholarship for Singing.
One Open Scholarship for Musical Composition.
One Local Scholarship for Pianoforte Playing.
One Local Scholarship for Violin Playing.

XX. The remaining four Scholarships shall be offered for competition at such times as the Council may direct.

XXI. Candidates for Scholarships shall undergo such examination as the Council may from time to time direct.

XXII. Should none of the Candidates competing for Scholarships show sufficient merit, the Scholarships may be left vacant until such time as the Council may direct.

XXIII. Successful candidates must, at the end of each Term, present to the Council a certificate of diligence and proficiency, in a form to be prescribed ; and should such certificate be unsatisfactory, the Council may determine the tenure of the Scholarship on giving three months' notice to the holder. The Council may also summarily determine a Scholarship if in the judgment of the Council the holder be guilty of misconduct.

XXIV. No person may hold more than one of the Elder Scholarships at the same time.

XXV. The limits of age for candidates for these Scholarships shall be as follows :—

Singing—17 to 24.
Pianoforte Playing—12 to 18.
Violin Playing—12 to 18.
Organ Playing—12 to 19.
Musical Composition—12 to 25.

XXVI. The examination fees payable by candidates for Scholarships shall be such as the Council may from time to time fix.

XXVII. The places at which examinations for Scholarships shall be held and the mode in which such examinations shall be conducted, shall be such as the Council approve.

TERMS, 1899.

First Term begins 7th March, ends 20th May.
Half Term begins 17th April.
Second Term begins 5th June, ends 26th August.
Half Term begins 17th August.
Third Term begins 11th September, ends 12th December.
Half Term begins 23rd October.

ELDER SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDS.

1898 { Hamilton, Ellie Maude (Pianoforte).
{ Thomas, Nora Kyffin (Violin).

Rules to be observed by Students.

A Student on entering the Conservatorium must sign an agreement binding himself to keep all the rules of the Conservatorium, to obey those in authority over him, and to attend for study at least one year. The father or guardian of the student will be required to sign a minute of approval, and to give an undertaking to pay the fees for the year.

Arrangements for continuing or receiving lessons must be made through the Registrar of the University and not direct with the teacher.

Students intending to discontinue lessons must give notice of such intention at least one month before the end of a Term.

All fees are payable in advance.

Teachers are not allowed to give lessons until a voucher has been produced showing that the student's fees are paid.

Students must attend punctually at the hour appointed for their lessons, and must on no account absent themselves without a written explanation to the Director.

Strict silence must be observed by students while lessons are being given.

Students will not be allowed to bring their parents or friends to the class-rooms.

Teachers are not allowed, except by permission of the Director, to give lessons to pupils of the Conservatorium elsewhere than at the Conservatorium.

Students must attend such orchestral, vocal, or other classes as the Director shall deem essential for their progress.

Students, unless excused by the Director, must remain in the class-room forty minutes in addition to the time occupied by their own lessons.

No Student of the Conservatorium shall take part in any public concert or accept any public engagement without the sanction of the Director.

No Student of the Conservatorium shall publish any composition without the sanction of the Director.

A copy of all compositions published with the Director's sanction must be presented to the Library of the University.

As a mark of particular distinction advanced students may be permitted to give instruction in the Conservatorium under the supervision of their own Teachers. The authority for this privilege must emanate from the Director, and cannot be extended to Students after they have left the Conservatorium.

Any infringement or breach of Rules or any discreditable or improper conduct will subject the Student, at the discretion of the Board of Musical Studies, to dismissal from the institution.

CHAS. R. HODGE,

REGISTRAR.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

ADVANCED COURSE.

REGULATIONS.

*I. To obtain the Advanced Certificate of the Public Examination in Music, each candidate must complete one Academical year of study, and pass an Examination in the following subjects, viz. :—

- (a) *The Elements of Music,*
- (b) *Harmony (in four parts),*
- (c) *Counterpoint (in three parts),*
- (d) *Musical Analysis,*
- (e) *Playing upon the Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, or other orchestral instrument.*

Candidates who have passed in the Advanced Course of the Public Examinations in Music shall be exempted from the requirements of the First Year's Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Music on payment of the difference between the full fees for the latter course and the amount already paid by the candidate for the Advanced Course.

II. To complete an Academical year of study, a candidate must attend the courses of Lectures delivered on each of the Theoretical subjects specified for the Examination in that year ; but the separate courses of Lectures need not all be attended in one and the same year, nor need the Examination be passed in the same Academical year in which the Lectures have been attended.

III. No Student shall in any term be credited with attendance at the University Lectures, and the completion of any Academic Term of study in any subject, unless he shall have attended during that Term three-fourths of the Lectures given in that subject, except in case of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council.

IV. Schedules defining, as far as may be necessary, the scope of the Examinations in the above-mentioned subjects, shall be drawn up by the Board of Musical Studies, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

V. The names of the successful candidates at each Examination shall be arranged in two classes, in alphabetical order in each.

* *Allowed* 12th *December,* 1894.

VI. Candidates who have completed the course of study, and passed the Examination herein prescribed, may obtain a Certificate of having attended the University lectures and passed the Public Examination in Music, Advanced Course.

VII. The following fees shall be payable in advance :—

Fee payable in each Term by every Student in Music ...	£2	2	0
Fee on attending the Examination	3	3	0

Allowed 3rd August, 1892.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC, ADVANCED COURSE, IN NOVEMBER, 1899.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

(a) ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Notes, Rests, Clefs, Intervals, Scales, Time, Abbreviations, and other signs.

Text-books recommended—
Davenport's "Elements of Music," and Banister's "Music."

(b) HARMONY.

Common Chords, Chords of the Dominant 7th, Dominant 9th, Dominant 11th, and 13th, Suspensions, Chords of the Augmented 6th, Cadences, Passing Notes, Sequences, Modulation, Harmonizing Melodies.

Text-books recommended—
Stainer's Harmony Primer ; Banister's "Music" ; Bertenshaw's "Harmony and Counterpoint."

(c) COUNTERPOINT.

Single Counterpoint ; all species in two and three parts.

Text-books recommended—
Banister's "Music"; Bertenshaw's "Harmony and Counterpoint."

(d) MUSICAL ANALYSIS.

The analysis, at sight, of a short extract from a classical composition.

(e) PLAYING UPON THE PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, OR OTHER ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENT.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

Candidates will be required to :—

(1.) Perform a solo or solos selected from a list of pieces which may be obtained from the Registrar of the University.
(2.) Play a short piece of music at first sight.
(3.) Play any scale or arpeggio that may be called for by the Examiner.
(4.) Answer questions on the Elements of Music, and on Form in Composition, with special reference to the piece selected for performance.

ORGAN PLAYING.

Candidates will be required to :—

(1.) Perform a solo or solos selected from a list of pieces which may be obtained from the Registrar of the University

(2.) Play a short piece of music at first sight.

(3.) Play on manual or pedal any scale that may be called for by the Examiner.

(4.) Answer questions on the Elements of Music; on Form in Composition, with special reference to the piece selected for performance; on the pitch and quality of organ stops; and on the combination of the various stops.

PLAYING UPON ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS.

Candidates may themselves select a solo from the works of classical writers, but must send the title to the Registrar of the University for approval at least one month before the examination. The other tests will be the same as (2), (3), and (4) of Pianoforte Playing.

*** Candidates must bring their own accompanists.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC, ADVANCED COURSE. LIST OF PIECES.

PIANOFORTE.

Candidates will be required to play one piece from each of the following lists :—

LIST A.

MOZART.—Fantasia and Fugue in C.

BACH.—Prelude and Fugue in F minor (Book I., No. 12).

MENDELSSOHN.—Prelude and Fugue in F minor (No. V. of six Preludes and Fugues).

LIST B.

BEETHOVEN.—Sonata in A, Op 2, No. 2.

BEETHOVEN.—Sonata in D, Op. 10, No. 3.

MENDELSSOHN.—Sonata in E, Op. 6.

STUDENT WHO COMMENCED THE ADVANCED COURSE IN MUSIC IN 1898.

Wright, Annie Elwin.

OF PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.
REGULATIONS.

The Regulations of the Public Examinations in Music allowed by the Governor on the 18th December, 1886, have been repealed, and the following Regulations substituted therefor :—

I. Public Examinations in the Theory and Practice of Music shall be held annually.

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

III. Schedules defining as far as may be necessary the range of the Examinations shall be published in the month of January in each year.

THEORY OF MUSIC.

IV. Primary, Junior, and Senior Examinations in the Theory of Music shall be held annually.

V. Candidates shall be admitted to any Examination without restriction as to age.

VI. At the Primary Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners that he has a knowledge of :—

Notes, Rests, Staves, Clefs (the F and G Clefs only), Transposition from Bass to Treble Staves, and vice versa, Scales (major and minor), Key Signatures, Intervals, Time (relative duration of notes), Marks and Words of Expression, Speed, &c., Abbreviations, Embellishments.

VII. At the Junior Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in

Notes, Staves, Clefs, Keys, Intervals, Time, Transposition, Common Chords, and the knowledge of the technical terms used in Music.

VIII. At the Senior Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in

1. *Harmony.*
2. *Counterpoint.*
3. *History of Music.*

IX. The Examination in the Primary division shall be held in South Australia during the month of June, and elsewhere at such time as the Council shall appoint. The Junior and Senior Examinations shall be held on or about the first Friday of

November in each year, or at such other time as the Council shall appoint.

X. The following fees shall be paid at the time of giving notice to attend :

Primary Examination	...	...	...	£0 10	6
Junior Examination	...	...	...	1 1	0
Senior Examination	...	...	...	1 11	6

In no case will the fee be returned; but if, not less than seven days before the Examination, a candidate shall notify to the Registrar his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future Examination.

XI. Candidates must enter their names at least one calendar month before the date fixed for the Examination, but notices of entry may be received one week later, on payment of an extra fee of 10s. 6d.

XII. The names of successful candidates in the Junior and Senior Examinations shall be arranged in two classes, in alphabetical order in each.

XIII. The list of successful candidates shall be posted at the University and shall state the last place of education from which each candidate comes.

XIV. Certificates shall be given to the successful candidates stating in which class they have been placed.

PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

XV. Primary, Junior, and Senior Examinations in the Practice of Music shall be held annually.

XVI. Candidates shall be admitted to any Examination without restriction as to age.

XVII. Candidates shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in one or more of the following subjects :—

1. *Pianoforte Playing.*
2. *Organ Playing.*
3. *Solo Singing.*
4. *Playing on any Orchestral Instrument.*

XVIII. The Examination in the Primary division shall be held in South Australia during the month of June, and elsewhere at such time as the Council shall appoint. The Junior and Senior Examinations shall be held on or about the first Friday of November in each year, or at such other time as the Council shall appoint.

XIX. The following fees shall be paid at the time of giving notice to attend :—

> For candidates presenting themselves for Examination at Adelaide or elsewhere, for each subject—

Primary Examination	...	...	...	£0 10	6
Junior Examination	...	...	...	1 1	0
Senior Examination	...	...	...	1 11	6

> In no case will the fee be returned ; but if, not less than seven days before the Examination, a candidate shall notify to the Registrar his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future Examination.

XX. Candidates must enter their names at least one calendar month before the date fixed for the Examination ; but notices of entry may be received up to a fortnight before the date of the Examination on payment of an extra fee of 10s. 6d.

XXI. The names of successful candidates in the Junior and Senior Examinations shall be arranged in alphabetical order in two classes in each of the above subjects.

XXII. The list of successful Candidates shall be posted at the University, and shall state the subjects in which each Candidate has passed, and also the last place of education from which he comes.

XXIII. Certificates shall be given to the successful Candidates stating the subjects in which they have passed and the class in which they have been placed.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

XXIV. The Primary, Junior, and Senior Public Examinations in the Theory and Practice of Music may be held in other places than the City of Adelaide.

XXV. Such Local Examinations shall be held only under the supervision of persons appointed by the Council.

XXVI. No such Examination shall be held unless a sum sufficient to meet all expenses, including the Statutory Fees, be lodged with the Registrar at least one calendar month prior to the date fixed for the Examination.

Allowed April, 1897.

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

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE THEORY OF MUSIC.

PRIMARY.

At the Primary Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners that he has a knowledge of :—

Notes, rests, staves, clefs (the F and G clefs only), transposition from bass to treble staves, and *vice versâ*, scales, key signatures, intervals, time, marks and words of expression, speed, &c., abbreviations, embellishments.

JUNIOR.

The papers set in the Junior Division will be designed to test the Candidates' knowledge of :—

Staves, clefs, intervals, scales, key-signatures, time, accent, embellishments, technical terms used in music, transposition, formation of uninverted common chords.

Text books recommended—

Davenport's "Elements of Music," and Stainer's Harmony Primer, Chaps. I. to IV. inclusive.

SENIOR.

Senior candidates will be expected to show knowledge of the following subjects :—

HARMONY.

Harmony in not more than four parts, including the harmonizing of melodies.

COUNTERPOINT.

All species of single Counterpoint in two parts.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

A general knowledge of Musical History within the period 1500 to 1890.

Text books recommended—

Stainer's Harmony Primer ; Banister's "Music" ; Bonavia Hunt's History of Music.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

Pianoforte Playing.

PRIMARY DIVISION.

I. SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS.

Candidates must be prepared to play, from memory, (in similar motion only) all Major and Harmonic Minor scales in the octave position (one note in each hand), to the extent of two octaves. Also Arpeggios of all Major and Minor common chords, in the root position only ; compass, two octaves.

Scales and Arpeggios to be prepared with each hand separately and with both hands together.

Speed, not slower than four notes to a 66 metronome beat.

II. EXERCISES AND PIECES.

All candidates must be prepared to play Aloys Schmitt's "Preparatory Exercises" (Part I.), as far as No. 64, with each hand separately or with both hands together. The semibreves must be held down but not sounded. Speed, about 66 crotchets.

Candidates must also prepare *one* piece selected from the following :—
Beethoven : Sonatina in F ; Sonatina in G.
Clementi : Sonatinas, Op. 36. (Any one may be chosen).
Hunten : Rondino in A, Op. 21, No. 4.
Kuhlau : Sonatina in C, Op. 55, No. 6 ; Sonatina in F, Op. 55, No. 4 ; Sonatina in G, Op. 55, No. 2.
Reinecke : Sonatina in A minor, Op. 127a, No. 6 ; Miniature Sonata in D, Op. 136, No. 5.

III. Candidates must be prepared to answer questions on the values of notes and rests, time signatures, key signatures, and scales ; and to show knowledge of the meanings of signs and terms used in the piece performed.

IV. Candidates will be required to play an easy piece at sight.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

I. SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS.

Candidates must be prepared to play, from memory, Major, Minor (both forms), and Chromatic scales, in the octave position only, and Arpeggios on Major and Minor common chords, all positions, single notes each hand. To begin on highest or lowest note (with each hand separately or with both hands together) as required. Compass, four octaves. Speed, not slower than four notes to an 84 metronome beat.
Arpeggios are not to be played with the thumb on the black keys, except in the keys of F sharp major and E flat minor.

II. Candidates must be prepared to play all the Studies and Pieces in any *one* of the following lists the Examiners having the option to select either the entire compositions or portions of them. Candidates are not allowed to select from two lists :—

LIST A.

Studies—Bach, Fughetta in D Minor.   (Peters, 2791, p. 36.)
Schmitt, in C, Op. 16, No. 8.
Cramer, in A flat, No. 27.

Pieces—Beethoven, Variations, in F, on "Tändeln und Scherzen."
Schubert, No 1, in C, of "Momens Musicals," Op. 94.
Chopin, Valse in A flat (posthumous), Op. 70, No. 2.

LIST B.

Studies—Handel, Allegro in F, from Suite II.
Berens, in A minor, Op. 61, No. 32.
Cramer, in F minor, No. 16.

Pieces—Mozart, Sonata in C, First Movement.   (Peters, 486 No. 8)
Hiller, " Marcia Elegiaca," Op. 55, No. 2.
Gurlitt, " Celandine," Op. 215, No. 5.

LIST C.

Studies—Czerny, in F, Op. 299, No. 12.
　　Heller, in D minor, Op. 46, No. 14.
　　Cramer, in A minor, No. 6.

Pieces—Mozart. Variations in E flat, on "La belle Français."
　　Gade, No. 2, in B flat, of "Spring Flowers." (Augener, 143.)
　　Lachner, Nos. 1 to 5 of "Rustic Dances." (Augener, 8209.)

III. Candidates are required to know the meaning of all signs and terms occurring in the music used, and to answer questions on the Elements of Music.

IV. Candidates must be prepared to play at sight.

SENIOR DIVISION.

I. SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS.

Candidates must be prepared to play, from memory, in similar movement, all Major and Minor Scales (both forms) in eighths, thirds, sixths, and tenths; and Chromatic Scales in eighths, minor thirds, and major sixths (one note in each hand), beginning either from the highest or the lowest note. Compass, four octaves.

The Major, Harmonic Minor, and Chromatic Scales must also be prepared in contrary motion, beginning with the key-note in each hand. Speed not slower than four notes to a 116 metronome beat. Major, Minor, and Chromatic Scales must also be prepared in octaves (two notes in each hand) in similar motion, beginning with the keynote. Legato and staccato styles of performance may be called for.

In addition to the Arpeggios required for the Junior division, Senior candidates must be prepared to play Arpeggios on Dominant and Diminished sevenths and their inversions. Speed not slower than four notes to a 116 metronome beat.

Arpeggios are not to be played with the thumb on the black keys, except in the keys of F sharp major and E flat minor.

II. Candidates must be prepared to play all the Studies and Pieces in any *one* of the following lists, the Examiners having the option to select either the entire compositions or portions of them. Candidates are not allowed to select from two lists :—

LIST A.

Studies—Bach, Allemande in C minor, from Suite Française, No. 2.
　　Clementi, in B, No. 28 of "Gradus." (Peters 147 B.)
　　Jensen, in C, Op. 8, No. 5.

Pieces—Bargiel, Finale, in G minor, of Suite Op. 31.
　　Chopin, Valse in F, Op. 34.
　　Schumann, Intermezzo in A, Op. 4, No. 1.

LIST B.

Studies—Handel, Allemande in G minor, from Suite IX.
　　Ries, in C minor, Op. 31, No. 1. (No. 1 of Franklin Taylor's "Progressive Studies," Book 23. Novello.)
　　Heller, in C sharp minor, Op. 16, No. 10.

Pieces—Beethoven, Allegro ma non troppo (Finale), from Sonata in
D, Op. 28.
Raff, Minuetto in E, from Suite Op. 72.
Chopin, Nocturne in F minor, Op. 55, No. 1.

LIST C.

Studies—Czerny, in A flat, Op. 740, No. 24.
Loeschhorn, in G, Op. 67, No. 18.
Mayer, in A, Op. 31, No. 4.

Pieces—Beethoven, Variations in F, Op. 34.
Heller, Vivace in F sharp. No. 1 of "Promenades," Op. 78.
Grieg, No. 1, in D, of "Humoresken," Op. 6.

III. Candidates are required to know the meaning of all signs and terms
occurring in the music used, and to answer questions on the Elements
of Music.

IV. Candidates must be prepared to play at sight.

Organ.

PRIMARY DIVISION.

I. Candidates will be required to play the following Preparatory Exer-
cises :—
Stainer's Organ Primer, Nos. 36 and 58.

II. Candidates must be prepared to play from memory any Major, Harmonic,
Minor, and Chromatic Scale with the hands alone, compass three
octaves; and with the feet alone, compass one octave.

III. Candidates must be prepared to play all the studies and pieces in the
following list, the Examiner having the option to select either the
entire compositions or portions of them :—

Studies—Stainer's Organ Book, Nos. 85 and 86.

Pieces—Stainer's Organ Book, No. 121.
J. S. Bach, Prelude in F Major, "Acht Kleine Praludien
und Fugen," No. 4.

IV. Candidates are required to know the meaning of all signs and terms
occurring in the music used, and to answer questions on the Elements
of Music.

V. Candidates will be required to play an easy piece at sight.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

I. Candidates must show acquaintance with the pitch and character of the
stops commonly found in an English organ of two manuals.

II. Candidates must be prepared to play any Major, Minor, or Chromatic
Scale, the Minor Scales to be in both Harmonic and Melodic forms :—
1. With the hands alone, through a compass of three octaves.
2. With the feet alone, through the full compass of the pedal-
board, except that incomplete octaves will not be required.

III. Candidates must be prepared to play all the studies and pieces in the
following list, the Examiners having the option to select either the
entire compositions or portions of them :—

> *Studies*—C. H. Lloyd, Allegretto in E, Original Compositions for Organ, No. 15 (Novello.)
>
> Best, Art of Organ Playing, Nos. 96 and 133 (Novello.)
>
> *Pieces*—Lachner, Dreistimmige Fuge, from Sonata in F minor. (Aibl.)
>
> Silas, Pastorale in G major.   (Ashdown.)
>
> Best, Art of Organ Playing, No. 88.

V. Candidates are required to know the meaning of all signs and terms occurring in the music used, and to answer questions on the Elements of Music.

V. Candidates must be prepared to play at sight.

SENIOR DIVISION.

I. Candidates must show acquaintance with the pitch and character of the stops commonly found in an English organ of three manuals.

II. Candidates must be prepared to play any Major, Minor, or Chromatic Scale, the Minor Scales to be in both Harmonic and Melodic forms:—
   1. With the hands alone, through a compass of three octaves.
   2. With the feet alone, through the full compass of the pedal-board, except that incomplete octaves will not be required.
   3. With feet and each hand separately, in contrary motion, compass one octave.

III. Candidates must be prepared to play all the studies and pieces in the following list, the Examiners having the option to select either the entire compositions or portions of them :—

> *Studies*—Merkel, Studies, Op. 182, Nos. 15, 24, 26, (Rieter Biedermann).
>
> *Pieces*—J. S. Bach, Fugue in A major. (Peters' Edition, Vol. II., No. 3)
>
> Hesse, Toccata in A flat.
>
> Smart, Postlude in D.   (Novello.)

IV. Candidates are required to know the meaning of all signs and terms occurring in the music used, and to answer questions on the Elements of Music.

V. Candidates must be prepared to play at sight.

Singing.

PRIMARY DIVISION.

I. Scales and Arpeggios.

Candidates must be prepared to vocalize, without accompaniment, one octave ascending and descending, any Major or Harmonic Minor Scale within easy compass of the voice, and Arpeggios of all Major and Minor Common Chords to the octave (4 notes) ascending and descending, within compass of the voice. Speed, two notes to a 72 metronome beat.

II. Studies.

Candidates must be prepared to sing two studies from the following : --
Sopranos—Concone's Thirty-five Singing Lessons (Augener, 8801).
Contraltos—Concone's Forty Lessons (Novello).
Tenors—Concone's Fifty Lessons (Peters, 980).
Basses—Concone's Forty Lessons (Novello).

Songs.

Candidates may themselves select a song from the following or other classical writers :—Beethoven, Sterndale Bennett, Gounod, Handel, Haydn, Mackenzie, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Rossini, Schubert, Schumann.

The title of the song chosen must be sent to the Registrar of the University for approval at least one month before the examination.

III. Candidates are required to know the meaning of signs and terms used in the music performed, and to answer questions on the Elements of Music.

IV. Candidates must be prepared to sing at sight an easy passage in a major key.

** Candidates must bring their own accompanists.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

I. Scales and Arpeggios.

Candidates must be prepared to sing all Major and Minor Scales (both forms) within easy compass of the voice. Also arpeggios on Major and Minor Common Chords to the octave (4 notes) and tenth (5 notes), ascending and descending.

Speed, four notes to a 66 metronome beat.

II. Candidates must be prepared to sustain any note either at piano or forte degrees of power, or with crescendo or diminuendo, for the time of a breve, at a 104 metronome beat for crotchets.

III. Studies.

Three lessons to be prepared from the following works :–
Sopranos—Concone's Thirty-five Singing Lessons (Augener, 8801)).
Contraltos and *Basses*—Concone's Forty Lessons (Novello).
Tenors—Concone's Fifty Lessons (Peters, 980).

IV. Songs.

Candidates may themselves select two songs by classical writers.

The titles of the pieces chosen must be submitted to the Registrar for approval at least one month before the examination.

V. Candidates are required to know the meanings of all signs and terms occurring in the music used, and to answer questions on the Elements of Music.

VI. Candidates must be prepared to sing at sight.

** Candidates must bring their own accompanists. Their teachers may act as such, but may not remain in the room during any other part of the Examination.

EXAMPLES OF SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS FOR JUNIOR DIVISION.

(To be transposed according to the compass of the voice, and to be sung at various degrees of speed.)

MELODIC MINOR SCALE.

HARMONIC MINOR SCALE.
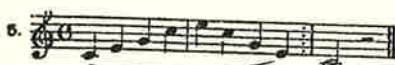
SENIOR DIVISION.

I. SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS.

Candidates must be prepared to sing, from memory, any Major, Minor, or Chromatic Scale (the Minor Scales to be in both harmonic and melodic forms), at various degrees of speed ; also Arpeggios formed of all the Major and Minor Common Chords, and Chords of the Dominant and Diminished sevenths and their inversions. (See examples, p. 414.)

II. Candidates must be prepared to vocalise all the exercises on the Italian vowel A (pronounced as in the word "*father*"), and to sing all the pieces in the following lists, the Examiners having the option to select either the entire compositions or portions of them. (Candidates will be required to bring two copies of each of the exercises and pieces.)

N.B.—All pieces with Foreign words, and having an English Translation, may be sung in English at the option of the Candidate.

SOPRANO.

Exercises—Concone's Fifty Lessons for the Medium part of the Voice. (Novello's Edition.)

> No. 28, in C.
> No. 36, in A.
> No. 44, in A flat.

Pieces—   Handel $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Recit., "But why art thou dis-}\\\text{quieted, my soul?"}\\\text{Air, "Oh, that I on wings could}\\\text{rise"}\end{array}\right\}$ (Theodora).

C. Hubert H. Parry, "When lovers meet again" (English Lyrics—Fourth Set). (Novello.)

Mackenzie, "A birthday" (Op. 17, No. 3). (Novello.)

MEZZO-SOPRANO.

Exercises—Bordogni, Twenty-four Vocal Exercises for Mezzo-Soprano. (Novello.)

> No. 5, in D.
> No. 6, in E flat.
> No. 9, in G.

Pieces—   Handel $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Recit., "You see, my friends"}\\\text{Air, "Amazed to find the foe so}\\\text{near"}\end{array}\right\}$ (Belshazzar).

Brahms, "Feldeinsamkeit" (In summer fields), Op. 86, No. 2, in F. (Edition for a deep voice.)

Tschaikowsky, "To the forest" (The Cavendish Music Book), No. 127. (Boosey & Co.)

CONTRALTO.

Exercises—Panseron's Forty-two Vocal Exercises for Contralto, Baritone, or Bass. (Novello's Edition.)

> No. 11, in B flat.
> No. 26, in D.
> No. 29, in C.

Pieces—   Handel $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Recit., "Most Cruel Decree"}\\\text{Air, "The Raptur'd Soul"}\end{array}\right\}$ (Theodora.)

Gounod, "The Golden Thread."

Randegger, "Peacefully Slumber," in F. (Ascherberg and Co.)

TENOR.

Exercises—Concone's Fifteen Vocal Exercises (a sequel to the Twenty-five Lessons for the medium part of the voice). (Novello's Edition.)

> No. 2, in A flat.
> No. 3, in D flat.
> No. 10, in C flat.

Pieces—   Handel $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Recit., "Comfort ye"}\\\text{Air, "Ev'ry valley"}\end{array}\right\}$ (Messiah.)

Charles H. Lloyd, " In summer weather." (Novello).

Ernest Walker, " Phillis the fair." (Joseph Williams.)

BARITONE.

Exercises—Panseron's Forty-two Melodic and Progressive Exercises. for Contralto, Baritone, or Bass. Part I. (Novello's. Edition.)

> No. 18, in A flat.
> No. 26, in D.
> No. 28, in E flat.

Pieces—   Handel $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Recit., "O memory"}\\\text{Air, "Oppress'd with never-}\\\text{ceasing grief"}\end{array}\right\}$ (Belshazzar.)

C. V. Stanford, " The rain it raineth every day" (The Clown's Songs, No. 3). (Boosey & Co.)

Gounod, " Le Vallon" (The Valley). (Chappell.)

BASS.

Exercises—Panseron's Forty-two Melodic and Progressive Exercises. for Contralto, Baritone, or Bass. Part I. (Novello's Edition.)

> No. 3, in F.
> No. 14, in B minor and major.
> No. 15, in E flat.

Pieces—   Handel, Recit. and Air, " Hear me, ye winds and waves" (Scipio.) (Boosey.)

Purcell, " The intrepid lover," arranged by J. A. Fuller Maitland. (Boosey.)

Liza Lehmann, " Myself when young" in F, or in E flat (from " In a Persian Garden.") (Metzler & Co.)

III. Candidates are required to know the meaning of all signs and terms occurring in the music used, and to answer questions on the Elements of Music.

IV. Candidates must be prepared to sing at sight.

** Candidates must bring their own accompanists. Their teachers may act as such, but no one except the officials of the University may remain in the room during any other part of the Examination.

EXAMPLES OF SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS FOR SENIOR DIVISION.

(To be transposed according to the compass of the voice, and to be sung at a moderate speed.)

MINOR SCALE—Harmonic Form.   Melodic Form.

First time forte; second time piano.

First time forte; second time piano.

First time forte; second time piano.

Violin.

PRIMARY DIVISION.

I SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS.

Candidates must be prepared to play all Major and Harmonic Minor Scales, and Arpeggios of all Major and Minor Common Chords to the extent of the complete first position, with two kinds of bowing, detached and slurred (four notes to each bow.)

II. STUDIES.

Candidates must be prepared to play two studies selected from any *one* of the following works :—

"Douze Etudes Elementaires Meerts (Schott.)
Spohr's Grand Violin School (1 to 17.)
Studies (Book I.) Sitt.

III. PIECES.

Candidates must be prepared to play one piece selected from the following :—

Nocturne in A minor (Burgmüller.)
Nocturne in F (Burgmüller.)
Intermezzo (Berthold Tours.)   (T. Williams.)
Berceuse (Orellana.)   (Schott & Co.)
Romance in D (Jensen.)

NOTE.—If candidates are unable to procure the studies and pieces comprised in the above lists others of *similar standard* may be selected by themselves. In such case the names of the substituted works must be sent to the Registrar of the University for approval at least one month before the Examination.

IV. ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Candidates must be prepared to answer questions on the Elements of Music.

V. SIGHT READING.

Candidates must be prepared to play an easy piece at sight.

*** Candidates must bring their own accompanists.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

I. Candidates must be prepared to play from memory the following Technical Exercises :—

MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES IN ALL KEYS,

extending through a compass of two octaves.

1. Detached bowing—one note to a bow.

2. Slurred bowing—not fewer than four notes to a bow.

All minor scales to be in the melodic form.

Slurred scales may be played with a slight pause on each key-note.

II. Candidates must be prepared to play all the studies and pieces in the following list, the Examiners having the option to select either the entire compositions or portions of them.

> *Studies*—Dont, Op. 38a, Book I.
>
>> No. 3, in C.
>> No. 5, in A minor.
>> No. 7 in A major.
>
> *Pieces*—Beethoven, " Rondo" from Sonata in E flat, Op. 12, No. 3.
>> Bach, Romance in D (No. 1 of Two Romances, Op. 21.)
>> (Lucas & Weber.)
>> Sauret, Melodie in G. (No. 3 of Pensées Intimes.) (Novello.)

III. Candidates are required to know the meaning of all signs and terms occurring in the music used.

IV. Candidates must be prepared to play at sight.

> *** Candidates must bring their own accompanists. Their teachers may act as such, but may not remain in the room during any other part of the Examination.

SENIOR DIVISION.

I. Candidates must be prepared to play from memory the following Technical Exercises :—

A.—MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES IN ALL KEYS.

1. Detached bowing—one note to a bow.
2. Slurred bowing—not fewer than eight notes to a bow.
> Scales of G, A flat, A natural, B flat, and B natural, to extend through a compass of three octaves ; all other scales to be of two octaves compass only.
> All minor scales to be be in both harmonic and melodic forms.

B.—CHROMATIC SCALES.

Slurred bowing—to commence on any note selected by the Examiners, and to be played either ascending or descending, as required.   Compass, not less than two octaves.

C.—ARPEGGIOS.

Arpeggios formed of all the Major and Minor Common Chords, commencing in each case on the root of the chord.

The following is the form of Arpeggio required :—

II. Candidates must be prepared to play all the studies and pieces in the following list, the Examiners having the option to select either the entire compositions or portions of them :—

> *Studies*—Kreutzer, "Forty Studies."
>> No. 4, in C.
>> No. 6, in C.
>> No. 15, in D.

Pieces—Beethoven, "Adagio and Scherzo," from Sonata in C minor, Op. 30, No. 2.
Le Clair, " Gavotta e Menuetto " (last Two Movements). (No. 18 of Vortragsstudien. Augener.)
A. Horrocks, " Scherzo a la Mazurka." (J. Williams.)

III. Candidates are required to know the meaning of all signs and terms occurring in the music used.

IV. Candidates must be prepared to play at sight.

** Candidates must bring their own accompanists. Their teachers may act as such, but no one except the officials of the University may remain in the room during any other part of the Examination.

Playing upon Orchestral Instruments.

(*a*) Candidates may themselves select two Studies and two Pieces from the works of classical writers, but must send their titles to the Registrar of the University, for approval, at least one month before the examination.

(*b*) Play a short piece of music at first sight.

(*c*) Play any Scale or Arpeggio that may be called for by the Examiners.

(*d*) Answer questions on the Elements of Music.

** Candidates must bring their own accompanists.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1898.

Public Examinations in Music.

The same papers as set for the First Year of the Mus. Bac. Degree.

THEORY OF MUSIC.

Primary Examination.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Two hours.

I. How many semiquavers would each of the following notes be worth?:—

II. Can you give the alphabetical names of the above notes?

III. What is a clef? How many are used in music for the pianoforte?

IV. Transpose the following melody two octaves lower, using the F clef :—

V. Write two forms of the minor scale, beginning on E—the "ancient" form and the "arbitrary" or "melodic" form. Use the G clef.

VI. What is a "leading note?" Is there one in either of the scales you are asked to write in Question V.?

VII. What is an interval? Name the following intervals, taken from a piece of music in the key of B flat :—

VIII. Add time signatures to the following melodies, and say
what key each one is in :—

IX. Show what signs or words are used to denote the following
effects in playing and singing :—

Piano (softly)
Forte
Gradually slower
Gradually quicker
Pause
Sforzando
Staccato
Legato

THEORY OF MUSIC.
Junior Examination.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Complete each of the following bars according to the time
signature by adding rests :—

II. Write the tonic and relative minor scales of D major each
in two forms (Harmonic and Melodic).   Do not write
the key signatures, but place accidentals before the notes
that need them.

III. Add bar lines and time signature to this melody.   After-
wards transpose it a minor 6th higher, using the Alto
clef :—

IV. Give the meanings of the following :—
"Tempo rubato"   "Chromatic semitone"   "Scale"
"Sostenuto"   "Diatonic semitone"   "Arpeggio"

V. What is a Common Chord?   And what is the difference
between minor and major chords.   Write an example of
each over the following notes :—

Minor
Common Chord.   Major.   Minor.   Major.
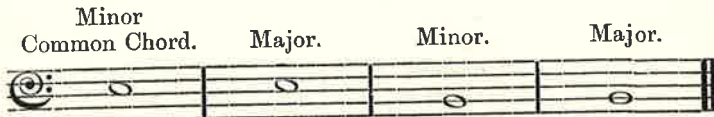
VI. Add three parts above the following, using only Common
Chords :—

VII. Rewrite the above bass in $\frac{6}{8}$ time.

VIII. Over each of the following intervals write its name.   *Under*
each say what interval it would become if inverted :—
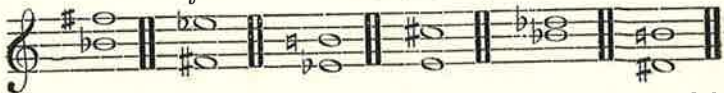
IX. In what keys would the intervals given in bars 1, 2, and 3
of the above be found?

X. What notes would be the Subordinants and Leading notes
of the keys of A♭ major and F♯ minor?   And what

would be the Mediants and Submediants of the same keys?

XI. In what key is this melody? Add bar lines so as to make it correct as a Compound time.

XII. Add bars to the above melody so as to make simple time.

THEORY OF MUSIC.
Senior Examination.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

HARMONY.

I. What is a " Musical Sound," and upon what do the pitch, loudness, and quality of such a sound depend?

II. Define the following terms :—" Al Segno," " Appoggiatura," " Acciaccatura," " Tetrachord," and " Sequence."

III. What is the difference between a Suspension and a Retardation?

IV. Name the following Cadences : —
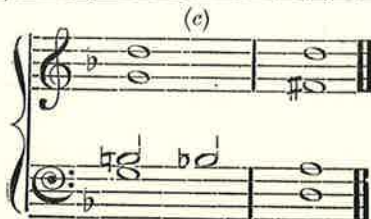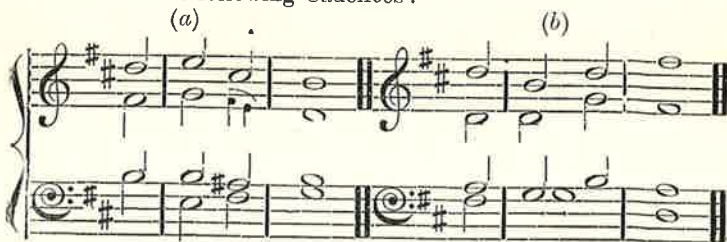
V. Name the following Chord, giving its root, figuring, and a correct resolution ; then enharmonically change one or more of its notes and resolve the altered Chord in the key of E♭ Minor.

VI. Add parts for Tenor, Alto, and Treble to the following Bass, in accordance with the figuring, making the Treble as interesting as possible.

VII. Harmonize the following melody in four parts, in "short score," figuring the Bass where necessary.

COUNTERPOINT.

VIII. Add a part in Strict Counterpoint of the 4th Species below the following Canto Fermo... :

IX. Transpose the above Canto Fermo a 4th lower, using the Bass clef, and add a part in Strict Counterpoint of the 5th Species above it.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

X. Name two forms of vocal composition which may be said to be esentially English in their origin and use.

XI. Who was the first important composer to attempt a reform of Italian Opera?

XII. Give the names of the three composers to whom we are most indebted for perfecting the Sonata and the Symphony.

CLASS LISTS.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION IN THEORY OF MUSIC, JUNE 1898.
PASS LIST.

*Baker, Catherine May
Bircb, Millicent
Boland, Gertrude Margaret
*Bowden, Mary Catherine
Bozicques, Anastasia Clienthi Mary
   Teresa
Bradley, Elizabeth
*Bradwell, Cicely Violet
Britten, Minnie Pauline
Brown, Mable Cyril
Clezy, Isabella
Clouston, Margaret Gray
Cocks, John Arthur Charles
Connell, Alice Maud Cecilia
Conway, Myrtle Frances
Coward, Agnes Lucy
Cummins, Violet Mary
Darling, Isabel Ferguson
Dewhirst, Margaret Helen
Dittmar, Hannchen Wilhelmine
Driscoll, Lavinia Jessie Catherine
Easom, Annie Amelia
Gaffney, Dorothy Juanita
Gartrell, Lillian Mabel
*Geddes, Elizabeth Grant
*Geddes, Margaret
Gilchrist, Harold William
Girrbach, Marie
Gollan Annie
Gower, Millicent
Green, Ethel Jane Imelda
Green, Margaret Cecilia
Hakendorf, Anna Mary Patricia
Hall, Edith Olive
Hare, Millicent May
Heberle, Elsie Ernestine
*Holland, Florence
Homburg, Gerta
Hornsby, May Hawthorn Victoria
   Matilda

Ive, Pearl Georgiana
Jacob, Lily Amy Adelaide
James, Edith Gertrude
Lane, Clarice
Lane, Norman William
*Ledger, Muriel Grace
McMahon, Charles
McMahon, Nora
Malin, Alice Mary
Mallyon, Blanche Alice
Mansom, Hilda May
Milbourn, Elizabeth Margaret
Mitchell, Evelyn Myra
Morgan, Ethel Maud
Moss, Katie
Moyes, John Stoward
Mussared, Annie
*Nash, Edith Helen
O'Connell, Catherine
O'Connell, Margaret Mary
*O'Grady, Maude Gertrude
Palmer, Josephine May
*Paltridge, Irene
Pearson, Grace Marion
Phillips, Annie Bion
Philcox, Louie
Robertson, Theodore Gordon
Rix, Brenda Madeline
Robin, Margaret Nellie
Shaw, Nellie
Skipper, Myrtle Kyffin
Smith, Mary Veronica
Spehr, Carrie Almanda
Strange, Olive Blanche
Threlfall, Gertrude Fanny
*Tucker, May
Uffindell, Annie Gertrude
*Whitridge, Florence Nightingale
Zschorn, Paul

PRIMARY EXAMINATION IN PRACTICE OF MUSIC.—JUNE, 1898.
PASS LIST.

*Adams, Ruby Ethel
Ainsworth, Ethel May
Allen, Lois Waveney
Allison, Ivy Constance

Arbon, Eleanor Gertrude
Archer, Alice Kendray
Armstrong, Kathleen Monarto
Bain, Rosa Hilda

* *An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit.*

Baker, Adelaide Edith Chaffey
Bald, Amelia
Bell, Charlotte Davidson
Bevan, Evelyn Hilda
Bowering, Alice Blanche Mary
Bosomworth, Myrtle Symons
Britten, Minnie Pauline
Brown, Doris Ella
*Büring, Minna Franciscka
Burnet, Lilla Frances
Carpenter, Eily Mary
Church, Clytie Mabel
Clare, Laura Elizabeth
Clayton, Bessie Caroline
Clezy, Isabella
Conigrave, Marie Josephine
Cummins, Violet Mary
Daw, Stella
DeLaine, Amy Hilda
Dewhirst, Margaret Helen
Doherty, Gertrude Ellen
Driscoll, Lavinia Jessie Catherine
Easom, Annie Amelia
Ellis, Percy Osborne
*Esselbach, Gertrude
Fisher, Francis William
Flannagan, Sissie
Freeman, Claudia Deane
Gollan, Annie
Goode, Nita Frances
Gordon, Sophie
Gordon, Sarah
Gore, Kathleen Marguerite
Grant, Louisa
Gray, Charlotte Gertrude
Gray, Margaret Irene
Hall, Ada Isabel Annie
Halliday, Mabel
Hare, Millicent May
Hawkes, Gertrude Alice
Hawson, Edith Annie
Haynes, Harriott Maria Birrell
Hehir, Mary Josephine
*Hodges, Gwendoline May
Hoeper, Stella Jane
Hoopman, Katherine Henriette
Humphris, Nellie Gertrude
Jacob, Gertrude
Jagoe, Lily Lavinia Ellen
Johns, Ernest Edwin Burgess
John, Bertha Ellen
Jones, Edith Agnes
Keen, Mary Berrill
Klosterman, Hedwig Martha
Lane, Clarice
Leahy, Catherine Angela

Leahy, Lena
Lee, Ethel Maude
Lee, Lizzie
LeLievre, Maude
Louttit, Helen Marie Lourdes
Love, Jean
McGuinness, Alice May
McNamara, Mary
Magarey, Margaret Sylvia
Measday, Olive
Moore, Ethel Daisy
Murray, Jessie Mildred
Norman, Dorothy Clara
O'Connell, Catherine
O'Connell, Margaret Mary
O'Connell, Minnie
Orchard, Bertha Louisa
Palmer, Eleanor Agnes
Palmer, Josephine May
Paterson, Amy Gertrude
Phillips, Annie Bion
Phillips, Ella Clarissa
Player, Elsie Isabel
Power, Johannah Elizabeth
Pringle, Laurinda Muriel
*Quintrell, Minna Amelia
Read, Olive Blanche
Reid, Hilda Marshall
Roach, Olive
Roden, Ethel
*Sansom, Eva Jessie
Schache, Florence Olga
Simpson, Catherine Harriet
Skegg, Selina Emily
Spooner, Millicent Caroline
Sprod, Mary Ethel
Stapledon, Gwenyth Isabel
Stephen, Lily Mabel
*Stewart, Eleanor
Sullivan, Maude Mary
Swan, Muriel Clarissa Lois
Tapley, Rachel May
Templer, Iris May
Thompson, Christina Agnes
Tidswell, Alice May
*Timcke, Hedwig Dora
Toleman, Gertrude Clare
Tucker, May
*Uffindell, Annie Gertrude
Uffindell, Emma Gwendolynne
White, Isabel Mary Antonine
Williams, Irene Florence
Willsmore, Elsie Victoria
Wilson, Millicent Maud
Wake, Evelyn Grace
Young, Effie Lorine

* *An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit.*

VIOLIN PLAYING.

Humphris, Daisy
Manning, Lilian Mary

*Mansom, Hilda May
Thompson, Marion

SINGING.

*Geddes, Margaret
Mellor, Barbara Willingale

Nock, Rosalie Ashton

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THEORY OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1898.

CLASS LIST.

FIRST CLASS.

Baker, Catherine May
*Bowden, Mark Catherine
Bowie, Jeanie
*Bradwell, Cicely Violet
Britten, Minnie Pauline
Carter, Maude Eleanor
Charlick, Ella
Clendinnen, Lilian Venetia
Cocks, John Arthur Charles
Coleman, Florence May
*Coward, Agnes Lucy
Cornish, Beatrice Marie
Correll, Margaret Jane
*Dittmar, Hannchen Wilhelmine
*Driscoll, Lavinia Jessie Catherine
*Evans, Winifred Maud
*Forsaith, Edith Jane
Gaffney, Dorothy Juanita
Galloway, Ethel Jamieson
Gartrell, Eliza Grace
Geddes, Margaret
Graham, Ellen Edith
*Gray, Margaret Irene
*Haining, Elsie Wilson
Heberle, Elsie Ernestine
Hensley, Gordon Hay
Homburg, Gerta
Hooper, Bessie
Ingemells, Clara
Jacob, Lily Amy Adelaide
*James, Edith Gertrude
*Jones, Vincent Nestor
Ledger, Muriel Grace
Lee, Ethel Maud
Lee, Lizzie
*Lillywhite, Mabel
*Loveder, Una Annie
*Lyne, Nellie Mabel

Lyon, Robert Wilson
*McCann, Francis Alice
Malin, Alice Mary
Mansom, Hilda May
Nairn, Florenia Campbell Muirhead
*Nash, Daisy
*Nash, Edith Helen
Newbery, Violet Marion
*Nicholls, Muriel Elsie
*Nicol, Winifred Phœbe
Nock, Rosalie Ashton
O'Connell, Katherine
O'Connell, Minnie
Poynton, Frances Sarah
*Priest, Maude Isabel
*Read, Olive Blanche
*Ritchie, Margaret Annie
Rix, Brenda Madeline
Robert, Florence Gertrude
Robin, Margaret Nellie
Scarfe, Kathleen Mary
Schedlich, Annie Christina
Shaw, Nellie
Sheridan, Susie Teresa
Skinner, Edith Vandepeer
Summers, Florence Amelia
Swan, Muriel Clarissa Lois
Thomson, Marion Maggie
*Torr, Elsie Montrose
*Treby, Agnes Margaret
Treby, Effie Maud
Tucker, May
Uffindell, Annie Gertrude
Will, Edith Osborne
*Worsnop, Elsie Madeline
Wright, Ruby Ivy Winifred
Deeley, Sheila Constance

An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit.

SECOND CLASS.

Anderson, Florence Jane
Bodholdt, Ida Daisy
Burnet, Lilla Frances
Clarke, Elma
Dorsett, Alice Gertrude
Dunn, Florence Hilda
Emes, Lilian
Ferguson, Grace Ellen
Forgan, Elizabeth Latta
Haining, Maude Langford
Hall, Edith May
Halliday, Mary Elizabeth Mabel
Henderson, Mary Gertrude
Hogg, May Brooks
Hornsby, May Hawthorne Victoria
    Matilda

Horrocks, Daphne Jean
James, Blanche Havergal
Keen, Mary Birrell
Keene, Lilian Ivy
McNamara, Mary
Mudge, Clara Gertrude
Norman, Dorothy Clara
Palmer, Eleanor Agnes
Radcliffe, Constance Enid
Sabine, Helen
Simpson, Albert Vincent
Stock, Ida Rosalie
Thomas, Miriam May
Whitridge, Florence Nightingale

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN PRACTICE OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1898.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

CLASS LIST.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Britten, Minnie Pauline
Coles, Evelyn Ruth
Cornish, Beatrice Marie
Hunter, Irene Gertrude
Matthew, Edith Hilda
Nicholls, Muriel Elsie

Phillips, Annie Bion
Robin, Margaret Nellie
Rowley, Maud Alice
Simmons, Stella
Treby, Agnes Margaret
Webb, Juliet Mary

SECOND CLASS.

Baron, Violet Edith Ann
Barritt, Natalie Lucy
Beatton, Mary St. Clair
Blackman, Evelyn Alice
Booker, Thomas Melville
Carter, Maud Eleanor
Daniel, May Julie
Dean, Sarah Millicent
Dobbie, Elsie Revell
Dowie, Helen Mary
Drummond, Irene
Galloway, Ethel Jamieson
Gmeiner, Muriel Gwendoline
Gollan, Annie
Halliday, Mary Elizabeth Mabel
Harris, Josie
Harry, Mary Winifred
Henderson, Effie Jessup
Homburg, Gerta
Horrocks, Daphne Jean
Jacob, Dorothea Violet
Jackson, Mabel Leonore Fredericka
John, Bertha Ellen

Love, Jean
McKeever, Amy Gertrude
Nock, Rosalie Ashton
Nottle, Catherine May
O'Halloran, Miliora
Parkinson, Olive
Quintrell, Minna Amelia
Ritchie, Margaret Annie
Sabey, Agnes Mary
Sayers, Ivy Myrtle
Searle, Frederick John
Smith, Jane Elizabeth
Staples, Emma
Stewart, Eleanor
Sullivan, Maude Mary
Tapley, Rachel May
Torode, Minnie Maude
Townsend, Barbara Emily
Tucker, May
Uffindell, Annie Gertrude
Webb, Ada Nancy
Young, Effie Lorine

An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit.

SINGING.

FIRST CLASS.

Bruce, Nellie Gertrude

SECOND CLASS.

Geddes, Margaret
Liddelow, Kathleen Emily

Ritchie, Margaret Annie

VIOLIN PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Lipsham, Kate Caroline

SECOND CLASS.

Humphris, Daisy
Mansom, Hilda May

Southwell, Eustace Ernest

ORGAN PLAYING.

SECOND CLASS.

Burnell, Norman Leslie

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THEORY OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1898.

CLASS LIST.

FIRST CLASS.

Burnell, Norman Leslie
Carey, Ruth Huelin
Forrester, Adelaide Valeria

Ives, Jessie Goddard
Rosman, Mary Mildred

SECOND CLASS

Allen, Marian Rose
Bignell, Catherine May
Brown Blanche
Flood, Olivia Ella
Gordon, Isabel Jessie
Kearney, Alice
Kemp, Marion Kirkwood
Newbery, Lilian Maud

O'Sullivan, Letitia Mary
Palmer, Winifred Vince
Patterson, Fannie
Phipps, Charlotte Lucy Barkwell
Small, Amy Caroline
Williamson, Ida
Wright, Eva Martha

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN PRACTICE OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1898.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

CLASS LIST.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Blackmore, Jane Drummond Gordon
*Darling, Jessie Isabel
Douglas, Clarice Allan

Jelley, Jeannie
Linke, Florence Jane
Linn, Lillian Olive

An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit.

SECOND CLASS.

Adams, Lilla Murray
Davis, Angelita Pintorcilla
Forgan, Elizabeth Latta
Forsaith, Edith Jane
Horner, Alice

Parkinson, Charlotte Ethel Violet
Richardson, Hazel May
Rosman, Mary Mildred
Stubbs, Lillian Emilie
Whillas, Helen May

SINGING.

SECOND CLASS.

Kemp, Marion Kirkwood

VIOLIN PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

*Pelly, Gwendoline Dorothy | *Thomas, Annie Gladys

* *An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit.*

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1899.

PART IV.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1898.

To the Right Honourable Samuel James Way, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of South Australia and the Dependencies thereof, &c., &c., &c.

The Council of the University of Adelaide have the honour to present to your Excellency the following Report of the Proceedings of the University during the year 1898.

I. THE COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.

On the 7th March the Council re-elected the Right Honourable Samuel James Way, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., to be Chancellor.

On the 28th October, Professor Rennie, M.A., D.Sc., resigned his seat as a member of the Council, and in November

William Barlow, B.A., LL.D.
William Robinson Boothby, C.M.G., B.A.
David Murray, J.P.
Edward Charles Stirling, C.M.G., M.A., M.D., F.R.S.
Joseph Cooke Verco., M.D.

in conformity with the provisions of the University Act, ceased to hold office as members of the Council.

On the 23rd November the Senate elected the undermentioned gentlemen to fill the vacancies thereby occasioned in the Council—

William Barlow, B.A., LL.D.
William Robinson Boothby, C.M.G., B.A.,
William Henry Bragg, M.A.
David Murray, J.P.
Edward Charles Stirling, C.M.G., M.A., M.D., F.R.S.
Joseph Cooke Verco, M.D.

William Barlow, B.A., LL.D., was re-elected Vice-Chancellor on the 25th November.

II. SENATE.

The Senate on the 23rd November, re-elected Frederic Chapple, B.A., B.Sc., to be Warden, and Thomas Ainslie Caterer, B.A., Clerk of the Senate.

III. Admission to Degrees.

At the Commemoration held on the 9th December, the following were admitted to Degrees—

Alfred Burton Hardy
James Watson Brown, B.Sc.
Rupert Bramwell Stuckey   }   To the Degree of LL.B.
Isaac Herbert Solomon, B.A.
Percy Emerson Johnstone, B.A.

Samuel Walter Goode
Ethel Roby Holder   }   To the Degree of B.A.

Phoebe Chapple
Alfred Maurice Paton
William Reynolds Bayly, B.A.   }   To the Degree of B.Sc.
Cyril Beaumont Marryat
William John McBride

Franziska Helena Marie Kelly
  (formerly Püttmann)   }   To the Degree of Mus. Bac.
William Margary Hole

The undermentioned graduates of other Universities were at the same time admitted *ad eundem gradum*—

> The Right Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, D.C.L., University of Oxford.
>
> Rev. Frederick John Jervis-Smith, F.R.S., M.A., University of Oxford.
>
> Rev. Thomas Worthington, M.A., University of Cambridge.
>
> Bazett David Colvin, M.A., University of Cambridge.
>
> Rev. George Davidson, M.A., University of St. Andrews.
>
> Patrick McMahon Glynn, LL.B., University of Dublin.
>
> Francis John Douglas, M.B., Ch.B., University of Melbourne.
>
> Frederic John Chapple, M.B., Ch.B., University of Melbourne.

The two graduates of the University of Melbourne passed the first four years of their undergraduate course in the University of Adelaide.

IV. Statutes and Regulations.

During the year the following alterations in the Statutes and Regulations have been made by the Council, approved by the Senate, and countersigned by the Governor—

1. Regulations of the Elder Conservatorium and the Elder Scholarships.

2. Regulations of the degree of Doctor of Music.

3. Repeal of Regulations of the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and new Regulations to be substituted therefor.

4. Repeal of Regulation V., and new Regulations V., XXVI., XXVII., XXVIII., XXIX., and XXX. to be added to the Regulations of the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, providing for Supplementary Examinations.

5. Regulations XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., to be added to the Regulations of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, providing for Supplementary Examinations.

6. Regulations XVI., XVII., XVIII., XIX., and XX. to be added to the Regulations of the degree of Bachelor of Science, providing for Supplementary Examinations.

7. Regulations IX. and X. to be added to the Regulations of the Higher Public Examination, providing for Supplementary Examinations.

8. Repeal of the Statutes of the Stow Prizes and Scholar, and new Statutes to be substituted therefor.

9. Statutes of the Hartley Studentship.

V. Number of Students.

The number of undergraduates in the various courses was one hundred, and of non-graduating students, two hundred and one.

The number of students attending the various evening classes was one hundred and fifty-two, while one thousand seven hundred and forty-one candidates presented themselves for the various Public Examinations.

VI. Faculty of Laws.

The number of undergraduates studying for the LL.B. Degree was thirteen. Two graduates in Arts are proceeding to the LL.B. Degree under Regulation IX., one undergraduate is proceeding to the LL.B. Degree under Regulation XI., and twenty-one non-graduating students have been preparing for certificates to enable them to practise in the Supreme Court.

Four students commenced the course for the LL.B. Degree, and three students entered for the Certificate Course. Two undergraduates completed the first year, one the second year, none the third, and three the fourth.

Stow Prizes were awarded to Stanley Herbert Skipper, a student of the first year, and Alfred Burton Hardy, a student of the fourth year.

VII. Faculty of Medicine.

The number of undergraduates studying in the first three years of the Course for the M.B. Degree was thirty-seven.

Nine students commenced the course for the M.B. Degree. Eight completed the first year's course, eleven the second, and ten the third.

Seven non-graduating students attended the lectures on Materia Medica, one the lectures on Anatomy, one the lectures on Bacteriology, and three the lectures on Pharmacy.

The Dr. Davies-Thomas Scholarship was awarded to Henry Harper Formby, a student of the third year.

The Physiology Prizes were awarded to Ethel Mary Murray Ambrose, a student of the first year, and to Theodore Ambrose, a student of the second year.

VIII. Faculty of Arts.

The number of undergraduates studying for the B.A. Degree was eight, including one evening scholar.

One student commenced the course for the B.A. Degree, and two completed the first year's course, two the second, and two the third.

Thirty-three non-graduating students attended various lectures of the B.A. course.

The John Howard Clark Scholarship for proficiency in English Literature was awarded to Alexander Livingstone Nairn.

The Roby Fletcher Scholarship was awarded to John Howard Vaughan.

IX. Faculty of Science.

The number of undergraduates studying for the B.Sc. Degree was thirty-one, including nine evening scholars.

Twelve students commenced the course for the B.Sc. Degree. seven completed the first year's course, four the second, and five the third.

One hundred and seventy-five non-graduating students attended various lectures of the B.A. and B.Sc courses, of whom one hundred and seven attended from the School of Mines, eight from the Education Department, and thirteen from the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Angas Engineering Scholarship was awarded to Edward Vincent Clark, B.Sc., and the Angas Engineering Exhibition to Harold Chapple.

X. BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.

The number of undergraduates studying for the Mus. Bac. Degree was eleven. Three students commenced the course.

One student attended the Lectures of the Advanced Course for Public Examinations in Music.

At the examination in November, two students completed the first year's course, one the second, and none the third.

Two students obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Music.

XI. EVENING CLASSES.

Evening Classes were held in the following subjects :—Greek Part II., Mathematics Part I., Physics Part I., Physics Part II., Geology, Inorganic Chemistry, Electric Engineering Part I. and Part II.

XII. HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Seventy candidates entered for various subjects of the Higher Public Examination.

XIII. SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

At the Special Senior Public Examination in March, eight candidates entered, five for the whole examination, and three for special subjects. Three candidates passed in the Third Class, and three candidates passed in special subjects.

At the Examination held in November eighty-four candidates entered. Ten passed in the First Class, ten in the Second, twenty in the Third, and five in the Fourth. Eleven candidates passed in special subjects.

Local Examinations were held at Perth and Moonta.

XIV. JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

At the Examination held in November, one hundred and fifty-one candidates entered. Seven passed in the First Class, twelve in the Second, and forty seven in the Third Class ; and forty-five other candidates passed, but were not classified, as they were over the prescribed age.

In order to induce more candidates to take the Junior Public Examination before proceeding to the Senior, the Council resolved to award annual prizes of £10, £5, and £3 to candidates who obtained the highest aggregate number of marks in any four

subjects.   In accordance with this resolution, the following
awards were made in November :—

Francis Arnold Moseley   ...   . First
Gordon Roy West ...   . Second
Clara Helen Padman   } equal   ...   ... Third
John Raymond Wilton

Local Examinations were held at Clare, Moonta, Narracoorte,
and Perth.

XV. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

At the Examination held in March, one hundred and fifty-three
candidates entered, of whom seventy-seven passed.

Five hundred and ninety-four candidates entered for the
Preliminary Examination held in September, and three hundred
and six passed.

Local Examinations were held at Clare, Moonta, Port Pirie,
Narracoorte, Mount Gambier, and at Perth, Western Australia.

XVI. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

THEORY OF MUSIC.

Primary Division.

In the theory of Music one hundred and twenty-one candidates
entered, and seventy-seven passed.

Junior Division.

One hundred and thirty-six candidates entered.   Seventy-five
gained First Class Certificates and twenty-nine Second Class Cer-
tificates.

Senior Division.

Thirty-one candidates entered.   Five gained First Class Cer-
tificates and fifteen Second Class Certificates.

PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

Primary Division

One hundred and ninety-five candidates entered, and one hun-
dred and twenty-six passed.

Junior Division.

One hundred and fifty-eight candidates entered.   Fourteen
obtained First Class Certificates and fifty-two Second Class Cer-
tificates.

Senior Division.

Forty candidates entered, eight obtained First Class Certificates. and eleven Second Class Certificates.

Local Examinations were held at Clare, Port Pirie, Moonta, Caltowie, Mount Gambier, at Broken Hill in New South Wales, and in Perth in Western Australia.

An agreement has been made for three years between the University and the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, London, for the joint conduct of examinations in the Practice of Music. In accordance with this agreement, Professor Ives and Mr. Frederic Cliffe, the Examiner of the Associated Board, conducted the examinations in November last.

Mr. W. H. Wale, Mus. Bac., acted as additional Examiner in Theory of Music.

XVII. REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY ON THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY.

Horatio Thomas Whittell, M.D., and the Rev. David Paton, M.A., D.D., were re-elected to represent the University on the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia.

XVIII. REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY ON THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

J. A. G. Hamilton, M.B., was elected to represent the University on the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital.

XIX. UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under the Education Department Regulations of 1893 the following recommendations were made for the year 1898:— Evening Scholarships—James Michael Fox, Laura Olga Hedwig Heyne, Francis Alexander Jennings, Bevan Kirby, Dora Isabel Paton; and for 1899—William Stanley McArthur, Andrew Fairweather, and Francis Henry Cowell were recommended for Entrance Scholarships.

XX. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

(*a.*) The facilities for University examinations have been further extended to pupils in the country, and local centres with permanent committees have been formed for examinations for the Preliminary, Junior Public, Senior Public, and Music exami-

nations at Narracoorte, and at Perth in Western Australia. The
results of this extension have been very encouraging. Examina-
tions were held in every centre during the year.

(b.) Provision has also been made for holding Law and Higher
Public Examinations in Perth.

(c.) The Council are pleased to state that during the year
courses of Extension Lectures have been given at Port Pirie, Mount
Barker, and Moonta. Three courses were also delivered at the
University, and Mr. E. G. Blackmore has generously offered to
give another course on " English History " during the year 1899.

XXI. BEQUESTS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Under the will of Sir Thomas Elder the following bequests (free
of succession duty) have been paid to the University :—

The Medical School	... £20,000	0	0
The Music School	... 20,000	0	0
The University of Adelaide	25,000	0	0

£65,000   0   0

XXII. MINING ENGINEERING.

In connection with the post-graduate course in Mining Engi-
neering and Metallurgy, the Council are pleased to report that an
arrangement has been made between the School of Mines and
Industries and the University, whereby the teaching afforded by
each institution can be availed of. This will prevent overlapping
and duplication of subjects. It has also been agreed to issue a
joint diploma.

XXIII. SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS.

It has been decided to revert to the system of Supplementary
Examinations, and the necessary Regulations have been drawn up
so that the system may, if necessary, come into operation in
March next.

XXIV. THE ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

The Conservatorium with a staff of competent teachers was
opened in March, and 300 students entered during the year.

A contract has been accepted, and suitable buildings are in
course of erection. The foundation-stone of the new building was
laid by His Excellency Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G.,
on the 26th September. It is expected that the building will be
completed in September, 1899.

Two of the four free Scholarships available at the Conserva-
torium were awarded in March last. The Scholarship for Violin

was gained by Nora Kyffin Thomas, and for Pianoforte by Elsie Maud Hamilton.   Four Scholarships will be offered in March next.

XXV. THE HARTLEY STUDENTSHIP.

The sum of £600 has been received from subscribers to found a studentship in memory of the late John Anderson Hartley, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University and Inspector-General of Schools.

In recognition of the distinguished services of the late Vice-Chancellor to the University, three studentships, each tenable for three years for either the B.A. or B.Sc. course, have been provided for.

One studentship will be competed for every year, and the holder will be exempt from payment of lecture fees during its tenure.

The necessary Statutes have been prepared, and in December the studentship was awarded to Norman William Jolly.

XXVI. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the income and expenditure during the year 1898, duly audited, is annexed to this Report.   There is also a further statement, showing the actual position of the University with respect to its property, funds, and liabilities at the close of 1898.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

WILLIAM BARLOW,

Vice-Chancellor.

Adelaide, January, 1899.

THE UNIVERSITY

Account of Income and Expenditure for the year 1898, *furnished in*
INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance—						
In Bank on 31st December, 1897	141	12	10			
In hands of Agent-General on 31st December, 1897	88	1	0			
				229	13	10
Income—						
H.M. Government subsidy on endowments ...				5,748	0	0
Fees—						
Arts and Sciences	£1,041	12	5			
Law	447	0	0			
Medicine	964	12	0			
Music	2,894	1	9			
Preliminary Examinations	397	18	3			
Junior Examinations	164	2	0			
Senior Examinations	211	1	0			
Evening Classes	327	8	0			
				6,447	15	5
Interest—						
Accrued due to date	3,675	0	11			
Less outstanding unpaid	95	2	3			
				3,579	18	8
Rent—						
Accrued due to date	2,521	10	10			
Less outstanding unpaid	1,423	18	11			
				1,097	11	11
Orchestral and Chamber Concerts				131	10	3

£17,234 10 1

compliance with the **18th** *Section of Act* **37** *and* **38** *Victoria, No.* **20** *of* 1874.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Arts and Science (including Higher Public Examination)—						
Salaries	4,483	6	8			
Other Expenses—						
Additional Examiners	64	11	6			
Lecture Fees, &c., to School of Mines ...	35	0	0			
Examination Papers	45	17	6			
Physical Laboratory	46	0	10			
Chemical Laboratory	169	2	4			
Engineering Department	30	0	6			
Museum	6	3	6			
				4,880	2	10
Law—						
Salaries	650	0	0			
Other Expenses—						
Additional Examiners	18	18	0			
Examination Papers	5	15	0			
Advertising	7	17	2			
Refund	0	11	0			
				683	1	2
Medicine—						
Salaries	1,938	4	0			
Other Expenses—						
Additional Examiners...	12	1	6			
Examination Papers, &c.	4	8	6			
Fees Childrens Hospital	12	12	0			
Physiological Laboratory	84	16	11			
Anatomical Department	65	17	7			
				2,118	0	6
Music—						
Salaries	2,519	6	4			
Other Expenses—						
Associated Board R.A.M. and R.C.M. half fees	115	10	0			
Additional Examiners and Expenses ...	75	18	5			
Hire of Rooms and Plant for Conservatorium...	155	0	0			
Valuation and Tuning of Pianos	15	6	0			
Conversazione and Concerts...	407	11	6			
Examination Papers, Supervisors, Printing, Advertising, Hire of Piano, Expenses of Examinations, &c.	124	19	0			
Cablegrams	21	9	3			
				3,435	0	6
Public Examinations—						
Preliminary Examinations—						
Additional Examiners and Supervisors, and Expenses	145	7	8			
Junior Examinations—						
Additional Examiners and Supervisors, and Expenses	68	5	8			
Senior Examinations—						
Additional Examiners and Supervisors, and Expenses	49	19	3			
				263	12	7
				£11,379	17	7

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward			17,234 10 1
Calendar Account—				
Received on sale of Calendars				26 1 5
Received from Students—				
Laboratories			71 18 3	
Library Deposits			6 0 0	
Locker Rents...			0 10 0	
				78 8 3
Suspense Account—				
Received from Federal Assets Company ...				1 19 6
				£17,340 19 3

CHAS. R. HODGE, Registrar.

27th January, 1899.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				11,379	17	7
Evening Classes—						
Salaries				108	6	8
Angas Engineering Scholarship—						
Remitted to Agent-General during year ...	200	0	0			
Examination Fees	6	6	0			
				206	6	0
Angas Engineering Exhibition—						
Paid Exhibitioners...				120	0	0
J. H. Clark Scholarship—						
Paid Scholars				40	0	0
Dr. Davies Thomas Scholarship—						
Paid Scholar				10	0	0
Stow Prizes—						
Paid Prizemen				30	0	0
Sir T. Elder's Prizes—						
Paid Prizemen				20	0	0
Registrar's Department—						
Salaries				876	1	10
Senate Account				25	0	7
Stationery				81	18	11
Advertising (General Charges)				2	8	0
Printing (General Charges)				78	16	6
Library				359	17	5
Building (Repairs and Additions)				206	9	9
Furniture				329	14	5
Land Tax				222	10	4
Charges—						
Gas, Water, House Sundries, Auditors' Fees,						
Insurance, Petty Cash, &c., &c.				441	9	3
Calendar Account—						
Printing				64	7	6
Refunds to Students—						
Library Deposit account	4	0	0			
Laboratory	31	12	3			
				35	12	3
Sir Thomas Elder Statue—						
Donation				105	0	0
Repayments to Endowment Fund (Capital Account)—						
Deposited in Savings Bank	750	0	0			
Deposited in Bank of Adelaide (Current						
Account), awaiting investment	278	9	3			
				1,028	9	3
Conservatorium Building—						
Applied to Expenditure				903	12	0
Balance—						
In hands of Agent-General	52	13	6			
In Bank of Adelaide (Current Account) ...	612	7	6			
				665	1	0
				£17,340	19	3

Audited and found correct,

J. EDWIN THOMAS, F.A.S.A., } Auditors.
ANDREW S. NEILL, A.A.S.A., }

THE UNIVERSITY

Statement Showing the Actual Financial Position

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ENDOWMENTS—									
Sir W. W. Hughes (Arts and Science)	20,000	0	0						
Sir T. Elder (Arts and Science)	20,000	0	0						
Sir T. Elder (Medical School)	30,000	0	0						
Sir T. Elder (Music School) ...	20,000	0	0						
Hon. J. H. Angas (Chair of Chemistry) ...	6,000	0	0						
Hon J. H. Angas (Engineering Scholarship) ...	4,000	0	0						
Evening Classes	1,220	0	0						
Everard Scholarship ...	1,000	0	0						
Dr. Charles Gosse Lectureship	800	0	0						
Stow Prizes and Scholarship	500	0	0						
John Howard Clark Scholarship ...	500	0	0						
The Dr. Davies-Thomas Scholarship ...	400	0	0						
Roby-Fletcher Scholarship ...	160	0	0						
St. Alban Scholarship...	150	0	0						
S.A. Commercial Travellers' Association Scholarship	150	0	0						
Hartley Studentship ...	600	0	0						
Private Contributions	600	3	0						
				106,080	3	0			
Sir T. Elder (for General Purposes) ...				25,000	0	0			
Total Endowments				£131,080	3	0			
Contribution from Income to Conservatorium Building				903	12	0			
							131,983	15	0
LAND ENDOWMENT—									
Grant from H.M. Government				55,000	0	0			
Contributed from Income (net)				2,776	1	4			
							57,776	1	4
BUILDING ACCOUNT—									
Contributed by Her Majesty's Government				18,014	0	0			
Contributed by Private Donations ...				1,890	5	0			
Contributed from Income				18,608	16	2			
							38,513	1	2
SPECIAL ENDOWMENT — LIBRARY ACCOUNT—									
Donations from R. Barr Smith, Esq.				2,000	0	0			
Interest thereon				105	19	11			
							2,105	19	11
PRIZES—									
J. B. Sheridan, Esq. (not yet awarded)							12	12	0
CONTRIBUTED OUT OF INCOME towards the Equipment, &c., of the University ...							7,171	7	3
							£237,562	16	8

CHAS. R. HODGE, Registrar.

27th January, 1899.

·OF ADELAIDE.

in respect to Capital as on 31st December, 1898.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
INVESTMENTS—						
Amount invested on Mortgage and in Land	15,322	11	10			
Amount on Deposit at E.S. & A. Bank	11,109	0	0			
Amount on Deposit at Savings Bank ...	870	1	11			
Amount invested in Treasury Bills ...	2,000	0	0			
Amount invested in Mortgage Bonds ...	8,318	0	0			
Amount invested in S.A. Consolidated Stock of H.M. Government of S.A. (£89,250). Cost	88,965	0	0			
In Bank of Adelaide (Current Account) awaiting investment	278	9	3			
	126,863	3	0			
Expended on Conservatorium Building	5,120	12	0			
				131,983	15	0
LAND ACCOUNT—						
By value of balance of Land granted by Her Majesty's Government ...	54,896	6	3			
Paid to Her Majesty's Government for value of Improvements thereon ...	2,879	15	1			
				57,776	1	4
BUILDING ACCOUNT—						
Expended on University Buildings ...				38,513	1	2
SPECIAL ENDOWMENT—LIBRARY ACCOUNT—						
Expended on, and remitted on account of Books	2,105	12	5			
Balance in Bank of Adelaide	0	7	6			
				2,105	19	11
EQUIPMENT—						
Library Books and Binding	3,692	11	10			
Laboratories, Material and Apparatus	2,000	0	0			
Museum Exhibits, &c.	150	0	0			
Furniture	1,341	7	5			
				7,183	19	3

£237,562 16 8

Audited and found correct,

J. EDWIN THOMAS, F.A.S.A., ⎱
ANDREW S. NEILL, A.A.S.A., ⎰ Auditors.

DR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
EXTENSION LECTURES—						
Unexpended Balance, 31st December,						
1897	56	2	2			
Fees Received	32	6	0			
				88	8	2
BARR SMITH LIBRARY ACCOUNT—						
Unexpended Balance, 31st December,						
1897				0	17	7
CONSERVATORIUM—						
Contractor's Deposit				200	0	0
				£289	5	9

CR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
EXTENSION LECTURES—						
Advertising, Printing, and other Expenses	59	6	6			
Balance in Current Account in Bank of Adelaide	29	1	8			
				88	8	2
BARR SMITH LIBRARY ACCOUNT—						
Expended in Books Account	0	10	1			
Balance in Current Account, Bank of Adelaide	0	7	6			
				0	17	7
CONSERVATORIUM—						
Deposit (in Current Account) ...				200	0	0
				£289	5	9

B STATEMENT OF CAPITAL MONEYS RECEIVED AND OF INVESTMENTS DURING 1898.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
RECEIVED—						
Legacies late Sir T. Elder ...	65,000	0	0			
Fixed Deposit, Bank of Adelaide, Withdrawn	2,647	0	0			
Withdrawn from Savings Bank	470	0	0			
Instalments of Mortgage Loans Repaid	1,800	0	0			
Hartley Studentships' Endowment	600	0	0			
Treasury Bills Matured ...	3,800	0	0			
				74,317	0	0
BALANCE Drawn from Income, as per Statement A				903	12	0
				£75,220	12	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
INVESTED—						
S.A. Government Consolidated Stock	70,100	0	0			
Conservatorium Building—Cost to date	5,120	12	0			
				75,220	12	0
				£75,220	12	0

CHAS. R. HODGE, Registrar,
27th January, 1899.

Audited and found correct,
J. EDWIN THOMAS, F.A.S.A., }
ANDREW S. NEILL, A.A.S.A., } Auditors.

CLASS LISTS, 1898.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B., MARCH, 1898.

PASS LIST.

Students proceeding to the Degree of LL.B. under Regulation IX :—

EQUITY.

Solomon, Isaac Herbert

Students proceeding to the Degree of LL.B. under Regulation XI :—

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Barwell, Henry Newman

The undermentioned students are entitled to Certificates in the following subjects :—

EQUITY.

Vandenbergh, William John

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Von Dousʒa, Stanley Bowman

LAW OF WRONGS.

Johnson, James Howard

LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE.

Hill, Herbert Edward

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B., NOVEMBER 1898.

CLASS LIST.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Skipper, Stanley Herbert

SECOND CLASS.

Shierlaw, Howard Alison

SECOND YEAR.

THIRD CLASS.

Vaughan, John Howard

THIRD YEAR.

No candidates.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Hardy, Alfred Burton

SECOND CLASS.

Brown, James Watson
Stuckey, Rupert Bramwell

FIRST YEAR.

PASSED IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Gunson, George Frederick

EXAMINATION FOR THE LL.B. DEGREE—NOVEMBER, 1898.

Students proceeding to the Degree of LL.B. under Regulation IX.:—

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Johnstone, Percy Emerson

LAW OF PROCEDURE.

Johnstone, Percy Emerson

JURISPRUDENCE.

Johnstone, Percy Emerson | Solomon, Isaac Herbert

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Johnstone, Percy Emerson | Solomon, Isaac Herbert

ROMAN LAW.

None

LAW OF PROPERTY.

None

Student proceeding to the Degree of LL.B. under Regulation XI :—

LATIN—PART I.

None

LATIN—PART II.

None

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Barwell, Henry Newman

LOGIC.

Barwell, Henry Newman

The undermentioned students are entitled to certificates in the following subjects :—

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Atkinson. Alfred Harris Owst | Little, Egbert Percy Graham
Gunson. George Frederick | Tennant, Frederick Augustus
Heseltine, Samuel Richard | Ward, Henry Torrens
Keats, Frederick Phillips |

EXAMINATION FOR LL.B. DEGREE—NOVEMBER, 1898.

LAW OF PROPERTY.

James, Alfred Charles | Shepherd, Joseph Scoresby
Nesbit, Reginald George |

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Bennett, Richard William | Little, Egbert Percy Graham
Heseltine, Samuel Richard | Shepherd, Joseph Scoresby
Homburg, Robert | Tennant, Frederick Augustus

LAW OF WRONGS.

Bennett, Richard William | Little, Egbert Percy Graham
Byrne, John Thomas | Supple, Charles Joseph
James, Alfred Charles |

LAW OF PROCEDURE.

Bennett, Richard William | Byrne John Thomas
Bray, Cecil Thomas | Supple, Charles Joseph

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF M.B. AND CH.B, NOVEMBER, 1898.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

In order of merit.

Ambrose Ethel Mary Murray | Robertson, Lionel Joseph
Muecke, Francis Frederick | Newland, Olive

None.

SECOND CLASS.

THIRD CLASS.
In alphabetical order.

Caw, Alexander Ruan
Clayton Arthur Ross

Magarey, Rupert Eric
Mayo, Helen Mary

SECOND YEAR.
FIRST CLASS.

Ambrose, Theodore.

SECOND CLASS.
In alphabetical order.

Clarke, Philip Sylvester
Flecker, Oscar Sydney

Moncrieff, Edward Woods

THIRD CLASS.
In alphabetical order.

Benham, Rosamond Agnes
Broadbent, Percy Lewis
Halcomb, Charles Digby

Harris, James Frederick
Kelly, William Ryton
Malin, Stanley Arthur

Passed in ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and MATERIA MEDICA, thereby completing the Second Year—
Stuckey, Francis Seavington.

THIRD YEAR.
FIRST CLASS.
In Order of Merit.

Formby, Henry Harper

Bonnin, Francis Josiah

SECOND CLASS.
In alphabetical order.

Heggaton, Rupert Dufty

Hunter, William Allen

THIRD CLASS.
In alphabetical order.

Bell, Harry Charles Rikard
Drew, Thomas Mitchell
Grey, William Charles

Lewis, James Brook
Verco, Clement Armour
Verco, Sydney Manton

PASSED IN ANATOMY.
Weld, Elizabeth Eleanor

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.,
NOVEMBER 1898.
CLASS LIST.
FIRST YEAR.

Churchward, Spencer, 1*, 2*, 3, 4, 5
Colville, John, 1*, 2, 3, 4, 5

1 Latin. 2. Greek. 3. Mathematics. 4. Physics. 5. English.

An asterisk denotes credit.

SECOND YEAR.

Nairn, Alexander Livingstone. 1, 2, 3, 4
Wehrstedt, Walter Franz, 1*, 2*, 3, 4*

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

HONOURS AND SEPARATE SUBJECT LIST.

THIRD YEAR.

CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

Goode, Samuel Walter	...	...	...	...	... First Class Honours.
Holder, Ethel Roby ...	...	...	...	...	... Third Class Honours.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Goode, Samuel Walter	..	...	...	...	... First Class Honours.
Holder Ethel Roby ...	...	...	...	...	... Third Class Honours.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.
NOVEMBER, 1898.

PASS LIST.

FIRST YEAR.

Chapple, Harold, 1*, 2*, 3, 5
Clark, Archie Septimus. 1*, 2*, 3, 5
Coventry, Cameron Hilder, 1, 2, 3, 4
Duffield, Walter Geoffrey, 1*, 2*, 3, 4, 5

Easther, Stanley Victor, 1*, 2*, 3, 5
Jude, Gertrude Josephine, 1, 2, 3, 4
Wainright, Charles Leonard, 1, 2*, 3, 5

1.—Pure Mathematics. 2.—Physics. 3.—Inorganic Chemistry. 4.—Biology.
5.—Applied Mathematics.

Passed in APPLIED MATHEMATICS. First Year of Mining Course—
Boas, Isaac Herbert

SECOND YEAR.

Boas, Isaac Herbert. 2, 5, 6*
Connor, Julian Dove, 2, 5*, 6

Lillywhite, Cuthbert, 1*, 5
Whitington, Bertram, 2, 5*, 6

1.—Physics. 2.—Inorganic Chemistry and Assaying 5.—Mathematics. 6.—Geology.

HONOURS AND SEPARATE SUBJECT LIST.
PASS LIST.
THIRD YEAR.

MATHEMATICS.

Paton, Alfred Maurice	..	...	...	...	... Second Class Honours.
Chapple, Phoebe ...	...	...	...	...	... Third Class Honours.

PHYSICS.

Paton, Alfred Maurice ...	...	...	...	... Second Class Honours.
Bayly, William Reynolds	...	...	...	... Pass.
Chapple, Phoebe ...	...	...	...	... Pass.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Marryat, Cyril Beaumont	..	...	...	... Second Class Honours.
McBride, William John ...	...	...	...	... Third Class Honours.

* *An asterisk denotes credit.*

ADVANCED ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Bayly, William Reynolds ... ... Second Class Honours.

METALLURGY AND ASSAYING.

McBride William John ... ... First Class Honours.
Marryat,, Cyril Beaumont ... ... · ... ... Second Class Honours

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MUS. BAC.,
NOVEMBER, 1898.
FIRST YEAR.
FIRST CLASS.

Otto, Arthur Hermann

THIRD CLASS.

Kemp, Marion Kirkwood

SECOND YEAR.
SECOND CLASS.

Ure, Jane Drysdale

THIRD YEAR.

None.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR MUS. BAC. DEGREE.

Kelly (neè Püttmann), Franziska Helena Marie.

HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.
PASS LIST.

LATIN—PART I.

Muirden, William | Jefferis, Annie Adelaide

LATIN—PART II.

Lane, Annie

GREEK—PART II.

Clark, Caroline | Harry, Arthur Hartley
Lane, Annie |

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Hall, Charles Fishbourne | Noltenius, Harry Fdward
Jefferis, Annie Adelaide | Raws, Helen Josephine
Lloyd, Beatrice Butters | Wright, Blanche Lucy Amand

GERMAN.

*Bierwirth, Louis Ulrich Henry Frederick Gertrudis Ralph
John, Anna Kathinka

MATHEMATICS—PART I.

Bell, Harry Charles Rikard | Jennings, Francis Alexander
Baker, William | Noltenius, Harry Edward
Brown, Mary Home | Paton, Dora Isabel
Hassler, Hans | Phillips, James Howard
Heyne, Laura Olga Hedwig | Stoward, Frederick
Jefferis, Annie Adelaide | Whitham, Ernest de Whalley

* *An asterisk denotes credit.*

MATHEMATICS—PART II.

Hancock, George Alfred

MATHEMATICS—PART III.

Hancock, George Alfred | Sewell, Frank
Clark, Caroline

PHYSICS—PART I.

Baker, William
Blaikie, Thomas William
Brown, Mary Home
Dingle, Herbert Mitchell
Edwards, Norman Holehouse
Hassler, Hans
Heyne, Laura Olga Hedwig
Jennings, Francis Alexander
Kingsborough, Alfred Herbert

Morgan, Robert John
Noltenius, Harry Edward
Nordmann, Wilfred Gottlieb Rowland Patrick
Paton, Dora Isabel
Ralph, Edgar Maurice
Rofe, Percy James
Whitham, Ernest deWhalley
Wittber, Friederich August

PHYSICS—PART II.

Cooke, William Ternent | Phillips, James Howard

CHEMISTRY—PART I.

Edmunds, Louis George | Tresise, Ernest Oliver
Ellis, Joseph | Tulloch, James

CHEMISTY—PART IIA.

*Cooke, William Ternent | Thomson, James Simpson
Dodwell, George Frederick

CHEMISTRY—PART IIB.

Jones, Percy Walter | *Trüdinger, Walter
Patchell, Mary Emma

BOTANY.

Adey, William James
*Collison, Edith
Edmunds, Louis George
Hassler, Hans

Mundy, Charles John Woodroffe
*Newman, Olive Gertrude
Patchell, Mary Emma

GEOLOGY.

*Collison, Edith
Dodwell, George Frederick
Ferguson, Andrew
Frick, William Henry
*Giles, Nigel Stuart

Newman, Olive Gertrude
*Reid Frederick William
Searle, Thomas Lionel
*Trüdinger, Walter

BIOLOGY.

Hancock, George Alfred
Mitton, Ernest Gladstone

Newman Charles Stanley
Patchell, Mary Emma

PHYSIOLOGY.

*Burgess, May.

SUBJECTS PASSED IN HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1897.

Dodwell, George Frederick—Mathematics Part I., Physics Part I., Chemistry Part I.

An asterisk denotes credit.

LETTERS PATENT

Dated 22nd March, 1881.

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

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

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

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

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

I. The Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Science, Doctor of Science, Bachelor of Music, and Doctor of Music, heretofore granted or conferred and hereafter to be granted or conferred by the said University of Adelaide on any person, male or female, shall be recognized as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in Our United Kingdom and in Our Colonies and Possessions throughout the World, as fully as if the said Degrees had been granted by any University of Our said United Kingdom.

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

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

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

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

PALMER.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

The Adelaide University Act.

No. 20 of 1874.

Preamble.

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

University to consist of Council and Senate.

1. An University, consisting of a Council and Senate, shall be established at Adelaide, and when duly constituted and appointed according to the provisions of this Act, shall be a body politic and corporate by the name of " The University of Adelaide," and by such name shall have perpetual succession, and shall adopt and have a common seal, and shall by the same name sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in all Courts in the said province, and shall be capable in law to take, purchase, and hold all goods, chattels, and personal property whatsoever, and shall also be able and capable in law to receive, take, purchase, and hold for ever, not only such lands, buildings, and hereditaments, and possessions, as may from time to time be exclusively used and occupied for the immediate requirements of the said University, but also any other lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions whatsoever, situated in the said Province, or elsewhere, and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, real or personal, belonging to the University, and also to do all other matters and things incidental **or**

appertaining to a body politic and corporate : Provided always, that until the Senate of the said University shall have been constituted as herein enacted, the said University shall consist of a Council only : Provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the said University to alien, mortgage, charge, or demise any lands, tenements, or heredita- ments, 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 Chan- cellor 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 Chan- cellor 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 expira- tion 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 counter-signed 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

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

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

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

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

* 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.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY ACT
No. 20 *of* 1874.   *No.* 143 *of* 1879.

Preamble.

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

University has been duly constituted.

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

Power to repeal Statutes and Regulations.

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

Repeal of power to confer certain Degrees.

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

Short Title.

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

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

Preamble.

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

Repeal and revival.

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

Admission of women to Degrees.

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

Words importing masculine gender include feminine.

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

Title.

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

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

No. 441 *of* 1888.

Preamble.

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

University may confer degrees of Bachelor or Master of Surgery.

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

Masters of Surgery to be members of Senate.

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

Title of Act.

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

Incorporation.

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

S.A. INSTITUTE ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1879.
No. 151 of 1879.

Preamble.

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

South Australian Institute Board increased to nine.

*1. From and after the passing of this Act the Board of Governors 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 herein after provided for) hold office until the election in the next succeeding month of October. Whenever the office held by any member so elected shall during the year or other period for which he was elected become vacant, the said Council shall in the prescribed manner convene a meeting of the University to elect in his room another member, who shall hold office only until the next annual election.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title.

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

---

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

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

Constitution of Board.

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

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

1. The Governor shall appoint eight members.

2. The South Australian Society of Arts shall elect one member, who shall be a member of the said Society.

3. The University of Adelaide shall elect two members, who shall be members of the said University.

4. The Royal Society of South Australia shall elect one member, who shall be a member of the said Society.

5. The Adelaide Circulating Library, as hereinafter established, shall elect one member, who shall be a member of the said Library.

6. The Institutes shall elect three members.

This Section further enacts that :—

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

Election of members of the Board.

Section 9 enacts that :—

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

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

<div align="center">All members to be on same footing.</div>

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.

<div align="center">Casual vacancy, how filled.</div>

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.

<div align="center">On failure to elect, the Governor may appoint.</div>

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.

<div align="center">Repeal.</div>

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.

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

No. 306 *of* 1884.

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

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

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

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

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.

STANDING ORDERS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I. THE OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. MEETINGS OF THE SENATE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. NOTICES.

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

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

IV. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

A. AGENDA.

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

  a. Reading, amendment, and confirmation of Minutes. Business arising out of the Minutes.
  b. Election of Warden and Clerk.
  c. Election of Members of the Council.
  d. Questions.
  e. Business from the Council.
  f. Motions on the Notice-paper.
  g. Other business.

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

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

B. RULES OF DEBATE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

44. A question may be suspended—

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

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

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

C. DIVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. ELECTIONS.

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

58A.* Whenever an extraordinary vacancy shall occur in the office of Warden, the Senate, at its next meeting and without previous nomination being required, shall elect one of its members as Warden, and the member so elected shall hold office till the next November meeting.

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

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

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

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

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

* Passed by Senate, 28th March, 1894.

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

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

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

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

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

E. QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SENATE.

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

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

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

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

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

83. A motion need not be seconded.

V. SELECT COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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

VI. SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS.

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

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

FREDERIC CHAPPLE,

December 2nd, 1885.   WARDEN.

INDEX.

A