

THE

# Adelaide University Calendar

FOR THE

ACADEMICAL YEAR 1892.

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ADELAIDE :

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

1892.

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

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**ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1892.**

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

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## FEBRUARY XXIX.

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

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



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APRIL XXX.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	Good Friday. Easter recess begins.
16	S	
17	S	Easter Sunday.
18	M	Easter Monday. Public holiday.
19	Tu	Easter recess ends.
20	W	Lectures recommence. Examination for the John Howard Clark Scholarship begins.
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	Council Meeting.
30	S	

MAY XXXI.

1892.

1	<b>S</b>	
2	M	
3	T <sub>U</sub>	
4	W	
5	T <sub>H</sub>	
6	F	
7	S	
8	<b>S</b>	
9	M	
10	T <sub>U</sub>	
11	W	
12	T <sub>H</sub>	
13	F	
14	S	Last day of entry for the LL.D. Examination to be held in November.
15	<b>S</b>	
16	M	
17	T <sub>U</sub>	
18	W	
19	T <sub>H</sub>	
20	F	
21	S	
22	<b>S</b>	
23	M	
24	T <sub>U</sub>	Queen's Birthday. Public Holiday.
25	W	
26	T <sub>H</sub>	
27	F	Council Meeting. First Term ends. Lectures end.
28	S	Vacation begins.
29	<b>S</b>	
30	M	
31	T <sub>U</sub>	

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JUNE XXX.

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

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

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AUGUST XXXI.

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

SEPTEMBER XXX.

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

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OCTOBER XXXI.

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

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



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## DECEMBER XXXI.

1	TH	Examination for the M.A. Degree begins.
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	Last day of entry for the Angas Engineering Exhibition Examination to be held in March, 1893. Council Meeting.
6	TU	
7	W	
8	TH	
9	F	
10 11	S S	
12	M	Third Term ends.
13	TU	
14	W	
15	TH	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	Christmas Day.
20	TU	
21	W	
22	TH	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	Proclamation of the Colony. Public Holiday.
27	TU	
28	W	
29	TH	
30	F	
31	S	

## LETTERS PATENT.

*Dated 22nd March, 1881.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

**PALMER.**

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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."

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#### SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

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

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

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

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

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said Walter

Walter Hughes, in the presence of Richard } W. W. HUGHES. (L.S.)  
B. Andrews, Solicitor, Adelaide.

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

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

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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."

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AN ACT TO REPEAL PART OF THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY

ACT AMENDMENT ACT *No. 143 of 1879. No. 172 of 1880.*

**Preamble.**

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

**Repeal and revival.**

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

**Admission of women to Degrees.**

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

**Words importing masculine gender include feminine.**

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

**Title.**

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

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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.

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S.A. INSTITUTE ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1879.

No. 151 of 1879.

Preamble.

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

**South Australian Institute Board increased to nine.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title.

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



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.

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STATUTES.

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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.

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

Elected October, 1891,

Edward Vaughan Boulger, M.A., D.Litt.

Horatio Thomas Whittell, M.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.

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Representative at the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital,

Elected January, 1892,

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

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STANDING ORDERS OF THE SENATE OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I. THE OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. MEETINGS OF THE SENATE.

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

Special Meetings,  
how convened.

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

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

Quorum.

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

Adjournments.

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

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

### III. NOTICES.

Notices of Meetings  
and of Motions.

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

18. All notices of motion or of questions and all nominations must reach the Clerk at the University, before 5 p.m. on the eleventh day before the day of meeting.

### IV. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

#### A. AGENDA

Order of transaction  
of Business.

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

- a. Reading, amendment, and confirmation of Minutes.  
Business arising out of the Minutes.
- b. Election of Warden and Clerk.
- c. Election of Members of the Council.
- d. Questions.
- e. Business from the Council.
- f. Motions on the Notice-paper.
- g. Other business.

Of Motions not on  
the Notice-Paper.

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

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

#### B. RULES OF DEBATE.

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. Rules of Debate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. Personal explanations.

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. Rules of Debate.

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.



Of Motions.

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

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

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

Motions and Amendments must be seconded.

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

Withdrawal of questions.

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

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

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

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

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

Suspension of questions.

44. A question may be suspended—

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

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

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

### C. DIVISIONS

Divisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### D. ELECTIONS.

58. The annual election of Warden and of Clerk shall take place at the ordinary meeting in March. Elections of Warden and Clerk and Members of Council.

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. Nominations to vacancies.

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

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

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

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

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

Scrutineers.

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

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

#### E. QUESTIONS.

Questions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### F. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SENATE.

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

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

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

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

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

83. A motion need not be seconded.

#### V. SELECT COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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

#### VI. SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS.

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

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

FREDERIC CHAPPLE,

December 2nd, 1885.

WARDEN.

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# The University of Adelaide.

1892.

I.

**VISITOR.**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

**THE COUNCIL.**

THE CHANCELLOR:

*Elected for the second time, 6th January, 1888.*

THE HON. SAMUEL JAMES WAY, Chief Justice of South Australia.  
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR:

*Elected for the second time, 29th November, 1889.*

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON GEORGE HENRY FARR, M.A.,  
LL.D.

*Elected by the Senate, 24th July, 1889.*

JAMES HENDERSON, B.A.

*Elected by the Senate, 27th November, 1889.*

CHARLES TODD, M.A., C.M.G., F.R.S.

ADOLPH VON TREUER, LL.B.

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

THE REV. DAVID PATON, M.A., B.D., D.D.

WILLIAM AUSTIN HORN, M.P.

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

*Elected by the Senate, 26th May, 1890.*

THE REV. FREDERICK SLANEY POOLE, M.A.

FREDERICK WILLIAM PENNEFATHER, B.A., LL.D.

*Elected by the Senate, 26th November, 1890.*

SIR SAMUEL DAVENPORT, K.C.M.G., LL.D.

SIR JOHN WILLIAM DOWNER, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.

WILLIAM ROBINSON BOOTHBY, B.A., (Sheriff of the Province).

DAVID MURRAY, J.P.

*Elected by the Senate, 25th November, 1891.*

WILLIAM BARLOW, LL.D.

FREDERICK AYERS, M.A.

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

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

ALFRED AUSTIN LONDON, M.D.

JOHN ALEXANDER COCKBURN, M.D., M.P.

GEORGE JOHN ROBERT MURRAY, B.A., LL.B.

II.

**THE SENATE.**

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

**DOCTORS OF LAWS.**

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

**DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.**

ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE (St. Andrews, 1883) ... ..	1885
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
LONDON, ALFRED AUSTIN (London, 1881) ... ..	1883
MACKINTOSH, JAMES SUTHERLAND (Edinburgh, 1838) ... ..	1878
MAGAREY, SYLVANUS JAMES (Melbourne, 1888) ... ..	1888
MITCHELL, JAMES THOMAS (Aberdeen, 1885) ... ..	1885
NEUBAUER, MAX FRIEDRICH (Munich, 1873) ... ..	1877
NIESCHE, FREDERICK WILLIAM (Edinburgh, 1886) ... ..	1889
PATERSON, ALEXANDER STUART (Edinburgh, 1857) ... ..	1877
POULTON, BENJAMIN (Melbourne, 1883) ... ..	1884
RENNER, FRIEDRICH EMIL (Jena, 1847) ... ..	1877
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
THOMAS, JOHN DAVIES (London, 1871) ... ..	1877
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
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**MASTERS OF SURGERY.**

ROGERS, RICHARD SANDERS (Edinburgh, 1887) ... ..	1891
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**MASTERS OF ARTS.**

AYERS, FREDERIC (Cambridge, 1875) ... ..	1877
BAKEWELL, JOHN WARREN (Cambridge, 1874) ... ..	1877
BOULGER, EDWARD VAUGHAN (Dublin, 1872) ... ..	1884
BRAGG, WILLIAM HENRY (Cambridge, 1888) ... ..	1888
BRAY, GILDART HARVEY (Aberdeen, 1890) ... ..	1891
BURTT, THOMAS (Cambridge, 1855) ... ..	1877
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
ELCUM, CHARLES CUNNINGHAM (Cambridge) ... ..	1879
FARR, GEORGE HENRY (Cambridge, 1853) ... ..	1877
FIELD, THOMAS (Cambridge, 1857) ... ..	1877
FLETCHER, WILLIAM ROBY (London, 1856) ... ..	1877
FOWLER, JAMES RICHARD (Cambridge, 1890) ... ..	1891
HARDING, THOMAS WILLIAMSON (Cambridge, 1899) ... ..	1890
HOLLIDGE, DAVID HENRY ... ..	1889
HOWELL, EDWARD TUCKER (Oxford, 1860) ... ..	1877
KEARNEY, ALAN WELLS (Cambridge, 1877) ... ..	1889
KELLY, DAVID FREDERICK (Cambridge, 1878) ... ..	1879
KENNION, GEORGE WYNDHAM (Oxford, 1871) ... ..	1883
KINTORE, THE EARL OF (Cambridge, 1877) ... ..	1889
LAMB, HORACE (Cambridge, 1875) ... ..	1877
LINDON, JAMES HEMERY (Cambridge, 1884) ... ..	1886
LOWRIE, WILLIAM (Edinburgh, 1883) ... ..	1888
MACBEAN, JOHN (Aberdeen, 1832) ... ..	1877
MARRYAT, CHARLES (Oxford, 1853) ... ..	1877
MEAD, SILAS (London, 1859) ... ..	1877
MILNE, WILLIAM SOMERVILLE (Oxford, 1886) ... ..	1890
MÜCKE, CARL WILHELM LUDWIG (Jena, 1847) ... ..	1877
PATON, DAVID (Glasgow, 1864) ... ..	1878
POOLE, FREDERICK SLANEY (Cambridge, 1875) ... ..	1877
POOLE, HENRY JOHN (Oxford, 1856) ... ..	1877
RAYNOR, PHILIP EDWIN (Oxford, 1882) ... ..	1890
RENNICK, FRANCIS HENRY (Melbourne, 1880) ... ..	1882
ROBIN, PERCY ANSELL (London, 1885) ... ..	1885
SELLS, ALFRED (Cambridge, 1847) ... ..	1877
SHARP, WILLIAM HEY (Oxford, 1871) ... ..	1877
STANFORD, WILLIAM BEDELL (Oxford, 1864) ... ..	1879
STIRLING, EDWARD CHARLES (Cambridge, 1872) ... ..	1877
STUCKEY, JOSEPH JAMES (Cambridge, 1864) ... ..	1877
SUTHERLAND, ARCHIBALD COOK (Edinburgh, 1865) ... ..	1889
SUTHERLAND, GEORGE (Melbourne, 1879) ... ..	1882
SYMON, WILLIAM (St. Andrews, 1876) ... ..	1879
THOMAS, THOMAS EGGLESTON (Melbourne, 1881) ... ..	1883
TODD, CHARLES (Cambridge, 1886) ... ..	1886
WEBB, ROBERT BENNETT (Oxford, 1869) ... ..	1877
WEST-ERSKINE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ERSKINE (Oxford, 1864) ... ..	1877
WILLIAMS, FRANCIS (Oxford, 1860) ... ..	1877
WOOD, MONTAGUE COUCH (Oxford, 1880) ... ..	1888
YOUNG, WILLIAM JOHN (Dublin, 1882) ... ..	1883

**BACHELORS OF LAWS.**

ANDERSON, JAMES ROBERT ... ..	1884
BOOTHBY, CHARLES BRINSLEY ... ..	1886
DEMPSEY, RICHARD FRANCIS ... ..	1888
DOWNER, GEORGE HENRY ... ..	1885
GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN (Cambridge, 1883) ... ..	1886
GILL, ALFRED ... ..	1885
HALL, ANTHONY JAMES ALEXANDER ... ..	1888
HALL, ROBERT WILLIAM ... ..	1884
HARRIS, FRANK DIXON ... ..	1886
HAWKER, EDWARD WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1873) ... ..	1877

HAY, JAMES (Cambridge, 1880) ... ..	1883
HENDERSON, WILLIAM ... ..	1884
HENNING, ANDREW HARRIOT ... ..	1887
HEWITSON, THOMAS... ..	1884
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
NORTHMORE, JOHN ALFRED ... ..	1887
PHILLIPS, WALTER ROSS (Cambridge, 1878) ... ..	1883
ROWLEY, FREDERICK PELHAM ... ..	1887
SABINE, CLEMENT EGBERT EPPES ... ..	1884
SCOTT, DOUGLAS COMYN ... ..	1888
SEWELL, CHARLES EDWARD ... ..	1886
SMITH, SYDNEY TALBOT (Cambridge, 1884) ... ..	1886
STIRLING, JOHN LANCELOT (Cambridge, 1871) ... ..	1877
TUCKER, WILLIAM ALFRED EDGCUMBE ... ..	1885
UPTON, HENRY ... ..	1888
VARLEY, CHARLES GRANT ... ..	1884
Von TREUER, ADOLPH (Dorpat, 1844) ... ..	1877
WEBB, NOEL AUGUSTIN ... ..	1886
WHITTINGTON, FREDERICK TAYLOR... ..	1886

#### BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

ALTMANN, CHARLES AUGUST (Melbourne, 1883) ... ..	1883
BOLLEN, CHRISTOPHER (Toronto, 1888) ... ..	1888
BORTHWICK, THOMAS (Edinburgh, 1881) ... ..	1888
CLELAND, WILLIAM LENNOX (Edinburgh, 1876) ... ..	1880
FINNISS, JOHN HENRY SUFFIELD (Edinburgh, 1876) ... ..	1886
GILES, WILLIAM ANSTEY (Edinburgh, 1882) ... ..	1883
HAMILTON, ALEXANDER ARCHIBALD (Dublin, 1880) ... ..	1883
HAMILTON, JAMES ALEXANDER GREER (Dublin, 1876) ... ..	1880
HOPE, CHARLES HENRY STANDISH ... ..	1889
HYNES, TIMOTHY AUGUSTIN (Edinburgh, 1888) ... ..	1889
LLOYD, HENRY SANDERSON (Edinburgh, 1883) ... ..	1883
MARTEN, ROBERT HUMPHREY (Cambridge, 1888) ... ..	1888
NESBIT, WILLIAM PEEL (Edinburgh, 1873) ... ..	1877
ROGERS, RICHARD SANDERS (Edinburgh, 1887) ... ..	1891
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) ... ..	1877
CORVAN, JAMES HAMILTON (Dublin, 1865) ... ..	1877



DONALDSON, GEORGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	1882
FISCHER, GEORGE ALFRED	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888
GILL, ALFRED	...	...	...	...	...	...	1882
HACKETT, JAMES THOMPSON	(Melbourne, 1879)	...	...	...	...	...	1882
HALCOMB, FREDERICK	(Oxford, 1859)	...	...	...	...	...	1877
HARTLEY, JOHN ANDERSON	(London, 1868)	...	...	...	...	...	1877
HAY, JAMES	(Cambridge, 1880)	...	...	...	...	...	1883
HEINEMANN, EDMUND LEWIS	(Oxford, 1887)	...	...	...	...	...	1890
HENDERSON, JAMES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1880
HOCTOR, JOHN FRANCIS	(Dublin, 1871)	...	...	...	...	...	1877
HOPE, CHARLES HENRY STANDISH	(Cambridge, 1883)	...	...	...	...	...	1889
HOPKINS, ALFRED NICHOLAS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888
HOPKINS, WILLIAM FLEMING	...	...	...	...	...	...	1884
HUGHES, ALFRED	(Cambridge, 1886)	...	...	...	...	...	1889
KERR, DONALD ALEXANDER	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883
KINGSMILL, WALTER	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883
KNIGHT, PERCY NORWOOD	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888
LABATT, EDWARD	(Dublin, 1870)	...	...	...	...	...	1877
LABATT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS	(Dublin, 1839)	...	...	...	...	...	1877
LEITCH, JAMES WESTWOOD	...	...	...	...	...	...	1884
LEMESSURIER, THOMAS ABRAM	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888
LEONARD, JAMES	(London, 1849)	...	...	...	...	...	1877
MACK, HANS HAMILTON	...	...	...	...	...	...	1880
MARRYAT, ERNEST NEVILLE	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888
MATHEWS, RICHARD TWITCHELL	(London, 1883)	...	...	...	...	...	1883
MEAD, CECIL SILAS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887
MORSE, CHARLES WILLIAM	(Cambridge, 1850)	...	...	...	...	...	1877
MURRAY, GEORGE JOHN ROBERT	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883
NANKIVELL, JOHN THOMAS	(Cambridge, 1871)	...	...	...	...	...	1877
PENNEFATHER, FREDERICK WILLIAM	(Cambridge, 1874)	...	...	...	...	...	1888
ROBIN, CHARLES ERNEST	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886
ROGERS, RICHARD SANDERS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1882
SCOTT, ANDREW	(Melbourne, 1881)	...	...	...	...	...	1883
SHARP, CECIL JAMES	(Cambridge, 1882)	...	...	...	...	...	1882
SMEATON, STIRLING	...	...	...	...	...	...	1880
SMYTH, JOHN THOMAS	(Melbourne, 1874)	...	...	...	...	...	1878
SOLOMON, JUDAH MOSS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888
SPICER, EDWARD CLARK	(Melbourne, 1877)	...	...	...	...	...	1877
SUNTER, JOSEPH TREGILGAS	(Melbourne, 1880)	...	...	...	...	...	1883
TRELEAVEN, WALTER	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886
TUCKER, WILLIAM ALFRED EDGCUMBE	...	...	...	...	...	...	1885
WALKER, WILLIAM JOHN	...	...	...	...	...	...	1885
WELD, OCTAVIUS	(Toronto, 1856)	...	...	...	...	...	1877
WILKINSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM	...	...	...	...	...	...	1884
WILLIAMS, MATTHEW	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887
WOODS, JOHN CRAWFORD	(Edinburgh, 1843)	...	...	...	...	...	1877
WRIGHT, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH ARABELLA	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888
WYLLIE, ALEXANDER	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888
YOUNG, ARETAS CHARLES WILLIAM	(Oxford, 1871)	...	...	...	...	...	1883

### BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

DORNWELL, EDITH EMILY	...	...	...	...	...	...	1885
FARR, CLINTON COLERIDGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888
WAINWRIGHT, EDWARD HARLEY	(London, 1878)	...	...	...	...	...	1883
WALKER, DANIEL	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887

**BACHELOR OF MUSIC.**

IVES, JOSHUA (Cambridge, 1884) .. ... 1885

## III.

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

GILES, EUSTACE, LL.B. ....	11th May, 1889
WARREN, THOMAS HOGARTH, LL.B. ....	11th May, 1889
HORN, EDWARD PALMER, LL.B. ....	18th December, 1889
INGLEBY, RUPERT, LL.B. ....	18th December, 1889
GOLDSMITH, FREDERICK, M.B., Ch.B. ....	18th December, 1889
LYNCH, ARTHUR FRANCIS AUGUSTIN, M.B., Ch.B.,	18th December, 1889
MAGAREY, CROMWELL, M.B., Ch.B. ....	18th December, 1889
FLETCHER, ALFRED WATKIS, B.Sc. ....	18th December, 1889
GOYDER, ALEXANDER WOODROFFE, B.Sc. ....	18th December, 1889
HONE, FRANK SANDLAND, B.A. ....	18th December, 1889
JONES, THOMAS HENRY, Mus. BAC. ....	18th December, 1889
CLELAND, EDWARD ERSKINE, LL.B. ....	25th April, 1890
MITCHELL, SAMUEL JAMES, LL.B. ....	25th April, 1890
PRICE, ARTHUR JENNINGS, LL.B. ....	25th April, 1890
VERGO, WILLIAM ALFRED, M.B., Ch.B. ....	17th December, 1890
MORGAN, ALEXANDER MATHESON, M.B., Ch.B.	17th December, 1890
FREWIN, THOMAS HUGH, B.A. ....	17th December, 1890
BUTLER, FREDERICK STANLEY, B.A. ....	17th December, 1890
WHEATLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM B.Sc. ....	17th December, 1890
HAYCRAFT, EDITH FLORENCE, B.Sc. ....	17th December, 1890
KIRBY, MARY MAUDE, B.Sc. ....	17th December, 1890
SOLOMON, SUSAN SELINA, B.Sc. ....	17th December, 1890
TREHY, ANNIE LOUISA VIRGINIA, B.Sc. ....	17th December, 1890
TORR, WILLIAM GEORGE, LL.B. (Dublin) ....	10th February, 1891
HEUZENRÖDER, WILLIAM EBERHARD, LL.B.	17th April, 1891
WRIGHT, LEWIS GARNER, LL.B. ....	17th April, 1891
BLACKNEY, SAMUEL, M.B. (Toronto) ....	6th May, 1891
BOLLEN, PERCIVAL, M.B. (Toronto) ....	6th May, 1891
ANDREWS, RICHARD BULLOCK, LL.B. ....	16th December, 1891
McDOUGALL, JAMES GILBERT, LL.B. ....	16th December, 1891
SOLOMON, JUDAH MOSS, LL.B. ....	16th December, 1891
BENHAM, EDWARD WARNER, LL.B. ....	16th December, 1891
BLOXAM, CHARLES A' COURT, LL.B. ....	16th December, 1891
SABINE, ERNEST MAURICE, LL.B. ....	16th December, 1891
MEAD, CECIL SILAS, M.B., Ch.B. ....	16th December, 1891
POWELL, HENRY ARTHUR, M.B., Ch.B. ....	16th December, 1891
FOWLER, LAURA MARGARET, M.B., Ch.B. ....	16th December, 1891
GILES, HENRY O'HALLORAN, M.B., Ch.B. ....	16th December, 1891
SEABROOK, LEONARD LLEWELLYN, M.B., Ch.B.	16th December, 1891
HEYNE, AGNES MARIE JOHANNA, B.A. ....	16th December, 1891
McCARTHY, WALTER JAMES, B.A. ....	16th December, 1891
DALBY, JOHN, B.A. ....	16th December, 1891
ALLEN, JAMES BERNARD, B.Sc. ....	16th December, 1891
WYLLIE, ALEXANDER, B.Sc. ....	16th December, 1891
CHAPPLE, FREDERIC JOHN, B.Sc. ....	16th December, 1891
ISBISTER, JAMES LINKLATER THOMSON, B.Sc.	16th December, 1891

IV.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

---

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

- Hughes Professor of Classics, and Comparative Philology and Literature :*  
DAVID FREDERICK KELLY, M.A.
- Hughes Professor of English Language and Literature, and of Mental and Moral Philosophy :*  
EDWARD VAUGHAN BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.
- Elder Professor of Mathematics :*  
WILLIAM HENRY BRAGG, M.A.
- Assistant 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.
- Lecturers on Laws :*  
ALFRED GILL, B.A., LL.B.  
THOMAS HEWITSON, LL.B.
- Elder Professor of Anatomy :*  
ARCHIBALD WATSON, M.D. (Paris and Göttingen), F.R.C.S. (England).
- Lecturer on Physiology :*  
EDWARD CHARLES STIRLING, 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. (Eng.)
- Lecturer on Obstetrics and Diseases peculiar to Women and Children :*  
EDWARD WILLIS WAY, M.B. (Edinburgh), M.R.C.S. (England)
- Lecturer on Materia Medica :*  
WILLIAM LENNOX CLELAND, M.B. (Edinburgh)
- The Dr. Charles Gosse Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery :*  
MARK JOHNSTON SYMONS, M.D., Ch.M. (Edinburgh)
- Lecturer on Forensic Medicine :*  
ALFRED AUSTIN LONDON, M.D. (London)

*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 :*

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

*Lecturers on Clinical Surgery :*

BENJAMIN POULTON, M.D. (Melbourne), M.R.C.S. (Eng.)  
EDWARD CHARLES STIRLING, M.A., M.D. (Cambridge), F.R.C.S.  
(Eng.)  
GILES, WILLIAM ANSTEY, M.B. (Edin.)

**CLERK OF THE SENATE.**

THOMAS AINSLIE CATERER, B.A.

**REGISTRAR.**

JOHN WALTER TYAS.

**REGISTRAR'S CLERK.**

CHARLES REYNOLDS HODGE.

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**COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1892.**

**Education Committee.**

THE CHANCELLOR  
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR  
DR. PATON  
DR. BARLOW  
MR. HARTLEY  
DR. STIRLING  
PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER  
REV. CANON POOLE  
PROFESSOR RENNIE  
MR. HENDERSON

**The Finance Committee.**

THE CHANCELLOR  
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR  
MR. D. MURRAY  
MR. HARTLEY  
DR. BARLOW.  
MR. W. A. HORN

**The Library Committee.**

THE CHANCELLOR  
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR  
DR. STIRLING  
DR. LENDON  
MR. HARTLEY  
DR. PATON.  
PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER  
MR. G. J. R. MURRAY.

---

**THE FACULTIES.**

**THE FACULTY OF LAW.**

---

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

**THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.**

THE CHANCELLOR  
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR  
SIR JOHN DOWNER  
MR. VON TREUER  
DR. COCKBURN  
DR. CLELAND (Dean)  
DR. SYMONS  
DR. VERCO  
DR. STIRLING  
PROFESSOR WATSON  
PROFESSOR RENNIE  
PROFESSOR TATE  
DR. WAY  
DR. LENDON  
DR. PATERSON  
DR. GILES  
DR. POULTON  
DR. HAYWARD

**FACULTY OF ARTS.**

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

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE.**

THE CHANCELLOR  
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR  
MR. HARTLEY  
MR. TODD  
DR. LENDON  
PROFESSOR RENNIE (Dean)  
PROFESSOR TATE  
PROFESSOR BRAGG  
DR. STIRLING  
MR. CHAPMAN

**BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.**

THE CHANCELLOR  
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR  
DR. PATON  
MR. VON TREUER  
REV. CANON POOLE  
PROFESSOR IVES (Chairman)  
PROFESSOR BRAGG  
MR. CAMPBELL  
MR. T. N. STEPHENS

**BOARD OF DISCIPLINE.**

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

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**UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS: SESSION 1891.**

**LL.B. DEGREE.**

Adams, Charles Francis  
Andrews, Richard Bullock  
Ash, George  
Ayers, Julian  
Beare, Edwin Arthur  
Benham, Edward Warner  
Benny, Benjamin  
Bertouch, Rudolph Paul Albrecht  
von  
Bloxam, Charles a'Court  
Cox, Arthur Percival  
Fox, John Henry  
Gunson, William Joseph

Gwynne, Illtyd Gordon  
Heffer, Richard Henderson  
Heuzenroeder, William Eberhard  
Homburg, Hermann  
Hourigan, Richard Edward  
Little, Egbert Percy Graham  
McDougall, James Gilbert  
Newman, Edgar Harold  
Sabine, Ernest Maurice  
Solomon, Judah Moss  
Stow, Francis Leslie  
Wright, Lewis Garner

**M.B. AND Ch.B. DEGREE.**

Bonnin, James Atkinson  
 Cavenagh, Wentworth Rowland  
 Cooper, Claude Tidswell  
 Corbin, Cecil  
 Cudmore, Arthur Murray  
 Downer, John Henry  
 Embling, Austin Henry Chinnoek  
 Fischer, George Alfred  
 Fletcher, Alfred Watkis  
 Fowler, Laura Margaret  
 Gibbes, Alexander Edward  
 Giles, Henry O'Halloran  
 Goode, Arthur  
 Gunson, John Bernard

Hone, Frank Sandland  
 Hornabrook, Rupert Walter  
 Irwin, Henry Offley  
 Jude, Frederick John  
 Mead, Cecil Silas  
 Moule, Edward Ernst  
 Powell, Henry Arthur  
 Purchas, Frederic Maurice  
 Russell, Alfred Edward James  
 Sangster, John Ikin  
 Seabrook, Leonard Llewellyn  
 Shanahan, Patrick Francis  
 Smeaton, Bronte  
 Tucker, William Alfred Edgcombe

**B.A. DEGREE.**

Blackburn, Charles Bickerton  
 Boulger, Arnold Persse  
 Boundy, Frank Palmer  
 Campbell, Richard Adderley  
 Dalby, John  
 Hefter, Richardson Henderson

Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna  
 Hone, Gilbert Bertram  
 McCarthy, Walter James  
 Nicholls, Leslie Herbert  
 Trüdinger, Anna  
 Trüdinger, Walter

**B.Sc. DEGREE.**

Allen, James Bernard  
 Benham, Ellen Ida  
 Bowen, Frederick James Alfred  
 Brown, James Watson  
 Chapple, Frederic John  
 Clark, Arthur Howard  
 Corbin, Hugh Burton  
 Haslam, Joseph Auburn  
 Howchin, Stella

Iiffe, James Drinkwater  
 Isbister, James Linklater Thomson  
 Plummer, Violet May  
 Richardson, Frank Joseph Webb  
 Smith, Charles Frisby  
 Smith, Julian Augustus Roman  
 Walker, Ellen Lawson  
 Wyllie, Alexander

**MUS. BAC. DEGREE.**

Benny, Frances  
 Best, Edwin  
 Bishop, Thomas James  
 Bunday, Ellen Milne  
 Campbell, Florence Way  
 Cave, Ellen May  
 Cooke, Florence Eummeline  
 Hamer, Ethel May  
 Maclaren, Duncan Mark  
 Mann, Frances  
 Mitchell, Ernest Edwin

Moffatt, Teresa Blanche  
 Niall, Eleanor Mary  
 Pybus, William Richard  
 Royse, Frances Elsie  
 Sanders, William  
 Tilly, Florence Mary  
 Townsend, Alice Annie  
 Way, Kate Isabel  
 Whittell, Anna Maria Prince  
 Winwood, Susan Ann

**STUDENTS NOT STUDYING FOR A DEGREE, INCLUDING  
EVENING CLASS STUDENTS: SESSION 1891.**

**LAW.**

Boucaut, James Penn  
Cole, Stephen Baldwin Sarmon  
Henning, Rudolph Harriot  
Hill, Herbert Edward  
Joyner, Frank Reeve  
McLachlan, Alexander John  
Penny, Clifton Raymond  
Valentine, Harry

Wadey, Walter Henry  
Weinrich, Joseph Hermann  
Whitby, Percy Edward Robert  
Wigley, Henry Vandeleur  
Winnall, John Edward Hyde  
Wooldridge, William Phillips  
Wyatt, Frank Addison

**M.B.**

Boucaut, Walter Hillary  
Campbell, Allan James

Harbison, James Alexander  
Rogers, Richard Sanders

**LATIN AND GREEK.**

Doolette, Dorham Longford

Stephens, Sampson

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.**

Bradford, James Anthony  
Gurner, Beatrice Marion  
Hodgson, Muriel Katharine Ethel  
Hornabrook, Mabel Susan

O'Halloran, Florence Julia  
Stephens, Sampson  
Williams, Elizabeth

**LOGIC.**

Williams, James Spencer

**MATHEMATICS.**

Griffiths, Richard Fletcher  
Haycraft, Edith Florence  
Lawrence, David Hermann

Stephens, Sampson  
Treleaven, Walter

**MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.**

Doolette, Dorham Longford

**BIOLOGY.**

Grasby, William Catton  
Hynemann, Wilhelmina Susannah  
Hillier  
LeMessurier, Thomas Abram

Naylor, Deborah Ann  
Sells, Edward Perronet  
Treleaven, Walter  
Zietz, Frederick Robert

**GEOLOGY.**

Bednall, William Kendall  
Birks, Lawrence  
Charlesworth, George  
Clucas, Robert John Miller  
Davis, Frederick  
Dettmer, Henry Julius  
Hargrave, Guy Irvine  
Hogan, Thomas  
Hustler, Albert Edward

Jenner, Charles James  
Keen, Silvanus Albert  
Kelly, Albert  
Luxmoore, Edgar Alexander  
Read, Geoffrey Starr  
Wainwright, William Edward  
Webb, Frederick William  
Woolcock, James Gilbert



## ELECTRIC ENGINEERING.

Ayers, Frederick Gordon  
 Birks, George  
 Caterer, Frederick Stanley  
 Collison, Arthur Gore  
 Cowle, Gerald  
 Crooks, Alexander  
 Crooks, William Arthur  
 Dettmer, Henry Julius  
 Haddy, Charles Myrvin  
 Inglis, John

Inglis, William  
 Jenkin, William Herbert  
 McColl, John  
 Read, Geoffrey Starr  
 Robinson, Claude  
 Schooler, George Percival  
 Somerville, James Dougall  
 Whitehill, William  
 Walker, Harry Edward  
 Walker, Sydney Archibald

## PHYSICS.

Addison, Harley Eustace  
 Alexander, Robert George  
 Bagnall, Alfred Ernest  
 Birks, Lawrence  
 Burgess, Charles Stanley  
 Campbell, William Horace  
 Clucas, Robert John Miller  
 Conrad, Arthur Edward  
 Doley, William George  
 Douglas, Francis John  
 Dow, Andrew William  
 Drinkwater, John David Albert  
 Elphick, Eustace Walter  
 Foale, Herbert  
 Frick, William Henry  
 Gent, Charles James Henry  
 Hack, William Wilton Meora  
 Stephens  
 Hains, Philip  
 Hargrave, Guy Irvine  
 Haslam, Ernest Bailey  
 Hodgson, Frank Vincent  
 Hogan, Thomas  
 Jacobs, Isaac

Jeffrey, Edward James  
 Johnson, Edward Angus  
 Jones, Edward  
 Kelly, Albert  
 Kelly, Thomas Prior  
 Kummnick, Albert Johannes Paul  
 Lawrence, David Hermann  
 Lewis, William Henry Jones  
 Morphett, George Arthur  
 Murray, James Gordon  
 Odgers, Josiah Walter  
 Pryor, James  
 Snell, Richard John  
 Stephens, Sampson  
 Stock, William Herbert  
 Stuart, Frederick Marshall  
 Taylor, Robert William  
 Treleaven, Walter  
 Vardon, Ralph  
 Walters, Samuel  
 Wilson, Alec Graham  
 Wilson, William Reid  
 Wolff, William John

## CHEMISTRY.

Addison, Harley Eustace  
 Anson, Walter Anson  
 Arthur, Henry  
 Bagnall, Alfred Ernest  
 Blades, Frederick James  
 Bosworth, Leslie Richard Eugene  
 Burford, Frederick Rumsay  
 Burgess, Charles Stanley  
 Campbell, Harold Jusall  
 Campbell, William Horace  
 Charlesworth, George  
 Cox, Frank Vernon  
 Doley, William George  
 Elphick, Eustace Walter  
 England, Alfred Wheatley

Fraser, Stanley  
 Glover, Edward George  
 Grayson, Edward Charles  
 Heuzenroeder, Moritz Ernest  
 Hitchcox, Richmond Thomas  
 Hogan, Thomas  
 Hustler, Albert Edward  
 Jenner, Charles James  
 Kelly, Albert  
 Kingsborough, Alfred Herbert  
 Klug, George Charles  
 Lewis, William Henry Jones  
 Linke, John Harold  
 Lovely, William Harvey Chapman  
 Macegeorge, Alexander John

Madge, —  
 Naylor, Deborah Ann  
 O'Dea, Michael Leyden  
 Priestly, William Skewes  
 Robertson, William John  
 Rowe, Walter Tidd  
 Shaw, Francis Michael  
 Smith, Charles Alfred

Stoward, Frederick  
 Stuart, Frederick Marshall  
 Tamlin, Alfred Henry  
 Walker, James Arthur Wilfred  
 Walters, Samuel  
 Wilson, Alec Graham  
 Wilson, William Reid  
 Wright, Harley Beaumont

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE MATRICULATION  
 EXAMINATION FROM SEPTEMBER, 1876, TO MARCH, 1887,  
 (INCLUSIVE).

The names of those who have taken Degrees are not included in this list.

M.—March Matriculation Examination.			D.—December Matriculation Examination.		
Class. Year & Month.			Class. Year & Month.		
Acraman, Morley Alexander ... ..	2	1877, D.	Berry, George Augustus	2	1881, D.
Adams, Sophia Sarah ...	1	1882, M.	Bertouch von, Rudolph		
Adamson, David Beveridge ... ..	2	1877, D.	Paul Albrecht ...	2	1886, M.
Alexander, Elizabeth Jane ... ..	1	1884, M.	Bertram, Robert Matthew	1	1883, D.
Allen, Eleanor Alice ...	1	1884, D.	{ Beyer, Franz Victor ...	2	1884, D.
Allworden von, Louis ...	2	1886, M.	{ Beyer, Franz Victor ...	1	1885, D.
Anderson, James ...	3	1884, M.	Bishop, John Henry ...	2	1882, D.
Anderson, Tressilian George ... ..	2	1884, D.	Boase, Granville ...	3	1884, D.
Andrews, Henry Louis	2	1877, D.	Bollen, Frederick James	1	1876, Sept.
Andrews, Walter Frederick ... ..	1	1882, D.	Bonnin, Alfred ...	3	1886, D.
Angel, Alfred Henry ...	3	1885, D.	Bonnin, William James	1	1884, D.
Anthony, John ...	2	1878, D.	Botten, Joseph ...	2	1880, D.
Ayliffe, Ethel Adelaide	3	1886, M.	Boucaut, Ray ...	3	1887, M.
Bach, John Edmund ...	2	1881, D.	Bronner, Carl ...	3	1887, M.
Bagot, Sophie Rose ...	3	1885, D.	Brown, Robert Home ...	2	1880, M.
Baker, John Richard ...	1	1882, D.	Burgess, Alfred Pickford	2	1881, M.
Balthasar, Rudolph ...	2	1879, D.	Burnard, Richard Thomas ...	1	1877, D.
Barnes, Charles Henry ...	2	1885, D.	Burton, Alfred ...	2	1881, D.
Basedow, Bernhard ...	2	1886, D.	Carlin, Ernest Herbert	3	1882, D.
Bayley, William Reynolds ... ..	2	1881, D.	Casely, William Arthur Linthorne ... ..	3	1883, D.
Beare, Charles Alston ...	2	1881, M.	Castle, Robert Andrew Carr ... ..	2	1880, D.
Beaumont, Charles Saultmarsh ... ..	2	1877, D.	{ Caterer, Herbert Auburn	2	1877, D.
Belt, Francis Walter ...	1	1878, D.	{ Caterer, Herbert Auburn	2	1881, D.
Benham, Loui ...	3	1885, D.	Cave, Ellen May ...	3	1886, D.
Beninga, Carl Lautzius	1	1879, M.	Cave, Lucy Grierson ...	3	1887, M.
Bennett, Thomas Charles	2	1880, D.	Cavenagh, James Gordon	3	1882, D.
Benny, Benjamin ...	3	1886, D.	Cavenagh, Wentworth Rowland ... ..	2	1885, D.
			Charlick, Harry Walter	1	1886, D.
			Chewings, Henry ...	1	1882, M.
			Clark, Arthur Howard	1	1886, D.

	Class.	Year & Month.		Class.	Year & Month.
Clark, Charles ...	...	1 1877, D.	Evans, Lawrence William	2	1881, D.
Cleave, John ...	...	3 1886, D.	Fallon, James Patrick...	2	1884, M.
Clindening, Frederick Talbot Driffield ...	...	2 1878, M.	Farrow, Edmund ...	2	1881, D.
Cock, Nicholas John ...	1	1881, D.	Field, Henry Newland...	2	1881, D.
Collier, Mary ...	3	1884, D.	Finlayson, John Harvey	2	1884, D.
Collison, Arthur Gore ...	2	1884, D.	Finlayson, William Henry ...	...	1 1879, D.
Colton, Edwin Blacker	1	1876, Sept.	Fletcher, Lancelot Kohry	3	1884, D.
Colton, Frank Septimus	1	1880, D.	Foster, Henry Edgar ...	3	1885, M.
Cook, Alfred Edward ...	2	1886, D.	Fotheringham, George...	2	1877, D.
Cook, Edith Agnes ...	1	1877, D.	Fuller, Henry Ernest ...	2	1884, D.
Cooper, Henry Kings- bury ...	...	1 1884, D.	Garrett, Viola ...	...	1 1883, M.
Cornish, Ernest Harry...	2	1884, D.	Gawler, George Douglas	2	1877, D.
Cotton, William Mitchell	2	1882, D.	{ Gething, William John	2	1878, D.
Counsell, Frank Hedley	2	1880, D.	{ Gething, William John	2	1879, D.
Counsell, Walter Samuel	2	1879, D.	Geyer, Ernest William...	1	1882, D.
Counter, Francis William	2	1882, D.	Gillman, Benjamin Hill	1	1886, D.
Cox, Arthur Percival ...	3	1886, D.	Glover, Charles Rich- mond John ...	3	1886, D.
Cox, Charles Bagster ...	2	1879, M.	Good, Joseph Ernest ...	3	1887, M.
Crase, Thomas Vivian...	2	1878, D.	Goodhart, Albert Ed- ward Deverell ...	3	1885, D.
Crompton, Henry Wood- house ...	...	2 1885, D.	Goodhart, William Woide ...	...	1 1879, D.
Cross, Katie Isabel ...	1	1886, D.	Graham, Lena Henrietta	3	1887, M.
Cruickshank, Percival...	2	1886, D.	Greer, George Andrew...	3	1885, M.
Cruickshank, Robert ...	2	1880, M.	Gunson, John Bernard...	1	1886, D.
Cudmore, Arthur Murray	2	1887, M.	Gwynne, Iltyd Gordon	3	1886, M.
Currie, Thomas ...	1	1880, D.			
Daniels, Marian Lucy ...	3	1885, D.	Habich, Adolph Richard	3	1885, M.
Davenport, Cecil John...	1	1879, D.	Hamilton, Marion Walker ...	...	3 1886, M.
Davies, Alfred Joseph...	2	1882, M.	Hamilton, Mary Coulls	3	1885, D.
Davies, Arthur Colin ...	3	1887, M.	Hamp, John Chipp ...	2	1882, M.
Denny, Mary Katherine	3	1885, D.	Hamp, William Edward ...	3	1883, D.
Dickson, Walter Ferrier	3	1884, D.	Hargrave, Joshua Addi- son ...	...	3 1883, M.
Doolette, Dorham Long- ford ...	...	1 1886, D.	Harwood, Alice Mary ...	1	1883, M.
Dougall, Jessie Brown...	3	1886, D.	Hay, Ethel Mary ...	3	1885, D.
Downer, Frank Hagger	3	1883, D.	Hay, Ida Cornish ...	1	1885, M.
Downer, Marion Lane ...	1	1883, D.	Hayward, Charles Wa- terfield ...	...	1 1883, D.
Drew, John ...	1	1886, D.	Heggaton, Horace John	3	1884, D.
Driffield, George Carus...	1	1879, D.	Heine, Augustus ...	1	1878, D.
Driffield, Vero Carus ...	2	1878, M.	Henning, Rudolph Har- riot ...	...	3 1885, M.
Duence, Richard ...	1	1883, D.	Herbert, Charles Edward	2	1876, Sept.
Duncan, Andrew Wil- liam Bartlett ...	...	2 1879, D.	Heuzenroeder, Edmund Moritz ..	...	2 1877, D.
Duncan, John ...	2	1881, M.	Hill, Alfred William ...	1	1880, D.
Dunn, Eustace Andrew	3	1884, D.	Hill, Arthur Henry ...	2	1883, D.
Durston, Sydney Bridle	3	1884, M.	Hill, Henry Richard ...	2	1882, D.
Edmunds, Arthur James	2	1881, M.	Hill, Ida ...	...	3 1887, M.
Ellershaw, Charlotte Jane ...	...	3 1883, D.			
Espie, James ...	2	1879, M.			
Evan, Dudley Gwynne...	2	1880, D.			
Evan, Griffith Mostyn...	2	1880, M.			

	Class. Year & Month.
Hinson, Stanley	... 2 1880, M.
Hodgkinson, Horace	
Ernest	... 1 1883, D.
Höltje, August	... 1 1877, D.
Hopkins, Louisa Guli- elma	... 3 1884, D.
Houtrigan, Richard	... 2 1887, M.
Howell, Horace	... 3 1886, M.
Howell, Willoughby	
Alexander Christmas	... 3 1885, D.
Hunt, Henry William	... 2 1880, D.
Hutchinson, Orlando	
Bingham	... 1 1880, M.
Hutchinson, William John	3 1882, D.
Iliffe, James Drinkwater	3 1885, D.
James, Johnson	... 2 1876, Sept.
Jefferis, James Edding- ton	... 2 1876, Sept.
Jeffrey, Florence	... 2 1883, D.
Johns, Charles	... 2 1878, D.
Joyner, Frederick Allen	2 1880, D.
{ Joyce, Alfred Fleming	3 1882, D.
{ Joyce, Alfred Fleming	1 1885, M.
Joyce, Mary Amelia	... 1 1884, D.
Kay, Frederick Walter	1 1887, M.
Kelly, Florence	... 2 1884, D.
Kelly, Heber Corlett	... 2 1878, D.
Kelly, Reginald Chal- mer	... 3 1886, D.
Knight, Mary Adela	
McCulloch	... 1 1882, D.
Langsford, William Al- fred	... 2 1876, Sept.
Lathlean, Fletcher	... 2 1887, M.
Lathlean, Richard Hed- ley	... 2 1876, Sept.
Laughton, Robert Wat- son	... 1 1885, D.
Lawrance, David Her- mann	... 3 1886, D.
Laycock, William	... 1 1880, D.
Leader, Thomas Mort- lock	... 1 1879, D.
Lehmann, August	... 1 1879, M.
Leighton, John Joseph	... 3 1886, D.
Leitch, William Angus	... 2 1885, D.
Lindsay, Arthur Regi- nald Feydel	... 2 1882, M.
Linke, Friedrich Wil- helm	... 1 1882, D.

	Class. Year & Month.
Liston, Edith Mary Han- nah	... 2 1885, D.
Lloyd, Joseph Dawkins	2 1878, D.
Lloyd, Martha Hessel	... 1 1886, D.
Longson, George Darling	2 1883, M.
{ Longson, Henry Abra- ham	... 2 1881, D.
{ Longson, Henry Abra- ham	... 1 1882, D.
Mack, Albert Hessel	... 2 1878, D.
McCoy, Francis Sander- son	... 2 1879, D.
McNeil, Andrew	... 2 1881, D.
Magraith, Alfred Edward	1 1885, D.
Manning, Arabella Al- dersey	... 3 1886, D.
Mantell, Walter Wood- roffe	... 1 1878, M.
Martin, Susan Frances	... 2 1884, M.
May, Guy Morphett	... 2 1880, D.
{ Mead, Gertrude Ella	... 2 1884, D.
{ Mead, Gertrude Ella	... 1 1885, M.
Mead, Lilian Staple	... 1 1884, M.
Meyrick, Morgan	... 1 1882, M.
Michell, George Francis	2 1881, M.
Millard, Annie Eliza	... 3 1885, D.
Milne, James	... 1 1877, D.
Mitton, Victoria Alice	... 3 1886, D.
Monk, Aquila	... 1 1878, D.
Moore, William Alfred	... 3 1885, D.
Morcombe, Thomas Yel- land	... 2 1878, M.
Moule, Edward Ernst	... 2 1884, D.
Muirhead, John Bredes- holm	... 2 1879, D.
Neale, William Lewis	... 1 1877, D.
Newman, George Gough	2 1878, D.
Nicholls, William Per- cival	... 2 1884, D.
Nootnagel, Albert Her- mann	... 2 1880, D.
Norman, Arthur Edward	1 1878, M.
Norman, William	... 1 1879, M.
Oldham, Ernest William	2 1879, M.
Oldham, Harry Ross	... 2 1882, D.
Oldham, Reginald Vau- tin	... 2 1880, D.
O'Halloran, Thomas	
Shildham	... 2 1881, D.
Paech, Johann Friedrich	
Wilhelm	... 2 1881, D.

	Class.	Year & Month.		Class.	Year & Month.
Paltridge, William			Sibley, Nicholls Joseph	2	1881, D.
Hodgson ...	2	1886, D.	Simpson, Alfred Edward	1	1885, D.
Parker, Ralph Frederick	3	1883, D.	Smith, Eristoun Barr ...	2	1887, M.
Parsons, Stephen ...	2	1877, D.	Smyth, Robert ...	3	1882, D.
Pearce, Arthur George...	2	1877, D.	Snell, John Henry ...	1	1882, D.
Piper, Arthur William...	1	1880, D.	Stapleton, Frank Lawrence	...	...
Plumstead, Arthur William Henry	...	...	...	2	1881, D.
...	3	1885, M.	Stephens, Albert Edward	3	1886, D.
Poole, Elsie Allen ...	3	1885, D.	Stewart, Arthur...	2	1885, M.
Praagst, Lionel Francis	2	1880, D.	Stockdale, William John	3	1884, D.
Prior, Samuel Henry ...	3	1883, D.	Stow, Ernest Alfred ...	2	1881, D.
Püttmann, Franziska Helena Marie	...	...	Stow, Reginald Marshall	2	1879, D.
...	2	1884, D.	Stow, Francis Leslie ...	3	1885, D.
Renner, James Davie ...	2	1878, D.	Swan, Alfred Mildred ...	3	1885, M.
Rigby, Ada ...	3	1884, M.	Swan, John Gilmore ...	2	1886, D.
Rischbieth, Henry Wills	3	1886, D.	Swan, William Robert...	3	1883, D.
Robertson, James Robert	3	1882, D.	Tassie, William ...	3	1887, M.
{ Robin, Arthur Falconer	3	1884, M.	Teichelmann, Ebenezer..	1	1877, D.
{ Robin, Arthur Falconer	1	1885, M.	Tennant, John ...	2	1881, M.
Robin, Septimus Sydney	2	1884, D.	Thiele, Max Hermann ..	2	1883, M.
Robinson, Robert Thomson	...	...	Thomas, Evan Kyffin ...	2	1885, M.
...	1	1883, D.	Threlfall, Arthur Creswell	...	...
Rogers, Oliver Herbert...	2	1880, D.	...	2	1879, M.
Rollison, Thomas Arthur	3	1886, M.	Tilly, Arthur Lindsey ...	3	1885, D.
Rounsevell, Horace Vernon	...	...	Tomkinson, Henry Palmerston	...	...
...	3	1883, D.	...	2	1880, D.
Rowe, Arthur Brisbane Stevens	...	...	Treleaven, Nicholas John Cole	...	...
...	2	1879, D.	...	2	1885, D.
Rowett, Joseph Charles	2	1882, D.	Treuer, Percy Conradin	2	1881, D.
Rowley, Spencer Toler...	3	1884, M.	Tuckwell, Charles James	3	1886, D.
Samuel-Davis, Joseph King	...	...	Turner, Sydney Morris...	2	1877, M.
...	3	1883, D.	Tuxford, Albert Joseph	3	1883, D.
Sandover, Alfred ...	1	1881, D.	Uffindell, Henry Walter	2	1879, M.
Sanderson, Francis Viliers	...	...	Valentine, Harry ...	2	1887, M.
...	2	1879, D.	Valentine, Charles Franklyn	...	...
Scammell, Francis George	...	...	...	2	1879, D.
...	2	1882, M.	Walker, Jeannie Miller Campbell	...	...
Scrymgour, Bernard Vincent	...	...	...	2	1885, D.
...	2	1880, D.	{ Warren, Frederick William	...	...
Selby, Charles ...	2	1877, D.	...	3	1882, D.
Sells, Caroline Ellen ...	2	1883, D.	{ Warren, Frederick William	...	...
Severn, Claud ...	3	1886, M.	...	2	1883, D.
Shanahan, Patrick Francis	...	...	Warren, John Campbell	2	1883, D.
...	3	1887, M.	Welbourn, Albert Edward	...	...
Shapter, William Thomas	2	1883, M.	...	2	1878, D.
Shepherd, Arthur Edmund	...	...	Wells, Alfred James ...	2	1876, Sept
...	3	1885, D.	West, William Arthur...	2	1884, M.
Shepherd, Florence Nightingale	...	...	Whitby, Percy Edward Robert	...	...
...	3	1887, M.	...	3	1885, M.
Shepley, Harry ...	3	1882, D.	White, Arthur Graham	3	1885, M.
Shorney, Mabel...	2	1887, M.	White, John ...	2	1878, D.
Shuttleworth, Henry Howard	...	...			
...	2	1877, D.			

Class.	Year & Month.	Class.	Year & Month.
Wigley, Harry Vandeleur	3 1884, D.	Woods, Julian Edmund	2 1880, M.
Wilkinson, Alfred	... 2 1881, M.	Wooldridge, William Phillips	... 3 1884, D.
Wilkinson, Frank Merrett	... 3 1886, D.	Wright, Charles Joseph Harvey	... 2 1881, M.
Williams, Frances Elizabeth	... 1 1880, D.	Wright, Charles Theodore	... 2 1884, D.
Williams, Llewellyn Andrew	... 2 1877, M.	Wright, George Edward Henry	... 3 1883, D.
Wilson, Algernon Theodore King	... 2 1880, D.	Wyatt, Frank Addison	... 3 1886, D.
Wilson, Charles Stanley	1 1880, M.	Young, Walter James	... 1 1886, D.
Wood, Stanley Neville	... 2 1885, D.		

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION FROM NOVEMBER, 1887.

The names of those who have taken Degrees are not included in this list.

M.—March Senior Public Examination.

D.—December Senior Public Examination.

Class.	Year & Month.	Class.	Year & Month.
Adams, Charles Francis	3 1889, D.	Benham, Constance Mary	... 3 1888, D.
Adams, Ernest Henry	... 1 1890, D.	Benham, Ellen Ida	... 2 1888, D.
Adamson, Albert Stanley	3 1888, D.	Birks, Elsie Ellen	... 3 1889, D.
Adamson, Ross Fifeshire	3 1887, D.	Birks, Lawrence	... 1 1890, D.
Aldersey, Elizabeth Lee	3 1889, D.	Birks, Raymond	... 3 1888, D.
Allen, Robert Harry	... 3 1889, D.	Birt, Constance Jane	... 3 1890, D.
Ambrose, Ethel Mary Murray	... 2 1890, D.	Blackburn, Charles Bickerton	... 1 1889, D.
Ambrose, Lily Finlayson	3 1890, D.	Blackburn, Thomas Wordsworth Gavin	... 2 1889, D.
Anderson, William Munro	... 3 1889, D.	Blackwell, Flora Louisa	3 1889, D.
Angel, Sidney	... 3 1890, D.	Bonnin, Francis Josiah	2 1888, D.
Angel, Walter	... 2 1887, D.	Bonnin, James Atkinson	2 1889, D.
Anthony, Frank James	2 1891, D.	Borthwick, Ernest Lincoln	... 2 1890, M.
Ash, George	... 3 1891, M.	Bosch, Anna Josephine	2 1889, D.
Ashton, Edward James Wilberforce	... 3 1891, D.	Boucaut, James Penn	... 3 1889, D.
Ashwin, Ethel Maude	... 3 1890, D.	Boucaut, Walter Hillary	3 1890, D.
Austin, Matilda Beatrice	... 2 1888, D.	Boulger, Arnold Persse	3 1890, D.
Ayers, Frederick Gordon	1 1889, D.	Boundy, Frank Palmer	2 1889, D.
Ayers, Julian	... 3 1891, M.	Brazel, Daniel Francis	3 1891, D.
Bailey, Ernest Thomas	3 1889, D.	Brown, James Watson	1 1889, D.
Bathurst, Henry Christie	3 1887, D.	Bunday, Ellen Milne	... 3 1891, D.
Bayly, Percival George Wykeham	... 3 1891, D.	Büring, Meta Caroline	... 2 1890, D.
Beare, Edwin Arthur	... 3 1888, D.	Burnett, Maude Elizabeth	... 2 1887, D.
Beck, Edward Deighton	2 1889, D.	Butler, Wilfred Horace	2 1889, D.
Bell, Florence Elsie	... 2 1889, D.	Campbell, Allan James	3 1891, M.
Bell, Willoughby George	3 1891, D.	Campbell, Archibald Way	... 1 1891, D.
Benbow, John	... 2 1890, D.		

	Class.	Year & Month.		Class.	Year & Month.
Campbell, Richard			Field, Edgar John	...	2 1890, D.
Adderley ..	...	1 1889, D.	Fisher, Ella Constance	...	3 1889, D.
Carroll, William	...	3 1887, D.	Fox, John Henry	...	3 1889, M.
Casey, Jeremiah William	...	3 1887, D.	Fowler, David	...	3 1887, D.
Caterer, Clarence Phillips	...	3 1889, D.	Gibbes, Alexander Ed-		
Cavenagh, Wentworth			ward	...	3 1887, D.
Roland	...	1 1887, D.	Gillman, Joseph Strick-		
Chapple, Alfred	...	1 1890, D.	land	...	2 1891, D.
Chapple, Edith	...	3 1889, D.	Gillman, William Hol-		
Chapple, Marion	...	1 1890, D.	land	...	2 1889, D.
Church, Norman John	...	3 1890, D.	Goode, Arthur	...	3 1887, D.
Clark, Albert Edward	...	3 1887, D.	Goode, Christina Love	...	2 1891, D.
Clark, Edward Vincent	...	2 1891, D.	Gray, Jane Lamont	...	3 1887, D.
Clark, Rose Howard	...	3 1891, D.	Gunson, William Joseph	...	3 1889, M.
Claxton, Elsie Mabel	...	1 1888, D.	Gurr, Alfred John	...	3 1891, D.
Cobb, William Morphett	...	3 1890, D.	Hague, Percy	...	3 1888, D.
Cole, Stephen Baldwin			Hamer, Ethel M.	...	3 1889, D.
Sarmon	...	3 1889, M.	Hamilton, Albert Edwin	...	3 1888, D.
Collison, Edith	...	1 1891, D.	Hamlin, Mabel Lillian	...	2 1890, D.
Conigrave, Berkley			Hancock, George Alfred	...	2 1890, D.
Fairfax	...	3 1887, D.	Hannam, Sarah Amelia	...	2 1889, D.
Cook, Katherine Dixon	...	3 1891, D.	Hardy, Inez Mary	...	2 1889, D.
Cooke, Florence Emme-			Harry, Arthur Hartley	...	3 1891, D.
line	...	1 1890, D.	Haslam Ernest Bailey	...	3 1887, D.
Cooper, Claude Tidswell	...	2 1890, D.	Haslam, Joseph Auburn	...	3 1887, D.
Corbin, Cecil	...	3 1888, D.	Hastings, Harold	...	3 1891, D.
Corbin, Hugh Burton	...	3 1888, D.	Henderson, Arthur		
Cotton, Edward Wither-			George Morphett	...	3 1888, D.
age	...	3 1887, D.	Heuzenroeder, Louise		
Cottrell, Isabel Roberta	...	3 1887, D.	Helene	...	2 1889, D.
Cottrell, Walter Pearce	...	2 1887, D.	Heyne, Laura Olga Hed-		
Cowling, Albert Bright	...	3 1890, D.	wig	...	2 1888, D.
Cox, Katherine Haydon	...	3 1887, D.	Hill, Herbert Edward	...	3 1888, D.
Cross, Ethel Bessie	...	1 1889, D.	Hodgson, Frank Vincent	...	3 1891, D.
Cruickshank, Constance			Holtze, Jessie	...	2 1891, D.
May	...	3 1888, D.	Homburg, Hermann	...	3 1890, D.
Cruickshank, Lilian Alice	...	3 1887, D.	Hone, Gilbert Bertram	...	3 1887, D.
Davis, Alfred Edwin	...	2 1891, D.	Hood, John Ulrich	...	2 1891, D.
DeMole, Violet	...	2 1891, D.	Hornabrook, Rupert		
Dempster, William Ed-			Walter	...	3 1890, M.
ward	...	3 1887, D.	Howchin, Stella	...	1 1888, D.
Dobbs, Eliza	...	3 1891, D.	Hunter, Ellen Wynne	...	3 1890, D.
Douglas, Francis John	...	3 1890, D.	Hunter, George McIntyre	...	3 1889, D.
Downer, James Frederick	...	3 1890, D.	Irwin, Henry Offley	...	3 1888, D.
Downer, John Hamilton	...	3 1890, M.	Johnstone, Percy		
Downer, John Henry	...	3 1890, M.	Emerson	...	1 1890, D.
Drew, Thomas Mitchell	...	1 1891, D.	Jones, Thomas Henry	...	3 1889, D.
Dungey, Mary Pash	...	3 1890, D.	Joyner, Alfred Ernest	...	3 1887, D.
Eimer, Emmie Clara			Joyner, Frank Reeve	...	3 1889, D.
Georgina	...	2 1887, D.	Jude, Frederick John	...	3 1889, D.
Eimer, Herman	...	2 1888, D.			
Evans, Arthur Ernest					
Herbert	...	2 1888, D.			

	Class.	Year & Month.
Kekwick, Edwin Huntley	2	1891, D.
Kelly, Catherine Lucy	2	1890, D.
Kelly, Patrick Leo	2	1891, D.
Kelsey, Rowland Hareus	3	1888, D.
Kennedy, Francis		
Thomas	3	1889, D.
King, William Frank	3	1889, D.
Lamb, Lizzie Amaranth	2	1891, D.
Lambert, Ada Mary	3	1889, D.
Lang, William Alfred		
Westall	3	1888, D.
Loughton, Florence	3	1891, D.
Laurie, Ebenezer Curtis	3	1888, D.
Laycock, Harry	3	1891, D.
Leitch, Oliver	1	1890, D.
Little, Egbert Percy		
Graham	3	1890, D.
Lloyd, Beatrice Butters	3	1890, D.
Loessel, Rhea Marie	3	1888, D.
Love, Florence Maude	3	1891, D.
Lovely, William Harvey		
Chapman	3	1889, D.
McEwin, George	3	1889, D.
McKenzie, Margaret		
Janet	3	1888, D.
McLachlan, Alexander		
John	3	1889, D.
McNamara, James Henry	3	1887, D.
McNamara, Percival		
Laurence	3	1889, D.
Main, Charles Findlay	3	1891, D.
Main, Elsie Harriet	1	1891, D.
Maley, Lily	3	1888, D.
Mann, Edith Alice	2	1890, D.
Marlow, Alfred Cleveland	2	1888, D.
Marryat, Cyril Beaumont	3	1891, D.
Mellor, Edward Albert		
Dawson	3	1887, D.
Miller, Florence	3	1887, D.
Miley, Reginald Horace	3	1888, D.
Mitton, Ernest Gladstone	2	1889, D.
Moroney, Joseph John	3	1887, D.
Muecke, Dora	3	1888, D.
Muller, Charlotte Mary	3	1888, D.
Newland, Henry Simpson	3	1891, D.
Newland, Philip Messmer	3	1891, D.
Newman, Edgar Harold	2	1889, D.
Newman, Hubert Meredith	1	1891, D.
Newman, Olive Gertrude	3	1889, D.
Nicholls, Leslie Herbert	2	1889, D.

	Class.	Year & Month.
Oldham, Alfred Mulville	3	1887, D.
Parsons, Herbert Angus	3	1888, D.
Pearson, Isabella	3	1891, D.
Penny, Clifton Raymond	3	1889, D.
Penny, Evelyn Emma	3	1887, D.
Pike, Florence May	3	1889, D.
Pitt, Ada Gertrude	3	1889, D.
Plummer, Edith Victoria	1	1891, D.
Plummer, Violet May	1	1889, D.
Poole, Thomas Slaney	1	1889, D.
Pulleine, Robert Henry	3	1891, M.
Richards, Joseph Spencer	3	1887, D.
Richardson, Ethel Maude	3	1889, D.
Richardson, Frank		
Joseph Webb	2	1890, D.
Robin, Ethelwyn	3	1891, D.
Russell, Alfred Edward		
James	3	1889, M.
Russell, Mary Gwendolyn	3	1891, D.
Ryder, William Francis	3	1890, D.
Sadleir, Eliza Georgina	3	1891, D.
Salom, Edward Jacob	3	1889, D.
Sanders, William	3	1887, D.
Sangster, John Ikin	3	1888, D.
Saunders, Moses Brandon	3	1891, D.
Searle, George	1	1890, D.
Sewell, Frank	3	1889, D.
Sholl, Reginald Frank	2	1890, D.
Shorney, Bertha Marion	2	1891, D.
Shorney, Ellen Gertrude	3	1888, D.
Smeaton, Bronte	3	1890, D.
Smith, Julian Augustus		
Roman	1	1888, D.
Smyth, Henrietta	3	1890, D.
Solomon, Isaac Herbert	3	1890, D.
Spehr, Carl Louis	2	1887, D.
Steele, William	2	1888, D.
Stockdale, Annie Rosina	2	1887, D.
Stockwell, Fred Clarence	3	1891, D.
Stow, Edith Mary	3	1887, D.
Stuckey, Francis Seavington	2	1891, D.
Stuckey, Edward Joseph	1	1891, D.
Taylor, Harry Samuel	3	1888, D.
Thomas, Isabel Dora	3	1888, D.
Townsend, Alice Annie	3	1888, D.
Trevenen, Mabel Mary	3	1889, D.
Trüdinger, Anna	2	1889, D.
Trüdinger, Walter	1	1888, D.
Wadey, Walter Henry	3	1888, D.



	Class.	Year & Month.		Class.	Year & Month.
Walker, Ellen Lawson...	1	1890, D.	Williams, Dora Frances	2	1891, D.
Weinrich, Joseph Her-			Williams, Eva Roubel	1	1889, D.
mann ... ..	2	1887, D.	Wilson, Alec Graham ...	2	1890, D.
Weld, Elizabeth Eleanor	1	1891, D.	Wilson, Isabel Mathieson	1	1889, D.
Weld, Mary Eleanor ...	3	1887, D.	Wilson, William Reid...	3	1887, D.
Whittington, Bertram ...	2	1891, D.	Winnall, John Edward		
Whittell, Anna Maria			Hyde ... ..	3	1888, D.
Prince ... ..	3	1888, D.	Wright, Amelia Ellen	3	1891, D.
Williams, Charles			Zowe, Agnes Adeline ...	2	1889, D.
Hartley ... ..	2	1891, D.			

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## STATUTES.

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### 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.
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### 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.
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### 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

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\* 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 recognised 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 absentia* with the permission of the Council.

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

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

Form of Presentation for Students of the University of Adelaide.

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

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

Form of Presentation for Graduates of other Universities.

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

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

Form of Admission to any Degree.

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

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

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

CHAPTER X.—OF THE FACULTIES.

1. There shall be Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine.
2. The Faculty of Law shall consist of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, of all members of the Council who shall be Judges of the Supreme Court, of two other members of the Council, to be annually appointed by the Council, and of the Professors and Lecturers in Law. Each of the other Faculties shall consist of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, three other members of the Council, to be annually appointed by the Council, and of the Professors and Lecturers in the subjects of the Course of the Faculty.
3. Each Faculty shall advise the Council on all questions touching the studies, lectures, and examinations in the Course of the Faculty.
4. Each Faculty shall annually elect one of their number to be Dean of the Faculty.
5. The Dean of each Faculty shall perform such duties as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Council, and (amongst others) the following:—

- a. He shall, at his own discretion, or on the written request of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, or of two members of the Faculty, convene meetings of the Faculty.
  - b. He shall preside at all meetings of the Faculty at which he shall be present.
  - c. Subject to the control of the Faculty he shall exercise a general superintendence over its administrative business.
6. When the Dean is absent from a meeting, the Faculty shall elect a Chairman for that occasion.
7. The Board of Examiners in the subjects of the Course of each Faculty shall consist of the Professors and Lecturers in those subjects, together with such Examiners as may be appointed by the Council.
8. The appointment of examiners in Law in the subjects necessary for admission to the Bar shall be subject to approval by the Judges of the Supreme Court.

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#### CHAPTER XI.—OF THE BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.

1. There shall for the present be a Board of Musical Studies, consisting of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, of three members of the Council, to be annually appointed by the Council, and of the Professors and Lecturers in the School of Music. The Council may also annually appoint other persons, not exceeding two, to be members of the Board.
2. The Board shall advise the Council upon all questions touching the studies, lectures, and examinations in Music.
3. The Board shall annually elect a Chairman.
4. The Chairman shall perform such duties as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Council and (amongst others) the following:—
- He shall, at his own discretion, or upon the written request of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, or of two members of the Board, convene meetings of the Board.
- He shall preside at the meetings of the Board.
- Subject to the control of the Board, he shall exercise a general control over its administrative business.
5. When the Chairman is absent from a meeting, the Board shall elect one of their number to preside.
6. The Council shall, when necessary, appoint a sufficient number of Examiners, who, together with the Professors and Lecturers of the School of Music, shall constitute the Board of Examiners in Music.

CHAPTER XII.—OF THE BOARD OF DISCIPLINE.

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

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

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

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

He shall preside at the meetings of the Board.

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

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

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

(a) To dismiss such complaint.

(b) To admonish the Student complained against.

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

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

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

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

(g) To expel from the University such Student.

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

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



CHAPTER XIII.—OF THE “ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP” AND THE “ANGAS ENGINEERING EXHIBITIONS.”

Of the Angas  
Engineering  
Scholarship.

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

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

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

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

5. The examination shall be in the following subjects :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of the Angas  
Engineering  
Exhibitions.

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 in the underwritten schedule.

Signature of Candidate.....

Address of Candidate.....

Dated this.....day of.....18\_\_\_\_

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

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

Signature of Candidate .....

25. The following is the prescribed form of

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

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

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

Signature of Candidate .....

Address of Candidate.....

Dated this.....day of.....18\_\_\_\_.

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

1. Proof of date of my birth .....

2. Certificate that I have passed the requisite Examination.....

Signature of Candidate... ..

Allowed the 18th January, 1888.

CHAPTER XIV.—OF THE JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIPS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### CHAPTER XV.—OF THE STOW PRIZES AND SCHOLAR.

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

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

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

3. The Board of Examiners in Laws shall annually report to the Council the names of the three Undergraduates in Laws who shall have been respectively the most successful at the First, Second, and Third Examinations in the third term of the year for

the Degree of Bachelor of Laws ; and Stow Prizes shall be awarded by the Council to such three Undergraduates, or to so many of them as the Board shall also report to be worthy to receive prizes.

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

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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.

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CHAPTER XVI<sub>A</sub>.—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.

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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.

\* Allowed 9th December, 1891.

DOCUMENT MARKED A REFERRED TO IN REGULATION 2 OF  
THE STATUTE OF ACADEMIC DRESS.

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The colours are taken from a sample card of colours adopted by the  
Chambre Syndicale des Fleurs et Plumes. Saison d'été 1891, and numbered  
as under :—

1101. M.B., Ch.B., and M.D.  
Rose.

1105. Ch.M. and M.D.  
Camelia.

1116. B.A.  
Argenté.

1118. M.A.  
Granité.

1126. Mus.Bac. and Mus.Doc.  
Muguet.

1127. Mus.Doc.  
Fraisier.

1130. LL.B. and LL.D.  
Azur.

1131. LL.D.  
Etendart.

1135. B.Sc. and D Sc.  
Banane.

1137. D Sc.  
Cleopatre.

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CHAPTER XIX.—SAVING CLAUSE AND REPEAL.

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

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

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

1. The 28th day of January, 1876.
2. The 7th day of November, 1881.

3. The 12th day of December, 1882.

4. The 16th day of September, 1885.

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

Provided that—

I. This repeal shall not affect—

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

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

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

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

Allowed the 18th December, 1886.

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## PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

### REGULATIONS.

- I. Junior and Senior Public Examinations will be held annually. No candidate will be admitted to either unless he shall have passed the Preliminary examination as hereafter specified, but this examination may be passed at any time.
- II. Both male and female candidates shall be eligible for examination, and the Regulations shall be read accordingly.
- III. One or more Boards of Examiners shall be annually appointed by the Council. Each Board shall elect its own Chairman, who shall be responsible for the management of the examination and for the correctness of the class-lists.
- IV. All papers proposed to be set shall be approved by the Board of Examiners before being printed.
- V. After each examination the Registrar shall be supplied by the Board with a list showing in what subjects each candidate has passed or failed, and such list shall be certified by the Chairman of the Board.

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### 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.
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## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

### REGULATIONS.

- I. Every candidate must satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :—
1. *Reading*, and Writing from dictation.
  2. *An Elementary Knowledge of the English Language.*
  3. *English Composition.*
  4. *Arithmetic*, the elements of, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
- II. Examinations will be held twice in the year. They will begin on the second day of the first and third terms respectively.
- III. On or before the 21st day of February or August candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves, and such notice shall be in the following form :—

To the Registrar of the  
University of Adelaide.

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

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

- IV. A fee of 10s. 6d. shall be paid by each candidate at the time of giving notice to attend. In no case will the fee be returned ; but if, not less than seven days before the examination, a candidate shall notify to the Registrar his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future examination.
- V. Any candidate who may fail to give notice by the prescribed date may be permitted by the Council to attend on payment of an extra fee of 10s. 6d.
- VI. A list of successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order, will be posted at the University.

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

Allowed the 13th November, 1890.

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

## JUNIOR PUBLIC 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Allowed the 17th November, 1886.

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

Allowed the 13th August, 1890.

XI. A special Junior 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 Medicine.

The fee for this examination shall be £6 6s., and candidates must give one month's notice of their intention to present themselves.

Candidates entering for special subjects will be required to pay a fee of £1 1s. for each subject.

Allowed 9th December, 1891.

NOTE.—This regulation has been rendered inoperative in consequence of changes made with regard to the Preliminary Examination of Medical Students, by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, who now require students to pass in the Senior Public Examination.

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DETAILS OF THE SUBJECTS FOR THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION TO BE HELD NOVEMBER, 1892, AND FOR THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN MARCH, 1893.

1. ENGLISH,

- (a) Outlines of the History of England.  
(b) English Literature.



Selections from Tennyson (edited by Rowe & Webb), viz.,  
Recollections of the Arabian Nights, The Lady of Shalott,  
Ulysses, Mort d'Arthur, Sir Galahad, Ode on the Death of the  
Duke of Wellington, and The Revenge (Macmillan).

- (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, current, 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.

2. LATIN.\*

*Cæsar*—De Bello Gallico. Book V.

3. GREEK.\*

*Xenophon*—Anabasis. Book II.

4. FRENCH.\*

*De Vigny*—La Canne de Jonc (Rivington).

5. GERMAN.\*

*Niebuhr*—Stories of Greek Heroes (Rivington).

6. 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).

7. PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

- (a) *Elementary Physics.*

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

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

- (b) *Elementary Chemistry*—

The elementary Chemistry of the acid-forming elements, based  
upon Remsen's elements of Chemistry (a Text Book for begin-  
ners), pages 1-165, edition of 1890.

- (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:—*Wall-flower, Pea, Orange, Almond, Sow-  
thistle, Salvia, Solanum, Snapdragon, Jonquil, Lily, and Wild-  
oat.*

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\* In preparing for composition in Latin, Greek, French, and German candidates are recom-  
mended to pay special attention to the vocabulary and idioms of the prose work set for  
translation.

† Candidates for a pass need not attempt these.

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, the Text Book recommended.)

*Elementary Physiology.*

Text Book recommended—Foster's Primer of Physiology.

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

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**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*

5. *German*

6. *Italian*

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

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

**DIVISION B.**

7. *Pure Mathematics.*

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

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

8. *Applied Mathematics.*

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

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

10. *Experimental Physics.*

11. *Botany and Physiology.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To the Registrar of the  
University of Adelaide.

I hereby give notice of my intention to present myself  
at the Senior Public Examination. \* I passed the Preliminary  
Examination held in.....

I intend to present myself in the following subjects :—

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

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

- VIII. 1. Lists of successful candidates will be posted at the University.
2. The general list of successful candidates shall be arranged in three classes in alphabetical order. The list shall state the last place of education from which each candidate comes, and shall also indicate in which subjects he has passed.
3. (a) Candidates who (1) satisfy the examiners in two subjects of Division A, in addition to English History and Literature, and also in Pure Mathematics and one other subject of Division B, and (2) obtain credit in at least two subjects, exclusive of English History and Literature, shall be placed in the First Class.
- (b) Candidates who (1) satisfy the examiners in three subjects in addition to English History and Literature, and (2) obtain credit in at least one of these three subjects, shall be placed in the Second Class.
- (c) All other candidates who pass the examination shall be placed in the Third Class.
4. Special lists will also be issued for each subject ; in these lists the names will be arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order.
- IX. Each successful candidate shall be entitled to a certificate signed by the Chairman of the Board of Examiners and countersigned by the Registrar, showing in what subjects the candidate passed, and in what class he was placed on the result of the whole examination and in the separate subjects.
- X. On application to the Registrar, unsuccessful candidates shall be informed in what subjects they have failed.

Allowed the 17th November, 1886.

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

Allowed the 13th August, 1890.

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DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION  
TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1892, AND FOR THE SPECIAL  
EXAMINATION IN MARCH, 1893.

DIVISION A.

1. ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

- (a) *History of England*.—The Age of Anne (Epochs of Modern History):  
Longman's.

(b) *English Literature.*

Goldsmith: The Deserted Village.  
Shakespeare: The Merchant of Venice.

2. LATIN.\*

*Ovid*—Fasti, Book I.  
*Roman History*—Macmillan's Primer.

3. GREEK.\*

*Euripides*—Medea.  
*Greek History*—Macmillan's Primer.

4. FRENCH.\*

*Corneille*—Le Cid, edited by G. E. Fasnacht (Macmillan).  
*Jules Sandeau*—Mademoiselle de la Seiglière.  
*French History*—Macmillan's Primer.

5. GERMAN.\*

*Tannera*—Episodes for King and Fatherland (edited by E. P. Ash):  
Longman's  
*Schiller*—Wilhelm Tell (Macmillan).  
*German History*—Simes', from page 172 to the end (Macmillan).

6. ITALIAN.\*

*D'Azeglio*—Ettore Fieramosca.  
*Italian History*—W. Hunt (Macmillan).

DIVISION B.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS.

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

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

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

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

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

8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

*Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.*

Text Books recommended—

Todhunter: Mechanics for beginners.

Hamblin Smith: Hydrostatics.

CHEMISTRY, WITH THE COGNATE PORTION OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

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

Specific Heat. Latent Heat.

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

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\* In preparing for Composition in Latin, Greek, French, German, and Italian candidates are recommended to pay special attention to the vocabulary and idioms of the prose work set for translation.

† Candidates for a pass need not attempt these.

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

10. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

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

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, Goodeniaceæ, Compositæ, Scrophulariaceæ, 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 illustrative of any of the above-mentioned orders.

Text-books—

*Oliver's*—Lesson in Elementary Botany.

*Tate's*—Flora of South Australia.

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

*Physiology.*

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

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

12. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND THE PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY.

*Physical Geography.*

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

- (a) Relation of continents and islands. Grouping of islands. Influence of the form of a coast line. Characteristic features of the various great masses of land.
- (b) Details of the great mountain systems of the world. Nature and position of high plains. Low plains, their relations to geological structure, their position, distribution, and characteristics. Different kinds of valleys.
- (c) Ocean—Divisions, depth, density, temperature, and colour. Form and nature of the ocean floor. Movements of the ocean. Waves and currents.
- (d) Distribution of rain. Subterranean circulation of water. Springs, their origin, temperature, and mineral contents.
- (e) River systems of the world. Deltas. Extent and peculiarities of lakes.
- (f) Snow line. Glaciers. Icebergs.
- (g) Distribution of winds in both hemispheres. Special local winds and their causes.
- (h) Phenomena of and causes that produce or modify climate.
- (i) Volcanic and earthquake phenomena.

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

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

*Geology.*

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

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

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

The theory of the origin of salt lakes.

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

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

The candidates will also be required to make sketches, and name unlabelled specimens of the commoner rocks of this country.

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

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## JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

## FIXED TIME TABLE.

Commencing last Monday of November in each Year.

Hour.	Monday, Nov. 21.	Tuesday, Nov. 22.	Wednesday, Nov. 23.	Thursday, Nov. 24.	Friday, Nov. 25.
9-11	French.	Geometry.	Physiology.	English Literature.	Physics.
10-1					
11.30-1.30			Botany.	English History.	Algebra.
2.30-4.30	German.	Latin.	Chemistry.	Outlines of Geography.	Greek.

## SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

## FIXED TIME TABLE.

Commencing last Monday of November in each Year.

Hour.	Monday, Nov. 21.	Tuesday, Nov. 22.	Wednesday, Nov. 23.	Thursday, Nov. 24.	Friday, Nov. 25.	Monday, Nov. 28.
9-11			Physiology.	English Literature.		
10-1	French.	Pure Mathematics			Pure Mathematics	Greek.
11.30 } 1.30 }				Botany.		
2-5	German.	Latin.	Chemistry.	Physical Geography and Geology.	Physics.	Applied Mathematics.

**HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.**

**REGULATIONS.**

- I. A Higher Public Examination will be held annually.
- II. Candidates must have attained the full age of eighteen years on the day on which the examination begins.
- III. Candidates may be examined in any one or more of the following subjects:
  1. *Latin.* Part I.  
“ Part II.
  2. *Greek.* Part I.  
“ Part II.
  3. *French.*
  4. *German.*
  5. *English Language and Literature.*
  6. *Pure Mathematics.* Part I.  
“ Part II.
  7. *Physics.* Part I.  
“ Part II.
  8. *Applied Mathematics.*
  9. *Logic.*
  10. *Inorganic Chemistry.*
  11. *Organic and Practical Chemistry.*
  12. *Elementary Biology and Physiology.*
  13. *Physiology.*
  14. *Botany.*
  15. *Geology.*
  16. *Theory and History of Education.*
- IV. Schedules defining the range of study shall be published in the month of January in each year. The date of the examination shall be fixed by the Council.
- V. Certificates shall be given showing the subjects in which the candidate has passed.
- VI. Candidates who produce certificates of having passed at this examination in the subjects required to complete the First and Second years of the course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science respectively, shall be entitled to proceed to the Third Year's Course, and on completing the Third Year to receive the Degree.

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

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

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

I declare that I was born on \_\_\_\_\_  
I enclose herewith the prescribed fee of £ \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed).....

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189 .

To the Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

Allowed: 18th of December, 1886.

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

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

The following will be the subjects of examination:—

1. The Elements of Logic and Psychology.

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

**Text-books recommended :**

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

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

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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.

First Year.

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

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

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

Second Year.

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

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

Third Year.

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

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

- VII. In any year candidates may be examined for honours in any one

or more subjects. Candidates for honours who do not attain the required standard may nevertheless be allowed a pass if in the opinion of the Examiner they shall have shown sufficient proficiency.

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 three classes, in alphabetical order.

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

	£	s.	d.
Fee for graduating students for each term's instruction ...	5	5	0
Fee for Degree of Bachelor of Arts ...	3	3	0
Fees for non graduating students in each term—			
First and Second Years, each subject ...	1	10	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. \_\_\_\_\_ 4.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 5.
3. \_\_\_\_\_

I send herewith the prescribed certificates of attendance at lectures.

(Signed).....

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189 \_\_\_\_\_  
The Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

ADDENDUM.

The regulations concerning the Degree of Bachelor of Arts allowed on

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

Allowed : 18th December, 1886.

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, 1892.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

*Pass.*

*Pliny*—Letters, Books I. and II.  
*Virgil*—Æneid, Books I. and II.

*Additional for Honours.*

*Horace*—Odes and Carmen Seculare.  
*Cicero*—Pro Milone.

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.  
Translation from Authors not specified.

GREEK.

*Pass.*

*Demosthenes*—De Coronâ.  
*Homer*—Odyssey. Book XXII.

*Additional for Honours.*

*Plato*. Gorgias.  
*Euripides*. Hippolytus.

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.  
Translation from Authors not specified.

ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS.

*Pass.*

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

*Honours.*

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.*

*Morris*—English Accidence to end of Chapter XVIII.  
*Trench*—English past and present.

*Shakespeare*—Richard III.  
*Keats*—Poems.

*Additional for Honours.*

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

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

*Pass.*

*Horace*—Odes and Carmen Seculare.  
*Cicero*—Pro Milone.

*Additional for Honours.*

*Virgil*—Juvenal—Satires, I, III, IV., X.  
*Horace*—Satires.

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.  
Translation from Authors not specified.

GREEK.

*Pass.*

*Plato*—Gorgias.  
*Euripides*—Hippolytus.

*Additional for Honours.*

*Thucydides*—Book I.  
*Aristophanes*—Clouds.

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.  
Translation from Authors not specified.

ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

*Pass.*

Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

**Text** books recommended :

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

*Honours.*

Elementary Analytical Conics, Elementary Differential and Integral  
Calculus.

**Text** books recommended :

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

LOGIC

*Pass.*

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

*Additional for Honours.*

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



THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

*Latin.*

*Pass.*

*Juvenal*—Satires I., III., IV., X.

*Horace*—Satires.

*Additional for Honours.*

*Plautus*—Captivi.

*Tacitus*—Annals. Book XIV.

*Catullus*—Poems.

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.

Translation from Authors not specified.

*Greek.*

*Pass.*

*Thucydides*—Book I.

*Aristophanes*—Clouds.

*Additional for Honours.*

*Plato*—Republic. Books I. and II.

*Sophocles*—Edipus Rex.

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.

Translation from Authors not specified.

*Ancient History.*

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

MATHEMATICS.

*Pass.*

Elementary Analytical Conics, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus.

*Honours.*

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

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

*Pass.*

Schwegler's History of Philosophy (from Descartes to Hegel)

Herbert Spencer. First Principles.

Herbert Spencer. Data of Ethics.

*Additional for Honours.*

Watson. Selections from Kant, pages 1 to 218 (Maclehose).

Sidgwick's History of Ethics.

Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics. Book. V.

Mill's Utilitarianism.

MODERN LANGUAGES, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY.

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

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

### *English Language and Literature.*

*Pass.*

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

*Additional for Honours.*

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

### *English History.*

*Pass.*

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

*Additional for Honours.*

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

### *French Language and Literature.*

*Pass.*

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

*Additional for Honours.*

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

### *French History.*

*Pass.*

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

*Additional for Honours.*

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

*German Language and Literature.*

*Pass.*

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

*Additional for Honours.*

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

*German History.*

*Pass.*

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

*Additional for Honours.*

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

(Signed).....

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_.  
The Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

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.

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

BRANCH I.

CLASSICS AND COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

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

GREEK

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

LATIN.

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

Composition—Greek and Latin prose.

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

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

The subjects for special study in December, 1892, are

GREEK.

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

LATIN.

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

The subjects for special study in December, 1893, are

GREEK.

*Aristophanes*—The Knights.  
*Demosthenes*—De Coronâ.

LATIN.

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

BRANCH II.

MATHEMATICS.

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

Algebra, the simpler properties of Equations and Determinants.

Plane Trigonometry.

Elementary Analytical Geometry of Two and Three Dimensions.

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

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

The Statics of Solids and Fluids.

The Kinetics of a particle.

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

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

Candidates who present themselves in Applied Mathematics will be examined in

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

Hydrodynamics.

The Theories of Sound and Light.

Theory of Attractions.

BRANCH III.

METAPHYSICS, LOGIC, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Philosophy.*—The History and Criticism of Philosophical Systems.

*Moral Philosophy.*—The History and Criticism of Ethical Systems.

*Logic.*—History of Logic. Inductive and Deductive Logic.

*Political Economy.*

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

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

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.  
REGULATIONS.

- I. Students who, in the Senior Public Examinations, pass in either Latin, Greek, French, or German, and in Pure Mathematics and Physics, may be enrolled as Matriculated Students in Science.
- II. Students who have not complied with the above conditions may, nevertheless, be enrolled as Matriculated Students on satisfying the Professors in the Faculty of Science that they have sufficient knowledge to enable them to enter upon the First Year's Course.
- III. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate must, after matriculation, complete three academical years of study, and pass the Examination proper to each year as hereinafter specified, and, in addition, must at some time before completing the course satisfy the Examiners in two of the following languages:—Latin, Greek, French, and German; but candidates who have passed in one or more of the above languages at the Senior Public Examination shall not be required to present themselves for further examination in such language or languages.

First Year.

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

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

\* 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.

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

Second Year.

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

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

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\* Allowed 18th December, 1889.

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

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

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

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

VII. In any year candidates may be examined for honours in any one or more subjects. Candidates for honours who do not attain the required standard may nevertheless be allowed a pass if in the opinion of the Examiner they shall have shown sufficient proficiency.

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

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

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

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

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\* Allowed 9th December, 1891.



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

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

#### FIRST YEAR.

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

#### SECOND YEAR.

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

#### THIRD YEAR.

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

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

XIII. The following form of notice is prescribed :

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

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

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

I send herewith the prescribed Certificates of Attendance at Lectures.

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, 1892.

LANGUAGES.

LATIN } The Course prescribed for the First Year of the B.A.  
GREEK }  
FRENCH } The Course prescribed for the Third Year of the B.A.  
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).

*Honours.*

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.

*Honours.*

Same as for Pass in Second Year of B.Sc. Course.

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, Nitella, the Bracken Fern, and the Bean plant.

2. The fundamental facts of animal morphology and physiology as illustrated by the following types :—  
Amoeba, 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.  
The Frog, an Introduction to Anatomy and Histology : Milnes Marshall.  
Practical Zoology : Marshall & Hurst.  
Elements of Histology : Klein.  
Elementary Lessons in Physiology : Huxley.

*Honours.*

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 : Reimsen, or  
Elementary Chemistry : Wilson.

*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

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#### 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.

*Honours.*

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

*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.

*Honours.*

Same as for *Pass* in 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, Dulcitol, Isodulcitol. Dextrose and Laevulose Cane-sugar, Milk-sugar, Cellulose, Starch, Glycogen, Dextrine.

A general knowledge of the principal Compound Ammonias and Organometallic bodies.

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

Uric Acid. Guanidine. Glycoeyamine. Glycoeyanidine. Sarkine. Creatine. Creatinine. Theobromine. Caffeine.

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

Glucosides. Amygdalin. Salicin.

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

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

*Practical Chemistry.*

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

Text-books recommended :

Organic Chemistry : Remsen ; or  
Organic Chemistry : Fownes, revised by Watts.  
Qualitative Analysis : Valentin.

*Honours.*

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, Cruciferae, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferae, Compositæ, Goodenoviæ, Campanulaceæ, Epacridæ, Boraginæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatae, Solanaceæ, Amarantaceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Proteaceæ, Coniferae, 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 :

Balfour's Class Book, or Balfour's Manual of Botany.  
Tate's Flora of South Australia.

*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

PHYSIOLOGY.

*Pass.*

The subject matter of the text book of Physiology : Foster.

Text-books recommended :

Text Book of Physiology : Foster.  
Text Book of Human Physiology, Landois and Stirling, may also be consulted.

*Practical Examination.*

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

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

Text-books recommended :

- Elements of Histology : Klein.
- Elements of Physiological Physics ; McGregor Robertson.
- Outlines of Practical Physiology : Stirling.
- A Course of Practical Physiology : Foster and Langley.

*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

GEOLOGY.

*Pass.*

- I. The principles of geological dynamics, and physiography. Effects of rain ; sources of water supply. Geological action of rivers. Marine denudation. Geological action of snow and ice. Formation of modern strata. Central heat. External phenomena of volcanoes. Movements of the earth's crust. Agency of organic beings in modifying the earth's surface.
- II. The composition and formation of the principal rocks. Disintegration of rocks. Classification and characters ; metamorphism. Cleavage.
- III. The structure of rock masses. Stratification. Calculation of thickness of strata. Disturbance and contortion of strata, &c., &c. Construction of geological sections and maps.
- IV. The laws and generalizations of Palæontology.
- V. Classification of the Geologic Systems of Europe ; their Australian equivalents and characteristic fossils.

Text-book : Geikie, Manual of Geology.

*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

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THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

MATHEMATICS.

*Pass.*

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

*Honours.*

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

PHYSICS, INCLUDING PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

*Pass.*

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

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

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

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

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

*Heat.*

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.*

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

The several processes to which food is subjected in Digestion.

Absorption in general, chyloferous and lymphatic absorption.

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

Respiration, its mechanical and chemical actions, effects of its suppression.

Temperature of the body; production and regulation of Animal Heat.

Secretion and Excretion; construction and operation of secreting apparatus. Chemical composition and amount of the Urinary,

Cutaneous, and Pulmonary excretions.

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

Nutrition, Growth, and Reparation.

The Mechanism of Locomotion, Voice, and Speech.

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

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

Organs of the Senses and their functions.

Reproductive Organs and their functions.

Changes produced in the Ovum by impregnation. Outlines of the Development of the Embryo and its envelopes. Nutrition of the Fœtus.

Changes which occur at Birth in the Fœtus and in the parent. Lactation.

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\* The special attention of Students is drawn to the fact that it will not be possible for them to follow the course of instruction in Animal Physiology and Vegetable Physiology of the Third Year 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.

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

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

Senile decay.

Somatic and Molecular Death.

Text-books recommended :

Text-book of Physiology : M. Foster.

Text-book of Human Physiology : Landois and Stirling.

Text-book of Physiology : McKendrick.

### *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

The Elements of Embryology : Foster and Balfour.

The Handbook for the Physiological Laboratory, edited by Burdon Sanderson, should also be consulted.

### *Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

**\*SYSTEMATIC BOTANY, WITH VEGETABLE MORPHOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, AND PHYSIOLOGY.**

### *Pass.*

The chemical and physical properties of plant tissues. The materials of plant food. Movements of water and gases in plants. The general nature of the changes by which the food materials are converted into the materials of the tissues; their distribution throughout the plant. Respiration. The influence of light and temperature upon plants. Growth. Heliotropism; Geotropism. Irritability. General phenomena of sexual reproduction; Parthenogenesis; Hybridization; Dichogamy. Causes of Variation; Origin of Species.

The points of structure and development which essentially characterize the chief orders of Australian Flowering Plants, and the following groups—Lycopodiaceæ, Filices, Hepaticæ, Musci, Characeæ, Fucaceæ, and Fungi.

Candidates must be prepared to dissect, and to examine with the simple or compound microscope, or with both, any plants or parts of plants placed before them, and to write descriptions of them. They will also be expected to prove an acquaintance with the commoner species of the local flora.

### *Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

**GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, AND PALÆONTOLOGY.**

### *Geology and Palæontology.*

#### *Pass.*

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

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

The nature and processes by which the remains of animals and plants are

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\* The special attention of Students is drawn to the fact that it will not be possible for them to follow the course of instruction in Animal Physiology and Systematic Botany 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.



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

The following text-books may be used:

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

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

## OF THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

## REGULATIONS.

- I. The Physical Laboratory shall be open during Term Time for three afternoons in the week ; the hours and days to be fixed by the Professor of Natural Philosophy, subject to approval by the Council.
- II. Instruction will be given in Practical Physics ; but no student will be admitted to Laboratory Work unless he shall have shown to the satisfaction of the Professor of Natural Philosophy that he possesses sufficient theoretical knowledge to enable him to carry on his work intelligently.
- III. Apparatus will be supplied by the University for the general use of Students on the condition that breakages and damages be made good.
- IV. The Professor of Natural Philosophy may exclude from the Physical Laboratory any student for any cause satisfactory to the Professor ; every such exclusion and the grounds for it to be reported by the Professor to the Council at its next meeting, and in case of any student being so excluded the fees paid by him will not be refunded.

## FEES.

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

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

Allowed, 18th December, 1886.

## OF THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

### REGULATIONS.

- I. The Chemical Laboratory shall be open daily during Term Time (Saturdays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- II. Instruction will be given in Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis : but no student will be admitted to Laboratory Work unless he shall have shown to the satisfaction of the Professor of Chemistry that he possesses sufficient theoretical knowledge to enable him to carry on his work intelligently.
- III. Each student will be provided with a set of re-agents and a separate working bench, fitted with drawers, shelves, and cupboards, to which gas and water are laid on, and also with all apparatus necessary for the ordinary courses of Experimental Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis, except filter papers, litmus papers, and platinum wire and foil, but these latter will be supplied by the University at cost price.
- IV. Each day student will be required to pay a yearly deposit fee of £1, and each evening student a yearly deposit fee of 10s., against which all breakages will be debited and the balance refunded at the end of the year. Should the value of the apparatus broken exceed the amount of the deposit fee before the end of the year, a fresh deposit fee must be paid.
- V. Students engaged in Quantitative Analysis will be required to provide themselves with a platinum crucible and capsule, and a set of gramme weights.
- VI. Students engaged in private investigations will be required to provide themselves with any materials they may require which are not included amongst the ordinary re-agents ; also with the common chemicals, when they are employed in large quantities.
- VII. The larger and more expensive pieces of apparatus will be supplied for the general use of students by the University on the condition that all breakages be made good.
- VIII. All preparations made from materials belonging to the Laboratory shall become the property of the University.
- IX. No experiments of a *dangerous nature* may be performed without the express sanction of the Professor of Chemistry.
- X. For original research, carried on by students or graduates with the consent and under the direction of the Professor, the Laboratory will be open gratis, except as regards such payment

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

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

FEES.

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

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

Allowed the 13th August, 1890.

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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:—
1. *Latin* (as in the 1st year for the B.A. Course).
  2. *Roman Law*.
  3. *Constitutional Law*.
  4. *English Language and Literature* (as in the 1st year for the B.A. Course).

VI. At the Annual Examination for the second year every Student <sup>Second Year.</sup> shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :—

1. *Latin* (as in the 2nd year for the B.A. Course), or *Greek* (as in the 1st year for the B.A. Course).
2. *Law of Property.*
3. *Logic* (as in the second year for the B.A. Course), or *Elementary Pure Mathematics* (as in the 1st year for the B.A. Course).

VII. At the Annual Examination for the third year every Student <sup>Third Year.</sup> 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 <sup>Fourth Year.</sup> 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 3rd year for the B.A. Course).

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.*
6. *Law of Contracts.*
7. *International Law (Public and Private).*
8. *The Law of Wrongs (Civil and Criminal).*
9. *The Law of Procedure, or Mental and Moral Science.*

Such Examinations may be passed at one time or at several times after taking the B.A. Degree, and no attendance at Lectures or Term Examinations is required.

X. Students will not be required to pass in the subjects which are also included in the B.A. Course, or the alternatives for such

subjects, if they have previously passed such first-mentioned subjects in the B.A. Course.

XI. Students who have already obtained the final certificate referred to in Regulation XIII. may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws by satisfying the examiners for the Higher Public Examination, in Latin, English Language and Literature, and in one of the other subjects prescribed for such examination and in the following subjects :—

1. *Roman Law.*
2. *Jurisprudence.*
3. *International Law (Public and Private).*
4. *Principles of Equity.*

Such Examinations may be passed at any time after obtaining the Final Certificate, and no attendance at Lectures or Term Examinations is required.

XII. Students not proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws may, on complying so far as it is requisite with the Statutes and Regulations, attend the University Lectures on any of the prescribed subjects of study for that Degree, and present themselves for examination therein.

XIII. All Students who in accordance with the Regulations pass the prescribed Examinations in the Law of Property, Constitutional Law, the Law of Contracts, the Law of Wrongs (civil and criminal), and the Law of Procedure, and fulfil all other conditions prescribed by the Statutes and Regulations, shall be entitled to receive a final certificate that they have passed in those subjects.

XIV. A Student who shall pass in any of the subjects mentioned in Regulation XIII., shall be entitled to a Certificate to that effect.

XV. Schedules suggesting text-books and books of reference to aid Students in regard to the subjects of study and examination, shall be drawn up, and Students shall be required to show not merely an acquaintance with those books, but a competent knowledge of the subjects of study and examination.

XVI. The schedules shall be drawn up by the Faculty, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

XVII. Any student may present himself for examination at the Annual Examinations in any subject in which he has gained credit for one academical year's attendance at Lectures, and has passed at least one Term Examination in such subject; but (except as

mentioned in Regulations X. and XI.) no student shall so present himself in any subject in which he has failed to gain credit for attendance at the University Lectures during so many Terms as shall constitute one academical year, or to pass at least one of such Term Examinations, unless (as to lectures)—

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

and unless (as to the Term Examinations)—

He was prevented from presenting himself thereat by illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Faculty, subject to the approval of the Council.

The Annual Examination need not, nor need the Term Examination, be passed in the same academical year in which the Lectures have been attended, nor need the Terms constituting an academical year be all kept in one and the same year.

XVIII. No student shall in any term be credited with attendance at the University lectures in any subject unless he shall during that term have attended and gained credit for three-fourths of the lectures given in that subject, except in cases of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council. The lectures must be attended with diligence. The Professor or Lecturer shall have the power of refusing to give credit for attendance if the student should exhibit negligence or insufficient preparation.

XIX. The names of the students passing each Annual Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be arranged in three classes, in alphabetical order in each.

The names of all other students passing at an Annual Examination in any subject shall be arranged in alphabetical order in lists, which shall indicate the subjects in which each student has passed.

The Council shall transmit a copy of the above-mentioned lists to the Chief Justice or (if the Chief Justice be absent from Adelaide, or if there be no Chief Justice) to the Senior Judge of the Supreme Court.

XX. Notices by students of their intention to present themselves at an Annual Examination must reach the Registrar not more than six weeks and not less than one calendar month before the commencement of the Examination.



XXI. The undermentioned fees shall be payable in advance :

Entrance fee for students not intending to graduate in Laws but intending to attend lectures or present themselves for examination in Laws ... ..	£3 3 0
Students who begin the Graduate Course, and subsequently proceed for the Certificate, will have to pay the entrance fee of ... ..	3 3 0
Fees payable in each term by every student attending Lectures on any subject included in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws :	
For each subject ... ..	1 11 6
Fee for each subject at an Annual Examination ... ..	1 1 0
Fee for certificate of having passed in one or more subjects of any examination in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws ... ..	0 10 0
Fee for final certificate showing all the subjects in which a Student has passed at the four Annual Examinations in Laws ... ..	5 5 0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws ... ..	5 5 0

XXII. These Regulations shall apply to all Students who have not completed the First Academical Year of study prescribed by the Regulations hereby repealed, but all students who have completed such year of study shall proceed under the Regulations hereby repealed, provided that Regulation XVIII. shall apply to all Students.

XXIII. The following Forms of Notice are prescribed :

*Form of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by any student proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, and of his intention to present himself for examination.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, a student of this University, hereby give notice that for the purpose of completing the \_\_\_\_\_ year of the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, I intend to present myself at the Annual Examination in the year 18\_\_\_\_ for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz. :

[Here state the subjects.]

I send here with the prescribed fee of £ \_\_\_\_\_ being \_\_\_\_\_ for each of the above-mentioned subjects.

(If the student is an articulated clerk, add):

I am articulated to Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, a solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose office is situated in \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Student).....

(Address).....

To the Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

*Form of notice to be sent to the Registrar by any student not proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of his intention to present himself for examination*

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, a student of this University, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Annual Examination in Laws, in the year 18\_\_ for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz.:

[Here state the subjects.]

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £ \_\_\_\_\_ being the entrance fee (if not previously paid), and £ \_\_\_\_\_ for each of the above-mentioned subjects.

(If the student is an articled clerk, add):

I am articled to Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ a solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose office is situated in \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_  
(Signature of Student).....  
(Address).....

To the Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

XXIV. From and after the allowance and counter-signature by the Governor of these Regulations, there shall be repealed hereby the Regulations touching the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, which were allowed and countersigned by the Governor on the eighteenth day of December, in the year 1886. Provided that this repeal shall not (save as hereinbefore provided) affect :

- (a) Anything done or suffered under any Regulations hereby repealed before the allowance or counter-signature by the Governor of these Regulations ; or
- (b) Any right or status acquired, duty imposed, or liability incurred by or under any Regulation hereby repealed ; or
- (c) The validity of any order made or exemption granted by the Council under any Regulation hereby repealed.

Allowed the 31st December, 1890.

*NOTE.—It is recommended that Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws should not enter into Articles until after the completion of the First Year's Course at the University.*

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

\* DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1892, AND MARCH, 1893.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

As in the First Year of the B. A. Course.

\* For details of subjects for the Ordinary LL.B. Examination in March, 1892, see University Calendar for 1891.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

As in the First Year of the B.A. Course.

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.  
May's Constitutional History.  
Dicey on the English Constitution.  
Anson's Law and Custom of the Constitution.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

As in the Second Year of the B.A. Course.

GREEK.

As in the First Year of the B.A. Course.

LOGIC.

As in the Second Year of the B.A. Course.

ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS.

As in the First Year of the B.A. Course.

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.

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† Students are not expected to purchase books of reference.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.  
JURISPRUDENCE.

Text-books recommended :

Campbell's Students' Austin.  
Maine's Ancient Law.  
Holland's Jurisprudence.

+ Book of reference recommended :

Hearn's Legal Rights and Duties.

PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.

Text-books recommended :—

Snell on Equity. Book I.

Books of reference recommended :—

White's and Tudor's Leading Cases.  
Story's Equity Jurisdiction.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Text-books recommended :

Anson on contracts.  
Snell on Equity. Book I.  
Smith's Leading Cases [the cases referring to the Law of Contract].

+ Books of reference recommended :

Leake on Contracts.  
Pollock on Contracts (latest edition).

FOURTH YEAR'S COURSE.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

- (a) The general character of the systems called Public and Private International Law.  
(b) Public International Law : such questions as arise between Sovereign Powers in time of peace and war.  
(c) Private International Law so far as it deals with Status, Capacity, Marriage, Domicile, Contract, and Torts.

Text-books recommended :

Hall's International Law.  
Westlake's Private International Law.

Book of reference recommended :

Kent's International Law (Abdy's edition).

+ Books of reference recommended :

Phillimore's International Law.  
Wheaton's International Law.  
Dicey on Domicile.  
Davis' International Law.

THE LAW OF WRONGS.

(Civil and Criminal):

Text-books recommended :

Pollock's Law of Torts.  
Stephen's Digest of Criminal Law.

+ Books of reference recommended :

Addison's Law of Torts.  
Russell on Crimes.  
Stephen's History of the Criminal Law.

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+ Students are not expected to purchase books of reference.

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.

## OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

### 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. *Public International Law.*
3. *Constitutional History.*
4. *The Law of Specific Performance ;* or (at the option of the candidate), the Candidate having notified his selection at least six months before the date of examination,  
*The Law as to the Sale of Chattels.*
5. *Essays and Problems* will be given 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. The names of candidates who pass the examination shall be arranged in a single class in order of merit.
- VIII. 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.

The subject of my Essay will be \_\_\_\_\_

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £10.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Candidate.....

Postal Address.....

To the Registrar  
University of Adelaide.

IX. The undermentioned fees shall be paid in advance :

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

The Regulations concerning the degree of Doctor of Laws allowed on the 16th day of September, 1885, are hereby repealed.

Allowed on the 18th December, 1886.

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The following are the subjects for the "Essay" required from Candidates for the degree of LL.D. in 1892 :—

1. The Influence of Roman Law on English Equity ; or,
2. Recent Developments in Public International Law ; or,
3. Bentham's Influence on English Legislation.

Candidates will be required to make a full acknowledgement of all authorities to whom they are directly indebted in the composition of their Essays.

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## 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 articulated 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 articulated 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 articulated 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 assistant or acting associate shall, by

the certificate of any one of the said Judges, satisfy the Board as to his conduct and fitness to be admitted.

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

Given under our hands and the Seal of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court House, at Adelaide, this third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

(*L.S.*)

S. J. WAY, C.J.  
JAS. P. BOUCAUT, J.  
W. H. BUNDEY, J.

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

REGULATIONS.

- I. No student shall be permitted to commence the Medical Course until he shall have completed his sixteenth year.
- \*II. Students before entering on the Medical Course are required to pass the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects :
1. English Language and Literature.
  2. Latin.
  3. Mathematics.
  4. One of the following :—(a) Greek, (b) French, (c) German, (d) Italian.

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 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.

First Year.

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\* Allowed the 9th December, 1891.

- (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 Second Year

- (a) To attend a course of lectures on Anatomy.
- (b) To dissect during six months to the satisfaction of the Professor of Anatomy.
- (c) To attend a course of lectures on Physiology.
- (d) To perform practical physiological work during such Academical Year to the satisfaction of the Lecturer on Physiology.
- (e) To attend a course of lectures on Organic Chemistry.
- (f) To perform practical work in Organic Chemistry and Toxicology during three months to the satisfaction of the Professor of Chemistry.
- (g) To attend a course of lectures on Comparative Anatomy.

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

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

1. *Anatomy*—General and descriptive, with Dissections.
2. *Physiology*—Including Practical Physiology, Histology, and Physiological Chemistry.
3. *Chemistry*—Organic Chemistry, theoretical and practical, with special reference to Physiology and Medicine. The chemistry of poisons, organic and inorganic, with special reference to their detection.
4. *Comparative Anatomy*.

Third Year.

XI. During the Third 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 Surgery.
- (d) To attend a course of demonstrations on Surgical Anatomy.
- (e) To attend a course of demonstrations on Practical Surgery.
- (f) To attend a course of lectures on Pathology.
- (g) To attend a course of lectures on *Materia Medica*.
- (h) To receive instruction in Dentistry from some person approved by the Council.
- (i) To attend diligently *Post Mortem* Examinations at the Adelaide Hospital during six months.
- (j) To attend diligently during nine months the Medical and Surgical Practice of the Adelaide Hospital, both in the wards and out-patients' department.
- (k) 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. *Principles and Practice of Medicine*, including *Therapeutics*.
2. *Principles and Practice of Surgery*.
3. *Surgical Anatomy*.
4. *Pathology*.
5. *Materia Medica*.

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

- (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 perform a course of Operative Surgery.
- (g) To attend diligently *Post Mortem* Examinations at the Adelaide Hospital for six months, during three of which he shall perform them himself.
- (h) To hold the office of Dresser and Surgical Clerk at the Adelaide Hospital during six months. Provided that the whole or any part of such six months may be served during the Third Year.
- (i) To attend diligently the medical and surgical practice of the Adelaide Hospital both in the wards and in the out-patients' department during nine months.

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

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

1. *Principles and Practice of Medicine*, including *Clinical Medicine* and *Therapeutics*.
2. *Principles and Practice of Surgery*, including *Clinical Surgery* and *Operative Surgery*.
3. *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 attended during the last six months of the Fourth Year.
- (i) To hold the office of Medical Clerk at the Adelaide Hospital during six months. Provided that the whole or any part of such six months may be served during the Fourth Year.
- (j) To receive instruction in Vaccination from some legally qualified practitioner approved by the Council.

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

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

1. *Medicine*, all branches.
2. *Surgery*, all branches, including *Surgical Anatomy* and *Operative Surgery*.
3. *Obstetrics* and *Diseases peculiar to Women*.
4. *Elements of Hygiene*.

XVII. In all cases in which certificates from the Adelaide Hospital are required by these Regulations, certificates from any other

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\* Vide Regulation XXV. infra.

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. Any student, who shall have passed in any subject of an examination, shall be entitled to a certificate showing in what subjects he has passed.

XXIII. The following shall be the Fees for each Course payable in advance :—†

FIRST YEAR.		
Anatomy and Dissections ... ..	£9 9 0	
Biology (including Elementary Physiology) ...	9 9 0	
Chemistry (including Practical Chemistry) ...	9 9 0	
Botany ... ..	2 2 0	
Physics, Heat, Light, &c. (including practical work) ... ..	4 4 0	
	£34 13 0	
SECOND YEAR.		
Anatomy and Dissections ... ..	9 9 0	
Physiology (including Practical Physiology) ...	9 9 0	
Chemistry ... ..	9 9 0	
Comparative Anatomy ... ..	2 2 0	
	30 9 0	
THIRD YEAR.		
Medicine, Principles and Practice ... ..	6 6 0	
Surgery " " ... ..	6 6 0	
Clinical Surgery ... ..	2 2 0	
Practical Surgery ... ..	2 2 0	
Surgical Anatomy ... ..	2 2 0	
Pathology ... ..	4 4 0	
Materia Medica ... ..	3 3 0	
	26 5 0	

Lectures and  
Demonstrations  
Fees.

\* Repealed 13th August, 1890.  
† Allowed 13th November, 1890.



## FOURTH YEAR.

Medicine, Principles and Practice	...	...	6	6	0	
Surgery	"	"	6	6	0	
Clinical Medicine	...	...	2	2	0	
Obstetrics	...	...	3	3	0	
Forensic Medicine	...	...	3	3	0	
Operative Surgery	...	...	2	2	0	
						23

## FIFTH YEAR.

Clinical Medicine	...	...	£2	2	0	
Clinical Surgery	...	...	2	2	0	
Diseases of Women	...	...	3	3	0	
Ophthalmic Surgery	...	...	3	3	0	
Aural Surgery	...	...	1	1	0	
Insanity	...	...	1	1	0	
						12 12 0
Fee for each Ordinary Examination	...	...	£3	3	0	
Total amount of Examination Fees for the Five Years	...	...				15 15 0
Fee for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	...	...				5 5 0
						£148 1 0

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. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £ \_\_\_\_\_, and I enclose the certificates required by the Registrar.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ (Signed).....  
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. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

XXV. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Regulations of the Degree 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 1889, 1890, and 1891, students who have attended not fewer than ten cases of mid-wifery.

The Regulations concerning the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, allowed on the 17th day of November, 1886, are hereby repealed.

Allowed : 18th December, 1889.

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

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DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY M.B. AND Ch.B. EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER 1892.

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, Nitella, 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.

The Frog, an Introduction to Anatomy and Histology : Milnes Marshall.

Practical Zoology ; Marshall and Hurst.  
Elements of Histology : Klein.  
Elementary Lessons in Physiology : Huxley.

ELEMENTARY INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

*I. Inorganic Chemistry.*

The non-metallic elements and their more commonly known compounds.

The following metals and their more commonly known compounds :—

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

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

*II. Practical Chemistry.*

Simple Inorganic Qualitative Analysis.

Text-books recommended :—

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

BOTANY.

The general structure and physiology of a flowering plant :—

Elementary Tissues, their Constituents, Contents, and mode of Development.

General characters and functions of the Root, Stem, Leaves, and Floral Organs.

Reproduction, Fertilization, Fruit, Seed, and Germination.

Botanical Characters of the Natural Orders :

Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Goode-  
noviæ, Campanulaceæ, Epacridæ, Boraginæ, Scrophulariaceæ,  
Labiataæ, 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.  
Handbook of South Australian Plants : Tate.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

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

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

ANATOMY.

*I. Anatomy.*

This Course includes the subjects prescribed for the First Year, and in addition—

Description of the Vascular and Nervous Systems, Organs of special sense and other viscera.

Text-books recommended, the same as for the first year.

*II. Practical Anatomy.*

Attendance and Text-books recommended as in first year.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The subject matter of the Text-book of Physiology ; Foster.

Text-books recommended :

Text-book of Physiology : Foster.

Text-book of Human Physiology : Landois and Stirling, may also be consulted.

*Practical Examination.*

Each candidate must be prepared (1) to examine and describe microscopical specimens of animal tissues and organs. (2) To make microscopical preparations of animal tissues and organs. (3) To prove his practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood, urine, glycogen.

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

Text-books recommended :

Elements of Histology : Klein.

Elements of Physiological Physics : McGregor Robertson.

Practical Physiology : Foster and Langley.

Outlines of Practical Physiology : Stirling.

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-books recommended :—

Organic Chemistry : Remsen.

#### COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates with Demonstrations on dead animals.

Text-book recommended :—

Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates : Mivart.

#### THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

##### PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND THERAPEUTICS.

Elementary General Pathology.

Elementary General Therapeutics.

Relation of Bacteria to Disease.

Specific Febrile Diseases.

Diseases of the Organs of Respiration.

Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.

Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Diseases of the Alimentary Canal.

Diseases of the Liver and the Pancreas.

Diseases of the Peritoneum and Mesenteric Glands.

Diseases of the Thyroid ; Supra-renal Bodies ; Spleen ; Lymphatics ; Blood.

Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Text-books recommended :

The Theory and Practice of Medicine : Bristowe.

The Theory and Practice of Medicine : Roberts.

Manual of Pathology : Coats, or

Manual of Pathological Anatomy, by Jones and Sieveking—latest edition edited by Payne.

##### PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

General Principles of Surgical Diagnosis.

Inflammation, Erysipelas, Septicæmia, Pyæmia.

Fractures, Dislocations.

Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds.

Injuries and Diseases of Joints.

Venereal Diseases.

Injuries and Diseases of Bladder, Urethra, and Prostate.

Text-books recommended :

Practice of Surgery : Bryant, or

Science and Art of Surgery : Erichsen, or

Surgery, its principles and practice : Holmes, or

Manual of Surgery ; 3 vols., Treves.

The instruction in Practical Surgery will include—  
The Application of Splints, Bandages, &c.

Text-books recommended :

Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging : Heath, or  
Surgical Handicraft : Pye, or  
The Essentials of Bandaging : Berkeley Hill.

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.

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.  
Elements of Surgical Pathology : Pepper.

MATERIA MEDICA.

The substances mentioned in the British Pharmacopoeia 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 official preparations, with the proportionate amount of active ingredient in each ; and the use and application of the volumetric solutions.

Text-book recommended :

Materia Medica and Therapeutics : Garrod (11th edit. 1885).

Books of reference :

Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica ; F. Lauder Brunton.  
Elements of Pharmacology ; Oswald Schmiedeberg.

FOURTH YEAR'S COURSE.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

For synopsis see Third Year's Course.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

The subjects of the Third Year and in addition—

Tumours.  
Shock, Coma, and Traumatic Delirium.  
Hernia.  
Aneurism.  
Injuries and Diseases of Special Regions.  
Plastic and Orthopædic Surgery.

Text-books recommended, the same as for the Third Year.

OPERATIVE SURGERY. \*

Operations on the dead body.

Text-book recommended :

A short Manual of Surgical Operations ; Arthur E. J. Barker, or  
The Operations of Surgery ; Jacobson.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.

1. Medical Evidence in general, and as bearing upon cases that may form the subject of a criminal trial, civil action, or coroner's inquest.

*Note.*—In addition to the written paper there will be a practical examination, which will not however include the practical physiology or the practical chemistry incidental to this Course.

Text-book recommended :

Forensic Medicine (last edition) : Guy & Ferrier.

OBSTETRICS.

Anatomy and Physiology of the Female Organs of Generation.

Physiology and Pathology of Pregnancy.

Natural and Difficult Labour.

Pathology and Management of the Puerperal State.

Text-books recommended :

A Manual of Midwifery : Galabin, or  
Science and Practice of Midwifery : Playfair.

FIFTH YEAR'S COURSE.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

Diseases of the female organs of generation.

Text-books recommended :

The Student's Guide to the Diseases of Women : Galabin, or  
A Manual of Gynæcology ; Hart and Barbour.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

Injuries of the Eye and its appendages.

Diseases of the Eyelids, Conjunctiva, and Lachrymal apparatus.

Diseases of the Eyeball including Glaucoma, Amblyopia, and 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 (3rd 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 works may also be consulted :

- Text-book of Diseases of the Ear : Politzer.
- Treatise on Diseases of the Ear : De Roosa.
- Treatise on the Ear : Burnett.

LUNACY.

The Physiology of Mind and its relations to Mental Disease.  
Insanity, its diagnosis, varieties, causes, treatment, pathology, and the procedure for placing persons of unsound mind under care and treatment.  
Text-book recommended :

- Clinical Lectures on Mental diseases : Clouston.

ELEMENTS OF HYGIENE.

*Habitations.*—Drainage of houses, removal of excreta. *Food.*—General principles of diet ; quality, choice, quantity, and adulteration of food. *Water.*—Quantity and supply. Examination of for hygienic purposes, contaminations, purification of. *Air.*—Examination of—impurities of—Ventilation. *Soil.*—Examination of—conditions affecting health.

Causes and prevention of specific diseases, disinfection and deodorization, vital statistics, climate, micro-organisms.

The Health, Quarantine, and Vaccination Acts and Regulations in force in South Australia.

A part of the Examination will be Practical.

Text-books :

- 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.
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## RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS TO THE PRACTICE OF THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

The rules for the admission of students to the practice of the Adelaide Hospital, of which copy is annexed, are published in the Calendar for convenience of reference :—

- A—I. That medical students of the University of Adelaide be admitted as pupils to the practice of the Hospital under the conditions hereinafter mentioned.
- II. Pupils may attend, according to the subject for which they have entered, the practice of the Hospital between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. (including attendance on the morning visits of the Resident Medical Officer) ; at no other time will the pupils be allowed in the Wards except by special permission of some Physician or Surgeon.
- III. No medical or surgical pupil shall publish the report of any case without the written permission of the Physician or the Surgeon under whose care the patient has been.
- IV. No pupil may introduce visitors into the Hospital without permission from some member of the Honorary Staff or from one of the Resident Medical Officers.
- V. Pupils entering for dispensary practice shall be under the immediate control of the Dispenser, and, in his absence, of the Assistant Dispenser, who shall be answerable to the Board for their good conduct.
- VI. Every pupil shall conduct himself with propriety, and discharge with zeal and assiduity the duties assigned to him, and pay for or replace any article and make good any loss sustained by his negligence.
- VII. If any pupil infringe any rule of the Hospital, or otherwise misconduct himself, he shall be subject to dismissal by the Board, and shall, on dismissal, forfeit all payments which he may have made, and all rights accruing therefrom.
- VIII. The members of the Honorary Staff of Physicians and Surgeons will give clinical instruction on the following terms, viz.—
- For the medical practice of the Hospital, for each pupil,  
£5 5s. per annum.
- For the surgical practice of the Hospital, for each pupil,  
£5 5s. per annum.
- (These fees to include the appointment of Clinical Clerk and Dresser).

For each six months' instruction in the Post Mortem Room, £2 2s.

For three months' instruction by the Dispenser in Practical Pharmacy, £2 2s.

A fee of £1 1s. shall be paid for the use of the Medical Library, and no books shall be removed from the Hospital without special permission of the Board.

Each student commencing attendance on the clinical practice of the Hospital shall be required to pay an entrance fee of £5 5s. All fees to be paid to the Secretary of the Hospital.

- IX. Every Physician shall have one or more Clinical Clerks, and every Surgeon shall have one or more Dressers, and all such Clerks and Dressers shall be appointed by the Board on the recommendation of the Honorary Staff of the Hospital.
- X. Subject to these rules, every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall hold office for six months, but shall, in the absence of another candidate, be eligible for re-appointment.
- XI. Every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall always accompany in his visits to the Wards the Physician or the Surgeon to whom he is attached.
- XII. The Clinical Clerk and Dresser of the receiving Physician or Surgeon shall, except when he is required to attend lectures at the University, be in attendance each day during the receiving week of such Physician and Surgeon.
- XIII. Every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall attend daily to assist the Resident Medical Officers in their duties.
- XIV. The following shall be the duties of Clinical Clerks and of Dressers :—They shall, under the supervision of the Resident Medical Staff, take a correct history of each case on the day of admission or as soon after as possible, and enter the same in the Case Book ; they shall keep a correct report of each case and of the treatment thereof and of its results until the patient's discharge or death, and enter it from day to day in their Case Book.
- XV. No student shall visit any patient in the Ovariectomy Cottage, or any case that has undergone a major operation, or any case of acute illness, without permission of the Physician or Surgeon.
- XVI. No student shall attend the practice of the Surgical Wards during the period that he is himself performing post mortem examinations.

XVII. No Clinical Clerk or Dresser shall be excused for absenting himself at the appointed hour of attendance in the morning, unless he receive permission to do so from the Physician or Surgeon to whom he is attached.

XVIII. Certificates to Clinical Clerks and Dressers shall be signed by their respective Physicians and Surgeons, and afterwards by the Chairman of the Board.

B—I. The foregoing rules shall apply to all students unconnected with the University of Adelaide who may wish to be admitted as pupils to the practice of the Adelaide Hospital.

II. That all pupils be subject to such other rules and regulations as may be adopted from time to time by the Board of Management.

April 15th, 1887.

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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.

V.—Candidates shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects :—

1. *Theory and Practice of Medicine*, including—

- (a) Pathology.
- (b) Therapeutics, and
- (c) Hygiene.
- 2. Mental Physiology and Lunacy.
- 3. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.
- 4. The History of Medicine.

It shall be optional for Candidates to substitute for the examination in the History of Medicine a written Thesis relating to some one of the subjects included in the medical curriculum. The subject of such Thesis shall be first approved by the Faculty of Medicine and the Thesis shall be forwarded to the Registrar of the University at least two weeks before the examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

VI.—The names of successful candidates shall be arranged in order of merit, and in one class.

VII. A notice in the subjoined form shall be sent by each candidate to the Registrar, not less than one month before the date of the Examination :—

I, \_\_\_\_\_ a Bachelor of Medicine of the University of Adelaide, having obtained that Degree on the day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year 18 \_\_\_\_\_, intend to present myself at the next Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £10.

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

To the Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

VIII. The undermentioned fees shall be paid in advance :—

Examination fee	... ..	£10	0	0
For the Degree of Doctor of Medicine		10	0	0

Allowed the 18th December, 1889.

OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SURGERY.  
REGULATIONS.

- I.—The Examination for the Degree of Master of Surgery shall be held once in each year, during the month of November.
- II.—No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have produced Certificates to the following effect :—
1. Of having been admitted to the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in this University, or of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine *ad eundem gradum*.
  2. Of having, subsequently to admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in this University, or in any other University whose degrees are recognised by the University of Adelaide,
    - (a) Attended to Clinical or Practical Surgery, during two years, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University;
    - (b) Or, attended to Clinical or Practical Surgery, during one year, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University, and of having been engaged during three years in the practice of his profession ;
    - (c) Or, of having been engaged, during five years in the practice of his profession.

Candidates who shall have passed in the First Class at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be exempted from one year's attendance on Clinical or Practical Surgery in a recognised institution, or from two years' practice of their profession. At least one-half of the time specified for Clinical or Practical Surgery must be devoted to Surgery as distinguished from Medicine.

- III.—These Certificates must be forwarded to the Registrar at least one month before the commencement of the Examination.
- IV.—The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, *vivâ voce* interrogation, practical demonstrations, and reports of cases in a hospital.
- V.—Candidates shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects :—

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

Candidates will also be required—

- (1) *To write commentaries on surgical cases,*
- (2) *To write a short extempore essay on some surgical topic.*
- (3) *To examine and report on cases of surgical patients in the wards of a hospital.*

VI.—The names of the successful candidates shall be arranged in order of merit, and in one Class.

VII. A notice in the subjoined form shall be sent by each candidate to the Registrar, not less than one month before the date of the Examination :—

I, \_\_\_\_\_ a Bachelor of Medicine of the University of Adelaide, having obtained that Degree on the day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year 18 \_\_\_\_\_, intend to present myself at the next Examination for the Degree of Master of Surgery.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £10.

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

To the Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

VIII. The undermentioned fees shall be paid in advance :—

Examination fee ... ..	£10	0	0
Fee for the Degree of Master of Surgery ...	5	0	0

Allowed the 18th December, 1889.

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OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.\*

REGULATIONS.

†I.—Students who satisfy the Professors and Lecturers of the School of Music that they have sufficient knowledge to enable them to enter upon the First Year's Course, may be enrolled as Matriculated Students in Music ; but all Students in Music, before they can take the Degree of Bachelor of Music, must either (a) have passed the Senior Public Examination, or (b) produce Certificates of having passed in the following subjects of the Senior Public Examination :—

1. In English,
2. In one other Language,
3. In one subject of Division B ;

or (c) produce Certificates of having passed such Examinations conducted by some other University as may in the opinion of the Council be equivalent.

II. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Music each candidate must complete three academical years of study, and pass the Examination proper to each year ; and must also compose an Exercise, to be approved by the Examiners.

III. To complete an academical year of study a Candidate must attend the courses of Lectures delivered on each of the subjects specified for the Examination in that year, but the separate courses of Lectures need not all be attended in one and the same year, nor need the Examination be passed in the same academical year in which the Lectures have been attended.

IV. No Student shall in any term be credited with attendance at the University Lectures and the completion of any academic term of study in any subject, unless he shall have attended during that term three-fourths of the Lectures given in that subject, except in case of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council.

V. At the first examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music every Candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects—

1. { *The Elements of Music.*  
*Harmony.*
2. *Counterpoint.*

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\*As the Chair of Music is not supported by endowment, the University does not guarantee the continuance of Courses of Lectures in Music.

† Allowed 13th November 1890.



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
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Fee payable by each Student to accompany his Exercise under Section IX.	... ..	£5 5 0
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Fee on taking the Degree of Bachelor of Music	... ..	£3 3 0
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The following Forms of Notice are prescribed :—

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

I, \_\_\_\_\_ an Undergraduate of the University, hereby give notice that, for the purpose of completing the \_\_\_\_\_ year of the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Music, I intend to present myself at the Ordinary Examination in the \_\_\_\_\_ term of 18 \_\_\_\_\_, for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz. :

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

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £

(Signed).....

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_

The Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

\* Allowed 13th November, 1890.

*Form of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by Students not studying for Degrees, of their intention to present themselves for Examination.*

I, \_\_\_\_\_ a Student of this University, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Ordinary Examination in the \_\_\_\_\_ term of 18 \_\_\_\_\_, for examination in the following subjects, viz.:

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

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £ \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) .....

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_

The Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

The Regulations concerning the Degree of Bachelor of Music allowed on the 17th November, 1886, are hereby repealed.

Allowed the 18th of December, 1886.

**SCHEDULES DRAWN UP UNDER No. X. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.**

**DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1892.**

**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 and three parts.

Text-book recommended—

Banister's "Music."

**SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.**

**ACOUSTICS.**

Nature and external cause of Sound. Mode of its transmission. Nature of wave-motion in general. Application of the wave-theory to Sound. Elements of a musical sound. Loudness and extent of vibration. Pitch and rapidity of vibration. Measures of absolute and of relative pitch. Resonance. Analysis of compound sounds. Helmholtz's theory of musical quality. Motion of sounding strings. The pianoforte and other stringed instruments. Motion of sounding air-columns. Flute and reed stops of the organ. Orchestral wind instruments. The

human voice. Interference. Beats. Helmholtz's theory of consonance and dissonance. Combination-tones. Consonant chords. Construction of the musical scale. Exact and tempered intonation. Equal temperament.

Text-book recommended—  
Tyndall's "Sound."

HARMONY, up to four parts, as contained in Professor Macfarren's "Rudiments of Harmony."

COUNTERPOINT, in four parts, as contained in the same author's "Counterpoint."

DOUBLE COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE in two parts.

Text-books recommended—  
Higgs' Primer on "Fugue" and Banister's "Music."

Works of reference recommended—  
"Six Lectures on Harmony," Macfarren; Ellis's translation of Helmholtz's "Die Lehre von den Tonempfindungen."

### THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

HARMONY AND COUNTERPOINT, each in not more than five parts.

CANON AND FUGUE, in not more than four parts.

FORM.

The various forms employed in classical composition.

INSTRUMENTATION.

A knowledge of the compass, capabilities, and quality of tone of the different instruments employed in a modern orchestra.

Note.—Candidates will also be examined in some Classical composition with regard to Harmony, Form, and Instrumentation. Work for analysis, Handel's "Messiah," full score.

Text-book recommended—  
Prout's "Instrumentation."

Books of reference recommended—  
Berlioz's "Instrumentation."  
Ouseley's "Form."  
Richter's "Fugue."

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OF PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

REGULATIONS.

- I. Public Examinations in the Theory and Practice of Music shall be held annually.
- II. Both male and female candidates shall be eligible for examination and the Regulations shall be read accordingly.
- III. Schedules defining as far as may be necessary the range of the Examinations shall be published in the month of January in each year.

THEORY OF MUSIC.

- IV. Junior and Senior Examinations in the Theory of Music shall be held annually.
- V. Candidates shall be admitted to either Examination without restriction as to age.
- VI. At the Junior Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in  
*Notes, Staves, Clefs, Keys, Intervals, Time, Transposition, Common Chords, and the knowledge of the technical terms used in Music.*
- VII. At the Senior Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in
  1. *Harmony.*
  2. *Counterpoint.*
  3. *History of Music.*
- VIII. The Examination shall be held on or about the first Friday in the month of November in each year.
- IX. The following fees shall be paid at the time of giving notice to attend :

Junior Examination	...	...	...	...	£1 1 0
Senior Examination	...	...	...	...	1 11 6

In no case will the fee be returned ; but if, not less than seven days before the examination, a candidate shall notify to the Registrar his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future examination.

\*X.—Candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves for examination on or before the 1st day of October; but notices of entry may be received on or before the 10th day of October on payment of an extra fee of 10s. 6d.

\* O11 Regulation X. repealed, and new one above allowed 31st December, 1890.

- XI. The names of successful candidates shall be arranged in two classes, in alphabetical order in each.
- XII. The list of successful candidates shall be posted at the University and shall state the last place of education from which each candidate comes.
- XIII. Certificates shall be given to the successful candidates stating in which class they have been placed.

PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

- XIV. Junior and Senior Examinations in the Practice of Music shall be held annually.
- XV. Candidates shall be admitted to either examination without restriction as to age.
- XVI. Candidates shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in one or more of the following subjects :—
  - 1. *Pianoforte Playing.*
  - 2. *Organ Playing.*
  - 3. *Solo Singing.*
  - 4. *Playing on any Orchestral Instrument.*
- XVII. The Examinations shall be held during the month of November.
- XVIII. The following fees shall be paid at the time of giving notice to attend :—

For candidates presenting themselves for examination at Adelaide or elsewhere, for each subject—

Junior Examination	...	...	...	£1	1	0
Senior Examination	...	...	...	2	2	0

And in no case will the fee be returned.
- \*XIX. Candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves for examination on or before the 10th day of October ; but notices may be received on or before the 20th day of October on payment of an extra fee of 10s. 6d.
- XX. The names of successful candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order in two classes in each of the above subjects.
- XXI. The list of successful Candidates shall be posted at the University, and shall state the subjects in which each Candidate has passed, and also the last place of education from which he comes.

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\* Old Regulation XIX. repealed, and new one above allowed 31st December, 1890.

XXII. Certificates shall be given to the successful Candidates stating the subjects in which they have passed and the class in which they have been placed.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

XXIII. The Junior and Senior Public Examinations in the Theory and Practice of Music may be held in other places than the City of Adelaide.

XXIV. Such Local Examinations shall be held only under the supervision of persons appointed by the Council.

XXV. No such Examination shall be held unless a sum sufficient to meet all expenses, including the Statutory Fees, be lodged with the Registrar at least one calendar month prior to the date fixed for the Examination.

Allowed 18th December, 1886.

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

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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.

#### 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, Mendelssohn, 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 (a), (b), and (c) of Subject I.

\* \* \* Candidates may bring their own accompanists.



## SUBJECT I.—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. Pfaf School.)
- CLEMENTI—Any one of the following Sonatas:—Op. 20 in E flat; Op. 21 in D; Op. 24 in B flat; Op. 33, No. 1 in F; Op. 26, No. 3 in D; Op. 25, No. 2 in G; Op. 12, No. 4, in E flat; Op. 36, No. 1 in A; Op. 26, No. 2 in F sharp m.; Op. 2, No. 1 in C; Op. 47, No. 2 in B flat; Op. 37, in E flat.
- CRAMER, J. B.—Sonatas, Op. 43, Op. 47, and Op. 48.
- DUSSEK—Sonata in B flat, Op. 34; Sonata in G, No. 2, Op. 47; 'La Consolation'; Sonata in D, Op. 47, No. 1; Sonata in B flat, Op. 24.
- ESCHMANN, J. C.—Sonata, Op. 33, in C; Sonata, Op. 23, No. 1 in C.
- GOETZ, H.—Sonatines, Op. 8, No. 1 in F; No. 2 in E flat.
- HANDEL, G. F.—Any *one* of his Suites for Pianoforte. Hornpipe and Aria.
- HAYDN, J.—Any *one* of the Piano forte Sonatas; Fantasia in C,  $\frac{3}{8}$ -time; 12 variations in E flat (on a Minuet from his Quartets).
- HELLER, ST.—Sonatine, Op. 147.
- HUMMEL, J. N.—Rondo, Op. 11, in E flat, Sonata, in C; (No. 1. Litolf).

## 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; Tarentella 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 Journées); Op. 42, six pieces facies; Rondoletto Op. 52
- HENSELT, A.—Chant sans Paroles, Op. 33.
- HANDEL—Fantasia in C.
- HARTMANN, J. P. E.—Novelletes, 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 Kinder-sonaten.
- 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 Fantasies-tücke, Op. 17; Märchengestalten, Op. 147.
- RHEINBERGER, J.—Three Studies, Op. 6; five pieces, Op. 9.
- RUBINSTEIN, A.—Soirées de Peters-burg, 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. v.—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 Litolf) 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, Litolf); 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 Polonoise, Op. 37; Toccata in C minor, Op. 38; Scherzo, Op. 27.
- BRUCH, M.**—Op. 14, two Pianoforte pieces.
- CHOPIN**—Berceuse 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; Polonoise in A, Op. 40, No. 1. Any of the Nocturnes; any of the Valses; 2 Polonoise, Op. 26; Rondo in E flat, Op. 16; Andante and Polonoise, in E flat, Op. 21; Polonoise, 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 caractéristiques, 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; Volkstauze, Op. 31.
- GERNSHEIM, F.**—Preludes, Op. 2; Variations, Op. 18.
- HELLER, ST.**—Two Tarantelles, Op. 85; Ländler und Walzer, Op. 97; two Valses, Op. 93; Saltarella, Op. 77; Transcriptions, Op. 72; The Trout, Op. 33; Scherzo in G m., Op. 108; Nocturnes, Op. 91; Impromptu, Op. 129; Jägerlied, Op. 73; Freischützstudien, Op. 127; La Chasse, Op. 29.
- HENSELT, A.**—Rhapsodies, Op. 4; Romances, Op. 22; Pensée fugitive, Op. 8; Nocturnes, Op. 6; Poème d'amour, Op. 3, Transcriptions, Op. 19.
- HILLER, F.**—Modern Suite, Op. 144; Six pieces, Op. 130; Reveries, Op. 17, 21, and 33.

## LIST A.

- Sonata in E, Op. 6; Capriccioso in F sharp m., Op. 5; Trois Caprices, Op. 33; Rondo capric., Op. 14; Andante and Variations in E flat, Op. 82; Andante cantabile and Preslo agitato in B minor; Variations sérieuses, Op. 54; Fugue in D, No. 3, Op. 7; Fugue in A, No. 5, Op. 7.
- MOSCHELES, J.—Sonata in E, Op. 41; Sonata mélancolique in F sharp, Op. 46.
- MOZART, W. A.—Sonata in D (Novello, No. 6); Sonata in F (Novello, No. 15); Sonata in D (Novello, No. 19); Fantasia and Sonata in C; Fantasia in C m.; do. in D m.; do., in C (with Fugue); Rondo in A m.
- NICODE, J. L.—Variations and Fugue, Op. 18.
- REINECKE, C.—Preludes and Fugues, Op. 65; Variations on Theme by Handel, Op. 84.
- RHEINBERGER, J.—Theme with Variations, Op. 41; do., Op. 61; Sinfonische Sonate, Op. 47.
- RÖNTGEN, J.—Sonata in D flat, Op. 10.
- RUBINSTEIN, A.—Sonata, Op. 12, in E m.; do., Op. 100, in A m.; do., Op. 20, in C m.; do., Op. 41, in F m.; Prelude and Fugue, Op. 53, No. 1.
- SCARLATTI, D.—Any *one* of his 60 Sonatas.
- SCHARWENKA, X.—Sonata, Op. 9; Ballade, Op. 8.
- SCHUBERT, F.—Any *one* of the Pianoforte Sonatas; Fantasia in G, Op. 78; Fantasia, Op. 15, in C.
- SCHUMANN, R.—Sonata, Op. 22, in G m.; do., Op. 11, in F sharp m.; do., Op. 14, in F m.; Four Fugues, Op. 72; Fantasia in C, Op. 17.
- THALBERG, S.—L'art du Chant appliqué au Piano; Concert Study, Op. 45, in A m.

## LIST B.

- HUMMEL, J. N.—Three Amusements, Op. 105; La Bella Capricciosa, Op. 55; Capriccio in F, Op. 49; La Galante, Op. 120; Grand Rondo in A flat, Op. 118.
- JENSEN, A.—Alla marcia ite, Op. 42; Eroticon, Op. 44; Låudler, 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; Glines; Soirées de Vienne; Fantasia on Lucia, Op. 13; Spinning Song from Flying Dutchman; Fantasia on Huguenots; 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 Irländais, Op. 15; Charakterstücke, Op. 7; Fantasias or Caprices, Op. 16, Nos. 2 and 3; Lieder ohne Worte, Nos. 10, 11, 15, 17, 24, 32, 34.
- MERKEL, G.—Capriccietto and Serenades, Op. 83.
- MOSZKOWSKI, M.—Humoreske, Op. 14.
- NORMAN, L.—Two pieces, Op. 1; four pieces, Op. 2; four pieces, Op. 5; four pieces, Op. 9; Album Leaves, Op. 11.

## LIST A.

- VOLKMANN, R.—Variations on Theme by Handel, Op. 26; Sonata, Op. 12, in C m.
- WEBER, C. M. v.—Any one of the four Pianoforte Sonatas.
- WEBER, G.—Sonata in B flat, Op. 1.
- WESTLAKE—Fugue in Octaves.
- WÜLLNER, F.—Sonata, Op. 6, in D m; do., Op. 10, in E.

## LIST B.

- RAFF, J.—Suite, Op. 72; twelve-pieces, Op. 55; Fantasia, Op. 119.
- REINECKE, C.—Hausmusik, Op. 77; Gavotte, Op. 123, No. 1; Four charact. pieces. Op. 13.
- RHEINBERGER, J.—Toccata, Op. 12; Zum Abschied, Op. 59; six charact. pieces, Op. 67.
- RUBINSTEIN, A.—Six Morceaux, Op. 51; Danses populaires, Op. 82; Polonaise, Op. 5, No. 1; Barcarolle in F minor; Barcarolle in G; Tarantella in B minor.
- SAINT-SAENS.—Gavotte, Op. 23.
- SCHARWENKA, PH.—Scène de Danse, Op. 6; Polonaise, Op. 15.
- SCHARWENKA, X.—Two Tales, Op. 5; Impromptu, Op. 17.
- SCHOLZ, H.—Lyrische Blätter, Op. 40.
- SCHOLZ, B.—Kindergestalten, Op. 40.
- SCHUBERT, F.—Momens musicales, Op. 94; Impromptus, Op. 90; Impromptus, Op. 142; Fantasia, Op. 15; Fantasia, Op. 78.
- SCHUMANN, R.—Humoreske, Op. 20 (first movement); Arabeske in C major; Noveletten in B minor; Carnival's Jest, Op. 26; Novelletten in D; Bunte Blätter, Op. 99; Albumblätter, Op. 124; Scherzoctte, Op. 31; Intermezzo, Op. 4; Arabeske, Op. 18; Blumenstück, Op. 19; three Romanza, Op. 28; Novellettes, Op. 21; Humoreske, Op. 20; Nachtstücke, Op. 23; Fantasiestücke, Op. 12; Kreisleriana, Op. 16; Carneval, Op. 9.
- TAUBERT, E. E.—Six Arabesken, Op. 28.
- TAUBERT, W.—Campanello, Op. 41.
- THALBERG, S.—Décameron, Op. 57; Tarantelle, Op. 65; L'arpeggio, Op. 35.
- WEBER—Polacca Brillante in E; Rondo (II Moto Continuo); Rondo Brillante in E flat; Grand Polonaise in E flat.

SUBJECT 2.—ORGAN PLAYING.

For a first-class certificate one piece from List A. will be required.

For a second-class certificate one piece from either List A. or List B. will suffice.

JUNIOR.

LIST A.

BACH—Eight short Preludes and Fugue (any one may be chosen); Prelude and Fugue, E minor.

HESSE—Prelude and Fugue (E minor); Air, with variations in A.

LIST B.

HILES, HENRY—Six Impromptus, Set I., any number; Set II., any number.

HOPKINS—Short Pieces for the Organ (any one may be chosen).

SMART, H.—Twelve Short Pieces (Novello). (Any one may be chosen).

\*\* Junior Candidates may also select any piece from the lists given for Senior Candidates.

ORGAN PLAYING.

SENIOR.

LIST A.

BACH—Any one of the important Preludes and Fugues.

HANDEL—Six Concertos (First Set). (Any one may be chosen).

HESSE—Toccata and Fugue in A flat.

MACFARREN, G. A.—Sonata in C.

MERKEL—Sonata in D minor; Sonata, Op. 42; Sonata, Op. 80.

MENDELSSOHN—Any one of the six Organ Sonatas; any one of the three Preludes and Fugues.

RHEINBERGER—Sonata in C minor. Fantasia Sonata A flat.

SILAS—Sonata in F.

LIST B.

BEST—Fantasia in E flat.

CHIPP—Twenty-four Sketches, Nos. 12 or 16.

HESSE—Air with variations in A. Air with variations in A flat.

HILES, HENRY—Six Impromptus, First Set, Nos. 2 or 4; Second Set Nos. 8, 9, 10, or 12.

MERKEL—Fantasia in D.

SILAS—Allegro Moderato (No. Novello).

### EVENING CLASSES.

- I. The Council will, from year to year, arrange for Evening Classes to be held in such subjects as may be deemed expedient.
- II. The number of lectures in each subject will be 25 or 50 according as the classes are held once or twice a week.
- III. No student will be enrolled who is under sixteen years of age.
- IV. The fees will be £1 for each of the shorter courses and £1 10s. for each of the longer courses. 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.

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### ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1892.

Subject to the above conditions, it is proposed to hold Evening Classes in the following subjects during the year 1892:—

	Minimum Number to form a Class.
1. Latin ... ..	10
2. Greek ... ..	10
3. Mathematics ... ..	10
4. Mathematics, Elementary ...	10
5. Mathematics, Advanced ...	10
6. Physics ... ..	10
7. Physics, Practical ... ..	10

				Minimum Number to form a Class.
8. Inorganic Chemistry	...	...	...	10
9. Practical Chemistry	...	...	...	10
10. Biology	...	...	...	10
11. Mineralogy	...	...	...	10
12. Geology ...	...	...	...	10
13. English	}	...	...	}
14. French				
15. German				

Number  
to be  
fixed by  
Lecturer.

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.—It is proposed to alter the above Regulations.



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

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

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

A Special Examination will be held annually for these Scholarships. Candidates must have previously passed the Senior Public Examination or the Matriculation Examination.

No candidate shall be eligible to compete for a Scholarship if he has been in attendance at the day classes of the University.

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

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

The University will hold the next of these examinations in March, 1892, and applications for admission to it must be made to the Department of Education before the 31st January, 1892.

Candidates can obtain the necessary form of application at the Office of the Inspector-General of Schools. This form has to be accompanied by (1) a statutory declaration showing that the candidate has resided in the colony for the specified time, and (2) a copy of the Registrar's certificate of birth, or, if this cannot be obtained, by other satisfactory evidence.

Candidates are requested to send to the Registrar on or before the 10th of February a list of the subjects in which they propose to be examined.

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NOTE.—The new Regulations issued by the Education Department do not provide for the continuation of these Scholarships.

At the Special Examination candidates may be examined in the following subjects, but no candidate shall be examined in both Divisions C. and D.—

							Scale of Marks.
<b>A. Classics.</b>							
LATIN	}	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
GREEK		...	...	...	...	...	
<b>B. Mathematics</b>							
(Including Elementary Statics and Dynamics) ... ..							1,000
<b>C. Modern Languages.</b>							
ENGLISH	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
FRENCH	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GERMAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>D. Science.</b>							
CHEMISTRY	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS	...	...	...	...	...	...	
BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY	...	...	...	...	...	...	
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY and the Principles of Geology	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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		{ Holder, Sydney Ernest Rogers, Richard Sanders
March		
Dec.		Gill, Alfred
1881		{ Kingsmill, Walter Murray, George John Robert
1882		{ Hopkins, William Fleming Leitch, James Westwood Wilkinson, Frederick William
1883		{ Tucker, William Alfred Edgecumbe Walker, William John Robin, Charles Ernest
1884		{ Treleven, Walter Mead, Cecil Silas Bishop, John Henry
1885		{ Hollidge, David Henry Duence, Richard
March		Hayward, Charles Waterfield (resigned)
October		Andrews, Richard Bullock <i>vice</i> Hayward, resigned
1886		{ Burgess, Thomas Martin
March		{ Wylie, Alexander Fischer, George Alfred

1887 March	{ Hone, Frank Sandland Bonnin, William James Marryat, Ernest Neville
1888 March	{ Butler, Frederick Stanley Frewin, Thomas Hugh Wheatley, Frederick William
1889 March	{ Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna McCarthy, Walter James Chapple, Frederic John
1890 March	{ Trüdinge, Walter Hone, Gilbert Bertram Smith, Julian Augustus Roman <i>Proxime accessit.</i> Trüdinge, Anna
1891 March	{ Boundy, Frank Palmer Nicholls, Leslie Herbert Blackburn, Charles Bickerton

Details of the subjects for the University Scholarships' Examination to be held in March, 1893 :—

### A. Classics.

#### LATIN.

*Virgil*—Æneid, Books VI. and VII.  
*Cicero*—Letters to Atticus, Book I.  
Grammar and Composition.  
Translation from authors not specified.

#### GREEK.

*Demosthenes*—In Meidiam.  
*Sophocles*—Ajax.  
Grammar and Composition.  
Translation from authors not specified.

N.B.—A paper of unseen passages half in Latin and half in Greek will be set: and a *vivâ voce* examination in both Latin and Greek will be held.

### B. Mathematics.

#### PURE MATHEMATICS.

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

*Algebra*—To Quadratic Equations and Surds (both inclusive).

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

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

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

#### APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

**C. Modern Languages.**

**ENGLISH.**

*Marsh*—Students' Manual of the English Language. Lectures I. to XI., inclusive (J. Murray).

*Trench*—Study of Words (Macmillan).

*Saintsbury*—Elizabethan Literature, the parts relating to the Drama (Macmillan).

*Smith*—Smaller Specimens of English Literature from Shakespeare to Pope inclusive (Murray).

*Shakespeare*—Othello.

*Composition.*

**FRENCH.**

**GERMAN.**

N.B.—A paper of unseen passages half in French and half in German will be set.

It has been decided to set no text books for either French or German. The candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of both languages in translating, at sight in Grammar, and in Composition.

**D. Science.**

*Chemistry.*

*Experimental Physics.*

\* *Botany and Physiology.*

*Physical Geography and the Principles of Geology.*

The same as for those subjects for the Senior Public Examination for November, 1892.

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\* Candidates are informed that they will not be allowed to bring up Botany without Physiology, nor Physiology without Botany, nor Physical Geography without the Principles of Geology, nor the Principles of Geology without Physical Geography.

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 Edgecumbe, B.A.,  
LL.B.
- 1886. Walker, William John, B.A.

This Scholarship has been abolished.

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THE ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP.

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

For the conditions upon which the Scholarship has been founded see Statutes, Chapter XIII. "Of the Angas Engineering Scholarship," Pages 70 and 71.

An examination for this Scholarship will be held in March, 1892, and should the Scholarship not be awarded, an examination for this Scholarship will, if required, be held in March, 1893.

For form of notice by candidates of intention to compete for the Scholarship. (*Vide* page 73).

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

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

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

3. GEOLOGY.

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

(2) The application of the science to drainage and water supply, architecture, road construction, and cognate branches.

(3) The candidates will be required to prove a practical acquaintance with the methods of constructing geological sections and maps. In this particular, specimens of actual work done may be submitted in evidence of practical knowledge.

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

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

The following awards have been made of this Scholarship.

1882. Donaldson, George, B.A.

1889. Farr, Clinton Coleridge, B.Sc.

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 71 and 72.

An examination for one Exhibition will be held in March, 1892.

The subjects for Examination in March, 1892, will be found in the Calendar for 1891 (page 181).

For form of notice by candidate of intention to compete for an Angas Engineering Exhibition. (See pages 73 and 74.)

The following Schedule has been drawn up in accordance with No. 13 of the Statutes concerning these Exhibitions for the year 1893.

1. MATHEMATICS (Pure and Applied).

PURE MATHEMATICS.

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

*Algebra*—To Quadratic Equations and Surds, both inclusive.

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

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

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

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

2. MODERN LANGUAGES—French, German. As prescribed for the University Scholarships for March, 1893. (*Vide* page 177).

3. SCIENCE.—Chemistry and Physics. As prescribed for the Senior Public Examination. (*Vide* pages 91 and 92).

4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.—As prescribed for the Senior Public Examination for 1892. (*Vide* pages 92 and 93).

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.



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 76 and  
77.

The following awards have been made of this Scholarship :

- 1884. Bertram, Robert Matthew.
  - 1889. Harrison, Rosa Lillian.
  - 1891. Bostock, Jessie.
-

THE JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIPS.

For the conditions of these Scholarships see Statutes, Chapter XIV.  
“Of the John Howard Clark Scholarships,” Pages 74 and 75.

The Council have prescribed the following subjects for the examination for these Scholarships to be held, if required, in April, 1892 :—

*Shelley*—Poems. Queen Mab, Alastor, Prometheus Unbound, The Cenci, Adonais, and such of Shelley's poems as are included in “The Golden Treasury of the best songs and lyrical poems in the English Language,” by F. J. Palgrave (Macmillan).

Text book recommended :

Poems of Percy Bysshe Shelley. (Ward, Locke, & Co.)

*Symonds, J. A.*—Shelley (in the English men of letters' series), Macmillan.

*De Quincey*—Confessions of an English Opium Eater (Camelot Classics).

*Matthew Arnold*—Essays in Criticism (second series), Macmillan.

Subjects for examination in 1893.

1. *Spenser*—Faerie Queen, Cantos I.-III. inclusive.
2. *Spenser*—A View of the Present State of Ireland.
3. Life of Spenser (in the English Men of Letters' series), Macmillan.
4. *Shakespeare*—The Sonnets.

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.* Dolette, Dorham Longford.  
1890. McCarthy, Walter James  
*Proxime accessit.* Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna.  
1891. Hone, Gilbert Bertram.

NOTE.—The value of this Scholarship varies from year to year, and will probably not exceed £25 per annum.

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THE EVERARD SCHOLARSHIP.

For the conditions of this Scholarship see Statutes Chapter XVI.  
“Of the Everard Scholarship” page 77.

The following awards have been made of this Scholarship—

1890. Verco, William Alfred.

1891. Mead, Cecil Silas.

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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





CADETSHIPS AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE  
SANDHURST.

The University of Adelaide, having now received a Charter by Royal Letters Patent, is entitled to nominate, in each year, to one Cadetship at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

Candidates recommended for Cadetships must join the R. M. College within six months after passing the qualifying examination at this University; and at the date of joining must be within the limits of seventeen and twenty-two years of age.

The terms at the R. M. College commence in each year on the 10th of February and the 1st of September respectively, and certificates of the age and of the moral character for the preceding four years of the nominated candidate, must reach the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards at least one month before the candidate joins at Sandhurst. These certificates must be accompanied by the certificate of a military or naval medical officer at the Australian colonies, in which it shall be stated that the candidate is in all respects physically fit for military service. The candidate will be carefully examined as regards eyesight and hearing, as well as in regard to the general soundness of his body.

The question of the literary qualification of candidates having been left to the determination of the nominating University, the Council have prescribed the subjoined rules and scheme of examination.

- I. Candidates must have completed the First Year of the B.A. or of the B.Sc. course.
- II. Candidates will be required to pass a further examination in
  1. *Geometrical Drawing.*
  2. *French or German.*
  3. *Elementary Applied Mathematics.*  
*and in two at least of the following subjects :*
  4. *Latin or Greek.*
  5. *Higher Pure Mathematics.*
  6. *Physics.*
  7. *Chemistry.*
  8. *English History, Literature, and Composition.*
- III. The standard of examination in the subjects numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, shall be that of the corresponding subjects in the Second Examinations for the Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc.
- IV. Candidates shall furnish such evidence of date of birth, good character, and physical fitness as the Council shall require.

- V. The examination shall ordinarily be held once in each academical year in the last term ; but whenever a candidate shall have been adjudged not worthy of nomination, a supplementary examination shall be held in the first term of the ensuing academical year.
- VI. The University will give not less than three calendar months notice of the date of each examination.
- VII. At least one calendar month before the date fixed for the examination candidates must give notice of their intention to compete.

The examination for the Cadetship will, if required, be held in the third term of 1892, and will commence on the 6th of September.

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## 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,	{	Not awarded.
1885.		

The Council have decided that for the future these prizes shall be divided into equal amounts, and offered for competition amongst Students in Medicine and non-graduating Students. By a subsequent decision of the Council the prize assigned to Students in Medicine will be awarded to the best student in all the subjects of the First Year's Course of the M.B. degree.

Under this regulation the following awards have been made :

December	{	Hope, Charles Henry Standish (Student in Medicine)	} Non-graduating
1885.		Jacob, Caroline	
	{	Walker, Jeannie Miller Campbell	} Non-graduating
December		Verco, William Alfred (Student in Medicine)	
1886.	{	Bristowe, Edith (Non-graduating Student)	} Non-graduating
December		Powell, Henry Arthur (Student in Medicine)	
1887.	{	Anderson, James	} Non-graduating
		Gent, Samuel	
December	{	Cavenagh, Wentworth Rowland (Student in Medicine)	} Non-graduating
1888.		Austin, Matilda Beatrice	
	{	Coleman, Frederick	} Non-graduating
December		Irwin, Henry Offley (Student in Medicine)	
1889.	{	Howchin, Stella (Non-graduating Student)	} Non-graduating
December		Hone, Frank Sandland (Student in Medicine)	
1890.	{	Poole, Elsie Allen (non-graduating Student)	} Non-graduating
December,		Bonnin, James Atkinson (Student in Medicine)	
1891.	{	No non-graduating Students in Physiology in 1891.	} Non-graduating

**THE STOW PRIZES.**

For conditions see Statutes, Chapter XV. "Of the Stow Prizes and Scholar," Pages 75 and 76.

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

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MARCH, 1891.

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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF LL.B.

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FIRST YEAR.

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ROMAN LAW.

MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B., AND MR. A. GILL, B.A., LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain the following expressions :—

*Jus postliminii, arrogatio, donatio, actio Serviana,  
rerum universitas, interdictum de precario, in integrum  
restitutio, actio noxalis, res nec mancipi.*

Ordinary Exam.  
LL.B.  
First Year.  
March, 1891

II. Translate and explain—

Est prodita stipulatio, quæ vulgo Aquiliana appellatur, per quam stipulationem contingit, ut omnium rerum obligatio in stipulationem deducatur et ea per acceptilationem tollatur. Stipulatio enim Aquiliana novat omnes obligationes et a Gallo Aquilio ita composita est : “ Quid quid te mihi ex quacumque causa dare facere oportet, oportebit oporteretve, præsens in diemve, quarumque rerum mihi tecum actio, quæque abs te petitio vel adversus te persecutio est, erit, quodque tu meum habes, tenes, possides, possideresve dolove malo fecisti, quo minus possideres, quanti quæque earum rerum res erit, tantam pecuniam dari stipulatus est Aulus Agerius, sponsondit Numerius Negidius.” Item e diverso Numerius Negidius interrogavit Aulum Agerium : “ Quid

Ordinary Exam.,  
First Year.  
L.L.B.  
March, 1891.

quid tibi hodierno die per Aquilianam stipulationem spondi, id omne habesne acceptum"? Respondit Aulus Agerius: "Habeo acceptum" vel et "acceptum tuli."

—J. III., xxix., 2.

- III. Trace the history of the law of Agency.  
IV. Classify servitudes, and show the various ways in which they might be created and terminated.  
V. Explain the procedure in the case of a single Interdict.  
VI. Write notes on the following passages:—

Quadrupli veluti furti manifesti, item de eo, quod metus causa factum sit, deque ea pecunia, quæ in hoc data sit, ut is, cui datur, calumniæ causa negotium alicui faceret vel non faceret.

—J. IV., vi., 25.

Plerumque solum et a parentibus et a coemptio natoribus mancipantur, cum velint parentes coemptio natoresque e suo jure eas personas dimittere.

—G. I., 118a.

Restituta autem hereditate is qui restituit nihilominus heres permanet; is vero qui recipit hereditatem, aliquando heredis loco est, aliquando legatarii.

—G. II., 251.

- VII. Translate with notes—

Justas autem nuptias inter se cives Romani contrahunt, qui secundum praecepta legum coeunt, masculi quidem puberes, feminae autem viripotentes, sive patresfamilias sint, sive filiifamilias, dum tamen filiifamilias et consensum habeant parentum quorum in potestate sunt. Nam hoc fieri debere et civilis et naturalis ratio suadet iu tantum, ut jussum parentis praecedere debeat. Unde quaesitum est an furiosi filia nubere aut furiosi filius uxorem ducere possit?

Just., I., 10.

- VIII. Translate with notes—

Verbi gratia si metu coactus aut dolo inductus aut errore lapsus stipulanti Titio promisisti, quod non debueras promittere, palam est, jure civili te obligatum esse; et actio qua intenditur dare te oportere, efficax est; sed iniquum est, te condemnari, ideoque datur tibi exceptio metus causa, aut doli mali aut in factum composita ad impugnandam actionem.

—Just IV., xiii., 1.

IX. Explain the object of the following statutes :—

Senatus consultum Trebellianum.  
Senatus consultum Pegasianum.  
Senatus consultum Tertullianum.  
Senatus consultum Orphitianum.  
Lex Aquilia.

Ordinary Exam.  
LL.B.  
First Year,  
March, 1891.

X. Distinguish the various modes by which the contract of suretyship could be made from the time of Gaius to the time of Justinian.

XI. Define *traditio*.

State its simplest form, and suggest various ways of effecting the same end where the simplest form was inapplicable.

XII. Distinguish *formula in factum concepta* and *formula in jus concepta*, giving an example of each.

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## LAW OF PROPERTY.

MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B., AND MR. E. B. GRUNDY.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Show the contrast between the working of the Feudal System in England and on the Continent, explaining the causes in each case.
- II. Explain fully the alterations in the law of Property which were made in the reign of Charles II.
- III. Explain the following expressions :—*Assize of Novel Disseisin, fee, springing use, demonstrative legacy, equitable waste, coparceners, scintilla juris, equitable mortgage.*
- IV. Classify companies, and show the steps necessary for the formation of a limited company under the Companies Acts.
- V. What were the principal points decided in the following cases?  
*Tyrell's Case, Dumpor's Case, Twyne's Case, Spencer's Case, Hulme v. Tenant.*
- VI. In what ways may personal property be alienated?
- VII. What steps must be taken when a Railway Company in South Australia desires to obtain land for its undertaking? What is done if the land turns out to be superfluous?



Ordinary Exam.  
LL.B.  
First Year.  
March, 1891.

- VIII. Explain the duties of an administrator of the estate of a deceased person in South Australia.
- IX. Define copyright, and state broadly the law on the subject.
- X. Explain and illustrate the equitable doctrine of satisfaction.

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## LAW OF PROPERTY.

MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B., and MR. E. B. GRUNDY.

Time—Three hours.

[You are required to give reasons where your answers involve matters of opinion].

- I. Define an *Estate Tail*, and explain how, by whom, and subject to what restrictions (if any) this estate can be barred.
- II. Distinguish between a *joint tenancy* and a *tenancy in common*, and explain the effect of (1) alienation by one of several joint tenants of his interest, and (2) alienation by one of several tenants in common of his interest.
- Lands are given to *A* and *B*, and the heirs of their two bodies. State the effect of this limitation (1) if *A* and *B* are persons who may possibly marry, (2) if they are not.
- III. Give the *Rule in Shelley's Case*, with examples, applying the rule to (1) estates in possession, and (2) estates in remainder.
- IV. Define the various kinds of "Waste," and give illustrations.
- V. What is the effect of "The Intestates Real Estate Distribution Act, 1867" as to lands of persons dying intestate, and when and why was that Act amended?
- VI. What is an "Estate by Wrong," and how was it created?
- VII. The title of every registered proprietor of land under the provisions of the Real Property Act is absolute and indefeasible subject only to certain qualifications—name them.
- VIII. State the provisions of the Statute of Frauds which relate to (1) the sale of goods, and (2) guarantees.
- IX. Explain and illustrate the maxim "*Actio personalis moritur cum personâ.*"

X. Define (1) a *Bill of Exchange*, and (2) a *Promissory Note*, and give the names by which the parties to (1) and (2) are respectively distinguished. State the effect of a material alteration made in a Bill of Exchange without the assent of all parties liable, and name alterations which are material.

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LL.B.  
First Year.  
March, 1891.



## SECOND YEAR, LL.B.

Ordinary Exam.  
LL.B.  
Second Year.  
March, 1891.

## JURISPRUDENCE.

MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B., and MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Municipal Law is “a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state—commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong.”—*Blackstone*.  
Criticise this definition.
- II. Explain fully the historical connection between Feudalism and Roman Law.
- III. Give the history of the Criminal Law of Rome, mentioning parallels between it and that of other countries.
- IV. Explain the following expressions :—*thing, heedlessness, subject of a right, event, will*.
- V. Distinguish carefully between “a supreme federal government” and “a system of confederated states.” Give illustrations.
- VI. Can sovereign powers be divided into legislative and administrative? Give reasons for your answer.
- VII. Define and distinguish Natural Law, Divine Law, Law of Nations.
- VIII. Explain the phrases *ratio decidendi, ratio legis*. To what extent does the maxim “*cessante ratione legis, cessat lex ipsa*” apply?
- IX. Write explanatory notes on the following passages :—
  - (a). “We have indications of a state of social affairs in which Conveyances and Contracts were practically confounded.
  - (b). “The Law of Persons will be restricted to the scantiest limits so long as all forms of status are merged in common subjection to Paternal Power.”
- X. Austin resolves every law into a *command* of the lawgiver. How is this analysis to be reconciled with the conceptions of Customary Law and Precedent?
- XI. Analyse the term *guilt*.
- XII. What is meant by *title* in respect of the acquisition of a right? What are the functions of Titles?

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.**

Ordinary Exam.  
L.L.B.  
Second Year.  
March, 1891.

MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., L.L.B., AND MR. T. HEWITSON, L.L.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Contrast the Anglo-Saxon and the Anglo-Norman constitutions, showing the strong points of each.
- II. Illustrate the peculiar position occupied by Henry VIII. with regard to the Constitution.
- III. Explain the principal matters contained in the Bill of Rights.
- IV. Enumerate the principal changes which have been made in the Constitution of the Imperial Parliament during the present reign.
- V. What constitutional questions have been discussed with reference to the cession of Heligoland.
- VI. Explain the history of the writ of *habeas corpus*.
- VII. A return to a writ of *habeas corpus* shows on the face of it a commitment for contempt by a court of competent jurisdiction. The return is false. What course would you, on behalf of the prisoner, advise?
- VIII. Write a brief sketch of the history of responsible government in South Australia, with special reference to the constitutional relations between the two Houses of Parliament as provided by statute.
- IX. Give an account of the origin of trial by jury.
- X. What is the tenure of office of a Judge of the Supreme Court of South Australia? By what means can he be removed from office?
- XI. Give an historical account of the writ "*Ne exeat regno*." What is its practical use at the present time?
- XII. Write short notes on each of the following cases:—*Leach v. Money*, *Ferrers' Case*, *Mayor of Lyons v. East India Company*, *Barton v. Taylor* (11 Ap. Cas. 197).

**LAW OF CONTRACT.**

MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B., AND MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. "The Scottish Institutional writers consider trusts as a species of real contract." Criticise such a classification.

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Second Year.  
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- II. *A* covenants to pay *B* certain moneys. The covenant is in fact given to secure the purchase money of property sold by *B* to *A* for an unlawful purpose. Is the contract enforceable? State the rules of law governing this and similar cases.
- III. Is a contract ever void for want of contractual capacity in the parties to it or either of them? Illustrate your answer by reference to the contracts of infants, lunatics, and corporations respectively.
- IV. When is silence equivalent to misrepresentation?  
*A* by written contract agrees to sell his interest in certain property to *B* describing it in the contract of sale as "an immediate absolute reversion in fee simple." *A*'s interest is in fact subject to undisclosed incumbrances. What are *B*'s rights? Are they affected or altered by the fact that *B* has taken a conveyance and paid the purchase money?
- V. State generally how a contract may be discharged, distinguishing, in this respect, simple contracts and contracts under seal, executed and executory contracts.
- (i) *A* sells to *B* a piece of land adjoining *A*'s house, *B* covenanting to use the land only as a bowling green.
- (ii) *A* also sells a horse to *B* on the condition that it shall only be used for racing.
- How far are these restrictions binding  
 (a) at law, (b) in equity, on *B*'s successors in title and property.
- VII. When is a past benefit a good consideration for a subsequent promise? Explain the different views that the Courts have held on the subject.
- VIII. On what grounds will the Court refuse to order specific performance? Cite authorities.
- IX. *A* is induced, by the fraudulent misrepresentation of *B*, to enter into a contract with *C*. What are *A*'s rights  
 (a) if *C* were cognizant of what *B* did;  
 (b) if *C* were ignorant of what *B* did?
- X. A contract is entered into in France in which the provisions of the Statute of Frauds are not complied with. Can it be enforced in England? Give reasons for your answer.

- XI. Explain fully the difference between assignability and negotiability.
- XII. *A* consults the time-table placed on the notice board at the Railway Station by the Railway Commissioners, and sees a notice of a six o'clock train from Adelaide to Gawler. On going to the Railway Station at 5.50, and asking for a ticket, he is told that, owing to a recent alteration of arrangements, the train has started at 5.40. He is consequently obliged to remain for the night at an hotel at Adelaide. Discuss *A*'s rights.
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# THIRD YEAR, LL.B.

Ordinary Exam,  
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Third Year.  
March, 1891.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW.

PROFESSOR PITT COBBETT, M.A., D.C.L., & MR. G. J. R. MURRAY,  
B.A., LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give a short historical sketch of the claims that have been made by different States to appropriate or exercise sovereignty over parts of the sea. What principles are now generally accepted as applicable to the matter?
- II. Mention the principal applications of the doctrine of Exterritoriality, giving an account of any one important controversy that has arisen out of this doctrine.
- III. Define Intervention, and discuss the limits within which it is usually regarded as permissible.
- IV. Write a short account of the dispute that has recently arisen between Great Britain and France with reference to the exercise by the French of rights of fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland.
- V. Under what circumstances do treaties cease to be binding?
- VI. Mention the more important instances of international arbitration during the present century, writing a detailed account of any one of them.
- VII. Distinguish the following terms, giving examples to illustrate their meaning :—  
*Etat fédératif* and *Confédération d'états* ;  
 Real, Personal, and Incorporate Union ;  
 Suzerainty and Sovereignty.
- VIII. A native of Guernsey, aged 20, and, consequently, by the law of Guernsey, an adult, enters into a contract in South Australia. If sued upon the contract, can he plead infancy? Cite authority for your answer.
- IX. Would the Government of South Australia be justified in charging income tax to persons in England who have lent money to it?
- X. Discuss the principles applicable to the following cases, *A* having in each case a British, and *B* a French domicile :—

- (1) *A* charters a French ship, the property of *B*, for a voyage from Port Adelaide to London. In the course of the voyage, the master of the ship gives a bottomry bond on ship, freight, and cargo; the ship and freight prove insufficient.
- (2) *A* enters into a verbal contract with *B* in Paris. The contract is one that is not to be performed within the year, but French law in such cases does not require writing. *A* breaks the contract, and *B* brings his action in an English Court.
- (3) *B* accepts a bill drawn by *A*, and payable in France.

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- XI. Define Domicile, and state the more important rules for its ascertainment.
- XII. Write a short note on any two of the following :—
- Sottomayor v. De Barros* (L.R. 3 P.D. & A. 1);  
*The Halley* (L.R. 2 P.C. 193);  
*The Parlement Belge* (L.R. 5 P.D. & A. 197);  
*The Anna* (5 Rob. 373).

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## LAW OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL WRONGS.

MR. ALFRED GILL, B.A., LL.B., AND MR. G. J. R. MURRAY,  
 B.A., LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Classify the degrees of responsibility in tort which may be incurred by one man for the act of another.
- Discuss the liability of the defendant Company in the following case :—
- A water supply company employed a firm of contractors to break open a public street. A foot passenger, falling over certain earth and stones excavated and heaped up by the servants of the contractors, sued the water supply company for damages, as compensation for actual injuries consequent upon the fall.
- II. If *A* sue for damage arising from the negligent conduct of *B* how far may his right to recover be affected by his own want of care?

Two vessels in the Port River came into collision. It



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- being found as a fact that both vessels were negligently navigated, what are the rights of the respective owners?
- III. What must the plaintiff prove in order to establish a *prima facie* case in an action of deceit.
- IV. In what circumstances is the plea of self defence a ground of immunity from the consequences of an act otherwise tortious?
- V. Define the offence of conspiracy.  
In what respects are Trades Unions exempt from the general principles of the law relating to conspiracy?  
Describe the principal offences under the Trades Union Act No. 41 of 1876.
- VI. Distinguish acts of homicide according to the classification laid down by Stephen.  
To what extent is provocation a defence in cases of homicide?
- VII. Discuss the liability of the prisoner in the following cases:—  
(a) He took away another man's coat by mistake from the hall of an hotel at which he was staying, and afterwards, when he found who the real owner was, kept it.  
(b) A man who owed him £1 gave him a banknote in payment of his debt, which the prisoner at the time when it was handed to him saw to be a £5 note, but kept.  
(c) He has dug up a corpse buried in a cemetery and sold it.  
(d) He has brought a valuable dog to the colony, which has, by order of the Police, been placed in quarantine. He secretly removed it from the quarantine station, and substituted one of less value.
- VIII. On what grounds may informations be removed into the Supreme Court by *certiorari*? State the procedure in such cases.
- IX. What is meant in law by a false pretence? Explain the difference between obtaining money by a false pretence, and the larceny of money by a false pretence
- X. Explain public and private nuisances, and the remedies in each case.
- XI. Examine the phrase "The greater the truth, the greater the libel."
- XII. What must be proved in an action for seduction?

## THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE.

Ordinary Exam.  
LL.B.  
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March, 1891.

MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B., AND MR. T. B. GALL.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What are interrogatories? To whom may they be lawfully administered, and upon what grounds may such a person refuse to answer them?
- II. In what cases will a writ of sequestration be issued? State the effect of such a writ.
- III. In what points does the procedure in actions to recover land differ from that in other actions?
- IV. In what circumstances will the Court grant an order in the nature of a mandamus? Explain the changes which have been introduced by the Supreme Court Act with reference to such matters.
- V. When is evidence as to character deemed relevant? Of what must such evidence consist? When may it be rebutted?
- VI. When may depositions taken before a magistrate be given in evidence?
- VII. *A*, who resides in Victoria, is indebted to *B*, who resides in South Australia, for money lent to *A*, while in Adelaide. *C*, who also resides in South Australia, owes money to *A*. Can *B* enforce payment from *C* of the debt which the latter owes to *A*, or of any, and what part thereof? If so, describe the procedure.
- VIII. What is meant by secondary evidence? When is it admissible? Give examples.
- IX. How would you proceed if instructed by a creditor to effect the compulsory winding-up by the Court of a Company under the Companies' Acts? Describe the proceedings subsequent to the winding-up order.
- X. When are the statements of strangers to a suit admissible as evidence? Give examples.
- XI. *A*, domiciled in England, dies possessed of property there and land in South Australia, also shares on the Adelaide register of the National Bank of Australasia. He leaves a

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will appointing his wife and son, who reside in England, executors. What is necessary to enable the executors to deal with the land and shares in South Australia? Describe the procedure.

- XII. Is there any, and what, statutory provision for the application, for the lunatics' benefit, of the property of lunatics of small means? Describe the proceedings incidental to an Inquiry, in the Supreme Court, as to the lunacy, or otherwise, of a person of property supposed to be lunatic.
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MARCH, 1891.

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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF MUS. BAC.\*

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THIRD YEAR.

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HARMONY.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Arrange the following for a quintett of strings :—

The musical notation consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat major), and a common time signature (C). The melody starts on G4, moves to A4, then B-flat4, and continues with various intervals and rests. The second and third staves provide harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

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II. Write, in short score, four parts, three examples of en-harmonic modulation. Begin each example in the key of D.

III. Define—Chromatic, Diatonic, Strict Style, Free Style.

IV. Sketch the outline of a movement for pianoforte in Ternary form. Only the melody and a figured bass

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\* This Examination should have been held in November, 1890, but was postponed until March, 1891, by order of the Council.

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need be given with occasional bars fully filled in to show the style of accompaniment.

- V. In the key of B major write a chord of the Dominant Minor 13th and resolve the same in three different ways.
- VI. Give a bass with figures to show the harmony used by Mendelssohn in the chorus "Then did Elijah,"
- VII. Explain the following progression :—

*GOUNOD.*

The image shows a musical score for Gounod's 'Then did Elijah'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of chords and melodic lines. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with various figures and chords. The key signature is B major (two sharps).

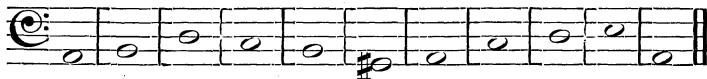
- VIII. In what respect do the following classes of discords differ :
- (a) Suspensions.
  - (b) Diatonic Discords.
  - (c) Fundamental Discords.

Write examples of each class to illustrate your answer.

- IX. Write, in short score, four different harmonies over the following bass :—

The image shows a short score bass line in bass clef. The key signature is B major (two sharps). The notes are: B2, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F#7, G7, A7, B7, C8, D8, E8, F#8, G8, A8, B8, C9, D9, E9, F#9, G9, A9, B9, C10, D10, E10, F#10, G10, A10, B10, C11, D11, E11, F#11, G11, A11, B11, C12, D12, E12, F#12, G12, A12, B12, C13, D13, E13, F#13, G13, A13, B13, C14, D14, E14, F#14, G14, A14, B14, C15, D15, E15, F#15, G15, A15, B15, C16, D16, E16, F#16, G16, A16, B16, C17, D17, E17, F#17, G17, A17, B17, C18, D18, E18, F#18, G18, A18, B18, C19, D19, E19, F#19, G19, A19, B19, C20, D20, E20, F#20, G20, A20, B20, C21, D21, E21, F#21, G21, A21, B21, C22, D22, E22, F#22, G22, A22, B22, C23, D23, E23, F#23, G23, A23, B23, C24, D24, E24, F#24, G24, A24, B24, C25, D25, E25, F#25, G25, A25, B25, C26, D26, E26, F#26, G26, A26, B26, C27, D27, E27, F#27, G27, A27, B27, C28, D28, E28, F#28, G28, A28, B28, C29, D29, E29, F#29, G29, A29, B29, C30, D30, E30, F#30, G30, A30, B30, C31, D31, E31, F#31, G31, A31, B31, C32, D32, E32, F#32, G32, A32, B32, C33, D33, E33, F#33, G33, A33, B33, C34, D34, E34, F#34, G34, A34, B34, C35, D35, E35, F#35, G35, A35, B35, C36, D36, E36, F#36, G36, A36, B36, C37, D37, E37, F#37, G37, A37, B37, C38, D38, E38, F#38, G38, A38, B38, C39, D39, E39, F#39, G39, A39, B39, C40, D40, E40, F#40, G40, A40, B40, C41, D41, E41, F#41, G41, A41, B41, C42, D42, E42, F#42, G42, A42, B42, C43, D43, E43, F#43, G43, A43, B43, C44, D44, E44, F#44, G44, A44, B44, C45, D45, E45, F#45, G45, A45, B45, C46, D46, E46, F#46, G46, A46, B46, C47, D47, E47, F#47, G47, A47, B47, C48, D48, E48, F#48, G48, A48, B48, C49, D49, E49, F#49, G49, A49, B49, C50, D50, E50, F#50, G50, A50, B50, C51, D51, E51, F#51, G51, A51, B51, C52, D52, E52, F#52, G52, A52, B52, C53, D53, E53, F#53, G53, A53, B53, C54, D54, E54, F#54, G54, A54, B54, C55, D55, E55, F#55, G55, A55, B55, C56, D56, E56, F#56, G56, A56, B56, C57, D57, E57, F#57, G57, A57, B57, C58, D58, E58, F#58, G58, A58, B58, C59, D59, E59, F#59, G59, A59, B59, C60, D60, E60, F#60, G60, A60, B60, C61, D61, E61, F#61, G61, A61, B61, C62, D62, E62, F#62, G62, A62, B62, C63, D63, E63, F#63, G63, A63, B63, C64, D64, E64, F#64, G64, A64, B64, C65, D65, E65, F#65, G65, A65, B65, C66, D66, E66, F#66, G66, A66, B66, C67, D67, E67, F#67, G67, A67, B67, C68, D68, E68, F#68, G68, A68, B68, C69, D69, E69, F#69, G69, A69, B69, C70, D70, E70, F#70, G70, A70, B70, C71, D71, E71, F#71, G71, A71, B71, C72, D72, E72, F#72, G72, A72, B72, C73, D73, E73, F#73, G73, A73, B73, C74, D74, E74, F#74, G74, A74, B74, C75, D75, E75, F#75, G75, A75, B75, C76, D76, E76, F#76, G76, A76, B76, C77, D77, E77, F#77, G77, A77, B77, C78, D78, E78, F#78, G78, A78, B78, C79, D79, E79, F#79, G79, A79, B79, C80, D80, E80, F#80, G80, A80, B80, C81, D81, E81, F#81, G81, A81, B81, C82, D82, E82, F#82, G82, A82, B82, C83, D83, E83, F#83, G83, A83, B83, C84, D84, E84, F#84, G84, A84, B84, C85, D85, E85, F#85, G85, A85, B85, C86, D86, E86, F#86, G86, A86, B86, C87, D87, E87, F#87, G87, A87, B87, C88, D88, E88, F#88, G88, A88, B88, C89, D89, E89, F#89, G89, A89, B89, C90, D90, E90, F#90, G90, A90, B90, C91, D91, E91, F#91, G91, A91, B91, C92, D92, E92, F#92, G92, A92, B92, C93, D93, E93, F#93, G93, A93, B93, C94, D94, E94, F#94, G94, A94, B94, C95, D95, E95, F#95, G95, A95, B95, C96, D96, E96, F#96, G96, A96, B96, C97, D97, E97, F#97, G97, A97, B97, C98, D98, E98, F#98, G98, A98, B98, C99, D99, E99, F#99, G99, A99, B99, C100, D100, E100, F#100, G100, A100, B100, C101, D101, E101, F#101, G101, A101, B101, C102, D102, E102, F#102, G102, A102, B102, C103, D103, E103, F#103, G103, A103, B103, C104, D104, E104, F#104, G104, A104, B104, C105, D105, E105, F#105, G105, A105, B105, C106, D106, E106, F#106, G106, A106, B106, C107, D107, E107, F#107, G107, A107, B107, C108, D108, E108, F#108, G108, A108, B108, C109, D109, E109, F#109, G109, A109, B109, C110, D110, E110, F#110, G110, A110, B110, C111, D111, E111, F#111, G111, A111, B111, C112, D112, E112, F#112, G112, A112, B112, C113, D113, E113, F#113, G113, A113, B113, C114, D114, E114, F#114, G114, A114, B114, C115, D115, E115, F#115, G115, A115, B115, C116, D116, E116, F#116, G116, A116, B116, C117, D117, E117, F#117, G117, A117, B117, C118, D118, E118, F#118, G118, A118, B118, C119, D119, E119, F#119, G119, A119, B119, C120, D120, E120, F#120, G120, A120, B120, C121, D121, E121, F#121, G121, A121, B121, C122, D122, E122, F#122, G122, A122, B122, C123, D123, E123, F#123, G123, A123, B123, C124, D124, E124, F#124, G124, A124, B124, C125, D125, E125, F#125, G125, A125, B125, C126, D126, E126, F#126, G126, A126, B126, C127, D127, E127, F#127, G127, A127, B127, C128, D128, E128, F#128, G128, A128, B128, C129, D129, E129, F#129, G129, A129, B129, C130, D130, E130, F#130, G130, A130, B130, C131, D131, E131, F#131, G131, A131, B131, C132, D132, E132, F#132, G132, A132, B132, C133, D133, E133, F#133, G133, A133, B133, C134, D134, E134, F#134, G134, A134, B134, C135, D135, E135, F#135, G135, A135, B135, C136, D136, E136, F#136, G136, A136, B136, C137, D137, E137, F#137, G137, A137, B137, C138, D138, E138, F#138, G138, A138, B138, C139, D139, E139, F#139, G139, A139, B139, C140, D140, E140, F#140, G140, A140, B140, C141, D141, E141, F#141, G141, A141, B141, C142, D142, E142, F#142, G142, A142, B142, C143, D143, E143, F#143, G143, A143, B143, C144, D144, E144, F#144, G144, A144, B144, C145, D145, E145, F#145, G145, A145, B145, C146, D146, E146, F#146, G146, A146, B146, C147, D147, E147, F#147, G147, A147, B147, C148, D148, E148, F#148, G148, A148, B148, C149, D149, E149, F#149, G149, A149, B149, C150, D150, E150, F#150, G150, A150, B150, C151, D151, E151, F#151, G151, A151, B151, C152, D152, E152, F#152, G152, A152, B152, C153, D153, E153, F#153, G153, A153, B153, C154, D154, E154, F#154, G154, A154, B154, C155, D155, E155, F#155, G155, A155, B155, C156, D156, E156, F#156, G156, A156, B156, C157, D157, E157, F#157, G157, A157, B157, C158, D158, E158, F#158, G158, A158, B158, C159, D159, E159, F#159, G159, A159, B159, C160, D160, E160, F#160, G160, A160, B160, C161, D161, E161, F#161, G161, A161, B161, C162, D162, E162, F#162, G162, A162, B162, C163, D163, E163, F#163, G163, A163, B163, C164, D164, E164, F#164, G164, A164, B164, C165, D165, E165, F#165, G165, A165, B165, C166, D166, E166, F#166, G166, A166, B166, C167, D167, E167, F#167, G167, A167, B167, C168, D168, E168, F#168, G168, A168, B168, C169, D169, E169, F#169, G169, A169, B169, C170, D170, E170, F#170, G170, A170, B170, C171, D171, E171, F#171, G171, A171, B171, C172, D172, E172, F#172, G172, A172, B172, C173, D173, E173, F#173, G173, A173, B173, C174, D174, E174, F#174, G174, A174, B174, C175, D175, E175, F#175, G175, A175, B175, C176, D176, E176, F#176, G176, A176, B176, C177, D177, E177, F#177, G177, A177, B177, C178, D178, E178, F#178, G178, A178, B178, C179, D179, E179, F#179, G179, A179, B179, C180, D180, E180, F#180, G180, A180, B180, C181, D181, E181, F#181, G181, A181, B181, C182, 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G321, A321, B321, C322, D322, E322, F#322, G322, A322, B322, C323, D323, E323, F#323, G323, A323, B323, C324, D324, E324, F#324, G324, A324, B324, C325, D325, E325, F#325, G325, A325, B325, C326, D326, E326, F#326, G326, A326, B326, C327, D327, E327, F#327, G327, A327, B327, C328, D328, E328, F#328, G328, A328, B328, C329, D329, E329, F#329, G329, A329, B329, C330, D330, E330, F#330, G330, A330, B330, C331, D331, E331, F#331, G331, A331, B331, C332, D332, E332, F#332, G332, A332, B332, C333, D333, E333, F#333, G333, A333, B333, C334, D334, E334, F#334, G334, A334, B334, C335, D335, E335, F#335, G335, A335, B335, C336, D336, E336, F#336, G336, A336, B336, C337, D337, E337, F#337, G337, A337, B337, C338, D338, E338, F#338, G338, A338, B338, C339, D339, E339, F#339, G339, A339, B339, C340, D340, E340, F#340, G340, A340, B340, C341, D341, E341, F#341, G341, A341, B341, C342, D342, E342, F#342, G342, A342, B342, C343, D343, E343, F#343, G343, A343, B343, C344, D344, E344, F#344, G344, A344, B344, C345, D345, E345, F#345, G345, A345, B345, C346, D346, E346, F#346, G346, A346, B346, C347, D347, E347, F#347, G

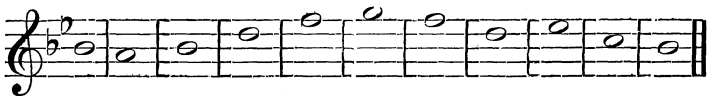
III. To the following subject add parts for Tenor, 4th species, and Treble, 2nd species, (three parts):—



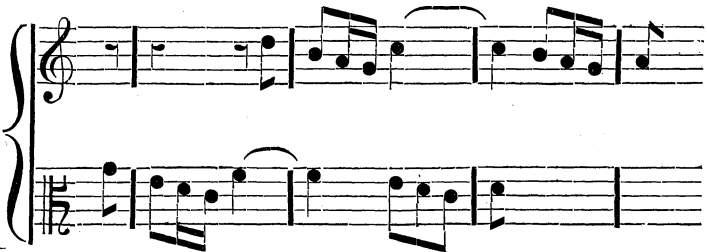
Ordinary Exam.,  
Mus. Bac.  
Third Year.  
March, 1891.

IV. Add three parts above the foregoing subject, all in the 5th species (four parts).

V. Add four parts below the following subject, the Bass in third species, the others in 1st species (five parts).



VI. Continue for at least eight bars, the following Canon, and make it perpetual Add a coda :—



VII. Of how many inversions is a Quadruple Counterpoint susceptible?

VIII. Write a Fugue in two parts on the following subject, Let it contain examples of:—

- (a) Curtailment of subject,
- (b) Augmentation,
- (c) Stretto.



IX. Write the subject to *precede* the following answer. Say whether the subject be real or tonal, and if the latter whether authentic or plagal :—



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March, 1891.

- X. Add a counter-subject to the above in some form of Double Counterpoint.

### FORM AND INSTRUMENTATION.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—three hours.

- I. State the difference between a Sonata and a Concerto. Mention some examples of the latter.
- II. In what directions did Beethoven seek to improve the Sonata ?
- III. What do you notice in the formal construction of the vocal numbers in Handel's *Acis and Galatea* ?
- IV. Analyse Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonata in E $\flat$ , Op. 31, No. 3
- V. Give the meaning of the word "Rhythm."
- VI. Distinguish between the Classical and Romantic schools of composition.
- VII. Give the Italian names of the instruments used in Mozart's Requiem.
- VIII. Say why the "Flauto Terzo" is so called, and mention any works in which it is used.
- IX. Mention at least three different systems of arranging the instruments in a full score.
- X. In modern orchestras the French Horns are often replaced by Ventil Horns. Do you think this an advantage or otherwise ? Give reasons for your reply.
- XI. Arrange the following for two French Horns and two Ventil Horns :—

WAGNER,

The image shows a musical score for Wagner's music. It consists of two staves, one in the treble clef and one in the bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a style characteristic of Wagner's operas, with a focus on melodic lines and harmonic support. The score is presented as a single system with a double bar line at the end.

- XII. Score the following for full orchestra :—22 bars of op. 10 No. 1., Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonatas.

MARCH, 1891.

## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

### DICTATION.

This mixed system | of opinion and sentiment | had its origin | in the ancient chivalry | : and the principle, | though varied in its appearance | by the varying state | of human affairs, | subsisted and influenced | through a long succession | of generations, | even to the time we live in. | If it should ever | be totally extinguished, | the loss I fear | will be great. | It is this | which has given its character | to modern Europe. | It is this | which has distinguished it | under all its forms | of government, | and distinguished it | to its advantage, | from the states of Asia, | and possibly | from those states which flourished | in the most brilliant periods | of the antique world. | It was this, which, | without confounding ranks, | had produced a noble equality, | and handed it down | through all the gradations | of social life. | It was this opinion | which mitigated | kings into companions, | and raised private men | to be fellows with kings. |

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A., and MR. R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Two hours.

I. Analyse the following sentences :—

“ It is *hard* to distinguish with the last degree of accuracy *what laws* are fundamental and *what not*.

“ Every *hour* you continue on *this* ill-chosen ground your difficulties thicken on you.”

II. Parse the words in italics in the above.

III. Distinguish between the meanings of *unnatural* and *supernatural*, *discover* and *invent*, *notorious* and *famous*.



Preliminary  
Examination,  
March, 1891.

- IV. Write down the comparative and superlative of each of the following adjectives :—  
Hot, bad, pretty, good, little, eccentric, many, full.
- V. Write out the second person singular, indicative and subjunctive moods, active voice, of the verb "to eat," giving all the tenses in each mood.
- VI. Correct any errors which may exist in the following sentences, and explain the nature of each error :—
- (a) If anyone comes tell them I have gone home.
  - (b) They found a specimen of ore containing a quantity of silver, and which promised rich returns.
  - (c) I gave the letter to a messenger whom I know is trustworthy.

#### COMPOSITION.

Write a brief essay on one only of the following subjects :—

1. War.
2. Your favourite books.
3. An Australian Christmas.

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#### ARITHMETIC.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A., and MR. R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Two hours and a half.

- I. Find the cost of 24 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs. at £4 6s. 3d. per ton.
- II. There are 396 leaves in a certain book, and each leaf is 5 in. by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. How many square yards of paper have been used in the book?
- III. A man plants an orchard, 200 ft. square, with fruit trees, placing them in rows 18 ft. apart, the trees in each row being 18 ft. from each other. The distance allowed between the trees and the fence is 10 ft. How many trees will the orchard hold?
- IV. Reduce to a simple fraction—  

$$\frac{\cdot 42\bar{6}}{\cdot 579} \times \cdot 623 \div \cdot 798.$$
- V. Find the simple interest on £629 10s. for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  %, and explain the rule by which you work.

- VI. In a certain town there are  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles of street a chain and a half wide,  $3\frac{5}{8}$  miles a chain wide, and  $2\frac{1}{8}$  miles two-thirds of a chain wide. How many acres of land are used up in streets?
- VII. A man sells certain goods at 12s. per cwt., and loses 4% on what they cost him. At what price should he have sold to gain 15%?
-

M A R C H, 1 8 9 1.

SPECIAL JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

No candidates presented themselves in

1. ENGLISH
2. LATIN
3. GREEK
4. FRENCH

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 5. GERMAN                          | } |
| 7 (c) ELEMENTARY                   |   |
| BOTANY<br>ELEMENTARY<br>PHYSIOLOGY |   |

VI. GEOMETRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

*In order to pass in this Paper it is only necessary to satisfy the Examiners in Parts I. and II., taken together; but Candidates who wish to obtain a credit are advised to attempt the questions in Part III., for they earn, as a rule, more marks than the others.*

*Candidates are expected to be clear in their statements and accurate in their reasoning. Any symbols which conduce to clearness may be employed. When use is made of the result of a preceding proposition, the fact should be stated, but the number of the proposition need not be quoted.*

PART I.

- I. If two triangles have two sides of the one respectively equal to two sides of the other, and the included angle of the one greater than the included angle of the other, shew that the third side of the former triangle is greater than the third side of the latter.
- II. Prove that the opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal, and that a diagonal bisects it.  
Shew that if the diagonals of a parallelogram are equal, the parallelogram must be a rectangle.

- III. Draw a straight line the square on which shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

## PART II.

- IV. Prove that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third.

A point is taken anywhere within an irregular polygon, and straight lines are drawn joining this point with the angular points of the polygon. Shew that the sum of these straight lines is greater than half the perimeter of the polygon.

- V. Shew that equal triangles which lie between the same parallels must have equal bases.
- VI. If the square on one side of a triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides, shew that the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

Describe a square equal to the sum of two given squares.

- VII.  $ABC$  is an isosceles triangle having the side  $BC$  equal to  $AC$ . From  $B$  a perpendicular  $BE$  is drawn to  $AC$ . Prove that the square on  $AB$  is equal to twice the rectangle  $AC \cdot AE$ .

## PART III.

- VIII. Prove that the angle at the centre of a circle is double the angle at the circumference standing on the same arc.

If  $A, B, C, D$  be any four points taken in order round the circumference of a circle, and if the straight lines  $AC$  and  $BD$  intersect at  $E$ , prove that the angle  $AED$  is half the sum of the angles which the arcs  $AD$  and  $BC$  subtend at the centre of the circle.

- IX. Prove that the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; the angle in a segment which is greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle, and the angle in a segment which is less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

A circle is described upon one side of a rhombus as diameter; shew that it passes through the intersection of the diagonals.

- X. Inscribe a regular octagon in a given circle.

VI. PURE MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.,

Time—Two hours.

[In order to pass in this Paper it is only necessary to satisfy the Examiners in Parts I. and II., taken together; but Candidates who wish to obtain a credit are advised to attempt the questions in Part III., and to omit those in Part I., at any rate until they have done what they can of the rest of the Paper. As a rule, the questions in Part III. carry more marks than the others.]

PART I.

I. Simplify the expression  $a[1 - a\{1 - a(1 - a - a^2)\}]$ .

Multiply  $x^2 - y + z$  by  $x + xy - xz$ .

II. If  $a^2b + ca^2 - ab^2 - b^2c + bc^2 + c^2a + k abc$  can be divided by  $ab + bc + ca$  without remainder, what value must  $k$  have?

III. Solve the equations—

$$(i) \quad x + \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{4} = \frac{1 - 2x}{10}$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{x^2 - 3x + 5}{x - 3} = \frac{x^2 - x + 6}{x - 1}$$

IV. If half a certain number be subtracted from five times the number the result is 81. What is the number?

PART II.

V. Find the least common multiple of

$$x^2 - y^2, \quad x^2 + xy + y^2, \quad x^3 + y^3, \quad x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4.$$

VI. Add together the fractions—

$$\frac{x-1}{x^2+1}, \quad \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x} + x}, \quad \frac{\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1}}{\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}}.$$

VII. Out of twenty balls a certain number are in one bag, the rest in another bag. If four be taken out of the first bag and put in the second, there are now three times as many in the second bag as in the other. How many were originally in the first bag?

PART III.

VIII. What is a surd? Show that if any quantity consist of two

terms, one a surd and the other not, the square and square root of this quantity also contain surds.

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Find the square root of  $8 - 2\sqrt{15}$ .

IX. A river flows at the rate of half-a-mile an hour. A man has to row from one town on the river to a second six miles lower down, and back again. He wishes to do the whole journey in three hours. If he rows at the same pace all the time what must that pace be?

X. Solve the equations—

$$(i) \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ x + 2y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(ii) (x^2 + x)^2 - x^2 = 2 + x.$$

## 7 (a) ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

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

Time—Two hours.

*Candidates may choose any eight out of the following twelve questions, but they must not attempt to answer more than eight questions.*

- I. Three forces  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ , act at a point, and are in equilibrium. The magnitude of  $A$  is 10 lbs.,  $B$  is 24 lbs., and the directions of  $A$  and  $B$  are at right angles. Find the magnitude of the third force  $C$ , and show by a diagram the direction in which it must act.
- II. Discuss the motion of a stone thrown vertically upwards, and, supposing the velocity of projection given, find the time taken to reach the ground.
- III. Explain the terms "density" and "specific gravity." A body weighs 12 grains in air, 10 grains in pure water, and 9 grains in a solution of sulphuric acid. Determine the specific gravity of the solution.
- IV. Describe the construction of a mercurial barometer. Will an alteration in the diameter of the tube affect the reading of such a barometer? Give reasons for your answer.
- V. Describe the construction of any form of pendulum which is such that its time of vibration is unaltered by changes in the temperature.

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- VI. Explain how you would proceed to determine the specific heat of a piece of copper. Illustrate with a numerical example.
- VII. Give a general description of the eye considered as an optical instrument.
- VIII. A beam of white light, consisting of parallel rays, is passed through a glass prism; describe the effects noticed.
- IX. How would you prove that sound consists of vibrations in the medium through which it travels?
- X. Describe how you would proceed to magnetise a steel bar  $A B$ , so that the end  $A$  shall be a north pole, and the end  $B$  a south pole, having given a single bar magnet. If you were to perform the same operations upon a bar made of soft iron instead of steel what would be the result?
- XI. Describe any experiments which would appear to show that there are two kinds of electricity.
- XII. State the laws which enable us to compare the electrical resistance of wires of the same material but of different sizes.

A copper wire, whose diameter is 35 m.m., and length 1 mile, offers a resistance of  $44\frac{1}{2}$  ohms.; determine the resistance of a copper wire  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile long, and having a diameter of 20 m.m.

## 7 (b) CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Distinguish carefully between a chemical compound and a mere mixture.
- II. How much hydrogen by weight and volume will be formed by the action of sulphuric acid on 0.5 gramme of zinc?
- III. Calcium chloride is heated with sulphuric acid. Describe the change which takes place, and the properties of the products.
- IV. Hoofs, horns, &c., are distilled at a high temperature. What compound of nitrogen is given off in the gaseous form, how is it collected, and what are some of its uses?

- V. Red phosphorous is boiled with strong nitric acid. State what you know of the acid which is formed.
- VI. Copper is heated with strong sulphuric acid. State the changes which take place, and the properties of the gaseous product.
- VII. To what substance is the odour of rotten eggs due? How can you prepare it artificially, and for what is it used?
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M A R C H . 1 8 9 1 .

## SPECIAL SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

## (A)—ENGLISH HISTORY.

REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD ; PAYNE'S EUROPEAN  
COLONIES.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Esq.

Time—Two hours.

*[Only four of the following questions are to be answered. Any four are sufficient for full Marks. Candidates, to obtain Credit, must satisfy in both parts of the Paper.]*

## PART I.

I. (a) Give the dates of—

- (1) The Accession of George III.
- (2) The declaration of American Independence.
- (3) The capitulation of Burgoyne.
- (4) The surrender of Lord Cornwallis.
- (5) The Gordon riots.
- (6) The capture of the Bastille.
- (7) The commencement of the Peninsular War.
- (8) The death of George III.

(b) With what events do you associate the following dates?—

1765; 1766; 1775; 1780; 1793; 1800; 1805;  
1809; 1814; 1815.

II. (a) What was "The Family Compact"?

(b) What measures of retaliation did Pitt propose, and how were they received?

III. (a) What schemes did Grenville devise to meet the burthen of public debt caused by the war policy of Pitt?

(b) Trace the consequences.

- IV. (a) Give an account of the Boston Tea-ships.  
 (b) How did Chatham propose to reconcile England and her American Colonies?  
 (c) With what result?
- V. (a) What was the effect upon Ireland of the American struggle?  
 (b) When was the Act of Union passed, and what were its terms?  
 (c) What further legislation for Ireland did Pitt contemplate?
- VI. (a) State the causes of the Canadian Rebellion, 1837-1838.  
 (b) Give a short account of Lord Durham's mission, and the legislation consequent thereon.  
 (c) What member of Lord Durham's staff subsequently occupied a prominent position in South Australia.
- VII. (a) What is the political Capital of Canada, and when and by whom was it chosen?  
 (b) What do you understand by the (Canadian) Maritime Provinces?  
 (c) What effect had the War of Independence upon Nova Scotia?  
 (d) What connection subsisted at one time between Newfoundland and Southampton?
- VIII. Sketch the difficulties which marked the early days of South Australia, and state what brought about a change in the aspect of affairs.
- IX. Explain shortly the New Zealand Provincial System, and why and when it was abolished.

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PART II. (CREDIT).

[Only two of the following questions are to be answered.]

- I. Explain fully the desire of George III., at the commencement of his reign, for a peace policy.
- II. "From the moment when France declared war against England, Pitt's power was at an end."  
 Illustrate, as fully as you can, this statement.
- III. What led to the passing of the Quebec Act, and Pitt's (Canadian) Constitution Act? Give the date of each, and their main provisions.

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- IV. (a) What do you understand by the Dominion of Canada?  
 (b) Give the date of the British North America Act, and an outline of the Dominion Constitution.  
 (c) "Canada now has a Supreme Court of Appeal, and there is therefore now no appeal from the Law Courts of Canada to England" (Payne).  
 Criticise this statement.

#### DIVISION A.

#### (B) ENGLISH LITERATURE.

#### MACAULAY'S ESSAYS ON CLIVE AND HASTINGS.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Epitomize Macaulay's account of "the change which passed on the Mogul Empire during the forty years which followed the death of Aurungzebe."
- II. Sketch the character of that "new class of Englishmen to whom their countrymen gave the name of Nabobs."
- III. "While, therefore, we have not the least doubt that this memorable execution is to be attributed to Hastings, we doubt whether it can with justice be reckoned among his crimes." Why was the "execution" memorable, and on what grounds can Hastings' conduct be excused?
- IV. "His internal administration, with all its blemishes, gives him (*Hastings*) a title to be considered as one of the most remarkable men in our history." How does Macaulay confirm this statement?
- V. "Wherever their (*the Mahrattas*) kettle-drums were heard the peasant threw his bag of rice on his shoulder, hid his small savings in his girdle, and fled with his wife and children to the mountains or the jungles."

The above is a specimen of Macaulay's picturesque style. Quote or refer to similar specimens.

## DIVISION A.

## 2. LATIN.

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PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Give examples of verbs frequentative, desiderative, and inceptive in Latin.

Explain the two meanings of each of the following words :—  
licet, venit, est, refert.

What participles are wanting in the Latin verb? Express, in Latin, the words "Useful for fighting," "Ready for waging war."

Write out in full the present imperative and imperfect subjunctive of capio, potior, redeo.

In what ways can the future infinitive passive be expressed in Latin? Give examples.

Translate into Latin prose—

In the third year of the Peloponnesian war the town of Mitylene revolted from Athens. A general, whose name was Paches, was immediately despatched with 24 ships to the island of Lesbos, of which Mitylene is the capital, to reduce it again to submission. The Athenian general, having gained possession of the city through a tumult that had arisen within the walls, sent messengers to Athens to ask what was to be done. An assembly was summoned, and at the advice of Cleon, orders were sent to Paches to put all the men in the city to death.

Translate—Horace Odes, III., i., 1-4.—

Odi profanum vulgus et arceo ;  
Favete linguis : carmina non prius  
Audita Musarum sacerdos  
Virginibus puerisque canto.

Explain "favete linguis" and the syntax of "virginibus puerisque."

Translate—Horace Odes, III., iv., 9-20.—

Me fabulosæ Vulture in Apulo  
Altricis extra limen Apuliæ  
Ludo fatigatumque somno  
Fronde nova puerum palumbes  
Texere, mirum quod foret omnibus,  
Quicunque celsæ nidum Acherontiæ

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Saltusque Bantinos et arvom  
Pingue tenent humilis Forenti,  
Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis  
Dormirem et ursis, ut premerer sacra  
Lauroque collataque myrto,  
Non sine Dis animosus infans.

Write notes on the construction in this passage, particularly the "ut" in 3rd stanza.

Translate—Horace Odes, III., v., 13-18.—

Hoc caverat mens provida Reguli  
Dissentientis conditionibus  
Fœdis et exemplo trahentis  
Perniciem veniens in ævum,  
Si non periret immiserabilis  
Captiva pubes.

How would this be translated if "exempli" were read instead of "exemplo."

Translate Horace Odes, III., xii.—

Miserarum est neque amori dare ludum neque dulci  
Malo vino lavere aut exanimari metuentes  
Patruæ verbera linguæ.  
Tibi qualum Cythereæ puer ales, tibi telas  
Operosæque Minervæ studium aufert, Neobule,  
Liparæi nitor Hebri,  
Simul unctos Tiberinis humeros lavit in undis,  
Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte, neque pugno  
Neque segni pede victus;  
Catus idem per apertum fugientes agitato  
Grege cervos jaculari et celer alto latitantem  
Fruticeto excipere aprum.

Translate—Horace Odes, III., xx., 9-16.

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

Translate—Horace Odes, III., xxix., 1-8—

Tyrrhena regum progenies, tibi  
Non ante verso lene merum cado

Cum flore, Mæcenas, rosarum, et  
 Pressa tuis balan̄us capillis  
 Jamdudum apud me est. Eripe te moræ ;  
 Ne semper udum Tibur et Æsulæ  
 Declive contempleris arvum et  
 Telegoni juga parricidæ.

Write notes on "verso" and "contempleris."

Translate—Horace Odes, IV., ii., 45-52—

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

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

Translate—Horace Odes, IV., viii., 1-10—

Donarem pateras grataque commodus,  
 Censorine, meis æra sodalibus,  
 Donarem tripodas, præmia fortium  
 Graiorum, neque tu pessima munerum  
 Ferres, divite me scilicet artium,  
 Quas aut Parrhasius prutulit aut Scopas  
 Hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus  
 Sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc Deum.  
 Sed non hæc mihi vis, non tibi talium  
 Res est aut animus deliciarum egens.

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DIVISION A.

- |                                                                                       |   |                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| <p>3. GREEK<br/>         4. FRENCH<br/>         5. GERMAN<br/>         6. ITALIAN</p> | } | No candidates. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------|

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DIVISION B.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS I.

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

Time—Three hours.

*In order to pass in this Paper, it is only necessary to satisfy the Examiners in Parts I. and II., taken together ; but candidates who*

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wish to obtain a credit are advised to attempt also the questions in Part III., for they carry as a rule more marks than the others, and to omit those in Part I., at any rate until they have done what they can of the rest of the paper.

Candidates for the University Scholarships and Angas Engineering Exhibition must confine their attention to Parts II. and III.

## PART I.

- I. Find the cost of 29 tons 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs. at £9 10s. 4d. per ton.
- II. Simplify the expression—  

$$\frac{a^2 - ax + x^2}{a^2 + ax + x^2} + \frac{a^2 + ax + x^2}{a^2 - ax + x^2} - \frac{4a^2x^2}{a^4 - a^2x^2 + x^4}$$
- III. The sum of the squares of three consecutive numbers is  $36\frac{1}{2}$  times the least number. Find the numbers.
- IV. Divide  $x^2 + 2x - \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{2}{x^7} - \frac{1}{x^8}$  by  $1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}$

## PART II.

- V. A circular reservoir has a diameter of 3 chains and a uniform depth of 12 feet. Calculate the capacity of the reservoir in gallons.
- VI. State and prove the rule for finding the Greatest Common Measure of two expressions.  
 Find the G.C.M. of  
 $2 + 5x + 3x^2 - 3x^3 - 5x^4 - 2x^5$  and  $4x + 10x^2 + 7x^3 - 17x^4 - 6x^5 + 2x^6$
- VII. At a certain concert there are two prices of admission, to the back and front seats. There are three times as many people in the back seats as in the front, and the total receipts are £37 10s. Had there been 20 more people in the front seats and 30 more in the back, the receipts would have been £42 15s, or had there been 30 more people in the front seats and 20 more in the back the receipts would have been £43 10s. Determine the prices of admission and the total number of people at the concert.

- VIII. Solve the equations—

$$(a) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} + \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$(b) \begin{cases} x^2 - 3xy + 5y^2 = 31 \\ 3x^2 + 2xy - y^2 = 15 \end{cases}$$

## PART III.

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- IX. Compare the algebraical definition of proportion with Euclid's definition, and show that if four quantities are proportionals according to Euclid's definition then they also satisfy the algebraical condition for proportion.

If  $a : b :: c : d$   
prove that  $c^2(a^2 - b^2) : b^2(a^2 - c^2) :: c^2 - d^2 : b^2 - d^2$

- X. The equation  $x^2 + bx + c = 0$  is such that the arithmetic mean of its two roots  $= -\frac{3}{2}$ , whilst the sum of the harmonic and geometric means of its roots  $= \frac{1}{3}$ . Find the values of  $b$  and  $c$ .
- XI. Expand  $(2 + 3a^3)^6$ , and find the term independent of  $x$  in the expansion of  $\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2x}\right)^8$ .
- XII. Establish the formula—  
 $\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$   
 and prove that  
 $4(\sin^2 A + B - \sin^2 A - B)(\cos^2 A + B - \sin^2 A - B) = \sin 4A \sin 4B$ .
- XIII. Find the values of  $x$  which satisfy the following equations—  
 (a)  $\sin 3x = \sin x$ .  
 (b)  $\sec^4 x = \frac{16}{3} \tan^2 x$ .

## DIVISION B.

## 7. PURE MATHEMATICS II.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

[In order to pass in this Paper it is only necessary to satisfy the examiners in parts I. and II. taken together, but candidates who wish to obtain a credit are advised to attempt also the questions in part III., for they carry, as a rule, more marks than the others, and to omit those in part I., at any rate until they have done what they can of the rest of the paper.]

Scholarship and Exhibition Candidates must attempt only the questions in parts II. and III.



## PART I.

- I. Define the terms *circle*, *circumference*, *segment of a circle*, *chord of a circle*.
- II. Show how to bisect a given angle.  
 $AB$  and  $AC$  are two straight lines of unlimited length meeting in  $A$ . Show how to draw through any given point  $D$  a straight line meeting  $AB$  and  $AC$  in  $E$  and  $F$  so that  $AE = AF$ .
- III. Show that if one straight line falling on two other straight lines make the two interior angles on the same side equal together to two right angles, then the two straight lines are parallel.

If a number of parallel lines be drawn at equal distances apart, and a straight line be drawn to meet them, they will divide this line into equal parts.

- IV. Show that the angle in a semi-circle is a right angle.  
 In a triangle  $ABC$ ,  $AD$ ,  $BE$ , and  $CF$  are drawn perpendicular respectively to the opposite sides.  $FD$  and  $ED$  being joined, show that the angles  $FDA$  and  $EDA$  are equal.

## PART II.

- V. The square on a straight line  $AB$  is equal to the sum of the squares on its two parts  $AC$ ,  $CB$  together with twice the rectangle  $AC$ ,  $CB$ .  
 If  $AB$  were divided into three instead of two parts, what would be the value of the square on  $AB$  as expressed in terms of the squares described on, and the rectangles contained by the parts? Without actually proving your result draw a figure to illustrate your statement.
- VI. Show how to inscribe in a given circle an isosceles triangle in which each of the angles at the base is twice the angle at the vertex.

Show also how to inscribe in a given circle a triangle, one of whose base angles is four, the other five times the angle at the vertex.

## PART III.

- VII. Show how to draw on a given straight line as chord a circle which shall intercept a given length on another straight line whose position is given.

VIII. Show that two triangles are equal in area if they have an angle of the one equal to an angle of the other, and the sides about these angles reciprocally proportional.

Given one angle of a triangle, the sum of the lengths of the two sides that contain this angle and the area of the triangle, show how to construct the triangle.

IX.  $ABCD$  is a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle,  $AC$  and  $BD$  meet in  $O$ ,  $AB$  and  $DC$ , both produced, in  $Q$ .  $QO$  being produced meets  $AD$  in  $P$ . • If the figure  $OBQC$  can also be inscribed in a circle, show that the angle  $APB =$  the angle  $DPC$ .

X. If two straight lines which meet one another are parallel respectively to two other straight lines which meet one another, then the plane which contains the former pair is parallel to the plane which contains the latter pair.

XI. Show that  $\cos 2A = 2 \cos^2 A - 1$ .

Find the values correct to three places of decimals of  $\sin 7\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ ,  $\cot 7\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ .

XII. Show that the area of any triangle  $= \frac{1}{2} a b \sin C$ , the usual notation being employed.

Show also that—

$a^2 \cot A + b^2 \cot B + c^2 \cot C = 4 \times$  area of the triangle.

XIII. Given that  $\log 3 = \cdot 4771213$ ,  $\log 7 = \cdot 8450980$ ,  $\log 2 = \cdot 3010300$ , find how great  $n$  must be in order that  $\left(\frac{21}{20}\right)^n$  may be greater than 100.

Find the greatest angle of a triangle whose sides are 4, 10, 11, given that

$\log 2 = \cdot 3010300$ .  $\angle \cos 46^\circ 47' = 9 \cdot 8355378$ .

$\log 3 = \cdot 4771213$ . Difference for  $1' = \cdot 0001345$ .

## DIVISION B.

### 8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

[Candidates for the Senior Public Examination need only attempt any six of the following questions].

I. Show that the resultant of forces represented in direction

and magnitude by the straight lines  $OA$ ,  $OB$ ,  $OC$ , is represented by  $3.OG$  where  $OG$  is a straight line joining  $O$  to  $G$  the centre of gravity of the triangle  $ABC$ .

If  $D$ ,  $E$ ,  $F$ , be the middle points of the sides of a triangle, where must  $Q$  be, if forces represented by  $QD$ ,  $QE$ ,  $QF$ , are in equilibrium ?

- II. Show that, if two couples balance one another, their moments must be equal and opposite.

A man is drawing up a bucket by means of a simple windlass. The weight of the bucket is 50 lbs., the diameter of the axle on which the rope coils is one foot. What must be the magnitude of the couple he calls into play? Show by a diagram the points of application of the two forces of the couple.

- III. The sides of a rectangular block of wood are 3 in., 8 in., and 12 in. A circular hole 2 in. in diameter is bored through the block perpendicular to the largest face of the block, the centre of the hole being halfway between the centre and one of the corners of this face. Where is now the centre of gravity of the block ?

- IV. Find the force necessary to drag a body up a smooth inclined plane, the force being parallel to the plane, and the inclination of the plane being given.

If two inclined planes, whose inclinations are given, be set back to back, and a weight be placed on each plane, the two weights being connected by a string passing over the top, what must be the ratio of the two weights, if they just balance each other? The two planes are to be supposed of the same height.

- V. State and prove the Parallelogram of Velocities.

What other dynamical quantities, besides velocities, obey the parallelogram law ?

- VI. If a body be thrown vertically upwards, and fall again under the influence of gravity, show that the velocity at any point during the ascent is the same as the velocity at that point during the descent.

The roof of a house slopes at an angle of  $45^\circ$ . The highest point of the roof is 58 feet from the ground, the lowest 40. If a stone slides down the roof from the top without friction, show that it will strike the ground 24 feet away from the wall. The ground is horizontal,

and the edge of the roof is in the same vertical plane as the wall-face.

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- VIII. If a man strike 15 blows a minute with a 5 lb. hammer, the head of the hammer moving at the rate of 10 feet a second when the blow is struck, find at what rate in horsepower the man is working.
- IX. Show that the pressure on the base of a vessel containing water depends only on the depth of the water, and not on the shape of the sides.

If a hemispherical basin of internal radius  $r$  be laid on its flat edge on a horizontal plane, and water is poured in through a small hole at the top, find what weight the basin must have if it is possible to fill the basin without any of the water running away.

- X. Explain the principle of the siphon.

Whilst a siphon is emptying water from one vessel into another, both ends of the siphon being under water, a small quantity of air is introduced at the bend of the siphon so as to stop its action. The positions of the ends of the bubble bear a simple relation to the levels of the water in the two vessels. What is this relation?

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## DIVISION B.

### 9. CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Hydrogen is passed over 0.5 gramme of oxide of copper at a high temperature till reduction is complete. Find the weight of copper left, the weight of water formed, and the quantity of sulphuric acid necessary to convert the copper into sulphate (atomic weight of copper 63.2).
- II. Describe and explain the action of warm concentrated sulphuric acid on potassium iodide, and give some tests for the presence of iodine.
- III. Distinguish between an atom and a molecule, and explain "Avogadro's Law."
- IV. The aqueous liquor floating on the coal tar of the gasworks is distilled with lime, and the vapour passed into nitric

- acid. Explain the chemical changes which take place, and the effect of heat on the substance formed in the nitric acid.
- V. Describe the ammonia process for making carbonate of soda.
- VI. How is Plaster of Paris prepared? Explain the hardening of this substance when moistened with water.
- VII. Name the principal ore of mercury. Explain how the metal is obtained from the ore, and how it is converted into mercurous and mercuric chlorides respectively.
- VIII. How is potassium bichromate prepared.
- IX. Describe the construction of an ordinary barometer, and explain its use.

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DIVISION B.

10. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain how an "echo" is formed. What peculiarities are there about the echoes from curved surfaces?
- II. What is meant by the terms "Radiant heat," "Diathermancy," "Power of absorbing heat?" How is it that a lens of ice can be used as a burning glass? What would be the effect of there being numbers of small particles embedded in the ice?
- III. How would you experimentally determine the specific heat of copper?
- IV. If a surface, otherwise smooth, be ruled with numbers of fine lines, more or less parallel, and the surface be then used as a mirror in which to view a point of light, the point is drawn out into a band; which, for example, in the engine turning on the back of a watch, takes the form of a regular curve. Explain this.
- V. A convex lens is of 5 in. focus. Where will be the image of a light placed 8 in. from the lens and on its axis?

If a convex lens and a concave lens of the same focal lengths be placed side by side they will neutralise one another's effects, and will be unable to bring a pencil of

light to a focus. Will they, however, if placed on the page of a book, make any difference in the appearance of the printed matter underneath?

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- VI. Explain the construction of the microscope.
- VII. What experimental proof has been made of the law that quantities of electricity attract one another with a force proportional to the product of the quantities and inversely to the square of the distance between them?
- VIII. Describe a Daniell's cell and a Leclanché cell. Compare the two cells, saying for what purposes each is the more suitable.
- IX. Describe briefly the principle of the telegraph. How may a line between two places, *A* and *B*, be used to send messages either from *A* to *B*, or from *B* to *A*? What effects will the different states of the weather have upon the transmission of the signals?
- X. Describe briefly the effects which the iron and steel of a ship have upon the compass, and how these effects are compensated.

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## II. BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY. No candidates.

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### DIVISION B.

## 12. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. What is *shingle*; and how is it formed?
- II. Under what circumstances are *river-deltas* formed? Name an Australian example.
- III. The east coast-line of St. Vincent-Gulf is at places bounded by cliffs, at others by sand-dunes. Explain this diversity.
- IV. Explain how a *breccia* was formed.
- V. What is the approximate percentage of calcium carbonate discharged by rivers into the sea? What becomes of it?

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- VI. How would you calculate the thickness of a limestone having a breadth of outcrop of 10 chains and a dip of  $45^{\circ}$ ?
- VII. What is the origin of the silt in the Torrens dam? Account for its accumulation.
- VIII. Give two examples each of pervious and impervious rocks. Some impervious rocks allow of subterranean drainage;—account for this.
- IX. What are the meteorological conditions which apparently determine the hot or cool weather in our summer-time?
- X. By what methods (other than by the use of theodolite or level), may the height of a mountain be determined?
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M A R C H, 1 8 9 1.

## UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS EXAMINATION.

## LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—Tacitus : Annals I. 35—

Ut seditionem attigit, ubi modestia militaris, ubi veteris disciplinae decus, quonam tribunos, quo centuriones exegissent, rogitans, nudant universi corpora, cicatrices ex vulneribus, verberum notas exprobrant; mox indiscretis vocibus pretia vacationum, angustias stipendii, duritiam operum ac propriis nominibus incusant vallum, fossas, pabuli materiae lignorum adgestus, et si qua alia ex necessitate aut adversus otium castrorum quaeruntur. atrocissimus veteranorum clamor oriebatur, qui tricena aut supra stipendia numerantes, mederetur fessis, neu mortem in isdem laboribus, sed finem tam exercitae militiae neque inopem requiem orabant. fuere etiam qui legatam a divo Augusto pecuniam reposcerent, faustis in Germanicum ominibus; et si vellet imperium, promptas *res* ostentavere. tum vero, quasci scelere contaminaretur, praeceptis tribunali desiluit.

Translate—Tacitus : Annals XIV. 5—

Noctem sideribus inlustrem et placido mari quietam quasi convincendum ad scelus di praebuere. nec multum erat progressa navis, duobus e numero familiarum Agrippinam comitantibus, ex quis Crepereius Gallus haud procul gubernaculis adstabat, Acerronia super pedes cubitantis reclinis paenitentiam filii et reciperatam matris gratiam per gaudium memorabat, cum dato signo ruere tectum loci multo plumbo grave; pressusque Crepereius et statim exanimatus est. Agrippina et Acerronia eminentibus lecti parietibus ac forte validi-

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oribus, quam ut oneri cederent, protectae sunt. nec dis-  
solutio navigii sequebatur, turbatis omnibus et quod  
plerique ignari etiam conscios impediabant. visum  
dehinc remigibus unum in latus inclinare atque ita  
navem submergere : sed neque ipsis promptus in rem  
subitam consensus, et alii contra nitentes dedere facul-  
tatem lenioris in mare iactus. verum Acerronia, inpru-  
dentia dum se Agrippinam esse utque subveniretur  
matri principis clamat, contis et remis et quae fors  
obtulerat navalibus telis conficitur : Agrippina silens  
eoque minus adgnita (unum tamen vulnus umero exceptit)  
nando, deinde occursu lenunculorum Lucrinum in lacum  
vecta villae suae infertur.

Give a translation and explanation of the following words and  
phrases used by Tacitus :—*Stipendium*, *exauctorari*,  
*externae fidei*, *Reum subdere*.

Write down as many as you can of the expressions used by  
Tacitus to denote the following ideas :—

To become demoralized (of an army).

Abject appeals.

Tamper with.

Remonstrances.

The worst characters.

To refuse to countenance.

To humour (soldiers).

The Staff (of a general).

Dwelling on (a subject in a speech).

The merits of the case.

Soldierly obedience.

Translate—Virgil Aeneid XII. 85-100—

circumstant properi aurigae manibusque lacessunt  
pectora plausa cavis et colla comantia pectunt.  
ipse dehinc auro squalentem alboque orichalco  
circumdat loriam umeris ; simul aptat habendo  
ensemque clipeumque et rubrae cornua cristae,  
ensem, quem Dauno ignipotens deus ipse parenti  
fecerat et Stygia candentem tinxerat unda.  
exim quae mediis ingenti adnixa columnae  
aedibus adstabat, validam vi corripit hastam,  
Actoris Aurunci spoliū, quassatque trementem  
vociferans : ‘ nunc, o numquam frustrata vocatus  
hasta meos, nunc tempus adest : te maximus Actor

te Turni nunc dextra gerit. da sternere corpus  
loricamque manu valida lacerare revolsam  
semiviri Phrygis et foedare in pulvere crinis  
vibratos calido ferro murraque madentis.'

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Translate—Virgil Aeneid XII. 362-382—

huic comitem Asbyten coniecta cuspide mittit.  
Chloreaque Sybarimque Daretaque Thersilochemque  
et sternacis equi lapsum cervice Thymoeten.  
ac velut Edoni Boreae cum spiritus alto  
insonat Aegaeo sequiturque ad litora fluctus,  
qua venti incubuere, fugam dant nubila caelo :  
sic Turno, quacumque viam secat agmina cedunt  
conversaeque ruunt acies ; fert impetus ipsum,  
et cristam adverso curru quatit aura volantem.  
non tulit instantem Phegeus animisque frementem :  
obiecit sese ad currum et spumantia frenis  
ora citatorum dextra detorsit equorum.  
dum trahitur pendetque iugis, hunc lata resectum  
lancea consequitur rumpitque infixam bilicem  
loricam et summum degustat vulnere corpus.  
ille tamen clipeo obiecto conversus in hostem  
ibat et auxilium ducto mucrone petebat :  
cum rota praecipitem et pro cursu concitus axis  
impulit effunditque solo, Turnusque secutus  
imam inter galeam summi thoracis et oras  
abstulit ense caput truncumque reliquit harenae.

Translate—Virgil Aeneid XII. 684-696—

ac veluti montis saxum de vertice praecipit  
cum ruit avolsam vento, seu turbidus imber  
proluit aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas ;  
fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu  
exultatque solo, silvas armenta virosque  
involvens secum : disiecta per agmina Turnus  
sic urbis ruit ad muros, ubi plurima fuso  
sanguine terra madet striduntque hastilibus aerae,  
significatque manu et magno simul incipit ore :  
'parcite iam, Rutuli, et vos tela inhibete, Latini ;  
quaecumque est Fortuna, mea est : me verius unum  
pro vobis foedus luere et decernere ferro.'  
discessere omnes medii spatiumque dedere.

Write explanatory notes on the words *proluit*, *sublapsa*,  
*abruptum*, *improbus*, *actu*, *exultat*, *disiecta*, *inhibete*,  
*verius*, *foedus*, *luere*, *medii*.

## LATIN GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—One and a half hours.

Translate into Latin Prose—

But, lest this should be deemed incredible, I will show the manner in which it is to take place. First, there will be a multiplication of independent sovereignties, and the supreme magistracy of the Empire, scattered, and cut up into fragments, will be feebled in the exercise of power by law and authority. Then will be sown the seeds of evil discords, nor will there be any rest or pause to wasteful or ruinous wars; while the soldiery keep together in immense standing armies, the kings will crush and lay waste at their will; until at length there will rise up against them a most puissant military chieftain of low birth, who will have conceded to him a fellowship with the other sovereigns of the earth, and will finally be constituted the head of all. This man will harass the civilised world with an insupportable despotism, he will confound and commix all things spiritual and temporal. He will form plans and preparations of the most execrable and sacrilegious nature.

Derive and connect with their cognates, in their own or other languages, the following words:—*Templum, locuples, pabulum, portentum, sapiens, immunis, augur, mollis.*

Show in the following words to what extent the English and Latin vary:—*Profane, examine, barbarous, vengeance, polite, inform, comment, reflect, digest, claim.*

Explain by examples the Latin use of the words “*mille,*” “*millia,*” and write down as accurately as you can the sum which in Cicero’s time would have been equivalent to £25,000.

Write a note on *sestertius*, *as*, *uncia*, and give the subdivisions of the latter two. Derive *sestertius*.

How did the Romans reckon the hours of their day?

Translate as nearly as you can—“He went to bed at 8 o’clock every evening in the month of January.”

## GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

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Time—Three hours.

Translate—Plato : Phaedo, § 83, B. 5—

ταύτη οὖν τῇ λύσει οὐκ οἰομένη δεῖν ἐναντιοῦσθαι ἢ τοῦ ὡς ἀληθῶς φιλοσόφου ψυχῇ οὕτως ἀπέχεται τῶν ἡδονῶν τε καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν καὶ λυπῶν καὶ φόβων καθ' ὅσον δύναται, λογιζομένη ὅτι, ἐπειδάν τις σφόδρα ἡσθῆ ἢ φοβηθῆ ἢ λυπηθῆ ἢ ἐπιθυμήσῃ, οὐδὲν τοσοῦτον κακὸν ἔπαθεν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὅσον ἂν τις οἰηθείη, οἶον ἢ νοσήσας ἢ τι ἀναλώσας διὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας, ἀλλ' ὁ πάντων μέγιστόν τε κακὸν καὶ ἔσχατόν ἐστι, τοῦτο πάσχει καὶ οὐ λογίζεται αὐτό. Τί τοῦτο, ὦ Σώκρατες; ἔφη ὁ Κέβης. "Ὅτι ψυχῇ παντὸς ἀνθρώπου ἀναγκάζεται ἅμα τε ἡσθῆναι ἢ λυπηθῆναι σφόδρα ἐπὶ τῷ καὶ ἡγέσθαι, περὶ δ' ἂν μάλιστα τοῦτο πάσχει, τοῦτο ἐναργέστατόν τε εἶναι καὶ ἀληθέστατον, οὐχ οὕτως ἔχον' ταῦτα δὲ μέλιστα τὰ ὁρατά· ἢ οὐ; Πάνυ γε. Οὐκοῦν ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πάθει μέγιστα καταδεύεται ψυχῇ ὑπὸ σώματος; Πῶς δῆ; "Ὅτι ἐκάστη ἡδονὴ καὶ λύπη ὡσπερ ἦλον ἔχουσα προσηλοῖ αὐτὴν πρὸς τὸ σῶμα καὶ προσπερονᾷ καὶ ποιεῖ σωματοειδῆ, δοξάζουσιν ταῦτα ἀληθῆ εἶναι ἅπερ ἂν καὶ τὸ σῶμα φῆ.

Connect this passage with its context.

Translate—Plato : Phaedo, § 98, B. 7—

Ἄπὸ δὲ θανμαστῆς ἐλπίδος, ὦ ἑταῖρε, ψυχόμεν φερόμενος, ἐπειδὴ προῖων καὶ ἀναγιγνώσκων ὄρω ἄνδρα τῷ μὲν νῆ οὐδὲν χρώμενον οὐδέ τινος αἰτίας ἐπαιτιώμενον εἰς τὸ διακοσμεῖν τὰ πράγματα, ἀέρας δὲ καὶ αἰθέρας καὶ ὕδατα αἰτιώμενον καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ καὶ ἄτοπα.

Quote Socrates' illustration showing the fallacy of this explanation.

Translate—Plato : Phaedo, § 104, C. 7—

Βούλει οὖν, ἢ δ' ὅς, ἐὰν οἶοί τε ὦμεν, ὀρισώμεθα ὅποια ταῦτ' ἐστίν; Πάνυ γε. Ἄρ' οὖν, ἔφη, ὦ Κέβης, τὰδε εἴη ἂν, ἃ ὁ τι ἂν κατάσχη, μὴ μόνον ἀναγκάζει τὴν αὐτοῦ ἰδέαν αὐτὸ ἴσχειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐναντίον [αὐτῷ] αἰεὶ τινος; Πῶς λέγεις; ὡσπερ ἄρτι ἐλέγομεν. οἶσθα γὰρ δήπου ὅτι ἃ ἂν ἢ τῶν τριῶν ἰδέα κατάσχη, ἀνάγκη αὐτοῖς οὐ μόνον τρισὶν εἶναι ἀλλὰ καὶ περιττοῖς. Πάνυ γε. Ἐπὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον δῆ, φαμέν, ἢ ἐναντία ἰδέα ἐκείνη τῇ μορφῇ, ἢ ἂν τοῦτο ἀπεργάζεται, οὐδέποτε ἂν ἔλθοι. Οὐ γάρ. Εἰργάζεται

δέ γε ἡ περιττή; *Ναί.* Ἐναντία δὲ ταύτῃ ἡ τοῦ ἀρτίου;  
*Ναί.* Ἐπὶ τὰ τρία ἄρα ἡ τοῦ ἀρτίου ἰδέα οὐδέποτε ἦξει. Οὐ  
δῆτα. Ἄμοιρα δὲ τοῦ ἀρτίου τὰ τρία. Ἄμοιρα; Ἀνάρτιος  
ἄρ' ἢ τριάς. *Ναί.*

Translate this passage, first closely and literally,  
showing clearly to what subject each pronoun refers,  
and then give a free translation of it.

Translate—Plato : *Phaedo*, § 118, A 1—

καὶ ἐπαιῶν οὕτως ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐπεδείκνυτο, ὅτι ψυχοῖτό  
τε καὶ πῆγνυτο. καὶ αὐτὸς ἤπτετο καὶ εἶπεν ὅτι ἐπειδὴν  
πρὸς τῇ καρδίᾳ γένηται αὐτῷ τότε οἰχθήσεται. ἦδη οὖν  
σχεδὸν τι αὐτοῦ ἦν τὰ περὶ τὸ ἦτρον ψυχόμενα, καὶ ἐκκα-  
υψάμενος, ἐνεκεκάλυπτο γάρ, εἶπεν, ὃ δὴ τελευταῖον ἐφθέγ-  
ξατο, Ὡ Κρίτων, ἔφη, τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ ὀφείλομεν ἀλεκτρύονα·  
ἀλλ' ἀπόδοτε καὶ μὴ ἀμελήσητε.

Translate—*Sophocles* : *Philochtes*, vv. 701-720—

ἔρπει γὰρ ἄλλοτ' ἄλλα,  
τότ' ἂν εἰλνόμενος,  
παῖς ἄτερ ὡς φίλας τιθή-  
νας, ὅθεν εὐμάρει' ὑπάρ-  
χει, πόρων, σταν ἑξανί-  
η δακέθυμος ἅπα.  
οὐ φορβάν ἱεράς γὰς σπόρον, οὐκ ἄλλων στρ. β'.  
αἴρων, τῶν νεμόμεσθ' ἀνέρες ἀλφησταί,  
πλήν ἐξ ὠκυβόλων εἶποτε τόξων  
πτανοῖς ἰοῖς  
ἀνύσειε γαστρὶ φορβάν.  
ὦ μελέα ψυχά,  
ὅς μῆδ' οἰνοχύτου πώματος ἦσθη δεκέτη χρόνον·  
λειύσων δ', εἴ που γνοίη, στατὰν εἰς ὕδωρ,  
αἰεὶ προσενώμα.  
νῦν δ' ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν παιδὸς ὑπαντήσας, ἀντ. β'.  
εὐδαίμων ἀνύσει, καὶ μέγας ἐκ κείνων·

Translate—*Sophocles* : *Philochtes*, vv. 1,329-1,347—

καὶ παύλαν ἴσθι τῆσδε μὴ ποτ' ἐντυχεῖν  
νόσου βαρείας, ἔς τ' ἂν οὕτως ἥλιος  
ταύτῃ μὲν αἴρη, τῆδε δ' αὐ δύνῃ πάλιν,  
πρὶν ἂν τὰ Τροίας πεδί' ἐκὼν αὐτὸς μόλῃς,  
καὶ τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν ἐντυχῶν Ἀσκληπιδῶν,  
νόσου μαλαχθῆς τῆσδε, καὶ τὰ Πέργαμα  
ξὺν τοῖσδε τόξοις, ξὺν τ' ἐμοὶ Πέρσας φανῆς.  
ὡς δ' οἶδα ταῦτα τῆδ' ἔχοντ', ἐγὼ φράσω.  
ἀνὴρ γὰρ ἡμῖν ἐστὶν ἐκ Τροίας ἀλόους,

Ἐλεγος, ἀριστόμαντις, ὃς λέγει σαφῶς,  
 ὡς δεῖ γενέσθαι ταῦτα· καὶ πρὸς τοῖσδ' ἔτι,  
 ὡς ἔστ' ἀνάγκη τοῦ παρεστῶτος θέρους  
 Τροίαν ἀλῶναι πάσαν· ἢ δίδωσ' ἐκὼν  
 κτείνειν ἑαυτόν ἢν τάδε ψευσθῆι λέγων.  
 ταῦτ' οὖν ἐπεὶ κάτουσθα, συγχῶρει θέλων.  
 καλὴ γὰρ ἡ 'πίκτησις, Ἑλλήνων ἕνα  
 κριθέντ' ἄριστον, τοῦτο μὲν παιωνίας  
 ἐς χεῖρας ἔλθειν, εἶτα τὴν πολύστονον  
 Τροίαν ἐλόντα, κλέος ὑπέρτατον λαβεῖν.

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## GREEK GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—One and a half hours.

Translate into Greek Prose—

Pythagoras, once upon a time having come to Chlius, a city of Peloponnesus, displayed in a conversation which he had with Leon, who then governed that city, a range of knowledge so extensive, that the Prince, admiring his eloquence and ability, inquired to what art he had principally devoted himself. Pythagoras answered that he professed no art, and was simply a philosopher. Leon, struck by the novelty of the name, again inquired who were the philosophers, and in what they differed from other men. Pythagoras replied that human life seemed to resemble the great fair, held on occasion of those solemn games which all Greece came to celebrate. For some, exercised in athletic contests, resorted thither in quest of glory and the crown of victory; while a greater number flocked to them in order to buy and sell, attracted by the love of gain.

Give the principal forms which occur in the following verbs :  
 —κτάομαι, δέρομαι, οἴχομαι κρεμάννυμι, εἶπεῖν, ὑπσχ-  
 νέομαι.

Verbs expressing the sensations usually govern the genitive case. Give the principle on which this rule is based, and mention an important exception to it.

Make as complete a list as you can of the substantival terminations in Greek, and shew the force expressed by each.

Write out in full the conjugation of the verb *παρίημι*, and attend carefully to the accent.

## ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Indicate the most striking features in the prose style of:—  
Ascham, *or* Lyly, *or* Hooker, *or* Jeremy Taylor, *or* Sir Thomas Browne.
- II. Write a short essay on the poetical merits of Edmund Spenser, *or* of Milton.
- III. State what you know about Shakespeare's sonnets, and quote therefrom any passage which you consider admirable.
- IV. Describe the dramatic work of:—  
Webster, *or*  
Jonson, *or*  
Beaumont and Fletcher.
- V. Reproduce as accurately as you can:—  
Sir Thomas Browne's "Thoughts on Death and Immortality";  
*or* Hooker's exposition of "The Necessity of Law";  
*or* Dryden's comparison of Shakespeare and Jonson.
- VI. Describe:—  
The last scene of Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*;  
*or* Portia's speech in the trial scene of the *Merchant of Venice*;  
*or* Mark Antony's speech over Cæsar's corpse.
- VII. Give some account of the so-called metaphysical poets.
- VIII. Quote:—  
Jonson's Epitaph on the Countess of Pembroke;  
*or* Milton's sonnet on his blindness;  
*or* Dryden's lines on Milton;  
*or* Pope's character of Atticus.

*Candidates are requested to give special attention to question II. as a subject for composition.*

ENGLISH PHILOLOGY.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

University  
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Time—Three hours.

- I. State briefly the causes which have led to the adoption of so large a proportion of foreign words in English.
- II. Mention some Scandinavian peculiarities which have found their way into current English.
- III. Quote from the Authorized Version any complete sentence composed of words exclusively English, and translate literally into modern English the following :—  

*“Tha rinde hyt, and thaer com flod, and bleowon windas, and ahraron on thaet hus, and thaet hus feoll, and hys hyre was mycel.”*
- IV. Give instances of expressions generally regarded as Americanisms, which are really of a “good old English family.”
- V. Write short notes on the words italicised in the following passages :—  
  - a. In youth he lerned hadde a good *mistere*.
  - b. Warwick was a *bug* that feared us all.
  - c. *Unhouseled, disappointed, unaneled*.
  - d. All in a robe of darkest *grain*.
- VI. “In order to get the full sense of a word, we should first present to our minds the visual image that forms its primary meaning.” Explain and illustrate this remark.
- VII. Give instances of moral deterioration in the meaning of words.
- VIII. Discuss the influence of the Norman Conquest on the English vocabulary.
- IX. Desynonymize :—  

Yea and Yes.  
Imagination and Fancy.  
Genuine and Authentic.  
Interference and Interposition.  
Instruction and Education.
- X. Give the derivation of :—  

Dunce, cherry, sacrament, mob, surgeon, curfew,  
miniature, amethyst, idiot, fuschia.



## FRENCH.

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EMIL J. TRECHMANN, B.A. (Oxon.), PH.D. (Heidelberg).

Time—Three hours.

## I. Translate—

(a) Va, que te fait l'oubli de ceux dont tu rirais  
Si tu voyais leurs mains et leurs âmes de près !  
Que t'importent ces cœurs faits de cire ou de pierre,  
Ces mémoires en qui tout est cendre et poussière,  
Ce traitant qui, du peuple infructueux fardeau,  
N'est bon qu' à s'emplir d'or comme l'éponge d'eau,  
Ce marchand accoudé sur son comptoir avide  
Et ce jeune énérvé, face imbécile et vide,  
Eunuque par le cœur, qui n'admire à Paris  
Que les femmes de race et les chevaux de prix ?  
Que t'importe l'oubli de l'Europe, où tout coule,  
L'homme et l'événement, sous les pieds de la foule ?  
De Paris qui s'éveille et s'endort tour à tour,  
Et fait un mauvais rêve en attendant le jour ?  
De Londres où l'hôpital ne vaut pas l'Hippodrome ?  
De Rome qui n'est plus que l'écaille de Rome ?  
Et de ceux qui sont rois ou tribuns, et de ceux  
Qui tiennent ton Hellé sous leur joug paresseux,  
Vandales vernissés, blonds et pâles barbares,  
Qui viennent au pays des rudes Palikares,  
Tout restaurer, mœurs, peuples et monuments, hélas ?  
Civiliser la Grèce et gratter Phidias ?

—V. Hugo: A Canaris.

(b) Prenez, de ces œuvres, les plus saluées d'abord et les plus applaudies : combien de places déjà mortes, combien de couleurs déjà pâlies et passées ! Un des poètes dont il restera le plus, Béranger, me disait un jour : "Vous autres, vous avez tous commencé trop jeunes et avant la maturité." Il en parlait à son aise. Tout le monde n'a pas le bonheur de reconstruire des obstacles qui vous retardent et vous contiennent jusqu'au moment juste où l'on peut montrer le fruit déjà et encore la fleur. Béranger a eu l'esprit (lui ou sa fée) de laisser passer la poésie de l'Empire avant d'éclorre ; il aurait calculé sa vie, qu'il n'aurait pas mieux réussi. Les autres, un peu plus tôt, un peu plus tard, tous très-jeunes, quelques-uns encore enfants, sont donc entrés en

lice péle-mêle, à l'aventure. Ce qu'on peut dire sans se hasarder, c'est qu'il est résulté de ce concours de talents, pendant plusieurs saisons, une très-riche poésie lyrique, plus riche que la France n'en avait soupçonné jusqu' alors, mais une poésie très-inégale et très-mêlée.

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—Sainte-Beuve : Causeries, p. 20.

- (c) Ses croquis parlementaires sont charmants. Imaginez un homme de cet esprit, de ce fin coup d'œil et de cette humeur mordante venant s'asseoir chaque après-midi, pendant des années dans un coin de la tribune des journalistes, et de là étudiant à loisir ses sujets dans tous les sens et dans toutes les postures, prenant aujourd'hui un profil, demain un autre, multipliant et variant ses silhouettes. Quelle école, pour qui se sent des dispositions à être moraliste ou peintre d'après nature, que de telles assemblées politiques auxquelles on assiste tous les jours sans en être, sans en accepter les conventions ou en subir les illusions ! Les hommes publics s'y montrent en pied, et, grâce à leurs mouvements, on en a vite fait le tour. Les talents, les habilités, les faibles, et les ridicules, les amours-propres et toutes les formes de fatuité se dessinent, se déploient, s'étalent, se trahissent devant vous et pendant des heures.

—Causeries, p. 86.

- (d) MATHILDE. Vous ne sentez donc pas ce qu'il y a pour moi d'offensant et de méprisant dans votre espérance ? . . . Me parler d'amour quand je pleure, c'est me dire que je suis un cœur sans foi, une femme sans souvenir, sans religion, sans pudeur ! . . . Mais, si je me consolais, je serais une misérable, je me hairais ! Je n'ai plus de valeur que par mon désespoir : je vis pour conserver dans mon âme son souvenir, son image, pour continuer sa pensée : je vis pour l'évoquer, pour le pleurer, pour l'aimer ! . . . Et vous venez . . . vous osez ! . . . (*Elle traverse la scène*). Oh ! cette idée me révolte ! . . . Vous osez venir me dire à moi : "Je vous aime, oubliez-le, oublions-le ensemble !" Et vous vous étonnez que je m'indigne ! . . . Oh ! mais moi, je m'étonne que je puisse vous écouter encore si longtemps ! Il vient ici compter mes larmes et savoir si elles ne commencent pas à se tarir . . . , . . et il espère, il est capable d'espérer

. . . . et il ose rêver qu'il me consolera . . . .  
parce qu'il m'aime, lui, et qu'il saura bien me prouver  
qu'Adrien ne m'aimait pas! Adrien! oh mon Dieu!  
était ce là ton ami?

La joie fait peur : Scene IV

II. Translate—

Un ange au radieux visage,  
Penché sur le bord d'un berceau,  
Semblait contempler son image  
Comme dans l'onde d'un ruisseau.

“ Charmant enfant qui me ressemble,  
Disait-il, oh ! viens avec moi,  
Viens, nous serons heureux ensemble :  
La terre est indigne de toi.

“ Là, jamais entière allégresse,  
L'âme y souffre de ses plaisirs :  
Les cris de joie ont leur tristesse,  
Et les voluptés, leurs soupirs.

“ Eh quoi ! les chagrins, les alarmes,  
Viendraient troubler ce front si pur,  
Et par l'amertume des larmes  
Se terniraient ces yeux d'azur !

“ Non, non, dans les champs de l'espace  
Avec moi tu vas t'envoler :  
La Providence te fait grâce  
Des jours que tu devais couler.”

Et, secouant ses blanches ailes,  
L'ange, à ces mots, a pris l'essor  
Vers les demeures éternelles. . . .  
Pauvre mère ! . . . ton fils est mort.

III. Translate into French—

Although the ladies of Cranford know all each other's proceedings they are exceedingly indifferent to each other's opinions. Indeed, as each has her own individuality, not to say eccentricity, pretty strongly developed, nothing is so easy as verbal retaliation ; but somehow good-will reigns among them to a considerable degree. The Cranford ladies have only an occasional little quarrel, spirted out in a few sharp words and angry jerks of the head ; just enough to prevent the even

tenor of their lives from becoming too flat. Their dress is very independent of fashion, as they observe, "What does it signify how we dress here at Cranford, where everybody knows us?" And if they go from home their reason is equally cogent: "What does it signify how we dress here where nobody knows us.?"

- IV. (1) Give the principal parts of the verbs *s'asseoir*, *vaut*, *venant*, *prenant*, *éclore*.
- (2) What is the gender of the words: *événement*, *obstacle*, *loisir*, *habilité*, *après-midi*? State reasons or rules, with exceptions. What are the different meanings of *mémoire*, *tour*, *œuvre*, when masculine and when feminine?
- (3) Give the derivation of *aujourd'hui*, *comptoir*, *accoude*, *étaler*. What are the substantives corresponding to *dessiner*, *soupçonner*, *peindre*, and the verbs corresponding to *oubli*, *concours*, *jeune* (to make young)?
- V. Give a short account of the life and works of Sainte-Beuve. What is his place in French literature?
- VI. Tell shortly, in French, the story of Mme. de Girardin's "*La joie fait peur*"

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## GERMAN.

EMIL J. TRECHMANN, B.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Heidelberg).

Time—Three hours.

### I. Translate—

- (a.) Schnell fertig ist die Jugend mit dem Wort,  
Das schwer sich handhabt, wie des Messers Schneide;  
Aus ihrem heißen Kopfe nimmt sie fest  
Der Dinge Maß, die nur sich selber richten.  
Gleich heißt ihr Alles schändlich oder würdig.  
Bös oder gut, — und was die Einbildung  
Phantastisch schleppt in diesen dunkeln Namen,  
Das bürdet sie den Sachen auf und Wesen.  
Eng ist die Welt, und das Gehirn ist weit.  
Leicht bei einander wohnen die Gedanken,  
Doch hart im Raume stoßen sich die Sachen,  
Wo Eines Platz nimmt, muß das Andre rücken,  
Wer nicht vertrieben sein will, muß vertreiben;  
Da herrscht der Streit und nur die Stärke siegt.

(b.) Verräth'er an dem Kaiser — solch ein Herr!  
So hochbegabt! O was ist Menschengröße!  
Ich sag' es oft: das kann nicht glücklich enden;  
Zum Fallstrick ward ihm seine Größ' und Macht  
Und diese dunkelschwankende Gewalt.  
Denn um sich greift der Mensch, nicht darf man ihn  
Der eignen Mäßigung vertraun. Ihn hält  
In Schranken nur das deutliche Gesetz  
Und der Gebräuche tiefgetretne Spur  
Doch unnatürlich war und neuer Art  
Die Kriegsgewalt in dieses Mannes Händen;  
Dem Kaiser selber stellte sie ihn gleich,  
Der stolze Geist verlernte sich zu beugen.  
O Schad' um solchen Mann! Denn keiner möchte  
Da feste stehen, mein' ich, wo er fiel.

(c.) Wie im Leben überhaupt, geht's uns auch auf dem Harze. Aber es giebt immer gute Seelen, die uns wieder auf den rechten Weg bringen; sie thun es gern, und finden noch obendrein ein besonderes Vergnügen daran, wenn sie uns mit selbstgefälliger Miene und wohlwollend lauter Stimme bedeuten, welche große Umwege wir gemacht, in welche Abgründe und Sümpfe wir versunken konnten, und welch ein Glück es sei, daß wir es wegfundige Leute, wie sie sind, noch zeitig angetroffen. Einen solchen Berichtiger fand ich unweit der Harzburg. Es war ein wohlgenährter Bürger von Goslar, ein glänzend wampfiges, dunmkluges Gesicht; er sah aus, als habe er die Viehseuche erkunden. Wir gingen eine Strecke zusammen, und er erzählte mir allerlei Spitzgeschichten, die hübsch klingen konnten, wenn sie nicht alle darauf hinaus liefen, daß es doch kein wirklicher Spuß gewesen, sondern daß die weiße Gestalt ein Wilddieb war, und daß die wimmernden Stimmen von den Jungen einer Bache (wilden Sau), und das Geräusch auf dem Boden von der Hausstake herrührte.

(d.) Der preußische Grenz-Adler.

Sei mir gegrüßt im Rauschen deiner Flügel!  
Das Herz verheißt mir Sieg in deinem Zeichen.  
Durch! edler Nar! Die Wolke muß dir weichen;  
Fleuch rächend auf von deiner Todten Hügel. —  
Das freie Roß gehorcht dem Sklavenzügel,  
Den Glanz der Haut' seh' ich weß verbleichen,  
Der Löwe krümmt sich unter fremden Streichen:  
Du nur erhebst mit neuem Muth die Flügel.  
Bald werd' ich unter deinen Söhnen stehen,  
Bald werd' ich dich im Kampfe wiedersehen,  
Du wirst voran zum Sieg, zur Freiheit wehen!  
Was dann auch immer aus dem Säng' er werde:  
Heil ihm! erkämpft er auch mit seinem Schwerte  
Nichts als ein Grab in einer freien Erde.

II. 1. Give the past participle of *handhabt*, and the principal parts of *fleuch*.

2. *Welch ein Glück es sei.* Explain the mood and tense of the verb *sei*.

3. *unweit der Harzburg.* What is the case of *der Harzburg*? Mention prepositions which take the genitive, and give their derivation.

4. What is the nominative singular and the gender of *Wesen, Schranken, Streichen*? Give the derivation of *Abler*.

III. Translate (at sight)—

An den Ufern der Havel lebte um die Mitte des sechzehnten Jahrhunderts ein Rohhändler Namens Michael Rohhaas, Sohn eines Schulmeisters, einer der rechtschaffensten zugleich und entschlichsten Menschen seiner Zeit. Dieser außerordentliche Mann würde bis in sein dreißigstes Jahr für das Muster eines guten Staatsbürgers haben gelten können. Er besaß in einem Dorfe, das noch von ihm den Namen führt, einen Meierhof auf welchem er sich durch sein Gewerbe ruhig ernährte; die Kinder die ihm sein Weib schenkte, erzog er in der Furcht Gottes zur Arbeitsamkeit und Treue; nicht Einer unter seinen Nachbarn, der sich nicht seiner Wohlthätigkeit oder seiner Gerechtigkeit erfreut hätte; kurz, die Welt würde sein Andenken haben segnen müssen, wenn er in einer Jugend nicht ausgehweift hätte. Das Rechtsgefühl aber machte ihn zum Räuber und Mörder.

IV. Translate into German—

On the evening of the battle an officer of the Ziethen Hussars, who were forward in the pursuit, rode as far as the gates of Königgrätz, and, finding there were no sentries outside, rode in; the guard, immediately on seeing him in his Prussian uniform, turned out and seized him, when, with a ready presence, he declared he had come to demand the capitulation of the fortress. He was conducted to the commandant, and made the same demand to him, adding that the town would be bombarded if not surrendered within an hour. The commandant, unconscious that he was not dealing with a legitimate messenger, courteously refused to capitulate; but the Hussar was conducted out of the town, passed through the guard at the entrance, and got off safely without being made a prisoner.

V. Describe shortly, in German, the character of Wallenstein, as conceived by Schiller.

University  
Scholarships  
Examination,  
March, 1891.

<b>PURE MATHEMATICS</b>	}	The same papers as set for the Special Senior Public Ex- amination in March, 1891, for these subjects.
<b>APPLIED MATHEMATICS</b>		
<b>CHEMISTRY</b>		
<b>EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS</b>	}	No candidates.
<b>BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY</b>		
<b>PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND</b>		
<b>THE PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY</b>		



MARCH, 1891.

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## ANGAS ENGINEERING EXHIBITION.

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PURE MATHEMATICS  
 APPLIED MATHEMATICS  
 PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY  
 AND GEOLOGY

} The same papers as set for the  
 Special Public Examination  
 in March, 1891, in these  
 subjects.

Angas  
 Engineering  
 Exhibition,  
 March, 1891.

FRENCH  
 GERMAN

} The same papers as set for the University Scholar-  
 ships Examination in March, 1891, in these  
 subjects.

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### CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Enumerate the principle points of difference between oxygen and ozone, and state any theory to account for the difference.
- II. Describe some of the peculiarities of *nascent* hydrogen, and give any possible explanation you know of.
- III. Describe the preparation and properties of pure phosphorated hydrogen, and compare it with ammonia.
- IV. Describe the preparation and properties of ethylene.
- V. State the chief points in which the alkaline metals as a group differ from the metals of all other groups.
- VI. A mixture of dilute sulphuric acid, potassium bichromate, and alcohol is heated and evaporated. Describe the changes which take place.
- VII. How would you obtain pure silver from an ordinary silver coin?



- VIII. Describe the phenomena attendant upon the electrolysis of a solution of common salt.
- IX. Explain briefly what you understand by the "Periodic Law."

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## EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. State the principle of the "Conservation of Energy," and apply it to the case of a stone thrown vertically upwards, showing that the total energy of the stone is constant throughout the motion.
- II. State the "Principle of Archimedes," and describe any method by which it may be experimentally established.
- A spherical balloon, whose total weight is 200,000 grammes, is filled with coal gas. Determine what must be the diameter of the balloon in centimetres in order that the balloon may just rise, having given that the absolute specific gravity of air is  $\cdot 0013$ , and of coal gas  $\cdot 00072$ .
- III. The total length of the tube of a certain barometer is 31 in., and the tube contains a certain amount of air above the mercury column. The temperature of this air is  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and its pressure is equal to 5 in. of mercury. If the air in the tube were now raised in temperature to  $63^{\circ}\text{C}$ , find by how much the mercury column would fall, the pressure of the atmosphere being 29.5 in. of mercury.
- IV. Explain how you would determine the specific heat of any piece of metal.
- A copper calorimeter, whose weight is 16 grammes, contains 90 grammes of water at a temperature of  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ , when 12 grammes of bismuth at  $94^{\circ}\text{C}$  are dropped into the water. Determine the resultant temperature, having given that the specific heat of copper is  $\cdot 095$ , and of bismuth  $\cdot 0305$ .
- V. Explain how it is that an open organ pipe gives a note an octave higher than a stopped organ pipe of the same length.

- VI. State the law which governs the reflexion of light at plane surfaces.

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A mirror, fixed like an ordinary dressing-table mirror, is capable of turning about a horizontal axis in its own plane. A luminous point is placed in front of the mirror. Show that as the mirror rotates the image of the point describes a circle.

- VII. Describe Coulomb's torsion balance, and explain the method of using it to prove the law of attraction or repulsion between two electrified bodies. Illustrate with a numerical example.

- VIII. Sketch and describe a Daniell's cell.

A Daniell's cell whose E.M.F. is 1.07 volts, and internal resistance 1.95 ohms, is placed in a circuit, the external resistance of which is 12 ohms. Determine the strength of the current which flows, in ampères.

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A P R I L , 1 8 9 1 .

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JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIP.

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John Howard  
Clark Scholarship,  
1891.

CRAIK—HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE—  
VOL. I.

WARD—THE ENGLISH POETS—SELECTIONS  
FROM VOL. IV.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Enumerate the most important works written in so-called Anglo-Saxon.
- II. Translate into Modern English :—  
Ther ich isey Wenheuer eke,  
Wimmonen leofuest me :  
Al there mucche halle rof  
Mid hire honden heo to-droh.  
Tha halle gon to haelden,  
And ich haeld to grunden,  
That mi riht aerm to-brac.
- III. State what you know about the *Vision of Piers Ploughman*.
- IV. Mention the most important works of Chaucer, and give a detailed account of any one of them.
- V. Sketch the plot of the *Faery Queene*.
- VI. Name the authors and describe the character of any three of the following books :—  
Morte Arthur, The King's Quair, Toxophilus, The Mirror for Magistrates, The Jew of Malta, The Shepherd's Calendar, Polyolbion, The White Devil, Volpone, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, The Advancement of Learning ;  
and also of any three of the following :—  
Laodamia, The Ancient Mariner, Marmion, Childe Harold,

Lalla Rookh, Adonais, The Eve of Saint Agnes, The Bridge of Sighs, Aurora Leigh, The Blessed Damozel.

John Howard  
Clark Scholarship,  
1891.

- VII. Illustrate, by reference to his works, Wordsworth's merits and defects as a poet.
- VIII. Quote from the poems of Coleridge passages showing his highly sensitive apprehension of the aspects of external nature.
- IX. Refer to their context the following quotations :--
- a. He lives at ease that freely lives.
  - b. For that fine madness still he did retain  
Which rightly should possess a poet's brain.
  - c. Unless above himself he can  
erect himself, how poor a thing is man.
  - d. Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting.
  - e. Man's love is of man's life a thing apart,  
'Tis woman's whole existence.
  - f. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.
- g. My thoughts are with the Dead, with them  
I live in long-past years,  
Their virtues love, their faults condemn,  
Partake their hopes and fears.

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SCOTT'S "OLD MORTALITY,"

CARLYLE'S "SARTOR RESARTUS."

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Refer to passages in "Old Mortality" illustrative of Scott's :—(1) humour, (2) picturesque treatment of details, (3) knowledge of human nature.
- II. Mention the most important historical events connected with the plot of "Old Mortality."
- III. What idea of the typical covenanter have you formed from a perusal of Scott's novel?
- IV. Describe the most conspicuous social shams denounced by Carlyle.

John Howard  
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1891.

- V. What opinion as to Carlyle's political views have you formed from "Sartor Resartus?"
- VI. Quote from "Sartor Resartus" specimens of Carlyle's irony.
- VII. Give the substance of Carlyle's remarks on Happiness.
- X. Explain and develop the following sentence in "Sartor Resartus":—

"Two men I honour, and no third."

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NOVEMBER, 1891.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF LL.B.

FIRST YEAR.

ROMAN LAW.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.D., AND MR. A. GILL, B.A., 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. Translate and explain—

Ordinary Exam  
LL.B.  
First Year.  
November, 1891.

Habemus adhuc alterius etiam generis fictiones in quibusdam formulis: velut cum is qui ex edicto bonorum possessionem petiit ficto se herede agit. Cum enim prætorio iure et non legitimo succedat in locum defuncti, non habet directas actiones, et neque id quod defuncti fuit potest intendere suum esse, neque id quod defuncto debebatur potest intendere dare sibi oportere; itaque ficto se herede intendit veluti hoc modo: IUDEX ESTO, SI AULUS AGERIUS, id est ipse actor, LUCIO TITIO HERES ESSET, TUM SI PARET FUNDUM DE QUO AGITUR EX IURE QUIRITIUM EIUS ESSE OPORTERE; vel si in personam agatur, præposita similiter fictione illa ita subicitur: TUM SI PARET NUMERIUM NEGIDIUM AULO AGERIO SESTERTIUM X. MILIA DARE OPORTERE.—G. IV. 34.

II. Titius, before starting on a journey,

(a) engages a workman, Aulus, to put his drains in order in his absence;

(b) sends his plate to a friend, Lucius, to keep safe, allowing him to use a specified part of it;

(c) sends his horses to a neighbouring farmer, Seius, allowing him to work them in return for their keep;

Ordinary Exam.  
LL.B.  
First Year.  
November 1891.

and (*d*) entrusts the rest of his affairs generally to his freedman Davus.

Explain in technical language the nature of each of these transactions, and of the liability of Aulus, Lucius, Seius, and Davus.

III. Explain briefly the following expressions:—*beneficium inventarii*, *Stipulatio Aquiliana*, *judicium Casselianum*, *cretio vulgaris*, *actio mixta*, *res nullius*, *liberi legitimi*, *specificatio*, *tutor dativus*.

IV. Translate the following passages, with short notes in each case:—Nunc admonendi sumus neque feminam neque pupillum sine tutoris auctoritate rem mancipi alienare posse; nec mancipi vero feminam quidem posse, pupillum non posse.—G. II. 80.

Quia plerumque parentes sine causa liberos suos heredant vel omittunt, inductum est ut de inofficiosa testamento agere possint liberi.—Just. II. xviii.

Item, si de dote iudicio mulier agat, placet eatenus maritum condemnari debere quatenus facere possit, id est, quatenus facultates ejus patiuntur.—Just IV. vi. 37.

V. Explain the operation of adjudicatio as a mode of acquisition, showing how the function of the Judex in the Judicium Communi dividendo differed from that of the Judex in an ordinary action.

Account for the appearance of donatio among the modes of acquisition.

VI. Trace the history of the law concerning Set-off.

VII. Translate and explain—

“Aliquando autem evenit ut liberi qui, statim ut nati sunt, in potestate parentum non fiant, postea autem redigantur in potestatem. Qualis est is qui dum naturalis fuerat, postea curiae datus potestati patris subicitur. Nec non is qui a muliere libera procreatus, cujus matrimonium minime legibus interdictum fuerat, sed ad quam pater consuetudinem habuerat, postea ex nostra constitutione dotalibus instrumentis compositis in potestate patris efficitur: quod si alii liberi ex eodem matrimonio fuerint procreati, similiter nostra constitutio praebuit.”  
—Just. I. x. 3.

VIII. Translate and explain—

Sed et si e contrario pupilli nomine cui nihil relictum

fuerit, de inofficioso egerit superatus est, ipse tutor quod sibi in eodem testamento legatum relictum est, non amittit.

Ordinary Exam.,  
LL.B.  
First Year,  
November, 1891.

- IX. State the provisions of the following statutes :—Lex Calpurnia, Lex Julia de Maritandis, Lex Scribonia.
- X. What privileges with regard to making wills did soldiers enjoy in the time of Justinian ?
- XI. Describes the various modes of manumission of slaves at Rome and the civil advantages thus conferred.
- XII. Distinguish—  
Jus emphyteuticarium,  
Jus superficiarium,  
Jus pignoris.

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## THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.D., AND MR. E. B. GRUNDY.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Name the *tenures* by which Corporeal hereditaments may be holden, and the *Estates* which may be had in them.
- II. State the requisites of a Deed, and say what alterations are, and what are not material, and how a Deed is thereby affected.
- III. Name the covenants implied in the following instruments:—  
(1) A conveyance of freeholds on Sale for a valuable consideration ; (2) A conveyance of freeholds by way of Mortgage ; (3) A conveyance wherein the party conveying is a trustee only ; (4) An assignment of a lease for years ; and (5) a memorandum of Transfer under the Real Property Act, 1886, of land which is subject to a mortgage.
- IV. State the various means of acquiring property in things personal, and comment very briefly on each.
- V. Define an *Estate upon Condition*, and distinguish between Estates upon Condition *implied*, and Estates upon Condition *express*.
- VI. State shortly the principal duties of an Executor, and explain *ademption* and *satisfaction* of Legacies.
- VII. Give the provisions of the Real Property Act, 1886, which relate to *Trusts* and *Transmissions*.



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LL.B.  
First Year,  
November, 1891.

- VIII. State the liability of (1) the drawer ; (2) the acceptor ; and (3) the endorser of a Bill of Exchange ; and explain the position of a person signing a Bill, otherwise than as drawer or acceptor, with respect to a holder in due course.
- IX. Define (1) Charter-party ; (2) Bill of Lading ; (3) Bottomry ; and (4) Respondentia.
- X. Explain the right of *Stoppage in Transitu*, and state under what circumstances, and by whom it can be exercised, and how it can be defeated.

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## THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER LL.D., AND MR. E. B. GRUNDY.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain the following expressions :—*Assize of Mort d'ancestor, jointure, real action, quit-rent, petit serjeanty, conditional limitation, recovery, relief.*
- II. Trace the history of forms of conveyance of real property in England from the earliest times to the present.
- III. State the object and effect of the principal statutes concerning Real Property which were passed in the time of Henry VIII.
- IV. “When any one or more of several persons entitled to any land or rent as coparceners, joint-tenants, or tenants in common shall have been in possession or receipt of the entirety, or more than his or their individual shares of such land or the profits thereof, or of such rent for his or their own benefit, or for the benefit of any persons other than the persons entitled to the shares of the same land or rent, such possession or receipt shall not be deemed the possession or receipt of such last mentioned persons.” (No. 14 of 1866-7, s. 20).  
Explain and comment on this section fully.
- V. How has the “Intestates Real Estate Distribution Act, 1867,” been amended ? What circumstances led to the necessity for its amendment ?
- VI. Trace the history and show the present state of the law with reference to the right of a limited owner of land to remove fixtures. Cite authorities.

- VII. Explain the cases in which an action may be brought for an injury after the death of the injured party.
- VIII. What are the various classes of certificates granted to insolvents? Show in what circumstances they may be granted, and the effect of each respectively.
- IX. In what cases must a Bill of Exchange be presented (*a*) for acceptance, and (*b*) for payment? What will excuse non-representation in each case?
- X. "Perpetuity must be avoided in the exercise of powers." Explain and illustrate this statement.
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**LATIN** } The same papers as set for the First year of the  
**ENGLISH** } B.A. course.

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW** { The same paper as set for the  
 Second year LL.B.

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## SECOND YEAR LL.B.

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## JURISPRUDENCE.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.D., AND MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What is a limited monarch? Is it true that he is “merely a servant of the Sovereign?” To whom does the sovereignty belong (1) in England, (2) in South Australia, (3) in New York?
- II. Distinguish absolute duties from relative ones, giving examples of each. What does Blackstone mean by absolute rights?
- III. In what ways do we trace the earliest characteristics of a universal succession in the institutions of undeveloped societies?
- IV. Distinguish carefully between motive, will, and intention, also between negligence, heedlessness, and rashness.
- V. Contrast Holland’s arrangement of the subject with Austin’s, and state the arguments for and against each respectively.
- VI. Show the effect that Roman law has had on the Teutonic race.
- VII. Write short notes on the following passages :—
  - (a) “It was not until the language of the Roman lawyers became the language of an age which had lost the key to their modes of thought that a contract of the law of nations came to be distinctly looked upon as a contract known to man in a state of nature.”
  - (b) “The social compact is the most systematic form which has ever been assumed by the error we are discussing.”  
—(Maine’s Ancient Law).
- VIII. Discuss the history and advantages of Prescription as a legal principle. What is extinctive prescription?
- IX. Explain and criticise the various senses in which the term “Law of Nature” has been used.
- X. Distinguish “Custom” and “Customary Law.” Compare the views of Holland and Austin on this question.

XI. Explain "Positive Duty," "Right in rem." Illustrate by classifying the respective rights and duties of A B C in the following cases:—

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(a) Contract of service between A as master and B as servant. C induces B to leave A's service.

(b) Sale on credit of a specific chattel by A to B for immediate delivery. A refuses delivery.

(c) Sale as in (b). During delivery C obtains possession, and converts the chattel to his own use.

XII. "The *ius a pudentibus compositum*, though not marked with us by a distinct name, is not a stranger to our own law." Examine this statement.

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## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.D., and MR. J. G. R. MURRAY, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Contrast the Anglo-Saxon and the Anglo-Norman constitutions and show how the two became fused.
- II. Discuss the title to the English crown of John, Edward IV., and William III.
- III. State the grievances complained of, and the remedies prayed for, in the Petition of Right.
- IV. State the principal points in the following cases:—  
*Skinner v. East India Company.*  
*Wason v. Walter.*  
*Wensleydale Peerage Case.*
- V. What is Constitutional Law? Describe accurately the relation to it of Constitutional History.
- VI. "The Parliamentary Constitution of England comprises not only a concentration of machinery but an assembly of estates." Explain this statement.
- VII. Sketch briefly the history of the representation of the clergy in the English Parliament.
- VIII. What is the constitutional importance in England of the Mutiny or Annual Arms Act? How is the same constitutional effect produced in South Australia?

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- IX. Trace the history of the Cabinet in the British Constitution, and describe how it has effected the development of Parliamentary Government.
- X. Justify the expression, "The prerogatives of the Crown have become the privileges of the people."
- XI. What constitutional questions arose out of the Jamaica insurrection of 1865? Write a full note on the subject.
- XII. Compare the modes, so far as they exist, of overcoming a deadlock between the two Houses in the British and South Australian Parliaments respectively.

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### THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Mr. T. HEWITSON, LL.B., AND Mr. A. GILL, B.A., LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define "offer," "statement of intention," "promise."  
Examine the apparent exception to the rule that agreement is the basis of contract.
- II. What is meant in equity by Constructive Fraud? Explain the nature and grounds of the relief given by Courts of Equity in such cases.
- III. Write explanatory notes on the following passages :—
- (a) "Knowledge in point of fact of the proposer's changed intention however it reaches the other party will make the proposer's conduct a sufficient revocation."
- (b) "Most systems of law require certain marks to be present in the agreements which they will recognise as contracts."
- IV. Explain the terms "Novation," "Negotiability," "Restrictive indorsement," "Restrictive covenant," "Estoppel."
- V. Distinguish, giving your reasons, between "unenforceable contract," "voidable contract," and "void contract" in the following cases :—
- (a) *A* wrongfully rode the horse of *B* and killed it, and *C* by parol promised to pay *B* a certain sum in consideration of his forbearing to sue *A*.
- (b) *A*, an illiterate man in poor circumstances, agreed to sell an estate to *B*, his solicitor, at half its value.

(c) *A*, being entitled to an estate for the life of *B*, agreed to sell it to *C*. *B* was (unknown to *A* and *C*) dead at the time of this agreement.

VI. Does illegality ever operate to discharge a contract? State briefly your opinion on the question of discharge in each of the following cases :—

(a) *A* agrees with *B* to sell on commission for 5 years a certain article manufactured by *B*, *B* supplying samples. Before 5 years *B*'s manufactory is burnt down.

(b) Lease from *A* to *B* whereby *B*, in addition to the usual covenants, covenants to rebuild the leased premises after the first 4 years of the term. Before that time *B* informs *A* that he will be unable to rebuild.

VII. What is accord and satisfaction, and when will it discharge a right of action?

VIII. What are contracts *uberrimae fidei*, and what amount of misrepresentation will avoid them?

IX. Give the chief rules for the construction of a written instrument.

Is parol evidence admissible to show that the figures 30 in a Bill of Exchange are intended to be 300?

X. When is a principal answerable for the fraud of his agent?

XI. Illustrate the effect of Section 17 of the Statute of Frauds on contracts for the sale of goods.

XII. Consider the following cases :—

(a) The defendant offered to sell a house to the plaintiff and gave him six weeks for a definite answer; defendant sold it to a third party within a week.

(b) *S & Co.* entered into a charter party with *A* a shipowner, describing themselves as "agents for the freighters." They sued on the charter party.

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## INTERNATIONAL LAW.

PROFESSOR PITT COBBETT, D.C.L., and PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER,  
LL.D..

Time—Three hours.

- I. "Though international law has much grown, the continuity of its life has never been broken. Its essentials are much the same to-day as when Grotius left it 250 years ago." Investigate and illustrate this statement.
- II. Draw up a brief classification of the more important topics usually treated of under the head of Public International Law, justifying the arrangement you adopt. What topics lie on the border line between public and private international law?
- III. Explain carefully the nature of the questions that have arisen between Great Britain and France with reference to the Newfoundland Fisheries.
- IV. Sketch briefly the history of international opinion and action on the subject of the slave trade down to the date of the Berlin Congress (1885).
- V. A South Australian, accused of murder, succeeds in getting on board a Russian vessel in Victor Harbour. What are the rights of the parties, and what course should be taken?
- VI. Explain the various ways in which one nation may obtain a redress of grievances from another without declaring war.
- VII. For what purposes, and subject to what conditions, will an English Court recognise *legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium*?
- VIII. Discuss the following cases, citing authorities where necessary :—
  - (a) A, an Englishwoman, marries B, a Frenchman. B is domiciled in France. He is under the age of 25 years, and marries without the consent of his parents as required by French law. The marriage is celebrated in London.

(b) A, an Englishwoman, who is possessed of considerable property in England, marries B, a domiciled Frenchman, without any settlement or marriage contract being drawn up. A and B settle first in France and subsequently in Spain, where B becomes bankrupt.

(c) a natural-born British subject becomes domiciled in Russia, and dies there, leaving a will in Russian form, but insufficient, according to Russian law, to dispose of certain property possessed by him in England.

(d) a domiciled German dies intestate, leaving real and personal estates in England.

- IX. To what extent does international comity require the recognition of foreign Corporations? How is the corporate character in such cases ascertained?
- X. What is necessary in order to give an English Court jurisdiction in cases of (a) divorce; (b) judicial separation; and (c) nullity of marriage?
- XI. In what circumstances will a South Australian Court hold a debt to be discharged by a discharge under a bankruptcy not in this colony?
- XII. "Domicile was unknown in old English law as the foundation of jurisdiction, and has not even now been made the regular foundation of English jurisdiction on obligations." Explain this statement fully, giving illustrations.

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## THE LAW OF WRONGS

MR. A. GILL, B.A., LL.B., and MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

[*You are requested to give reasons where your answers involve matters of opinion.*]

- I. Explain the maxim "Volenti non fit injuria," and discuss the limitations to which it is liable.
- II. Define (1) Libel; and (2) Slander.  
What courses are open to one injured by (1) and (2), and what must he prove in either case?
- III. What must be shown to ground a private right of action for a public nuisance?



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- IV. Define contributory negligence.  
What legal consequences ensue when it is established?
- V. Enumerate and explain the principal provisions of the  
"Minor Offences Procedure Act, 1869."
- VI. What is requisite to be proved on an indictment for  
burglary?  
Discuss the term "dwelling-house" and time in  
connection with this offence.
- VII. Define—  
(a) Larceny;  
(b) Attempt to commit a crime.  
A puts his hand in B's pocket, intending to steal  
whatever he finds there.  
What is A's offence?
- VIII. A contracts a marriage in France, and subsequently in his  
wife's lifetime goes through a form of marriage with  
another woman in South Australia. On an indictment  
for bigamy what must be proved to secure A's  
conviction?
- IX. Under what circumstances will a person be liable in  
damages for the wrongful act of another? State  
accurately the limitations of such liability.
- X. Every person who kills another is presumed to have wilfully  
murdered him. Under what circumstances will that  
presumption be removed so as to justify a finding of  
(a) Manslaughter;  
or  
(b) Insanity.
- XI. Explain the meaning and use of the terms "Scienter,"  
"intent," "negligence."  
(a) A's dog jumps in play on B, an old man; B in  
consequence falls down and is injured.  
(b) A places an obstruction in a road. It is removed  
by an unknown third person to another part of the road,  
where B falls over it and is injured. Is A liable in  
either case.
- XII. A has a cause of action in tort against B, arising on facts  
which amount to felony by B. Discuss A's remedies.

## THE LAW OF PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

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PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.D., AND MR. T. B. GALL.

Time—Three hours.

- I. *A*, who resides in Adelaide, sells to *B*, a resident of Melbourne, a cargo of wheat, taking in payment *B*'s acceptance at three months, payable at a bank in Adelaide. The bill is dishonoured at maturity. Can *A* sue *B* in South Australia? If so, state the various steps from commencement to judgment. Would you proceed differently, and how, were the bill payable in Melbourne?
- II. Describe the procedure incidental to the compulsory winding up of a company under the Companies Act, 1864, at the instance of a creditor, from the time of your being consulted by your client, the creditor, down to the closing of the liquidation.
- III. Can judgments of the Courts of Judicature of the neighbouring Colonies, or of any and which of such Courts, be rendered available in South Australia? If so, describe the procedure.
- IV. Explain the provisions of the Supreme Court Procedure Act with regard to discovery and inspection of documents, and the examination of witnesses out of the jurisdiction.
- V. Under what circumstances can a person be arrested for debt and held to bail, in South Australia? Describe the procedure, and refer to the statutes (if any) regulating the matter.
- VI. State shortly the provisions of the Insolvent Act, 1886—  
(*a*) With regard to compositions or assignments without insolvency; (*b*) As to compositions after insolvency.
- VII. Explain the various ways in which judgments may be enforced.
- VIII. What is meant by "The presumption from user"? State the history of the law on the subject.
- IX. State the procedure in the case of a specially endorsed Writ. Give an example of such a Writ.
- X. What special provisions are there with respect to evidence in the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1867, and the Married Women's Property Act, 1883?

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- XI. When, and against whom, is a confession admissible in evidence? What weight should be given to a confession?
- XII. When is a witness allowed to refresh his memory by referring to writings? To what writings may he refer?
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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF M.D.

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PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, AND  
THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

J. C. Cox, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Time—Three hours.

- I. A case of plumbism is admitted into hospital. (a) What signs and symptoms of the disease may be developed in the case; (b) practically how may the lead have been introduced into the system?
- II. Detail what you know of leprosy, more especially as to the symptoms developed during the onset and course of the disease; the varieties of it which are recognised; its histology and distribution.
- III. What diseases of the brain can be recognised by an examination of the retina with an ophthalmoscope, and what are the changes found in the retina in such cases.

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PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND  
THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Time—Three hours.

- I. A patient is found to stagger when walking, and to sway when standing with the eyes shut. To what conditions may this be due, and how would you diagnose between them?

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- II. To what extent do organic diseases in external parts aid in the diagnosis of disease in internal organs? Discuss the question, and give instances which have come under your observation.
- III. Enumerate the causes of cardiac valvular disease, in the order of their importance. Describe the effect upon the heart and circulation of the following drugs:—Atropine, aconite, digitalis, strophanthus, caffeine, and squills.
- IV. Write what you know about the following men:—William Harvey, Celsus, Graves, Sir Charles Bell.

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### PATHOLOGY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., ENG.

Time—Three hours.

- I. State your views as to the nature and production of tubercle.
- II. Enumerate the species of parasitic cysts found in man, and give their distinctive characters.
- III. Describe the results of inflammation as it occurs in the tissues of the lung.
- IV. Explain the various ways in which dead tissue is disposed of in the living body.
- V. Discuss the various pathological effects of pressure on living tissues.
- VI. Define the following terms:—Interstitial, Catarrhal, Carnification, Alelectasis, Hæmatogenous, Induration, Solidification, Metaplasia.

*(N.B.—It is not expected that all these questions will be answered.)*

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### OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

W. BALLS-HEADLEY, M.A., M.D., AND ALFRED LONDON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Discuss Puerperal Venous Thrombosis and Embolism.
- II. Describe the causes, conditions, progress, dangers, and treatment in cases of face presentation.

- III. Give a general account of Fibroid Disease of the Uterus, and the treatment that may be adopted under the various conditions.

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## HYGIENE.

H. T. WHITTELL, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What are the provisions in the Health Acts in force in South Australia to prevent the sale of unsound food?
- II. There are admitted into a room of 1,000 cubic feet capacity, occupied by five adults, 5,000 cubic feet of fresh air per hour. Each occupant gives off an average amount of carbonic acid. What will be the amount of carbonic acid per 1,000 volumes in the air of the room at the end of five hours?
- III. The population of Adelaide and suburbs on 5th April, 1881, was, in round numbers, 105,000. On 5th April, 1891, it was 130,500. Assuming the rate of increase to continue the same, what will be the population (estimated according to the English Registrar-General's method) on 5th July, 1894? The table of logarithms in the room may be used by the candidate.
- IV. How are nitrates and nitrites detected in water? What report on the quality of the water would you make if you found more than a trace of them in—1. Water from a deep well. 2. Water from a reservoir filled from a river into which, as in the Adelaide watershed, numerous creeks find an outlet?
- V. In a London lodging house there is a bathroom on the landing from the second staircase. It is separated from a watercloset by a wooden partition. The water-closet has what is known as a D trap. It is flushed through a pipe direct from a tank which holds the house water supply. The soil-pipe is carried down the outer wall, and connects with a drain-pipe, which discharges into the public sewer. The water from the bath empties into the soil-pipe below the D trap through a connecting pipe, and, as is supposed, helps to keep the soil-pipe clean? What alterations are necessary?
- VI. Give a brief account of the life history of the parasite which causes hydatids in man.

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## MENTAL PHYSIOLOGY AND LUNACY.

W. L. CLELAND, M.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. In the insane mind what is the relative importance of the "subjective" and "objective" as regards mental processes? How may this explain the existence of delusions?
- II. What do you understand by the term "unconscious cerebration?"
- III. What do you mean by the expressions "illusion," "hallucination," and "delusion," and what is their respective significance as regards mental stability?
- IV. What insanities have a toxic causation, and what is the prognosis in each?
- V. What are the symptoms of incipient insanity? What line of action would you recommend to the patient's friends?
- VI. What complications and facts in a recent case of insanity render the prognosis especially unfavourable?

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## CLINICAL EXAMINATION.

A Clinical Examination was held at the Adelaide Hospital.

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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
M.B. AND CH.B.

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FIRST YEAR.

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**ANATOMY.**

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., (Eng.).

Time—Three hours.

- I. Enumerate in their relative positions the bones entering into the formation of the nasal cavities.
- II. Compare and contrast the skeleton of the hand with that of the foot.
- III. Name the Ligaments which connect the Pelvis with the Vertebral Column, and describe the Innominate bone.
- IV. Specify the form, position, and relations of the vertebrae.
- V. Mention in their order (either from in front or behind) the muscles and ligaments divided in detaching the shoulder girdle from the trunk.
- VI. Indicate the several stages of a dissection undertaken to expose the Flexor Accessorius Muscle.

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**PRACTICAL ANATOMY.**

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Time—Three hours.

A *vivâ voce* and Practical Examination was held in the Dissecting Room.



## ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

*(Not more than five questions are to be attempted.)*

- I. Write an account of the phenomena of fermentation and putrefaction. Describe the life history of the organisms by which they are caused, and any methods which are available for arresting their development.
- II. Describe the process of fertilization in a flowering plant up to the moment of impregnation. With what organs of the flowerless plants do the anther, pollen-grain, pollen tube, and embryo-sac of the flowering plant correspond respectively?
- III. In what respects do animals, green plants, and colourless plants differ in respect of the chemical nature of their food?
- IV. Draw diagrams, with such explanatory notes as may be necessary, representing the relations of the various structures cut through in—
  - (a). A transverse section of the frog at the level of the kidney.
  - (b). A transverse section of the fresh-water mussel through the heart.
- V. What is the lymphatic system, and how is it related to the blood vascular system? What are its striking features in the frog? Whence is lymph derived, and what purposes does it serve?
- VI. Describe the structure of a nerve, a skeletal muscle, and a tendon. How are these tissues related to one another anatomically? What are their functions?

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## PRACTICAL BIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Ascertain by means of the microscope the nature of the materials *x*, *y*, *z*. Label and leave your specimens for inspection.

- II. Identify the mounted specimens *a*, *b*, *c*, &c.
- III. Mount the specimen *o*. Identify it, and make a drawing of a typical part with such explanatory notes as seem to you necessary.
- IV. Make the dissection indicated. Draw a sketch of your preparation which shall indicate the names of the different parts.

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## CHEMISTRY (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

[*N.B.—Candidates are expected to write formulae and equations wherever possible.*]

- I. Enumerate the impurities in ordinary drinking water which you would regard as important from a hygienic point of view. State clearly how you would propose to detect such impurities.
- II. How much phosphorus is theoretically necessary for the preparation of three litres of hydrobromic acid measured at 0° C and 760 m.m. pressure?
- III. State what you know of the action of hydrochloric, nitric and sulphuric acids respectively on the metals copper and zinc.
- IV. Write what you know of the preparation, composition, and decomposition of bleaching powder.
- V. Compare the groups of the alkaline and alkaline earth metals, and comment specially on the position of lithium with reference to the two groups.
- VI. When metallic aluminium is boiled with a solution of caustic potash, it (the aluminium) dissolves with evolution of gas. Explain this experiment, and discuss in connection with it some of the chief characteristics of aluminium compounds.
- VII. Tabulate the groups of compounds known as alums, and in connection with them state what you know of isomorphism.

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VIII. Describe how to prepare the following compounds:—  
bismuth subnitrate, tartar emetic, ferrous sulphate,  
mercuric iodide, vermilion, commercial ammonium  
carbonate.

IX. Solutions of ferrous sulphate and nitric acid are mixed  
Explain the reaction which takes place.

### PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the fusion test you are accustomed to use for  
chromium compounds and explain the chemical changes  
involved.

II. Analyse qualitatively the substances placed before you.

*N.B.*—*There were four substances each containing not more than  
one acid and one base.*

### MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY.

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

Time—Three hours.

I. What orders of Australian plants have pellucid-dotted  
leaves? Briefly distinguish one from the other.

II. Describe the nature and origin of a free central placenta.  
Name some exemplar-plants and the Orders to which  
they belong.

III. Refer to their Natural Orders the plants (1-12).

IV. Give a synopsis of the principal sub-divisions of the Order  
Rosaceae, naming a genus in each.

V. Give the characters of the Order Cruciferae. Describe the  
various modifications of the fruit and name an illustrative  
genus in each case.

VI. Describe the fruit and seed of Umbelliferae.

### ELEMENTS OF HEAT, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

The same papers as set for Physics I. and II. for the First  
year of the B.A. degree.

**ANATOMY.**

PROFESSOR WILSON, M.B., CH.M.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give a full description of the Fourth Dorsal Vertebra and ligamentous fibres attached to it.
- II. Describe the disposition of the synovial and ligamentous structures in connection with the knee joint.
- III. The Glosso-Pharyngeal Nerve : State briefly (*a*) its precise superficial origin from the central nervous system ; (*b*) its subsequent course ; (*c*) its ultimate distribution ; and (*d*) the communications it effects with other nerves.
- IV. Describe the precise position, connections, and chief relations of the urinary bladder in the male, and indicate its vascular and nervous arrangements.
- V. You are required to expose the deep plantar arterial arch ? Indicate the several stages of the dissection, the structures thereby exposed, and their relations.
- VI. Give an account of the arrangement of the grey and white matter of the spinal cord about the level of the exit of the second dorsal nerve, and illustrate your description by a diagram.

**PRACTICAL ANATOMY.**

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Time—Three hours.

A *vivâ voce* and Practical Examination was held in the Dissecting Room.

**COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.**

PROFESSOR WATSON.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Discuss the principal forms of uterus met with in mammalia,

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- II. Compare the heart and great vessels of birds, reptiles, and fishes with corresponding parts in human subject.
- III. Compare and contrast the fore-limb of a bat with that of a horse.
- IV. Explain the following terms :—Endo-skeleton, Gills, Horns, Symmetry, Pre-axial, Procoelous.

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## PHYSIOLOGY.

C. J. MARTIN, M.B., B.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Write an account of the successive changes which milk undergoes in the alimentary canal, and the methods of absorption of its constituents.
- II. What is meant by blood pressure? State the factors concerned in maintaining it, and explain how the variations met with under different physiological conditions are brought about.
- III. What are the sources of animal heat? Explain the methods by means of which the temperature is regulated in warm-blooded animals.
- IV. Describe the ciliary region of the eyeball, and explain how accommodation is effected.
- V. Describe the development, growth and retrogression of a graafian follicle, and the changes which take place in the ovum prior to fertilization.
- VI. Make a diagram of a transverse section of the spinal cord in the upper dorsal region, showing the various tracts of white matter which have been differentiated. Give a brief account of the methods by means of which these have been determined.

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## PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Identify the specimens *A B C*, &c.

- II. Mount the specimens *X Y Z* so as to show their characteristic features. Identify, draw, and describe them.
- III. *Vivâ voce* examination on the use of apparatus, &c.

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## CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.Sc., and PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A.,  
D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

- I. How is acetic ether prepared? Explain the theory of the action.
- II. Describe those general reactions of the olefines which prove that they are unsaturated compounds.
- III. How is glycerine prepared? Why is glycerine described as a triatomic alcohol?
- IV. Describe the reactions that occur when glycerine is heated with oxalic acid.
- V. Explain and exemplify the following terms:—(1) amine, (2) amide, (3) amido-acid.
- VI. Describe the preparation of urea from its natural source.  
How would you prepare urea artificially if given the following materials:—Potassium cyanide, stannic oxide, ammonia solution, sulphuric acid, alcohol?
- VII. What is toluene? Describe the action of chlorine on toluene under different conditions.
- VIII. How does calcium benzoate behave when heated (1) with calcium hydroxide, (2) with calcium formate, (3) by itself?
- IX. Find the formula of the acid the analysis of whose silver salt is given below:—
- (1) 0.543 gramme gave, by combustion,  
0.394 gramme of carbon dioxide and  
0.138 gramme of water ;
- (2) 0.362 gramme gave 0.216 gramme of silver,

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## PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Four 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.
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# THIRD YEAR M.B. & CH.B.

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Ordinary Exam..  
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## PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.).

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give a complete list of the expectorants and indicate in what respect they differ from one another.
  - II. Describe the pathology and the complications of simple ulcer of the stomach.
  - III. Describe as fully as you can the murmurs which accompany the different affections of the cardiac valves.
- 

## PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.).

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give the symptoms and physical signs, throughout its course, of a thoracic aneurism.
  - II. What diseases may cause ascites, and what other conditions may simulate it? Diagnose between them.
  - III. Give the physical signs of pleurisy with effusion, and its appropriate treatment.
- 

## PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

B. POULTON, M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What are the signs and symptoms of psoas abscess? Write a short sketch of its pathology. Give the treatment in full.
- II. Describe in proper sequence the leading phenomena of the various stages of transmitted syphilis in the adult male uncomplicated by treatment. How would you treat a case of hereditary syphilis in an infant?



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- III. Enumerate the various dislocations of the femur. Mention their several symptoms and give the necessary treatment in full.
- IV. Distinguish a dislocation of the forearm backwards from transverse fracture immediately above the condyles. How would you treat each lesion?
- V. How are loose bodies formed in joints? Describe the symptoms and treatment.
- VI. Give the ætiology of urethral stricture. Mention the parts usually affected and describe the changes which may take place in the urinary tract from the long continuance of stricture.

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### SURGICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., ENG.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Write a topographical description of the Diaphragm.
- II. Discuss the anatomy of the human scalp and subjacent bone.
- III. Describe the situation, connections, and form of the male bladder and genitalia.
- IV. Give an account of the principal blood vessels in the neck.

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### PATHOLOGY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S. (ENG.).

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the results of Inflammation on the different tissues of the lung in the various stages of ordinary acute Lobar Pneumonia.
  - II. Specify the structural changes met with in the various forms of Cirrhosis of the Liver.
  - III. Sketch the anatomical characters of the usually-accepted forms of Nephritis.
  - IV. Discuss the question of ante-mortem coagulation of the blood, as studied by you in the Dead house.
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- V. Explain the following terms:—Thrombosis, Embolism, Infarct, Catarrhal, Interstitial, Suppuration, Putrefaction, Puriform.

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## MATERIA MEDICA.

W. L. CLELAND, M.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What is the officinal name of the leaves (*I*)? Describe their physiological action, and name the preparations with their respective doses.
- II. What is the extract (*II*)? What other kind is there? What acid does it contain, and in what respect does its action differ from that of the acid? State the preparations and their doses.
- III. What are the chips (*III*)? What is their physiological action? Give the preparations and their doses.
- IV. Name four vegetable purgatives, and explain what is the distinctive action of each.
- V. What is the physiological action of *magnesii sulphas*? What do you understand by the term "black draught," and why do you consider the combination good?
- VI. Contrast the action of the following emetics:—*antimonium tartaratum*, *ipecacuanha*, *zinci sulphas*, and *sinapis*. What is the emetic dose of each?
- VII. What is the respective action of *apomorphinae hydrochloras* given subcutaneously, and by the mouth or by inunction?
- VIII. Why do you consider chloroform a more dangerous anæsthetic for the patient than ether?
- IX. What nitrites are officinal? Why would you include nitro-glycerine, which is a nitrate, amongst them pharmacologically? What is their general action?
- X. What compound powders contain opium?
- XI. What is the chief active principle contained in the following drugs:—opium, calabar bean, ipecacuanha, senega, nuxvomica, jalap, scammony, and squills.
- XII. What is meant by the term "antipyretic" as applied to a drug? Name any two with their respective doses.

## FOURTH YEAR, M.B. & CH.B.

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### PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

The same papers as set for the Third year.

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### PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

The same papers as set for the Third year.

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### FORENSIC MEDICINE.

ALFRED LENDON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the symptoms of a case of poisoning by strychnine. What are the distinctive features by which you would recognise it during life? How would you establish the proof of poisoning after death? How would you treat the case?
  - II. Give the symptoms and course of a fatal case of poisoning by carbolic acid, showing clearly how you would exclude any conditions which might resemble it.
  - III. It being assumed that you are familiar with the details of the murder of Mrs. Lowenthal by her husband, discuss as fully as you can all the medico-legal aspects of the case.
  - IV. In the Gambier-Easby collision a resident of Adelaide was drowned. A few days later a corpse was discovered and forwarded here as that of the deceased. Describe what would probably be the condition of such a corpse on examination. What points would you endeavour to ascertain in order to establish identity and the cause of death?
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V. Describe the method of examination of a supposed blood stain on linen, and discuss its value as evidence.

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Ordinary Exam.,  
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## CLINICAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Clinical and Practical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery were held at the Adelaide Hospital.

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## FIFTH YEAR, M.B. & CH.B.

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### PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

J. C. COX, M.D., CH.M.

Time—Three hours.

- I. How would you diagnose a case of hydropericarditis from one of hypertrophy or dilatation of the heart?
  - II Give the therapeutic and dietetic treatment of a case of diabetes mellitus.
  - III. A case of typhus fever occurs on board a troopship of which you have charge. What symptoms would be developed to make you sure of your diagnosis of the case.  
What course would you adopt under the circumstances to prevent a spread of the disease, and how would you treat your patient?
  - IV. What do you understand by a Cheyne and Stokes respiration? In what diseases does it occur?
- 

### PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.).

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the symptoms and course of idiopathic epilepsy. Give its treatment in full.
- II. Give the physical signs of pleurisy.
- III. A patient has albumenuria. How would you proceed to discover its cause?
- IV. Describe erythema nodosum in full.
- V. For what may hydatid of the liver be mistaken? Give its differential diagnosis and treatment.
- VI. Give the action upon the heart and pulse of the following drugs, atropine, aconite, digitalis, strophanthus, caffeine, and squills.

**PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.**

A. MACCORMICK, M.D., CH.M. AND B. POULTON, M.D., CH.B.,  
M.R.C.S.

Ordinary Exam.,  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
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Time—Three hours.

- I. Under what circumstances is trephining required for injury of the skull? Mention other conditions for which the operation may be performed, describing fully the procedure in each instance.
- II. Describe the causes, symptoms, and treatment of ruptured bladder in the male.
- III. What are the signs and symptoms of pulmonary hydatid cyst? Give the appropriate treatment in full.
- IV. Describe acute epididymitis. Give its ætiology, complications, and treatment.
- V. What are the symptoms and signs of epithelioma of the rectum and its probable complications?
- VI. Detail the various operations which may be performed for stone in the male. What considerations would determine you in favour of each particular method.

**PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.**

A. MACCORMICK, M.D., CH.M., B. POULTON, M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What local and constitutional effects may follow burns and scalds? What principles would guide you in their treatment?
- II. What are the causes of non-union in fractures? Criticise the different operative measures that have been recommended for that condition.
- III. Describe the formation, causes, symptoms, and treatment of abscess in bone.
- IV. Describe the formation and structure of a sacculated aneurism. What surgical methods have been recommended for its relief or cure?
- V. What tumours may be met with on the scalp and face? Mention the points that would aid you in making a correct diagnosis in each case.

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- VI. In what conditions might it be advisable to excise the wrist joint? Describe Lister's operation in detail.

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## SURGICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S. (ENG.).

Time—Three hours.

- I. Write a description of the epiphyses of all the long bones of the upper extremity.
- II. State the position which the lobes and margins of the lungs occupy in reference to the Diaphragm and bony Thorax.
- III. Discuss the topography of the pelvic viscera in both sexes.
- IV. Describe the vault of the skull and state the relation of its principal points to subjacent parts of the brain.

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## OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

W. BALLS-HEADLEY, M.A., M.D., AND ALFRED LONDON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the changes the Ovule undergoes immediately before and after impregnation.
- II. Give briefly the signs and symptoms of pregnancy, and classify their diagnostic value.
- III. What are the causes, effects, prognosis, symptoms, and treatment of Puerperal Albuminuria?
- IV. Trace the progress of the Foetal head in the various stages of delivery in a head presentation in the first position.
- V. Describe your mode of examination of a patient in a case of disease of the female generative organs.
- VI. Give the symptoms, prognosis, complications, diagnosis, and treatment of General Chronic Endometritis.

**OPHTHALMIC SURGERY AND AURAL SURGERY.**

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M. J. SYMONS, M.D., OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

W. A. GILES, M.B., AURAL SURGERY.

Time—Three hours.

**OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.**

*[Four, and only four, of the questions to be answered.]*

- I. Describe all the congenital malformations of the eyelids and eyeball.
- II. What may produce dilatation, and what contraction of the pupil?
- III. What is meant by Scotoma? Describe the various Scotomata, and state the diseases in which they occur.
- IV. Retinal Glioma. Describe its nature, symptoms, appearance, progress, and treatment.
- V. Define Emmetropia, and briefly [describe the various errors of Refraction.

**AURAL SURGERY.**

- I. Otitis media Acuta. The symptoms, pathology and treatment.
- II. Foreign substances in the ear. Their nature. What effects may their presence produce? Discuss the treatment and method of removal.

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**LUNACY.**

A. S. PATERSON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Distinguish between melancholia mania and dementia. What is the fundamental difference between dementia and amentia (idiocy)?
- II. Define illusion, hallucination, delusion. What is the relative importance of each from a psychological point of view, and why?
- III. What is mania a potiu? It usually terminates favourably. Explain why. How is a case of this kind, with tremor of the tongue and lips, to be distinguished from a case of



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general paralysis? What is the guiding principle in its treatment?

- IV. What is cretinism? In what localities is it found? its geographical distribution? With what other affection is it usually accompanied? What is the condition of the cranial bones on which some pathologists believe the mental symptoms to depend?
- V. There are three forms of mental disorders connected with the child-bearing state. What are they?
- VI. What is understood by a state of defective mental inhibition? Mention the chief forms of insane impulse.

*[It is not necessary to answer more than four of the above sections.]*

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## HYGIENE.

H. T. WHITTELL, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. State briefly the duties of the following-named persons in relation to the Vaccination Act in force in South Australia :—
1. Parents of a child born in South Australia.
  2. District Registrars of Births and Deaths.
  3. The Registrar-General of Births and Deaths.
  4. Public vaccinators.
  5. Medical practitioners.
  6. The vaccination officer.
  7. The Commissioner of Police.
- II. A report is received of an outbreak of typhoid fever in five persons occupying the same house in a small northern township. The Local Board of Health reports that the premises surrounding the house are in a filthy condition, and that the water used for drinking and other domestic purposes is drawn from a tank which receives surface water during the rainy season. The tank had not been cleared out since the mice plague of the previous year. Many dead mice had been washed into the tank, and it was suggested that the use of the water thus polluted was the cause of the outbreak. Give reasons for or against this suggestion.

- III. What do you understand by the terms as applied to water—  
“temporary hardness,” “permanent hardness,” and  
“total hardness?” What is the cause of the “hard-  
ness?” How is it measured? By what process is the  
temporary hardness distinguished from the permanent  
hardness?”
- IV. A sample of “fresh butter” is sent to you for examination.  
How would you ascertain—
1. Whether water and salt have been fraudulently  
worked up with it to increase its weight.
  2. Whether other animal fats have been used to  
adulterate it?
- V. Give a brief account of the stages of development and  
appearances of a vaccine pock (cowpock) from its  
earliest appearance after insertion of the lymph to its  
maturation. State carefully what precautions are neces-  
sary to ensure success and safety after vaccination.
- VI. What is the approximate quantity of each of the food stuffs  
—*albumin*, *fat*, and *carbo-hydrates*—required daily by  
an average man engaged in moderate work, all being  
calculated as water free?
- VII. A steamer sails from Europe to Australia via the Suez  
Canal, and calls at ports on the passage. On October 21st  
one of the male adult passengers has, without any previous  
symptoms, an eruption on different parts of his body,  
which the doctor diagnoses as chicken-pox. The patient  
is isolated, and on the 30th October he is said to be con-  
valescent. On 1st November an adult passenger who  
up to the time of isolation had shared the cabin with  
the patient, notices a raised “spot” on his arm. Other  
similar spots appear on the following days. On 6th  
November this passenger lands at Port Adelaide, and on  
the 7th November he is seen by a doctor in Adelaide,  
who finds a number of the “spots” on the arms, face,  
neck, and scalp. The patient is able to sit up, and says  
he feels quite well. You are supposed to be Officer of  
Health for Adelaide, and your Board asks you to report  
whether the disease is chicken-pox or smallpox. What  
further enquiries in reference to the past history of the  
case and to the condition of the patient at the time of  
your visit would you make in order to arrive at a deci-  
sion?

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VIII. The population of Adelaide and suburbs on the 5th of April, 1881, was 105,000 (in round numbers). On the 5th of April, 1891, it was 130,500. Assuming the rate of increase to continue the same, would four tenths of the difference between 130,500 and 105,000 be a correct estimate of the increase of population in the same district on the 5th of April, 1895? Give reasons for your answer.

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### CLINICAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Clinical and Practical Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery were held at the Adelaide Hospital.

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NOVEMBER, 1891.

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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF B.A.

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FIRST YEAR.

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LATIN (Pass).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I. AND II.

PLINY'S LETTERS, BOOK III.

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Translate Virgil's Aen. I., 469-482—

Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis  
Adgnoscat lacrimans, primo quae prodita somno  
Tydides multa vastabat caede cruentus,  
Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquam  
Pabula gustassent Troiae Xanthumque bibissent.  
Parte alia fugiens amissis Troilus armis,  
Infelix puer atque inpar congressus Achilli,  
Fertur equis curruque haeret resupinus inani,  
Lora tenens tamen ; huic cervixque comaeque trahuntur  
Per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta.  
Interea ad templum non aequae Palladis ibant  
Crinibus Iliades passis peplumque ferebant,  
Suppliciter tristes et tunsae pectora palmis :  
Diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat.

Translate Virgil's Aen. II., 489-505—

Tum pavidae tectis matres ingentibus errant,  
Amplexaeque tenent postes, atque oscula figunt.  
Instat vi patria Pyrrhus ; nec claustra, neque ipsi

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Custodes sufferre valent. Labat ariete crebro  
Ianua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes.  
Fit via vi: rumpit aditus, primosque trucidant  
Inmissi Danai, et late loca milite complent.  
Non sic, aggeribus ruptis cum spumeus amnis  
Exiit, oppositasque evicit gurgite moles,  
Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnes  
Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furentem  
Caede Neoptolemum, geminosque in limine Atridas:  
Vidi Hecubam centumque nurus, Priamumque per aras  
Sanguine foedantem quos ipse sacraverat ignes.  
Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes tanta nepotum,  
Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi,  
Procubere: tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis.

Translate Pliny's Epistles, Book III., Ep. 5—

Miraris quod tot volumina multaque in his tam  
scrupulosa homo occupatus absolverit? magis miraberis,  
si scieris illum aliquandiu causas actitasse, decessisse  
anno sexto et quinquagesimo, medium tempus disten-  
tum impeditumque qua officii maximis qua amicitia  
principum egisse. Sed erat acre ingenium, incredibile  
studium, summa vigilantia. Lucubrare Vulcanalibus  
incipiebat, non auspicandi causa sed studendi, statim a  
nocte multa, hieme vero ab hora septima, vel cum  
tardissime octava, saepe sexta. Erat sane somni  
paratissimi non numquam etiam inter ipsa studia  
instantis et deserentis. Ante lucem ibat ad Vespasi-  
anum imperatorem (nam ille quoque noctibus utebatur),  
inde ad delegatum sibi officium. Reversus domum, quod  
relicum temporis, studiis reddebat.

Also Book III. Ep. 9—

Nam Classici filia, que et ipsa inter reos erat, ne su-  
spitionibus quidem haerebat. Itaque cum ad nomen  
eius in extrema actione venissem, (neque enim ut initio  
sic etiam in fine verendum erat ne per hoc totius  
accusationis auctoritas minueretur) honestissimum  
credidi non premere immerentem, idque ipsum dixi et  
libere et varie. Nam modo legatos interrogabam docu-  
issentne me aliquid quod re probari posse confiderent,  
modo consilium a senatu petebam putaretne debere me,  
si quam haberem in dicendo facultatem, in iugulum  
innocentis quasi telum aliquod intendere; postremo  
totum locum hoc fine conclusi dicet aliquis Iudicas  
ergo? ego vero non iudico, memini tamen me advo-

catum ex iudicibus datum.' Hic numerosissimae causae terminus fuit quibusdam absolutis pluribus damnatis atque etiam relegatis, aliis in tempus aliis in perpetuum. Eodem senatus consulto industria fides constantia nostra plenissimo testimonio comprobata est, dignum solumque par pretium tanti laboris. Concipere animo potes quam simus fatigati, quibus totiens agendum, totiens altercandum tam multi testes interrogandi sublevandi refutandi.

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Also Book II. Ep. 18—

Hortaris ut orationem amicis pluribus recitem. Faciam, quia hortaris, quamvis vehementer addubitem. Neque enim me praeterit actiones quae recitantur impetum omnem caloremque ac prope nomen suum perdere, ut quas soleant commendare simul et accendere iudicum consessus, celebritas advocatorum, expectatio eventus, fama non unius actoris, diductumque in partes audientium studium, ad hoc dicentis gestus, incessus, discursus etiam, omnibusque motibus animi consentaneus vigor corporis. Unde accidit ut ii qui sedentes agunt, quamvis illis maxima ex parte supersint eadem illa quae stantibus, tamen hoc quod sedent quasi debilitentur et deprimantur. Recitantium vero praecipua pronuntiatio-  
tionis adiumenta, oculi manus, praepediuntur; quo minus mirum est, si auditorum intentio relanguescit, nullis extrinsecus aut blandimentis capta aut aculeis excitata. Accedit his quod oratio de qua loquor pugnax et contentiosa est. Porro ita natura comparatum est ut ea quae scripsimus cum labore etiam cum labore audiri putemus. Et sane quotus quisque tam rectus auditor, quem non potius dulcia haec et sonantia quam austera et pressa delectent?

Under what Emperors did Pliny, the writer of these letters, live?

Give a short summary of the principal events that occurred during that time.

What limitations are there in Latin to the use of adjectives with the meaning of substantives? Illustrate the rule by examples.

When does the Latin language use the genitive, and when the ablative, to express the price? Quote instances.

Translate into Latin prose—

The green leaves were stripped from the trees, every

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living herb was converted into human food, but these expedients could not avert starvation. The daily mortality was frightful—infants starved to death on the maternal breasts which famine had parched and withered; mothers dropped dead in the streets, with their dead children in their arms. In many a house the watchmen, in their rounds, found a whole family of corpses, father, mother, and children, side by side; for a disorder called the plague, naturally engendered of hardship and famine, now came, as if in kindness, to abridge the agony of the people.

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### HONOUR PAPER.

The Honour Paper in Latin for the First year was the same as the Pass Paper in Latin for the Second year.

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### GREEK (Pass).

HOMER, ODYSSEY IX.; DEMOSTHENES, DE CORONA.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

“<sup>ο</sup>Η, καὶ ἀνακλιθεὶς πέσειν ὕπτιος, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα  
 Κεῖτ' ἀποδοχμώσας παχὺν αὐχένα, καὶ δέ μιν ὕπνος  
 Ἦρει πανδαμάτωρ· φάρυγος δ' ἐξέσσυτο οἶνος  
 Ψωμοὶ τ' ἀνδρόμευδι· ὃ δ' ἐρεύγετο οἶνοβαρείων·  
 Καὶ τότε γὼν τὸν μοχλὸν ὑπὸ σποδοῦ ἤλασα πολλῆς,  
 Εἴως θερμαίνουτο· ἔπεισσι τε πάντας ἑταίρους  
 Θάρσυνον, μή τίς μοι ὑποδδείσας ἀναδύη.  
 Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ τάχ' ὃ μοχλὸς ἐλάϊνος ἐν πυρὶ μέλλεν  
 Ἄψεσθαι χλωρὸς περ ἑὼν, διεφαίνεται δ' αἰνῶς,  
 Καὶ τότε γὼν ἄσπον φέρον ἐκ πυρὸς, ἀμφὶ δ' ἑταῖροι  
 Ἴσταντ'· αὐτὰρ θάρσος ἐνέπνευσεν μέγα δαίμων.  
 Οἱ μὲν μοχλὸν ἐλόντες ἐλάϊνον, δέξυν ἐπ' ἄκρῳ  
 Ὀφθαλμῷ ἐνέρεισαν· ἐγὼ δ' ἐφύπερθεν ἀερθεὶς  
 Δίνεον, ὡς ὅτε τις τρυπῶ δόρυ νήϊον ἀνήρ  
 Τρυπάνῳ, οἱ δέ τ' ἐνερθεν ὑποσσειούσιν ἱμάντι  
 Ἀψάμενοι ἐκάτερθε, τὸ δὲ τρέχει ἐμμενὲς αἰεὶ.

ᾠς τοῦ ἐν ὀφθαλμῷ πυριήκεα μοχλὸν ἐλόντες  
 Δινέομεν, τὸν δ' αἷμα περίρρεε θερμὸν ἔοντα.  
 Πάντα δέ οἱ βλέφαρ' ἀμφὶ καὶ ὀφρύας ἔδσεν αὐτμῇ  
 Γλήνης καιομένης· σφαραγεῦντο δέ οἱ πυρὶ ρίξαι.  
 ᾠς δ' ὅτ' ἀνὴρ χαλκεὺς πέλεκυν μέγαν ἤε σκέπαρον  
 Εἶν ὕδατι ψυχρῷ βάπτῃ μεγάλα ἰάχοντα  
 Φαρμάσσων· τὸ γὰρ αὐτε σιδήρου γε κράτος ἐστίν·  
 ᾠς τοῦ σίξ' ὀφθαλμὸς ἐλαϊνέω περὶ μοχλῷ.

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Parse and refer to their derivations the words ἀποδοχ-  
 μῶσας, φάρυγος, ψωμοί, ἐρεύγετο, τρυπῷ, γλήνης, σφαρα-  
 γεῦντο.

Also—

ᾠ ξείνοι, τίνες ἐστέ ; πόθεν πλείθ' ὕγρὰ κέλευθα ;  
 Ἡ τι κατὰ πρῆξιν ἢ μασιδίως ἀλάλησθε  
 Οἷά τε ληϊστῆρες ὑπεῖρ ἄλα ; τοί τ' ἀλόωνται  
 Ψυχὰς παρθέμενοι, κακὸν ἀλλοδαποῖσι φέροντες.  
 “ᾠς ἔραθ', ἡμῖν δ' αὐτε κατεκλάσθη φίλον ἦτορ  
 Δεισιάντων φθόγγον τε βαρὺν αὐτόν τε πέλωρον.  
 Ἄλλὰ καὶ ὧς μιν ἔπεσσι ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπον·  
 ‘ Ἡμεῖς τοι Τροίηθεν ἀποπλαγχθέντες Ἄχαιοὶ  
 Παντοίοις ἀνέμοισιν ὑπὲρ μέγα λαῖμα θαλάσσης,  
 Οἴκαδε ἰέμενοι, ἄλλην ὁδὸν ἄλλα κέλευθα  
 Ἦλθομεν· οὕτω που Ζεὺς ἤθελε μητίσασθαι.

Parse and give the literal meaning of the words πρῆξιν,  
 ἀλάλησθε, παρθέμενοι, κατεκλάσθη, ἀποπλαγχθέντες,  
 ἰέμενοι.

Translate—

Συμβέβηκε τοίνυν μοι τῶν κατὰ τῆς πατρίδος τούτω  
 πεπραγμένων ἀψαμένῳ εἰς ἃ τούτοις ἐναντιούμενος αὐτὸς  
 πεπολίτευμαι ἀφίχθαι· ἃ πολλῶν μὲν ἕνεκ' ἂν εἰκότως  
 ἀκούσαιτέ μου, μάλιστα δ' ὅτι αἰσχρὸν ἐστίν, ὃ ἄνδρες  
 Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ ἐγὼ μὲν τὰ ἔργα τῶν ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν πόνων ὑπέμεινα,  
 ὑμεῖς δὲ μὴδὲ τοὺς λόγους αὐτῶν ἀνέξεσθε. ὁρῶν γὰρ ἐγὼ  
 Θηβαίους, σχεδὸν δὲ καὶ ὑμᾶς ὑπὸ τῶν τὰ Φιλίππου φρο-  
 ούντων καὶ διεφθαρμένων παρ' ἑκατέρους ὃ μὲν ἦν ἀμφοτέρους  
 φοβερὸν καὶ φυλακῆς πολλῆς δεόμενον, τὸ τὸν Φίλιππον  
 εἶν αὐξάνεσθαι, παρορῶντας καὶ οὐδὲ καθ' ἐν φυλαττομένους,  
 εἰς ἔχθραν δὲ καὶ τὸ προσκρούειν ἀλλήλοις ἐτοίμως ἔχοντας,  
 ὅπως τοῦτο μὴ γένοιτο παρατηρῶν διετέλουν, οὐκ ἀπὸ τῆς  
 ἔμαντοῦ γνώμης μόνον ταῦτα συμφέρειν ὑπολαμβάνων, ἀλλ'  
 εἰδὼς Ἀριστοφῶντα καὶ πάλιν Εὐβουλον πάντα τὸν χρόνον  
 βουλομένους πράξαι ταύτην τὴν φιλίαν, καὶ περὶ τῶν  
 ἄλλων πολλάκις ἀντιλέγοντας τοῦθ' ὁμογνωμονοῦντας ἀεί.



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Also—

τίσι δ' ὀφθαλμοῖς πρὸς Διὸς ἐωρῶμεν ἂν τοὺς εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀνθρώπους ἀφικνουμένους, εἰ τὰ μὲν πράγματ' εἰς ὕπερ νυνὶ περιέστη, ἢ γεμῶν δὲ καὶ κύριος ἤρέθη Φίλιππος ἀπάντων, τὸν δ' ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ γενέσθαι ταῦτ' ἀγῶνα ἕτεροι χωρὶς ἡμῶν ἦσαν πεποιημένοι, καὶ ταῦτα μηδεπώποτε τῆς πόλεως ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθε χρόνοις ἀσφάλειαν ἀδοξον μᾶλλον ἢ τὸν ὑπὲρ τῶν καλῶν κίνδυνον ἡρημένης; τίς γάρ οὐκ οἶδεν Ἑλλήνων, τίς δὲ βαρβάρων, ὅτι καὶ παρὰ Θηβαίων καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἔτι τούτων πρότερον ἰσχυρῶν γενομένων Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ παρὰ τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως μετὰ πολλῆς χάριτος τοῦτ' ἂν ἀσμένως ἐδόθη τῇ πόλει, ὅ τι βούλεται λαβούσῃ καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῆς ἐχούσῃ τὸ κελεύομενον ποιεῖν καὶ ἂν ἕτερον τῶν Ἑλλήνων προεστάναι.

Give a short account of the career of Alexander of Macedon and of the character and policy of Philip, his father.

Translate—

Μὴ δῆτ', ὃ πάντες θεοί, μηδεὶς ταῦθ' ἡμῶν ἐπινεύσειεν, ἀλλὰ μάλιστα μὲν καὶ τούτοις βελτίω τινα νοῦν καὶ φρένας ἐνθείητε, εἰ δ' ἄρ' ἔχουσιν ἀνιάτως, τούτους μὲν αὐτοὺς καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξώλεις καὶ προώλεις ἐν γῇ καὶ θαλάττῃ ποιήσατε, ἡμῖν δὲ τοῖς λοιποῖς τὴν ταχίστην ἀπαλλαγὴν τῶν ἐπηρητημένων φόβων δότε καὶ σωτηρίαν ἀσφαλῆ.

Explain how the Article in Greek was not an Article originally. For what other kinds of words do we find it used?

Give instances of the variety of meaning produced by the different collocations of the Article, or its absence in sentences.

Translate into Greek Prose—

In support of the first count in the indictment he brings forward a law which distinctly forbade the bestowal of a crown upon any one who had held a magisterial office before he had passed the usual scrutiny.

It might, indeed, be urged that the office which Demosthenes had held did not come within the terms of the Statute, being an inferior employment. But, by the law of Athens, any office conferred by the people, whether it concerned the superintendence of public works, or the distribution of public moneys, was to be regarded as magisterial, and as subject to the scrutiny.

## HONOUR PAPER.

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The Honour Paper in Greek for the First year was the same as the Pass Paper in Greek for the Second year.

## MATHEMATICS I. (Pass Paper).

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Determine the meanings of  $a^0$  and  $a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ ,  $p$  and  $q$  being positive integers.

Multiply  $6x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 3 - 4x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$  by  $9x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2 - 6x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ .

- II. The cost of carpeting a certain room was £3 10s. A second room, whose floor is six square yards larger than the first, is covered with a carpet which costs 6d. per square yard more than the first carpet; the cost of carpeting this room was £5 4s. Find the area of each floor and the price per square yard of each carpet.

- III. Shew how the ordinary algebraical definition of proportion may be deduced from Euclid's definition.

If  $a : b :: c : d$ , prove that

$$\frac{a^2 + c^2 + c^2 + d^2}{a^2 - c^2 + c^2 - d^2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2}{a^2 - b^2 - c^2 + d^2}.$$

- IV. Find the conditions that  $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r$  may be divisible by  $x^2 + ax + b$  whatever value  $x$  may have.

If  $x^4 + px^3 + 2x^2 + 11x + 4$  is divisible by  $x^2 - x + 4$  find  $p$ .

- V. Define "Harmonical Progression" and prove that the reciprocals of a series of quantities in Harmonical Progression are in Arithmetical Progression.

Insert five harmonic means between  $-5$  and  $1\frac{2}{3}$ .

- VI. State and establish the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.

- VII. Prove that  $\sin(-A) = -\sin A$  and  $\cos(-A) = \cos A$ .

Determine whether  $\sec A + \operatorname{cosec} A$  is positive or negative when  $A = 134^\circ$  and also when  $A = 318^\circ$ .

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VIII. Establish geometrically—

$$(i.) \sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B.$$

$$(ii.) \cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B.$$

Use these formulæ to find  $\sin 15^\circ$  and  $\cos 15^\circ$ .

IX. Determine the values of  $x$  which satisfy the following equations—

$$(i.) \tan^3 x - 3 \tan x + 4 = \sec^2 x.$$

$$(ii.) \sin 2x = 2 \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - 1.$$

## PURE MATHEMATICS I. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

I. Show that in every parallelogram the complements of the parallelograms about a diagonal are equal.

If  $AD$  be a straight line parallel to  $BC$ ,  $AC$  and  $BD$  meet in  $K$ , and  $DL$  be drawn parallel to  $AC$  to meet  $BC$  produced in  $L$ , then the triangles  $LKB$  and  $ABC$  are equal in area.

II. If a straight line is divided into any two parts, the rectangle contained by the whole line and one of the parts is equal to the square on that part together with the rectangle contained by the two parts.

$ABC$  is a triangle.  $BO$  is drawn perpendicular to  $BC$ ,  $AO$  perpendicular to  $BO$  and  $AD$  to  $BC$ :  $OC$  is drawn. Show that the difference between the squares on  $OC$  and  $AC$  is equal to twice the rectangle contained by  $BD$ , and the difference between  $BC$  and the half of  $BD$ .

III. Show how to describe on a given straight line, a segment of a circle which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilinear angle.

$AB$  is a diameter of a circle,  $C, D$  points on the circle on the same side of  $AB$ . If  $DC$  be joined and produced to meet in  $M$  the perpendicular on it from  $A$ , then the angle  $CAM$  is equal to the angle  $DAB$ .

IV. Show how to construct a triangle when given its base, vertical angle, and the line joining the vertex to the middle point of the base.

V.  $ABCD$  is a quadrilateral. Points  $P$  and  $R$  are taken in  $AB$  and  $CD$  respectively, so that  $AP:PB::CR:RD; RP$

is joined, meeting  $AC$  in  $M$  and  $BD$  in  $N$ . Show that  $AM:CM::BN:DN$ .

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VI. Show that if a straight line be perpendicular to a plane, every plane which passes through it is also perpendicular to the plane.

VII. In any triangle  $ABC$  show that

$$(1) a = b \cos C + c \cos B.$$

$$(2) (a + b) \sin B = 2b \sin(B + \frac{1}{2}C) \cos \frac{1}{2}C.$$

VIII. In the triangle  $ABC$ , the angle  $B = 30^\circ$ ,  $AC = 71$  feet, and the perpendicular from  $A$  on  $BC = 54$  feet. Solve the triangle, having given

$$\text{Nat } \cos 49^\circ 30' = \cdot 64945.$$

$$\text{Nat } \cos 49^\circ 31' = \cdot 64923.$$

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## HONOUR PAPERS.

The Honour Papers in Mathematics for the First year were the same as the Pass Papers in Mathematics for the Second year.

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## ELEMENTARY PHYSICS I. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe carefully the ordinary balance, explaining carefully (1) how great sensitiveness may be obtained, (2) the balance may be tested for equality in the lengths of its arms.
- II. What are the "laws of bending" of beams? Describe fully the method of the experiments you would make to prove them.
- III. Write down the formula connecting the time of swing of a pendulum with its length and the value of gravity.  
Taking  $g$  as 981, what would be the time of swing of a pendulum 80 cm. long?
- IV. On what circumstances does the time of fall of a body through a given space depend? How would you prove your answer experimentally? How is it that a raindrop in its fall attains a maximum speed? What would this

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- speed be in the case of a raindrop weighing one milligramme and meeting with a resistance equal to  $\cdot 5 \times$  its speed?
- V. In making a thermometer every care should be taken that the bore is uniform throughout. In making a barometer this is a matter of secondary importance. Why so?
- VI. How would you prove experimentally the truth of Boyle's law?
- VII. A uniform tube, 120 cm. long, just holds 4.31 grammes of oil, whose specific gravity is .915. Find the diameter of the tube.
- VIII. If a cork be placed in a beaker of water under the receiver of an airpump, and the air be exhausted, the cork will float a little deeper in the water. Why?
- IX. Mariotte's bottle is a large bottle having taps at various heights in its side. It is filled with water, and the mouth is closed by a cork through which passes a glass tube, the lower end of which is pushed some way down inside the bottle. One of the taps, which is at a higher level than the lower end of the tube, is then opened. Water flows out of the tap, and the level of the water in the tube rapidly sinks to the level of the open tap. All action then ceases, and the bottle still remains full. Why is this?
- X. What are the overtones of a string? Explain how the fact of the existence of overtones is used to explain differences in quality of sounds. How can this be shown experimentally?

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## ELEMENTARY PHYSICS II. (Pass Paper.)

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain the nature of the magnetism induced in a piece of soft iron placed near to a pole of a permanent magnet.
- Some small iron nails are put on a wooden tray which is placed over one pole of a strong permanent magnet. A piece of soft iron is then held close over the nails, and it is found to be capable of lifting them up, apparently having a stronger attractive power than the pole of the permanent magnet. Explain this.

- II. A metal ball charged with positive electricity is suspended by a silk cord and gradually lowered into an insulated metal can, ultimately touching the can at the bottom. Describe the changes in the electrical condition of the ball and can during the process.
- III. A simple cell consisting of two plates, copper and zinc, standing in dilute sulphuric acid, is connected up with a galvanometer. Describe the effects upon the current produced (a) by moving the plates closer together, (b) by lifting the plates up so that a less portion is immersed. The current from such a cell falls off after a time. Why?
- IV. Explain the principle of the Wheatstone Bridge.
- V. An electric current is sent through a spiral coil of wire, which is placed within another similarly wound coil, but insulated from it. State whether the induced current in the outer coil will be in the same or opposite direction to the current in the inner coil in the following cases: (a) when the inner coil is withdrawn, (b) inner coil inserted, (c) primary current broken, (d) primary current made.
- Using the same weight of wire in each case would it be better to wind the outer coil with fine wire or thick wire in order to obtain a good effect?—and why?
- VI. Describe the construction and explain the action of the Bell Telephone.
- VII. Describe an experiment comparing the powers of various surfaces to radiate heat. Do good reflecting surfaces make good or bad radiating surfaces?
- VIII. What is latent heat? Describe how you would proceed to determine the latent heat of steam.
- IX. Describe some form of photometer, and explain how you would use it to compare the illuminating powers of a gas flame and a candle flame.
- X. Explain why a mixture of blue and yellow powders produces green.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(Pass Paper.)

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.Litt.

Time—Three hours.

### A. LANGUAGE.

- I. "If we compare English and modern German, we find them very clearly distinguished from each other by regular phonetic change." Illustrate by examples the above statement.
- II. "When two consonants come together, the first is often assimilated to the second, or the second to the first." Give instances.
- III. Write a short account of the three most important "Old English Dialects." With which of the three is Modern English most closely connected?
- V. "Husband" is not the "band, bond," or support of the house. Justify philologically this statement.
- VI. "In numerals and pronouns we find a relic of an old comparative." Mention instances.
- VII. Write a brief note on the forms of the relative pronoun in Old and Modern English.
- VIII. Distinguish strong from weak verbs, and classify the former.
- IX. Substitute words of pure English for the following alien words:—*Despair, periphery, pirate, desert, astronomy.*

### B. LITERATURE.

- X. Discuss the question whether Shakespeare's *Coriolanus* gives or does not give "an exposition of his political faith." Describe briefly any scene in the play which you consider dramatically effective. Write notes on the following words:—*Cautelous, vail, shent, fosset-seller, fidiused.*
- XI. Contrast the poetry of Keats with that of any important poetic contemporary of his. Illustrate the influence of "the beautiful mythology of Greece" on his work. Review any one of his longer poems. Quote or describe any one of his sonnets. Indicate his most striking defects, and his most conspicuous merits.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.  
(Honour Paper.)

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November, 1861.

PROFESSOR BOULGER. M.A., D.Litt.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Decline in full the following Anglo-Saxon nouns:—*Fót*, *giefu*, *sunu*.
- II. Decline in full the demonstrative pronouns *se* and *thes*.
- III. Conjugate the verbs *lufian*, *wesan*, *gán*.
- IV. Translate into Modern English the following account of Saint Edmund's martyrdom:—

“Hwaet thá árléasan thá Eadmund gebundon, and gebismrodon huxlice, and béoton mid saglum, and swá siththan laéddon *thone* geléafullan cyning to *anum* eorþfaestum tréowe, and tiegdon *hine* tháertó mit heardum bendum, and hine eft swungon langlice mid swipum; and hé simle *clipode* betwix tháeme swinglum mid sóthum geléafan to Haelende *Criste*; & thá háethnan thá for his geléafan wurdon *wodlice* ierre, for tháem tha hé clipode *Crist* him to *fultume*, hie scuton thá mid gafelocum him tó, swelee him to gamene, óth that hé eall was besett mid *hiera* scotungum, swelee íles byrsta.”

*Parse the words marked in italics.*

- V. Modernise the following specimen of early English:—

“On heu hire her is fayr ynoh,  
Hire browe broune, hire eye blake,  
With lossun chere he on me loh;  
With middel small and well ymake;  
Bote he me wolle to hire make,  
Long to lyuen ichulle forsake,  
And feye fallen adoun.  
An hendy hap ichabbe yhent,  
Ichot from heuene it is me sent,  
From alle wymmen mi loue is lent  
And lyht on Alisoun.”

- VI. Describe very briefly “The Man of Lawes Tale,” and explain the following words:—Cerioulsly, maumetrie, Atazir, gree, welful.
- VII. (a.) “His [Milton's] poetry acts like an incantation.” How does Macaulay develope and explain this statement?



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- (b.) "It [Byron's poetry] touches the 'Essay on Man' at the one extremity, and the 'Excursion' at the other." Explain.
- (c.) Give examples of the "mannerism" of Dr. Johnson.
- (d.) What was Charles Lamb's defence for the Restoration Dramatists, and how does Macaulay dispose of it?
- (e.) State shortly what you know about the literary work of Madame D'Arblay. Mention some of the most important of her literary contemporaries, and indicate some of the most striking points of difference between English society as she knew it and English society at the present day.
- (f.) Contrast Pope with Addison as writers of verse.

VIII. Illustrate by quotation, or description, Burns' merit as a lyric poet.

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## LATIN. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate :

Ennius et sapiens et fortis et alter Homerus,  
 Ut critici dicunt, leviter curare videtur,  
 Quo promissa cadant et somnia Pythagorea.  
 Naevius in manibus non est et mentibus haeret  
 Paene recens? Adeo sanctum est vetus omne poema  
 Ambigitur quotiens uter utro sit prior, aufert  
 Pacuvius docti famam senis Accius alti,  
 Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro,  
 Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi,  
 Vincere Caecilius gravitate, Terentius arte.

Emptor Aricini quondam Veientis et arvi  
 Emptum cenat olus, quamvis aliter putat; emptis  
 Sub noctem gelidam lignis calefactat aënum;  
 Sed vocat usque suum, qua populus adsita certis  
 Limitibus vicina refugit iurgia; tamquam  
 Sit proprium quidquam, puncto quod mobilis horae  
 Nunc prece, nunc pretio, nunc vi, nunc morte suprema  
 Permutet dominos et cedat in altera iura.

Hunc solem et stellas et decedentia certis  
 Tempora momentis sunt qui formidine nulla  
 Imbuti spectent: quid censee munera terrae,  
 Quid maris extremos Arabas ditantis et Indos,  
 Ludicra quid, plausus et amici dona Quiritis,  
 Quo spectanda modo, quo sensu credis et ore?  
 Qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem,  
 Quo cupiens, pacto: pavor est utrobique molestus,  
 Improvisa simul species exterret utrumque.

Si fortunatum species et gratia praestat,  
 Mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina, laevum  
 Qui fodicet latus et cogat trans pondera dextram  
 Porrigere. Hic multum in Fabia valet, ille Velina;  
 Cui libet hic fascēs dabit eripietque curule  
 Cui volet importunus ebur. Frater, Pater, adde;  
 Ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta.

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Miramur, si Democriti pecus edit agellos  
Cultaque, dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox ;  
Cum tu inter scabiem tantam et contagia luci  
Nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures :  
Quae mare compescant causae, quid temperet annum,  
Stellae sponte sua, iussaene vagentur et errent,  
Quid premat obscurum lunae, quid proferat orbem,  
Quid velit et possit rerum concordia discors,  
Empedocles, an Stertinium deliret acumen.

Translate :

Illos ego praestantissimos viros lumina rei publicae, vivere volebam, tot consulares, tot praetorios, tot honestissimos senatores, omnem praeterea florem nobilitatis ac iuventutis, tum optimorum civium exercitus : qui si viverent, quamvis iniqua condicione pacis—mihi enim omnis pax cum civibus bello civili utilior videbatur—, rem publicam hodie teneremus. 38. Quae sententia si valuisset, ac non ei maxime mihi, quorum ego vitae consulebam, spe victoriae elati obstitissent, ut alia omittam, tu certe numquam in hoc ordine, vel potius numquam in hac urbe mansisses. At vero Cn. Pompei voluntatem a me alienabat oratio mea. An ille quemquam plus dilexit ? cum ullo aut sermones aut consilia contulit saepius ? quod quidem erat magnum, de summa re publica dissentientes in eadem consuetudine amicitiae permanere. Ego, quid ille, et contra ille, quid ego sentirem et spectarem, videbat. Ego incolumitati civium primum, ut postea dignitati possemus, ille praesenti dignitati potius consulebat. Quod autem habebat uterque quid sequeretur, idcirco tolerabilior erat nostra dissensio.

Translate :

Sed ad chirographa redeamus. Quae tua fuit cognitio ? Acta enim Caesaris pacis caussa confirmata sunt a senatu ; quae quidem Caesar egisset, non ea, quae Caesarem egisse dixisset Antonius. Unde ista erumpunt ! quo auctore proferuntur ? Si sunt falsa, cur probantur ? si vera, cur veneunt ? At sic placuerat, ut ex Kalendis Iuniis de Caesaris actis cum consilio cognosceretis. Quod fuit consilium ? quem umquam advocasti ? Quas Kalendas Iunias exspectasti ? An eas, ad quas te, peregratis veteranorum coloniis, stipatum armis retulisti ?

Translate into Latin :

According to the traditions of his companions,

Mahomet was distinguished by the beauty of his person — an outward gift which is seldom despised, except by those to whom it has been refused. Before he spoke, the orator engaged on his side the affections of a public or private audience. They applauded his commanding presence, his majestic aspect, his piercing eye, his gracious smile, his flowing beard, his countenance that painted every sensation of the soul, and his gestures that forced each expression of the tongue. In the familiar offices of life he scrupulously adhered to the grave and ceremonious politeness of his country: his respectful attention to the rich and powerful was dignified by his condescension and ability to the poorest citizens of Mecca: the frankness of his manner concealed the artifice of his views; and the habits of courtesy was imputed to personal friendship or universal benevolence.

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What were the dates of Cicero's birth and death? Give a short account of the history of Rome during his lifetime.

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### HONOUR PAPER.

The Honour Paper in Latin for the Second year the same as the Pass Paper in Latin for the Third year.

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### GREEK. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

<sup>2</sup> Ἄρ' οὖν οὐ κατὰ πάντα ταῦτα ξυμβαίνει τὴν ἀνάμνησιν εἶναι μὲν ἀφ' ὁμοίων, εἶναι δὲ καὶ ἀπ' ἀνομοίων; Ξυμβαίνει. Ἀλλ' ὅταν γε ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων ἀναμνησκηταὶ τίς τι, ἄρ' οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον τόδε προσπύσχειν, ἐννοεῖν εἴτε τι ἐλλείπει τοῦτο κατὰ τὴν ὁμοιότητα εἴτε μὴ ἐκείνου οὐδ' ἀνεμνήσθη; Ἀνάγκη, ἔφη. Σκόπει δὴ, ἦ δ' ὅς, εἰ ταῦτα οὕτως ἔχει. φαμέν πού τι εἶναι ἴσον, οὐ ξύλον λέγω ξύλω οὐδὲ λίθον, ἢ ἄλλο τι τῶν τοιούτων οὐδέν, ἀλλὰ παρὰ ταῦτα πάντα ἕτερόν τι, αὐτὸ τὸ ἴσον.

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Also—

Οὐκοῦν καὶ τότε πάλαι ἐλέγομεν, ὅτι ἡ ψυχὴ, ὅταν μὲν τῷ σώματι προσχρῆται εἰς τὸ σκοπεῖν τι ἢ διὰ τοῦ ὄραν ἢ διὰ τοῦ ἀκούειν ἢ δι' ἄλλης τινὸς αἰσθήσεως—τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ διὰ τοῦ σώματος, τὸ δι' αἰσθήσεως, σκοπεῖν τι—, τότε μὲν ἔλκεται ὑπὸ τοῦ σώματος εἰς τὰ οὐδέποτε κατὰ ταῦτ' ἔχοντα, καὶ αὐτὴ πλανᾶται καὶ ταράττεται καὶ ἰλιγγιᾷ ὡς περ μεθύουσα, ἅτε τοιούτων ἐφαπτομένη; Πάνυ γε. Ὅταν δέ γε αὐτὴ καθ' αὐτὴν σκοπῇ, ἐκέισε οἴχεται εἰς τὸ καθαρὸν τε καὶ αἰεὶ ὄν καὶ ἀθάνατον καὶ ὡσαύτως ἔχον, καὶ ὡς συγγενῆς οὕσα αὐτοῦ αἰεὶ μετ' ἐκείνου τε γίνεται, ὅταν περ αὐτὴ καθ' αὐτὴν γένηται καὶ ἐξῆ αὐτῇ, καὶ πέπανται τε τοῦ πλάνου καὶ περὶ ἐκείνα αἰεὶ κατὰ ταῦτ' ὡσαύτως ἔχει, ἅτε τοιούτων ἐφαπτομένη· καὶ τοῦτο αὐτῆς τὸ πάθημα φρόνησις κέκληται.

Also—

διὸ δὴ καὶ ὁ μὲν τις δίνην περιτιθεῖς τῇ γῇ ὑπὸ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ μένειν δὴ ποιεῖ τὴν γῆν, ὁ δὲ ὡς περ καρδόσῳ πλατείᾳ βάθρον τὸν ἀέρα ὑπερέιδει· τὴν δὲ τοῦ ὡς οἶόν τε βέλτιστα αὐτὰ τεθῆναι δύνανται οὕτω νῦν κείσθαι, ταύτην οὔτε ζητοῦσιν οὔτε τινὰ οἶονται δαιμονίαν ἰσχὺν ἔχειν, ἀλλὰ ἠγούνται τούτου Ἄτλαντα ἂν ποτε ἰσχυρότερον καὶ ἀθανατώτερον καὶ μᾶλλον ἅπαντα ξυνέχοντα ἐξευρεῖν καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς τάγαθον καὶ δέον ξυνδεῖν καὶ ξυνέχειν οὐδὲν οἶονται.

Also—

Ἔστιν ἄρ', ἢ δ' ὅς, περὶ ἕνια τῶν τοιούτων, ὥστε μὴ μόνον αὐτὸ τὸ εἶδος ἀξιούσθαι τοῦ αὐτοῦ ὀνόματος εἰς τὸν αἰεὶ χρόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄλλο τι, ὃ ἔστι μὲν οὐκ ἐκείνου ἔχει δὲ τὴν ἐκείνου μορφήν αἰεὶ ὅταν περ ᾗ. ἔτι δ' ἐν τοῖσδε ἴσως ἔσται σαφέστερον ὃ λέγω. τὸ γὰρ περιττὸν αἰεὶ που δεῖ τοῦτου τοῦ ὀνόματος τυγχάνειν, ὅπερ νῦν λέγομεν· ἢ οὐ; Πάνυ γε. Ἄρα μόνον τῶν ὄντων, τοῦτο γὰρ ἐρωτῶ, ἢ καὶ ἄλλο τι, ὃ ἔστι μὲν οὐχ ὅπερ τὸ περιττόν, ὅμως δὲ δεῖ αὐτὸ μετὰ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ ὀνόματος καὶ τοῦτο καλεῖν αἰεὶ, διὰ τὸ οὕτω πεφυκέναι ὥστε τοῦ περιττοῦ μηδέποτε ἀπολείπεσθαι; λέγω δὲ αὐτὸ εἶναι οἶον καὶ ἢ τριάς πέπονθε καὶ ἄλλα πολλά. σκοπεῖ δὲ περὶ τῆς τριάδος· ἀρα οὐ δοκεῖ σοι τῷ τε αὐτῆς ὀνόματι αἰεὶ προσαγορευτέα εἶναι καὶ τῷ τοῦ περιττοῦ, ὄντος οὐχ ὅπερ τῆς τριάδος; ἀλλ' ὅμως οὕτω πως πέφυκε καὶ ἢ τριάς καὶ ἢ πεμπτάς καὶ ὁ ἡμῖς του ἀριθμοῦ ἅπας, ὥστε οὐκ ὦν ὅπερ τὸ περιττὸν αἰεὶ ἕκαστος αὐτῶν ἐστὶ περιττός.

Follow up the argument begun in this passage.

Translate—

ἀπενέπω νιν ἀμετέρω,  
 Κύπρι καλλίστα, θαλάμων.  
 εἴη δέ μοι μετρία μὲν  
 χάρις, πόθοι δ' ὄσιοι,  
 καὶ μετέχοιμι τᾶς Αφροδί-  
 τας, πολλὰν δ' ἀποθείμαν.  
 διάφοροι δὲ φύσεις βροτῶν,  
 διάτροποι δὲ τρόποις· ὁ δ' ὄρ-  
 θος ἔσθλδν σαφὲς αἰεὶ.  
 τροφαί θ' αἱ παιδευόμεναι  
 μέγα φέρουσιν εἰς ἀρετάν,  
 τό τε γὰρ αἰδεῖσθαι σοφία,  
 τάν τ' ἐξαλλάσσουσιν ἔχει  
 χάριν ὑπὸ γνῶμας ἔσορᾶν  
 τὸ δέον ἔνθα δόξα φέρει  
 κλέος ἀγήρατον βιοτῆ.

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Also—

ἀλλ' εὖ μὲν ἀρχὰς εἶπας, εὖ δὲ καὶ τέλη·  
 σοῦ γὰρ θέλοντος, παῖς ἐμὴ σωθήσεται.  
 βούλει νιν ἰκέτιν σόν περιπτύξαι γόνυ ;  
 ἀπαρθένευστα μὲν τάδ'· εἰ δέ σοι δοκεί,  
 ἤξει, δι' αἰδοῦς ὄμμ' ἔχουσ' ἐλεύθερον·  
 ἢ μὴ παρούσης ταῦτα τεύξομαι σέθεν ;  
 μενέτω κατ' οἴκου· σεμνὰ γὰρ σεμνύνεται.  
 ὁμως δ' ὅσον γε δυνατὸν αἰδεῖσθαι χρεῶν.  
 σὺ μῆτε σὴν παῖδ' ἔξελ' ὄψιν εἰς ἐμήν,  
 μήτ' εἰς ὄνειδος ἀμαθὲς ἔλθωμεν, γύναι·  
 στρατὸς γὰρ ἀθρόος ἀργὸς ὢν τῶν οἰκοθεν  
 λέσχας πονηράς καὶ κακοστόμους φιλεῖ  
 πάντως δέ μ' ἰκετεύοντες ἤξετ' εἰς ἴσον  
 ἦν τ' ἀνικέτευτος ἦς· ἐμοὶ γὰρ ἔστ' ἀγῶν  
 μέγιστος ὑμᾶς ἐξαπαλλάξαι κακῶν.

Mention any different readings that you know for any parts of these two last passages.

Translate—

οὐκ ἔω στάζειν δάκρυ.  
 ὑμεῖς δ' ἐπευφημήσατ', ὦ νεάνιδες,  
 παιᾶνα τῆμῃ συμφορᾷ Διὸς κόρην  
 Ἄρτεμιν· ἴτω δὲ Δαναΐδας εὐφημία.  
 κανᾶ δ' ἐναρχέσθω τις, αἰθέσθω δὲ πῦρ  
 προχύταις καθαρσίοισι· καὶ πατὴρ ἐμὸς  
 ἐνδεξιούσθω βωμόν· ὡς σωτηρίαν  
 Ἑλλησι δώσοσ' ἔρχομαι νικηφόρον.

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ἄγετέ με τὰν Ἰλίου  
καὶ Φρυγῶν ἑλέπτολιν.  
στέφεια περίβολα δίδοτε, φέρε-  
τε· πλόκαμος ὄδε καταστέφειν  
χερνίβων τε παγαίς  
ἑλίσσειτ' ἀμφὶ ναὸν  
ἀμφὶ βωμὸν Ἄρτεμιν,  
τὰν ἄνασσαν Ἄρτεμιν,  
τὰν μάκαιραν, ὡς ἐμοῖσιν, εἰ χρεῶν,  
αἵμασι θύμασί τε  
θέσφατ' ἐξαλείψω.

Translate into Greek prose—

It is said that when Alexander was crossing the Hellespont, he steered the flag-ship himself. On arriving at the middle of the strait, he sacrificed a bull, and, from a golden goblet, poured a libation to Poseidon and the Nereids, into the deep. It is said moreover that he was himself the first to step out from his ship, in full armour (with his arms), on to the Asiatic coast, and that on the spot whence he set out from Europe, and where he disembarked in Asia, he set up altars of Zeus Apobaterios, of Athena, and of Herakles. On reaching Ilium he sacrificed to Athena, and offered in her temple his complete equipment of arms, and in their stead took down some of the sacred arms which were among the relics of the Trojan wars.

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### HONOUR PAPER.

The Honour Paper in Greek for the Second year was the same as the Pass Paper in Greek for the Third year.

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### PURE MATHEMATICS. (Pass Paper).

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Investigate a method for expanding  $a^x$  in a series of ascending powers of  $x$ .
- II. A man insures his life for £5,000, paying annually to the insurance company the sum of £128. He dies imme-

diately after having made his 27th payment. Interest being at 4 per cent., determine how much the insurance company lose or gain.

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Given  $\log_1 04 = \cdot 0170333$ ,  $\log_2 88336 = \cdot 4598991$ .

III. Find the general term of the recurring series

$$3 + x + 9x^2 + 29x^3 + 105x^4 + \dots$$

and obtain the sum to  $n$  terms.

IV. Shew that  $2^{2n} - 3n - 1$  is divisible by 9.

Find the highest power of 5 contained in  $\lfloor 37$

V. In a certain art union 1,000 tickets are sold, and there are 50 prizes. What is the probability that a man who buys 10 tickets will obtain a prize? Also what is the probability that he will obtain the first prize?

VI. State De Moivre's Theorem, and assuming it true for  $n$  positive prove it for  $n$  negative.

$$\text{Prove that } (-1)^{\sqrt{-1}} = e^{-\pi}$$

VII. Sum each of the following series to  $n$  terms:—

$$(a) \operatorname{cosec} x + \operatorname{cosec} 2x + \operatorname{cosec} 4x + \operatorname{cosec} 8x + \dots$$

$$(b) n \cos \theta + (n-1) \cos 2\theta + (n-2) \cos 3\theta + \dots$$

VIII. Prove that

$$\tan^{-1} x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \dots$$

and hence shew that

$$\tan^{-1} a + \tan^{-1} b = \tan^{-1} \frac{a+b}{1-ab}$$

IX. State Napier's Rules expressing the relations between the various elements of a right-angled spherical triangle, and prove any one of these relations.

## APPLIED MATHEMATICS I. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Three forces, acting on a particle, are in equilibrium; show that each is proportional to the sine of the angle between the other two.

If  $O$  be the centre of the circumscribed circle of the triangle  $ABC$ , find the proportion that must exist between forces acting along  $OA$ ,  $OB$ ,  $OC$ , in order that they may be in equilibrium.



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- II. Show that if forces be represented in direction and magnitude by the straight lines drawn from any point  $O$  to the  $n$  angles of a regular polygon, the resultant is represented by  $n.OC$  where  $C$  is the centre of the polygon.
- III. If three uniform rods loosely jointed together so as to form an isosceles triangle  $ABC$  be suspended from the vertex  $A$ , find the nature of the reactions at the hinges at  $B$  and  $C$ .
- IV. Show that the centre of a number of parallel forces acting at fixed points is independent of the direction of the forces.

A weightless cubical box stands on a perfectly rough inclined plane, four edges of the box being horizontal; find how much water may be poured into it before it upsets.

- V. A cubical block of wood is at rest on a table; a horizontal force  $P$  is applied at the centre of one face in a direction perpendicular to that face, and the force is gradually increased until the block moves. If the coefficient of friction between table and block be  $\mu$ , will the block begin to slide or overturn?
- VI. Draw an equilateral triangle  $ABC$ ;  $O$  being the centre of this triangle, join  $OA, OB, OC$ , and produce them to  $D, E, F$ , so that  $OD, OE, OF$  are each equal to  $3OA$ . Now let the triangle represent a rigid framework held in a horizontal plane, and  $OD, OE, OF$  be heavy uniform rods, each of weight  $W$ , hinged at  $A, B, C$  respectively, so as to be able to move freely in vertical planes. Suppose a sphere of radius equal to that of the inscribed circle of the triangle and of weight  $W$ , to be placed on the rods at  $O$  and so to depress them. Show that the resulting inclination of each rod to the horizon is given by the equation  $2 - \sin\theta = 3\cos^3\theta$ .
- VII. Define the terms *acceleration, momentum, kinetic energy*.  
A force of 10 units acts for a time  $t$  on a mass  $m$ . The momentum produced is 30, and the energy 75; find the values of  $m$  and  $t$ .
- VIII. Where is the fallacy in the following argument? Since, when there is no initial velocity,  $\sqrt{2fs}$  is the velocity generated under an acceleration  $f$  in a body moving through a space  $s$ ; therefore, when the initial velocity is  $u$ , the velocity after motion through  $s$  under the same acceleration is  $u + \sqrt{2fs}$ .

If a stone be made to slide along a sheet of ice with an initial velocity of 8 feet per second and come to rest in fifty yards, find the coefficient of friction between the ice and the stone.

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## APPLIED MATHEMATICS, II. (Pass Paper).

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. A smooth sphere impinges obliquely on a fixed plane. Having given the velocity and direction of impact, and the co-efficient of restitution, show how to determine its subsequent motion.
- A smooth sphere, moving with velocity  $u$ , impinges<sup>s</sup> obliquely upon a second sphere at rest. The first sphere has twice the mass of the second sphere, the co-efficient of restitution is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the angle made by the direction of impact with the line joining the centres of the spheres when they touch is  $\theta$ . Prove that the relative velocity of the spheres after impact is  $\frac{u}{2} \sqrt{1 + 3 \sin^2 \theta}$ .
- II. Define the "Hodograph" of a moving point, and state its principal properties. Use it to determine the acceleration acting upon a particle which moves with uniform velocity in a circle.
- III. A thin circular elastic hoop is revolved in its own plane about its centre with angular velocity  $\omega$ . The mass per unit length of the hoop is  $m$ , its radius when unstretched is  $r$ , and its modulus of elasticity is  $\lambda$ . Determine its radius when revolving.
- IV. Find the time of revolution of a conical pendulum in terms of the vertical distance between the bob and point of support.
- V. Find the centre of pressure of a liquid on a rectangular area immersed vertically with one side in the surface.
- If the above area be turned through an angle  $\theta$ , the bottom edge remaining still, find the position of the centre of pressure.

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- VI. A cylindrical vessel, whose height is equal to its radius, is half filled with liquid. Compare the whole pressure on the entire wetted surface when the base is horizontal with the whole pressure when the curved surface is horizontal.
- VII. A barometer contains a small quantity of air above the mercury column. On three different occasions, the temperature being the same in each case, the readings of the barometer are  $h_1$ ,  $h_2$ , and  $h_3$ . If  $E_1$ ,  $E_2$ , and  $E_3$  denote the corresponding errors, prove that
- $$h_1\left(\frac{1}{E_2} - \frac{1}{E_3}\right) + h_2\left(\frac{1}{E_3} - \frac{1}{E_1}\right) + h_3\left(\frac{1}{E_1} - \frac{1}{E_2}\right) = 0.$$
- VIII. In the common hydrometer find the conditions that for a given difference of two specific gravities the corresponding graduations may be far apart.
- If a set of equidistant graduations be marked on the stem, show that the corresponding specific gravities will form a series in harmonical progression.
- IX. Find the nature of the surface of a liquid in a vessel when both liquid and vessel rotate uniformly about the same vertical axis. Explain why a heavy particle, when dropped into the liquid, moves away from the axis of rotation as it falls.

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### HONOUR PAPERS.

The Honour Papers in Mathematics for the Second year were the same as the Pass Papers in Mathematics for the Third year.

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### INDUCTIVE LOGIC.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.Litt.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define *cause*, *analogy*, *hypothesis*, as terms employed in Inductive Logic.
- II. What is the "Method of Residues?" Give examples. Show that it is not, strictly speaking, an Inductive Method.
- III. To what extent did Bacon anticipate Mill in formulating Inductive Methods?

- IV. Trace Newton's steps in his demonstration of the existence in the sun of a central force.
- V. Why in some cases is a single instance sufficient to warrant a universal conclusion, although in other cases millions of instances would be insufficient?
- VI. Classify the fallacies incident to Induction.
- VII. What is Herbert Spencer's view of the origin of universal beliefs? What is your own point of view?
- VIII. "The practice of naturalists in stopping at species as if they were the 'infimae species' of the old logicians is far from being universally accepted." Why?

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## DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.Litt.

Time—Three hours.

- I. "Pure logic is a science of the form, or of the formal laws, of thinking, and not of the matter."
- What is the difference between pure logic and applied logic? What is the difference between *form* and *matter*, so far as logic is concerned? What is the meaning of a logical "law."
- II. Make a tripartite division of Logic, and explain the principle of your division. "What is meant by "Method" in Logic?
- III. Illustrate the difference between mediate and immediate inferences.
- IV. Give examples of the propositions known as A, E, I, O. What is the difficulty in converting O, and how is it surmounted? In what figures of the syllogism are I E O and E I O valid?
- V. Present in syllogistic form the following argument, and expose the fallacy which it involves:—"Seeing is believing, therefore what is not seen cannot be believed."
- VI. What is meant by "quantification of the predicate." Apply Sir William Hamilton's, and also Euler's, system of notation to the following propositions:—
- (a) *All men are mortal.*
- (b) *No men are stones.*

## THIRD YEAR, B.A.

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## LATIN. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A., AND MR. D. J. BYARD, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Aeneas miratus enim motusque tumultu  
 'dic' ait, 'o virgo, quid volt concursus ad amnem?  
 quidve petunt animae? vel quo discrimine ripas  
 hae linquunt, illae remis vada livida verrunt?  
 olli sic breviter fata est longaeva sacerdos:  
 'Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles  
 Cocyti stagna alta vides Stygiamque paludem,  
 di cuius iurare timent et fallere numen.  
 haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turbast;  
 portitor ille Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti.  
 nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta  
 transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa quierunt.  
 centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum;  
 tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt.  
 constitit Anchisa satus et vestigia pressit,  
 multa putans sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.  
 cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentis  
 Leucaspim et Lyciae ductorem classis Oronten,  
 quos simul ab Troia ventosa per aequora vectos  
 obruit auster, aqua involvens navemque virosque

Translate—

Talibus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras,  
 at iuveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus.  
 deriguere oculi: tot erinys sibilat hydris  
 tantaque se facies aperit; tum flammea torquens  
 lumina cunctantem et quaerentem dicere plura  
 reppulit et geminos erexit crinibus anguis  
 verberaque insonuit rabidoque haec addidit ore:  
 'en ego victa situ, quam veri effeta senectus  
 arma inter regum falsa formidine ludit.  
 respice ad haec: adsum diarum ab sede sororum,  
 bella manu letumque geror.'  
 sic effata facem iuveni coniecit et atro  
 lumine fumantis fixit sub pectore taedas.  
 olli somnum ingens rumpit pavor, ossaque et artus

perfundit toto proruptus corpore sudor.  
 arma amens fremit, arma toro tectisque requirit ;  
 saevit amor ferri et scelerata insania belli,  
 ira super : magno veluti cum flamma sonore  
 virgea suggeritur costis undantas aeni  
 exultantque aestu latices, furit intus aquai  
 fumidus atque alte spumis exuberat amnis,  
 nec iam se capit unda, volat vapor ater ad auras.

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Translate, with notes on constructions—

1. Sed non ante datur telluris oportea subire  
 auricomos quam qui decerpserit arbore fetus.  
 —Aen., vi. ll. 141-2
2. Pars ingenti subiere feretro  
 Triste ministerium, et subjectam more parentum  
 Aversi tenuere facem. —Aen. vi. 222
3. Pars pedes ire parat campis, pars arduus altis  
 pulverulentus equis furit. —Aen., vii. 624-625
4. Loricam induitur fidoque accingitur ense.  
 —Aen., vii. 640
5. Stabant orantes primi transmittersse cursum.  
 —Aen., vi. 313

Quote, to illustrate Virgil's use of *adeo*, *protinus*, and *ergo*.

Translate—

Linquitur hic quaedam latitandi copia tenuis,  
 id quod Anaxagoras sibi sumit, ut omnibus omnis  
 res putet inmixtas rebus latitare, sed illud  
 apparere unum cuius sint plurima mixta  
 et magis in promptu primaque in fronte locata.  
 quod tamen a vera longe ratione repulsumst.  
 conveniebat enim fruges quoque saepe, minaci  
 robore cum saxi franguntur, mittere signum  
 sanguinis aut aliquid, nostro quae corpore aluntur ;  
 cum lapidi lapidem terimus, manare cruorem.  
 consimili ratione herbas quoque saepe decebat  
 et laticis dulcis guttas similique sapore  
 mittere, lanigeras quali sunt ubere lactis,  
 scilicet et glebis terrarum saepe friatis  
 herbarum genera et fruges frondesque videri  
 dispertita inter terram latitare minute,  
 postremo in lignis cinerem fumumque videri,  
 cum praefracta forent, ignisque latere minutos.

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Translate into Latin—

Having received an information that one of his nobles had conceived a design against his life he enjoined the strictest silence to the informer, and took no notice of it himself till the person accused of this execrable crime came to his court in order to execute his intention. The next morning he went to the hunt with all the train of his courtiers, and when they were got into the deepest woods of the forest drew that nobleman away from the rest of the company and spoke to him thus: "Behold, we are here alone, armed and mounted alike. Nobody sees or hears us, or can give either of us aid against the other. If then you are a brave man, if you have courage and spirit, perform your purpose; accomplish the promise you have made to mine enemies. If you think I ought to be killed by you, when can you do it better? When more opportunely?"

Translate into English—

M. Atilius Regulus, cum consul iterum in Africa ex insidiis captus esset, duce Xanthippo Lacedaemonio, imperatore autem patre Hannibalis Hamilcare, iuratus missus est ad senatum, ut, nisi reditti essent Poenis captivi nobiles quidam, rediret ipse Carthaginem. Is cum Romam venisset, utilitatis speciem videbat, sed eam, ut res declarat, falsam iudicavit: quae erat talis: manere in patria, esse domi suae cum uxore, cum liberis; quam calamitatem accepisset in bello, communem fortunae bellicae indicantem, tenere consularis dignitatis gradum; quis haec neget esse utilia? Quem censes? magnitudo animi et fortitudo negat. Itaque quid fecit? In senatum venit, mandata exposuit: sententiam ne diceret recusavit; quamdiu iureiurando hostium teneretur, non esse se senatorem. Atque illud etiam (o stultum hominem, dixerit quispiam, et repugnantem utilitati suae) reddi captivos, negavit esse utile: illos enim adolescentes esse, se iam confectum senectute. Cuius cum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt, ipse Carthaginem rediit: neque eum caritas patriae retinuit, nec suorum. Neque vero tum ignorabat, se ad crudelissimum hostem et ad exquisita supplicia proficisci: sed iusiurandum conservandum putabat. Itaque tum, cum vigilando necabatur, erat in meliore causa, quam si domi senex captivus, periurus consularis mansisset.

LATIN. (Honour Paper).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Third Year.  
November, 1891.

Translate—Terence Phormio, Act. I. Sc. IV., v. 26-40.

*An.* Non sum apud me. *Ge.* Atqui opus est nunc quummaxime ut sis, Antipho;

Nam si senserit te timidum pater esse, arbitrabitur Commeruisse culpam. *Ph.* Hoc verum est. *An.* Non possum immutari.

*Ge.* Quid faceres, si gravius aliud tibi nunc faciendum foret?

*An.* Quum hoc non possum, illud minus possem. *Ge.* Hoc nihil est, Phaedria: ilicet.

Quid hic conterimus operam frustra? Quin abeo? *Ph.* Et quidem ego. *An.* Obsecro:

Quid si assimulo? satin est? *Ge.* Garris. *An.* Vultum contemplantini: hem

Satin sic est? *Ge.* Non. *An.* Quid si sic? *Ge.* Prope-modum. *An.* Quid si sic? *Ge.* Sat est.

Hem, istuc serva; et verbum verbo, par pari ut respondeas,

Ne te iratus suis saeviticis dictis protelet. *An.* Scio.

*Ge.* Vi coactum te esse invitum, lege, iudicio: tenes?

Sed quis hic est senex quem video in ultima platea?

*An.* Ipsus est:

Non possum adesse. *Ge.* Ah, quid agis? quo abis, Antipho?

Mane, inquam. *An.* Egomet me novi et peccatum meum:

Vobis commendo Phanium et vitam meam.

Also—Terence Phormio, Act. V. Sc. III., v. 13-25.

Jam illi datum est argentum? *De.* Curavi ilico. *Ch.* Nollem datum.

Hei, video uxorem, paene plus quam sat erat. *De.* Cur nolles, Chreme?

*Ch.* Jam recte. *De.* Quid tu? ecquid locutus cum ista es quamobrem hanc ducimus?

*Ch.* Transegi. *De.* Quid ait tandem? *Ch.* Abduci non potest. *De.* Qui non potest?

*Ch.* Quia uterque utrique est cordi. *De.* Quid istuc nostra? *Ch.* Magni: praeter haec,



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Cognatam comperi esse nobis. *De.* Quid? deliras. *Ch.*  
Sic erit.

Non temere dico: redii mecum in memoriam. *De.* Satin  
sanus es?

*Na.* Au, obsecro, cave ne in cognatam pecces. *De.* Non  
est. *Ch.* Ne nega.

Patris nomen aliud dictum est: hoc tu errasti. *De.*  
Non norat patrem?

*Ch.* Norat. *De.* Cur aliud dixit? *Ch.* Nunquamne  
hodie concedes mihi,

Neque intelliges? *De.* Si tu nihil narras—*Ch.* Pergis?  
*Na.* Miror quid hoc siet.

*De.* Equidem hercle nescio. *Ch.* Vin scire? At ita me  
servet Jupiter

Ut propior illi quam ego sum ac tu nemo est.

Translate—Plautus Captivi, v. 360-381.

*He.* Quae res bene uortat mihi meoque filio

Vobisque: uolt te nouos erus operam dare

Tuo ueteri domino, quod is uelit, fideliter.

Nam ego aestumatum huic dedi te uiginti minis:

Hic autem te ait mittere hinc uelle ad patrem,

Meum ut illi redimat filium, mutatio

Inter me atque illum ut nostris fiat filiis.

*Ph.* Vtroqueorsum rectumst ingenium meum,

Ad te atque [ad] illum: pro rota me uti licet.

Vel ego huc uel illuc uortur, quo imperabitis.

*He.* Tu tibi tuopte ingenio prodes plurimum,

Quom seruitutem fers ita ut ferri decet.

Sequere: en tibi hominem. *Ty.* Habeo gratiam tibi,

Quom copiam istam mi et potestatem facis,

Vt ego ad parentis hunc remittam nuntium,

Qui me quid rerum hic agitem et quid fieri uelim,

Patri meo ordine omnem rem illuc perferat.

Nunc ita conuenit inter me atque hunc, Tyndare,

Vt te aestumatum in Alidem mittam ad patrem:

Si non rebitas, huic ut uiginti minas

Dem pro te.

Also—Plautus Captivi, v. 721-731.

*He.* Ergo ab eo petito gratiam istam: ducite

Vbi ponderosas, crassas capiat conpedis:

Inde ibis porro in latomias lapidarias.

Ibi quom alii octonos lapides ecfodiunt, nisi

Cotidiano sesquiopus confeceris,

Sescentoplago nomen indetur tibi.

*Ar.* Per deos atque homines ego te optestor, Hegio,  
 Ne tu istunc hominem perdis. *He.* Curabitur :  
 Nam noctu neruo uinctus custodibitur,  
 Interdius sub terra lapides eximet.  
 Diu ego hunc cruciabo, non uno apsoluam die.

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Translate—Tacitus Annals, B. XIV.

At Neroni nuntios patrati facinoris opperienti adfertur evasisse ictu levi sauciam et hactenus adito discrimine, ne auctor dubitaretur. Tum pavore exanimis et iam iamque adfore obtestans vindictae properam, sive servitia armaret vel militem accenderet, sive ad senatum et populum pervaderet, naufragium et vulnus et interfectos amicos obiciendo : quod contra subsidium sibi ? nisi quid Burrus et Seneca expedirent ; quos statim acciverat, incertum an et ante ignaros. Igitur longum utriusque silentium, ne inriti dissuaderent, an eo descensum credebant, *ut*, nisi praeveniretur Agrippina, pereundum Neroni esset ? Post Seneca hactenus promptius, *ut* respiceret Burrum ac sciscitaretur an militi imperanda caedes esset. Ille praetorianos toti Caesarum domui obstrictos memoresque Germanici nihil adversus progeniem eius atrox ausuros respondit : perpetraret Anicetus promissa. Qui nihil cunctatus poscit summam sceleris. Ad eam vocem Nero illo sibi die dari imperium auctoremque tanti muneris libertum profitetur : iret prope duceretque promptissimos ad iussa. Ipse audito venisse missu Agrippinae nuntium Agerinum, scaenam ultro criminis parat, gladiumque, dum mandata perfert, abicit inter pedes eius, tum quasi deprehenso vincla inici iubet, ut exitium principis molitam matrem et pudore deprehenso sceleris sponte mortem sumpsisse confingeret.

Also—Tacitus Annals, B. XIV.

Haud dispari crimine Fabricius Veiento conflictatus est, quod multa et probrosa in patres et sacerdotes composuisset iis libris quibus nomen codicillorum dederat. Adiciebat Talius Geminus accusator venditata ab eo munera principis et adipiscendorum honorum ius. Quae causa Neroni fuit suscipiendi iudicii, convictumque Veientonem Italia depulit et libros exuri iussit, conquisitos lectitatosque, donec cum periculo parabantur : mox licentia habendi oblivionem attulit.

## GREEK. (Pass Paper).

PLATO, THEACTITUS ; THEOCRITUS, IDYLLS.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Ἔισιν γάρ, ὦ παῖ, μάλ' εἶ ἄμουσοι. ἄλλοι δὲ πολλοὶ κομψότεροι, ὧν μέλλω σοι τὰ μυστήρια λέγειν. ἀρχὴ δέ, ἐξ ἧς καὶ ἄ νῦν δὴ ἐλέγομεν πάντα ἤρτηται, ἦδε αὐτῶν, ὡς τὸ πᾶν κινήσις ἦν καὶ ἄλλο παρὰ τοῦτο οὐδέν, τῆς δὲ κινήσεως δύο εἶδη, πλήθει μὲν ἄπειρον ἐκότερον, δύναμιν δὲ τὸ μὲν ποιεῖν ἔχον, τὸ δὲ πάσχειν. ἐκ δὲ τῆς τούτων ὁμίλιας τε καὶ τρίψεως πρὸς ἀλληλα γίγνεται ἔκγονα πλήθει μὲν ἄπειρα, δίδυμα δέ, τὸ μὲν αἰσθητόν, τὸ δὲ αἰσθησις, αἰεὶ συνεκπίπτουσα καὶ γεννωμένη μετὰ τοῦ αἰσθητοῦ. αἱ μὲν οὖν αἰσθήσεις τὰ τοιαῦτα ἡμῖν ἔχουσιν ὀνόματα, ὄψεις τε καὶ ἀκοαὶ καὶ ὄσφρησεις καὶ ψύξεις τε καὶ καύσεις καὶ ἦδοναί γε δὴ καὶ λύπαι καὶ ἐπιθυμίαι καὶ φόβοι κεκλημένοι καὶ ἄλλαι, ἀπέραντοι μὲν αἱ ἀνόνημοι, παμπληθεῖς δὲ αἱ ἀνομασμένοι. τὸ δ' αἰσθητὸν γένος τούτων ἐκάσταις ὁμόγονον, ὄψει μὲν χρώματα παντοδαπαῖς παντοδαπά, ἀκοαῖς δὲ ὡσαύτως φωναί, καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις αἰσθήσεσι τὰ ἄλλα αἰσθητὰ ξυγγενῆ γιγνόμενα. τί δὴ οὖν ἡμῖν βούλεται οὗτος ὁ μῦθος, ὦ Θεαίτητε, πρὸς τὰ πρότερα ;

Answer the question asked in the last sentence of this passage.

Also—

Σκόπει δὴ μοί τὸδε αὐτῶν τῆς θερμότητος ἢ λευκότητος ἢ ὁποιοῦν γένεσιν οὐχ οὕτω πως ἐλέγομεν φάναι αὐτούς, φέρεσθαι ἕκαστον τούτων ἅμα αἰσθήσει μεταξὺ τοῦ ποιοῦντός τε καὶ πάσχοντος, καὶ τὸ μὲν πάσχον αἰσθητὴν ἀλλ' οὐκ αἰσθησιν ἔτι γίγνεσθαι, τὸ δὲ ποιοῦν ποιοῦν τι ἀλλ' οὐ ποιότητα ; ἴσως οὖν ἢ ποιότητος ἅμα ἀλλόκοτόν τε φαίνεται ὄνομα καὶ οὐ μανθάνεις ἀθρόον λεγόμενον· κατὰ μέρη οὖν ἄκουε. τὸ γὰρ ποιοῦν οὔτε θερμότης οὔτε λευκότης, θερμὸν δὲ καὶ λευκὸν γίγνεται, καὶ τᾶλλα οὕτω. μέμνησαι γάρ που καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρόσθεν ὅτι οὕτως ἐλέγομεν, ἐν μηδὲν αὐτὸ καθ' αὐτὸ εἶναι, μηδ' αἰεὶ τὸ ποιοῦν ἢ πάσχον ἀλλ' ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων πρὸς ἀλληλα συγγιγνομένων τὰς αἰσθήσεις καὶ τὰ αἰσθητὰ ἀποτίκτοντα τὰ μὲν ποια ἅττα γίγνεσθαι, τὰ δὲ αἰσθανόμενα.

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Καὶ ὅταν τοίνυν τῷ μὲν παρῆ αἰσθήσις τῶν σημείων, τῷ δὲ μή, τὸ δὲ τῆς ἀπουσίας αἰσθήσεως τῇ παρουσίᾳ προσαρμόσῃ, πάντῃ, ταύτῃ, ψεύδεται ἢ διάνοια. καὶ ἐνὶ λόγῳ, περὶ ὧν μὲν μὴ οἶδέ τις μηδὲ ἦσθετο πρόποτε, οὐκ ἔστιν, ὡς εἰκονε, οὔτε ψεύδεσθαι οὔτε ψευδῆς δόξα, εἰ τι νῦν ἡμεῖς ὑγιᾶς λέγομεν· περὶ δὲ ὧν ἴσμεν τε καὶ αἰσθανόμεθα, ἐν αὐτοῖς τούτοις στρέφεται καὶ ἐλίττεται ἢ δόξα ψευδῆς καὶ ἀληθῆς γιγνομένη, καταντικρὺ μὲν καὶ κατὰ τὸ εὐθὺ τὰ οἰκεία συνάγουσα ἀποτυπώματα καὶ τύπους ἀληθῆς, εἰς πλάγια δὲ καὶ σκολιὰ ψευδῆς.

Also—

Τὰν βαίταν ἀποδὺς εἰς κύματα τηῶ ἀλεύμαι,  
ὄπερ τὼς θύνως σκοπιάζεται· Ὀλπις ὁ γριπεύς·  
καῖκα μῆποθάνω—τό γε μὰν τεὸν ἀδὺ τέτυκται.

Ἔγνω πρᾶν, ὅκα μοι μεμναμένῳ, εἰ φιλέεις με,  
οὐδὲ τὸ τηλέφιλον ποτεμάξατο τὸ πλατάγημα,  
ἀλλ' αὐτῶς ὁμαλῶ ποτὶ πάχεος ἔξεμαράνθη·

Ἐἶπε καὶ ἃ Γραῖω τάλαιθέα κοσκινόμαντις,  
ἃ πρᾶν ποιολογεῖσα παραιβάτις, ὄνεκ' ἐγὼ μὲν  
τὴν ὄλος ἔγκειμαι, τὸ δὲ μεν λόγον οὐδένα ποιῆ.

Ἡ μὰν τοι λευκὰν διδυματόκον αἶγα φυλάσσω,  
τὰν με καὶ ἃ Μέρμωνος ἐριθακίς ἃ μελανόχρωσ  
αἰτεῖ, καὶ δωσῶ οἶ, ἐπεὶ τὴ μοι ἐνδιαθρύπτῃ.

Ἄλλεται ὀφθαλμὸς μεν ὁ δεξιός· ἠρά γ' ἰδησῶ  
αὐτάν; ἄσεῦμαι ποτὶ τὰν πίτυν ὄδ' ἀποκλινηθείς.  
καὶ κ' ἐμ' ἴσως ποτίδοι, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἀδαμαντῖνα ἐστίν.

Also—

Δάματερ πολύκαρπε πολύσταχυ, τοῦτο τὸ λᾶον  
εὐεργόν τ' εἶη καὶ κάρπιμον ὅττι μάλιστα.

Σφίγγετ' ἀμαλλοδέται τὰ δράγματα, μὴ παριών τις  
εἶποι· “σύνικνοι ἄνδρες, ἀπώλετο χοῦτος ὁ μισθός.”

Ἔς βορέην ἀνεμον τᾶς κόρθους ἃ τομὰ ἔμιν  
ἢ ζέφυρον βλέπέτω· πιαίνεται ὁ στάχυς οὐτῶς.

Σίτον ἀλοιῶντας φεύγειν τὸ μεσαμβρινὸν ὑπνῶν·  
ἐκ καλάμας ἄχυρον τελέθει τμησόμε μάλιστα.

Also—

Πὰρ μὲν οἶ ὄρια κείται, ὅσα δρυὸς ἄκρα φέρονται,  
πὰρ δ' ἀπαλοὶ κάποι πεφυλαγμένοι ἐν ταλαρίσκους  
ἀργυρέους, Συρίω δὲ μύρω χρύσει' ἀλάβαστρα.

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εἶδατα δ' ὅσσα γυναῖκες ἐπὶ πλαθάνω πονέονται,  
ἄνθεα μίσγοισαι λευκῶ παντοῖα μαλεύρω,  
ὄσά τ' ἀπὸ γλυκερῶ μέλιτος τά τ' ἐν ὑγρῶ ἐλαίῳ,  
πάντ' αὐτῶ πετεεινὰ καὶ ἔρπετὰ τεῖδε πάρεστι.

For Greek Prose—

Mr. Murray praised the ancient philosophers for the candour and good humour with which those of different sects disputed with each other. JOHNSON. "Sir, they disputed with good humour, because they were not in earnest as to religion. Had the ancients been serious in their belief, we should not have had their gods exhibited in the manner we find them represented in the poets. The people would not have suffered it. They disputed with good humour upon the fanciful theories, because they were not interested in the truth of them: when a man has nothing to lose, he may be in good humour with his opponent. Accordingly you see in Lucian, the Epicurean, who answers only negatively, keeps his temper; the Stoic, who has something positive to preserve, grows angry. Being angry with one who controverts an opinion which you value, is a necessary consequence of the uneasiness which you feel.

Translate also—

- (1) Ἐκ τούτου δὴ ὄχοντο ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνὰς καὶ ἅμα ἀπίοντες διελέγοντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὡς μνημονικῶς ὁ Κῦρος ὁπόσοις συνέταπτε πᾶσιν ὀνομάζων ἐνετέλλετο. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἐπιμελεία τοῦτο ἐποίει· πάνν γὰρ αὐτῶ ἐδόκει θαυμαστὸν εἶναι εἰ οἱ μὲν βάνασοι ἴσασι τῆς ἑαυτοῦ τέχνης ἕκαστος τῶν ἐργαλείων τὰ ὀνόματα, καὶ ὁ ἰατρὸς δὲ οἶδε καὶ τῶν ὀργάνων καὶ τῶν φαρμάκων οἷς χρῆται πάντων τὰ ὀνόματα, ὁ δὲ στρατηγὸς οὕτως ἡλίθιος ἔσοιτο ὥστε οὐκ εἴσοιτο τῶν ὑφ' ἑαυτῶ ἡγεμόνων τὰ ὀνόματα, οἷς ἀνάγκη ἔστιν αὐτῶ ὀργάνοις χρῆσθαι καὶ ὅταν καταλαβεῖν τι βούληται καὶ ὅταν φυλάξαι καὶ ὅταν θαρρῦναι καὶ ὅταν φοβῆσαι· καὶ τιμῆσαι δὲ ὅποτε τινα βούλοιο, πρέπον αὐτῶ ἐδόκει εἶναι ὀνομαστὶ προσαγορεύειν.
- (2) ὡς φάτο· τὸν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸν ὑπήμει δάκρυσι κούρης οὔλος ἔρωσ, τοῖον δὲ παραβλήδην ἔπος ἠῦδα·  
καὶ λίην οὐ νύκτας οἴομαι, οὐ δὲ ποτ' ἤμαρ  
σεῦ ἐπιλήσεται, προφυγῶν μόρον, εἰ ἑτέον γε  
φεύξομαι ἀσκηθῆς ἐς Ἀχαιίδα, μὴ δὲ τιν' ἄλλον  
Αἰήτης προβάλησι κακώτερον ἄμμιν ἄελθον.  
εἰ δὲ τοι ἡμετέρην ἐξιδμεναι εὔαδε πάτρην,  
ἐξέρεω· μάλα γάρ με καὶ αὐτὸν θυμὸς ἀνώγει.

## GREEK (Honour Paper).

D. J. BYARD, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.,  
Third Year  
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## A. Translate—

ἔπειτα δ' ἄδην πόντιον πεφευγότες,  
λευκὸν κατ' ἡμᾶρ, οὐ πεποιθότες τύχῃ,  
ἐβουκολοῦμεν φροντίσιν νέον πάθος  
στρατοῦ καμόντος καὶ κακῶς σποδομένου.  
καὶ νῦν ἐκείνων εἴ τις ἐστὶν ἐμπνέων,  
λέγουσιν ἡμᾶς ὡς ὀλωλότας· τί μὴν;  
ἡμεῖς τ' ἐκείνους ταῦτ' ἔχειν δοξάζομεν.  
γένοιτο δ' ὡς ἄριστα· Μενέλεων γὰρ οὐδ'  
πρώτον τε καὶ μάλιστα προσδόκα μολεῖν·  
εἰ δ' οὐδ' ἄν τις ἀκτὶς ἡλίου νιν ἱστορεῖ  
καὶ ζῶντα καὶ βλέποντα, μηχαναῖς Διὸς  
οὕτω θέλοντος ἐξαναλωσάμενος γένος,  
ἐλπὶς τις αὐτὸν πρὸς δόμους ἤξειν πάλιν.  
τοσαῦτ' ἀκούσας ἴσθι τάληθῆ κλύων.

- XO. τίς ποτ' ὠνόμαζεν ἰδὸν ἐς τὸ πᾶν ἐτητύμως—στρ. α.  
μή τις, ὄντιν' οὐχ ὀρώμεν, προνοίαισι τοῦ πεπρωμένου  
γλώσσαν ἐν τύχῃ νέμων ;—  
τὰν δορίγαμβρον ἀμφιεικὴ θ'  
Ἑλένας ; ἐπεὶ πρεπόντως  
ἐλένας, ἔλανδρος, ἐλέπτολις,  
ἐκ τῶν ἀβροτίμων  
προκαλυμμάτων ἔπλευσε  
Ζεφύρου γίγαντος αὔρη.

## Translate—

ΚΑ. εἶσω κομίζου καὶ σὺν Κασσάνδρῃ λέγω.  
ἐπεὶ σ' ἔθηκε Ζεὺς ἀμηνίτως δόμοις  
κοινωνὸν εἶναι χερνίβων, πολλῶν μετὰ  
δούλων σταθείσαν κτησίου βωμοῦ πέλας.  
ἔκβαιν' ἀπήνης τῆσδε, μηδ' ὑπερφρόνει.  
καὶ παῖδα γὰρ τοι φασὶν Ἀλκμήνης ποτὲ  
πραθέντα τλήναι, καὶ ζυγῶν θιγεῖν βίβη.  
εἰ δ' οὐδ' ἀνάγκη τῆσδ' ἐπιρρέποι τύχης,  
ἀρχαιοπλοῦτων δεσποτῶν πολλῆ χάρις·  
οἱ δ' οὐ ποτ' ἐλπίσαντες ἤμυσαν καλῶς,  
ὡμοί τε δούλοις πάντα καὶ παρὰ στάθμην.  
ἔχεις, παρ' ἡμῶν οἷάπερ νομίζεται.

- XO. σοί τοι λέγουσα πάυεται σαφῆ λόγον.  
ἐντὸς δ' ἂν ὄσα μορσίμων ἀγρευμάτων  
πέθοι' ἂν, εἰ πέθοι'· ἀπειθοῖς δ' ἴσως.

αν] τὸ ἐν  
s καὶ ἐν ἐ  
δέ μοι δο  
ἀλλὰ βού  
ἐπειδὴν β  
νὲν ἐκλέγο  
λευκῶν, ἐπ  
εὐνῆ θερα  
κὶ οὕτω δῆ  
ῆ, δευσοπα  
εὐν ῥυμμά  
s ἀφαιρείε  
ἄλλα χρά

με τότε β  
ν οἶα εἶν  
οἰῶν τινῶ  
ῶτα καὶ ἔ  
πτήμη ἡγι  
ν κακῆ κ  
ῆ ἐστὶν ἐγ  
ῆγεινδν κ  
, καὶ τοῦ  
θαι, ἀλλὰ

and const

γυναικοπ  
δν.

γρευμάτων  
θοῖς δ' ἴσ

λεῦσαι πέ

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## MATHEMATICS II. (Pass Paper).

### ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Find the perpendicular distance from the point  $x', y'$ , on the line  $x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha - p = 0$ .

Determine the co-ordinates of the centre of the inscribed circle of the triangle whose angular points are  $(1, 1)$ ,  $(2, 3)$ , and  $(3, 2)$ .

- II. Find the equation of the polar of the point  $x', y'$ , with respect to the circle  $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ , and show that if the polar of  $P$  passes through  $Q$  then will the polar of  $Q$  pass through  $P$ .

- III. Prove that tangents drawn from any point to a parabola subtend equal angles at the focus.

From any point on the parabola  $y^2 = \frac{9a}{2}x$  tangents are drawn to the parabola  $y^2 = 4ax$ . Show that the ordinates at the two points of contact are in the ratio of 1 : 2.

- IV. Find the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords in an ellipse.

Prove that the locus of the middle points of chords of the ellipse,  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ , which touch the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ , is given by the equation—

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 = r^2\left(\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4}\right).$$

- V. Find the equation to a hyperbola referred to its asymptotes as axes of co-ordinates.
- VI. Determine the equation to the axis and the length of the latus rectum of the parabola  $(3x + 4y)^2 = 2x + 3y - 1$ .
- VII. Investigate a general method for determining the equations to the asymptotes of a given curve (rect. co-ordinates).

Find the asymptotes of the curve—

$$xy^2 - xy + yx^2 - 2y = 3.$$

- VIII. Trace the curves—

(i.)  $axy = x^3 - a^3$

(ii.)  $r\theta^2 = a(\theta^2 + 1)$

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS

(Pass Paper).

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
Third Year.  
November 1891.

J. H. MACFARLAND, M.A.

I. What is meant by the symbol  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  ?

Prove that  $\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = 1$  and illustrate the fact geometrically.

II. Prove the rule for the differentiation of a product of two functions.

Differentiate  $e^{ax} \sin rx$  with respect to  $x$ .

III. Differentiate the following with respect to  $x$

(i.)  $\frac{(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}(x+2)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2x+1}$

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

(iii.)  $\text{Cos } n\theta \sin^n \theta$ .

IV. Find the  $n^{\text{th}}$  differential co-efficient of  $x^2 \log x$ .

V. State and prove a rule for finding maxima and minima values of a function of one variable.

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 expense of lining it with lead will be least if the depth is made half the width.

VI. If  $\phi(a) = 0$  and  $\psi(a) = 0$  prove that the limit when  $x = a$  of  $\frac{\phi(x)}{\psi(x)}$  is the same as that of  $\frac{\phi'(x)}{\psi'(x)}$ .

Find the limit when  $x = 0$  of  $\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x}$ .

VII. Explain what is meant by a definite integral.

Find the limit of the sum of the series

$$\frac{a}{n} \left\{ a^2 + \left(a + \frac{a}{n}\right)^2 + \left(a + \frac{2a}{n}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(a + \frac{n-1}{n}a\right)^2 \right\}$$

when  $n$  is indefinitely increased.

VIII. Prove the formula

$$\int y dx = xy - \int x dy \text{ and illustrate its truth geometrically.}$$

Find  $\int \cos^{-1} x \cdot dx$



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IX. Find the values of the following

(i.)  $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 - \cos x} \, dx$

(ii.)  $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos^2 x}$

(iii.)  $\int \frac{x dx}{(1-x)^3}$

(iv.)  $\int \frac{x dx}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$

(v.)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 \theta \sin 2\theta \, d\theta$

(vi.)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-1}}$

X. Find the area between the curve  $a^2y = x^3 + ax^2$  and the axis of  $x$ .

XI. Show that the volume cut off from a sphere of radius  $a$ , by a plane whose distance from the centre is  $b$   
 $= \frac{1}{3}\pi(a-b)(2a^2 - ab - b^2)$ .

**MATHEMATICS (Honour Paper).**

**SOLID GEOMETRY.**

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the angle between two straight lines whose direction-cosines are given.

Prove that the two straight lines represented by the equations  $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 0$  and  $ax + \beta y + \gamma z = 0$  will be co-incident, provided that

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{a} + \frac{\beta^2}{b} + \frac{\gamma^2}{c} = 0.$$

II. Investigate the general method of determining the co-ordinates of the centre of a conicoid given by the general equation of the second degree.

Conicoids are drawn to pass through the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, z = 0$ , and the straight lines  $x = a, y = 0$  and  $x = 0, y = b$ . Prove that the locus of the centres is a straight line parallel to the axis of  $z$ .

III. Determine the equation of the polar plane of the point  $x', y', z'$  with respect to the paraboloid  $ax^2 + by^2 = 2z$ .

Straight lines are drawn through the point  $x', y', z'$  such that they are perpendicular to their polar lines

with respect to the above paraboloid. Prove that the lines generate a cone whose equation is

$$(x - x')(y - y') \left( \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right) + (xy' - x'y)(z - z') = 0.$$

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IV. The area of a plane section of the ellipsoid  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  is

$\frac{1}{n}$  times the area of the parallel central section. Show that

the locus of the centre of the section is  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = \frac{n-1}{n}$ .

Show also that the section is a tangent plane to this conicoid.

V. Find the condition that the cone—

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2fyz + 2gzx + 2hxy = 0$$

may have three perpendicular tangent planes.

From a point  $P$  straight lines are drawn to points on the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, z = 0$ . Show that the cone generated will have three perpendicular tangent planes if  $P$  lies anywhere on the sphere

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

VI. Prove that the hyperboloid of one sheet is a ruled surface.

Shew that the generating lines to the conicoid  $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$  drawn through any point on its line of intersection with the cone

$$a^2(b+c)x^2 + b^2(a+c)y^2 + c^2(a+b)z^2 = 0$$

will be at right angles.

VII. Shew that the equation to a developable surface must satisfy the condition

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} \cdot \frac{d^2z}{dy^2} = \left( \frac{d^2z}{dx dy} \right)^2$$

Prove that the developable surface which passes through the curves  $y^2 = 4az, x = 0$  and  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, z = 0$  intersects the plane  $y = 0$  in an ellipse, and find the lengths of the semi-axes of the ellipse.

VIII. Determine the equation to the osculating plane at any given point on the curve of intersection of the conicoids

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1 \text{ and } \frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b} + \frac{z^2}{c} = 1.$$

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MATHEMATICS.  
PARTICLE DYNAMICS AND HYDROMECHANICS.

(Honour Paper).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Find the accelerations, along and perpendicular to the tangent, of a point describing a given curve  $\rho = f(s)$ .

Find also the accelerations, along and perpendicular to the radius of curvature, of the centre of curvature of the curve.

- II. Form the differential equation of motion of a particle oscillating in a straight line under the force acting towards a fixed point in the line and proportional to the distance of the particle from the point.

A heavy particle is attached to two points in the same horizontal line by two equal elastic strings whose modulus is equal to the weight of the particle. If the natural length of each string be  $l$ , and the distance apart of the two points be  $3l$ , find the time of oscillation of the particle when disturbed (1) neglecting gravity, (2) taking gravity into account.

- III. Show that in the case of a particle describing a central orbit under a law of force  $\frac{\mu}{r^2}$ , the orbit is a hyperbola ellipse or parabola according as the velocity is greater, equal to, or less than  $\sqrt{\frac{2\mu}{r}}$  where  $r$  is the distance of the particle from the centre of force.

Under what law of force must a particle move if its velocity along the radius vector is constant? What class of curves is described in such cases? Investigate any particular cases.

- IV. Show that there can be but two apsidal distances in any central orbit.

A particle is projected from a point  $P$  under an attraction towards a centre of force at  $O$ , whose attraction =  $\frac{B}{r^3} + \frac{C}{r^2}$ ; the direction of projection makes an angle of  $45^\circ$  with  $OP$ , and the velocity of projection

is that of the motion in a circle at that distance. Show that  $OP$  is the arithmetic mean of the two apsidal distances.

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V. A point describes an orbit about a centre of force whose attraction  $= \mu r$ , in a medium which offers to passage through it a resistance equal to  $k \times$  velocity. Find the resulting motion.

VI. Show how to find the resultant pressure of a liquid on any surface with which it is in contact.

A hollow cone stands on a smooth plane. Water is poured in through a small hole at the top. If the cone lifts when the weight poured in is equal to the weight of the cone, show that  $2z = h(3 - \sqrt{3})$  where  $h$  is the height of the cone and  $z$  the depth of the liquid poured in.

VII. Show that in any fluid at rest under the action of forces

$$dp = \rho(Xdx + Ydy + Zdz).$$

A sphere just full of liquid is set spinning with constant angular velocity  $w$  about a vertical tangent as axis. Find the average pressure on the sphere.

VIII. An ellipsoid floats in a liquid of double its density. Supposing an axis to be vertical, examine whether the equilibrium is stable or unstable.

### STATICS (Honour Paper).

J. H. MACFARLAND, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Show how to find the resultant of two couples whose planes are inclined to each other.

The axes of two couples are represented by the sides  $AB, CD$  of a tetrahedron  $ABCD$ . Show that the combined effect of these two couples is the same as that of the couples whose axes are  $AD$  and  $CB$ .

II. Find the condition that a system of forces may reduce to a single resultant.

The central axes of three systems of forces are mutually at right angles, and the shortest distances between them are respectively  $a, b, c$ . The forces and

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couples corresponding to the central axes are respectively  $(X, L)$ ,  $(Y, M)$ ,  $(Z, N)$ . Prove that the three systems acting together will reduce to a single resultant if

$$LX + MY + NZ \pm aYZ \pm bZX \pm cXY = 0.$$

- III. If  $n$  equal particles are placed at  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  and  $G$  denote their centre of gravity, the resultant of forces represented by  $OA, OA_2, \dots, OA_n$  drawn from any origin  $O$  is a force represented by  $nOG$ . Give the more general theorem corresponding to this when the masses are not equal.

A plane in the plane of a triangle is acted on by forces directed to the mid points of the sides whose magnitudes are proportional directly to the distances from those points and inversely to the radii of the circles escribed to those sides. Show that it will be in equilibrium if placed at the centre of the inscribed circle.

- IV. The coefficient of friction being  $\tan \lambda$ , find the magnitude and direction of the least force which will just move along a heavy body lying on a rough horizontal plane.

A heavy body is at rest on a rough plane inclined at an angle  $\alpha$  to the horizontal, the coefficient of friction being  $2 \tan \alpha$ . Find the least force acting horizontally in the plane which will just move the body and the direction in which it begins to move.

- V. If a plane area revolve through any angle about an axis in its own plane the volume of the solid generated by the area is equal to the product of the area into the length of the path described by the centre of gravity of the area. Deduce the position of the centre of gravity of the area of a semicircle.

A solid is generated by the revolution of a triangle,  $ABC$  about the side  $AB$ : prove that its volume is  $\frac{1}{3} \pi cp^2$  and its surface  $\pi (a+b)p$ , where  $p$  is the perpendicular from  $C$  on  $AB$ .

- VI. Explain what is meant by the "principle of virtual velocities." Apply it to solve the following :—

A parallelogram  $ABCD$  of four equal uniform rods is jointed freely at the corners and hangs vertically with  $AB$  fixed horizontal. A weightless string joins  $AC$  the shortest diagonal, and  $\alpha$  is the acute angle of the parallelogram. If  $W$  is the weight of each rod find the tension of the string  $AC$ .

- VII. A uniform inextensible string is stretched over a rough plain curve. In the limiting position of equilibrium obtain the differential equation which gives the tension at any point (i.) when the weight of the string is neglected; (ii.) when the weight of the string is taken into account.

A heavy string occupies a quadrant of the upper half of a rough vertical circle in a state bordering on motion. Prove that the radius through the lower extremity makes an angle  $\alpha$  with the vertical given by

$$\tan (\alpha - 2\epsilon) = \frac{-\mu\pi}{\epsilon} \text{ where } \mu = \tan \epsilon.$$

- VIII. Find the position of equilibrium of a common balance when the weights placed in the scale-pans are not equal. Deduce the conditions for the sensibility of the balance. The arms of a balance are equal, but the tongue is slightly bent so as to displace the position of the centre of gravity of the beam. Show that the true weight is nearly equal to the arithmetic mean of the apparent weights when the body is weighed alternately in the two pans.
- IX. Find the potential at any external point of a uniform bar of matter, the law of attraction being that of nature. Hence show that the equipotential surfaces are confocal spheroids.
- X. How are the equations of equilibrium of a flexible inextensible string (as in question VII.) modified in the case of an extensible string.

A heavy elastic string is placed over a smooth vertical circle (radius  $a$ ) and one end is fastened at the highest point of the circle. If the stretched string just cover a quadrant of the circle when in equilibrium show that its unstretched length

$$= a\sqrt{2} \log (\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

it being given that the modulus of elasticity is equal to  $2a$  times the weight of unit length of the unstretched string.

## PROBLEMS. (Honour Paper).

J. H. MACFARLAND, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. If  $D, E, F$  are the middle points of the sides of a triangle  $ABC$ , prove that the straight line joining the centres of the inscribed circles of the triangles  $ABC$  and  $DEF$  passes through the centre of gravity of the area  $ABC$  and is divided by it in the ratio 2 : 1.

II. Solve the equations

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{y+a} + \frac{y}{x+a} + \frac{a}{x+y} = -\frac{5}{2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = b^2 \end{cases}$$

III. If  $2\phi$  is the angle at which the circumcircle cuts one of the escribed circles of a triangle, show that  $4R\cos^2\phi = r_1$ .

IV.  $P, Q, R$  are three points on a parabola. If the centres of curvature at  $PQR$  lie in a straight line the sum of the reciprocals of the ordinates at  $P, Q, R$  is zero.

V. Through  $C$  one of the vertices of a parallelogram  $ABCD$  a straight line  $ECF$  is drawn cutting the sides  $AD, AB$  produced in  $E, F$ . Find the envelope of the circle  $AEF$  and prove that it touches  $AD, AB$  at  $D, B$  and has a cusp at  $A$ .

VI.  $AB$  and  $BC$  are two rigid rods hinged at  $B$ ; at the ends  $A$  and  $C$  are two smooth rings which are free to slide on a fixed horizontal rod  $AC$ ; and the joint  $B$  is supported by a string  $BD$ , to whose other end is attached a smooth ring free to slide on  $AC$ . Find its tension.

VII. Prove that

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \frac{1 + \cos^2\theta}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{8} \cos^2\theta}} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \log 2.$$

VIII. Two weights  $P$  and  $Q$  of which  $P$  is the smaller are suspended over the pulley of an Atwood's machine; when  $P$  has risen through a distance  $h$  it picks up a rider whose weight is  $2Q - 2P$ . Find the distance the weight  $P$  will rise before coming to rest.

IX. A heavy chain is suspended from two points and hangs partly immersed in a liquid, show that the curvature of the portion just inside and just outside the surface of the

liquid are as  $\rho - \sigma : \rho$  where  $\rho$  and  $\sigma$  are the densities of the chain and liquid.

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- X. The straight line which is orthogonal to each of two non-intersecting generators of  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = a^2$  becomes a generator of the opposite system when the two non-intersecting generators become consecutive.
- XI. A particle is describing a parabola under the action of a force to the focus  $S$ . At any three points  $PQR$  tangents  $Prq$ ,  $rQp$ ,  $qpR$  are drawn meeting in  $p, q, r$ . Show that the velocities at  $P$ ,  $Q$ , and  $R$  are as  $Sp : Sq : Sr$ .
- XII. A bead can slide freely on a smooth circular wire. Initially the bead is at rest at a point  $A$ . The circle then begins to turn in its own plane with uniform angular velocity ( $\omega$ ) about a point  $O$  in the rim, where  $OA$  is a diameter. Prove that when the bead is at a distance  $r$  from  $O$ , the pressure on the curve  $= m\omega^2 \frac{3r^2 - 4ar}{2a}$  where  $a$  is the radius of the circle and  $m$  the mass of the bead.

## FRENCH (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

### I. Translate :—

C'est mon bon ange, Excellence, puisque je suis assez heureux pour retrouver mon ancien maître. Voyant à Madrid que la république des lettres était celle des loups, toujours armés les uns contre les autres, et que, livrés au mépris où ce risible acharnement les conduit, tous les insectes, les moustiques, les cousins, les critiques, les maringouins, les envieux, les feuillistes, les libraires, les censeurs, et tout ce qui s'attache à la peau des malheureux gens de lettres, achevait de déchiqueter et sucer le peu de substance qui leur restait ; fatigué d'écrire, ennuyé de moi, dégouté des autres, abîmé de dettes et léger d'argent ; à la fin convaincu que l'utile revenu du rasoir est préférable aux vains honneurs de la plume, j'ai quitté Madrid.

- II. Explain the meaning of the following words as employed in *Le Barbier de Séville* :—*Calfeutrer*, *faquin*, *escogriffe*, *haras*, *lanternier*.



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III. Translate :—

Mon aile bleue est diaphane ;  
L'essaim des Sylphes enchantés  
Croit voir sur mon dos quand je plane,  
Frémir deux rayons argentés.  
Ma main luit rose et transparente ;  
Mon souffle est la brise odorante  
Qui, le soir, erre dans les champs ;  
Ma chevelure est radieuse,  
Et ma bouche mélodieuse  
Mêle un sourire à tous ses chants.

IV. Describe the ballad entitled, *La Fiancée du Timbalier*.

V. Explain the following terms as employed in Hugo's ballads :—

*Cilice, bétier, escarcelle, halliers, larves.*

VI. Translate :—

La vanité du Français ne s'applique presque jamais qu'à son histoire passée ; avec lui, on a du moins cette ressource qu'il dira sans se gêner tout le mal possible de l'état présent de son pays ; il va calomnier sans se faire prier ses concitoyens et son gouvernement. Avec l'Anglais, cette compensation vous est refusée ; il vous faut avaler l'éloge de *notre* gigantesque commerce, de *notre* puissante marine, de *notre* immense crédit public ! Chaque jour, l'Angleterre se chante un dithyrambe à elle même. " Nous sommes un grand peuple " est le refrain obligé de ses journalistes et de ses orateurs. Ce patriotisme pourrait à bon droit s'appeler parfois de l'insolence, s'il n'était exprimé avec une naïveté qui désarme. Emerson raconte à ce sujet qu'une dame anglaise sur le Rhin, étendant un Allemand désigner comme étrangers les voyageurs avec lesquels il se trouvait, s'écria : " Non, nous ne sommes pas étrangers, nous sommes Anglais ; c'est vous qui êtes des étrangers."

VII. Illustrate the difference between a masculine rhyme and a feminine rhyme in French verse. Explain the terms *assonance, consonance, resonance, hiatus, Caesura, Alexandrine*. Analyse the structure of any French poem.

VIII. Translate into French :—

Bruges was from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century one of the most flourishing cities in Europe. The grass may now be seen growing in its principal squares ; its streets are not thronged with busy passengers, or disturbed by the noise of carriages or the tramp of horses ; its canals

flow noiselessly along their quays and underneath their narrow bridges, bearing neither barge, nor boat, nor any other description of vessel on their surface. Still the town retains its feudal aspect. The sanguinary Goths of the French Revolution may have torn down the statues and armorial bearings from the niches which once adorned the façade of the Hôtel de Ville—the Market Hall may, in its interior appointments, have undergone many derogatory changes ; but the square before it, with the surrounding old houses, remains almost intact as when tilts and tournaments were held before the Dukes of Burgundy, and knights in their emblazoned surcoats and shining helmets, mounted on their richly-caparisoned steeds, gallantly encountered knights in the presence of high-born ladies and gaily-attired damsels.

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- IX. Lay down some general rules for ascertaining the gender of French nouns.
- X. Give examples of the various uses of the demonstrative pronoun *ce*.

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## FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE (Honour Paper.)

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate :—

On dit, à ce propos, qu'un jour ce dieu bizarre,  
 Voulant pousser à bout tous les rimeurs françois,  
 Inventa du sonnet les rigoureuses lois ;  
 Voulut qu'en deux quatrains de mesure pareille,  
 La rime avec deux sons frappât huit fois l'oreille,  
 Et qu'ensuite six vers artistement rangés  
 Fussent en deux tercets par le sens partagés.  
 Surtout de ce poème il bannit la licence :  
 Lui-même en mesura le nombre et la cadence ;  
 Défendit qu'un vers faible y pût jamais entrer,  
 Ni qu'un mot déjà mis osât s'y remonter.  
 Du reste, il l'enrichit d'une beauté suprême :  
 Un sonnet sans défauts vaut seul un long poème.

II. Translate :—

Mais quoi ! dans la disette une muse affamée ;  
 Ne peut pas, dira-t-on, subsister de fumée ;

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Un auteur qui, pressé d'un besoin importun,  
Le soir entend crier ses entrailles à jeun,  
Goûte peu d'Hélicon les douces promenades ;  
Horace a bu son souî quand il voit les Ménades ;  
Et, libre du souci qui trouble Colletet,  
N'attend pas pour dîner le succès d'un sonnet.

III. Translate :—

Oui, oui, franche grimace.

Dans l'âme, elle est du monde ; et ses soins tentent tout  
Pour accrocher quelqu'un, sans en venir à bout.  
Elle ne saurait voir qu'avec un œil d'envie,  
Les amants déclarés dont une autre est suivie ;  
Et son triste mérite, abandonné de tous,  
Contre le siècle aveugle est toujours en courroux.  
Elle tâche à couvrir d'un faux voile de prude  
Ce que chez elle on voit d'affreuse solitude ;  
Et, pour sauver l'honneur de ses faibles appas,  
Elle attache du crime au pouvoir qu'ils n'ont pas.

IV. Translate :—

Non, je veux m'y tenir.

Quelque sensible tort qu'un tel arrêt me fasse,  
Je me garderai bien de vouloir qu'on le casse ;  
On y voit trop à plein le bon droit maltraité,  
Et je veux qu'il demeure à la postérité,  
Comme une marque insigne, un fameux témoignage  
De la méchanceté des hommes de notre âge.  
Ce sont vingt mille francs qu'il m'en pourra coûter ;  
Mais pour vingt mille francs j'aurai drois de pester  
Contre l'iniquité de la nature humaine,  
Et de nourrir pour elle une immortelle haine.

V. Translate :—

Le sol de l'Université était montueux. La montagne Sainte-Geneviève y faisait au sud-est une ampoule énorme ; et c'était une chose à voir du haut de Notre-Dame que cette foule de rues étroites et tortues (aujourd'hui *le pays latin*), ces grappes de maisons qui, répandues en tout sens du sommet de cette éminence, se précipitaient en désordre et presque à pic sur les flancs jusqu'au bord de l'eau, ayant l'air, les unes de tomber, les autres de regrimper, toutes de se retenir les unes aux autres. Un flux continu de mille points noirs qui s'entrecroisait sur le pavé faisait tout remuer aux yeux : c'était le peuple vu ainsi de haut et de loin.

## VI. Translate :—

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Enfin l'archidiacre écumant de rage et d'épouvante comprit que tout était inutile. Il rassembla pourtant tout ce qui lui restait de force pour un dernier effort. Il se roidit sur la gouttière, repoussa le mur de ses deux genoux, s'accrocha des mains à une fente des pierres, et parvint à regripper d'un pied peut-être ; mais cette fit ployer brusquement le bec de plomb sur lequel il s'appuyait. Du même coup la soutane s'éventra. Alors sentant tout manquer sous lui, n'ayant plus que ses mains roidies et défaillantes qui tenaient à quelque chose, l'infortuné ferma les yeux, et lâcha la gouttière.

## VII. Translate :—

Le long des côtes, le sol est sec et durci, l'hiver est tempéré par le voisinage de la mer : mais quand on arrive dans l'intérieur du pays, on n'aperçoit plus que les lacs couverts de glace, les grandes plaines chargées de neige ; de distance en distance, quelques tiges solitaires de bouleaux, qui penchent vers le sol leurs branches effilées, et les forêts de sapins qui entourent de leur ceinture noire les campagnes toutes blanches. L'air est d'une pureté sans égale, mais le ciel est sombre ; le soleil laisse à peine entrevoir, vers midi, quelques rayons fugitifs. Le jour commence à neuf heures, et finit à trois ; un nuage épais pèse sur la terre comme une masse de plomb, et quand parfois la lune, terne et pâle, brille à travers ce nuage, elle apparaît comme une lampe d'albâtre éclairant un linceul.

## VIII. Translate into French prose :—

In poetry, there is a greater difference between the good and the excellent than there is between the bad and the good. Poetry has no golden mean ; mediocrity here is of another metal, which Voltaire had skill enough to encrust and polish. In the least wretched of his tragedies, whatever is tolerable is Shakespeare's ; but, gracious Heaven ! how deteriorated ! When he pretends to extol a poet he chooses some defective part, and renders it more so whenever he translates it. I will repeat a few verses from Metastasio in support of my assertion. Metastasio was both a better critic and a better poet, although of the second order in each quality ; his tyrants are less philosophical, and his chambermaids less dogmatic. Voltaire was, however, a man of abilities, and author of

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many passable epigrams, beside those which are contained in his tragedies and heroics ; yet it must be confessed that, like your Parisian lackeys, they are usually the smartest when out of place.

- IX. Summarise Boileau's directions to writers of verse.
- X. Describe briefly the special characteristics of Corneille, Racine, and Molière.
- XI. Explain and derive the following words as used in your text-books :—  
Astragales, dameret, simarre, verroterie, ogival, attifer, guindé, brigue, abside.
- XII. Trace the tenses of the verb *être* to their Latin origin. Give the derivation of the following words :—  
Oui, carême, même, mie, rien, grenouille, lierre, peau, guèpe, comment.

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## FRENCH HISTORY (Pass and Honour Paper).

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What was the claim of Henry IV. to the crown of France? By what important faction was that claim opposed? Describe the battle of Ivry, and the circumstances which impeded Henry IV. in following up his victory at once. What was Henry's scheme for the "re-arrangement of the family of European states?"
- II. Relate the curious occurrences that took place on the 11th November, 1630, "which has remained famous in French history as the *Day of Dupes*."
- III. What advantages did France secure by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648?
- IV. Give a brief account of Mazarin and his influence on French politics.
- V. State what you know concerning the conspiracy of Cellamare.
- VI. Describe the circumstances under which France lost her Canadian possessions.

*Additional questions for Honour Candidates.*

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- VII. Quote or refer to any passage in Burke's "Reflections" which you consider admirable from a literary point of view. Summarise Burke's arguments against the French Revolution.
- VIII. Write an epitome of the course of events in France from the execution of Louis XVI. to the "Journée du 13 vendémiaire an IV."
- IX. Give an account of the "Ministère Girondin."
- X. Write brief memoirs of—

*Dumouriez, Danton, Robespierre, Lafayette, Moreau,* in so in so far as they were connected with the Revolution.

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**GERMAN (Pass Paper.)**

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

Udelheid. Wie habt ihr's gemacht, ihn herzubringen?  
 Liebetraut. Ihr wißt zu gut, wie man Schnepfen fängt; soll ich euch meine Kunststückchen noch dazu lehren? — Erst that ich, als wüßt ich nichts, verständig nichts von seiner Aufführung und setz ihn dadurch in den Nachtheil, die ganze Historie zu erzählen. Die sah ich nun gleich von einer ganz andern Seite an als er, konnte nicht finden — nicht einsehen — und so weiter. Dann redete ich von Bamberg allerlei durch einander, Großes und Kleines, erweckte gewisse alte Erinnerungen, und wie ich seine Einbildungskraft beschäftigt hatte, knüpfte ich wirklich eine Menge Fädchen wieder an, die ich zerrissen fand. Er wußte nicht, wie ihm geschah, fühlte einen neuen Zug nach Bamberg, er wollte — ohne zu wollen. Wie er nun in sein Herz ging und das zu entwickeln suchte und viel zu sehr mit sich beschäftigt war, um auf sich Acht zu geben, warf ich ihm ein Seil um den Hals, aus drei mächtigen Stricken, Weiber-, Fürstengunst und Schmeichelei gebreht, und so hab ich ihn hergeschleppt.

II. Translate—

Mehler. Wird ein hübsch Feuerchen geben. Siehst du, wie die Kerls über einander purzelten und quiekten wie die Frösche! Es lief mir so warm übers Herz wie ein Glas Branntwein. Da war ein Nixinger; wenn der Kerl sonst auf die Jagd ritt, mit dem Federbusch und weiten Naslöchern, und uns vor sich hertrieb mit den Hunden und wie die Hunde! Ich

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hatt ihn die Zeit nicht gesehen, sein Fragegesicht fiel mir recht auf. Hach! den Spieß ihm zwischen die Rippen, da lag er, streckt' alle Bier über seine Gesellen. Wie die Hasen beim Treibjagen zuckten die Kerls über einander.

III. Give some account of the historical element in Goethe's "Götz von Berlichingen."

IV. Translate—

Schwer und dumpfig,  
Eine Wetterwolke,  
Durch die grüne Ebne schwankt der Marsch.  
Zum wilden eisernen Würfelspiel  
Streckt sich unabsehlich das Gefilde.  
Blicke kriechen niederwärts,  
An die Rippen pocht das Männerherz,  
Vorüber an hohlen Todtengesichtern  
Niederjagt die Front der Major:  
Halt!

Und Regimenter fesselt das starre Commando.

V. Translate—

Wohl! nun kann der Guß beginnen;  
Schön gezacket ist der Bruch.  
Doch, bevor wir's lassen rinnen,  
Betet einen frommen Spruch!  
Stoßt den Zapfen aus!  
Gott bewahr' das Haus!  
Rauchend in des Hentels Bogen  
Schießt's mit feuerbraunen Wogen.

VI. What is the moral, or leading idea, of the ballad intitled "Der Kampf mit dem Drachen."

VII. Translate—

In diesen Worten dünkt mich, liegt der Schlüssel zu Hamlets ganzem Betragen, und mir ist deutlich, daß Shakespeare habe schildern wollen: eine große That auf eine Seele gelegt, die der That nicht gewachsen ist. Und in diesem Sinne finde ich das Stück durchgängig gearbeitet. Hier wird ein Eichbaum in ein köstliches Gefäß gepflanzt, das nur liebliche Blumen in seinen Schooß hätte aufnehmen sollen; die Wurzeln dehnen aus, das Gefäß wird zernichtet. Ein schönes, reines, edles, höchst moralisches Wesen, ohne die sinnliche Stärke die den Helden macht, geht unter einer Last zu Grunde, die es weder tragen noch abwerfen kann; jede Pflicht ist ihm heilig, diese zu schwer. Das Unmögliche wird von ihm gefordert, nicht das Unmögliche an sich, sondern das, was ihm unmöglich ist. Wie er sich windet, dreht, ängstigt, vor und zurück tritt, immer erinnert wird, sich immer erinnert und zuletzt fast seinen Zweck aus dem Sinne verliert, ohne doch jemals wieder froh zu werden!

VIII. Translate into German—

In truth, there is no sadder spot on the earth than

that little cemetery. Death is there associated, not, as in Westminster Abbey and Saint Paul's, with genius and virtue, with public veneration and with imperishable renown; not, as in our humblest churches and churchyards, with everything that is most endearing in social and domestic charities; but with whatever is darkest in human nature and human destiny, with the savage triumph of implacable enemies, with the inconstancy, the ingratitude, the cowardice of friends, with all the miseries of fallen greatness and of blighted fame. Thither have been carried, through successive ages, by the rude hands of gaolers, without one mourner following, the bleeding relics of men who had been the captains of armies, the leaders of parties, the oracles of senates, and the ornaments of courts.

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IX. Classify German nouns.

X. What is meant by Lautverschiebung.

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### GERMAN (Honour Paper).

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

Ich sah' im ew'gen Abendstrahl  
Die stille Welt zu meinen Füßen  
Entzündet alle Höh'n, beruhigt jedes Thal,  
Den Silberbach in goldne Ströme fließen.  
Nicht hemmte daun den göttergleichen Lauf  
Der wilde Berg mit allen seinen Schluchten.  
Schon thut das Meer sich mit erwärmten Buchten  
Vor den erstaunten Augen auf.  
Doch scheint die Göttin endlich wegzusinken;  
Allein der neue Trieb erwacht,  
Ich eile fort ihr ew'ges Licht zu trinken,  
Vor mir den Tag und hinter mir die Nacht,  
Den Himmel über mir und unter mir die Wellen.  
Ein schöner Traum, indessen sie entweicht.  
Ach! zu des Geistes Flügeln wird so leicht  
Kein körperlicher Flügel sich gesellen.  
Doch ist es jedem eingeboren,  
Daß sein Gefühl hinauf und vorwärts dringt,  
Wenn über uns im blauen Raum verloren,  
Ihr schmetternd Lied die Lerche singt,  
Wenn über schroffen Fichtenhöhen  
Der Adler ausgebreitet schwebt,  
Und über Flächen, über Seen  
Der Kranich nach der Heimath strebt.



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II. Translate—

Uhu! Schuhu! tönt es näher;  
Kauz und Kibitz und der Häher,  
Sind sie alle wach geblieben?  
Sind das Molche durchs Gesträuche?  
Lange Beine, dicke Bäuche!  
Und die Wurzeln, wie die Schlangen,  
Winden sich aus Fels und Sande,  
Strecken wunderliche Hande,  
Uns zu schrecken, uns zu fangen;  
Aus belebten verben Mäsern  
Strecken sie Polypenfäsern  
Nach dem Wandrer. Und die Mäuse  
Laujendsfärbig, schaarenweise,  
Durch das Moos und durch die Heide!  
Und die Funkenwürmer stiegen  
Mit gedrängten Schwärmezügen  
Zum verwirrenden Geleite.

III. Give a detailed account of the Prolog im Himmel, or of the Cathedral scene in "Faust."

IV. Translate—

Unter allen Prinzen, welche zu dieser Würde in Vorschlag kamen, hatte sich Kurfürst Friedrich der Fünfte von der Pfalz die gegründetsten Ansprüche auf das Vertrauen und die Dankbarkeit der Böhmen erworben, und unter allen war keiner, bei welchem das Privatinteresse einzelner Stände und die Zuneigung des Volks durch so viele Staatsvorthelle gerechtfertigt zu werden schienen. Friedrich der Fünfte war von einem freien und aufgeweckten Geist, vieler Herzensgüte, einer königlichen Freigebigkeit. Er war das Haupt der Reformierten in Deutschland, der Anführer der Union, deren Kräfte ihm zu Gebote standen, ein naher Anverwandter des Herzogs von Bayern, ein Eidam des Königs von Großbritannien, der ihn mächtig unterstützen konnte. Alle diese Vorzüge wurden von der calvinistischen Partei mit dem besten Erfolge geltend gemacht, und die Reichsversammlung zu Prag erwählte Friedrich den Fünften unter Gebet und Freudenstränen zum König.

V. Quote or refer to any passage in Schiller's "Thirty Years' War" which you consider admirable from a literary point of view.

VI. Translate—

Wir saßen am Fischerhause,  
Und schauten nach der See;  
Die Abendnebel kamen,  
Und stiegen in die Höh'.

Im Leuchtturm wurden die Dichter  
Allmählich angesteckt,  
Und in der weiten Ferne  
Ward noch ein Schiff entdeckt.

Wir sprachen von Sturm und Schiffbruch,  
 Vom Seemann, und wie er lebt,  
 Und zwischen Himmel und Wasser  
 Und Angst und Freude schwebt.

Wir sprachen von fernen Küsten,  
 Vom Süden und vom Nord,  
 Und von den seltsamen Völkern  
 Und seltsamen Sitten dort.

Am Ganges duftet's und leuchtet's,  
 Und Riesenbäume blüh'n,  
 Und schöne, stille Menschen  
 Vor Lotosblumen knien.

In Lappland sind schmutzige Leute,  
 Plattköpfig, breitmäulig und klein;  
 Sie kauern ums Feuer, und backen  
 Sich Fische und quäken und schrein.

Die Mädchen horchten ernsthaft,  
 Und endlich sprach Niemand mehr;  
 Das Schiff war nicht mehr sichtbar,  
 Es dunkelte gar zu sehr.

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VII. Heine frequently mocks at his own pathos. Quote or refer to instances.

VIII. Translate—

Wie schön war der Weg in der abendlichen Kühle, da er nun neben ihr ging und jedes Wort eine vertraute Beziehung, einen geheimen Sinn hatte. Nur zu bald erreichten sie die Stadt; es war dunkel geworden, die beiden Andern schieden an ihrer Wohnung. Leo nahm Marianens Arm, sie gingen mit unaussprechlichem Behagen durch die dämmerigen Straßen hin. Plötzlich erschien ein Begleiter an ihrer Seite, der mehrere Schritte dicht neben Marianen blieb, sie dreist ansah, laut und höhnisch mit ihrem Namen grüßte und dann schneller voranschritt. Mariane hatte Börner erkannt, ein Theil ihres Glückes war vor seiner Stimme entflohen, sie nahm eilig von ihrem Freunde Abschied und mochte kaum der Hoffnung Raum geben, ihn noch einmal bei ihrer Gespielin zu finden.

IX. Translate into German—

When we look round us, and behold the strange variety of faces and persons which fill the streets with business and hurry, it is no unpleasant amusement to make guesses at their different pursuits, and judge by their countenances, what it is that so anxiously engages their present attention. Of all this busy crowd, there are none who would give a man inclined to such inquiries better diversion for his thoughts than those whom we call good courtiers, and such as are assiduous at the levees of great men. These worthies are got into

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a habit of being servile with an air, and enjoy a certain vanity in being known for understanding how the world passes. In the pleasure of this they can rise early, go abroad sleek and well dressed, with no other hope or purpose, but to make a bow to a man in court favour, and be thought, by some insignificant smile of his, not a little engaged in his interests and fortunes.

- X. "Compounds are much more numerous in German than in English." Give instances. Enumerate the inseparable verbal prefixes in German and give their derivation.

### GERMAN HISTORY, (Pass and Honour Paper.)

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Bismarck is reported to have said that he would not "go to Canossa." Explain the historical allusion.
- II. Write a short account of the career of Frederick Barbarossa.
- III. What was the origin of the kingdom of Prussia? Who was the first king of Prussia? Who is the present king? Who was the first emperor of *Germany*, and who is the present emperor of Germany? Was Charles V. emperor of Germany, and if not, why not? When was constitutional Government established in Prussia?  
Contrast the Prussian Constitution with that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
- IV. Epitomise the most important events in the War of the Spanish Succession, so far as Germany is concerned.
- V. Write brief memoirs of—  
*Wallenstein, Maria Theresa, Blücher.*
- \*VI. What special service did Lessing perform in connection with German literature?
- \*VII. What powers were possessed by the rulers of the Germans at the time of Tacitus.
- \*VIII. Describe the religious belief of the Germans before the introduction of Christianity.
- \*IX. Describe the Germanic Constitution of A.D. 1250.
- \*X. At what periods and under what circumstances has Germany been brought into contact with Italy?

(Questions marked thus \* need be attempted by Honour candidates only.)

NOVEMBER, 1891.

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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF B.Sc.

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FIRST YEAR.

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LATIN }  
GREEK } No Candidates.  
FRENCH }  
GERMAN }

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ELEMENTARY PHYSICS } The same papers both for Pass  
ELEMENTARY PURE } and Honours as set for the  
MATHEMATICS } First Year of the B.A. Degree.

BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY } The same papers as set  
PRACTICAL BIOLOGY AND } for the First Year of  
PHYSIOLOGY (Pass Papers). } the M.B. Degree

PRACTICAL } The same paper as set for the First Year of  
CHEMISTRY } the M.B. Degree.

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CHEMISTRY (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc

Time—Three hours.

[*N.B.—Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.*]

I. Explain clearly all the reasons you know of for believing that the molecule of ozone should be represented by  $O_3$ .

II. How much phosphorus is theoretically necessary for the preparation of three litres of hydrobromic acid measured at  $0^\circ C$  and 760 m.m. pressure?

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- III. State what you know of the action of hydrochloric, nitric, and sulphuric acids respectively on the metals copper and zinc.
- IV. Write what you know of the preparation, composition, and decomposition of bleaching powder.
- V. Compare the groups of the alkaline and alkaline earth metals, and comment specially on the position of lithium with reference to the two groups.
- VI. When metallic aluminium is boiled with a solution of caustic potash, it (the aluminium) dissolves with evolution of gas. Explain this experiment, and discuss in connection with it some of the chief characteristics of aluminium compounds.
- VII. Tabulate the groups of compounds known as alums, and in connection with them state what you know of isomorphism.
- VIII. State briefly what you know of the periodic law.
- IX. Solutions of ferrous sulphate and nitric acid are mixed. Explain the reaction which takes place.

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### CHEMISTRY (Honour Paper).

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

[*N.B.*—Candidates are expected to write formulae and equations wherever possible.]

- I. Write what you know of the phenomenon known as the occlusion of gases.
- II. Discuss the nature and structure of flame.
- III. Point out the influence of Avogadro's law on the determination of atomic weight.
- IV. Describe the preparation and properties of fluorine, and give the names and composition of the principal minerals containing it.
- V. Compare hypophosphorous, phosphorous, and phosphoric acids. State what you know of the three varieties of the latter, and mention how some of their salts can be prepared.

- VI. Write what you know of the laws of electrolysis. If a given current of electricity liberates 105 grammes of hydrogen from dilute sulphuric acid in a given time, how much copper will be deposited from a solution of sulphate of copper by the same current in the same time?
- VII. Describe fully the preparation of aluminium from bauxite.
- VIII. Tabulate and contrast the principal compounds of chromium and manganese.
- IX. What evidence is there pointing to the probable non-elementary character of the so-called elements?

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### BIOLOGY (Honour Paper).

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Conjugation is the simplest form of a sexual process among plants. Discuss this statement and compare the process of conjugation in *Mucor* with that of fertilization in *Nitella*.
- II. Trace the process of
- (a.) Morphological differentiation,
  - (b.) Division of physiological labour
- in the following series of organisms: *Protococcus*, *Nitella*, *Chara*, Bean-plant, *Amœba*, *Hydra*, Crayfish.
- III. Describe, *with illustrative diagrams*, a gill of *Unio*. Refer to the manner in which the function of respiration is performed in this animal.
- IV. Write a short account of the external changes that take place during the metamorphosis of the tadpole.
- V. Describe, *with a diagram*, the organ of hearing in the frog. How do impulses arising from sound waves reach the brain?

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### PRACTICAL BIOLOGY (Honours).

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Remove the brain of a frog and make a sketch showing its constituent parts. Name the cranial nerves in their order, briefly indicating their functions.

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II. Display one of the anterior lymph-hearts and trace the course of the vagus nerve.

III. Mount a piece of fresh nerve so as to show as much as possible of its structure.

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SECOND YEAR B.Sc.

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MATHEMATICS { The same papers both in Pass and in  
Honours as set for the First year, B.A.  
PHYSIOLOGY } The same papers as set in  
PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY } these subjects for the  
PRACTICAL ORGANIC } Second Year of the M.B.  
CHEMISTRY (Pass Papers). } Degree.

CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.Sc., and PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A.,  
D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

- I. How is acetic ether prepared? Explain the theory of the action.
- II. Give an account of the tartaric acids.
- III. Give a brief account of the cacodyl compounds.
- IV. Describe the reactions that occur when glycerine is heated with oxalic acid.
- V. Explain and exemplify the following terms :—(1) amine, (2) amide, (3) amido-acid.
- VI. Describe the preparation of urea from its natural source.  
How would you prepare urea artificially if given the following materials :—Potassium cyanide, stannic oxide, ammonia solution, sulphuric acid, alcohol?
- VII. How is diazo-benzene nitrate prepared? How may it be converted into phenol and benzene respectively?
- VIII. How does calcium benzoate behave when heated (1) with calcium hydroxide, (2) with calcium formate, (3) by itself?
- IX. Find the formula of the acid the analysis of whose silver salt is given below :—
  - (1) 0.543 gramme gave, by combustion, 0.394 gramme of carbon dioxide and 0.138 gramme of water ;
  - (2) 0.362 gramme gave 0.216 gramme of silver,



## GEOLOGY I. (Pass Paper).

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. What is the nature and origin of travertine? Illustrate your answer by reference to local phenomena.
- II. A bed has a breadth of outcrop of 10 yards, and dips at an angle of  $45^\circ$ . What is its thickness?
- III. What are faults? How have they been caused.
- IV. What are the most important minerals of the Igneous rocks? Name an exemplar rock in which each occurs as an essential constituent.
- V. What interruptions of continuity may be expected in a coal-seam worked over a wide area? What are the causes of these interruptions, and what are their economic effects?
- VI. From what evidences should you infer contemporaneous volcanic action in any group of strata?
- VII. Describe the action of rain as an agent of disintegration. Why do limestones decompose more rapidly in a large city?
- VIII. Describe the action of extremes of temperature as an agent of denudation.
- IX. To what are the differences of colour of rocks usually due?
- X. Explain the origin of prismatic structure in rocks.

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## GEOLOGY II. (Pass Paper).

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Draw up a table of the South Australian stratified deposits, and indicate the chief areas occupied by each.
- II. How has it been proved that Archæan rocks occur in Australia?
- III. Give the names and the lithological and palæontological characteristics of the component members of the Carboniferous system of New South Wales.
- IV. Name and describe the rock specimens (1-5).

- V. Name the fossils (1-10), and assign them to their proper geological horizons.
- VI. A sample of shale containing fossils may be either Lower Silurian or Jurassic. How might you determine its geological age? What are the probabilities of finding coal beneath it?
- VII. In what rocks do exogenous leaves, aporose corals, homocercal-tailed fish, crocodilians, and land-snails first appear?
- VIII. Describe the structure of a simple rugose coral or of a belemnite.

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## GEOLOGY II. (Honour Paper.)

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the geology of any district well known to you, and illustrate your answer by sections.
- II. What is meant by a "persistent" genus? Name two or three for each of the principal classes of the animal kingdom.
- III. Write out a list of the chief rock-forming minerals, and give the chemical composition and characteristic physical characters of each.
- IV. Give the range in time and the zoological position of:—  
*Productus*, *Euomphalus*, *Conocardium*, *Belemnitella*,  
*Nerinea*, *Exogyra*, *Nummulites*, *Flabellum*, *Fenestella*,  
*Murex*, *Diceras*, *Goniomya*, *Phacops*, *Rastrites*, *Conularia*,  
*Athyris*, *Cyathophyllum*, *Archæocyathus*, *Hymenocaris*,  
and *Lituites*.
- V. Name some of the fossil mammals of Australia. Which of these survive to the present day?
- VI. Name the fossils (1-10), and assign them to their proper geological horizons.

## PHYSIOLOGY (Honour Paper).

C. J. MARTIN, M.B., B.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

*(Four questions only to be attempted.)*

- I. Give some account of the recent additions to our knowledge of the nuclear structure, and its changes during division.
- II. Describe accurately the structure of the mammalian retina.
- III. How would you proceed to prove the presence of urea qualitatively and quantitatively in blood? Where in the body is urea supposed to be formed? What do you consider to be its antecedents? Give evidence in favour of your arguments.
- IV. Write a short account of the state of our present knowledge of "cerebral localization." State the evidence on which the theory rests.
- V. What view do you accept concerning the cause of the coagulation of the blood? State the evidence on which this rests. What suggestions can you offer for the facts (1), that circulating blood does not normally clot in the vessels, and (2), that under certain circumstances it may do so?

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## PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY (Honour Paper).

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Make a series of tracings showing the resolution of the curve of tetanus.
- II. Prepare specimens showing non-medullated nerve fibres, blood platelets and hæmoglobin crystals.
- III. What is the substance *A*?

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## PHYSICS I. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Show that in any refraction the greater the angle of incidence the greater the angle of deviation.

What is the greatest deviation a ray can experience in passing from air into a substance whose index of refraction is 2?

- II. A beam of parallel rays falls on and fills one face of an isosceles prism, the base of the prism being parallel to the rays. The rays are refracted at the first face, reflected at the base, and again refracted at the second face. Show that the effect of the prism is simply to invert the beam, and that no colouring is produced. Also, given the index of refraction of the glass, find the least value of the angle of the prism that all the beam may get through.
- II. Show how, when given the focal length of a lens, to determine by a geometrical construction the focus conjugate to a given point.
- A candle and a screen are 6 feet apart. Where must a lens of one foot focal length be placed to throw an image of the candle on the screen?
- IV. Explain the manner in which the achromatism of lenses is effected.
- V. Describe fully a method of finding experimentally the focal length of a concave lens.
- VI. Draw a diagram of a Newtonian telescope, and find the conditions for distinct vision with parallel rays.
- If the diameter of the larger mirror be 2 feet and its focal length 20 feet, and if the rays, after reflection at the smaller mirror, are brought to a focus in the side of the telescope tube, where must the smaller mirror be placed, and what must be its size that all the rays from the larger mirror may be reflected to the eye?
- VII. The oscillatory motion of a bead is due to two simple harmonic motions at right angles to one another, and of very nearly the same period. Describe the appearances presented from time to time.
- VIII. State the laws of vibration of strings. How would you prove them experimentally?
-

## PHYSICS II. (Pass Paper).

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. A bar magnet is placed at right angles to the magnetic meridian, so that its north pole points westerly and towards the centre of a very small compass needle. Express the tangent of the angle of deflection of the needle in terms of  $H$ ,  $M$  (the magnetic moment of the deflecting magnet), and  $r$  (the distance of the magnet from the centre of the needle). The length of the deflecting magnet may be supposed very small in comparison with its distance from the needle.
- II. Describe the construction and explain the principle of the tangent galvanometer. Find the constant of the galvanometer in terms of  $H$ , and the radius and number of the coils.
- III. Find an expression for the capacity of a condenser formed of two large equal parallel plates of given area placed at a given distance apart.
- IV. Describe Thomson's method of determining the resistance of a galvanometer.  
The current from a Daniell's cell, whose internal resistance is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ohms, passes through a resistance of 100 ohms, and through a galvanometer which is such that the deflections are proportional to the current; the deflection obtained is  $10^{\circ}$ . Everything else remaining the same, the galvanometer is now shunted with a resistance of 1 ohm, and the deflection is reduced to  $2^{\circ}$ . Find the resistance of the galvanometer.
- V. Describe Ruhmkorff's Induction Coil, and explain the action of the condenser in it.
- VI. Describe, with experimental details, the method of determining the coefficient of dilation of a liquid by the weight thermometer. Illustrate with a numerical example.
- VII. Give an account of Regnault's method of determining the specific heat of a gas at constant pressure.
- VIII. Explain how you would proceed to determine the water equivalent of a calorimeter.

IX. Describe in detail Jolly's Spring Balance, and explain how you would use it to determine the specific gravity of a small mineral.

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Ordinary Exam.  
B.Sc.  
Second Year.  
November, 1891.

### HONOUR PAPERS.

The Honour Papers in Physics for the Second year were the same as the Pass Paper in Physics for the Third year.

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# THIRD YEAR, B.Sc.

MATHEMATICS { The same papers as set for both Pass and  
Honours for the Third year B.A. Degree.

## PHYSICS. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

- I. Define the term *potential*. If the potential, at a given point, due to one distribution of electricity, be  $V^0$ , and that due to another distribution be  $V^1$ , the potential due to the two together will be  $V^0 + V^1$ .
- II. Find the capacity of a condenser formed of a spherical conductor within another concentric spherical conductor.  
If the space between were occupied by several concentric spherical shells of different specific inductive capacities, what would be the capacity of the conductor, and the energy of any charge on it?
- III. State briefly the nature of the analogy between the state of a dielectric stress containing charged conductors, and that of a conducting medium containing sources of electricity.
- IV. Describe fully a method of comparing the capacities of two condensers.
- V. Define the terms *magnetic induction*, *permeability*. How may the permeability of a piece of iron be experimentally determined.
- VI. Describe a method of calibrating the wire of a slide bridge.
- VII. Investigate the strength of the magnetic field along the axis of a coil of given dimensions carrying a given current. In one form of galvanometer the magnet and the circle over which it turns can be slid along the axis of the coil to different distances. How far should it be slid to diminish the sensitiveness to one-tenth of its former value?
- VIII. Write a brief essay on one of the following subjects :—
  - (1) Thermoelectricity.
  - (2) Different forms of galvanometers.
  - (3) Electric Units.
  - (4) Theories of magnetism.

## LIGHT AND HEAT. (Pass Paper).

MR. E. F. J. LOVE, M.A.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.Sc.  
Third Year.  
November, 1891.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give some account of the possible modes of propagation of energy through space; and describe the nature of the disturbance constituting light as far as it is *certainly* known.
- II. Calculate the dispersive power of a glass prism from the following data:—
- |                           |     |        |            |            |                 |                            |       |       |
|---------------------------|-----|--------|------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Angle of the prism        | ... | =      | $60^\circ$ | :          | $\sin 45^\circ$ | =                          | 0.707 |       |
| Minimum deviation for red |     | =      | $30^\circ$ | :          | $\sin 30^\circ$ | =                          | 0.500 |       |
| “                         | “   | violet | =          | $45^\circ$ | :               | $\sin 52\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ | =     | 0.793 |
- III. Explain the construction of a Huyghens zone plate, and describe the effect it produces when interposed in the path of a pencil of rays.
- IV. What is meant by “rotatory polarization”? Give Fresnel’s theory of it.
- V. Incandescent sodium vapour emits light of two different refrangibilities. These kinds of light are absent from the solar spectrum. Explain clearly how this proves the existence and whereabouts of sodium in the sun.
- VI. Describe the constant-volume air thermometer, and show how by its means we may determine the coefficient of expansion of air when the pressure of the included air at two different temperatures and the co-efficient of expansion of glass are known.
- VII. Find the weight of water required to saturate 1 litre of air at  $15^\circ\text{C}$ , the saturation pressure being 12.7 millimetres of mercury, the normal density of aqueous vapour 0.0008, and the coefficient of expansion 0.0037.
- VIII. Define Entropy; and show that in Carnot’s cycle no change of Entropy takes place.
- IX. Show that if a substance expand in changing its physical state, an increase of pressure must raise the temperature at which the change occurs.
- Apply your reasoning to—
- (a) The melting of ice;
  - (b) The boiling of water.



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- X. Define specific thermal conductivity, and explain the difference between the calorimetric and thermometric conductivities of a substance.

Show how the same simple experiment may be made to roughly afford a measure of both.

## ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM. (Honour Paper)

MR. E. F. J. LOVE, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

[Only seven questions are to be attempted.]

- I. Find the form to which Poisson's equation reduces for a pair of long coaxial cylinders, and hence calculate the capacity of a cylindrical guard-ring condenser.
- II. Two conducting spheres, A and B, of radii  $a$  and  $b$ , respectively, are placed on insulating stands at a distance  $c$  such that  $\frac{b^3}{c^3}$  and higher powers of  $\frac{b}{c}$  may be neglected, then :
  - (1) A is charged to a potential  $V$ , while B is put to earth.
  - (2) B is insulated, and A put to earth.
  - (3) A is insulated, and B again put to earth. Find the final potential of A.
- III. Discuss carefully the series of observations required in order to determine the magnetic declination at a place where the direction of the geographical meridian is not previously known.
- IV. Describe, with any necessary calculations, some good method of calibrating a slide-wire resistance bridge.
- V. "It is always advisable, if possible, to reduce an electrical determination to a comparison of resistance." Discuss this statement fully, giving instances of its application.
- VI. Discuss Hittorf's theory of the "migration of ions" during electrolysis, and give brief accounts of (a) Kohlrausch's investigation of ionic velocities; (b) any more direct method of investigation you know.
- VII. Obtain an expression of the *e.m.f.* of a circuit consisting of two dissimilar metals, one junction of which is kept at

a constant (low) temperature, and investigate the conditions which must be fulfilled in order that such an arrangement may form a *convenient* thermometer.

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- VIII. Describe the phenomenon known as magnetic hysteresis, paying special attention to the energy-changes.
- IX. Describe the construction of Hughes's Induction Balance, and explain its theory.
- X. Write a short account of the Electromagnetic Theory of Light.
- XI. What is meant by "compounding" a dynamo? Show from drawings of characteristic curves its special advantages.
- Give an account of the methods employed for the electrical transmission of energy, and describe the machines best adapted for the purpose.

## PHYSICS. (Honour Paper).

### THERMODYNAMICS AND LIGHT.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A., AND R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. State Fermat's law of swiftest propagation of light, and deduce from it the ordinary law of refraction.
- II. Give Gladstone and Dale's law for the variation of refractive index with density. According to this law how should temperature affect the index? How does this law agree with recent experiments?
- III. Discuss the illumination produced on a plane screen by three equidistant luminous points in the same line, the plane of the screen being parallel to the line joining the three points.
- IV. What are the optic axes of a crystal? Find the relation that exists between their positions and the positions of the planes of polarisation of any given wave front.
- V. Explain the principle of Jamin's Interference Refractometer and Compensator, and describe the manner of using them.
- VI. Prove that for any substance  $K - k = l \left( \frac{dv}{dt} \right)_p = - L \left( \frac{dp}{dt} \right)_v$   
Which of these quantities is the negative one?

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Shew that if the characteristic equation of any substance is of the form  $(p + a(v + b)) = ct$ , where  $a, b, c$  are constants, then the difference of the two specific heats is constant.

- VII. Describe Meyer's method of determining the mechanical equivalent of heat, and discuss briefly the experiments that have since been made to test the truth of his assumptions.
- VIII. Discuss the principal methods which have been used to determine the ratio of the specific heats of gases at constant volume and constant pressure.

### PHYSICS. (Honour Paper).

#### Mixed Paper.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A., AND R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. If a thin plate of mica be interposed between a polariser and analyser, through which a beam of parallel rays is passing, find an expression for the intensity of the emergent light as compared with its original intensity; and shew how the nature of the appearances presented varies with the relative revolutions of polariser, plate, and analyser.
- II. Shew that for any substance
- $$\left(\frac{dE}{dt}\right)_p = K - p\left(\frac{dv}{dt}\right)_p$$
- III. Describe a method of measuring a coefficient of self-induction by comparison with a known capacity.
- IV. Write brief essays on, at most, two of the following subjects:—
- (i.) Absolute temperature.
  - (ii.) Thermal effects accompanying stress in solids.
  - (iii.) Diffraction gratings.
  - (iv.) The behaviour of light in an electrostatic or magnetic field.
  - (v.) Thermal analogues of electrostatic problems.
  - (vi.) The 'Thomson effect' in thermo-electricity.
  - (vii.) Modes of suspension of magnetic needles.

**CHEMISTRY I. (Honour Paper).**

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

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B.Sc.  
Third Year.  
November, 1921.

- I. Give an account of the present state of our knowledge concerning any *two* of the following classes of compounds:—
  - (i.) Oxides of phosphorus,
  - (ii.) Hydrides of nitrogen,
  - (iii.) Chlorides of indium,
  - (iv.) Sulphides of gold.
- II. Give an account of recent advances in the study of any *two* of the following classes of compounds:—
  - (i.) Sugars,
  - (ii.) Naphthalene derivatives,
  - (iii.) Terpenes,
  - (iv.) Vegetable alkaloids.
- III. Describe the various applications of the following reagents in the study of organic compounds:—(1) nitrous acid, (2) hydriodic acid, (3) acetic anhydride, (4) the chlorides of phosphorus.
- IV. Give a general account of the elements which follow carbon in the fourth group of the natural classification.
- V. Explain the theory of the dissociation of electrolytes in solution, and discuss the arguments for and against it.

**CHEMISTRY II. (Honour Paper).**

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Discuss the evidence, derivable from a study of organic compounds, as to the constitution of
  - either (a) The sulphates and sulphites.
  - or (b) The nitrates and nitrites.
- II. Write a short paper on
  - either (a) The formation, structure, and properties of the (true) hyposulphites
  - or (b) The evidence for the adoption of 240, as the atomic weight of uranium.

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- III. Give as full a general account as you can of the methods of formation, properties, and reactions of either (a) The thioethers or (b) The diazo compounds.
- IV. Write a general summary of the methods of formation and general characteristics of the furfurane, thiophene, and pyrrol groups.
- V. State briefly what you know of van't Hoff's explanation of physical isomerism, exemplifying your answer by particular cases. How many isomers are possible according to van't Hoff of substances of the formulæ  
(a)  $\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \cdot (\text{CH OH})_4 \cdot \text{COH}$   
(b)  $\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \cdot (\text{CH OH})_4 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ?

Explain your answer.

Indicate briefly also cases of physical isomerism in the case of nitrogen compounds and the theories which have been advanced to explain them.

- VI. Describe the most important methods for the synthesis of indigo, and deduce thence its probable constitution.
- VII. Show how to deduce the general equation of equilibrium  
$$c(p - \xi)(q - \xi) = c'(p' + \xi)(q' + \xi)$$
when two substances  $p$  and  $q$  are simultaneously undergoing change into  $p'$  and  $q'$ , the change being a reversible one.

From this equation deduce the formulæ for equilibrium in the two cases of dissociation (a) of a solid into a solid and a gas (b) of a solid into two different gases, and discuss the two cases.

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## PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY. (Honour Paper).

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Two days.

- I. The substances marked  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are to be determined *qualitatively*, and in the case of the substance marked  $A$  the state of combination of the various constituents is to be given.
- II. The substance marked  $D$  is the lead salt of an organic acid. Determine the percentage of lead, and, assuming

the acid to be monobasic, deduce its molecular weight. From any observations you are able to make determine what the acid is.

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- A. Strychnine platinochloride and tartaric acid.
- B. Borax, fluor-spar, and silica.
- C. Titanium dioxide and silver sulphate.
- D. Lead formate.

### GEOLOGY, &c. (Honour Paper).

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Make a blowpipe examination of the three powdered minerals given you. State your results, and the means by which you have arrived at them. (*One hour is allowed for this qualitative examination.*)
- II. Name the fossils placed before you (1-20), and refer each to its geological horizon.
- III. From the accompanying map construct a section on the line A B. Vertical scale 1 inch to 100 feet.
- IV. What are the resemblances and differences between—
  - (a) *Orthoceras* and *Hyalithes*.
  - (b) *Belemnites* and *Graphularia*.
  - (c) *Bactrites* and *Baculites*.
  - (d) *Terebratula* and *Waldheimia*.
  - (e) *Retzia* and *Rhynchonella*.
  - (f) *Lituites* and *Crioceras*.
  - (g) *Nerinea* and *Cerithium*.
  - (h) *Nautilus* and *Bellerophon*.
  - (i) *Salenia* and *Cidaris*.
  - (k) *Pleurotomaria* and *Pleurotoma*.

State the geological distribution of each one.
- V. Take each system of rocks, *in seriatim*, developed in South Australia, and indicate the ages of its unconformable covers.

## GEOLOGY (Honour Paper).

PROFESSORS R. TATE AND W. E. DAVID.

Time—Three hours.

[*You may select any five questions.*]

- I. What do you understand by the term *Archaean Rocks*? What are their chief localities in Australia, and what are the evidences of their geological antiquity?
- II. At what geological periods in Australia have glacial conditions prevailed? State the nature of the evidences.
- III. Describe a few important features in the geology of South Australia, illustrating your answer with sketch-sections of some particular district.
- IV. On the evidence of what fossils might the geological age of formations in Australia be determined as being respectively Eocene, Triassic, or Silurian.
- V. Instance a few cases in which changes of climate may be inferred from changes in the suite of organic remains in successive geological formations in the same country.
- VI. Summarise the geological history of the Marsupialia from the date of their first appearance down to the present time.

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## PALÆONTOLOGY (Honour Paper).

PROFESSORS R. TATE AND W. E. DAVID.

Time—Three hours.

*You may select any five questions.*

- I. In what group of strata do *Dicotyledonous Plants* first appear in the Australian area? Give the names of some of the genera of these early forms, and what is their present distribution.
- II. Name, describe, and give the geological range of the chief genera of one of the following groups:—  
*Trilobita, Echinoidea, Cephalopoda.*
- III. Describe the structure of a *Palliobranch*. Name a few genera characteristic of each period of their occurrence; and some common to all, or nearly all, geological periods.

- IV. Enumerates one of the ancient types of animal and plant life still surviving in Australia; and give a short account of their earliest fossil-representatives.
- V. How do the following organisms contribute to the formation of rocks, and what position do they respectively occupy in the Animal or Vegetable Kingdom:—  
*Foraminifera, Polyzoa, Diatoms, Radiolarians* and *Nuttipores?*
- VI. Review briefly the palæontological evidence for the subdivisions of the Mesozoic rocks in Australia.

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## MINERALOGY (Pass Paper).

MR. T. C. CLOUD, F.C.S., &c.

Time—Three hours.

### SECTION I.

- I. Name the crystalline models (1-10) on the table, and the crystalline system to which they belong. Mention the names of two minerals in each system represented.
- II. Name the ten mineral species on the table.

### SECTION II.

[*Only Eight of the following Questions are to be selected.*]

- I. Describe the derivation of two hemihedral forms of the Hexagonal (rhombohedral) system, and give drawings of the same. Drawings to be not less than two inches high.
- II. State the character and direction of cleavage, if any, in crystals of the following species:—Quartz, calcite, halite, fluorite, pyrite, sphalerite, and atacamite.
- III. State the relationship existing between the crystalline form and the optical properties of minerals.
- IV. Name an anhydrous silicate in which boron is an essential constituent, and describe how you would proceed to detect this element in the mineral with the aid of the usual blowpipe reagents.
- V. Describe the physical characters and chemical constitution of the following species:—Embolite, cerussite, pyromorphite, smithsonite (calamine), and chrysocolla.



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- VI. Describe the physical characters and the application of the different varieties of the species Corundum.
- VII. Describe the minerals :—Tourmaline, vivianite, manganite and cassiterite, and state the chemical constitution of each.
- VIII. How would you distinguish between the species :—Cuprite, proustite, realgar, cinnabar and crocoite ?
- IX. Describe the physical characters and chemical constitution of the species :—Scheelite, molybdenite and cryolite.
- X. Describe the chief oxide-ores of manganese.
-

NOVEMBER, 1891.

# HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

## FIRST YEAR SUBJECTS.

Higher Public Examination,  
November, 1891

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   |                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. LATIN, PART I.</li> <li>2. GREEK, PART I.</li> <li>5. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE</li> <li>6. PURE MATHEMATICS, PART I.</li> <li>7. PHYSICS, PART I.</li> </ul> | } | <p>The same papers as set for the First Year Pass of the B.A. Degree in these subjects.</p>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY</li> <li>12. ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY, PRACTICAL ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY</li> </ul>                                         | } | <p>The same papers as set for the First Year Pass of the B.Sc. Degree in these subjects.</p> |

## SECOND YEAR SUBJECTS.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                 |   |                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. LATIN, PART II.</li> <li>2. GREEK, PART II.</li> <li>6. PURE MATHEMATICS</li> <li>8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS</li> <li>9. LOGIC</li> </ul> | } | <p>These same papers as set for the Second Year Pass for the B.A. Degree in these subjects.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. PHYSICS, PART II.</li> <li>11. ORGANIC &amp; PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY</li> <li>15. GEOLOGY.</li> </ul>                                     | } | <p>The same papers as set for the Second Year Pass of the B.Sc. Degree in these subjects.</p>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. BOTANY, PAPER I.</li> </ul>                                                                                                          | { | <p>The same paper as set for the First Year for the M.B. degree in that subject,</p>            |

Higher Public  
Examination,  
November, 1891.

3. FRENCH  
4. GERMAN  
13. PHYSIOLOGY  
16. THEORY & HISTORY  
OF EDUCATION

} No candidate presented them-  
selves in these subjects.

### MORPHOLOGICAL & SYSTEMATIC BOTANY, I.

The same paper as set for the First Year of the M.B. degree.

### MORPHOLOGICAL & SYSTEMATIC BOTANY, II.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. What are the resemblances, and what the differences, between the floral organs of an Angiosperm and those of a Pine (*Pinus*)?
- II. Give a synopsis of the principal sub-divisions of the Order Leguminosæ, naming a few Australian genera in each.
- III. What do you understand by "doubling," in flowers? Give two instances from different categories.
- IV. In what various ways do plants climb? Name one or two examples illustrative of each mode of climbing.
- V. What is a *pyxis*? Name a familiar illustrative plant.
- VI. Describe the placentation in the following orders:—  
Orchidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, Labiatæ.
- VII. Enumerate the principal morphological types of leaf.
- VIII. Describe the flower of *Grevillea*.
- IX. Determine the species of the accompanying native plants.



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Mus. Bac.  
First Year.  
November, 1891.

IV. Distinguish between accent and emphasis, time and rhythm.

V. Define "modulation." State what chords are chiefly used in modulating.

VI. Say, by reference to the number of bars, where, and to what keys, modulations are made in the scherzo (not the trio) of Beethoven's Sonata in A flat, Op. 26.

VII. Harmonize the following melody in four parts. Figure the bass.

VIII. Add three upper parts to the following bars. Insert occasional passing notes. Mark the roots and give the names of all discords.

$$5 \ 6 \ 6 \ \#2 \quad 4 \ 7 \ 6 \ 7 \ - \quad 4 \quad 6 \quad 6 \quad 5 \ 7$$

$$5 \ - \quad 5 \ - \ 7 \quad 6 \quad 7 \ \#7 \ 8$$

$$5 \ 2 \ - \ 7 \ 4 \ \# \ 2 \ - \ \#5 \ 4 \# \quad 4 \ 6 \ 9 \ 8 \ \# \ 4 \ 3$$

IX. Over (a) write the third inversion of a dom. 7th; over (b) the second inversion of a dom. minor 9th; over (c) the second inversion of a suspension 9-8; and over (d) the chord known as the "added 6th." Give key signature in each case and resolve each example.

(a)            (b)            (c)            (d)

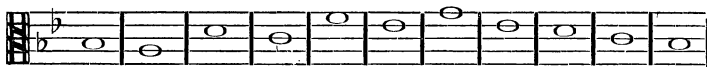
COUNTERPOINT.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Ordinary Exam.  
Mus. Bac.  
First Year,  
November, 1891.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Why are two major 3rds in succession forbidden? On what degrees of the scale do they occur?
- II. What is meant by false relation of the tritone? From what source did the objection to the tritone spring?
- III. Add a treble part in the fifth species and a bass part in the first species to the following subject. Figure the bass.



- IV. To the above subject add a bass, fourth species, and a treble, first species. Figure the bass.
- V. Add a bass part consisting of one note in each bar to the following—



- VI. To what species of Counterpoint will the exercise in question V. belong when completed?
- VII. Add parts for tenor, second species, and treble, first species, to the following C.F. Figure the bass.



- VIII. Add a part for bass in the third species to the above C.F.
- IX. Add parts for tenor and treble in the first species to the above C.F.

\* \* It is imperative that the bass of each exercise be figured,

## SECOND YEAR MUS. BAC.

### HARMONY.

PROFESSOR IVES.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Macfarren traces the roots of fundamental discords to either the dominant, tonic, or supertonic of a key. Do the intervals in a combination differ in quality according to which of these roots it belongs?
- II. How may we decide as to which of the three roots mentioned in question I. a discord belongs? Illustrate your answer by bringing the following progression to a satisfactory conclusion, treating the last chord as—
- A dominant discord.
  - A tonic discord.
  - A supertonic discord.

- III. Harmonize the following melody in four parts, using proper clefs. Introduce passing notes, suspensions, and sequences:—



- IV. Distinguish between diatonic and chromatic concords.  
Say how the latter may be of use when modulating to remote keys.
- V. Give some of the rules for the use of passing notes in the "free" style.
- VI. Fill in the blanks of the following bars with chromatic passing notes, retaining those given. Add a chord in the third bar to complete the progression. Omit the pedal marks if you think it desirable to do so :—

Pianoforte.

Ped. ~~~~~ \* Ped. ~~~~~ \*

- VII. Analyse the following (sixteen bars of the chorus, "Woe to him," Elijah).
- VIII. Fill in the following for treble, alto, and tenor. Mark the root of each discord :—

5 - 4 - 6 - 4 8 9 # - 6.  
2 - 2 - 4 - 6 7 -  
#2 5 -

9 # 4 ♯7 #6 6 ♯9 # 9 8 7 6 4 3  
7 - # 5 5 7 - ♯7 -  
5 - # #5 - 4 # -





(b)

(c)

(d)

IX. Add a counter-subject to the subject above marked (c).

## ACOUSTICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. How may the velocity of sound be experimentally determined? What precautions must be taken to obtain a correct result?
- II. How may the vibration number of a musical note be determined? What relations exist between the vibration numbers of the various notes of the scale, and how may they be found experimentally?
- III. The pitch of the whistle on a locomotive is really  $f$ , but an observer in a railway station notices that as the train recedes from him the pitch of the sounding whistle has fallen to  $e$ ; find the speed of the train.
- IV. Explain why it is possible for a string to vibrate in a number of parts, which must, however, all be of equal length.
- V. Sand is scattered on a circular plate, and the plate made to vibrate so that the sand is arranged along radii of the plate. Explain what is going on and why there must be an even number of radii.
- VI. What are combinational tones? What is the cause of them? Where will they be if (1) a fourth, (2) a minor third, be sounded?
- VII. Explain the system of equal temperament.



V. Distinguish between "Natural," "Extraneous," and "Enharmmonic" modulation. Write a short example of each, beginning and ending each example in the key of A minor.

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VI. Explain the following progressions. Say from what works they are taken.

(a)

Musical score (a) showing a piano accompaniment in 6/8 time, key of A minor. The right hand features a series of chords and dyads, while the left hand provides a bass line with some grace notes.

(b)

Musical score (b) showing a piano accompaniment in 6/8 time, key of B-flat major. The right hand features a series of chords, and the left hand provides a bass line with some grace notes.

VII. State, by reference to the number of bars, where and to what keys modulations are made in the following chorus ("Then did Elijah," Mendelssohn). Analyse carefully the harmony of the last eight bars.

VIII. May the root of a fundamental ninth ever appear in an upper part together with the ninth?

Questions III., IV., and VII. are essential.

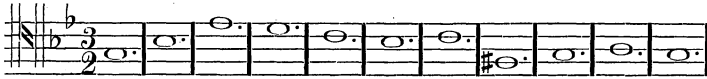
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## COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

- I. To the following Canto Fermo add parts for bass, third species, and treble, second species (three parts). Figure the bass.



- II. To the following C.F. add parts for treble, second species, tenor, first species, and bass, fifth species. Figure the bass.



- III. To the above C.F. add one part in the fourth species and three others in the first species (five parts). Figure the bass.

- IV. What is meant by the terms "Tonal" and "Authentic" as applied to fugue subjects? Are the terms applied to subjects requiring "free" answers? Give reasons for your replies.

- V. Distinguish clearly between free and strict counterpoint.

- VI. Quote from the writings of Bach or Handel two fugue subjects and give correct answers.

- VII. Continue for at least eight bars the following as begun. Make the canon infinite and add a coda. The Counterpoint may be "free."

VIOLIN.

VIOLA.

CELLO.

VIII. Write a two-part fugue on the following subject—



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IX. Write the exposition of a four-part fugue on the above subject. Show also how the subject, or answer, may be used in stretto.

\* \* \* Only one of questions VIII. and IX. need be attempted.

## FORM AND INSTRUMENTATION.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Is the second subject of a movement in Binary form always presented in the key of the dominant when the key of the piece is major? Comment upon some of Beethoven's movements in your answer.
- II. In what form is the last movement of Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony?
- III. State some of the essentials of good melody. Illustrate your answer by writing a melody of, say, sixteen bars, using the following four bars for the beginning—



- IV. Mention any characteristic features of Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony you may have noticed, especially directing your attention to—
  - (a) The harmonies.
  - (b) The modulations.
  - (c) The use of brass instruments.
- V. Do the laws of "plan" or "design" in composition apply equally to vocal and instrumental works? If not, why not?
- VI. Mention the instruments usually found in—
  - (a) A symphony by Mozart.
  - (b) A symphony by Beethoven.
  - (c) A symphony by Mendelssohn.

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VII. Show in what order the instruments are arranged in the score of a modern (German) work.

VIII. State the uses of slides on trumpets and trombones, and of valves on horns and cornets.

IX. What crooks do the horns require in the following passage? Give the real sounds, and state from what work the extract is taken.

1st and 2nd Horn.

3rd Horn.

Oboi.

Oboi and Strings.

Strings.

X. In what way were trumpets and horns chiefly used by Haydn and Mozart.

XI. Score the following for a full orchestra, including four horns, two trumpets, and three trombones

ANDRE.

*f*

cxix

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The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. A forte (*f*) dynamic is introduced in the second measure of the second staff. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

The second system of music also consists of two staves in the same clefs and key signature as the first system. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The upper staff continues the melodic development with some chromaticism, including a sharp sign (F#) in the second measure. The lower staff features a more active accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns. The system ends with a double bar line.





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JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN MUSIC.

THEORY OF MUSIC.

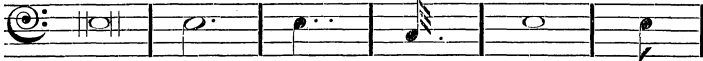
PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain—*Leggiero*, *Chromatic*, *Diatonic*, *Con tenerezza*,  
*Una corda*, *Senza repetizione*, *Molto*, *Ottava*.

II. Change each of the following notes for a rest of equal  
value.

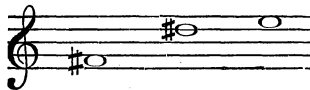
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)



III. How would a metronome enable you to play the following  
piece of music at the correct speed?



IV. (a) Add notes to the following so as to complete a major  
scale.



(b) Add notes to the foregoing so as to complete a minor  
scale (harmonic form).



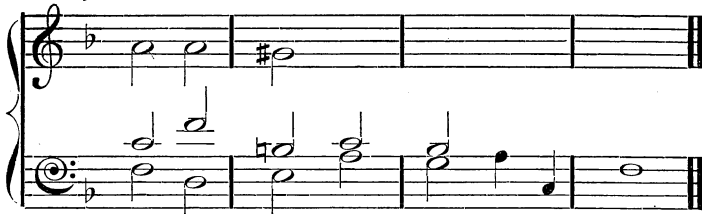
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XII. Say which of the following bars are incorrect, and why?  
Correct each, if necessary.



XIII. What is a triad? How many notes are needed to form a triad? Over the note B write (a) a major common chord, (b) a minor common chord.

XIV. Add notes to complete the following progression in three parts, using only common chords.



XV. Show how the following would be performed.



XVI. Write four bars of any melody you can remember

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## SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN MUSIC.

## ELEMENTS OF MUSIC AND HARMONY.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

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- I. Transpose the following passage a minor third higher.  
Add bar lines and time signature.



- II. State the use of cadences in music. In the key of B $\flat$  write examples of all the cadences known to you.
- III. State in what respects the following pairs of time signatures differ :—
- $(\frac{2}{2}, \frac{4}{4})$      $(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{6}{8})$      $(\frac{2}{4}, \frac{6}{8})$      $(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{9}{8})$
- IV. Why are there no common chords on the supertonic, mediant, and leading note of a minor key?
- V. Write four bars of any melody you can remember. Give the name of the composer.
- VI. Add parts for alto, tenor, and bass below the following. Credit will be given for use of proper clefs. Use the bass notes suggested, or not, at pleasure.

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VII. Add, in short score, three upper parts to the following bass. Mark the root of each chord on a separate stave.

5 6 6 6 4 3 - 5 - 7 6 4 - 4 3 -  
2 - 2 -

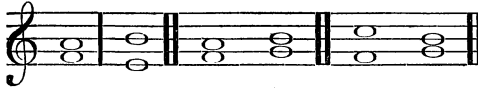
7 7 7 4 ♯7 ♯7 6 6 - 7 8  
♯ - 4 ♯ ♯ - 5 - 5 4 7 4 3  
3 -

### COUNTERPOINT.

VIII. Which are the perfect, and which the imperfect concords ?

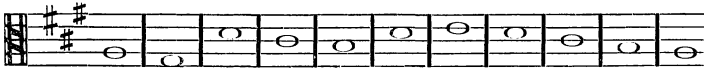
IX. What is meant by "the false relation of the tritone?"  
How may it be avoided in the following examples  
without altering the bass notes ?

(a) (b) (c)



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X. To the following C F, add a part for bass in the third species.



XI. To the above C F, add a part for treble in the fifth species.

\* \* Figure the bass in questions X and XI.

### HISTORY OF MUSIC.

XII. When did the following composers live? Write a *short* account of any one, mentioning some of his works. Tye, Boyce, Marenzio, Palestrina, Hummel, and Scarlatti.

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SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Preliminary  
Examination,  
September, 1891.

I. DICTATION.

Drunkenness was a common vice | among the young ; |  
and among the upper classes generally | sensual pleasure  
and amusement | were made, ordinarily, | the ends of  
existence. | False hair was worn ; | dyes and cosmetics |  
used to produce | an artificial beauty ; | great banquets  
were frequent ; | games and sports | of a thousand  
different kinds | were in vogue ; | dress was magnifi-  
cent ; | equipages were splendid ; | life was passed | in  
feasting, sport, | and a constant succession of enjoy-  
ments. | It is true that some | seem not to have been  
spoiled | by their self-indulgence, | or at any rate | to  
have retained in old age | theoretic knowledge | of what  
was right ; | but the general effect | of such a life |  
cannot but have been hurtful | to the character ; | and  
the result is seen | in the gradual decline | of the  
Egyptian power | and the successive subjections | of the  
country | by hardier and stronger races. |

Rawlinson's Egypt.

2 & 3. ENGLISH GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION.

ENGLISH.

Time—Two hours.

(Candidates are required to satisfy the Examiners both in English  
and in Composition.)

I. In the following passage parse the words in italics :—

“ And mark the wretch, whose wanderings never knew  
The *world's* regard, that soothes, though half untrue,  
Whose erring heart the *lash* of sorrow bore,  
But *found* not pity, when it erred no more.”

- II. Divide the complex sentence in Question I into simple sentences, and point out the subject and predicate in each sentence.
- III. What is an auxiliary verb? Give six instances. Also write out some tense of the verb *to strike*, in which three auxiliary verbs are used at the same time.
- IV. Give the feminines corresponding to the masculines—*Abbott, Wizard, Tiger, Boar*, and the plurals of the following nouns—*Axis, cargo, hoof, staff, sheep, pony*.
- V. What are the meanings of the prefixes *ex, anti, un, re*? Give an example of the use of each prefix.

## COMPOSITION.

Write a brief essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

- (i.) A description of some country town.  
 (ii.) Flowers.  
 (iii.) Tools.  
 (iv.) A rainy day.

## 4. ARITHMETIC.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Divide 5,831 by 7, explaining carefully every step you take.
- II. Multiply  $3\frac{1}{4}$  by 3·63, and divide the product by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . Express the result as a fraction in its lowest terms.
- III. How many bricks, 9 inches long,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, and 4 inches thick will be required to build a wall 90 feet long, 10 feet high, and 9 inches thick?
- IV. What will £427 1s. 0d. amount to, neglecting fractions of a halfpenny, in three years at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., simple interest?
- V. Find the value of 3 tons 27 lbs. 12 oz. of material at £9 17s. 4d. per ton, neglecting fractions of a halfpenny.
- VI. A glass flask weighs when empty 10·04 grams. When full of water it weighs 62·71 grams, and when full of turpentine 55·43 grams. If one cubic centimetre of water weighs one gram, how many grams does a cubic centimetre of turpentine weigh?



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VII. A certain lot of goods costs £321. The buyer sells one-third of the lot at a loss of 5 per cent. By how much per cent. must he increase this selling price in order that, by selling the rest at the increased rate, he may make £30 on the whole transaction?

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NOVEMBER, 1891.

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# JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

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## I. ENGLISH.

### A—OUTLINES OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

E. G. BLACKMORE, ESQ.

Time—Two hours.

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*(Of these seven (7) questions not more than five (5) are to be attempted.)*

- I. (a) Give a list of the Kings of the Plantagenet line, with the dates of accession.  
(b) By what other designation is this line known?  
(c) What right did the nation exercise in regard to two kings of this line? Name them.  
(d) How do these cases differ from those of Charles I. and James II.
- II. (a) Give a short account of the Barons' War.  
(b) For what is the year 1265 specially memorable?  
(c) What are the three estates of the realm?
- III. Give a short account of—  
(a) Magna Carta and Confirmatio Cartarum  
(b) Petition of Rights; Declaration of Rights; Bill of Rights.
- IV. In whose reigns did the following events take place?—  
(a) The annexation of Wales to England.  
(b) The union of the Crowns of England and Scotland.  
(c) The union of England and Scotland.

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- (d) The conveyance of the sovereignty of Ireland to the King of England.
- (e) The Dungannon Convention.
- (f) The union of England and Ireland.
- V. (a) By what right does the House of Hanover occupy the Throne of England?
- (b) What electorate was once united to the English monarchy? How long did this union last, and when and why was it ended?
- (c) What addition to the title of the Queen has been made during Her Majesty's reign?
- VI. Give the dates of the following events, or state in whose reigns they occurred :—Compilation of Domesday book ; Division of Parliament into two Houses ; Beginning of the War of the Roses ; Execution of Mary Queen of Scots ; Battle of Blenheim ; Habeas Corpus Act ; Restoration of Charles II. ; Acknowledgment of American Independence ; Disestablishment of the Irish Church.
- VII. What events are associated with the following dates?—  
B.C. 55 ; A.D. 410 ; 1066 ; 1215 ; 1485 ; 1534 ; 1588  
1649 ; 1688 ; 1776 ; 1805 ; 1815 ; 1854 ; 1857.

## B. ENGLISH LITERATURE. (Selections from Wordsworth.)

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Two hours.

- I. "The child is father of the man,  
And I could wish my days to be  
Bound each to each by natural piety."  
How can the child be father to the man?  
What is natural piety, and how can it bind our days each to each?
- II. Reproduce Wordsworth's description of "A Perfect Woman."
- III. "I gazed, and gazed, but little thought  
What wealth the show to me had brought."  
What was the "show?" What kind of wealth did it bring?  
Refer to a similar passage in the verses "On Revisiting the Wye."

- IV. "The anchor of my purest thoughts, the nurse,  
The guide, the guardian of my heart, and soul  
Of all my moral being."  
To what does this refer?
- V. Give a brief account of the poem called "Laodamia" and quote or describe some of its best passages.
- VI. What is a sonnet? Describe, or quote in full, Wordsworth's "Sonnet on the Sonnet."
- VII. Refer to their context the following passages:—
- (a) "And thou wert still a hope, a love,  
Still longed for, never seen."
- (b) "The still sad music of humanity."
- (c) "True to the kindred points of heaven and home."
- (d) "The Gods approve  
The depth, and not the tumult of the soul."
- (e) "Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart."
- (f) "My eyes are dim with childish tears,  
My heart is idly stirred;  
For the same sound is in my ears,  
Which in those days I heard."
- (g) "The light that never was on sea or land,  
The consecration and the poet's dream."
- (h) "Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting."
- VIII. Write a very short notice of the life and literary work of any historian, *or* of any dramatic poet, *or* of any lyric poet *or* of any novelist of conspicuous merit in English literature.

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### C. GEOGRAPHY.

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

Time—Two hours.

- I. What is the length in miles of a degree of longitude (1) at the Equator, (2) at the North Pole?
- II. How would you find for yourself the direction of the geographical north in as accurate a manner as possible?
- III. What is the shape of the earth? In what various ways may this be proved?

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- IV. Describe the geographical position of any five of the following:—(1) Caledonia and New Caledonia, (2) Guinea and New Guinea, (3) York and New York, (4) Hebrides and New Hebrides, (5) Zealand and New Zealand, (6) Britain and New Britain, (7) Orleans and New Orleans.
- V. Write a short account of the geographical discoveries made in Australia by any three of the following:—COOK, EYRE, FLINDERS, STUART, STURT.
- VI. Where exactly are the following situated, and what historical associations have they:—Encounter Bay, Otaheite, Ballarat, Valparaiso, Mount Kilmanjaro.
- VII. State the chief towns situated on, and the chief industries connected with, any three of the following rivers:—the Murray, the Hunter, the Mersey, the Seine, the Rhone.

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## 2. LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Two hours.

Translate—

Ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius cum sustinere nostrorum impetus non possent, alteri se, ut coeperant, in montem receperunt, alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Nam hoc toto proelio, cum ab hora septima ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. Ad multum noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est, propterea quod pro vallo carros obiecerant et e loco superiore in nostros venientes tela coniciebant, et nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subiciebant nostrosque vulnerabant. Diu cum esset pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Ibi Orgetorigis filia atque unus e filiis captus est.

Parse—

Impetus, alteri, vesperum, objecerant, aversum, subiciebant.

Translate—

Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret :

Scire se, illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod, cum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adulescentiam posset, per se erevisset; quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur. Sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri. Quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, cum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, neminem existimaturum, non sua voluntate factum: qua ex re futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur.

What do you understand by oratio obliqua?

Explain the following:—*Millia passuum*; sibi mortem conscivisse; septentrionales; Idus Apriles; certiozem facere; certior fieri; de tertiâ vigiliâ; diem ex die; largiter posse; novae res.

Translate, giving full explanation of the words in italics:—

Uti inter *novissimum agmen* hostium et nostrum *primum* non amplius *quintis* aut *senis* millibus passuum interesset.

Complures annos *portoria* reliquaque omnia *vectigalia* parvo pretio *redempta* habere.

Ipse interim in *colle medio triplicem aciem* instruxit legionum quattuor *veteranarum*.

What are the modern names of the following:—Rhodanus, Matrona, Sequana, Lemannus, Helvetia, Arar, "Provincia."

Compare diu, dives, aegre, saepe, bene, and conjugate alo, cogo, cado, potior, liceor, metior, rescindo, rescisco, obliviscor, and orior.

How do you express a purpose in Latin? What are the primary and historical tenses and what is the rule for their use in the dependent clauses of a sentence?

Translate into Latin—

1. Whilst these things are being done, Caesar fortifies the camp.

2. Do you think the Germans will restore the villages to the Gauls.

3. Caesar commanded the soldiers to return home,

4. The guide informs me that the ascent of the Jura mountains is difficult.
5. Few men will be disturbed by the judgment of the common people.
6. Ought not the soldiers to refrain from wrong.
7. Thirty thousand men were killed.
8. He asked me who I was, whence I came, and whither I was going.

### 3. GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Two hours.

Translate—

Ἐκ δὲ τούτου ἀνίσταντο οἱ μὲν ἐκ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, λέγοντες ἃ ἐγίνωσκον, οἱ δὲ καὶ ὑπ' ἐκείνου ἐγκέλευστοι, ἐπιδεικνύντες οἷα εἴη ἡ ἀπορία ἀνευ τῆς Κύρου γνώμης καὶ μένειν καὶ ἀπιέναι. Εἷς δὲ δὴ εἶπε, προσποιούμενος σπεύδειν ὡς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, στρατηγὸς μὲν ἐλέσθαι ἄλλους ὡς τάχιστα, εἰ μὴ βούλεται Κλέαρχος ἀπάγειν τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια ἀγοράζεσθαι (ἢ δ' ἀγορὰ ἦν τῷ βαρβαρικῷ στρατεύμντι) καὶ συσκευάζεσθαι, ἐλθόντας δὲ Κύρον αἰτεῖν πλοῖα, ὡς ἀποπλέοιεν· ἔαν δὲ μὴ διδῷ ταῦτα, ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖν Κύρον, ὅστις διὰ φιλίας τῆς χώρας ἀπάξει. Ἐὰν δὲ μὴδὲ ἡγεμόνα διδῷ, συντάττεσθαι τὴν ταχίστην, πέμψαι δὲ καὶ προκαταληψομένους τὰ ἄκρα, ὅπως μὴ φθάσωσι μήτε Κύρος μήτε οἱ Κίλικες καταλαβόντες, ὧν πολλοὺς καὶ πολλὰ χρήματα ἔχομεν ἀνηρπακότες. Οὗτος μὲν δὴ τοιαῦτα εἶπε· μετὰ δὲ τούτον Κλέαρχος εἶπε τοσοῦτον.

Mention other Greek verbs which, like αἰτεῖν, govern two accusatives.

Translate—

Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐδόκουν αὐτῷ σχολαίως ποιεῖν, ὥσπερ ὀργῇ ἐκέλευσε τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν Πέρσας τοὺς κρατίστους συνεπιπεῦσαι τὰς ἀμάξας. Ἐνθα δὴ μέρος τι τῆς εὐταξίας ἦν θεόσασθαι. Ρίψαντες γὰρ τοὺς πορφυροῦς κἀνδύς, ὅπου ἔτυχεν ἕκαστος ἐστηκώς, ἔεντο, ὥσπερ ἂν δράμοι τις περὶ νίκης, καὶ μάλα κατὰ πρᾶνοῦς γηλόφου, ἔχοντες τούτους τε τοὺς πολυτελεῖς χιτῶνας, καὶ τὰς ποικίλας ἀναξυρίδας,

ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ στρεπτοὺς περὶ τοῖς τραχήλοις καὶ ψέλλια περὶ ταῖς χερσίν· εὐθὺς δὲ σὺν τούτοις εἰσπηδήσαντες εἰς τὸν πηλὸν, θάπτον ἢ ὡς τις ἂν ᾤετο μετεώρους ἐξεκόμισαν τὰς ἀμάξας.

Parse ἑστηκώς, ἴεντο, ᾤετο.

Decline in full πολλὰ κρέας, εὐρεῖα πόλις, μέγας βασιλεύς.

Write out the contracted form of the present optative of τιμᾶω, δηλόω, φιλέω.

Write a list of the Greek prepositions that govern one case only.

Give the principal tenses (first person singular) of ἄγνυμι, μανθάνω, καλέω, δάκνω, θνήσκω, οἶομαι, πάσχω.

Translate into Greek—

The Scythian was pursuing the young man.

If you write that letter you will injure your brother's friend.

The false pleasures of idleness are hateful to him who pursues true virtue (idleness=ἀργία).

The rest of the barbarians escaped after the battle, as many as were not slain by the Athenians, and the battle being severe the enemy were not able to bury their dead that night.

#### 4. FRENCH.

EMIL J. TRECHMANN, B.A. (OXON.), PH.D. (HEIDELBERG).

Time—Two hours.

[In order to obtain a credit, candidates must satisfy the Examiner in both parts of this paper].

##### PART I.

I. Translate—

(a) Vitalis ouvrait la marche la tête haute, la poitrine cambrée, et il marquait le pas des deux bras et des pieds en jouant une valse sur un fifre en métal.

Derrière lui venait Capi, sur le dos duquel se prélassait M. Joli-Cœur, en costume de général anglais, habit et pantalon rouge, galonné d'or, avec un chapeau à claque surmonté d'un large plumet.



Puis à une distance respectueuse s'avançaient sur une même ligne Zerbino et Dolce.

Enfin je formais la queue du cortège, qui grâce à l'espacement indiqué par notre maître, tenait une certaine place dans la rue.

(b) Quittant la route, nous nous engageâmes au milieu des pierres, et bientôt j'aperçus un énorme bloc de granit planté de travers de manière à former une sorte de cavité à sa base et un toit à son sommet. Dans cette cavité les vents avaient amoncelé un lit épais d'aiguilles de pin desséchées. Nous ne pouvions mieux trouver; un matelas pour nous étendre, une toiture pour nous abriter; il ne nous manquait qu'un morceau de pain pour souper; mais il fallait tâcher de ne pas penser à cela; d'ailleurs le proverbe n'a-t-il pas dit: "Qui dort dîne."

(c) Notre satisfaction n'était pas moins vive que la leur, mais nous la manifestâmes autrement qu'en nous roulant dans la poussière; ce qui cependant n'eût pas été mauvais pour nous sécher.

—Je me doutais bien, dit Vitalis que dans cette jeune vente devait se trouver quelque part une cabane de bûcheron; maintenant la neige peut tomber.

—Oui, qu'elle tombe! répondis-je d'un air de défi.

## II.

1. Give the Feminine forms of the following substantives:—*baron, garçon, roi, berger, ambassadeur, cheval, bœuf, canard, lion, loup.*

2. Write down, in both genders, the Plural of the following adjectives:—*mauvais, tout, beau, jumeau, fatal.*

3. Write in full the Present Subjunctive of the following verbs:—*jouir, résoudre, tenir, aller, boire, faire.*

4. Write down the Past Participle and the first person singular of the Future of each of the following verbs:—*ouvrir, venait, avaient, pouvions, étendre, fallait, dort, sécher.*

5. Write down the French of the following expressions: My house is opposite yours. Have you not seen him? Let us take some coffee. How old are you? Louis XIV. was the grandson of Henri IV. I am cold; are you warm? My best friend and my worst enemy. Do not wait for me.

## PART II.

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## III. Translate (at sight)—

## DEVOTION TO SCIENCE.

Entraîné vers les sciences, le jeune Pascal suppliait son père de l'initier à ces merveilleux mystères qu'il rêvait. Mais son père résistait, craignant que cette étude ne le détournât de celle des langues.

L'enfant réitéra ses instances et demanda à son père de lui apprendre au moins les éléments des mathématiques. N'ayant pu l'obtenir, le jeune Pascal se mit à réfléchir seul sur ces premières notions, et l'heure des récréations, il se retirait dans une salle isolée, et là, un crayon à la main, il s'appliquait à tracer des figures géométriques; il établissait des principes, il en tirait des conséquences, il trouvait des démonstrations, et il poussa ses recherches si avant que sans le secours d'aucun des ouvrages qui traitent de l'algèbre, il y fit tout seul d'immenses progrès.

## IV. Translate into French—

Remi took up his harp, sat down upon the bank of the canal, and began to play a dance tune. Suddenly he heard a child's voice crying "bravo!" He turned and saw a barge, drawn by two horses, which had halted on the opposite side. In the barge he saw two people, a lady and a boy of about his own age, the latter lying on his back. The lady asked him if he would play again. "Would you like a dance or a comedy?" asked Remi. "Oh! a comedy," cried the child. But his mother interrupted him and said that she preferred a dance. So he took up his instrument again and played a waltz, whilst the two dogs danced in time with the music.

## 5. GERMAN.

EMIL J. TRECHMANN, B.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Heidelberg).

Time—Two hours.

[N.B.—Candidates may write in either German or English characters. To obtain Credit candidates must satisfy Examiners in both parts of the paper.]

## PART I.

## I. Translate—

(a.) Wie es dem Knaben diesen Morgen gewesen, als ihm

die Sonne das erste Mal aufging und mit ihren lieblichen Strahlen alles ringsumher vergoldete — so, ja noch wunderbarer war es ihm jetzt zu Mut. Der Gedanke an Gott ging gleichsam als eine Sonne in seinem Innern auf, die von innen heraus erleuchtete und erwärmte, und ihm die ganze Welt umher in einem schöneren, freundlicheren Lichte, als einem Zinbegriff von unzähligen Wohlthaten eines liebevollen Vaters, sehen ließ.

(b.) Der Graf habe, erzählten diese seine Dienstleute, nachdem er gar schwer verwundet, von seiner Wunde aber wieder hergestellt worden, das Heer nicht verlassen, sondern mitstreiten wollen, bis der Friede erkämpft wäre. Der Friede sei nun Zustände gekommen, und der Graf sei wirklich mit ihnen und seinen übrigen Leuten, die nicht an der türkischen Grenze begraben worden, auf dem Heimwege.

(c.) „Wir glaubten,“ brummte der Hauptmann voll Verdruß, „kein Mensch in der Welt sei uns an List gewachsen, und nun muß uns sogar ein Kind überlisten, und uns in Ketten und Bande bringen. Das ist sehr ärgerlich. Nun sehe ich es aber doch ein, was ich niemals glauben wollte: Wenn der Dieb reif ist, so holt ihn ein hinkender Büttel ein. . . . Die Leute mögen wohl recht haben, die da sagen: Wer Böses thut, findet am Ende immer, daß er sich verrechnet habe.“

II. 1. gewesen, worden. Parse these words, and show what auxiliary verbs are understood in each case.

2. habe. Show why this verb is in the subjunctive.

3. wollen. Explain why the infinitive form is here used instead of the past participle.

3. Point out the force of the prefixes er=, ver=, in the verbs erkämpft, verrechnet.

5. Give the singular, with the definite article, of Wohlthaten, Dienstleute, Ketten, Bande; and the plural of Gedanke, (dem) Lichte, Graf, Welt.

6. Put down the imperfect indicative of gekommen, gewachsen, mögen, thut, bringen, mitstreiten, holt . . ein.

## PART II.

III. Translate (at sight)—

Palästina war in früheren Zeiten ungemein fruchtbar. „Der Herr dein Gott,“ sagte Moses zum Volke Israel, „bring dich in ein gutes Land, in ein Land mit Wasserbächen, Quellen und Gewässern, die entspringen in Thälern und auf Bergen; in ein Land mit Weizen und Gerste (barley) und Weinstöcken und Feigenbäumen; in ein Land mit Delbäumen und Honig; in

ein Land wo nichts dir mangeln wird." Getreide, Bohnen, Linsen (lentils), Baumwolle und Flachs wuchsen in Fülle. Auf den Feldern und den schönen Wiesen prangten Lilien, Narzissen und andere Blumen, und auf den Bergen dufteten die wohlriechendsten Kräuter. An nützlichen Thieren war Ueberfluß, aber auch schädlicher Thiere erwähnt die heilige Schrift, wie der Heuschrecke, der Schlange, des Fuchses, des Löwen.

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IV. Translate into German—

Heinrich von Eichenfels is the story of a child, the son of noble parents, who was taken out of his cradle by an old Gipsy woman and carried into a large cave, which was the abode of a band of robbers. Here he passed the first years of his life, and learned to speak. When he was still quite a little boy he escaped out of the cave into the open, where a young shepherd found him, and led him to a hermit's cell. The good old hermit received him kindly, and showed him the wonders of nature. Then he took the child with him and went in search of his parents, whom he succeeded in finding without much trouble.

6. MATHEMATICS (ALGEBRA).

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

Time—Two hours.

*Candidates who wish merely to obtain a pass are required to work from Parts I. and II. only. Candidates who wish to obtain a credit must confine their attention to Parts II. and III. Should any Candidate attempting Part II. and III. fail to obtain a credit he will still be allowed a pass if his work is up to the requisite standard.*

*No candidate may attempt questions from all three parts.*

PART I.

I. Explain the meaning of the symbol  $a^3$ , and shew why  $a^3 \times a^2 = a^5$ .

Multiply  $a^3 + a - \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a^3}$  by  $a^3 - a + \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a^3}$ .

II. Find the least common multiple of the following expressions by resolving them into factors—

$6x^3 - 11x + 4$ ,  $3x^2 + 11x - 20$ ,  $2x^2 + 11x + 5$ , and  $4x^2 - 1$

III. Divide  $6x^6 - 22x^5 + 15x^4 + 17x^3 - 22x^2 + 11x - 4$  by  $2x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x + 4$ .

## PART II.

IV. One lot of ore contains 32 per cent. of copper, and another lot contains 14 per cent. Determine how many tons of the second lot must be mixed with 10 tons of the first lot, in order that the mixture may contain 20 per cent. of copper.

V. Add together the following fractions :—

$$\frac{1}{6(x-1)^2}, \frac{1}{9(1-x)}, \frac{2x+3}{18(x^2+2x+3)} \text{ and } \frac{-1}{x^4-4x+3}$$

VI. Simplify—

$$\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2 - \frac{4ab^2}{a + \frac{a}{a}}} + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2 + \frac{4ab^2}{a - \frac{a}{a}}}$$

VII. Solve the equations :—

$$(i.) \frac{a}{x+a} - \frac{b-c}{x+b} = \frac{a-b+c}{x+c}$$

$$(ii.) \frac{x-\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{2}{4}} + \frac{x-\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{7}{8}} - \frac{x-\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{15}{16}} = 1.$$

## PART III.

VIII. A fruit dealer buys a certain number of cases of oranges for £66. Out of these he finds twenty cases are useless, but he sells the remainder at two shillings per case more than he gave for them, and loses £3 on the whole transaction. How many cases did he buy?

IX. Solve the simultaneous equations—

$$\begin{cases} 12x - 7y + 3z = 30. \\ 7x + 9y - z = 1. \\ 10x - 13y + 2z = 22. \end{cases}$$

X. Solve the equation—

$$(x^2 - 7x + 14)^2 - 24(x^2 - 7x + 14) + 44 = 0.$$

XI. Shew that the square root of a rational quantity cannot be partly rational and partly a quadratic surd.

Simplify—

$$\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2} - \sqrt{a^2-b^2} + \sqrt{ab}}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2} + \sqrt{a^2-b^2} + \sqrt{ab}} + \frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2} - \sqrt{a^2-b^2} - \sqrt{ab}}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2} + \sqrt{a^2-b^2} - \sqrt{ab}}$$

and express the result as a fraction with the denominator free from surds.

## 6. MATHEMATICS (GEOMETRY).

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PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

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.]

## PART I.

- I. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another.

$ABC$  is an isosceles triangle : from  $A$ , the vertex,  $AD$  is drawn perpendicular to  $BC$ . Any point  $O$  is taken in  $AD$ . Show that  $OB$  is equal to  $OC$ .

- II. The straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines towards the same parts are also themselves equal and parallel.

If two straight lines are drawn so as to bisect each other, the straight lines joining their extremities, are two and two, parallel.

- III. If a parallelogram and a triangle be on the same base and between the same parallels, the parallelogram shall be double of the triangle.

## PART II.

- IV. The angles, which one straight line makes with another straight line on one side of it, either are two right angles, or are together equal to two right angles.

$OA$  and  $OB$  are two straight lines at right angles to each other : from a point  $P$ ,  $PM$  and  $PD$  are drawn perpendicular to  $OA$  and  $OB$  respectively.  $PM$  is produced to  $Q$ , so that  $MQ = MP$ . If now  $QO$  and  $PD$  are produced to meet in  $N$ , show that  $PD = DN$ .

- V. Show how to construct an isosceles triangle having given the vertical angle and the perimeter.

- VI. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the rectangles contained by the whole and each of the parts are together equal to the square on the whole line.

Show, geometrically, that if a straight line  $AB$  be divided in any manner at  $C$ , the rectangle contained

by  $AB$  and  $AC$ , together with the square on the half of  $CB$ , is equal to the square on the straight line made up of  $AC$  and half of  $CB$ .

- VII.  $ABC$  is an equilateral triangle. A point  $E$  is taken on  $AC$  produced, so that  $BE^2 = 2AB^2$ . Show that  $EC \cdot EA = AC^2$ .

## PART III.

- VIII. A segment of a circle being given, describe the circle of which it is the segment.

A chord  $BC$  divides a circle into two unequal parts,  $BAC$  and  $BEC$ . On  $BC$  is described a segment of a circle  $BDC$ , equal to  $BEC$ , the smaller part of the circle, so as to lie within  $BAC$ .  $A$  is any point on  $BAC$ ,  $D$  any point on  $BDC$ .  $AB, AC, DB$  and  $DC$  are joined. Show that the angles  $ABD$  and  $ACD$ , together with twice the angle  $BAC$ , are equal to two right angles.

- IX. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.

$AOB$  and  $COD$  are two straight lines meeting at  $O$ . If  $AC$  is parallel to  $BD$ , show that the circles described round  $ACO$  and  $BDO$  touch each other.

- X. Find the centre of the inscribed circle of a triangle.

Show that if the triangle be right-angled, the diameter is equal to the difference between the hypotenuse and the sum of the sides of the triangle.

## 7 (a) ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.,

Time—Two hours.

[Not more than eight of the following twelve questions are to be attempted.]

- I. State the proposition of 'The Parallelogram of Forces,' and give an illustration of it.

How does the wind cause the sails of a windmill to turn?

- II. What is the centre of gravity of a body? Where would be the centre of gravity of a piece of uniform wire bent so as to make three sides of a square? How could you find it experimentally?
- III. Show that the surface of the water of a lake on a calm day must be very nearly level. Why is it not quite level?
- IV. What is a hydrometer? Describe one, of any form, explaining how you would use it.
- V. Explain how it is possible to measure the heights of mountains by the barometer. Will the measurement be in any way affected by temperature?
- VI. What is the 'latent heat of ice?' How would you find it experimentally?
- VII. What is the focal length of a lens? If a lens were given you how would you find roughly its focal length?
- VIII. If you look into a vessel full of water, the bottom of the vessel seems higher up than it should be. Explain this, drawing a diagram to illustrate your answer.
- IX. The pitch of a musical note depends on the number of vibrations made per second. How could you prove this? What relation exists between the number of vibrations made by a given note and the number made by its octave?
- X. A piece of thread hung by a piece of silk is found to be attracted by an electrified rod, and the thread clings to the rod. If repelled for a moment it soon returns again. Explain these facts.
- XI. A magnet be placed beneath a sheet of paper; filings are scattered over the paper, and the paper is lightly tapped. What will be the result?
- XII. What is a galvanometer? Describe some form with which you are acquainted.

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### 7 (b.) CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Two hours.

[*N.B.*—Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.]

- I. A piece of phosphorus is burnt in a jar inverted over water. Describe and explain fully all that takes place.



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- II. How much potassium chlorate is required to yield sufficient oxygen for the complete combustion of one gramme of phosphorus?
- III. Explain how to determine the composition of water by the action of hydrogen on oxide of copper.
- IV. A mixture of ammonium chloride and lime is heated. Describe the changes which take place, and the properties of the products.
- V. Describe the manufacture of wood charcoal, and the chemical changes which take place during the process.
- VI. Describe the changes which take place in sulphur when it is gradually heated from ordinary temperatures to 440° C. What is meant by saying that sulphur is *dimorphous*?
- VII. Explain fully, giving examples, what you understand by monobasic, dibasic, and tribasic acids.
- VIII. Into an apparatus containing zinc and dilute sulphuric acid some dilute solution of arsenic trioxide in hydrochloric acid is introduced. Explain the changes which take place, and state what you know of the properties of the gaseous product.

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### 7 (c) BOTANY.

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

Time—Two hours.

- I. What is a flower? Name the parts of a typical flower.
- II. Draw a floral diagram of (a) *wallflower*, (b) *pea*.
- III. What are the peculiarity of the stamens of (a) *Sow-thistle*, (b) *Salvia*?
- IV. What are the chief resemblances and differences between *jonquil* and *lily*?
- V. Describe the flower of (a) *orange*, (b) *almond*.

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### 7 (C.) PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Describe the structure of a tooth. What is the usual cause of toothache, and why is it often so painful?

- II. If a number of people were shut up in a closed room without any ventilation, what changes would the air undergo? How would the people be affected, and for what reason?
- III. What are the *pores* of the skin? What purpose do they serve, and what relation has a healthy skin to the well-being of the body?
- IV. How many ribs have you? To what bones are they joined? How can they be moved, and what purpose is served by their movements?
- V. What does a nerve look like when seen with the naked eye? What does the microscope show to be its minute structure? When you move your arm what is taking place in its nerves?
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NOVEMBER, 1891.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

DIVISION A.

(A.) ENGLISH HISTORY.

THE FIRST TWO STUARTS AND THE PURITAN  
REVOLUTION.

E. G. BLACKMORE, ESQ.

Time—Two hours.

NOTE.—*In order to obtain Credit, Candidates must satisfy the  
Examiners in both Parts of the Paper.*

PART I.—FOR PASS.

[*Only 4 (four) Questions in Part I. are to be answered.*]

- I. Describe the origin, constitution, and powers of the Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission, and show how their abolition was necessary to the liberties of Englishmen.
- II. Give an account of the Hampton Court Conference, stating the cause of its summons and its result.
- III. Narrate the circumstances attending the attempt to establish a matrimonial alliance with Spain, and its political object. What made such an alliance unpopular in England?
- IV. "For some years three Statesmen governed England in Charles' name."

Give a short account of the life and policy of each.

V. Explain—

- (a) "Tonnage and Poundage."
- (b) "Ship money."
- (c) "Petition of Right."
- (d) "The Grand Remonstrance."

- (e) "The Solemn League and Covenant."  
 (f) "Arrest of the Five Members."

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VI. Give a short summary of events from the hoisting of the Royal Standard to the execution of Charles I.

PART II.—FOR CREDIT.

[Only 2 (two) Questions in Part II. are to be answered.]

I. Charles I. has been described as—

- (a) A martyr;  
 (b) A tyrant.

What can be said in support of each view of his character?

II. "The real question at issue was in whom for the future the sovereignty of England was to be vested."

Illustrate this as fully as you can.

III. "He had raised England from the position of a third-rate power to the foremost place in Europe."

Explain in detail.

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DIVISION A.

(B.) ENGLISH LITERATURE.

CHILDE HAROLD.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Explain the meaning of the term "Childe." Quote a similar application of the title from Shakespeare. Describe the character of Harold, and show that, in spite of Byron's protests, it is a reflex of his own.
- II. Quote or refer to four stanzas in the poem—one in each canto—which you especially admire, and assign reasons for your admiration.
- III. Enumerate in order the various countries through which the pilgrim's journey extends, and state briefly the manner in which they severally influenced Byron's poetic temperament.
- IV. Analyse the metre of the poem.

## V. Explain the following allusions :—

1. "Britannia sickens, Cintra, at thy name."
2. "Where is the standard which Pelagio bore,  
When Cava's traitor-sire first called the band  
That dyed thy mountain streams with Gothic gore?"
3. "The modern Pict's ignoble boast."
4. "When Marathon became a magic word."
5. "Within a window'd niche of that high wall  
Sat Brunswick's fated chieftan."
6. "Sapping a solemn creed with solemn sneer."
7. "The spouseless Adriatic mourns her lord."
8. The Niobe of nations : There she stands,  
Childless and crownless, in her voiceless woe."

## DIVISION A.

## 2. LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Quartum ago annum et octogesimum, vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, sed tamen hoc quoque dicere, non me quidem iis esse viribus, quibus aut miles bello Punico aut quaestor eodem bello aut consul in Hispania fuerim aut quadriennio post, quum tribunus militaris depugnavi apud Thermopylas M. Glabrione consule, sed tamen, ut vos videtis, non plane me enervavit nec adfixit senectus, non curia vires meas desiderat, non Rostra, non amici, non clientes, non hospites. Nec enim unquam sum adsensus veteri illi laudatoque proverbio, quod monet 'mature fieri senem, si diu velis senex esse.' Ego vero me minus diu senem esse mallet quam esse senem ante quam essem. Itaque nemo adhuc convenire me voluit cui fuerim occupatus. At minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis! Ne vos quidem T. Pontii centurionis vires habetis: num ideo est ille praestantior? Moderatio modo virium adsit et tantum quantum potest quisque nitatur, ne ille non magno desiderio tenebitur virium.

Nemo mihi umquam, Scipio, persuadebit aut patrem tuum Paullum aut duos avos, Paullum et Africanum, aut Africani patrem aut patruum aut multos praestantes viros, quos enumerare non est necesse, tanta esse conatos quae ad posteritatis memoriam pertinerent, nisi animo cernerent posteritatem ad se pertinere. An censes, ut de me ipso aliquid more senum gloriæ, me tantos labores diurnos nocturnosque domi militiaeque suscepturum fuisse, si iisdem finibus gloriam meam quibus vitam essem terminaturus? Nonne multo melius fuisset otiosam aetatem et quietam sine ullo aut labore aut contentione traducere? Sed nescio quo modo animus erigens se posteritatem ita semper prospiciebat, quasi, quum excessisset e vita, tum denique victurus esset.

Atque in his tamen tribus generibus quoquo modo possunt non incallide tergiversantur. Prudentiam introducunt scientiam suppeditantem voluptates, depellentem dolores. Fortitudinem quoque aliquo modo expediunt, quum tradunt rationem negligendae mortis, perpetiendi doloris. Etiam temperantiam inducunt non facillime illi quidem, sed tamen quoquo modo possunt. Dicunt enim voluptatis magnitudinem doloris detractatione finiri. Iustitia vacillat vel iacet potius omnesque eae virtutes, quae in communitate cernuntur et in societate generis humani. Neque enim bonitas nec liberalitas nec comitas esse potest, non plus quam amicitia, si haec non per se expetantur, sed ad voluptatem utilitatemve referantur. Conferamus igitur in pauca.

Neque fieri potest, ut doleat is, qui audit, ut oderit, ut invideat, ut pertimescat aliquid, ut ad fletum misericordiamque deducatur, nisi omnes ii motus, quos orator adhibere volet iudici, in ipso oratore impressi esse atque inusti videbuntur. Quodsi fictus aliquis dolor suscipiendus esset et si in eiusmodi genere orationis nihil esset nisi falsum atque imitatione simulatum, maior ars aliqua forsitan esset requirenda. Nunc ego, quid tibi, Crasse, quid caeteris accidat, nescio: de me autem causa nulla est, cur apud homines prudentissimos atque amicissimos mentiar. Non mehercule umquam apud iudices aut dolorem aut misericordiam aut invidiam aut odium dicendo excitare volui quin ipse in commovendis iudicibus iis ipsis sensibus, ad quos illos adducere vellem, permoverer.

Write a short biography of the Scipio of this dialogue.

Write down, with dates attached, a brief epitome of the most important changes in the Constitution of Rome during the time of the Republic.

Mention where you can the enactments by which these changes were effected.

Form compounds of the verbs *Eo, Sum, Do* with the prefix *pro*, and give their principal parts and the meaning of each.

Write down the perfect indicative, the infinitive, and the supines of *flo, cupio, gaudeo, mitto, findo, metior, ordior, seco*.

Form clauses with words or pronouns showing the construction of the verbs *impero, jubeo, interest, oportet*.

Translate into Latin prose—

Frederick II., King of Prussia, was accustomed to rise very early, but as age and infirmities increased upon him, his sleep was frequently broken and disturbed; and this occasioned him sometimes to miss his usual hour of rising. This loss of time, as he deemed it, he bore very impatiently, and gave strict orders to his attendants never to suffer him to sleep later than four o'clock in the morning, charging them to pay no attention to his unwillingness to rise. One morning, at the appointed hour, a page woke him; "Let me sleep only a little longer," said the King, "I am still much fatigued." "Your Majesty has given positive orders that I should wake you," replied the page. "But another quarter of an hour more." "Not one minute," said the page, "it has struck four; I am ordered to insist on your Majesty's rising immediately." "Well," said the King, "you are a brave fellow; had you let me sleep on, you would have fared ill for your neglect."

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## DIVISION A.

### 3. GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Ἐγὼ οὖν δεινὰ ἂν εἶην ἐιργασμένος, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι,  
εἶ, ὅτε μὲν με οἱ ἄρχοντες ἔταπτον, οὓς ὑμεῖς εἴλεσθε ἄρχειν

μου, καὶ ἐν Ποτιδαίᾳ καὶ ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει καὶ ἐπὶ Δηλίῳ, τότε μὲν οὐδ' ἐκείνῳ ἔταπτον ἔμενον ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλος τις καὶ ἐκινδύνευον ἀποθανεῖν, τοῦ δὲ θεοῦ τάπτοντος, ὡς ἐγὼ ψήθην τε καὶ ὑπέλαβον, φιλοσοφοῦντά με δὲν ζῆν καὶ ἐξετάζοντα ἑμαυτὸν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, ἐνταῦθα δὲ φοθηθεὶς ἢ θάνατον ἢ ἄλλο ὅτιοῦν πρᾶγμα λίποιμι τὴν τάξιν. δεινὸν μὲν' ἂν εἴη, καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς τότ' ἂν με δικαίως εἰσάγοι τις εἰς δικαστήριον, ὅτι οὐ νομίζω θεοὺς εἶναι ἀπειθῶν τῇ μαντείᾳ καὶ δεδιῶς θάνατον καὶ οἰόμενος σοφὸς εἶναι οὐκ ὢν. τὸ γάρ τοι θάνατον δεδιέναι, ὦ ἄνδρες, οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐστὶν ἢ δοκεῖν σοφὸν εἶναι μὴ ὄντα· δοκεῖν γάρ εἰδέναί ἐστιν ἃ οὐκ οἶδεν. οἶδε μὲν γάρ οὐδεὶς τὸν θάνατον οὐδ' εἰ τυγχάνει τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ πάντων μέγιστον ὄν τῶν ἀγαθῶν, δεδίασι δ' ὡς εἴδ' εἰδότες ὅτι μέγιστον τῶν κακῶν ἐστί.

ἄρχειν μου; write a note on the active and middle uses of the verb ἄρχω.

ἔταπτον—ψήθην; explain the difference of tense.

ἐνταῦθα δὲ φοβηθεὶς; write a note on δέ.

Explain the construction in—

οἰόμενος σοφὸς εἶναι

οἶδε μὲν γάρ οὐδεὶς τὸν θάνατον οὐδ' εἰ τυγχάνει.

Translate—

δνοῖν γὰρ θάτερόν ἐστι τὸ τεθνάναι· ἢ γὰρ οἶον μὴδὲν εἶναι μὴδ' αἰσθησιν μὴδεμίαν μὴδενὸς ἔχειν τὸν τεθνεῶτα, ἢ κατὰ τὰ λεγόμενα μεταβολή τις τυγχάνει οἷσα καὶ μετοίκησις τῇ ψυχῇ τοῦ τόπου τοῦ ἐνθένδε εἰς ἄλλον τόπον. καὶ εἰ γε μὴδεμία αἰσθησίς ἐστιν, ἀλλ' οἶον ἕπνος, ἐπειδάν τις καθεῦδον μὴδ' ὄναρ μὴδὲν ὄρα, θαυμάσιον κέρδος ἂν εἴη ὁ θάνατος· ἐγὼ γάρ ἂν οἶμαι, εἴ τινα ἐκλεξάμενον δέοι ταύτην τὴν νύκτα, ἐν ἣ ὄντω κατέδαρθεν, ὥστε μὴδ' ὄναρ ἰδεῖν, καὶ τὰς ἄλλας νύκτας τε καὶ ἡμέρας τὰς του βίου τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ ἀντιπαραθέντα ταύτῃ τῇ νυκτὶ δέοι σκεψάμενον εἰπεῖν, πόσας ἀμεινον καὶ ἡδίων ἡμέρας καὶ νύκτας ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς βεβίωκεν ἐν τῷ ἑαυτοῦ βίῳ, οἶμαι ἂν μὴ ὅτι ἰδιώτην τινά, ἀλλὰ τὸν μέγαν βασιλέα εὐαριθμήτους ἂν εὐρεῖν αὐτὸν ταύτας πρὸς τὰς ἄλλας ἡμέρας καὶ νύκτας. εἰ οὖν ταιοῦτον ὁ θάνατός ἐστι, κέρδος ἐγωγε λέγω· καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲν πλείων ὁ πᾶς χρόνος φαίνεται οὕτω δὴ εἶναι ἢ μία νύξ.

Explain the use of the negatives in the second sentence of this passage.



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Parse the words *τεθνεῶτα, κατέδαρθεν, ἀντιπαράθεντα, σκεψάμενον*, and give the principal parts of the verbs from which they come.

Give a short account of the reign of Peisistratidae in Athens.

Who were the Thirty Tyrants? Give an account of the condition of Athens under their rule.

Translate into Greek prose—

The Athenians honoured Harmodius and Aristogeiton more than any other heroes in ancient or later times. The song in which their deeds were celebrated was always chanted at their banquets, and their statues were set up in most public parts of the city. But the murder of Hipparchus was merely, so we are told, private vengeance taken for an apparent insult. We must therefore believe that the Athenians felt so much joy at being freed from the tyrants (a name given to such persons as ruled in defiance of the laws), that they did not inquire into the reasons which moved these young men, but only into the great consequences of their action. Besides, Sparta and Persia were friends of the tyrants, and wished to restore them.

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#### DIVISION A.

#### 4. FRENCH.

EMIL J. TRECHMANN, B.A. (Oxon.), PH.D. (Heidelberg).

Time—Three hours.

[N. B.—In order to obtain a Credit, Candidates must satisfy the Examiner in both Parts of the Paper.]

#### PART I.

##### I. Translate—

(a) Le 16 nivôse, c'est-à-dire environ un mois après, Mme. Dupin fut extraite de la maison d'arrêt et amenée dans son appartement sous la garde du citoyen Phillidor, commissaire fort humain et qui se montra de plus en plus disposé en sa faveur. Le procès-verbal, rédigé sous ses yeux et signé de lui, atteste que les scellés furent retrouvés intacts. Le citoyen portier n'y eût pas mis de complaisance, donc il est à croire qu'aucun indice ne trahît l'effraction.

(b) Le crin était surtout la denrée précieuse, et c'était en commun aussi qu'on en faisait la maraude; cela consistait à aller dans les prés et dans les étables arracher de la queue et de la crinière des chevaux tout ce que ces animaux voulaient bien nous en laisser prendre sans entrer en révolte. Aussi nous étions devenus bien adroits à ce métier-là, et nous arrivions à éclaircir la chevelure des poulains en liberté, sans nous laisser atteindre par les ruades les plus fantastiques. L'ouvrage se faisait entre nous tous avec une rapidité surprenante, et nous avons été jusqu'à regarnir deux ou trois cents brasses dans une soirée.

(c) J'aurais pu causer de tout avec les professeurs et peut-être même voir un peu plus clair et plus avant que ceux qui nous dirigeaient, mais le premier cuisinier venu m'aurait fort embarrassée sur des points de fait, et je n'aurais pu soutenir un examen en règle sur quoi que ce fût.

## II. Translate—

(a) S'il fallait qu'elle me vînt visiter en équipage de grand'dame, et qu'elle manquât par mégarde à saluer quelqu'un du quartier, on ne manquerait pas aussitôt de dire cent sottises. "Voyez-vous, dirait-on, cette madame la marquise qui fait tant la glorieuse? C'est la fille de monsieur Jourdain, qui était trop heureuse, étant petite, de jouer à la madame avec nous. Elle n'a pas toujours été si relevée que la voilà; et ses grands-pères vendaient du drap auprès de la porte Saint Innocent."

(b) C'est un chef d'œuvre que d'avoir inventé un habit sérieux qui ne fût pas noir; et je le donne en six coups aux tailleurs les plus éclairés.

(c) Tout ce qu'il faisait, c'est qu'il était fort obligeant fort officieux, et comme il se connaissait fort bien en étoffes, il en allait choisir de tous les côtés, les faisait apporter chez lui, et en donnait à ses amis pour de l'argent.

- III. (1) Give the plural forms of *procès-verbal*, *grand'dame*, *madame*, *chef-d'œuvre*, *gentilhomme*, *arc-en-ciel*. Explain the apostrophe in *grand'dame* and similar compounds.
- (2) Explain the agreement of the past participles *extraite* (I. a), *devenus* (I. b), *embarrassée* (I. c), stating the rules. Show also why *surprenante* (I. b) agrees with its noun.

## IV. History—

(Not more than *two* questions to be attempted)

- (1) What gave rise to the Wars of the Fronde? Who were the principal persons who took part in it? Explain the meaning of the word "Fronde," and show why it was applied to this movement.
- (2) Give a very brief account of the different changes of government in France between the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte and the Franco-German War (1870).
- (3) Say what you know about (a) The Albigenses; (b) The League of the Public Weal; or (c) The *Mountain*.
- (4) Give your estimate of the character of Napoleon Bonaparte.

## PART II.

## V. Translate (at sight)—

*Lettre d'Edgar Quinot.*Heidelberg, 1<sup>er</sup> août, 1837.

Il avait été décidé entre nous, ma chère maman, que je t'écrirais pendant mon voyage, et je suis le grand coupable qu'il faut seul condamner. La vie errante, le besoin de tout voir, l'agitation de la route, enfin le poète Uhland et la Forêt-Noire, voilà mes seules excuses que je te donne pour ce qu'elles valent.

J'avais terminé à peu près mon ouvrage; avant de le revoir et de le corriger, j'ai voulu me donner une dizaine de jours de vacances. Mardi, il y a de cela précisément deux semaines, je suis parti pour Stuttgart, qui est à trente lieues d'ici. J'y suis arrivé le soir même; j'ai été reçu à merveille par un poète de l'ancienne espèce, G. Schwab, excellent homme, très célèbre dans ce pays et qui vaut encore mieux que sa renommée. Il m'a fait connaître à table, selon l'usage, la fleur des esprits de Wurtemberg, qui passe bien à tort pour être la Bécotte de l'Allemagne, car c'est là que Schiller est né.

## VI. Translate into French—

On Christmas Eve my mother used to sing a song to me; but as that feast comes round only once a year, I have forgotten it. I remember, however, firmly believing that Father Christmas came down the chimney about midnight, and deposited a present in my shoe, which I always found on waking next morning. I was both very desirous and very much afraid of seeing him, but I

never succeeded in keeping awake until he appeared. In the morning, the first thing that met my glance was the silver paper in which the kind old man always took care to wrap up the gift. It usually consisted in a cake, an orange, or an apple, but in my eyes it was so precious that I hardly dared to eat it.

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VII. Translate into idiomatic French—

They always came to blows. I have been speaking prose for forty years without knowing it. What is the matter with you? I could not help laughing at him. Mind your own business. Here are two hundred louis all told.

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DIVISION A.

5. GERMAN.

EMIL J. TRECHMANN, B.A. (Oxon.), PH.D. (Heidelberg).

Time—Three hours.

[N.B.—Candidates may write either in English or German characters  
In order to obtain a Credit candidates must satisfy the examiners in both  
parts of the paper.]

PART I.

I. Translate—

- (a.) Es waren drei Gebete, die du thatst;  
Gieb wohl Acht, Dauphin, ob ich dir sie nenne!  
Zum ersten flehdest Du den Himmel an,  
Wenn unrecht Gut an dieser Krone hafte,  
Wenn eine andre schwere Schuld, noch nicht  
Gebüßt, von deiner Väter Zeiten her,  
Diesen thränenvollen Krieg herbeigerufen,  
Dich zum Opfer anzunehmen für dein Volk  
Und auszugießen auf dein einzig Haupt  
Die ganze Schale seines Zorns.
- (b.) Der Himmel schlage durch ein Wunder sich  
Ins Mittel und erleuchte dies Geheimniß,  
Das unser sterblich Auge nicht durchdringt —  
Doch wie sich's auch entwirren mag und lösen,  
Eins von den Beiden haben wir verschuldet!  
Wir haben uns mit höllischen Zaubern  
Vertheidigt oder eine Heilige verbannt!  
Und beides ruft des Himmels Zorn und Strafen  
Herab auf dieses unglücksel'ge Land!

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- (a.) Wer treulos sich des Dankes will ent schlagen,  
Dem fehlt des Lügners freche Stirne nicht.
- (d.) Was irgend gut ist und von oben kommt,  
Ist allgemein und ohne Vorbehalt;  
Doch in den Falten wohnt die Finsterniß!
- (e.) Darauf begann Dejeze seine Rede, welche die Versammlung schweigend und ohne Mißbilligung hörte. Sie verbreitete sich zuerst über die Grundzüge des Rechts und über die dem König zur Last gelegten Thatfachen. Sie schloß mit den Worten: „Hört, Franzosen, was schon heute die Geschichte dem Urtheile der Nachwelt zuruft. Ludwig bestieg in seinem 20. Jahr den Thron und schon in seinem 20. Jahr gab er auf dem Thron ein Muster der Sittenreinheit. . . . Das Volk verlangte die Abschaffung einer drückenden Auflage: er schaffte sie ab; es verlangte die Aufhebung der Leibeigenschaft: er begann damit zuerst in seinen Krongütern.“

II. 1. **Unrecht Gut.** When may the *attributive* adjective be left uninflected? Does this adjective ever follow its noun? Decline **Unrecht Gut** with the full inflexion singular and plural; also eine andere schwere Schuld (plural without the article).

2. In what parts of a compound verb are the prefix and verb separated? Illustrate with the verb **herbeirufen**. What differences are there between **übersetzen** (sep.) and **übersetzen** (insep.) and similar pairs of verbs?

3. Translate into idiomatic German :—

- (a.) He passed by (**vorbeigehen**) without seeing me.
- (b.) I passed by without his seeing me.
- (c.) He is angry at (**ärgerlich über**) my not writing to him.
- (d.) You ought not to have done it.
- (e.) He wished to go.
- (f.) He wished me to go.

### III. HISTORY—

[*Not more than two questions to be answered.*]

1. Give a short sketch of the rise of the Kingdom of Prussia and the formation of the present German Empire.

2. What events led up to the battle of Leipzig, and what were its political consequences? Describe shortly the battle.

3. Sketch briefly the career of Marshal Blücher.

## IV. Translate (at sight)—

Als ich gestern Abend bei Dunkelwerden im kleinen Tempel auf der Anhöhe stand, wo man eine freie Aussicht nach Süden und Osten hat, dachte ich, wie oft ich von dort zu den Sternen aufgeschaut, wie mein Lehrer mich die schönsten derselben kennen gelehrt, und einst mich in einer klaren Herbstnacht dorthin emporgeführt, um mir den Aufgang der schönsten Gestirne des Himmels zu zeigen. Durch die Zweige der uralten Eiche hinter dem Hause geht noch dasselbe Rauschen, das einst meine Brust mit geheimnißvollem Schauer erfüllte. Eine lichte Stelle am Saume des Waldes, welcher der „schwarze Damm“ heißt, ruft mir in die Erinnerung, wie ich dort bei dem ersten Fallen der Blätter dem Zug der Wandervögel nachsah und mir Flügel wünschte, um ihnen in den Süden zu folgen, und von Abenteuern in fremden Ländern phantasierte. Gar oft sind seitdem die Schwärme hinweggeflogen und wieder zurückgekehrt, und fast eben so oft hat es mich in die weite Welt hinausgetrieben. Ruhelos trieb mich mein Herz, ein unbekanntes Glück zu suchen. Aber was habe ich von allen meinen Fahrten heimgebracht?  
S c h a d.

## V. Translate into German :—

## SURRENDER OF NAPOLEON III.

King William sent an officer into the town to call upon them to surrender. Soon after one of the French Generals returned with a letter from the Emperor which contained among others the following words: "Since I could not die at the head of my army, I hand over my sword to your Majesty." The fortress had to capitulate, the besieged army to lay down their arms and surrender at discretion. Early on the 2nd September an interview took place in a farm house between Napoleon and Count Bismark. A few hours after occurred that memorable meeting at the Chateau of Bellevue which the King has described in a telegram to the Queen. The Emperor was humble but dignified in his bearing. He left on the same day for Germany, where he was to reside at the castle of Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel.

## 6. ITALIAN.

No candidates.

DIVISION B.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS I.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

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.]

I. A certain compound is made up of 10% of one material costing 5s. per lb. (avoirdupois), 3% of a second material costing 35s. per oz., and the rest of a third material costing practically nothing. If the expenses of making are equal to the cost price of the materials, at how much per lb. should the compound be sold to realize 5% on the total outlay?

II. Divide  $xy - x^2 - xz - 2yz + 6z^2$  by  $x - y + 3z$ .

III. Solve the equation :—

$$\frac{x}{11} + \frac{3x + \frac{1}{2}}{9} = \frac{7x}{9} - \frac{4 + \frac{x}{2}}{3}$$

Also find the value of  $x$  as a decimal correct to two places from the equation :—

$$\frac{5x + 6.312}{x + 3.971} = \frac{4.701}{1.817}$$

IV. Simplify the expression :—

$$\frac{\frac{x-y}{x^2-xy+y^2} + \frac{1}{x+y}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^3+y^3}} \div \frac{2x-y}{x+y+1}$$

PART II.

V. A piece of thin wire 72 inches long is found to have a volume of .26 cubic inches. Find its diameter, correct to one per cent.

VI. Solve the equations :—

(i.)  $x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ .

(ii.)  $x + y + z = 1$ ,  
 $x + 2y + 3z = 5$ .

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{(iii.) } \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{y}} + \frac{xy + 1}{y} = 2 \\ (1 - x)^2 + y^2 = 3 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

VII. If  $A + \sqrt{B} = C + \sqrt{D}$ , and  $B$  and  $D$  are both surds, show that  $A = C$ , and  $B = D$ .

Simplify the expression :—

$$\frac{(3 - 2\sqrt{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} + (27 - 10\sqrt{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(4 - 2\sqrt{3})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

VIII. Resolve into factors the expressions

(i.)  $x^4 - 7x^2 + 12$ .

(ii.)  $a^2 - b^2 - 2c^2 + ac + 2bc$ .

IX. A steamer  $A$  starts from Liverpool for New York, a distance of, say, 3,000 miles, on a Wednesday at 4 p.m. On Saturday at 8 p.m. she meets a steamer  $B$  coming from New York to Liverpool, which steamer left New York at the same time that  $A$  left Liverpool. A third steamer  $C$  whose rate is the same as that of  $A$  leaves Liverpool for New York on the Friday at 4 p.m. and meets  $B$  on Sunday at 6 p.m. What are the rates of the steamers?

PART III.

X. Given the first and last terms of a Geometrical Progression, and also the number of terms, show how to find the sum.

Insert between  $a$  and  $b$  two terms  $c$  and  $d$  such that  $a, b, c$  are in Arithmetical Progression and  $b, c, d$  in Geometrical Progression.

XI. The speed with which a spherical raindrop falls varies usually as its weight directly, and the area of its surface inversely. Compare the sizes of two drops one of which falls three times as fast as the other.

XII. Write down the first four terms of the expansion of  $(\frac{1}{2} + x)^7$ .

If  $x = \frac{1}{3}$ , which is the largest term in this expansion?

XIII. Show geometrically that

$$\tan(A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$$

Hence given that  $\tan 45 = 1$ ,  $\tan 30 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,

$$\tan 54 = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} \text{ find } \tan 21^\circ.$$

XIV. If  $\sin A = \tan B$ , and  $\tan A = \cos B$ , find the value of the angle  $B$ .



## DIVISION B.

## 7. PURE MATHEMATICS II.

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

Time—Three hours.

*Candidates who wish merely to obtain a pass are required to work from Parts I. and II. only. Candidates who wish to obtain a credit must confine their attention to Parts II. and III. Should any candidates attempting Parts I. 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. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, and also the angles contained by these sides equal, prove that the two triangles are equal in all respects.
- II. If a straight line fall upon two parallel straight lines, show that the two alternate angles are equal to one another.  
Through the angular point  $D$  of a rhomboid  $ABCD$ , a straight line is drawn bisecting the angle  $ADC$ . If a parallel straight line be drawn through the opposite point  $B$ , prove that it will bisect the angle  $ABC$ .
- III. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, prove that the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.
- IV. Prove that the sum of the opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle is equal to two right angles.

A six-sided rectilineal figure  $ABCDEF$  is inscribed in a circle. Show that the sum of the alternate angles,  $FAB$ ,  $BCD$ , and  $DEF$  is equal to four right angles.

## PART II.

- V.  $D$  is the middle point of the side  $BC$  of a triangle  $ABC$ .  $AD$  is joined. Through any point  $E$  in  $AD$  straight lines  $EF$  and  $EG$  are drawn parallel to  $AB$  and  $AC$  respectively, meeting  $BC$  in  $F$  and  $G$ . Prove by the first book of Euclid that  $BF$  is equal to  $GC$ .
- VI. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, show that the angles which this line makes with the tangent

are equal to the angles in the alternate segments of the circle.

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VII.  $PQ$  is a chord of a circle whose centre is  $O$ .  $A$  is a point on the circumference.  $PA$ ,  $OA$ , and  $QA$  are joined. A straight line  $AD$  is drawn through  $A$ , making the angle  $PAD$  equal to the angle  $QAO$ , and meeting  $PQ$  in  $D$ . Show that  $AD$  is perpendicular to  $PQ$ .

VIII. Describe a circle about a given triangle.

PART III.

IX. Divide a straight line similarly to a given divided straight line.

$ABC$  is an isosceles triangle having the side  $AC = AB$ .  $AC$  and  $AB$  are bisected at  $F$  and  $E$  and  $FE$  is joined.  $FE$  is then bisected at  $M$ . Prove that if  $CM$  be joined and produced to cut  $AB$  in  $G$ , then  $AG$  is one-third of  $AB$ .

X. If two straight lines be parallel, and one of them be perpendicular to a plane, prove that the other is also perpendicular to the plane.

From a point outside a plane any two straight lines are drawn equally inclined to the plane. Prove that they make equal angles with the line joining their points of intersection with the plane.

XI. Prove that—

$$\log_a \frac{b}{c} = \log_a b - \log_a c$$

$$\text{and } \log_a bc = \log_a b + \log_a c$$

Show that—

$$6 \log \frac{7}{2} + 2 \log \frac{8}{21} + 3 \log \frac{27}{49} + \log \frac{43}{81} = \log 27$$

XII. Prove that the sides of any triangle are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.

Prove that in any triangle

$$\frac{\text{Cot } \frac{C}{2}}{a + b - c} = \frac{\text{cot } \frac{B}{2}}{a - b + c} = \frac{\text{cot } \frac{A}{2}}{b + c - a}$$

XIII. A man observes that the angle of elevation of the top of a certain building is  $30^\circ$ . Walking on level ground a certain distance towards the building he observes the angle is increased to  $45^\circ$ . Going still nearer to the

building by a distance of 10 yards less than he walked in the first instance he observes the angle of elevation to be  $60^\circ$ . Find the height of the building in feet correct to two places of decimals.

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 DIVISION B.

## 8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What is meant by the terms "resultant force," "component force?" Show how to find the components in two given directions of any given force. If there be two forces of given strength,  $OA$  and  $OB$ , and  $OB$  be fixed, but the direction of  $OA$  be not fixed, then the extremity of the resultant will lie always on a certain circle.
- II. If a body lie at rest on a level table, what is the condition of equilibrium? How is it that a spherical shell of iron will roll freely about on the table, whereas a hemispherical basin always tends to settle on one point? Will pouring water into the basin make any difference to its stability?
- III. Find the relation between the power and the weight in the screw. If power be applied to turn a screw and so lift a heavy weight or do other work, the screw does not generally reverse its motion when the power ceases to act. Why is this?
- IV. Define the terms *momentum*, *force*, *horsepower*. If an engine can drive vertically to a height of 25 feet a jet of water through a pipe of 2-in. diameter, what is the horsepower of the engine? Friction and air-resistance are to be neglected, and  $g$  may be taken equal to 32.
- V. What is a simple pendulum? A pendulum, whose time of oscillation in Adelaide is one second, is taken to the equator, where gravity is less by  $\frac{1}{10}$ th per cent. than it is in Adelaide. How long will the pendulum now take to vibrate?
- VI. What is meant by the term "centrifugal force?" Explain why a bicycle is generally safer than a tricycle for rounding a corner quickly.

- VII. A cylinder 6 feet long is made of wood, ballasted to keep it upright. In fresh water it sinks to a depth of 4 feet, in sea water to a depth of 3.89 feet. Compare the densities of fresh and sea water.
- VIII. Explain the principle of the barometer, and how it may be used to determine the heights of mountains. A barometer when made is found to have a little air between the mercury and the closed end of the tube, consequently the mercury stands only at 65 cm. The space above the mercury is 20 cm. long. If the tube be inclined to an angle of  $45^\circ$  with the vertical, this space becomes only 5 cm. long. What would the barometer read in a vertical position if there were no air?
- IX. Describe the siphon, and explain the limitations to its action. How will the nature of the fluid affect these limitations?

## DIVISION B.

## 9. CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

(N.B.—Candidates are expected to write formulae and equations wherever possible.)

- I. Explain *in your own words* what you understand by the laws of definite and multiple proportions.
- II. Given 336 grammes of caustic potash in warm concentrated solution, how much potassium chlorate can be theoretically obtained from it by passing chlorine gas into the solution?
- III. Potassium chloride and bromide are respectively heated with concentrated sulphuric acid. Explain the action in each case and account for the difference.
- IV. Explain the use of the term *ammonium*, and state some of the general characteristics of ammonium salts.
- V. Describe briefly the manufacture of oil of vitriol, explaining the chemical changes involved.
- VI. Name the principal minerals in which fluorine occurs in nature, and state their composition. How is hydrofluoric acid prepared, and what are its properties?
- VII. Explain how sodium and potassium are prepared, and state

their chief characteristics. Describe any one metallurgical process in which sodium is used.

- VIII. What is Felspar? Explain the changes it undergoes under atmospheric influences and the importance of these changes in the economy of nature.
- IX. State briefly what you know of acetic acid.
- X. The specific heat of mercury is .033. Explain clearly what you understand by this statement.

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DIVISION B.

10. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain why it is that the post office bells are better heard in suburbs to the east of the post office when a west wind is blowing than when an east wind is blowing.
- II. Give a description of the apparatus used and the method of procedure for marking the boiling point on a mercurial thermometer.
- Describe the Fahrenheit, Centigrade, and Réaumur scales of temperature, and express  $57^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit in each of the other scales.
- III. Explain why it is that the water in a canvas water-bag, exposed for some time on a hot day to a current of air, is always cooler than the surrounding atmosphere.
- IV. Give a description of one of Joule's experiments for determining the mechanical equivalent of heat.
- V. If a pencil of parallel rays fall upon a concave spherical mirror, prove that all those rays which pass near to the centre of the mirror will be converged approximately to one point, and find the position of this point. What name is given to the point?
- VI. How would you prove that white light is in reality composed of a number of differently coloured lights blended together.
- VII. Describe the electrophorus and explain its action.
- VIII. What is the difference in the actions of magnetic and diamagnetic bodies when placed under the influence of a

strong magnet. Name three magnetic metals and three diamagnetic metals.

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- IX. Describe some form of voltaic battery which will give a fairly constant current.
- X. The electrical resistance offered by a mile of copper wire .635 millimetres in diameter is 87 ohms. What length of copper wire with a diameter of .88 millimetres will offer the same resistance? Give the result in feet.

## DIVISION B.

### II. (a) BOTANY.

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

Time—Two hours.

- I. Describe the accompanying plant.
- II. By what various modes do plants climb? Give an example of each.
- III. Refer an *orchid* and *lily* each to its respective class and sub-class. Give the reasons for your answer.
- IV. Describe some of the chief modifications of the staminal-whorl in respect of adhesion and cohesion.
- V. Define *petiole*, *corymb*, *basilary style*, *pyxis*, *achene*.
- VI. What is the nature of the organs termed *phyllodia*? Name some native plants possessing them.

## DIVISION B.

### II. (a.) PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Two hours.

- I. What are the chief functions of the liver? How is it supplied with blood, and in what respect does this supply differ from that of other organs?
- II. When a kidney is cut open lengthways what structures can be seen with the naked eye? What is the special work of the kidneys?
- III. Explain (*with a diagram*) how a spinal nerve is joined to the spinal cord. What are the functions of the spinal nerve and of the nerve roots? How can your statements be proved?

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- IV. What is the thoracic duct? Where does it begin and end? What does it contain after an ordinary meal, and when no food has been taken for some time?
- V. The blood flows through the tissues of the body in a system of closed tubes; how then do the tissues which lie outside the blood vessels receive their nutriment? What is lymph, and what becomes of it?

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DIVISION B.

12. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

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

Time—Three hours.

[You are permitted to attempt ten questions only. The value of a full answer is shown in brackets after each question.]

- I. Describe the various deposits of which the floor of the ocean is composed, as ascertained by deep soundings. [10]
- II. Describe the currents of the North Atlantic, and what are their presumed effects upon the climate of N.W. Europe and Newfoundland. [12]
- III. How are these movements of the ocean-waters explained? [7]
- IV. How can you prove that the coast-cliffs in some parts of St. Vincent-Gulf are retreating before the action of the sea? [10]
- V. By what natural agents may rock-fragments be converted into pebbles? How may you distinguish the pebbles formed by one agent from those formed by any other? [12]
- VI. What is the nature and origin of the mounds of the "mound-springs" in the Lake Eyre basin? [10]
- VII. Explain the theory of the issue of water from these "mound-springs." [10]
- VIII. What is the origin of the salt-deposit in the bed of Lake Torrens? What other origin is possible, but why not applicable? [12]
- IX. What are *landslips*? How are they caused? [7]
- X. Explain the terms "perched blocks," "talus," "moraine," "escarpment," "alluvium." [10]
- XI. Describe a "raised-beach." [7]
- XII. Distinguish a "raised-beach" from a bank of beach-material forced inland by heavy seas [7]

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1891.

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To His Excellency the RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF KINTORE, M.A., LL.D., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in Chief in and over the Province of South Australia, and the dependencies thereof, &c., &c., &c.

The Council of the University of Adelaide have the honour to present to your Excellency the following Report of the Proceedings of the University during the year 1891.

## I. CHANGES IN THE COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.

On the 30th of October the Right Reverend George Wyndham Kennion, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Adelaide, and John Davies Thomas, M.D., resigned their seats on the Council. Their resignations were accepted, to take effect from the 9th November.

In November

Edward Charles Stirling, M.A., M.D.,  
William Barlow, LL.D.,  
John Anderson Hartley, B.A., B.Sc.,  
John Alexander Cockburn, M.D., M.P.,  
Frederick Ayers, M.A.,

in conformity with the provisions of the University Act, ceased to hold office as Members of the Council; and on the 25th of that month the Senate elected the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Council:—

William Barlow, LL.D.  
Frederick Ayers, M.A.  
Edward Charles Stirling, M.A., M.D.  
John Anderson Hartley, B.A., B.Sc.  
Alfred Austin Lendon, M.D.  
John Alexander Cockburn, M.D., M.P.  
George John Robert Murray, B.A.

## II. THE SENATE.

The Senate, on the 22nd of July, re-elected Frederic Chapple, B.A., B.Sc., to be Warden. Thomas Ainslie Caterer, B.A., was re-appointed Clerk of the Senate.



III. ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

At a Congregation held on the 17th of April, the following Undergraduates were admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws—

William Eberhard Heuzenroeder,  
Lewis Garner Wright.

At the Commemoration held on the 16th December, the following were admitted to Degrees—

Richard Bullock Andrews	}	To the Degree of LL.B.
James Gilbert McDougall		
Judah Moss Solomon		
Edward Warner Benham		
Charles a'Court Bloxam		
Ernest Maurice Sabine		
Charles Henry Standish Hope		To the Degree of M.D.
Cecil Silas Mead	}	To the Degrees of M.B. and Ch. B.
Henry Arthur Powell		
Laura Margaret Fowler		
Henry O'Halloran Giles		
Leonard Llewellyn Seabrook		
Agnes Marie Johanna Heyne	}	To the Degree of B.A.
Walter James McCarthy		
John Dalby		
James Bernard Allen	}	To the Degree of B.Sc.
Alexander Wyllie		
Frederic John Chapple		
James Linklater Thomson		
Isbister		

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

William George Torr, LL.B., Dublin.  
Richard Sanders Rogers, M.B., Ch.M., Edinburgh.  
Samuel Blackney, M.B., Toronto.  
Percival Bollen, M.B., Toronto.  
James Richard Fowler, M.A., Cambridge.  
Gildart Harvey Bray, M.A., Aberdeen.  
Honourable Albert Edward John Henniker-Major, B.A., Cambridge.

IV. STATUTES AND REGULATIONS.

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

ACADEMIC DRESS.—The Statute on Academic Dress allowed on the 18th December, 1886, has been repealed, and a new Statute substituted.

M.B. AND CH.B. DEGREES.—Regulation II. allowed on the 13th August, 1890, has been repealed, and a new Regulation substituted.

B.Sc. DEGREE.—Regulation VI. of the Degree of Bachelor of Science allowed on the 18th December, 1886, has been repealed and a new Regulation substituted.

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.—During the year a new Regulation was made, providing for a Special Examination in March, for intending Medical Students. It has, however, become inoperative, in consequence of changes made with regard to the Preliminary Examination of Medical Students by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. The requirements of the General Medical Council have been met by the new Regulation II. of the M.B. and CH.B. Degrees.

#### V. NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

The number of undergraduates in the various courses is 110, and of non-graduating students 136.

#### VI. FACULTY OF LAWS.

Five students commenced the course for the LL.B. Degree; three undergraduates completed the first, three the second, and eight the third year's course. Three students obtained certificates that they had passed in the Law of Property; one in the Law of Contracts; one in Constitutional Law; five in the Law of Wrongs; and four in the Law of Evidence and Procedure.

The total number of undergraduates studying for the LL.B. degree was twenty-four, and fifteen non-graduating students have been preparing for certificates to enable them to practise in the Supreme Court.

The Stow Prize has been awarded to Francis Leslie Stow, a student of the second year.

#### VII. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Seven students commenced the course for the M.B. Degree, and one student from the University of Edinburgh was admitted *ad eundem statum*. Four completed the first year's course; three the second; seven the third; three the fourth; and five the fifth.

Seven non-graduating students attended the course of lectures on Biology; two the lectures on Anatomy, Botany, and Chemistry; two the lectures on Medicine; and one the lectures on Surgery.

There were no non-graduating students in Physiology this year. Sir Thomas Elder's annual prize for students in Medicine was awarded to James Atkinson Bonnin, the best student in the First year.

The Everard Scholarship was awarded to Cecil Silas Mead.

VIII. FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Four students commenced the course for the B.Sc. Degree, and one student was admitted to the second year, he having completed the first year by means of the Higher Public Examination. Three completed the first, six the second, and five the third year's course.

The number of non-graduating students attending lectures in the different subjects was as follows:—Mathematics, 5; Physics, 46; Chemistry, 47; Electric Engineering, 20; and Geology, 17.

The Angas Engineering Exhibition was awarded to James Watson Brown.

The Council have postponed the nomination of a Scholar to the Science Scholarship offered by the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, until after the examination for the Angas Engineering Scholarship, to be held in March.

ST. ALBAN'S SCHOLARSHIP.

Frederick James Alfred Bowen was nominated to the St. Alban's (Freemasons') Scholarship, and elected to study for the B.Sc. Degree.

IX. FACULTY OF ARTS

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

The number of non-graduating students attending Lectures in the different subjects was as follows:—English Language and Literature, 7; Latin and Greek, 2; Logic, 1; and Mental and Moral Science, 1.

The University Scholarships were awarded to Frank Palmer Boundy, Leslie Herbert Nicholls, and Charles Bickerton Blackburn.

The John Howard Clark Scholarship for proficiency in English Literature was awarded to Gilbert Bertram Hone.

Miss Jessie Bostock was nominated to the Commercial Travellers' Scholarship, and commenced the course for the B.A. Degree.

X. BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.

Three students commenced the course for the Mus. Bac. Degree.

The Ordinary Examination for students of the third year, which was postponed in November, 1890, was held in March. Three candidates entered; one passed in the second class, and one in the third class.

At the Examination in November three completed the first,

one the second, and two the third year. The total number of graduating students in Music was twenty-one.

XI. EVENING CLASSES.

Evening Classes were held in the following subjects :—Physics, Practical Physics, Inorganic Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Geology, and Electric Engineering.

In Appendix D will be found a table showing the subjects of the Lectures, the names of the Lecturers, the number of Lectures delivered, and the number of students who attended during each Term.

XII. HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Twenty-six candidates entered themselves for various subjects of the Higher Public Examination. The results are shown in Appendix C.

XIII. SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

At the Special Senior Public Examination in March, four candidates entered, and all passed in the Third Class.

At the Examination held in November, sixty-nine candidates entered. Eight passed in the First Class, sixteen in the Second, and twenty-six in the Third Class. Three candidates passed in special subjects.

In Appendix F will be found the Class List.

XIV. JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

At the Special Junior Public Examination held in March, six candidates entered for special subjects, to enable them to proceed to the M.B. degree.

One hundred and ten candidates entered at the Examination held in November. Fourteen passed in the First Class, eight in the Second, and thirty-one in the Third Class; and twenty-one candidates passed, but were not classified, as they were over the prescribed age. Five candidates passed in special subjects.

In Appendix G will be found the Class List.

XV. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

At the Examination held in March, forty-six candidates entered, of whom thirty-four passed. Three hundred and thirty-one candidates entered for the Preliminary Examination held in September. One hundred and ninety-five passed.

In Appendix H will be found the names of those who passed.

XVI. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

Public Examinations in the Theory of Music were held this year at Adelaide, Jamestown, and Moonta.

In the Junior Division ninety-two candidates entered; thirty-eight gained First Class Certificates, and forty-one Second Class Certificates.

In the Senior Division twenty-one candidates entered; two gained First Class Certificates and eleven Second Class Certificates.

In the Practice of Music one hundred and eleven candidates entered for the Junior Division. Thirty-four obtained First Class Certificates and fifty-two Second Class Certificates.

In the Senior Division of the Practice of Music fifty-seven candidates entered; twenty-two obtained First Class Certificates, and twenty-five Second Class Certificates.

The Class Lists will be found in Appendix E.

#### XVII. ASSOCIATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, AND AFFILIATION TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Council, application was made to the University of Oxford to admit the University of Adelaide to the privileges conferred on certain Indian and Colonial Universities. The application was granted.

Application was also made to the University of Cambridge to confer on Students from the University of Adelaide the same privileges as are conferred on Students from Colleges affiliated to the University of Cambridge. This application was also granted.

#### XVIII. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

In February the Council received an invitation to send delegates to the ninth Intercolonial Congress of Orientalists, to be held in London in September.

The Council appointed the Chancellor (His Honor Chief Justice Way) to represent the University at the conference.

#### XIX. CADETSHIP AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

No candidate presented himself for examination.

#### XX. REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY ON THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY.

Professor Boulger, M.A., D.LITT., and Horatio Thomas Whittell, M.D., were re-elected to represent the University on the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia.

XXI. 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.

XXII. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the income and expenditure during the year 1891, duly audited, is annexed to this Report. There is also a further statement, showing the actual position of the University with respect to its property, funds, and liabilities to the close of 1891.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

GEO. H. FARR,  
Vice-Chancellor.

Adelaide, January, 1892.

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APPENDIX A.

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LIST OF STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

LL.B.

Adams, Charles Francis  
 Ash, George  
 Ayers, Julian

Homburg, Hermann  
 Little, Egbert Percy Graham

M.B.

Bonnin, James Atkinson  
 Cooper, Claude Tidswell  
 Downer, John Henry  
 Hornabrook, Rupert Walter

Jude, Frederick John  
 Purchas, Frederic Maurice  
 Sineaton, Bronte  
 Tucker, William Alfred Edgcumbe  
 (admitted *ad eundem statum*)

B.A.

Blackburn, Charles Bickerton  
 Bostock, Jessie Elizabeth  
 Boundy, Frank Palmer

Campbell, Richard Adderley  
 Nicholls, Leslie Herbert

B.Sc.

Bowen, Frederick James Alfred  
 Brown, James Watson  
 Richardson, Frank, Joseph Webb (ad-  
 mitted to 2nd year).

Smith, Charles Frisby  
 Walker, Ellen Lawson

Mus. BAC.

Cooke, Florence Emmeline  
 Moffatt, Teresa Blanche

Niall, Eleanor Mary

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APPENDIX B.

CLASS LIST.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.,  
MARCH, 1891.

The names in all classes are in alphabetical order.

	FIRST YEAR.		THIRD CLASS,
	FIRST CLASS.		Beare, Edwin Arthur
None			Hourigan, Richard Edward
	SECOND CLASS.		THIRD YEAR.
Heffer, Richard Henderson			FIRST CLASS.
	THIRD CLASS.	None	
None			SECOND CLASS.
	SECOND YEAR.	None	
	FIRST CLASS.		THIRD CLASS.
None			Heuzenroeder, William Eberhard
	SECOND CLASS.		Sabine, Ernest Maurice
None			Wright, Lewis Garner

The following Student of the Second Year is entitled to a certificate of having passed in—

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.  
Whitby, Percy Edward Robert

The following Students of the Third Year are entitled to Certificates of having passed in—

LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE.  
Gwynne, Illyd Gordon

LAW OF WRONGS.

Benny, Benjamin | Gwynne, Illyd Gordon

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.,  
NOVEMBER, 1891.

The undermentioned Undergraduates passed this Examination :—

	FIRST YEAR.		THIRD CLASS.
	FIRST CLASS.	None	
None			THIRD YEAR.
	SECOND CLASS.		FIRST CLASS.
Ash, George		None	
	THIRD CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.
Gunson, William Joseph			Andrews, Richard Bullock
	SECOND YEAR.		McDougall, James Gilbert
	FIRST CLASS.		Solomon, Judah Moss
Stow, Francis Leslie			THIRD CLASS.
	SECOND CLASS.		Benham, Edward Warner
None			Bloxam, Charles a'Court



The following Students of the First Year are entitled to Certificates of having passed in :—

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

Fox, John Henry		Wadey, Walter Henry
McLachlan, Alexander John		

The following Student of the Second Year is entitled to a Certificate of having passed in :—

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Winnall, John Edward Hyde

The following Students of the Third Year are entitled to Certificates of having passed in :—

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE.

Beare, Edwin Arthur		von Bertouch, Rudolph Paul
Benny, Benjamin		Albrecht

THE LAW OF WRONGS.

Beare, Edwin Arthur		Whitby, Percy Edward Robert
von Bertouch, Rudolph Paul		
Albrecht		

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE,  
NOVEMBER, 1891.

PASSED.

Hope, Charles Henry Standish.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF M.B.  
AND CH.B., NOVEMBER, 1891.

The names in the First Class are in order of merit ; those in the Second and Third are in alphabetical order.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Bonnin, James Atkinson

SECOND CLASS.

Cooper, Claude Tidswell

	Hornabrook, Rupert Walter
--	---------------------------

THIRD CLASS.

Smeaton, Bronte

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

Hone, Frank Sandland

THIRD CLASS.

Fischer, George Alfred

The following candidate passed in Anatomy, Physiology, and Practical Chemistry, in order to complete the Second Year :—

Tucker, William Alfred Edgecumbe

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Sangster, John Ikin

Tucker, William Alfred Edgecumbe

	Corbin, Cecil
--	---------------

Irwin, Henry Offley	SECOND CLASS.
Gunson, John Bernard	THIRD CLASS.
Moule, Edward Ernst	Russell, Alfred Edward James.
Cavenagh, Wentworth Rowland	FOURTH YEAR.
Shanahan, Patrick Francis	FIRST CLASS.
Gibbes, Alexander Edward	SECOND CLASS.
Mead, Cecil Silas	THIRD CLASS.
Powell, Henry Arthur	FIFTH YEAR.
Fowler, Laura Margaret	FIRST CLASS.
Giles, Henry O'Halloran	SECOND CLASS.
	THIRD CLASS.
	Seabrook, Leonard Llewellyn

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.,  
NOVEMBER, 1891.

FIRST YEAR.

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Blackburn, Charles Bickerton...	...	Latin	...	...	...	First Class
Nicholls, Leslie Herbert	...	Latin	...	...	...	Second Class
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton...	...	Greek	...	...	...	First Class
Nicholls, Leslie Herbert	...	Greek	...	...	...	First Class
Nicholls, Leslie Herbert	...	Mathematics	...	...	...	Third Class

SECOND YEAR.

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Trudinger, Walter	...	Latin	...	...	...	First Class
Hone, Gilbert Bertram	...	Latin	...	...	...	First Class
Trudinger, Anna	...	Latin	...	...	...	First Class
Trudinger, Walter	...	Greek	...	...	...	First Class
Trudinger, Anna	...	Greek	...	...	...	First Class
Hone, Gilbert Bertram	...	Greek	...	...	...	First Class
Trudinger, Walter	...	Mathematics	...	...	...	Second Class
Hone, Gilbert Bertram	...	Mathematics	...	...	...	Third Class

THIRD YEAR.

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna	...	Classics and Ancient History	...	...	...	First Class
McCarthy, Walter James	...	Classics and Ancient History	...	...	...	First Class
Dalby, John	...	Classics and Ancient History	...	...	...	Third Class
Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna	...	Mathematics	...	...	...	Third Class
McCarthy, Walter James	...	Mathematics	...	...	...	Third Class
Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna	...	Modern Languages	...	...	...	First Class

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.,  
NOVEMBER, 1891.

FIRST YEAR.

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Brown, James Watson ...	...	...	Chemistry	...	...	Third Class
Brown, James Watson ...	...	...	Physics	...	...	Second Class
Plummer, Violet May ...	...	...	Physics	...	...	Second Class
Brown, James Watson ...	...	...	Mathematics	...	...	Second Class
Plummer, Violet May ...	...	...	Mathematics	...	...	Third Class
Plummer, Violet May ...	...	...	Biology	...	...	Second Class

PASSED.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

Walker, Ellen Lawson

THIRD CLASS.

None.

SECOND YEAR.

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Benham, Ellie ...	...	...	Physiology	...	...	Second Class
Smith, Julian Augustus Roman	...	...	Physics	...	...	Second Class
Corbin, Hugh Burton ...	...	...	Physics	...	...	Third Class
Smith, Julian Augustus Roman	...	...	Mathematics	...	...	First Class
Howchin, Stella ...	...	...	Mathematics	...	...	Second Class
Haslam, Joseph Auburn ...	...	...	Mathematics	...	...	Third Class
Corbin, Hugh Burton...	...	...	Geology	...	...	Third Class

PASSED.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

None.

THIRD CLASS.

Richardson, Frank Joseph Webb

THIRD YEAR.

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Allen, James Bernard ...	...	...	Mathematics	...	...	Third Class
Wyllie, Alexander ...	...	...	Mathematics	...	...	Third Class
Allen, James Bernard ...	...	...	Physics	...	...	Second Class
Chapple, Frederic John ...	...	...	Physics	...	...	Third Class
Allen, James Bernard ...	...	...	Geology	...	...	First Class
Wyllie, Alexander } equal	...	...	Geology	...	...	First Class
Clark, Arthur Howard ...	...	...	Geology	...	...	Second Class
Chapple, Frederick John ...	...	...	Geology	...	...	Second Class
Isbister, James Linklater Thomson	...	...	Chemistry	...	...	Third Class

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MUS. BAC.,  
MARCH, 1891.

THIRD YEAR.  
FIRST CLASS.  
None.  
SECOND CLASS.

Way, Kate Isabel.

THIRD CLASS.

Winwood, Susan Ann

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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MUS. BAC.,  
NOVEMBER, 1891.

The Names in all Classes are in alphabetical order.

FIRST YEAR.  
FIRST CLASS.  
None.  
SECOND CLASS.

Moffatt, Teresa Blanche

THIRD CLASS.

Cooke, Florence Emmeline

| Hamer, Ethel May

SECOND YEAR.  
FIRST CLASS.  
None.

SECOND CLASS.  
None.

THIRD CLASS.

Bishop, Thomas James

THIRD YEAR.  
FIRST CLASS.

Campbell, Florence Way

SECOND CLASS.  
None.

THIRD CLASS.

Townsend, Alice Annie

---

APPENDIX C.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

CLASS LISTS.

HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1891.

The Names are arranged in alphabetical order.

LATIN—PART I.

Benbow, John | \*McNamara, David Joseph

LATIN PART—II.

\*Bayly, William Reynolds | \*Chignell, Arthur

GREEK—PART I.

None.

GREEK PART II.

Haslam, Ernest Bailey

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Hopcraft, Arthur Molyneux | Stephens, Sampson

PURE MATHEMATICS—PART I.

Benbow, John | Sells, Edward Perronet  
Chignell, Arthur | Wilson, William Reid

PURE MATHEMATICS—PART II.

Bosworth, Leslie Richard Eugene

PHYSICS—PART I.

Haslam, Ernest Bailey | Walters, Samuel  
Naylor, Deborah Ann | Wilson, Alec Graham  
Wainwright, William Edward | Wilson, William Reid

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

None.

LOGIC.

\*Chignell, Arthur.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Jenner, Charles James | Wilson, Alec Graham  
Wainwright, William Edward | Wilson, William Reid

BIOLOGY.

Heynemann, Wilhelmina Susanna | Pritchard, George Baxter  
Hillier

ORGANIC AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

None.

PHYSICS—PART II.

None.

GEOLOGY.

Jenner, Charles James | Wainwright, William Edward  
Lawrance, David Hermann

BOTANY.

Miller, John

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\* An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit.

NOVEMBER, 1891.—HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

26 Candidates entered themselves for the Higher Public Examination. The results are shown in the subjoined table:—

Subject.	Entered.	Passed.
Latin, Part I. ... ..	4	2
Latin, Part II. ... ..	3	2
Greek, Part I. ... ..	2	0
Greek, Part II. ... ..	2	1
Physics, Part I. ... ..	7	6
Physics, Part II. ... ..	1	0
English Language and Literature ... ..	2	2
Pure Mathematics, Part I. ... ..	7	4
Pure Mathematics, Part II. ... ..	1	1
Inorganic Chemistry ... ..	8	4
Logic ... ..	1	1
Applied Mathematics ... ..	2	0
Biology ... ..	6	2
Geology ... ..	3	3
Botany ... ..	1	1
Organic Chemistry ... ..	1	0

## APPENDIX D.

## EVENING CLASSES.

The following Table shows the subjects of the lectures, the names of the lecturers, the number of lectures delivered, and the number of students who attended Evening Classes during each term in 1891.

SUBJECT.	LECTURER.	No. of Lectures.	No. of Students.		
			First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.
Physics, Part I. ... ..	Professor Bragg	52	26	29	28
Physics, Part I., Practical ... ..	Professor Bragg	52	26	29	28
Chemistry, Inorganic ... ..	Professor Rennie	56	38	29	26
Chemistry, Practical ... ..	Professor Rennie	60	42	33	26
Geology ... ..	Professor Tate	58	16	17	16
Electric Engineering ... ..	Mr. R. W. Chapman	26	22	21	15

APPENDIX E.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE THEORY OF MUSIC,  
NOVEMBER, 1891.

All classes are in alphabetical order.

FIRST CLASS.

Moffatt, Teresa Blanche		Waterman, Olive Elizabeth Alberta
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SECOND CLASS.

Ambrose, Ethel Mary Murray		O'Connor, Mary Ellen
Gale, Nellie Maud		Roediger, Esther Marie
Harry, Ada Violet		Scott, Ethel Maud Mary
Henderson, Jane Beatrice		Smith, Alice Frances
Hurcombe, Jessie Caroline		Yelland, Joseph Mann
Korff, Lizzie		

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE PRACTICE OF MUSIC  
NOVEMBER, 1891.

All classes are in alphabetical order.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Colwell, Louisa Jane		Poole, Kate Mary
Cottrell, Ellie		Raston, Edith Anna Maria
Davis, Ella Maud		Royse, Frances Elsie
Dunn, Amy		Russell, May Gwendolyn
Goss, Evelyn Janet		Sheppard, Grace Marian
Longson, Anna Margaret		Westover, Harriet Ada
Main, Jessie		Whitham, Agnes Helen
Osborne, Maud Marian		Williams, Emily Mary
*Pearson, Nellie		

SECOND CLASS.

Ambrose, Ethel Mary Murray		Knight, Maggie Moir
Anson, Emily Louisa		Lathern, Ellen Louise
Beach, Jeanie Way		Osterstock, Eleanor Elizabeth
Beach, Olive Marion		Ross, Eleanor Beatrice
Bowden, Ella Harriett		Scott, Ethel Maud Mary
Burford, Lilian May		Short, Ethel Augusta
Coles, Helen		Staples, Mary Anna Ethel
Eaton, Edith May		Warren, Kate Hilda
Fletcher, Harold Browning		Waterman, Olive Elizabeth Alberta
Goodall, Ada Annie		Webb, Adela Gertrude
Kerr, Daisy		

VIOLIN PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Davis, Ella Maud

SECOND CLASS.

None.



ORGAN PLAYING  
FIRST CLASS.

Stacy, William Thomas

SECOND CLASS.

None.

SINGING.

FIRST CLASS.

\*Anson, Emily Louisa  
Büring, Elizabeth

Patchell, Mary Emma

SECOND CLASS.

Hardy, Inez Mary  
Osborne, Maud Marion

Staples, Kate Mary  
Trewenack, Rose Elizabeth

\* In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the candidate passed *with credit*.

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE THEORY OF MUSIC  
NOVEMBER, 1891.

All Classes are in alphabetical order.

FIRST CLASS.

Anson, Emily Louisa  
Beeton, Alice Miriam  
Birks, Laurence  
Campbell, Richard Adderley  
Churchward, Ellen Daisy  
Collins, Bertha  
Coombe, Isabel Fanny  
Croft, Adela Harriett  
Fisher, Mary Anne  
Gardiner, Beryl  
Goode, Christina Love  
Goode, Evelyn Maria  
Goode, Laura Mary  
Goodhart, Mary Louisa  
Gerny, Herman Albert  
Haslam, Mabel Hesketh  
Hotson, Madeline Rose  
James, Emily May  
Mahony, Annie Gertrude

Malin, Ada Mary  
Mitchell, Ada Louisa  
Murray, Elizabeth Rosina  
Nicholson, Annie Amelia  
Prisk, Ethel Mary  
Read, Lucy Louisa  
Roberts, Nellie Edith Lloyd  
Roberts, Rhoda Daisy  
Robertson, Agnes Grace Maxwell  
Russell, Ada  
Russell, May Gwendolyn  
Rynn, Mary Catherine  
Shepherd, Percy Hudson  
Smily, Edith Florence  
Stacy, Maud Alice  
Stewart, Helena Sarah  
Trevenen, Dora  
Trevenen, Grace Howard  
Trevorrow, Kate

SECOND CLASS.

Caterer, Louisa Adelaide Mary  
Collison, Hilda  
Cragg, Kate  
Douglas, Alexandrina  
Edwards, Ada Annie  
Edwards, May Grey-Henderson  
Evans, Ethel  
Gall, Margaret Ann  
Goode, Ethel Jane  
Gooden, Edith May  
Gordon, Annie Louise  
Gosse, Edith Mary

Harrison, Maude Catherine  
Hill, Edith  
Hornabrook, Hilda  
Hugall, Florence Louisa  
Hunt, Lily May  
Jones, Clara  
Jose, Mabel Mary  
Kruger, Otilia  
McEwin, Elizabeth Ramsay  
McKenzie, Betsy  
McNamara, Susannah  
Magraith, Frances Marion

Magraith, Kathleen Geraldine  
 Mudge, Charlotte Bowden  
 Munt, Ethel Elizabeth  
 Nalty, Mary  
 Pasfield, Elsie Adelaide  
 Pickett, Lucy  
 Porter, Annie Maud  
 Sayers, Alice Mabel  
 Shields, Mary Frances

Stacy, Ruth Mary  
 Stanton, Olive Pittar Stanton  
 Thomas, Nellie  
 Thyer, Marion Aide  
 Walker, Margaret Cunninghame  
 Whiting, James Alexander Clyde  
 Williams, Eleanor Maud  
 Wise, Amalia Beal

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE PRACTICE OF MUSIC,  
 NOVEMBER, 1891.

All classes are in alphabetical order.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Aldersey, Elizabeth Lee  
 Beeton, Alice Miriam  
 Bircher, Victoria Mary  
 Carlile, Mabel  
 Coles, Ada Cecelia  
 Croft, Adela Harriett  
 Davis, Edith  
 Douglas, Alexandrina  
 Goode, Laura Mary  
 Gosse, Edith Agnes Hay  
 Gosse, Edith Mary  
 Grose, Clara  
 Hill, Edith Miriam  
 Hotson, Madeline Rose  
 Hunt, Elizabeth Helen

Jones, Edith Clevedon  
 Love, Florence Maude  
 Magraith, Frances Marion  
 Marshall, Millicent Hornabrook  
 Mortess, Edith Emma  
 Murray, Elizabeth Rosina  
 Nicholson, Annie Amelia  
 Norman, Caroline  
 Pickett, Lucy  
 Read, Lucy Louisa  
 Rhead, Isabel Mary  
 Richards, Edna  
 Trudgen, Bertha  
 Walker, Clara

SECOND CLASS.

Anson, Clara May  
 Barnet, Florence Louisa  
 Bayly, Emma Louisa Stanton  
 Bidmead, Emily Dora  
 Biring, Edelgarde Adele  
 Burrell, Mary Edith  
 Butler, Florence Annie  
 Collins, Bertha  
 Crosbie, Wilfred Sootheran  
 Dixon, Jeanie Maud  
 Ehmcke, Wilhelmine Therese Ermine  
 Finlayson, Katherine Alice  
 Fisher, Mary Anne  
 Forward, Ellen  
 Gardiner, Beryl  
 George, Harriette Bridgland  
 Goodhart, Elizabeth Alice Maude  
 Haslam, Mabel Hesketh  
 Holbrook, Edith Adelaide  
 Hopkins, Bessie  
 Jones, Evelyn Hesketh Elizabeth  
 Laurence, Lillian Charlotte  
 Laurence, Sophy Farr

Lillecrapp, Olive Gertrude  
 Lillywhite, Winifred  
 McNamara, Susannah  
 Magraith, Kathleen Geraldine  
 Markham, Rebecca Emily  
 Medlyn, Clara Louisa  
 Nottage, Florence  
 O'Neil, Edward Patrick  
 Porter, Agnes May  
 Porter, Julia  
 Potter, Adelaide  
 Roediger, Esther Marie  
 Skewes, Sepha  
 Snelling, Mary Constance  
 Snow, Ethel Louise  
 Solomon, Miriam Sarah  
 Stanton, Olive Pittar Stanton  
 Stevens, Mary Louisa Anthony  
 Stewart, Helena Sarah  
 Sutton, Mary Emily  
 Tilbrook, Florence Adelaide  
 Warren, Mabel Mary

SINGING.

FIRST CLASS.

Lathern, Ellen Louise  
Martin, Ethel May  
Mudge, Helena

Mursell-Smith, Elizabeth Annie  
Sarah  
Smith, Katie Frances

SECOND CLASS.

Goode, Constance Emily  
Haslam, Mabel Hesketh  
Hill, May  
Mitchell, Ada Louisa

Pasfield, Elsie Adelaide  
Read, Lucy Louisa  
Smith, Susannah

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## APPENDIX F.

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### SPECIAL SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1891.

All Classes are in alphabetical order.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

None.

THIRD CLASS.

Ash, George, 1, 2, 7, 12  
Ayers, Julian, 1, 2, 7  
Campbell, Allan James, 1, 2, 7  
Pulleine, Robert Henry, 1, 2, 9, 10

*Last place of Education.*

Private Study

Mr. D'Arenberg's Tuition

Mr. D'Arenberg's Tuition

Private Study

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, 1891.—SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

4 Candidates entered themselves for this Examination, all of whom satisfied 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 ... ..	4	0	4	4	0	4
Greek ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pure Mathematics ... ..	4	0	4	3	0	3
Applied Mathematics ... ..	2	0	2	0	0	0
French ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
German ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
English ... ..	4	0	4	4	0	4
Chemistry ... ..	2	0	2	1	0	1
Physics ... ..	1	0	1	1	0	1
Botany and Physiology... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Geography and Geology	2	0	2	1	0	1

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1891.

FIRST CLASS.

*Last Place of Education.*

Campbell, Archibald Way, 1*, 2, 4, 7*, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Collison, Edith, 1, 2*, 4*, 7, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Drew, Thomas Mitchell, 1*, 2*, 5, 7, 9*	Prince Alfred College
Main, Elsie Harriett, 1, 4*, 5, 7, 11*, 12*	Advanced School for Girls
Newman, Hubert Meredith, 1*, 2*, 3*, 7, 9*	Prince Alfred College
Plummer, Edith Victoria, 1*, 4*, 5*, 7, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Stuckey, Edward Joseph, 1, 2*, 3*, 4, 7*, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Weld, Elizabeth Eleanor, 1*, 2, 4*, 5*, 7, 11* 12*	Advanced School for Girls

SECOND CLASS.

Anthony, Frank James, 1, 4, 7, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Clark, Edward Vincent, 1*, 2*, 4, 7, 9	Prince Alfred College
Davis, Alfred Edwin, 1*, 4, 7*, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
DeMole, Violet, 1*, 4*, 5, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Gillman, Joseph Strickland, 1*, 2, 4, 7*, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Goode, Christina Love, 1*, 4*, 5, 7, 11, 12	Miss Aldersey's School
Holtje, Jessie, 1, 2*, 4, 5, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Hood, John Ulrich, 1*, 2*, 5, 9	Prince Alfred College
Kekwick, Edwin Huntley, 1, 2, 7, 9*	Prince Alfred College
Kelly, Patrick Leo, 1, 2, 7*, 10	Christian Brothers' College
Lamb, Lizzie Amaranth, 1*, 4, 5, 11*, 12	Ladies' Col. School, Semaphore
Shorney, Bertha Marion, 1, 4*, 5, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Stuckey, Francis Seavington, 1, 2, 4, 7*, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Whittington, Bertram, 1*, 2*, 7, 11	North Adelaide High School
Williams, Charles Hartley, 1*, 2*, 3, 7	Prince Alfred College
Williams, Dora Frances, 1*, 4*, 5, 7, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls

THIRD CLASS.

Ashton, Edward James Wilberforce, 1*, 2*, 9	Prince Alfred College
Bayly, Percival George Wykeham, 1*, 2, 7	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Bell, Willoughby George, 1*, 2, 3, 9	Prince Alfred College
Brazel, Daniel Francis, 1, 2, 4, 7, 10	Christian Brothers' College
Bundey, Ellen Milne, 1*, 4*, 12	Private Tuition
Clark, Rose Howard, 1, 4, 7	Miss Martin's School
Cook, Catherine Dixon, 1*, 2, 4, 5, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Dobbs, Eliza, 1*, 4, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Gurr, Alfred John, 1, 2, 9	Prince Alfred College
Harry, Arthur Hartley, 1*, 2, 3, 9	Prince Alfred College
Hastings, Harold, 1*, 2, 7*	Whinham College
Hodgson, Frank Vincent, 1*, 4, 7, 10	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Laughton, Florence, 1, 4, 5, 12	Mrs. Hübbe's School
Laycock, Harry, 1, 2, 4, 7, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Love, Florence Maude, 1, 4, 5, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Main, Charles Findlay, 1, 2*, 7	Private Tuition
Marryat, Cyril Beaumont, 1, 4, 7, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Newland, Henry Simpson, 1*, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Newland, Philip Mesmer, 1*, 2, 4, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Pearson, Isabella, 1*, 4, 11	Southfield School, Parkside
Robin, Ethelwyn, 1, 4, 11	Col. School for Girls, Norwood
Russell, May Gwendolyn, 1, 4, 12	Miss Aldersey's School
Sadleir, Eliza Georgina, 1, 4, 5, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls

Saunders, Moses Brandon, 1, 5, 9  
 Stockwell, Fred Clarence, 1 4, 7  
 Wright, Amelia Ellen, 1, 4, 7, 11, 12

Prince Alfred College  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School  
 Miss Wright's Tuition

The following Candidates passed in the undermentioned special subjects :—

Clark, Arthur Howard, 2  
 Powell, Francis William, 10  
 Way, Kate Isabel, 12

Private Tuition  
 Private Tuition  
 Private Tuition

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached.

The figures attached to the name of any Candidate show in which 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, 1891.—SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

69 *Candidates entered themselves for this Examination, of whom 16 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... ..	42	24	66	40	22	62
Latin ... ..	42	5	47	24	4	28
Greek ... ..	7	0	7	5	0	5
French ... ..	22	24	46	15	21	36
German... ..	13	18	31	4	13	17
Pure Mathematics ... ..	41	12	53	29	9	38
Applied Mathematics ... ..	2	0	2	0	0	0
Chemistry ... ..	29	0	29	23	0	23
Experimental Physics ... ..	7	0	7	5	0	5
Botany and Physiology ... ..	4	23	27	1	17	18
Physical Geography and Geology	5	21	26	0	18	18



APPENDIX G.

SPECIAL JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1891.

The following Students passed in the undermentioned subjects, for the purpose of commencing the Medical course :—

FIRST CLASS.

Jude, Frederick John, 7b\*

*Last Place of Education.*  
Prince Alfred College

SECOND CLASS.

Boucaut, Walter Hillary, 7a  
Cooper, Claude Tidswell, 7a  
Downer, John Henry, 6  
Jude, Frederick John, 7a  
Smeaton, Bronte, 6, 7a

Prince Alfred College  
Prince Alfred College  
Mr. D'Arenberg's tuition  
Prince Alfred College  
Mr. D'Arenberg's tuition

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached.

The figures attached to the name of any Candidate show in which subjects the Candidate passed as follows :—

- 1.—English
- 2.—Latin
- 3.—Greek
- 4.—French
- 5.—German

- 6.—Mathematics
- 7a.—Elementary Physics
- 7b.—Elementary Chemistry
- 7c.—Elementary Botany and Physiology

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1891.

All classes are in alphabetical order.

FIRST CLASS.

Austin, Emily Gertrude, 1\*, 2\*, 5, 7c\*  
Brown, Harry Wheeler, 1, 2, 4, 6\*, 7b\*  
Gepp, Herbert William, 1\*, 2\*, 6, 7b  
Heyne, Carl Franz, 1, 5\*, 6\*, 7b  
Lane, Annie, 1\*, 4\*, 5, 6, 7c  
Lyall, David Murray, 1\*, 2, 4\*, 6  
Magarey, Frank William Ashley, 1, 2\*, 5\*, 6, 7b  
Pilgrim, Ebenezer Pearson, 1\*, 2\*, 6, 7b  
Püttmann, Alexander Waldemar Alfred,  
4, 5\*, 6\*, 7a  
Robertson, Lionel Joseph, 1, 2, 3\*, 6\*, 7b  
Simpson, Gordon Liddon, 1\*, 4\*, 5, 6  
Smyth, Isabel Agnes Ekin, 1\*, 4\*, 5\*, 6\*, 7c  
Verco, Clement Armour, 1, 5\*, 6\*, 7a  
Young, Frederick William, 1, 2\*, 5\*, 6, 7b

*Last Place of Education.*  
Misses McMinn's School  
St. Peter's Collegiate School  
Prince Alfred College  
Prince Alfred College  
Advanced School for Girls  
Prince Alfred College  
Prince Alfred College  
Winham College  
Christian Brothers' College  
Prince Alfred College  
St. Peter's Collegiate School  
Advanced School for Girls  
Adelaide Collegiate School  
Prince Alfred College

SECOND CLASS.

Burgess, Ellen Amy, 1\*, 4, 7c\*  
Büring, Leopold, 1, 2, 5\*, 6, 7b  
Charlick, Annie Louisa, 1, 4, 5, 7c\*  
Field, Constance Ruby, 1, 4\*, 5, 6, 7c

Unley Park School  
Prince Alfred College  
Adelaide Girls' Collegiate School  
Advanced School for Girls

Goodhardt, George Elijah, 2\*, 4\*, 5  
 Hunter, William Allen, 1, 2\* 5, 7b  
 Lang, Sydney Chapman, 1, 2\* 6, 7b  
 Padman, Edward Clyde, 1\*, 2, 3, 6

St. Peter's Collegiate School  
 Prince Alfred College  
 Prince Alfred College  
 Prince Alfred College

THIRD CLASS.

Allnut, James Young Simpson, 1, 2, 6  
 Barwell, Henry Newman, 2, 5, 6  
 Burgoyne, George Thomas Cotter, 1\*, 6, 7b  
 Darwent, Herbert Joseph, 1, 2, 6  
 Degenhardt, Herbert Gustav Carl, 1, 4, 7b  
 Dew, Franklin Walter Pressey, 1, 2, 6  
 Dickinson, Laura Edith, 4, 5, 7c  
 Edwards, Percy Gilbert, 2, 5, 6,  
 Fisher, Benjamin Harry, 2, 5, 6, 7b  
 Goode, Kathleen Mercy, 1, 4, 7c  
 Hack, Leonard, 2, 4, 6  
 Hains, George Meyer, 1, 2, 6  
 Hawkes, Bessie Elaine, 1, 4, 7c\*  
 Hewer, Rosie Houstoun, 1, 4, 7c  
 Hodge, William Evans, 2, 4, 5, 7b  
 Hone, Frances Helen, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7c  
 Johnson, James Howard, 1, 6, 7b  
 Laurence, Lillian Charlotte, 1, 4, 6, 7c  
 Lawton, Ada May, 1, 4, 5, 7c  
 Mackenzie, Mary Kathrine, 1, 4, 5, 7c  
 Monk, Mabel Elsie, 1, 4, 5, 6  
 Moulden, Frank Beaumont, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7b  
 O'Grady, Standish John, 4, 6, 7a  
 Owen, Arthur Geoffrey, 2, 3, 4, 7b  
 Stone, Maud, 1\*, 4, 7c  
 Taylor, Edgar Hogan, 4, 6, 7b  
 Taylor, William Douglas, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7b  
 Trower, William Charles, 1, 2, 6  
 Trudinger, Dora, 1, 4, 5, 6  
 Verco, Elsie Mabel, 1\*, 4, 7c  
 Wyllie, Effie, 4, 5, 6, 7c

Semaphore Collegiate School  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School  
 Prince Alfred College  
 High School, Mt. Gambier  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School  
 High School, Mt. Gambier  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 Prince Alfred College  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School  
 Miss Aldersey's School  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School  
 Prince Alfred College  
 Unley Park School  
 Unley Park School  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 Winham College  
 Unley Park School  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School  
 Christian Brothers' College  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School  
 Collegiate School for Girls,  
 Norwood  
 Christian Brothers' College  
 Prince Alfred College  
 High School, Mt. Gambier  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 Advanced School for Girls

The following candidates also passed the Examination, but, being above the specified age, were not classified :-

Barr, Mary Alice, 4, 6, 7c  
 Bircher, Charles Louis Henry, 2, 4, 6\*, 7a, 7b  
 Edmunds, Joseph Charles, 2, 5, 6, 7b  
 Evans, Harold Maund, 2, 3, 4, 7b  
 Fraser, Edith Agnes, 1\*, 4\*, 5  
 Gosse, William Hay, 2, 6\*, 7b  
 Hemingway, Ada, 1, 4, 6, 7c  
 Hornabrook, Hilda Constance, 1, 4, 7c  
 Kennedy, William Henry, 2, 4, 6\*, 7b  
 Martin, Emily Rosa, 2, 4\*, 5, 6  
 Nairn, Archibald Balfour, 1\*, 2\*, 3\*, 6  
 Randell, Allan Elliott, 1\*, 2\*, 6  
 Robertson, Kathleen, 1, 4, 5  
 Russell, Herbert Henry Ernest, 1, 5, 6

Hardwicke College  
 Christian Brothers' College  
 St. Peter's College  
 St. Peter's College  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 St. Peter's College  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 Unley Park School  
 Christian Brothers' College  
 Miss Martin's School  
 Winham College  
 Winham College  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 Prince Alfred College

Rutt, Charles Walter, 2, 6, 7b  
 Scott, Ethel Maud Mary, 1\*, 4, 7c\*  
 Small, Amy Caroline, 1\*, 4, 5, 7c\*  
 Stubbs, Cyril Havelock, 1, 2, 6, 7b  
 Wilson, Charles Ernest Cameron, 1, 6, 7b  
 Warren, Kate Hilda, 1\*, 4, 7c  
 Young, Edith Alice, 1, 4, 7c

St. Peter's College  
 Unley Park School  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 Prince Alfred College  
 St. Peter's College  
 Misses McMinn's School  
 Mrs. Kelsey's School

The following candidates passed in the undermentioned special subjects:—

Boucant, Walter Hilary, 7b  
 Campbell, Allan James, 7a  
 Douglas, Francis John, 7a  
 Johnson, Edward Angas, 7a  
 Pulleine, Robert Henry, 6, 7a

Private Tuition  
 Mr. D'Arenberg's tuition  
 St. Peter's College  
 St. Peter's College  
 Private Study

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the candidate passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached.

The figures attached to the name of any Candidate show in which subjects the Candidate passed as follows:—

- 1.—English
- 2.—Latin
- 3.—Greek
- 4.—French
- 5.—German

- 6.—Mathematics
- 7a.—Elementary Physics
- 7b.—Elementary Chemistry
- 7c.—Elementary Botany and Physiology

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1891.

110 *Candidates entered themselves for this Examination, of whom 31 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 ... ..	52	35	87	29	25	54
Latin ... ..	61	3	64	37	3	40
Greek ... ..	7	0	7	7	0	7
French ... ..	22	38	60	18	31	49
German ... ..	36	29	65	18	18	36
Mathematics ... ..	59	24	83	47	12	59
Chemistry ... ..	50	0	50	28	0	28
Elementary Physics ...	19	0	19	8	0	8
Botany and Physiology	0	38	38	0	29	29

## APPENDIX H.

## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1891.

## Pass List in alphabetical order.

Adams, Elsie Harriet	Hawkes, Bessie Elaine
Anderson, Charles Buxton	Heseltine, Verner George
Benham, Clarence Booth	Jones, Clara
Birmingham, Edward Francis	Laurence, Ethel Eliza
Birks, William Kyffin	Laurence, Sophy Farr
Broadfoot, John William Richmond	Lyons, Fanny
Charlick, Annie Louisa	Mair, Constance Mary Morphett
Clark, Florence Howard	Malzard, William John Duncan
Clark, Rose Howard	Mitchell, Annie Fraser
Ehmcke, Therese Hermine Wilhelmine	O'Grady, Standish John
England, Annie Elizabeth	Padman, Edward Clyde
Field, Frederick Robert	Paterson, James Stewart
Fisk, John	Robertson, Agnes Grace Maxwell
Gamper, Ferdinand Joseph	Robertson, Lionel Joseph
Hamilton, Ethel Annie	Rogers, Maime Sturt
Hardy, Alfred Burton	Solomon, Annie
Harrison, Maude	Ward, Henry Torrens

## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER, 1891.

## Pass List in alphabetical order.

Addison, Alex. Gollan	Burden, Mildred Constance
Addison, Frank Claxton	Burford, Evaline
Allan, Charlotte Margaret Nancy Wilson Warmington	Burgess, May
Anderson, Ellen	Catchlove, Charles Hamilton
Anderson, Leo Laurence	Chapman, Marion Horsley
Angel, Charles	Chapple, Phoebe
Anthony, John Bell	Churchward, Ellen Daisy
Appelt, Louise	Clark, Alexander Charles
Barrett, Jocelyn Edward	Clark, Philip Sylvester
Bartels, Iris	Clough, Frederick Horton
Bayly, Beatrice Gerard	Colebatch, Walter John
Bayly, Maude Holdick	Collison, Alice May
Benham, Emma Maud	Colville, John
Birks, Katherine Louise	Corbin, John
Blunsden, James Thomas	Cowan, Horace Stanhope
Bolitho, Edith Annie	Crooks, Alexander Scott
Bowen, Mabel Louise	Crosby, Wilhemina Alice
Brain, William Stocks	Cruttenden, George Henry
Brett, Percival John	Davey, Bertram John
Brown, Charles Alexander	Degenhardt, Herbert Gustav Carl
Brown, Walter Henry	Dickinson, Laura Edith
Bullock, Harold John	Dingle, Herbert Mitchell
	Dollman, Annette Augusta

Doswell, Mabel Eva  
 Douglas, Alexandrina  
 Ebbs, Harvey Langford  
 Edmunds, Joseph Charles  
 Edmunds, Louis George  
 Edmunds, Robert Hugo  
 Edwards, Caroline  
 Farrow, Florence Edith  
 Fayers, Rose Lilian  
 Field, Harry Benthon  
 Flint, Ada  
 Forward, Mary Edith  
 Fowler, Rodney  
 Fox, Robert Owen  
 Fraser, Edith Agnes  
 Freer, Ada Olive  
 Fry, Frances Amelia  
 Fryar, Albert Edmund  
 Gardiner, Wycliffe Faulkner  
 Giles, Ireton Elliott  
 Giles, Nigel Stuart  
 Gjedsted, Charles Edward  
 Godden, Archibald  
 Goode, Henry Edward  
 Goode, Kathleen Mercy  
 Goodhart, George Elijah  
 Gregory, Harold Victor  
 Grey, William Charles  
 Gunson, George Frederick  
 Hack, Stella Ellie  
 Halcomb, Charles Digby  
 Hall, Charles Edward Adamson  
 Hannah, John Grey  
 Hannon, Thomas Francis  
 Hanson, Henry Laurence  
 Hantke, Theodore Charles  
 Hartley, Muriel Ida Maddison  
 Haslam, Mabel Hesketh  
 Heggaton, Rupert Dufty  
 Hemingway, Arthur John  
 Henderson, Maggie Bevis  
 Hervey, Annie Mary  
 Hewgill, Rupert Percy Alexander  
 Heyne, Ida Marie  
 Hill, Clement  
 Hills, Annie Ridge  
 Homburg, Robert  
 Horne, William Joseph  
 Howell, Hampton Henry  
 Howitt, George  
 Hunt, Lily May  
 Ifould, William Herbert  
 Jolly, Ernest Harry  
 Johns, Mabel  
 Jones, Walter Arnold  
 Jones, Percy Walter

Judell, Julius Victor  
 Kayser, Ida Louise  
 Kelly, Anne Teresa  
 Kelly, Isabel  
 Kelly, John Duncan  
 Kennedy, Samuel Kiernan  
 Knox, Harloe John  
 Laffer, Percy Humphris  
 Laidlaw, John William  
 Landseer, Elsie Florence  
 Landseer, Lawrence Harcourt  
 Lasscock, Arthur Thomas  
 Lever, Albert Charles  
 Lever, Richard Hayly  
 Long, Sarah  
 McMahan, John Thomas  
 McMahan, Lawrence Patrick  
 Madge, Albert Lavington John  
 Magarey, Percy Rupert Robertson  
 Maitland, Alexander  
 Malin, Stanley Arthur  
 Martin, Edith Fanny  
 Martin, William  
 Mayne, Florence Maude  
 Moncrieff, Percy Woods  
 Moore, Albert Walter  
 Moule, John William  
 Murray, Elizabeth Rosina  
 Nesbit, Reginald George  
 Neville, Ann Alice  
 Newbery, Arthur Kent  
 Newland, Marra Victor  
 Nicholls, George Austin  
 O'Brien, Mary Elizabeth  
 Packard, John Whinham  
 Parker, Minnie  
 Pearce, Robert Hugh  
 Pellew, Louie May  
 Phillips, James Howard  
 Pollitt, Mary Alice Maude Carelton  
 Prisk, Ethel Mary  
 Proctor, Harold Antliffe Tetley  
 Rainsford, Mary Jean  
 Ralph, Edgar Maurice  
 Randall, Allan Elliott  
 Ritchie, David Johnson  
 Robertson, Gertrude Annie  
 Robson, Helen Gertrude  
 Rogers, George Henry  
 Rose, William Alfred  
 Russell, May Gwendolyn  
 Sabine, Robert Routh  
 Sadleir, Eliza Georginia  
 Sadleir, Mary Hammersley  
 Salter, Leslie Nattle  
 Sare, Joseph Herbert

Scott, Ethel Maud Mary  
 Shannon, William  
 Shepherd, Stuart Sidgett  
 Shorney, Herbert Frank  
 Small, Amy Caroline  
 Smith, Gertrude Law  
 Smith, Percy Law  
 Smith, Stanley  
 Snow, Ethel Louise  
 Solly, Bertram Campbell Travers  
 Steel, John  
 Stephens, Charles Francis  
 Swann, Minna Jane  
 Swannell, Helena Mary  
 Swindells, Stanley Holt Rowe  
 Tall, George Silas  
 Tanner, Herbert John  
 Taylor, William Douglas  
 Trathan, John Edwin

Trüdinger, Lily  
 Turnbull, George Bagot  
 Vandenberg, William John  
 Verco, Elsie Mabel  
 Verco, Sydney Manton  
 von Bertouch, Bernhard  
 von Doussa, Frank  
 Warren, Kate Hilda  
 Waterman, Olive  
 Way, Inman  
 Webb, Allan Maclaren  
 Wehrstedt, Walter Franz  
 Welch, Edwin Boucher  
 Whittington, Percy  
 Williamson, Florence Matilda  
 Wiltshire, James Thomas  
 Wooldridge, Garbut Thomas  
 Woolnough, Ernest Ralph  
 Zwar, Herman

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*BALANCE SHEETS,*

1891.

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*Amount of Income and Expenditure for the year 1891, furnished in*  
INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Balance in Bank</i> on 31st December, 1890 ... ..				704	10	11
<i>Income—</i>						
H.M. Government subsidy on endowments ... ..	3,207	5	0			
H.M. Government South Australian Scholarship	1,000	0	0			
<i>Fees—</i>						
Arts and Sciences ... ..	£690	2	3			
Law ... ..	330	13	6			
Medicine ... ..	951	17	0			
Music ... ..	470	12	6			
Preliminary Examinations ... ..	200	11	0			
Senior Examinations ... ..	168	12	0			
Junior do. ... ..	124	2	6			
Evening Classes ... ..	268	1	11			
				3,204	12	8
Interest ... ..				2,862	7	7
Rent... ..				1,242	3	10
Sir Thos. Elder's Prizes for Physiology ... ..				20	0	0
				11,536	9	1

OF ADELAIDE.

compliance with the 18th Section of Act 37 and 38 Victoria, No. 20 of 1874.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Arts and Sciences (including Higher Public Examinations)—</i>						
Salaries	4,706	15	0			
<i>Other Expenses—</i>						
Additional Examiners	71	19	7			
Examination Papers	49	19	6			
Physical Laboratory	121	12	2			
Chemical Laboratory	133	2	10			
Museum	7	9	4			
Fees refunded	1	0	0			
				5,091	18	5
<i>Law—</i>						
Salaries	625	0	0			
<i>Other Expenses—</i>						
Additional Examiners	44	2	0			
Examination Papers	13	11	6			
				682	13	6
<i>Medicine—</i>						
Salaries	2,490	14	0			
<i>Other Expenses—</i>						
Additional Examiners	45	3	0			
Examination Papers	8	16	0			
Physiological Laboratory	77	5	0			
Anatomical Department	67	2	10			
Printing	2	0	0			
				2,691	0	10
<i>Music—</i>						
Salaries	500	0	0			
<i>Other Expenses—</i>						
Examination Papers	9	10	0			
Agent-General—Paid Examiner	6	6	0			
Advertising, Printing, &c.	7	5	4			
				523	1	4
<i>Public Examinations—</i>						
<i>Preliminary Examinations—</i>						
Additional Examiners	£53	6	0			
Examination Papers and Supervisors	13	10	6			
Fees Refunded	1	1	0			
				67	17	6
<i>Senior Examinations—</i>						
Additional Examiners	32	1	0			
Examination Papers and Supervisors	22	9	5			
				54	10	5
<i>Junior Examinations—</i>						
Additional Examiners	40	12	0			
Examination Papers and Supervisors	20	17	1			
				61	9	1
				183	17	0
				£9,172	11	1

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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				12,241	0	0
<i>Received from Students—</i>						
Laboratories ... ..	28	0	0			
Locker Rents... ..	5	7	6			
	<hr/>			33	7	6
<i>Calendar Account—</i>						
Received on sale of Calendars ... ..				35	2	9
<i>Investment Account—Mortgages repaid</i> ... ..				3,175	0	0
<i>English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank—</i>						
Deposit Repaid ... ..				6,650	0	0
Treasury Bills Repaid ... ..				15,000	0	0
<i>Agent-General—</i>						
Balance expended in excess of amount remitted				27	6	0

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£37,161 16 3

CHAS. R. HODGE, Deputy Registrar.

Audited and found correct,  
Adelaide, 28th January, 1892.

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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				9,172	11	1
<i>Evening Classes—</i>						
Salaries	137	10	0			
<i>Other Expenses—</i>						
Advertising	4	13	0			
Refund of Deposit Fees	6	14	7			
				148	17	7
<i>Angas Engineering Exhibition and Scholarship—</i>						
Paid Scholar	200	0	0			
Paid Exhibitioners...	165	0	0			
Examination Papers	5	10	7			
				370	10	7
<i>J. H. Clark Scholarship—</i>						
Paid Scholar	60	0	0			
Examination Papers	0	16	0			
				60	16	0
<i>Stow Prizes—</i>						
Paid Prizeman				15	0	0
<i>Everard Scholarship—</i>						
Paid Scholar				50	0	0
<i>Sir T. Elder's Prize—</i>						
Paid Prizeman				10	0	0
<i>Registrar's Department—</i>						
Salaries				821	4	0
<i>Senate Account</i>				32	10	4
<i>Stationery</i>				39	5	2
<i>Advertising</i>				1	11	0
<i>Printing</i>				167	2	6
<i>Library</i>				112	2	6
<i>Furniture</i>				6	16	6
<i>Building (Repairs)</i>				139	9	5
<i>Refunds to Students—</i>						
Laboratory				17	8	4
<i>Land Tax</i>				145	6	3
<i>Charges—</i>						
Gas, Water, House Sundries, Auditors' Fees, Insurance, Petty Cash, &c., &c.				276	19	8
<i>Repayments to Endowment Fund—</i>						
Paid into Savings Bank				500	0	0
<i>Deposited in E. S. and A. C. Bank during year</i>	21,825	0	0			
<i>Deposited in Bank of Adelaide during year</i>	3,000	0	0			
				24,825	0	0
<i>Balance in Bank—Current Account</i>				249	5	4
				£37,161	16	3

W. S. DOUGLAS, F.A.S.A. }  
 ARTHUR YOUNG HARVEY, } Auditors.

## THE UNIVERSITY

*Statement Showing the Actual Financial*

DR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>GENERAL ENDOWMENTS—</b>						
Sir W. W. Hughes ... ..	20,000	0	0			
Sir T. Elder ... ..	20,000	0	0			
Other Contributors ... ..	750	3	0			
<b>SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS—</b>						
The C. Gosse Lectureship ... ..	800	0	0			
Stow Prizes and Scholarship ... ..	500	0	0			
John Howard Clark Scholarship ... ..	500	0	0			
Evening Lectures ... ..	1,220	0	0			
Angas Engineering Scholarship ... ..	4,000	0	0			
St. Alban's Scholarship ... ..	150	0	0			
Everard Scholarship ... ..	1,000	0	0			
<b>MEDICAL SCHOOL—</b>						
Sir T. Elder ... ..	£10,000	0	0			
Hon. J. H. Angas ... ..	6,000	0	0			
	16,000			0	0	
				64,920	3	0
<b>LAND ENDOWMENT—</b>						
From Her Majesty's Government ... ..				55,000	0	0
<b>BUILDING ACCOUNT—</b>						
Contributed by Her Majesty's Govern- ment ... ..	18,014	0	0			
Contributed by Private Donations ... ..	1,890	5	0			
	19,904			5	0	
<b>JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIP—</b>						
Accumulated Income ... ..				4	14	7
<b>PRIZES GIVEN BY J. B. SHERIDAN, ESQ. ... ..</b>						
				12	12	0
<b>LABORATORY DEPOSIT ACCOUNT—</b>						
Fees from Students (partly returnable)				36	5	1
<b>RENT ACCOUNT—</b>						
Rent in Arrear ... ..				172	6	0
<b>LOCKER RENTS ACCOUNT—</b>						
Fees from Students ... ..				8	2	6
<b>INCOME ACCOUNT—</b>						
Income received in excess of Expenses, and devoted to the general purposes of the University ... ..				23,197	12	3
	£163,256			0	5	

CHAS. R. HODGE, Deputy-Registrar.

Audited and found correct,

Adelaide, 28th January, 1892.

OF ADELAIDE.

Position on 31st December, 1891.

CR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>INVESTMENT ACCOUNT—</b>						
Amount invested on Mortgage ... ..	34,400	0	0			
Amount on Deposit at E.S. & A.C. Bank ... ..	21,825	0	0			
Amount on Deposit at Bank of Adelaide	3,000	0	0			
Amount on Deposit at Savings Bank ...	582	13	5			
				59,807	13	5
<b>LAND ACCOUNT—</b>						
By value of Land granted by Her Majesty's Government ... ..	55,000	0	0			
Paid to Her Majesty's Government for value of Improvements thereon ...	2,879	15	1			
				57,879	15	1
<b>BUILDING ACCOUNT—</b>						
Expended on University Buildings ...				38,424	18	2
<b>LIBRARY—</b>						
Expended on Books and Binding ...				3,093	14	5
<b>LABORATORIES—</b>						
Expended on Material and Appliances				2,091	10	6
<b>MUSEUM—</b>						
Expended on Exhibits ... ..				163	9	7
<b>FURNITURE—</b>						
Expended thereon ... ..				1,071	13	8
<b>AGENT-GENERAL—</b>						
Amount in his hands ... ..				60	17	7
<b>SUNDRY DEBTORS—</b>						
Rent in Arrear, &c. ... ..	182	6	0			
Interest in Arrear... ..	230	16	8			
				413	2	8
<b>E.S. &amp; A.C. BANK—</b>						
Balance to Credit of Current Account				249	5	4
				£163,256	0	5

W. S. DOUGLAS, F.A.S.A. }  
 ARTHUR YOUNG HARVEY, } Auditors.

STATEMENTS OF VARIOUS ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

		EVENING CLASSES.			
<i>Receipts.</i>		£ s. d.		<i>Payments.</i>	
Interest on Endowment	.. .. .	61	0 0	Fees Paid to Lecturers .. .. .	137 10 0
Government Subsidy	.. .. .	61	0 0	Charges .. .. .	11 7 7
Fees received from students	.. .. .	268	1 11	Amount credited to General Charges	241 4 4
		<u>£390 1 11</u>		<u>£390 1 11</u>	

NOTE.—The amount stated above as paid to Lecturers was for 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.			
By Balance on 31st December, 1890	.. .. .	15	10 7	Paid Scholars .. .. .	60 0 0
Interest on Investment .. .. .	.. .. .	25	0 0	Examination Papers .. .. .	0 16 0
Government Subsidy .. .. .	.. .. .	25	0 0	Balance .. .. .	4 14 7
		<u>£65 0 7</u>		<u>£65 10 7</u>	

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.			
Interest on Investment .. .. .	.. .. .	25	0 0	Paid Prizeman .. .. .	15 0 0
Government Subsidy .. .. .	.. .. .	25	0 0	Balance transferred to General Account	35 0 0
		<u>£50 0 0</u>		<u>£50 0 0</u>	

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.			
Interest on Investment .. .. .	.. .. .	40	0 0	Paid Lecturer .. .. .	60 0 0
Government Subsidy .. .. .	.. .. .	40	0 0	Balance transferred to General Account	20 0 0
		<u>£80 0 0</u>		<u>£80 0 0</u>	

		ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP AND EXHIBITION.			
Interest on Investment .. .. .	.. .. .	200	0 0	Paid Scholar .. .. .	200 0 0
Government Subsidy .. .. .	.. .. .	200	0 0	Paid Exhibitors .. .. .	165 0 0
				Examination Papers .. .. .	5 10 7
				Balance transferred to General Account	29 9 5
		<u>£400 0 0</u>		<u>£400 0 0</u>	

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.			
Received from Sir Thos Elder .. .. .	.. .. .	20	0 0	Balance, 31st December, 1890 .. .. .	20 0 0
Balance, 31st December, 1891 .. .. .	.. .. .	10	0 0	Paid Prize .. .. .	10 0 0
		<u>£30 0 0</u>		<u>£30 0 0</u>	

		EVERARD SCHOLARSHIP.			
Interest on Investments .. .. .	.. .. .	50	0 0	Paid Scholar .. .. .	50 0 0
Government Subsidy .. .. .	.. .. .	50	0 0	Balance transferred to General Account	50 0 0
		<u>£100 0 0</u>		<u>£100 0 0</u>	

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

CHAS. R. HODGE, Deputy Registrar.