THE

Adelaide University Calendar

FOR THE

ACADEMICAL YEAR 1896.

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

1896.

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ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1896.

CALENDAR FOR 1896.

JANUARY.

January 10 Friday ... Last day of entry for Special Senior Public Examination in March.

" 31 Friday ... Council Meeting.

FEBRUARY.

February 10 Monday ... Last day of entry for LL.B. Examination in March.

" 21 Friday ... Last day of entry for Preliminary Examination in March.

" 28 Friday ... Council Meeting.

" 28 " Last day of entry for Evening Scholarships Examination to be held in March.

MARCH.

March 9 Monday ... Vacation ends.

" 10 Tuesday ... First Term begins. LL.B., 'Preliminary, Senior Public, Evening Scholarships, and Angas Engineering Exhibition Examinations begin.

" 14 Saturday Senate. Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate notices of motions for meeting of Senate on March 25th.

" 16 Monday ... Lectures begin.

" 25 Wednesday Senate meets.

" 27 Friday ... Council Meeting.

APRIL.

April 1 Wednesday Examination for J. H. Clark Scholarship begins.

" 3 Friday ... Good Friday. Easter recess begins.

" 6 Monday ... Easter Monday. Public holiday.

" 7 Tuesday ... Easter recess ends.

" 8 Wednesday Lectures resumed.

" 24 Friday ... Council Meeting.

MAY.

May 16 Saturday Last day of entry for LL.D. Examination in November.

" 22 Friday ... First Term and Lectures end.

" 23 Saturday Vacation begins.

" 24 Sunday ... *Queen's Birthday.

" 25 Monday ... *Public Holiday.

" 29 Friday ... Council Meeting.

JUNE.

June	8	Monday ...	Second Term begins. Lectures resumed.
"	20	Saturday	*Accession of Queen Victoria.
"	22	Monday ...	*Public holiday.
"	26	Friday ...	Council Meeting.
"	30	Tuesday ...	Last day for sending in compositions for the Mus. Bac. Degree.

JULY.

July	11	Saturday	Senate. Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate notices of motions for meeting of Senate on July 22nd.
"	22	Wednesday	Senate meets.
"	31	Friday ...	Council Meeting.

AUGUST.

August	14	Friday ...	Second Term and Lectures end.
"	15	Saturday	Vacation begins.
"	21	Friday ...	Last day of entry for the Preliminary Examination in September.
"	28	Friday ...	Council Meeting.

SEPTEMBER.

September	1	Tuesday ...	Third Term begins. Lectures resumed. Last day of entry for M.A. Examination in December.
"	2	Wednesday	Preliminary Examination begins.
"	7	Monday ...	Public Holiday.
"	25	Friday ...	Council Meeting.

OCTOBER.

October	1	Thursday	Last day of entry for Public Examinations in Theory of Music.
"	10	Saturday	Last day of entry for Public Examinations in Practice of Music.
"	16	Friday ...	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 in November.
"	23	Friday ...	Last day of entry for B.A., B.Sc., and Higher Public Examinations in November.
"	30	Friday ...	Council Meeting.
"	31	Saturday	Last day of entry for the Senior and Junior Public Examinations in November.

NOVEMBER.

November	6	Friday ...	Lectures end. Public Examinations in Theory of Music begin.
"	9	Monday ...	Prince of Wales' Birthday. Public holiday.
"	14	Saturday	Senate. Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate nomina tions of Candidates for five annual vacancies in the Council, for the offices of Warden and Clerk, and for sending in notices of motions for Senate meeting on the 25th November.
"	16	Monday ...	LL.D., M.D., Ch.M., LL.B., M.B. and Ch.B., B.A., B.Sc., Mus. Bac., Higher Public, and Advanced Course in Music Examinations begin.
"	23	Monday ...	Senior and Junior Public Examinations begin.
"	25	Wednesday	Senate meets. Election of Warden and Clerk and five members of Council.
"	27	Friday ...	Council Meeting.

DECEMBER.

December	I	Tuesday ...	Examination for the M.A. Degree begins.
"	8	Tuesday ...	Third Term ends.
"	11	Friday ...	Council Meeting. Last day of entry for the Angas Engineering Exhibition Examination to be held in March, 1897.
"	25	Friday ...	Christmas Day.
"	28	Monday ...	Anniversary of Proclamation of the Colony. Public Holiday.

LETTERS PATENT.

Dated 22nd March, 1881.

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

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

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

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

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

I. The Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Science, Doctor of Science, Bachelor of Music, and Doctor of Music, heretofore granted or conferred and hereafter to be granted or conferred by the said University of Adelaide on any person, male or female, shall be recognized as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in Our United Kingdom and in Our Colonies and Possessions throughout the World, as fully as if the said Degrees had been granted by any University of Our said United Kingdom.

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

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

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

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

PALMER.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

The Adelaide University Act.

No. 20 of 1874.

Preamble.

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

University to consist of Council and Senate.

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

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

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

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

Vacancies in the Council, how created and filled.

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

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

Senate how constituted.

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

Questions how decided, quorum.

5. All questions which shall come before the said Council or Senate respectively shall be decided by the majority of the members present, and the chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a casting vote, and no question shall be decided at any meeting of the said Council unless six members thereof be present, or at any meeting of the said Senate unless twenty members thereof be present.

Chairmanship of Council and Senate.

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

Council to have entire management of the University.

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

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

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

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

Colleges may be affiliated, and boarding-houses licensed.

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

Statutes and Regulations to be allowed by Governor.

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

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

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

University to confer Degrees.

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

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

Students to be in residence during term.

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

No religious test to be administered

14. No religious test shall be administered to any person in order to entitle him to be admitted as a student of the said University, or to hold office therein, or to graduate thereat, or to hold any advantage or privilege thereof.

Endowment by annual grant.

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

Endowment in Land.

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

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

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

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

Council or Senate to report annually to the Governor.

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

Governor to be Visitor.

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

Short Title.

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

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

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

* 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. ⎭

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

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

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

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

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY ACT

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

Preamble.

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

University has been duly constituted.

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

Power to repeal Statutes and Regulations.

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

Repeal of power to confer certain Degrees.

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

Short Title.

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

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

Preamble.

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

(17)

Repeal and revival.

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

Admission of women to Degrees.

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

Words importing masculine gender include feminine.

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

Title.

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

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

No. 441 *of* 1888.

Preamble.

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

University may confer degrees of Bachelor or Master of Surgery.

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

Masters of Surgery to be members of Senate.

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

Title of Act.

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

Incorporation.

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

S.A. INSTITUTE ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1879.

No. 151 *of* 1879.

Preamble.

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

South Australian Institute Board increased to nine.

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

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

2. So soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, and thereafter in each succeeding month of October, the Council of the said University shall convene in the prescribed manner a meeting in Adelaide of the said University to elect two members of the said Board, and the members elected at any such meeting shall (except in the event 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 conduct-ing 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 1883-1, Section 51.

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

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

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

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

Title.

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

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

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

Constitution of Board.

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

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

1. The Governor shall appoint eight members.

2. The South Australian Society of Arts shall elect one member, who shall be a member of the said Society.

3. The University of Adelaide shall elect two members, who shall be members of the said University.

4. The Royal Society of South Australia shall elect one member, who shall be a member of the said Society.

5. The Adelaide Circulating Library, as hereinafter established, shall elect one member, who shall be a member of the said Library.

6. The Institutes shall elect three members.

This Section further enacts that :—

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

Election of members of the Board.

Section 9 enacts that :—

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

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

All members to be on same footing.

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

Casual vacancy, how filled.

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

On failure to elect, the Governor may appoint.

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

Repeal.

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

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

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

ELECTION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

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

STATUTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Allowed : April, 1880.

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

Elected October, 1895,

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

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

No. 306 *of* 1884.

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

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

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

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

Representative at the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital,

Elected January, 1896,

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

STANDING ORDERS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I. THE OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Warden and his functions.

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

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

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

In absence of Warden, Senate may elect a Chair-

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

Clerk of Senate and his duties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. MEETINGS OF THE SENATE.

Times of meeting of Senate.

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

12. The Warden may at any time convene a meeting of the Senate. Special Meetings, how convened.

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. Quorum.

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. Adjournments.

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. Notices of Meetings and of Motions.

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 : Order of transaction of Business.

 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. Of Motions not on the Notice-Paper.

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

B. RULES OF DEBATE.

Rules of Debate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

On what question a Member may and may not speak.

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

Personal explana-tions.

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

Rules of Debate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Any member proposing an amendment may be required to deliver it in writing to the Warden. Motions and Amendments must be seconded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

44. A question may be suspended— Suspension of questions.

    (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. Division.

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.

<div style="float:left; font-size:small">Warden to have
Casting Vote.</div>

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.

<div style="float:left; font-size:small">Elections of Warden
and Clerk and Members of Council.</div>

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

<div style="float:left; font-size:small">Nominations to
vacancies.</div>

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.

<div style="float:left; font-size:small">Nominations,
how cancelled</div>

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* 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 *Scrutineers.* 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 *Questions.* 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."

Warden to be Chairman unless unwilling to act.
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.

Select Committees, —Quorum.
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.

Reports of Select Committees
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,
WARDEN.

December 2nd, 1885.

The University of Adelaide.

1896.

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VISITOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE COUNCIL.

THE CHANCELLOR:

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

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

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR:

Elected for the second time, 29th November, 1895.

JOHN ANDERSON HARTLEY, B A., B Sc.

Elected by the Senate, 30th November, 1892.

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

Elected by the Senate, 29th November, 1893.

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

Elected by the Senate, 28th November, 1894.

SIR JOHN WILLIAM DOWNER, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.
GEORGE JOHN ROBERT MURRAY, B A., LL.B.
WILLIAM ROBINSON BOOTHBY, C.M.G., B.A, (Sheriff of the Province).
EDWARD CHARLES STIRLING, C.M.G., M.A., M.D., F.R.S.
DAVID MURRAY, J.P.

Elected by the Senate, 27th March, 1895.

VERCO, JOSEPH COOKE, M.D.

Elected by the Senate, 27th November, 1895.

FREDERICK AYERS, M.A.
WILLIAM BARLOW, LL.D.
JOHN ANDERSON HARTLEY, B.A., B.Sc.
ALFRED AUSTIN LENDON, M.D.
THE RIGHT REV. JOHN REGINALD HARMER, M.A., D.D.
THE REV. JAMES JEFFERIS, LL.D.

II.

THE SENATE.

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

DOCTORS OF LAWS.

BARLOW, WILLIAM (Dublin, 1884)	...	...	...	...	1885
BARRY, ALFRED (Oxford)	...	...	...	...	1889
DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL (Cambridge. 1886)		...	...	...	1888
FARR, GEORGE HENRY (Cambridge, 1882)	...	...	...	...	1883
JEFFERIS, JAMES (Sydney, 1885)	...	...	...	...	1895
KINTORE, THE EARL OF (Aberdeen, 1889)	...	...	...	...	1889
SMITH, JAMES WALTER (London, 1856)	...	...	...	...	1882
TORR, WILLIAM GEORGE (Dublin, 1892)	...	...	...	...	1892
WAY, SAMUEL JAMES (Oxford, 1891) ...	...	...	...	...	1892

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE (St. Andrews, 1883)	...	...	...	1885
BOLLEN, CHRISTOPHER (Toronto, 1891)	...	...	...	1894
BORTHWICK. THOMAS (Edinburgh. 1891)	...	...	...	1892
COCKBURN, JOHN ALEXANDER (London, 1874)	...	...	...	1877
DEANE, CHARLES MASLEN (Edinburgh, 1862)	...	...	...	1877
ENGELHART, AUGUST FRIEDRICH GOTTFRIED (Giessen, 1870)				1877
ESAU, CHARLES FREDERICK HERMAN (Göttingen, 1851)			...	1877
GARDNER, WILLIAM (Glasgow, 1876)	...	...	...	1877
GÖRGER, OSCAR (Heidelberg, 1871)	...	...	...	1878
HAMILTON, THOMAS KINLEY (Dublin, 1879) ...	...	...	...	1885
HOPE, CHARLES HENRY STANDISH	...	...	...	1891
LENDON, ALFRED AUSTIN (London, 1881) ...	...	...	...	1883
MACKINTOSH, JAMES SUTHERLAND (Edinburgh, 1838)	...	...	1878
MAGAREY, SYLVANUS JAMES (Melbourne, 1888)	...	...	...	1888
MITCHELL, JAMES THOMAS (Aberdeen, 1885) ...	...	...	...	1885
NIESCHE, FREDERICK WILLIAM (Edinburgh, 1886)...	...	...	1889
PATERSON, ALEXANDER STUART (Edinburgh, 1857)	...	...	1877
POULTON, BENJAMIN (Melbourne. 1883)...	...	...	1884
SEABROOK, THOMAS EDWARD FRAZER (St. Andrews, 1861)	...	1877
STEWART, ROBERT (Melbourne. 1886)	...	...	...	1886
STIRLING, EDWARD CHARLES (Cambridge, 1880)	...	...	...	1882
SWIFT, HARRY (Cambridge, 1887)	...	...	...	1888
SYMONS, MARK JOHNSTON (Edinburgh, 1878)	...	...	...	1885
VERCO, JOSEPH COOKE (London, 1876)	...	...	...	1877
WATSON, ARCHIBALD (Paris and Göttingen, 1880)	...	...	...	1885
WHITTELL, HORATIO THOMAS (Aberdeen, 1858)	...	...	...	1877

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

RENNIE, EDWARD HENRY (London, 1882) ...	...	...	...	1885

DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

OAKELEY, SIR HERBERT STANLEY (Oxford)	...	...	...	1895

MASTER OF SURGERY.

ROGERS, RICHARD SANDERS (Edinburgh, 1887)	...	...	...	1891

MASTERS OF ARTS.

AYERS, FREDERICK (Cambridge, 1875)	...	...	...	1877

BAKEWELL, JOHN WARREN (Cambridge, 1874) 1877
BENSLY, EDWARD VON BLOMBERG (Cambridge, 1889) 1895
BOULGER, EDWARD VAUGHAN (Dublin, 1872) 1884
BRAGG, WILLIAM HENRY (Cambridge, 1888) 1888
BRAY, GILDART HARVEY (Aberdeen, 1890) 1891
BURTT, THOMAS (Cambridge, 1855) 1877
BUTLER, FREDERICK STANLEY 1893
BUXTON, SIR THOMAS FOWELL (Cambridge, 1859) 1895
CAMPBELL, COLIN ARTHUR FITZGERALD (Cambridge, 1889) ... 1889
CARR, WHITMORE (Dublin, 1848) 1877
CHAPMAN, ROBERT WILLIAM (Melbourne, 1888) 1889
COOKE, WILLIAM ERNEST 1889
D'ARENBERG, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS (Dublin, 1876) 1881
DOVE, GEORGE (Cambridge, 1859) 1877
DURNO, LESLIE (Aberdeen) 1893
ELCUM, CHARLES CUNNINGHAM (Cambridge) 1879
FARR, GEORGE HENRY (Cambridge, 1853) 1877
FIELD, THOMAS (Cambridge, 1857) 1877
FOWLER, JAMES RICHARD (Cambridge, 1890) 1891
FREWIN, THOMAS HUGH 1892
GIRDLESTONE, HENRY (Oxford, 1889) 1894
GOSNELL, ARTHUR WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1888) 1895
HARMER, JOHN REGINALD (Cambridge, 1884) 1895
HAYWARD, CHARLES WATERFIELD (Oxford, 1892) 1892
HOLLIDGE, DAVID HENRY 1889
HOWELL, EDWARD TUCKER (Oxford, 1860) 1877
KEARNEY, ALAN WELLS (Cambridge, 1877) 1889
KENNION, GEORGE WYNDHAM (Oxford, 1871) 1883
KINTORE, THE EARL OF (Cambridge, 1877) 1889
LAMB, HORACE (Cambridge, 1875) 1877
LEMESSURIER, THOMAS ABRAM 1894
LINDON, JAMES HEMERY (Cambridge, 1884) 1886
LOWRIE, WILLIAM (Edinburgh, 1883) 1883
MACBEAN, JOHN (Aberdeen, 1832) 1877
MACKENZIE JOHN GEORGE KENNETH (Oxford, 1888) 1894
MARRYAT, CHARLES (Oxford, 1853) 1877
MEAD, SILAS (London, 1859) 1877
MILNE, WILLIAM SOMERVILLE (Oxford, 1886) 1890
MITCHELL, WILLIAM (Edinburgh, 1892) 1895

MÜCKE, CARL WILHELM LUDWIG (Jena, 1847) 1877
PATON, DAVID (Glasgow, 1864) 1878
POOLE, FREDERIC SLANEY (Cambridge, 1875) 1877
POOLE, HENRY JOHN (Oxford, 1856) 1877
RAYNOR, PHILIP EDWIN (Oxford, 1882) 1890
RENNICK, FRANCIS HENRY (Melbourne, 1880) 1882
ROBERTSON, JOSEPH (Sydney, 1877) 1894
ROBIN, PERCY ANSELL (London, 1885) 1885
SELLS, ALFRED (Cambridge, 1847) 1877
SHARP, WILLIAM HEY (Oxford, 1871) 1877
STANFORD, WILLIAM BEDELL (Oxford, 1864) 1879
STIRLING, EDWARD CHARLES (Cambridge, 1872) 1877
STUCKEY, JOSEPH JAMES (Cambridge, 1864) 1877
SUTHERLAND, ARCHIBALD COOK (Edinburgh, 1865) 1889
SUTHERLAND, GEORGE (Melbourne, 1879) 1882
SYMON, WILLIAM (St. Andrews, 1876) 1879

THOMAS, THOMAS EGGLESTON (Melbourne, 1881) 1883
TODD, SIR CHARLES (Cambridge, 1886) 1886
TRELEAVEN, WALTER 1893
WEBB, ROBERT BENNETT (Oxford, 1869) 1877
WOOD, MONTAGUE COUCH (Oxford, 1880) 1888
YOUNG, WILLIAM JOHN (Dublin, 1882) 1883

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

ANDERSON, JAMES ROBERT 1884
ANDREWS, RICHARD BULLOCK 1891
BEARE, EDWIN ARTHUR 1892
BENHAM, EDWARD WARNER 1891
BLOXAM, CHARLES a'COURT 1891
BOOTHBY, CHARLES BRINSLEY 1886
CLELAND, EDWARD ERSKINE 1890
DEMPSEY, RICHARD FRANCIS 1888
DOWNER, GEORGE HENRY 1885
GILES, EUSTACE 1889
GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN (Cambridge, 1883) 1886
GILL, ALFRED 1885
HALL, ANTHONY JAMES ALEXANDER 1888
HALL, ROBERT WILLIAM 1884
HARRIS, FRANK DIXON 1886
HAWKER, EDWARD WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1873) 1877
HAY, JAMES (Cambridge, 1880) 1883
HENDERSON, WILLIAM 1884
HENNING, ANDREW HARRIOT 1887
HEUZENRŒDER, WILLIAM EBERHARD 1891
HEWITSON, THOMAS... 1884
HORN, EDWARD PALMER 1889
INGLEBY, RUPERT 1889
ISBISTER, WILLIAM JAMES 1887
JEFFERIS, JAMES (London, 1856) 1877
JONES. ALBERT EDWARD 1888
KNOWLES, FRANCIS EDWARD 1888
LIMBERT, EDGAR HENRY 1887
MAGAREY, WILLIAM ASHLEY 1888
MANN, CHARLES 1887
MELLOR, JAMES TAYLOR 1888
MELROSE, ALEXANDER 1886
MITCHELL, SAMUEL JAMES 1890
NORTHMORE, JOHN ALFRED 1887
PHILLIPS, WALTER ROSS (Cambridge, 1878) 1883
PRICE, ARTHUR JENNINGS 1890
ROWLEY, FREDERICK PELHAM 1887
SABINE, CLEMENT EGBERT EPPES 1884
SABINE, ERNEST MAURICE 1891
SCOTT, DOUGLAS COMYN 1888
SEWELL, CHARLES EDWARD 1886
SMITH, SYDNEY TALBOT (Cambridge, 1884) 1886
SOLOMON, JUDAH MOSS 1891
STIRLING, JOHN LANCELOT (Cambridge, 1871) 1877
STOW, FRANCIS LESLIE 1892
UPTON, HENRY... 1888
VARLEY, CHARLES GRANT 1884

WARREN, THOMAS HOGARTH 1889
WEBB, NOEL AUGUSTIN 1886
WHITINGTON, FREDERICK TAYLOR 1886
WRIGHT, LEWIS GARNER 1891

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

ALTMANN, CHARLES AUGUST (Melbourne, 1883) 1883
BLACKNEY, SAMUEL (Toronto, 1891) 1891
BOLLEN, PERCIVAL (Toronto, 1891) 1891
CAVENAGH-MAINWARING, WENTWORTH ROWLAND 1892
CLELAND, WILLIAM LENNOX (Edinburgh, 1876) 1880
FINNISS, JOHN HENRY SUFFIELD (Edinburgh, 1876) 1886
GIBBES, ALEXANDER EDWARD... 1892
GILES, HENRY O'HALLORAN 1891
GILES, WILLIAM ANSTEY (Edinburgh, 1882) 1886
GOLDSMITH, FREDERICK 1889
HAMILTON, ALEXANDER ARCHIBALD (Dublin, 1880) 1883
HAMILTON, JAMES ALEXANDER GREER (Dublin, 1876) ... 1880
HARROLD, ROWLAND EDWARD 1890
HOPE (neè FOWLER), LAURA MARGARET 1891
HYNES, TIMOTHY AUGUSTIN (Edinburgh, 1888) 1889
LLOYD, HENRY SANDERSON (Edinburgh, 1883) 1883
LYNCH, ARTHUR FRANCIS AUGUSTIN 1889
MAGAREY, CROMWELL 1889
MARTEN, ROBERT HUMPHREY (Cambridge, 1888) 1888
MEAD, CECIL SILAS 1891
MORGAN, ALEXANDER MATHESON 1890
NESBIT, WILLIAM PEEL (Edinburgh, 1873) 1877
POWELL, HENRY ARTHUR 1891
ROGERS, RICHARD SANDERS (Edinburgh, 1887) 1891
SEABROOK, LEONARD LLEWELLYN 1891
SHUTER, RICHARD ERNEST (Melbourne, 1891) 1895
VERCO, WILLIAM ALFRED 1890
WAY, EDWARD WILLIS (Edinburgh, 1871) 1877

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

ANDREWS, RICHARD BULLOCK... 1887
BARLOW, WILLIAM (Dublin, 1855) 1877
BEARE, THOMAS HUDSON... 1887
BOOTHBY, WILLIAM ROBINSON (London, 1850) 1877
BOWYEAR, GEORGE JOHN SHIRREFF (Cambridge, 1871)... ... 1882
BURGESS, THOMAS MARTIN 1888
BYARD, DOUGLAS JOHN (Oxford, 1882)... 1889
CATERER, THOMAS AINSLIE (Clerk of the Senate) 1876
CHAPPLE, FREDERIC (London, 1870) (Warden of the Senate) ... 1877
CORVAN, JAMES HAMILTON (Dublin, 1865) 1877
DALBY, JOHN 1891
DONALDSON, GEORGE 1882
FISCHER, GEORGE ALFRED 1888
GILL, ALFRED 1882
HACKETT, JAMES THOMPSON (Melbourne, 1879) 1882
HALCOMB, FREDERICK (Oxford, 1859) 1877
HARTLEY, JOHN ANDERSON (London, 1868) 1877
HAY, JAMES (Cambridge, 1880) 1883
HEINEMANN, EDMUND LEWIS (Oxford, 1887) 1890

HENDERSON, JAMES...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1880
HENNIKER-MAJOR, ALBERT EDWARD JOHN (Cambridge)						...	1891
HEYNE, AGNES MARIE JOHANNA		...	...	...	...	...	1891
HOCTOR, JOHN FRANCIS (Dublin, 1871)			...	...	...	...	1877
HONE, FRANK SANDLAND		...	...	...	...	...	1889
HOPE, CHARLES HENRY STANDISH (Cambridge, 1883)					...	...	1889
HOPKINS, ALFRED NICHOLAS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888
HOPKINS, WILLIAM FLEMING	...	...	...	...	...	...	1884
HUGHES, ALFRED (Cambridge, 1886)		...	...	...	...	...	1889
KERR, DONALD ALEXANDER	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883
KINGSMILL, WALTER	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883
KNIGHT, PERCY NORWOOD	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888
LABATT, EDWARD (Dublin, 1870) ...		...	...	...	...	...	1877
McCARTHY, WALTER JAMES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1891
MACK, HANS HAMILTON ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1880
MARRYATT, ERNEST NEVILLE ...		...	...	...	...	...	1888
MATHEWS, RICHARD TWITCHELL (London, 1883) ...				...	...	...	1883
MEAD, CECIL SILAS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887
MINCHIN, EDWARD JAMES (Dublin, 1879)		..	...	...	...	1894
MORSE, CHARLES WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1850)			...	...	...	1877
MURRAY, GEORGE JOHN ROBERT	...	...	...	...	...	1883
NANKIVELL, JOHN THOMAS (Cambridge, 1871)			...	...	...	1877
PENNEFATHER, FREDERICK WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1874)				...	...	1888
ROBIN, CHARLES ERNEST ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886
ROGERS, RICHARD SANDERS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1882
SCOTT, ANDREW (Melbourne, 1881)		...	...	...	...	...	1883
SHARP, CECIL JAMES (Cambridge, 1882)			...	...	...	...	1882
SMEATON, STIRLING...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1880
SMYTH, JOHN THOMAS (Melbourne, 1874)		...	...	...	...	1878
SOLOMON, JUDAH MOSS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888
SPICER, EDWARD CLARK (Melbourne, 1877) ...			...	...	...	1877
SUNTER, JOSEPH TREGILGAS (Melbourne, 1880)			...	...	...	1883
TRÜDINGER, ANNA ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1892
TRÜDINGER, WALTER	...	...	...	...	...	...	1892
WALKER, WILLIAM JOHN...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1885
WELD, OCTAVIUS (Toronto, 1856) ...		...	...	...	...	...	1877
WILKINSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM	...	...	...	...	...	1884
WILLIAMS, MATTHEW	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887
WOODS, JOHN CRAWFORD (Edinburgh, 1843)			...	...	...	1877
WRIGHT, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH ARABELLA ...				..	...	1888
WYLLIE, ALEXANDER	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888
YOUNG, ARETAS CHARLES WILLIAM (Oxford, 1871)				...	...	1883

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

ALLEN, JAMES BERNARD ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1891
BENHAM, ELLEN IDA	..	...	...	...	...	...	1892
CHAPPLE, FREDERIC JOHN	...	...	...	...	...	...	1891
CORBIN, HUGH BURTON ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1892
DORNWELL, EDITH EMILY	...	...	...	...	...	...	1885
FARR, CLINTON COLERIDGE	...	...	...	...	..	...	1888
FLETCHER, ALFRED WATKIS	...	...	...	...		...	1889
GOYDER, ALEXANDER WOODROFFE...		...	...	...	...	1889
HASLAM, JOSEPH AUBURN	...	...	...	...	...	...	1892
HAYCRAFT, EDITH FLORENCE ...		...	...	...	...	...	1890
ISBISTER, JAMES LINKLATER THOMSON		...	...	...	...	1891

KIRBY, MARY MAUDE 1890
SMITH, JULIAN AUGUSTUS ROMAINE 1892
SOLOMON, SUSAN SELINA 1890
TREHY, ANNIE LOUISA VIRGINIA 1890
WAINWRIGHT, EDWARD HARLEY (London, 1878) 1883
WALKER, DANIEL 1887
WHEATLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM 1890
WYLLIE, ALEXANDER 1891

BACHELORS OF MUSIC.

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

III

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

HOURIGAN, RICHARD EDWARD, LL.B. ... 20th December, 1893
GUNSON, JOHN BERNARD, M.B., CH.B. ... 20th December, 1893
IRWIN, HENRY OFFLEY, M.B., CH.B. ... 20th December, 1893
MOULE, EDWARD ERNST, M.B., CH.B. ... 20th December, 1893
RUSSELL, ALFRED EDWARD JAMES, M.B., CH.B. 20th December, 1893
SANGSTER, JOHN IKIN, M.B., CH.B .. ... 20th December, 1893
SHANAHAN, PATRICK FRANCIS, M.B., CH.B. 20th December, 1893
BLACKBURN, CHARLES BICKERTON, B.A. 20th December, 1893
NICHOLLS, LESLIE HERBERT, B.A. ... ... 20th December, 1893
BROWN, JAMES WATSON, B.SC. ... ... 20th December, 1893
HOWCHIN, STELLA, B.SC. ... ... 20th December, 1893
LeMESSURIER, THOMAS ABRAM, B SC. ... 20th December, 1893
PLUMMER, VIOLET MAY, B.SC. . ... 20th December, 1893
RICHARDSON, FRANK JOSEPH WEBB, B.SC. 20th December, 1893
TRELEAVEN, WALTER, B.SC. ... ... 20th December, 1893
ASH, GEORGE, LL.B ... ... 19th December, 1894
WADEY, WALTER HENRY, LL.B. ... ... 19th December, 1894
GUNSON, WILLIAM JOSEPH, LL.B. ... ... 19th December, 1894
NEWMAN, EDGAR HAROLD, LL.B, .. 19th December, 1894
HONE, FRANK SANDLAND, M.B., CH.B. ... 19th December, 1894
FISCHER, GEORGE ALFRED, M.B., CH B. ... 19th December, 1894
CORBIN, CECIL M.B., CH.B. ... ... 19th December, 1894
CUDMORE, ARTHUR MURRAY, M.B., CH.B. ... 19th December, 1894
GOODE, ARTHUR, M.B., CH.B. ... ... 19th December, 1894
YOUNG, DAVID HASTINGS, M.B. (Edinburgh, 18) 19th December, 1894
JOHNSTON, PERCY EMERSON, B.A. ... .. 19th December, 1894
CHAPPLE MARIAN, B.A. .. .. 19th December, 1894
KOLLOSCHE, JOHN, B.A. ... ... 19th December, 1894
CHAPPLE, ALFRED, B.SC. ... ... 19th December, 1894
BIRKS, LAWRENCE, B SC. ... ... 19th December, 1894
AYERS JULIAN, LL.B. ... ... 18th December, 1895
DOWNER, JAMES FREDERICK, LL.B. ... 18th December, 1895
SPEHR, CARL LOUIS, LL B. ... ... 18th December, 1895
BONNIN, JAMES ATKINSON, M.B., CH.B. ... 18th December, 1895
BENBOW, JOHN, B.A. ... . 18th December, 1895
CONYBEARE, WILLIAM JAMES (Cambridge, 1894) 18th December, 1895
SOLOMON, ISAAC HERBERT, B.A. ... ... 18th December, 1895

CLARK, EDWARD VINCENT, B.Sc. ... ... 18th December, 1895
LEITCH, OLIVER, B.Sc. .. .. 18th December, 1895
STUCKEY, EDWARD JOSEPH, B.Sc. ... ... 18th December, 1895

IV.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

Hughes Professor of Classics, and Comparative Philology and Literature:
EDWARD VON BLOMBERG BENSLY, M.A.

Hughes Professor of English Language and Literature, and of Mental and Mora Philosophy:
WILLIAM MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.

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

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

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

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

Professor of Music:
JOSHUA IVES, Mus. Bac.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lecturer on Lunacy:

ALEXANDER STUART PATERSON, M.D. (Edinburgh)

Lecturer on Aural Surgery:

WILLIAM ANSTEY GILES, M.B., Ch.M. (Edinburgh)

Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy and Teacher of Operative Surgery:

ARCHIBALD WATSON, M.D. (Paris and Göttingen), F.R.C.S. (England)

Lecturers on Clinical Medicine:

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

Lecturers on Clinical Surgery:

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

CLERK OF THE SENATE.

THOMAS AINSLIE CATERER, B.A.

REGISTRAR.

CHARLES REYNOLDS HODGE.

COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1896.

Education Committee.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR (Chairman)
THE BISHOP OF ADELAIDE
REV. DR. JEFFERIS
REV. DR. PATON

DR. BARLOW
DR. STIRLING
PROFESSOR RENNIE
MR. SYMON
VEN. ARCHDEACON FARR

The Finance Committee.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
VEN. ARCHDEACON FARR (Chairman)

SIR CHAS. TODD
DR. BARLOW
MR. SYMON
MR. HENDERSON

The Library Committee.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR (Chairman)
DR. STIRLING
VEN. ARCHDEACON FARR

REV. DR. PATON
DR. VERCO
MR. G. J. R MURRAY
MR. SYMON

THE FACULTIES.

THE FACULTY OF LAWS.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
MR. F. AYERS
MR. HENDERSON

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER
THE LECTURERS

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
DR. LENDON (Dean)
DR. STIRLING
PROFESSOR RENNIE
PROFESSOR BRAGG
DR. VERCO
DR. POULTON

DR. SYMONS
DR. PATERSON
PROFESSOR WATSON
PROFESSOR TATE
E. W. WAY, M.B.
W. A. GILES, M.B.
W. T. HAYWARD, M.R.C.S.
W. L. CLELAND, M.B.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
THE BISHOP OF ADELAIDE
REV. DR. PATON
MR. G. J. R. MURRAY

PROFESSOR MITCHELL (Dean)
PROFESSOR BRAGG
PROFESSOR BENSLY
MR. CHAPMAN

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
SIR CHARLES TODD
PROFESSOR RENNIE (Dean)
VEN. ARCHDEACON FARR

PROFESSOR TATE
PROFESSOR BRAGG
DR. STIRLING
MR. CHAPMAN

BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
REV. DR. PATON
SIR J. W DOWNER

VEN. ARCHDEACON FARR
PROFESSOR IVES (Chairman)
PROFESSOR BRAGG
MR. T. N. STEPHENS

BOARD OF DISCIPLINE.

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

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1895.

To His Excellency Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G.,
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 Proceed-
ings of the University during the year 1895.

I. THE COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.

In November the Rev. Canon Poole, M.A., to the great regret
of the Council, resigned his seat in consequence of his departure
from the colony, and

William Barlow, LL.D.
Frederick Ayers, M.A.
John Anderson Hartley, B.A., B.Sc.
Alfred Austin Lendon, M.D.
John Alexander Cockburn, M.D., M.P.,

in conformity with the provisions of the University Act, ceased to
hold office as members of the Council.

On the 27th November the Senate elected the undermentioned
gentlemen to fill the vacancies thereby occasioned in the
Council—

Frederick Ayers, M.A.
William Barlow, LL.D.
John Anderson Hartley, B.A., B.Sc.
Alfred Austin Lendon, M.D.
The Right Rev. John Reginald Harmer, M.A., D.D.
The Rev. James Jefferis, LL.D.

On the 29th November the Council re-elected John Anderson
Hartley, B.A., B.Sc., to be Vice-Chancellor.

In January, Thomas Hewitson, LL.B., was appointed Lecturer
on the Law of Contracts, and William James Isbister, LL.B.,
Lecturer on the Law of Wrongs, for the year 1895.

II. SENATE.

The Senate, on the 27th November, re-elected Frederick
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 18th December, the following were admitted to Degrees—

Ayers, Julian Downer, James Frederick Spehr, Carl Louis	} To the Degree of LL.B.
Bonnin, James Atkinson	} To the Degrees of M.B. and Ch.B.
Benbow, John Solomon, Isaac Herbert	} To the Degree of B.A.
Clark, Edward Vincent Leitch, Oliver Stuckey, Edward Joseph	} To the Degree of B.Sc.

The undermentioned graduates of other Universities were at the same time admitted *ad eundem gradum*—

His Excellency Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, M.A., University of Cambridge.
The Rev. James Jefferis, LL.D. University of Sydney.
The Right Rev. John Reginald Harmer, M.A., University of Cambridge.
Edward von Blomberg Bensly, M.A., University of Cambridge.
Arthur William Gosnell, M.A., University of Cambridge.
William Mitchell, M.A., University of Edinburgh.
William James Conybeare, B.A., University of Cambridge.
Richard Ernest Shuter, M.B., University of Melbourne.
Sir Herbert Oakeley, Mus. Doc., University of Oxford.

IV. REGULATIONS AND STATUTES.

During the year the following alterations in the Regulations have been made in Council, approved by the Senate, and countersigned by the Governor :—

B.Sc. DEGREE.—Regulations V., VI., and XII., allowed on the 18th December, 1886, 9th December, 1891, 13th December, 1890, respectively, have been repealed, and new Regulations, providing, among other things, for the teaching of Metallurgy and Assaying, substituted.

HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.—Regulations II. and III., allowed on the 18th December, 1886, have been repealed, and new Regulations substituted.

The Statutes of the Roby Fletcher Scholarship have been passed by the Council, approved by the Senate, and countersigned by your Excellency.

V. Number of Students.

The number of undergraduates in the various courses was ninety-six, and of non-graduating students, one hundred and ninety-two.

VI. Faculty of Laws.

The number of undergraduates studying for the LL.B. Degree was twelve, and sixteen non-graduating students have been preparing for certificates to enable them to practise in the Supreme Court.

Two students commenced the course for the LL.B. Degree Two undergraduates completed the first year's course, two the second, two the third, and three the fourth.

Stow Prizes were awarded to Frederick William Young, a student of the second year, and Philip Mesmer Newland, a student of the third year.

The Council found it necessary to reduce the expenditure of the Law School, and with this object in view invited specially qualified members of the legal profession to act as honorary additional examiners. The undermentioned gentlemen very readily and generously placed their services at the disposal of the University for the LL.B. examinations in November, 1895, and March, 1896:—Messrs. E. B. Grundy, G. J. R. Murray, B.A.., LL.B., Jas. Gordon, G. Ash, LL.B., A. Buchanan, P. R. Stow, W. A. Magarey, LL.B., A. Gill, B.A., LL.B., and F. L. Stow, LL.B.

VII. Faculty of Medicine.

The number of undergraduates studying for the M.B. Degree was forty-seven.

Thirteen students commenced the course for the M.B. Degree. Ten completed the first year's course, nine the second, seven the third, five the fourth, and one the fifth.

Sir Thomas Elder's prizes were awarded to Arthur Geoffrey Owen, Bernard Traugott Zwar (equal), students of the first year, and Charles Bickerton Blackburn, a student of the second year.

The Everard Scholarship was awarded to James Atkinson Bonnin.

On the invitation of the Board of Management of the Children's Hospital, arrangements have been made for the admission of medical students to the clinical practice of that institution.

VIII. Faculty of Arts.

The number of undergraduates studying for the B A. Degree was fourteen, including four evening scholars.

Five students commenced the course for the B.A. Degree, and five completed the first year's course, three the second, and two the the third.

Seventy-four non-graduating students attended various lectures of the B.A. course.

The John Howard Clark Scholarship for proficiency in English Literature was awarded to Lionel Joseph Robertson.

The sum of £160 has been received from subscribers to found a Scholarship in memory of the late Rev. Wm. Roby Fletcher, M.A., formerly a member of the Council and Vice-Chancellor, and in December the Scholarship was awarded to James Beith Wilson.

IX. FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

The number of undergraduates studying for the B.Sc. Degree was thirteen including six evening scholars.

Five students commenced the course for the B.Sc. Degree. Two completed the first year's course, two the second, and three the third.

One hundred and three non-graduating students attended various lectures of the B.Sc. course.

The Angas Engineering Exhibition was awarded to Charles Francis Stephens.

X. BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.

The number of undergraduates studying for the Mus. Bac. Degree was ten. Three students commenced the course. Four students attended the lectures of the Advanced Course of Public Examinations in Music.

At the Examination in November one completed the first year's course, two the second, and one the third.

A local examination was held at Hobart, Tasmania.

XI. EVENING CLASSES.

Evening Classes were held in the following subjects :—English language and Literature, Latin Part II., Applied Mathematics, Physics Part I., Greek Part I., Geology, Inorganic Chemistry, Electric Engineering, Part I., and French.

A table showing the subjects of the Lectures delivered, the names of the Lecturers, and the number of students who attended during each Term will be found in the Calendar.

XII. HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Fifty-two candidates entered for various subjects of the Higher Public Examination.

XIII. Senior Public Examination.

At the Special Senior Public Examination in March, thirteen candidates entered, nine for the whole examination and four for special subjects. Five candidates passed in the Third Class, and one candidate passed in a special subject.

At the Examination held in November, ninety-five candidates entered. Eight passed in the First Class, eighteen in the Second, and forty-three in the Third Class. Five candidates passed in special subjects.

XIV. Junior Public Examination.

At the Examination held in November, one hundred and thirty candidates entered. Seven passed in the First Class, ten in the Second, and forty-one in the Third Class ; and thirty-two other candidates passed, but were not classified, as they were over the prescribed age.

XV. Preliminary Examination.

At the Examination held in March, one hundred and forty-one candidates entered, of whom sixty passed.

Four hundred candidates entered for the Preliminary Examination held in September, and two hundred and thirty-one passed.

Local Examinations were held at Clare, Port Pirie, and at Perth, Western Australia.

XVI. Public Examinations in Music.

In the Theory of Music one hundred and thirty-nine candidates entered for the Junior Division. Forty-seven gained First Class Certificates, and sixty-four Second Class Certificates.

In the Senior Division twenty-five candidates entered ; five gained First Class Certificates, and twelve Second Class Certificates.

In the Practice of Music one hundred and thirty-nine candidates entered for the Junior Division. Thirty-one obtained First Class Certificates and sixty-seven Second Class Certificates.

In the Senior Division of the Practice of Music fifty-nine candidates entered ; fourteen obtained First Class Certificates, and thirty-one Second Class Certificates.

In the Advanced Course of Public Examinations in Music two students presented themselves and passed.

Local Examinations were held at Clare, Caltowie, and Port Pirie.

XVII. Hughes Professorship of Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature.

Early in the year the Council invited applications for the Professorship of Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature, rendered vacant by the resignation of Professor Boulger. Pending the appointment of a Professor, the Council on the 13th February appointed Mr. T. S Poole, B.A., Lecturer for the first Term. On the 24th April, Mr. Edward von Blomberg Bensly, M.A. was elected to the Chair, and he arrived early in the Second Term.

XVIII. 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.

XIX. Representation of the University on the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital.

Edward Willis Way, M.B., was re-elected to represent the University on the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital.

XX. University Library.

The Library Committee have received three consignments of books, part of the Barr Smith Library, while other orders are in course of execution.

XXI. University Scholarships.

Under the new Regulations, the following awards were made in March for the year 1895 :—Evening Scholarships—May Burgess, Isabel Cooke, David Murray Lyall, Ignatius Eugene Moloney, Albert Carl Unbehaun, Joseph Edward Fitzgerald, and in November, Samuel Walter Goode, Phoebe Chapple, and William John McBride, were recommended for Entrance Scholarships for 1896.

XXII. University Extension.

During the year arrangements were made for a series of Extension lectures. Four courses were given, one each by Professors Bensly, Bragg, Mitchell, and Rennie, and all the lectures were largely attended. At the invitation of the Committee of the Gawler Institute, Professor Mitchell delivered a course of

Extension lectures in that town, and the Council are hopeful of extending the movement to some of the principal country towns during 1896.

Arrangements have also been made, at the request¶ of the Literary Societies' Union, for a course ot lectures on Political Economy. These will probably be delivered early in the academical year.

XXIII. Accounts.

An abstract of the income and expenditure during the year 1895, 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 1895.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

S. J. WAY,

Chancellor.

Adelaide, January, 1896.

BALANCE SHEETS,

1895.

THE UNIVERSITY

Account of Income and Expenditure for the year 1895, *furnished in*

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance—						
In Bank on 31st December, 1894...	349	1	3			
In hands of Agent-General on 31st December, 1894	126	7	8			
				475	8	11
Income—						
H.M. Government subsidy on endowments ...	3,201	0	0			
Do. S. A. Scholarship for Medical School	600	0	0			
				3,801	0	0

	£ s. d.				
Fees—					
Arts and Sciences	£584 10 10				
Law	380 1 6				
Medicine	1,345 5 6				
Music	568 6 0				
Preliminary Examinations ...	288 4 6				
Junior do.	137 0 6				
Senior Examinations	265 14 6				
Evening Classes	323 12 8				
		3,892 16 0			
Interest		2,410 15 3			
Rent		1,294 9 10			
				7,598	1 1

£11,874 10 0

OF ADELAIDE.

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	4,268	6	0			
Other Expenses—						
Additional Examiners	32	11	0			
Examination Papers	36	12	0			
Physical Laboratory	72	4	10			
Chemical Laboratory	90	2	11			
Museum	0	8	6			
Printing and advertising, &c., Hughes' Professor of Classics	70	11	5			
				4,570	16	8
Law—						
Salaries	650	0	0			
Other Expenses—						
Additional Examiners	10	10	0			
Examination Papers	5	17	6			
				666	7	6
Medicine—						
Salaries	2,490	14	0			
Other Expenses—						
Additional Examiners...	24	3	0			
Examination Papers	8	7	0			
Physiological Laboratory	35	19	11			
Anatomical Department	45	8	0			
				2,604	11	11
Music—						
Salary	500	0	0			
Other Expenses—						
Examination Papers	8	10	6			
Advertising	2	17	0			
Supervisors, Hire of Piano, Expenses Local Examinations, &c.	21	5	6			
				532	13	0
Public Examinations—						
Preliminary Examinations—						
Additional Examiners and Supervisors ...	91	19	6			
Examination Papers and Stationery ...	10	15	3			
				102	14	9
Junior Examination—						
Additional Examiners and Supervisors ...	39	16	6			
Examination Papers and Stationery ...	12	19	0			
				52	15	
Senior Examinations—						
Additional Examiners and Supervisors ...	28	11	6			
Examination Papers and Stationery ...	24	8	3			
				52	19	9
				£8,582	19	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				11,874	10	
Arts and Science School—						
Sale of Specimens				6	0	0
Sir T. Elder Prizes—						
Received from Sir Thomas Elder				40	0	0
Calendar Account—						
Received on sale of Calendars				20	14	10
Received from Students—						
Laboratories	41	2	7			
Library Deposits	31	0	0			
Locker Rents...	8	4	6			
				80	7	1
Suspense Account—						
Received from Federal Bank during year ...				2	15	5
				£12,024	7	4
Extension Lectures—						
Fees Received				79	4	0
Barr Smith Library Account—						
Balance of donation by R. Barr Smith, Esq.,						
withdrawn from Bank for purchase of						
books	224	11	0			
Interest	8	15	9			
				233	6	9
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—						
Investment Account—						
Mortgage repaid	400	0	0			
Roby Fletcher Scholarship—						
Amount subscribed	160	0	0			
				560	0	0
				£12,896	18	1

CHAS. R. HODGE, Registrar.

29th January, 1896.

						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
			Brought forward						8,582	19	1
Evening Classes—											
Salaries	...	...	..	...	...	118	2	0			
Other Expenses—											
Advertising, Printing, &c.	...		...		...	2	11	0			
									120	13	0
Angas Engineering Scholarship—											
Remitted to Agent-General during year					...				200	0	0
Angas Engineering Exhibition—											
Paid Exhibitioners...		...	...	...	...				180	0	0
J. H. Clark Scholarship—											
Paid Scholars	...	..	...	...	...				45	0	0
Everard Scholarship—											
Paid Scholar	...	...	...	...	...				50	0	0
Stow Prizes—											
Paid Prizemen	...	...	...	...	...				30	0	0
Sir T. Elder's Prizes—											
Paid Prizemen	...	...	...	...	...				20	0	0
Registrar's Department—											
Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...			600	16	0
Senate Account	...	...	...	...	...	..			36	8	6
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...			25	12	0
Advertising (General Charges)			...	...	...				0	5	0
Printing (General Charges)		...	...	..	...				41	1	0
Library	...	...	...	...	...	...			85	12	2
Furniture ...	...	...	...	...	...				6	12	0
Building (Repairs)		...	..	...	...	...			79	16	
Land Tax ...	..	...	...	...	...	...			244	12	
Charges—											
Gas, Water, House Sundries, Auditors' Fees,											
Insurance, Petty Cash, &c., &c.			...	...					267	11	4
Calendar Account—											
Printing	...	...	...	...	...				70	11	6
Refunds to Students—											
Library Deposit account ...		...	...	...		31	0	0			
Laboratory ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	2			
									49	12	2
Repayments to Endowment Fund (Capital Account)—											
Deposited in Bank of Adelaide ...			...	...					900	0	0
Balance—											
In hands of Agent-General		...	..	...		88	1	0			
In Bank of Adelaide (Current Account)				...		299	4	1			
									387	5	1
									12,024	7	4
Extension Lectures—											
Advertising and Printing		...	...	...		24	17	2			
Balance...	...	...		...	...	54	6	10			
									79	4	0
Barr Smith Library Account—											
Expended on Books	..	...	...	...		180	6	1			
Balance of amount withdrawn ...		...	...		53	0	8				
									233	6	9
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—											
Deposited in Bank of Adelaide during year ...				...					560	0	
									£12,896	18	1

Audited and found correct, ARTHUR YOUNG HARVEY, } Auditors.
  J. EDWIN THOMAS, F.A.S.A.,

Statement Showing the Actual Financial

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ENDOWMENTS—						
Sir W. W. Hughes (Arts and Science)...	20,000	0	0			
Sir T. Elder (Arts and Science) ...	20,000	0	0			
Sir T. Elder (Medical School)	10,000	0	0			
Hon. J. H. Angas (Chair of Chemistry)	6,000	0	0			
Hon J. H. Angas (Engineering Scholar-						
ship)	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			
St. Alban's Scholarship	150	0	0			
Roby Fletcher Scholarship	160	0	0			
Private Subscriptions	750	3	0			
				65,080	3	0
LAND ENDOWMENT—						
From Her Majesty's Government ...				55,000	0	0
BUILDING ACCOUNT—						
Contributed by Her Majesty's Govern						
ment	18,014	0	0			
Contributed by Private Donations ...	1,890	5	0			
				19,904	5	0
BARR SMITH LIBRARY ACCOUNT—						
Donation from R. Barr Smith, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0			
Interest thereon	70	13	7			
				1,070	13	7
PRIZES				12	12	0
EXTENSION LECTURES—						
Fees received				79	4	0
RENT AND INTEREST, &C., in arrear				441	19	10
INCOME ACCOUNT—						
Income received in excess of Expenses,						
and devoted to Building and Fur-						
nishing, &c., of the University ...	25,675	1				
LESS WRITTEN OFF FOR DEPRECIATION—						
Furniture... ... 117 3 5						
Laboratories ... 91 10 6						
Museum 13 9 7						
	222	3	6			
				* 25,452	18	2
				£167,041	15	7

CHAS. R. HODGE, Registrar.

29th January, 1896.

NOTE.—The amount due to Endowment Fund is £2,720 0 0

OF ADELAIDE.

Position on 31st December, 1895.

Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT—						
*Amount invested on Mortgage	30,625	0	0			
Amount on Deposit at E.S. & A. Bank	12,285	0	0			
Amount on Deposit at Bank of Adelaide	5,350	0	0			
Amount on Deposit at Savings Bank ...	153	13	9			
Amount invested in Treasury Bills ...	14,050	0	0			
				62,463	13	9
LAND ACCOUNT—						
By value 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 ...				38,424	18	2
BARR SMITH LIBRARY ACCOUNT—						
Expended on Books	517	12	11			
On Deposit at Bank of Adelaide ...	500	0	0			
Balance	53	0	8			
				1,070	13	7
LIBRARY—Books and Binding				3,242	14	5
LABORATORIES—Material and Apparatus ...				2,000	0	0
MUSEUM—Exhibits...				150	0	0
FURNITURE				1,000	0	0
EXTENSION LECTURES—						
Advertising and Printing	24	17	2			
Unexpended Balance	54	6	10			
				79	4	0
SUNDRY DEBTORS				447	5	3
CASH AT BANKERS—						
General Current Account	370	3	11			
Less Cheques Outstanding	70	19	10			
	299	4	1			
AGENT-GENERAL—						
Amount in his hands	88	1	0			
				387	5	1
				£167,041	15	7

* This amount is liable to be reduced by a loss, not actually made, but estimated at not less than £2,000.

Audited and found correct,

ARTHUR YOUNG HARVEY } Auditors.
J. EDWIN THOMAS, F.A.S.A. }

STATEMENTS OF VARIOUS ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1895.

EVENING CLASSES.

Receipts.					£ s. d.	Payments.				£ s. d.
Interest on Endowment	..	..	..	..	54 18 0	Fees Paid to Lecturers..	..	..	..	118 2 0
Government Subsidy	..	..	..	..	61 0 0	Charges..	..	..	..	2 11 0
Fees received from Students	..	..	..	..	323 12 8	Amount credited to General Charges	..	..	318 17 8
					£439 10 8					£439 10 8

NOTE.—The amount stated above as paid to Lecturers was for French, Histology, and Chemistry only. The general funds of the University bore the cost of instruction for the rest of the classes, as well as the miscellaneous charges.

J. H. CLARK SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
Interest on Investment..	..	..	..	..	22 10 0	Paid Scholars	..	..	..	45 0 0
Government Subsidy	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	Balance..	..	..	..	2 10 0
					£47 10 0					£47 10 0

NOTE.—Each scholar is to receive one-half of the annual income, so long as that income does not exceed £60.

STOW PRIZE AND SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
Interest on Investment ..	..	..	..	..	22 10 0	Paid Prizemen ..	..	..	..	30 0 0
Government Subsidy	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	Balance transferred to General Account	..	..	17 10 0
					£47 10 0					£47 10 0

NOTE.—The University has agreed to give three prizes of £15 a year and a gold medal if the Examiners report that there are students worthy to receive them.

THE DR. CHAS. GOSSE LECTURESHIP ON OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
Interest on Investment..	..	..	..	..	36 0 0	Paid Lecturer ..	..	..	..	60 0 0
Government Subsidy	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	Balance transferred to General Account	..	..	16 0 0
					£76 0 0					£76 0 0

ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP AND EXHIBITION.

					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
Interest on Investment..	..	..	..	..	180 0 0	Paid Scholar	..	..	..	200 0 0
Government Subsidy	..	..	..	..	200 0 0	Paid Exhibitioners	..	..	..	180 0 0
					£380 0 0					£380 0 0

NOTE.—The University is liable to pay annually the sum of £200 for the Scholarship and £180 for the Exhibitions, in addition to a contingent liability of £100 every three years for the travelling expenses of a scholar.

SIR T. ELDER'S PRIZES FOR PHYSIOLOGY.

					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
Received from Sir Thomas Elder	..	..	..	40 0 0	Balance due 31st December, 1894	..	..	..	20 0 0
						Paid Prizes	..	..	..	20 0 0
					£40 0 0					£40 0 0

EVERARD SCHOLARSHIP.

					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
Interest on Investments	..	..	..	..	45 0 0	Paid Scholar	..	..	..	50 0 0
Government Subsidy	..	..	..	..	50 0 0	Balance transferred to General Account	..	..	45 0 0
					£95 0 0					£95 0 0

NOTE.—The annual liability on account of the Everard Scholarship is £50.

CHAS. R. HODGE, Registrar.

STATUTES.

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

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

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

CHAPTER II.—OF THE COUNCIL.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER III.—OF THE SENATE.

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER IV.—OF PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

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

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

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

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

   d. The Elder Professor of Natural Science.

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

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

   g. The Professor of Music, whose term of office expires on the last day of December, 1889. *

   h. The Professor of Laws. †

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER V.—OF THE REGISTRAR.

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

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

CHAPTER VI.—OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

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

CHAPTER VII.—OF THE SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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

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

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

CHAPTER VIII.—OF TERMS.

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

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

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

CHAPTER IX.—OF MATRICULATION AND DEGREES.

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

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

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

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

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

5. Persons who have completed the whole or part of their 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 SCHOLAR- SHIP" AND THE "ANGAS ENGINEERING EXHIBI- TIONS."

Of the Angas
Engineering
Scholarship.

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

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

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

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

5. The examination shall be in the following subjects :

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

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

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

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

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

* The Council have now added **Machine Design** For details see page 86.

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 Of the Angas which one may be awarded in each year after 1888. Each Exhibition Engineering Exhibitions. 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.

Notice of entry and fee for Scholarship and Exhibition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24. The following is the prescribed form of

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

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

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

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

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

Signature of Candidate .. ..

25. The following is the prescribed form of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signature of Candidate... ....

Allowed the 18th January, 1888.

CHAPTER XIV.—OF THE JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIPS.

Whereas various persons have subscribed and have agreed to pay to
the University of Adelaide a sum of money for the purpose of 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 18th December, 1886, are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

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

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

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

* Allowed 15th December, 1892.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. The holder of the said Scholarship shall have the 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.

* Allowed 13th November, 1890.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF CONDUCT AT EXAMINATIONS.

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

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

*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-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.

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*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 ot 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.

* Allowed 11th December, 1895.

EVENING CLASSES.

I. The Council will, from year to year, arrange for Evening Classes to be held in such subjects as may be deemed expedient.

II. The number of lectures in each subject will be 25 or 50 according as the classes are held once or twice a week.

III. No student will be enrolled who is under sixteen years of age.

IV. The fees will be £1 for each of the shorter courses and £1 10s. for each of the longer courses (except where otherwise stated). No entrance fee will be charged.

V. The Council may, from year to year, fix the minimum number of students who must pay their fees before a class is formed in any subject.

VI. The fees are to be paid to the Registrar, and no student shall be enrolled in the class-list unless he presents to the Lecturer the Registrar's receipt.

VII. The Lecturer appointed for each Class will keep a roll of attendances, and a statement of the attendance will be laid before the Council at the conclusion of each term.

VIII. If, in the opinion of the Lecturer, any intending student does not possess the necessary knowledge to enable him to profit by the Lectures, the name of such student shall not be entered on the Class List, and the fees shall be returned to him.

IX. The students attending Evening Classes shall be subject to the general regulations of the University.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1896.

Subject to the above conditions, it is proposed to hold Evening Classes in the following subjects during the year 1896 :—

				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.	
8. English ⎫		⎧ Number to be fixed by Lecturer	
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 82.

EVENING CLASSES.

The following Table shows the subjects of the lectures, the names of the lecturers, the number of lectures delivered, and the number of students who attended Evening Classes during each term in 1895.

SUBJECT.	LECTURER.	No. of Lectures.	No. of Students.		
			First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term
English	Professor Mitchell · ...	57	31	31	30
Latin, Part II.	Mr. T. S. Poole and ⎱ Professor Bensly ⎰	50	8	8	8
Greek, Part I.	Mr. T. S. Poole and ⎱ Professor Bensly ⎰	47	13	11	11
Physics, Part I.	Professor Bragg ...	57	15	17	17
Physics, Part I., Practical ...	Professor Bragg ...	57	14	17	17
Chemistry, Inorganic	Professor Rennie ...	53	25	25	25
Chemistry, Practical	Professor Rennie ...	57	27	25	25
Geology	Professor Tate ...	55	9	9	9
Electric Engineering, Part I. ...	Mr. R. W. Chapman ...	29	23	22	20
Histology	Dr. Stirling ...	52	5	5	5
French	M. Calais ...	10	6	0	0

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

REGULATIONS.

1. The Library shall be open from 10 to 5 on all week days except Saturday, and on Saturdays from 10 to 1.

2. Any Student wishing to make use of the Library shall pay a deposit of £1 to the Registrar and shall then receive a ticket admitting him to the Library for one year. The deposit will be returned at the end of the year unless the holder of the ticket shall have rendered himself liable to fines or shall have damaged any book, in which case the amount of the fines or damage shall be deducted.

3. Students are strictly prohibited from taking books out of the Library, any Student taking a book out of the Library shall be fined *Five Shillings.*

4. If any book or books belonging to the Library be found in the Students' Room and the removal of such book or books from the Library be not acknowledged by the Student so removing them, the privilege of entry to the Library may be entirely denied to all Students for a time to be fixed by the Board of Discipline.

5. The use of pens and ink in the Library is strictly prohibited and will be punished by fine—the amount of such fine to be fixed by the Board of Discipline.

6. Any Student behaving himself in a boisterous or disorderly manner in the Library shall be fined, the amount of the fine to be fixed by the Board of Discipline, and he shall not be allowed to enter or use the Library for a time to be fixed by the Board of Discipline.

7. Members of the Council and Officers of the University wishing to take books out of the University Building shall enter into a book provided for the purpose, the names of such books and the date of their removal and return.

8. All books taken from the bookcases for use in the Library must be left on the Tables.

9. No one using the Library shall converse in such a tone as to interfere with the comfort of other readers under penalty of a fine to be fixed by the Board of Discipline.

Allowed 18th December, 1886.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Regulations have been made by the Minister of Education :—

A.—FOR DAY STUDENTS.

I.—ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

I. Three scholarships, of the value of £35, £30, and £25 respectively, will be offered for competition annually. Each Scholarship will be tenable for one year.

II. Candidates must have been resident in the colony for at least one year immediately preceding the examination, and must be under eighteen years of age on the 31st of December in the year in which the examination is held. They must not previously have attended any part of the day undergraduate course at the University.

III. The award of the scholarships shall be decided by the result of the Senior Public Examination of the University, together with such further examination as may, if necessary, be prescribed by the University Council.

IV. The particular subjects of examination and the relative value of each shall be fixed by the University Council, subject to the approval of the Minister.

V. The scholarships will not be awarded unless the Board of Examiners of the University certify that in their opinion the candidates show such special ability as to justify their further education at the University.

VI. Successful candidates must enter the University as undergraduate students in either Arts or Science in the March following the examination. Except in case of illness or other sufficient cause, they must attend all the lectures, and pass all the examinations required by the University in the selected course.

VII. Payment of the scholarships will be made in three equal instalments at the end of the three University terms. Each scholar must present a certificate of diligence and proficiency in a form to be prescribed by the Minister, and payment may be reduced or withheld altogether if such certificate is not satisfactory to the Minister.

VIII. No person may hold one of these scholarships in conjunction with any other tenable at the University, except the John Howard Clark scholarship.

II. Undergraduate Scholarships.

IX. Three scholarships, of the value of £35, £30, and £25 respectively, will be offered for competition in 1894, and following years, among undergraduates who have completed the first year of their University course in Arts or Science, and three of like value in 1895, and following years, among undergraduates who have similarly completed the second year.

X. Candidates may be undergraduates who have either held a scholarship during the year or were eligible to compete for one at the beginning of the year.

XI. The scholarships will be divided between the Arts and Science schools in the proportion of the number of scholars studying in those schools respectively during the year for which the scholarships are offered.

XII. The scholarships will be awarded according to the results of the terminal and final University examinations for the year, provided that no scholarship shall be awarded to any candidate unless he has passed with credit in at least one subject at the final examination, and the examiners report to the Minister that his work is of such a nature as to justify his appointment to a scholarship.

XIII. Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, the examiners may recommend the Minister to vary the number and amount of the scholarships in any one year, provided that no one scholarship shall exceed £35 and that the total shall not exceed £90.

XIV. Successful candidates must continue their undergraduate course in the following year in the school in which they have entered. Except in case of illness or other sufficient cause, they must attend all the lectures and pass all the examinations required by the University in the selected course.

XV. Payment of the scholarships will be made in three equal instalments at the end of the three University terms. Each scholar must present a certificate of diligence and proficiency, in a form to be prescribed by the Minister; and payment may be reduced or withheld altogether if such certificate is not satisfactory to the Minister.

XVI. No person may hold one of these scholarships in conjunction with any other tenable at the University except the John Howard Clark scholarship.

B.—FOR EVENING STUDENTS.

I.—ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

XVII. Five scholararships will be offered for competition to students entering on the evening course of study for a degree in Arts or Science, five to students who have completed the first year, four to students who have completed the second year, and four to students who have completed the third year. The value of each of these scholarships will be £10.

*XVIII. Candidates for the entrance scholarships must have been resident in the colony for at least one year immediately preceding the examination, and must be between sixteen and twenty-one years of age on the 31st of December immediately preceding the date of the examination. Candidates for the other scholarships must comply with similar conditions, one year of age being added for each year of the University course.

XIX. The subjects of examination for the entrance scholarships shall be fixed by the University Council, subject to the approval of the Minister. The examination shall be qualifying, not competitive, and the scholarships shall be awarded to such candidates as in the opinion of the Board of Examiners show the most promise, due allowance being made for their previous opportunities.

XX. The subjects of examination for the scholarships to be awarded at the end of each year shall be such portions of the Arts or Science course as have been studied in the evening classes during the year.

XXI. The scholarships shall be divided between the Arts and Science schools in the proportion of the number of scholars studying in those schools respectively during the year for which the scholarships are offered.

XXII. Such portion of the scholarship as may be necessary to pay the University fees shall be paid on the certificate of the Registrar at the beginning of the University year, and the balance shall be paid at the close of the year on production of a certificate from the Registrar that the scholar has diligently and regularly attended the prescribed lectures.

XXIII. Should any difficulty arise in the interpretation of the Regulations referring to University scholarships the question shall be referred to the Minister, whose decision shall be final.

* NOTE.—The Hon. the Minister of Education has agreed to raise the maximum age to 25,

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS—DAY STUDENTS.

The subjects of examination shall be—

English, Latin, Pure Mathematics,
French or German, } As set for the Senior Public
Greek or Physics and Chemistry. } Examination.

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 }

The following awards have been made to these Scholarships :—

1876 *Æq.*	{ Mack, Hans Hamilton { Robin, Percy Ansell
1877	Wyatt, Harry Sutton (resigned) Donaldson, Arthur
1878	Moore, Edwin Canton
1879 March Dec.	{ Holder, Sydney Ernest { Rogers, Richard Sanders Gill, Alfred
1881	{ Kingsmill, Walter { Murray, George John Robert
1882	{ Hopkins, William Fleming { Leitch, James Westwood { Wilkinson, Frederick William
1883	{ Tucker, William Alfred Edgecumbe { Walker, William John { Robin, Charles Ernest
1884	{ Treleaven, Walter { Mead, Cecil Silas { Bishop, John Henry
1885 March	{ Hollidge, David Henry { Duence, Richard. { Hayward, Charles Waterfield (resigned
October	Andrews, Richard Bullock *vice* Hayward, resigned
1886 March	{ Burgess, Thomas Martin { Wyllie, Alexander
1887 March	{ Fischer, George Alfred { Hone, Frank Sandland { Bonnin, William James { Marryat, Ernest Neville
1888 March	{ Butler, Frederick Stanley { Frewin, Thomas Hugh { Wheatley, Frederick William

1889 March	Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna McCarthy, Walter James Chapple, Frederic John

1889
March
{ Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna
McCarthy, Walter James
Chapple, Frederic John

1890
March
{ Trüdinger, Walter
Hone, Gilbert Bertram
Smith, Julian Augustus Romaine
Proxime accessit. Trüdinger, Anna

1891
March
{ Boundy, Frank Palmer
Nicholls, Leslie Herbert
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton*

1892
March
{ Chapple, Alfred
Johnston, Percy Emerson
Adams, Ernest Henry

1893
March
{ Stuckey, Edward Joseph
Leitch, Oliver
Solomon, Isaac Herbert

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1894
March
{ Stuckey, Francis Seavington, *First*
Robertson, Lionel Joseph, *Second*
Lang, Sydney Chapman, *Third*

1894
November
{ Padman, Edward Clyde, *First*
Annells, William Charles, } *Equal*
Giles, Ireton Elliott,

1895
November
{ Goode, Samuel Walter, *First*
Chapple, Phoebe, *Second*
McBride, William John, *Third*

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE EVENING SCHOLARSHIPS ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD IN 1896 AND 1897.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION IN MARCH, 1896.

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, 1897.

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.*
    (*c*) Geography and Mathematics.
        The same as set for 1896.

3 and 4. As required for 1896.

EVENING CLASSES.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following awards have been made :—

1894 March	Harry, Arthur Hartley Mitton, Ernest Gladstone Sewell, Frank Stubbs, Cyril Havelock (resigned) Whitington, Bertram
1895 March	Burgess, May Cooke, Isabel (resigned) Lyall, David Murray (resigned) Moloney, Ignatius Eugene (resigned) Unbehaun, Albert Carl Fitzgerald, Joseph Edward

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCHOLARSHIP.

The following awards have been made to this Scholarship:

1879.	Beare, Thomas Hudson, B.A.
1880.	Robin, Percy Ansell, B.A.
1881.	Holder, Sydney Ernest, B.A.
1882.	Donaldson, Arthur, B.A.
1883.	Murray, George John Robert, B.A.
1884.	Leitch James Westwood, B.A.
1885.	Tucker, William Alfred Edgcumbe, B.A., LL.B.
1886.	Walker, William John, B.A.

This Scholarship has been abolished.

THE ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP.

The Hon. J. H. Angas has founded in connection with the Universi y a Scholarship, of which the object is to "Encourage the training of Scientific men, and especially Civil Engineers, with a view to their settlement in South Australia."

For the conditions upon which the Scholarship has been founded see Statutes, Chapter XIII. "Of the Angas Engineering Scholarship," page 65.

An examination for this Scholarship will be held in March, 1898, and should the Scholarship not be awarded, an examination for this Scholarship will, if required, be held in March, 1899.

For form of notice by candidates of intention to compete for the Scholarship. (*Vide* page 69).

The following schedule has been drawn up in accordance with No. 5 of the Statutes concerning this Scholarship :—

1. MATHEMATICS.—The Mathematical subjects of the course of the B.Sc. Degree.

2. PHYSICS.—The subjects in Physics of the course of the B.Sc. Degree.

3. GEOLOGY.

   (1) As prescribed in the Third year's course in Science.
   (2) The application of the science to drainage and water supply, architecture, road construction. and cognate branches.
   (3) The candidates will be required to prove a practical acquaintance with the methods of constructing geological sections and maps. In this particular, specimens of actual work done may be submitted in evidence of practical knowledge.

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

   Special attention to be given to the rock forming minerals, and the chemistry of the same, disintegration of rocks ; limes, cements, and clays. The chemistry of explosives. A general practical acquaintance with the methods of water analysis. And in general, the application of chemistry to the elucidation of the causes of decay of building materials, and of the means whereby the same may be arrested or prevented.

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.

The following awards have been made of this Scholarship.

1882. Donaldson, George, B.A.
1889. Farr, Clinton Coleridge, B.Sc.
1892. Wyllie, Alexander, B.Sc.
1895. { Birks, Laurence, B.Sc. } equal.
      { Chapple, Alfred, B.Sc. }

THE ANGAS ENGINEERING EXHIBITIONS.

For the conditions upon which these Exhibitions have been founded see Statutes, Chapter XIII. " Of the Angas Engineering Scholarship and the Angas Engineering Exhibitions, Sections 11 to 19 inclusive, pages 66 and 70.

An examination for one Exhibition will be held in March, 1896.

The subjects for Examination in March, 1896, will be found in the Calendar for 1895 (page 96).

For form of notice by candidate of intention to compete for an Angas Engineering Exhibition, see page 69.

The following Schedule has been drawn up in accordance with No. 13 of the Statutes concerning these Exhibitions for the year 1897.

1. MATHEMATICS (Pure and Applied).

   PURE MATHEMATICS.

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

   Algebra—To Quadratic Equations and Surds, both inclusive.
   Questions will also be set in Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.

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

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

   APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

   Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

2. MODERN LANGUAGES—French, German. As prescribed for the Senior Public Examination. (*Vide* Appendix E, page 35.)

3. SCIENCE.—Chemistry and Physics. As prescribed for the Senior Public Examination. (*Vide* Appendix E, pages 35 and 36.)

4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.—As prescribed for the Senior Public Examination. (*Vide* Appendix E, page 36.)

The following awards have been made to these Exhibitions :—

1888.	Farr, Clinton Coleridge (nominated by the Hon. J. H. Angas).
1889.	Allen, James Bernard.
1890.	Haslam, Joseph Auburn.
1891.	Brown, James Watson.
1892.	Birks, Lawrence.
1893.	Clark, Edward Vincent.
1894.	Thompson, Thomas Alexander.
1895.	Stephens, Charles Francis

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATED) SCHOLARSHIP.

For the conditions of this Scholarship see Statutes, Chapter XVI. "Of the Commercial Travellers' Association Scholarship," pages 72, 73.

The following awards have been made of this Scholarship :

1884.	Bertram, Robert Matthew.
1889.	Harrison, Rosa Lillian.
1891.	Bostock, Jessie.
1894.	Dibben, Nellie Helen.

THE JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIPS.

For the conditions of these Scholarships see Statutes, Chapter XIV.
" Of the John Howard Clark Scholarships," pages 70, 71.

The Council have prescribed the following subjects for the examina-
tion for these Scholarships to be held, if required, in April, 1896 :—

Subjects for Examination in 1896—
Byron—Childe Harold.
Macaulay—Essay on Byron.
Burns—Lyrical Poems.
Carlyle—Essay on Burns.

Subjects for Examination in 1897—
Skeat—Primer of English Etymology.
Stopford Brooke—Primer of English Literature.
Shakespeare—Julius Cæsar.
Bacon—Advancement of Learning, Book II. (Macmillan).
Hales—Longer English Poems (with repetition of *Lycidas*, Gray's
Elegy, and Wordsworth's Ode on *Immortality*).

The following awards have been made of these Scholarships—

1882. Murray, George John Robert.
1883. Hopkins, William Fleming.
1884. Robin, Charles Ernest.
1885. Mead, Cecil Silas.
1886. Andrews, Richard Bullock.
1887. Wyllie, Alexander.
1888. Hone, Frank Sandland.
1889. Butler, Frederick Stanley.
Proxime accessit. Doolette, Dorham Longford.
1890. McCarthy, Walter James
Proxime accessit. Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna.
1891. Hone, Gilbert Bertram.
1892. Blackburn, Charles Bickerton.
1893. Chapple, Marian.
1894. Solomon, Isaac Herbert.
1895. Robertson, Lionel Joseph

NOTE.—The value of this Scholarship varies from year to year, and
will probably not exceed £22 10s. per annum.

THE EVERARD SCHOLARSHIP.

For the conditions of this Scholarship see Statutes Chapter XVI.
" Of the Everard Scholarship" page 73.

The following awards have been made of this Scholarship—

1890. Verco, William Alfred.
1891. Mead, Cecil Silas.
1892. Cavenagh-Mainwaring, Wentworth Rowland.
1893. Sangster, John Ikin.
1894. Hone, Frank Sandland.
1895. Bonnin, James Atkinson

THE ST. ALBAN SCHOLARSHIP.

The Masonic Lodge of St. Alban of South Australia having paid to the University the sum of £150 for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be called the St. Alban Scholarship, the University has agreed—

1. That the St. Alban Scholarship shall be awarded by the University to any matriculated Student thereof, who (being certified in the form hereinafter provided, or in some similar form, to be a son or daughter of a worthy past or actual member of the said Fraternity) shall be nominated by the said Lodge as a person to whom a St. Alban's Scholarship shall be awarded. Each Student so nominated shall hold such Scholarship for such number of consecutive academical Terms as the Student must for the time being complete in order to obtain a Degree in (as the case may require) Laws, Medicine, Arts, Science, or Music : Provided nevertheless that the said Lodge may from time to time at the end of any academical year terminate the tenure of the Scholarship by the holder thereof for the time being, and substitute another matriculated Student for such holder. Each Student so substituted shall therefrom have all the advantages appertaining to such Scholarship.

2. Each Scholar studying for a Degree in Arts, Science, or Music, shall during such time as he or she shall hold the Scholarship be exempt from the payment of all University fees including the fees payable on taking the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, or Bachelor of Music. Each Scholar studying for a Degree in Laws or Medicine shall in each year, during which he or she shall hold the Scholarship, be credited by the University with the sum of £15 towards payment of his or her fees. Any Student ceasing to hold the Scholarship shall not be exempt from payment of such fees or entitled to credit for such sum of £15 after the time at which he or she shall cease to hold such Scholarship.

3. Scholars shall be in all respects subject to the Statutes and Regulations for the time being of the University.

4. Save by permission of the Council of the University no Scholar shall be entitled to exemption from or to a reduction of University fees during more than the number of academical Terms, reckoned consecutively, which such Scholar must complete in order to obtain a Degree in the course of study pursued by him or her, and the Terms shall be computed from the day next preceding the commencement of the academic year in which he or she shall become a Scholar.

5. Certificates in the respective forms hereinafter provided, or in some similar form, and purporting to be signed by the Master or Acting Master and by the Secretary or Acting Secretary, for the time being of the St. Alban Lodge, and to be sealed with the seal thereof, shall

respectively be accepted by the University as sufficient evidence of the truth of the statements contained therein respectively, and of the due signature and sealing thereof repectively.

6. In the event of the Lodge St. Alban being erased or dissolved or becoming extinct, and in the event of its warrant becoming extinct or being delivered up to the Grand Master for the time being of the said Fraternity in South Australia, or being cancelled or becoming extinct, the said Grand Master, or (failing him) the Pro-Grand Master, or (failing him) the Deputy Grand Master, shall be entitled to exercise the aforesaid right of nominating persons (being sons or daughters of worthy members of the said Fraternity as aforesaid) to whom the St. Alban Scholarship shall be awarded by the University, of terminating the tenure of such Scholarship by any holder thereof for the time being, and of substituting another matriculated student of the University in the room of any scholar whose tenure of the Scholarship shall have been terminated by such Grand Master or by the St. Alban Lodge. And certificates similar in form to those hereinafter set forth, but adapted to the altered circumstances and purporting to be signed by the Grand Master for the time being of the said Fraternity in South Australia, shall be accepted by the said University as sufficient evidence as well of the right of the person by whom any such Certificate shall purport to be signed to sign it and to do the act mentioned therein, as of the fact that the alleged act has been duly done.

FORMS OF CERTIFICATES.

To the University of Adelaide.

Lodge St. Alban hereby certifies that

Insert in full names of nominee. is the son (or daughter) of

Insert in full names of nominee's father. who was (or is) a worthy member of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons under the Grand Lodge of South Australia, and

Insert in full names of nominee. 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

Insert Laws, Medicine, Arts Science, or Music, according to the fact 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 Insert scholar
                                                                     names in full.
Scholarship, and has substituted   Insert names
in the room of the said   in full of new
                                                             nominee.
   Dated at Adelaide the   day of   in
the year 18

                                              (Lodge Seal.)

            Signed,

                              Master of Lodge St. Alban.

            Signed,

                              Secretary of Lodge St. Alban.

   The following awards of this Scholarship have been made—

      1891.   Bowen, Frederick James Alfred.
      1892.   Walker, Ellen Lawson.
      1894.   Makin, Frank Humphrey.

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.

SIR THOMAS ELDER'S PRIZES.

Sir Thomas Elder having given £20 yearly for prizes to the best Students in Physiology, the following awards have been made :—

December, { First Prize—Dornwell, Edith Emily.
1882 { Second Prize—Knight, Mary Adela McCulloch.
March, { Gee, Frederick William.
1884. { Joyce, Mary Amelia.
March, 1885. Not awarded.

In 1885 the Council decided that these prizes should be divided into equal amounts, and offered for competition to Students in Medicine and non-graduating Students respectively. By a subsequent decision of the Council the prize assigned to Students in Medicine was awarded to the best student in all the subjects of the First Year's Course of the M.B. degree, provided he were placed in the First Class.

By a further resolution of the Council the prize formerly given to non-graduating Students is now awarded to the best Student of the Second Year of the M.B. Course, who shall be placed in the First Class.

Under these regulations the following awards have been made :

December, 1885.
Hope, Charles Henry Standish(Student in Medicine)
{ Jacob, Caroline { Non-graduating
{ Walker, Jeannie Miller Campbell } Students.

December, 1886.
Verco, William Alfred (Student in Medicine)
Bristowe, Edith (Non-graduating Student)

December, 1887.
Powell, Henry Arthur (Student in Medicine)
{ Anderson, James } Non-graduating Students
{ Gent, Samuel }

December, 1888.
Cavenagh, Wentworth Rowland (Student in Medicine)
Austin, Matilda Beatrice } Non-graduating Students
Coleman, Frederick }

December, 1889.
Irwin, Henry Offley (Student in Medicine)
Howchin, Stella (Non-graduating Student)

December, 1890.
Hone, Frank Sandland (Student in Medicine)
Poole, Elsie Allen (non-graduating Student)

December, 1891.
Bonnin, James Atkinson (Student in Medicine)
No non-graduating Students in Physiology in 1891.

December, 1892.
{ Pulleine, Robert Henry (Student in Medicine of the
{ First Year)
{ Bonnin James Atkinson (Student in Medicine of the
{ Second Year)

December, 1893.
{ Randell, Allan Elliott (Student in Medicine of the First Year).
Not awarded in the Second Year.

December, 1894.
{ Blackburn, Charles Bickerton (Student in Medicine of the First Year).
Randell, Allan Elliott (Student in Medicine of the Second Year).

December, 1895.
{ Owen, Arthur Geoffrey } Equal. Students in Medicine of the First Year.
Zwar, Bernhard Traugott }
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton (Student in Medicine of the Second Year).

THE STOW PRIZES.

For conditions see Statutes, Chapter XV. "Of the Stow Prizes and Scholar," pages 71, 72.

The following awards have been made of the Stow Prize :

1883.	Hewitson, Thomas	2nd year
	Gill, Alfred	1st year
1884.	Hewitson, Thomas	3rd year
	Not awarded	1st and 2nd year
1885.	Not awarded	
1886.	Not awarded	
1887.	Isbister, William James	3rd year
	Not awarded	1st and 2nd year
1888.	Not awarded	
1889.	Not awarded	
1890.	Stow, Francis Leslie	1st year
	Not awarded	2nd and 3rd year
1891.	Stow, Francis Leslie	2nd year
	Not awarded	1st and 3rd year
1892.	Stow, Francis Leslie	3rd year
	Ash, George	2nd year
	Not awarded	1st year
1893.	Ash, George	3rd year
	Spehr, Carl Louis	2nd year
	Not awarded	1st year
1894.	Not awarded.	
	Not awarded	1st year
1895.	Young, Frederick William	2nd year
	Newland, Philip Mesmer	3rd year

THE STOW SCHOLARSHIP.

The following award has been made :

1892.   Stow, Francis Leslie

ROBY FLETCHER SCHOLARSHIP.

1895.   Wilson, James Beith
(Resigned) Robertson, Lionel Joseph } Equal

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 First Year 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 Second Year. 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 Third Year. satisfy the Examiners in three of the following subjects, or in two, one being in honours :—

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

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

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

APPENDIX A.

A 1

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

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.
    2.   4.
    3.   5.

I send herewith the prescribed certificates of attendance at lectures.

Dated this   (Signed)....... ....
   The Registrar,   day of   189 .
    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.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A. IN NOVEMBER, 1896.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.
LATIN.
(a) Grammar and Prose Composition.
(b) Translation from Authors not specified.
(c) *Cicero*—Speeches against Catiline, I. and II.
    Horace—Odes I.
(d) *Additional book for Credit.*
    Vergil—Aeneid, VI.

GREEK.
(a) Grammar and Prose Composition.
(b) Translation from Authors not specified.
(c) *Lysias*—Selected Speeches. Ed. by E. S. Shuckburgh (Macmillan).
    Homer—Iliad, I.
(d) *Additional book for Credit.*
    Plato—Apology.

Pass.

ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS.

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

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

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

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS (INCLUDING PRACTICAL PHYSICS).

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

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Pass.
Skeat—Primer of English Etymology (Clarendon Press).
Shakespeare—Richard II. (Warwick edition).
Spectator—Selections from, Deighton (Macmillan).
Hales— Longer English Poems (Macmillan).

Additional for Credit.
Stopford Brooke—Primer of English Literature (Macmillan).
Spenser—The Faerie Queene, Book I. (Macmillan).
Carlyle—Sartor Resartus.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

(*a*) Grammar and Prose Composition.
(*b*) Translation from Authors not specified.
(*c*) *Livy*—I.
    Vergil—Aeneid, VI.
(*d*) *Additional book for Credit.*
    Tacitus—Histories, II.

GREEK.

(*a*) Grammar and Prose Composition.
(*b*) Translation from Authors not specified.
(*c*) *Plato*—Apology.
    Sophocles—Antigone.
(*d*) *Additional book for Credit.*
    Aristophanes—The Clouds.

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

Pass.

Fowler, Deductive Logic (Clarendon Press).
Fowler, Inductive Logic (Clarendon Press).
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 Prose Composition.
(*b*) Translation from Authors not specified.
(*c*) *Plautus*—Miles Gloriosus. Ed. by R. Y. Tyrrell (Macmillan).
    Tacitus—Histories, II.
(*d*) *Additional book for Honours.*
    Lucretius—I.

Greek.

(*a*) Grammar and Prose Composition.
(*b*) Translation from Authors not specified.
(*c*) *Thucydides*—II.
    Aristophanes—The Clouds.
(*d*) *Additional book for Honours.*
    Plato—Phaedo.

Ancient History.

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

Pass.

MATHEMATICS.

Elementary Analytical Conics, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus.

Honours.

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

Pass.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Höffding—Elements of Psychology (Macmillan).
Mackenzie—Manual of Ethics (Clive & Co.).
Lectures on *Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Kant.*

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).
Schwegler—History of Philosophy (Oliver & Boyd).

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—Richard II. (Warwick edition).

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).
Voltaire—Siècle de Louis XIV. Part I. (Macmillan).
Victor Hugo—Les Odes, in the volume entitled Odes et Ballades (Paris :
    Hachette).
Gosset's French Prosody.
Translation of easy passages from authors not specified.
French Composition.

Additional for Honours.

Brachet's Historical Grammar. The Introduction and Book I.; Book II.,
    Parts 1 and 2 (Clarendon Press).
Boileau—L'Art Poétique (Paris : Didot Frères).
Molière—Le Malade Imaginaire (Macmillan).
Villemain—Lascaris (Pitt Press).
Saintsbury's Short History of French Literature, Books III. and IV.
Translation of passages from authors not specified.
French Composition.

French History.

Pass.

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

Additional for Honours.

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

A 6

German Language and Literature.

Pass.

Whitney's German Grammar, omitting the portions in small type. (Macmillan).
Freytag—Die Journalisten (Whittaker).
Schiller—Maria Stuart (Macmillan).
Translation of easy passages from authors not specified.
German Composition.

Additional for Honours.

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

German History.

Pass.

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.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into Latin Prose—

The whole affair was over in an instant : Marcellus
was run through the body with a spear, and killed on
the spot; his son and Crispinus were desperately
wounded; the Etruscan horsemen, who formed the
greater part of the detachment, had no inclination to
fight in a service which they had been forced to enter ;
the Fregellans, who formed the remainder of it, were too
few to do anything ; all were obliged to ride for their
lives, and to leap their horses down the broken ground
on the hill sides to escape to their camp.   The legions
in the camp saw the skirmish, but could not come to
the rescue in time.   Crispinus and the young Marcellus
rode in covered with blood, and followed by the scattered
survivors of the party; but Marcellus, six times consul,
the bravest and stoutest of soldiers, who had dedicated
the spoils of the Gaulish king, slain by his own hand, to
Jupiter Feretrius in the Capitol, was lying dead on a
nameless hill, and his arms and body were Hannibal's.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

LATIN UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a-half.

Translate into English Prose—

(1). Suaue, mari magno turbantibus aequora uentis,
E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem ;
non quia uexari quemquamst iucunda uoluptas,
sed quibus ipse malis careas quia cernere suaue est.
suaue etiam belli certamina magna tueri
per campos instructa tua sine parte pericli.

A 8

sed nil dulcius est, bene quam munita tenere
edita doctrina sapientum templa serena,
despicere unde queas alios passimque uidere
errare atque uiam palantis quaerere uitae,
certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate,
noctes atque dies niti praestante labore
ad summas emergere opes rerumque potiri.

LUCRETIUS, DE RERVM NATVRA II., 1—13.

(2). Cum in hac difficultate rerum consilium haereret, ac
prope torpor quidam occupasset hominum mentes, tum
Laeuinus consul: magistratus senatui et senatum populo,
sicut honore praestent, ita ad omnia, quae dura atque
aspera essent, subeunda duces debere esse.   " si, quod
iniungere inferiori uelis, id prius in te ac tuos ipse iuris
statueris, facilius omnis oboedientis habeas.   nec
impensa grauis est, cum ex ea plus quam pro uirili parte
sibi quemque capere principum uident. itaque si classes
habere atque ornare uolumus populum Romanum,
priuatos sine recusatione remiges dare, nobismet ipsis
primum imperemus.

LIVY, AB VRBE CONDITA XXVI., CH. xxxvi.

VERGIL, AENEID IIII.: LIVY, XXI.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English Prose—

(i.) Extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,
Fama, malum qua non aliud uelocius ullum ;
mobilitate uiget, uiresque adquirit eundo ;
parua metu primo, mox sese attollit in auras,
ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.
illam Terra parens, ira inritata deorum,
extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem
progenuit, pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis ;
monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui quot sunt corpore
plumae,
tot uigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu,
tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.

(ii.) Infelix Dido ! nunc te facta inpia tangunt?
tum decuit, cum sceptra dabas.   en dextra fidesque,
quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penates,
quem subiisse umeris confectum aetate parentem !

A 9

non potui abreptum diuellere corpus, et undis
spargere ! non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro
Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis?
uerum anceps pugnae fuerat fortuna.   fuisset ;
quem metui moritura ? faces in castra tulissem,
implessemque foros flammis, natumque patremque
cum genere extinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem.

(iii.) Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes, quae surgere
regna | coniugio tali !

(iiii.) Ergo ubi concepit furias euicta dolore
decreuitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque
exigit, et maestam dictis adgressa sororem
consilium uoltu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat.

II. Indicate and explain anything that is remarkable in the
scansion of the following lines :—

lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu.
omnia Mercurio similis, uocemque coloremque
et crines flauos et membra decora iuuenta.
pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.
quid struit ? aut qua spe inimica in gente moratur ?
tum sic Mercurium adloquitur, ac talia mandat.

III. Explain carefully the subjunctives in the following passages :—
Sed mihi uel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat.

si quis mihi paruolus aula
luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret.

nec patris Anchisae cinerem manesue reuelli
cur mea dicta neget duras demittere in aures.

and comment on the construction of : quo nunc certamine
tanto ?—infelix animi Phoenissa—chlamydem circumdata

IIII. Explain the allusions in :—
Eumenidum ueluti demens uidet agmina Pentheus
et solem geminum et duplices se ostendere Thebas ;
aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes
armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
cum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.

Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria uirginis ora Dianae.

Legiferae Cereri — Saturnia — pronuba Iuno.

V. Give the dates of the three Punic wars, and briefly state the
origin, and result of each.

VI. Explain the allusions in the following :—
Aegates insulas Erycemque ante oculos proponite

A 10

—res repetere—ex auctoritate patrum—populi iniussu
—contra ea audire sese [Gauls are speaking] gentis
suae homines agro finibusque Italiae pelli a populo
Romano stipendiumque pendere — pacem cum uictis
fecimus, tutelae deinde nostrae duximus, cum Africo
bello urgerentur.

VII. What is the geographical position and modern name of the
following:—Druentia, Isara, Gades, Augusta Taurinorum,
Massilia.

VIII. Explain socii, uelites, paludatus, plutei, procurare, ex auro
pondo quadraginta ; and give the Latin for—they
launched the men-of-war, more than two hundred of the
Romans were killed, he reached the river at the end of
the fourth day's march, two-thirds of the army, boast-
fully, in the daytime, the admiral's ship.

VIIII. Comment on anything demanding notice in the construc-
tion of :—Latum inde ad populum, uellent iuberent
populo Carthaginiensi bellum indici—adorati di, ut bene
ac feliciter eueniret quod bellum populus Romanus
iussisset—apparebat non admissos protinus Carthaginem
ituros—neque hercule montibus his . . . . incolae iugi
eius nomen norint inditum.

X. Translate into English prose—

(i.) Sed ut locus procul muro satis aequus agendis
uineis fuit, ita haudquaquam prospere, postquam ad
effectum operis uentum est, coeptis succedebat.

(ii.) Vtrum, cum declinarem certamen, improuidus
incidisse uideor an occurrere in uestigiis eius,
lacessere ac trahere ad decernendum ?

(iii.) Haec derecta percunctatio ac denuntiatio belli
magis ex dignitate populi Romani uisa est quam de
foederum iure uerbis disceptare cum ante, tum
maxime Sagunto excisa. nam si uerborum dis-
ceptationis res esset, quid foedus Hasdrubalis cum
Lutati priore foedere, quod mutatum est, con-
parandum erat ? cum in Lutati foedere diserte
additum esset ita id ratum fore, si populus
censuisset, in Hasdrubalis foedere nec exceptum
tale quicquam fuerit et tot annorum silentio ita
uiuo eo conprobatum sit foedus, ut ne mortuo
quidem auctore quicquam mutaretur.

(iiii.) Haud dubia res uisa, quin per inuia circa nec trita
antea quamuis longo ambitu circumduceret agmen.
ea uero uia inexsuperabilis fuit ; nam cum super

ueterem niuem intactam noua modicae altitudinis
esset, molli nec praealtae facile pedes ingredientium
insistebant ; ut uero tot hominum iumentorumque
incessu dilapsa est, per nudam infra glaciem
fluentemque tabem liquescentis niuis ingredie-
bantur. taetra ibi luctatio erat lubrica glacie
non recipiente uestigium et in prono citius
pedes faliente, ut, seu manibus in adsurgendo
seu genu se adiuuissent, ipsis adminiculis
prolapsis iterum corruerent.

  Why is circumduceret subjunctive ?

(v.) Cum ad unum omnes ferrum pugnamque posce-
rent et deiecta in id sors esset, se quisque eum
optabat, quem fortuna in id certamen legeret,
cuiusque sors exciderat, alacer inter gratulantes
gaudio exultans cum sui moris tripudiis arma raptim
capiebat. ubi uero dimicarent, is habitus animorum
non inter eiusdem modo condicionis homines erat,
sed etiam inter spectantes uolgo, ut non uincentium
magis quam bene morientium fortuna laudaretur.

  Ought condicio to be spelt thus, or as conditio ?   Give
reasons for your answer.

VERGIL, GEORGIC IIII. : TACITUS, AGRICOLA.

PROFESSOR BENLSY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English prose—
  (i.) Sin autem ad pugnam exierint—nam saepe duobus
regibus incessit magno discordia motu ;
continuoque animos uolgi et trepidantia bello
corda licet longe praesciscere ; namque morantes
martius ille aeris rauci canor increpat et uox
auditur fractos sonitus imitata tubarum ;
tum trepidae inter se coeunt pinnisque coruscant
spiculaque exacuunt rostris aptantque lacertos,
et circa reges ipsa ad praetoria densae
miscentur magnisque uocant clamoribus hostem.

      How, according to Vergil, can one stop bees when
        they are fighting ?

(ii.)   Est specus ingens
exesi latere in montis, quo plurima uento
cogitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos,

deprensis olim statio tutissima nautis ;
intus se uasti Proteus tegit obice saxi.
hic iuuenem in latebris auersum a lumine Nympha
collocat, ipsa procul nebulis obscura resistit.

(iii.) At cantu commotae Erebi de sedibus imis
umbrae ibant tenues simulacraque luce carentum,
quam multa in foliis auium se milia condunt,
uesper ubi aut hibernus agit de montibus imber,
matres atque uiri defunctaque corpora uita
magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
impositique rogis iuuenes ante ora parentum ;
quos circum limus niger et deformis harundo
Cocyti tardaque palus inamabilis unda
alligat et nouiens Styx interfusa coercet.

II. Scan the following lines, noticing and explaining anything
that is remarkakle :—

(i.) Non te nullius exercent numinis irae.

(ii.) Terrasque tractusque maris caelumque profundum.

(iii.) Parietibusque premunt artis, et quattuor addunt.

III. Explain the reason for the subjunctives in—

(i.) Hoc geritur zephyris primum impellentibus undas,
ante nouis rubeant quam prata coloribus.

(ii.) Principio sedes apibus statioque petenda
quo neque sit uentis aditus.

(iii.) Quid faceret ? quo se rapta bis coniuge ferret ?
And write notes on uictus animi, and pars epulis
onerant mensas.

IIII. Explain the allusions in—

(i.)   Caesar dum magnus ad altum
fulminat Euphraten bello uictorque uolentes
per populos dat iura.

(ii.) Inuisa Mineruae...aranea.

(iii.) Matris...cymbala.

Where were the Getae, Paestum, Emathia, Taenarus,
Canopus, the Anio ?

V. Give the Latin for hive—acorn—towel—honeycomb ; and
the English for uescus—sudus—stelio—daedalus—suffire
—phaselus.

VI. Translate into English prose—

(i.) Quid ? si per quindecim annos, grande mortalis
aeui spatium, multi fortuitis casibus, promptissimus
quisque saeuitia principis interciderunt, pauci, et, uti

dixerim, non modo aliorum, sed etiam nostri superstites sumus, exemptis e media uita tot annis, quibus iuuenes ad senectutem, senes prope ad ipsos exactae aetatis terminos per silentium uenimus.

Which are the fifteen years in question ? Who is the princeps ?

(ii.) Quae ab Agricola primum assumpta in partem uirium sequebatur egregia specie, cum simul terra simul mari bellum impelleretur, ac saepe iisdem castris pedes equesque et nauticus miles misti copiis et laetitia sua quisque facta, suos casus attollerent, ac modo siluarum ac montium profunda, modo tempestatum ac fluctuum aduersa, hinc terra et hostis, hinc nictus oceanus militari iactantia compararentur.

(iii.) Bona fortunaeque in tributum, ager atque annus in frumentum, corpora ipsa ac manus siluis ac paludibus emuniendis inter uerbera ac contumelias conteruntur. nata seruituti mancipia semel ueneunt atque ultro a dominis aluntur.

(iiii.) Ac primo occultius quietem et otium laudare, mox operam suam in approbanda excusatione offerre ; postremo non iam obscuri suadentes simul terrentesque pertraxere ad Domitianum. qui paratus simulatione, in arrogantiam compositus et audiit preces excusantis, et cum annuisset, agi sibi gratias passus est, nec erubuit beneficii inuidia.

(v.) Sed ipsa dissimulatione famae famam auxit destimantibus, quanta futuri spe tam magna tacuisset.

VII. Explain the following subjunctives—

(i.) id filiae quoque uxorique *praeceperim*.

(ii.) non quia intercedendum *putem* imaginibus quae marmore aut aere finguntur.

(iii.) ceterum Britanniam qui mortales initio *coluerint*, indigenae an aduecti, ut inter barbaros, parum compertum.

(iiii.) non ignarus instandum famae, ac, prout prima *cessissent*, terrorem ceteris fore.

(v.) ingenia studiaque *oppresseris* facilius quam *reuocaueris*.

VII. Give the Latin for—There he had a daughter born to him—to be inattentive—in the prime of life—the senate-house—to come to close quarters ; and the English for—suppedito—codicilli—citra fidem—statim in partes transgressus est—continuum mare.

VIII. Write short notes on the syntax of the following—
  (i.) Nec id Rutilio et Scauro obtrectationi fuit.
  (ii.) Quam...restituit,...ni...durius consuleret.

VIIII. Explain : triumphalia ornamenta—uallum—centubernium—conuentus—sacramentum—sors quaesturae prouinciam Asiam, proconsulem Saluium Titianum dedit ; and describe briefly how the provinces of the Roman empire were governed in the time of Agricola.

  X. Who were Suetonius Paulinus, Gaius Caesar, Galgacus, Diuus Iulius, Domitia Decidiana, Paetus Thrasea ?

       Where were Forum Iulii, Aquitania, Dacia, the Brigantes, the Frisii ?

       To what do the following refer :—

  (i.) nobis tam longae absentiae condicione ante quadriennium amissus est.

  (ii.) tam caeca et corrupta mens assiduis adulationibus erat, ut nesciret a bono patre non scribi heredem nisi malum principem.

  (iii.) Expulsis insuper sapientiae professoribus.

  (iiii.) 'Whatever heaven, if heaven at all may be,
       Await the sacred souls of good men dead,
     There, now we mourn who loved him here, is he.'
       So, sweet and stern of speech, the Roman said,

     Erect in grief, in trust erect, and gave
     His deathless dead a deathless life even here
     Where day bears down on day as wave on wave,
       And not man's smile fades faster than his tear.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into Greek Prose—

       The *Democraty* came in eight hundred sixty-eight years after *Cecrops*, established by *Solon*, who excluded the fifth rank of plebeity from office or honour by a law afterwards abrogated by *Aristides*. After this, *Pericles* brought in an *Ochlocraty* by weakening the power of the *Areopagites*; then, after the overthrow in *Sicily*, the τετρακόσιοι, or four hundred, took upon them state,

deceiving the people, as *Aristotle* and *Thucydides* affirm. For persuading them that they should reconcile *Tissaphernes* and *Alcibiades* unto themselves by that means, and that the Persian monarch would afford supply for the war, they most willingly condescended to this motion in the one and twentieth year of the *Peloponnesian* War.

<div align="right">FRANCIS ROUS.</div>

GREEK UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

<div align="center">PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.</div>

<div align="center">Time—One hour and a half.</div>

Translate into English Prose—

Πρῶτον δὲ γράψομεν ὡς ἄν τις ἥκιστα ἐξαπατῷτο ἐν ἱππωνείᾳ. τοῦ μὲν τοίνυν ἔτι ἀδαμάστου πώλου-δῆλον ὅτι τὸ σῶμα δεῖ δοκιμάζειν· τῆς γὰρ ψυχῆς οὐ πάνυ σαφῆ τεκμήρια παρέχεται ὁ μήπω ἀναβαινόμενος. τοῦ γε μὴν σώματος πρῶτόν φαμεν χρῆναι τοὺς πόδας σκοπεῖν. ὥσπερ γὰρ οἰκίας οὐδὲν ὄφελος ἄν εἴη, εἰ τὰ ἄνω πάνυ καλὰ ἔχοι, μὴ ὑποκειμένων οἵων δεῖ θεμελίων, οὕτω καὶ ἵππου πολεμιστηρίου οὐδὲν ἄν ὄφελος εἴη, οὐδ' εἰ τἆλλα πάντα ἀγαθὰ ἔχοι, κακόπους δ' εἴη· οὐδενὶ γὰρ ἄν δύναιτο τῶν ἀγαθῶν χρῆσθαι. πόδας δ' ἄν τις δοκιμάζοι πρῶτον μὲν τοὺς ὄνυχας σκοπῶν. οἱ γὰρ παχεῖς πολὺ τῶν λεπτῶν διαφέρουσιν εἰς εὐποδίαν· ἔπειτα οὐδὲ τοῦτο δεῖ λανθάνειν, πότερον αἱ ὁπλαί εἰσιν ὑψηλαὶ καὶ ἔμπροσθεν καὶ ὄπισθεν ἢ χαμηλαί. αἱ μὲν γὰρ ὑψηλαὶ πόῤῥω ἀπὸ τοῦ δαπέδου ἔχουσι τὴν χελιδόνα καλουμένην, αἱ δὲ ταπειναὶ ὁμοίως βαίνουσι τῷ τε ἰσχυροτάτῳ καὶ τῷ μαλακωτάτῳ τοῦ ποδός, ὥσπερ οἱ βλαισοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

<div align="right">XENOPHON, περὶ ἱππικῆς, 1-3.</div>

ΙΦ. Ποδαποί; τίνος γῆς ὄνομ' ἔχουσιν οἱ ξένοι;
ΒΟ. Ἕλληνες. ἕν τοῦτ' οἶδα, κοὺ περαιτέρω.
ΙΦ. οὐδ' ὄνομ' ἀκούσας οἶσθα τῶν ξένων φράσαι;
ΒΟ. Πυλάδης ἐκλῄζεθ' ἅτερος πρὸς θατέρου.
ΙΦ. τῷ συζύγῳ δὲ τοῦ ξένου τί τοὔνομ' ἦν;
ΒΟ. οὐδεὶς τόδ' οἶδεν· οὐ γὰρ εἰσηκούσαμεν.
ΙΦ. πῶς δ' εἴδετ' αὐτούς, καὶ τυχόντες εἴλετε;
ΒΟ. ἄκραις ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖσιν ἀξένου πόρου.
ΙΦ. καὶ τίς θαλάσσης βουκόλοις κοινωνία;
ΒΟ. βοῦς ἤλθομεν νίψοντες ἐναλίᾳ δρόσῳ.

ΙΦ. ἐκεῖσε δὴ 'πάνελθε. ποῦ νιν εἵλετε,
    τρόπῳ θ' ὁποίῳ; τοῦτο γὰρ μαθεῖν θέλω.
    χρόνιοι γὰρ ἥκουσ', οὐδέ πω βωμὸς θεᾶς
    Ἑλληνικαῖσιν ἐξεφοινίχθη ῥοαῖς.

EURIPIDES, Iphigenia among the Tauri, 237-250.

ILIAD I. : XENOPHON, HELLENICS, I.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English Prose—

a. οὐδέ τί που ἴδμεν ξυνήϊα κείμενα πολλά,
   ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πολίων ἐξεπράθομεν, τὰ δέδασται,
   λαοὺς δ' οὐκ ἐπέοικε παλίλλογα ταῦτ' ἐπαγείρειν.
   Parse δέδασται.

β.   τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·
   " μὴ δὴ οὕτως, ἀγαθός περ ἐών, θεοείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,
   κλέπτε νόῳ, ἐπεὶ οὐ παρελεύσεαι οὐδέ με πείσεις.
   ἦ ἐθέλεις, ὄφρ' αὐτὸς ἔχῃς γέρας, αὐτὰρ ἔμ' αὔτως
   ἧσθαι δευόμενον, κέλεαι δέ με τήνδ' ἀποδοῦναι ;
   ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν δώσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί,
   ἄρσαντες κατὰ θυμόν, ὅπως ἀντάξιον ἔσται·
   εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώωσιν, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἕλωμαι
   ἢ τεὸν ἢ Αἴαντος ἰὼν γέρας, ἢ 'Οδυσῆος
   ἄξω ἑλών· ὁ δέ κεν κεχολώσεται, ὅν κεν ἵκωμαι.
   Write a note on the construction of ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἕλωμαι.

γ. κάρτιστοι δὴ κεῖνοι ἐπιχθονίων τράφεν ἀνδρῶν·
   κάρτιστοι μὲν ἔσαν καὶ καρτίστοις ἐμάχοντο,
   φηρσὶν ὀρεσκῴοισι, καὶ ἐκπάγλως ἀπόλεσσαν.
   καὶ μὲν τοῖσιν ἐγὼ μεθομίλεον ἐκ Πύλου ἐλθών,
   τηλόθεν ἐξ ἀπίης γαίης· καλέσαντο γὰρ αὐτοί·
   καὶ μαχόμην κατ' ἔμ' αὐτὸν ἐγώ· κείνοισι δ' ἄν οὔ τις
   τῶν, οἳ νῦν βροτοί εἰσιν ἐπιχθόνιοι, μαχέοιτο.
   Write notes on the derivation of ὀρεσκῴοισι, ἐκπάγλως,
   and ἀπίης.

δ. οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ λιμένος πολυβενθέος ἐντὸς ἵκοντο,
   ἱστία μὲν στείλαντο, θέσαν δ' ἐν νηὶ μελαίνῃ,
   ἱστὸν δ' ἱστοδόκῃ πέλασαν προτόνοισιν ὑφέντες
   καρπαλίμως, τὴν δ' εἰς ὅρμον προέρεσσαν ἐρετμοῖς.
   ἐκ δ' εὐνὰς ἔβαλον, κατὰ δὲ πρυμνήσι' ἔδησαν·

APPENDIX A.

ε. αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥ' εὔξαντο καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβάλοντο,
αὐέρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ἔσφαξαν καὶ ἔδειραν,
μηρούς τ' ἐξέταμον κατά τε κνίσῃ ἐκάλυψαν
δίπτυχα ποιήσαντες, ἐπ' αὐτῶν δ' ὠμοθέτησαν.
καῖε δ' ἐπὶ σχίζῃς ὁ γέρων, ἐπὶ δ' αἴθοπα οἶνον
λεῖβε· νέοι δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἔχον πεμπώβολα χερσίν.

ζ. τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
" δαιμονίη, αἰεὶ μὲν ὀίεαι, οὐδέ σε λήθω,
πρῆξαι δ' ἔμπης οὔ τι δυνήσεαι, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ θυμοῦ
μᾶλλον ἐμοὶ ἔσεαι· τὸ δέ τοι καὶ ῥίγιον ἔσται.
εἰ δ' οὕτω τοῦτ' ἐστίν, ἐμοὶ μέλλει φίλον εἶναι.
ἀλλ' ἀκέουσα κάθησο, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ,
μή νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμωσιν, ὅσοι θεοί εἰσ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ,
ἆσσον ἰόνθ', ὅτε κέν τοι ἀάπτους χεῖρας ἐφείω."

Parse ὀίεαι and ἐφείω, giving the Attic form of each.

II. Comment on the construction or usage in—

a. οὐ γάρ που τοίους ἴδον ἀνέρας οὐδὲ ἴδωμαι.
β. ὅς κε θεοῖς ἐπιπείθηται μάλα τ' ἔκλυον αὐτοῦ.
γ. εἴ περ γάρ τε χόλον γε καὶ αὐτῆμαρ καταπέψῃ,
ἀλλά τε καὶ μετόπισθεν ἔχει κότον.

III. Give the meaning of μίστυλλον, προΐαψεν, οὐρῆας, κρήγυον, ὄθομαι, ἐπασσύτεροι, ὁμίχλη, λύματα, ἀθερίζω, ἐρητύω.

IIII. Parse ἀφίει, ἐφετμέων, ἔλσαι, ἐπιειμένε, ἐίκτην, δῶσι, ἔμμορε, ἔπλεο, δέχθαι, ἴψαο, θείομεν.

V. Explain clearly the forms Ἀχιλῆος, Πηληιάδεω, νέηαι, ἐφθίατο, ἀποαίρεο, κεχαροίατο.

Give the Homeric forms of ὑμῖν, ἐμοῦ, εἶναι, ἥ, ὄντα, θεῖναι, ἰέναι, ἔρχου, πολύς, ἥλιος, and say what you know of the digamma.

VI. Scan χρυσέῳ ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ καὶ λίσσετο πάντας Ἀχαίους.
ἤ ἀπόειπ' ἐπεὶ οὔτοι ἔπι δέος, ὄφρ' ἐὺ εἰδῶ.

And explain any thing in the scansion that calls for notice.

VII. Criticise the following explanations, giving one more satisfactory in each case :—

ἀτρύγετος=unharvested.   μερόπων ἀνθρώπων=articulately speaking men.

εἰ δ' ἄγε μὴν πειρήσαι, ἵνα γνώωσι καὶ οἵδε.   This is to be explained by an ellipse of βούλει.

VIII. Translate into English Prose—

a. Ἐν δὲ τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ἠγγέλθη τοῖς τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατηγοῖς οἴκοθεν ὅτι φεύγοιεν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου. συγκαλέσαντες

οὖν τοὺς ἑαυτῶν στρατιώτας Ἑρμοκράτους προηγοροῦντος
ἀπωλοφύροντο τὴν ἑαυτῶν συμφοράν, ὡς ἀδίκως φεύγοιεν
ἅπαντες παρὰ τὸν νόμον· παρήνεσάν τε προθύμους εἶναι
καὶ τὰ λοιπά, ὥσπερ τὰ πρότερα, καὶ ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς πρὸς
τὰ ἀεὶ παραγγελλόμενα, μεμνημένους ὅσας τε ναυμαχίας
αὐτοὶ καθ' αὑτοὺς νενικήκατε καὶ ναῦς εἰλήφατε, ὅσα τε
μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἀήττητοι γεγόνατε ἡμῶν ἡγουμένων, τάξιν
ἔχοντες τὴν κρατίστην διά τε τὴν ἡμετέραν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὴν
ὑμετέραν προθυμίαν καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν
ὑπάρχουσαν.

β. οὐκ ἔφασαν δὲ τῶν οἵωνπερ αὐτὸς ὄντων εἶναι καινῶν δεῖ-
σθαι πραγμάτων οὐδὲ μεταστάσεως· ὑπάρχειν γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ
δήμου αὐτῷ μὲν τῶν τε ἡλικιωτῶν πλέον ἔχειν τῶν τε πρε-
σβυτέρων μὴ ἐλαττοῦσθαι, τοῖς δ' αὐτοῦ ἐχθροῖς τοιούτοις
δοκεῖν εἶναι οἷοσπερ πρότερον, ὕστερον δὲ δυνασθεῖσιν
ἀπολλύναι τοὺς βελτίστους, αὐτοὺς δὲ μόνους λειφθέντας δι'
αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἀγαπᾶσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν, ὅτι ἑτέροις βελ-
τίοσιν οὐκ εἶχον χρῆσθαι· οἱ δέ, ὅτι τῶν παροιχομένων
αὐτοῖς κακῶν μόνος αἴτιος εἴη, τῶν τε φοβερῶν ὄντων τῇ
πόλει γενέσθαι μόνος κινδυνεύσαι ἡγεμὼν καταστῆναι.

Explain the construction of τῶν οἵωνπερ αὐτὸς ὄντων.

γ. καταμαθὼν δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν Λυσάνδρου φίλων καταστασιαζό-
μενος, οὐ μόνον ἀπροθύμως ὑπηρετούντων, ἀλλὰ καὶ δια-
θροούντων ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέγιστα παρα-
πίπτοιεν ἐν τῷ διαλλάττειν τοὺς ναυάρχους, πολλάκις
ἀνεπιτηδείων γιγνομένων καὶ ἄρτι συνιέντων τὰ ναυτικὰ
καὶ ἀνθρώποις ὡς χρηστέον οὐ γιγνωσκόντων, ἀπείρους δὲ
θαλάττης πέμποντες καὶ ἀγνῶτας τοῖς ἐκεῖ, κινδυνεύοιέν τι
παθεῖν διὰ τοῦτο, ἐκ τούτου δὲ ὁ Καλλικρατίδας συγκαλέ-
σας τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίων ἐκεῖ παρόντας ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς τοιάδε.

δ. τί δὲ καὶ δεδιότες σφόδρα οὕτως ἐπείγεσθε ; ἢ μὴ οὐχ
ὑμεῖς ὃν ἂν βούλησθε ἀποκτείνητε, καὶ ἐλευθερώσητε, ἂν
κατὰ τὸν νόμον κρίνητε, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν παρὰ τὸν νόμον,
ὥσπερ Καλλίξενος τὴν βουλὴν ἔπεισεν εἰς τὸν δῆμον
εἰσενεγκεῖν μιᾷ ψήφῳ ; ἀλλ' ἴσως ἄν τινα καὶ οὐκ αἴτιον
ὄντα ἀποκτείναιτε, μεταμελήσει δὲ ὕστερον. ἀναμνήσθητε
ὡς ἀλγεινὸν καὶ ἀνωφελὲς ἤδη ἐστί, πρὸς δ' ἔτι καὶ περὶ
θανάτου ἀνθρώπου ἡμαρτηκότες.

VIIII. Give the Greek for—The deck of a ship, waterlogged, to
be at anchor, to come to anchor, men of military age,
to make every effort, to coin, quarries, the admiral came
with thirty-eight ships, they said they ought not to do
this. And the English for—ἀνοίγειν (as a naval term),
ἐπὶ κέρως, ἀγνωμονεῖν, κλῆσις, ἐν χρῷ κεκαρμένοι, ἀπο-
δικεῖν, κέλης, διαψήφισις, παραρρύματα. αἰθρία.

A 19

X. Explain carefully anything noticeable in the Syntax of the
following :—

a. οὐκ ἔφη ἑαυτοῦ γε ἄρχοντος οὐδένα Ἑλλήνων εἰς τὸ ἐκείνου
δυνατὸν ἀνδραποδισθῆναι.

β. ἔλεγον ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι πάντων ὧν δέονται πεπραγότες
εἶεν.

γ. γράμματα πεμφθέντα ἑάλωσαν εἰς Ἀθήνας.

δ. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος ἐβόα δεινὸν εἶναι, εἰ μή τις ἐάσει τὸν δῆμον
πράττειν ὃ ἂν βούληται.

ε. τὰ πεπραγμένα διηγοῦντο ὅτι αὐτοὶ μὲν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους
πλέοιεν.

What would πλέοιεν have been in direct speech ?

ζ. ἔμειναν ἕως ἀφίκοντο οἱ στρατηγοί.

And put in the Laconian dialect—

πεινῶσιν οἱ ἄνδρες, ἀποροῦμεν τί χρὴ δρᾶν.

XI. Describe the battle of Arginusae and the subsequent trial
of the στρατηγοὶ at Athens, explaining clearly the legal
aspect of the proceedings. What part did Socrates play
in the matter ?

XII. Explain—ἁρμοστής, βάραθρον, Ἀπατούρια, πρυτάνεις, νεο-
δαμώδεις, βουλή, ἐκκλησία, τὸ Καννωνοῦ ψήφισμα, πελτα-
σταί, διέκπλους, Δεκελεία, and give the value of the Attic
δραχμή.

AESCHYLUS, PROMETHEUS BOUND :

XENOPHON, Κύρου παιδεία, I.

Professor Bensly, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English Prose—

a.   μηδὲν φοβηθῇς· φιλία
γὰρ ἥδε τάξις πτερύγων
θοαῖς ἁμίλλαις προσέβα
τόνδε πάγον, πατρῴας
μόγις παρειποῦσα φρένας.
κραιπνοφόροι δέ μ' ἔπεμψαν αὖραι·
κτύπου γὰρ ἀχὼ χάλυβος
διῆξεν ἄντρων μυχόν, ἐκ δ' ἔπληξέ μου
τὰν θεμερῶπιν αἰδῶ·
σύθην δ' ἀπέδιλος ὄχῳ πτερωτῷ.

What metre is this written in ? Scan the first,
seventh, and last lines.

β. μή τοι χλιδῇ δοκεῖτε μηδ' αὐθαδίᾳ
σιγᾶν με· συννοίᾳ δὲ δάπτομαι κέαρ,
ὁρῶν ἐμαυτὸν ὧδε προυσελούμενον.
καίτοι θεοῖσι τοῖς νέοις τούτοις γέρα
τίς ἄλλος ἢ 'γὼ παντελῶς διώρισεν ;
ἀλλ' αὐτὰ σιγῶ· καὶ γὰρ εἰδυίαισιν ἂν
ὑμῖν λέγοιμι. τὰν βροτοῖς δὲ πήματα
ἀκούσαθ', ὡς σφᾶς νηπίους ὄντας τὸ πρὶν
ἔννους ἔθηκα καὶ φρενῶν ἐπηβόλους.

γ. ἐπεὶ προθυμεῖσθ', οὐκ ἐναντιώσομαι.
τὸ μὴ οὐ γεγωνεῖν πᾶν ὅσον προσχρήζετε.
σοὶ πρῶτον, Ἰοῖ, πολύδονον πλάνην φράσω,
ἣν ἐγγράφου σὺ μνήμοσιν δέλτοις φρενῶν.
ὅταν περάσῃς ῥεῖθρον, ἠπείρων ὅρον,
πρὸς ἀντολὰς φλογῶπας ἡλιοστιβεῖς
[εὐθεῖαν ἕρπε τήνδε, καὶ πρώτιστα μὲν
Βορεάδας ἥξεις πρὸς πνοάς, ἵν' εὐλαβοῦ
βρόμον καταιγίζοντα, μή σ' ἀναρπάσῃ
δυσχειμέρῳ πέμφιγι συστρέψας ἄφνω,]
πόντου περῶσα φλοῖσβον, ἔς τ' ἂν ἐξίκῃ
πρὸς Γοργόνεια πεδία Κισθήνης, ἵνα
αἱ Φορκίδες ναίουσι δηναιαὶ κόραι
τρεῖς κυκνόμορφοι, κοινὸν ὄμμ' ἐκτημέναι,
μονόδοντες, ἃς οὔθ' ἥλιος προσδέρκεται
ἀκτῖσιν οὔθ' ἡ νύκτερος μήνη ποτέ.

Explain clearly the reason of the double negative μὴ
οὐ in the second line and scan the second and third
lines.

What is the meaning of the brackets in this passage ?

δ. εἰδότι τοί μοι τάσδ' ἀγγελίας
ὅδ' ἐθώυξεν· πάσχειν δὲ κακῶς
ἐχθρὸν ὑπ' ἐχθρῶν οὐδὲν ἀεικές.
πρὸς ταῦτ' ἐπ' ἐμοὶ ῥιπτέσθω μὲν
πυρὸς ἀμφήκης βόστρυχος, αἰθὴρ δ'
ἐρεθιζέσθω βροντῇ σφακέλῳ τ'
ἀγρίων ἀνέμων· χθόνα δ' ἐκ πυθμένων
αὐταῖς ῥίζαις πνεῦμα κραδαίνοι,
κῦμα δὲ πόντου τραχεῖ ῥοθίῳ
ξυγχώσειεν τῶν τ' οὐρανίων
ἄστρων διόδους· ἔς τε κελαινὸν
Τάρταρον ἄρδην ῥίψειε δέμας
τοὐμὸν ἀνάγκης στερραῖς δίναις.
πάντως ἐμέ γ' οὐ θανατώσει.

II. Parse ἐφεῖτο, συγχώσειε, προσέπτατο, πτήξας, διαρραισθέντας,
σφῷν.

III. Give the meaning of ἀμέγαρτος, ἰότατι, ῥαδινός, βάξις, πεδαρ-
σίος, θεόσσυτος, φεψαλόω, σμερδνός, θέλγω, παράκοπος,
ἱπόω, διαστοιχίζομαι, μεσημβρινή.

IIII. Explain very carefully the syntax of the following, with
special reference to the words underlined :—

a. τί δῆτα μέλλεις μὴ οὐ γεγωνίσκειν τὸ πᾶν ;

β. τί δῆτ᾽ ἐμοὶ ζῆν κέρδος, ἀλλ᾽ οὐκ ἐν τάχει
ἔρριψ ἐμαυτὸν τῆσδ᾽ ἀπὸ στύφλου πέτρας,
ὅπως πέδῳ σκήψασα τῶν πάντων πόνων
ἀπηλλάγην ;

γ. τὰ μηδὲν ὠφελοῦντα μὴ πόνει μάτην.

δ. οὐκ ἔστιν ὅτῳ μείζονα μοῖραν
νείμαιμ᾽ ἢ σοί.

ε. ὡς τοίνυν ὄντων τῶνδέ σοι μαθεῖν πάρα.

ζ.   τοὺς ἐμοὺς λόγους
θυμῷ βάλ᾽, ὡς ἂν τέρματ᾽ ἐκμάθῃς ὁδοῦ.

η. οὐδ᾽ ἔχω τίς ἂν γενοίμαν.

V. Translate into English Prose—

a. Καὶ τοίνυν τούτων τῶν ἐθνῶν ἦρξεν οὔτε αὐτῷ ὁμογλώτ-
των ὄντων οὔτε ἀλλήλοις, καὶ ὅμως ἐδυνάσθη ἐφικέσθαι
μὲν ἐπὶ τοσαύτην γῆν τῷ ἀφ᾽ ἑαυτοῦ φόβῳ, ὥστε κατα-
πλῆξαι πάντας καὶ μηδένα ἐπιχειρεῖν αὐτῷ, ἐδυνάσθη δὲ
ἐπιθυμίαν ἐμβαλεῖν τοσαύτην τοῦ αὐτῷ χαρίζεσθαι ὥστε
ἀεὶ τῇ αὐτοῦ γνώμῃ ἀξιοῦν κυβερνᾶσθαι, ἀνηρτήσατο δὲ
τοσαῦτα φῦλα, ὅσα καὶ διελθεῖν ἔργον ἐστίν, ὅποι ἂν
ἄρξηταί τις πορεύεσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν βασιλείων.

β. Ὡς δ᾽ οὐκ ἀπεδίδρασκεν ἐκ τοῦ ἡττᾶσθαι εἰς τὸ μὴ ποιεῖν
ὃ ἡττῶτο, ἀλλ᾽ ἐκαλινδεῖτο ἐν τῷ πειρᾶσθαι αὖθις βέλτιον
ποιεῖν, ταχὺ μὲν εἰς τὸ ἴσον ἀφίκετο τῇ ἱππικῇ τοῖς ἥλιξι,
ταχὺ δὲ παρῄει διὰ τὸ ἐρᾶν τοῦ ἔργου, ταχὺ δὲ τὰ ἐν τῷ
παραδείσῳ θηρία ἀνηλώκει διώκων καὶ βάλλων καὶ κατα-
καίνων, ὥστε ὁ Ἀστυάγης οὐκέτ᾽ εἶχεν αὐτῷ συλλέγειν
θηρία.

γ. Ὑμεῖς δὲ νυκτὶ μὲν δήπου ὅσαπερ οἱ ἄλλοι ἡμέρᾳ δύναισθ᾽
ἂν χρῆσθαι, πόνους δὲ τοῦ ζῆν ἡδέως ἡγεμόνας νομίζετε,
λιμῷ δὲ ὅσαπερ ὄψῳ διαχρῆσθε, ὑδροποσίαν δὲ ῥᾷον τῶν
λεόντων φέρετε, κάλλιστον δὲ πάντων καὶ πολεμικώτατον
κτῆμα εἰς τὰς ψυχὰς συγκεκόμισθε, ἐπαινούμενοι γὰρ
μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἅπασι χαίρετε. τοὺς δ᾽ ἐπαίνου
ἐραστὰς ἀνάγκη διὰ τοῦτο πάντα μὲν πόνον, πάντα δὲ κίνδυ-
νον ἡδέως ὑποδύεσθαι.

δ. Εἰ δὲ καὶ ταύτας ἀποφύγοι, τοὺς πόρους αὐτῶν ἐκμανθά-
νων καὶ οἷα χωρία φεύγοντες αἱροῦνται οἱ λαγῴ, ἐν τούτοις

δίκτυα δυσόρατα ἐνεπετάννυς ἄν, ἵνα ἐν τῷ σφόδρα φεύγειν
αὐτὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐμπεσὼν συνέδει. τοῦ δὲ μηδ' ἐντεῦθεν δια-
φεύγειν σκοποὺς τοῦ γιγνομένου καθίστης, οἳ ἐγγύθεν ταχὺ
ἔμελλον ἐπιγενήσεσθαι· καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν σὺ ὄπισθεν κραυγῇ
οὐδὲν ὑστεριζούσῃ τοῦ λαγῶ βοῶν ἐξέπληττες αὐτόν, ὥστε
ἄφρονα ἁλίσκεσθαι, τοὺς δ' ἔμπροσθεν σιγᾶν διδάξας ἐνε-
δρεύοντας λανθάνειν ἐποίεις.

VI. Explain with care the syntax in the following :—
   α. ἠναγκαζόμεθα μετανοεῖν μὴ οὔτε τῶν ἀδυνάτων οὔτε τῶν
      χαλεπῶν ἔργον ᾖ.
   β. ταῦτα δὲ οὐκ ἂν ἐδύναντο ποιεῖν εἰ μὴ καὶ διαίτῃ μετρίᾳ
      ἐχρῶντο.
      When is this form of conditional sentence employed ?
      Give the corresponding form in Latin.
   γ· οὐδὲν ἐδύναντο ἀντέχειν μὴ οὐ χαρίζεσθαι.
   δ. ἐλοιδοροῦν αὐτὸν εἰς οἷον κίνδυνον ἔλθοι.
   ε. ἐπιμέλονται ὡς ἂν βέλτιστοι εἶεν οἱ πολῖται.
   ζ. ὅπως οὖν μὴ ἀπολεῖ μαστιγούμενος.

VII. Give rules for (i.) the use of the future optative, (ii.) the
      moods employed after relative pronouns and adverbs
      used in an indefinite sense.
      And state what constructions are used with περιγίγνε-
      σθαι and περιορᾶν.

VIIl· Give the Greek for—to go to school—to be beaten—armed
      —to keep awake—they judge in matters of life and
      death—the horse very nearly threw him over its head,
      but he kept his seat—the market is divided into four
      parts—grandfather ;
      And the English for φλυαρεῖν—ποδάγρα—πορσύνειν—
      θήγειν—ἠρέμα—ἀγχίνους—ἀπειροκαλία—κώθων—κοπίς
      —ἀποκαθαίρεσθαι.

VIIII. Parse ἀπελήλαται—ἐπελάθου—καταλελύσεται—ἀνταγωνιου-
      μένους—ἐξεληλεγμένος—μηχανῷτο.

PURE MATHEMATICS (Pass).

R. W. Chapman, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Solve the equations—
   (i). $2(2x^2 - 1)^2 - 6x^2 + 4 = 0$
   (ii). $\begin{cases} x^2y^2 + 46xy = 200 \\ x + y = 5 \end{cases}$

II. Determine the meanings of a^o and a^{-n}

Simplify and express with positive indices—

$$3\sqrt{\frac{a^{-3}b^{2}}{c^{-6}}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \div \left(\frac{a^{-\frac{3}{4}}b^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{c}\right)^{-2}$$

III. Prove that a ratio of greater inequality is diminished, and a ratio of less inequality is increased, by adding the same quantity to both its terms.

If $\dfrac{a-b}{b} = \dfrac{-a+b-c}{a+b+c} = \dfrac{-3a-c+3b}{a+c-b}$

prove that $a : b : c = 2 : 3 : 4$.

IV. Find the sum of an infinite number of terms of a Geometrical Progression whose common ratio is less than unity.

Insert 4 harmonic means between 2 and 7.

V. Prove that the square root of a rational quantity cannot be partly rational and partly a quadratic surd.

Find the fourth root of $193 + 132\sqrt{2}$.

VI. Find the number of combinations of n dissimilar things taken r at a time.

Twelve books are to be arranged on a shelf. Three of them, forming consecutive volumes, must always come together and in the same order. Find the total number of possible arrangements.

VII. Express all the trigonometrical ratios of an angle in terms of the sine.

If $2\cos^2\theta - 7\sin\theta + 2 = 0$, find θ.

VIII. Show geometrically that—

(i). $\cos(180° - A) = -\cos A$.

(ii). $\tan(270° + A) = -\cot A$.

IX. Prove that—

(i). $\sec 2A - 1 = \tan 2A \cdot \tan A$.

(ii). $\dfrac{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A + \sin 7A}{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A + \cos 7A} = \tan 4A$.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. If two circles touch one another internally at any point, the straight line which joins their centres, being produced, shall pass through that point.

II. On a given straight line describe a segment containing an angle equal to a given angle.

Two segments of a circle are drawn on a straight line AB, and on the same side of it AR and BR are chords in one and are produced to meet the other in P and Q. Show that the length of the chord PQ is independent of the position of R.

III. Two circles cut in P and Q. A chord AB in one is parallel to a chord CD in the other. If APC is a straight line, so is BQD.

IV. Draw a circle to touch one side of a triangle and the other two sides produced.

If $DD_1D_2D_3$ are the feet of the perpendiculars on the side BC of a triangle from the centres of the inscribed and escribed circles, show that the sum of BD, BD_1, BD_2, BD_3 is equal to the sum of the sides of the triangle.

V. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

If a point F be taken in the side AC of a triangle ABC so that AF, $AC = FC^2$, and if FE be drawn parallel to AB to meet BC in E, then the triangle ABF is equal in area to the triangle CFE.

VI. If two parallel planes be cut by another plane their common sections with it are parrallel.

VII. If the angle A lies between $450°$ and $540°$, and $\sin A = ·6$, find the values of $\sin \dfrac{A}{2}$ and $\cos \dfrac{A}{2}$

VIII. Show that in any triangle
$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$.

If D, E, F be the feet of the perpendiculars from the angles on the sides of the triangle, find the value of DE in terms of the sides and angles of the triangle.

Find also the area of the triangle DEF in terms of the same quantities.

IX. The car of a balloon C is observed at A to have an elevation of $66° 48'$. At a point B, 600 yards from A, the angle CBA is observed to be $53° 27'$. CAB being $82° 14'$ find the height of the balloon.

$\log 6·00 = ·7781513$	L $\sin 53° 27' = 9·9048980$
$\log 6·3414 = ·8021851$	L $\sin 44° 19' = 9·8442432$
$\log 6\ 3415 = ·8021920$	L $\sin 66° 48' = 9·9633795$

The Credit papers in Mathematics for the First year were the same as the Pass papers for the Second year.

PHYSICS.

Professor Bragg, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Not more than ten questions are to be attempted altogether, nor more than four from any one section.

SECTION I.

I. Given that the area of surface of a sphere is $4\pi r^2$, where r is the radius, show that the volume is $4\pi r^3/3$. Also find the area of that portion of the earth north of latitude 45, taking the earth as a sphere of radius 4,000 miles.

II. Calculate the momentum and the kinetic energy of a ball weighing 4 oz. after it has fallen 6 feet. If after striking the ground it bounces up to a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet find the energy wasted. If this wasted energy all takes the form of heat, compare the heat thus generated with that required to raise 1 lb. of water $1°$ F.

III. What is the fact on which the isochronism of the pendulum depends, and how would you prove it experimentally?

IV. Describe carefully some form of air-pump.

V. State Archimedes' principle in respect to bodies wholly or partly immersed in fluids.

Two pieces of the same metal of equal size, 25 c.c., are hung by fine threads from the arms of a balance, and are therefore in equilibrium. The one is now immersed in water at $20°$ C., the other in water at $36°$ C. Find what weight will now be required to restore equilibrium if the coefficient of volume expansion for the metal be ·000056 and for the water ·0003.

SECTION II.

VI. Show that if two rods of soft iron be laid together on a table N and S and parallel to one another there is a slight force urging them apart, but if they are laid in line with one another and still N and S the force tends to bring them together. Why is the force likely to be bigger with soft iron rather than any other iron or steel?

VII. If a deep metal cup be placed on an insulating stand and charged with electricity, a proof plane can get no charge

from the inside of the cup near the bottom ; but a metal rod held in the hand and presented to the same spot will draw a spark.   How is this ?

VIII. Describe briefly (1) what goes on in a simple voltaic cell, such as a beaker containing dilute sulphuric acid in which are immersed a plate of copper and another of zinc joined externally by a wire ; (2) what goes on in a Daniell cell.

IX. Describe Wheatstone's Bridge, and the way it may be used to measure resistances.

X. Two coils of wire stand side by side.   One is connected through a key with a battery : the other is connected to a galvanometer.   When the key is depressed a slight deflection of the galvanometer is observed.   If iron cores be placed in the coils the deflection under the same circumstances is much bigger.   Explain fully the reason for this.

SECTION III.

XI. Explain exactly how a lens fitting a hole in a shutter in a dark room can form a picture of external objects on a screen.

XII. What is the cause of the lines that appear in the sun's spectrum ?

XIII. In a certain experiment equal-sized balls of various metals are heated to the same temperature and placed at equal distances from one another on a cake of white wax. They melt their way through at different rates.   On what do the rates depend ?

XIV. Explain the principle and use of the wet and dry bulb thermometers.

XV. Explain why it is that a stretched string may be made to vibrate as a whole, or in any number of *equal* parts.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Write essays on the following subjects :—

(a). The tragic interest in the play of *Macbeth*.

(b). The humour of Addison.

(c). A critical appreciation of Tennyson's *Princess*.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

I. Illustrate the following statement :—"Language stands like the Pillars of Hercules to mark how far the moral and intellectual conquests of mankind have advanced, only not like those pillars, fixed and immovable, but ever itself advancing with the progress of these."

II. Discuss Trench's objections to phonetic spelling.

III. Give the origin, and derive the present use, of these words :—cheat, cunning, dunce, kind, minion, pedant, demure, minion, solecism, trivial.

IV. Explain fully :—

    (1)   Present fears
Are less than horrible imaginings :
My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smothered in surmise, and nothing is
But what is not.

    (2)   The feast is sold
That is not often vouched, while 'tis amaking,
'Tis given with welcome : to feed were best at home;
From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony ;
Meeting were bare without it.

V. When was *Macbeth* first acted, and when first published ? Give the reasons assigned for the former date.

VI. Discuss the question whether the play has passages by another hand.

VII. The character of Sir Roger de Coverley.

VIII. Write notes on—

    (1) Proxy-wedded with a bootless calf.
    (2)   No livelier than the dame
       That whispered " Asses' ears " among the sedge.
    (3) She fulmined out her scorn of laws Salique.
    (4) And as the fiery Sirius alters hue,
       And bickers into red and emerald, shone
       Their morions, wash'd with morning, as they came.

SECOND YEAR.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Professor Bensly, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into Latin Prose—

London, Oct. 30th......

Dear Boy,

    I am very well pleased with your *Itinerarium*, which you sent me from Ratisbon. It shows me that you observe and inquire as you go, which is the true end of travelling. Those who travel heedlessly from place to place, observing only their distance from each other, and attending only to their accommodation at the inn at night, set out fools, and will certainly return so. Those who only mind the raree-shows of the places which they go through, such as steeples, clocks, town-houses, &c., get so little by their travels that they might as well stay at home. But those who observe, and inquire into the situations, the strength, the weakness, the trade, the manufactures, the government, and constitution of every place they go to; who frequent the best companies, and attend to their several manners and characters; those alone travel with advantage: and as they set out wise, return wiser.

LORD CHESTERFIELD.

LATIN UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

Professor Bensly, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into English Prose—

(1). Restat ut his ego me ipse regam solerque elementis.
non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus,
non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungui ;
nec, quia desperes inuicti membra Glyconis,
nodosa corpus nolis prohibere cheragra.
est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.
feruet auaritia miseroque cupidine pectus :
sunt uerba et uoces quibus hunc lenire dolorem
possis et magnam morbi deponere partem.

A 29

laudis amore tumes : sunt certa piacula quae te
ter pure lecto poterunt recreare libello.
inuidus, iracundus, iners, uinosus, amator,
nemo adeo ferus est ut non mitescere possit,
si modo culturae patientem commodet aurem.

<div align="right">HORACE, Epistles I. i. 27-40.</div>

(2). 'Quem tu mihi' inquit Mucius 'Staseam, quem
Peripateticum narras ? gerendus est tibi mos adules-
centibus, Crasse, qui non Graeci alicuius cotidianam
loquacitatem sine usu neque ex scholis cantilenam requi-
runt, sed ex homine omnium sapientissimo atque elo-
quentissimo atque ex eo, qui non in libellis, sed in
maximis caussis et in hoc domicilio imperii et gloriae
sit consilio linguaque princeps, cuius uestigia persequi
cupiunt, eius sententiam sciscitantur : equidem te cum
in dicendo semper putaui deum, tum uero tibi num-
quam eloquentiae maiorem tribui laudem quam humani-
tatis ; qua nunc uti uel maxime decet te neque defugere
eam disputationem, ad quam te duo excellentes ingeniis
adulescentes cupiunt accedere.'

<div align="right">CICERO, DE ORATORE I., xxiii.</div>

TERENCE, ADELPHOE : TACITUS, HISTORIES, I.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English Prose—

(1)
<div align="center">Pro supreme Iuppiter !</div>

Minume miror qui insanire occipiunt ex iniuria.
Domo me eripuit, uerberauit : me inuito abduxit meam :
Homini misero plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi.
Ob malefacta haec tantidem emptam postulat sibi tradier.
Verum enim quando bene promeruit, fiat : suom ius
    postulat.
Age iam cupio, modo si argentum reddat. sed ego hoc
    hariolor :
Vbi me dixero dare tanti, testis faciet ilico,
Vendidisse me, de argento somnium : ' mox : cras redi.'
Id quoque possum ferre, modo si reddat, quamquam
    iniurium est,
Verum cogito id quod res est : quando eum quaestum
    inceperis,
Accipiunda et mussitanda iniuria adulescentium est.
Sed nemo dabit : frustra egomet mecum has rationes puto.

(2) *SY.* Scin Cratini huius ditis aedis ? *DE.* Scio. *SY.*
     Vbi eas praeterieris,
Ad sinistram hac recta platea ; ubi ad Dianae ueneris,
Ito ad dextram : prius quam ad portam uenias, apud
     ipsum lacum,
Est pistrilla et exaduorsum fabrica : ibi est. *DE.* Quid
     ibi facit ?
SY. Lectulos in sole iliguis pedibus faciundos dedit.
DE. Vbi potetis uos : bene sane. sed cesso ad eum
     pergere ?
SY. I sane : ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, sili-
     cernium !
Aeschinus odiose cessat : prandium corrumpitur :
Ctesipho autem in amore est totus. ego iam prospiciam
     mihi :
Nam iam adibo, atque unumquicquid, quod quidem erit
     bellissumum,
Carpam, et cyathos sorbillans paulatim hunc producam
     diem.

(3) *MI.* At enim metuas, ne ab re sint tamen
Omissiores paulo. O noster Demea,
Ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius :
Solum unum hoc uitium adfert senectus hominibus :
Attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, quam sat est :
Quod illos sat aetas acuet. *DE.* Ne nimium modo
Bonae tuae istae nos rationes, Micio,
Et tuos iste animus aequos subuortat. *MI.* Tace :
Non fiet. mitte iam istaec : da te hodie mihi :
Exporge frontem.

II. Scan the following lines, naming the metre of each :—
     Ego ille agrestis, saeuos, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax.
     Phrygiam ut uxorem meam una mecum uideam liberam.
     Hic non amandus? hicine non gestandus in sinu est? hem !
     Sed eccum Syrum ire uideo : iam hinc scibo ubi siet.

III. Give the meaning of Graeca Menandru—contaminatio—
     Babylo—uix humane patitur—oppido—obnuntio—ilicet
     —prolixe—angiportus—missa haec face ; and write down
     Latin phrases corresponding to " I hoist him with his
     own petard," " Talk of the devil," " Heaven save the
     mark !"

IIII. Write short notes on the grammatical form or construction of
     the following :—Faxo—quid facto opus est ?—quid me
     faciam ?—hi mihi ne corrumpantur cautio est—idne estis
     auctores mihi ?—coeperet—adulescenti morem gestum

oportuit—discrucior animi—uide utrum uis; and on Terence's use of etiam, numquam, and enim

V. Translate—

(i.) Fuere qui crederent Capitonem ut auaritia et libidine foedum ac maculosum, ita cogitatione rerum nouarum abstinuisse, sed a legatis bellum suadentibus, postquam inpellere nequiuerint, crimen ac dolum ultro compositum, et Galbam mobilitate ingenii, an ne altius scrutaretur, quoquo modo acta, quia mutari non poterant, comprobasse. ceterum utraque caedes sinistre accepta, et inuiso semel principi seu bene seu male facta parem inuidiam adferebant.

(ii.) Festinandum ceteris uidebatur, antequam cresceret inualida adhuc coniuratio paucorum: trepidaturum etiam Othonem, qui furtim digressus, ad ignaros inlatus, cunctatione nunc et segnitia terentium tempus imitari principem discat. non exspectandum ut compositis castris forum inuadat et prospectante Galba Capitolium adeat, dum egregius imperator cum fortibus amicis ianua ac limina tenus domum cludit, obsidionem nimirum toleraturus. et praeclarum in seruis auxilium, si consensus tantae multitudinis et, quae plurimum ualet, prima indignatio relanguescat.

(iii.) Marium Celsum consulem designatum, per speciem uinculorum saeuitiae militum subtractum, acciri in Capitolium iubet; clementiae titulus e uiro claro et partibus inuiso petebatur. Celsus constantur seruatae erga Galbam fidei crimen confessus, exemplum ultro imputauit. nec Otho quasi ignosceret, sed ne hostem metueret, conciliationes adhibens, statim inter intimos amicos habuit et mox bello inter duces delegit, mansitque Celso uelut fataliter etiam pro Othone fides integra et infelix. laeta primoribus ciuitatis, celebrata in uolgus Celsi salus ne militibus quidem ingrata fuit, eandem uirtutem admirantibus, cui irascebantur.

VI. To whom do the following remarks refer ?—

(i.) cui expeditius fuit tradere imperium quam obtinere.

(ii.) ipsi medium ingenium, magis extra uitia quam cum uirtutibus.

(iii.) alter deterrimus mortalium, alter ignauissimus.

(iiii.) et subiectos habuit tamquam suos et uiles ut alienos.

(v.) pueritiam incuriose, adulescentiam petulantur egerat.

(vi.) Ex aestimantibus recte seuerus, deterius interpretantibus tristior habebatur.

(vii.) quatiebatur his segne ingenium, ut concupisceret magis quam ut speraret.

VII. Enumerate, with dates, the Roman emperors from Augustus to Vespasian. How was their position related to the constitution of the Roman state?

VIII. Explain the allusions in the following extracts :—

quattuor principes ferro interempti — perdomita Britannia et statem omissa—euolgato imperii arcano, posse principem alibi quam Romae fieri—Nero nuntiis magis et rumoribus quam armis depulsus—comitia imperii transigit.

VIIII. Who were Fabius Valens, Nymphidius Sabinus, Icelus, Tigellinus, Julius Vindex? Where were the Heluetii, Lusitania, Colonia Agrippinensis, Germania inferior, the Praetorian camp, the Velabrum, the Porticus Vipsania, the Domus Tiberiana, the Aedes Vestae and Aedes Apollinis mentioned in this book, the miliarium aureum, the Curia, and the Rostra?

X. Give the Latin for—a petition, to execute, a razor, the Emperor's privy purse, less than thirty men, sutlers; and explain bis et uiciens miliens sestestium, giving the equivalent in modern English money.

OVID, FASTI, I : CICERO, SECOND PHILIPPIC.

Professor Bensly, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English Prose—

(i.) tempora commisi nascentia rebus agendis,
totus ab auspicio ne foret annus iners.
quisque suas artes ob idem delibat agendo,
nec plus quam solitum testificatur opus.

(ii.) quaerere ut absumant, absumpta requirere certant;
atque ipsae uitiis sunt alimenta uices.

(iii.) et iam contigerant portam, Saturnia cuius
dempserat oppositas insidiosa seras.

cum tanto ueritus committere numine pugnam
ipse meae moui callidus artis opus,
oraque, qua pollens ope sum, fontana reclusi,
sumque repentinas eiaculatus aquas.
ante tamen madidis subieci sulfura uenis,   .
clauderet ut Tatio feruidus umor iter.
cuius ut utilitas pulsis percepta Sabinis,
quae fuerat, tuto reddita forma loco est.

(iiii.) sed nihil ista iuuant, quia linguae crimen habetis,
dique putant mentes uos aperire suas.
nec tamen hoc falsum : nam, dis ut proxima quaeque,
nunc penna ueras, nunc datis ore notas.
tuta diu uolucrum proles tum denique caesa est,
iuueruntque deos indicis exta sui.
ergo saepe, suo coniunx abducta marito,
uritur Idaliis alba columba focis.
nec defensa iuuant Capitolia, quominus anser
det iecur in lances, Inachi lauta, tuas.

(v.) respiciet Titan actas ubi tertius Idus,
fient Parrhasiae sacra relata deae.
scortea non illi fas est inferre sacello,
ne uiolent puros exanimata focos.

II. Explain carefully the allusions in the following lines :—

(i.) perlege sepositas generosa per atria ceras.
(ii.) saepe tibi pater est, saepe legendus auos.
(iii.) accepit Phoebo nymphaque Coronide natum
insula, diuidua quam premit amnis aqua.
(iiii.) redditaque est omnis populo prouincia nostro.
(v.) est quoque, quo populum ius est includere septis ;
est quoque, qui nono semper ob orbe redit.
(vi.) ille nefastus erit per quem tria uerba silentur.
(vii.) Magne, tuum nomen rerum mensura tuarum est ;
sed qui te uicit, nomine maior erat.
(viii.) ipse solum colui, cuius placidissima lacuom
radit arenosi Tibridis unda latus.
(viiii.) Furius antiquam populi superator Etrusci
nouerat, et uoti soluerat ante fidem.
causa, quod a patribus sumptis secesserat armis
uolgus, et ipsa suas Roma timebat opes.
(x.) candida, te niueo posuit lux proxima templo
qua fert sublimes alta Moneta gradus
(xi.) et leuis argenti lamina crimen erat.

III. Comment on anything calling for remark in the syntax
of the following extracts:—
da mihi te placidum, dederis in carmina uires.

quibus intumuit suffusus uenter ab unda.
nocte deae noctis cristatus caeditur ales,
quod tepidum uigili prouocet ore diem.
frondibus ornabant quae nunc Capitolia gemmis.
uix ego Saturno quemquam regnante uidebam,
cuius non animo dulcia lucra forent.
uates operose dierum.

IIII. Give the Latin for—hay, income, sacrificial knife, what does
that mean ?, swarms, honeycombs, wrinkled :
and the English for—perpetuus, compita, bruma, squali-
dus, pagus, spica Cilissa, carica.

V. Translate—

(i.) ego M. Bibulo, praestantissimo ciue, consule, nihil
praetermisi, quantum facere enitique potui, quin Pom-
peium a Caesaris coniunctione auocarem. in quo Caesar
felicior fuit ; ipse enim Pompeium a mea familiaritate
diiunxit. postea uero, quam se totum Pompeius Caesari
tradidit, quid ego illum ab eo distrahere conarer ? stulti
erat sperare : suadere impudentis. duo tamen tempora
inciderunt, quibus aliquid contra Caesarem Pompeio
suaserim. ea uelim reprehendas, si potes : unum, ne
quinquenni imperium Caesari prorogaret : alterum, ne
pateretur ferri, ut absentis eius ratio haberetur.

Explain the allusion in the last sentence.

(ii.) quid cupide a senatu, quid temere fiebat, cum tu
unus adulescens uniuersum ordinem cernere de salute
rei publicae prohibuisti, neque semel, sed saepius ? neque
tu tecum de senatus auctoritate agi passus es ? quid
autem agebatur, nisi ne deleri et euerti rem publicam
funditus uelles, cum te neque principes ciuitatis rogando
neque maiores natu monendo neque frequens senatus
agendo de uendita atque addicta senientia mouere potuit ?
tum illud multis rebus ante temptatis necessario tibi
uolnus inflictum est, quod paucis ante te, quorum incolu-
mis fuit nemo.

Explain clearly what this uolnus was.

(iii.) primum cum Caesar ostendisset se, prius quam
proficisceretur, Dolabellam consulem esse iussurum—
quem negant regem, qui et faceret semper eius modi
aliquid et diceret— : sed cum Caesar ita dixisset ; tum
hic bonus augur eo se sacerdotio praeditum esse dixit, ut
comitia auspiciis uel impedire uel uitiare posset, idque se
facturum esse asseuerauit. in quo primum incredibilem
stupiditatem hominis cognoscite. quid enim ? istud,

quod te sacerdoti iure facere posse dixisti, si augur non esses et consul esses, minus facere potuisses? uide ne etiam facilius. nos enim nuntiationem solum habemus: consules et reliqui magistratus etiam spectionem.

(iiii.) igitur a quo uiuo nec praesens nec absens quicquam aequi boni impetrauit, apud mortuom factus est gratiosus. compellarat hospitem praesens, computarat, pecuniam impetrarat, in eius tetrarchia unum ex Graecis comitibus suis collocarat, Armeniam abstulerat a senatu datam. haec uiuos eripuit: reddit mortuos. at quibus uerbis? modo aequom sibi uideri, modo non iniquom. mira uerborum complexio! at ille numquam—semper enim absenti adfui Deiotaro—quicquam sibi, quod nos pro illo postularemus, aequom dixit uideri. syngrapha sesterti centiens per legatos, uiros bonos, sed timidos et imperitos, sine nostra, sine reliquorum hospitum regis sententia facta in gynaeceo est; quo in loco plurimae res uenierunt et ueneunt.

VI. Why did Cicero attack Antonius in this speech? Enumerate the chief events of Roman history between 49 B.C. and the date when the speech was delivered.

VII. Explain clearly the allusions in the following passages:—

Ter depugnauit Caesar cum ciuibus.

O praeclaram illam eloquentiam tuam, cum es nudus contionatus!

Sp. Cassius, Sp. Maelius, M. Manlius propter suspicionem regni appetendi sunt necati.

ubi est septiens miliens, quod est in tabulis, quae sunt ad Opis?

cupio audire: ut uideam, ubi rhetoris sit tanta merces, ubi campus Leontinus appareat.

qui consulatus uerbo meus, patres conscripti, re uester fuit.

ad sepulturam corpus uitrici sui negat a me datum.

VIII. Write short notes on—

cedant arma togae (whence did this quotation come?) —in hoc ordine—puluinar—fastigium—emancipare— gladiatorum libelli—sector—persona de mimo—tenesne memoria praetextatum te decoxisse?—sedisti in quattuordecim ordinibus—hostis togatus—tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito?—suas res sibi habere.

VIIII. Comment on the grammar or usage of—

illud Cassianum, c u i b o n o f u e r i t ?

at enim litteras, quas me sibi misisse diceret, recitauit.

confitere te, cum a l i o d i e dixeris, sobrium non fuisse.

sed prius, quam tu suum sibi uenderes, ipse possedit.

quid fuit caussae cur in Africam Caesarem non seque-
rere, cum praesertim belli pars tanta restaret ?

iussus es renuntiari consul.

didicit iam populus Romanus, quantum cuique crederet.

X. Give the Latin for—more than twenty million sesterces—
stepfather — clerk — assassin's dagger — to enter as
received—to be a candidate for the consulship—
and the English for—calamitosus—lautus—cauponula—
conchyliata peristromata.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into Greek Prose—

Chr. Indeed the Word saith, He hath blinded their
eyes, lest they should see, &c. But now we are by our-
selves, what do you think of such men ? Have they at
no time, think you, convictions of sin, and so conse-
quently fears that their state is dangerous ?

Hopef. Nay, do you answer that question yourself,
for you are the elder man.

Chr. Then I say sometimes (as I think) they may,
but they being naturally ignorant, understand not that
such convictions tend to their good ; and therefore they
do desperately seek to stifle them, and presumptuously
continue to flatter themselves in the way of their own
hearts.

Hopef. I do believe as you say that fear tends much
to men's good, and to make them right, at their
beginning to go on pilgrimage.

Chr. Without all doubt it doth, if it be right ; for
so says the Word, the fear of the Lord is the beginning
of wisdom.

Hopef. How will you describe right fear ?

BUNYAN.

GREEK UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

Professor Bensly, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into English Prose—

Βασιλεὺς δέ, ὡς λέγεται, ἐθαύμασέ τε αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν
καὶ ἐκέλευε ποιεῖν οὕτως. ὁ δ' ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ ὃν ἐπέσχε
τῆς Περσίδος γλώσσης ὅσα ἐδύνατο κατενόησε καὶ τῶν
ἐπιτηδευμάτων τῆς χώρας· ἀφικόμενος δὲ μετὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν
γίγνεται παρ' αὐτῷ μέγας καὶ ὅσος οὐδείς πω Ἑλλήνων
διά τε τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν ἀξίωσιν καὶ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ
ἐλπίδα ἣν ὑπετίθει αὐτῷ δουλώσειν, μάλιστα δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ
πεῖραν διδοὺς ξυνετὸς φαίνεσθαι. ἦν γὰρ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς,
βεβαιότατα δὴ φύσεως ἰσχὺν δηλώσας, καὶ διαφερόντως τι
ἐς αὐτὸ μᾶλλον ἑτέρου ἄξιος θαυμάσαι· οἰκείᾳ γὰρ ξυνέσει,
καὶ οὔτε προμαθὼν ἐς αὐτὴν οὐδὲν οὔτ' ἐπιμαθών, τῶν τε
παραχρῆμα δι' ἐλαχίστης βουλῆς κράτιστος γνώμων καὶ
τῶν μελλόντων ἐπὶ πλεῖστον τοῦ γενησομένου ἄριστος
εἰκαστής. καὶ ἃ μὲν μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοι, καὶ ἐξηγήσασθαι
οἷός τε, ὧν δὲ ἄπειρος εἴη, κρῖναι ἱκανῶς οὐκ ἀπήλλακτο,
τό τε ἄμεινον ἢ χεῖρον ἐν τῷ ἀφανεῖ ἔτι προεώρα μάλιστα.
καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν εἰπεῖν, φύσεως μὲν δυνάμει, μελέτης δὲ
βραχύτητι κράτιστος δὴ οὗτος αὐτοσχεδιάζειν τὰ δέοντα
ἐγένετο.

<div align="right">Thucydides, I., 138.</div>

Ἐτεόκλεες, φέριστε Καδμείων ἄναξ,
ἥκω σαφῆ τἀκεῖθεν ἐκ στρατοῦ φέρων,
αὐτὸς κατόπτης δ' εἴμ' ἐγὼ τῶν πραγμάτων.
ἄνδρες γὰρ ἑπτά, θούριοι λοχαγέται,
ταυροσφαγοῦντες ἐς μελάνδετον σάκος
καὶ θιγγάνοντες χερσὶ ταυρείου φόνου,
Ἄρη τ' Ἐννὼ καὶ φιλαίματον Φόβον
ὡρκωμότησαν ἢ πόλει κατασκαφὰς
θέντες λαπάξειν ἄστυ Καδμείων βίᾳ,
ἢ γῆν θανόντες τήνδε φυράσειν φόνῳ·
μνημεῖά θ' αὑτῶν τοῖς τεκοῦσιν εἰς δόμους
πρὸς ἅρμ' Ἀδράστου χερσὶν ἔστεφον, δάκρυ
λείβοντες, οἶκτος δ' οὔτις ἦν διὰ στόμα.
σιδηρόφρων γὰρ θυμὸς ἀνδρείᾳ φλέγων
ἔπνει, λεόντων ὡς Ἄρη δεδορκότων.

<div align="right">Aeschylus, Seven against Thebes, 39-53.</div>

SOPHOCLES, ANTIGONE: PLATO, GORGIAS.

Professor Bensly, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English Prose—

 a. Οὐκ οἶδ'· ἐκεῖ γὰρ οὔτε του γενῇδος ἦν
 πλῆγμ', οὐ δικέλλης ἐκβολή· στύφλος δὲ γῆ
 καὶ χέρσος, ἀρρὼξ οὐδ' ἐπημαξευμένη
 τροχοῖσιν, ἀλλ' ἄσημος οὑργάτης τις ἦν.
 ὅπως δ' ὁ πρῶτος ἡμὶν ἡμεροσκόπος
 δείκνυσι, πᾶσι θαῦμα δυσχερὲς παρῆν.
 ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἠφάνιστο, τυμβήρης μὲν οὔ,
 λεπτὴ δ' ἄγος φεύγοντος ὣς ἐπῆν κόνις.
 σημεῖα δ' οὔτε θηρὸς οὔτε του κυνῶν
 ἐλθόντος, οὐ σπάσαντος ἐξεφαίνετο.
 λόγοι δ' ἐν ἀλλήλοισιν ἐρρόθουν κακοί,
 φύλαξ ἐλέγχων φύλακα· κἂν ἐγίγνετο
 πληγὴ τελευτῶσ', οὐδ' ὁ κωλύσων παρῆν.

 β. ΧΟ. Δεδογμέν', ὡς ἔοικε, τήνδε κατθανεῖν.
 ΚΡ. καὶ σοί γε κἀμοί. μὴ τριβὰς ἔτ', ἀλλά νιν
   κομίζετ' εἴσω, δμῶες· ἐκ δὲ τοῦδε χρὴ
   γυναῖκας εἶναι τάσδε μηδ' ἀνειμένας.

 γ. Οἴμοι γελῶμαι. τί με, πρὸς θεῶν πατρῴων,
 οὐκ οἰχομέναν ὑβρίζεις, ἀλλ' ἐπίφαντον ;
 ὦ πόλις, ὦ πόλεως πολυκτήμονες ἄνδρες·
 ἰὼ Διρκαῖαι κρῆναι
 Θήβας τ' εὐαρμάτου ἄλσος, ἔμπας ξυμμάρτυρας ὔμμ'
   ἐπικτῶμαι,
 οἵα φίλων ἄκλαυτος, οἵοις νόμοις
 πρὸς ἔργμα τυμβόχωστον ἔρχομαι τάφου ποταινίου·
 ἰὼ δύστανος, βροτοῖς οὔτε νεκροῖς κυροῦσα
 μέτοικος, οὐ ζῶσιν, οὐ θανοῦσιν.

 δ. Εὐθὺς δὲ δείσας ἐμπύρων ἐγευόμην
 βωμοῖσι παμφλέκτοισιν· ἐκ δὲ θυμάτων
 Ἥφαιστος οὐκ ἔλαμπεν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ σποδῷ
 μυδῶσα κηκὶς μηρίων ἐτήκετο
 κἄτυφε κἀνέπτυε, καὶ μετάρσιοι
 χολαὶ διεσπείροντο, καὶ καταρρυεῖς
 μηροὶ καλυπτῆς ἐξέκειντο πιμελῆς.

II. Comment carefully on the construction of the following :—

 ἀλλ' ὃν πόλις στήσειε, τοῦδε χρὴ κλύειν.
 δέδοικα γὰρ μὴ τοὺς καθεστῶτας νόμους
 ἄριστον ᾖ σῴζοντα τὸν βίον τελεῖν.

ἐγὼ δ' ὅπως σὺ μὴ λέγεις ὀρθῶς τάδε,
οὐκ ἄν δυναίμην μήτ' ἐπισταίμην λέγειν.
οἴμοι τάλαινα, κἀμπλάκω τοῦ σοῦ μόρου ;
οὐδ' ὡς μίασμα τοῦτο μὴ τρέσας ἐγὼ
θάπτειν παρήσω κεῖνον.
θαρσῖεν οὐδὲν παραμυθοῦμαι,
μὴ οὐ τάδε ταύτῃ κατακυροῦσθαι.
οὐδ' ἔχω πρὸς πότερον ἴδω.

III. Scan the following lines, name the metre in each case, and
note anything that calls for comment :—

ἔτι τῶν αὐτῶν ἀνέμων αὐταὶ
ψυχῆς ῥιπαὶ τήνδε γ' ἔχουσιν,
τοιγὰρ τούτων τοῖσιν ἄγουσιν
κλαύμαθ' ὑπάρξει βραδυτῆτος ὕπερ.
οἴμοι, θανάτου τοῦτ' ἐλλυτάτω
τοὔπος ἀφῖκται.
οὐδ' ὄρνις εὐσήμους ἀπορροιβδεῖ βοάς.
ὁρᾷς παρὰ ῥείθροισι χειμάρροις ὅσα.
πογγὰ τὰ δεινὰ κοὐδὲν ἀνθρώπου δεινότερον πέλει·
τοῦτο καὶ πολιοῦ πέραν πόντου χειμερίῳ νότῳ.

IIII. Give the meaning of the following words, adding notes
where necessary :—

ταντάλόω, συγκαταίθειν, ἐπήβολος, ἀντιπλήξ, ῥέθος,
παστάς, λέσχη, κομψεύω, τᾶλις, ἀμφικίων, ἄγος, ἐμφορ-
τίζομαι, δεξιόσειρος.

V. Translate into English Prose—

a. Καὶ ἐγώ τοι ὑπώπτευον ταύτην σε λέγειν τὴν πειθὼ
καί περὶ τούτων, ὦ Γοργία· ἀλλ'—ἵνα μὴ θαυμάζῃς, ἐὰν
ὀλίγον ὕστεροι τοιοῦτόν τί σε ἀνέρωμαι, ὃ δοκεῖ μὲν δῆλον
εἶναι, ἐγὼ δ' ἐπανερωτῶ—ὅπερ γὰρ λέγω, τοῦ ἑξῆς ἕνεκα
περαίνεσθαι τὸν λόγον ἐρωτῶ, οὐ σοῦ ἕνεκα ἀλλ' ἵνα μὴ
ἐθιζώμεθα ὑπονοοῦντες προαρπάζειν ἀλλήλων τὰ λεγόμενα,
ἀλλὰ σὺ τὰ σαυτοῦ κατὰ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν ὅπως ἄν βούλῃ
περαίνῃς.

β. Ὑπερφυεῖ τινὶ ἄρα ὡς μεγάλη βλάβῃ καὶ κακῳ
θαυμασίῳ ὑπερβάλλουσα τἆλλα ἡ τῆς ψυχῆς πονηρία αἰ-
σχιστόν ἐστι πάντων, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἀλγηδόνι γε, ὡς ὁ σὸς
λόγος.

Explain clearly the argument of β.

γ. Ὦ Καλλίκλεις, εἰ μή τι ἦν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις πάθος,
τοῖς μὲν ἄλλο τι, τοῖς δὲ ἄλλο τι, τὸ αὐτό, ἀλλά τις ἡμῶν
ἴδιόν τι ἔπασχε πάθος ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι, οὐκ ἄν ἦν ῥᾴδιον ἐνδεί-
ξασθαι τῳ ἑτέρῳ τὸ ἑαυτοῦ πάθημα.

Show to what this last extract refers.

δ. Οὗτος ἀνὴρ οὐχ ὑπομένει ὠφελούμενος καὶ αὐτὸς τοῦτο πάσχων περὶ οὗ ὁ λόγος ἐστί, κολαζόμενος.

Comment on these words.

ε. Λολίζεσθαι γάρ, οἶμαι, ἐπίσταται ὅτι ἄδηλόν ἐστιν οὕστινάς τε ὠφέληκε τῶν συμπλεόντων οὐκ ἐάσας καταποντωθῆναι καὶ οὕστινας ἔβλαψεν, εἰδὼς ὅτι οὐδὲν αὐτοὺς βελτίους ἐξεβίβασεν ἢ οἷοι ἐνέβησαν, οὔτε τὰ σώματα οὔτε τὰς ψυχάς. λογίζεται οὖν ὅτι οὐκ, εἰ μέν τις μεγάλοις καὶ ἀνιάτοις νοσήμασι κατὰ τὸ σῶμα συνεχόμενος μὴ ἀπεπνίγη, οὗτος μὲν ἄθλιός ἐστιν ὅτι οὐκ ἀπέθανε, καί οὐδὲν ὑπ᾽ αὐτοῦ ὠφέληται· εἰ δέ τις ἄρα ἐν τῷ τοῦ σώματος τιμιωτέρῳ, τῇ ψυχῇ, πολλὰ νοσήματα ἔχει καὶ ἀνίατα, τούτῳ δὲ βιωτέον ἐστὶ καὶ τοῦτον ὀνήσειεν, ἄν τε ἐκ θαλάττης ἄν τε ἐκ δικαστηρίου ἄν τε ἄλλοθεν ὁποθενοῦν σώσῃ.

ζ. Καὶ τούτου τοῦ λόγου τί ἂν ἀλογώτερον εἴη πρᾶγμα, ἀνθρώπους ἀγαθοὺς καὶ δικαίους γενομένους, ἐξαιρεθέντας μὲν ἀδικίαν ὑπὸ τοῦ διδασκάλου, σχόντας δὲ δικαιοσύνην, ἀδικεῖν τούτῳ ᾧ οὐκ ἔχουσιν.

To what does this allude?

VI. Comment carefully on the construction of the following :—

σὺ δὲ οὐ μὴ ἐκπλαγῇς οὐδὲ μὴ αἰσχυνθῇς.—αἰσθάνομαι οὖν σου ἑκάστοτε, καίπερ ὄντος δεινοῦ, ὅτι ὁπόσ᾽ ἂν φῇ σου τὰ παιδικὰ καὶ ὅπως ἂν φῇ ἔχειν, οὐ δυναμένου ἀντιλέγειν.—ἐπεὶ τίνα οἴει ἀπαρνήσεσθαι μὴ οὐχὶ καὶ αὐτὸν ἐπίστασθαι τὰ δίκαια ;

VII. What is the meaning of διακωμῳδεῖν—ἀκκίζεσθαι—σχετλιάζειν—ποῖα ὑποδήματα φλυαρεῖς ἔχων ;—ἐποχετεύω—τῷ σώματι ἰσχυρίσασθαι—συρφέτος—σκόλιον—δημοσιεύειν —τί οὖν δή ;—ὑποτείνεσθαι—δυναστεία—πάντως οὐ σὴ αὕτη ἡ τιμή.

VIII. Give the Greek for—For instance—I think he wants to be kicked—to an advanced period of life—think before you answer—odd and even—mind you are not entrapped here through modesty—instruct me more gently that I may not leave your school— the pleasure of the moment.

VIIII. Explain clearly the allusions in—

Καὶ πέρυσι βουλεύειν λαχών, ἐπειδὴ ἡ φυλὴ ἐπρυτάνευε καὶ ἔδει με ἐπιψηφίζειν.

οὐκοῦν χρημάτων καὶ σώματος καὶ ψυχῆς, τριῶν ὄντων, τριττὰς εἴρηκας πονηρίας (name the three πονηρίαι in Greek)—

καὶ Θεμιστοκλέα ταῦτα ταῦτα ἐποίησαν καὶ φυγῇ
προσεζημίωσαν—τὸ διὰ μέσου τεῖχος—
εἴ σοι Μυσόν γε ἥδιον καλεῖν.—
        κἀπὶ τοῦτ᾽ ἐπείγεταί,
νέμων τὸ πλεῖστον ἡμέρας τούτῳ μέρος,
ἵν᾽ αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ τυγχάνει βέγτιστος ὤν.

Whence is this quotation taken ?   To whom does it refer ?

X. (1). Describe briefly the character of Callicles.

(2). What are the four τέχναι which ἡ κολακευτικὴ counter-feits, and what four forms does it assume ?

APPLIED MATHEMATICS I.

Time—Three hours.

I. Show that if four forces, acting on a point, can be repre sented in magnitude and line of action by four straight lines drawn from the point to the corners of a parallelo· gram, they will, if taken in the proper directions, balance one another.

II. Show that the effect of any force-couple on a body is unaltered by any change which does not affect the size of its moment or the direction in space of a perpendicu-lar to its plane of action. Show, also, that a system of forces, represented by the sides of a plane polygon taken in order, is equivalent to a couple whose moment is represented by twice the area of the polygon.

III. A cylinder, with axis horizontal, is suspended in a loop of string whose ends are fixed to two points, in the same horizontal line, and at a distance from one another less than the diameter of the cylinder. The plane of the loop is perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder. The two parts of the string pass through a heavy smooth ring which rests on the string in such a position as to make the parts of the string above the ring vertical. If θ be the inclination to the vertical of the parts below, show that $\cos \theta = W/(w + W)$ where W is the weight of the cylinder, and w of the ring.

IV. Find the centre of gravity of a segment of a solid uniform sphere.

O is a point on the edge of a uniform circular disc. If a square hole be punched out of the disc, having one

corner at O, show that the centre of gravity of the remainder will always lie on a circle whose radius is equal to $r/(2\pi - 1)$ in the case when the diagonal of the square is equal to r the radius of the disc.

V. A uniform rod $M\,N$ rests with its ends in two fixed straight grooves $O\,A$, $O\,B$ in the same vertical plane, and making angles a, β with the horizon. Prove that when the end M is on the point of slipping down $A\,O$, the tangent of the inclination of $M\,N$ to the horizon is

$$\frac{\sin\,(a - \beta - 2\,\epsilon)}{2\,\sin\,(\beta + \epsilon)\,\sin\,(a - \epsilon)}$$

where ϵ is the angle of friction.

If a set of cubes be piled one on top of another, with their centres all in a vertical line and their edges respectively parallel, and if, when the column is tipped up from below, they all roll off one another, not slide, then the radius of any cube must be less than the radius of the cube above it in, at least, the proportion $\tan \epsilon$ to 1, where ϵ, the angle of friction, is less than $45°$.

VI. Describe the common steelyard and show how to graduate it.

VII. Show that when a body moves under constant acceleration in a straight line the distances gone in consecutive seconds are in arithmetical progression.

If a body describes 99 feet one second, and 121 feet the next, find the acceleration.

VIII. Define the terms *momentum* and *kinetic energy*. In what class of problems do we employ the former rather than the latter idea ?

The mass at each end of the string of an Atwood's machine is $\cdot M$. A small mass m being added to one of the masses, it descends. After falling a height h, the small mass is picked off by aid of a platform, and an equal small mass is added to the other side by similar means. How far will the masses move before coming to rest ? The inertia of the wheels may be neglected.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS II.

R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Obtain a formula giving the range of a projectile along an inclined plane.

From a point on an inclined plane making an angle of $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{2}$ with the horizontal a particle is projected upwards. It is found that the horizontal distance between the point of projection and the point where it strikes the plane is equal to the distance which a body would fall from rest during the time of flight. Show that the direction of projection makes an angle $\tan^{-1}\frac{3}{2}$ with the horizontal.

II. What is the " Hodograph" of a moving point ? State and prove its principal properties. Use it to determine the direction and magnitude of the acceleration acting upon a particle moving with uniform velocity in a circle.

III. Find the time of oscillation of a simple pendulum.

A light elastic string is suspended by one end, and to the other end is attached a weight sufficient to stretch the string to $\frac{5}{4}$ its original length. If the weight be now pulled down slightly and then let go, show that the time of an oscillation is equal to that of a simple pendulum whose length is one-fourth that of the unstretched string.

IV. Show how to find the specific gravity of a mixture of any number of fluids (*a*) when the *volumes* and specific gravities of the components are given, (*b*) when the *weights* and specific gravities are given.

What weight of alcohol (sp. gr. ·79) must be mixed with the 100c.c. of water in order that the sp. gr. of the mixture may be the same as that of olive oil (·91) ?

V. Find the centre of pressure on a triangular area immersed with one side in the surface   If the triangle be lowered through a distance equal to its height, still keeping the top side horizontal, what is then the position of the centre of pressure ?

VI. A cylindrical diving bell, whose height is *a*, is lowered until the water rises within it to a height *b*. More air is now pumped in until all the water is driven back, and the bell is again lowered through a further distance *x* until the water again rises in it to a height *b*. If *H* be the height of the water barometer, show that

$$x = \frac{ab(a+H-b)}{(a-b)^2}$$

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VII. Two volumes V, V', of different gases, at the respective pressures p, p', are mixed together in a vessel of volume U. What is the pressure of the mixture?

If two soap bubbles, containing air at pressures p and p_2, coalesce to form a single bubble, the pressure of the contained air being p_3, prove that, if P denote the pressure of the atmospheric air,

$$\frac{p_3}{(p_3 - P)^3} = \frac{p_1}{(p_1 - P)^3} + \frac{p_2}{(p_2 - P)^3}$$

VIII. A vessel in the form of a circular cylinder with its axis vertical contains fluid. Find the relation between the pressure and tension.

LOGIC (Pass).

Professor Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Define *term, connotation, differentia, judgment, inference.*

II. Write out a full classification of inferences.

III. Draw all the inferences you can from :—

(1) Still waters run deep.

(2) Only negative conclusions can be drawn in the second figure.

(3) The improved price of silver is not due, or only very partially due, to the present straits of China.

IV. Give concrete syllogisms in *Baroko* and *Disamis,* and reduce them by both methods.

State carefully the assumptions involved in making the reductions.

V. Prove that—

(1) If a premise is negative the conclusion must be negative.

(2) In Fig. 2 only negative conclusions can be drawn.

(3) In Fig. 3 only particular conclusions.

VI. Given that there is no courage where there is no fear, what conclusions can be drawn with these premises :— (1) There is courage, (2) there is fear, (3) there is no courage, (4) there is no fear?

VII. Give examples of the following : — *dilemma, ignoratio elenchi, final cause, method of residues, legitimate hypothesis.*

VIII. State, and discuss the value of, a likely argument by analogy ' (1) between the colonies and the mother country, (2) between the state and a physical organism.

IX. What is the definition of *cause* in inductive logic? Show that all five methods of finding it are methods of eliminating what is unnecessary.

LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY (Credit).

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Discuss the relation of psychology to logic. What are the methods of psychological investigation?

II. What is the evidence for unconscious mental activity?

III. Illustrate fully the "law of relativity" in the province of sensation. State and discuss Fechner's Law.

IV. Trace the psychological development of the notion of self.

V. Explain the growth of (1) percepts, (2) images, (3) illusions.

VI. What elements are involved in a complete act of memory? What is meant by laws of association? Discuss the connexion of these laws.

VII. Examine the theories of the relation between psychical and physical phenomena.

CREDIT.

The Credit papers in Mathematics for the Second year were the same as the Pass papers for the Third year.

THIRD YEAR.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND J. H. LINDON, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into Latin Prose—

(1.) The martial and ambitious spirit of Trajan formed a very singular contrast with the moderation of his

successor. The restless activity of Hadrian was not less remarkable when compared with the gentle repose of Antoninus Pius. The life of the former was almost a perpetual journey; and as he possessed the various talents of the soldier, the statesman, and the scholar, he gratified his curiosity in the discharge of his duty. Careless of the difference of seasons and of climates, he marched on foot, and bareheaded, over the snows of Caledonia, and the sultry plains of the Upper Egypt; nor was there a province of the empire which, in the course of his reign, was not honoured with the presence of the monarch. But the tranquil life of Antoninus Pius was spent in the bosom of Italy; and, during the twenty-three years that he directed the public administration, the longest journey of that amiable prince extended no farther than from his palace in Rome to the retirement of his Lanuvian villa.

<div align="right">Gibbon.</div>

(2.) Good men, to whom alone I address myself, appear to me to consult their piety as little as their judgment and experience, when they admit the great and essential advantages accruing to society from the freedom of the press, yet indulge themselves in peevish or passionate exclamations against the abuses of it. Betraying an unreasonable expectation of benefits, pure and entire, from any human institution, they in effect arraign the goodness of Providence, and confess that they are dissatisfied with the common lot of humanity. In the present instance they really create to their own minds, or greatly exaggerate, the evil they complain of. The laws of England provide, as effectually as any human laws can do, for the protection of the subject in his reputation, as well as in his purse and property.

<div align="right">"Junius."</div>

LATIN UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

Professor Bensly, M.A., and J. H. Lindon, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into English Prose—

I. Aeli uetusto nobilis ab Lamo,
   (quando et priores hinc Lamias ferunt

denominatos et nepotum
per memores genus omne fastos
auctore ab illo ducit originem,
qui Formiarum moenia dicitur
princeps et innantem Maricae
litoribus tenuisse Lirim
late tyrannus) cras foliis nemus
multis et alga litus inutili
demissa tempestas ab Euro
sternet, aquae nisi fallit augur
annosa cornix.   dum potes, aridum
compone lignum : cras Genium mero
curabis et porco bimestri
cum famulis operum solutis.

<div align="right">Horace, Carmina, III. xvii.</div>

II. Expende Hannibalem, quot libras in duce summo
inuenies ? hic est, quem non capit Africa Mauro
percussa Oceano Niloque admota tepenti,
rursus ad Aethiopum populos altosque elephantos.
additur imperiis Hispania, Pyrenaeum
transilit.   opposuit natura Alpemque niuemque,
diducit scopulos et montem rumpit aceto.
iam tenet Italiam, tamen ultra pergere tendit.
' actum,' inquit, ' nihil est, nisi Poeno milite portas
frangimus et media uexillum pono Subura.'
o qualis facies et quali digna tabella,
cum Gaetula ducem portaret belua luscum !
exitus ergo quis est ? o gloria ! uincitur idem
nempe et in exilium preceps fugit atque ibi magnus
mirandusque cliens sedet ad praetoria regis,
donec Bithyno libeat uigilare tyranno.
finem animae, quae res humanas miscuit olim,
non gladii, non saxa dabunt nec tela, sed ille
Cannarum uindex et tanti sanguinis ultor
anulus.   i demens et saeuas curre per Alpes,
ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias !

<div align="right">Juvenal, Satire x., 147–167.</div>

III. Tum potissimum quemque amicorum uocat, primum-
que rei frumentariae praefectum Turranium, post
Lusium Getam praetorianis inpositum percontatur.   quis
fatentibus certatim ceteri circumstrepunt, iret in castra,
firmaret praetorias cohortes, securitati ante quam uindic-
tae consuleret. satis constat eo pauore offusum Claudium,
ut identidem interrogaret, an ipse imperii potens, an
Silius priuatus esset.   at Messalina non alias solutior
luxu, adulto autumno simulacrum uindemiae per domum

celebrabat. urgueri prela, fluere lacus ; et feminac
pellibus accinctae adsultabant ut sacrificantes uel insani-
entes Bacchae ; ipsa crine fluxo thyrsum quatiens,
iuxtaque Silius hedera uinctus, gerere cothurnos, iacere
caput, strepente circum procaci choro. ferunt Vettium
Valentem lasciuia in praealtam arborem conisum, inter-
rogantibus quid aspiceret, respondisse tempestatem ab
Ostia atrocem, siue coeperat ea species, seu forte lapsa
uox in praesagium uertit.

<div align="right">Tacitus, Annals, xi., 31.</div>

IIII. O hospitem mihi tam grauem ἀμεταμέλητον ! fuit enim
periucunde. sed, cum secundis Saturnalibus ad Philip-
pum uesperi uenisset, uilla ita completa militibus est, ut
uix triclinium, ubi cenaturus ipse Caesar esset, uacaret:
quippe hominum ↀↀ ↀↀ. sane sum commotus, quid
futurum esset postridie ; at mihi Barba Cassius subuenit :
custodes dedit ; castra in agro, uilla defensa est. ille
tertiis Saturnalibus apud Philippum ad h. vii., nec quem-
quam admisit : rationes opinor cum Balbo. inde am-
bulauit in litore ; post h. viii. in balneum : dum audiuit
de Mamurra, uoltum non mutauit ; unctus est, accubuit.
ἐμετικὴν agebat : itaque et edit et bibit ἀδεῶς et iucunde,
opipare sane et apparate, nec id solum, sed

<div align="right">bene cocto et</div>

condito, sermone bono et, si quaeris, libenter.
praeterea tribus tricliniis accepti οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν ualde
copiose : libertis minus lautis seruisque nihil defuit, nam
lautiores eleganter accepi : quid multa? homines uisi
sumus.

<div align="right">Cicero, Letters to Atticus, xiii., 52.</div>

LUCRETIUS, DE RERUM NATURA, I.: PLINY, EPISTLES, I. II.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND J. H. LINDON, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English prose—

(i.) Tum porro quoniam est extremum quodque cacumen

<div align="center">*</div>

corporis illius quod nostri cernere sensus
iam nequeunt : id nimirum sine partibus extat
et minima constat natura nec fuit umquam
per se secretum neque posthac esse ualebit,

APPENDIX A.   A 49

alterius quoniamst ipsum pars, primaque et una
inde aliae atque aliae similes ex ordine partes
agmine condenso naturam corporis explent,
quae quoniam per se nequeunt constare, necessest
haerere unde queant nulla ratione reuelli.
　　How do you supply the lacuna?

(ii.) Hic est uasta Charybdis et hic Aetnaea minantur
murmura flammarum rursum se colligere iras,
faucibus eruptos iterum uis ut uomat ignis
ad caelumque ferat flammai fulgura rursum.
quae cum magna modis multis miranda uidetur
gentibus humanis regio uisendaque fertur
rebus opima bonis, multa munita uirum ui,
nil tamen hoc habuisse uiro praeclarius in se
nec sanctum magis et mirum carumque uidetur.
carmina quin etiam diuini pectoris eius
uociferantur et exponunt praeclara reperta,
ut uix humana uideatur stirpe creatus.

Who is meant by hoc uiro? What do you know of him?

II. Describe clearly the nature of Lucretius' corpora prima. How did things come to be formed from them? Show the importance in the Epicurean philosophy of its physical theory of the universe.

III. Write brief explanatory notes on—

primum Graius homo mortalis tollere contra | est
oculos ausus primusque obsistere contra—homoeomeria—
τῶν σωμάτων τὰ μέν ἐστι συγκρίσεις, τὰ δ' ἐξ ὧν αἱ συγκρί-
σεις πεποίηνται (translate the last into Latin).

IIII. Write notes on the following words and phrases :—
(i) agere hoc, fragor, communis sensus, causor, de plano, clueo, uescus.

(ii.) Criticise the spelling of the following words, substituting the correct spelling where necessary, and account, if you can, for the errors :—
spacium — speties — sylua—coelum — querela—lamina— humor—hiems—umerus.

V. Explain carefully anything that calls for notice in the grammar or construction of the following :—
(i.) nec per se quemquam tempus sentire fatendumst.

(ii.) quaeram quid telo denique fiat.

(iii.) 　　　　　　　　quod contra saepius illa
religio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta.

(iiii.) quin potius tali natura praedita quaedam corpora constituas?

VI. Translate into English Prose—

(i). Magna contentio, magni utrimque clamores, aliis cognitionem senatus lege conclusam aliis liberam solutamque dicentibus, quantumque admisisset reus tantum uindicandum. nouissime consul designatus Iulius Ferox, uir rectus et sanctus, Mario quidem iudices interim censuit dandos, euocandos autem quibus diceretur innocentium poenas uendidisse. quae sententia non praeualuit modo, sed omnino post tantas dissensiones fuit sola frequens, adnotatumque experimentis quod fauor et misericordia acres et uehementes primos impetus habent, paulatim consilio et ratione quasi restincta considunt.

(ii). Adhaeret dormitorium membrum transitu interiacente, qui suspensus et tubulatus conceptum uaporem salubri temperamento huc illuc digerit et ministrat.

Write a note on suspensus et tubulatus.

(iii). Potest tamen fieri ut quamquam in his difficultatibus libro isti nouitas lenocinetur, nouitas apud nostros; apud Graecos enim est quiddam quamuis ex diuerso non tamen omnino dissimile. nam ut illis erat moris leges quas ut contrarias prioribus legibus arguebant aliarum collatione conuincere, ita nobis inesse repetundarum legi quod postularemus cum hac ipsa lege tum aliis colligendum fuit; quod nequaquam blandum auribus inperitorum tanto maiorem apud doctos habere gratiam debet, quanto minorem apud indoctos habet.

(iiii.) hic quoque in conditionibus deligendis ponendus est calculus.

What word in this last sentence is wrongly spelt, and why?

VII. Assign to their source the following quotations and literary 'echoes,' explaining their original reference.

(i.) τί δὲ εἰ αὐτοῦ τοῦ θηρίου ἠκούσατε;

(ii.) ἤστραπτ', ἐβρόντα, συνεκύκα τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

(iii.) εἷς οἰωνὸς ἄριστος ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης.

(iiii.) artificem quem? quemnam? recte admones: Polyclitum esse dicebant.

(v.)   μόνος τῶν ῥητόρων
τὸ κέντρον ἐγκατέλειπε τοῖς ἀκροωμένοις.

(vi.) si tamen fas est aut flere aut omnino mortem uocare,

qua tanti uiri mortalitas magis finita quam uita est,
uiuit enim uiuetque semper atque etiam latius in
memoria hominum et sermone uersabitur, postquam
ab oculis recessit.

VIII. Explain briefly the allusions in—

    (i.) exsul ab octaua Marius bibit et fruitur dis
        iratis, at tu, uictrix prouincia, ploras.

    (ii.)   quid enim Verginius armis
        debuit ulcisci magis aut cum Vindice Galba?
           And identify C. Licinius Caluus, C. Suetonius Tran-
        quillus, Verania Pisonis.

VIIII. Write explanatory notes on—

        gestatio, sestertium sescenties, sestertia decem milia,
    adlectus inter praetorios, σοφοκλεῖς, centumuiri, ἐνθυμή-
    ματα, scholasticus.

  X. Under what emperors did the younger Pliny live? Give
    their dates, and describe the ordinary day's occupation
    in town of a Roman gentleman in the days of Pliny.

  XI. Comment on the syntax of—

        (i.) ipse cum tribunus essem, errauerim fortasse qui
    me aliquid putaui.

        (ii.) tantam curam praestitit ut . . . . saepius ad-
    moneret uoci laterique consulerem.

XII. Give the Latin for—a voluntary death, heir to half the
    estate (give three different renderings of this), gout was
    hereditary with him.

PLAUTUS, MILES GLORIOSUS: LIVY, I.

Examiners—Professor Bensly, M.A., and J. H. Lindon, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English prose—

    (i.) Pe. Ni hercle diffregeritis talos posthac, quemque in
        tegulis
    uideritis alienum, ego uostra faciam latera lorea.
    mi equidem iam arbitri uicini sunt, meae quid fiat
        domi:
    ita per inpluuium intro spectant. nunc adeo edico
        omnibus:
    quemque a milite hoc uideritis hominem in nostris
        tegulis
    extra unum Palaestrionem, huc deturbatote in uiam.

quod ille gallinam aut columbam se sectari aut simiam
dicat : disperistis, ni usque ad mortem male mulcassitis.
atque adeo, ut ne legi fraudem faciant aleariae,
adcuratote ut sine talis domi agitent conuiuium.

(ii.) Nam bona uxor, ludus durust, si sit usquam gentium,
  ubi ea possit inueniri ; uerum egone eam ducam domum
  quae numquam hoc dicat : 'eme, mi uir, lanam, tibi
    unde pallium
  malacum et calidum conficiatur tunicaeque hibernae
    bonae,
  ne algeas hac hieme' : hoc numquam uerbum ex uxore
    audias :
  uerum prius quam galli cantent, quae me e somno
    suscitet,
  dicat : ' da mihi, uir, kalendis meam qui matrem
    iuuerim :
  da qui farcit, da qui condit : da quod dem quinquatribus
  praecantatrici, coniectrici, ariolae atque aruspicae :
  flagitiumst, si nil mittetur : quo supercilio spicit.
  tum plicatricem clementer non potest quin munerem :
  iam pridem, quia nihil abstulerit, suscenset toraria :
  tum obstetrix expostulauit mecum, parum missum sibi :
  quid ? nutrici non missuru's quicquam, quae uernas
    alit ?'

(iii). Lv. Itan uero ? ut tu ipse me dixisse delices :
  post e sagina ego eiciar cellaria,
  ut, tibi qui promptet, alium suppromum pares.
  Pa. non edepol faciam : age eloquere audacter mihi.
  Lv. numquam edepol uidi promere. uerum hoc erat :
  mihi imperabat, ego promebam postea.
  Pa. hoc illi crebro capite sistebant cadi.
  Lv. non hercle tam istoc ualide cassabant cadi,
  sed in cella paulum loculi erat nimis lubrici :
  ibi erat bilibris aula sic propter cados :
  ea saepe deciens conplebatur in die :
  ubi bacchabatur aula cassabant cadi.

II. Scan the following lines, naming the metre in each case,
  and specifying anything remarkable :—

    'Immo eius frater' inquam 'est.' ibi illarum altera—.
  si ea in opificina nesciam aut mala esse aut fraudulenta
  conlaudato formam et faciem et uirtutes commemorato
  hic obsistam, ne imprudenti huc ea se subrepsit mihi
  muliebres mores discendi, obliuiscendi stratiotici
  ego istaec, si erit hic muntiabo. sed quid est, Palaestrio ?

erit et tibi exoptatum obtinget : bonum habe animum
ne formida.

III. Explain the allusions in—

cedo signum si harum Baccharum es.

nam os columnatum poetae esse indaudiui barbaro.

credo ego istoc exemplo tibi esse pereundum extra
portam.

post, Ephesi sum natus, noenum in Apulia, noenum
Aminulae.

IIII. Comment carefully on anything noticeable in the construc-
tion or usage in—

Quin tu illam iube abs te abire quolubet : sicut soror
eius huc Ephesum gemina aduenit.

itidem diuos dispertisse uitam humanam aequom fuit :
qui lepide ingeniatus esset uitam ei longinquam darent,
qui improbi essent et scelesti is adimerent animam cito.

etsi istuc mihi acerbumst, quia ero te carendumst optimo.

dudum edepol planumst hoc quidem : quae hic usque
fuerit intus.

aliter hinc non ibis, ne sis frustra.

certo edepol scio me uidisse hic proximae uiciniae
Philocomasium.

Egone ? tune.

quid fuat me nescio.

nihil hercle hoc quidemst; prout alia dicam, tu quae
numquam feceris.

And explain the forms impetrassere—nunciam—empsim
—feruit—conclauid.

V. Give the English for uide ne sies in expectatione, posca,
confirmitas, solarium, festuca, condicio, nassa, causia,
deruncinare, animo male factumst, corgo, spinturnicium.
Write notes on Plautus' use of abi, qui (abl.), contra,
enim, uide me, and on the construction of clam, osculari,
opus est.

VI. What do you know of the ' Ambrosian Palimpsest' ?
Discuss the reading of
is amabat meretricem matre Athenis Atticis.

VII. Draw a ground plan of Rome, indicating those places and
buildings that are mentioned in this book of Livy.

VIII. Write a short account (A) of the Servian Constitution, (B)
of the three Comitia.

VIIII. Translate—

(i). Haec atque alia eodem pertinentia seditiosus facinero-
susque homo hisque artibus opes domi nactus cum
maxime dissereret, interuenit Tarquinius. is finis orationi
fuit; auersi omnes ad Tarquinium salutandum. qui
silentio facto monitus a proximis, ut purgaret se, quod
id temporis uenisset, disceptatorem ait se sumptum inter
patrem et filium, cura reconciliandi eos in gratiam mora-
tum esse et, quia ea res exemisset illum diem, postero die
acturum, quae constituisset. ne id quidem ab Turno
tulisse tacitum ferunt; dixisse enim nullam breuiorem
esse cognitionem quam inter patrem et filium, paucisque
transigi uerbis posse : ni pareat patri, habiturum infor-
tunium esse

(ii). Ut uero iam equitum clamor exire iubentium instabat,
iam fragor tectorum, quae diruebantur, ultimis urbis
partibus audiebatur puluisque ex distantibus locis ortus
uelut nube inducta omnia inpleuerat, raptim quibus
quisque poterat elatis cum larem ac penates tectaque, in
quibus natus quisque educatusque esset, relinquentes
exirent, iam continens agmen migrantium inpleuerat uias,
et conspectus aliorum mutua miseratione integrabat lacri-
mas, uocesque etiam miserabiles exaudiebantur mulierum
praecipue, cum obsessa ab armatis templa augusta praeter-
irent ac uelut captos relinquerent deos.

(iii). Iamque aequato Marte singuli supererant, sed nec spe
nec uiribus pares. alterum intactum ferro corpus et ge-
minata uictoria ferocem in certamen tertium dabat; alter
fessum uolnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus uictusque
fratrum ante se strage uictori obicitur hosti. nec illud
proelium fuit. Romanus exultans 'duos' inquit 'fratrum
Manibus dedi; tertium causae belli huiusce, ut Romanus
Albano imperet, dabo.' male sustinenti arma gladium
superne iugulo defigit; iacentem spoliat. Romani ouantes
ac gratulantes Horatium accipiunt eo maiore cum gaudio,
quod prope metum res fuerat. ad sepulturam inde
suorum nequaquam paribus animis uertuntur, quippe
imperio alteri aucti, alteri dicionis alienae facti.

X. Write short notes on the following words :—

pomerium — praefectus urbis — lupercal — Lycaeum
Pana — apparitores—cousualia—celeres—ancilia—fetialis
—aruspices — carpentum—trabea—lustrare—antistitem
— Cyprium uicum.

XI. Describe briefly the Roman practice in (i.) augury, (ii.)
sacrifice, (iii.) declaration of war.

XII. What account does Livy give of the process of ele cting the Roman Kings? What apparently were their po wers? Can any historical distinction be drawn between the earlier kings mentioned by Livy and Tarquinius Priscus an d his successors?

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND J. H. LINDON, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into Greek Prose—

(1). Balfour, and the other leaders, had not lost the time which was employed in these spiritual exercises. Watch-fires were lighted, sentinels were posted, and arrangements were made to refresh the army with such provisions as had been hastily collected from the nearest farmhouses and villages. The present necessity thus provided for, they turned their thoughts to the future. They had despatched parties to spread the news of their victory, and to obtain, either by force or favour, supplies of what they stood most in need of. In this they had succeeded beyond their hopes, having at one village seized a small magazine of provisions, forage, and ammunition, which had been provided for the royal forces. This success not only gave them relief at the time, but such hope for the future, that whereas formerly some of their number had begun to slacken in their zeal, they now unanimously resolved to abide together in arms, and commit themselves and their cause to the event of war.

SCOTT.

(2). *Phil.* You acknowledge then than you cannot conceive how any one sensible thing should exist otherwise than in a mind?

Hyl. I do.

Phil. And yet you will earnestly contend for the truth of that which you cannot so much as conceive?

Hyl. I profess I know not what to think, but still there are some scruples remain with me. Is it not certain I see things at a distance? Do we not perceive the stars and moon, for example, to be a great way off? Is not this, I say, manifest to the senses?

Phil. Do you not in a dream, too, perceive these or the like objects?

A 56

Hyl. I do.

Phil. And have they not all the same appearance of being distant ?

Hyl. They have.

Phil. But you do not thence conclude the apparitions in a dream to be without the mind ?

Hyl. By no means.

Phil. You ought not therefore to conclude that sensible objects are without the mind, from their appearance or manner wherein they are perceived ?

Hyl. I acknowledge it.

<div align="right">BERKELEY.</div>

GREEK UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., and J. H. LINDON, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into English Prose—

1. Ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὴν νῆσον ἀφίκετο τηλόθ' ἐοῦσαν,
   ἔνθ' ἐκ πόντου βὰς ἰοειδέος ἠπειρόνδε
   ἤιεν, ὄφρα μέγα σπέος ἵκετο, τῷ ἔνι νύμφη
   ναῖεν ἐυπλόκαμος· τὴν δ' ἔνδοθι τέτμεν ἐοῦσαν.
   πῦρ μὲν ἐπ' ἐσχαρόφιν μέγα καίετο, τηλόσε δ' ὀδμὴ
   κέδρου τ' εὐκεάτοιο θύου τ' ἀνὰ νῆσον ὀδώδειν
   δαιομένων· ἡ δ' ἔνδον ἀοιδιάουσ' ὀπὶ καλῇ
   ἱστὸν ἐποιχομένη χρυσείῃ κερκίδ' ὕφαινεν.
   ὕλη δὲ σπέος ἀμφὶ πεφύκει τηλεθόωσα,
   κλήθρη τ' αἴγειρός τε καὶ εὐώδης κυπάρισσος.
   ἔνθα δέ τ' ὄρνιθες τανυσίπτεροι εὐνάζοντο,
   σκῶπές τ' ἴρηκές τε τανύγλωσσοί τε κορῶναι
   εἰνάλιαι, τῇσίν τε θαλάσσια ἔργα μέμηλεν.
   ἡ δ' αὐτοῦ τετάνυστο περὶ σπείους γλαφυροῖο
   ἡμερὶς ἡβώωσα, τεθήλει δὲ σταφυλῇσιν.
   κρῆναι δ' ἐξείης πίσυρες ῥέον ὕδατι λευκῷ,
   πλησίαι ἀλλήλων τετραμμέναι ἄλλυδις ἄλλη.

<div align="right">ODYSSEY E, 55-71.</div>

2. ΧΑΡ. Τίς εἰς ἀναπαύλας ἐκ κακῶν καὶ πραγμάτων ;
        τίς εἰς τὸ Λήθης πεδίον, ἢ 'ς ὄνου πόκας,
        ἢ 'ς Κερβερίους, ἢ 'ς κόρακας, ἢ 'πὶ Ταίναρον ;
   ΔΙΟ. ἐγώ.   ΧΑΡ. ταχέως ἔμβαινε.   ΔΙΟ. ποῦ σχήσειν
                δοκεῖς ;
        ἐς κόρακας ὄντως ;   ΧΑΡ. ναὶ μὰ Δία, σοῦ γ' εἵνεκα.

<div align="right">A 57</div>

ἔμβαινε δή.　ΔΙΟ. παῖ, δεῦρο.　ΧΑΡ. δοῦλον οὐκ
　　　ἄγω.
εἰ μὴ νεναυμάχηκε τὴν περὶ τῶν κρεῶν.
ΞΑΝ. μὰ τὸν Δί', οὐ γὰρ ἀλλ' ἔτυχον ὀφθαλμιῶν.
ΧΑΡ. οὔκουν περιθρέξει δῆτα τὴν λίμνην κύκλῳ ;
ΞΑΝ. ποῦ δῆτ' ἀναμενῶ ;　ΧΑΡ. παρὰ τὸν Αὐαίνου λίθον,
　　ἐπὶ ταῖς ἀναπαύλαις.　ΔΙΟ. μανθάνεις ;　ΞΑΝ.
　　　πάνυ μανθάνω.
οἴμοι κακοδαίμων, τῷ ξυνέτυχον ἐξιών ; ˙
ΧΑΡ. κάθιζ' ἐπὶ κώπην.　εἴ τις ἔτι πλεῖ, σπευδέτω.
　　οὗτος, τί ποιεῖς ;　ΔΙΟ. ὅ τι ποιῶ ; τί δ' ἄλλο γ' ἢ
　　ἵζω 'πὶ κώπην, οὗπερ ἐκέλευές με σύ ;
ΧΑΡ. οὔκουν καθεδεῖ δῆτ' ἐνθαδί, γάστρων ;　ΔΙΟ. ἰδού.
ΧΑΡ. οὔκουν προβαλεῖ τὼ χεῖρε κἀκτενεῖς ;　ΔΙΟ. ἰδού.
ΧΑΡ. οὐ μὴ φλυαρήσεις ἔχων, ἀλλ' ἀντιβὰς
　　ἐλᾷς προθύμως ;　ΔΙΟ. κᾆτα πῶς δυνήσομαι,
　　ἄπειρος, ἀθαλάττωτος, ἀσαλαμίνιος
　　ὤν, εἶτ' ἐλαύνειν ;　ΧΑΡ. ῥᾷστ'˙ ἀκούσει γὰρ μέλη
　　κάλλιστ', ἐπειδὰν ἐμβάλῃς ἅπαξ.
　　　　　ARISTOPHANES, FROGS, 185-206.

3.　Ἔπεμψαν ἡμᾶς Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, περὶ τῶν ἐν
τῇ νήσῳ ἀνδρῶν πράξοντας, ὅ τι ἂν ὑμῖν τε ὠφέλιμον ὂν
τὸ αὐτὸ πείθωμεν καὶ ἡμῖν ἐς τὴν ξυμφορὰν ὡς ἐκ τῶν
παρόντων κόσμον μάλιστα μέλλῃ οἴσειν.　τοὺς δὲ λόγους
μακροτέρους οὐ παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς μηκυνοῦμεν, ἀλλ' ἐπιχώριον
ὂν ἡμῖν οὗ μὲν βραχεῖς ἀρκῶσι μὴ πολλοῖς χρῆσθαι, πλείοσι
δὲ ἐν ᾧ ἂν καιρὸς ᾖ διδάσκοντάς τι τῶν προύργου λόγοις τὸ
δέον πράσσειν.　λάβετε δὲ αὐτούς μὴ πολεμίως μηδ' ὡς
ἀξύνετοι διδασκόμενοι, ὑπόμνησιν δὲ τοῦ καλῶς βουλεύσα-
σθαι πρὸς εἰδότας ἡγησάμενοι.　ὑμῖν γὰρ εὐτυχίαν τὴν
παροῦσαν ἔξεστι καλῶς θέσθαι ἔχουσι μὲν ὧν κρατεῖτε,
προσλαβοῦσι δὲ τιμὴν καὶ δόξαν, καὶ μὴ παθεῖν ὅπερ οἱ
ἀήθως τι ἀγαθὸν λαμβάνοντες τῶν ἀνθρώπων ˙ ἀεὶ γὰρ τοῦ
πλέονος ἐλπίδι ὀρέγονται διὰ τὸ καὶ τὰ παρόντα ἀδοκήτως
εὐτυχῆσαι.　οἷς δὲ πλεῖσται μεταβολαὶ ἐπ' ἀμφότερα
ξυμβεβήκασι, δίκαιοί εἰσι καὶ ἀπιστότατοι εἶναι ταῖς εὐπρα-
γίαις˙ ὃ τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ πόλει δι' ἐμπειρίαν καὶ ἡμῖν μάλιστ'
ἂν ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος προσείη.
　　　　　THUCYDIDES IV. 17.

4.　Διαλαβόντες δὲ τὰς οἰκίας ἐβάδιζον.　καὶ ἐμὲ μὲν ξένους
ἑστιῶντα κατέλαβον, οὓς ἐξελάσαντες Πείσωνί με παραδι-
δόασιν· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι εἰς τὸ ἐργαστήριον ἐλθόντες τὰ ἀνδρά-
ποδα ἀπεγράφοντο. ἐγὼ δὲ Πείσωνα μὲν ἠρώτων εἰ βού-
λοιτό με σῶσαι χρήματα λαβών· ὁ δ' ἔφασκεν, εἰ πολλὰ
εἴη. εἶπον οὖν ὅτι τάλαντον ἀργυρίου ἕτοιμος εἴην δοῦναι·
ὁ δ' ὡμολόγησε ταῦτα ποιήσειν. ἠπιστάμην μὲν οὖν ὅτι

A 58

οὔτε θεοὺς οὔτ' ἀνθρώπους νομίζει, ὅμως δ' ἐκ τῶν παρόντων
ἐδόκει μοι ἀναγκαιότατον εἶναι πίστιν παρ' αὐτοῦ λαβεῖν.
ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὤμοσεν ἐξώλειαν ἑαυτῷ καὶ τοῖς παισὶν ἐπαρώ-
μενος, λαβὼν τὸ τάλαντόν με σώσειν, εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὸ
δωμάτιον τὴν κιβωτὸν ἀνοίγνυμι· Πείσων δ' αἰσθόμενος
εἰσέρχεται, καὶ ἰδὼν τὰ ἐνόντα καλεῖ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν δύο,
καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ κιβωτῷ λαβεῖν ἐκέλευσεν. ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐχ ὅσον
ὡμολόγησα εἶχεν, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί, ἀλλὰ τρία τάλαντα
ἀργυρίου καὶ τετρακοσίους κυζικηνοὺς καὶ ἑκατὸν δαρει-
κοὺς καὶ φιάλας ἀργυρᾶς τέσσαρας, ἐδεόμην αὐτοῦ ἐφόδιά
μοι δοῦναι, ὁ δ' ἀγαπήσειν με ἔφασκεν, εἰ τὸ σῶμα σώσω.

LYSIAS, κατὰ Ἐρατοσθένους, 387-392.

THEOCRITUS, IDYLLS I—XX.: PLATO, PHAEDO.

EXAMINERS: PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.; J. H. LINDON, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

α. Ἔντοσθεν δὲ γυνά, τὶ θεῶν δαίδαλμα τέτυκται,
ἀσκητὰ πέπλῳ τε καὶ ἄμπυκι.   πὰρ δέ οἱ ἄνδρες
καλὸν ἐθειράζοντες ἀμοιβαδὶς ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος
νεικείουσ' ἐπέεσσι.   τὰ δ' οὐ φρενὸς ἅπτεται αὐτᾶς·
ἀλλ' ὅκα μὲν τῆνον ποτιδέρκεται ἄνδρα γελᾶσα,
ἄλλοκα δ' αὖ ποτὶ τὸν ῥιπτεῖ νόον.   οἳ δ' ὑπ' ἔρωτος
δηθὰ κυλοιδιόωντες ἐτώσια μοχθίζοντι.
τὼς δὲ μετὰ γριπεύς τε γέρων πέτρα τε τέτυκται
λεπράς, ἐφ' ᾇ σπεύδων μέγα δίκτυον ἐς βόλον ἕλκει
ὁ πρέσβυς, κάμνοντι τὸ καρτερὸν ἀνδρὶ ἐοικώς.
φαίης κα γυίων νιν ὅσον σθένος ἐλλοπιεύειν·
ὧδέ οἱ ᾠδήκαντι κατ' αὐχένα πάντοθεν ἶνες
καὶ πολιῷ περ ἐόντι, τὸ δὲ σθένος ἄξιον ἄβας.

β. Γινώσκω χαρίεσσα κόρα, τίνος ὥνεκα φεύγεις·
ὥνεκά μοι λασία μὲν ὀφρῦς ἐπὶ παντὶ μετώπῳ
ἐξ ὠτὸς τέταται ποτὶ θὥτερον ὣς μία μακρά,
εἷς δ' ὀφθαλμὸς ὕπεστι, πλατεῖα δὲ ῥὶς ἐπὶ χείλει.
Ἀλλ' οὗτος τοιοῦτος ἐὼν βοτὰ χίλια βόσκω,
κἠκ τούτων τὸ κράτιστον ἀμελγόμενος γάλα πίνω·
τυρὸς δ' οὐ λείπει μ' οὔτ' ἐν θέρει οὔτ' ἐν ὀπώρᾳ,
οὐ χειμῶνος ἄκρω· ταρσοὶ δ' ὑπεραχθέες αἰεί.

Συρίσδεν δ' ὡς οὔτις ἐπίσταμαι ὧδε Κυκλώπων,
τὶν τὸ φίλον μελίμαλον ἁμᾷ κἠμαυτὸν ἀείδων
πολλάκι νυκτὸς ἀωρί.   τράφω δέ τοι ἔνδεκα νεβρώς
πάσας μανοφόρως καὶ σκύμνως τέσσαρας ἄρκτων.

’Αλλ’ ἀφίκευ τὺ ποθ’ ἁμέ, καὶ ἑξεῖς οὐδὲν ἔλασσον,
τὰν γλαυκὰν δὲ θάλασσαν ἔα ποτὶ χέρσον ὀρεχθεῖν.
ἅδιον ἐν τὤντρῳ παρ’ ἐμὶν τὰν νύκτα διαξεῖς.
τίς κα τῶνδε θάλασσαν ἑκὼν καὶ κύμαθ’ ἕλοιτο;

γ.
ΓΟΡΓΩ.

Μὴ λέγε τὸν τεὸν ἄνδρα φίλα Δίνωνα τοιαῦτα
τῷ μικκῷ παρεόντος· ὅρη γύναι, ὡς ποθορῇ τυ.
θάρσει Ζωπυρίων, γλυκερὸν τέκος· οὐ λέγει ἀπφῦν.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ.

Αἰσθάνεται τὸ βρέφος, ναὶ τὰν πότνιαν.   καλὸς ἀπφῦς.—
κέπφος μὰν τῆνος τὰ πρόαν—λέγομες δὲ πρόαν θην
βάντα νίτρον καὶ φῦκος ἀπὸ σκανᾶς ἀγοράσδειν—
ἧνθε φέρων ἅλας ἇμιν, ἀνὴρ τρισκαιδεκάπηχυς.

ΓΟΡΓΩ.

Χ ὠ̓μὸς ταὐτᾷ ἔχει, φθόρος ἀργυρίω, Διοκλείδας·
ἑπταδράχμως κυνάδας, γραιᾶν ἀποτίλματα πηρᾶν,
πέντε πόκως ἔλαβ’ ἐχθές, ἅπαν ῥύπον, ἔργον ἐπ’ ἔργῳ.
ἀλλ’ ἴθι τὠμπέχονον καὶ τὰν περονατρίδα λάζευ.
βᾶμες τῶ βασιλῆος ἐς ἀφνειῶ Πτολεμαίω
θασόμεναι τὸν Ἄδωνιν· ἀκούω χρῆμα καλόν τι
κοσμεῖν τὰν βασίλισσαν.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ.

Ἐν ὀλβίω ὄλβια πάντα.
ἠνίδ’ ἐγών.   εἴπαις κεν ἰδοῖσα τὺ τῷ μὴ ἰδόντι,

ΓΟΡΓΩ.

Ἕρπειν ὥρα κ’ εἴη.

II. Give the meaning of—

πίτυρα—φλιά—ποσσί περ εἰλικτοῖς—νεογιλλόν—σκνιφαῖον — τετυλωμένος — ἀδίαντον — εἴσπνηλος — τρύχνος — ὀλοφυγδόνα—κερουχίδες—βρόχθος.

III. Give the Greek for—

The hare—jackals—honeycombs—a lizard—a gleaner —a squill—a furrow.

IIII. Comment on the Syntax of—

α.   οὐ μὴ σκιρτασεῖτε.
β.   ὡς ἄρα Δέλφις ἐρᾶται.
γ.   ὡς μέλι τοι γλυκὺ τοῦτο κατὰ βρόχθοιο γένοιτο.
δ.   αὐτοῦ δ’ εὖ εἴκων ἐς ἀλαθινὸν ἄνδρ ἀποβαίη.

V.   μή μοι γᾶν Πέλοπος, μή μοι χρύσεια τάλαντα
εἴη ἔχειν, μηδὲ πρόσθε θέειν ἀνέμων ·
ἀλλ’ ὑπὸ τᾷ πέτρᾳ τᾷδ’ ᾄσομαι ἀγκὰς ἔχων τυ,
σύννομα μᾶλ’ ἐσορῶν τὰν Σικελὰν ἐς ἅλα.

Scan these lines, and translate them into English verse.

A 60

VI. Explain briefly the relation of Socrates to previous and contemporary thinkers and teachers, and that of Plato to Socrates.

VII. 'Most persons who should be asked to describe this work [the Phaedo] would probably reply that it was a treatise in which Plato endeavours to prove that soul is immortal ; and this is no doubt a correct account of one motive of the dialogue. But the demonstration of immortality is neither the express purpose nor the most important philosophical result.'

Explain this, indicating clearly the exact relation of the proof of immortality of soul to the ' express purpose of the dialogue,' and to its 'most important philosophical result' ; and state in conclusion what the Platonic ἰδέαι are, and how the world of phenomena is related to them.

VIII. Explain the allusions in the following :—
α. τῷ δεδιέναι ἄρα καὶ δέει ἀνδρεῖοι εἶσι πάντες πλὴν οἱ φιλόσοφοι.
β. τάχυ ἂν τὸ τοῦ Ἀναξαγόρου γεγονὸς εἴη.
γ. οἱ τὴν δημοτικὴν καὶ πολιτικὴν ἀρετὴν ἐπιτετηδευκότες.
δ. αὐτὴ ἡ οὐσία ἧς λόγον δίδομεν τοῦ εἶναι.

VIIII. i. Give the English for—
ἀφοσιοῦσθαι—διαβλέψας—ἀναβρυχᾶσθαι—διαπραγματεύεσθαι—ξυγγραφικῶς—περὶ ἁπάντων οἷς ἐπισφραγιζόμεθα τὸ ὃ ἔστι.

ii. Give the Greek for—To put Aesop's fables into verse—a rough sketch—to be dizzy—to embalm—soul is altogether indisoluble or very nearly so.

X. Comment on the construction of—
α. μὴ καθαρῷ γὰρ καθαροῦ ἐφάπτεσθαι μὴ οὐ θεμιτὸν ᾖ.
β. τίς μαχανὴ μὴ οὐ πάντα καταναλωθῆναι εἰς τὸ τεθνάναι ;
γ. φοβεῖσθε μὴ δυσκολώτερόν τι διακεῖμαι ἢ ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν βίῳ.

XI. Translate into English Prose—
α. ἴσως μέντοι θαυμαστόν σοι φανεῖται, εἰ τοῦτο μόνον τῶν ἄλλων ἁπάντων ἁπλοῦν ἐστι 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 ὅσιόν ἐστιν αὐτοὺς ἑαυτοὺς εὖ ποιεῖν, ἀλλ' ἄλλον δεῖ περιμένειν εὐεργέτην.

Alter the text, if you think fit.

What was Plato's real opinion on suicide ?

β. Κινδυνεύει τοι ὥσπερ ἀτραπός τις ἐκφέρειν ἡμᾶς μετὰ τοῦ

λόγου ἐν τῇ σκέψει, ὅτι, ἕως ἂν τὸ σῶμα ἔχωμεν καὶ ξυμπεφυρμένη ᾖ ἡμῶν ἡ ψυχὴ μετὰ τοῦ τοιούτου κακοῦ, οὐ μήποτε κτησώμεθα ἱκανῶς οὗ ἐπιθυμοῦμεν· φαμὲν δὲ τοῦτο εἶναι τὸ ἀληθές.

What is this ἀτραπός? Alter the text, if you think fit.

γ. Οὐκ ἀνταποδώσομεν τὴν ἐναντίαν γένεσιν, ἀλλὰ ταύτῃ χώλη ἔσται ἡ φύσις.

Explain clearly what the reference is.

δ. Πόθεν λαβόντες αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπιστήμην ; ἆρ' οὐκ ἐξ ὧν νῦν δὴ ἐλέγομεν, ἢ ξύλα ἢ λίθους ἢ ἄλλ' ἄττα ἰδόντες ἴσα, ἐκ τούτων ἐκεῖνο ἐνενοήσαμεν, ἕτερον ὂν τούτων ; ἢ οὐχ ἕτερόν σοι φαίνεται ; σκόπει δὲ καὶ τῇδε. ἆρ' οὐ λίθοι μὲν ἴσοι καὶ ξύλα ἐνίοτε ταὐτὰ ὄντα τοτὲ μὲν ἴσα φαίνεται, τοτὲ δ' οὔ ; Πάνυ μὲν οὖν. Τί δέ ; αὐτὰ τὰ ἴσα ἔστιν ὅτε ἄνισά σοι ἐφάνη ; ἢ ἡ ἰσότης ἀνισότης ; οὐδεπώποτέ γε, ὦ Σώκρατες. Ἀλλὰ μὴν ἐκ τούτων γ', ἔφη, τῶν ἴσων, ἑτέρων ὄντων ἐκείνου τοῦ ἴσου, ὅμως αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐννενόηκάς τε καὶ εἴληφας ; Ἀληθέστατα, ἔφη, λέγεις.

Write a note on αὐτὰ τὰ ἴσα, and explain the argument.

ε. καὶ τοῦ εἱργμοῦ τὴν δεινότητα κατιδοῦσα, ὅτι δι' ἐπιθυμίας ἐστίν, ὡς ἂν μάλιστα αὐτὸς ὁ δεδεμένος ξυλλήπτωρ εἴη τῷ δεδέσθαι.

Explain ὡς ἂν μάλιστα εἴη.

ζ. Ἀλλὰ τίνα δὴ ἦν τὰ μετὰ ταῦτα λεχθέντα ; ΦΑΙΔ. Ὡς μὲν ἐγὼ οἶμαι, ἐπεὶ αὐτῷ ταῦτα ξυνεχωρήθη, καὶ ὡμολογεῖτο εἶναί τι ἕκαστον τῶν εἰδῶν καὶ τούτων τἆλλα μεταλαμβάνοντα αὐτῶν τούτων τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν ἴσχειν, τὸ δὴ μετὰ ταῦτα ἠρώτα, Εἰ δή, ἦ δ' ὅς, ταῦτα οὕτω λέγεις, ἆρ' οὐχ, ὅταν Σιμμίαν Σωκράτους φῇς μείζω εἶναι, Φαίδωνος δὲ ἐλάττω, λέγεις τότ' εἶναι ἐν τῷ Σιμμίᾳ ἀμφότερα, καὶ μέγεθος καὶ σμικρότητα ; Ἔγωγε. Ἀλλὰ γάρ, ἦ δ' ὅς, ὁμολογεῖς τὸ τὸν Σιμμίαν ὑπερέχειν Σωκράτους οὐχ ὡς τοῖς ῥήμασι λέγεται οὕτω καὶ τὸ ἀληθὲς ἔχειν ; οὐ γάρ που πεφυκέναι Σιμμίαν ὑπερέχειν τούτῳ τῷ Σιμμίαν εἶναι, ἀλλὰ τῷ μεγέθει, ὃ τυγχάνει ἔχων· οὐδ' αὖ Σωκράτους ὑπερέχειν, ὅτι Σωκράτης ὁ Σωκράτης ἐστίν, ἀλλ' ὅτι σμικρότητα ἔχει ὁ Σωκράτης πρὸς τὸ ἐκείνου μέγεθος. Ἀληθῆ.

EXAMINERS: PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., and J. H. LINDON, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

a. Ὁ Βακχεὺς δ' ἔχων
πυρσώδη φλόγα πεύκας
ἐκ νάρθηκος ἄισσει δρόμῳ, χοροὺς ἐρεθίζων πλανάτας,
ἰακχαῖς τ' ἀναπάλλων, τρυφερὸν πλόκαμον εἰς αἰθέρα
ῥίπτων.
ἅμα δ' ἐπ' εὐάσμασιν ἐπιβρέμει
τοιάδ', ὦ ἴτε βάκχαι, ἴτε βάκχαι,
Τμώλου χρυσορόου χλιδά,
μέλπετε τὸν Διόνυσον
βαρυβρόμων ὑπὸ τυμπάνων,
εὔια τὸν εὔιον ἀγαλλόμεναι θεὸν
ἐν Φρυγίαισι βοαῖς ἐνοπαῖσί τε,
λωτὸς ὅταν εὐκέλαδος ἱερὸς ἱερὰ
παίγματα βρέμῃ, ξύνοχα φοιτάσιν
εἰς ὄρος, εἰς ὄρος· ἀδομένα δ' ἄρα
πῶλος ὅπως ἅμα ματέρι φορβάδι
κῶλον ἄγει ταχύπουν σκιρτήμασι βάκχα.

β. Πρὸς δὲ τοῦσδ' αὐτῷ τάδ' ἄλλα Βάκχιος λυμαίνεται·
δώματ' ἔρρηξεν χαμᾶζε· συντεθράνωται δ' ἅπαν
πικροτάτους ἰδόντι δεσμοὺς τοὺς ἐμούς· κόπου δ' ὕπο
διαμεθεὶς ξίφος παρεῖται. πρὸς θεὸν γὰρ ὢν ἀνὴρ
ἐς μάχην ἐλθεῖν ἐτόλμησ'· †ἥσυχος δ' ἐκ βάκχας ἄγων†
δωμάτων ἥκω πρὸς ὑμᾶς Πενθέως οὐ φροντίσας.
ὡς δέ μοι δοκεῖ, ψοφεῖ γοῦν ἀρβύλη δόμων ἔσω,
ἐς προνώπι' αὐτίχ' ἥξει.

Why is line 5 certainly corrupt? Emend it.

γ. Ὁρμᾶται μόλις, ἀλλ' ὅμως
πιστόν τι τὸ θεῖον
σθένος· ἀπευθύνει δὲ βροτῶν
τούς τ' ἀγνωμοσύναν
τιμῶντας καὶ μὴ τὰ θεῶν
αὔξοντας ξὺν μαινομένᾳ δοκᾷ.
κρυπτεύουσι δὲ ποικίλως
δαρὸν χρόνου πόδα καὶ
θηρῶσιν τὸν ἄσεπτον. οὐ
γὰρ κρεῖσσόν ποτε τῶν νόμων
γιγνώσκειν χρὴ καὶ μελετᾶν.
κούφα γὰρ δαπάνα νομίζειν
ἰσχὺν τόδ' ἔχειν,
ὅ τι ποτ' ἄρα τὸ δαιμόνιον
τό τ' ἐν χρόνῳ μακρῷ
νόμιμον ἀεὶ φύσει τε πεφυκός.

τί τὸ σοφὸν ἢ τί τὸ κάλλιον
παρὰ θεῶν γέρας ἐν βροτοῖς
ἢ χεῖρ' ὑπὲρ κορυφᾶς
τῶν ἐχθρῶν κρείσσω κατέχειν ;
ὅ τι καλὸν φίλον ἀεί.

Which words in these lines are ridiculed by Aristophanes, and where ?

δ. ΚΑ. φεῦ φεῦ· φρονήσασαι μὲν οἶ' ἐδράσατε
ἀλγήσετ' ἄλγος δεινόν· εἰ δὲ διὰ τέλους
ἐν τῷδ' ἀεὶ μενεῖτ', ἐν ᾧ καθέστατε,
οὐκ εὐτυχοῦσαι δόξετ' οὐχὶ δυστυχεῖν.
ΑΓ. τί δ' οὐ καλῶς τῶνδ', ἢ τί λυπηρῶς ἔχει ;
ΚΑ. πρῶτον μὲν ἐς τόνδ' αἰθέρ' ὄμμα σὸν μέθες.
ΑΓ. ἰδού· τί μοι τόνδ' ἐξυπεῖπας εἰσορᾶι ;
ΚΑ. ἔθ' αὐτὸς, ἤ σοι μεταβολὰς ἔχειν δοκεῖ ;
ΑΓ. λαμπρότερος ἢ πρὶν καὶ διπετέστερος.
ΚΑ. τὸ δὲ πτοηθὲν τόδ' ἔτι σῇ ψυχῇ πάρα ;
ΑΓ. οὐκ οἶδα τοὖπος τοῦτο, γίγνομαι δέ πως
ἔννους, μεταστατθεῖσα τῶν πάρος φρενῶν.
ΚΑ. κλύοις ἂν οὖν τι, κἀποκρίναι' ἂν σαφῶς ;
ΑΓ. ὡς ἐκλέλησμαί γ' ἃ πάρος εἴπομεν, πάτερ.

II. Explain carefully anything noticeable in the construction of the following :—

a. τίς μοι φύλαξ ἦν, εἰ σὺ συμφορᾶς τύχοις ;
β.   εἴθε παῖς ἐμὸς
εὔθηρος εἴη, μητρὸς εἰκασθεὶς τρόποις,
ὅτ' ἐν νεανίαισι Θηβαίοις ἅμα
θηρῶν ὀριγνῷτ'.
γ. πέδον χθονὸς ἔνοσι πότνια.
    Cite a somewhat similar construction in Latin.
δ. οὐ μὴ τροσοίσεις χεῖρα, βακχεύσεις δ'ἰών,
μηδ' ἐξαμόρξει μωρίαν τὴν σὴν ἐμοί ;
ε. οὐ μὴ θελήσῃ θῆλυν ἐνδῦναι στολήν.
ζ. αἰαῖ, δέδοκται, πρέσβυ, τλήμονες φυγαί.
    What is the above construction called ?
η. τίς αὐτὸν δεῦρ' ἂν ὄψιν εἰς ἐμὴν
καλέσειεν ;
θ. οὐδὲν σοφιζόμεσθα τοῖσι δαίμοσι.

III. Scan the following lines, and name the metre in each case :—

a. τύπανα, 'Ρέας τε μητρὸς ἐμά θ' εὑρήματα.
    M.S.S., τύμπανα ; which reading do you prefer, and why ?
β. ἀνὰ θύρσον τε τινάσσων κισσῷ τε στεφανωθείς.
γ. ὡς εἰσεῖδον ἀσμένη σε, μονάδ' ἔχουσ' ἐρημίαν.

δ. βαρβάρου ποταμοῦ ῥοοὶ
   καρπίζουσιν ἄνομβρον.
ε. ὁ Βακχεὺς δ᾽ ἔχων.

Quote Latin lines in illustration where you can.

IIII. Give the meaning of τρίγλυφος, ἐκμουσόω, σκόλοψ, κι-
βδηλεύω, τόρνος, ἑλκέδρομος ; and the Greek for, to throw
a rider, to go out of one's mind, to be rated among.

V. Describe some of the chief causes of the corruption of the
text in Greek M.S.S.

VI. Translate—

a. Χρὴ δὲ ἀεὶ ἐν τῇ πολεμίᾳ τῇ μὲν γνώμῃ θαρσαλέους
στρατεύειν, τῷ δὲ ἔργῳ δεδιότας παρεσκευάσθαι. οὕτω
γὰρ πρός τε τὸ ἐπιέναι τοῖς ἐναντίοις εὐψυχότατοι ἂν εἶεν,
πρός τε τὸ ἐπιχειρεῖσθαι ἀσφαλέστατοι. ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδ᾽ ἐπὶ
ἀδύνατον ἀμύνεσθαι οὕτω πόλιν ἐρχόμεθα, ἀλλὰ τοῖς πᾶσιν
ἄριστα παρεσκευασμένην, ὥστε χρὴ καὶ πάνυ ἐλπίζειν διὰ
μάχης ἰέναι αὐτούς, εἰ μὴ καὶ νῦν ὥρμηνται ἐν ᾧ οὔπω
πάρεσμεν, ἀλλ᾽ ὅταν ἐν τῇ γῇ ὁρῶσιν ἡμᾶς δῃοῦντάς τε καὶ
τἀκείνων φθείροντας. πᾶσι γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ὄμμασι καὶ ἐν τῷ
παραυτίκα ὁρᾶν πάσχοντάς τι ἄηθες ὀργὴ προσπίπτει, καὶ
οἱ λογισμῷ ἐλάχιστα χρώμενοι θυμῷ πλεῖστα ἐς ἔργον
καθίστανται.

β. Ἔνι τε τοῖς αὐτοῖς οἰκείων ἅμα καὶ πολιτικῶν ἐπιμέλεια,
καὶ ἑτέροις πρὸς ἔργα τετραμμένοις τὰ πολιτικὰ μὴ ἐνδεῶς
γνῶναι· μόνοι γὰρ τόν τε μηδὲν τῶνδε μετέχοντα οὐκ ἀ-
πράγμονα ἀλλ᾽ ἀχρεῖον νομίζομεν, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἤτοι κρίνομέν
γε ἢ ἐνθυμούμεθα ὀρθῶς τὰ πράγματα, οὐ τοὺς λόγους
τοῖς ἔργοις βλάβην ἡγούμενοι, ἀλλὰ μὴ προδιδαχθῆναι
μᾶλλον λόγῳ πρότερον ἢ ἐπὶ ἃ δεῖ ἔργῳ ἐλθεῖν. διαφε-
ρόντως γὰρ δὴ καὶ τόδε ἔχομεν ὥστε τολμᾶν τε οἱ αὐτοὶ
μάλιστα καὶ περὶ ὧν ἐπιχειρήσομεν ἐκλογίζεσθαι· ὃ τοῖς
ἄλλοις ἀμαθία μὲν θράσος, λογισμὸς δὲ ὄκνον φέρει.

γ. Καὶ προσδεχομένῳ μοι τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς ὑμῶν ἐς ἐμὲ
γεγένηται (αἰσθάνομαι γὰρ τὰς αἰτίας), καὶ ἐκκλησίαν
τούτου ἕνεκα ξυνήγαγον, ὅπως ὑπομνήσω καὶ μέμψωμαι
εἴ τι μὴ ὀρθῶς ἢ ἐμοὶ χαλεπαίνετε ἢ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς εἴ-
κετε. ἐγὼ γὰρ ἡγοῦμαι πόλιν πλείω ξύμπασαν ὀρθου-
μένην ὠφελεῖν τοὺς ἰδιώτας ἢ καθ᾽ ἕκαστον τῶν πολιτῶν
εὐπραγοῦσαν, ἀθρόαν δὲ σφαλλομένην. καλῶς μὲν γὰρ
φερόμενος ἀνὴρ τὸ καθ᾽ ἑαυτὸν διαφθειρομένης τῆς πατρίδος
οὐδὲν ἧσσον ξυναπόλλυται, κακοτυχῶν δὲ ἐν εὐτυχούσῃ
πολλῷ μᾶλλον διασῴζεται. ὁπότε οὖν πόλις μὲν τὰς
ἰδίας ξυμφορὰς οἷά τε φέρειν, εἷς δὲ ἕκαστος τὰς ἐκείνης
ἀδύνατος, πῶς οὐ χρὴ πάντας ἀμύνειν αὐτῇ, καὶ μὴ ὃ νῦν

APPENDIX A.   A 65

ὑμεῖς δρᾶτε· ταῖς κατ᾽ οἶκον κακοπραγίαις ἐκπεπληγμένοι
τοῦ κοινοῦ τῆς σωταρίας ἀφίεσθε, καὶ ἐμέ τε τὸν παραινέ-
σαντα πολεμεῖν καὶ ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς οἳ ξυνέγνωτε δι᾽ αἰτίας
ἔχετε.

δ. Ἅμα δὲ τῇ χώσει καὶ μηχανὰς προσῆγον τῇ πόλει οἱ
Πελοποννήσιοι, μίαν μὲν ᾗ τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδομήματος
κατὰ τὸ χῶμα προσαχθεῖσα ἐπὶ μέγα τε κατέσεισε καὶ τοὺς
Πλαταιᾶς ἐφόβησεν, ἄλλας δὲ ἄλλῃ τοῦ τείχους, ἃς βρό-
χους τε περιβάλλοντες ἀνέκλων οἱ Πλαταιῆς, καὶ δοκοὺς
μεγάλας ἀρτήσαντες ἁλύσεσι μακραῖς σιδηραῖς ἀπὸ τῆς
τομῆς ἑκατέρωθεν ἀπὸ κεραιῶν δύο ἐπικεκλιμένων καὶ ὑπερ-
τεινουσῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ τείχους ἀνελκύσαντες ἐγκαρσίας, ὁπότε
προσπεσεῖσθαί πῃ μέλλοι ἡ μηχανή, ἀφίεσαν τὴν δοκὸν
χαλαραῖς ταῖς ἁλύσεσι καὶ οὐ διὰ χειρὸς ἔχοντες, ἡ δὲ
ῥύμῃ ἐμπίπτουσα ἀπεκαύλιζε τὸ προέχον τῆς ἐμβολῆς.

VII. Describe as accurately as you can the symptoms of the
plague.

VIII. How does Thucydides draw the character of Pericles?

VIIII. Criticise the construction of—

    α. ἐνόμισαν ἐπιθέμενοι ῥᾳδίως κρατῆσαι
    β. ἐβουλεύοντο εἴτε κατακαύσωσιν εἴτε ἄλλο τι χρήσωνται.
    γ. τοῦ μηδένα ἔτι ἐξιέναι.
    δ. ἐκκλησίαν ξυνήγαγον ὅπως ὑπομνήσω.
    ε. τὸν Π. ἐκάκιζον ὅτι οὐκ ἐπεξάγοι.
    ζ. οὐχὶ δικαίαν ἔχει τέκμαρσιν τὸ ἐκφοβῆσαι.

X. What is the meaning of—

μετωπηδόν — ἐπὶ τεσσάρων — ἀνάκρουσις — ἀναστροφή—
αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν—ἐπέστησαν τοῦ πλοῦ—ἀρκτούρου ἐπιτο-
λαί.

XI. Describe briefly (a) Pericles' policy with regard to the con-
duct of the War ; (b) Phormio's exploits in the Gulf ;
(c) the circumstances leading to the siege of Plataea.

MATHEMATICS (Analytical Geometry).

R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Prove that every equation of the first degree represents a
straight line.

Draw the straight lines $3x - 2y = 4$ and $\dfrac{x}{3} + \dfrac{y}{2} = 1$ and find the equations of the two straight lines through the point of intersection bisecting the included angles, and distinguish one from the other on your diagram.

II. Show how to find the length of the tangent drawn from a given point to the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = o.$

Find the lengths of the common chord and of the common tangents of the circles
$$x^2 + y^2 - 2ax - 4ay - 4a^2 = o \text{ and}$$
$$x^2 + y^2 - 3ax + 4ay = o.$$

III. Find the equation of the tangent at the point x', y' on the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$.

If a normal to a parabola make an angle ϕ with the axis, show that it will cut the curve again at an angle $tan^{-1}\left(\tfrac{1}{2} tan \phi\right)$.

IV. Find the locus at the point of intersection of two tangents to an ellipse which are at right angles to one another.

A tangent to the ellipse $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = 1$ meets the ellipse $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = k$. Show that the tangents to this second ellipse at the points of intersection will be at right angles, provided k has a certain fixed value, and find this value.

V. Prove that the locus of the centre of the circle circumscribing the triangle formed by any tangent to a hyperbola and its two asymptotes is another hyperbola.

VI. Determine the nature, the position of the centre, and the directions and lengths of the axes of the conic
$$3x^2 + 8xy - 3y^2 + 10x - 20y - 26 = 0.$$

VII. Investigate a general method of determining the rectilineal asymptotes to a curve expressed in rectangular co-ordinates, and show that a curve of the nth degree has in general n asymptotes.

VIII. Find the conditions for a point of inflexion in polar co-ordinates.

Find the point of inflexion on the curve $r^2 = \dfrac{a^2}{\theta}$

IX. Trace the curves
(i.) $x^3 = y\ (x - a)$
(ii.) $y\ (y - 1) = x^2\ (y - 2).$

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

J. H. MacFarland, Esq., M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Define the differential coefficient of $\phi(x)$ with respect to x. Of what is this differential coefficient the measure? What does its sign indicate? If $\phi(x)$ is the area of a circle of radius x, show that the circumference is $\phi'(x)$. What is the geometrical interpretation of this result?

II. Differentiate the following—

$$\frac{x^2 + 2x + 3}{x^2 + 2x + 4}, \quad \tan^{-1}(\log x),$$

$$(\sin x)^x, \quad \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - x^2}{a^2 + x^2}}.$$

III. Find the nth differential coefficients of

$$e^{ax}, \quad \frac{1}{4x^2 - 1}, \quad \cos 2x \cos x$$

IV. Assuming that $f(x)$ can be expanded in a series of ascending position powers of x, show that the series must be

$$f(x) = f(o) + x f'(o) + \frac{x^2}{\lfloor 2} f''(o) + \cdots\cdots$$

Expand $\log(1 + \tan x)$ as far as the term involving x^3.

V. If $x^2 + y^2 \dfrac{dy}{dx} - ay - ax \dfrac{dy}{dx} = 0$

Find the value of $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ when $x = a$ and $y = 2a$.

VI. Investigate a rule for finding the maxima and minima values of any function of x.

An open tank is to be constructed with a square base and vertical sides so as to contain a given quantity of water. Show that the superficial area of the iron required to make it will be least when the depth is half the width.

VII. Define $\displaystyle\int_a^b \phi(x)\, dx$ and find from your definition $\displaystyle\int_a^{2a} x\, dx$.

VIII. Integrate the following—

$$\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}, \quad x^2 e^x, \quad \cos^2 x, \quad \frac{x^2 + a^2}{x(x^2 - a^2)}$$

IX. Prove that

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{Sin}^p x \operatorname{Cos}^q x \, dx = \frac{q-1}{p+q} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{Sin}^p x \operatorname{Cos}^{q-2} x \, dx$$

Find $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{Sin}^4 x \operatorname{Cos}^6 x \, dx$.

X. Show how to find the length between two known points of a curve whose equation is given.

Find the length of the arc of the curve $r = a \operatorname{Sin}^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$ between the points whose vectorial angles are a and β.

XI. Find the area of a loop of the curve $ay^2 = x^2 (a - x)$.

XII. Suppose $\phi(x)$ to contain a quantity c. Show how to find the differential coefficient of $\int_a^b \phi(x) \, dx$ with respect to c, supposing a and b to be independent of c.

From $\int_0^\infty \epsilon^{-ax} \, dx$ deduce $\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-ax} \, dx = \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}}$

MATHEMATICS (Honours).

DYNAMICS OF A PARTICLE AND HYDROMECHANICS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Two circular discs are revolving in a plane about points in that plane, in such a way that they always touch each other. Given their position at any moment, find the relation between their angular velocities.

II. PP' is the line of quickest descent from a circle whose centre is O to an equal circle whose centre is O'. The two centres are in the same horizontal line, and their distance apart is a. Show that OP makes an angle equal to $2 \tan^{-1} (a - r) / (a + r)$ with the horizontal, r being the radius of either circle.

III. Show that in the case of a particle moving under a central attraction $P = \frac{h^2}{p^3} \cdot \frac{dp}{dr}$, using the customary notation.

Under what law of force will a particle describe a parabola about the intersection of axis and directrix? Can the whole of the curve be described under the same law of force?

IV. A particle under any forces, moving on a smooth horizontal plane, is attached by an inextensible string to a point which moves in a given manner in that plane. Show how to determine the motion of the particle.

An inextensible string is partly wound round a circular disc. The free part of it is stretched tight, so as to be a tangent to the disc, and there is a particle at the end of it. The whole arrangement lies on a smooth horizontal table. The disc suddenly begins to move with uniform angular velocity about a point in its rim, this point and the centre being originally in a line parallel to the straight part of the string. Find the equation of motion of the particle.

V. Show that the hodograph for any orbit about a centre of attraction inversely as the square of the distance is a circle.

Find the hodograph in the case of a particle sliding under gravity down a parabola whose axis is vertical, the motion beginning very close to the vertex.

VI. Find the position of the centre of pressure on a plane triangle occupying any position in a liquid.

Find the locus in space of the centre of pressure of an isosceles triangle, the middle points of whose equal sides are fixed and in the same horizontal line.

VII. Explain how the height of the metacentre above the centre of gravity of a ship can be found experimentally by means of a plumb-line and a moveable mass on the deck.

A uniform heavy cylinder of negligible thickness is filled with water to such a height that when it is placed in the water with axis vertical the equilibrium is just stable. Find the restoring moment if a sphere whose radius is equal to the internal radius of the cylinder is placed inside it (1) when the density of the sphere is so great that it sinks, (2) when its density is half that of the water. You may suppose that the depth of the water in the cylinder is such that in the first case the sphere is wholly submerged.

VIII. Prove the theorem of Bernouilli with reference to liquid moving under gravity only, viz., "if at each point along a stream line there be drawn a vertical line whose length = the pressure head + the velocity head at the point, the extremities of all these vertical lines lie in the same plane."

IX. Describe Gerstner's Trochoidal Wave, and show that, granted the motion is a possible one, the surfaces of equal pressure are trochoids.

SOLID GEOMETRY (Honours).

J. H. MacFarland, Esq., M.A.

I. Determine m and n so that the line

$$x = mz + 5, \quad y = nz + 4$$

may be intersected at right angles by the common perpendicular to the two lines

$$x - 1 = \frac{y - 2}{3} = \frac{z - 3}{3}$$

$$\frac{x - 4}{- 3} = \frac{y - 3}{5} = \frac{z - 1}{- 2}$$

II. Find the conditions that

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2fyz + 2gzx + 2hxy = o$$

shall be a right cone.

Show that $z^2 = 2xy$ is a right cone, and find its axis.

III. Define a hyperboloid of one sheet, and show that it has two systems of generating lines, and that no two generators of the same system intersect.

Show that any tangent plane to the asymptotic cone of a hyperboloid of one sheet meets the hyperboloid in two parallel lines.

IV. If r is the radius of a central circular section of the surface $ayz + bzx + cxy = 1$, show that $abcr^6 + (a^2 + b^2 + c^2) r^4 = 4$, and show also that the direction cosines of the circular sections are given by the equations

$$\frac{(m^2 + n^2)\, l}{a} = \frac{(n^2 + l^2)\, m}{b} = \frac{(l^2 + m^2)\, n}{c} = - lmnr^2$$

V. Prove that the axes of the enveloping cone of a conicoid are the normals to the confocals which pass through its vertex.

A cone is described whose base is a given conic and one of whose axes passes through a fixed point in the plane of the conic. Prove that the locus of the vertex is a circle.

VI. Show that $x = c + \frac{1}{2}c^2z$, $y = \frac{1}{2}c^2 + \frac{1}{3}c^3z$ where c is a parameter, will generate a developable surface. Find the equation of it and of its edge of regression.

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VII. In the curve $x = az^2$, $y = bz^2$ find the equation to the osculating plane at the origin and also the lengths of the radius of absolute curvature and of spherical curvature at the same point.

VIII. Show that the envelope of the spheres described on a series of parallel circular sections of an ellipsoid as diametral planes is a quadric of revolution. Find the position of its foci.

IX. Show that the curve in which a surface is cut by its tangent plane has generally a double point at the point of contact.

X. Investigate the relations between the co-ordinates of the extremities of conjugate diameters of an ellipsoid. Show that the tangent plane at the extremity of any diameter is parallel to the chord joining the extremities of the two conjugate semi-diameters

Normals are drawn to an ellipsoid at the extremities of three conjugate semi diameters. Prove that their orthogonal projections on the plane through the three extremities meet in a point.

STATICS (Honour Paper).

J. H. MacFarland, Esq., M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. $ABCD$ is a quadrilateral; forces are represented in magnitude and direction by AB, BC, and DC: find their resultant.

Given the magnitude and direction of one force, find the magnitudes of three other co-planar forces acting along three given lines which would be in equilibrium with it.

II. What is meant by the central axis of a system of forces? If the system is given by its six components X, Y, Z, L, M, N referred to any three rectangular axes through a fixed point, find the equations to the central axis.

If the system is equivalent to two forces P and Q acting along the straight lines $y = x \tan a$, $z = c$ and $y = -x \tan a$, $z = -c$ respectively, find the equations to the central axis.

III. Find the centre of gravity of a circular arc subtending an angle $2a$ at the centre of the circle.

A circular area of radius a revolves through an angle $2a$ about a line in its plane at a distance c from the centre, where c is greater than a. Prove that the centre of gravity of the solid so generated is at a distance from the line

$$= \frac{4c^2 + a^2}{4c} \cdot \frac{\text{Sin } a}{a} \cdot$$

IV. A particle is constrained to remain on a rough surface; determine the condition of equilibrium.

A particle is placed on a rough surface generated by the revolution of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ about the axis of y, and is attracted by a force to the origin : find the least value of the coefficient of friction so that the particle may be in equilibrium at whatever point of the surface it may be placed.

V. A heavy string is stretched over a rough plane curve; show how to find the tension at any point.

A heavy string is thrown over a rough vertical semi-circle and two portions, l and l', hang vertically from the two ends. Find the relation between l and l' when the string is just on the point of slipping.

VI. Show that the attraction of a uniform straight line on an external point can be reduced to that of a circular arc, if the law of attraction be that of nature.

For what law of attraction could we in like manner reduce the attraction of a plane lamina to that of a spherical surface ?

VII. Prove that at any point (a, b, c) where there is no particle of an attracting mass the potential V satisfies the equation

$$\frac{d^2V}{da^2} + \frac{d^2V}{db^2} + \frac{d^2V}{dc^2} = 0$$

and prove the corresponding equation when (a, b, c) is an internal particle about which the density is ρ.

Deduce from the first equation the attraction of a hollow sphere composed of concentric shells each of uniform density on an external point.

VIII. State the principle of "virtual velocities." An isosceles triangular lamina with its plane vertical rests, vertex downwards, between two smooth pegs in the same horizontal line. If the distance between the pegs is one-

third of the length of the base, and if $2a$ is the vertical angle of the lamina, prove that there will be equilibrium if the base makes an angle ϕ with the vertical given by the equation

$$\text{Sin } \phi = \text{Cos }^2a.$$

Is the equilibrium stable or unstable?

IX. At n points taken at equal distances round the circumference of a rigid ring equal and similar elastic strings are attached, their other ends being knotted together at the centre and their tensions having a common value T. Show that the force which must be applied to the knot in the line of one of the strings to relieve this string from tension is $\frac{1}{2}nT$, the displacement of the knot being supposed small.

X. Find the relation of P to W in a rough screw.

If the screw has a rectangular thread, prove that the least amount of work will be lost through friction when the pitch of the screw is $\frac{1}{4}(\pi - 2\epsilon)$, where ϵ is the angle of the friction.

MATHEMATICS. (Honours).

PROBLEM PAPER.

R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the locus of the middle points of chords of an ellipse which each subtend a right angle at the centre.

II. In a regular heptagon $ABCDEFG$ prove that

$$\frac{1}{AB} = \frac{1}{AC} + \frac{1}{AD}$$

and hence show that $x = \dfrac{\pi}{7}$ is a root of the equation

$\sin 2x \, \sin 4x = \sin x \, (\sin 2x + \sin 4x)$.

III. A vertical hollow cylinder of radius a contains liquid to a height of h. A light solid cylinder of radius b and height h is floated in the liquid with its axis vertical. If the densities of the solid and liquid be as $b^2 : a^2$, show that the distance between the lowest faces of the two cylinders is given by

$$\frac{a^4 - a^2b^2 + b^4}{a^4}.h$$

and find the time of a small vertical oscillation.

IV. If any point A be taken without an ellipsoid whose centre is C, and if with the mid-point of AC as centre a similar and similarly situated ellipsoid be constructed passing through A and C, prove that the cone formed by joining A with the points of intersection of the ellipsoids will be the enveloping cone to the first ellipsoid.

V. Prove that a tangent at any point of the lemniscate $r^2 = 2a^2 \cos2\theta$ cuts off an area from the curve

$$= \frac{(a^4 - r^4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{a^4}$$

VI. A cycloidal pendulum swings under gravity in a resisting medium which exerts a constant retarding force. Investigate the motion and show that the time of an oscillation is the same as when the motion is unresisted.

VII. A uniform regular tetrahedron is hung up by three vertical strings attached at three corners A,B,C, so that BC is horizontal and below the level of A, and the plane ABC is inclined at $30°$ to the horizon. Prove that the tensions are $2\sqrt{6} - 1 : 2\sqrt{6} - 1 : 2\sqrt{6} + 2$.

VIII. A particle is projected with velocity due to a height h along the horizontal great circle of a smooth hollow sphere. Show that its vertical velocity will be a maximum when it has descended through a height $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{h^2 + 3r^2} - h$.

IX. Find the equation of the section of the conicoid $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 + z^2/c^2 = 1$ which has the line $x/l = y/m = z/n$ for one of its principal axes.

X. If from any point a straight line be drawn to cut any central conicoid, prove that the ratio of the rectangle contained by the segments of this line to the square on the parallel semi-diameter is constant for all directions of the line.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.
(Pass and Honours.)

FIRST PAPER.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL AND REV. D. PATON, M.A., D.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. What are the distinctive elements in Mill's exposition of utilitarianism.

II. Discuss :—

(α.) " Each person's happiness is a good to that person, and the general happiness therefore a good to the aggregate of all persons."

(β.) " Will is the child of desire, and passes out of the dominion of its parent only to come under that of habit."

III. Explain the physical, biological, psychological, and socio-logical standpoints from which Spencer regards ethical questions. Consider the relative importance which he assigns them.

IV. On what grounds does Hobbes maintain the relativity of morality ? Consider the replies of the Cambridge Pla-tonists, Cumberland, and Shaftesbury.

V. What does Butler mean by conscience ? How does he argue its supremacy ?

VI. Discuss Spencer's distinction between Absolute and Relative Ethics, and his conciliation of egoism and altruism.

VII. Give an outline of the ethical method *either* of Aristotle *or* of Kant.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

(Pass and Honours.)

PROFESSOR MITCHELL AND REV. D. PATON, M.A., D.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give Descartes's view of the distinction between spirit and matter, and between men and animals. How does he argue his criterion of certainty ?

II. State shortly what is meant by the idealism of Berkeley, and the scepticism of Hume.

III. How does Kant show that space is (1) a precept, and (2) given *a priori ?* Give his metaphysical and transcen-dental expositions of time.

IV. Explain his distinction between transcendental and empiri-cal deduction ; transcendental and empirical appercep-tion ; schema and image.

V. How does he analyse and justify the notion of substance

and accident? Explain the following : "If some substances could come into being and others cease to be, the sole condition under which the empirical reality of time is possible would be taken away."

VI. What are the paralogisms of pure reason? Examine Kant's view of Rational Psychology.

VII. Explain and criticise Spencer's statement that matter, space, and time are "in their ultimate nature absolutely unknowable."

VIII. Give Spencer's exposition of " the law of evolution."

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

(Pass and Honours.)

PROFESSOR MITCHELL AND REV. D. PATON, M.A., D.D.

Time—Three hours.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—
(a) Conscience.
(b) The logical groundwork of ethics.
(c) Cause.
(d) Relation between the origin of knowledge and its validity.

STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE UNDERGRADUATE COURSE
IN 1895.

Annells, William Charles
Giles, Ireton Elliot
Lyall, David Murray

Molony, Eugene Ignatius
Padman, Edward Clyde

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, B.A. DEGREE, 1895.

Annells, William Charles
Benbow, John
Giles, Ireton Elliot
Devenish, Albert Sydney
Harry, Arthur Hartley
Lane, Annie
Lang, Sdyney Chapman

Lyall, David Murray
Molony, Eugene Ignatius
Padman, Edward Clyde
Robertson, Lionel Joseph
Sewell, Frank
Solomon, Isaac Herbert
Wilson, James Beith

STUDENTS NOT STUDYING FOR A DEGREE, INCLUDING EVEN-
ING CLASS STUDENTS—SESSION, 1895.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Ayliffe, Ethel
Beggs, Hugh
Bell, Ella Gertrude
Cant, Myra
Cross, Lewis Brundle
Forwood, Charles Perry
George, Madeline Rees
Goode, Kathleen Mercy
Harry, Arthur Hartley
Haslam, Joseph Auburn
Hewett, Herbert Spencer
Lyall, David Murray

Molony, Eugene Ignatius
Mundy, Charles John Woodroffe
Priestley, Philip Henry
Proctor, Harold Tetley
Pryor, James
Robinson, Ethel Davy
Sewell, Frank
Taylor, John Noblett
Thomas, Millicent Kyffin
Thompson, Ellen
Tilly, L. A.
Wilson, Jean Lilias McDowall

LATIN.

Batten, Stephen John
Haslam, Joseph Lloyd

Jacob, Caroline
Robinson, Ethel Davy

GREEK—PART I.

Batten, Stephen John
Harry, Arthur Hartley
Haslam, James Lloyd
Haslam, Joseph Auburn
Lyall, David Murray

Molony, Eugene Ignatius
Priestley, Philip Henry
Robinson, Ethel Davy
Sewell, Frank

LOGIC.

Beggs, Hugh

Priestley, Philip Henry

HEBREW.

Pope, Rev. Henry James
Thompson, Rev. James Day

Thompson, Thomas Alexander

MATHEMATICS—PART I.

Haslam, James Lloyd
Priestley, Philip Henry

Robinson, Ethel Davy
Sadleir, Eliza Georgina

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Bosworth, Richard Eugene Leslie
Greer, Kenneth Mansfield

Nall, Ethel Mary

FRENCH.

Brown, Lady
Bundey, Ellen Milne
Collison, Edith
Cook, Miss H. A.
Cooper, Emmeline
Corbin, Dorothea
Corbin, John
Cussen, Kathleen
Davidson, Bessie
Dutton, Miss
Dutton, Miss L A
Fletcher, Adelaide
George, Madeline Rees
Gill, S. J.
Hartley, Muriel Ida
Hayward, Mrs.
Heynemann, Miss·

Humpherys, Bessie Maud
Jacob, Ann
Kay, Margaret
Kay, Mary Alice
Kelsey, Caitlock
Marshall Amy Louisa
Mayo, Helen Mary
Newman. Olive Gertrude
Niven. Miss
Plummer, Edith·
Russell, Lucy Belle Bloxam
Sadleir, Georgina
Tilly, Miss
Treleaven, Bessie
Wyly, Miss
Wright, Blanche Lucy Amand

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE B.A. DEGREE.
NOVEMBER, 1895.

CLASS LIST.

FIRST YEAR.

Annells, William Charles, 1*, 2*, 3, 4, 5 | Padman, Edward Clyde, 1*, 2*, 3, 4, 5
Giles, Ireton Elliot, 1*, 2, 3. 4, 5

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

SECOND YEAR.

Lang, Sydney Chapman, 1*, 2*, 3, 4 | Wilson, James Beath, 1, 2, 3, 4*
Robertson, Lionel Joseph, 1*, 2*, 3, 4* |

1. Latin.   2. Greek.   3. Applied Mathematics.   4. Logic.   * An asterisk denotes credit.

HONOURS AND SEPARATE SUBJECT LIST.
Names in order of merit.

THIRD YEAR.

CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

Solomon, Isaac Herbert	...	...	...	...	... First Class Honours
Benbow, John ...	...	...	...	...	... Third Class Honours

MATHEMATICS.

Benbow, John ...   . Third Class Honours

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

olomon, Isaac Herbert   ...   . Third Class Honours

OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*VI.¶Fee for the M.A. degree, £5 5s.

(Signed)..
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　18　.

Dated this　　　　　　day
　The¶Registrar,
　　University of Adelaide.
* Allowed 11th July, 1893.

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

Allowed, 18th December, 1886.

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

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**DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS
FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., IN DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897.**

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

BRANCH I.

CLASSICS AND COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

The Examiners will, for the most part, but not entirely, limit their selection of passages to the following books, and in each year four will be prescribed for special study.

GREEK.

>*Homer*- Odyssey, Books I. to VI.
>*Aeschylus*—Agamemnon. Choephoroe. Eumenides.
>*Sophocles*—Ajax. Antigone. Electra.
>*Euripides*—Medea Hecuba. Bacchae.
>*Aristophanes*—Wasps. Knights. Frogs.
>*Herodotus*—Books III. and IV.
>*Thucydides*—Books VI. and VII.
>*Plato* —Apologia and Phaedo.
>*Demosthenes*—De Corona.

LATIN.

>*Virgil*—Georgics. Aeneid.
>*Horace*—Odes and De Arte Poetica. Satires
>*Plautus*—Menaechmi and Captivi.
>*Juvenal*—Satires I., III., IIII., X.
>*Lucretius*—Book I.
>*Cicero*—The Verrine Orations.
>*Livy*—Books XXI., XXII , XXIII
>*Tacitus*—The Histories, Books I., II.
>*Suetonius*—Lives of Julius Caesar and Augustus.

Composition—Greek and Latin prose.

The papers set at the Examination will also contain questions in general scholarship and in the subject matter of the books prescribed.

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

The subjects for special study in December, 1896, are

GREEK.

>*Aristophanes*—The Wasps.
>*Demosthenes*—De Corona.

LATIN.

>*Horace*—Odes and Ars Poetica.
>*Juvenal*—Satires IIII. and X.

The subjects for special study in December, 1897, are

GREEK.

>*Homer*—Odyssey, Books I. to VI.
>*Thucydides*—Books VI. and VII.

LATIN.

>*Plautus*— Menaechmi and Captivi.
>*Tacitus*—Histories, Books I. and II.

APPENDIX A.   A 81

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 to select three of the following subjects and to ntimate them to the Registrar when entering their names :—

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

In subjects 1, 2, 3, 4, a more thorough and extended knowledge will be expected of the work prescribed for Pass and Honours, in the B.A. Course.

In 5, the syllabus is that given under Higher Public Examination, but a knowledge of Ethics, and a more thorough knowledge of Psychology, will be expected.

In 6, the Examination will comprise the subjects treated in Mill, but candidates should interview the Professor with reference to a concurrent course of reading.

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

REGULATIONS.

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

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

III. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate must, after matriculation, complete three academical years of study, and pass the Examination proper to each year as herein-after 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 First Year satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—

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

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

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

Regulation V. of the Degree of Bachelor of Science allowed by the Governor on the 16th December, 1886, is hereby repealed, and the following Regulation is substituted therefor :—

   † V. At the Second Examination every candidate shall be required to Second Year.

satisfy the examiners in each subject of one of the following groups, namely :—

Group A.
{ Mathematics.
Applied Mathematics.
Physics.

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

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

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

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

Regulation VI. of the Degree of Bachelor of Science allowed by the Governor on the 9th December, 1891, is hereby repealed, and the following Regulation is substituted therefor :—

Third Year.

* VI. At the Third Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in 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.
{ Physics.
Metallurgy and Assaying.

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

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

Group E.
{ Geology, Palæontology, and Mineralogy.
Metallurgy and Assaying.

†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.

* Allowed 11th December, 1895.
† Allowed 6th December, 1893.

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

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

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

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

	£	s.	d.
Fee for Graduating Students for each term's instruction	£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.

	£	s.	d.
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
Practical Chemistry and Assaying	3	3	0

THIRD YEAR.

	£	s.	d.
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
Metallurgy and Assaying	5	5	0

NOTE.—Students who shall have completed their Second Year on the 31st December, 1895, shall have the option of continuing their course under the Regulations in force in 1895.

Regulation XII. allowed by the Governor on the 13th November, 1890, has been repealed, and the above Regulation substituted therefor.

XIII. The following form of notice is prescribed :

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

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

    1.   4.
    2.   5.
    3.

I send herewith the prescribed Certificates of Attendance at Lectures.

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

Dated this   day of   , 189 .
    The Registrar,
        University of Adelaide.

ADDENDUM.

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

Allowed 18th December, 1886.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc. IN NOVEMBER, 1896.

LANGUAGES.

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

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.
Elementary Pure Mathematics.

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

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

Elementary Physics (including Practical Physics).
Pass.
    The first principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Heat, Light, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.

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

Elementary Biology.

The instruction in this subject will include:—

Pass

1. The fundamental facts and laws of the morphology, histology, physiology, and life-history of plants, as illustrated by the following types :—

    Yeast Plant, Bacteria, Protococcus, Mucor, Penicillium, Spirogyra, the Bracken Fern, and the Bean plant.

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

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

Text books recommended :—

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

Credit.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.

Pass.

The non-metallic elements and their more commonly known compounds.
The following metals and their more commonly known compounds :—
Potassium, Sodium, Silver.
Calcium, Strontium, Barium
Aluminium.
Magnesium.   Zinc.   Cadmium.
Lead.
Manganese.   Iron.   Cobalt.   Nickel.   Chromium.
Bismuth.   Copper.   Mercury.   Gold.   Tin.
Platinum.

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

Text books recommended :—

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

Credit.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

Pure Mathematics.

Pass.

Algebra.   Trigonometry (including Elementary Spherical Trigonometry)

Applied Mathematics.

Pass.

Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

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

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

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

Physics (including Practical Physics).

Pass.
     Sound : The general theory of Waves and Vibrations.
     Geometrical Optics.

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

Text-book recommended :—
     Tait's Heat.

Electricity and Magnetism.

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

Practical Work.

Glazebrook and Shaw's Practical Physics.

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

Elementary, Organic, and Practical Chemistry.

Pass.
     Principles of Ultimate Analysis of Organic Compounds. Calculation of Empirical Formulæ from Percentage Composition. Principles upon which Molecular and Constitutional Formulæ are determined. Isomerism. Homologous Series. Classification of Carbon Compounds.
     General knowledge of $C_nH_{2n} + 2$ Hydrocarbons, with special knowledge of Methane and Ethane and their principal derivatives.
     General knowledge of the Alcohols, with special knowledge of Methyl, Ethyl, and Propyl and Isopropyl Alcohols and their related Ethers, Aldehydes, Acids, and Ketones.
     Ethylene and Acetylene, and their chief derivatives and related Alcohols, Aldehydes, and Acids.
     The more commonly occurring Organic Acids, their methods of formation and relations to one another.
     Glycerine and Allyl Alcohol, and their chief derivatives. Constitution of Fats and Oils. Saponification.
     Erythrite, Mannite, Dulcite, Isodulcite. Dextrose and Laevulose Cane-sugar, Milk-sugar, Cellulose, Starch, Glycogen, Dextrine.
     A general knowledge of the principal Compound Ammonias and Organo-metallic bodies.
     Cyanogen and its compounds. Cyanic and Cyanuric Acids. Urea and its allies.
     Uric Acid. Guanidine. Glycocyamine. Glycocyanidine. Sarkine. Creatine. Creatinine. Theobromine. Caffeine.

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

Glucosides. Amygdalin. Salicin.

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

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

Fermentation, Decay,

Practical Chemistry.

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

Text-book recommended :

Organic Chemistry : Remsen.

Credit.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Botany.

Pass.

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

Botanical Characters of the following Natural Orders :

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

Practical Botany.

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

Text-books recommended :

Class Book : Balfour ; or Manual of Botany : Balfour.

Flora of South Australia: Tate ; or

Introduction to Botany : Dendy & Lucas.

Credit.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Physiology.

Pass.

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

Text-book recommended :

Text Book of Physiology : Foster.

Practical Examination.

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

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

Text-books recommended :

 Essentials of Histology: Schäfer ; or
 Elements of Histology : Klein.
 Outlines of Practical Physiology : Stirling.
 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 denuda- tion. Geological action of snow and ice. Formation of modern strata. Central heat. External phenomena of volcanoes. Movements of the earth's crust. Agency of organic beings in modifying the earth's surface.

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

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

IV. The laws and generalizations of Palæontology.

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

Text-book : Geikie, Manual of Geology.

Credit.

 A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

SYLLABUS FOR NEW SUBJECTS.—METALLURGY COURSE.

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.

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 Pendu- lum, Measurement of Intensity of Gravity. The motion of Liquids and Gases, Toricelli's Theorem.

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

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

Honours.
  A more thorough knowledge of the same subjects.

Advanced Organic, Inorganic, and Practical Chemistry.

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

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

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

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

Practical Examination.

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

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

Honours.
  A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Geology, Mineralogy, and Palæontology.

Geology and Palæontology.

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

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 th· remains of animals and plants are preserved and fossilized. Distribution of land plants and animals; botanical and zoological provinces: distinctive characteristics of flora and fauna of different regions; provinces of marine life; distribution of life in depth; distribution of life in time.

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

Honours.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Mineralogy.

Pass.

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

Honours.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Text-books recommended :—
Collin's Mineralogy.
Dana—Manual of Mineralogy.
Mitchell's Crystallography.

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

SYLLABUS FOR NEW SUBJECTS.—METALLURGY COURSE.

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.

Assaying : Analysis of coke, coal, &c., slags, and the determination by wet methods of the principal metals and other substances of importance in metallurgy.

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

OF THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

FEES.

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

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

Allowed, 18th December, 1886.

OF THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEES.

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

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

Allowed the 13th August, 1890.

EXAMINATION PAPERS—MARCH, 1895.

ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Professor Bragg, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. A uniform square board of weight W is attached at one corner to a cord which passes over a pulley and has a weight P at the other end. Under this arrangement is a smooth plane horizontal table. Discuss the nature of the equilibrium for different relative weights of W and P.

II. A cylinder lies with its axis horizontal, on an inclined plane, being maintained in its position by a cubical block, against which it rests, touching it along a generating line. If the block be now moved slowly down the plane, find whether the cylinder will slip or roll, it being given that μ_1 is the co-efficient of friction between cylinder and plane, and μ_2 between cylinder and block.

III. A heavy uniform elastic string is suspended from one end. Find the extension.

Three light elastic strings are fixed to the highest point of a smooth sphere. The natural length of each is that of half the circumference of the sphere. The three strings are fastened together at the lowest point of the sphere and a weight is attached to them there. Find how much it descends.

IV. Show that the mean potential over a spherical surface due to the attraction of matter entirely without the sphere is equal to the potential of this matter at the centre of the sphere.

V. A particle moves in a straight line under the action of an attraction always directed to a point in that line and varying inversely as the square of the distance from that point. Determine the motion.

VI. Three particles are describing circular orbits about a centre of force attracting as the inverse square of the distance. The radii of the orbits are a, $4a$, $9a$. If at any one time the centre and the three particles are in one

straight line, find how long it will be before they are in the same straight line again.

VII. A small particle is projected on a rough plane, whose inclination to the horizon is θ, in a direction at right angles to the line of greatest slope. If the resistance to motion due to friction is proportional to the velocity, find the motion.

VIII. Show that for all conic sections described about the focus, the hodograph is a circle.

IX. Find the centre of pressure of a surface in the shape of a flat ring bounded by two concentric circles and just immersed in a fluid.

X. Show that the metacentre is the centre of curvature of the curve of buoyancy.

Find the position of the metacentre in the case of a cubical box floating with two faces horizontal.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. A closed hollow conical vessel is to be constructed of sheet metal, both the base and sides being of the same material. Given the area of sheet metal to be used, determine the relation between the height and radius of the base in order that the volume may be a maximum

II. In a plane curve prove that $\rho = r \dfrac{d\,r}{d\,p}$.

A parabola is described touching a certain ellipse at one extremity of its major axis and passing through the extremities of the minor axis. Prove that at the point of contact the radius of curvature of the ellipse is double the radius of curvature of the parabola.

III. Find the polar equation of a curve through the origin such that $s + k = \dfrac{k}{r+1}$, s being measured from the origin.

IV. Evaluate—

$$\int \frac{(3x-2)\,d\,x}{(x-2)^2\,(x+2)} \text{ and } \int \frac{\tan\theta\,d\,\theta}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 \tan^2\theta}}.$$

APPENDIX A.   A 97

V. Prove that the area of the parallelogram which touches an ellipse at the ends of conjugate diameters is constant.

Find the length of the chord of the ellipse $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ whose middle point is a, β.

VI. Show that the difference of the focal distances of any point on a hyperbola is constant.

Given an asymptote and two points on a hyperbola, show that the envelope of the axis is a parabola.

VII. Find the axes and area of any central section of an ellipsoid.

A point moves so that the volume of the enveloping cone drawn from it to the ellipsoid $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} + \dfrac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ is = the volume of the ellipsoid. Show that the equation to the locus of the point is

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1\right)^2 = 4\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

VIII. Find the equations to the generating lines through any point of a hyperbolic paraboloid.

Show that the perpendiculars drawn from the origin on to the generating lines of $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} - \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} = 2z$ lie upon the cones

$$\left(\frac{x}{a} \pm \frac{y}{b}\right)(a\,x \pm b\,y) + 2z^2 = 0.$$

IX. Find the equation of the osculating plane at any point of a curve in space.

PHYSICS.

Professor Bragg, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the Astronomical Telescope, and find a formula for its magnifying power.

II. Give an account of the origin and nature of the colours of thick plates.

III. Describe and explain the principle of Fresnel's rhomb.

IV. Describe fully some good method of finding the specific heat of a liquid.

V. Find a formula for the speed of propagation of heat waves into the earth from the surface, assuming the conductivity of the earth to be uniform.

VI. Give a brief description of the theory and results of Joule and Thomson's Porous Plug experiment.

VII. Describe briefly the Quadrant Electrometer, and show that the deflections of the needle are very nearly proportional to the differences of potential of the pairs of quadrants.

VIII. Give a short account of the effects of stress on the magnetic qualities of metals.

IX. Investigate the nature of the currents produced when an alternating E.M.F. is applied to the ends of a divided circuit, one branch of which contains capacity, the other induction.

X. Describe the characteristic curves of shunt and series dynamos. Explain the manner in which a dynamo can be made to give a constant difference of potential either at the terminals or any pair of points on the leads.

MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING DRAWING.

R. W. Chapman, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Four hours.

I. Make a perspective drawing of the table at which you are sitting, choosing your own point of view, and briefly describe your method of procedure.

II. Project two complete turns of a helical spring made of a steel circular rod $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, the pitch of the spring being 2 ins. and its outside diameter 3 ins.

III. Make an isometrical projection of the wooden model before you.

IV. Make a set of working drawings of the instrument before you.

GEOLOGY.

Professor Ralph Tate, F.G.S., F.L.S.

PART I.

Time—10–12 a.m.

I. How would you determine the strike—

(1). Of quartzite bands intercalated in slate occupying rough country ; and

(2). Of a coal seam concealed beneath an unconformable cover ?

II. Illustrate the value of a thorough acquaintance with stratrigraphical features in the construction of vehicular and rail roads.

III. Explain under what circumstances faults may originate springs.

IV. How would you ascertain the thickness of the strata composing the archæan monocline of the Mount Lofty Range? Discuss the possibility or probability of errors.

PART II.

Time—12–1 p.m.

Vivâ-voce Examination.

CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.SC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain how you would proceed to estimate the chlorine in a potable water. What significance attaches to an excess of chlorine, and under what circumstances is the estimation of chlorine useless?

Discuss the value of a chemical examination of water in determining its suitability for drinking purposes.

II. Describe briefly the manufacture of Portland cement, and *name* the substances, which, if present in excess, are believed to be injurious. Mention any theory you may be acquainted with to account for the hardening of such cement under water.

III. What is "Thomas Slag"? Account for its formation and state its uses.

IV. Describe carefully any one process for the manufacture of aluminium, and discuss the advantages and any disadvantages attending its use in the manufacture of metallic articles.

V. Enumerate the various products obtainable from crude petroleum. State how they are obtained in a commercially satisfactory condition, and explain their uses.

VI. Discuss the use of chlorate of potash in the manufacture of explosives.

VII. Shew how the calorific value of a fuel may be theoretically calculated, and explain how it may be approximately estimated in practice.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, B Sc. DEGREE.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN
GREEK
FRENCH } No Candidates.
GERMAN

PHYSICS (Credit). The same papers as set for the Second Year of the B.Sc. Degree.

ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS { The same papers both for Pass and Credit as set for the First Year of the B.A. Degree.

BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY PRACTICAL BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY (Pass Papers) } The same papers as set for the First Year of the M.B. Degree.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.SC.

[*N.B.—Students are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible*]

I. One gramme of iron is disolved in pure sulphuric acid. How many cubic centimetres of a solution of potassium permanganate, containing 3.156 grammes to the litre, would be required to completely oxidize the iron?

II. Explain clearly the reasoning by which, using Avogadro's law as a basis, the atomic weight of oxygen has been determined.

III. Write an account of the preparation and properties of
   (*a*) Pure silicon tetrahydride.
   (*b*) Potassium persulphate.
   (*c*) Nickel carbonyl.
   (*d*) Hydroxylamine.

IV. Give some account of the chlorides of sulphur, and explain any chemical principle illustrated by them.

V. A piece of phosphorus is placed half under water and half exposed to air, and allowed to oxidize slowly. Write a brief account of the properties of the substances formed in solution.

VI. How would you prepare

      (a) Pure antimonious oxide from stibnite.
      (b) Pure boracic acid from tincal.
      (c) Barium sulphide from barium sulphate, and then barium carbonate from barium sulphide.
      (d) Anhydrous magnesium chloride.
      (e) Anhydrous aluminium chloride.
      (f) Pure calomel from vermillion.
      (g) Condy's fluid.
      (h) Chromic hydroxide from chrome iron ore.
      (i) Potassium bromide.

VII. Mention any points of resemblance which occur to you between the compounds of

      (a) Silver and copper.
      (b) Silicon and tin.
      (c) Sulphur and chromium.
      (d) Bismuth and antimony.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

Three substances were given, two containing not more than one acid and one base, and one not more than two acids and two bases.

SECOND YEAR.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS } 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.

R. W. Chapman, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. State and prove the Exponential Theorem.

Show that $\dfrac{1}{e} = \dfrac{1}{\underline{|2}} - \dfrac{3}{\underline{|4}} - \dfrac{5}{\underline{|6}} - \cdots \cdots$

II. Determine whether the following infinite series are convergent or divergent :—

    (i). $\dfrac{1}{1^p} + \dfrac{1}{2^p} + \dfrac{1}{3^p} + \dfrac{1}{4^p} + \cdots \cdots$

    (ii.) $\dfrac{1}{x} + \dfrac{1}{2x+1} + \dfrac{1}{3x+2} + \dfrac{1}{4x+3} + \cdots \cdots$

III. Prove that every convergent of a continued fraction is nearer to the continued fraction than any of the preceding convergents.

    If $\dfrac{p_n}{q_n}$ be the nth convergent to $\dfrac{x}{y+} \dfrac{x}{y+} \dfrac{x}{y+} \cdots \cdots$ prove that $p_{n+1} = xq_n$

IV. Sum the series—

    (i). $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots \cdots$ to n terms

    (ii). $2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 + 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 + 8 \cdot 11 \cdot 14 + \cdots \cdots$ to n terms.

V. If n be a prime number and N prime to n, prove that $N^{n-1} - 1$ is a multiple of n.

    Prove that $7^{2n+2} - 48n - 49$ is a multiple of 2304

VI. Express $\cos^n\theta$ in terms of cosines of multiples of θ, when n is a positive integer.

    Express $\cos^3\theta \sin^2\theta$ in terms of cosines of multiples of θ.

VII. Sum the series —

    $\sin a - \dfrac{1}{3} \sin 3a + \dfrac{1}{5} \sin 5a - \cdots$ to infinity.

VIII. Resolve $x^n - 1$ into factors, and use the result to prove that when n is even,

$$n = 2^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos \dfrac{2\pi}{2n} \cos \dfrac{4\pi}{2n} \cdots \cos \dfrac{n-4}{2n}\pi \cos \dfrac{n-2}{2n}\pi.$$

IX. Given the sides of a spherical triangle, find a formula for determining the cosines of the angles.

In a spherical triangle, if $\cot A$, $\cot B$, $\cot C$ are in $A.P$, prove that $\sec^2\frac{a}{2}$, $\sec^2\frac{b}{2}$, $\sec^2\frac{c}{2}$ are in $A.P.$

X. If from a fixed point P on the surface of a sphere an arc of a great circle be drawn meeting a small circle at A and B, prove that

$$\tan\frac{PA}{2} \cdot \tan\frac{PB}{2} = \text{constant.}$$

PHYSICS I.

Time—Three hours.

I. A metal cylinder, heated to luminosity, and taken into a dark room, cannot be distinguished from a flat bar. What does this prove?

II. What can be deduced from the experimental fact that if a ray of light pass through any number of media bounded by parallel planes into a medium of the same nature as that in which it was originally travelling, the initial and final directions of the ray are parallel to one another?

Show that a ray of light falling from within on the plane surface of a mass of water is totally reflected at the same angle no matter whether the surface is open to the air or is separated from it by a piece of glass with parallel sides.

III. Find where an object must be placed with reference to a concave spherical mirror, so that the image is erect and three times the size of the object.

IV. Show that the focal length of a double convex lens is, in the usual notation, given by the formula

$$\frac{1}{f} = (\mu - 1)\left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{s}\right)$$

A pair of similar double convex lenses, the two surfaces of each lens being exactly alike, are placed in contact, and the meniscus between them is filled with water, which may be supposed held there by capillary action. The focal length of the combination is 8 inches. Find the focal length of either lens taking $\mu = 4/3$ for water and 3/2 for glass.

V. Explain the way in which the eyes judge of the position and distance of objects. How is it that the stereoscope gives the impression of solidity to a picture ?

VI. Find a formula for the magnifying power of a telescope and explain how you would test it experimentally.

VII. State the laws of vibration of strings. If a string be doubled in length, by how much must the tension be altered in order that the string may yield a note a fifth below what it did before.

VIII. Explain carefully Helmholtz's theory as to the causes of the differences in quality of sounds from different sources.

IX. Describe the kathetometer. Explain its use, and describe the adjustments to be made in using it.

PHYSICS II.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe Faraday's Ice-pail experiment, and explain fully what may be learnt from it.

II. Describe and explain Wimshurst's form of Influence machine.

III. What is meant by a "magnetic circuit"? How is it analogus to an electric circuit? Where does the analogy break down ?

IV. Describe (i.) the Leclanché cell ; (ii.) the Latimer Clerk cell.

How may the latter be used, in conjunction with known resistances, to calibrate an ammeter ?

V. What is the practical unit of current ? What relation does it bear to the absolute unit, and how is the latter defined ?

Find approximately the magnetic force in the centre of a circular coil of 10 layers of wire, 10 turns in each layer, wound in a channel 1 cm. by 1 cm., the radius of the bed of the channel being 10 cm.

VI. If ten nearly equal resistances in series be equal to 10 ohms, show that in parallel they are very nearly equal to one-tenth of an ohm.

VII. Describe and explain the principle of the Induction Coil.

What would be the effect of making the maguetic circuit of the coil completely of iron ?

VIII. How does external pressure affect the freezing point of a substance ? Give instances and reasons.

IX. Explain the nature of the distinction, as determined by Andrews, between "true gases" and "true vapours."

X. Describe, with experimental details, a method of finding the specific heat of a solid.

CREDIT PAPERS.

The Credit Papers in Physics for the Second Year were the same as the Pass Papers in Physics for the Third Year.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Professor Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S., and Professor Rennie, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

[Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.]

I. Describe the method for preparing methyl alcohol from wood and for separating impurities such as ammonia, acetic acid, and acetone.

II. How can ethyl alcohol be built up out of inorganic materials ?

III. What are the principal products formed when alcohol is acted upon by chlorine, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, and sodium respectively ? Give some account of the products formed in the first two cases.

IV. What are the quinones, how are they formed, and what is there peculiar in their constitution ?

V. What do you understand by "saponification"? How is glycerol prepared on the large scale ? What changes take place on heating it (1) alone, (2) with oxalic acid ?

VI. How do the carbamines differ from the nitriles ? Explain and illustrate your answer as fully as possible.

VII. What are the modifications of tartaric acid, and how can they be prepared ? How would you prove that tartaric acid is tetrahydric and dibasic ?

VIII. What do you understand by the ortho-, metha-, and para-, derivatives of benzene ? State how many mono-, di-, and tri- derivatives are possible, and give your reasons.

IX. How could you determine the molecular weight of (1) an acid, (2) an alkaloid, (3) a volatile neutral substance,

(B. Sc. candidates who enter for credit must substitute the following for questions 3, 5, and 7 above.)

III. Write what you know of the preparation and properties of the mercaptans and thio-ethers.

V. What evidence is there for the formulae now usually ascribed to dextrose and laevulose respectively ? Write an account of the reactions which take place when a solution of phenylhydrazine hydrochlorate mixed with sodium acetate is warmed with a solution of (1) dextrose, (2) laevulose.

VII. Write what you know of the evidence for the ordinarily accepted structure of anthracene.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Time—Four hours.

Two substances were given for qualitative analysis of the same kind as those for the Second Year M.B.

GEOLOGY I.

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

Time—Three hours.

(Illustrate your answer with diagrams wherever admissible.)

I. In what part of South Australia do extinct volcanic cones occur? How do we know them to be volcanic, and what is their geological age ?

II. In the case of an eruptive rock interstratified with sedimentary rocks, how would you decide as to whether it was of cotemporaneous or of subsequent origin ?

III. What is the precise meaning of *unconformability* and *overlap*, and of what significance are they to the field geologist ?

IV. Explain the meaning of the following :—*till, septaria, jointplane, regional metamorphism*, and *dolomite*.

V. Describe the following structures :—*dyke, fault, anticline, monocline, outlier*.

VI. Explain how granite and limestone become decomposed, and state what new rocks might be formed from the waste materials.

VII. 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 ?

VIII. Name and describe the rock specimens (1—5) placed before you.

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GEOLOGY II.

Professor Ralph Tate, F.L.S., F.G.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. At what geological periods do the following make their earliest known appearance :—Mammals, birds, fishes, palliobranchs, and corals?

II. Give the general characters and geological range of :— Graptolites, Calamites, Ichthyosaurus, Orthoceras, tabulate corals.

III. Mention any system in South Australia, the Palæozoic age of which has been established. Quote the palæontological evidence for such classification, and name the localities where the system is devoloped.

IV. Explain the meaning of the term, *Eocene*, and describe any Australian representatives.

V. What is the age of the Leigh Creek coalfield? How has it been determined?

VI. Upon what fossil evidence may strata be determined to have been deposited respectively, in (*a*) freshwater, (*b*) saltwater, (*c*) shallow seas, (*d*) deep seas?

VII. A sample of shale containing fossils may be either Cretaceous or Ordovician. How might you determine its geological age?

VIII. Name the fossils (1—10), and state the geological periods of which they are characteristic.

THIRD YEAR.

PHYSICS.—LIGHT AND HEAT (Pass).

Professor Bragg, M.A., and Mr. W. Sutherland, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. If the earth were to move to a greater distance from the sun than its present distance, the sun would still appear to terrestrial observers to be as bright as at present, while the illumination of terrestrial objects would be feebler. Give the reasons for these facts, and describe any photometric method by which you would establish the facts if the experiment were possible.

II. Deduce with diagrams the laws of the reflection and refraction of radiant energy from the wave theory, and establish the connection between the velocity of its propagation through any material medium and the index of refraction thereof.

III. Prove that if monochromatic light passing through a slit is divided into two equal parts, similar to one another in every respect, which are caused to illuminate the same point after traversing paths of slightly different lengths, the illumination of the point is such a function of the difference of the lengths of the paths that it is nil or four times that due to either part alone, according as the difference is an odd or even number of half-wave lengths of the light.

IV. Explain the theory of the diffraction grating used with a lens. Account for the purity of the spectra and the inequality in brightness of the spectra produced by the same grating.

V. Describe the shape of the wave surface in a uniaxal crystal, and explain how the shape may be found experimentally.

VI. Plane polarised light is allowed to pass perpendicularly through a thin crystalline plate and then through an analyser. Find a formula for the intensity of the emergent beam.

VII. Define the critical point of a fluid, and give a general description of the properties of a fluid in the neighbourhood of its critical point.

VIII. Show that the ratio of the two principal specific heats of a substance is equal to the ratio of the two principal elasticities.

IX. Give the theory of Thomson and Joule's "Porous Plug" experiment.

X. Write a short account of the kinetic theory of gases, and establish in an elementary manner from the kinetic theory the equation $pv = R\theta$.

PHYSICS (Pass).

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A., AND MR. W. SUTHERLAND, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe an experiment or experiments by which the law of force between electric charges can be established.

II. Show that the energy of a condenser charged to a potential V with a charge Q is $\frac{1}{2} Q V$. How is the energy affected by varying the inductivity of the medium in the condenser (1) when the charge is unaltered; (2) when the potential is maintained constant.

III. Describe the guardring condenser, and calculate, approximately, its capacity in terms of its dimensions.

IV. Calculate the amount of heat developed in time t in a conductor of resistance R by a current flowing under electromotive force E between its two ends, and describe what measurements you would make and, briefly, how you would make them, to render your calculated formula available for a determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat.

V. Show how to calculate the resistance of a conductor bounded by two co-axial cylindrical surfaces.

VI. Explain a method of determining the magnetic moment of a magnet, and the intensity of the horizontal component of terrestrial magnetism.

VII. A circular coil consists of three layers of wire, ten turns in each layer. The internal diameter is 10 cm., the external 10·6 cm. If it be placed in a vertical plane, making an angle 60° with the magnetic meridian, find the couple tending to place it at right angles to the meridian, taking H as ·24.

VIII. Investigate the properties of the electromagnetic field near a straight wire of infinite length carrying a current.

IX. Show that the ratio of the measure of a quantity of electricity in electrostatic units to that in electromagnetic units is a velocity, and describe some experimental method of measuring its amount.

X. Explain generally the effect of inductance on a circuit acted on by an alternating $E.M.F.$

PHYSICS. (Honours).

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A., AND MR. W. SUTHERLAND, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain the principle of Electric Inversion and apply it to determine the distribution of a charge on a sphere at zero potential under the influence of an electrified point.

II. Show that lines of electric force in passing from one dielectric to another are in general refracted.

III. A condenser of capacity C is charged so that the difference of potential of its electrodes is V. It is insulated at time t_1 and left to itself, determine the difference of potential at time t_2, the resistance of the dielectric being R.

IV. Show that the equation determining the variations of potential with position and time in a wire whose resistance and capacity per unit length are ρ and γ respectively is

$$\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} - \gamma\rho\ \frac{dV}{dt} = 0;$$

loss by the surface being neglected.

What fact relative to the speed of transmission of messages by submarine cable can you deduce from this equation?

V. State the two fundamental laws connecting electricity and magnetism, and deduce from them the facts (1) that the energy of two electrical circuits is $\frac{1}{2}Lx^2 + Mxy + \frac{1}{2}Ny^2$;

(2) that the work done in a small motion of the circuits relatively to one another is $xy\delta M$.

VI. Give a brief list of methods of determining a resistance in absolute measure, and describe one of them.

VII. Describe a method of comparing the mutual inductance of two coils with the self inductance of one of them.

VIII. Show that two equal alternating dynamos working in parallel on to an external circuit tend to settle down into coincidence of phase with reference to that circuit.

IX. Find an expression for the energy wasted in a hysteresis cycle. Give a brief account of any experiments made with the object of determining any possible difference in the loss when the cycle is performed at a rapid rate.

PHYSICS (Honours).

THERMODYNAMICS AND LIGHT.

Mr. W. Sutherland, M.A., and Mr. R. W. Chapman, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give the explanation usually accepted for the fact that while ordinary light can be decomposed into two rays of equal intensity polarised in planes at right angles to

one another, the superposition of these rays does not produce a ray polarised in the plane half way between the previous two.

II. Give the theory of Newton's rings.

III. Investigate the properties of the ellipsoid of elasticity in Fresnel's theory of double refraction.

IV. Give an account of the formation of the image of a star in a telescope as a diffraction phenomenon, and show how the brightness of the image is increased and its apparent size diminished by increasing the size of the object glass, other things being equal.

V. Describe Jamin's Interference Refractometer, and discuss the sensitiveness of the compensator. Describe how the instrument was used by Dr. Kerr in his recent investigations on the passage of light through electrostatically strained media.

VI. If L is the latent heat of vaporisation of a liquid at absolute temperature θ, at which the volumes of unit mass of the substance as liquid and vapour are v_1 and v_2 under saturation pressure p, and J is the mechanical equivalent of heat, prove

$$ L = \frac{\theta}{J} \left(v_2 - v_1 \right) \frac{dp}{d\theta} $$

and describe briefly how the measurements are made which would allow of the determination of latent heats by means of this relation.

VII. Discuss the theory of Sir W. Thomson's absolute scale of temperature.

VIII. Find the work done by a perfect gas as it expands adiabatically from volume v_1 at temperature t_1 to volume v.

If a perfect gas expands subject to the condition that its elasticity $= a E_\theta + b E_\phi$, where E_θ and E_ϕ are the elasticities at constant temperature and entropy respectively, prove that $p\, v^{a+b\gamma}$ is constant during the expansion, and find the specific heat under these conditions.

IX. Write a short essay on the essentials of either, but not both, of the following applications of physics :

(a) The theory of thermal conductivity to the determination of "the age of the earth."

(b) Thermodynamical theory to the improvement o the steam engine.

PHYSICS (Honours).

GENERAL PAPER.

I. Explain the theory of the wattmeter, and show that in using it to measure the activity of an alternating circuit the real activity is to that recorded by the wattmeter as $1 + n^2 t^2$, is to $1 + n^2 t_1 t_2$, where t_1, t_2 are, respectively, the time constants of the fine wire coil of the wattmeter and of the circuit of which the activity is being measured. The alternating E.M.F. applied to the circuit is $E_o \sin nt$.

Find the error of the wattmeter in the particular case in which there are 100 alternations a second, the resistance and inductance of the circuit in which the activity is being measured being 10 and ·1, and of the fine wire circuit of the wattmeter 500 and ·5.

II. Describe Babinet's compensator, and explain fully how it is used.

A Babinet compensator is made of two quartz prisms, the refracting angle of each being 15′. Supposing, as in M. Jamin's arrangement, that one of the prisms is moved across the other by a micrometer screw, find the distance through which it must be moved in order to produce a relative retardation of a quarter wave length of yellow light, given the wave length of yellow light in vacuo to be ·0005893 mm. The indices of refraction for the ordinary and extraordinary yellow rays are 1·5442 and 1·5534 respectively, and tan 15′ = ·0043634.

III. Write essays on not more than two of the following subjects :—

(a) The electromagnetic theory of light, and recent experimental verification of it.

(b) Units and dimensions.

(c) Galvanometers.

(d) The relative motion of matter and ether.

(e) The solution of diffraction problems by Cornu's spiral.

(f) Thermal effects accompanying tensile strain.

PHYSIOLOGY (Pass).

The same paper as set for Third year M.B. degree.

PHYSIOLOGY. (Honours).

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

N.B —It is not expected that all the questions will be answered.

I. Describe, with diagrams, the minute anatomy of the cerebellum.

II. What is the muscular sense? Discuss the question as to the physiological basis on which this state of consciousness depends.

III. Whas is meant by the theory of the "specific energy of nerves?" To what extent may this be regarded as a correct statement of the facts?

IV. Write a short historical account of the development of our knowledge concerning coagulation of the blood. What is the present position of the question?

V. Discuss the nature of the chemical events which underlie the manifestation of energy by contractile substances.

VI. Describe the manner of development of the vertebrate eye. What embryonic features may be persistent.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY. I.

The same paper as set for Third year M.B. degree.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY. II. (Honours.)

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Six hours.

I. What substances of physiological import are contained in the fluid A and the solid B.

II. Take a cardiac tracing of the frog, showing the effect of atropine and of vagus stimulation.

III. Ascertain by chemical means the percentage of sugar in the urine sample C, and confirm by the "Halbshatten Apparat."

GEOLOGY, PALÆONTOLOGY, & MINERALOGY.

PROFESSOR R. TATE, F.G.S., F.L.S.; PROFESSOR DAVID, B.A., F.G.S., AND MR. T. C. CLOUD, F.C.S.

PAPER I. (PASS).

Time—Three hours.

[You may select seven questions.]

I. Describe the formations penetrated in the Croydon Bore at Adelaide, illustrating your answer with a sketch section showing the relation of the tertiary formations to one another in the neighbourhood of Adelaide.

II. Describe the metamorphism to which the Pre-Cambrian (Archæan) rocks of the Mount Lofty Range have been subjected. Account for the fact that the upper beds have been more metamorphosed than the lower.

III. Write a short description of the Leigh's Creek coal-measures, and state upon what palæontological evidence they may be correlated with other rocks in Australia.

IV. Explain and criticise the statements that (1) volcanoes are situated on those areas of the earth's crust which are undergoing elevation, and (2) that volcanoes become dormant or extinct in areas undergoing subsidence. Quote examples from the various manifestations of volcanic energy in past geological time in Australia.

V. Describe briefly the "desert sandstone" formation of Australia, quoting evidence as to the physical conditions attending its deposition.

VI. Explain the meaning of the following terms :—Volcanic neck, overlap, overthrust fault, "zone of no strain" (in the earth's crust), eskers (Kames), Palæolithic.

VII. Review three important forms of animal and three of plant life in the Permo—Carboniferous rocks of Australia, referring the forms to their proper Sub-Kingdoms, Classes, &c., and illustrating your answer with sketches.

VIII. Describe the structure of any palliobranch, and describe any two important palliobranchs from each of the following systems :—Devonian, Jurassic, Eocene. The examples quoted may be taken from Australia or elsewhere.

IX. Refer the following fossils to their proper kingdoms, sub-kingdoms, classes, &c., and state the geological horizons of which they are specially characteristic :—*Crioceras australe* (Moore), *Dentalium aratum* (Tate), *Waldheimia*

Garibaldiana (Davidson), *Conocephalites australis* (H. Woodward), *Gangamopteris spathulata* (McCoy), *Brachyphyllum australe* (Ten. Woods), *Quercus Wilkinsoni* (Ettingshausen). *Megalania prisca* (Owen), *Turritella Murrayana* (Tate), *Cyathophyllum Mitchelli* (R. Etheridge, jun.), *Pentacrinus australis* (Moore), *Maccoyella Barklyi* (Moore).

X. Describe briefly the sequence of events in the Northern Hemisphere during the Great Ice Age, mentioning the chief evidences for there having been such an epoch.

PAPER II. (HONOURS).

Time—Two hours.

I. Describe the geology of any district well-known to you.

II. Name the species of fossils, and assign them to their proper geological horizon.

III. Describe the genera (1–4) in technical language.

IV. Write out a list of the characteristic fossils of the Silurian period in Australia.

V. Summarise the leading palæontological differences between Eocene and Miocene in Australia.

PART II.

Time—One hour.

Make a blowpipe examination of the three minerals given you. State your results, and the means by which you arrived at them.

PAPER III.

Time—Three hours.

SECTION I.

I. Name the ten models of crystals placed before you, and state the crystalline system to which they belong.

II. Name the ten mineral specimens placed before you.

(Only eight of the following questions are to be selected.)

I. Name the crystalline system to which the following species belong :—*Tourmaline, Cuprite, Cassiterite, Albite, Anglesite, Apatite, Rutile, Azurite, Embolite, Arsenopyrite* (mispickel), *Siderite,* and *Scheelite.*

II. Give drawings of two distinct forms of *Barite.* Name the planes represented, with the symbols usually employed to designate them.

III. Name two species exhibiting marked magnetic properties, and describe their physical characters and chemical constitution.

IV. Name and describe two ores of Zinc. State their chemical constitution and the percentage of the metal contained by each when in the pure state.

V. Describe the physical characters and chemical constitution of the following mineral species, viz. :—*Boracite, Diallage, Axinite,* and *Zircon.*

VI. Name two minerals in which the element Fluorine forms an essential constituent. Name the crystalline system to which they belong. State the hardness, specific gravity, and chemical constitution of each.

VII. If colourless crystals of the following species were placed in your hands, describe freely what means you would take to distinguish between them :—*Quartz, Calcite, Tourmaline, Albite, Topaz.*

VIII. What blowpipe teaching would you depend upon to distinguish between *Pyrite, Chalcipyrite,* and *Cobaltite.*

IX. Describe four of the most common species of the Feldspar family, and state their essential chemical constitution.

X. What do you understand by the term dichroism, as applied to minerals ; name two species which are strongly dichroic.

STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE COURSE FOR THE B.Sc. DEGREE.

Burgess, May
Cooke, Isabel
Fitzgerald, Joseph Edward

Stephens, Charles Francis
Unbehaun, Albert Carl

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, SESSION 1895.

Burgess, May
Clark, Edward Vincent
Cooke, Isabel
Drew, Thomas Mitchell
Fitzgerald, Joseph Edward
Leitch, Oliver
Mitton, Ernest Gladstone

Stephens, Charles Francis
Stuckey, Edward Joseph
Stuckey, Francis Seavington
Thompson, Thomas Alexander
Unbehaun, Albert Carl
Whitington, Bertram

STUDENTS NOT STUDYING FOR A DEGREE.

PHYSICS—PART I.

Batten, Stephen John
Beresford, George Stuart
Büring, Adolph
Butler, Leonard
Chick, Frederic
Claxton, Elsie Mabel
Close, Frank Wilkinson
Conrad, Frank Herbert
Collison, John Cleeve
Cox, Frank Vernon
Edwards, James Read
Fox, Michael John
Gates, Benjamin
Giles, Nigel Stuart
Giles, Richard Holloway
Hanson, Adolph Henry Ernest
Hemingway, Arthur John
Henderson, Edgar Temple
Henderson, Horatio Garrett

Howe, Alexander Maxwell
Jones, Cecil William Thomas
Joyner, Arthur Selby Livingstone
McNicholl, Hugh
Michell, John
Mitchell, Percival
Moule, John William
Nall, Ethel Mary
Nicholls, Percy
Odgers, John
Robinson, Ethel Davy
Ross, Arthur William
Simpson, Alfred Allen
Sullivan, Cecil Arthur Edgar
Todd, Lorna
Wainwright, Florence
Wooldridge, Garbut Thomas
Wright, George Lytton
Wyly, Sydney Alexander

CHEMISTRY.

Burgess, May
Chapple, Phœbe
Comley, Charles Herbert
Cooke, Isabel
Corbin, John
Cornish, George Percival
Dalwood, Archibald Bramley
Duxbury, William
Edmunds, L. G.
Fitzgerald, Edward Thomas Columbus
Fitzgerald, Joseph Edward
George, Madeline Rees
Jacobs, Isaac
Magarey, Percy Rupert
Malzard, William John Duncan
Manton, Charles

Matthews, Herbert John
Mitton, Ernest Gladstone
Phillips, James Howard
Rush, Arthur Robert
Shepherd, Stuart
Slattery, John William
Slattery, Richard Francis
Solomon, Harrie Walter
Stead, William Joseph
Stow, Francis Leslie
Stubbs, Cyril Havelock
Thomson, James Simpson
Towler, Albert E.
Unbehaun, Albert Carl
Whitington, Bertram
Wilson, George Albert

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BIOLOGY.

Burgess, May
Cooke, Isabel
Mitton, Ernest Gladstone

Unbehaun, Albert Carl
Whitington, Bertram

HISTOLOGY.

Bickford, Alfred
Dale, Arthur Cecil George
Miller, John

Russack, Frederick William
Treloar, Charles Hextall

GEOLOGY.

Bosworth, Richard Leslie Eugene
Comley, Charles Herbert
Fitzgerald, Joseph Edward
O'Grady, John James

O'Grady, Standish John
Rowe, Walter Tidd
Wright, Harley Beaumont

ELECTRIC ENGINEERING—PART I.

Blyth, Arthur Trevor
Bullock, Harold John
Cornelius, Marc Stanley
Duncan, Archibald Walker
Duncan, Robert
Edwards, James Read
Fisher, Ernest John Neville
Flint, Thomas
Greenlees, William James
Haycraft, John Howard
Hitchcox, Ernest Anslow
James, Joseph Glaceup
Lawton, Howard Norman

Marjoram, Archibald
Nordmann, Wilfred Gottlieb Roland Patrick
Roberts, James Potts
Robertson, Harold Ross
Simpson, Frederick Neighbour
Thompson, William Arthur
Vardon, Ralph
Ward, George Fox
Whitehill, Ernest George
Wittber, Carl Wilhelm
Yeatman, Henry

CLASS LISTS, 1895.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc., NOVEMBER, 1895.

PASS LIST.

FIRST YEAR.

Stephens, Charles Francis, 1, 2*, 3, 4.

1.—Pure Mathematics.
2.—Physics.

3.—Biology and Physiology.
4.—Inorganic Chemistry.

SECOND YEAR.

Stuckey, Francis Seavington, 1*, 2*, 4, 7*.
Thompson, Thomas Alexander, 1*, 2*, 4*, 7*.

1.—Pure Mathematics.
2.—Physics.

4.—Organic Chemistry.
7.—Geology.

* An asterisk denotes credit.

THIRD YEAR.

MATHEMATICS.

Clark, Edward Vincent	Second Class Honours
Stuckey, Edward Joseph	Third Class Honours
Leitch, Oliver	Pass

PHYSICS.

Equal { Clark, Edward Vincent	Second Class Honours
Stuckey, Edward Joseph	Second Class Honours

GEOLOGY.

Clark, Edward Vincent	First Class Honours

PHYSIOLOGY.

Leitch, Oliver	Third Class Honours

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.

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

I declare that I was born on
I enclose herewith the prescribed fee of £

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

Dated this day of , 189 .
To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

Allowed: 18th of December, 1886.

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

1. LATIN. Part I. The same subjects as for the 1st Year B.A.
   " Part II. " " 2nd Year B.A.
2. GREEK. Part I. " " 1st Year B.A.
   " Part II. " " 2nd Year B.A.
3. FRENCH. The same subjects as prescribed for a pass (omitting History) for 3rd Year B.A.
4. GERMAN. The same subjects as prescribed for a pass (omitting History) for 3rd Year B.A.
5. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. The same subjects as for the 1st Year B.A.
6. 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. The same subjects as for the 2nd Year B.Sc., Group C.
   " Part IIB. The same subjects as for the 2nd Year B.Sc., Group 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.

10. BIOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY. Part I. The same subjects as for 1st Year B.Sc.
11. PHYSIOLOGY. Part II. The same subjects as for 2nd Year B.Sc.
12. BOTANY. The same subjects as for 2nd Year B.Sc.
13. GEOLOGY. The same subjects as for 2nd Year B.Sc.
*14. THEORY AND HISTORY OF EDUCATION.
†15. 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 ;
Handbook of Practical Telegraphy : Culley.
The Electro-Magnet : Silvanus Thompson.
The Dynamo : Silvanus Thompson.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

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 German.

FRENCH (Pass).

I. Translate into French—

My Lady Viscountess looked fatigued, as if with watching, and her face was pale.

Miss Beatrix remarked these signs of indisposition in her mother and deplored them. "I am an old woman," says my lady, with a kind smile; "I cannot hope to look as young as you do, my dear."

"She'll never look as good as you do if she lives till she's a hundred," says my lord, taking his mother by the waist, and kissing her hand.

"Do I look very wicked, cousin?" says Beatrix, turning full round on Esmond, with her pretty face so close under his chin that the soft perfumed hair touched it. She laid her finger-tips on his sleeve as she spoke; and he put his other hand over hers.

"I'm like your looking-glass," says he, "and that can't flatter you."

"He means that you are always looking at him, my dear," says her mother, archly. Beatrix ran away from Esmond at this, and flew to her mamma, whom she kissed, stopping my lady's mouth with her pretty hand.

—THACKERAY : *The History of Henry Esmond, Esq.*

II. Translate into English—

En plein jour, l'aspect de l'hôtel n'est pas le même. Les mots : *Caisse, Magasin, Entrée des ateliers*, éclatent partout en or sur les vieilles murailles, les font vivre, les rajeunissent. Les camions des chemins de fer ébranlent le portail ; les commis s'avancent au perron la plume à l'oreille pour recevoir les marchandises. La cour est encombrée de caisses, de paniers, de paille, de toile d'emballage. On se sent bien dans une fabrique. Mais avec la nuit, le grand silence, cette lune d'hiver qui, dans le fouillis des toits compliqués, jette et entremêle des ombres, l'antique maison des Nesmond reprend ses allures seigneuriales. Les balcons sont en dentelle ; la cour d'honneur s'agrandit, et le vieil escalier, qu'éclairent des jours inégaux, vous a des recoins de cathédrale, avec des niches vides et des marches perdues qui ressemblent à des autels.

—ALPHONSE DAUDET : *Un Réveillon dans le Marais.*

III. Translate into English :—

> Oh ! que la royauté, puissante et vénérable,
> Fille, aux cheveux blanchis, des âges révolus,
> Perçant de ses clartés leur nuit impénétrable,
>   Où tant d'astres ne brillent plus ;
> Soumettant l'aigle au cygne et l'autour aux colombes,
>   S'élevant de tombes en tombes ;
>   Géant que grandit son fardeau ;
> Consacrant sur l'autel le fer dont elle est ceinte,
> Et mêlant les rayons de l'auréole sainte
>   Aux fleurons du royal bandeau ;
> Oh ! que la royauté, peuples, est douce et belle !—
> A force de bienfaits elle achète ses droits.
> Son bras fort, quand bouillonne une foule rebelle,
>   Couvre les sceptres d'une croix.
> Ce colosse d'airain, de ses mains séculaires,
>   Dans les nuages populaires,
>   Lève un phare aux feux éclatants ;
> Et, liant au passé l'avenir qu'il féconde,
> Pose à la fois ses pieds, en vain battus de l'onde,
>   Sur les deux rivages du temps.
> —VICTOR HUGO : *Odes, II.* 7.

Describe the metre of these lines.

What are the chief rules as regards *rhyme* in French verse ? Mention points in which the English practice differs.

IIII. Translate into English :—

> La calomnie, monsieur ? vous ne savez guère ce que vous dédaignez ; j'ai vu les plus honnêtes gens près d'entre accablés. Croyez qu'il n'y a pas de plate méchancete,è pas d'horreurs, pas de conte absurde, qu'on ne fassé adopter aux oisifs d'une grande ville en s'y prenant bien ; et nous avons ici des gens d'une adresse ! . . . D'abord, un bruit léger, rasant le sol comme l'hirondelle avant l'orage, *pianissimo*, murmure et file et sème en courant le trait empoisonné. Telle bouche le recueille, et *piano, piano* vous le glisse en l'oreille adroitement. Le mal est fait, il germe, il rampe, il chemine, et *rinforzando* de bouche en bouche il va le diable ; puis, tout à coup, ne sais comment, vous voyez calomnie se dresser, siffler, s'enfler, grandir à vue d'œil. Elle s'élance, étend son vol, tourbillonne, enveloppe, arrache, entraîne, éclate et tonne, et devient, grâce au ciel, un cri général, un *crescende* public, un *chorus* universel de haine et de proscription. Qui diable y résisterait ?
> —BEAUMARCHAIS : *Le Barbier de Séville, Act II., sc.* 8.

V. Give the English for mettre sur le grabat, soyez le bien
rétabli, vous pouvez vous en détacher, vous le prenez
bien haut, sortez par le petit escalier, and the French
for What a pity ! a latch-key, I have got into a wasp's
nest, to do some one a bad turn with the authorities.

VI. Give, with examples, the principal rules for the use of the
subjunctive in dependent clauses, and give instances of
the idiomatic insertion of the negative and of que.

GERMAN. (Pass).

Professor Mitchell.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate the following passages :—

(1.) Ich kann es euch so sehr nicht übel nehmen;
Ich weiß, wie es um diese Lehre steht.
Es erben sich Gesetz' und Rechte
Wie eine ew'ge Krankheit fort;
Sie schleppen von Geschlecht sich zum Geschlechte
Und rücken sacht von Ort zu Ort.
Vernunft wird Unsinn, Wohlthat Plage;
Weh dir, daß du ein Enkel bist!
Vom Rechte das mit uns geboren ist,
Von dem ist leider! nie die Frage.

(2.) Nun! und wer merkt uns das nun an,
Daß wir aus Süden und aus Norden
Zusammen geschneit und geblasen worden?
Sehn wir nicht aus wie aus einem Span?
Stehn wir nicht gegen den Feind geschlossen,
Recht wie zusammen geleimt und gegossen?
Greifen wir nicht, wie ein Mühlwerk, flink
In einander auf Wort und Wink?
Wer hat uns so zusammen geschmiedet,
Daß Ihr uns nimmer unterschiedet?
Kein Andrer sonst, als der Wallenstein!

(3.) Man darf das nicht vor keuschen Ohren nennen,
Was keusche Herzen nicht entbehren können.
Und kurz und gut, ich gönn' ihm das Vergnügen
Gelegentlich sich etwas vorzulügen:
Doch lange hält er das nicht aus.
Du bist schon wieder abgetrieben
Und währt es länger, aufgerieben
In Tollheit oder Angst und Graus.
Genug damit! dein Liebchen sitzt dadrinne
Und alles wird ihr eng' und trüb,
Du kommst ihr gar nicht aus dem Sinne;
Sie hat dich übermächtig lieb.
Erst kam deine Liebeswuth übergeflossen,
Wie vom geschmolznen Schnee ein Bächlein übersteigt.

Du haſt ſie ihr ins Herz gegoſſen,
Nun iſt dein Bächlein wieder ſeicht.
Mich dünkt, anſtatt in Wäldern zu thronen,
Ließ es dem großen Herren gut,
Das arme affenjunge Blut
Für ſeine Liebe zu belohnen.

(4.) Malebranche war ein gläubiger Prieſter, obgleich nicht voll Eifer und Wärme; er war beſcheiden und einfach, wie ſeine Liebe zu den Kindern zeigt, mit denen er zu ſcherzen und ſich zu unterhalten liebte, was die einzige unſchuldige Erholung für die dauernde Arbeit ſeines Geiſtes war. Er war eine von den Naturen, die alt werden und ſich immer im Geiſte friſch, rein und jung erhalten, ohne daß ihr Gefühl etwas von ſeiner erſten Lebendigkeit einbüßte. Er war groß und mager, hatte einen großen Kopf, ein langes Geſicht, lange Naſe und breite Stirn; ſeine Augen waren klein, von bläulicher, faſt grauer Farbe, und voll Leben und Geiſt; ſeine feinen und geſchloſſenen Lippen ließen den ſcharfen und tiefen Moraliſten erkennen: in Allem war jener Ausdruck von geiſtiger Klarheit erkennbar, den das intenſive ausſchließliche Gedankenleben verleiht, und der ihn in gewiſſer Weiſe mit Locke und Kant verwandt zeigt.

II. Translate into German :--

Another person came and knocked at the door of a house where he was well known. The servant let him in, and being told the master of the house was above, he ran up, and came into the room to them as the whole family were at supper. They began to rise up a little surprised, not knowing what the matter was. But he bade them sit still, as he only came to take his leave of them. They asked him, 'Why, Mr. — where are you going?' 'Going,' says he, 'I have got the sickness and shall die to-morrow night.' It is easy to believe, though not to describe, the consternation they were all in. The women and the man's daughters, which were but little girls, were frightened almost to death, and got up and ran out, some down-stairs and some up-stairs, and locked themselves in their chambers. and screamed out at the window for help.

III. Translate :—

(1.) Wie ſie kurz angebunden war,
Das iſt nun zum Entzücken gar.
(2.) Stürzen wir uns in das Rauſchen der Zeit
Ins Rollen der Begebenheit.
(3.) Du haſt wol recht, ich finde nicht die Spur
Von einem Geiſt und alles iſt Dreſſur.
(4.) Und trifft es morgen, ſo laſſet uns heut
Noch ſchlürfen die Neige der köſtlichen Zeit.

IV. Explain and exemplify the uses of the subjunctive in German.

CLASS LISTS.

LATIN—PART I.

Clark, Caroline | Martin, Emily Rosa

LATIN—PART II.

Laurie, Ebenezer Curtis

GREEK—PART I.

Harry, Arthur Hartley | Sewell, Frank

GREEK—PART II.

None

FRENCH.

Collison, Edith | Wright, Blanche Lucy Amand

GERMAN.

Ullrich, Richard Emil

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Beggs, Hugh
Cross, Lewis Brundle
Dorman, Benjamin
Harry, Arthur Hartley
Haslam, Joseph Auburn
McNamara, David Joseph

Monk, Aquila
Mundy, Charles John Woodroffe
Pryor, James
Rush, Harry Thomas
Sewell, Frank
Thomas, Millicent Kyffin

LOGIC.

Clark, Caroline

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Bell, Harry Charles Rikard
Burgess, May
Mitton, Ernest Gladstone
Phillips, James Howard

Slattery, Richard Francis
Solomon, Walter Samuel
Stubbs, Cyril Havelock
Whitington, Bertram

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.

Bell, Harry Charles Rikard
*Burgess, May

Unbehaun, Albert Carl
Whitington, Bertram

GEOLOGY.

Comley, Charles Hubert
Coulter, Jabez Francis

Sadleir, Eliza Georgina

BOTANY.

None

PHYSICS—PART I.

Batten, Stephen John
Bell, Harry Charles Rikard
Butler, Leonard John Walker
Fox, James Michael

Mitchell, Percival Harris
Nall, Ethel Mary
Odgers, John James
Phillips, James Howard

PHYSICS—PART II.

Sadleir, Eliza Georgina

MATHEMATICS—PART I.

Laurie, Ebenezer Curtis

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Nall, Ethel Mary | Sholl, Reginald Frank

* An asterisk denotes credit.

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

REGULATIONS.

I. A Certificate that he has passed a Matriculation Examination of the University shall, if he has passed in Latin, be granted to each successful Candidate at the Senior Public Examination who shall satisfy the Registrar that he intends to become an Articled Clerk.

II. Term Examinations in the subjects of study lectured upon during the respective Terms shall be held about the close of the First and Second Terms in each year. All Students are required to present themselves for examination at the Term Examinations.

III. Annual Examinations in the subjects of study for each academical year shall be held about the close of the Third Term in each year, and also during the First Term of the following year. Students proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, who have failed to pass or who have not presented themselves at the Annual Examination in the Third Term of any year, may by permission of the Faculty, subject to the approval of the Council, present themselves for examination at the Annual Examination in the First Term of the following year; provided that Students who have failed to pass at the Annual Examination in the Third Term of any year shall in no case be permitted to present themselves at the Annual Examination in the First Term of the following year, except on the recommendation of the Board of Examiners.

IV. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, Students not coming within Regulations IX. and XI. must, after Matriculation, complete four academical years of study as hereinafter specified, and pass the Annual Examinations, and one at least of the Term Examinations proper to each of those years.

*V. At the Annual Examination for the first year of the Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, every Student proceeding to that Degree shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :— First Year.

> 1. *Latin* (as in the first year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only).

* Allowed 15th December, 1892.

APPENDIX B.

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2. *Roman Law.*

3. *Constitutional Law.*

4. *English Language and Literature* (as in the first year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only).

*VI. At the Annual Examination for the second year every Student shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :—

1. *Latin* (as in the second year for the B.A. Course pass subjects only), or *Greek* (as in the first year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only).

2. *Law of Property.*

3. *Logic* (as in the second year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only), or *Elementary Pure Mathematics* (as in the first year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only).

VII. At the Annual Examination for the third year every Student shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :—

1. *Jurisprudence.*

2. *Principles of Equity.*

3. *Law of Contracts.*

*VIII. At the Annual Examination for the fourth year every student shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :—

1. *International Law (Public and Private).*

2. *The Law of Wrongs (Civil and Criminal).*

3. *The Law of Procedure*, or, *Mental and Moral Science* (as in the third year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only).

IX. Students who have already graduated in Arts may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws by passing in the following subjects at the Annual Examinations :—

1. *Roman Law.*

2. *Constitutional Law.*

3. *Law of Property.*

4. *Jurisprudence.*

5. *Principles of Equity.*

* Allowed 15th December, 1892.

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6. *Law of Contracts.*

7. *International Law (Public and Private).*

8. *The Law of Wrongs (Civil and Criminal).*

9. *The Law of Procedure,* or *Mental and Moral Science.*

Such Examinations may be passed at one time or at several times after taking the B.A. Degree, and no attendance at Lectures or Term Examinations is required.

X. Students will not be required to pass in the subjects which are also included in the B.A. Course, or the alternatives for such subjects, if they have previously passed such first-mentioned subjects in the B.A. Course.

XI. Students who have already obtained the final certificate referred to in Regulation XIII. may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws by satisfying the examiners for the Higher Public Examination, in Latin, English Language and Literature, and in one of the other subjects prescribed for such examination and in the following subjects :—

1. *Roman Law.*

2. *Jurisprudence.*

3. *International Law (Public and Private).*

4. *Principles of Equity.*

Such Examinations may be passed at any time after obtaining the Final Certificate, and no attendance at Lectures or Term Examinations is required.

XII. Students not proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws may, on complying so far as it is requisite with the Statutes and Regulations, attend the University Lectures on any of the prescribed subjects of study for that Degree, and present themselves for examination therein.

XIII. All Students who in accordance with the Regulations pass the prescribed Examinations in the Law of Property, Constitutional Law, the Law of Contracts, the Law of Wrongs (civil and criminal), and the Law of Procedure, and fulfil all other conditions prescribed by the Statutes and Regulations, shall be entitled to receive a final certificate that they have passed in those subjects.

XIV. A Student who shall pass in any of the subjects mentioned in Regulation XIII., shall be entitled to a Certificate to that effect.

XV. Schedules suggesting text-books and books of reference to aid Students in regard to the subjects of study and examination, shall be drawn up, and Students shall be required to show not merely an acquaintance with those books, but a competent knowledge of the subjects of study and examination.

XVI. The schedules shall be drawn up by the Faculty, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

XVII. Any student may present himself for examination at the Annual Examinations in any subject in which he has gained credit for one academical year's attendance at Lectures, and has passed at least one Term Examination in such subject; but (except as mentioned in Regulations X. and XI.) no student shall so present himself in any subject in which he has failed to gain credit for attendance at the University Lectures during so many Terms as shall constitute one academical year, or to pass at least one of such Term Examinations, unless (as to lectures)—

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

and unless (as to the Term Examinations)—

He was prevented from presenting himself thereat by illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Faculty, subject to the approval of the Council.

The Annual Examination need not, nor need the Term Examination, be passed in the same academical year in which the Lectures have been attended, nor need the Terms consti tuting an academical year be all kept in one and the same year.

XVIII. No student shall in any term be credited with attendance at the University lectures in any subject unless he shall during that term have attended and gained credit for three-fourths of the lectures given in that subject, except in cases of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council. The lectures must be attended with diligence. The Professor or Lecturer shall have the power of refusing to give credit for attendance if the student should exhibit negligence or insufficient preparation.

XIX. The names of the students passing each Annual Examination

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for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be arranged in three classes, in alphabetical order in each.

The names of all other students passing at an Annual Examination in any subject shall be arranged in alphabetical order in lists, which shall indicate the subjects in which each student has passed.

The Council shall transmit a copy of the above-mentioned lists to the Chief Justice or (if the Chief Justice be absent from Adelaide, or if there be no Chief Justice) to the Senior Judge of the Supreme Court.

XX. Notices by students of their intention to present themselves at an Annual Examination must reach the Registrar not more than six weeks and not less than one calendar month before the commencement of the Examination.

XXI. The undermentioned fees shall be payable in advance :

	£	s	d
Entrance fee for students not intending to graduate in Laws but intending to attend lectures or present themselves for examination in Laws	£3	3	0
Students who begin the Graduate Course, and subsequently proceed for the Certificate, will have to pay the entrance fee of	3	3	0
Fees payable in each term by every student attending Lectures on any subject included in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws :			
For each subject	1	11	6
Fee for each subject at an Annual Examination	1	1	0
Fee for certificate of having passed in one or more subjects of any examination in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws	0	10	0
Fee for final certificate showing all the subjects in which a Student has passed at the four Annual Examinations in Laws	5	5	0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws	5	5	0

XXII. These Regulations shall apply to all Students who have not completed the First Academical Year of study prescribed by the Regulations hereby repealed, but all students who have completed such year of study shall proceed under the Regulations hereby repealed, provided that Regulation XVIII. shall apply to all Students.

XXIII. The following Forms of Notice are prescribed :

Form of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by any student proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, and of his intention to present himself for examination.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I, , a student of this University, hereby give notice that for the purpose of completing the year of the course for

the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, I intend to present myself at the Annual Examination in the year 18   for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz.:

[Here state the subjects.]

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £   being
for each of the above-mentioned subjects.
        (If the student is an articled clerk, add):

I am articled to Mr.   , a solicitor of the
Supreme Court, whose office is situated in
    Dated this   day of   18
                    (Signature of Student)............................ ....
                    (Address).............................. ....

To the Registrar,
    University of Adelaide.

Form of notice to be sent to the Registrar by any student not proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of his intention to present himself for examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I,   , a student of this University, hereby give
notice that I intend to present myself at the Annual Examination in Laws,
in the year 18   for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz.:
                    [Here state the subjects.]
I send herewith the prescribed fee of £   being the entrance fee
(if not previously paid), and £   for each of the above-mentioned subjects.
        (If the student is an articled clerk, add):
I am articled to Mr.   a solicitor of the Supreme
Court, whose office is situated in
    Dated this   day of   18
                    (Signature of Student)..
                    (Address)...

To the Registrar,
    University of Adelaide. ·

XXIV. From and after the allowance and counter-signature by the Governor of these Regulations, there shall be repealed hereby the Regulations touching the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, which were allowed and countersigned by the Governor on the eighteenth day of December, in the year 1886. Provided that this repeal shall not (save as hereinbefore provided) affect :

(a) Anything done or suffered under any Regulations hereby repealed before the allowance or counter-signature by the Governor of these Regulations ; or

(b) Any right or status acquired, duty imposed, or liability incurred by or under any Regulation hereby repealed ; or

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(c) The validity of any order made or exemption granted by the Council under any Regulation hereby repealed.

Allowed the 31st December, 1890.

NOTE.—It is recommended that Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws should not enter into Articles until after the completion of the First Year's Course at the University.

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

* DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1896, AND MARCH, 1897.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

As in the First Year of the B.A. Course.   Pass subjects only.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

As in the First Year of the B.A. Course.   Pass subjects only.

ROMAN LAW.

Text-books recommended :

Poste's Institutes of Gaius.
Sandars' Institutes of Justinian.

† Books of reference recommended :

Moyle's Institutes of Justinian.
Hunter's Roman Law.

The papers to be set in Roman Law shall contain passages in Latin which the students shall be required to translate.   No student will be allowed to pass in Roman Law, who does not show a competent knowledge of Latin.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

(a) The History of responsible Government in Great Britain.
(b) The relation of the Crown and British Parliament to the colonies.

Text-books recommended :

Taswell Langmead's Constitutional History.
Forsyth's Cases and Opinions on Constitutional Law. Chapters I., III., V., XI., XVI.
Tarring's Laws relating to the Colonies.
The Colonial Laws Validity Act (28 and 29 Vict. c. 63.)
The Acts in force in South Australia relating to the Constitution.

† Books of reference recommended :

Hallam's Constitutional History.
Stubbs' Constitutional History.
Gneist's Constitutional History.
Anson's Law and Custom of the Constitution.

† Students are not expected to purchase books of reference.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

As in the Second Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

GREEK.

As in the First Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

LOGIC.

As in the Second Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS.

As in the First Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

The Elementary Principles of the Law of Real and Personal Property.
The Real Property Acts.
The Intestate Real Estates Distribution Act, 1867, and subsequent amendments.

Text-books recommended :
Stephen's Commentaries, Vol. I ; and Vol. II. as far as relates to Personal Property.
Williams' Real Property.
Williams' Personal Property.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Text-books recommended :
Campbell's Students' Austin.
Maine's Ancient Law.
Holland's Jurisprudence.

† Book of reference recommended :
Hearn's Legal Rights and Duties.

PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.

Text-book recommended :—
Snell : Principles of Equity.
†Books of reference recommended :—
White's and Tudor's Leading Cases.
Story's Equity Jurisdiction.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Text-books recommended :
Anson on Contracts.
Snell : Principles of Equity. Parts I. and III.
Smith's Leading Cases [the cases referring to the Law of Contract].

† Books of reference recommended :
Leake on Contracts.
Pollock on Contracts (latest edition).

FOURTH YEAR'S COURSE.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(*a*) The general character of the systems called Public and Private International Law.
(*b*) Public International Law : such questions as arise between Sovereign Powers in time of peace and war.
(*c*) Private International Law so far as it deals with Status, Capacity, Marriage, Domicile, Contract, and Torts.

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Text-books recommended:

  Hall's International Law.
  Westlake's Private International Law.

† Books of reference recommended:

  Kent's International Law (Abdy's edition).
  Phillimore's International Law.
  Dicey on Domicile.
  Davis' International Law.

THE LAW OF WRONGS.
(Civil and Criminal):

Text-books recommended:
  Pollock's Law of Torts.
  Stephen's Digest of Criminal Law.

† Books of reference recommended:
  Addison's Law of Torts.
  Russell on Crimes.
  Stephen's General View of the Criminal Law.

LAW OF PROCEDURE.

  (a) Law of Evidence.

Text-books recommended:
  Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence.
  Best's Law of Evidence.

† Book of reference recommended:
  Taylor on Evidence.
  (b) The Supreme Court Act and Rules of Court.

† Books of reference recommended:
  Archbold's Chitty's Practice.
  Wilson's Judicature Acts and Rules.
  (c) Insolvency Acts, Local Court Acts.

† Book of reference recommended:
  Barlow's Local Courts Act.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.
As in the Third Year of the B.A. Course.   Pass subjects only.

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* For details of subjects for the Ordinary LL.B. Examination in March, 1896, see University Calendar for 1895.

  † Students are not expected to purchase books of reference

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The rules of the Supreme Court, of which copy is annexed, were issued under the Seal of the Court on the third day of June, 1890. The rules which concern Students of Law in the University are published in the Calendar for the convenience of reference :—

Whereas by an Act of the Parliament of the Province of South Australia, No. 31 of 1885-6, intituled "An Act to consolidate the several Ordinances relating to the establishment of the Supreme Court of the Province of South Australia," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Judges of the Supreme Court to make and practise such General Rules and Orders touching and concerning the admission of attorneys, solicitors, and barristers as the circumstances of the Province may require : And whereas it has been considered expedient to consolidate and amend the General Rules and Orders made by the Judges of the Supreme Court on the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, the twenty-fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and the seventeenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five : Now, therefore, it is ordered as follows :—

PART I.

1. All the said General Rules and Orders shall be, and the same are hereby, annulled from and after the coming into operation of the present Rules : Provided that this annulment shall not affect anything lawfully done or suffered, or any right or title accrued, or obligation or liability incurred, or duty or restriction imposed by or under any of the annulled Rules and Orders prior to the coming into the operation of the present Rules.

PART II.

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

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

proper examinations of the University of Adelaide, have passed in—

The Law of Property,

Constitutional Law,

The Law of Obligations,

The Law of Wrongs (civil and criminal), and

The Law of Procedure:

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

9. The Board may require every such clerk as is mentioned in these rules to answer, verbally or in writing under his hand, such questions touching his conduct and service during his clerkship as the Board shall think fit to propose. Every such clerk (and each practitioner, solicitor, attorney, or proctor with whom he may have served any part of his clerkship) shall, if required by the Board, and if not prevented by sufficient cause from complying with such requirement, attend the Board and give such explanations as the Board may require touching the said conduct and service.

PART III.

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

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

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

the certificate of any one of the said Judges, satisfy the Board as to his conduct and fitness to be admitted.

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

Given under our hands and the Seal of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court House, at Adelaide, this third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

(L.S.)

S. J. WAY, C.J.
JAS. P. BOUCAUT, J.
W. H. BUNDEY, J.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

NOVEMBER, 1895.

FIRST YEAR.

ROMAN LAW.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.D., AND MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

(No candidate will be allowed to pass in Roman Law who does not show a competent knowledge of Latin.)

    I. Sketch concisely the development of Roman Law from the earliest times to the beginning of Justinian's reign.

    II. Explain the scheme of the Institutes of Justinian and compare it with that of the Commendaries of Gaius.

    III. Explain the following expressions :—*ager vectigalis, actio Rutiliana, tutor fiduciarius, adquisitiones dominii naturales, litis contestatio, cretio vulgaris, servitus altius tollendi.*

    IV. Explain fully the expression *universitas,* and illustrate by examples.

    V. Translate and explain :—

> Sui autem et necessarii heredes sunt velut filius filiave, nepos neptisve ex filio, et deinceps ceteri qui modo in potestate morientis fuerunt. Sed uti nepos neptisve suus heres sit, non sufficit eum in potestate avi mortis tempore fuisse, sed opus est ut pater quoque ejus vivo patre suo desierit suus heres esse aut morte interceptus aut qualibet ratione liberatus potestate ; tum enim nepos neptisve in locum sui patris succedunt.

<div align="right">G. II. 156.</div>

> In what respect did the Roman *heres* differ from the English *heir* ?

    VI. Translate and explain :—

> Rursus ex diverso si quis, cum reipublicæ causa abesset vel in hostium potestate esset, rem ejus qui in civitate esset usu ceperit, permittitur domino, si possessor reipublicæ causa abesse desierit, tunc intra annum rescissa usucapione eam rem petere, id est, ita petere ut dicat possessorem usu non cepisse, et ob id suam rem esse.

<div align="right">Just. IV. vi. 5.</div>

VII. Translate, with short notes :—

Aliquando autem evenit, ut liberi qui statim ut nati sunt, parentum in potestate non fiant, ii postea tamen redigantur in potestatem.

G. I. 65.

Sed et si quis, priore testamento jure perfecto, posterius aeque jure fecerit, etiamsi ex certis rebus in eo heredem instituerit, superius testamentum sublatum esse divi Severus et Antoninus rescripserunt.

J. II. xvii. 3.

Si judex litem suam fecerit, non proprie ex maleficio obligatus videtur ; sed quid neque ex contractu obligatus est, et utique peccasse aliquid intelligitur, licet per imprudentiam, ideo videtur quasi ex maleficio teneri.

J. IV. v. pr.

VIII. Explain the various ways in which *things* may be classified, showing which way you prefer.

IX. State and comment upon the definition of *obligatio*, and explain the modes in which an *obligatio* might arise.

X. " Actionum autem quaedam bonae fidei sunt, quaedam stricti juris." What were the origin and effects of this distinction ?

XI. Titius builds a house on the land of Maevius. What are the rights and remedies of Titius and Maevius respectively ?

XII. By what modes would a Roman citizen living at the time of Gaius effect the following purposes :—

(a) The conveyance of an Italian farm ;

(b) The grant to a neighbour of a right-of-way in Italy or in the provinces ;

(c) The transfer of a debt owing to him.

Would your answer be different supposing he had lived in the time of Justinian ?

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Professor Pennefather, LL.D., and Mr. G. Ash, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Sketch the civil and ecclesiastical policy of William the Conqueror.

II. What were the chief provisions of the constitutions of Clarendon of 1164 ?

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III. Hallam says, " The Revolution was the triumph of liberal and constitutional privileges." Explain and illustrate this remark.

IV. Explain the following expressions :—*Viscount, præmunire, the Instrument of Government, the Navigation Acts, the Mutiny Act.*

V. (a) Classify the Peers of the Realm who are not Lords of Parliament.

(b) What Lords of Parliament are not Peers of the Realm ?

VI. (a) What was provided by the Statute of Proclamations (31 Henry VIII., c. 8) ?

(b) What was the issue in the case of John Bates in 1606 ; and what was the decision thereon in the Court of Exchequer ?

(c) What was Hampden's case about ?

VII. Explain the origin of the Jury system.

VIII. Give an account of the judicial powers of
(a) The House of Lords.
(b) The Privy Council.

IX. Trace the history of the right of Petitioning.

X. (a) What was the dispute in *Ashby v. White,* and how did the House of Lords decide it ?

(b) What was the decision in *Wason v. Walter ?*

XI. In South Australia—
(a) What are the stages which have to be passed by a Public Bill in the House of Assembly ?
(b) What alteration has been made in the Constitution during the past two years ?
(c) How is an Act of Parliament, which has been reserved for the Queen's assent, brought into operation, and by what Act is the procedure prescribed ?

XII. (1) What are the qualifications in South Australia of an elector
(a) for the Legislative Council ;
(b) for the House of Assembly ?

(2) What provision is there in South Australia in lieu of the English Grand Jury ?

LATIN
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
AND LITERATURE
} The same papers as set for the First year of the B.A. course.

SECOND YEAR.

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.D., AND MR. W. A. MAGAREY, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain the distinction between a corporation, a company, and a partnership. How may they be formed respectively ?

II. (a) To what extent is a Bill of Sale a valid security when given in consideration of an antecedent debt ?

   (b) A gives to B a Bill of Sale over certain furniture in consideration of a contemporaneous advance. The Bill is registered within 21 days ; but, before registration, A is duly adjudicated insolvent. Is the Bill of Sale good as against the Trustee in Insolvency ?

   (c) Mention the various terms for which distress may be levied against goods included in a duly registered Bill of Sale.

III. Explain the difference between (a) joint liability; (b) several liability ; and (c) joint and several liability.

IV. State fully the rules governing the distribution of an intestate's personal estate.

V. In what ways may chattels be alienated ? How do the requisites for the sale of chattels depend on their value ?

VI. What do you know of " Insurable interest " as applied to life, fire, and marine insurance respectively ?

VII. What is meant by the " appropriation of payments " ? What is the presumption of law when no actual appropriation is made ?

VIII. Explain fully the statement : " If, while goods are in bailment, a third person should become possessed of them, and should wrongfully convert them to his own use, the right to recover possession will in some degree depend upon the nature of the bailment."

IX (a) What are the requisites of an endorsement which will operate as a negotiation of a Bill of Exchange ?

   (b) Explain fully what is meant by (1) " a holder in due course ;" and (2) " an accommodation party."

X. Give an outline of a marriage settlement, comprising realty belonging to the husband, and personalty belonging to the wife.

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THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.D., AND MR. W. A. MAGAREY, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. State and criticise Blackstone's definition of Real Property.

II. Explain the following expressions :—*base fee, paraphernalia, ademption, exclusive power, satisfied term, free and common socage.*

III. Give the history of a conveyance by *lease and release.*

IV. Trace the history of the law of Dower.

V. What is meant by the lapse of a devise, and what are the provisions of the Wills Act in respect of it ? Does the rule of law in South Australia differ from that of England ?

VI. Explain fully the advantage of mortgaging a lease of land by way of underlease

 (*a*) When the title to the land is registered under the Real Property Act, 1886 ;

 (*b*) When the title is not so registered.

VII. What power has a tenant for life of dealing with his land so as to affect it beyond the term of his own life ?

VIII. What are a distrainor's rights of seizure and sale (*a*) ordinarily ; (*b*) in respect of goods fraudulently removed by the immediate tenant to prevent distraint ?

IX. Explain fully *implied waiver, attornment,* and *escheat.*

X. Write a short note on each of the following cases :—
 Birkmyr v. Darnell ;
 Elwes v. Mawe ;
 Ex parte Pye.

LATIN } The same papers as set for the Second year of the B.A.
LOGIC } course.

THIRD YEAR.

JURISPRUDENCE.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.D., AND MR. A. GILL, B.A., LL.B

Time—Three hours.

I. What appear to you the principal merits and defects of Austin as a writer on Jurisprudence ?

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II. What are the real, and the alleged, objections to judiciary law?

III. Explain (with illustrations) the various senses in which the words *thing* is used.

IV. How do Austin and Blackstone differ in distinguishing crimes and civil injuries?

V. Explain the terms and phrases " *culpa*," " *divestitive fact*," " *might is right*," " *an enemy has no right*," " *real servitude*."

VI. Define the term *negligence*, and distinguish it from *heedlessness* and *rashness*.

VII. How does Austin criticise the common law rule that an action is itself a demand? What was the Roman law rule on the subject?

VIII. How does Holland define and classify public law?

IX. " The sole source of laws in the sense of that which impresses upon them their legal character is their recognition by the State."

   " The sources of laws, in the sense of the causes to which they owe their existence as rules, are however several."

—HOLLAND.

Explain and criticise the above statements.

X. Explain the term *self-help*, and its operation in any modern legal system.

XI. Discuss the system of Village Communities as described by Sir H. Maine.

XII. Trace fully the influence of Roman Law on the Teutonic nations.

EQUITY.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.D., and MR. A. BUCHANAN.

Time—Three hours.

I. State the principal maxims of equity, and concisely explain and illustrate any four of them.

II. What happens to a trust estate when (a) the surviving trustee dies, and (b) all the beneficiaries die?

III. To what extent (if at all) are claims by the beneficiaries against a trustee barred by lapse of time?

IV. Explain and illustrate the difference between implied and constructive trusts.

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V. Mention some of the considerations which influence a Court of Equity when deciding whether to decree or refuse Specific Performance, and give instances.

VI. *A*, a trustee, holds a first mortgage from *B* as security for some of the trust funds. In your opinion is there any objection to *A* advancing a further sum out of his (*A's*) own moneys to *B* upon a second mortgage of the same property? Give reasons for your answer.

VII. A man conveys his estate of Blackacre to his daughter, who is a married woman. He then makes his will, leaving Blackacre to his son and his estate of Whiteacre to his said daughter. He then dies, without having revoked or altered his will.

What are the rights of his son and daughter respectively?

VIII. When is acquiescence by the cestui que trust a good defence to a trustee charged with breach of trust?

IX. Explain and classify constructive fraud.

X. Can a purchaser with notice ever stand in as favourable a position as a *bonâ fide* purchaser without notice? If so, when is it, and why?

XI. What do you understand by the Doctrine of Conversion? Is the direction for the payment to the mortgagor, his executors, administrators, and assigns of the surplus on the execution of the power of sale in a mortgage in fee a conversion of the equity of redemption?

XII. Trace the history of the law as to Interpleader. What is necessary to enable a man to interplead? Is the law on this subject the same in South Australia as it is in England?

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Mr. T. Hewitson, LL.B., and Mr. E. B. Grundy.

Time—Three hours.

I. "Contract results from a combination of the two ideas of agreement and obligation."

Explain and comment on this passage, and distinguish contract from agreement, and duty from obligation; and enumerate the various sources of obligation.

II. Distinguish between (1) a guarantee and an indemnity ; and (2) a condition and a warranty.

III. " A contract cannot confer rights or impose liabilities on a person not a party to it." Explain and illustrate this statement.

IV. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following :—

      (1). Part performance ;

      (2). Executed consideration ;

      (3). Executory consideration.

V. A contract is reduced into writing. Is evidence extrinsic to the writing admissible, and for what purpose ?

VI. State the rules which are generally applicable to contracts in restraint of trade.

VII. Explain the rights and liabilities of (1) an undisclosed principal upon a contract entered into by his agent ; and (2) an agent who has entered into a contract for an undisclosed principal.

VIII. Define (1) Bill of Exchange ; (2) Bill of Lading ; (3) Bond ; (4) Merger. Explain briefly the rules of law applicable to (2) and (4).

XI. What must be proved in order to sustain an action (a) of deceit ; (b) for recission of a contract on the ground of mistake ?

X. " The rights arising from a contract are of a permanent and indestructible character unless either from the nature of the contract or from its terms it be limited in point of duration." Write an explanatory note on this passage.

XI. Discuss the following cases :—

      (a) A offers to sell property to B for £1,000. B offers £950, which A refuses. B then states that he will pay £1,000, whereupon A declares that he will not adhere to his original offer.

      (b) A, a married man, offers marriage to B, who consents in ignorance of the fact that A is already married.

      (c) Facts as in (b), except that B knows of A's marriage, but consents on the faith of A's representation that his marriage is void.

XII. Examine the common law rules governing the liability of infants under contracts made by them.

FOURTH YEAR.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.D., AND MR. F. L. STOW, LL.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. When a new State is formed by separation from one already existing, what is the relation of such new State to the rights and obligations formerly attaching to the property formerly held by the parent State ?

II. What were the principal questions involved in the controversy between England and the United States regarding the ownership of the Oregon Territory ?

III. Describe the functions and constitution of prize courts, and estimate the value of their decisions as sources of international law.

IV. Explain fully what is meant by the " Munroe Doctrine ? "

V. Explain the effect of an outbreak of war on treaties.

VI. How has the principle of Jus Postliminii been applied in modern international law ?

VII. What is requisite to give the supreme court here jurisdiction to dissolve a marriage ?   When must a dissolution of marriage by a foreign court be recognised here ?

VIII. Determine the domicile of A in each of the following cases ?

(1). A, wishing to change his domicile of origin for a new one, dies *in intinere.*

(2). A, wishing to change one domicile of choice for another, dies *in intinere.*

(3). A, a minor, born out of wedlock, is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of his parents.

IX. What are the conditions essential to the validity of a marriage celebrated in a country which is

(*a*) the domicile of one party to the marriage ;

(*b*). the domicile of neither party.

X. What law must be looked to in order to determine the intrinsic validity and effect of a contract ?

XI. Explain fully and criticise the expression " the law maritime."

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XII. A becomes insolvent in South Australia, and obtains his certificate. Does this operate as a discharge of debts contracted in Victoria? Is the question affected by A's domicile being in South Australia, or not?

THE LAW OF WRONGS (Civil and Criminal).

Mr. W. J. Isbister, LL.B., and Mr. J. Gordon.

Time—Three hours.

[*You are required to give reasons where your answers involve matters of opinion.*]

I. Under what circumstances is a person deemed to have committed homicide, although his act is not the immediate or the sole cause of death? Are there any circumstances in which a person is not deemed to have committed homicide, although his conduct may have caused death?

II. Define the offence of embezzlement.

Is it an offence at common law? Why is the distinction between larceny and embezzlement of less practical importance than formerly?

A gamekeeper who has no authority to kill pheasants for his own use, kills some and sells them for his own profit. Can he be convicted of embezzlement?

III. State concisely the various circumstances under which a person may become an accessory before the fact to a crime.

IV. In actions for defamation, distinguish between what is called malice in fact and malice in law. When must either be proved and upon which party does the onus of proof rest in each case?

On the trial of an action for libel, the Judge having ruled that the occasion was privileged, the jury found that the statement complained of was in excess of the privilege, but did not find actual malice. On this finding, what judgment ought to be entered?

V. How far may (*a*) infants, (*b*) married women, and (*c*) corporations, respectively, sue and be sued for torts?

VI. Write notes on the following cases :—

Scott v. Shepherd, 1 S.L.C., 466.
Mogul Steamship Co. v. McGregor (1892), A.C. 25.
Chasemore v. Richards, 7 H. Q.C. 349.

St. Helen's Smelting Co. v. Tipping, 11 H.L.C., 642.
Smith v. Baker (1891), A.C., 325.

VII. Under what circumstances will a civil action lie against *A* for procuring *B* to break his contract with *C*.
Cite cases in support of your answer.

VIII. Is the liability for a wrong affected by the death of
    (*a*) The party wronged,
    (*b*) The wrongdoer ?
If so, in what manner in each case ?
What is the legal maxim governing such cases ?
Are there any, and if so, what, statutory or other exceptions to the rule established by the maxim ?

IX. What is the difference between a Tort and a Crime ? Can the same ever be both ? Give instances.

X. What is false imprisonment ? Give some examples, and illustrate the difference between false imprisonment and malicious prosecution.

A man is given into custody on a groundless charge and brought before a magistrate, who remands him. In an action for false imprisonment can damages be given against the prosecutor in respect of the arrest and remand, or either ? State reasons.

XI. State some of the principal provisions of the Common and Statute Law relating to unlawful gaming.

A frequents the public bar of an hotel and there makes wagers with the customers of such hotel.
Can he be convicted of an offence, and, if so, what ?

XII. Define larceny, and show how larceny by Statute may differ from larceny at Common Law.

Give an instance of larceny by a trick.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE

Professor Pennefather, LL.D., and Mr. P. R. Stow.

Time—Three hours.

I. What is necessary in order to obtain the issue of a commission to examine witnesses abroad in an action in the Supreme Court ?

II. State the grounds on which a new trial in a Supreme Court action may be obtained. What courses are open to the Court to which the application is made ?

III. A recovers judgment in the Supreme Court against B for debt. He ascertains that B is entitled to certain shares in his own name in a company duly incorporated in this province ; and also that B has certain debts owing to him by several debtors.

Mention the procedure by means of which A can render such shares and debts available in satisfaction of his judgment.

IV. What are Writs of *Sequestration,* of *Committal,* and of *Attachment?* In what cases are they issued respectively ?

V. Mention a simple and expeditious method by means of which a Trustee under a Will can obtain the decision of the Supreme Court upon the doubtful construction of the Will ; and detail the necessary steps to be taken for this purpose.

VI. A consults his solicitor in reference to the action of his neighbour B who is erecting a large building on his land in such a manner as to entirely shut out A's ancient lights under circumstances entitling A to the immediate interference of the Court.

Mention the procedure A's solicitor should adopt in order to prevent B from proceeding any further with the building.

VII. In what cases and on what grounds does an appeal lie from a decision of the Local Court to the Supreme Court ?

State the procedure on such appeal, and the powers of the Supreme Court in dealing with the appeal.

In what method is a stay of proceedings in the action obtainable pending the result of the appeal ?

VIII. Enumerate (with illustrations) the presumptions most frequently met with in criminal law.

IX. In what cases may depositions taken before a Magistrate be used as evidence on the trial ?

X. In what manner is an adjudication of Insolvency obtained at the instance of a creditor against a debtor committing an act of Insolvency ?

What is the effect of a second class Certificate being suspended ? In what manner and under what circumstances can the creditors obtain any benefit by reason of such suspension ? Mention the procedure necessary to obtain such benefit.

XI. What is the chief consideration which guides the Court in

deciding whether a confession made by a person charged with a crime is admissible in evidence against him? Mention the circumstances under which such confession will be inadmissible.

Mention some instances in which in civil actions an admission made by a person other than a party to the record will be receivable in evidence against such party.

XII. A man is charged with murdering his father-in-law by the administering antimony. Evidence is tendered to show that a year after the father-in-law's death the wife of the accused showed symptoms of antimony poisoning.

Is such evidence admissible? Discuss the question fully.

CLASS LISTS, 1895.

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE COURSE FOR THE LL.B. DEGREE IN 1895.

Brown, James Watson | Stuckey, Rupert Bramwell

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS.—SESSION; 1895.

LL.B. DEGREE.

Ayers, Julian
Brown, James Watson
Downer, James Frederick
Fox, John Henry
Hardy, Alfred Burton
McLachlan, Alexander John

Newland, Philip Mesmer
Parsons, Herbert Angas
Simpson, Henry Gordon Liddon
Spehr, Carl Louis
Stuckey, Rupert Bramwell
Young, Frederick William

STUDENTS IN LAW NOT STUDYING FOR A DEGREE.

Ashton, Edward James Wilberforce
Barwell, Henry Newman
Boucaut, James Penn
Bray, Cecil Thomas
Gurr, Alfred John
Hague, Percy
Hill, Herbert Edward
Homburg, Hermann

Homburg, Robert
Johnson, James Howard
Little, Egbert Percy Graham
McEwin, George
Moulden, Frank Beaumont
Solomon, Isaac Herbert
Stuart, Walter Leslie
Vandenberg, William John

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B., MARCH, 1895.

Under Old Regulations.

SECOND YEAR.
FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

None

THIRD CLASS.

Fox, John Henry.

Under New Regulations.

None passed.

The undermentioned Students are entitled to Certificates in the following subjects :—

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Barwell, Henry Newman
Hill, Herbert Edward

Stuart, Walter Leslie

LAW OF EQUITY.

McLachlan, Alexander John

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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B., NOVEMBER, 1895.

Under New Regulations.

CLASS LIST.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

Stuckey, Rupert Bramwell

THIRD CLASS.

Brown, James Watson

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Young, Frederick William

SECOND CLASS.

None

THIRD CLASS.

None

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Newland, Philip Mesmer

SECOND CLASS.

Simpson, Henry Gordon Liddon

THIRD CLASS.

None

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

Ayers, Julian
Downer, James Frederick
Spehr, Carl Louis

THIRD CLASS.

None

The undermentioned Students are entitled to Certificates in the following subjects :—

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Homburg, Robert

LAW OF PROPERTY.

Homburg, Hermann
McEwin, George

Vandenberg, William John

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Ashton, Edward James Wilberforce | Hague, Percy

LAW OF WRONGS.

Ashton, Edward James Wilberforce
Fox, John Henry

Homburg, Hermann
Moulden, Frank Beaumont

LAW OF PROCEDURE.

Fox, John Henry

Moulden, Frank Beaumont

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.

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

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

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

1
2
3
4
5

The subject of my Essay will be
I send herewith the prescribed fee of £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

† Allowed 12th December, 1894.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.D. IN NOVEMBER, 1896.

1. Roman Law.

General History of Roman Law.

    Books recommended :
        Muirhead's Historical Introduction to the Private Law of Rome.
        Moyle's Institutes of Justinian.

The Commentaries of Gaius and the Institutes of Justinian.

    Books recommended :
        Poste's Elements of Roman Law, Gaius.
        Moyle's Institutes of Justinian.

The following portions of the Digest :

    Book VII., Tit. 1 (De usu fructu et quemadmodum quis utatur fruatur).
    Book XLIV., Tit. 7 (De obligationibus et actionibus).
    Book II., Tit. 14 and 15 (De pactis and de transactionibus).
    Book IX., Tit. 2 (Ad legem Aquiliam).

    Books :
        Roby's Introduction to Justinian's Digest and Commentary De usu fructu.
        Holland & Shadwell's Select Titles from the Digest of Justinian.
        Grueber's Lex Aquilia.

2. **Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation.**

    Books recommended:

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

3. **Public International Law.**

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

    Law of Partnership.

    Book recommended:
        Lindley's Law of Partnership.

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

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

REGULATIONS.

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

*II. Students before entering on the Medical Course are required to pass the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects :

1. English Language and Literature.
2. Latin.
3. Mathematics
4. One of the following :—(a) Greek, (b) French, (c) German, (d) Italian.

NOTE.—The General Medical Council will not in future accept any 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 January 1st, 1892, have passed a part of any Preliminary Examination recognized by the Council.

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

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

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

V. The Examinations shall be held in the Second Session of each academical year.

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

* Allowed the 9th December, 1891.

APPENDIX C.

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.

* Allowed 15th December, 1892.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) To attend during the whole of the Academical Year a course of lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(f) To attend a course of demonstrations on Practical Surgery.

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

(h) To attend a course of lectures on Materia Medica.

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

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(*j*) To attend diligently *Post Mortem* Examinations at the Adelaide Hospital during six months.

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

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

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

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

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

2. *Principles and Practice of Medicine,* including *Therapeutics.*

3. *Principles and Practice of Surgery.*

4. *Pathology.*

5. *Materia Medica.*

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

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

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

(*c*) To attend during the whole of the Academical Year a course of lectures on Clinical Medicine.

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

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

(*f*) To attend a course of demonstrations on Surgical Anatomy.

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

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

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

* Allowed 15th December, 1892

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the whole or any part of such six months may be
served during the Third Year.

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

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

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

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

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

3. *Surgical Anatomy.*

4. *Forensic Medicine.*

XV. During the Fifth Academical Year students shall be required

(*a*) To attend, during two sessions, a course of lectures on
Clinical Medicine.

(*b*) To attend during the whole of the academical year a
course of lectures on Clinical Surgery.

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

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

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

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

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

† (*h*) To attend twenty cases of Midwifery. Provided that
the whole or any part of such number may be

* Allowed 15th December, 1892.
† Vide Regulation XXV. infra.

attended during the last six months of the Fou
Year.

(i) To hold the office of Medical Clerk at the Adelaide
Hospital during six months. Provided that the whole
or any part of such six months may be served during
the Fourth Year.

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

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

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

1. *Medicine,* all branches.

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

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

4. *Elements of Hygiene.*

NOTE—Attendance on Operative Surgery is optional.   Fee £2 2s.

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

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

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

XX. The names of the successful candidates at each examination in
the Second Session shall be arranged in three classes, the first
class in order of merit, and the second and third classes in
alphabetical order.

XXI.*
XXII.†

* Repealed 13th August, 1890.
† Repealed 15th December, 1892.

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*XXIII. The following shall be the Fees for each Course payable in advance :—

FIRST YEAR.

	£	s	d			
Anatomy and Dissections	£9	9	0			
Biology (including Elementary Physiology) ...	9	9	0			
Chemistry (including Practical Chemistry) ...	9	9	0			
Botany	2	2	0			
Physics, Heat, Light, &c. (including practical work)	4	4	0			
				£34	13	0

SECOND YEAR.

	£	s	d			
Anatomy and Dissections	9	9	0			
Physiology (including Practical Physiology) ...	6	6	0			
Chemistry	9	9	0			
				25	4	0

THIRD YEAR.

	£	s	d			
Medicine, Principles and Practice	6	6	0			
Surgery " "	6	6	0			
Physiology (including Practical Physiology) ...	3	3	0			
Clinical Surgery	2	2	0			
Practical Surgery	2	2	0			
Pathology	6	6	0			
Materia Medica	3	3	0			
				29	8	0

FOURTH YEAR.

	£	s	d			
Medicine, Principles and Practice	6	6	0			
Surgery " "	6	6	0			
Surgical Anatomy	2	2	0			
Clinical Medicine	2	2	0			
Obstetrics	3	3	0			
Forensic Medicine	3	3	0			
Operative Surgery	2	2	0			
				25	4	0

FIFTH YEAR.

	£	s	d			
Clinical Medicine	£2	2	0			
Clinical Surgery	2	2	0			
Diseases of Women	3	3	0			
Ophthalmic Surgery	3	3	0			
Aural Surgery	1	1	0			
Insanity	1	1	0			
				12	12	0
Fee for each Ordinary Examination	£3	3	0			
Total amount of Examination Fees for the Five Years				15	15	0
Fee for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery				5	5	0
Total cost of Degree				£148	1	0

* Allowed 11th July, 1893.

XXIV. The following Forms of Notice are prescribed :—

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

I,   an Undergraduate of this University hereby give notice that, for the purpose of completing the   year of the course for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, I intend to present myself at the Examination in the month of 18   , for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz. :

    1.   4.
    2.   5.
    3.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £   , and I enclose the certificates required by the Registrar.

(Signed)...

Dated this   day of   18   .
   The Registrar,
      University of Adelaide.

Form of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by Students not studying for Degrees of their intention to present themselves for Examination.

I,   a Student of this University, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Examination in the month of 18   , for examination in the following subjects, viz.—

    1.   4.
    2.   5.
    3.

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

(Signed)...

Dated this   day of   18   .
   The Registrar,
      University of Adelaide.

XXV.* Notwithstanding anything contained in the Regulations of the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery it shall be lawful for the Council to admit to the Fifth Examination for the degree during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897, students who have attended not fewer than ten cases of midwifery.

XXVI. † Students in Medicine may be excused examination in Elementary Biology and Physiology, Inorganic Chemistry, Botany, and the Elements of Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Light, and Acoustics, at the end of their First Year's Course, and in Chemistry at the end of their Second Year's Course, if they have already passed the examinations in those subjects in the corresponding years of the course for the degree of Bachelor of Science ; but such Students shall not be entitled to classification in these years.

                    * Allowed 12th December, 1894.
                    † Allowed 15th December, 1892.

The Regulations concerning the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, allowed on the 17th day of November, 1886, are hereby repealed.

Allowed : 18th December, 1889.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY M.B. AND Ch.B. EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER 1896.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

Elementary Anatomy.

I. Descriptive Anatomy.

Bones, Joints, and Muscles, illustrated by osteological specimens and recent dissections.

Text-books recommended :—

Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical : Gray ; or
Elements of Anatomy : Quain.
Human Osteology : Holden, may also be consulted.

II. Practical Anatomy.

Daily attendance in the Dissecting Room from 9 to 5, excepting at lecture hours and on Saturday afternoons.

Text-books recommended :—

Demonstrations of Anatomy: Ellis ; or
Practical Anatomy : Heath.

Elementary Biology.

The instruction in this subject will include :—

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

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

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

Text-books recommended :—

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

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Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.

I. Inorganic Chemistry.

The non-metallic elements and their more commonly known compounds.

The following metals and their more commonly known compounds : —

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

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

II. Practical Chemistry.

Simple Inorganic Qualitative Analysis.

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

Botany.

Thegeneral 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.

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Anatomy.

I. Anatomy.

This Course includes the subjects prescribed for the First Year, and in addition—

Description of the Vascular and Nervous Systems, Organs of special sense and other viscera.

Text-books recommended, the same as for the first year.

II. Practical Anatomy.

Attendance, and Text-books recommended, as in first year.

Physiology.

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

Text-book recommended :

Text-book of Physiology : Foster.

Practical Examination.

Each candidate must be prepared (1) to make, examine and describe microscopical specimens of animal tissues and organs. (2) To prove a practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood, urine, glycogen.
Also to show a practical acquaintance with the most important apparatus used in studying the physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory system.

Text-books recommended :

Essentials of Histology: Schäfer ; or
Elements of Histology : Klein.
Outlines of Practical Physiology : Stirling.
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 distillation. Benzene, and some of its chief derivatives, especially Phenol, Salicylic Acid, Nitrobenzenes, Aniline, and allied substances.

Practical Chemistry.

Qualitative analysis of mixtures containing not more than two acids and two bases, and not more than one organic acid and one organic base, the organic substances to be selected from the following list :—
Oxalates, Acetates, Benzoates, Succinates, Tartrates, Urates. Meconates, Gallates, Tannates, Cyanides, Double Cyanides, Alcohol, Starch, Cane-sugar, Grape-sugar, Urea, Morphia, Quinine, Strychnine. Students may also be required to determine sugar or urea in urine.

Text-book recommended :—
Organic Chemistry : Remsen.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

Physiology.

This course includes the subjects prescribed for the second year, and in addition the subject matter of Part 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.

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.

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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.

Pathological Anatomy.

1. Attendance in the dead house and *post mortem* examinations.

Text-book recommended :

Post Mortem Examinations : Virchow.

2. Microscopical demonstrations of pathological specimens.

Text-books recommended :

Manual of Pathology : Coats ; or
Text-book of Pathology : Hamilton ;
and elements of Surgical Pathology : Pepper.

Materia Medica.

The substances mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia will be considered as regards their names and synonyms ; their history, and source whence obtained ; their characteristics, chemical and physical ; their adulterations and the detection of the same ; their active principles, with the poisonous doses (if any); their general physiological and pharmacological action ; their officinal preparations, with the proportionate amount of active ingredient in each ; and the use and application of the volumetric solutions.

Text-book recommended :

Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Materia Medica, Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6
F. Lauder Brunton.

Books of reference recommended :

Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, Sections 1 and 2 :
F. Lauder Brunton.
Handbook of Materia Medica : Isanbad Owen.

FOURTH YEAR'S COURSE.

Principles and Practice of Medicine.

For synopsis see Third Year's Course.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.

The subjects of the Third Year and in addition—

The Constitutional Effects of Injury.
Diseases and Injuries of Bloodvessels.
Diseases and Injuries of Lymphatics.
Diseases and Injuries of Nerves.
Diseases and Injuries of Muscles and Synovial Membranes.
Hernia.
Tumours.
Deformities.
Injuries and Diseases of Special Regions.

Text-books recommended, the same as for the Third Year.

Operative Surgery.

Operations on the dead body.

Text-book recommended :

Students' Manual of Operative Surgery : Treves.

Surgical Anatomy.

1) Regional Anatomy as applied to Surgery, and (2 surface Anatomy as applied to the Fine Arts.

Text-book recommended :

Manual of Surgical Applied Anatomy : Treves.

Forensic Medicine.

1. Medical Evidence in general, and as bearing upon cases that may form the subject of a criminal trial, civil action, or coroner's inquest.

Note.—In addition to the written paper there will be a practical examination, which will not however include the practical physiology or the practical chemistry incidental to this Course.

Text-books recommended :

Forensic Medicine (last edition) : Guy & Ferrier, or
Forensic Medicine : Dixon Mann

Obstetrics.

Anatomy and Physiology of the Female Organs of Generation.
Physiology and Pathology of Pregnancy.
Natural and Difficult Labour.
Pathology and Management of the Puerperal State.

Text-books recommended :

A Manual of Midwifery : Galabin, or
Science and Practice of Midwifery : Playfair.

FIFTH YEAR'S COURSE.

Diseases Peculiar to Women.

Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation.

Text-books recommended :

The Student's Guide to the Diseases of Women : Galabin, or
A Manual of Gynæcology ; Hart and Barbour.

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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 pur-
poses, contaminations, purification of. *Air.*—Examination of—im-
purities 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).

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For each six months' instruction in the Post Mortem Room, £2 2s.

For three months' instruction by the Dispenser in Practical Pharmacy, £2 2s.

A fee of £1 1s. shall be paid for the use of the Medical Library, and no books shall be removed from the Hospital without special permission of the Board.

Each student commencing attendance on the clinical practice of the Hospital shall be required to pay an entrance fee of £5 5s. All fees to be paid to the Secretary of the Hospital.

IX. Every Physician shall have one or more Clinical Clerks, and every Surgeon shall have one or more Dressers, and all such Clerks and Dressers shall be appointed by the Board on the recommendation of the Honorary Staff of the Hospital.

X. Subject to these rules, every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall hold office for six months, but shall, in the absence of another candidate, be eligible for re-appointment.

XI. Every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall always accompany in his visits to the Wards the Physician or the Surgeon to whom he is attached.

XII. The Clinical Clerk and Dresser of the receiving Physician or Surgeon shall, except when he is required to attend lectures at the University, be in attendance each day during the receiving week of such Physician and Surgeon.

XIII. Every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall attend daily to assist the Resident Medical Officers in their duties.

XIV. The following shall be the duties of Clinical Clerks and of Dressers :—They shall, under the supervision of the Resident Medical Staff, take a correct history of each case on the day of admission or as soon after as possible, and enter the same in the Case Book ; they shall keep a correct report of each case and of the treatment thereof and of its results until the patient's discharge or death, and enter it from day to day in their Case Book.

XV. No student shall visit any patient in the Ovariotomy Cottage, or any case that has undergone a major operation, or any case of acute illness, without permission of the Physician or Surgeon.

XVI. No student shall attend the practice of the Surgical Wards during the period that he is himself performing post mortem examinations.

APPENDIX C.

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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.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

FIRST YEAR.

ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give an account of the sacrum and its ligamentous attachments.

II. Describe the temporal bone.

III. Mention, in their order from above, the parts exposed by removal of the glutens maximus muscle.

IV. Write a description of the scapula.

V. Compare and contrast the flexor muscles of the fingers and toes.

VI. Classify briefly the bones and joints of man.

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.

For a Pass, the first five Questions only are to be attempted.

I. Describe, with the aid of a diagram, the structures presented by a transverse section of Hydra, explaining their physiological significance as illustrating the theory of differentation of structure and function.

II. By reference to the structure of the gills of Unio, explain the manner in which their function is performed.

III. Define the terms—secretion and excretion, and describe the organs concerned in nitrogenous excretion in Unio, Astacopsis, and in the Frog.

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IV. Write an account of the functions discharged by the leaves and the roots of plants, using the bean-plant as an example.

V. What have you learned, during the year's work, concerning ferments and their activities ?

Candidates who wish to pass with Credit must answer the following Question in addition to the above.

VI. Write a short essay on Protoplasm in respect to its physiological significance as the physical basis of living actions.

PRACTICAL BIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Identify the specimens *a, b, c,* &c.

II. Determine with the microscope the nature of the materials *x, y, z.* Indicate in each case exactly what you see.

III. Make the dissection assigned to you. Draw a *careful* diagram of it, and indicate by marginal references the names of the parts displayed

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

[*N.B.—Students are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible*]

I. What volume of oxygen (measured under standard conditions) would, if completely converted into ozone, decompose one gramme of potassium iodide, and what weight of iodine would be liberated ($K = 39, I = 127$)?

II. Chlorine is passed into
  (*a*) Cold milk of lime.
  (*b*) Hot milk of lime.

   What products are formed in each case ? In the latter case what uses are made of the products ?

III. To a solution of ferrous sulphate nitric acid is added in excess, and the mixture is warmed. What visible changes will take place ? Explain fully the reactions involved, and any use that may be made of them.

IV. Give some account of the chlorides of sulphur, and explain any chemical principle illustrated by them.

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V. Give some account of the preparation and properties of orthophosphoric acid and of the action of heat upon it. Write the formulæ of (*a*) microcosmic salt, (*b*) crystalline magnesium ammonium orthophosphate, (*c*) ordinary sodium phosphate (crystallized). State how they are prepared, and describe the action of heat upon them.

VI. How would you prepare
    (*a*) Pure antimonious oxide from stibnite.
    (*b*) Pure boracic acid from tincal.
    (*c*) Barium sulphide from barium sulphate, and then barium carbonate from barium sulphide.
    (*d*) Anhydrous magnesium chloride.
    (*e*) Anhydrous aluminium chloride.
    (*f*) Pure calomel from vermillion.
    (*g*) Condy's fluid.
    (*h*) Chromic hydroxide from chrome iron ore.
    (*i*) Potassium bromide.

VII. Write an account of the preparation and general properties of the salts known as the alums. Distinguish between iron alum and the compound of ferrous and potassium sulphates.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Professor Rennie, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Analyse qualitatively the substances placed before you.

N.B.—There were four substances each containing not more than one acid and one base.

MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY.

Professor Ralph Tate, F.G.S., F.L.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe fully the fruit and contained seeds placed before you.

II. Explain the meaning of *dimorphism*. Illustrate your answer by reference to plants belonging to at least two natural orders.

III. Refer each of the accompanying plants to its natural order, giving your reasons.

IV. Write an account of the general morphology of Cruciferæ.

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V. Describe fully the structure of the seed of an angiosperm. Mention the chief modification in regard to the relative position of the several component parts.

VI. Describe the nature and origin of a *free central placenta.* Name some examples and the orders to which they belong.

VII. Describe some of the chief modifications of the calyx-limb in Compositæ.

VIII. Describe the fruit and seed of Umbelliferæ.

ELEMENTS OF HEAT, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

The same papers as set for Physics for the First Year of the B.A. degree.

SECOND YEAR.

ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR ALLEN, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the steps of a dissection of the popliteal space, naming in order the parts met with, but not describing any structure in detail.

II. Describe the lateral wall of the nasal cavity, with its blood vessels and nerves, excluding microscopic anatomy.

III. Describe the relations of the root of the left lung, and name in order the structures of which it is composed.

IV. Describe the prostate gland, with its relations and its blood vessels, excluding microscopic anatomy.

V. Describe the tendons and the tendinous sheath, the vessels and the nerves of the index finger.

VI. Describe the origin, course, relations, branches, and communications of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.

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 are to be attempted.

I. What are the conditions of the vascular system after death by Asphyxia? Discuss the probable sequence of events which has led to the production of these conditions.

II. What are the reasons for regarding the heart's beat as primarily due to events in its muscular rather than in its nervous tissue? Trace the origin and course of the extrinsic nerves through which the heart's beat may be influenced.

III. Describe, with diagrams, the development of a tooth and its microscopic structure when fully formed.

IV. Write an account of the manner in which the principal constituents of the bile are believed to be formed, adducing the results of any experiments which throw light upon the subject. What is the ultimate fate of these constituents?

V. What are the effects upon the metabolism of the body of fats and carbohydrates when taken as food?

VI. Describe the processes which govern the passage of the constituents of the urine into the urinary tubules. What conditions lead to increase of (a) the amount of *urine* secreted, (b) the amount of *urea* secreted?

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. Stirling, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Identify the specimens *A*, *B*, *C*, &c.

II. Mount the specimens, *X*, *Y*, *Z*. Name them, and draw a diagram of a typical part.

III. What apparatus do you require for manifesting graphically the features of—

    (a) A simple contraction of striped muscle;

    (b) A tetanic contraction of the same.

       Draw diagrams showing suitable arrangements for these experiments.

N.B.—Considerable value will be attached to excellence in the Diagrams.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR LIVERSIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., and PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

[Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.]

I. Describe the method for preparing methyl alcohol from wood and for separating impurities such as ammonia, acetic acid, and acetone.

II. How can ethyl alcohol be built up out of inorganic materials?

III. What are the principal products formed when alcohol is acted upon by chlorine, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid and sodium respectively? Give some account of the products formed in the first two cases.

IV. Give two or more general methods for the preparations of the ketones. How are the ketones distinguished from the aldehydes?

V. What do you understand by "saponification"? How is glycerol prepared on the large scale? What changes take place on heating it (1) alone, (2) with oxalic acid?

VI. How do the carbamines differ from the nitriles? Explain and illustrate your answer as fully as possible.

VII. What are the modifications of tartaric acid, and how can they be prepared? How would you prove that tartaric acid is tetrahydric and dibasic?

VIII. What do you know about the source and composition of cellulose, argol, kakodyl, collodion, mustard oil, oil of garlic, vaseline, and fusel oil?

IX. How are benzoic, salicylic, gallic, tannic, and pyrogallic acids related to one another? How are the first two prepared on the large scale?

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Analyse qualitatively the substances placed before you. There were two substances each containing not more than two acids and two bases, and not more than one organic acid and one organic base.

PHYSIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON STUART, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

Not more than five questions are to be attempted.

I. Describe how a long bone, such as the humerus—
(a) grows in length and stops growing in length ;
(b) grows in thickness and stops growing in thickness.

II. What are the factors which convert the intermittent outflow of blood from the heart into the constant flow through the capillaries ?

III. What do you know as to the functions of the ductless glands considered as a class ?

IV. What is the essential change in the crystalline lens in positive accommodation—*(N.B.— You are not asked how it is produced)*—and what experimental data can you adduce in support of your statement ?

V. Describe the structure of a medullated nerve fibre. Write what you know as to the course and connections of the fibres of the posterior spinal nerve roots within the spinal cord at various levels.

VI. Discuss the relationship of menstruation to ovulation.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY. I (Pass).

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Identify the specimens 1, 2, 3, &c.

II. Mount, identify, and describe, with suitable diagrams and marginal notes, the specimens P, Q, R.

III. Describe, with sketches and diagrams, the arrangement of the apparatus to show (a) currents of rest in muscle and nerve, (b) currents of action in the same. State *briefly* the exact nature of the information that is derivable from these experiments.

IV. Describe the tuning-fork apparatus, as used for time marking, with such diagrams as shall clearly show the manner of arrangement for the purpose.

N.B.—Considerable value will be attached to excellence in diagrams.

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PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

The same papers as set for the Fourth Year.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

B. POULTON, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give the various causes of gangrene. Describe senile gangrene, and cancrum oris.

II. Define sapræmia, septicæmia, and pyæmia, and write a short description of each condition.

III. Write all you know of fracture of the neck of the femur, including treatment.

IV. What are the leading symptoms of inherited syphilis in infancy and in childhood ?

V. What are the symptoms of stone in the urinary bladder ? What other conditions may be confounded with calculus ?

PATHOLOGY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give an outline of the inflammatory and degenerative changes to which arteries are liable.

II. Contrast the local manifestations of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and dysentery, as found in the alimentary canal.

III. Discuss the various sources of pigmentation met with as the result of pathological processes.

IV. Describe the principal anatomical changes met with in phthsis pulmonis.

V. Describe those characters of hydatid cysts which distinguish them from other forms of cysts found in the human body.

VI. Explain the following terms :—hyperaemia, embolism, susceptibility, degeneration, hyperplasia, metaplasia.

MATERIA MEDICA.

W. L. Cleland, M.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. What are the leaves (I.)? What officinal preparations are there?

II. What are the flower heads (II.)? What is the active principle, and to what therapeutic use is the drug put?

III. What are the fruits (III.)? What is the active principle? What is its physiological action when taken internally?

IV. Describe the aperient action respectively of sulphur, magnesii sulphas, and senna. What compound officinal preparations contain one or more of these drugs?

V. Arrange the officinal compounds of potassium according to their causticity, beginning with the most caustic.

VI. Name any two emetics from the inorganic and organic materia medica respectively, and describe how the emesis is produced in each of the four cases.

VII. What is meant by ptyalism? What drug is apt to produce it? The administration of what drug would promptly suppress it?

VIII. Contrast the local action of physostigmine and atropine on the eye as regards (a) the iris, and (b) intraocular tension. Which drug will counteract the action of the other, and how do you explain this?

IX. What is the action of oleum terebinthinae (a) applied externally to the skin, and (b) taken internally? By what channels is it eliminated?

X. What is the action of acidum carbolicum (a) on albumen, (b) micro-organisms, (c) the skin, and (d) local sensibility? What is the strength of a saturated aqueous lotion? What is the strength of the officinal glycerinum?

XI. What is the action of strychnine on (a) central nervous system, (b) special senses, (c) circulatory system, and (d) the intestinal canal? In poisoning, what would be the best antidote? Is tolerance of the drug set up by long continued use in small doses?

XII. What is liquor epispasticus? For what purpose is it used?

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FOURTH YEAR

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE I.

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.)

Time—Three hours.

I. Give fully the diagnosis of smallpox.

II. Discuss the morbid anatomy of intra-cranial hœmorrhage.

III. Write what you know about the organisms found in diphtheria and malaria, and explain how they occasion the symptons of these complaints.

IV. Give the causes and symptons of multiple peripheral neuritis.

V. What are the complications of scarlet fever.

VI. Give fully the treatment of a case of measles.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE II.

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.)

Time—Three hours.

I. How would you treat a case of enteric fever?

II. Give the symptons and diagnosis of spinal caries.

III. Discuss the tracts in the spinal cord and their several functions.

IV. Analyse the affections of language due to intra-cranial disease.

V. Give a description of the specific eruptions on the skin in measles, typhus, enteric, and scarlet fever.

VI. Write what you know of pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

B. POULTON, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the process of repair in an incised wound of the soft parts. What methods should be adopted to facilitate union?

II. Sketch the progress of a carbuncle of the back of the neck, giving all you know of its pathology and treatment.

III. Give the symptoms and treatment of simple fracture of the femur at the junction of the upper and middle thirds of the shaft.   How is union effected ?

IV. Mention the leading diseases of the female mammary gland. Describe carcinoma in its earlier and later stages.

V. Give the pathology, symptoms, and treatment of psoas abscess.

SURGICAL ANATOMY.

The same paper as set for the Fifth Year.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.

A. A. LENDON, M.D.

I. Describe the symptoms which would lead you to suspect arsenical poisoning during life, and the course of treatment you would adopt.

Discuss the questions that arose in the Dean case.

Describe the pathological appearances in a fatal case, and the tests for the recognition of the poison.

II. Write an essay on injuries of the hollow abdominal viscera, illustrated by any cases you are acquainted with.

III. Discuss in general the crime of attempting to procure abortion, and in particular the cases tried in this city early this year.

IV. Write what you know about poisoning by (a) cocaine, (b) sulphonal, (c) chloral.

CLINICAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Clinical and Practical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery were held at the Adelaide Hospital.

FIFTH YEAR

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE I.

James Jamieson, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. What are the differences between Idiopathic and Jacksonian epilepsy in symptoms, prognosis, and treatment?

II. What are the conditions included under the term "typhlitis?" Describe the diagnosis and treatment in so far as it is properly medical.

III. Give an account of the causes, symptoms, and treatment, of bronchiectasis.

IV. Describe the treatment of a case of mitral disease, when there is failure of compensation, giving the rationale of the means or measures recommended.

V. Describe shortly the chief morbid conditions which have jaundice as a symptom.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE II.

Joseph C. Verco, M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (England).

Time—Three hours.

I. Give the morbid anatomy, symptoms, and complications, of chronic granular nephritis.

II. Discuss the ætiology and pathology of diphtheria.

III. Give the diagnosis and treatment of acute rheumatic fever.

IV. Describe the treatment of enteric fever, and its various complications.

V. Enumerate the symptoms of locomotor ataxy, and elaborate its diagnosis.

VI. Explain the causation of diabetes mellitus.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY. I.

W. Gardner, M.D., Ch.M.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the various kinds of Naevi, and the treatment you would adopt when situated on the face and extremities respectively?

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II. What are the symptoms and treatment of the following diseased conditions occurring in the Tibia?

    (*a*) Acute Periostitis.
    (*b*) Acute Suppurative Osteomyelitis.
    (*c*) Chronic Suppurative Osteomyelitis, or abscess in the head of the Tibia.

III. What sequelae, immediate and remote, may occur in a patient who has received a punctured wound in the sole of the foot, injuring the External Plantar Artery?

IV. How would you treat the following fractures, mentioning in each case any dangers to be avoided, and describe fully any apparatus you may recommend?

    (*a*) Transverse fracture of the Patella.
    (*b*) Fracture of the lower end of the Radius (Colles's).
    (*c*) Fracture of the Fibula in the lower third, with laceration of the internal lateral ligament or with fracture of the tip of the internal malleolus (Pott's).

V. Describe fully the differential diagnosis between the various swellings which may occur in the triangle bounded by Poupart's ligament above; externally by the Sartorius muscle; internally by the Adductor Longus muscle (Scarpa's),

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PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY, II.

B. POULTON, M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the symptoms of renal calculus. Discuss its consequences, immediate and remote, and mention any other conditions simulating it.

II. Describe shortly the various stages of tuberculosis of the hip, indicating the pathological processes most commonly observed, and mentioning the treatment required.

III. Detail fully the treatment of a compound comminuted fracture of the skull vault recently sustained by an adult.

IV. Give the various causes of intestinal obstruction. Sketch the symptoms, indicating those which point to a fatal issue.

V. Describe the measures necessary for the extirpation of an hydatid cyst of the liver.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

M. J. SYMONS, M.D.

Time—Two hours.

(Four, and only four, questions to be answered.)

I. Mucocele : state the causes, symptoms, and treatment.

II. Saemisch's Ulcer : state the causes, symptoms, and treatment.

III. Sympathetic Ophthalmitis : state the causes, symptoms, treatment, and termination.

IV. Lamellar Cataract : state the symptoms and treatment.

V. Albumenuric Retinitis : state the symptoms, prognosis, and treatment.

SURGICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write a description of the cervical fascia.

II. Give an account of the ischio-rectal fossa.

III. Discuss the relations of the abdominal and pelvic viscera.

IV. Write a description of the human scalp.

V. State the position, form, and relations of the inguinal and crural canals.

OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

W. BALLS-HEADLEY, M.A., M.D., AND E. W. WAY, M.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give the normal position and alterations of position of the uterus tubes and ovaries in relation to each other, and to adjacent organs.

II. Concisely give the management of natural labour.

III. What are the causes diagnostic points and treatment of Brow presentation ?

IV. What are the causes of primary hæmorrhage after delivery ? Describe nature's mode of control, and give the treatment.

V. Give a concise account of the general aetiology of the diseases of women in civilized life.

VI. Differentiate pregnancy from ovarian cystoma, myoma and oedematous myoma. Briefly give the respective treatments of these diseases.

Any five but not more than five questions to be answered.

APPENDIX C.   c 33

LUNACY.

A. S. PATERSON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Diseased mental states are divided into three groups. What are these? Some writers add a fourth, that of defective mental inhibition. Define this, and give the chief forms of mental impulse.

II. Define the term "insanity." What is the organic lesion common to all forms of mental disorder?

III. Distinguish between melancholia, mania, and dementia.

IV. What are tne forms of procedure necessary to obtain the admission of a patient into a South Australian Lunatic Asylum—(1) pauper, (2) private or pay, (3) dangerous?

HYGIENE.

THOMAS BORTHWICK, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. What is meant by "Surface Wells," "Deep Wells," and "Artesian Wells"? Discuss the character of the water in each.

II. Describe some of the "Dry systems" for removal of excreta. Which form would you recommend for a small township in this colony?

III. Define the terms "Disinfectant," "Bactericide," "Antiseptic," and "Deodorant," and give some examples of each.

How would you treat the excreta of a typhoid patient so as to render it non-infective?

IV. *Diphtheria*—(1) What proof is forthcoming to establish the causal relationship of the Klebs-Löffler bacillus to the disease? (2) Define the terms "toxin" and "antitoxin." (3) What is the incubation period, and how long should isolation be maintained? (4) When does the curve of seasonal prevalence reach its maximum in this colony?

V. How is the death-rate of a community expressed? How is the "corrected death-rate" obtained from the "gross death-rate"? Explain why such corrections are necessary.

VI. Describe the morphological characters of the micro-organisms placed under the microscope (numbered 1, 2, and 3), and name them, if possible.

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LIST OF STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE COURSE FOR THE M.B. DEGREE IN 1895.

Bell, Harry Charles Rikard
Benham. Rosamond Agnes
Clarke, Philip Sylvester
Cleland, John Burton
Drew, Thomas Mitchell
Halcomb, Charles Digby
Hunter, William Allen

Leitch, Oliver
Macully, Alexander
Owen, Arthur Geoffrey
Parkinson, Thomas Smirk Percival
Way, Inman
Zwar, Bernhard Traugott

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS. SESSION 1895.
M.B. AND CH.B. DEGREES.

Auricht, Johannes Friedrich Theodor
Bell. Harry Charles Rikard
Benham, Rosamond Agnes
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton
Bonnin, James Atkinson
Butler, Frederick Stanley
Campbell, Allan James
Campbell. Archibald Way
Chapple. Frederic John
Clarke, Philip Sylvester
Cleland, John Burton
Cooper, Claude Tidswell
Dawkins, Sydney Letts
Douglas, Francis John
Drew, Thomas Mitchell
Evans, Harold Maund
Goode, Christina Love
Gosse, William Hay
Grey, William Charles
Hains, George Myer
Halcolm, Charles Digby
Hornabrook, Rupert Walter
Hunter, William Allen
Isbister, James Linklater Thomson

Johnson, Edward Angas
Leitch, Oliver
Macully, Alexander
Magarey Frank William Ashley
Makin, Frank Humphrey
Mead, Gertrude Ella
Nairn, Archibald Balfour
Newland, Henry Simpson
Owen, Arthur Geoffrey
Parkinson, Thomas Smirk Percival
Plummer, Violet May
Pulleine, Robert Henry
Randell, Allan Elliott
Russell, Herbert Henry Ernest
Shorney, Herbert Frank
Smeaton, Bronte
Smith, Julian Augustus Romaine
Verco, Clement Armour
Way, Inman,
Weld, Elizabeth Eleanor
Wilson. Charles Ernest Cameron
Zwar, Hermann
Zwar, Bernhard Traugott

CLASS LISTS.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF M.B. AND CH.B., NOVEMBER, 1895.

FIRST YEAR.
FIRST CLASS.

Owen, Arthur Geoffrey }
Zwar, Bernhard Traugott } equal

SECOND CLASS.

Cleland, John Burton
Grey, William Charles
Hunter, William Allen

Shorney, Herbert Frank
Zwar, Hermann

Bell, Harry Charles Rikard

> Passed in *Anatomy* and *Botany*, thereby completing the First Year, but not classified,

Drew, Thomas Mitchell

> Passed in *Anatomy*, thereby completing the First Year, but not classified,

Leitch, Oliver

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Blackburn, Charles Bickerton

SECOND CLASS.

Gosse, William Hay
Hains, George Meyer

Nairn, Archibald Balfour
Wilson, Charles Ernest Cameron

THIRD CLASS.

Auricht, Johannes Friedrich Theodor
Butler, Frederick Stanley

Magarey, Frank William Ashley

> Passed in *Anatomy* and *Physiology*, thereby completing the Second Year but not classified,

Smith, Julian Augustus Romaine, B.Sc.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

Douglas, Francis John
Evans, Harold Maund
Johnson, Edward Angas

Randell, Allan Elliott
Russell, Herbert Henry Ernest

THIRD CLASS.

Mead, Gertrude Ella

> Passed in *Medicine*, *Surgery*, *Pathology*, and *Materia Medica*, thus completing the Third Year, but unclassified,

Plummer, Violet May, B.Sc.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Campbell, Allan James

Isbister, James Linklater Thomson

SECOND CLASS.

Campbell, Archibald Way
Newland, Henry Simpson

Smeaton, Bronte

TRIRD CLASS.

None

FIFTH YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Bonnin, James Atkinson

SECOND CLASS.

None

THIRD CLASS.

None

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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) Patholoy.
        (b) Therapeutics, and
        (c) Hygiene.
    2. *Mental Physiology and Lunacy.*
    3. *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.*
    4. *The History of Medicine.*

It shall be optional for Candidates to substitute for the examination in the History of Medicine a written Thesis relating to some one of the subjects included in the medical curriculum. The subject of such Thesis shall be first approved by the Faculty of Medicine and the Thesis shall be forwarded to the Registrar of the University at least two weeks before the examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

VI.—The names of successful candidates shall be arranged in order of merit, and in one class.

*VII. A notice in the subjoined form shall be sent by each candidate to the Registrar, not less than one month before the date of the Examination :—

I,   a Bachelor of Medicine of the University of Adelaide, having obtained that Degree on the day of   , in the year 18   , intend to present myself at the next Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £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 Surgery, during two years, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University;

        *(b) Or, attended to Clinical or Practical Surgery, during one year, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University, and of having been engaged during three years in the practice of his profession ;

        (c) Or, of having been engaged, during five years in the practice of his profession.

Candidates who shall have passed in the First Class at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be exempted from one year's attendance on Clinical or Practical Surgery in a recognised institution, or from two years' practice of their profession. At least one-half of the time specified for Clinical or Practical Surgery must be devoted to Surgery as distinguished from Medicine.

III.—These Certificates must be forwarded to the Registrar at least one month before the commencement of the Examination.

IV.—The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, *vivâ voce* interrogation, practical demonstrations, and reports of cases in a hospital.

* 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 First Year Candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects—

1. { *The Elements of Music.*
     { *Harmony.*
2. *Counterpoint*

* As the Chair of Music is not supported by endowment, the University does not guarantee the continuance of Courses of Lectures in Music.
† Allowed 13th November 1890.

Appendix D.   D 1

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.
2.
3.
4.
5.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £

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

Dated this   day of   18   .
     The Registrar,
         University of Adelaide.

                         * Allowed 13th November 1890

*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.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1896.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Notes, Rests, Clefs, Intervals, Scales, Time, Abbreviations, and other signs.

Text-books suggested—

Davenport's " Elements of Music," and Banister's " Music."

HARMONY.

Common Chords, Chords of the Dominant 7th, Dominant 9th, Dominant 11th, and 13th, Suspensions, Chords of the Augmented 6th, Cadences, Passing Notes, Sequences, Modulation, Harmonizing Melodies.

Text-books recommended—

Stainer's Harmony Primer ; Banister's " Music."

COUNTERPOINT.

Single Counterpoint ; all species in two or three parts

Text-book recommended—

Banister's " Music."

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SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

ACOUSTICS.

Sensation and external cause of Sound. Mode of its transmission. Nature of wave-motion in general. Application of the wave-theory to Sound. Elements of a musical sound. Loudness and extent of vibration. Pitch and rapidity of vibration. Measures of absolute and of relative pitch. Resonance. Analysis of compound sounds. Helmholtz's theory of musical quality. Motion of sounding strings. The pianoforte and other stringed instruments. Motion of sounding air-columns. Flute and reed stops of the organ. Orchestral wind instruments. The human voice. Interference. Beats. Helmholtz's theory of consonance and dissonance. Combination-tones. Consonant chords. Construction of the musical scale. Exact and tempered intonation. Equal temperament.

Text-book recommended—
Tyndall's "Sound."

HARMONY, up to four parts, as contained in Professor Macfarren's "Rudiments of Harmony."

COUNTERPOINT, in four parts, as contained in the same author's "Counterpoint."

DOUBLE COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE in two parts.

Text-books recommended—
Higgs' Primer on "Fugue" and Banister's "Music."

Works of reference recommended—
"Six Lectures on Harmony," Macfarren: Ellis's translation of Helmholtz's "Die Lehre von den Tonempfindungen."

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

HARMONY AND COUNTERPOINT, each in not more than five parts.

CANON AND FUGUE, in not more than four parts.

FORM.

The various forms employed in classical composition.

INSTRUMENTATION.

A knowledge of the compass, capabilities, and quality of tone of the different instruments employed in a modern orchestra.

Note.—Candidates will also be examined in some Classical composition with regard to Harmony, Form, and Instrumentation. Work for analysis, Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," full score.

Text-book recommended—
Prout's "Instrumentation."

Books of reference recommended—
Berlioz's "Instrumentation."
Ouseley's "Form."
Richter's "Fugue."

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1895.

FIRST YEAR.

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC: HARMONY.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. (*a*) Add time signature to the following extract.

(*b*) Rewrite the passage in ⅜ time.

(*c*) Again write it in ¾ time.

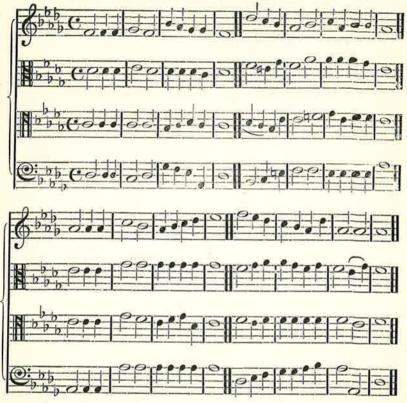Add metronome marks in each case, so that in performance the melody would *sound* the same.

II. Write examples of minor scales beginning on the note C♯. Only the "melodic" and "harmonic" forms need be given. Why are these names given to these scales?

III. Over the note A sharp write in four parts :—

(*a*) A minor common chord.

(*b*) A diminished triad.

(*c*) An augmented triad.

State if any of these are regarded as discords, and, if so, show their resolutions.

IV. What are "diatonic" and what "chromatic" intervals? Give some examples of each.

V. Analyse this chorale, figure the bass, and show the root of each chord on a separate stave; mark all passing notes with a cross :—

p 6

VI.   In the key of D

Write examples of :—

    (a) The suspension of the leading note.

    (b) A suspension 4 3

    (c) A triple suspension.

Let each example be properly prepared and resolved.

VII. Harmonize this melody in four parts, using proper clefs. Let there be a modulation to some related key :—

VIII. Define — Concord, discord, suspension, syncopation, sequence.

IX. When used over the dominant, is there any difference between a suspension 4 to 3 and a dominant 11th?

X. Write three examples of enharmonic modulation, using the chord of the diminished 7th over the note B.

XI. Add three parts to this bass. Mark the root of each discord:—

COUNTERPOINT.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Why are two major thirds in succession of bad effect in two part counterpoint?

II. Do you notice any faults in the following?—

n 8

III. Write six different cadences in the fifth species of counterpoint in three parts. Use the key of D for your illustrations and place the subject twice in the highest part, twice in the middle part, and twice in the lowest part. Figure each bass.

IV. To the following C.F. add three separate counterpoints, viz.
  (a) A bass part in the fifth species.
  (b) A tenor part in the third species.
  (c) A tenor part in the second species.
  Each exercise to be in two parts :—

V. Place the above C.F. in an alto part, and add parts for tenor (second species) and bass (first species) making a three part exercise.

VI. Use the same subject for a treble voice, and add parts for tenor (first species) and bass (fifth species).

VII. To this C.F. add parts for alto and bass, both in the first species :—

VIII. Why is it necessary to figure the bass of a two part counterpoint ?

₊ Candidates are particularly requested to figure the bass of each exercise.

SECOND YEAR.

HARMONY.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Define—Chromatic, diatonic, strict style, free style.

II. Add three upper parts to this bass. Insert occasional passing notes. Show the roots of all discords upon a separate stave and say whether they be chromatic or diatonic ;—

6 ♯6   6 ♭7   4   7   6 ♭6   6 — 5 — 7
     4   4 ♮ 2   ♭   4 — 3 — 3
     3

—— 5   9   ——5 ♮7   6   9 3 ——   9
—— 3   7   ——3   5   8 7 ——   7   8
                                 5 - ——   4   3

III. "The notes of a fundamental discord may be prepared in one position and suspended in another." Explain this statement and give examples of the device.

IV. Under what circumstances may the note upon which a suspension resolves be sounding in another upper part at the same time?

V. In the key of E minor write examples of—

(a) A chord of the dissonant 5th
(b) A suspension 5 6
(c) A triple suspension.

Say in what respects (a) and (b) differ from, or resemble each other.

VI. Harmonise this melody for four voices. Make use of chromatic harmonies and insert passing notes :—

VII. Mention some of Macfarren's rules for extraneous modulations. Give at least four different examples.

VIII. Analyse the first eight bars of Bach's Prelude in D Minor (No. 6 of the 48 Preludes and Fugues).

COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write, in three parts, two examples of the double suspension $\frac{9}{4}$ $\frac{8}{3}$ as follows :—

    (*a*) With the 9th in the bass.

    (*b*) With the 4th in the bass.

II. In what respect did the Greek modes differ from those of the Western Church?

    Illustrate your answer by writing the Lydian mode of each system.

III. To the following C.F. add parts for tenor and bass, *both* in the second species, three parts :—

IV. Place the above subject in the tenor part (an octave lower), and add parts for bass, fifth species ; alto, and treble, first species ; four parts.

V. To the following C.F. add parts for tenor and treble, both in the fifth species :—

VI. Rewrite the above subject in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, and add two upper parts in the third species—three notes to one.

VII. What is a double counterpoint? When is it used chiefly?

    Write an example, invertible at the octave, and occcupying about twelve bars. The cadence may be free. Begin thus :—

VIII. Give answers to the following fugue subjects. State which *subjects* are plagal and which authentic.

IX. Add a counter-subject, invertible at the octave, to the first of the above subjects.

ACOUSTICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. On what properties of a body does the velocity of propagation of a sound wave depend? Illustrate your answer by comparing the velocities in air and steel.

II. Explain the principle of Trevelyan's Rocker. What principle is it used to illustrate?

III. Describe the syren, and explain the way in which it may be used to determine the vibration number of a given note.

IV. If the length of a string be doubled, by how much must the tension be altered in order that it may yield the same note as before?

V. Show that the overtones of a tube open at both ends make respectively two, three, four, and so on, times as many vibrations as the fundamental note.

VI. Explain the way in which the figures are formed on Chladni's plates. How may they be used to illustrate the interference of sound?

VII. What are Combinational Tones? How do they arise? and how may they be observed?

VIII. Explain Helmholtz' theory of Consonance and Dissonance.

D 12

THIRD YEAR.

HARMONY.

Professor Ives, Mus. Bac.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give the various theories that have been advanced to account for the progression $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$ on the dominant, and say with which you agree.

II. In the key of D, write, in *five* parts :—

   (*a*) A supertonic major ninth, the 9th revolving upon the third of the same chord.

   (*b*) A chord of the dissonant 5th.

   (*c*) A chord of the augmented 6th (French).

   (*d*) A double suspension $\frac{9}{4}$ $\frac{8}{3}$ with the 9th in the bass.

   (*e*) A double suspension $\frac{9}{4}$ $\frac{8}{3}$ with the 4th in the bass.

      Let each example form part of a complete musical phrase.

III. Using the following as a "ground bass" add, in four parts, three different harmonies above. Figure the bass in each example.

IV. Analyse the first 24 bars of Bach's Prelude in E flat (Book I. No. 7, Le Clavecin bien tempéré).
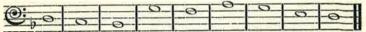
V. Harmonise this melody in five parts :—

VI. Mention some ways of effecting :—

   (*a*) Extraneous modulation.

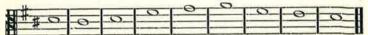   (*b*) Enharmonic modulation.

COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Briefly trace the development of part writing from the antiphonal singing of the Greeks to the present day.

II. Do composers of the present day write in strict counterpoint? or free? Distinguish between the two styles.

III. To the following C.F. add three upper parts in the first species and one part in the fourth species (five parts).

IV. Transpose the above subject so as to make it available for a tenor voice, and add parts for bass, fifth species, and treble, second species (three parts).

V. To the following C.F. add parts for treble and bass in the third species, and alto, first species (four parts).

VI. Continue the following as a canon, 2 in 1, with a free bass. Make the canon perpetual, but add a free coda. The counterpoint may be in the " free " style :—

VIOLIN

VIOLA

'CELLO

VII. Write a two part fugue on this subject :—

VIII. Write a double counterpoint at the twelfth to the above fugue subject, showing its inversion.

D 14

FORM AND INSTRUMENTATION.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe some of the features that distinguish the so-called romantic and classic schools of composition.

II. State some of the essential conditions of a good melody. Illustrate your statements by continuing and completing the following as an example :—

III. Say in what forms the various movements of Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonato, Op. 27, No. 1, are cast; analyse the first movement.

IV. (a) In what respect does a modern (classical) overture differ from the first movement of a symphony?

(b) In what respect does a movement in ternary form differ from a minuet and trio?

V. Explain the method of producing harmonies on stringed instruments.

VI. The open horn is gradually being replaced in the orchestra by the ventil horn. Do you think this wise? State the advantages or disadvantages peculiar to each instrument.

VII. Score the following for full orchestra (an extract from Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonata, Op. 2, No. 1).

VIII. How many kinds of trombone are used for orchestral purposes? Give the compass of each. Explain the mechanism of this instrument.

IX. Give the compass of—

(a) The oboe
(b) The trumpet in A
(c) The horn (alto) in B flat
(d) The clarinet in B

STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE COURSE FOR THE MUS. BAC. DEGREE IN 1895.

Auld, Eliza Hartland
Jessop, Thomas James

Weierter, Frederick William

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS—SESSION 1895.

MUS. BAC. DEGREE.

Auld, Eliza Hartland
Cornish, Gean
Davies, Edward Harold
Dibben, Nellie Helen
Hantke, Mabel Louise Theodora

Hole, William Margary
Jessop, Thomas James
Norman, Caroline
Weierter, Frederick William
Yemm, Louis William John

CLASS LISTS 1895.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1895.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

None.

THIRD CLASS.

Cornish, Gean

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

None.

THIRD CLASS.

Hantke, Mabel Louise Theodora | Hole, William Margary

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Davies, Edward Harold

SECOND CLASS.

None.

THIRD CLASS.

None.

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.

VI. Candidates who have completed the course of study, and passed the Examination herein prescribed, may obtain a certificate of

˙ Allowed 12th December, 1894.

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, 1896.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

(a) ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.
> Notes, Rests, Clefs, Intervals, Scales, Time, Abbreviations, and other signs.

> Text-books suggested—
> Davenport's "Elements of Music," and Banister's "Music."

(b) HARMONY.
> Common Chords, Chords of the Dominant 7th, Dominant 9th, Dominant 11th, and 13th, Suspensions, Chords of the Augmented 6th, Cadences. Passing Notes, Sequences, Modulation, Harmonizing Melodies.

> Text-books recommended—
> Stainer's Harmony Primer; Banister's "Music."

(c) COUNTERPOINT.
> Single Counterpoint; all species in two and three parts.

> Text-book recommended—
> Banister's "Music."

(d) MUSICAL ANALYSIS.
> The analysis, at sight, of a short extract from a classical composition.

(e) PLAYING UPON THE PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, OR OTHER ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENT.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.
> Candidates will be required to :—
> > (1.) Perform a solo or solos selected from a list of pieces which may be obtained from the Registrar of the University.
> > (2.) Play a short piece of music at first sight.
> > (3.) Play any scale or arpeggio that may be called for by the Examiner.
> > (4.) Answer questions on the Elements of Music, and on Form in Composition, with special reference to the piece selected for performance.

ORGAN PLAYING.
> Candidates will be asked to :—
> > (1.) Perform a solo or solos selected from a list of pieces which may be obtained from the Registrar of the University
> > (2.) Play a short piece of music at first sight.

(3.) Play on manual or pedal any scale that may be called for by the Examiner.

(4.) Answer questions on the Elements of Music; on Form in Composition, with special reference to the piece selected for performance; on the pitch and quality of organ stops; and on the combination of the various stops.

PLAYING UPON ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS.

Candidates may themselves select a solo from the works of classical writers, but must send the title to the Registrar of the University for approval at least one month before the examination. The other tests will be the same as (2), (3), and (4) of Pianoforte Playing.

*** Candidates may bring their own accompanists.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC, ADVANCED COURSE.
LIST OF PIECES.

PIANOFORTE.

Candidates will be asked to play one piece from each of the following lists :—

LIST A.

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.

EXAMINATION ΓAPERS, 1895.

The same papers as set for the First Year of the Mus. Bac. Degree.

STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE ADVANCED COURSE IN MUSIC IN 1895.

Berry, Hannah Maud
Dowdy, Florence Josephine

Short, Ethel Augusta
Thornber, Margaret Catherine

CLASS LIST.

FIRST CLASS.
None.

SECOND CLASS.

Berry, Hannah Maud

Short, Ethel Augusta

OF PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

REGULATIONS.

I. Public Examinations in the Theory and Practice of Music shall be held annually.

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

III. Schedules defining as far as may be necessary the range of the Examinations shall be published in the month of January in each year.

THEORY OF MUSIC.

IV. Junior and Senior Examinations in the Theory of Music shall be held annually.

V. Candidates shall be admitted to either Examination without restriction as to age.

VI. At the Junior Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in

Notes, Staves, Clefs, Keys, Intervals, Time, Transposition, Common Chords, and the knowledge of the technical terms used in Music.

VII. At the Senior Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in

1. *Harmony.*
2. *Counterpoint.*
3. *History of Music.*

VIII. The Examination shall be held on or about the first Friday in the month of November in each year.

IX. The following fees shall be paid at the time of giving notice to attend :

					£	s	d
Junior Examination	...	...	...	...	£1	1	0
Senior Examination	...	...	...	...	1	11	6

In no case will the fee be returned ; but if, not less than seven days before the examination, a candidate shall notify to the Registrar his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future examination.

*X.—Candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves for examination on or before the 1st day of October ; but notices of entry may be received on or before the 10th day of October on payment of an extra fee of 10s. 6d.

᛫ Old Regulation X. repealed, and new one above allowed 31st December, 1890.

XI. The names of successful candidates shall be arranged in two classes, in alphabetical order in each.

XII. The list of successful candidates shall be posted at the University and shall state the last place of education from which each candidate comes.

XIII. Certificates shall be given to the successful candidates stating in which class they have been placed.

PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

XIV. Junior and Senior Examinations in the Practice of Music shall be held annually.

XV. Candidates shall be admitted to either examination without restriction as to age.

XVI. Candidates shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in one or more of the following subjects :—

1. *Pianoforte Playing.*
2. *Organ Playing.*
3. *Solo Singing.*
4. *Playing on any Orchestral Instrument.*

XVII. The Examinations shall be held during the month of November.

XVIII. The following fees shall be paid at the time of giving notice to attend :—

For candidates presenting themselves for examination at Adelaide or elsewhere, for each subject—

Junior Examination	...	...	...	£1	1	0
Senior Examination	...	...	...	2	2	0

And in no case will the fee be returned.

*XIX. Candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves for examination on or before the 10th day of October ; but notices may be received on or before the 20th day of October on payment of an extra fee of 10s. 6d.

XX. The names of successful candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order in two classes in each of the above subjects.

XXI. The list of successful Candidates shall be posted at the University, and shall state the subjects in which each Candidate has passed, and also the last place of education from which he comes.

* Old Regulation XIX. repealed, and new one above allowed 31st December, 1890.

XXII. Certificates shall be given to the successful Candidates stating the subjects in which they have passed and the class in which they have been placed.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

XXIII. The Junior and Senior Public Examinations in the Theory and Practice of Music may be held in other places than the City of Adelaide.

XXIV. Such Local Examinations shall be held only under the supervision of persons appointed by the Council.

XXV. No such Examination shall be held unless a sum sufficient to meet all expenses, including the Statutory Fees, be lodged with the Registrar at least one calendar month prior to the date fixed for the Examination.

Allowed 18th December, 1886.

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

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE THEORY OF MUSIC.

JUNIOR.

The papers set in the Junior Division will be designed to test the Candidates knowledge of :—

Staves, clefs, intervals, scales, key-signatures, time, accent, embellishments, technical terms used in music, transposition, formation of uninverted common chords.

Text books 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 1860.

Text books recommended—
Stainer's Harmony Primer ; Banister's "Music" ; Bonavia Hunt's History of Music.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

I. PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

Candidates will be required to : --

(*a.*) Perform a solo or solos selected from a list of pieces which may be obtained from the Registrar of the University.

(*b.*) Play a short piece of music at first sight.

(*c.*) Play any scale or arpeggio that may be called for by the Examiners.

(*d.*) Answer questions on the Elements of Music.

Senior candidates must be prepared to play all major and minor scales on octaves, thirds sixths, and tenths (single notes), and arpeggios on common chords and chords of the Dominant 7th and Diminished 7th.

Junior candidates must be prepared to play all major and minor scales (in the octave position only), and arpeggios on common chords.

II. ORGAN PLAYING.

Candidates will be asked to :—

(*a.*) Perform a solo or solos selected from a list obtainable from the Registrar of the University.

(*b.*) Play a short piece of music at first sight.

(*c.*) Play on manual or pedal any scale that may be called for.

(*d.*) Answer questions on the Elements of Music, on the pitch and quality of organ stops and on the combination of the various stops.

III. SOLO SINGING.

Candidates will be expected to :—

(*a.*) Sing one song or aria.

Junior candidates may themselves select any song by the following or other classical writers:—Beethoven, W. S. Bennett, Gounod, Handel, Haydn, Mackenzie, Mendlessohn, Mozart, Rossini, Schubert, Schumann.

Senior Candidates may select any Recitative and Aria from the oratorios or operas of classical writers. The selected piece may be sung in English, French, or Italian, but if in French or Italian the candidate must be prepared to answer questions on pronunciation. The title of the piece chosen must be sent to the Registrar of the University for approval at least one month before the examination.

(*b.*) Sing a short piece of music at sight.

(*c.*) Undergo tests of the voice as to compass, quality, and power.

(*d.*) Answer questions on the Elements of Music.

*** Candidates may bring their own accompanists.

IV. PLAYING UPON ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS.

Candidates may themselves select a solo from the works of classical writers, but must send the title to the Registrar of the University for approval at least one month before the examination. The other tests will be the same as (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) of Subject I.

*** Candidates may bring their own accompanists.

Subject 1.—PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

Students desiring to pass for a first-class certificate in pianoforte playing must be prepared to play one piece from List A. or two pieces from List B.

For a second-class certificate, one piece selected from either List will suffice.

JUNIOR.

List A.

BACH, J. S.—Any *two* of the 15 two-part Inventions ; any *two* of the 15 three-part Inventions.

BEETHOVEN, L. VON—Sonata, Op. 49, No. 1 ; Sonata, Op. 49, No. 2 ; Sonata, Op. 79 ; Rondo, Op. 51. No. 1 ; Rondo, Op. 51, No. 2 ; Variations in G ; (the Rondos and Variations are contained in Section III. of Hallé's Pract. Piaf School.)

CLEMENTI—Any one of the following Sonatas :—Op. 20 in E flat ; Op. 21 in D ; Op. 24 in B flat ; Op. 33, No. 1 in F ; Op. 26, No. 3 in D ; Op. 25, No. 2 in G ; Op. 12, No. 4, in E flat; Op. 36, No. 1 in A ; Op. 26, No. 2 in F sharp m. ; Op. 2, No. 1 in C ; Op. 47, No. 2 in B flat ; Op. 37, in E flat.

CRAMER, J. B.—Sonatas, Op. 43, Op. 47, and Op. 48.

DUSSEK—Sonata in B flat, Op. 34 ; Sonata in G, No. 2, Op. 47 ; 'La Consolation' ; Sonata in D, Op. 47, No. 1 ; Sonata in B flat, Op. 24.

ESCHMANN, J. C.—Sonata, Op. 33, in C; Sonata, Op. 23, No. 1 in C.

GOETZ, H.—Sonatines, Op. 8, No. 1 in F ; No. 2 in E flat.

HANDEL, G. F.—Any *one* of his Suites for Pianoforte. Hornpipe and Aria.

HAYDN, J.—Any *one* of the Pianoforte Sonatas ; Fantasia in C, ³⁄₈-time ; 12 variations in E flat (on a Minuet from his Quartets).

HELLER, ST.—Sonatine, Op. 147.

HUMMEL, J. N.—Rondo, Op. 11, in E flat, Sonata, in C ; (No. 1. Litolft).

List B.

BACH—Echo (Partita in B minor); Fugue in G (Fifth French Suite); Sarabande and Allemande in E (Sixth French Suite) ; Bouree in A minor (Suites Anglaises).

BEETHOVEN, L. VON—Bagatelles, Op. 33, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.

BENNETT, SIR W. S.—Rondeau, Op. 34 ; Capriccio in A minor, Op. 28, No. 3 ; Introduction and Pastorale, Op. 28, No. 1 ; Rondeau in E, Op. 28, No. 2 ; The Lake, Op. 10, No. 1 ; Serenata, Op. 13.

Bruce, M.—Op. 12, six Pianoforte pieces.

GADE, N. W.—Sylphides ; Aquarelles, Op. 19 ; Scandinavian Songs.

HELLER, ST.—Op. 75, No. 1 ; La dame de pique ; Op. 73 ; Cradle Song ; Serenade ; Preludes, Op. 119 ; Op. 92, 3 eclogues; Tarantella in A flat

HILLER, F.—Op. 81, Bk. 1, No. 4, Gigue ; Bk. 2, No. 7, Minuet ; Ghaselen, Op. 54.

HUMMEL, J. N.—Indian Rondo (in E minor) ; Trois Amusements, No. 3, Op. 105 ; La Contemplazione ; Rondo Brillant in B flat, Op. 107 ; Variations in E (Les deux Journeés) ; Op. 42, six pieces facies; Rondoletto Op. 52

HENSELT, A.—Chant sans Paroles, Op. 33.

HANDEL—Fantasia in C.

HARTMANN, J. P. E.—Novellettes, Op. 55.

JENSEN, A.—Wanderbilder, Op. 17 No. 3.

LIST A.

KUHLAU, F.—Sonatine, Op. 20, No. 3; do., Op. 26, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; do., Op. 52, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Rondos, Op. 84, in F. and A.

MOZART, W. A.—Any *one* of the Pianoforte Sonatas (except No. 16, Novello).

PARADIES—Sonata in D (No. 10); Sonata in E; Sonata in F; Sonata in A; Sonata in E minor.

REINECKE, C.—Sonatines, Op. 47, Nos. 2 and 3.

SCHUMANN, R.—Op. 118, 3 Kindersonaten.

WOELFE—Sonata in C, Op. 53

LIST B.

KALKBRENNER—Rondo in C.

KIRCHNER, TH.—Op. 35, Spielsachen

KULLAK, TH.—Pastorales, Op. 75, No. 1; Sang und Klang, Op. 100, No. 2.

MENDELSSOHN, F.—Andante and Allegro, Op. 16, No. 1; any of the Songs without Words.

MERKEL, G.—Bagatelles, Op. 81; Tonblüthen, Op. 82; Aquarellen, Op. 61.

MOSCHELLES, J.—Rondos, Op. 54, 66, 71, 82.

MOSZKOWSKI, M.—Scherzo Op. 1.

RAFF, J.—Op. 75, Suite de morceaux

REINECKE, C.—Kleine Fantasiestücke, Op. 17; Märchengestalten, Op. 147.

RHEINBERGER, J.—Three Studies, Op. 6; five pieces, Op. 9.

RUBINSTEIN, A.—Soirées de Petersburg, Op. 44; two Melodies, Op. 3; Miniatures, Op. 93.

SCHARWENKA, PH.—Mazurkas, Op. 29.

SCHLESINGER—Rondino in B flat.

STERKEL—Andante in E flat; Rondo in A.

SCHUMANN, R.—Any *two* of the more difficult numbers from Album, Op. 68.

*** Junior Candidates may also select any piece from the lists given for Senior Candidates.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

SENIOR DIVISION.

LIST A.

BACH, J. S.—Any *one* of the 48 Preludes and Fugues; (Wohltemperirter Clavier). Any *one* of the seven Partitas. Any *one* of the six French, or six English Suites.

LIST B.

BARGIEL, W.—Op. 32, 8 Pianoforte pieces; Characterstücke, Op. 1; 3 Pianoforte pieces, Op. 8.

BEETHOVEN. L. VON.—Bagatelles, Op. 119 and 126.

BENNETT, W. S.—Three Sketches,

List A.

BEETHOVEN, L. VON—Any *one* of the Pianoforte Sonatas (except those given in Junior List A) ; Rondo capriccioso, Op. 129 ; Rondo favori in F ; Fantasia, Op. 77' in G m. ; any of the more difficult sets of Variations

BRAHMS, J.—Sonatas, Op. 1, 2, and 5 ; Variations on a Theme by Schumann, Op. 9 ; Variations on a Theme by Handel, Op. 24 ; Ballades, Op. 10.

CHOPIN, F.—Sonata in B flat m., Op. 35 ; Ballades in A flat, Op. 47 ; do. Op. 23, in G m. ; Scherzo, in B flat m., Op. 31 ; do., in B m., Op. 20 ; Fantasia, Op. 49.

GADE, N. W.—Sonata, in E m , Op. 28.

HANDEL—Fugue in F sharp ; Fugue in F ; Fugue in F minor.

HAYDN, J.—Sonata in E flat ; (No. 9 Litolff) Variations on a Theme in F m.

HELLER, ST.—Sonata, Op. 9, in D m. ; Sonata, Op. 65, in B m.

HILLER, F.—Sonata, Op. 47.

HUMMEL, J. N.—Any *one* of the Pianoforte Sonatas (except No. 1, Litolff) ; Fantasia in E flat, Op. 18 ; La bella Capricciosa, Op. 55.

JENSEN, A.—Sonata in F sharp m., Op. 25

KESSLER, J. C.—Sonata in E flat, Op. 47.

KIEL, F.—Variations and Fugue, Op. 17.

KLENGEL, A.—Any *one* of the 24 Canons and Fugues.

LISZT, F.—Sonata in B m.

MENDELSSOHN, F.—Any *one* of the Preludes and Fugues, Op. 35 ;

List B.

Op. 10, No. 2 and 3 ; Allegro Grazioso, Op. 18 ; Rondo à la Polonaise, Op. 37 ; Toccata in C minor, Op. 38 ; Scherzo, Op. 27.

BRUCH, M.—Op. 14, two Pianoforte pieces.

CHOPIN—Berçeuse in D flat, Op. 57 ; Fantaisie Impromptu, Op. 66 ; Ballade in A flat, Op. 47 ; Scherzo in B minor, Op. 20 ; Tarantelle in A flat, Op. 43 ; Bolero, Op. 19 ; Polonaise in A, Op. 40, No. 1. Any of the Nocturnes ; any of the Valses ; 2 Polonaise, Op. 26 ; Rondo in E flat, Op. 16 ; Andante and Polonaise. in E flat, Op. 21 ; Polonaise, Op. 53 ; Impromptus, Op. 66 and 29 ; any of the Preludes and Mazurkas.

EHLERT, L.—Rhapsodies, Op. 15 ; Lyrische Skizzen, Op. 12 ; Lieder und Studien, Op. 20.

ESCHMANN, J. C.—Studies, Op. 16 : three pieces charactéristiques, Op. 30 ; Album Leaves, Op. 47 ; Romance and Allegro, Op. 24 ; Esquisses, Op. 28 ; Trifolium, Op. 64.

GADE, N. W.—Aquarellen, Op. 19 ; Idyllen, Op. 34 ; Fantasiestücke, Op. 41 ; Volkstaüze, Op. 31.

GERNSHEIM, F.—Preludes, Op. 2 ; Variations, Op. 18.

HELLER, ST.—Two Tarantelles, Op. 85 ; Ländler und Walzer, Op. 97 ; two Valses, Op. 93 ; Saltarella, Op. 77 ; Transcriptions, Op. 72 ; The Trout, Op. 33 ; Scherzo in G m., Op. 108 ; Nocturnes, Op. 91 ; Impromptu, Op. 129 ; Jägerlied, Op. 73 ; Freischützstudien, Op. 127 ; La Chasse, Op. 29.

HENSELT, A.—Rhapsodies, Op. 4 ; Romances, Op. 22 ; Pensée fugitive, Op. 8 ; Nocturnes, Op. 6 ; Poème d'amour, Op. 3, Transcriptions, Op. 19.

HILLER, F.—Modern Suite, Op. 144 ; Six pieces, Op. 130 ; Reveries, Op. 17, 21, and 33.

List A.

Sonata in E, Op. 6; Capriccioso in F sharp m., Op. 5; Trois Caprices, Op. 33; Rondo capric., Op. 14; Andante and Variations in E flat, Op. 82; Andante cantabile and Presto agitato in B minor; Variations sérieuses, Op. 54; Fugue in D, No. 3, Op. 7; Fugue in A, No. 5, Op. 7.

MOSCHELES, J.—Sonata in E, Op. 41; Sonata mélancolique in F sharp, Op. 46.

MOZART, W. A.—Sonata in D (Novello, No. 6); Sonata in F (Novello, No. 15); Sonata in D (Novello, No. 19); Fantasia and Sonata in C; Fantasia in C m.; do. in D m.; do., in C (with Fugue); Rondo in A m.

NICODE, J. L.—Variations and Fugue, Op. 18.

REINECKE, C.—Preludes and Fugues, Op. 65; Variations on Theme by Handel, Op. 84.

RHEINBERGER, J.—Theme with Variations, Op. 41; do., Op. 61; Sinfonische Sonate, Op. 47.

RÖNTGEN, J.—Sonata in D flat, Op 10.

RUBINSTEIN, A.—Sonata, Op. 12, in E m.; do., Op. 100, in A m.; do., Op. 20, in C m.; do., Op. 41, in F m.; Prelude and Fugue, Op. 53, No. 1.

SCARLATTI, D.—Any *one* of his 60 Sonatas.

SCHARWENKA, X.—Sonata, Op. 9; Ballade, Op. 8.

SCHUBERT, F. — Any *one* of the Pianoforte Sonatas; Fantasia in G, Op. 78; Fantasia, Op. 15, in C.

SCHUMANN, R.—Sonata, Op. 22, in G m.; do., Op. 11, in F sharp m.; do., Op. 14, in F m.; Four Fugues, Op. 72; Fantasia in C, Op. 17.

THALBERG, S.—L'art du Chant appliqué au Piano; Concert Study, Op. 45, in A m.

List B.

HUMMEL, J. N.—Three Amusements Op. 105; La Bella Capricciosa, Op. 55; Capriccio in F, Op. 49; La Galante, Op. 120; Grand Rondo in A flat, Op. 118.

JENSEN, A.—Alla marcia ite, Op. 42; Eroticon, Op. 44; Laüidler, Op. 46.

KALKBRENNER, F. Rondo, Op. 130.

KIEL, F.—Four characteristic pieces, Op. 55; Fantasia, Op. 68.

KIRCHNER, TH.—Album Leaves, Op. 7; ten pieces, Op. 2; Studies and Pieces, Op. 30; Legends, Op. 18; Romances, Op. 22; Preludes, Op. 9; Scherzo, Op. 8.

KLEINMICHEL, R.—Aquarellen, Op. 12; four pieces, Op. 15; Album Leaves, Op. 17.

KULLAK, TH.—Solo Pieces, Op. 104; Im Grünen, Op. 105; Poèmes, Op. 113; Sang und Klang, Op. 100; two Polonaises, Op. 101; Gazelle, Op. 22.

LISZT, F.—Transcriptions on Schubert's Songs; Glanes; Soireés de Vienne; Fantasia on Lucia, Op. 13; Spinning Song from Flying Dutchman; Fantasia on Huge nots; Rhapsodies Hongroises, &c.

LOESCHHORN, A.—Two Pianoforte pieces, Op. 54; Jeade Nayade, Op. 129; Valsede Concert, Op. 131.

LYSBERG, C. B.—Idylle, Op. 62; Andante-Idylle, Op. 84.

MENDELSSOHN, F.—Fantasia Irlandais, Op. 15: Charakterstücke, Op. 7; Fantasias or Caprices, Op. 16, Nos. 2 and 3; Lieder ohne Worte, Nos. 10, 11, 15, 17, 24, 32, 34.

MERKEL, G.—Capriccietto and Serenades, Op. 83.

MOSZKOWSKI, M.—Humoreske, Op 14.

NORMAN, L.—Two pieces, Op. 1; four pieces, Op. 2; four pieces, Op. 5; four pieces, Op. 9; Album Leaves, Op. 11.

SUBJECT 2.—ORGAN PLAYING.

For a first-class certificate one piece from List A. will be required.

For a second-class certificate one piece from either List A. or List B. will suffice.

JUNIOR.

LIST A.

BACH—Eight short Preludes and Fugue (any one may be chosen); Prelude and Fugue, E minor.

HESSE—Prelude and Fugue (E minor); Air, with variations in A.

LIST B.

HILES, HENRY—Six Impromptus, Set I., any number; Set II., any number.

HOPKINS—Short Pieces for the Organ (any one may be chosen).

SMART, H.—Twelve Short Pieces (Novello). (Any one may be chosen).

₊ Junior Candidates may also select any piece from the lists given for Senior Candidates.

ORGAN PLAYING

SENIOR.

LIST A.

BACH—Any one of the important Preludes and Fugues.

HANDEL—Six Concertos (First Set). (Any one may be chosen).

HESSE—Toccata and Fugue in A flat.

MACFARREN, G. A.—Sonata in C.

MERKEL—Sonata in D minor; Sonata, Op. 42; Sonata, Op. 80.

MENDELSSOHN—Any one of the six Organ Sonatas; any one of the three Preludes and Fugues.

RHEINBERGER—Sonata in C minor. Fantasia Sonata A flat.

SILAS—Sonata in F.

LIST B.

BEST—Fantasia in E flat.

CHIPP—Twenty-four Sketches, Nos. 12 or 16.

HESSE—Air with variations in A. Air with variations in A flat.

HILES, HENRY—Six Impromptus, First Set, Nos. 2 or 4; Second Set Nos. 8, 9, 10, or 12.

MERKEL—Fantasia in D.

SILAS — Allegro Moderato (No. Novello).

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1895.
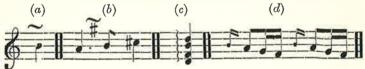
THEORY OF MUSIC (Junior).

Professor Ives, Mus. Bac.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write—a minim, a semiquaver, a crotchet, and a breve. Also write rests of the same value as the notes named.

II. What is the use of a double dot after a note? How many semiquavers would a double dotted crotchet be worth?

III. What is an "accidental" sharp or flat? And what is an essential sharp?

IV. What is a time signature? Explain the following figures found at the beginnings of movements :—

4	2	12	6	5
4	2	8	4	4

V. What is accent? Does an accent *always* occur at the beginning of a bar? Write three bars of $\frac{3}{4}$ time, and show how you would cause an accent to occur on the *second* beat of the bar instead of the first beat.

VI. What major and minor keys would have for their signatures the following?—

VII. Explain the following terms:—*Stringendo, calando, perdendosi, una corda, ped.**

VIII. Show how the following are intended to be performed :—

IX. State what each of the following intervals would become if inverted :—

D 30

X. In what key is this melody? And where should the bar lines be placed? Answer these questions by adding bar lines, key signature, and time signature.

XI. Transpose the above melody a minor 7th lower, using the tenor clef. Add proper key signature.

XII. Rewrite this melody in $\frac{4}{4}$ time, so that it will *sound* the same :—

XIII. Write *major* common chords over each of these notes :—

XIV. Complete each of the following bars, according to the time signature given, by adding rests or notes :—

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THEORY OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1895.

FIRST CLASS.

Adams, Lilla Murray
Allen, Emma Bertha
Allert, Eveline Muriel
*Anderson, Marian Akhurst
Baker, Ellen Maude
*Bell, Florence Elsie
Bertram, Ena
Büring. Anna Auguste Elizabeth
Burnell, Norman Leslie
*Cheesman, Henrietta Florence Mary
Clark, Bertha Howard
Colman, Nora Helen
*Dechert, Agnes Beatrice Gertrude
Doyle, Julia
Finlay, Montague
Gilmore, Mary
Goode, Maud
Gordon, William Steel
*Gratton, Ernest Poole
Haslam, Alice Maud
Haslam, Mary Ethel
*Heale, Edith Eliza
Horner, Olive Mary
Howie, Harriet Christina

Howitt, Charlotte
Humphris, Ralph Edmund
Hyde, Annie Jane
Ireland, Emma Louise Sophie Darton
Kelly, Honora Mary
Kingsborough, Florence May
Leak, Cleopatra Annie
Leggoe, Myra Minette
Linn, Mabel Violet
Lipsham, Maggie
Lucas, Lillian Moonta
McInnes, Jane
Mansfield, Roy Herbert
Markham, Rebecca Emily
Mounster, Walter Edward
*Naismith, Gertrude
Newman, Mabel Elizabeth
Nock, Hannah
Quin, Mabel Ethel
Reynell, Lenore
Rock, Florence Maud Paskin
Simpson, Martha Doris
Staples, Emma

SECOND CLASS.

Attrill, Georgina
Bennett, Eleanor Maud
Blewett, Lilley
Bridgland, Alice Esther
Brown, Blanche
Brown, Tryphenia Maude
Chapple, Gertrude
Crooks. Annie Thompson
Deeney, Mary
Dodd, Ebenezer Daniel
Dorsett, Ella Maud
Dowden, Clarice Mabel
Duncan, Clara Edith
Durdin. Selma Jane
Farr, Muriel Edith
Gatti, Adelaide
Gmeiner, Clarice Haidee Beatrice
Goode, Ellinore Mary
Gordon, Harold
Graney, Nellie
Grosse, Annie Georgina
Hanton, Blanche Mabel
Hardwick, Edith Elsie Ann
Hardy, Beatrice Burton
Harris, Daisy

Harris, Josie
Holden, Edith Rosalie
Howlett, Robert William
Jessop, Mabel Alice
Johns, Alice Marian
Kearney, Alice
Kildea, Josephine Gertrude
Koschade, Margarethe
Lake, Florence Thorne
Lehmann, Clara Louisa
McEwin, Jessie
Millar, Margaret
Moffit, Annie
Moody, Jessie Ribbick
Nicholls, Winifred
O'Connell, Margaret
O'Driscoll, Ethel Mary
Osborn, Elizabeth
Patterson, Fannie
Pearce, Alma
Pitman, Florence Ina
Puddy, Maude Mary
Randell, Lillian Bear
Ring, Hilda Mary
Roberts, Mary Constance

Scarfe, Emily
Skegg, Selina Emily
Smidt, Grace Evelyn
Smith, Myrtle Clare
Smith, Ruth
Smith, Zoë Frances
Solomon, Miriam Sarah

Stanton, Mabel
Stephens, Charlotte Mabel McLeod
Sullivan, Hilda Marion
Taylor, Rose Maple
Turner, Bessie
Wilson, Agnes Sinclair
Wilson, Sarah Ann

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE PRACTICE OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1895.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Baker, Ellen Maude
Bessen, Augusta Mary Frederika
Boerke, Pauline Selma Clara
*Burgess, Amy Caroline
Caesarowicz, Charlotte Ernestine
Crooks, Annie Thompson
Deeney, Mary
Dowling, Kathleen
Duncan, Lily Agnes
Fullarton, Lizzie Isabel
Gill, Hannah May Cowley

Hogarth, Florence Louise
Jacobs, Gertrude Grace
*Landseer, Nellie Theresa
Lane, Mary
Lyall, Elizabeth Robertson
Newman, Mabel Elizabeth
*Parkinson, Charlotte Ethel Violet
Quin, Mabel Ethel
Rock, Florence Maud Paskin
Rogers, Clara
Short, Eva Winifred

SECOND CLASS.

Adamson, Esther Elizabeth
Allen, Ethel Muriel
Allen, Margaret
Ash, Ethel
Brookman, Florence Jane
Bruce, Nellie Gertrude
Calf, Clarice Corbett
Colliver, Mary Ann Sinigear
Crawford, Isabella Jane
Crozier, Haidee Grace
Dewhirst, Robert Nicholle
Dobbie, Elsie Revell
Doolette, Lillian Gertrude
Durdin, Selma Jane
Elliott, Ida Sarah Muriel
Erson, Kathleen Henriette Clare
Goode, Ethel Marie
Goode, Ellinor Mary
Goode, Nellie Marion
Grayson, Maud Lewis
Green, Myrtle Ellen Dutton
Hall, Olive May
Hamilton, Georgina
Heale, Edith Eliza
Henderson, Ellen Sophia
Höltje, Jessie
Howie, Harriet Christina
Humphris, Daisy
Ive, Pearl Georgiana
Jagoe, Florence Emma

James, Thomas Hermann
Jeanes, Grace Irving
Jelley, Jeannie
Kither, Lilian
Knight, Stella Gaylor
Lake, Florence Thorne
Lewis, Ethel Maud
Magarey, Mary Campbell
Martin, Charles Garnet Sydney
Melrose, Effie Jessie
Naismith, Gertrude
Newman, Laura Rosalie
Nock, Hannah
Padula, Guerino Vincenzo
Patterson, Fannie
Pitcher, Margaret Mary
Powell, Ethelreda Adeline
Rowe, Pearl
Shanks, Florence Lilian Catherine
Shaw, Nellie
Smith, Hilda Elizabeth Tilbrook
Smith, Myrtle Clare
Summers, Florence Amelia
Taplin, Elsie Flora
Tite, Edith Lavington
Turner, Mary Agnes
Way, Marion
Whitington, Hilda Marie
Wilcox, Eva Mary
Young, Jeanne

* An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit.

VIOLIN PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

*Alderman, Eugene Horatio
Fayers, Rose Lilian

Thomas, Genevieve

SECOND CLASS.

Harrold, Mary Evelyn

ORGAN PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Johns, Nicholas James

SECOND CLASS.

Searle, Thomas Gordon

SINGING.

FIRST CLASS.

Colman, Nora Helen
Kingsborough, Adeline
Lillywhite, Winifred

Morris, Phoebe Annie
Pretty, Florence Emilie

SECOND CLASS.

Botting, Effie
Durdin, Mary Beatrice
Gebhardt, Minna Eugene

Morrish, Laura Louisa
Tucker, Wilhelmina Mary Doro-
thea.

* An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit.

THEORY OF MUSIC (Senior).

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC AND HARMONY.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Add bar lines, time signature, and key signature to this fragment :—

II. Rewrite the above in notes of double length, so that it will *sound* the same.   Add new metronome mark.

III. What is accent ?   What has it to do with bar lines ?   May an accent ever occur on a second beat in simple triple time ?   Write a few bars of music in illustration.

IV. Write the scale of B flat minor, one octave ascending and descending, in all forms known to you.   Begin on the mediant.

V. What is a fundamental discord ?   And what is a suspension ? Show in what respects these differ.

VI. Harmonize this melody in four parts.   Credit will be given for the use of proper clefs for the different voices.

VII. Add three upper parts to this bass.   Credit will be given for the use of proper clefs.

8 7 5 4 6 4 ♮7 4♮ ♮7 4 3
3 ♯ 3♮2 3

COUNTERPOINT.

VIII. What is the "Tritone?" How may it be avoided? Give illustrations to your answers.

IX. Add a counterpoint of the third species below this Canto Fermo :—

X Transpose the above C.F. an octave lower, and add a counterpoint of the fifth species above.

₊ Candidates are particularly requested to figure the bass of each counterpoint exercise.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

XI. Who wrote the "Reformation" Symphony? And who wrote the "Wohltemperirte Klavier?"

XII. Give a *short* account of the life of Balfe.

CLASS LISTS, 1895.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THEORY OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1895.

FIRST CLASS.

Beck, Adelaide
Drew, Ethel
Jelley, Jeannie

*Saunders, Helen Muriel
Webb, Helen Clara

SECOND CLASS.

Bennett, George
Bonnin, Constance Josephine
Collison, Hilda
Crawford, Isabella Jane
Hunter, Ada May
James, Emily May

Johns, Nicholas James
Playfair, Jean Hay Grieves
Skewes, Olive Gertrude
Treleaven, Bessie Louise
Tuck, Florence Augusta Beatrice
Young, Florence

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN PRACTICE OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1895.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Bush, Nellie Caroline
Cheesman, Henrietta Florence Mary
Colman, Nora Helen
Corvan, Mary Trenna
Evans, Ethel
Fisher, Beatrice Louise
Garnaut, Hettie Marie

James, Emily May
Nalty, Maggie
Rowley, Florence Pitcairn
Snelling, Mary Constance
Thompson, Hannah Margaret
Williams, Eleanor Maude

SECOND CLASS.

Allen, Blanch Evelyn
Allen, Marian Rose
Bayly, Emma Louisa Stanton
Beck, Adelaide
Boucaut, Winifred Charlotte
Brown, Tryphenia Maud
Collison, Hilda
Dechert, Agnes Beatrice Gertrude
Forsaith, Ada Mary
Goyder, Ethelwynne
Haslam, Mary Ethel
Hull, Eva Notley
King, Elsa Marguerite

Laurence, Sophy Farr
Levy, Bloomie
McRae, Rose Annie
Newbery, Ethel May
Osborn, Elizabeth
Porter, Henrietta
Prisk, Ethel Mary
Rock, Florence Maud Paskin
Skewes, Olive Gertrude
Stanton, Mabel
Thomson, Grace Ellen Mary
Tucker, Hilda Adelaide Sydney

VIOLIN PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

Markham, Rebecca Emily

* An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit.

ORGAN PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.
None.

SECOND CLASS.

Silver, William Samson James

SINGING.

FIRST CLASS.

*Taeuber, Oscar Edward

SECOND CLASS.

Benson, Franklin George
Freer, Violet Maud

Wall, Madeline
Westover, Ada

* An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with crdit

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

Local Examinations.

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

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

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

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

> To the Registrar of the
> University of Adelaide.
> I hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the next Preliminary Examination.
> Name of Candidate in full............................
> Address ....
> Date of Birth ....
> Last Place of Education ....
> Signature of Candidate ....
> Date..

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

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

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

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

Allowed the 13th November, 1890.

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

E 2

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

ENGLISH.

Time—Two hours.

I. Analyse—

> "I have little doubt that we should die of grief if we did not see so many who are worse off than we are ourselves."

II. Parse the words in italics :—

> Since you are so *anxious* for a holiday, you may *take* one. To err is *human.* The *jealousy* of his enemies being *such as* I have said, it is *surprising* how soon he was elected *Pope.*

III. Give the positive and the comparative adverbs from the following adjectives :—slow, fast, much, pretty, long, beautiful.

IV. Write six sentences, each to contain one of the following :—

> (1) 'That' as a relative pronoun.
> (2) The possessive plural of 'horse.'
> (3) A noun in apposition.
> (4) The past indicative of 'to lie.'
> (5) The past participle of 'to lay.'
> (6) A clause as the subject of a sentence.

V. Give the meaning of the following words, and write sentences to illustrate their meaning :—*caprice, chimerical, indigence, facetious, pedant, supercilious.*

VI. Write out the following passage in correct English, and afterwards give reasons for the changes you have made :—

> Yesterday whom do you think jumped out of the carriage but little Cæsar. We went back to Wigg's the bookseller to look for him, but not finding him there the carriage took us to Tate and Brady, the baker's. Here we found the rascal begging for a biscuit, which neither Mr. Tate nor Mr. Brady were willing to indulge him with it. "Those kind of dogs," says Mr. Tate, "are more wiser than you would think for ; and, between you and I, a baker's shop is as hard or harder to pass than an examination." "I wish it was," says I.

E 3

COMPOSITION.

Time—Three-quarters of an hour.

Write an essay on *one* of these subjects :—

      1. A Book I have read.
      2. Wild Animals.
      3. " Honour and Fame from no condition rise ;
         Act well thy part, there all the honour lies."

ARITHMETIC.

Time—Two hours.

I. What number must be multiplied by 297 in order that when 989 is added to the product the result may be 135530?

II. Add together $1\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{27}{50}$, $\frac{7}{30}$, $2\frac{2}{3}$, and multiply the result by the sum of $2\frac{1}{7}$ and $1\frac{7}{8}$.

III. Find the value of 39·3975 cwt. at £2·675 per ton, expressing the result in pounds, shillings, and pence.

IV. A merchant buys certain articles at the rate of 6 for 5/- and sells them at the rate for 5 for 6/-. What is his gain per cent ?

V. How many yards in length of carpet 27 inches wide will be required for a room 23 ft. 3 ins. by 20 ft., a border 18 inches wide being left all round uncovered ?

VI. A certain block of silver is worth £25. Find the value of a block of gold of the same size, having given that the weight of a piece of silver is $\frac{10}{19}$ the weight of a piece of gold of the same size, and that the values of gold and silver are £3 18s. 6d. and $2/6\frac{1}{2}$ per oz. respectively.

VII. After paying an income tax of $4\frac{1}{2}$d. in the pound a man has £525 19/- left as his net income. What is his total income !

VIII. In what time will £220 amount to £243 2/- at 3 per cent. simple interest ?

DICTATION.

There was once a ravenous wolf that spent the night in making

E 4

raids upon the flocks, and the day in regaling himself with his stolen booty. Neither the traps nor dogs could capture him, and the shepherds despaired of preventing his attacks. One day, however, a dog, in ranging over the forest, came upon the retreat of the wolf, and proposed to reason the matter with him.

"How," asked the dog, "can one of your intrepid mind be guilty of attacking these defenceless lambs? Be brave, and feed upon nobler food. Let your great soul melt with generous pity towards these harmless creatures."

"Friend," replied the wolf, "you must weigh the matter thus : We are by nature beasts of prey, and when hungry, must eat. But it is just so with men. Go home, then, and make the same appeal to your master that you have made to me; for men eat sheep by thousands, we only now and then."

Candidates are also asked to spell the word in italics in each of the following sentences :—

The Governor was *receiving* his visitors.

It is *necessary* to write well.

There is a *miscellaneous* collection in the window.

I shall do it when I have *leisure*.

He strongly asserted his *innocence*.

He gave a *plausible* excuse.

I carry an *umbrella* in wet weather.

The pupil is very *diligent*.

Some diseases are *hereditary*.

The view from the hills is *magnificent*.

Conscience tells us when we do wrong.

Let us *separate* the sheep from the goats

PASS LISTS.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1895.

Adcock, Leonard Charles
Angus, Catherine
Arbon, Harry Theakstone
Bates, Olive May
Beaney, Frank Henry
Bircher, Albert Andrew
Blackmore, Jane Drummond Gordon
Bonython, John Lavington
Bray, Harry
Burnard, Stanley Reginald
Carey, Alice Esther
Claridge, Wilfred Newman
Clark, Annie Millicent
Clatworthy, Hedley Thomas
Colman, Nora Helen
DeRose, Ernest Woodall
Drummond, Henry Nelson
Evans, Florence Adelaide
Fry, Alfred Turner
Gabb, Charles Russell
Grose, John
Hall, Charles Fishbourne
Haynes, Walter Alexander Birrell
Hogben, George Justice
Hubble, William Charlton
Ive, Ethel Mathilde
Ive, Pearl Georgiana
Jefferis. Annie Adelaide
Jones, Laurie Lindsay
Jude, Gertrude Josephine
Kay, Margaret

Lane, Mary
Leggoe, Ernest Clifton
McMinn, Mary Muirhead
Leonard, Arthur Robert Dyce
    Watson
Magarey, William Thomas
Martin, Ronald Henry
O'Grady. Thurza Lillian
Porter, Bessie May
Porter, Elsie Margaret
Ralph, Constance Mabel
Robertson, Annie Peacock Craw-
    ford
Rogers, Florence Emily
Sanders, Amy Margaret
Sanders, Isabelle Mary
Shepherd, Joseph Scoresby
Smith, Frederic George
Southwell, Lilian Isabel
Steele, Thomas
Stockham, William George
Stokes, John Maynard
Taylor, Arthur Roy
Thomas, Thomas Theodore
Way, Marion
Weir, Harrison
Weymouth, George Stanley
Williams. Grace Lawrie
Wooldridge, Ernest Alfred
Wreford, Edred Rowe
Teague, Hugh Henwood Payne

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER, 1895.

Adamson, David
Agnew, Mary Anne
Allert, Eveline Muriel
Almond, Ethel May
Ayers, Sidney Hurtle
Barrett, Herbert Arthur
Beddome, Reginald Lancaster
Begley, Edward
Beggs, Hugh
Bell, Norman Crichton
Bennett, Horace Stephen
Berry, Adelaide Ruth
Berry, Bernard Sydenham
Berry, Constance Irene
Besley, George Foster Joseph
Bevan, Arthur Percy
Bickford, Reginald
Birt, Charles William Howard
Botten, William Hewitt

Bowen, Nelson Lavercombe
Brady, Albert Edward
Bromley. Edward
Brummitt, Elliott Arthur
Brummitt, Robert Douglas
Bullock, Royden George
Büring, Antoinetta Hermine
Büring. Blanka
Burnard, Eulalie Hardy Hinton
Burnard, Renfrey Gershom
Buttfield, Leslie Doig
Buttrose, William Frederick
Byrt, Patrick James
Candler, William
Chalmers, Louisa
Chapple, Ernest
Clark, Elsie Muriel
Clayton, Joseph
Cleggett, Friend John Herbert

Clendinnen, Frederick William
Clerke, Alexander Wilberforce
Clerke, Louise Frances
Connor, Bently Sievright
Connor, Leonard Sylvester
Cooper, Leonard Windham
Corbin, Thomas Alfred
Corpe, Hugh Robertson
Cotton, Robert Harold
Coward, Alfred Eric
Cowell, Francis Henry
Crawford, Hugh John
Davidge, James Leonard
Derrington, Leo Octavius
Doswell, Ernest Charles
Drew, Ethel
Drummond, Cedric
Dutton, Harry Hampden
Duxbury, William
Eckert, Ethel Annie
Edmunds, Charles Augustus
Edwards, Roland Oliver
Erson, Kathleen Henriette
Evans, William Reginald
Fairweather, Andrew
Fallon, Michael Lloyd
Fanning, James Benedict
Farr, Muriel Edith
Finlayson, Frederick William
Finlayson, Ronald Nickels
Fisher, William James
Fitch, Frank Lamburn
Fotheringham, Nellie Annie
Gardiner, Brandt Richmond
Gartrell, Herbert William
Gatti, Victoria Louisa
Gatzmeyer, Laurence John Francis
Gilmore, Hugh Dean
Goode, Francis
Goodhart, George Frederick
Gore, Horace Stone
Grewar, Leonard Dangar
Grimmond, Albert Campbell
Gurr, Albert Victor
Hack, Elsie Miriam Earl
Hague, Harold Wilfred
Hales, Lizzie Ann
Hancock, William Rupert
Hannah, George Edwin
Hansen, James Aloysius
Hargrave, Charles Townshend
Harris, Emma Anne
Harris, Lillie Mimey
Harvey, Samuel
Hemingway, Ethel Alice
Hodgson, Harold
Herton, Arthur Leslie

Howlett, Robert William
Hughes, Alice Chauntrell
Hughes, Laurie
Humphris, Daisey
Hunter, Ada May
Jefferis, Muriel
Johanson, James Carl Henrich
Johnstone, Catherine
Jones, Bernard William
Keidel, Alfred Herman Otto
Kelly, Thomas Francis
Kenihan, James Christopher
Kenny, William Augustine
Kerr, Olive Maude
Kingston, Kathleen Molly
Laffan, Anna
Laker, James Percival
Laycock, Fred
Leggoe, Myra Minnette
Lennox, John James
Lewis, Laurence
Limb, George
Lindsay, Algernon Sheppard
Lipman, Jonas Alfred
Lipsham, Maggie
Little, Francesca Agnes
Loan, Edward Charles
Lyne, George William Cole
McAuley, Patrick John
McEwin, Jessie
McInnes, Jane
McIntosh, James
McKeever, William Rupert
Mannheim, Regina
Martin, Grace
Martin, Norman
Martin, Victor Garfield
Mayo, Olive
Mellor, Joseph Harold
Melvin, Wilhelmina Carswell
Miller, Kingsman Leofric St. Barbe
Mofflin, Ruby Albers
Moore, George Douglas
Moroney, Austin James
Moroney, Katie Clare
Mules, Ellen Edith
Murphy, Philip Francis
Nation, Edgar Gillard
Naughton, Thomas Ogle
Neill, Thomas Alfred
Newman, Violet Lovely
Nicholls, Winifred
Nienaber, Percy Frederick Carl
Nilsson, Ella
North, William Oscar
Odlum, Richard Edwin
O'Donohoe, Hugh Patrick

O'Hare, May
O'Leary, Annie Clare
O'Loughlin, William Herbert
Opie, Eleanor
Parks, William Charles
Parsons, William Henry
Partridge, Wilfrid Fewkes
Paton, Adolph Ernest
Pedler, Rupert John Hatherleigh
Pellew, John Harold
Penny, Violet Mary
Phillipps, Herbert Tarlton
Piper, William Albert Victor
Pizey, Alice Lillian
Plummer, Muriel Effie
Plush, Herbert Leslie
Powell, Orbell Edward
Quarton, Luella
Ray, Walter Vernon
Reid, William Blake
Reilly, Herbert Matthew
Richardson, Harold Burboin
Robertson, William Arthur
Robinson, Roy Lister
Robinson, Spencer
Rooney, Katie Mary
Rosser, Amy
Rowe, Alice May
Royal, Ivon Herbert Charles
Rusk, Alicia
Ryan, Vincent John
Sanderson, Catherine Seaborne
Sandland, Sarah Mabel
Saunders, Ernest Walter
Savage, Walter Henry Adamson
Scott, Malcolm Leslie
Seppelt, Waldemar Udo
Sewell, John Arthur
Shannon, Mary Adelaide
Shannon, Pulteney Malcolm Murray

Short, Augustus Egerton
Smith, Alfred Joseph
Smith, Emmie Hammond
Snell, Beatrice Maud
Stacey, Arthur Leonard
Stanton, Llewellyn Roy
Stephenson, Lorenzo Elmore
Steel, Dudley George
Stock, Henry Horace
Stokes, Alfred Francis
Sullivan, Denis Francis
Sullivan, Hilda Marion
Sunter, Gordon Edward
Tassie, Jeffrey Robert
Thomas, Frank Felstead
Thornber, Minna
Toms, Charles Seymour
Tresise, Ernest Oliver
Urquhart, Alfred James
Verco, Jane Elizabeth
Wake, Ernest Laban
Ward, Harry Lancelot
Ward, Sydney Locklan
Webb, Albert Bindley
Webb, Francis Russel
Weils, Frederick George
Weidenbach, Arnold Edwin
Weir, Edwin Ernest
West, Reginald Arthur
White, Isabel
Wilkinson, Jessie
Wilkinson, Robert William
Williams, Ethel Mary
Wincey, Amy Valentine
Winterbottom, Arthur Wellesley
    Hill
Wolter, William Horace Ludwig
Wood, Alfred Evelyn
Wood, Tom Percy
Young, Annie Gertrude

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JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. *Mathematics.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

> To the Registrar of the
> University of Adelaide.
>> I hereby give notice of my intention to present myself at the next Junior Public Examination.
>> *I passed the Preliminary Examination held in ....
>> I intend to present myself in the following subjects :—
>>
>>
>>> Name of Candidate in full ....
>>> Address ....
>>> Date of Birth ....
>>> Last Place of Education ....
>>> Signature of Candidate . ...
>>> Date..

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

† 4. Special lists will also be issued for each subject, containing the 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.
† Allowed 12th December, 1894.

DETAILS OF THE SUBJECTS FOR THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION TO BE HELD NOVEMBER, 1896.

ENGLISH.

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

    (*b*) English Literature:—*Goldsmith's* Traveller, and The Deserted Village (Hales).

    (*c*) Outlines of Geography, especially the Geography of Australasia. The Elements of Physical Geography :—

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

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

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

        Distribution of rain, river systems, lakes, and inland seas. Text book : Geikie's Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography.

LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, AND GERMAN.

    (*a*) Unseen passages of simple narrative prose.

    (*b*) Composition. Simple sentences to test knowledge of Grammar and the more common constructions of syntax.

        Use of Dictionary allowed for *a* and *b.*

MATHEMATICS.

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

    Algebra—To simple Equations (inclusive).

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

PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

    (a) *Elementary Physics.*

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

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

    (b) *Elementary Chemistry—*

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

    (c) *Elementary Botany and Physiology—*

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

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

        Physiology.

        Text Book recommended—Foster's Primer of Physiology.

        Candidates are recommended also to consult Elementary Physiology (Foster & Shore), and will be required to show a practical acquaintance with the position, appearance, and general structure of the principal organs of the body.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Time—One hour and a-half.

(Only five questions are to be attempted.)

I. What peoples were living in England in 1066, and where did they come from?

II. Write notes on *four* of the following:—Constitutions of Clarendon, Magna Charta, Statute of Labourers, Act of Supremacy, Statute of Six Articles, Habeas Corpus Act, Reform Act of 1832.

III. What do you know about Simon de Montfort, Perkin Warbeck, Archbishop Laud, Warren Hastings?

IV. Name the sovereigns from 1660 to the present day; give their dates, and their claims to the crown by birth.

V. Explain *four* of the following:—Revival of Learning, Benevolences, Ship-money, Corn Laws, Catholic Emancipation, South Sea Scheme.

VI. What causes led to the revolution of 1688? How far were the English people satisfied with the revolution?

VII. Give an account of the policy of *three* of these men:— Alfred the Great, Henry II, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Clarendon, Sir R. Walpole, Sir R. Peel.

VIII. Who were the contending parties in the following wars? Name the chief events and give a few dates:—War of the Spanish Succession, Seven Years' War, Peninsular War.

IX. Assign events to these dates:--1348, 1415, 1485, 1513, 1588, 1628, 1645, 1704, 1713, 1745, 1801, 1832

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

LONGFELLOW'S "EVANGELINE."

Time—Two hours.

I. Write as complete and careful an essay as you can on "The Wanderings of Evangeline."

II. Give a *general* analysis of the following passage by writing out the clauses separately and saying how they are related to one another :—

> " Fairer was she when, on Sunday morn, while the bell from its turret
> Sprinkled with holy sounds the air, as the priest with his hyssop
> Sprinkles the congregation, and scatters blessings upon them,
> Down the long street she passed, with her chaplet of beads and her missal."

III. Write descriptive notes on Basil the Blacksmith, and Father Felician.

IV. Give the meanings of the following words, connecting them with their derivation where you can :—penthouse, cadence, aisle, mandate, loup-garou, embrasure, anon, solstice, mien, gleed, shard, chute, thole, creole, sierra, weird, anchorite, gorge, assiduous, missal.

V. Explain the references in the following lines :—

(1) Thou art too fair to be left to braid St. Catherine's tresses.

(2) As if a hand had appeared and written upon them " Upharsin."

(3)   the magic Fata Morgana
Showed them her lakes of light, that retreated and vanished before them.

(4) Crown us with asphodel flowers, that are wet with the dews of nepenthe.

(5) Garlands of Spanish moss and of mystic mistletoe flaunted,
Such as the Druids cut down with golden hatchets at Yule-tide.

(c) GEOGRAPHY.

Time—One hour and a-half.

I. Draw an outline map of New Zealand, inserting the names of six capes, six bays, six towns, and the principal mountain system.

Or draw an outline map of North America as far south as the southern extremity of Mexico, and insert the names of the political divisions with their capitals, six islands round the coast, six capes, four peninsulas,

and roughly sketch the courses of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Mackenzie Rivers ; *and answer any four of the remaining questions.*

II. Name in order the principal rivers flowing into the sea which would be met with in going round the S. and E. coast of Australia from Adelaide to Cape York, and, where you can, name a town on the bank of each.

III. Where are the following towns, and for what are they noted : — Munich, Milan, Bordeaux, Shiraz, Canton, Delhi, Timaru, Lima, Antananarivo ?

IV. Describe the mountain system of Australia, and briefly discuss its influence on the distribution of rain.

V. What is the tropical zone ? What are the names given to its bounding lines ? State the countries through which these lines pass on a map of the world.

VI. Describe the chief ocean currents of the Atlantic Ocean.

VII. Give the names and situations of three lakes into which rivers flow, but from which none flow out. Why are such lakes generally salt ?

LATIN GRAMMAR.

Time—One hour.

I. Decline and give the gender of—caro, sanguis, paries, animal, arcus ; and give three instances of substantives which change their meaning in the plural.

II. Decline alacer, vetus, quisque, iste ; and give the meaning of quisquam, aliquis, quotus.

III. Give the comparative and superlative of exterus, industrius, piger, celer.

IIII. Write out in full the present indicative of nolo, the future indicative of fio, the future perfect of possum, and the pluperfect subjunctive active of fero.

V. Give the perfect, supine, and infinitive of sumo, tundo, sarcio, comminiscor, experior, fodio, oboleo, marking the quantity of each syllable.

VI. Give the cases governed by tenus, clam, sub ; and the meaning in compounds of præ-, dis-, in-.

VII. Explain, giving examples—Oratio obliqua, final clause, locative case, concessive clause, dependent question, frequentative verb, deliberative subjunctive.

LATIN. Composition and Translation.

Time—Two hours.

Translate into Latin—

1. I sent one of my slaves to ask Horace why he had not come to Rome with the rest of the soldiers.

2. If you were a Greek yourself, you would do just the same.

3. You ought to have acted differently.

4. He said that he could see the enemy as they were only three miles from the river.

5. He says he never told you that. That isn't true, is it?

6. Please don't be angry with me.

7. He prevented him from going to visit his brother.

8. There is no doubt that she will start for the top of the mountain to-morrow morning.

9. They were afraid he would not come. Are you afraid it will rain?

10. He asked them not to kill his dog.

11. We need a general to lead us across the river.

12. I hope it will happen. I hoped it would happen.

Translate into English—

(1.) Duodequadraginta annos tyrannus Syracusanorum fuit Dionysius, cum quinque et viginti natus annos dominatum occupavisset. Qua pulchritudine urbem, quibus autem opibus praeditam servitute oppressam tenuit civitatem! Atqui de hoc homine a bonis auctoribus sic scriptum accepimus, summam fuisse eius in victu temperantiam, in rebusque gerendis virum acrem et industrium, eundem tamen maleficum et iniustum. Ex quo omnibus bene veritatem intuentibus videri necesse est miserrimum.

(2.) Prima luce productis omnibus copiis, duplici acie instituta, auxiliis in mediam aciem coniectis, quid hostes consilii caperent, exspectabat. Illi etsi propter multitudinem et veterem belli gloriam paucitatemque nostrorum se tuto dimicaturos existimabant, tamen tutius esse arbitrabantur obsessis viis, commeatu intercluso sine ullo volnere victoria potiri et, si propter inopiam rei frumentariae Romani sese recipere coepissent, impeditos in agmine et sub sarcinis iam firmiore animo adoriri cogitabant.

(3.) Tumulus erat silvestris inter Punica et Romana castra, ab neutris primo occupatus, quia Romani, qualis pars eius quae vergeret ad hostium castra, esset, ignorabant, Hannibal insidiis quam castris aptiorem eum crediderat. Itaque nocte ad id missas aliquot Numidarum turmas medio in saltu condiderat, quorum interdiu nemo ab statione movebatur, ne aut arma aut ipsi procul conspicerentur. Fremebant vulgo in castris Romanis occupandum eum tumulum esse et castello firmandum, ne, si occupatus ab Hannibale foret, velut in cervicibus haberent hostem.

GREEK GRAMMAR.

Time—One hour.

I. Decline and accent throughout ναῦς, μέγας, Περικλῆς, τοιοῦτος, ὅστις, γλυκύς, δύο.

II. Give the degrees of comparison of ἐχθρός, ὀξύς, ῥᾴδιος, κρείττων, ἡδέως, μάλα, ἄνω.

III. What cases are governed by κατά, παρά, πρός ? Give the meaning in each instance. What is the force of the prefixes a-, δυσ-, and βου- in compound words ?

IV. Write out in full the first aorist optative middle of λύω, the present subjunctive active of δηλόω, and the second aorist optative middle of τίθημι.

V. Give the futures, perfects, and aorists of θνῄσκω, κτάομαι, λανθάνω, χέω, δέχομαι, μεθίημι.

VI. Explain, with examples, what is meant by—dactyl, apodosis, stem, crasis, personal ending.

GREEK. Composition and Translation.

Time—Two hours.

Translate into Greek, accenting carefully—

1. I do this in order that he may be happy.

2. She used to do this in order that she might be happy.

3. Do not be afraid that this will happen.

4. Were they not afraid that this might happen ?

5. It was said that the Greeks became slaves again.

6. Whoever does such things is mad.

7. He says that he is able to do this.

8. These things never took place.

9. You said that your father was dead.

10. The king having said these things departed.

11. If he shall do this, it will be well. If you should do this, it would be well. If I had been present I should not have said that.

Translate into English—

1. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀναστὰς εἶπε Ξενοφῶν, Ὦ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, τὴν μὲν πορείαν, ὡς ἔοικε, πεζῇ ποιητέον· οὐ γὰρ ἔστι πλοῖα· ἀνάγκη δὲ πορεύεθαι ἤδη· οὐ γὰρ ἔστι μένουσι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. ἡμεῖς οὖν, ἔφη, θυσόμεθα· ὑμᾶς δὲ δεῖ παρασκευάζεσθαι ὡς μαχουμένους εἴποτε καὶ ἄλλοτε· οἱ γὰρ πολέμιοι ἀνατεθαρρήκασιν. ἐκ τούτου ἐθύοντο οἱ στρατηγοί, μάντις δὲ παρῆν Ἀρηξίων Ἀρκάς· ὁ δὲ Σιλανὸς ὁ Ἀμπρακιώτης ἤδη ἀπεδεδράκει πλοῖον μισθωσάμενος ἐξ Ἡρακλείας. θυομένοις δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ ἀφόδῳ οὐκ ἐγίγνετο τὰ ἱερά.

2. Ξυναθροισθέντες δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, τῶν τε αἰχμαλώτων ὅσους ἐδύναντο πλείστους καὶ τὰ σκῦλα ἀναλαβόντες, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὁπόσους ἔλαβον κατεβίβασαν ἐς τὰς λιθοτομίας, ἀσφαλεστάτην εἶναι νομίσαντες τήρησιν, Νικίαν δὲ καὶ Δημοσθένη ἄκοντος τοῦ Γυλίππου ἀπέσφαξαν. ὁ γὰρ Γύλιππος καλὸν τὸ ἀγώνισμα ἐνόμιζέν οἱ εἶναι ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ τοὺς ἀντιστρατήγους κομίσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

Time—One hour.

I. Give the feminine forms which correspond to the following substantives and adjectives :—

bœuf, sec, pécheur, juif, hôte, bas, favori, fidèle, complet, vieillard.

II. Give the gender of automne, parapluie, vertu, arbre, tulipe, salade ; and the plural and meaning of coq-à-l'âne, cerf-volant, arc-en-ciel.

III. Write out in full the preterite indicative of recevoir, the present subjunctive of tenir, and the present indicative of s'en aller.

IIII. Give the 1st person sing. pres. indicative, the 3rd person sing. future indicative, and the 3rd person plur. pres. subj. of s'asseoir, joindre, vaincre, faillir, mourir, devoir.

V. Write out fully in French *words*—November, 27th, 1895.

VI. Construct a French sentence which shall contain two different uses of the subjunctive.

FRENCH.

I. Translate into English—

(i). J'enjambai le banc et je m'assis tout de suite à mon pupitre. Alors seulement, un peu remis de ma frayeur, je remarquai que notre maître avait sa belle redingote verte, son jabot plissé fin et la calotte de soie noire brodée qu'il ne mettait que les jours d'inspection ou de distribution de prix. Du reste, toute la classe avait quelque chose d'extraordinaire et de solennel. Mais ce qui me surprit le plus, ce fut de voir au fond de la salle, sur les bancs qui restaient vides d'habitude, les gens du village assis et silencieux comme nous, le vieux Hauser avec son tricorne, l'ancien maire, l'ancien facteur, et puis d'autres personnes encore. Tout ce monde-là paraissait triste ; et Hauser avait apporté un vieil abécédaire mangé aux bords qu'il tenait grand ouvert sur ses genoux, avec ses grosses lunettes posées en travers des pages.

ALPHONSE DAUDET.

(ii). *Val.* Comment s'appelle-t-il ?

Mar. Il s'appelle Sganarelle ; mais il est aisé à connaître. C'est un homme qui a une large barbe noire, et qui porte une fraise, avec un habit jaune et vert.

Lu. Un habit jaune et vart ! c'est donc le médecin des parroquets ?

Val. Mais est-il bien vrai qu'il soit si habile que vous le dites ?

Mar. Comment ! C'est un homme qui fait des miracles. Il y a six mois qu'une femme fut abandonnée de touts les autres médecins : on la tenait morte il y avait déjà six heures et l'on se disposait à l'ensevelir, lorsqu'on y fit venir de force l'homme dont nous parlons. Il lui mit, l'ayant vue, une petite goutte de je ne sais quoi dans la bouche ; et, dans le même instant, elle se leva de son lit,

et se mit aussitôt à se promener dans sa chambre, comme
si de rien n'eût été.

Lu. Ah !

Val. Il fallait que ce fût quelque goutte d'or potable.

MOLIÈRE.

II. Translate into French—

   (i.) *a.* I shall give her the book.
      b. Do not give it to her.
      c. Can you speak French well ?
      d. No, but I should like to.
      e. Could you kindly tell me, Sir, the way to the
         Cathedral ?
      f. How much does that cost ?
      g. It is very fine weather.
      h. I say, there's the man you are looking for.
      i. There are no fish in this river.
      j. Ten years ago I used to think I knew a little
         of the French language.
      k. Do you know Mr. X. ? No, I have never met
         him.

(ii.) At twelve o'clock yesterday, shortly after we had
returned home, a letter arrived from M. de Bonnefois.
The notary said that our grandfather had died suddenly
and that our uncle must go to Paris immediately.
Uncle got up at half-past five this morning in order to
drive to the railway station. It was very cold. If he
had had time, I am sure he would have written to you
himself before starting.

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

Time—One hour.

PART I.

  I. Write with the definite article the nominative and genitive
     singular, and the nominative plural of the words for—
     day, week, month, year, ear, eye, hand, leg, foot, table,
     knife, fork, spoon, village, town.

 II. Give the principal parts and the meaning of kennen, wiſſen,
    beten, bieten, bitten, anfangen, verlaſſen, leſen, ſtoßen,
    ſterben.

III. Write out the declension of all the personal pronouns.

IV. Compare kalt, hoch, nah, blau, ſüß.

*(Hand in your answers to these questions when you have finished
and you will then get Part II.)*

E 20

GERMAN.

Time—Two hours.

PART II.

I. Translate into English—

1. Fedora. Nun also, eines Tages, es sind zwei Monate seitdem verflossen, wird seine Ankunft in Paris gemeldet. Von diesem Augenblick an war meine Rolle in diesem Trauerspiel eine klare und bestimmte. Man wird Ihnen gesagt haben, daß ich in Ungnade gefallen sei—

Siriex. Jawohl.

Fedora. Pariskin hat dieses Gerücht ausgesprengt, um jeden Verdacht abzuwehren. In den Augen der Welt bin ich also die Fürstin Romazoff, die auf höchsten Befehl außerhalb der Grenzen ihres Landes zu verweilen hat und sich über Ihre Verbannung leichten Sinnes tröstet. Ich treffe also hier ein. Drei Tage darauf erfahre ich, daß Loris zu den Verwandten der Gräfin gehört und in diesem Hause ein- und ausgeht. Ich verschaffe mir Einlaß und endlich sehe ich ihn, diesen Menschen —zum erstenmal.

Siriex. Vor zwei Monaten?
Fedora. Vor zwei Monaten.
Siriex. Und Sie sahen ihn wieder?
Fedora. Ja, täglich.
Siriex. Hier und in Ihrem Hause?
Fedora. Auch bei mir.

2. Ungefähr eine Stunde von der Stadt liegt ein Ort, den sie Wahlheim nennen. Die Lage an einem Hügel ist sehr interessant, und wenn man oben auf dem Fußpfade zum Dorf herausgeht, übersieht man auf einmal das ganze Thal. Eine gute Wirthin, die gefällig und munter in ihrem Alter ist, schenkt Wein, Bier, Kaffee; und was über alles geht, sind zwei Linden, die mit ihren ausgebreiteten Aesten den kleinen Platz vor der Kirche bedecken, der ringsum mit Bauerhäusern, Scheuern und Höfen eingeschlossen ist. So vertraulich, so heimlich hab' ich nicht leicht ein Plätzchen gefunden, und dahin lass' ich mein Tischchen aus dem Wirthshause bringen und meinen Stuhl, trinke meinen Kaffee da und lese meinen Homer. Das erstemal, als ich durch einen Zufall an einem schönen Nachmittage unter die Linden kam, fand ich das Plätzchen so einsam. Es war alles im Felde; nur ein Knabe von ungefähr vier Jahren saß an der Erde, und hielt ein anderes, etwa halbjähriges, vor ihm zwischen seinen Füßen sitzendes Kind mit beiden Armen wider seine Brust, so daß er ihm zu einer Art von Sessel diente, und ungeachtet der Munterkeit, womit er aus seinen schwarzen Augen herum schaute, ganz ruhig saß.

II. Translate into German—

(1.) What o'clock is it? It is twenty minutes to eleven by my watch.

(2.) Let me try to answer these questions, for they are not too difficult.

(3.) He wrote to me to say that he would not be at home to-morrow night.

(4.) Do you think the weather will change? I think so; it is beginning to be cooler already.

(5.) In the beginning of last year there were in the city of Adelaide over thirty-nine thousand inhabitants, and about eight thousand houses.

(6.) Why did you get up so early? Because I went to bed at half-past nine and fell asleep immediately.

(7.) He asked her why she was so poor, and why her father did not work to get her food.

(8.) We questioned the prisoner, but he had not a word to reply and left the room.

6. MATHEMATICS (Algebra).

Time—Two hours.

Candidates who wish merely to obtain a pass are required to work from Parts I. and II. only. Candidates who wish to obtain a credit must confine their attention to Parts II. and III. Should any candidates attempting Parts II. and III. fail to obtain a credit, they may still be allowed to pass if their work be up to the requisite standard.

No candidate may attempt questions from all three parts.

PART I.

I. Express in its simplest form without brackets—

$$6a^2 - \frac{7b^3}{2c} - 7a\left[a - \frac{b}{2a}\left\{c - \frac{ab}{c^2}\left(c - \frac{bc}{a}\right)\right\} - b\right]$$

and find the value of the expression when $a = 1$, $c = 2$, $b = 4$.

II. Resolve into factors—

(i.) $x^2 - 6x - 16$
(ii.) $8x^3 + y^3$
(iii.) $5x^2 - 9x - 2$
(iv.) $(a^2 - ab)^2 - (ab - b^2)^2$

III. Divide $x^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ by $x + 1 + \frac{1}{x}$, and multiply the quotient by

$x + 1 - \frac{1}{x}$

IV. Multiply $\dfrac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{2x^2 - 7x - 4}$ by $\dfrac{2x^2 - 9x + 4}{x^2 + 4x + 3}$

and divide the result by $\dfrac{2x^2 + x - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1}$

V. Find the L.C.M. of $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 4$ and $x^2 - y^2 + 5x + y + 6$

VI. A man bought four horses at a total cost of £72. The second horse cost half as much again as the first; if he had given 10s. more for the third it would have cost half as much again as the second; the fourth cost as much as the first and second put together. Find the price given for each horse.

VII. Prove that the value of

$$\dfrac{a^2 + \dfrac{2}{a}}{\left(\dfrac{1}{a} - a\right)\left(a - 1\right)} + \dfrac{3}{\left(a - 1\right)\left(1 - \dfrac{1}{a}\right)} + \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{a^2} + 2a}{\left(1 - \dfrac{1}{a}\right)\left(\dfrac{1}{a} - a\right)}$$

is independent of the value of a.

VIII. Solve the equations—

(i.) $\dfrac{3x - 2}{7} + \dfrac{12}{5}\left(x + \dfrac{1}{4}\right) = \dfrac{5}{7}\left(2x + \dfrac{1}{3}\right) + \dfrac{19}{35}$

(ii.) $\dfrac{x + 2}{x + 1} - \dfrac{x + 3}{x + 2} = \dfrac{x + 4}{x + 3} - \dfrac{x + 5}{x + 4}$

PART III.

IX. The sum of three numbers is 1000. Half the first, one third of the second, and one-fourth of the third together make 340, and half the third, one-third of the second, and one-fourth of the first together make 380. Find the numbers.

X. Solve the equations—

(i.) $\dfrac{x - p}{y + q} = \dfrac{y - q}{x + p} = \dfrac{p - q}{p + q}$

(ii.) $3x^2 - 10x + 1 = o$

XI. A man invested £50 in shares. By selling these again at 30s. each he gained as much as he gave for 8 shares. How many shares did he buy?

XII. Simplify—

$$\dfrac{\sqrt{a + b} + \sqrt{a - b}}{\sqrt{a + b} - \sqrt{a - b}} + \dfrac{\sqrt{a + b} - \sqrt{a - b}}{\sqrt{a + b} + \sqrt{a - b}} + \dfrac{b - 2a}{b}$$

6. 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 sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are equal.

II. The sides *AB*, *AC* of a triangle are produced to *D* and *E*, so that *BD* = *CE*. The base *CB* is produced to *F*, and *BC* to *G* so that *BF* = *CG*. If *DF* = *EG*, show that the triangle is isosceles.

III. If two triangles, which have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, have the base of the one greater than the base of the other, the included angle of the one which has the greater base is greater than the included angle of the other.

IV. If the square on one side of a triangle be equal to the sum of the squares on the other sides, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

   Draw a triangle, the squares on whose sides are in the proportion 5 : 4 : 1.

PART II.

V. If two equal triangles have two sides equal and in a straight line, and if the triangles lie on the same side of this line, the angular points opposite to the equal sides lie on a straight line parallel to the first straight line.

   ABC is a given triangle. Draw an isosceles triangle having the same vertex *A*, its area equal to that of *ABC*, and its base in the same straight line as *BC*.

VI. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts, and also into two unequal parts, the sum of the rectangle contained by the unequal parts and the square on the line between the points of section is equal to the square on half the line.

   Two points *E* and *D* are taken in a straight line *AB*, so that the rectangle *AE*, *EB* is equal to the rectangle *AD*, *DB*. Show that, if both *E* and *D* lie between *A* and *B*, then *AE* is equal to *D* .

VII. The opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal.

A and B are one pair of parallel straight lines, C and D another. Show how to draw a straight line ABCD, meeting the first pair in A and B, the second in C and D, so that AB is equal to CD.

PART III.

VIII. The straight line drawn through a point on a circle at right angles to the radius touches the circle.

In the triangle ABC, A is the right angle and AD the perpendicular on the base. If a circle be drawn with centre A and radius AD the tangents to it from B and C are parallel to one another.

IX. If from an external point there be drawn to a circle two straight lines, one of which cuts the circle in two points and the other meets it, and if the rectangle contained by the segments of the chord on the line which cuts the circle be equal to the square on the line which meets the circle, the line which meets the circle is a tangent to it.

X. ACDE is a straight line meeting the outer of two concentric circles in AE, the inner in CD. If AE is trisected in C and D, show that AC is equal to the side of the square inscribed in the circle, whose diameter is the tangent to the inner circle from any point on the outer.

XI. Show how to inscribe a circle in a given square.
Can a circle always be inscribed in a parallelogram? When it can, how may it be done? Can a circle always be described about a parallelogram?

7 (a) ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Time—Two hours.

(Not more than eight questions are to be attempted.)

I. Describe the three "orders" of levers, and state to which order each of the following belong :—A pair of nut-crackers, the steelyard, the oar of a boat, common fire tongs, the wheelbarrow.

II. What is *Force?* Is *weight* a force? Distinguish between *weight* and *mass.* Describe some method by which force can be measured.

III. Describe the mercurial barometer. If a very small hole were made through the side of the tube of a barometer what would happen?

IV. Make a sketch showing the construction of the ordinary suction pump, and explain its action.

V. A steel rod whose length is 20 *cm.* at 0°*C.* is heated to 58°, when its length is found to be 20·0127 *cm.* Compute its coefficient of expansion.

VI. Explain the nature of the processes of *conduction, convection,* and *radiation* of heat.

VII. A straight stick held so as to be partly under water and inclined to the surface appears to be bent where it enters the water. Why is this?

VIII. Give a general description of the eye as an optical instrument.

IX. Explain the difference in the nature of a wave of sound and a wave of light. Can sound be propagated through a vacuum?

X. Describe the experiments you would make to establish the fundamental laws of electrostatic induction.

XI. Given a permanent magnet, how would you proceed to magnetise an ordinary sewing needle so that the eye end would be a *N.* pole.

XII. Describe some of the principal effects of the passage of an electric current along a wire.

CHEMISTRY.

Time—Two hours.

[Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.]

I. Explain and illustrate, by means of examples, the different methods of producing chemical change.

II. Draw a rough sketch of an ordinary laboratory apparatus for distilling water. What is the object of distillation, and what class of substances are not separated from water by this method? How would you determine the amount of solid matter dissolved in the Adelaide water?

III. What is the cause of the decay of animal and vegetable substances? Write what you know of the chemical changes which take place during decay.

IV. Write what you know of the preparation and properties of nitric acid, and describe two experiments to show that it readily gives up oxygen.

V. Describe the construction of a charcoal kiln, and explain the chemical changes which take place in the manufacture of charcoal.

VI. Under what circumstance is sulphuretted hydrogen formed in nature? How is it prepared artificially, and what would be the effect of passing it (a) through a hot iron tube (b) through a solution of sulphate of copper?

VII. How is phosphorus manufactured, and how is it converted into red phosphorus? Compare the properties of the two kinds.

BOTANY.

Time—Two hours.

Illustrate your answers with Diagrams, wherever serviceable.

I. Describe fully the pistils of buttercup, wallflower, daisy, lily, and oat.

II. What is the nature of the double flowers of the garden rose and cultivated chrysanthemum respectively?

III. Explain *polyandrous, involucre, epipetalous, stipulate, synantherous,* naming an exemplar plant in each case.

IV. The seeds of mustard and cress will germinate on flannel soaked with rain water. Will they continue to grow under these circumstances; and if not, why not?

V. What is the cause of the ring-like markings seen in the cross-section of the trunk of a gum tree?

VI. Mention, with examples, the different parts of the plant which may be modified into thorns. What is the advantage to a plant to have them?

VII. Give a full account of a potato, and explain as much as you can of its structure.

II. (d). PHYSIOLOGY.

Time—Two hours.

I. Describe the position, structure and use of the Diaphragm.

II. What are secreting glands? Mention the names of the most important glands in the body, briefly indicating the purposes served by any three of them.

III. Why, in the circulation, does the blood always flow in one and the same direction?

IV. The blood lives on the food we eat and the body lives on the blood. Explain clearly what is meant by this statement.

V. In order that the body may live, a constant supply of oxygen is necessary. Whence is this oxygen derived; how does it enter the body; and what becomes of it eventually? What would happen if all oxygen were withheld?

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1895.

FIRST CLASS.

	Last Place of Education.
Churchward, Spencer, 1*, 2*, 3*, 6*, 7*b	Prince Alfred College
Cooper, Constance May, 1*, 4*, 5*, 6, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Easther, Stanley Victor, 1*, 2, 5, 6*	Prince Alfred College
Farsky, Hilda Gesina Franzciska, 1*, 4, 5*, 6, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Fry, Muriella Margaret, 1, 4*, 6, 7*c	Advanced School for Girls
Greenway, Thomas Charles, 1, 2, 4, 6*, 7*b	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Jolly, Norman William, 1*, 2, 5, 6*, 7b	Prince Alfred College

SECOND CLASS.

Bircher, Albert Andrew, 1, 2, 4, 6*	Christian Brothers' College
Corbin, Margaret, 1, 4*, 5, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Craigie, Muriel Evelyn, 1*, 4, 6, 7c	Norwood High School
Jude, Gertrude Josephine, 1*, 4, 6, 7c	Norwood High School
Magarey, Rupert Eric, 1, 2, 5, 6*, 7b	Prince Alfred College
Muecke, Francis Frederick, 1, 2, 4, 5*, 7b	Queen's School
Neill, Kenneth William, 1, 2, 6*, 7b	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Newland, Ralph Dimock, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7*b	Queen's School
O'Connell, John Pearson, 1, 2, 4, 6*, 7a	Christian Brothers' College
Smyth, Edith Raymond Ekin, 1*, 4, 5, 6, 7c	Advanced School for Girls

THIRD CLASS.

Adams, Harriett Louisa, 4, 5, 7*c	Hardwicke College
Allen, Charles Harold, 1, 6*, 7b	Prince Alfred College
Angus, Catherine, 1, 4, 7c	Mrs. Hübbe's School
Baker, Albert John, 1, 2, 6	St.Lawrence GrammarSchool
Clark, Annie Millicent, 1, 4*, 5	Mrs. Hübbe's School
Cleland, Leslie Glen, 1, 4, 6, 7b	Prince Alfred College
DeMole, George Ernest, 1, 2, 6, 7a	St. John's Grammar School
Egerton-Warburton, Richard Sandford, 2, 4, 5, 6	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Field, Bessie Williams, 1, 4, 5, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Field, Ida Violet, 4, 5*, 7c	Hardwicke College
Flecker, Otto Rudolph, 1, 5, 6, 7b	Prince Alfred College
Fry, Alfred Turner, 1, 6, 7b	Whinham College
George, Elsie Maud, 1, 4, 5, 7c	Unley Park School
Hayward, Harold Thornborough, 1, 2, 4, 5	Queen's School
Hayward, Lionel Wykeham, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6	Queen's School
Holder, Rhoda Sims, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7a	Advanced School for Girls
James, Alfred Charles, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7b	Prince Alfred College
Jarvis, Nellie Louise, 4, 5, 7c	Semaphore High School
Jefferis, Annie Adelaide, 1, 4, 6, 7b	Home Tuition
Kenny, Michael Barnard, 1, 4, 6	Christian Brothers' College
Lane, Alexander Leslie, 1, 2, 6, 7b	Prince Alfred College
McAnna, Alan, 1, 2, 6, 7b	Prince Alfred College
McCullagh, George Henry, 1, 2, 5, 6	Hahndorf College
Martin, Charles Garnet Sydney, 1, 2, 6, 7a	Way College
Mayo, George Elton, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7b	Queen's School
Miller, Henry William Adair, 1, 2, 6*	Prince Alfred College
Newbould, Mabel Fletcher, 1, 4, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Newman, Charles Stanley, 1, 5, 6	Prince Alfred College
Newman, Estelle, 1, 4, 6	Parkside High School
Padman, Isabel, 1, 5, 6	Advanced School for Girls
Paton, Dora Isabel, 1, 4, 6, 7c	Southfield School
Pritchard, Harold Christopher, 1, 4, 7a	Christian Brothers' College
Rogers, Florence Emily, 1, 4, 7c	Unley Park School

Sanders, Isabel Mary, 1, 4, 7c   Advanced School for Girls
Simpson, May Jane, 1, 4, 7c   Unley Park School
Ternouth, Hirell Alice, 1, 4, 7c   Miss Downer's tuition
Tucker, Hilda Adelaide Sydney, 1, 4, 5, 7c   Unley Park School
Turner, Henry Macaulay, 1, 6, 7b   St. Peter's Collegiate School
Weir, Edwin Ernest, 1, 6, 7a   Way College
Wilks, Vida Alice, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7a   Advanced School for Girls
Yeomans, Cecil George, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7b   Queen's School

The following Candidates also passed the Examination, but, being above the specified age, were not classified :—

Addison, Agnes Gawler, 1, 4, 7*c   Advanced School for Girls
Anthony, William Gwennap, 1, 4, 6, 7b   St. Peter's Collegiate School
Boothby, Frederick Brooke, 1, 2, 4, 7b   St. Peter's Collegiate School
Boucaut, Winifred Charlotte, 1, 4, 7c   Unley Park School
Burgan, Charles, 1, 5, 6   Prince Alfred College
Burgess, Nellie Clark, 1, 4, 7*c   Unley Park School
Carey, Alice Esther, 1, 6, 7c   Parkside High School
Carey, Ruth Huelin, 1*, 4*, 6, 7c   Southfield School
Carter, Elsie Marjorie, 1, 4, 7c   Wilga College
Chapman, Edith Amelia, 1, 4, 7c   Port Pirie High School for Girls

Dutton, Harry Hampden, 1, 2*. 4*, 7b   St. Peter's Collegiate School
Green, Janie Eileen, 1, 4*, 6   Convent of Mercy
Grieve, Helen Una, 1*, 4, 7c   Unley Park School
Heseltine, Samuel Richard, 1, 6, 7b   St. Peter's Collegiate School
Jude, Lilian Sylvia, 1, 4, 6, 7c   Norwood High School
Lane, Mary, 1, 4, 7c   Advanced School for Girls
Maclagan, Archibald George Remington, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7b   St. Peter's Collegiate School
McLean, Annie Evans, 1*, 4, 5*, 6, 7a   Advanced School for Girls
McLean, Robert Ross, 1, 4, 7a   Christian Brothers' College
McMinn, Mary Muirhead, 1, 4, 7c   Misses McMinn's School
Maddison, Norma Lily, 1*, 4, 5, 6, 7c   Advanced School for Girls
Main, Effie Lizzie, 1*, 4, 6, 7c   Advanced School for Girls
Noltenius, Harry Edward, 1, 5, 6   Prince Alfred College
Ralph, Constance Mabel, 1*, 4, 5, 6, 7c   Advanced School for Girls
Rofe, George Percy Woodville, 1, 2, 6   Prince Alfred College
Shierlaw, Howard Alison, 1, 6, 7*a   Way College
Stanton, Evelyn Dulcie Stanton, 1, 4*, 5*, 6, 7*c   Advanced School for Girls
Stokes, Charles Hartley, 1, 2*, 4, 6*, 7b   St. Peter's Collegiate School
Stuckey, Gúlielma Ellen, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7c   Advanced School for Girls
Swan, Karl Otto, 4, 5, 6   St. Peter's Collegiate School
Wainwright, Charles Leonard, 1, 2, 5, 6*, 7*b   St. Peter's Collegiate School
Wilkinson, Jessie, 1, 4, 5, 7c   Advanced School for Girls

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 passed, as follows:—

1.—English	6.—Mathematics
2.—Latin	7a.—Elementary Physics
3.—Greek	7b.—Elementary Chemistry
4.—French	7c.—Elementary Botany and
5.—German	Physiology

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1895.

130 Candidates entered 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	75	49	124	58	46	104
Latin	65	0	65	29	0	29
Greek	7	0	7	2	0	2
French	31	54	85	21	48	69
German	25	30	55	17	24	41
Mathematics	67	35	102	52	22	74
Chemistry	48	1	49	29	1	30
Elementary Physics ...	18	4	22	9	3	12
Botany and Physiology	3	49	52	0	37	37

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

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

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

DIVISION A.

1. *English History and Literature.*

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

   (*b*) Some standard work or works in English Literature.
2. *Latin*
3. *Greek*
4. *French* ⎫ 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 will also be set in Algebra to the Binomial Theorem, for a positive integral exponent; Euclid, the substance of Books I. to IV., VI., and propositions 1 to 21 of Book XI., with exercises ; Plane Trigonometry to Solution of Triangles, including Logarithms.

8. *Applied Mathematics.*

   Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.
9. *Chemistry,* with the cognate portions of Experimental Physics.
10. *Experimental Physics.*

11. *Botany and Physiology.*

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

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

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

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

> A special examination will be held in March, at which only those candidates shall be allowed to present themselves who shall give satisfactory evidence of their intention to become Students in Law or Medicine.
>
> The fee for this examination shall be £7 7s., and candidates must give two months' notice of their intention to present themselves.

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

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

> To the Registrar of the
> University of Adelaide.
> I hereby give notice of my intention to present myself at the Senior Public Examination. *I passed the Preliminary Examination held in......................................
> I intend to present myself in the following subjects :—
> *   *   *
>
> Name of Candidate in full...............................
> Address...
> Date of birth...
> Last place of Education...................................
> Signature of Candidate ....
> Date..

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

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

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

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

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

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

    † 4. Special lists will also be issued for each subject, 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.

*Allowed the 13th August, 1890.
† Allowed 12th December, 1894.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1896, AND FOR THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN MARCH, 1897.

DIVISION A.

1. ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE.
    (a) *History of England*—The Epoch of Reform 1830-1850 (McCarthy) in Epochs of Modern History (Longman's).

(b) *English Literature* :—
   Shakespeare—Richard II. (Warwick Edition).
   Scott—Quentin Durward.

2. LATIN.
   (a) Caesar, De Bello Gallico, IV. and V.; ed. by A. G. Peskett (Pitt Press).
   (b) *Roman History*—Creighton's Primer (Macmillan).
   (c) Unseen passages (with unusual words and phrases supplied).
   (d) Prose Composition (with unusual words and phrases supplied).

3. GREEK.
   (a) *Thucydides*—Rise of the Athenian Empire, ed. by F. H. Colson (Macmillan).
   (b) *Greek History*—Fyffe's Primer (Macmillan).
   (c) Unseen passages (with unusual words and phrases supplied).
   (d) Prose Composition (with unusual words and phrases supplied).

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 (unusual words and phrases supplied).
   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 (unusual words and phrases supplied).
   German History—Simes's, from page 172 (Macmillan).

6. ITALIAN.
   (a) *D'Azeglio.* Ettore Fieramosca.
   (b) Prose Composition (unusual words and phrases supplied).
   Italian History—W. Hunt (Macmillan).

DIVISION B.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS.
   Arithmetic, including the theory of the various processes; the elements of mensuration.
   Algebra—To Quadratic Equations, Surds (both inclusive).
       Questions will also be set in Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.
   Geometry—The substance of Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., with Exercises.
       * Questions will also be set in the substance of Euclid, Book VI., and Propositions 1 to 21 of Book XI.; and in Plane Trigonometry up to and including Solution of Triangles and Logarithms.

8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.
   Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.
   Text Books recommended—
       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 it. Barometer. Thermometer.

   * Candidates for a Pass need not attempt these.

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 the 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.

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.

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 freshwater strata.

The theory of the origin of salt lakes.

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

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

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

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

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1895.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

The Board of Examiners.

Time—Two hours.

I. Write notes on the Addled Parliament, Barebone's Parliament, the Instrument of Government, the Petition and Advice.

II. Give an account of the Parliamentary Session of 1629 " Charles was not wrong in dissolving such a Parliament.' Why?

III. Explain these terms :—Elector Palatine, Impeachment, Bill of Attainder, Tonnage and Poundage, Navigation Act.

IV. Narrate the military events of 1644.

V. Give the career of the Earl of Strafford *before* he was impeached by the Long Parliament, and explain his policy in the measures which he took or advised.

VI. Give an account of Cromwell's Foreign Policy.

VII. Name the chief poetical works of Milton in chronological order, and write a descriptive note on each.

B. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Time—Two hours.

I. Contrast the character of Macbeth before and after the slaying of Duncan.

II. Give an account of the scene in which Macbeth sees the ghost of Banquo.

III. Write notes on the words in italics :—
seeling night ; lead our first *battle* ; the *intrenchant* air ; the air is *delicate* ; the guilt of our great *quell* ; to-night we hold a *solemn* supper ; let our just *censures attend* the true event ; when violent sorrow seems a *modern ecstasy.*

IV. Paraphrase the following passages to show how fully you understand them :—
(1)   His two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassail so convince
That memory, the warder of the brain,

Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
A limbeck only.

(2)   To make them kings, the seed of Banquo kings!
Rather than so, come fate into the list
And champion me to the utterance!

(3)   Remove from her the means of all annoyance,
And still keep eyes upon her.   So, good night:
My mind she hath mated, and amazed my sight.

V.   Give some account of Milton's prose works.

VI.   Write upon *two* of the following topics:—

(1)   Johnson's view of Milton's personal character.
(2)   His criticisms of *Lycidas* and *Comus*.
(3)   His remarks on Milton's versification.
(4)   The defects which he finds in *Paradise Lost*.
(5)   The characteristics of an epic poem.
(6)   The qualities of Johnson's prose style.

LATIN.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates for a Pass only may omit I.b, III.c, and VIII.c.

I.   Translate into Latin Prose—

(*a.*) When the general reached the city, he sent messengers to the enemy's camp to sue for peace.   They reported on their return that there was no prospect of peace.   On the receipt of this news the Gauls began to fortify the city, and to make all necessary preparations for standing a siege.

(*b.*) I asked him whether he could do this.   He said that he could not do so yet, because he had never seen it before, but he hoped he would be able to do so before his friends returned from Rome.

(*c.*) Rome was herself a city, and she ruled over the cities which she had taken, for the country in Italy was all divided into districts belonging to the cities.   The state of things, then, in Italy was this: the citizens of Rome governed all the rest, and every one wished to become a citizen of Rome.   Next to the Romans came the Latins, who had some of the rights of Roman citizenship, and hoped to get the other rights in time.   Then below the Latins came the Italians, who governed their own cities in which they lived, but had to obey Rome, and serve in Rome's armies when they were wanted.

E 39

I. Translate into English Prose—

    Eodem anno seu motu terrae seu qua vi alia forum medium ferme specu vasto conlapsum in immensam altitudinem dicitur, neque eam voraginem coniectu terrae, cum pro se quisque gereret, expleri potuisse prius quam deum monitu quaeri coeptum, quo plurimum populus Romanus posset : id enim illi loco dicandum vates canebant, si rem publicam Romanam perpetuam esse vellent. tum M. Curtium, iuvenem bello egregium, castigasse ferunt dubitantes, an ullum magis Romanum bonum quam arma virtusque esset. silentio facto templa deorum inmortalium, quae foro inminent, Capitoliumque intuentem et manus nunc in caelum nunc in patentes terrae hiatus ad deos manes porrigentem se devouisse ; equoque deinde quam poterat maxime exornato insidentem armatum se in specum inmisisse.

III. Translate into English Prose—

    (a) Vercingetorix, cum ad suos redisset, proditionis insimulatus, quod castra propius Romanos movisset, quod cum omni equitatu discessisset, quod sine imperio tantas copias reliquisset, quod, eius discessu Romani tanta opportunitate et celeritate venissent : non haec omnia fortuito aut sine consilio accidere potuisse ; regnum illum Galliae malle Caesaris concessu quam ipsorum habere beneficio—tali modo accusatus ad haec respondit.

    Explain why movisset is in the subjunctive and why potuisse is in the infinitive.

    (b) Oppidi murus ab planitie atque initio ascensus recta regione, si nullus amfractus intercederet, MCC passus aberat : quidquid huc circuitus ad molliendum clivum accesserat, id spatium itineris augebat. A medio fere colle in longitudinem, ut natura montis ferebat, ex grandibus saxis sex pedum murum, qui nostrorum impetum tardaret, praeduxerant Galli atque inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto superiorem partem collis usque ad murum oppidi densissimis castris compleverant.

    Explain the form of conditional sentence used at the beginning of this extract.

    (c) Itaque truncis arborum aut admodum firmis ramis abscisis atque horum delibratis ac praeacutis cacuminibus perpetuae fossae quinos pedes altae ducebantur. Huc illi stipites demissi et ab infimo revincti, ne revelli possent, ab ramis eminebant. Quini erant ordines coniuncti inter se atque implicati ; quo qui intraverant, se ipsi acutissimis vallis induebant.

IIII. Turn the following passage into *Oratio recta :*—

Non virtute neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, cuius rei fuerint ipsi imperiti. Errare, si qui in bello omnes secundos rerum proventus exspectent. Sibi numquam placuisse Avaricum defendi, cuius rei testes ipsos haberet ; sed factum imprudentia Biturigum et nimia obsequentia reliquorum, uti hoc incommodum acciperetur.

V. Comment on anything that seems to you to require notice in the syntax of the following passages :—

(*a.*) ad reliquas legiones mittit priusque omnes in unum locum cogit, quam de eius adventu Arvernis nuntiari posset.

(*b.*) Vbi neminem in aequom sese demittere, sed toto undique muro circumfundi viderunt.

(*c.*) reliquas omnes munitiones ab ea fossa passus xxxx reduxit, id hoc consilio, quoniam tantum esset necessario spatium complexus.

(*d*) Quid ergo mei consilii est ?

VI. Give the Latin for—more than twenty towns, he came to Rome at the end of the fifth day's march, down the stream, bullets, a public thanksgiving ; and the English for vinea, parentare, lorica, evocati, consobrinus, sublicae.

VII. (*a.*) Describe, with examples, the various constructions of—cum, quominus, quin, dum ; and explain what is meant by the locative case, giving examples.

(*b.*) Mention four cases of two Latin words being spelt alike but distinguished by difference in quantity.

(*c.*) Give the perfect and supine of the following verbs (mentioning alternative forms where they exist) :— ferveo, poto, tergeo, compesco ; give the cases governed by clam, secundum, palam; and the gender and meaning of vepres, collis, adeps, linter.

VIII. (*a.*) Write out in Roman capitals the *full* name of the author of the set book, and give a brief sketch of his life.

(*b.*) Give the dates of—the battle of Actium, the first Punic war, the destruction of Carthage, the death of M. Aurelius Antoninus, the battle of Pharsalia, the first Roman invasion of Britain, the accession of Constantine, the capture of Rome by the Gauls.

(*c.*) Describe what it was that really took place when the Roman Government changed from a Republic to an Empire? When did the Roman Empire come to an end ?

GREEK.

I. Translate into Greek Prose, accenting carefully—

   α. He left the town secretly.

     I am astonished at your acting so.

     Would you kindly tell me where my brother is?

     I never heard Socrates speak.

     He says that these things will be ready to-morrow.

     He said that he was doing this in order to save the city.

   β.   Secondly, there must be a care had that the motives of war be just and honourable : for that begets an alacrity, as well in the soldiers that fight, as in the people that afford pay ; it draws on and procures aids, and brings many other commodities besides. But there is no pretence to take up arms more pious than the suppressing of tyranny, under which yoke the people lose their courage, and are cast down without heart and vigour, as in the sight of Medusa.

II. Translate into English Prose—

   α. Ἡ δὲ τῶν Φλιασίων πόλις ἐπαινεθεῖσα μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀγησιπόλιδος, ὅτι πολλὰ καὶ ταχέως αὐτῷ χρήματα εἰς τὴν στρατιὰν ἔδοσαν, νομίζουσα δ' ἔξω ὄντος Ἀγησιπόλιδος οὐκ ἂν ἐξελθεῖν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς Ἀγησίλαον, οὐδ' ἂν γενέσθαι, ὥστε ἅμα ἀμφοτέρους τοὺς βασιλέας ἔξω Σπάρτης εἶναι, θρασέως οὐδὲν τῶν δικαίων ἐποίουν τοῖς κατεληλυθόσιν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ δὴ φυγάδες ἠξίουν τὰ ἀμφίλογα ἐν ἴσῳ δικαστηρίῳ κρίνεσθαι· οἱ δὲ ἠνάγκαζον ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ πόλει διαδικάζεσθαι. λεγόντων δὲ τῶν κατεληλυθότων, καὶ τίς αὕτη δίκη εἴη, ὅπου αὐτοὶ οἱ ἀδικοῦντες δικάζοιεν, οὐδὲν εἰσήκουον.

     τὰ ἀμφίλογα = the disputed points.

   β. ΙΦ. πότερος ἄρ' ὑμῶν ἐνθάδ' ὠνομασμένος

          Πυλάδης κέκληται ; τόδε μαθεῖν πρῶτον θέλω.

     ΟΡ. ὅδ', εἴ τι δή σοι τοῦτ' ἐν ἡδονῇ μαθεῖν.

     ΙΦ. ποίας πολίτης πατρίδος Ἑλλήνων γεγώς ;

     ΟΡ. τί δ' ἂν μαθοῦσα τόδε πλέον λάβοις, γύναι ;

     ΙΦ. πότερον ἀδελφὼ μητρὸς ἐστὸν ἐκ μιᾶς ;

     ΟΡ. φιλότητί γ'· ἐσμὲν δ' οὐ κασιγνήτω, γύναι.

     ΙΦ. σοὶ δ' ὄνομα ποῖον ἔθεθ' ὁ γεννήσας πατήρ ;

     ΟΡ. τὸ μὲν δίκαιον, δυστυχεῖς κεκλήμεθ' ἄν.

III. Translate into English Prose—

   α. ἐγώ σε πρεσβεύουσα κἀντὶ τῆς ἐμῆς

     ψυχῆς καταστήσασα φῶς τόδ' εἰσορᾶν

     θνῄσκω, παρόν μοι μὴ θανεῖν ὑπὲρ σέθεν,

ἀλλ' ἄνδρα τε σχεῖν Θεσσαλῶν ὃν ἤθελον
καὶ δῶμα ναίειν ὄλβιον τυραννίδι.
† οὐκ ἠθέλησα ζῆν ἀποσπασθεῖσα σοῦ
ξὺν παισὶν ὀρφανοῖσιν· οὐδ' ἐφεισάμην,
ἥβης ἔχουσα δῶρ', ἐν οἷς ἐτερπόμην.
καίτοι σ' ὁ φύσας χἡ τεκοῦσα προὔδοσαν,
καλῶς μὲν αὐτοῖς κατθανεῖν ἧκον βίου,
καλῶς δὲ σῶσαι παῖδα κεὐκλεῶς θανεῖν.

What is the meaning of the † at the beginning of the
6th line ?

β. ΧΟ. τί δ' ἂν κρατήσας δεσπότην πλέον λάβοις ;
HP. πώλους ἀπάξω κοιράνῳ Τιρυνθίῳ.
ΧΟ. οὐκ εὐμαρὲς χαλινὸν ἐμβαλεῖν γνάθοις.
HP. εἰ μή γε πῦρ πνέουσι μυκτήρων ἄπο.
ΧΟ. ἀλλ' ἄνδρας ἀρταμοῦσι λαιψηραῖς γνάθοις.
HP. θηρῶν ὀρείων χόρτον, οὐχ ἵππων, λέγεις.
ΧΟ. φάτνας ἴδοις ἂν αἵμασιν πεφυρμένας.
HP. τίνος δ' ὁ θρέψας παῖς πατρὸς κομπάζεται ;
ΧΟ. Ἄρεος, ζαχρύσου Θρῃκίας πέλτης ἄναξ.

γ. ἐγὼ καὶ διὰ μούσας
καὶ μετάρσιος ᾖξα, καὶ
πλείστων ἁψάμενος λόγων
κρεῖσσον οὐδὲν Ἀνάγκας
ηὗρον, οὐδέ τι φάρμακον
Θρῄσσαις ἐν σανίσιν, τὰς
Ὀρφεία κατέγραψεν
γῆρυς, οὐδ' ὅσα Φοῖβος Ἀ-
σκληπιάδαις ἔδωκε
φάρμακα πολυπόνοις
ἀντιτεμὼν βροτοῖσιν.

What is the metre of this passage ?

IIII. Explain the construction of—

a. οὐ γὰρ οἶδ' ἂν εἰ πείσαιμί σε.
β.   θεῶν δ' ἐπ' ἐσχάραν
οὐκέτ' ἔχω τίνα μηλόθυτον πορευθῶ.
γ.   μή ποτε γήμας
ὤφελον οἰκεῖν μετὰ τῆσδε δόμους.
δ. καὶ γὰρ Ζεὺς ὅ τι νεύσῃ,
σὺν σοὶ τοῦτο τελευτᾷ.

And scan the following lines, naming the metre of
each :—

κόσμος γ' ἕτοιμος ᾧ σφε συνθάψει πόσις.
τί ποθ' ἡσυχία πρόσθεν μελάθρων ;
ἤκουσαν, ὕδασι ποταμίοις λευκὸν χρόα.

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V. α. Write down the accusative singular and dative plural of
μνᾶ—νεώς——γραῦς—ἠχώ—ἔγχελυς, of the feminine of
πρᾶος, and of the feminine of the comparative of εὔνους.

β. Write down the 3rd pers. dual pres. opt. act. (two
forms) of ἀγαπάω, the 2nd pers. sing. pres. opt. act. of
φημί, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sing. imperf. of εἶμι
(= ibo).

γ. Give a list of intransitive verbs which are used as pas-
sives, with the active verbs to which they correspond.

δ. Explain, with examples—causal genitive—' vivid' con-
struction—cretic—object clause—πάροδος.

ε. Explain clearly what the Greek accents denote.

VI. α. Give, with examples, the principal rules for reported
speech in Greek. What is the chief difference between
Latin and Greek in this respect?

β. Describe the uses of οὐ μή.

VII. Give the Greek for stepmother—to wither—rudder—
to pasture cattle—and the English for ὀρφανεύειν,
ψυχορραγεῖν, ὀθνεῖος, λάσκειν, ὀπαδός.

VIII. α. Who were Epaminondas, Alcibiades, Cleon, Mardonius,
Lysander, Pericles, Miltiades, Demosthenes, Solon,
Pisistratus?

β. Describe briefly the constitutions of Athens and
Sparta at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war.

FRENCH.

Time—Three hours.

*Candidates for a Pass should translate one of the verse and one of the
prose extracts in question I., and do the whole of questions II., III.,
and IIII. Candidates for Credit should do the whole of the paper.*

I. Translate into English prose—

(a) Mon cœur n'a jamais pu, tant il est né sincère,
Même dans votre sœur, flatter leur caractère ;
Et les femmes docteurs ne sont point de mon goût.
Je consens qu'une femme ait des clartés de tout :
Mais je ne lui veux point la passion choquante
De se rendre savante afin d'être savante,
Et j'aime que souvent, aux questions qu'on fait,
Elle sache ignorer les choses qu'elle sait ;
De son étude, enfin, je veux qu'elle se cache,
Et qu'elle ait du savoir sans vouloir qu'on le sache,

Sans citer les auteurs, sans dire de grands mots,
Et clouer de l'esprit à ses moindres propos.
Je respecte beaucoup madame votre mère ;
Mais je ne puis du tout approuver sa chimère,
Et me rendre l'écho des choses qu'elle dit,
Aux encens qu'elle donne à son héros d'esprit.

<div style="text-align:right">MOLIÈRE.</div>

In what metre is the above extract written ?

(b) Celui qui, loin de toi, né sous nos pâles cieux,
Athène, n'a point vu le soleil qui t'éclaire,
En vain il a cru voir le ciel luire à ses yeux,
Aveugle, il ne sait rien d'un soleil glorieux,
    Il ne connaît pas la lumière.

Athène, mon Athène est le pays du jour ;
C'est là qu'il luit ! c'est là que la lumière est belle !
Là que l'œil enivré la puise avec amour,
Que la sérénité tient son brillant séjour,
    Immobile, immense, éternelle !

Jusques au fond du ciel limpide et transparent,
Comme au fond d'une source on voit ; tout l'œil y plonge :
L'air scintille, moiré comme l'air d'un courant,
Pur comme de beaux yeux, clair comme un front d'enfant,
    Doux comme l'été dans un songe.

<div style="text-align:right">VICTOR HUGO.</div>

(c) Il ne se trouva dans ce temps aucun parti qui ne fût faible : celui de la cour l'etait autant que les autres ; l'argent et les forces manquaient à tous ; les factions se multipliaient ; les combats n'avaient produit de chaque côté que des pertes et des regrets. La cour se vit obligée de sacrifier encore Mazarin, que tout le monde appelait la cause des troubles, et qui n'en était que le prétexte. Il sortit une seconde fois du royaume (12 août 1652) : pour surcroît de honte, il fallut que le roi donnât une déclaration publique, par laquelle il renvoyait son ministre, en vantant ses services et en se plaignant de son exil.

Charles Ier, roi d'Angleterre, venait de perdre la tête sur un échafaud, pour avoir, dans le commencement des troubles, abandonné le sang de Strafford, son ami, à son parlement ; Louis XIV, au contraire, devint le maître paisible de son royaume en souffrant l'exil de Mazarin. Ainsi les mêmes faiblesses eurent des succès bien différents. Le roi d'Angleterre, en abandonnant son favori, enhardit un peuple qui respirait la guerre, et qui haïssait les rois ; et Louis XIV, ou plutôt la reine mère, en renvoyant le cardinal, ôta tout prétexte de révolte à un peuple las de

la guerre, et qui aimait la royauté.

VOLTAIRE.

(d) En lisant un de ces poètes réputés mauvais sur le jugement d'un pédant de collège, on fait à chaque pas des rencontres pittoresques qui vous surprennent heureusement. C'est comme si, en parcourant une route qu'on vous aurait représentée toute blanche de soleil et de poussière, vous rencontriez çà et là de beaux arbres verts, des haies pleines de fleurs et de chansons, des eaux vives et des courants d'air parfumés ; toutes ces choses vous paraîtraient d'autant plus belles que vous y comptiez moins. Un écu trouvé dans la rue fait plus de plaisir qu'un louis dans un tiroir. Saint-Amant, Théophile, Du Bartas sont pleins de ces accidents-la. — Leurs pensées brillantes ressortent mieux que chez d'autres poétes plus parfaits, sans doute à cause de l'infériorité du reste, comme le ciel de la nuit qui fait pailleter les étoiles invisibles en plein midi.

GAUTIER.

II. Translate into French prose—

(a) IT happened one day about noon, going towards my boat, I was exceedingly surprised with the Print of a Man's naked foot on the shore, which was very plain to be seen in the sand ; I stood like one thunder-struck, or as if I had seen an apparition ; I listened, I looked round me, I could hear nothing, nor see anything ; I went up to a rising ground to look farther ; I went up the shore. and down the shore, but it was all one, I could see no other impression but that one. I went to it again to see if there were any more, and to observe if it might not be my fancy ; but there was no room for that, for there was exactly the very print of a foot ; toes, heel, and every part of a foot ; how it came thither, I knew not, nor could in the least imagine.

(b) What do you want me to do?
I prevented him from going out.
He must return.
There is nobody here who can do that.
I am afraid he is coming.
They were afraid he would not come.

III. (i.) Write down the 1st person sing. pres. indicative, the 3rd person singular future indicative, and the 3rd person plural pres. subjunctive of ceindre, croître, coudre, échoir, vêtir.

(ii.) Give the rules for forming the plural of compound nouns, and illustrate with examples.

IIII. Write very brief notes on the Albigenses, the Gabelle, the Treaty of Troyes, Charles the Bold, the Massacre of S. Bartholomew, the League, the Edict of Nantes, Richelieu, the Fronde, the Directory, the Revolution of 1848.

GERMAN.

Time—Three hours.

(Credit candidates will answer the whole paper. Pass candidates will answer Part I. and may afterwards attempt other questions).

PART I.

I. (a) Give examples of the use of the definite article in German where we do not use it in English.

(b) Write sentences, each to contain one of the following prepositions :—aus, auf, für, bei, nach. State the case governed by the preposition in the sentence.

(c) Give the third singular present indicative active, the third singular past indicative active, and the past participle of :—antworten, ertragen, rufen, thun, einschlafen, verzeihen, vorwerfen, vergessen, entfliehen, zuschließen.

II. Translate into German :—

(1.) Will you kindly take this letter to the post ?
(2.) You ought to have got up at a quarter to six.
(3.) It serves him right that he has fallen down.
(4.) I don't know what to think about that.
(5.) Let us start at once, for it is getting dark and we have still some calls (Besuch) to make.
(6.) The stick I lost was found again last night, but it had got very dirty.
(7.) I cannot remember what this word means, though I must try to translate it.
(8.) He sent for the messenger and made him pay the money.
(9.) I am sorry that we have not convinced (überzeugen) you of your fault, and that you are determined to go on as you have begun.
(10.) Tennyson, the well-known poet, died on the 6th of October, 1892, at the age of 83. (*All in words.*)

III. Translate into German :—

1. Der Tanz war noch nicht zu Ende, als die Blitze, die

wir schon lange am Horizonte leuchten gesehen, und die ich immer für Wetterkühlen ausgegeben hatte, viel stärker zu werden anfingen, und der Donner die Musik überstimmte. Drei Frauenzimmer liefen aus der Reihe, denen ihre Herren folgten; die Unordnung wurde allgemein, und die Musik hörte auf. Es ist natürlich, wenn uns ein Unglück, oder etwas Schreckliches im Vergnügen überrascht, daß es stärkere Eindrücke auf uns macht, als sonst, theils, wegen des Gegensatzes, der sich so lebhaft empfinden läßt, theils, und noch mehr, weil unsere Sinnen einmal der Fühlbarkeit geöffnet sind und also desto schneller einen Eindruck annehmen. Diesen Ursachen muß ich die wunderbaren Grimassen zuschreiben, in die ich mehrere Frauenzimmer ausbrechen sah. Die Klügste setzte sich in eine Ecke, mit dem Rücken gegen das Fenster, und hielt die Ohren zu.

> 2. Das ist der Liebe eigen,
> Mit Worten muß sie schweigen;
> Sie spricht mit süßen Zeichen
> Von Dingen ohne Gleichen.
>
> Es sagt die Hand am Herzen:
> Hier innen trag ich Schmerzen,
> Und möchte doch dies Leiden
> Um alle Welt nicht meiden.
> Im Auge spricht die Thräne:
> Wie ich nach dir mich sehne!
> Mein Wollen, Denken, Sinnen
> Es will in deins verrinnen.
>
> So webt aus stummen Zeichen
> Sich Botschaft sonder Gleichen;
> Von Herz zu Herzen geht sie,
> Doch nur wer liebt versteht sie.

IV. (1) Write notes on—The Confederation of the Rhine, the Congress of Vienna, the battle of Sadowa.

 (2) State the circumstances which brought about the Seven Years' War, and narrate the events till the battle of Minden.

PART II.

V. Translate into English :—

1. Es scheint dringend geboten, daß man in Australien sich daran gewöhnt, aufmerksamer einen beobachtenden Blick auf die politischen Wirren in Europa zu richten, welche wieder einmal wie eine schwere Gewitterwolke am politischen Himmel Europas höher und drohender aufsteigt und einen Umfang und eine so dunkle Färbung angenommen hat, daß, wie in der Ferne gesehen, es nur noch einer leisen Winddrehung bedarf, um ihren vernichtenden Ausbruch eintreten zu lassen. Es hat sich in derselben so viel Elektrizität angesammelt, daß der Ausbruch ein fürchterlicher werden muß, wenn ein zündender Funke ihr naht und Blitze darin weckt, wie sie so großartig die Welt noch nicht gesehen hat. Australien liegt nicht so fern vom wahrscheinlichen Orte des Ausbruches, als daß nicht die zerschmetternden Blitze es erreichen könnten. Wie so oft schon steigt die Wolke, welche

die Ruhe Europas störte, wiederum in der Türkei auf, wo der
sprichwörtlich gewordene „kranke Mann", der Sultan, nicht
leben und nicht sterben kann und auf dessen Erbe viele neidische
Bewerber ihre verlangenden Wünsche richten.

    2. Als Bonapart' auf seinem Siegesgang,
       Dem keine Hand von Staub ein Ziel zu stecken
       Bestimmt schien, plötzlich stockt' und wankt' und sank
       Durch Moskau's Flammen und des Winters Schrecken,
       Geschah's, daß in des Rückzugs Hast und Drang,
       Der wirr dahinstob durch die öden Stecken,
       Ein deutscher Hauptmann unter'm flücht'gen Trosse
       Im Schnee zusammenbrach mit seinem Rosse.

       Erstarrt vom Froste, halb verhungert, wund,
       Sucht er noch einmal sich emporzuraffen!
       Umsonst, sein Haupt sinkt rückwärts auf den Grund
       Zu Wagentrümmern, weggeworfnen Waffen
       Und Todten, die, gleich ihm, in weitem Rund
       Die Flucht umhergestreut. Ein tief Erschlaffen
       Kommt über ihn; mit Mühe nur die Hände
       Noch faltet er und faßt sich auf sein Ende.

VI. Translate into German—

    Then was committed that great crime, memorable for
its singular atrocity, memorable for the tremendous
retribution by which it was followed. The English
captives were left at the mercy of the guards, and the
guards determined to secure them for the night in the
prison of the garrison, a chamber known by the fearful
name of the Black Hole. Even for a single European
malefactor that prison would in such a climate have been
too close and narrow. The number of the prisoners was
one hundred and forty-six. When they were ordered to
enter the cell, they imagined that the soldiers were
joking; and being in high spirits on account of the
promise of the Nabob to spare their lives, they laughed
and jested at the absurdity of the notion. They soon
discovered their mistake; they entreated; but in vain,
The door was instantly shut and locked upon them.

    [atrocity—Gräßlichkeit. retribution—Vergeltung. garrison
—Garnison. guard—Wache. climate—Klima (das). cell—
Zelle.]

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7. PURE MATHEMATICS (I).

Time—Three hours.

*Candidates who wish merely to obtain a Pass must attempt the
questions in Parts I. and II. only. Candidates who wish to obtain a
Credit must attempt the questions in Parts II. and III. only. Should*

*any candidate attempting Parts II. and III. fail to obtain a Credit,
he may still be allowed a Pass if his work be good enough.
No candidate may attempt questions from all three parts.*

PART I.

I. Express 10 chains as a decimal fraction of ·47592 of a mile :
and find the square root of ·00231, correct to three places
of decimals.

II. A owes B £500, due in one year's time. He desires the
date of payment to be put off until two years later, paying
B a certain sum in compensation. What should this
sum be if it is paid at once, reckoning compound interest
at 5 per cent?

III. Divide $x^{11} - x$ by $x^2 - 1$: and $(x+y)^4 - 3xz^3 + 2z^4 - 3z^3y$ by
$x - z + y$.

IV. Find the Highest Common Factor of $4x^2 + 4x - 3$, $8x^3 - 1$,
and $4x^3 - 8x^2 - x + 2$.

V. Solve the equation—
$$4x + 2y - 2z = 3$$
$$12y - 4z + 7x = 7.$$
$$5z - 2x - 24y = 7.$$

PART II.

VI. A gravel walk 4 feet wide is made round a circular grass
plot. The area of the walk is 49 square yards. Find
the diameter of the plot.

VII. What are the meanings of $a^{\frac{m}{n}}$ and a^o, and show that they
must have the meanings you give them.
Simplify
$$\left(x^{3-a} \cdot x^{1-a^2} + \frac{x}{x^{a^2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{a+1}}$$

VIII. Find the value of x in the following equations :—
(i.) $2x^2 + bx + ab = b^2 + 2ax.$

(ii.) $x^2 + xy + 3y^2 = 3$
$3xy + y^2 = -2$

(iii.) $\sqrt{x+5} - \sqrt{x-2} = \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{x-7}}$

IX. A man walks a certain distance. The first third of the
distance he goes at 3 miles an hour. He then changes
his pace to 4 miles an hour which he keeps up for one
third of the total time he takes on the journey. The

rest he completes at $3\frac{1}{3}$ miles an hour, and in this third stage travels 2 miles less than he did in the second, *i.e.*, when he was walking 4 miles an hour. How long was the journey?

PART III.

X. If x varies as y directly and z^2 inversely and if $x = 1$ when $y = 1$ and $z = 4$ find x when $y = 2$ and $z = 6$.

Also if x varies as $y + \dfrac{1}{x}$ and $x = 1$ when $y = 0$, find

x when $y = 6$.

XI. If the Arithmetic Mean of the first and second of three quantities in Arithmetical Progression is equal to the Harmonic mean of the first and third, show that the third quantity is three times the first.

XII. Find the number of permutations of n things taken all together, when the things are not all different.

How many different permutations may be made of ten letters of the alphabet taken three together, no letter being put after any letter which comes after it in the alphabet?

XIII. Trace the changes in sign and magnitude of the cotangent of an angle as it varies from $0°$ to $360°$.

Find all the angles between $0°$ and $720°$ which satisfy the equation

$$\tan A = \sqrt{3}$$

XIV. A conical mound and a tower stand on the same level plain. The slope of the mound is $45°$ all round and the length of the slope is 36 feet. The elevation of the top of the tower from the top of the mound is $15°$ and from the point at the foot of the mound nearest the tower is $45°$. Find the height of the tower.

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7. PURE MATHEMATICS (II.)

Time—Three hours.

Candidates who wish merely to obtain a Pass are required to work from Parts I. and II. only. Candidates who wish to obtain a Credit must confine their attention to Parts II. and III. Should any Candidates attempting Parts II. and III. fail to obtain a Credit, they may still be allowed to pass if their work be up to the requisite standard.

No Candidate may attempt questions from all three Parts.

PART I.

I. Construct a triangle such that the sides shall be equal to three given straight lines, any two of which are together greater than the third.

Construct a triangle, having given the base, one of the angles at the base and the length of the perpendicular from the vertex on to the base.

II. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole line and one part shall be equal to the square on the other.

III. Prove that if a straight line drawn through the centre of a circle bisect a chord which does not pass through the centre, it cuts the chord at right angles.

Two circles are drawn having the same centre. $A\ B\ C\ D$ is a straight line cutting the larger of the two circles in A and D and the smaller in B and C. Prove that $A\ B = C\ D$.

IV. Prove that the opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

If $A\ B\ C\ D$ be such a quadrilateral, and $C\ D$ be produced through D to E, show that the angle $A\ D\ E =$ the angle B.

PART II.

V. Prove that equal triangles on equal bases in the same straight line and on the same side of it are between the same parallels.

If a quadrilateral is such that each of its diagonals bisects it, prove that it must be a parallelogram.

VI. From a given point in the circumference of a given circle draw two chords at right angles to one another so that the square on one shall be three times the square on the other.

VII. Describe an isosceles triangle, having each of the angles at the base double the third angle.

Upon a given base describe an isosceles triangle, having the angle at the vertex three times each of the angles at the base.

PART III.

VIII. If two triangles are equiangular to one another, prove that they are similar.

$T\ A$ and $T\ B$ are two tangents to a circle whose centre

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is C, touching the circle at A and B. B C is joined an produced to meet the circle in L. Show that T A bears the same ratio to A B that the radius of the circle does to A L.

IX. A B C is a triangle having a right angle at C, and such that A $B = 2$ A C. Through A a line A L is drawn parallel to B C. Find the ratio in which A B must be divided by a point P in order that the length of the perpendicular from P on to A L may $= P$ B.

X. If a straight line stand at right angles to each of two other straight lines at their point of intersection, prove that it is at right angles to the plane in which they are.

XI. Given a table of logarithms to the base 10, show how to find the logarithm of any number to the base 2.

Arrange in order of magnitude 2^{761}, 3^{485}, 5^{324}, $\left(\sqrt[3]{15} \right)^{584}$ having given log. $2 = \cdot3010300$, log. $3 = \cdot4771213$.

XII. Express $\tan (A + B)$ (i.) in terms of $\tan A$ and $\tan B$, and (ii.) in terms of $\cot A$ and $\cot B$.

If $\tan \dfrac{A+B}{2} + \tan \dfrac{A-B}{2} = \sqrt{2}$

and $\cos A + \cos B = 1$
find A and B.

XIII. In any triangle show that

(i.) $\tan \frac{1}{2} (B - C) = \dfrac{b-c}{b+c} \cot \dfrac{A}{2}$

(ii.) $a^2 \dfrac{\cos (B - C) + \cos A}{2 \sin A} = \dfrac{c^2}{\cot A + \cot B}$

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8.   APPLIED   MATHEMATICS.

No Candidates.

CHEMISTRY.

Time—Three hours.

(Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.)

I. Explain how, by the use of the endiometer, you could estimate the amount of oxygen in the air.

II. Given sulphuric acid, copper nitrate, copper oxide, oxalic acid, and ordinary laboratory appliances, how could you prepare nitric oxide?

III. Write what you know of the chemical behaviour of hydrochloric acid under different conditions.

IV. Write what you know of the formation of carbon dioxide in the animal body, and of the causes of the evil effects of badly ventilated rooms.

V. State clearly what you understand by atoms and molecules, and explain how it is we are able to determine the relative weights of molecules in certain cases.

VI. Write a *brief* account of the preparation and properties of (*a*) caustic potash, (*b*) saltpetre, (*c*) water-glass, (*d*) ammonium sulphide, (*e*) magnesia.

VII. Explain the changes which occur when
(*a*) Ferrous hydroxide suspended in water is exposed to air ;
(*b*) Ferrous chloride with hydrochloric acid is exposed to air.
What is iron alum, and how is it prepared ?

VIII. Give a brief account of the manufacture of soap.

IX. A piece of lead weighs 2·5 grammes in air, 2·282 grammes in water, and 2·343 grammes in ether. Find the specific gravity of the ether.

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10. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Time—Three hours.

(Not more than nine questions are to be attempted.)

I. Describe carefully how a mercurial thermometer is made, and the methods used to mark the freezing and boiling points.

II. Explain the action of a freezing mixture.

III. Why is it that we look upon heat as a form of energy ?

IV. State the laws governing the transverse vibrations of strings. How may these be proved experimentally ?

V. What is meant by the umbra and penumbra of a shadow ? Explain by the aid of a diagram an eclipse of the sun. Upon what portions of the earth will the eclipse appear to be partial ?

VI. What is meant by the "focus" of a convex lens? If a small object is placed nearer such a lens than the focus where will the image be? Will it be real or virtual, erect or inverted?

VII. What is the nature of the light transmitted by a piece of red glass? Describe experiments in proof of your answer. What would be the apparent colours of white and blue objects in a room in which the windows were of red glass?

VIII. Describe the experiments which give rise to the theory that every molecule of a magnet is a little magnet in itself with a *N.* and *S.* pole. On this theory what happens when a bar of steel is magnetised?

IX. Describe carefully how you would conduct experiments to prove that when a conductor is electrified the electricity is all on the external surface.

X. How would you prove experimentally that in the case of a charged Leyden jar the electrification resides in the glass and not on the metal coatings.

XI. What is meant by the "polarisation" of a simple voltaic cell? Describe some form of cell in which this is prevented.

XII. State Ampère's rule for telling the direction in which a magnetic needle will be deflected by an electric current, and use it to show, by the aid of a diagram, how each part of the circuit in an Astatic galvanometer affects each of the needles.

BOTANY.

Time—Two hours.

Illustrate your answers with diagrams, wherever serviceable.

I. Describe and compare as fully as you can the flowers and foliage of a garden pea (or other closely allied plant), and of any Acacia you have examined. Why are these two plants referred to the same Natural Order?

II. What are the especial characters of the floral envelopes in each of the following Orders —Proteaceæ, Orchideæ, Myrtaceæ, and Epacrideæ.

III. Explain the meaning of *dimorphism.* Illustrate your answer by reference to plants belonging to at least two Natural Orders.

IV. Briefly describe the structure of the seed of an Angiosperm. Mention the chief modifications in regard to the relative position of the several component parts of the seed.

V. What several purposes do Stipules serve in the economy of plants ? Describe some of the chief forms and arrangements of Stipules.

VI. Describe fully the accompanying fruit and its contained seeds.

7 (c). PHYSIOLOGY.

Time—Two hours.

I. What is the pulse ? Why is it that there is usually no pulse in the veins ?

II. Write what you know concerning lymph, lymphatic vessels and lymphatic glands.

III. What is glycogen ? Where is it found; under what circumstances is it formed and what is its ultimate destination ?

IV. Describe the manner of origin, structure and functions of a spinal nerve. What would be the result of cutting the trunk of a spinal nerve ?

V. What are the differences in the condition of an eye adjusted for distant and for near vision? How is the change from the one to the other brought about ?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Time—Three hours.

Illustrate your answers with Diagrams, wherever serviceable.

I. What is dew ? How is it formed, and how does it differ from mist or fog ?

II. Under what special geological conditions does artesian water occur ? Quote Australian examples, if possible.

III. Mention three of the principal facts in evidence of the internal heat of the earth.

IV. Describe the climate of Central Australia, explaining by what causes it is produced, and how it is modified.

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V. Describe what may be learnt from the examination of a piece of (*a*) sandstone, (*b*) limestone, and (*c*) granite.

VI. What is the *snow-line?* Upon what conditions does its altitude depend ? Quote actual examples.

VII. Give proofs of the movements of the earth's crust.

VIII. What reasons have we for the belief that all the stratified rocks, whatever their present position, were once horizontal ?

IX. How have table-lands been produced ?

X. Define the following :—Atlantic ooze, coral mud, raised beach, fossil, tarn.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1895.

FIRST CLASS.
None.

SECOND CLASS.
None.

THIRD CLASS.

Last Place of Education.

Halcomb, Charles Digby, 1, 2, 3, 7 — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Magarey, Percy Rupert Robertson, 1, 5, 7, 9, 10 — Prince Alfred College
Tennant, Frederick Augustus, 1, 2, 7 — Mr. F. A. d'Arenberg's Tuition
Way, Inman, 1, 2, 4, 7 — Mr. F. A. d'Arenberg's Tuition
Zwar, Bernhard Traugott, 1, 2, 5, 7 — Prince Alfred College

The under-mentioned Candidate passed in the following special subject :—
Owen, Arthur Geoffrey, 10 — St. Peter's Collegiate School

The figures attached to the name of any Candidate show in which subjects the Candidate passed, as follows :—

1.—English
2.—Latin
3.—Greek
4.—French
5.—German
6.—Italian
7.—Pure Mathematics

8.—Applied Mathematics
9.—Chemistry
10.—Experimental Physics
11.—Botany and Physiology
12.—Physical Geography and the Principles of Geology

MARCH, 1895.—SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

13 *Candidates entered themselves for this Examination (nine for the whole Examination and four for Special Subjects), of whom 7 failed to satisfy the Examiners.*
The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who entered themselves for, and of those who passed in, various Subjects :

Subjects.	No. of Boys entered.	No. of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed.	Total.
Latin	8	1	9	5	1	6
Greek	1	0	1	1	0	1
Pure Mathematics	8	1	9	6	0	6
Applied Mathematics	0	0	0	0	0	0
French	2	0	2	1	0	1
German	2	1	3	2	1	3
English	8	1	9	5	1	6
Chemistry	1	0	1	1	0	1
Physics	7	0	7	2	0	2
Botany and Physiology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Geography and Geology	0	0	0	0	0	0

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1895.

FIRST CLASS.

Last place of Education.

Chapple, Phoebe, 1*, 2, 4*, 5, 7*, 9, 10* — Advanced School for Girls
Connor, Julian Dove, 1, 2, 4, 5*, 7, 9*, 10 — Queen's School
Cooke, William Ternent, 1, 2, 4, 5*, 7, 9*, 10 — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Goode, Samuel Walter, 1*, 2*, 3*, 4*, 7, 10*, 12 — Way College
Holder, Ethel Roby, 1*, 4*, 5, 7*, 10 — Advanced School for Girls
Jennings, Francis Alexander, 1, 2, 4, 7*, 9* — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Kennedy, Henry Leo, 1, 2, 4, 7*, 10* — Christian Brothers' College
Robinson, Allan Douglas, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7*, 9* — St. Peter's Collegiate School

SECOND CLASS.

Beck, Christian Anderson, 1, 4, 5, 7, 10*, 12 — Advanced School for Girls
Bircher, Victoria Mary, 1*, 4, 5*, 7, 10, 12 — Advanced School for Girls
Black, John Wrixon, 1*, 5, 7, 9* — Whinham College
Boas, Isaac Herbert, 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10* — Prince Alfred College
Campbell, James Way, 1, 2*, 3, 4, 7, 9 — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Dunstan, Elizabeth East, 1*, 4*, 5*, 11* 12 — Advanced School for Girls
Flecker, Oscar Sidney, 1, 2, 5, 7*, 9 — Prince Alfred College
Gilbert, Henry, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9* — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Keats, Frederick Phillips, 1, 2, 10, 12* — Way College
Lillywhite, Cuthbert, 1, 2, 4, 7*, 10, 12 — Prince Alfred College
Lyddy, John Patrick, 1, 2*, 3, 7, 12 — St. Laurence Grammar School
McBride, William John, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7*, 9, 10 — Christian Brothers' College
Mann, Sophy Winifred, 1, 4, 11, 12* — Unley Park School
Moncrieff, Percy Woods, 1, 4, 7. 9* — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Nairn, Alexander Livingstone, 1, 2, 3, 7*, 9 — Prince Alfred College
Nesbit, Reginald George, 1, 2, 5*, 9* — Prince Alfred College
Tapley, Marianne, 1*, 2, 4*, 5, 12 — Mrs. Kelsey's School
Wells, Clement Victor, 1, 4, 7*, 10 — Way College

THIRD CLASS.

Ambrose, Theodore, 1, 2, 3, 7 — Way College
Ashton, Thomas Badge, 1, 2, 3, 10 — Way College
Birks, Margaret Eason, 1, 4, 5, 11 — Miss Martin's School
Blackmore, James Gairdner. 1, 2, 4, 7, 9 — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Brown, Edgar Jabez, 1, 2, 3, 7, 10 — Way College
Byrne, John Thomas, 1, 2, 4, 10 — Christian Brothers' College
Caterer, Edith Susanna, 1*, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12 — Advanced School for Girls
Clerke, Louise Frances, 1, 4, 11 — Advanced School for Girls
Close, James Ayrton, 1, 5, 7, 10 — Prince Alfred College
Corbin, John, 1, 2, 4, 7 — Private Tuition
Dowdy, William Ernest, 1, 4, 7 — Christian Brothers' College
England, Annie Elizabeth, 1, 4, 7 — Miss Martin's School
Fleming, Stanley Hugh, 1, 4, 7 — Prince Alfred College
Formby, Henry Harper, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12 — Prince Alfred College
Goldsworthy, William Beazley, 1, 2, 10 — Way College
Hamilton, Elsie Maud, 1*, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12 — Advanced School for Girls
Hamlin, Florence May, 1, 4, 11, 12 — Unley Park School
Harris, James Frederick, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9 — Queen's School
Hartley, Muriel Ida, 1, 2, 4, 11, 12 — Advanced School for Girls
Healy, Robert, 1, 4, 7 — Christian Brothers' College
Holder, Eric James Roby, 1, 2, 4, 7, 10 — Way College
Humpherys, Bessie Maud, 1, 4, 11, 12 — Unley Park School
Kelly, William Ryton, 1, 5, 7, 10 — Prince Alfred College

Lewis, James Brook, 1*, 2, 7, 9, 10 — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Love, Rosye Edith, 1*, 4, 5, 11, 12 — Advanced School for Girls
McDonald, William John Patrick, 1, 2, 4, 9 — Christian Brothers' College
Makin, Ernest Llewellyn, 1, 4, 7, 9 — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Malin, Stanley Arthur, 1, 2, 7, 9 — Prince Alfred College
Marshall, Amy Louisa, 1, 4, 11, 12 — Unley Park School
Mayo, Helen Mary, 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 12 — Advanced School for Girls
Moncrieff, Edward Woods, 1, 4, 5, 7, 9 — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Murphy, Martin Patrick, 1, 2, 4, 7 — Christian Brothers' College
Neill, Mary Gwendolen, 1, 4, 11 — Mrs. Kelsey's School
Newland, Clive, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9 — Queen's School
Plummer, Philip James Arthur, 1, 2, 7* — Prince Alfred College
Poole, Ellen Nora, 1, 4, 11, 12 — Unley Park School
Robinson, Ethel Davy, 1, 5, 11 — Miss Trüdinger's Tuition
Slane, Amelia, 1, 4, 5, 11 — Hardwicke College
Stokes, John Maynard, 1, 2, 4, 7, 9 — St. Peter's Collegiate School
Taylor, Stuart Corbett, 1, 5, 12 — Hahndorf College
Vaughan, John Howard, 1, 2, 3, 7 — Prince Alfred College
Verco, Sydney Manton, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10 — Prince Alfred College
Von Doussa, Stanley Bowman, 1, 2, 12 — Hahndorf College

The following Candidates passed in the undermentioned special subjects :—

Anderson, Charles Buxton, 7* — School of Mines
Bonnin, Francis Josiah, 4 — Private Tuition
King, Frank Herbert, 2, 12 — Private Tuition
Wadey, Herbert Theodore, 9 — Whinham College
Williams, Eleanor Maude, 1 — Miss Martin's School

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached.

The figures attached to the name of any Candidate show in which subjects the Candidate passed, as follows :—

1.—English
2.—Latin
3.—Greek
4.—French
5.—German
6.—Italian
7.—Pure Mathematics.

8.—Applied Mathematics
9.—Chemistry
10.—Experimental Physics
11.—Botany and Physiology
12.—Physical Geography and the Principles of Geology

NOVEMBER, 1895.—SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

95 *Candidates entered themselves for this Examination, of whom* 21 *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...	60	30	90	55	29	84
Latin	60	12	72	38	4	42
Greek	14	2	16	11	0	11
French ...	36	29	65	29	25	54
German...	24	15	39	14	14	28
Pure Mathematics	57	16	73	43	8	51
Applied Mathematics ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemistry	42	1	43	25	1	26
Experimental Physics ...	28	7	35	20	6	26
Botany and Physiology	1	20	21	0	14	14
Physical Geography and Geology	10	17	27	8	14	22