

THE

Adelaide University Calendar

FOR THE

ACADEMICAL YEAR 1891.

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ADELAIDE :

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

1891.

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

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
ALMANAC AND CALENDAR FOR 1891 - - - - -	3-14
ROYAL LETTERS PATENT - - - - -	15-16
<b>ACTS OF PARLIAMENT TOUCHING THE UNIVERSITY.</b>	
Act of Incorporation and Mr. Hughes's Deed - - - - -	17-23
(Sir Thomas Elder's Deed : Trust Clause) - - - - -	24
University Act Amendment Act - - - - -	25
University of Adelaide Degrees Act - - - - -	25-26
The Degrees in Surgery Act - - - - -	27
South Australian Institute Act Amendment Act, 1879 - - - - -	28-29
Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery Act, 1883-4 - - - - -	30-32
(Statutes made under the two above Acts) - - - - -	32-33
The Hospital Act Amendment Act, 1884 - - - - -	34
<b>SENATE.</b>	
Standing Orders of the Senate - - - - -	35-41
<b>THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.</b>	
Visitor and Members of Council - - - - -	42-43
Members of the Senate - - - - -	43-47
Graduates not on the Senate - - - - -	47-48
Professors and Lecturers - - - - -	48-49
Registrar and Clerk of Senate - - - - -	49-50
The Education Committee - - - - -	50
Finance Committee - - - - -	50
Library Committee - - - - -	50
The Faculty of Law - - - - -	50-51
The Faculty of Medicine - - - - -	51
The Faculty of Arts - - - - -	51
The Faculty of Science - - - - -	51
The Board of Musical Studies - - - - -	52
The Board of Discipline - - - - -	52
List of Undergraduates in 1890 - - - - -	52-53
List of Students during 1890 who were not studying for Degrees - - - - -	53-56
List of those who have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION from 1876 to March, 1887 - - - - -	57-61
List of those who have passed the SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION from November, 1887 - - - - -	61-63
<b>STATUTES.</b>	
Of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor - - - - -	64
Of the Council - - - - -	64
Of the Senate - - - - -	64-65
Of Professors and Lecturers - - - - -	65-66
Of the Registrar - - - - -	66
Of Leave of Absence - - - - -	66
Of the Seal - - - - -	66
Of Terms - - - - -	67
Of Matriculation and Degrees—Forms of Presentation and Admission - - - - -	67-68
Of the Faculties - - - - -	68-69

	Page
Of the Board of Musical Studies - - - - -	69
Of the Board of Discipline - - - - -	70
Of the Angas Scholarship and Angas Exhibitions - - - - -	71-75
Of the John Howard Clark Scholarship - - - - -	75-76
Of the Stow Prizes and Scholar - - - - -	76-77
Of the Commercial Travellers' Association Scholarship - - - - -	77-78
Of the Everard Scholarship - - - - -	78
Of Conduct at Examinations - - - - -	78-79
Of Academic Dress - - - - -	79
Saving Clause and Repeal - - - - -	80

## REGULATIONS.

Of Public Examinations - - - - -	81
Of the Preliminary Examination - - - - -	82
Of the Junior Public Examination and Details of Subjects - - - - -	83-86
Of the Senior Public Examination and Details of Subjects - - - - -	87-92
Time Tables of Junior Public and Senior Public Examinations - - - - -	93
Of the Higher Public Examination and Details of Subjects - - - - -	94-96
Of the Degree of B.A. and Details of Subjects - - - - -	97-103
Of the Degree of M.A. and Details of Subjects - - - - -	104-106
Of the Degree of B.Sc. and Details of Subjects - - - - -	107-117
Of the Degree of LL.B., and Details of Subjects, and of Lectures and Examinations in Laws for Students not studying for the Degree - - - - -	121-129
Of the Degree of LL.D. - - - - -	130-131
Rules of the Supreme Court touching Practitioners - - - - -	132-134
Of the Degrees of M.B. and Ch. B. and Details of Subjects - - - - -	135-149
Rules for admission of Medical Students to the Adelaide Hospital - - - - -	150-152
Of the Degree of M.D. - - - - -	153-154
Of the Degree of Ch. M. - - - - -	155-156
Of the Degree of Mus. Bac. and Details of Subjects - - - - -	157-161
Of Public Examinations in Music and Details of Subjects - - - - -	162-171
Of the Physical Laboratory - - - - -	118
Of the Chemical Laboratory - - - - -	119-120
Of the Library - - - - -	174
OF EVENING CLASSES - - - - -	172-173

## SCHOLARSHIPS.

University Scholarships and Details of Subjects - - - - -	175-178
South Australian Scholarship - - - - -	179
Angas Engineering Scholarship - - - - -	180
Angas Engineering Exhibitions - - - - -	181
S. A. Commercial Travellers' Association Scholarship - - - - -	182
The John Howard Clark Scholarship and details of subjects - - - - -	183
The Everard Scholarship - - - - -	184
The St. Alban Scholarship - - - - -	185
Cadetships at the Royal Military College - - - - -	186-187

## PRIZES.

Sir Thomas Elder's Prizes for Physiology - - - - -	188
The Stow Prizes - - - - -	189

## APPENDIX.

EXAMINATION PAPERS FOR 1890 - - - - -	iii-cclviii
ANNUAL REPORT, WITH APPENDICES - - - - -	cclix-cccv



**ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1891.**



1	TH	Public holiday.
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	Last day of entry for the Special Senior Public Examination to be held in March.
6	TU	
7	W	
8	TH	
9	F	
10	S	
11		
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	
27	TU	
28	W	
29	TH	
30	F	
31	S	

1891.

## FEBRUARY XXVIII.

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

1	<b>S</b>	
2	<b>M</b>	
3	<b>TU</b>	
4	<b>W</b>	
5	<b>TH</b>	
6	<b>F</b>	
7	<b>S</b>	
8	<b>S</b>	
9	<b>M</b>	Vacation ends.
10	<b>TU</b>	First Term begins: and Ordinary LL.B., Mus. Bac., Preliminary, Special Senior Public, Special Junior Public, University Scholarships, and Angas Engineering Exhibition Examinations begin.
11	<b>W</b>	
12	<b>TH</b>	
13	<b>F</b>	
14	<b>S</b>	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 25.
15	<b>S</b>	
16	<b>M</b>	Lectures begin.
17	<b>TU</b>	
18	<b>W</b>	
19	<b>TH</b>	
20	<b>F</b>	
21	<b>S</b>	
22	<b>S</b>	
23	<b>M</b>	
24	<b>TU</b>	
25	<b>W</b>	Senate meets. Election of Warden and Clerk.
26	<b>TH</b>	Council Meeting.
27	<b>F</b>	Good Friday. Easter recess begins
28	<b>S</b>	
29	<b>S</b>	Easter Sunday.
30	<b>M</b>	Easter Monday. Public holiday.
31	<b>TU</b>	Easter recess ends.

1891.

APRIL XXX.

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

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

1891.

JUNE XXX.

1	M	
2	TU	
3	W	
4	TH	
5	F	
6	S	
7	<b>S</b>	
8	M	
9	TU	
10	W	
11	TH	
12	F	
13	S	
14	<b>S</b>	
15	M	Second Term begins.
16	TU	Lectures begin.
17	W	
18	TH	
19	F	
20	S	Accession of Queen Victoria. Public holiday.
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	Last day for sending in Compositions for Mus. Bac. Degree.



1	W	
2	TH	
3	F	
4	S	
5	<b>S</b>	
6	M	
7	TU	
8	W	
9	TH	
10	F	
11	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 22.
12	<b>S</b>	
13	M	
14	TU	
15	W	
16	TH	
17	F	
18	S	
19	<b>S</b>	
20	M	
21	TU	
22	W	Senate meets.
23	TH	
24	F	
25	S	
26	<b>S</b>	
27	M	
28	TU	
29	W	
30	TH	
31	F	Council Meeting.

1891.

AUGUST . XXXI.

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

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

1891.

OCTOBER XXXI.

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

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

1891.

DECEMBER XXXI.

1	TU	Examination for the M.A. Degree begins.
2	W	
3	TH	
4	F	
5	S	
6	<b>S</b>	
7	M	Third Term ends.  Last day of entry for the Angas Engineering Scholarship and Angas Engineering Exhibition Examinations to be held in March, 1892.  Council Meeting.
8	TU	
9	W	
10	TH	
11	F	
12	S	
13	<b>S</b>	
14	M	
15	TU	
16	W	
17	TH	
18	F	
19	S	
20	<b>S</b>	
21	M	Christmas Day.
22	TU	
23	W	
24	TH	
25	F	
26	S	
27	<b>S</b>	
28	M	Proclamation of the Colony. Public Holiday.
29	TU	
30	W	
31	TH	

## 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 ; he it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Province of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province, in this present Parliament assembled, as follows :

University to consist of Council and Senate.

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

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

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

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

**Vacancies in the Council, how created and filled.**

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

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

Senate how constituted.

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

Questions how decided, quorum.

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

Chairmanship of Council and Senate.

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

Council to have entire management of the University.

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

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

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

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

**Colleges may be affiliated, and boarding-houses licensed.**

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

**Statutes and Regulations to be allowed by Governor.**

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

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

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

**University to confer Degrees.**

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

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

Students to be in residence during term.

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

No religious test to be administered

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

Endowment by annual grant.

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

Endowment in Land.

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

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

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

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

Council or Senate to report annually to the Governor.

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

Governor to be Visitor.

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

Short Title.

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

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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  
 Watson Hughes, in the presence of Richard } W. W. HUGHES. (l.s.)  
 B. Andrews, Solicitor, Adelaide.

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

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."

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

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

**Constitution of Board.**

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

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

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

This Section further enacts that :—

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

**Election of members of the Board.**

Section 9 enacts that :—

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

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

**All members to be on same footing.**

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

**Casual vacancy, how filled.**

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

**On failure to elect, the Governor may appoint.**

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

**Repeal.**

Section 51 repeals Sections 1 and 5 of the Act No. 151 of 1879 intitled "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, 1890,

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, 1891,

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

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STANDING ORDERS OF THE SENATE OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

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I. THE OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

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

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

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

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

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

FREDERIC CHAPPLE,

December 2nd, 1885.

WARDEN.

# The University of Adelaide.

1891.

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, 28th March, 1888.*

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

JOHN DAVIES THOMAS, M.D.

*Elected by the Senate, 28th November, 1888.*

WILLIAM BARLOW, LL.D.

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

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

FREDERICK AYERS, M.A.

*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.M.

*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.  
 THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE WYNDHAM KENNION, M.A., D.D.,  
 Bishop of Adelaide.  
 WILLIAM ROBINSON BOOTHBY, B.A., (Sheriff of the Province).  
 THE HON. DAVID MURRAY, M.L.C.

## 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
ENGLHART, 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
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

**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  
 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  
 DENDY, ARTHUR (Oxford, 1851) ... .. 1877  
 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  
 HARDING, THOMAS WILLIAMSON (Cambridge, 1890) ... .. 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
DOWNER, GEORGE HENRY ... ..	1885
GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN (Cambridge, 1883) ... ..	1886
GILL, ALFRED ... ..	1885
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
LIMBERT, EDGAR HENRY ... ..	1887
MANN, CHARLES ... ..	1887
MELROSE, ALEXANDER .. ..	1886
NORTHMORE, JOHN ALFRED ... ..	1887
PHILLIPS, WALTER ROSS (Cambridge, 1878) ... ..	1883
ROWLEY, FREDERICK PELHAM ... ..	1887
SABINE, CLEMENT EGBERT EPPES ... ..	1884
SEWELL, CHARLES EDWARD ... ..	1886
SMITH, SYDNEY TALBOT (Cambridge, 1884) ... ..	1886
STIRLING, JOHN LANCELOT (Cambridge, 1871) ... ..	1877
TUCKER, WILLIAM ALFRED EDGCUMBE ... ..	1885
VARLEY, CHARLES GRANT ... ..	1884
VON TREUER, ADOLPH (Dorpat, 1844) ... ..	1877
WEBB, NOEL AUGUSTIN ... ..	1886
WHITINGTON, FREDERICK TAYLOR ... ..	1886

**BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.**

ALTMANN, CHARLES AUGUST (Melbourne, 1883) ... ..	1883
BORTHWICK, THOMAS (Edinburgh, 1881) ... ..	1888
CLELAND, WILLIAM LENNOX (Edinburgh, 1876) ... ..	1880
FINNISS, JOHN HENRY SUFFIELD (Edinburgh, 1876) ... ..	1886
GILES, WILLIAM ANSTEY (Edinburgh, 1882) ... ..	1886

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER ARCHIBALD (Dublin, 1880) ... ..	1883
HAMILTON, JAMES ALEXANDER GREER (Dublin, 1876) ... ..	1880
HOPE, CHARLES HENRY STANDISH ... ..	1889
LLOYD, HENRY SANDERSON (Edinburgh, 1883) ... ..	1883
MARTIN, ROBERT HUMPHREY (Cambridge, 1888) ... ..	1888
NESBIT, WILLIAM PEEL (Edinburgh, 1873) ... ..	1877
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
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, ARTHUR ... ..	1881
DONALDSON, GEORGE ... ..	1882
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, WILLIAM FLEMING ... ..	1884
HUGHES, ALFRED (Cambridge, 1886) ... ..	1889
KERR, DONALD ALEXANDER ... ..	1883
KINGSMILL, WALTER ... ..	1883
LABATT, EDWARD (Dublin, 1870) ... ..	1877
LABATT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS (Dublin, 1839) ... ..	1877
LEITCH, JAMES WESTWOOD ... ..	1884
LEONARD, JAMES (London, 1849) ... ..	1877
MACK, HANS HAMILTON ... ..	1880
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
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, MATHEW ... ..	1887
WOODS, JOHN CRAWFORD (Edinburgh, 1843) ... ..	1877
YOUNG, ARETAS CHARLES WILLIAM (Oxford, 1871) ... ..	1883

**BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.**

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

**BACHELOR OF MUSIC.**

IVES, JOSHUA (Cambridge, 1884) ... ..	1885
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**III.****GRADUATES IN LAW, IN MEDICINE, IN ARTS, IN SCIENCE,  
AND IN MUSIC, WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.**

BOLLEN, CHRISTOPHER, M.B. ... ..	12th June, 1888
HYNES, TIMOTHY AUGUSTIN, M.B. ... ..	1st August, 1888
KNOWLES, FRANCIS EDWARD, LL.B. ... ..	19th December, 1888
HALL, ANTHONY JAMES ALEXANDER, LL.B. ... ..	19th December, 1888
JONES, ALBERT EDWARD, LL.B. ... ..	19th December, 1888
DEMPSEY, RICHARD FRANCIS, LL.B. ... ..	19th December, 1888
MAGAREY, WILLIAM ASHLEY, LL.B. ... ..	19th December, 1888
UPTON, HENRY, LL.B. ... ..	19th December, 1888
MELLOR, JAMES TAYLOR, LL.B. ... ..	19th December, 1888
SCOTT, DOUGLAS COMYN, LL.B. ... ..	19th December, 1888
FARR, CLINTON COLERIDGE, B.Sc. ... ..	19th December, 1888
WRIGHT, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH ARA- BELLA, B.A. ... ..	19th December, 1888
BURGESS, THOMAS MARTIN, B.A. ... ..	19th December, 1888
WYLLIE, ALEXANDER, B.A. ... ..	19th December, 1888
MARRYAT, ERNEST NEVILLE, B.A. ... ..	19th December, 1888
FISCHER, GEORGE ALFRED, B.A. ... ..	19th December, 1888
HOPKINS, ALFRED NICHOLAS, B.A. ... ..	19th December, 1888
SOLOMON, JUDAH MOSS, B.A. ... ..	19th December, 1888
KNIGHT, PERCY NORWOOD ... ..	19th December, 1888
LEMESSURIER, THOMAS ABRAM ... ..	19th December, 1888

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
VERCO, 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

## 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.M.

*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).

*Joint Lecturers on the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics :*

JOHN DAVIES THOMAS, M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (England)

JOSEPH COOKE VERCO, M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (England)

*Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Surgery :*

WILLIAM GARDNER, M.D., Ch.M. (Glasgow)

*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), M.R.C.S. (England)

*Lecturer on Lunacy :*

ALEXANDER STUART PATERSON, M.D. (Edinburgh)

*Lecturer on Aural Surgery :*

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

*Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy and Teacher of Operative Surgery :*

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

*Lecturers on Clinical Medicine :*

WILLIAM THORNBOROUGH HAYWARD, M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

ALFRED AUSTIN LONDON, M.D. (London), M.R.C.S. (England).

JOSEPH COOKE VERCO, M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

*Lecturers on Clinical Surgery :*

WILLIAM GARDNER, M.D., Ch.M. (Glas.)

BENJAMIN POULTON, M.D. (Melbourne), M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

EDWARD CHARLES STIRLING, M.A., M.D. (Cambridge) F.R.C.S.  
(Eng.)

**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 1891.**

**Education Committee.**

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**REV. CANON POOLE**  
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**THE FACULTIES.**

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DR. VERCO  
DR. STIRLING  
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PROFESSOR RENNIE  
PROFESSOR TATE  
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DR. WAY  
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DR. GILES  
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DR. HAYWARD

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PROFESSOR KELLY  
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MR. CHAPMAN

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MR. TODD  
DR. COCKBURN  
PROFESSOR TATE (Dean)  
PROFESSOR RENNIE  
PROFESSOR BRAGG  
DR. STIRLING  
MR. CHAPMAN

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THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS  
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.

---

**UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS: SESSION 1890.**

**LL. B. DEGREE.**

Andrews, Richard Bullock  
Beare, Edwin Arthur  
Benham, Edward Warner  
Benny, Benjamin  
Bertouch, Rudolph Paul Albrecht von  
Bloxam, Charles a'Court  
Bonnin, Alfred  
Boucaut, James Penn  
Cleland, Edward Erskine  
Cox, Arthur Percival  
Fox, John Henry  
Gunson, William Joseph  
Gwynne, Iltyd Gordon  
Heffer, Richard Henderson  
Heuzenroeder, William Eberhard

Hourigan, Richard Edward  
Hill, Herbert Edward  
Isbister, James Linklater Thomson  
Joyner, Frank Reeve  
Mitchell, Samuel James  
Newman, Edgar Harold  
Penny, Clifton Raymond  
Price, Arthur Jennings  
Sabine, Ernest Maurice  
Solomon, Judah Moss  
Stow, Francis Leslie  
Winnall, John Edward Hyde  
Wright, Lewis Garner  
Wyatt, Frank Addison

**M. B. AND Ch. B. DEGREES.**

Anderson, Tresilian George  
Beyer, Franz Victor  
Cavenagh, Wentworth Rowland  
Corbin, Cecil  
Cudmore, Arthur Murray  
Fischer, George Alfred  
Fletcher, Alfred Watkis  
Fowler, Laura Margaret  
Gibbes, Alexander Edward  
Giles, Henry O'Halloran  
Good, Joseph Ernest  
Goode, Arthur

Gunson, John Bernard  
Hone, Frank Sandland  
Irwin, Henry Offley  
Mead, Cecil Silas  
Morgan, Alexander Matheson  
Moule, Edward Ernst  
Powell, Henry Arthur  
Russell, Alfred Edward James  
Sangster, John Ikin  
Seabrook, Leonard Llewellyn  
Shanahan, Patrick Francis  
Verco, William Alfred

**B.A. DEGREE.**

Ayers, Frederick Gordon  
Bundey, Harry Marchant  
Butler, Frederick Stanley  
Caterer, Clarence Phillipps  
Dalby, John  
Devenish, Albert Sidney

Frewin, Thomas Hugh  
Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna  
Hone, Gilbert Bertram  
McCarthy, Walter James  
Trüdingen, Anna  
Trüdingen, Walter

**B.Sc. DEGREE.**

Allen, James Bernard  
Benham, Constance Mary  
Benham, Ellen Ida  
Chapple, Frederic John  
Corbin, Hugh Burton  
Haslam, Joseph Auburn  
Haycraft, Edith Florence  
Howchin, Stella  
Isbister, James Linklater Thomson  
Kirby, Mary Maude  
Lambert, Ada Mary  
Lawrance, David Hermann

Muecke, Dora Julia  
Müller, Charlotte Mary  
Plummer, Violet Mary  
Pitt, Ada Gertrude  
Pulleine, Robert Henry  
Smith, Julian Augustus Roman  
Solomon, Susan Selina  
Trehy, Annie Louise Virginia  
Turner, Ernest Frederick  
Wheatley, Frederick William  
Wyllie, Alexander

**MUS. BAC. DEGREE.**

Benny, Frances  
Best, Edwin  
Bosch, Dorothea Elise  
Bishop, Thomas James  
Bundey, Ellen Milne  
Campbell, Florence Way  
Cave, Ellen May  
Davis, Hester Lilian  
Eaton, Mary Ellie  
Fray, John Hill  
Hamer, Ethel May  
Hamilton, Mary Coulls  
Harrison, Rosa Lilian  
Hawkins, Fanny Susanna  
Jury, Alice Emily  
Law, Emily Augusta  
Loessel, Rhea Marie

Maclaren, Duncan Mark  
Mann, Frances  
Mitchell, Ernest Edwin  
Moore, Anna Theresa  
Pybus, William Richard  
Püttmann, Franziska Helena Marie  
Royse, Frances Elsie  
Sanders, William  
Simpson, Mary King  
Stenhouse, Rosa  
Tilly, Florence Mary  
Townsend, Alice Annie  
Way, Florence Jane Elizabeth  
Way, Kate Isabel  
Whittell, Anna Maria Prince  
Winwood, Susan Ann  
Wyatt, Ethel Wyatt

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**STUDENTS NOT STUDYING FOR A DEGREE, INCLUDING  
EVENING CLASS STUDENTS: SESSION 1890.**

**LAW.**

Cole, Stephen Baldwin Sarmon  
Hargrave, Joshua Addison  
Heggaton, Horace John  
Valentine, Harry

Whitby, Percy Edward Robert  
Wigley, Henry Vandeleur  
Wooldridge, William Phillips

**MEDICINE, AND OBSTETRICS.**

Harbison, James Alexander

**LATIN AND GREEK.**

Doolette, Dorham Longford

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE, &c.**

Heffer, Richard Henderson

Williams, James Spencer

**LOGIC.**

Berriman, George Stevens  
Haslam, Ernest Bailey

Heffer, Richard Henderson

**MATHEMATICS.**

Ash, George  
Cudmore, Kenneth de Lacy  
Hayward, Thomas Charles  
Heffer, Richard Henderson

Lloyd, Martha Hessel  
Purchas, Frederic Maurice  
Wainwright, William Edward

**PHYSICS.**

Arthur, Mary  
Bayly, William Reynolds  
Bennetts, William  
Blyth, Robert Balmain  
Bosworth, Leslie Richard Eugene  
Breakell, Beatrice  
Burgess, Charles Stanley  
Burton, Lucy Maria  
Caterer, Frederick Stanley  
Conrad, Arthur Edward  
Cudmore, Kenneth de Lacy  
Dettmer, Henry Julius  
Downes, Herbert Major  
Benwick, Amy Sarah  
Fleming, Elizabeth Knight  
Frampton, Napier Paul  
Garland, William  
Gilbertson, Margaret  
Grayson, Lawrence William  
Hains, Philip  
Hand, Richard  
Hargrave, Guy Irvine  
Harvey, Aaron  
Hawkes, Herbert Lancelot  
Heffer, Richard Henderson  
Hewett, Edith Adeline  
Hocking, William John  
Horne, Stanley Cardwell  
Howard, Edward Graves  
Hustler, Albert Edward  
Iliffe, James Drinkwater  
Jenner, Charles James  
Kelly, Albert  
Kreusler, George Ernest  
Lane, George William  
Laurie, Ebenezer Curtis  
Le Messurier, Thomas Abram  
Lloyd, Martha Hessel  
Luxmoore, Edgar Alexander

McBain, Margaret Umphray  
McKay, Annie  
Martin, Ernest  
Melbourne, Mary Gunning  
Meyer, Carl Otto  
Maloney, Catherine Mary  
Mundy, Charles John Woodroffe  
Murray, James Gordon  
Neill, Robert Gore  
Nettle, Edward James  
Newbould, William C.  
Nicolle, Amelia Matilda  
Northey, Robert  
Noye, Thomas  
Oliver, William Davison  
Pitcher, John Blood  
Poole, Elsie Allen  
Pulleine, Robert Henry  
Radestock, Oscar  
Read, Geoffrey Starr  
Reinecke, Bertha  
Reseigh, Alice Louisa  
Robinson, Samuel Foster  
Rowe, Martha Elizabeth  
Rowe, Walter Tidd  
Sabine, Edgar  
Schroeder, Harold  
Sclater, Edith Coultis  
Sillifant, John  
Spencer, Herbert John  
Sutton, Richard  
Tilly, Arthur Lindsey  
Tothill, W. R.  
Treleaven, Walter  
Wainwright, William Edward  
Walters, Samuel  
Whillas, Charles John  
Whinnerah, Thomas Carr

## INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Anson, Walter Anson	Klug, George C.
Bayly, Harold Goodenough	Korff, Adrian Joseph
Beare, William George Douglas	Kreusler, George Ernest
Bennett, William John	Le Messurier, Thomas Abram
Birks, Laurence	Lewin, Max
Burgess, Charles Stanley	Linke, John Harold
Cairns, Andrew	Lohrmann, Leonard William
Caterer, Frederick Stanley	Lovely, William Harvey Chapman
Chapman, Walter Stanley	Luke, William
Charlick, Harry Walter	Luxmoore, Edgar Alexander
Cherry, William Herbert	McInerney, Thomas
Conrad, Arthur Edward	McInerney, Ernest
Coote, Edmund James	Morgan, Edward Ranembe
Cudmore, Kenneth de Lacy	Moulden, John Collett
Dawson, Edward	Murray, James Gordon
Day, Herbert A.	Neill, Robert Gore
Diemel, Hermann Wilhelm	Nichols, Henry Francis
Dettmer, Henry Julius	Olifent, Herbert
Dickins, Sydney John Oldacres	Owen, Charles A.
Doley, William George	Part, Thomas George
Downer, John Henry	Ray, Harry
Downes, Herbert Major	Radestock, Oscar
Edmunds, Ernest Frank	Read, Geoffrey Starr
England, Mary Ruth	Richardson, Frank Joseph Webb
Frampton, Napier Paul	Roberts, Frederick Walter
Garland, William	Rowe, Walter Tidd
Glover, Charles Richmond John	Sabine, Edgar
Grayson, Lawrence William	Schroeder, Harold
Grimes, William John	Shaw, Ernest Herbert
Hains, Philip	Sillifant, John
Hamilton, Henry Arthur	Stead, William J.
Hand, William Herbert	Stoward, Frederick W.
Hargrave, Guy Irvine	Taylor, Frederick John
Harry, Oscar	Tilly, Arthur Lindsey
Hawkes, Herbert Lancelot	Tohill, W. R.
Heffer, Richard Henderson	Towler, Alfred Edward
Heyneman, Wilhelmina Susannah	Tucker, Walter George
Hillier	Wainwright, William Edward
Hill, Henry Richard	Walker, James Arthur Wilfred
Hinde, Herbert Edward	Walsh, Maurice Roughan
Honner, Augustus Thomas	Wachope, Albert
Hornabrook, Rupert Walter	Webb, Frederick William
Horner, Stanley Cardwell	Whillas, Charles John
Howard, Edward Graves	Whinnerah, Thomas Carr
Hustler, Albert Edward	Wilson, Robert
Kelly, Albert	Wright, Herbert B.
Kewson, Henrięta Susannah	

## ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

LeMessurier, Thomas Abram  
Rowe, Walter Tidd

Tilly, Arthur Lindsey

**BIOLOGY.**

Bayly, William Reynolds  
 Heffer, Richard Henderson  
 Hornabrook, Rupert Walter  
 Jenner, Charles James  
 Luke, William  
 Richardson, Frank Joseph Webb

Sells, Edward Perronet  
 Taylor, H. S.  
 Thomas, Walter Grenfell  
 Tilly, Arthur Lindsey  
 Treleaven, Walter

**PHYSIOLOGY.**

Arthur, Mary  
 Bennetts, William  
 Blyth, Robert Balmain  
 Breakell, Beatrice  
 Burton, Lucy Maria  
 Fenwick, Amy Sarah  
 Fleming, Elizabeth Knight  
 Gilbertson, Margaret  
 Hand, Richard  
 Harvey, Aaron  
 Hewett, Edith Adeline  
 Hocking, William John  
 Hornabrook, Mabel Susan  
 McBain, Margaret Umphray  
 McKay, Annie  
 Melbourne, Mary Gunning

Meyer, Carl Otto  
 Moloney, Catherine May  
 Mundy, Charles John Woodroffe  
 Nettle, Edward James  
 Newbould, William C.  
 Nicolle, Amelia Matilda  
 Northey, Robert  
 Oliver, William Davison  
 Poole, Elsie Allen  
 Reinecke, Bertha  
 Reseigh, Alice Louisa  
 Robinson, Samuel Foster  
 Rowe, Martha Elizabeth  
 Selater, Edith Coutts  
 Spencer, Herbert John

**GEOLOGY.**

Alexander, Robert George  
 Birks, Laurence  
 Birks, Walter Richard  
 Cairns, Andrew  
 Day, Herbert A.  
 Dickins, Sidney John Oldacres  
 Edmunds, Ernest Frank  
 England, Mary Ruth  
 Frampton, Napier Paul  
 Gold, J. S.  
 Grimes, William John  
 Grayson, Lawrence William  
 Hamence, Charles  
 Hargrave, Wilfred  
 Heynemann, Wilhelmina Susannah  
 Hillier  
 Hill, Henry Richard

Iliffe, James Drinkwater  
 Kollosche, John  
 Korff, Adrian Joseph  
 Laurie, Ebenezer Curtis  
 Luke, William  
 Moulden, John Collett  
 Nichols, Henry Francis  
 Owen, Charles A.  
 Part, Thomas George  
 Roberts, Frederick Walter  
 Roberts, T. G.  
 Russack, Frederick William  
 Stewart, J.  
 Walsh, Maurice Roughan  
 Walters, Samuel  
 Whillas, Charles John



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.	Bonnin, Alfred ... 3 1886, D.
Adams, Sophia Sarah ... 1 1882, M.	Bonnin, William James ... 1 1884, D.
Adamson, David Beveridge ... 2 1877, D.	Botten, Joseph ... 2 1880, D.
Alexander, Elizabeth Jane ... 1 1884, M.	Boucaut, Ray ... 3 1887, M.
Allen, Eleanor Alice ... 1 1884, D.	Bronner, Carl ... 3 1887, M.
Allen, James Bernard ... 1 1886, D.	Brown, Robert Home ... 2 1880, M.
Allworden von, Louis ... 2 1886, M.	Burgess, Alfred Pickford ... 2 1881, M.
Anderson, James ... 3 1884, M.	Burnard, Richard Thomas ... 1 1877, D.
Anderson, Tressilian George ... 2 1884, D.	Burton, Alfred ... 2 1881, D.
Andrews, Henry Louis ... 2 1877, D.	Carlin, Ernest Herbert ... 3 1882, D.
Andrews, Walter Frederick ... 1 1882, D.	Casely, William Arthur Linthorne ... 3 1883, D.
Angel, Alfred Henry ... 3 1885, D.	Castle, Robert Andrew Carr ... 2 1880, D.
Anthony, John ... 2 1878, D.	{ Caterer, Herbert Auburn ... 2 1877, D.
Ayliffe, Ethel Adelaide ... 3 1886, M.	{ Caterer, Herbert Auburn ... 2 1881, D.
Bach, John Edmund ... 2 1881, D.	Cave, Ellen May ... 3 1886, D.
Bagot, Sophie Rose ... 3 1885, D.	Cave, Lucy Grierson ... 3 1887, M.
Baker, John Richard ... 1 1882, D.	Cavenagh, James Gordon ... 3 1882, D.
Balthasar, Rudolph ... 2 1879, D.	Cavenagh, Wentworth Rowland ... 2 1885, D.
Barnes, Charles Henry ... 2 1885, D.	Chapple, Frederick John ... 1 1887, M.
Basedow, Bernhard ... 2 1886, D.	Charlick, Harry Walter ... 1 1886, D.
Bayley, William Reynolds ... 2 1881, D.	Chewings, Henry ... 1 1882, M.
Beare, Charles Alston ... 2 1881, M.	Clark, Arthur Howard ... 1 1886, D.
Beaumont, Charles Sault-marsh ... 2 1877, D.	Clark, Charles ... 1 1877, D.
Belt, Francis Walter ... 1 1878, D.	Cleave, John ... 3 1886, D.
Benham, Loui ... 3 1885, D.	Clindening, Frederick Talbot Driffield ... 2 1878, M.
Beninga, Carl Lautzius ... 1 1879, M.	Cock, Nicholas John ... 1 1881, D.
Bennett, Thomas Charles ... 2 1880, D.	Collier, Mary ... 3 1884, D.
Benny, Benjamin ... 3 1886, D.	Collison, Arthur Gore ... 2 1884, D.
Berry, George Augustus ... 2 1881, D.	Colton, Edwin Blacker ... 1 1876, Sept.
Bertouch von, Rudolph Paul Albrecht ... 2 1886, M.	Colton, Frank Septimus ... 1 1880, D.
Bertram, Robert Matthew ... 1 1883, D.	Cook, Alfred Edward ... 2 1886, D.
{ Beyer, Franz Victor ... 2 1884, D.	Cook, Edith Agnes ... 1 1877, D.
{ Beyer, Franz Victor ... 1 1885, D.	Cooper, Henry Kingsbury ... 1 1884, D.
Bishop, John Henry ... 2 1882, D.	Cornish, Ernest Harry ... 2 1884, D.
Bloxam, Charles A Court ... 3 1887, M.	Cotton, William Mitchell ... 2 1882, D.
Boase, Granville ... 3 1884, D.	Counsell, Frank Hedley ... 2 1880, D.
Bollen, Frederick James ... 1 1876, Sept.	Counsell, Walter Samuel ... 2 1879, D.
Bollen, Percival ... 3 1885, D.	Counter, Francis William ... 2 1882, D.
	Cox, Arthur Percival ... 3 1886, D.
	Cox, Charles Bagster ... 2 1879, M.

Class. Year & Month.		Class. Year & Month.	
Crase, Thomas Vivian...	2 1878, D.	Giles, Henry O'Halloran	3 1885, D.
Crompton, Henry Wood-	...	Gillman, Benjamin Hill	1 1886, D.
house ... ..	2 1885, D.	Glover, Charles Rich-	...
Cross, Katie Isabel ...	1 1886, D.	mond John ... ..	3 1886, D.
Cruikshank, Percival...	2 1886, D.	Good, Joseph Ernest ...	3 1887, M.
Cruikshank, Robert ...	2 1880, M.	Goodhart, Albert Ed-	...
Cudmore, Arthur Murray	2 1887, M.	ward Deverell ... ..	3 1885, D
Currie, Thomas ... ..	1 1880, D.	Goodhart, William	...
		Woide ... ..	1 1879, D.
Daniels, Marian Lucy ...	3 1885, D.	Graham, Lena Henrietta	3 1887, M.
Davenport, Cecil John...	1 1879, D.	Greer, George Andrew...	3 1885, M.
Davies, Alfred Joseph ...	2 1882, M.	Gunson, John Bernard...	1 1886, D.
Davies, Arthur Colin ...	3 1887, M.	Gwynne, Illyd Gordon	3 1886, M.
Denny, Mary Katherine	3 1885, D.		
Dickson, Walter Ferrier	3 1884, D.	Habich, Adolph Richard	3 1885, M.
Doolette, Dorham Long-	...	Hamilton, Marion	...
ford ... ..	1 1886, D.	Walker ... ..	3 1886, M.
Dougall, Jessie Brown...	3 1886, D.	Hamilton, Mary Coulls	3 1885, D.
Downer, Frank Hagger	3 1883, D.	Hamp, John Chipp ...	2 1882, M.
Downer, Marion Lane...	1 1883, D.	Hamp, William Edward	3 1883, D.
Drew, John ... ..	1 1886, D.	Hargrave, Joshua Addi-	...
Driffield, George Carus...	1 1879, D.	son ... ..	3 1883, M.
Driffield, Vero Carus ...	2 1878, M.	Harwood, Alice Mary ...	1 1883, M.
Duence, Richard ... ..	1 1883, D.	Hay, Ethel Mary ...	3 1885, D.
Duncan, Andrew Wil-	...	Hay, Ida Cornish ...	1 1885, M.
liam Bartlett ... ..	2 1879, D.	Hayward, Charles Wa-	...
Duncan, John ... ..	2 1881, M.	terfield... ..	1 1883, D.
Dunn, Eustace Andrew	3 1884, D.	Heggaton, Horace John	3 1884, D.
Durston, Sydney Bridle	3 1884, M.	Heine, Augustus ... ..	1 1878, D.
		Henning, Rudolph Har-	...
Edmunds, Arthur James	2 1881, M.	riot ... ..	3 1885, M.
Ellershaw, Charlotte	...	Herbert, Charles Edward	2 1876, Sept.
Jane ... ..	3 1883, D.	Heuzenroeder, Edmund	...
Espie, James ... ..	2 1879, M.	Moritz ... ..	2 1877, D.
Evan, Dudley Gwynne...	2 1880, D.	Heuzenroeder, William	...
Evan, Griffith Mostyn ...	2 1880, M.	Eberhard ... ..	1 1884, D.
Evan, Lawrence William	2 1881, D.	Hill, Alfred William ...	1 1880, D.
		Hill, Arthur Henry ...	2 1883, D.
Fallon, James Patrick...	2 1884, M.	Hill, Henry Richard ...	2 1882, D.
Farrow, Edmund ... ..	2 1881, D.	Hill, Ida... ..	3 1887, M.
Field, Henry Newland...	2 1881, D.	Hinson, Stanley ... ..	2 1880, M.
Finlayson, John Harvey	2 1884, D.	Hodgkinson, Horace	...
Finlayson, William	...	Ernest ... ..	1 1883, D.
Henry ... ..	1 1879, D.	Höltje, August ... ..	1 1877, D.
Fletcher, Lancelot Kohry	3 1884, D.	Hopkins, Louisa Guli-	...
Foster, Henry Edgar ...	3 1885, M.	elma ... ..	3 1884, D.
Fotheringham, George...	2 1877, D.	Hourigan, Richard ...	2 1887, M.
Fowler, Laura Margaret	1 1886, D.	Howell, Horace ... ..	3 1886, M.
Fuller, Henry Ernest ...	2 1884, D.	Howell, Willoughby	...
		Alexander Christmas..	3 1885, D.
Garrett, Viola ... ..	1 1883, M.	Hunt, Henry William ...	2 1880, D.
Gawler, George Douglas	2 1877, D.	Hutchinson, Orlando	...
{ Gething, William John	2 1878, D.	Bingham ... ..	1 1880, M.
{ Gething, William John	2 1879, D.	Hutchinson, William John	3 1882, D.
Geyer, Ernest William...	1 1882, D.		

	Class, Year & Month.
Hiffe, James Drinkwater	3 1885, D.
James, Johnson...	... 2 1876, Sept.
Jefferis, James Eddington	... 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 Chalmer	... 3 1886, D.
Knight, Mary Adela McCulloch	... 1 1882, D.
Langsford, William Alfred	... 2 1876, Sept.
Lathlean, Fletcher	... 2 1887, M.
Lathlean, Richard Hedley	... 2 1876, Sept.
Laughton, Robert Watson	... 1 1885, D.
Lawrance, David Hermann	... 3 1886, D.
Laycock, William	... 1 1880, D.
Leader, Thomas Mortlock	... 1 1879, D.
Lehmann, August	... 1 1879, M.
Leighton, John Joseph	... 3 1886, D.
Leitch, William Angus	... 2 1885, D.
Lindsay, Arthur Reginald Feydel	... 2 1882, M.
Linke, Friedrich Wilhelm	... 1 1882, D.
Liston, Edith Mary Hannah	... 2 1885, D.
Lloyd, Joseph Dawkins	2 1878, D.
Lloyd, Martha Hessel	... 1 1886, D.
Longson, George Darling	2 1883, M.
{ Longson, Henry Abraham	... 2 1881, D.
{ Longson, Henry Abraham	... 1 1882, D.
Mack, Albert Hessel	... 2 1878, D.
McCoy, Francis Sander-son	... 2 1879, D.
McDougall, James Gilbert	... 1 1886, D.
McNeil, Andrew	... 2 1881, D.
Magraith, Alfred Edward	1 1885, D.

	Class Year & Month.
Manning, Arabella Aldersey	... 3 1886, D.
Mantell, Walter Woodroffe	... 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 Yeland	... 2 1878, M.
Moule, Edward Ernst	... 2 1884, D.
Muirhead, John Brede-s-holm	... 2 1879, D.
Neale, William Lewis	... 1 1877, D.
Newman, George Gough	2 1878, D.
Nicholls, William Percival	... 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.
Paltridge, William Hodgson	... 2 1886, D.
Parker, Ralph Frederick	3 1883, D.
Parsons, Stephen	... 2 1877, D.
Pearce, Arthur George	... 2 1877, D.
Piper, Arthur William	... 1 1880, D.
Plumstead, Arthur Wil-liam Henry	... 3 1885, M.
Poole, Elsie Allen	... 3 1885, D.
Powell, Henry Arthur	... 3 1884, D.
Praagst, Lionel Francis	2 1880, D.
Prior, Samuel Henry	... 3 1883, D.
Püttmann, Franziska He-lena Marie	... 2 1884, D.

	Class.	Year & Month.		Class.	Year &
Renner, James Davie ...	2	1878, D.	Stow, Reginald Marshall ...	2	1879, D.
Rigby, Ada ...	3	1884, M.	Stow, Francis Leslie ...	3	1885, D.
Rischbieth, Henry Wills	3	1886, D.	Swan, Alfred Mildred ...	3	1885, M.
Robertson, James Robert	3	1882, D.	Swan, John Gilmore ...	2	1886, D.
{ Robin, Arthur Falconer	3	1884, M.	Swan, William Robert ...	3	1883, D.
{ Robin, Arthur Falconer	1	1885, M.			
Robin, Septimus Sydney	2	1884, D.	Tassie, William ...	3	1887, M.
Robinson, Robert Thom-			Teichelmann, Ebenezer..	1	1877, D.
son ... ..	1	1883, D.	Tennant, John ...	2	1881, M.
Rogers, Oliver Herbert...	2	1880, D.	Thiele, Max Hermann ...	2	1883, M.
Rollison, Thomas Arthur	3	1886, M.	Thomas, Evan Kyffin ...	2	1885, M.
Rounsevell, Horace Ver-			Threlfall, Arthur Cres-		
non ... ..	3	1883, D.	well ... ..	2	1879, M.
Rowe, Arthur Brisbane			Tilly, Arthur Lindsey ...	3	1885, D.
Stevens ... ..	2	1879, D.	Tomkinson, Henry Pal-		
Rowett, Joseph Charles	2	1882, D.	merston ... ..	2	1880, D.
Rowley, Spencer Toler...	3	1884, M.	Torr, William George ...	1	1877, D.
			Treleaven, Nicholas John		
Sabine, Ernest Maurice	3	1884, D.	Cole ... ..	2	1885, D.
Samuel-Davis, Joseph			Treuer, Percy Conradin	2	1881, D.
King ... ..	3	1883, D.	Tuckwell, Charles James	3	1886, D.
Sandover, Alfred ...	1	1881, D.	Turner, Sydney Morris...	2	1877, M.
Sanderson, Francis Vil-			Tuxford, Albert Joseph	3	1883, D.
liers ... ..	2	1879, D.			
Scammell, Francis			Uffindell, Henry Walter	2	1879, M.
George ... ..	2	1882, M.			
Scrymgour, Bernard Vin-			Valentine, Harry ...	2	1887, M.
cent ... ..	2	1880, D.	Valentine, Charles		
Seabrook, Leonard Lle-			Franklyn ... ..	2	1879, D.
wellyn ... ..	2	1883, D.			
Selby, Charles ...	2	1877, D.	Walker, Jeannie Miller		
Sells, Caroline Ellen ...	2	1883, D.	Campbell ... ..	2	1885, D.
Severn, Claud ...	3	1886, M.	{ Warren, Frederick		
Shanahan, Patrick Fran-			William ... ..	3	1882, D.
cis ... ..	3	1887, M.	{ Warren, Frederick		
Shapter, William Thomas	2	1883, M.	William ... ..	2	1883, D.
Shepherd, Arthur Ed-			Warren, John Campbell	2	1883, D.
mund ... ..	3	1885, D.	Welbourn, Albert Ed-		
Shepherd, Florence			ward ... ..	2	1878, D.
Nightingale ... ..	3	1887, M.	Wells, Alfred James ...	2	1876, Sept
Shepley, Harry ...	3	1882, D.	West, William Arthur...	2	1884, M.
Shorney, Mabel... ..	2	1887, M.	Whitby, Percy Edward		
Shuttleworth, Henry			Robert ... ..	3	1885, M.
Howard ... ..	2	1877, D.	White, Arthur Graham	3	1885, M.
Sibley, Nicholls Joseph	2	1881, D.	White, John ... ..	2	1878, D.
Simpson, Alfred Edward	1	1885, D.	Wigley, Harry Vandeleur	3	1884, D.
Smith, Erlistoun Barr ...	2	1887, M.	Wilkinson, Alfred ...	2	1881, M.
Smyth, Robert ...	3	1882, D.	Wilkinson, Frank Mer-		
Snell, John Henry ...	1	1882, D.	rett ... ..	3	1886, D.
Stapleton, Frank Law-			Williams, Frances Eliza-		
rence ... ..	2	1881, D.	beth ... ..	1	1880, D.
Stephens, Albert Edward	3	1886, D.	Williams, Llewellyn An-		
Stewart, Arthur... ..	2	1885, M.	drew ... ..	2	1877, M.
Stockdale, William John	3	1884, D.	Wilson, Algernon Theo-		
Stow, Ernest Alfred ...	2	1881, D.	dore King ... ..	2	1880, D.

Class. Year & Month.	Class. Year & Month.
Wilson, Charles Stanley 1 1880, M.	Wright, Charles Theodore ... 2 1884, D.
Wood, Stanley Neville... 2 1885, D.	Wright, George Edward Henry ... 3 1883, D.
Woods, Julian Edmund 2 1880, M.	Wyatt, Frank Addison... 3 1886, D.
Wooldridge, William Phillips ... 3 1884, D.	Young, Walter James... 1 1886, D.
Wright, Charles Joseph Harvey ... 2 1881, M.	

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.	Borthwick, Ernest Lincoln ... 2 1890, M.
Adams, Ernest Henry ... 1 1890, D.	Bosch, Anna Josephine 2 1889, D.
Adamson, Albert Stanley 3 1888, D.	Boucaut, James Penn ... 3 1889, D.
Adamson, Ross Fifeshire 3 1887, D.	Boucaut, Walter Hillary 3 1890, D.
Aldersey, Elizabeth Lee 3 1889, D.	Boulger, Arnold Persse 3 1890, D.
Allen, Robert Harry ... 3 1889, D.	Boundy, Frank Palmer 2 1889, D.
Ambrose, Ethel Mary Murray ... 2 1890, D.	Brown, James Watson 1 1889, D.
Ambrose, Lily Finlayson 3 1890, D.	Büring, Meta Caroline... 2 1890, D.
Anderson, William Munro ... 3 1889, D.	Burnett, Maude Elizabeth ... 2 1887, D.
Angel, Sidney ... 3 1890, D.	Butler, Wilfred Horace 2 1889, D.
Angel, Walter ... 2 1887, D.	
Ashwin, Ethel Maude... 3 1890, D.	Campbell, Richard Adderley ... 1 1889, D.
Austin, Matilda Beatrice ... 2 1888, D.	Carroll, William ... 3 1887, D.
Ayers, Frederick Gordon 1 1889, D.	Casey, Jeremiah William 3 1887, D.
	Caterer, Clarence Phillips 3 1889, D.
Bailey, Ernest Thomas 3 1889, D.	Cavenagh, Wentworth Roland ... 1 1887, D.
Bathurst, Henry Christie 3 1887, D.	Chapple, Alfred... 1 1890, D.
Beare, Edwin Arthur ... 3 1888, D.	Chapple, Edith... 3 1889, D.
Beck, Edward Dighton 2 1889, D.	Chapple, Marion ... 1 1890, D.
Bell, Florence Elsie ... 2 1889, D.	Church, Norman John... 3 1890, D.
Benbow, John ... 2 1890, D.	Clark, Albert Edward... 3 1887, D.
Benham, Constance Mary ... 3 1888, D.	Claxton, Elsie Mabel ... 1 1888, D.
Benham, Edward Warner 3 1888, D.	Cobb, William Morphett 3 1890, D.
Benham, Ellen Ida ... 2 1888, D.	Cole, Stephen Baldwin Sarmon ... 3 1889, M.
Birks, Elsie Ellen ... 3 1889, D.	Conigrave, Berkley Fairfax ... 3 1887, D.
Birks, Lawrence ... 1 1890, D.	Cooke, Florence Emmeline ... 1 1890, D.
Birks, Raymond ... 3 1888, D.	Cooper, Claude Tidswell 2 1890, D.
Birt, Constance Jane ... 3 1890, D.	Corbin, Cecil ... 3 1888, D.
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton ... 1 1889, D.	Corbin, Hugh Burton ... 3 1888, D.
Blackburn, Thomas Wordsworth Gavin ... 2 1889, D.	Cotton, Edward Witherage ... 3 1887, D.
Blackwell, Flora Louisa 3 1889, D.	Cottrell, Isabel Roberta 3 1887, D.
Bonnin, Francis Josiah 2 1888, D.	
Bonnin, James Atkinson 2 1889, D.	

Class. Year & Month.		Class. Year & Month.	
Cottrell, Walter Pearce	2 1887, D.	Howchin, Stella	... 1 1888, D.
Cowling, Albert Bright	3 1890, D.	Hunter, Ellen Wynne	... 3 1890, D.
Cox, Katherine Haydon	3 1887, D.	Hunter, George McIntyre	3 1889, D.
Cross, Ethel Bessie	... 1 1889, D.	Irwin, Henry Offley	... 3 1888, D.
Cruickshank, Constance		Isbister, James Linklater	
May	... 3 1888, D.	Thomson	... 2 1887, D.
Cruickshank, Lillian Alice	3 1887, D.	Johnstone, Percy	
Dempster, William Edward	... 3 1887, D.	Emerson	... 1 1890, D.
Douglas, Francis John	... 3 1890, D.	Jones, Thomas Henry	... 3 1889, D.
Downer, James Frederick	3 1890, D.	Joyner, Alfred Ernest	... 3 1887, D.
Downer, John Hamilton	3 1890, M.	Joyner, Frank Reeve	... 3 1889, D.
Downer, John Henry	... 3 1890, M.	Jude, Frederick John	... 3 1889, D.
Dungey, Mary Pash	... 3 1890, D.	Kelly, Catherine Lucy	... 2 1890, D.
Eimer, Emmie Clara		Kelsey, Rowland Harcus	3 1888, D.
Georgina	... 2 1887, D.	Kennedy, Francis	
Eimer, Herman	... 2 1888, D.	Thomas	... 3 1889, D.
Evans, Arthur Ernest		King, William Frank	... 3 1889, D.
Herbert	... 2 1888, D.	Lambert, Ada Mary	... 3 1889, D.
Field, Edgar John	... 2 1890, D.	Lang, William Alfred	
Fisher, Ella Constance	3 1889, D.	Westall	... 3 1888, D.
Fox, John Henry	... 3 1889, M.	Laurie, Ebenezer Curtis	3 1888, D.
Fowler, David	... 3 1887, D.	Leitch, Oliver	... 1 1890, D.
Gibbes, Alexander Edward	... 3 1887, D.	Little, Egbert Percy	
Gillman, William Holland	... 2 1889, D.	Graham	... 3 1890, D.
Goode, Arthur	... 3 1887, D.	Lloyd, Beatrice Butters	3 1890, D.
Gray, Jane Lamont	... 3 1887, D.	Loessel, Rhea Marie	... 3 1888, D.
Gunson, William Joseph	3 1889, M.	Lovely, William Harvey	
Hagué, Percy	... 3 1888, D.	Chapman	... 3 1889, D.
Hamer, Ethel M.	... 3 1889, D.	McCarthy, Walter	
Hamilton, Albert Edwin	3 1888, D.	James	... 3 1887, D.
Hamlin, Mabel Lillian	... 2 1890, D.	McEwin, George	... 3 1889, D.
Hancock, George Alfred	2 1890, D.	McKenzie, Margaret	
Hannam, Sarah Amelia	2 1889, D.	Janet	... 3 1888, D.
Hardy, Inez Mary	... 2 1889, D.	McLachlan, Alexander	
Haslam Ernest Bailey	... 3 1887, D.	John	... 3 1889, D.
Haslam, Joseph Auburn	3 1887, D.	McNamara, James Henry	3 1887, D.
Henderson, Arthur		McNamara, Percival	
George Morphett	... 3 1888, D.	Laurence	... 3 1889, D.
Heuzenroeder, Louise		Maley, Lily	... 3 1888, D.
Helène	... 2 1889, D.	Mann, Edith Alice	... 2 1890, D.
Heyne, Agnes Marie		Marlow, Alfred Cleveland	2 1888, D.
Johanna	... 1 1887, D.	Mellor, Edward Albert	
Heyne, Laura Olga Hedwig	... 2 1888, D.	Dawson	... 3 1887, D.
Hill, Herbert Edward	... 3 1888, D.	Miller, Florence	... 3 1887, D.
Homburg, Hermann	... 3 1890, D.	Miley, Reginald Horace	3 1888, D.
Hone, Gilbert Bertram	3 1887, D.	Mittón, Ernest Gladstone	2 1889, D.
Hornabrook, Rupert		Moroney, Joseph John	... 3 1887, D.
Walter	... 3 1890, M.	Muecke, Dora	... 3 1888, D.
		Muller, Charlotte Mary	3 1888, D.
		Newman, Edgar Harold	2 1889, D.
		Newman, Olive Gertrude	3 1889, D.

	Class. Year & Month.		Class. Year & Month.
Nicholls, Leslie Herbert	2 1889, D.	Smyth, Henrietta	... 3 1890, D.
Oldham, Alfred Mulville	3 1887, D.	Solomon, Isaac Herbert	3 1890, D.
Parsons, Herbert Angus	3 1888, D.	Spehr, Carl Louis	... 2 1887, D.
Penny, Clifton Raymond	3 1889, D.	Steele, William	... 2 1888, D.
Penny, Evelyn Emma	3 1887, D.	Stockdale, Annie Rosina	2 1887, D.
Pike, Florence May	... 3 1889, D.	Stow, Edith Mary	... 3 1887, D.
Pitt, Ada Gertrude	... 3 1889, D.	Taylor, Harry Samuel	... 3 1888, D.
Plummer, Violet May	... 1 1889, D.	Thomas, Isabel Dora	... 3 1888, D.
Poole, Thomas Slaney	... 1 1889, D.	Townsend, Alice Annie	3 1888, D.
Richards, Joseph Spencer	3 1887, D.	Trevenen, Mabel Mary	3 1889, D.
Richardson, Ethel Maude	3 1889, D.	Trüdinger, Anna	... 2 1889, D.
Richardson, Frank		Trüdinger, Walter	... 1 1888, D.
Joseph Webb	... 2 1890, D.	Wadey, Walter Henry	3 1888, D.
Russell, Alfred Edward		Walker, Ellen Lawson	... 1 1890, D.
James	... 3 1889, M.	Weinrich, Joseph Her-	
Ryder, William Francis	3 1890, D.	mann	... 2 1887, D.
Salom, Edward Jacob	... 3 1889, D.	Weld, Mary Eleanor	... 3 1887, D.
Sanders, William	... 3 1887, D.	Whittell, Anna Maria	
Sangster, John Ikin	... 3 1888, D.	Prince	... 3 1888, D.
Searle, George	... 1 1890, D.	Williams, Eva Roubel	1 1889, D.
Sewell, Frank	... 3 1889, D.	Wilson, Alec Graham	... 2 1890, D.
Sholl, Reginald Frank	... 2 1890, D.	Wilson, Isabel Mathieson	1 1889, D.
Shorney, Ellen Gertrude	3 1888, D.	Wilson, William Reid	... 3 1887, D.
Smeaton, Bronte	... 3 1890, D.	Winnall, John Edward	
Smith, Julian Augustus		Hyde	... 3 1888, D.
Roman	... 1 1888, D.	Zowe, Agnes Adeline	... 2 1889, D.

## 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.

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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 incapacity, and such substitute shall receive such proportion not

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\* By a resolution of the Council the Chair of Music has been continued.

† Allowed June 11, 1890.

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.\*

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#### 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.

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#### 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.

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#### CHAPTER VII.—OF THE SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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

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

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.

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CHAPTER IX.—OF MATRICULATION AND DEGREES.

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.”

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

Of the Angas  
Engineering  
Scholarship.

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

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

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

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

Of the Angas  
Engineering  
Exhibitions.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Notice of entry  
and fee for  
Scholarship  
and  
Exhibition.

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.

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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.—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 negligences allow any other candidate to copy from or otherwise use his papers, or accept assistance from any other candidate, or use any manuscript of any other candidate, he shall lose that examination, and shall be liable to such further punishment by exclusion from future examinations or otherwise as the Council shall determine,

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

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#### CHAPTER XVIII.—OF ACADEMIC DRESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XIX.—SAVING CLAUSE AND REPEAL.

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

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

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

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

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

Provided that—

I. This repeal shall not affect—

- a. Anything done or suffered before the allowance and countersignature by the Governor of these statutes under any statute or regulation repealed by these statutes ; or
- b. Any right or status acquired, duty imposed, or liability incurred by or under any statute hereby repealed ; or
- c. The validity of any order or regulation made under any statute or regulation hereby repealed ; and

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

Allowed the 18th December, 1886.



## **PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.**

### **REGULATIONS.**

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

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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.

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**JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.  
REGULATIONS.**

- I. Candidates who have passed the Preliminary Examination will be admitted without limit of age ; but only such successful candidates as are under 16 years of age on the 1st day of November in the year in which the examination is held will be placed in the classified list.
- II. Every candidate shall be required to satisfy the examiners in three of the following subjects, but no candidate shall be examined in more than five :—
1. *English*—(a) Outlines of the History of England.  
(b) Some standard work in English Literature.  
(c) Outlines of Geography, including the elements of Physical Geography.

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

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

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

6. *Mathematics.*

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

7. *Physical and Natural Science—*

- (a) Elementary Physics.
- (b) Elementary Chemistry.
- (c) Elementary Botany and Elementary Physiology.

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



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.

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DETAILS OF THE SUBJECTS FOR THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1891.

1. ENGLISH.

(a) Outlines of the History of England.

(b) English Literature.

Selections from the Poetical works of William Wordsworth, edited by Hawes Turner (Rivingtons).  
Stopford Brooke. Primer of English Literature (Macmillan).

(c) Outlines of Geography, especially the Geography of Australasia, including the elements of Physical Geography.

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

(a) Relation of continents and islands. Grouping of islands. 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 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) River systems of the world. Deltas. Extent and peculiarities of lakes.

Text Book recommended for Physical Geography—Geikie's Elementary Lessons.

2. LATIN.\*

*Cæsar*—Gallic War. Book I.

3. GREEK.\*

*Xenophon*—Anabasis. Book I. Caps 1 to 5 inclusive.

4. FRENCH.\*

*Hector Malot*—Episodes from Sans Famille (Rivingtons).

5. GERMAN.\*

*Von Schmid*—Heinrich von Eichenfels (Macmillan).

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 beginners), pages 1-154.

(c) *Elementary Botany and Physiology*—

*Botany.* The questions will be confined to the general structure of the flowering plant, with especial reference to the following illustrative plants:—*Wall-flower, Pea, Orange, Almond, Sow-thistle, Salvia, Solanum, Snapdragon, Squill, Lily, and Wild-oat.*

Candidates will be required to describe in technical language the organs of fresh plants, and to fill up "Schedules." (See Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany, 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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\* In preparing for composition in Latin, Greek, French, and German 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.

**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, 1891, AND FOR THE SPECIAL  
EXAMINATION IN MARCH, 1892.

DIVISION A.

1. ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

(a) *History of England*—The reign of James the First and Charles the First, and the rule of Cromwell.

Text Book—

The first two Stuarts and the Puritan Revolution—by S. R. Gardiner (Epochs of Modern History) Longmans.

(b) *English Literature.*

Byron : Childe Harold.

Nichol's Life of Byron (Men of Letters' Series) Macmillan

2. LATIN.\*

*Cicero*—De Senectute.

*Roman History*—Macmillan's Primer.

3. GREEK.\*

*Plato*—Apology.

*Greek History*—Macmillan's Primer.

4. FRENCH.\*

*Eugène Joel*—L'Enfance de George Sand, edited by G. E. Fasnacht (Rivingtons).

*Molière*—Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, edited by L. M. Moriarty (Macmillan).

*French History*—Macmillan's Primer.

5. GERMAN.\*

*Hoffman*—Tales from History (Rivingtons).

*Schiller*—Die Jungfrau von Orleans (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.

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

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

Specific Heat. Latent Heat.

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

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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—Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Elementary Physics, Lessons XIII. to XLVII., inclusive.

11. BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

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

The general character of the classes and sub-classes into which flowering plants are divided.

Candidates will be required to describe in technical language the organs of fresh plants.

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

*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. 23.	Tuesday, Nov. 24.	Wednesday, Nov. 25.	Thursday, Nov. 26.	Friday, Nov. 27.
9-11	French.		Physiology.	English Literature.	Physics.
10-1		Geometry.			
11.30-1.30			Botany.	English History.	Algebra.
2.30-4.30	German.	Latin.	Chemistry.	Outlines of Geography.	Greek.

## SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

## FIXED TIME TABLE.

Commencing last Monday of November in each Year.

Hour.	Monday, Nov. 23.	Tuesday, Nov. 24	Wednesday, Nov. 25.	Thursday, Nov. 26.	Friday, Nov. 27.	Monday, Nov. 30.
9-11			Physiology.	English Literature.		
10-1	French.	Pure Ma- thematics.			Pure Mathematics	Greek.
11.30 } 1.30 }			Botany.	English History.		
2-5	German.	Latin.	Chemistry.	Physical Geography and Geology.	Physics.	Applied Mathe- matics.

## 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.
- 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.
- V. At the Second Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—
  1. *Latin.*
  2. *Greek.*
  3. *Elementary Applied Mathematics.*
  4. *Logic.*
- VI. At the Third Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in three of the following subjects, or in two, one being in honours :—
  1. *Classics and Ancient History.*
  2. *Mathematics.*
  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.

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\* Allowed 18th December, 1889.

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.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ (Signed)....., 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, 1891.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

*Pass.*

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

*Additional for Honours.*

*Horace*—Epistles and Ars Poetica.  
*Cicero*—The second Philippic.

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

GREEK.

*Pass.*

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

*Additional for Honours.*

*Plato*. Phædo.  
*Euripides*. Iphigenia in Aulis.

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*—Coriolanus.  
*Keats*—Poems.

*Additional for Honours.*

Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer.  
Morris and Skeats' Specimens of Early English, Vol. II.  
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*—Epistles and Ars Poetica.  
*Cicero*—The second Philippic.

*Additional for Honours.*

*Virgil*—Æneid, Books VI. and VII.  
*Lucretius*—Book I.

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

GREEK.

*Pass.*

*Plato*—Phædo.  
*Euripides*—Iphigenia in Aulis.

*Additional for Honours.*

*Plato*—Theætetus.  
*Theocritus*—Idylls.

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.*

*Virgil*—Æneid. Books VI. and VII.  
*Lucretius*. Book I.

*Additional for Honours.*

*Plautus*—Captivi.  
*Tacitus*—Annals. Book XIV.  
*Terence*—Phormio.

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

*Greek.*

*Pass.*

*Plato*—Theaetetus.  
*Theocritus*—Idylls.

*Additional for Honours.*

*Plato*—Republic. Books III., IV. and V.  
*Aeschylus*—Agamemnon.

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. Principles of Psychology, Parts II., III., and IV.  
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 Ballades, in the volume entitled Odes et Ballades (Paris: Hachette).  
Gosset's French Prosody.  
Translation of easy passages from authors not specified.  
French Composition.

*Additional for Honours.*

Brachet's Historical Grammar. The Introduction and Book I.; Book II., Parts 1 and 2 (Clarendon Press).  
*Boileau*—L'Art Poétique (Paris : Didot Frères).  
*Molière*—Le Misanthrope (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*—Götz von Berlichingen (Macmillan).  
*Schiller*—Selections from Lyrical Poems (Macmillan).  
Translation of easy passages from authors not specified.  
German Composition.

*Additional for Honours.*

Whitney's German Grammar.

Goethe—Faust. Part I.

Schiller—History of the Thirty Years' War. First Part. First Book.

Heine—Buch der Lieder. Die Heimkehr only.

Scherer—A History of German Literature (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  
The Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

18 .

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 Orationes.  
*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, 1891, 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, 1892, 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.

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## OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

### REGULATIONS.

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

\* Students who have passed the First Year's Examination in 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.
- V. At the Second Examination every candidate shall be required to Second Year. 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.*

Third Year.

- VI. At the Third Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in three of the following subjects, or in two, one being in honours.
  1. *Mathematics.*
  2. *Physics, including Practical Physics.*
  3. *Advanced Organic, Inorganic, and Practical Chemistry.*
  4. *Animal Physiology, including Histology, Physiological Chemistry, and the Elements of Development.*
  5. *Systematic Botany, with Vegetable Morphology, Histology, and Physiology.*
  6. *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.

\*XII. The following Fees, inclusive of charges for Laboratory instruction, <sup>Fees.</sup> 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, 1891.

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 AND PHYSIOLOGY.

The instruction in these subjects will include :—  
(i.) A course of demonstrations in practical biology, and  
(ii.) A course of elementary lectures on human physiology.

### I. *Practical Biology and Physiology.*

*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 :—  
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 & Hurst.  
Elements of Histology : Klein.

*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

### II. *Elementary Human Physiology.*

*Pass.*

The subject matter of Elementary Lessons in Physiology : Huxley.

Text books recommended :—

Elementary Lessons in Physiology : Huxley.  
Handbook of Physiology : Kirkes ; or  
Manual of Physiology : Yeo, may also be consulted.

#### ELEMENTARY INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

*Pass.*

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

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

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

Text books recommended :—

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

*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

#### SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

##### PURE MATHEMATICS.

*Pass.*

Algebra. Trigonometry (including Elementary Spherical Trigonometry).

##### APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

*Pass.*

Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

Text books recommended :

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

*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, Dulcitate, Isodulcitate. Dextrose and Laevulose Cane-sugar, Milk-sugar, Cellulose, Starch, Glycogen, Dextrine.



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

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

Uric Acid. Guanidine. 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, including the determination of the commoner species of the local flora.

PHYSIOLOGY.

*Pass.*

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 recommended :—

Geikie, Manual of Geology.

*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE,

MATHEMATICS.

*Pass.*

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

*Honours.*

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

PHYSICS, INCLUDING PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

*Pass.*

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

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

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

*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.

\* 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.

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.  
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.

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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.

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 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 are recommended:

Mitchell's Crystallography.  
Collin's Advanced Mineralogy.

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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

FEEES.

- 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.

- 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 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 shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :—

1. *Jurisprudence*.
2. *Principles of Equity*.
3. *Law of Contracts*.

VIII. At the Annual Examination for the fourth year every student shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :—

1. *International Law (Public and Private)*.
2. *The Law of Wrongs (civil and criminal)*.
3. *The Law of Procedure, or Mental and Moral Science* (as in the 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 articulated to a practitioner of the Supreme Court whose office is more than ten miles distant from the University; and unless (as to the Term Examinations)—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XXI. The undermentioned fees shall be payable in advance :

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

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

XXIII. The following Forms of Notice are prescribed :

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

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

[Here state the subjects.]

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

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

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

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

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

To the Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

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

[Here state the subjects.]

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

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

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

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

(Signature of Student).....

(Address).....

To the Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

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

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

Allowed the 31st December, 1890.

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

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

\* DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1891, AND MARCH, 1892.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

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

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

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

ROMAN LAW.

Text-books recommended :

Sandars' Institutes of Justinian.

Poste's Institutes of Gaius.

† Book of reference recommended :

Hunter's Introduction to Roman Law.

The papers to be set in Roman Law shall contain passages in Latin which the students shall be required to translate. No student will be allowed to pass in Roman Law, who does not show a competent knowledge of Latin.

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.

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\* For details of subjects for the Ordinary LL.B. Examination in March, 1891, see University Calendar for 1890.

† Students are not expected to purchase books of reference.

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.

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.
- (c) Private International Law so far as it deals with Status, Capacity, Marriage, Domicile, Contract, and Torts.

Text-books recommended :

Kent's International Law (Abdy's edition).  
Hall's International Law.  
Westlake's Private International Law.



- † 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.

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.

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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. *Constitutional Law and History.*
  3. *International Law.*or (at the option of the candidate),  
*Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation.*

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 1891 :—

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.

## 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 articled to some practitioner of the Court for the full term of five years, and have served the full term of their clerkship : Provided that in the case of any person who shall before or during his service under articles have taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws or of Arts in the University of Adelaide, or in some University recognized by the University of Adelaide, service under articles, for the full term of three years, shall be sufficient.
- ii. Persons who shall have served the full term of five years as associate or assistant or acting associate to the Judges of the Court or any of them : Provided that if any such person shall, before or during service as such associate or assistant or acting associate have taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws or of Arts in the University of Adelaide, or in any University recognised by the University of Adelaide, such service for the full term of three years shall be sufficient : Provided also that such associate or 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.

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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 the Medical Course are required to pass the Senior Public Examination. They must also produce certificates of having passed at either the Junior or Senior Public Examination, in each of the following subjects :
1. Latin.
  2. Elementary Mathematics.
  3. Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.
  4. One of the following, (a) Greek; (b) French; (c) German; (d) Italian; (e) Botany; and (f) Elementary Chemistry.†

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.

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\* Allowed the 13th August, 1890.

† The General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom have decided, on and after the 1st January, 1892, to increase the Geometry required for their Preliminary Examination by the addition of Euclid Books ii. and iii. with easy deductions, and to omit from the list of subjects required Botany and Elementary Chemistry.

First Year

VII. During the First Academical Year students shall be required

- (a) To attend a course of lectures on Anatomy.
- (b) To dissect during six months to the satisfaction of the Professor of Anatomy.
- (c) To attend a course of lectures on Physiology.
- (d) To perform practical biological and physiological work during such Academical Year to the satisfaction of the Lecturer on Physiology.
- (e) To attend a course of lectures on Chemistry.
- (f) To perform practical work in Inorganic Chemistry during three months to the satisfaction of the Professor of Chemistry.
- (g) To attend a course of lectures on Botany.
- (h) To attend lectures on the Elements of Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Light, and Acoustics, unless he shall have already passed in these subjects at either the Junior or Senior Public Examination.

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

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

1. *Elementary Anatomy and Dissections.*
2. *Elementary Biology and Physiology*, theoretical and practical.
3. *Inorganic Chemistry*, theoretical and practical.
4. *Botany.*
5. *Elements of Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Light, and Acoustics*, unless he shall have already passed in these subjects at either the Junior or Senior Public Examination; provided that the marks for these subjects shall not be counted in arranging the class lists.

Second Year

IX. During the Second Academical Year students shall be required

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

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

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

- (a) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics.
- (b) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
- (c) To attend during the whole of the Academical Year a course of lectures on Clinical Medicine.
- (d) To attend a course of lectures on Obstetrics.
- (e) To attend a course of lectures on Forensic Medicine.
- (f) To 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 Fifth Year.

- (a) To attend, during two sessions, a course of lectures on Clinical Medicine.
- (b) To attend during the whole of the academical year a course of lectures on Clinical Surgery.
- (c) To attend a course of lectures on the Diseases peculiar to Women.
- (d) To attend a course of lectures on Ophthalmic Surgery.
- (e) To attend a course of lectures on Aural Surgery.
- (f) To attend a course of lectures on Lunacy, and to attend the practice of the Hospitals for the Insane during three months.
- (g) To attend diligently the Medical and Surgical Practice of the Adelaide Hospital, both in the wards and in the out-patients' department during nine months.
- \* (h) To attend twenty cases of Midwifery. Provided that the whole or any part of such number may be 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

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\* Vide Regulation XXV. infra.

or any part of such six months may be served during the Fourth Year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XX. The names of the successful candidates at each examination in the Second Session shall be arranged in three classes, the first class in order of merit, and the second and third classes in alphabetical order.

XXI.\*

XXII. 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 :—\* Lectures and  
Demonstration  
Fees.

## 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	

## 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 2 0	

## FIFTH YEAR.

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

\* Allowed 13th November, 1890.

XXIV. The following Forms of Notice are prescribed :—

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

I, \_\_\_\_\_ an Undergraduate of this University hereby give notice that, for the purpose of completing the \_\_\_\_\_ year of the course for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, I intend to present myself at the Examination in the month of 18 \_\_\_\_\_, for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz. :

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

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

(Signed).....

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

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

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

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

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

(Signed).....

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

XXV. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Regulations of the 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.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY M.B. AND Ch.B. EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER 1891.

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 AND PHYSIOLOGY.

The instruction in these subjects will include :—

(i.) A course of demonstrations in practical biology, and

(ii.) A course of elementary lectures on human physiology.

*I. Practical Biology and Physiology.*

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.

*II. Elementary Human Physiology.*

The subject matter of Elementary Lessons in Physiology ; Huxley.

Text-books recommended :—

Elementary Lessons in Physiology ; Huxley.

Handbook of Physiology : Kirkes ; or

Manual of Physiology : Yeo may also be consulted.

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, Cruciferae, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferae, Compositæ, Goodenoviæ, Campanulaceæ, Epacrideæ, Boragineæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatae, Solanaceæ, Amarantaceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Proteaceæ, Coniferae, 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.

Organic Chemistry: Fownes, revised by Watts.

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 Pharmacopœia will be considered as regards their names and synonyms ; their history, and source whence obtained ; their characteristics, chemical and physical ; their adulterations and the detection of the same ; their active principles, with the poisonous doses (if any) ; their general physiological and pharmacological action ; their officinal preparations, with the proportionate amount of active ingredient in each ; and the use and application of the volumetric solutions.

Text-book recommended :

Materia Medica and Therapeutics : Garrod (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 Swanzey (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, and quantity 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.

Prevention of specific diseases, disinfection and deodorization, vital statistics, climate.

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

Text-books recommended :

Hygiene as applied to Public Health: Willoughby, or

Handbook of Hygiene and Sanitary Science: Wilson.

Manual of Practical Hygiene: Parkes, may also be consulted.

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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<sup>s</sup> 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.

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 \_\_\_\_\_  
 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) .....  
18 \_\_\_\_

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

DETAIL OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1891.

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.

Sensation and external cause of Sound. Mode of its transmission.  
Nature of wave-motion in general. Application of the wave-theory to



Sound. Elements of a musical sound. Loudness and extent of vibration. Pitch and rapidity of vibration. Measures of absolute and of relative pitch. Resonance. Analysis of compound sounds. Helmholtz's theory of musical quality. Motion of sounding strings. The pianoforte and other stringed instruments. Motion of sounding air-columns. Flute and reed stops of the organ. Orchestral wind instruments. The human voice. Interference. Beats. Helmholtz's theory of consonance and dissonance. Combination-tones. Consonant chords. Construction of the musical scale. Exact and tempered intonation. Equal temperament.

Text-book recommended—

Tyndall's "Sound."

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

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

DOUBLE COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE in two parts.

Text-books recommended—

Higgs' Primer on "Fugue" and Banister's "Music."

Works of reference recommended—

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

### THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

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

CANON AND FUGUE, in not more than four parts.

FORM.

The various forms employed in classical composition.

INSTRUMENTATION.

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

Note.—Candidates will also be examined in some Classical composition with regard to Harmony, Form, and Instrumentation. Work for analysis Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony.

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.

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

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

PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

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

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

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

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

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\* Old Regulation XIX. repealed, and new one above allowed December 31, 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 1.—PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

Students desiring to pass for a first-class certificate in pianoforte playing must be prepared to play one piece from List A. or two pieces from List B.

For a second-class certificate, one piece selected from either List will suffice.

## JUNIOR.

## LIST A.

BACH, J. S.—Any *two* of the 15 two-part Inventions; any *two* of the 15 three-part Inventions.

BEETHOVEN, L. VON—Sonata, Op. 49, No. 1; Sonata, Op. 49, No. 2; Sonata, Op. 79; Rondo, Op. 51, No. 1; Rondo, Op. 51, No. 2; Variations in G; (the Rondos and Variations are contained in Section III. of Hallé's Pract. 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,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -time; 12 variations in E flat (on a Menuet 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); Bourée in A minor (Suites Anglaises).

BEETHOVEN, L. VON—Bagatelles, Op. 33, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.

BENNETT, SIR W. S.—Rondeau, Op. 34; Capriccio in A minor, Op. 28, No. 3; Introduction and Pastorale, Op. 28, No. 1; Rondeau in E, Op. 28, No. 2; The Lake, Op. 10, No. 1; Serenata, Op. 13.

Bruce, M.—Op. 12, six Pianoforte pieces.

GADE, N. W.—Sylphides; Aquarelles, Op. 19; Scandinavian Songs.

HELLER, ST.—Op. 75, No. 1; La dame de pique; Op. 73; Cradle Song; Serenade; Preludes, Op. 119; Op. 92, 3 eclogues; Tarantella in A flat

HILLER, F.—Op. 81, Bk. 1, No. 4, Gigue; Bk. 2, No. 7, Menuet; 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 Petersburg, Op. 44; two Melodies, Op. 3; Miniatures, Op. 93.
- SCHARWENKA, PH.—Mazurkas, Op. 29.
- SCHLESINGER—Rondino in B flat.
- STERKEL—Andante in E flat; Rondo in A.
- SCHUMANN, R.—Any *two* of the more difficult numbers from Album, Op. 68.

\* \* \* Junior Candidates may also select any piece from the lists given for Senior Candidates.

## PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

## SENIOR DIVISION.

## LIST A.

- BACH, J. S.—Any *one* of the 48 Preludes and Fugues; (Wohltemperirter Clavier). Any *one* of the seven Partitas. Any *one* of the six French, or six English Suites.

## LIST B.

- BARGIEL, W.—Op. 32, 8 Pianoforte pieces; Charakterstücke, 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 Litolff) Variations on a Theme in F m.
- HELLER, ST.—Sonata, Op. 9, in D m.; Sonata, Op. 65, in B m.
- HILLER, F.—Sonata, Op. 47.
- HUMMEL, J. N.—Any *one* of the Pianoforte Sonatas (except No. 1, Litolff); Fantasia in E flat, Op. 18; La bella Capricciosa, Op. 55.
- JENSEN, A.—Sonata in F sharp m., Op. 25
- KESSLER, J. C.—Sonata in E flat, Op. 47.
- KIEL, F.—Variations and Fugue, Op. 17.
- KLENGEL, A.—Any *one* of the 24 Canons and Fugues.
- LISZT, F.—Sonata in B m.
- MENDELSSOHN, F.—Any *one* of the Preludes and Fugues, Op. 35;

## LIST B.

- Op. 10, No. 2 and 3; Allegro Grazioso, Op. 18; Rondo à la Polonaise, Op. 37; Toccata in C minor, Op. 38; Scherzo, Op. 27.
- BRUCE, 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; Polonaise in A, Op. 40, No. 1. Any of the Nocturnes; any of the Valses; 2 Polonaise, Op. 26; Rondo in E flat, Op. 16; Andante and Polonaise in E flat, Op. 21; Polonaise, Op. 53; Impromptus, Op. 66 and 29; any of the Preludes and Mazurkas.
- EHLERT, L.—Rhapsodies, Op. 15; Lyrische Skizzen, Op. 12; Lieder und Studien, Op. 20.
- ESCHMANN, J. C.—Studies, Op. 16; three pieces 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; Volkstänze, 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.
- RONTGEN, 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; Laudler, Op. 46.
- KALKBRENNER, F. Rondo, Op. 130.
- KIEL, F.—Four characteristic pieces, Op. 55; Fantasia, Op. 68.
- KIRCHNER, TH.—Album Leaves, Op. 7; ten pieces, Op. 2; Studies and Pieces, Op. 30; Legends, Op. 18; Romances, Op. 22; Preludes, Op. 9; Scherzo, Op. 8.
- KLEINMICHEL, R.—Aquarellen, Op. 12; four pieces, Op. 15; Album Leaves, Op. 17.
- KULLAK, TH.—Solo Pieces, Op. 104; Im Grünen, Op. 105; Poèmes, Op. 113; Sang und Klang, Op. 100; two Polonaises, Op. 101; Gazelle, Op. 22.
- LISZT, F.—Transcriptions on Schubert's Songs; Glanes; Soirées de Vienne; Fantasia on Lucia, Op. 13; Spinning Song from Flying Dutchman; Fantasia on Hugenots; Rhapsodies Hongroises, &c.
- LOESCHHORN, A.—Two Pianoforte pieces, Op. 54; Jeade Nayade, Op. 129; Valsede Concert, Op. 131.
- LYSBERG, C. B.—Idylle, Op. 62; Andante-Idylle, Op. 84.
- MENDELSSOHN, F.—Fantasia Irlandais, Op. 15; Charakterstücke, Op. 7; Fantasias or Caprices, Op. 16, Nos. 2 and 3; Lieder ohne Worte, Nos. 10, 11, 15, 17, 24, 32, 34.
- MERKEL, G.—Capriccietto and Serenades, Op. 83.
- MOSZKOWSKI, M.—Humoreske, Op. 14.
- NORMAN, L.—Two pieces, Op. 1; four pieces, Op. 2; four pieces, Op. 5; four pieces, Op. 9; Album Leaves, Op. 11.

## LIST A.

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

## LIST B.

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

SUBJECT 2.—ORGAN PLAYING.

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

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

JUNIOR.

LIST A.

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

HESSE—Prelude and Fugue (E minor); Air, with variations in A.

LIST B.

HILES, HENRY—Six Impromptus, Set I., any number; Set II., any number.

HOPKINS—Short Pieces for the Organ (any one may be chosen).

SMART, H.—Twelve Short Pieces (Novello). (Any one may be chosen).

\*\* Junior Candidates may also select any piece from the lists given for Senior Candidates.

ORGAN PLAYING.

SENIOR.

LIST A.

BACH—Any one of the important Preludes and Fugues.

HANDEL—Six Concertos (First Set). (Any one may be chosen).

HESSE—Toccatà 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.

**ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1891.**

Subject to the above conditions, it is proposed to hold Evening Classes in the following subjects during the year 1891 :—

	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
8. Inorganic Chemistry ... ..	10
9. Practical Chemistry ... ..	10
10. Biology ... ..	10
11. Mineralogy ... ..	10
12. Geology ... ..	10
13. English } ... ..	{ Number to be fixed by Lecturer
14. French } ... ..	
15. German } ... ..	

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.

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## 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, 1891, and applications for admission to it must be made to the Department of Education before the 31st January, 1891.

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.

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 ... ..	
	300 } 300 } 400 }
<b>D. Science.</b>	
CHEMISTRY ... ..	1,000
EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS ... ..	
BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY ... ..	
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY and the Principles of Geology ... ..	
	300 } 300 } 200 } 200 }

The following awards have been made to these Scholarships :—

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



1887	{	Hone, Frank Sandland
March		Bonnin, William James
		Marryat, Ernest Neville
1888	{	Butler, Frederick Stanley
March		Frewin, Thomas Hugh
		Wheatley, Frederick William
1889	{	Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna
March		McCarthy, Walter James
		Chapple, Frederic John
1890	{	Trüdinger, Walter
March		Hone, Gilbert Bertram
		Smith, Julian Augustus Roman
		<i>Proxime accessit.</i> Trüdinger, Anna

Details of the subjects for the University Scholarships' Examination to be held in March, 1892 :—

### A. Classics.

#### LATIN.

*Virgil*—Æneid, Books II. and IV.

*Cicero*—Pro. Cluentio.

Grammar and Composition.

Translation from authors not specified.

#### GREEK.

*Demosthenes*—Paraprosbeia.

*Euripides*—Medea.

Grammar and Composition.

Translation from authors not specified.

### 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 (Macmillan).

*Smith*—Smaller Specimens of English Literature from Shakespeare to Pope inclusive (Murray).

*Shakespeare*—King Lear.

*Composition.*

**FRENCH.**

*Colbeck*—French readings from Roman History (pages 1-163 inclusive), (Macmillan).

*Corneille*—Le Cid, edited by Fasnacht (Macmillan).

*Molière*—Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, edited by L. M. Moriarty (Macmillan).

Translation from authors not specified.

*Grammar and Composition.*

**GERMAN.**

*Heine*—Prose selections from Heine, edited by C. Colbeck (Macmillan).

*Schiller*—Wallenstein's Lager, Part I. (Macmillan).

*Schiller*—Selections from Lyrical poems, edited by Turner and Morshead (Macmillan).

Translation from authors not specified.

*Grammar and 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, 1891.

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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 Edgcumbe, 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 71 and 72.

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 74).

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

1. MATHEMATICS.—The pass Mathematical subjects of the third year's course of the B.Sc. Degree.
2. PHYSICS.—The pass subjects in Physics of the third year's 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 72 and 73.

An examination for one Exhibition will be held in March, 1891.

The subjects for Examination in March, 1891, will be found in the Calendar for 1890 (page 178).

For form of notice by candidate of intention to compete for an Angas Engineering Exhibition. (See pages 74 and 75.)

The following Schedule has been drawn up in accordance with No. 12 of the Statutes concerning these Exhibitions for the year 1892.

### 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, 1892. (*Vide* page 178).

3. SCIENCE.—Chemistry and Physics. As prescribed for the first year's course of the B.Sc. Degree. (*Vide* pages 110 and 111).

4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.—As prescribed for the Senior Public Examination for 1891. (*Vide* pages 91 and 92).

The following awards have been made to these Exhibitions :—

1888. Clinton Coleridge Farr (nominated by the Hon. J. H. Angas).

1889. James Bernard Allen.

1890. Joseph Auburn Haslam.

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 77 and  
78.

The following awards have been made of this Scholarship :

- 1884. Bertram, Robert Matthew.
  - 1889. Harrison, Rosa Lillian.
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THE JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIPS.

For the conditions of these Scholarships see Statutes, Chapter XIV. "Of the John Howard Clark Scholarships," Pages 75 and 76.

The Council have prescribed the following subjects for the examination for these Scholarships to be held, if required, in April, 1891 :—

*Craik.* History of English Literature, Vol. I.

*Ward.* The English Poets, selections from. Vol. IV.

*Scott.* Old Mortality.

*Carlyle.* Sartor Resartus.

Subjects for examination in 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.

The following awards have been made of these Scholarships—

1882. Murray, George John Robert.

1883. Hopkins, William Fleming.

1884. Robin, Charles Ernest.

1885. Mead, Cecil Silas.

1886. Andrews, Richard Bullock.

1887. Wyllie, Alexander.

1888. Hone, Frank Sandland.

1889. Butler, Frederick Stanley.

*Proxime accessit.* Doolette, Dorham Longford.

1890. McCarthy, Walter James

*Proxime accessit.* Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna.

THE EVERARD SCHOLARSHIP.

For the conditions of this Scholarship see Statutes Chapter XIVA.  
‘Of the Everard Scholarship’ page 78.

The following award has been made of this Scholarship—  
1890, Verco, William Alfred.

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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 to be a son or daughter of a worthy past or actual member of the Masonic Lodge of St. Alban shall be nominated by the said Lodge. 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 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 academical year in which he or she shall become a Scholar.

The following award of this Scholarship has been made—

1891. Bowen, Frederick James Alfred.

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 1891, and will commence on the 7th 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	}
December	{	Verco, William Alfred (Student in Medicine)	}
1886.		Bristowe, Edith (Non-graduating Student)	
December	{	Powell, Henry Arthur (Student in Medicine)	} Non-graduating Students
1887.		Anderson, James	
		Gent, Samuel	
December	{	Cavenagh, Wentworth Rowland (Student in Medicine)	} Non-graduating Students
1888.		Austin, Matilda Beatrice	
		Coleman, Frederick	
December	{	Irwin, Henry Offley (Student in Medicine)	}
1889.		Howchin, Stella (Non-graduating Student)	
December	{	Hone, Frank Sandland (Student in Medicine)	}
1890.		Poole, Elsie Allen (non-graduating Student)	

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**THE STOW PRIZES.**

For conditions see Statutes, Chapter XV. "Of the Stow Prizes and Scholar," Pages 76 and 77.

The following awards have been made of the Stow Prize :

1883.	Thomas Hewitson	...	2nd year
	Alfred Gill	... ..	1st year
1884.	Thomas Hewitson	...	3rd year
	Not awarded	...	1st and 2nd year
1885.	Not awarded		
1886.	Not awarded		
1887.	William James Isbister		3rd year
	Not awarded	...	1st and 2nd year
1888.	Not awarded		
1889.	Not awarded		
1890.	Francis Leslie Stow	...	1st year
	Not awarded	...	2nd and 3rd year

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# APPENDIX.

## CONTENTS.

	Page.
EXAMINATION PAPERS set in March and April, 1890 :—	
ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, LL.B., March ...	iii-xiv
SUPPLEMENTARY ORDINARY EXAMINATION, M.B. and Ch.B., March ... ..	xv-xxxii
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, March ... ..	xxxiii-xxxv
SPECIAL SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, March ...	xxxvi-liv
UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS EXAMINATION, March ..	lv-lxxiii
ANGAS ENGINEERING EXHIBITION, March ...	lxxiv
JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, April ... ..	lxxv-lxxvi
EXAMINATION PAPERS set in November, 1890 :—	
ORDINARY EXAMINATION, LL.B., November ...	lxxvii-lxxxviii
“ “ M.D., November ...	lxxxix-xcii
“ “ M.B., November ...	xciii-cx
“ “ B.A., November ...	cxii-clxv
“ “ B.Sc., November ...	clxvi-cxcvii
“ “ Mus. Bac., November ...	ccii-ccix
HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION ... ..	cxcix-cc
SIR THOMAS ELDER'S PRIZES for Physiology ...	cxcviii
JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN MUSIC ...	ccx-ccxi
SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN MUSIC ...	ccxii-ccxiv
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, September ...	ccxv-ccxvii
JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, November ...	ccxviii-ccxxxiv
SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, November ...	ccxxxv-cclviii
ANNUAL REPORT for 1890 ... ..	cclix-cclxvi
Appendix A :—	
LIST of Students who commenced the Undergraduate Course in 1890 ... ..	cclxvii
Appendix B—CLASS LISTS, 1890 :—	
Ordinary Examination, LL.B., March ... ..	cclxviii
“ “ LL.B., November ... ..	cclxviii-cclxix
“ “ (Supplementary) M.B., March ... ..	cclxix
“ “ M.B. and Ch.B., November... ..	cclxix-cclxx
“ “ B.A., November ... ..	cclxx
“ “ B.Sc. November ... ..	cclxx-cclxxi
“ “ Mus. Bac., November ... ..	cclxxi

Appendix C :—

Higher Public Examination, November, 1890 ..	... cclxxii-cclxxiii
Table showing Entries for Subjects taken up, and Passes in the Higher Public Examination ...	... cclxxiv

Appendix D :—

Evening Classes, 1890—

Table showing the Subjects of Lectures, Attendance of Students, &c., &c. ... ..	... cclxxv
---	------------

Appendix E—Public Examinations in Music, 1890 :—

Senior Public Examination in the Theory of Music, November ... ..	... cclxxvi
Senior Public Examination in the Practice of Music	... cclxxvi-cclxxvii
Junior Public Examination in the Theory of Music, November ... ..	... cclxxvii-cclxxviii
Junior Public Examination in the Practice of Music, November ... ..	... cclxxviii-cclxxix

Appendix F—Senior Public Examination, 1890 :—

Special Senior Public Examination in March ...	... cclxxx
Table showing Entries for Subjects taken up, and Passes in the Senior Public Examination for March ... ..	... cclxxxi
Senior Public Examination, November ... ..	... cclxxxii-cclxxxiii
Table showing Entries for Subjects taken up, and Passes in the Senior Public Examination for November ... ..	... cclxxxiv

Appendix G :—

Junior Public Examination, November, 1890 ...	... cclxxxv-cclxxxvi
Table showing Entries, Subjects taken up, and Passes in the Junior Public Examination ... ..	... cclxxxvii

Appendix H :—

Preliminary Examinations in March, and in September ... ..	... cclxxxviii-cclxxxix
--	-------------------------

Accounts :—

Statement of Income and Expenditure for 1890 ...	... cexc-cexciii
Actual financial position 31st December, 1890 ...	... cexciv-cexcvi
Statements of various Accounts ... ..	... cexcvi

Appendix to Accounts—

Balance Sheets of 1889 ... ..	... cexcviii-ecxiv
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MARCH, 1890.

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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. F. W. PENNEFATHER, LL.M., AND MR. A. GILL, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the various modes of legislation at Rome.
- II. Explain the following expressions :—*Postumi Velleiani*,  
*expromissio*, *liberti dediticii*, *hypotheca*, *sacramentum*,  
*duplicatio*, *adjudicatio*, *beneficium inventarii*.
- III. Translate and explain fully—

Ordinary Exam.,  
LL.B.  
First Year,  
March, 1890.

Adhuc etiam ex aliis causis sciens quisque rem alienam usucapit. Nam qui rem alicui fiduciæ causa mancipio dederit vel in jure cesserit, si eandem ipse possederit, potest usucapere, anno scilicet, etiam soli si sit. Quæ species usucapionis dicitur usureceptio, quia id quod aliquando habuimus recipimus per usucapionem. Sed cum fiducia contrahitur aut cum creditore pignoris jure, aut cum amico, quod tutius nostræ res apud eum essent, si quidem cum amico contracta sit fiducia, sane omni modo competit usus receptio ; si vero cum creditore, soluta quidem pecunia omni modo competit, nondum vero soluta ita demum competit, si neque conduxerit eam rem a creditore debitor, neque precario rogaverit, ut eam rem possidere liceret : quo casu lucrativa usucapio competit.

—Gaius II, 59, 60.



Ordinary Exam.  
LL.B.  
First Year,  
March, 1890.

IV. Explain fully the liability of a master for the contracts and torts of his slave.

V. Translate the following passages, with short notes in each case :—

Jus naturale est, quod natura omnia animalia docuit.

—Just. I. ii. pr.

Licet autem mulier fiduciæ causa cum viro suo fecerit coemptionem, nihilominus filiæ loco incipit esse.

—Gai. I. 115.

Exemplo patronorum etiam fiduciariæ tutelæ receptæ sunt.

—Gai. I. 166.

Olim quidem erant legatorum genera quattuor.

—Just. II. xx. 2.

Datur autem hæc adsignandi facultas ei, qui duos pluresve liberos in potestate habebit, ut eis, quos in potestate habet, adsignare ei libertum libertamve liceat.

—Just. III. viii. 2.

Si quis intentione plus complexus fuerit, causa cadit, id est rem perdit.

—Gai. IV. 53.

VI. Write a full note on possession.

VII. Translate and explain fully—

Sed istæ quidem actiones, quarum mentionem habuimus, et si quæ sunt similes, ex legitimis et civilibus causis descendunt. Aliæ autem sunt, quas praetor, ex sua jurisdictione comparatas habet tam in rem quam in personam, quas et ipsas necessarium est exemplis ostendere. Ecce plerumque ita permittit in rem agere, ut vel actor diceret, se quasi usucepisse, quod usu non ceperit, vel ex diverso possessorem diceret, adversarium suum, usu non cepisse, quod usuceperit.

—Just. III. vi. 3.

VIII. Translate with notes—

(a) Servus plurium, cum quibus testamenti factio est, ab extraneo institutus heres uniuersique dominorum, cujus jussu adierit, pro portione domini acquirit hereditatem.

—Just II. xiv. 3.

(b) Extraneis heredibus solet cretio dari, id est finis deliberandi, ut intra certum tempus vel adeant hereditatem, vel si non adeant temporis fine summoveantur. Ideo autem cretio appellata est, quia cernere est quasi discernere et constituere.

- IX. Give some account of the Roman law of marriage, distinguishing between sponsalia, matrimonium, justum matrimonium and manus.
- X. To what extent was the adage "Semel heres semper heres" true in the time of Justinian?
- XI. State the chief provisions of the following Statutes:—  
*Lex Falcidia, Lex Furia Caninia, Lex Aelia Sentia.*
- XII. Describe the contract "locatio-conductio." Distinguish its various branches.  
Distinguish this contract from the Jus Emphyteuticarium.

Ordinary Exam.,  
LL.B.  
First Year,  
March, 1890,

## LAW OF PROPERTY.

MR. F. W. PENNEFATHER, LL.M., and MR. E. B. GRUNDY.

Time—Three hours.

- I.—Explain fully the alterations in Real Property Law which were made in the time of Edward I.
- II.—Trace the history of the modern action of ejectment.
- III.—"No descent cast, discontinuance or warranty which may happen or be made shall toll or defeat any right of entry or action for the recovery of land."  
Explain these words.
- IV.—Trace the history of the liability of the separate estate of a married woman for her debts. Is the present law on this subject the same in South Australia as it is in England?
- V.—Explain (with short notes) the following expressions:—  
Gavelkind, statute staple, rent seek, bare trustee, bottomry bond, protected policy, inland promissory note, trustee receipt clause, warrant of attorney.
- VI.—State fully the law as to crossed cheques.
- VII.—What remedies are open to a Mortgagee when the Mortgagor is in default? Explain the origin of each.
- VIII.—Enumerate the principal provisions made by the Legislature in modern times for the relief of Trustees.
- IX.—In what respect are conveyances and leases of land in

Ordinary Exam.  
LL.B.  
First Year.  
March, 1890.

South Australia (not under the Real Property Acts)  
shorter than similar deeds in England?

- X.—How has a landlord's right of distress been limited by recent legislation?

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## THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

MR. F. W. PENNEFATHER, LL.M., and MR. E. B. GRUNDY.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define (1) an estate for life; (2) an estate *pur autre vie*; (3) an estate tail; and (4) an estate by the curtesy of England.
  - II. There are two kinds of terms of years. Name them, and explain the purposes for which they are respectively created.
  - III. Explain and illustrate the doctrine that "there cannot be a use upon a use."
  - IV. Trace the history of the right of *stoppage in t. ansitu*.
  - V. When, and subject to what restrictions (if any) will the Court relieve against a forfeiture for the breach of a covenant to insure?
  - VI. Explain the expression "*covenants running with the land*," and give illustrations of covenants which do, and covenants which do not, run with the land.
  - VII. In order to support an Action of Trover, what must the plaintiff prove.
  - VIII. What conditions are necessary to support a *donatio mortis causâ*?
  - IX. Define a "*fraudulent preference*" and "*a voluntary conveyance*."
  - X. Write an essay on the Real Property Acts of South Australia, contrasting the old system of Conveyancing with the methods provided by those Acts.
-

## SECOND YEAR LL.B.

Ordinary Exam.,  
LL.B.  
Second Year.  
March, 1890.

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 JURISPRUDENCE.

MR. F. W. PENNEFATHER, LL.M., and MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Analyse a right, showing the difference of terms employed by Austin and Holland.
- II. Explain fully the various answers which have been given to the hypothesis of a fundamental social compact.
- III. Can a Sovereign be bound legally? Give reasons for your answer.
- IV. In what respects, according to Austin, does English equity resemble Pretorian Equity, and in what respects are they dissimilar?
- V. State the objections which have been made to judicial legislation, and show (giving reasons) which of them you think tenable.
- VI. Trace fully the effect that the theory of the Law of Nature has had on French writers and thinkers.
- VII. A Sovereign Government cannot be an unlawful Government. Discuss this statement.
- VIII. How does Austin classify rights according to the mode of their acquisition? Examine the grounds of the distinction indicated by his classification.
- IX. Explain the terms—*Forbearance*, *Jus ad rem*, *Natural rights*.
- X. What are Legal Fictions? Explain, on the authority of Maine, their peculiar office in the historical development of law.
- XI. What do you understand by the expression “Unrevealed Divine Law?” How are the rules of such a law to be ascertained?
- XII. Write an explanatory note on the following passage:—  
“The body of rules regulating those rights in which both of the personal factors are states is loosely called the ‘Law of Nations’ . . . . . It is the vanishing point of Jurisprudence.”—*Holland, Ch. xvii.*

Ordinary Exam.  
LL.B.  
Second Year,  
March, 1890.

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

MR. F. W. PENNEFATHER, LL.M., and MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the constitution and functions of the Witanagemot.
  - II. Explain fully the relation of the Crown to the Parliament of England during the Tudor period.
  - III. Give an account of the Proceedings against Lord Strafford.
  - IV. In what manner may Courts of Justice be set up in British Colonies? Discuss the question fully, with special reference to the case of South Australia.
  - V. What are the position and rights of aliens in the Colonies?
  - VI. Explain the following expressions:—*hundred, bocland, County Palatines, Cabal, præmunientes clause, passive obedience, suspending power, lord of appeal.*
  - VII. In what cases will an appeal lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from an order of a Colonial Court of Record, imposing a penalty on one of its practitioners for contempt?
  - VIII. The Great Charter is said to have been the lineal representative of the laws of Eadward the Confessor. Show the historical connection between them.
  - IX. Explain generally (a) The constitution and appointment, and (b) the functions of "the Executive" in South Australia. Is it limited in respect of the number of its members?
  - X. Give an account of the causes which led to the enactment against tumultuous petitioning (13 Car. II., c. 5). Mention its provisions. Are they still enforced?
  - XI. What is a Colonial Representative Legislature, as defined by Imperial statute?
  - XII. Sketch briefly the history of the Representative System in England from the beginning of the reign of Edward I. to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832.
-

## LAW OF CONTRACTS.

MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B. AND MR. T. B. GALL.

Ordinary Exam.,  
LL.B.  
Second Year.  
March, 1890.

Time—Three hours.

- I. State the rules governing the acceptance and revocation respectively of an offer communicated by post.
- II. Compare the Equitable and Common Law rules with respect to the assignment of a chose in action, and mention in this connection the provisions made by Statute in South Australia.
- III. Under what circumstances can a Corporation bind itself by a negotiable instrument?
- IV. State shortly the origin and history of the doctrine of consideration.
- V. Define (a) Simple Contract, (b) Past consideration, (c) Illusory promise, (d) Champerty.
- VI. A, by representing himself to be B, obtains goods from C on credit; A immediately sells and delivers the goods to D for cash; C, before payment is due from A, discovers the mistake induced by the latter. What are C's rights as against A and D respectively?
- VII. A, a merchant trading in Adelaide, agrees to sell his business, goodwill and stock-in-trade to B for £25,000 and covenants not to enter into the same business again in South Australia. B, before completion, becomes dissatisfied with his bargain and seeks to withdraw. Can A enforce the contract? Give your reasons.
- VIII. Explain the difference between "void" and "voidable" agreements.
- IX. State shortly the principles governing the rescission of contracts on the ground of misrepresentation.
- X. On 15th February, A agrees to serve B as Station Manager for twelve months at a salary of £250.  
C agrees to sell D 100 Broken Hill shares, deliverable in a month.  
E agrees to buy from F 50 tons of hay, to be delivered and paid for in 14 days.  
Neither of the agreements is in writing. Can either, and which, be enforced, and why?
- XI. What is meant by "Novation"? Give examples.

Ordinary Exam.  
LL.B.  
Second Year.  
March, 1890.

XII. Does the existence of fiduciary relationship between parties affect their right to contract with each other? If so, to what extent?

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## THIRD YEAR LL.B.

Ordinary Exam.,  
LL.B.  
Third Year.  
March, 1890.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW.

MR. F. W. PENNEFATHER, LL.M. AND MR. R. G. MOORE.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain (with short notes in each case) the following expressions :—*Amphictyonic Council, personal union, renvoi, legitimation per subsequens matrimonium, lex rei site, forum rei, trade domicile in time of war.*
- II. State fully the rights which are included in the Independence of a State, and how these rights are limited.
- III. Investigate the rights of the various riparian nations to the navigation of the Rhine and the use of its banks.
- IV. What is sufficient to give an English Court jurisdiction to grant a divorce ? Give reasons and cite authorities.
- V. “*Mobilia sequuntur personam.*” Explain this maxim, and state whether it is of universal application.
- VI. Explain fully the procedure for the enforcement in South Australia of a judgment of (a) a foreign Court ; and (b) a Court of another British Colony.
- VII. What are the essentials required by English law to constitute a valid marriage abroad ?
- VIII. What are the principal rules of construction adopted in England with regard to wills made by persons domiciled abroad ?
- IX. Under what circumstances can a Company domiciled abroad be wound up in England ?
- X. Give the best definition you can of Public International Law. Whence is it derived, and from what date may the modern doctrines be said to commence ?
- XI. Give some account of the case of Mr. Pritchard.
- XII. Classify Public Ministers, and state their respective rights, duties, and immunities.



Ordinary Exam.  
LL.B.  
Third Year.  
March, 1890.

## THE LAW OF WRONGS.

MR. ALFRED GILL, B.A., LL.B., AND MR. E. PARISS NESBIT.

Time—Three hours.

[*You are required to give reasons where your answers involve matters of opinion.*]

- I. Explain the maxim "Actio personalis moritur cum persona," and state how its operation has been modified by subsequent legislation.
- II. What is meant by the term "trespasser ab initio?"  
State the facts and decision of the leading case upon the subject.
- III. Discuss the question as to whether a plaintiff is disentitled to recover a verdict when negligence upon his part is proved.  
How should a jury be directed upon the following set of facts?  
The plaintiff was a cab-owner. The defendants, for the purpose of making a drain, had opened a trench along the passage which afforded the only outlet from plaintiff's stables to the street. The opening was not fenced, and the excavated earth and gravel were so thrown up as to increase the obstruction. Plaintiff attempted to get two of his horses out of the stables. He succeeded in leading one over the gravel by the advice of one of the defendants then present; with the other he failed, the rubbish giving way and letting the horse down into the trench. Neither defendant was present on the latter occasion.
- IV. Describe the defence ordinarily known as "leave and licence" as applied to actions in tort.  
Is consent alone sufficient to ground this defence?
- V. Define the offence of burglary, giving special attention to the elements of place and manner, and distinguishing this offence from housebreaking or larceny in a dwelling-house.
- VI. Suggest suitable tests whereby to confirm or discredit the testimony of a prosecutrix alleging the commission of rape.

- VII. *A* makes an innocent misrepresentation to *B* of a material fact. The misrepresentation induces *B* to make a contract with *A*. Can *B* maintain an action against *A* for damages for deceit? and has he any other, and what, remedy?
- VIII. State the doctrine of "Common employment" in its relation to actions by servants against their masters. How has this doctrine been affected by legislation?
- IX. Explain and illustrate the maxim "*Volenti non fit injuria*." How does this maxim bear upon—(a) Actions for seduction? (b) Prize fight and boxing matches?
- X. In what classes of cases can a defendant in an action for libel or slander successfully set up a defence of privilege?
- XI. State the different kinds of homicide, and their respective legal consequences.
- XII. Define and illustrate the offence of obtaining money or goods by false pretences.

Ordinary Exam.  
LL.B.  
Third Year.  
March, 1890

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## LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE.

MR. F. W. PENNEFATHER, LL.M., AND MR. A. GILL, B.A., LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Classify evidence, giving illustrations in each case.
- II. State the law as to the admissibility of extrajudicial self-criminating statements. What are the infirmative hypotheses respecting them?
- III. What matters may be referred to a Master? State fully the rights and duties of a Master in such cases.
- IV. Trace the history of the law as to Demurrers.
- V. Explain (giving examples) the circumstances in which particulars may be ordered. What are the provisions as to particulars in actions concerning Patents?
- VI. State fully the procedure in actions on Bills of Exchange.
- VII. Under what circumstances does an appeal lie from the decision of a Local Court? State fully the procedure.

Ordinary Exam.,  
LL.B.  
Third Year.  
March, 1890.

- VIII. What provisions does the "Local Courts Act, 1886," contain with respect to Garnishee Procedure? What amendment has been effected by subsequent legislation?
- IX. State fully the procedure requisite for a debtor to obtain a discharge from his liabilities by Deed of Assignment under the provisions of "The Insolvent Act, 1886," including the essentials to the validity of the Deed.
- X. When will the Supreme Court appoint a receiver? How is the application for his appointment made? Will the Court ever appoint a receiver before he has given security?
- XI. To what extent is extrinsic evidence admissible to contradict, vary, or explain written instruments?
- XII. Discuss shortly the grounds of incompetency which may be alleged against a witness.
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MARCH, 1890.

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Supplementary  
Ordinary Exam.  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
First Year,  
March, 1890.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR  
THE DEGREES OF 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. Write a description of the Fibula.
  - II. Give an account of the Sacrum and its ligamentous attachments.
  - III. Describe the Sphenoid bone.
  - IV. Enumerate the structures which unite the Shoulder Girdle to the Axial Skeleton.
  - V. Mention, in their order from above, the parts exposed by removal of the Gluteus Maximus Muscle.
- 

**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.

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**BIOLOGY.**

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

[*N.B.—Not more than five questions are to be attempted.*]

- I. Compare and contrast the morphology and physiology of  
Torula, Protococcus and Amœba.

Supplementary  
Ordinary Exam.,  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
First Year,  
March, 1890.

- II. Trace the development of the pod of the broad bean.
- III. Discuss the question of differentiation of structure and function as illustrated by the types Vorticella and Hydra.
- IV. What is meant by the term Respiration? Illustrate your answer by reference to the structure and operation of the respiratory organs in the various animal types you have studied.
- V. Describe the compound eye of the crayfish. To what parts of the vertebrate eye do the various elements probably correspond?
- VI. Define and explain the terms "protoplasm" and "cell." Compare a typical animal and vegetable cells.

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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  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$ .
- II. Identify the specimens  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ , &c.
- III. Draw a diagram, with explanatory marginal notes where necessary, of a typical portion of the specimen marked  $o$ .
- IV. Display as much as you can of the nervous system of *Unio*.

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## INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

[*N.B.—Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.*]

- I. Describe how to determine the composition of air by volume.
- II. How can you convert nitric oxide into nitric acid?
- III. How is hydrogen peroxide prepared, and what are its properties and uses?

- IV. Bromine is poured into a strong solution of caustic potash, and the liquid is evaporated and ignited. Explain the chemical changes which take place.
- V. Undiluted nitric acid is poured upon copper, tin, lead dioxide, lead sulphide, and powdered charcoal. Describe the action in each case.
- VI. Given a silicate, undecomposable by acid, how would you prepare from it a specimen of pure silica?
- VII. How are the chlorides of mercury prepared?
- VIII. How would you prepare ferrous chloride, ferric chloride, ferrous sulphate, ferric hydroxide, and ferric oxide, starting with metallic iron.
- IX. In what form is gold chloride used for photographic purposes, and how is it obtained in that form? Solutions of gold chloride stain the skin purple, why?

Supplementary  
Ordinary Exam.,  
M. B. and Ch. B.,  
First Year,  
March 1890.

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## PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

Five substances containing not more than one inorganic base and one inorganic acid were given to each student for qualitative analysis.

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## MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Briefly describe, giving examples, the following forms of inflorescence, and point out the relation which exists between them:—*Spike, spadix, raceme, head.*
- II. Give a botanical description of the part, in each of the following plants, which is commonly used as food:—The potato, the onion, and the carrot.
- III. What is a placenta? Describe the placentation in *Cruciferae*, *Leguminosae*, and *Liliaceae*.

Supplementary  
Ordinary Exam.  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
First Year,  
March, 1890.

- IV. What is the botanical meaning of the term "fruit"? Describe the structure of an apricot, a strawberry, and an almond.
- V. Describe and compare the seeds of the Bean and of *Pinus*.
- VI. To what natural order does each of the following belong :—  
Apple, columbine, pink, acacia, eucalyptus, tobacco, turnip, sunflower.
- VII. State the characters of the Order Leguminosæ, and of its sub-orders.

## ELEMENTS OF HEAT, ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, LIGHT AND ACOUSTICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe some good form of mercury barometer, explaining the principal attachments, and stating what errors have to be allowed for in obtaining a correct reading.
- Near the surface of the earth the mercury falls nearly an inch for every 900 feet that the barometer is raised above the sea level. Assuming this, find the consequent difference in pounds per square inch, of the pressures at the top and bottom of a chimney 90 feet high. If there be a difference, how is it there is not always a draught in a chimney, even when no fire is burning?
- II. The temperature of a certain quantity of air is  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ . How must it be altered if, whilst the pressure is diminished 25%, the density is increased 25%?
- III. Describe and explain the process of 'boiling.'
- A vessel contained 200 grammes of water at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Steam was passed into the vessel and condensed there and the temperature was thus raised to  $68^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It was then found that 17.5 grammes of water had been added to the contents of the vessel. Find, given these results, the latent heat of steam.
- What other observations should have been taken during the progress of the experiment in order to provide the material necessary for making the proper corrections?

- IV. Explain what is meant by total internal reflection; and if the co-efficient of refraction of glass be  $\frac{3}{2}$ , show in a diagram drawn to scale the size of the angle of incidence of that ray which can just emerge from the interior of a piece of glass.
- ABC* is the triangular section, perpendicular to its length, of a prism of glass. A ray of light perpendicular to the base *BC* of the triangle falls on *AB*, is there refracted, is internally reflected at *BC* and emerges through the side *AC*. Show that if the triangle be isosceles the final direction of the ray is parallel to the original one. Also in this case find what is the smallest size of the angle *B* which will permit of the ray being totally reflected at the base *BC*.
- V. Describe the changes in position and size of the image formed of a given object by a convex lens, as the object moves from a position close to the lens to one at a great distance.
- If the focal length of the lens be five inches, where must the object be placed so that the image may be double its size?
- VI. Describe and explain the nature of the sound produced when two notes, nearly, but not quite in unison, are sounded together.
- VII. Write a short account of the theory and construction of the electroscope, and distinguish between the electroscope and electrometer.
- VIII. *AB* is a magnet ten cm. long, whose poles *A* and *B* are each of 10 units strength. Find the magnitude and direction of the attraction of *AB* on a pole of twenty units strength, placed 6 cm. from *A* and 8 from *B*.
- IX. Two wires *AB*, *CD* are joined together at *A* and *C*, also at *B* and *D*. If the resistance of the two together be 5 ohms, and of *AB* itself be 8 ohms, find the resistance of *CD*.
- X. Describe briefly the construction and mode of action of the Grove cell.
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## SECOND YEAR M.B. & CH.B.

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### ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON-STUART, M.D., AND PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

Supplementary  
Ordinary Exam.,  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Second Year,  
March, 1890.

- I. Write a description of the ankle joint.
  - II. Give the origin, insertion, and action of the intrinsic muscles of the hand.
  - III. Mention the relations of the Pancreas to contiguous parts.
  - IV. Describe the Dissection necessary to expose the cords of the Brachial Plexus.
  - V. Write an account of the arrangement and structure of the membranes of the Brain and Spinal Cord.
  - VI. Describe fully the structure of the Medulla Oblongata as seen by the naked eye.
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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.

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### COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Time—Two hours.

- I. Compare and contrast the dentition of man with that of carnivora and whales.
- II. Write a description of the stomach of ruminants.
- III. Point out the principal differences of form existing between the skull of man and that of the Orang and Gorilla.
- IV. Discuss the Respiratory Apparatus of Fishes and Amphibia.

**PHYSIOLOGY.**

PROFESSOR ANDERSON STUART, M.D., AND E. C. STIRLING,  
M.A., M.D.

Supplementary  
Ordinary Exam.  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Second Year.  
March, 1890.

Time—Three hours.

[*N.B.—Not more than five questions are to be attempted.*]

- I. Describe the blood and vascular phenomena in asphyxia from the moment of its inception until the somatic death of the subject.
- II. What amount of work is done in each twenty-four hours by the heart of an adult man? How may this be ascertained? What circumstances may cause the amount of work to vary?
- III. Contrast the composition of the blood in the pulmonary artery and in the renal artery. Show how and where the differences are established.
- IV. Describe the entire acts of (*a*) defæcation, (*b*) micturition, and (*c*) parturition. Explain what relation they have to each other and to such forced expiratory acts as coughing and sneezing.
- V. Define (*a*) an automatic action and (*b*) a reflex action. State any relation that the one has, or may have, to the other.
- VI. Describe fully all the associated movements that may play a part in binocular vision.

**PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.**

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Identify the specimens *A B C*, &c.
- II. Draw a diagram, with explanatory marginal notes where necessary, of a typical portion of the specimen marked *O*.
- III. Make ready the necessary apparatus and dissection for showing the effect of Vagus inhibition.
- IV. What is the material *X*? Support your statement by proofs of at least two kinds.

## ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.Sc., AND PROFESSOR RENNIE,  
M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

- I. One gramme of a certain compound is burnt by means of copper oxide and oxygen; it is found that the only products are carbon dioxide and water, and that the former weighs 2.237 grammes, and the latter 1.071 grammes. Calculate the percentage, composition, and the simplest formulæ of the substance.
- II. How many dichlorethanes are known? Give their distinctive names, and explain the theory of their constitution.
- III. Substitute the word dichlorbenzenes for dichlorethanes in the preceding question, and give your answer.
- IV. Describe the various reactions which may occur when ethyl alcohol is treated with sulphuric acid, and mention the conditions which mainly determine the result.
- V. Describe different methods of preparing primary monamines. Which of these methods is of most practical importance, and why is it so?
- VI. How is hydrocyanic acid prepared, (*a*) in dilute aqueous solution, (*b*) in the pure state? Describe tests by which small quantities of it may be recognized.
- VII. Give the names and constitutional formulæ of a few of the most important hydroxy-acids of the fatty series, and exemplify the chief characteristic properties of the class.
- VIII. Explain fully what you understand by the phrase *unsaturated compound*. Exemplify your answer.
- IX. How may benzoic aldehyde be prepared from natural sources? Mention reactions which prove its chief chemical relations.

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## PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Four hours.

The work set in this subject was precisely similar to that set in November, 1889—*Vide* Calendar for 1890, page lxxxviii.

## MATERIA MEDICA.

W. L. CLELAND, Esq., M.B.

Supplementary  
Ordinary Exam.  
M. B. and Ch. B.,  
Second Year.  
March, 1890.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Sample I. is the dried juice of a plant. What is the name of the drug? What officinal preparations are there containing it? What is its physiological action when given by the mouth and by the rectum respectively? In the latter case can its action be greatly increased by the addition of any substance? and if it can, what substance would you add? What name is given to a preparation given by the rectum?
- II. What are the leaves II.? What officinal preparations contain this drug? What is its physiological action?
- III. What is the root III.? What are the ingredients of its officinal powder? What are its primary and secondary effects on the intestinal canal?
- IV. What are the seeds IV. What officinal preparation is there, and to what use is it put?
- V. What is the strength of the pharmacopœial dilute hydrobromic acid? What is the physiological action of this acid, and describe the fully developed symptoms caused by the same on man?
- VI. What is the physiological action of sodium carbonate both locally and remotely on the system? Describe especially its effects in long continued doses upon the quantity of the other alkali existing in the blood.
- VII. What salts of bismuth are officinal? Are its actions on the body chiefly local or general? Describe what they are.
- VIII. What is the composition of what is known as "grey powder?" Describe its physiological action.
- IX. What is the proportion of opium in *pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus*? By what synonym is it known? What is the dose for an adult?
- X. Describe the action of chloroform on muscular structures when brought in direct contact with them?
- XI. Describe the physical features of creasote. What officinal

Supplementary  
Ordinary Exam.  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Second Year.  
March, 1890.

preparations are there? What is its physiological action?

XII. How is salicylic acid prepared? What degree of solubility has it in cold water? The addition of what substances will render it more soluble? What officinal preparations contain it

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## THIRD YEAR M.B. & CH.B.

No Candidates.

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## FOURTH YEAR M.B. & CH.B.

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### PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. I.

ALFRED AUSTIN LENDON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Mitral Regurgitation. Describe its symptoms, physical signs and progress to a fatal termination, giving the appropriate treatment of the various complications.
- II. What complications may be met with in the course of a case of Enteric Fever? Describe the symptoms of, and give the treatment for, the most important.
- III. Enumerate the causes which may give rise to Icterus, arranging them in a systematic manner. What symptoms in a given case would lead you to suspect that it was due to obstruction by a gall stone? What treatment would you adopt in such a case?
- IV. Describe the therapeutic uses of Digitalis and its physiological action.
- V. Describe the morbid appearances, both gross and minute, of fatty liver, "nutmeg" liver, waxy liver, and cirrhotic liver.
- VI. Describe the symptoms, and give the differential diagnosis of herpes zoster and catarrhal herpes. Indicate the treatment of these affections.

Supplementary  
Ordinary Exam.,  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Fourth Year,  
March, 1890.

### PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. II.

JOHN DAVIES THOMAS, M.D., (Lond.), F.R.C.S., (Eng.), and  
J. C. VESCO, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the various forms of Pneumonia, the diagnosis and treatment appropriate to each variety.

Supplementary  
Ordinary Exam.  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Fourth Year,  
March, 1890.

- II. What are the symptoms, physical signs and treatment of mitral stenosis?
- III. Describe the phenomena of peritonitis, enumerating its various causes, with regard to diagnosis. What treatment should be adopted in each form?
- IV. Give the causes, symptoms, anatomical appearances, complications, sequelæ, and treatment of Diphtheria.
- V. Write what you know about Peripheral Multiple Neuritis.
- VI. Discuss the symptoms, pathology, and diagnosis of Leucocythœmia (Leukœmia).

## PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the principal diseases to which the coats of arteries are liable, and the results that may follow.
- II. Write an account of the pathology and symptoms of Hæmorrhoids. Enumerate the various methods of treatment.  
What is meant by the popular expressions, "An attack of piles," and "blind piles?"
- III. Describe an ordinary case of severe concussion of the brain, and the treatment that you would adopt. What are the commoner complications, and what symptoms are more of bad import?
- IV. What diseases may cause chronic enlargement of the testes? Discuss the differential diagnosis and indicate the proper treatment in each case.
- V. What conditions may give rise to blood in the urine? Discuss the circumstances which would lead you to a conclusion as to the source of the blood.

## FORENSIC MEDICINE.

ALFRED AUSTIN LONDON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. A young single woman was brought to the Hospital, who had been found very ill in a railway carriage on the

arrival of a train from the North, together with a parcel containing the body of an infant with several wounds, some of them being on the head.

Supplementary  
Ordinary Exam.,  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Fourth Year,  
March, 1890.

Discuss all the medico-legal questions likely to arise in such a case.

- II. Poisoning by Nitric Acid. Describe the symptoms, post-mortem appearances, diagnosis, and the proper treatment.
- III. Describe poisoning by Strychnia, its symptoms, diagnosis and treatment. Give the usual tests for the recognition of the poison.

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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.

The same papers as set in this subject for the Fourth Year.

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### SURGERY I.

A. MACCORMICK, M.D., CH.M., AND WM. GARDNER, M.D., CH.M.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the constitutional effects that may result from Hæmorrhage. What treatment would you adopt?
  - II. Explain and describe minutely the vascular changes that take place during the process of inflammation in the web of a frog's foot.
  - III. What are the causes, symptoms, and treatment of acute synovitis of the knee-joint?
  - IV. What are symptoms of stone in the Urinary Bladder? What other diseases may simulate it? Describe briefly the operation of Supra pubic Cystotomy.
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### SURGERY II.

A. MACCORMICK, M.D., CH.M., and WM. GARDNER, M.D., CH.M.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What symptoms would you expect to find after rupture of a popliteal aneurism? What treatment would you adopt in such a case?
- II. Describe the Syphilitic lesions of the tongue and the treatment?
- III. What are the causes of non-union in Fractures? Describe the different operations that have been performed for un-united fracture.
- IV. Describe the naked eye appearances, Histological structure, symptoms, cause, and treatment of scirrhus cancer of the Mamma.

**SURGICAL ANATOMY.**

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Time—Three hours.

- I. Write a description of the connections and relations of the Liver.
- II. Enumerate and compare the ligaments of the Shoulder and Hip Joints.
- III. Discuss the relations of the Brain to the Cranium.
- IV. Mention, in their order, the parts divided in removal of the Tongue by an Infra Maxillary Operation.

Supplementary  
Ordinary Exam.  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Fifth Year.  
March, 1890

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**OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.**

W. BALLS-HEADLY, M.A., M.D., AND E. W. WAY, M.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give the mode and site of impregnation, referring to normal and extra-uterine foetation.
- II. Describe the conditions, effects, and treatment of retroflexion with pregnancy.
- III. Describe generally the conditions requiring the use of the forceps, and their mode of application and use.
- IV. What treatment would you adopt for hæmorrhage, the placenta not having yet come away?
- V. How would you differentiate between ovarian tumour, fibroid tumour, and pregnancy, and how would you treat the two former?
- VI. What are the causes of the so-called granular os, and how would you treat it?

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**OPHTHALMIC SURGERY AND AURAL SURGERY**

M. J. SYMONS, M.D., IN OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

W. A. GILES, M.B., IN AURAL SURGERY.

Time—Three hours.

**OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.**

- I. What conditions render enucleation of an eyeball advisable?

Supplementary  
Ordinary Exam.  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Fifth Year,  
March, 1890.

- II. What is meant by (a) Hypopyon ; (b) Staphyloma ; (c) Coloboma ; (d) Synechia ; (e) Epiphora ; (f) Entropion ?
- III. Give the symptoms, progress, and treatment of Interstitial Keratitis.
- IV. Give the symptoms, objective and subjective, of Glaucoma simplex.

#### AURAL SURGERY.

- V. What is muco-serous catarrh of the middle ear ? Describe its subjective and objective symptoms, its consequences and treatment.
- VI. Briefly describe the Organ of Corti.

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#### LUNACY.

A. S. PATERSON, ESQ., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Contrast the leading symptoms of Melancholia and Mania.
- II. What are the *post-mortem* appearances in the Brain in death from General Paralysis ?
- III. In a medical certificate of insanity the symptoms are arranged under two heads :—
- (1st) Facts indicating insanity observed by myself ;
- (2nd) Other facts, if any, communicated to me by others, indicating insanity.
- Take a case of confirmed Dementia consecutive to Mania, and describe the symptoms you would expect to find, arranging them as required by the certificate.
- IV. Sane persons have experienced hallucinations of sight. On what grounds would you pronounce a hallucination of sight to be a proof of insanity ?
- V. In hallucinations of sight and hearing, the seat of the affection is believed to be the intra-cerebral, not the peripheral expansion of the nerves in question. Can you adduce proof in support of this ?
- VI. What distinguishes Dementia from Amentia (idiocy) ?

NOTE.—*It is not necessary to reply to more than Four of the above Questions.*

**HYGIENE.**

H. T. WHITTELL, Esq., M.D.

Supplementary  
Ordinary Exam.  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Fifth Year,  
March, 1890.

Time—Three hours.

I. A public analyst reported that a sample of milk brought to him by the Inspector yielded the following results :—

“Specific gravity 1·029, showing that about 20 per cent. of water had been added.”

“Water ... ..	87·50
Fat or Butter ... ..	3·58
Milk Sugar ... ..	3·63
Casein or Curd ... ..	4·68
Ash ... ..	·61

100”

Does the analysis show that the milk has been tampered with—(1st) By adulteration with water, or (2nd) By removal of cream ?

Do you agree with the analyst that the specific gravity 1·029 shows that about 20 per cent. of water had been added ? Give your reasons for or against this conclusion.

II. What are the provisions of the Health Acts in reference to houses unfit for habitation ? If the owner of a house declared by a Local Board to be unfit for habitation be dissatisfied, has he any appeal ?

III. State what you know of the facts bearing on the question whether the consumption of the milk or flesh of tuberculous animals causes the development of tuberculous disease in man.

IV. Professor Rennie gave the following results of an analysis of water from a stream near Adelaide :—

Total solids ... ..	177·64	} In 100,000 parts.
Free Ammonia ... ..	0·8	
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	0·14	
Nitrogen as Nitrites or Nitrates	0·36	
Oxygen consumed (Tidy’s process)	0·25	

Would you advise the Government to take this water into the proposed new reservoir ? In which class do you place the water—(1st) Very good ; (2nd) Potable ; (3rd) Suspicious ; or (4th) Dangerous ?

Supplementary  
Ordinary Exam.,  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Fifth Year.  
March, 1890.

- V. A ship arrives from Europe and is awarded a clean Bill of Health by the Health Officer at Port Adelaide. Some of the passengers land. A day or two afterwards one of the passengers is discovered in a boarding-house in Adelaide suffering from small-pox. Twelve days after this the servant at the boarding-house becomes affected with small-pox. Both patients are properly lodged. What are the powers of the Central Board of Health or of the Government with respect to—
- (1st) The patient from the ship ?
  - (2nd) The servant at the boarding-house ?
  - (3rd) The other inmates of the house ?
  - (4th) Persons residing at other houses, but who have visited the infected house after the eruption on the patients became visible ?
  - (5th) The passengers who left the ship at the same time as the first patient ?
- VI. Describe briefly the method of examining the air in a room supposed to be overcrowded.
- VII. A soil-pipe from a water-closet in a house is carried through the external wall and is then bent and continued perpendicularly downwards to the main sewer. What alterations would you recommend ? Give your reasons.
- VIII. A case of Diphtheria occurs in a house where there is a family of several children. What means would you adopt to prevent the spread of the disease (1st) In the family ; (2nd) In the neighbourhood ?

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## CLINICAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Clinical and Practical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery, were held at the Adelaide Hospital.

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MARCH, 1890.

## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

## DICTATION.

ARCHDEACON FARR, M.A., LL.D.

Time—One hour and a half.

Pope's character was affected in many ways by the fact of his belonging to a sect thus harassed and restrained. Persecution, like bodily infirmity, has an ambiguous influence. If it sometimes generates in its victims a heroic hatred of oppression, it sometimes predisposes them to the use of the weapons of intrigue and falsehood, by which the weak evade the tyranny of the strong. If under that discipline Pope learnt to love toleration, he was not untouched by the more demoralizing influences of a life passed in an atmosphere of incessant plotting and evasion. A more direct consequence was his exclusion from the ordinary schools. The spirit of the rickety lad might have been broken by the rough training of Eton or Westminster in those days; as, on the other hand, he might have profited by acquiring a livelier perception of the meaning of that virtue of fairplay, the appreciation of which is held to be a set-off against the brutalizing influences of our system of public education. As it was, Pope was condemned to a desultory education.

Preliminary  
Examination  
March, 1890.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR &amp; COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Of *man's* first disobedience, and the fruit  
Of that forbidden tree *whose* mortal taste  
Brought death into the world, and all our *woe*,  
With loss of Eden, *till* one greater Man  
*Restore* us, and regain the blissful seat,  
*Sing* Heavenly *Muse*.

Preliminary  
Examination.  
March, 1890.

- (a) Divide the above passage into clauses, giving the *whole* subject, predicate, and object (if any) in each.
- (b) Parse the words *underlined*.
- (c) Explain the word "mortal" as used in the second line.
- II. Explain how the pronouns *who*, *which*, *what*, and *that* are now used, and illustrate by examples.
- III. Give (a) diminutives of *crown*, *tower*, *globe*, *lord*, *chick*.  
(b) the feminines of *czar*, *marquis*, *colt*, *steer*, *hero*.  
Form verbs from the words *vigor*, *bold*, *peace*, *glass*, *gulf*, and nouns from the words *gay*, *grand*, *splendid*, *proper*, *sever*.
- IV. Substitute one word having the same meaning as the passages in italics in the following sentences:—
- (a) He is *disliked by the people*.  
(b) The council were *all of one mind*.  
(c) The authors referred to were *men who lived at the same time*.  
(d) His thirst for fame was *such that it could not be satisfied*.  
(e) He was *unmoved by prayers*.
- V. Write a *short* composition on *one* of the following subjects:
- (a) A visit to the Zoological Gardens.  
(b) A story of adventure, real, or imaginary.  
(c) Some account of the way in which you have spent your holidays.

[*N.B.*—*All Candidates must attempt the composition, and should not write more than one page.*]

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## ARITHMETIC.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Two hours.

- I. To multiply £5 19s. 11d. by 240, take six times 240, subtract one, and the remainder will be the answer in pounds. Explain this.
- II. Express in tons the weight of water represented by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches rainfall over one square mile of area, given that a cubic foot weighs 1,000 ounces.

- III. The express train leaves Adelaide for Melbourne at 3.30 p.m. Adelaide time, and arrives in Melbourne at 9.45 a.m. Melbourne time. Supposing Melbourne time to be 25 minutes ahead of Adelaide time, and that two hours are lost in stoppages by the way, and that the distance is 510 miles ; find the average speed of the train in miles per hour.
- IV. Find the value of 10 yards 1 ft. 7 inches of silk at 4s. 6d. a yard.
- V. Express 5 links as the fraction of a furlong, and  $\cdot 2\bar{3}$  of a pint as a fraction of  $\cdot 14285\bar{7}$  of 63 gallons.
- VI. What sum of money will amount to £330 in 4 years at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. simple interest ?
- VII. If I buy apples at 8 for 6d., at what price per dozen must I sell them to gain  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent ?
- VIII. How many blocks containing each  $\cdot 5$  of a cubic yard can be cut from a cube of wood, the side of which is 2 yards 1 foot 6 inches in length ?
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# SPECIAL SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1890.

## DIVISION A.

### (A) ENGLISH HISTORY.

#### THE WAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

E. G. BLACKMORE, ESQ.

Time—Two hours.

#### PART I.

*Only 5 (five) of the Questions in Part I. are to be answered.*

- I. Sketch the state of Europe on the eve of the contest between England and America.
- II. Give the dates of the beginning of the American War; of the declaration of Independence; of the surrender at Saratoga; of the French Alliance; of the signing of the preliminaries of peace; of the ratification of the treaties; of the evacuation of New York.
- III. (a) Give the date of the passing and of the repeal of the Stamp Act.  
(b) Sketch the causes which led to its repeal.  
(c) What were the main provisions of the Declaratory Act?
- IV. (a) Give the names of the thirteen Colonies.  
(b) Into what groups may they be divided?  
(c) What do you consider the characteristic feature of each group?
- V. (a) Give the terms of the Treaty of Alliance with France.  
(b) What action in the war prevented the conclusion of the Treaty of Alliance?  
(c) State the terms of the peace preliminaries. Where were they signed, and who were the parties thereto?

- VI. (1) Give an account of the surrender of Yorktown, with the events preceding it from the junction of Washington with the French Forces.
- (2) What effect had the news of the surrender, and the prospect of a danger threatening England nearer home, upon France and Spain?
- (3) What was the danger referred to?
- VII. (a) What were the territorial possessions of England at the close of the war? and what were the gains to France and Spain of the treaty of peace?
- (b) What was the financial condition of America, France, and Spain?
- VIII. What was the policy advocated by Lord Chatham towards the American Colonies, and what was his view of the right of Parliament to tax the Colonies?

## PART II.

*In Part II. only one Question is to be answered.*

- I. Prove the statement that the American War was a duel between George III. and Washington.
- II. "In the creation of the United States the world had reached one of the turning points in its history."  
"The War of American Independence deserves on several grounds to be deemed an epoch in history."  
Illustrate these statements.

## DIVISION A.

## (B) ENGLISH LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Two hours.

SCOTT'S LADY OF THE LAKE AND BURKE'S SPEECHES  
ON AMERICAN TAXATION.

[Candidates are to select not more than three questions on Scott and three on Burke.]

- I. Write a short account of Scott's life in so far as it influenced his poetry.

Special  
Senior Public  
Examination,  
March, 1890.

- II. Contrast, with a view to ascertaining Scott's special characteristics, the *Lady of the Lake* with any narrative poem by another writer.
- III. Quote from the *Lady of the Lake* any passage which would make a good subject for a picture.
- IV. Mention the qualities in the character of *Ellen*, or in the character of *Fitzjames*, which you especially admire.
- V. If the *Lady of the Lake* were not prescribed for this examination, would you consider it worth a candidate's while to read it? Give reasons for your answer.
- VI. In what metre is the main body of the poem composed? In what portions is the Spenserian stanza employed? Describe the construction of the Spenserian stanza.
- VII. "Here, sir, is a canonical book of ministerial scripture, a general epistle to the Americans." Explain the reference.
- VIII. Summarise Burke's review of the state of feeling in America prior to the repeal of the Stamp Act; immediately after its repeal; and on the renewal of taxation.
- IX. "This Revenue Act of 1767 formed the fourth period of American policy." What were the terms of this Act? Describe the other three periods of American policy.
- X. In his speech on Conciliation with America, delivered in 1775, Burke laid before the House of Commons thirteen resolutions. Give briefly the substance of them.
- XI. Quote, or reproduce as accurately as you can, the celebrated passage beginning:—"Suppose, sir, that the angel of this auspicious youth, &c., and ending "the setting of his day."
- XII. The oratory of Burke is occasionally somewhat too florid. Give one or two instances.

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DIVISION A.

2. LATIN.

LIVY: BOOK XXII.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Hæc est nobilis ad Trasimenum pugna, atque inter

paucas memorata populi Romani clades. Quindecim millia Romanorum in acie cæsa sunt; decem millia, sparsa fuga per omnem Etruriam, diversis itineribus urbem petiere. Mille quingenti hostium in acie, multi postea utrinque ex vulneribus periire. Multiplex cædes utrinque facta traditur ab aliis. Ego, præterquam quod nihil haustum ex vano velim, quo nimis inclinant ferme scribentium animi, Fabium æqualem temporibus hujusce belli potissimum auctorem habui. Hannibal, captivorum qui Latini nominis essent, sine pretio dimissis, Romanis in vincula datis, segregata ex hostium coacervatorum cumulis corpora suorum quum sepeliri jussisset, Flamini quoque corpus, funeris causâ magnâ cum curâ inquisitum, non invenit.

Write down what you know of the Fabius mentioned in this passage.

*Qui Latini nominis essent.* What was Hannibal's object in this?

Translate—

Rogatus in hæc verba populus, *Velitis jubeatisque hoc sic fieri? si respublica populi Romani Quiritium ad quinquentium proximum, sicut velim eam, salva servata erit hisce duellis; datum donum dicit populus Romanus Quiritium, (quod duellum populo Romano cum Karthaginiensi est, quæque duella cum Gallis sunt, qui cis Alpes sunt) quod ver attulerit ex suillo, ovillo, caprino, bovillo grege, quæque profana erunt, Jovi fieri, ex quâ die senatus populusque jusserit. Qui faciet, quando volet, quâque lege volet, facito: quo modo faxit, probe factum esto. Si id moritur, quod fieri oportebit, profanum esto, neque scelus esto. si quis rumpet occiditve insciens, ne fraus esto. si quis clepsit, ne populo scelus esto, neve cui cleptum erit. si atro diè faxit insciens, probe factum esto. si nocte sive luce, si servus sive liber faxit, probe factum esto. si anteidea senatus populusque jusserit fieri, ac faxit, eo populus solutus, liber esto. Ejusdem rei causâ ludi magni voti æris trecentis triginta tribus millibus, trecentis triginta tribus, triente: præterea bubus Jovi trecentis, multis aliis Divis bubus albis, atque ceteris hostiis.*

Write notes on the words *Quiritium, duellum, dicit, profana, faxit, rumpet, clepsit, anteidea.*

What was meant by *aes grave*? Write a note on the Roman coins, showing as near as you can their relative and intrinsic value.

Translate—

Miranti Bostari percunctantique, quodnam id subitum tantæ rei donum possit esse? *Obsides*, inquit, *in civitates remitte. id & privatim parentibus, quorum maximum nomen in civitatibus est suis, & publicè populi gratum erit. Vult sibi quisque credi, & habita fides ipsam plerumque obligat fidem. Ministerium restituendorum domos obsidum mihi met deosco ipse, ut operâ quoque impensâ consilium adjuvem meum, & rei suapte naturâ gratæ, quantam insuper gratiam possim, adjiciam.* Homini, non ad cetera Punica ingenia callido, ut persuasit, nocte clam progressus ad hostium stationes, conventis quibusdam auxiliariis Hispanis, & ab iis ad Scipionem perductus, quid afferret, expromit. Fide acceptâ datâque, ac loco et tempore constituto ad obsides tradendos, Saguntum redit.

Give the details of the story of which this is an extract.

Translate—

In directum utrinque nitentes, stantibus ac confertis postremò turbâ equis, vir virum amplexus detrahebat equo. pedestre magnâ jam ex parte certamen factum erat : acrius tamen, quàm diutius, pugnatum est ; pulsique Romani equites terga vertunt. Sub equestris finem certaminis coorta est peditum pugna. primò et viribus et animis pares constabant ordines Gallis Hispanisque : tandem Romani, diu ac sæpe connisi, æquâ fronte acieque densâ impulere hostium cuneum nimis tenuem, eoque parum validum, a ceterâ prominentem acie. impulsis deinde ac trepidè referentibus pedem insistere : ac tenore uno per præceps pavore fugientium agmea in medium primùm aciem illati, postremò, nullo resistente, ad subsidia Afrorum pervenerunt ; qui utrinque reductis alis constiterant, mediâ, quâ Galli Hispanique steterant, aliquantum prominente acie : qui cuneus ut pulsus æquavit frontem primùm, deinde nitendo etiam sinum in medio dedit, Afri circâ jam cornua fecerant ; irruentibusque incautè in medium Romanis, circumdedere alas : mox, cornua extendendo, clausere et ab tergo hostes.

Remark specially on *obliqua fronte, reductis alis, cuneus, circumdare alas*, and on the construction of the first sentence in this passage.

Translate—

Degressus Apennino retro ad Placentiam castra movit,

et ad decem millia progressus consedit. postero die duodecim millia peditum, quinque equitum adversus hostem ducit. Nec Sempronius consul (jam enim redierat ab Româ) detrectavit certamen : atque eo die tria millia passuum inter bina castra fuere. Postero die ingentibus animis, vario eventu, pugnatum est. primo concursu adeo res Romana superior fuit, ut non acie vincerent solum, sed pulsos hostes in castra persequerentur ; mox castra quoque oppugnarent.

*A Caesare invitor sibi ut sim legatus. Cicero.* Whom does *sibi* in this quotation refer to, and how do you account for the violation of the general rule ?

What is meant by the Ablative and Genitive of quality respectively ? How are the usages of both limited in Latin ?

Translate into idiomatic Latin

It is a proof (argumentum).

It is a very strong proof.

For Latin Prose—

Often have I heard it said, comrades, that that man takes the foremost place who can himself suggest what is the best course to pursue, and next to him comes the man who can follow good advice, while the lowest nature of all is his who has not the sense either to offer counsel of his own or submit to that of another. For my own part being denied the gift of superiority in wisdom and genius let me secure the next best lot, and while learning to command let me school myself to obey.

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DIVISION A.

**3. GREEK.**

No Candidates.

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DIVISION A.

**4 FRENCH.**

MR. J. WALTER TYAS.

Time—Three hours.

PART I.

I. Translate—

ORONTE.

Et moi je vous *soutiens* que mes vers sont fort bons.

ALCESTE.

Pour les trouver ainsi, vous avez vos raisons ;  
Mais vous trouverez bon que j'en puisse avoir d'autres,  
Qui se dispenseront de se soumettre aux vôtres.

ORONTE.

Il me *suffit* de voir que d'autres en font cas.

ALCESTE.

C'est qu'ils ont l'art de *feindre* ; et moi, je ne l'ai pas.

ORONTE.

Croyez vous donc avoir tant d'esprit en partage ?

ALCESTE.

Si je louais vos vers, j'en aurais davantage.

ORONTE.

Je me passerai bien que vos les approuviez.

ALCESTE.

Il faut bien, s'il vous plait, que vous vous en passiez.

ORONTE.

Je *voudrais* bien, pour voir, que, de votre manière,  
Vous en composassiez sur la même matière.

ALCESTE.

J'en *pourrais*, pas malheur, faire d'aussi méchants ;  
Mais je me garderais de les montrer aux gens.

ORONTE.

Vous me parlez bien ferme ; et cette suffisance . . . . .

ALCESTE.

Autre part, que chez moi, cherchez qui vous encense.

ORONTE.

Mais, mon petit monsieur, prenez le un peu moins haut.

ALCESTE.

Ma foi, mon grand monsieur, je le prends comme il faut.

PHILINTE. (*Se mettant entre eux.*)

Eh ! messieurs, c'en est trop. Laissez cela, de grâce.

ORONTE.

Ah ! j'ai tort, je l'avoue, et je quitte la place.

Je suis votre valet, monsieur, de tout mon cœur.

ALCESTE.

Et moi, je suis, monsieur, votre humble serviteur.

Molière.—*Le Misanthrope*, Act I. Scene 2.

II. Tenez, Ors' Anton, dit le bandit, s'emparant de la bride du cheval, voulez vous que je vous parle franchement ? Eh

bien ! sans vous offenser, ces deux pauvres jeunes gens me font de la peine. Je vous prie de m'excuser. Si beaux—si forts—si jeunes ! Orlanduccio avec qui j'ai chassé tant de fois ! Il m'a donné, il y'a quatre jours, un paquet de cigares ! Vincentello qui était toujours de si belle humeur ! C'est vrai que vous avez fait ce que vous deviez faire ; et d'ailleurs le coup est trop beau pour qu'on le regrette. Mais moi, je n'étais pas dans votre vengeance ; je sais que vous avez raison ; quand on a un ennemi, il faut s'en défaire. Mais les Barracini, c'était une vieille famille. En voilà encore *une qui fau-se compagnie* ! Et par un coup double ! c'est piquant.

Colomba.

Special  
Senior Public  
Examination,  
March, 1890.

### III. Grammar :—

(a) Parse the verbs in italics in the passage from *Le Misanthrope*, and give their infinitives, present and past participles, and the first persons singular of their present and perfect tenses, indicative mood.

(b) Parse the sentence *une qui fausse compagnie*.

(c) Translate and explain the following phrases :—

*Passer l'arme à gauche ;*

*Ordonnance de non-lieu ;*

*En un tour de main ;*

*Coucher en joue ;*

*Embobeliner.*

(d) Distinguish between *marier* and *se marier*, *con-naître* and *savoir*.

(e) In the phrase, *a la Napoléon*, why has a masculine noun a feminine article ?

### IV. History :—

(Not more than two questions to be answered)

(a) Give a sketch of the career and character of Henri IV.

(b) What was the war of the Austrian Succession ?

(c) Describe the condition of the French peasantry during the reign of Louis XV.

(d) State what you know of Pascal, Fenelon, Racine, and Voltaire, and mention any of their writings.

(e) What were the causes and result of the Franco-German War of 1870 ?



## PART II.

Special  
Senior Public  
Examination,  
March, 1896

## V. Translate into English :—

Churchill, comte et ensuite duc de Marlborough, déclaré général des troupes Anglaises et Hollandaises dès l'an 1702, fut l'homme le plus fatal à la grandeur de la France, qu'on eût vu depuis plusieurs siècles. Il n'était pas comme ces généraux auxquels un ministre donne par écrit le projet d'une campagne, et qui après avoir suivi à la tête d'une armée les ordres du cabinet, reviennent briguer l'honneur de servir encore. Il gouvernait alors la reine d'Angleterre, et par le besoin qu'on avait de lui, et par l'autorité que sa femme avait sur l'esprit de cette reine. Il menait le parlement par son crédit et par celui de Godolphin, grand trésorier, dont le fils épousa sa fille. Il avait par-dessus tous les généraux de son temps, cette tranquillité de courage au milieu de tumulte, et cette sérénité d'âme dans le péril, que les Anglais appellent *cool-headedness* (tête froide). C'est peut-être cette qualité, le premier don de la nature pour le commandement, qui a donné autrefois tant d'avantages aux Anglais sur les Français dans les plaines de Poitiers, de Crécy et d'Azincourt.

Voltaire.—*Siècle de Louis XIV.*

## VI. Translate into French :—

The dead [man,] with his face uncovered, was lying on a table in the largest room in the house. The doors and windows were open, and several wax candles were burning round the table. At the head of the dead stood his widow, and a great number of women filled the whole of the room on one side, [whilst] on the other stood the men, upright, with uncovered heads, their eyes fixed upon the corpse, and keeping deep silence. Each fresh visitor approached the table, kissed the dead, bowed his head to the widow and her son, and then took his place in the assembly without uttering a word. From time to time, however, one of the spectators broke the solemn silence to address a few words to the deceased.

(*N.B.*—*The words in brackets are not to be translated.*)

## VII. Translate into French :—

(a) I have just come from Sydney.

(b) I ought to have written to my father six days ago.

- (c) If my brother is not at your house, I will stay there for three-quarters of an hour, and await his return.
- (d) That dress never suits my sister.
- (e) We have agreed to go to Melbourne together.
- (f) It is you whom I am speaking to.
- (g) Molière and Corneille were two French poets; the former is celebrated for his comedies, and the latter for his tragedies.

Special  
Senior Public  
Examination,  
March, 1890.

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DIVISION A.

**5. GERMAN.**

No Candidates.

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DIVISION A.

**6. ITALIAN.**

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 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 the Angas Engineering Exhibition must confine their attention to Parts II. and III.]*

PART I.

- I. In turning a chaff-cutting machine a horse walks round and round a ring 10 yards in diameter. Supposing that

Special  
Senior Public  
Examination,  
March, 1890.

the horse walks at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles per hour, how many times will it go round the ring in two hours and ten minutes?

II. Find the highest common factor of—

$$2x^3 - 4x^2 - 2x + 4, \quad x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 4, \quad \text{and} \\ 3x^3 - 8x^2 + 5x - 2.$$

III. Simplify the expression—

$$\frac{a}{1 - \frac{a}{1 - \frac{a}{1 - a}}} - \frac{1}{a - \frac{a^2}{a - \frac{1}{a + 1}}}$$

IV. The difference of the squares of two numbers is equal to their sum, which is 13. Find the numbers.

PART II.

V. A side drain along a railway line is made 4 ft. wide at the top, 1 ft. wide at the bottom, and 1 ft. 6 in. deep, both sides sloping equally. Find the number of cubic yards of excavation in 10 chains length of the drain; also the number of gallons of water the drain could carry away in an hour, supposing the drain full and the water flowing at the rate of 4 miles an hour.

VI. Add together

$$\frac{a(b-c)}{(c-a)(a-b)}, \quad \frac{b(c-a)}{(b-c)(a-b)}, \quad \frac{c(a-b)}{(c-a)(b-c)}$$

and show that if

$$ab(c-a) + bc(a-b) + ac(b-c) = 0$$

the sum = 1

VII. Reduce the fraction

$$\frac{2\sqrt{(a-b)(b-c)}}{\sqrt{a-b} + \sqrt{b-c} - \sqrt{a-c}}$$

to an equivalent fraction

with the denominator free from surds, and find its value when  $a = b = 2c = 1$

VIII. Two trains start simultaneously from two stations *A* and *B*, each to the opposite station, and pass one another at a point *C*. On the return journey they again start at the same time, and pass one another at a point *D*.

The distance between  $A$  and  $B$  is seven times the distance between  $C$  and  $D$ . Compare the rates of the trains, supposing that the rate of each train is constant in both directions.

IX. Solve the equations

$$(i.) \frac{x-k}{b-k} + \frac{x-l}{b-l} + \frac{m-x}{b-m} = 1$$

$$(ii.) \begin{aligned} x+p + 2(y+q) &= 3p+2q \\ (x+p)(y+q) &= 3pq \end{aligned}$$

PART III.

X. A certain geometric series consists of  $n$  terms, and a second series of  $n-1$  terms is formed from it whose first term is the geometric mean of the first two terms of the first series, and second term the geometric mean of the second and third terms, etc.; a third series of  $n-2$  terms is derived from this second series, in exactly the same way as the second series is derived from the first. Find what must be the value of the common ratio of the initial geometric series in order that twice the sum of the initial series, together with twice the sum of the third, may be equal to five times the sum of the second series.

XI. Write down the expansion of  $(a^2b - 2cd^2)^7$ , and find the greatest term in the expansion of  $(a+x)^8$  when  $a = \frac{x}{8}$ .

XII. Prove that

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$$

and that

$$\frac{\sin^2 3A - \sin^2 A}{\sin 2A} = \sin 4A$$

XIII. If  $p$  denote the length of the perpendicular drawn from  $A$  to the side  $BC$  of a triangle  $ABC$ , show that

$$\cos A = \frac{p^2}{bc} - \cos B \cos C$$

XIV. At the distance of 124 feet from the foot of a tower, on top of which a flagstaff is erected, a man observes that the angle of elevation of the top of the flagstaff is  $30^\circ$ ; proceeding a distance of 64 ft. on the level towards the tower, he there observes that the angle of elevation of the foot of the flagstaff is  $45^\circ$ . Find the length of the flagstaff.

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 confine their attention to Parts II. and III. of this paper.*

I. Define the terms *plane angle*, *rectilineal angle*, *perpendicular*.

Draw two circles cutting one another at right angles. The side  $AB$  of a triangle,  $ABC$  is produced to  $D$ , so that  $BD = BC$ , and  $B$  is joined to  $E$ , the middle point of  $DC$ . Show that  $BE$  is perpendicular to the bisector of the angle  $ABC$ .

II. Show how to describe, on a given straight line, a parallelogram equal to a given triangle, and having an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

Show how to cut off from a given triangle, by a straight line drawn from the vertex to the base, an area equal to that of a second given triangle.

III. The straight line drawn at right angles to a radius of a circle from its extremity falls outside the circle, and touches the circle.

A triangle  $BAC$  is right angled at  $A$ . Points  $D$  and  $E$  are taken in  $CB$  and  $CB$  produced respectively, so that both  $BE$  and  $BD$  are equal to  $BA$ . Show that  $CD \cdot CE = CA^2$ .

IV. Show how to inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

PART II.

V. Show that the angle in a semi-circle is a right angle : the angle in a segment greater than a semi-circle is acute : the angle in a segment less than a semi-circle is obtuse.

$BN$  and  $CM$  are the perpendiculars from  $B$  and  $C$  on the opposite sides in the triangle  $ABC$ . If  $MN$  bisects the angle  $ANB$ , what must be the size of the angle  $B$ ?

- VI.  $ACB$  is a triangle, right-angled at  $C$  and inscribed in a circle. The arc  $CB$  is bisected in  $G$ , and  $AG$  meets  $CB$  in  $Q$  and the perpendicular from  $C$  on  $AB$  in  $O$ . Show that  $CO = CQ$ .

PART III.

- VII. Equal triangles which have an angle of the one equal to an angle of the other, have the sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.

$ABC$  is a triangle inscribed in a circle, and the external bisector of the angle  $A$  meets the circle again in  $E$  and the base in  $D$ . Show that  $EB^2 = EA \cdot ED$ .

- VIII. Given the angles made with each other by the three perpendiculars from the angles of a triangle on the opposite sides, and given the length of one of the perpendiculars, construct the triangle.

- IX. Show how to draw through a given straight line a plane perpendicular to a given plane.

Show that the three planes which bisect the angles between the three faces of a trihedral angle, meet in a straight line. Also show how to draw a plane so that the intersections with it of the three faces of the trihedral angle and of the three above-mentioned bisecting planes may form a triangle and its angle bisectors.

- X. If  $\tan \theta = m$  and  $\tan \phi = n$ , and both  $\theta$  and  $\phi$  are less than  $90^\circ$ , find the value of  $\tan \frac{\theta + \phi}{2}$ .

- XI. Find the formula, giving the cosine of half any angle of a triangle in terms of the sides.

Show that if  $\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = 2 \left( 1 - \frac{b}{c} \right)$ , then  $a + c = 3b$ .

- XII. Eliminate  $\theta$  from the equations—

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \theta + a \sin \theta &= b \\ \cos^2 \theta + a \cos \theta &= c. \end{aligned}$$

- XIII. Given that  $\log_e 10 = 2.3025850$ , and that  $\log_{10} 7 = .8450980$ , find the modulus for the conversion of logarithms to the base 7 to logarithms to the base  $e$ .

## DIVISION B.

## 8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

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

Time—Three hours.

[Candidates for the Special Senior Public Examination need only attempt six out of the nine questions].

- I. If three forces acting on a particle keep it in equilibrium, prove that each force is proportional to the sine of the angle between the other two.

$A, B, C, D, E, F$  are the six angular points of a regular hexagon and  $O$  its centre. Forces act on a particle at  $O$  along  $OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF$ , and represented in magnitude by 6, 7, 3, 4, 5, 3 respectively. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant.

- II. Explain how to find the resultant of two parallel forces acting in the same direction upon a rigid body.

A heavy uniform beam 16 ft. long is supported horizontally at its extremities: the beam itself weighs 1 ton and supports a weight of 2 tons in a position 5 feet from one end. Find the pressures at the extremities of the beam on its supports.

- III. A mass of stone is shaped into the form of a rectangular block surmounted by a pyramid, the base of the pyramid being the square top of the rectangular block, and the height of the pyramid being the same as the height of the block. The height of the whole thing is 32 inches, and the length of a side of its square base is 22 inches. Supposing that the stone is of uniform density throughout, prove that the base of the stone might be tilted to make an angle of  $45^\circ$  with the horizon before it would topple over.

- IV. A train starts from rest along a level line of railway, and at the end of half-a-mile has acquired a velocity of 40 miles per hour. During this time there has been an average frictional resistance to the motion of the train equivalent to a force of 1,000 lbs. weight. If the weight of the whole train is 100 tons, find the force exerted by the engine in lbs. weight, supposing this force constant throughout.

- V. If the acceleration of gravity be  $32.2$  ft. sec. units, find the measure of the acceleration when  $3$  seconds is the unit of time and the metre ( $= 39.37$  inches) is the unit of length.

Will the measure of the acceleration be affected by an alteration in the unit of mass?

- VI. An iron fly-wheel is  $8$  ft. in external diameter, and the cross-section of its rim is  $10$  inches square. If the weight of the iron be  $448$  lbs. per cubic ft., measure the amount of energy in ft. lbs. which is stored up in the fly-wheel when it is making  $100$  revolutions per minute, considering that the weight of the spokes, etc., may be neglected.
- VII. Show how to determine the motion of a body after impinging obliquely on a fixed smooth plane, the initial velocity, the angle of incidence, and the co-efficient of elasticity being supposed known.

A ball falls from rest from a height  $s$  upon a horizontal plane, the co-efficient of elasticity being  $e$ . Find the time which elapses between the first and second impacts.

- VIII. A hollow spherical shell, whose interior diameter is five-sixths of its external diameter, floats in water so that it is just completely immersed. Find the specific gravity of the material composing the shell.
- IX. A thin uniform glass tube is sealed at one end and a thread of mercury introduced enclosing a quantity of air. The tube is held vertically with its open end downwards, and the volume of air enclosed by the mercury is found to be  $a$ ; it is again held vertically with its open end upwards, and the volume of air is found to be  $b$ . If  $H$  be the height of the mercury barometer and  $h$  the length of the thread of mercury in the tube, prove that

$$H = \frac{a + b}{a - b} h.$$


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DIVISION B.

9. CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

[*N.B.*—Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.]

- I. How many cubic centimetres of hydrogen measured at 0°C and 760 *m.m.* can be evolved by means of 10 grammes of magnesium?
- II. What reaction takes place when hydrochloric acid is heated with lead dioxide? By what other simple method may the lead salt which is formed be prepared?
- III. Solutions of lime water and sal ammoniac are mixed and heated: explain the reaction which takes place and give some account of the properties of the products.
- IV. Given hydrochloric acid, black oxide of manganese, phosphorus and water, how could you prepare a solution of phosphoric acid? and how could you distinguish the latter from a solution of arsenic acid?
- V. Given hydrogen mixed with a small quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen, how could you get rid of the latter?
- VI. Strong sulphuric acid is boiled with powdered charcoal. What changes take place and what property of carbon does the reaction illustrate?
- VII. How could you prepare potassium chlorate and what are its uses?
- VIII. Describe any process by which galena is smelted, explaining the chemical changes involved.
- IX. How would you determine the specific gravity of a piece of cork?

DIVISION B.

10. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give a general explanation of the fact that the intensity of sound varies inversely as the square of the distance from

the source of disturbance, and state under what circumstances the law will not hold good.

- II. Explain what is meant by the "conductivity" of a substance, and describe an experiment by which the very small conducting power of water may be shown.
- III. Describe the method by which you would proceed to determine the latent heat of water.
- IV. If a small pencil of parallel rays of light is incident upon a concave spherical mirror, the rays travelling parallel to the axis and passing through the centre, prove that all the rays will be reflected so as very nearly to pass through one point, and determine the position of this point.
- V. Describe experiments by which it may be shown that poorly reflecting surfaces are generally good radiators and also good absorbents for most kinds of rays, whilst polished metallic surfaces are bad radiators and bad absorbents.
- VI. Assuming that light consists of some kind of undulatory motion, how would you show that the vibrations must be transversal to the direction of the ray and not longitudinal as in the case of sound?
- VII. Describe the electrophorus and explain its action.
- VIII. State the laws which govern the electric resistance of conductors.

Two wires, *A* and *B*, are formed of the same material, but the length of *A* is three times that of *B*, whilst the diameter of *A* is twice that of *B*. Compare the electric resistances of the wires.

- IX. Write a brief essay upon Electrolysis.
- X. A magnetic needle is suspended so that it can turn about its centre in any direction, either vertically or horizontally. Describe the position which such a needle would take up at Adelaide, and describe how that position would alter if the needle were carried either due North or due South.

How is it that a small magnetic needle is not attracted bodily towards the South magnetic pole of the earth?

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DIVISION B.

II. BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

No Candidates.

DIVISION B.

12. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Which has the greater influence in causing tides, the sun or the moon? Explain why.
  - II. State the mode of formation of a volcanic cone.
  - III. Explain the mechanical action of water when freezing, in effecting the disintegration of rocks.
  - IV. How does a "mineral" differ from a "rock"? Mention three examples of each.
  - V. State the nature and mode of formation of "travertine" and "sinter."
  - VI. Under what conditions is a country likely to have an abundant rainfall?
  - VII. How do the waters of springs, rivers, and the sea differ from pure water?
  - VIII. What are "submerged forests"? How have they been formed?
  - IX. What is sandstone? How has it been formed?
  - X. Define the terms *dyke*, *breccia*, *outcrop*.
-

MARCH, 1890.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS EXAMINATION.

PURE MATHEMATICS  
 APPLIED MATHEMATICS  
 CHEMISTRY  
 EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS  
 PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY  
 AND THE PRINCIPLES  
 OF GEOLOGY.

The same papers as set for  
 the Special Senior Public  
 Examination in March for  
 these subjects.

LATIN.

HORACE ODES, AND TERENCE PHORMIO.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

University  
 Scholarships  
 Examination,  
 March, 1890.

Translate—

Dianam tenerae dicite virgines,  
 Intonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium  
 Latonamque supremo  
 Dilectam penitus Iovi.  
 Vos laetam fluviis et nemorum coma,  
 Quaecunq̄ue aut gelido prominet Algido,  
 Nigris aut Erymanthi  
 Silvis aut viridis Cragi ;  
 Vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus  
 Natalemque, mares, Delon Apollinis,  
 Insignemque pharetra  
 Fraternaue humerum lyra.  
 Hic bellum lacrimosum, hic miseram famem  
 Pestemque a populo et principe Caesare in  
 Persas atque Britannos  
 Vestra motus aget prece.

Also—

Ulla si iuris tibi peierati  
Poena, Barine, nocuisset unquam,  
Dente si nigro fieres vel uno  
Turpior ungui,  
Crederem. Sed tu, simul obligasti  
Perfidum votis caput, enitescis  
Pulchrior multo iuvenumque prodis  
Publica cura.  
Expedit matris cineres opertos  
Fallere et toto taciturna noctis  
Signa cum caelo gelidaque divos  
Morte carentes.  
Ridet hoc, inquam, Venus ipsa, rident  
Simplices Nymphae, ferus et Cupido  
Semper ardentes acuens sagittas  
Cote cruenta.  
Adde, quod pubes tibi crescit omnis,  
Servitus crescit nova, nec priores  
Impiae tectum dominae relinquunt  
Saepe minati.

Also—

Intactis opulentior  
Thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiae  
Caementis licet occupes  
Tyrrenum omne tuis et mare Apulicum,  
Si figit adamantinos  
Summis verticibus dira Necessitas  
Clavos, non animum metu,  
Non mortis laqueis expedit caput.  
Campestres melius Scythae,  
Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos,  
Vivunt et rigidi Getae,  
Immetata quibus iugera liberas  
Fruges et Cererem ferunt  
Nec cultura placet longior annua  
Defunctumque laboribus  
Aequali recreat sorte vicarius.  
Illic matre carentibus  
Privignis mulier temperat innocens,  
Nec dotata regit virum  
Coniux nec nitido fudit adultero.

Dos est magna parentium  
 Virtus et metuens alterius viri  
 Certo foedere castitas ;  
 Et peccare nefas aut pretium est mori.

Also—

Quae cura patrum quaeve Quiritium  
 Plenis honorum muneribus tuas,  
 Auguste, virtutes in aevum  
 Per titulos memoresque fastos  
 Aeternet, o, qua sol habitabiles  
 Illustrat oras, maxime principum ?  
 Quem legis expertes Latinae  
 Vindelici didicere nuper,  
 Quid Marte posses. Milite nam tuo  
 Drusus Genaunos, implacidum genus,  
 Breunosque veloces et arces  
 Alpius impositas tremendis  
 Deiecit acer plus vice simplici ;  
 Maior Neronum mox grave proelium  
 Commisit immanesque Raetos  
 Auspiciis pepulit secundis,  
 Spectandus in certamine Martio,  
 Devota morti pectora liberae  
 Quantis fatigaret ruinis ;  
 Indomitas prope qualis undas  
 Exercet Auster, Pleiadam choro  
 Scindente nubes, impiger hostium  
 Vexare turmas et frementem  
 Mittere equum medios per ignes.

Write a short account of the campaigns alluded to in this last passage ; also a short history of Drusus and the *Major Neronum*.

Complete the stanzas, beginning—

- (a) Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam
- (b) Tu spem reducis mentibus anxiiis
- (c) Dis te minorem quod geris, imperas
- (d) Vis consili expers mole ruit sua

And translate in free idiomatic English.

Translate—

Abeuntes ambo hic tum senes me filiiis

relinquunt quasi magistrum. DA. O Geta prouinciam, cepisti duram. GE. Mi usus uenit, hoc scio : memini relinqui me deo irato meo.

Coepti aduorsari primo : quid uerbis opust ? Seni fidelis dum sum, scapulas perdidit.

Venere in mentem mi istaec : ' namque inscitiast, aduorsum stimulum calces ? ' Coepti is omnia facere, obsequi quae uellent. DA. Scisti uti foro.

PH. Quid istuc ? AN. Rogitas ? qui tam audacis facinoris mihi conscius sis ?

quod utinam ne Phormioni id suadere in mentem incidisset

neu me cupidum eo in pulisset, quod mihi principiumst mali !

non potitus essem : fuisset tum illos mi aegre aliquot dies :

at non cotidiana cura haec angeret animum, PH. Audio. AN. dum expecto quam mox ueniat qui adimat hanc mihi consuetudinem.

PH. Aliis quia defit quod amant aegrest ; tibi quia super est dolet.

Why are *potitus essem* and *fuisset* in different tense from *angeret*.

Also—

Adulescens, primum abs te hoc bona uenia peto, si tibi placere potis est, mi ut respondeas : quem amicum tuom ais fuisse istum, explana mihi, et qui cognatum me sibi esse diceret.

PH. Proinde expiscare quasi non nosses. DE. Nossem ? PH. Ita.

DE. Ego me nego : tu qui ais redige in memoriam.

PH. Eho tu, sobrinum tuom non noras ? DE. Enicas.

Dic nomen. PH. Nomen ? maxume. DE. Quid nunc taces ?

PH. [aside] Perii hercle, nomen perdidit. DE. Quid ais ? PH. Geta,

si meministi id quod olim dictumst, subice. [Turns to DE.] Em,

non dico : quasi non noris, temptatum aduenis.

DE. Ego autem tempto ? GE. Stilpo. PH. Atque adeo quid mea ?

Stilpost. DE. Quem dixti ? PH. Stilponem inquam noueras.

Also—

PH. Itane agitis mecum ? satis astute adgredimini.  
 Non hercle ex re istius me instigasti, Demipho.  
 Ain tu ? ubi quae lubitum fuerit peregre feceris  
 neque huius sis ueritus feminae primariae,  
 quin nouo modo ei faceres contumeliam,  
 uenias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuom ?  
 hisce ego illam dictis ita tibi incensam dabo,  
 ut ne restinguas, lacrumis si extillaueris.

University  
 Scholarships  
 Examination,  
 March, 1890.

Write out a brief analysis of the plot of the Phormio, and show at what point of the story each of the above extracts occurs.

Give an account of the metres used by Terence, and scan one line out of each of the passages set.

Quote and write an explanation of Julius Cæsar's famous criticism of Terence.

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## GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION, LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—One and a half hour.

In what does the expression used by Horace, "Miscere utile dulci," violate the ordinary Latin usage ?

"Verbs compounded with ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, sub, super, govern Dative." Is this rule universally true ?

When did the Latin writers employ the Genitive to indicate the amount of the price ; and when the Ablative ? What difference would you say there is between the phrases "Ab Italia ortus," and "Italia ortus" ?

"Cave Catoni anteponas ne Socratem quidem, hujus enim facta, illius dicta laudantur." To which of the two does *hujus* refer ? Write a note on this construction.

Latin prose—

The loyalty of the men of Dundee was not to be overcome, and the height of the walls rendered it impossible to carry the city by storm. The besiegers were worn out by the length of the blockade, as the vigilance of the defenders was incessant except at noon, when the walls



University  
Scholarships  
Examination,  
March, 1890,

appeared to be abandoned and quiet pervaded the town. General Monk remarked this for several days, and setting himself to discover the cause found out from a prisoner that the inhabitants followed an ancestral custom of dining heavily in the middle of the day off beef and beer and then betook themselves to rest. He adroitly determined to avail himself of the opportunity by stratagem. He had scaling ladders and other requisites quietly prepared. When the preparations were made he withdrew a portion of the troops into the neighbouring woods as though to procure timber, thinking to further his enterprise by this device. Seeing the men retire, the inhabitants were more than usually negligent.

## GREEK.

### EURIPIDES' HERCULES FURENS AND SELECTIONS. FROM XENOPHON AND PLATO.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—Euripides' Hercules Furens, 222-229--

οὐδ' Ἑλλάδ' ἦνεσ', οὐδ' ἀνέξομαι ποτε  
σιγῶν, κακίστην λαμβάνων ἐς παῖδ' ἐμὸν,  
ἣν χρῆν νεοσσοῖς τοῖσδε πῦρ, λόγχας, ὄπλα  
φέρουσαν ἔλθειν, ποντίων καθααρμάτων  
χέρσου τ' ἀμοιβὰς, ὧν ἐμόχθησεν χάριν.  
τὰ δ', ὦ τέκν', ὑμῖν οὔτε Θηβαίων πόλις  
οὔθ' Ἑλλάς ἀρκεῖ· πρὸς δ' ἐμ' ἀσθενῆ φίλον  
δεδόρκατ', οὐδὲν ὄντα πλὴν γλώσσης ψόφον.

Also—Euripides' Hercules Furens, 368-385--

ξύνοιτε Πηνηίδς ὁ καλλιδίνας  
μακραί τ' ἀρουραὶ πεδίων ἀκαρποὶ  
καὶ Πηλιάδες θεράπναι  
σύγχορτοὶ θ' Ὀμόλας ἔναυ-  
λοι, πεύκαιοισιν ὅθεν χέρας  
πληροῦντες χθόνα Θεσσαλῶν  
ἱππείαις ἐδάμαζον·  
τάν τε χρυσοκάρανον  
δόρκα ποικιλόγωντον

συλήτειραν ἀγρωστᾶν  
 κτείνας θηροφόνον θεᾶν  
 Οἰνωᾶτιν ἀγάλλει·  
 τεθρίππων τ' ἐπέβα  
 καὶ ψαλίους ἐδάμασσε πώλους  
 Διομήδεος, αἰ φονίαισι φάτναις ἀχάλιν' ἐθάβον  
 κάθαιμα σίτα γέννσι, χαρ-  
 μοναΐσιν ἀνδροβρώσι δυστράπεζοι·

University  
 Scholarships  
 Examination,  
 March, 1890.

Also—Euripides' Hercules Furens, 545-547—

κτείνειν ἔμελλε πατέρα καὶ τέκνα,  
 τί φῆς ; τί ταρβῶν ὀρφάνευμ' ἐμῶν τέκνων ;  
 μή ποτε Κρέοντος θάνατον ἐκτισαίατο.

Also—Euripides' Hercules Furens, 629-633—

οἶδ' οὐκ ἀφίᾶσ', ἀλλ' ἀνάπτονται πέπλων  
 τοσφῶδε μᾶλλον· ᾧδ' ἔβητ' ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ;  
 ἄξω, λαβῶν τε τοῦσδ' ἐφορκίδας χεροῖν,  
 ναῦς ὡς, ἐφέλξω· καὶ γὰρ οὐκ ἀναίνομαι  
 θεράπευμα τέκνων. πάντα τ' ἀνθρώπων ἴσα·

Also—Euripides' Hercules Furens, 764-761—

ι. καὶ γὰρ διώλλυς· ἀντίποινα δ' ἐκτίνων  
 τόλμα, διδοῦς γε τῶν δεδραμένων δίκην.  
 ια. τίς [δ] θεοὺς ἀνομία χραίνων, θνητὸς ὢν,  
 ἄφρονα λόγον οὐρανίων μακάρων κατέβαλ',  
 ὡς ἄρ' οὐ σθένουσι θεοί ;  
 ιβ'. γέροντες, οὐκέτ' ἔστι δυσσεβῆς ἀνήρ.  
 ιγ'. σιγῆ μέλαθρα· πρὸς χοροὺς τραπόμεθα.  
 ιδ'. φίλοι κὰρ εὐτυχοῦσιν οὐς ἐγὼ θέλω.

Also—Euripides' Hercules Furens, 816-821—

ἄρ' ἐς τὸν αὐτὸν πίτυλον ἤκομεν φόβον,  
 γέροντες, οἷον φάσμ' ὑπὲρ δόμων ὄρω ;  
 φυγῆ φυγῆ  
 νωθὲς πέδαιρε κῶλον, ἐκποδῶν ἔλα.  
 ὄναξ Παιᾶν,  
 ἀπότροπος γένοιό μοι (τῶν] πημάτων.

Also—Euripides' Hercules Furens, 858-866—

Ἥλιον μαρτυρόμεσθα δρῶσ' ἃ δρᾶν οὐ βούλομαι.  
 εἰ δὲ δή μ' Ἥρα θ' ὑπουργεῖν σοὶ τ' ἀναγκαίως ἔχει  
 τάχος ἐπιρροιβδεῖν θ' ὀμαρτεῖν ὡς κνηγέτη κύνας,  
 εἰμί γ' οὔτε πόντος οὔτω κύμασι στένων λάβρος,  
 οὔτε γῆς σεισμὸς κεραυνοῦ τ' οἰστρος ὠδίνας πνέων,

οὐδ' ἐγὼ στάδια δραμοῦμαι στέρνον εἰς Ἡρακλέους,  
καὶ καταρρήξω μέλαθρα καὶ δόμους ἐπεμβαλῶ,  
τέκν' ἀποκτείνασα πρῶτον· ὁ δὲ κανὼν οὐκ εἴσεται  
παίδας οὐς ἔτικτ' ἐναίρων, πρὶν ἂν ἐμήs λύσσης ὑφῆ̃.

The word ἐπιρροιβδεῖν in this passage makes it almost untranslatable. Emend it so as to make sense.

Write notes on the following :—

ὄρνις ὡς ὑφειμένη  
ἐνδατούμενος  
ἀφορμὰς τοῖς λόγοισιν  
ὑποσειραίους  
τί ταρβῶν ὄρφανεμα ἐμῶν τέκνων ;  
θανάτου τάδ' ἤδη περιβόλαι ἄνημμεθα.  
ἐκπονήσω  
αὐτεπάγγελτοι  
βαλβίδων ἄπο  
τόρνευμα δεινὸν ποδός

Translate—Wilkins' Selections, page 17, § 5—

Διαιτῆ δὲ τήν τε ψυχὴν ἐπαίδευσεν καὶ τὸ σῶμα, ἡ  
χρῶμενος ἂν τις, εἰ μὴ τι δαιμόνιον εἴη, θαρραλέως τε καὶ  
ἀσφαλῶς διάγοι, καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἀπορήσειε τοσαύτης δαπάνης  
οὕτω γὰρ εὐτελής ἦν, ὥστ' οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ τις οὕτως ἂν ὀλίγα  
ἐργάζοιτο ὥστε μὴ λαμβάνειν τὰ Σωκράτει ἀρκούντα. σίτω  
μὲν γὰρ τοσοῦτω ἐχρήτο ὅσον ἠδέως ἦσθιεν, καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦτον  
οὕτω παρεσκευασμένος ἦεν, ὥστε τήν ἐπιθυμίαν τοῦ σίτου  
ὄψον αὐτῷ εἶναι· ποτὸν δὲ πᾶν ἠδὺ ἦν αὐτῷ διὰ τὸ μὴ  
πίνειν, εἰ μὴ διψῶη.

Also—Wilkins' Selections, p. 19, § 11—

Χρὴ δὲ εἶναι τὰς ποδοστράβας σμίλακος πεπλεγμένας,  
μὴ περιφλοῖους, ἵνα μὴ σήπωνται, τὰς δὲ στεφάνους εὐκύκλους  
ἐχοῦσας, καὶ τοὺς ἡλούς ἐναλλάξ σιδηροῦς τε καὶ ξυλίνοους  
ἐγκαταπεπλεγμένους ἐν τῷ πλοκάμῳ· μείζους δὲ τοὺς σιδη-  
ροῦς, ὅπως ἂν οἱ μὲν ξύλινοι ὑπέικωσι τῷ ποδί, οἱ δὲ  
πιέξωσι.

Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τῆς γῆς ἐπιβαλεῖν ἐπ' αὐτὰ πρῶτον  
μὲν τὴν ἐπιπολῆς, ἐξαιρεθείσαν ἐκ τῶν ὀργμάτων· ἄνωθεν  
δὲ γῆς στερεᾶς τῆς ἀποθεν, ἵνα ἦ τῇ ἐλάφῳ ὅτι μάλιστα  
ἄδηλος ἢ στάσις· τήν τε περιοῦσαν τῆς γῆς ἀποφέρειν πόρρω  
ἀπὸ τῆς ποδοστράβης· εἰ γὰρ ὀσφραίνηται νεωστὶ κεκινή-  
μένης, δυσωπεῖται· ταχὺ δὲ ποιεῖ τοῦτο.

Also—Wilkins' Selections, p. 157—

ἀλλὰ γάρ, ὦ Καλλίκλεις, ἐκ τῶν δυναμένων εἰσὶ καὶ οἱ

σφόδρα πονηροὶ γιγνόμενοι ἄνθρωποι· οὐδὲν μὴν κωλύει καὶ ἐν τούτοις ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας ἐγγίγνεσθαι, καὶ σφόδρα γε ἄξιον ἀγαθῶν τῶν γιγνομένων· χαλεπὸν γάρ, ὦ Καλλίκλεις, καὶ πολλοῦ ἐπαίνου ἄξιον ἐν μεγάλῃ ἐξουσίᾳ τοῦ ἀδικεῖν γενόμενον δικαίως διαβιώναι. ὀλίγοι δὲ γίνονται οἱ τοιοῦτοι· ἐπεὶ καὶ ἐνθάδε καὶ ἄλλοθι γεγονάσιν, οἶμαι δὲ καὶ ἔσονται καλοὶ καὶ ἀγαθοὶ ταύτην τὴν ἀρετὴν, τὴν τοῦ δικαίως διαχειρίζειν ἢ ἂν τις ἐπιτρέπη· εἰς δὲ καὶ πάντῃ ἐλλόγιμος γέγονε καὶ εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους Ἑλληνας, Ἀριστείδης ὁ Πρωσιμάχου. οἱ δὲ πολλοί, ὦ ἄριστε, κακοὶ γίνονται τῶν δυναστῶν.

Also—Wilkins' Selections, p. 194, § 12B—

οὕτω δὴ παρεσκευασμένοι κατ' ἀρχὰς ἄνθρωποι ᾤκουν σποράδην, πόλεις δὲ οὐκ ἔσαν. ἀπώλλυντο οὖν ὑπὸ τῶν θηρίων διὰ τὸ πανταχῇ αὐτῶν ἀσθενέστεροι εἶναι, καὶ ἡ δημιουργικὴ τέχνη αὐτοῖς πρὸς μὲν τροφήν ἱκανὴ βοήθῃς ἦν, πρὸς δὲ τὸν τῶν θηρίων πόλεμον ἔνδεής· πολιτικὴν γὰρ τέχνην οὐπω εἶχον, ἧς μέρος πολεμική. ἐξήτουν δὲ ἀθροίζεσθαι καὶ σώζεσθαι κτίζοντες πόλεις. ὅτ' οὖν ἀθροισθεῖεν, ἠδίκουν ἀλλήλους, ἅτε οὐκ ἔχοντες τὴν πολιτικὴν τέχνην, ὥστε πάλιν σκεδαννύμενοι διεφθείροντο. Ζεὺς οὖν δέσας περὶ τῷ γένει ἡμῶν, μὴ ἀπόλοιτο πᾶν, Ἐρμῆν πέμπει ἄγοντα εἰς ἀνθρώπους αἰδῶ τε καὶ δίκην, ἵν' εἶεν πόλεων κόσμοι τε καὶ δεσμοὶ φιλίας συναγωγοί. ἐρωτᾷ οὖν Ἐρμῆς Δία, τίνα οὖν τρόπον δοίη δίκην καὶ αἰδῶ ἀνθρώποις. πότερον ὡς αἱ τέχναι νεμέμνται, οὕτω καὶ ταύτας νείμω; νεμέμνται δὲ ὧδε· εἰς ἔχων ἰατρικὴν πολλοῖς ἱκανὸς ιδιώταις, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι δημιουργοί. καὶ δίκην δὴ καὶ αἰδῶ οὕτω θῶ ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, ἢ ἐπὶ πάντας νείμω; Ἐπὶ πάντας, ἔφη ὁ Ζεὺς, καὶ πάντες μετέχοντων· οὐ γὰρ ἂν γένοιτο πόλεις, εἰ ὀλίγοι αὐτῶν μετέχουσαν ὥσπερ ἄλλων τεχνῶν. καὶ νόμον γε θεὸς παρ' ἑμοῦ τὸν μὴ δυνάμενον αἰδοῦς καὶ δίκης μετέχεν κτείνειν ὡς νόσον πόλεως.

## GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION. GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—One and a-half hours.

Translate into English, and explain the peculiarities in the following :—

μὴ ἀμφοτέρων ἡμαρτήκαμεν ;  
οἷσθ' οὖν ὁ δρᾶσον ;

τῶνδ' ἀκούσας οὐ τι μὴ ληφθῶ δόλω  
πάλαι πρὸς αὐτὸν οὐ πόνου πολλοῦ με δεῖ.

- What is the Nominativus pendens? Give instances of its use.  
To what moods and tenses of the Greek verb is the particle ἄν never joined?  
Quote some instances of Future Middle in Greek having the force of (1) Passive, (2) Active.  
Write out the paradigms of εἰμί, εἶμι, and ἴημι, and their present tenses indicative in full.  
Translate into Greek Prose—

We got into an argument whether the judges who went to India might with propriety engage in trade. Johnson warmly maintained that they might, "For why (he urged) should not judges get riches, as well as those who deserve them less?" I said, they should have sufficient salaries, and have nothing to take off their attention from the affairs of the public. JOHNSON—"No judge, sir, can give his whole attention to his office; and it is very proper that he should employ what time he has to himself, to his own advantage, in the most profitable manner." "Then, sir (said Davies, who enlivened the dispute by making it somewhat dramatic), he may become an insurer; and when he is going to the bench, he may be stopped, 'Your Lordship cannot go yet; here is a bunch of invoices; several ships are about to sail.'"

## ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Epitomise Izaak Walton's *Life of Richard Hooker*. What are the most striking characteristics of Hooker's style? Give the substance of his remarks about Music.
- II. Give Bacon's definition and classification of poesy.
- III. Refer to any passage in Bishop Hall's works, which exhibit him as a genuine humorist.
- IV. What distinction is drawn by Hobbes between the ethics of subjects and the ethics of sovereigns?

- V. State shortly Milton's views on Education, or Locke's views on recreation.
- VI. Write very brief biographic notices of the authors of the following works, and describe generally the character of the works :—  
*The Worthies of England ; Ductor Dubitantium ; Robinson Crusoe ; Drapier's Letters ; the Idea of a Patriot King.*
- VII. Write an Essay on Dr. Johnson's merits and demerits as a writer of prose.
- VIII. "The exquisite raillery with which the poem (*The Rape of the Lock*) perpetually sparkles, the familiarity which it exhibits with the epics of antiquity, and the use to which that familiarity is turned, the finished ease of its style, all at once connect it with the age which produced it."  
Justify this criticism by quotation of, or reference to passages in the poem.
- IX. Describe, quoting as freely as you can, Cowper's poem *On the Receipt of My Mother's Picture*.
- X. *S. Agnes' Eve* "abounds with the beauties, and with the faults that characterise Keats." Indicate instances of both.
- XI. What models did Shelley follow in the composition of *Adonais*? Quote, as accurately as you can, the references in the poem to Milton, to Byron, to Leigh Hunt, and to Shelley himself.
- XII. Contrast Dryden and Pope as poets.

[Candidates are to select VII. OR XII. as a subject for composition, and are not to select more than nine of the other questions.]

## ENGLISH PHILOLOGY.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What English words are cognate with the following Sanskrit words :—  
*Jani* woman, *ajra* field, *dama* house, *kâs* cough, *vah* carry, *vâ* blow, *dhu* blow, *bhrâj* shine, *prî* love, *bhid* cleave.

University  
Scholarships  
Examination,  
March, 1890.

- II. What was the form of the dative case plural in Old English? What is its equivalent in Sanskrit? Give instances of its survival in Modern English.
- III. "The old *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, were pronounced by our fathers' much as the Italians do now." What proof can be given of this statement?
- IV. Give the derivation of the following words:—Wilderness, gossip, stalwart, cobweb, lukewarm, sheriff, alms, eaves, stirrup, squirrel.
- V. For the following words of foreign origin substitute old words of unadulterated English:—  
Unique, despair, circumference, remorse, conscience, humanity, medicine, manual, poet, malefactor.
- VI. Trace the influence of Danish on English.
- VII. Translate into Modern English, with such notes as you may deem necessary:—

*The holie' apostel, the ure drihten sette to lorthearwe the folc of Jerusalem, he nam geme of the wune the weren tho, and yet bien mid mannen, fewe gode and fele ivele and began to turnen the ivele to gode mid his wise wordes the he with hem spec muth with muth the while he wunede lichamliche among hem.*

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## FRENCH.

MR. J. W. TYAS.

Time—Three hours.

### I. Translate—

Les hommes ! c'est à dire, une foule, une mer,  
Un grand bruit ; pleurs et cris, parfois un rire amer ;  
Plainte qui, réveillant la terre qui s'effare,  
A travers tant d'échos, nous arrive fanfare !  
Les hommes ! des cités, des tours, un vaste essaim,—  
De hauts clochers d'église à sonner le tocsin ?

[Revant]

Base de nations portant sur leurs épaules  
La pyramide énorme appuyée aux deux pôles,  
Flots vivants, qui toujours l'étraignent de leurs plis,  
La balancent, branlante, à leur vaste roulis,

Font tout changer de place et, sur ses hautes zones  
 Comme des escabeaux font chanceler les trônes,  
 Si bien que tous les rois, cessant leurs vains débats,  
 Levent les yeux au ciel. . . —Rois, regardez en bas !  
 —Ah ! le peuple ! Océan !—Onde sans cesse émue !  
 Où l'on ne jette rien sans que tout ne remue !  
 Vague qui broie un trône et qui berce un tombeau !  
 Miroir où rarement un roi se voit en beau !

University  
 Scholarships  
 Examination,  
 March, 1890.

—Hernani, Acte IV., Scene 2.

Also —

Je prétends qu'on me compte !  
 Puisqu'il s'agit de hache ici, que Hernani,  
 Pâtre obscur, sous tes pieds passerait impuni,  
 Puisque son front n'est plus au niveau de ton glaive,  
 Puisqu'il faut être grand pour mourir, je me lève.  
 Dieu qui donne le sceptre, et qui te le donna,  
 M'a fait duc de Segorbe et duc de Cardona,  
 Marquis de Monroy, comte Albatera, vicomte  
 De Gor, seigneur de lieux dont j'ignore le compte. .  
 Je suis Jean d'Aragon, grand maître d'Avis, né  
 Dans l'exil, fils proscrit d'un père assassiné  
 Par sentence du tien, roi Carlos de Castille !  
 Le meurtre est entre nous affaire de famille.  
 Vous avez l'échafaud, nous avons le poignard.  
 Donc le ciel m'a fait duc et l'exil montagnard.  
 Mais puisque j'ai sans fruit aiguisé mon épée  
 Sur les monts, et dans l'eau des torrents retrempée,

[Il met son chapeau]

[Aux autres conjurés]

Couvrons nous, grands d'Espagne ! ———

[Tous les Espagnols se couvrent]

[a Don Carlos]

Oui nos têtes, o roi !

Ont le droit de tomber couvertes devant toi !

[Aux prisonniers]

—— Silva ! Haro ! Lara ! gens de titre et de race,  
 Place à Jean d'Aragon ! ducs et comtes ! ma place !

[Aux courtisans et aux gardes]

Je suis Jean d'Aragon, roi, bourreaux et valets !  
 Et si vos échafauds sont petits, changez les !

*Hernani*, Acte IV. Scene IV.

## II. Translate into English—

Il y'a dans le cerveau beaucoup de ces pensées  
 honteuses qui se cachent par pudeur, qui se taisent  
 crainte de se faire honnir, qui parfois, venant à surgir



hors de leur cachette, font circuler la rougeur sur les fronts honnêtes. Un jour un homme fit une battue dans son propre cerveau ; il en sonda les replis ; il chercha dessus, dessous ; il visita les plus obscurs recoins, et, de ce qu'il trouva, fit un livre, le livre des *Maximes*, miroir fidèle où l'homme se voit bien plus laid qu'il ne croyait l'être.

—Töpffer—Mésaventures d'un Ecolier.

*Maximes.* Who is the author referred to ?

Il ne me manque plus que des armoiries. Connais-tu le blason ?

“ Mal.”

“ Tu en sais toujours assez pour me dessiner un écusson.”

“ François, du papier ? Tiens voici les armes que je te donne. Tu portes écartelé d'or et de gueules. Ceci représente des lions de gueules sur champ d'or, et cela des merlettes d'or sur champ de gueules. Es-tu content ?”

“ Enchanté. Qu'est-ce qu'une merlette ?”

“ Un canard.”

“ De mieux en mieux. Maintenant une devise un peu effrontée.”

“ BAÏ DE RIEN N S'ÉBAÏT.”

“ Magnifique ! dès ce moment, je te dois hommage comme à mon suzerain.”

“ Hé bien ! féal marquis, allumons un cigarre et ramène-moi à l'Ecole.”

—About : Les Jumeaux de l'Hotel Corneille.

- III. i. (a) What gender are *amour* and *délice* in the singular, and what in the plural ? Form and translate short sentences in both numbers, with an adjective in each agreeing with these words.
- ii. “ New adjectives are formed by derivation with the help of substantives, adjectives, and verbs, already existing in French.” Give two instances of each.
- iii. When do *vingt* and *cent*. take an *s* after them, and what are the exceptions to this rule ? Give instances.

In certain cases where the English use cardinal numbers the French use ordinals. Give examples in French.

- iv. Give the infinitives, present and past participles, the first persons singular of the present, perfect, and future indicative of *aller*, *faillir*, *vêtir*, *échoir*, *falloir*, *craindre*, *croître*, *taire*, and *vaincre*.

- v. After what verbs is the subjunctive employed? What is the general rule for placing verbs in subordinate propositions in the indicative or subjunctive mood?

What conjunctions require to be followed by the subjunctive mood?

- vi. Illustrate by examples the difference between *en* and *dans*, *vers* and *envers*.

Translate—

Le général est à la campagne  
Le général est en campagne  
Ma mère est à la ville  
Ma mère dine en ville.

- IV. Translate into English the following account of the execution of Admiral Byng—

En causant ainsi ils abordèrent à Portsmouth; une multitude de peuple couvrait le rivage, et regardait attentivement un assez gros homme qui était à genoux, les yeux bandés, sur le tillac<sup>1</sup> d'un des vaisseaux de la flotte; quatre soldats, postés vis-à-vis de cet homme, lui tirèrent chacun trois balles dans la crâne, le plus paisiblement du monde; et toute l'assemblée s'en retourna extrêmement satisfaite. Qu'est-ce donc que tout ceci? dit Candide; et quel démon exerce partout son empire? Il demanda qui était ce gros homme qu'on venait de tuer en cérémonie. C'est un amiral, lui répondit-on. Et pourquoi tuer cet amiral? C'est lui dit-on, parce qu'il n'a pas fait tuer assez de monde; il a livré un combat à un amiral Français, et on a trouvé qu'il n'était pas assez près de lui. Mais, dit Candide, l'amiral français était aussi loin de l'amiral anglais que celui-ci l'était de l'autre! Cela est incontestable, lui répliqua-t-on; mais dans ce pays-ci il est bon de tuer de temps en temps un amiral pour encourager les autres.

<sup>1</sup> Tillac = quarter-deck.

—Voltaire: Candide.

- V. Translate into French—

Prose works of fiction do not occur so frequently; yet we should not forget the touching story of Aucassin et Nicolette, nor the curious collection of tales in which, under the titles of Dolopathos and Violier des Histoires Romaines, legends of Eastern or Latin origin are made to wear a French garb and to appear in the dialect of the

Langue d' Oil. We may, of course, also apply the word fiction to the scenes of every day life entitled, "Les quinze joies de Mariage," "Les Evangiles des Quenouilles," and "Les Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles"; but it is impossible not to believe that these curious tales are drawn far more from real life than from fancy, and that the authors mostly described what they actually saw going on around them.

—Gustave Masson.

## GERMAN.

J. A. HARTLEY, B.A., B.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

*Special attention is to be paid to style in translation from German.*

- I. Decline with the definite article **Doctor, Student**; and give the different meanings according to gender of **Thor, Bauer, See, Band, Verdienst, Kunde**.
- II. Give examples of adjectives (two each) formed by the following suffixes: **los, voll, reich, fach, falt, and artig**. Give the meaning of each adjective.
- III. Make six sentences to illustrate the use of the subjunctive in an indirect statement.
- IV. Translate the following words and phrases occurring in *Minna von Barnhelm* :—
  - (1). Ich habe hier gestanden wie auf Kohlen.
  - (2). Im Wagen muß der Herr Major Katz aushalten.
  - (3). Hier kommt eine Nahrung, bei der man eher Grillen machen kann.
  - (4). Ein ehrliches Mädchen nicht sitzen zu lassen.
  - (5). Rechthaber, Rentmeister.
- V. Translate into English :—
  - (a). Seht Ihr, sagt' er, das Mädchen? Sie hat die Puppe gewickelt,  
Und ich erkenne genau den alten Cattun und den blauen  
Rissenüberzug wohl, den ihr Herrmann im Bündel ge-  
bracht hat.  
Sie verwendete schnell, fürwahr und gut die Geschenke.  
Diese sind deutsche Zeichen, es treffen die übrigen alle;  
Denn der rothe Lak erhebt den gewölbten Busen,

Schön geschnürt, und es liegt das schwarze Nieder ihr  
knapp an;

Sauber ist der Saum des Hemdes zur Krause gefaltet,  
Und umgiebt ihr das Kinn, das runde, mit reinlicher  
Anmuth;

Frei und heiter zeigt sich des Kopfes zierliches Cirund,  
Und die starken Zöpfe um silberne Nadeln gewickelt:  
Sitzt sie gleich, so sehen wir doch die treffliche Größe,  
Und den blauen Rock, der, vielgefaltet, vom Busen  
Reichlich herunterwallt zum wohlgebildeten Knöchel.  
Ohne Zweifel sie ist's. Drum kommet, damit wir ver-  
nehmen,

Ob sie gut und tugendhaft sey, ein häusliches Mädchen.

- (b.) Aber der Vater stand mit Widerwillen dagegen,  
Auf die Weinende schauend, und sprach die verdrießlichen  
Worte:

Also das ist mir zuletzt für die höchste Nachsicht geworden,  
Daß mir das Unangenehmste geschieht noch zum Schluß  
des Tages

Denn mir ist unleidlicher nichts, als Thränen der Weiber,  
Leidenschaftlich Geschrei, das heftig verworren beginnt,  
Was mit ein wenig Vernunft sich ließe gemächlicher  
schlichten.

Mir ist lästig noch länger dies wunderliche Beginnen  
Anzuschauen. Vollendet es selbst; ich gehe zu Bette.  
Und er wandte sich schnell, und eilte zur Kammer zu gehen,  
Wo ihm das Ehbett stand, und wo er zu ruhen gewohnt  
war.

Aber ihn hielt der Sohn, und sagte die flehenden Worte:  
Vater, eilet mir nicht und zürnt nicht über das Mädchen!

## VI. Translate into English :—

(a.) Mag auch das Wetter derart sein, daß der gemüthliche  
Kleinstädter nicht einmal seinen Hund, geschweige denn seine eigenen  
Glieder, außerhalb der vier Wände wissen will, in der großen  
Hauptstadt Berlin merkt man abends nie einen auffallenden  
Unterschied hinsichtlich der Straßen-Frequenz. Die Gasflammen  
ersetzen das Tageslicht, und bei ihrem Scheine jagen die Equi-  
pagen in so wüthender Eile um die Ecken, daß der Fußgänger  
nur durch einen kühnen Sprung an die Häuser sich vor dem  
Berquetschen retten kann. Zuweilen folgt dann ein Schwall  
kräftiger Klische dem pelzverbrämten Rutscher und dem eleganten  
Wagen, hinter dessen festverschlossenen Scheiben reizende Damen  
ihr wohlfrisiertes und blumengeschmücktes Köpfchen zeigen.  
Hinter den Schaufenstern, aus denen ein blendendes Licht auf  
die schlüpfrigen Trottoirs und den vorbeisfluthenden Menschen-  
strom fällt, sieht man noch hie und da einen arbeitenden Uhr-  
macher oder einen dienstfertigen Ladenburschen.

(b.) Herbstgefühl.

Fetter grüne, du Laub,  
Um Rebengeländer

University  
Scholarships  
Examination,  
March, 1890.

Hier mein Fenster herauf!  
Gedrängter quellet,  
Zwillingsbeeren, und reifet  
Schneller und glänzet voller!  
Euch brühet der Mutter Sonne  
Scheideblick, euch umfäufelt  
Des holden Himmels  
Fruchtende Fülle;  
Euch kühlet des Mondes  
Freundlicher Zauberhauch,  
Und euch bethauen, ach!  
Aus diesen Augen  
Der ewig belebenden Siebe  
Vollschwellende Thränen.

VII. Translate into German—

- (a). Last Tuesday the child of a painter fell from the top of a house in New Street. The father was not at home, and the mother had gone out to buy some bread. Meanwhile, the boy climbed on a chair which stood before the window, and, looking out, fell down a height of forty feet. The mother saw him falling. You can imagine her terror when she lifted him into her arms. And yet the child had suffered scarcely any harm. Indeed, were there not a Providence that watches over children, the boy must have been killed.
- (b). Come, cheerful day, part of my life to me;  
For while thou view'st me with thy fading light,  
Part of my life doth still depart with thee,  
And I still onward haste to my last night:  
Time's fatal wings do ever forward fly,  
So every day we live a day we die.

VIII. Write in German a short description of the part taken by Paul Werner in Minna von Barnhelm.

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PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

(*N.B.*—Only five questions are to be attempted.)

1. Describe the composition and appearance of the red corpuscles of the blood? What is their specific function? What is their ultimate fate?

- II. The blood leaves the left ventricle as arterial blood and returns to the right auricle as venous blood. What is the nature of the events which have taken place during this transit, and where have these taken place?
- III. Glycogen: Write an account of its characters, probable source and destination.
- IV. Describe the nature of the contents of the duodenum at its lower part. How do the various food products enter the blood?
- V. What are the functions of the spinal cord? How do the spinal nerves join the cord? If you cut a spinal nerve what results follow?
- VI. What do you mean by the expression "accommodation of the eye?" By what mechanism is it carried out? Give proof of this.
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MARCH, 1890.

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Angas  
Engineering  
Exhibition,  
March, 1890.

ANGAS ENGINEERING EXHIBITION.

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PURE MATHEMATICS  
APPLIED MATHEMATICS  
FRENCH  
GERMAN

} The same papers as set for  
the University Schslarships in  
March in these subjects.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY  
AND GEOLOGY

} The same paper as set for the  
Senior Public Examination in  
March for this subject.

CHEMISTRY  
PHYSICS

} The same papers as set for the First Year of the  
Supplementary Ordinary M.B. and Ch.B. Ex-  
amination in March in these subjects.

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A P R I L 1 8 9 0 .

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JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIP.

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COLERIDGE—"NOTES AND LECTURES ON  
SHAKESPEARE"

John Howard  
Clark Scholarship,  
April, 1890.

GEORGE ELIOT—"ROMOLA."

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define and illustrate the meaning of the terms *Fancy* and *Imagination*.
- II. Specify the distinctive characteristics of Shakespeare as a dramatic poet.
- III. Describe Shakespeare's attitude towards democracy.
- IV. What internal evidence does *Love's Labour Lost* exhibit of having been composed during Shakespeare's youth? Mention some other plays belonging to the same period.
- V. Distinguish a farce from a comedy, and name any play of Shakespeare's in which the farcical element predominates.
- VI. What is meant by dramatic "unity of action!" Mention any of Shakespeare's plays in which it is conspicuous.
- VII. Write a short essay on Shakespeare's "mad folk."
- VIII. Name the most important historical characters introduced into the plot of *Romola*.
- IX. Contrast the character of Tito with that of *Romola*.
- X. Refer to any passages in *Romola* which you regard as typical respectively of George Eliot's (a) humour; (b) pathos; (c) psychological acumen; (d) accurate scholarship; and (e) ethical philosophy.



John Howard  
Clark Scholarship,  
April, 1890.

SWINBURNE—ATALANTA.  
MATTHEW ARNOLD—POEMS.  
HELPS—ESSAYS.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Quote or describe any *one* of the choruses in *Atalanta*, and contrast the lyric poetry of Swinburne with that of Arnold.
- II. Examine the influence of Greek literature on both poets.
- III. Quote from both poets lines expressive of pessimism.
- IV. Give the context of the following passages :—
  - (a) *We cannot kindle when we will  
The fire which in the heart resides,  
The spirit bloweth and is still,  
In mystery our soul abides.*
  - (b) *Too fast we live, too much are tried,  
Too harassed, to at ain  
Wordsworth's sweet calm, or Goethe's wide  
And luminous view to gain.*
  - (c) *A woman armed makes war upon herself  
Unwomanlik', and treads down use and wont,  
And the sweet common honour that she hath,  
Love, and the cry of children.*
  - (d) *A little since and I was glad, and now  
I never shall be glad or sad again.*
- V. In the concluding lines of *Atalanta* Swinburne recurs to the leading motive of his drama. Quote the lines and explain the motive.
- VI. State the chief aids to contentment.
- VII. Mention the errors to which we are most liable in our judgments of other men.
- VIII. Write a short essay on the best education for a man of business.
- IX. Discuss the evils of party spirit.
- X. Under what circumstances are interviews serviceable, and when are they to be avoided ?

NOVEMBER. 1890.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF LL.B.

FIRST YEAR.

ROMAN LAW.

MR. F. W. PENNEFATHER, LL.M., AND MR. A. GILL, B.A., LL.B.

Ordinary Exam.  
LL.B.  
First Year.  
November, 1890

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain the following expressions :—

*Fiduciaria tutela, vulgaris substitutio, actio exercitoria, res nullius, actio Pub iciana, legatum per præceptionem, actio mixta, pignus, prædia stipendaria.*

II. Translate and explain—

Nos autem per constitutionem nostram et hujusmodi difficultates hominum resecantes nec expectata jussione præsidum, disposuimus, si facultas pupilli vel adulti usque ad quingentos solidos valeat, defensores civitatum (una cum ejusdem civitatis religiosissimo antistite vel apud alias publicas personas) vel magistratus vel juridicum Alexandrinæ civitatis tutores vel curatores creare legitima cautela secundum ejusdem constitutionis normam præstanda, videlicet eorum periculo, qui eam accipiant.

—Just. I., xx. 5.

III. State the chief provisions of the following Statutes :—

*Senatusconsultum Orphitianum, Lex Poetelia, Lex Æbutia, Lex Fabia de plagiaris, Senatusconsultum Vellianum.*

IV. Explain *coemptio*, stating fully the objects for which it was employed.

Ordinary Exam.,  
LL.B.  
First Year,  
November, 1890.

V. Explain the effect which the authority of the Prætor had on Roman Procedure.

VI. Translate the following passages, with notes in each case:—

Si quis alicujus et in bonis et ex jure Quiritium sit, manumissus, ab eodem scilicet, et Latinus fieri potest, et jus Quiritium consequi. —G. I., 33.

Si quis post factum testamentum adoptaverit sibi filium, aut per populum eum qui sui juris est, aut per Prætorem eum qui in potestate parentis fuerit, omnimodo testamentum ejus rumpitur quasi agnatione sui heredis. —G. II., 138.

Præterea et is, apud quem res aliqua deponitur, re obligatur, et actione depositi, qua et ipse de ea re, quam accepit, restituenda tenetur. —J. III., xiv. 3.

Præterea etiam ex persona dilatoriae sunt exceptiones. —J. IV., xiii. 11.

VII. Translate with notes—

Non solum res in stipulatum deduci possunt sed etiam facta ut si stipulemur fieri aliquid vel non fieri. Et in hujusmodi stipulationibus optimum erit poenam subjicere, ne quantitas stipulationis in incerto sit ac necesse sit actori probare quid ejus intersit. Itaque si quis ut fiat aliquid stipuletur, ita adjici poena debet 'si ita factum non erit tum poenae nomine decem aureos dare spondes?' Sed si quaedam fieri, quaedam non fieri una eademque conceptione stipuletur, clausula erit hujusmodi adjicienda: 'si adversus ea factum erit, sive quid ita factum non erit tunc poenae nomine decem aureos dare spondes?'

—Just. III., xv. 7.

VIII. Translate—

Si judex litem suam fecerit non proprie ex maleficio obligatus videtur. Sed quia neque ex contractu obligatus est et utique pecasse aliquid intellegitur, licet per imprudentiam, ideo videtur quasi ex maleficio teneri et in quantum de ea re aequum religioni judicantis videbitur, poenam sustinebit. Just. IV. v. pr.

Write a full note on the phrase, *si judex litem suam fecerit*.

IX. Describe fully the operation of the Roman Law termed Usucapio, and distinguish it from Praescriptio.

X. Explain the tie of Patria potestas, and the modes of its dissolution.

- XI. Distinguish the functions of an English Judge and Roman judex.
- XII. Write a full note on the contract of locatio conductio as dealt with in Justinian's Institutes.

Ordinary Exam<sup>s</sup>,  
 LL.B.  
 First Year,  
 November, 1890

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**LAW OF PROPERTY.**

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER LL.M., AND MR. E. B. GRUNDY.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define (1) a reversion, (2) a vested remainder, (3) a contingent remainder, and (4) an executory interest; and state by what means an executory interest may be created, and within what time it must arise.
- II. State the object of the Bills of Lading Act; and the point decided in, and the name of the leading case which led to the passing of that Act.
- III. Give the headings (shortly) of a Marriage Settlement by which the husband settles Real and Personal Estate, and a Policy of Assurance on his life, and the wife settles a reversionary interest under her father's will.
- IV. The Lessee of a Lease containing onerous covenant becomes insolvent. The Trustee desires to get rid of the Lease. What steps ought he to take (a) since the Insolvency Act, 1886, (b) before?
- V. Define *trover*, *bailment*, and *lien*, and name some of the various ways in which goods may become the subject of bailment.
- VI. State the covenants which are implied in Transfers, Leases, and Mortgages, under the provisions of the Real Property Act, 1886.
- VII. Trace the history of the law relating to Mortgages, explaining the origin of the term, and the difference between a Mortgage under the Real Property Act, and under the old system.
- VIII. Lands of a deceased owner are now liable for his debts. Write a short history of the law upon this subject.
- IX. Explain and distinguish between an *implied trust* and a *constructive trust*, and give examples.
- X. State the provisions of the Statute of Frauds so far as they relate to the sale and leasing of lands.

## LAW OF PROPERTY.

Ordinary Exam.  
L.L.B.  
First Year.  
November, 1890.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.M., AND MR. E. B. GRUNDY.

Time—Three hours.

- I. In what way did the Norman Conquest affect the English Law of real property?
- II. Divide the history of the Law of Real Property in England into periods, explaining fully the changes which divide the periods respectively.
- III. Explain the difference between Partnership and Co-ownership, showing what is necessary to constitute the former.
- IV. Explain the following expressions :—*Ethel, frankmarriage, dower ex assensu patris, burgage tenure, chattels real, fee conditional, general occupant, quasi estate tail, fine, merger, tenure in capite.*
- V. Explain the difference between the Statutes of Limitation and the Prescription Act. What is meant by the "presumption of a lost grant?"
- VI. A testator devised freehold land to the use of Trustees in trust for his daughter (then unmarried) during her life and after her death to the use of any husband she might marry during his life, and after the death of the survivor to the use of any children she might leave; and in default thereof to the use of the testator's nephew in fee. The will contained a residuary devise. B married during the testator's lifetime, and died childless. Next the testator died, and then B's husband.  
Who is entitled to the land? Give reasons for your answer.
- VII. Explain the procedure in applying for a Patent. On what ground may the validity of a Patent be challenged?
- VIII. Trace the history of actions for the recovery of land down to the present time.
- IX. Show fully the various ways in which Companies may be wound up.
- X. What Statutory provisions have been made in South Australia against the mismanagement of the affairs of Insurance Companies?

## SECOND YEAR, LL.B.

Ordinary Exam.,  
LL.B.  
Second Year,  
November, 1890.

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**JURISPRUDENCE.**

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.M., and MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain the position in which Austin places International Law, and show how his views are open to criticism.
- II. Compare the arrangement adopted by Gaius with that adopted by Blackstone, stating which you consider preferable.
- III. Explain the following expressions:—*Possession, title, unwritten law, absolute rights.*
- IV. Examine and illustrate the expression “sources of law.”
- V. Classify sanctions, and explain the various meanings of the word.
- VI. Explain the principles of construction of Statute and Judiciary Law respectively.
- VII. Is a University of rights and duties (*Universitas Juris*) deemed to be a status or condition? Give reasons and examples.
- VIII. Frame a short definition of the Science of Jurisprudence.
- IX. Write explanatory notes on the following:—(a) “Considered collectively a sovereign number (body) is sovereign and independent. (b) Considered severally the members of a Sovereign body *may* clearly be legally amenable to laws which the body imposes.
- X. Give some account of the origin of Primogeniture.
- XI. “The transmutation of the ancient view into the modern notion of a contract is plainly seen in the history of Jurisprudence.” Describe the process of change here referred to and its results.
- XII. State what you conceive to be the distinction between Civil Injuries and Crimes, naming your authorities and giving reasons.

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.M., AND MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain the following expressions:—*Honour, talliage, ordinance, comitatus, tungerefa, assize, Petition of Right, Star Chamber.*
- II. Trace fully the growth of the English Constitution during 13th century.
- III. Write an account of the Long Parliament.
- IV. What permanent effects have the rebellions of 1715 and 1745 had on England?
- V. What were the principal points decided on in the following cases:—*Haxey's case, Bushel's case, Ashby v. White, Stockdale v. Hansard, Bradlaugh v. Gosset.*
- VI. Is it constitutional to appoint a "Minister without Portfolio" in South Australia? Discuss the question fully.
- VII. What are the qualifications necessary for membership of the House of Assembly (S.A.)? If a disqualified person is elected, takes his seat and votes, what are the legal and penal consequences?
- VIII. Are there any, and if any, what constitutional limitations imposed on the power of the S.A. Parliament to enact laws for the government of the Province?
- IX. Discuss the nature and origin of Privileges of Parliament as they are enjoyed in the Imperial and S.A. Parliaments respectively.
- X. Explain the theory of Divine Right. Show by reference to history that this theory was never accepted as constitutional in England.
- XI. What are the principal provisions of the Governors' Act (11 and 12 Wm. 3 c 12)? Is a Governor liable in the Courts of his Government for acts done in his official capacity?
- XII. Mention the principal prerogatives of the Crown of England. Are they in practice exercised at the will of the Sovereign?

## LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Ordinary Exam.  
LL.B.  
Second Year.  
November, 1890.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.M., AND MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define "Obligation," and discuss the objections which, according to Anson, have been urged to his analysis of Obligation.
2. State briefly the rights and liabilities as between themselves of the parties in the following cases :—
 

A., the creditor, without consideration, releases C., the surety, being induced to do so by a fraud practised on him by B., the principal debtor. A. discovers the fraud. A. owes B. £100. B takes A.'s bill for the full amount due to himself. Before its maturity B. has become indebted to A. in the sum of £50, and B. has endorsed the bill to C. for value.
- III. What do you understand by impossibility in the Law of Contract? How does it operate?
- IV. The promoters of a Company in their prospectus make statements which they believe at the time to be true, although made without proper or careful enquiry into the facts. The statements are in fact untrue. What are the remedies of a shareholder who takes shares on the faith of such statements? Will his position be altered if he take the shares, knowing the statement to be untrue, or deals in them after discovery of their untruth?
- V. How are the rights of the assignee of a chose in action limited in equity? What steps should he take to perfect his title?
- VI. Distinguish agency and mere employment. To what extent and under what circumstances is a pretended agent liable to the party with whom he deals as agent?
- VII. In what cases is a contract in restraint of trade valid? Give instances. Is a contract to serve for life in a particular business valid? On the sale of a business, to what extent is the vendor restrained from competing with the purchaser?
- VIII. Write out, with full notes, the 17th section of the statute of frauds.



Ordinary Exam.,  
LL.B.  
Second Year,  
November, 1890.

- IX. Explain the history and the present state of the law as to the power of a married woman to bind her property by her contracts.
- X. Define and classify mistake, showing its results by various illustrations.
- XI. What are the doctrines of equity with regard to penalties? Distinguish carefully between penalties and liquidated damages.
- XII. A., B., and C. subscribe money to be expended in an unlawful manner. The money subscribed is handed to C. What are the rights of A. and B. ?
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## THIRD YEAR, LL.B.

Ordinary Exam.,  
LL.B.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW.

PROFESSOR PENNFATHER, LL.M., AND MR. G. J. R. MURRAY,  
B.A., LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define the terms "Public International Law," and "Private International Law." Explain your definitions, and discuss the scientific accuracy of the terms.
- II. State clearly the circumstances in which modern International Law arose, and the theories on which Grotius built his system.
- III. Write a full note on extradition.
- IV. Explain the doctrine of the Equality of States, showing with what limitations it must now be received. Give illustrations.
- V. What are the various modes in which a State may acquire property? Give a short explanation of each mode, with illustrations.
- VI. Write an account of the declaration of Paris, 1856.
- VII. Distinguish piracy *jure gentium*, and piracy by municipal law. Does either of them include the Slave Trade?
- VIII. *A* and *B* are married in England. They are subsequently divorced in Holland. In what circumstances will the divorce be held good in England? What questions should be put to the jury in such a case?
- IX. Explain (giving illustrations) what is necessary for a change of domicile.
- X. What is the effect in England of a foreign bankruptcy? What is the effect in South Australia of an English bankruptcy?
- XI. What must a plaintiff prove that he may recover damages in England for a tort committed in France? If the defendant plead that by the law of France the tort is also a crime, and that civil redress cannot be obtained in that country until criminal proceedings have been taken, would this be an answer to the action in England? Could the defendant be prosecuted for the crime in England?

Ordinary Exam.,  
LL.B.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

XII. *A* dies intestate in England, leaving real and personal property, including leaseholds, both there and in South Australia. According to what law will the property descend or be distributed?

(*a*) *B* takes out letters of administration in England to *A*'s estate. How can he get in the property in South Australia?

(*b*) If *A* had died in South Australia, and *B* had received a grant of letters of administration in the colony, how could he lawfully obtain possession of the personalty in England?

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### THE LAW OF WRONGS.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.M., AND MR. A. GILL, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. In what circumstances and to what extent are infants and married women, respectively, now liable as for torts committed by them?
- II. Define Contributory Negligence. State the facts and decision in the case of *Davies v. Mann*, and discuss the principles upon which it was decided.
- III. Enumerate and describe the remedies open to one who has suffered an actionable wrong.
- IV. When may the defence of "leave and license" be properly raised in an action upon tort?
- V. Write notes on the meaning and use of the following terms:—"Barratry," "Chance Medley," "Asportation," "Embezzlement," "Larceny as a Bailee," "Misprision," "Dementia Affectata," "Speaking with the Prosecutor," "Embracery," "Slander of Title," "Act of State."
- VI. Define the offence of Bigamy. In what circumstances is a second marriage not felonious? Will the invalidity of either the first or second marriage afford a defence to the indictment?
- VII. My neighbour has opened a mine on his own land, and in consequence of this a well of mine has become dry, and a mill of mine which has, from time immemorial, been worked by the water from it has become useless. What are my rights?

- VIII. *A* is indicted for the manslaughter of *B* and acquitted. He is afterwards indicted for the murder of *B*. Can he plead *autrefois acquit*?
- IX. How far does insanity exempt from criminal liability? Discuss the question fully, referring specially to the case of impulses.
- X. *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D*, are rival manufacturers. *A*, *B*, and *C*, in order to ruin *D*, agree to sell the articles manufactured by them at below cost price. Discuss fully the legality of such an agreement.
- XI. Examine the classification of crimes into felonies and misdemeanors.
- XII. The Glenelg Railway was constructed under the provisions of a Private Act of Parliament. If the sparks from an engine on that line escape and set fire to the property of an adjacent owner, will the Company be liable? What must be proved in such a case?

## THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE.

PROFESSOR PENNEFATHER, LL.M., AND MR. T. B. GALL.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain the various ways in which persons other than the original parties to an action in the Supreme Court may be brought before the Court.
- II. What is necessary in support of an application for a commission to take evidence abroad? How is such evidence taken?
- III. What alteration has been introduced by the Judicature Act with reference to the administration of the assets of deceased persons?
- IV. In what circumstances will the Court order "equitable execution?" Explain the expression, and state whether you consider it a correct one.
- V. What are the rules as to the admission of second-hand evidence?
- VI. In what ways may handwriting be proved?

Ordinary Exam.  
LL.B.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

- VII. Explain what is meant by arrest on *mesne process*. Give the procedure,  
 (a) In the Supreme Court.  
 (b) In the Local Court.
- VIII. Set out fully the steps necessary to obtain an adjudication of insolvency,  
 (a) On the petition of a creditor.  
 (b) On the petition of the debtor.
- IX. Explain "foreign attachment," and give the procedure relating thereto.
- X. State shortly the principal alterations in the Law of Evidence made during the last ten years.  
 (a) In England.  
 (b) In South Australia.
- XI. A. residing in Adelaide has a claim against B. at Broken Hill for £600 on a bill of exchange accepted payable at a Bank in Adelaide. How would you proceed to obtain judgment and enforce payment?
- XII. A Bank teller absconds with £500 of his employers' money, and is known to be in London. What steps would you take to ensure his arrest and punishment? Set out fully all the procedure from the time you are consulted up to and including the trial, assuming the absconder to plead not guilty.
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NOVEMBER 1890.

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## EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D.

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### PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.), &c.

Time—Three hours.

Ordinary Exam.  
M.D.,  
November, 1890.

- I. Under what conditions does albumènia occur, apart from organic kidney disease? Discuss the significance of such albumènia in relation to prognosis.
  - II. You are called to attend a patient in an epileptiform fit. Name the diseases to which it might be due. What treatment would you adopt at the time in the various complaints?
  - III. Give approximately the dates at which the following medical men lived, and mention their contributions to the progress of the healing art :--John Hunter, Sydenham Rhazes, Ed. Jenner, Linacre, Ambrose Paré.
  - IV. State when and by whom the following maladies were first recognised or described, and trace as fully as you can the history of their recognition :—Variola, measles, scarlet fever, enteric fever, and myxœdema.
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### PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.), &c.

Time—Three hours.

- I. A patient has exaggeration of the knee-jerks. Of what diseases may this be a symptom, and how would you effect the diagnosis between them.

Ordinary Exam.  
M.D.,  
November, 1880.

- II. Describe the filaria sanguinis hominis, and give its life history. Write a full account of the maladies caused by it, and show how it induces them.
- III. Write an account of pneumothorax.
- IV. Diagnose between the different complaints which may produce a simultaneous enlargement of the cervical, axillary, and inguinal lymphatic glands.

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### PATHOLOGY.

PROFESSOR WATSON.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Enunciate your views on the nature and mode of production of Hydatid Cysts.  
Sketch their distinctive characters and modes of termination.
  - II. To what causes may the enlargement of lymphatic glands be due?  
Describe in detail the anatomical characters in each case.
  - III. State what amount of evidence as to the cause of death is afforded by the *post mortem* state of the cavities of the heart.
  - IV. Compare and contrast the structural changes induced in the mammary gland by inflammation, with those pertaining to neoplasia proper.
  - V. Describe the lesions of structure which affect the arteries, exclusive of aneurism, and explain the influence of those changes upon the circulation.
  - VI. Define the following terms:—Caseation, Homoplastic, Interstitial, Metaplasia, Obsolescence, Sessile, Stroma.
- N.B.—It is not expected that all the questions will be answered.*

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### HYGIENE.

H. T. WHITTELL, Esq., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. A room receives sufficient air for ventilation through two air-inlets, each of which measures 64 square inches. It

is desired to diminish the size of the inlets so that each shall measure 16 square inches. What number of such apertures must be allowed in order to maintain the same efficiency of ventilation.

- II. Give a brief outline of the Quarantine Laws in force in South Australia.
- III. An epidemic of Typhoid Fever breaks out in an inland township. The Central Board of Health sends you to investigate the cause of the outbreak. Give details of your mode of investigation.
- IV. A water-closet is placed in a space partitioned off under the stairs of a large house. The soil-pipe is carried underground to the outside wall, where it connects directly with the main sewer. The small pipes for the waste water from the bath and the scullery are connected with the soil-pipe in some part of its course. The rain-water pipe meets the soil-pipe outside the house, and empties into it. What alterations would you recommend?
- V. Give your reasons for or against the opinion that the so-called bacillus tuberculosis is the cause of phthisis. Describe the bacillus, and give the method of demonstrating its existence in sputa and in sections of diseased tissues.
- VI. How is the mean age at death of a population calculated? What evidence does it afford of the sanitary condition of a given locality.

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## LUNACY.

A. S. PATERSON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What is the organic lesion common to all forms of mental disease?
- II. Enumerate the three great groups under which mental diseases are classified.
- III. What is the fundamental symptom of hypochondriacal melancholia?
- IV. Contrast the leading symptoms of mania and melancholia.
- V. What are the post-mortem appearances in the brain in apathetic dementia?



Examination,  
M. B.,  
November, 1890.

- VI. Sensation receives its excitation direct from the outer world. Through what medicine does perception receive its excitation ?

*It is not necessary to answer more than four of the above questions.*

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## OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

E. W. WAY, M.B.

*[Candidates may select any two questions in both sections.]*

Time—Three hours.

### PART I.

- I. State the causes and varieties of face presentations, and explain the mechanism of labour and management in such cases.
- II. Give a description of a case of puerperal convulsions, explaining also the causation and treatment.
- III. Describe the pathology, causation, symptoms, and management of phlegmasia dolens.

### PART II.

- IV. What is meant by the terms menorrhagia and metrorrhagia ? Explain the causes (both local and constitutional) that give rise to these conditions, and the treatment to be employed.
- V. What are the various forms of uterine polypi ? Describe more particularly the origin, symptoms, physical signs, and treatment of fibroid polypus of the womb.
- VI. How would you diagnose a case of pelvic cellulitis ? Describe its causation, course, and results.

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## CLINICAL EXAMINATION.

A Clinical Examination in Medicine was held at the Adelaide Hospital.

NOVEMBER, 1890.

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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF 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.

Ordinary Exam.  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
First Year.  
November, 1890.

- I. Enumerate the bones entering into the formation of the base of the skull, and describe their respective positions and connections.
- II. State with precision the distinguishing characters of cervical, dorsal, and lumbar vertebræ respectively.
- III. Write a general description of the bony pelvis.
- IV. The Rectus Abdominis Muscle.—Describe its position, the peculiarities of its structure, and the arrangement of its sheath.
- V. Discuss the form, position, and relations of the fibula and tibia, and mention the ligaments connected with these bones.
- VI. Specify the origin and insertion of the following muscles :—  
Rectus femoris, Plantaris, Flexor longus digitorum, Extensor brevis digitorum, Adductor pollicis, Supinator longus.

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**PRACTICAL ANATOMY.**

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S. (ENG.).

Time—Three hours.

A *viva voce* and Practical Examination was held in the Dissecting Room.

Ordinary Exam.  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
First Year.  
November, 1890

## BIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Write an account of the life history of (1) *Saccharomyces* and (2) *Protococcus*. State in what important respects the nutrition of the two forms differ, and show that if green plants were to disappear from the earth the existence of all fungi—and indeed of all living beings—would be impossible.
- II. What is the function of a kidney? Describe and compare with one another the kidney of the fresh water mussel, of the crayfish, and of the frog.
- III. Define the term respiration. What conditions are essential to the proper performance of this function? How are these conditions fulfilled in each of the following animals—*amoeba*, fresh water mussel, crayfish, frog.
- IV. Describe the development, structure, and mode of germination of the seed of the bean plant, and explain the fact that a bean may germinate and even grow for some time in pure water.
- V. Compare and contrast the organs of reproduction in the sexual generation of *Chara* and *Pteris*.

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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.
- II. Identify the specimens a. b. c., &c.
- III. Mount in canada balsam the specimen marked o. Identify it, and make a drawing of a typical part, with such explanatory notes as seem to you necessary.
- IV. Make a dissection showing (a) as many as possible of the structures attached to the eyeball, (b) the columella of the frog.

Make a sketch of your preparations, indicating the names of the different parts.

**CHEMISTRY.**

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

Ordinary Exam.  
M. B. and Ch. B.,  
First Year,  
November, 1890.

[*N.B.*—Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.]

- I. Solutions of ammonia and nitrous acid are mixed and the mixture heated; what takes place? Explain fully the conception involved in the term *ammonium*. State what you know of "Spirits of hartshorn," "Sal ammoniac," "Sal volatile," and the methods of preparing them.
- II. Describe all the reactions involved in the ferrous sulphate test for nitric acid.
- III. What are the principal fluid preparations of arsenic used in medicine, and in what form is the arsenic present in each?
- IV. Give the formula of crystallized borax. From what variety of boracic acid may it be supposed to be derived, and how is this variety related to orthoboric acid? How is the latter prepared, and what are its uses?
- V. Given a piece of ordinary quartz, describe one method of obtaining pure silica from it, explaining all reactions.
- VI. How is bismuth subnitrate obtained? What is believed to be its formula? Name any analogous compounds you are acquainted with and give their formulæ. Describe the result of heating bismuth, antimony, and tin respectively with nitric acid.
- VII. Describe the preparation of potassium chromate and bichromate from chrome iron ore. What occurs when either of these substances is heated (*a*) with strong hydrochloric acid (*b*) with sulphuric acid and some easily oxidizable organic substance.
- VIII. Give the method generally used for the preparation of potassium iodide, oxide of zinc, potassium permanganate, corrosive sublimate, calomel, and glacial phosphoric acid.

**PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.**

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain how it is that the metal lead must be looked for

Ordinary Exam.,  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
First Year,  
November, 1890.

both in Group I. and Group II. of your analytical tables.

- II. What precautions must be adopted in applying the ammonium molybdate test for phosphoric acid?
- III. Analyse qualitatively the substances marked *A*, *B*, and *C* before you.

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## BOTANY.

PROFESSOR RALPH TATE.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe, with diagrams, the structure of the flower of an orchid, and briefly describe the peculiarities of the chief South Australian genera of the Order Orchideæ.
- II. What is meant by (*a*) a “free-central” placentation, and (*b*) a “basilary” placentation? Name some Orders or Genera possessing these structures respectively.
- III. Give a comparative account of the structure of the fruit in (*a*) Rosaceæ, (*b*) Cruciferæ.
- IV. Explain the effect of (*a*) *cohesion*, (*b*) *adhesion* and (*c*) *suppression* in modifying the structure of the flower, illustrating your answer by reference to Leguminosæ.
- V. Describe and compare the seed of a typical gymnosperm and of a typical angiosperm. Mention any important variations from the latter type.
- VI. State the nature of the evidence on which stamens are considered to be homologous with foliage leaves. Give instances of the various positions assumed by stamens.
- VII. Refer to their Natural Orders the accompanying plants.
- VIII. Determine the species of the accompanying plants.

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## FLEMENTS OF HEAT, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

The same papers as set for Physics I. and II. for the First year of the B.A. degree.

SECOND YEAR. M.B. & CH.B.

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**ANATOMY.**

PROFESSOR WILSON, M.B., CH.M.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the composition of the osseous walls of the nasal fossæ. Enumerate the various openings into them, and indicate the positions of these.
  - II. Describe briefly the tarsus as a whole, including its bony and ligamentous arrangements, and describe more fully the Astragalus.
  - III. Enumerate the muscles inserted into each of the bones of the little finger (including the metacarpal bone), and designate in each case the nerve supply.
  - IV. Mention the successive steps in a dissection undertaken to expose the Occipital artery in its course from its origin to the mastoid process. Name in their order the structures encountered, and give their mutual relations.
  - V. The Portal Vein.—Describe its origin, course, termination, and tributaries, and indicate carefully its chief relations.
  - VI. Describe the third ventricle of the brain.
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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.

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**COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.**

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Time—Two hours.

- I. Trace the development of the human uterus, and compare and contrast that viscus with the oviducal passage of birds,

Ordinary Exam.,  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Second Year  
November, 1886.

- II. Describe the bony and ligamentous thorax of carinate birds.
- III. Discuss the anatomy and development of horns.
- IV. Define the terms Gizzard, Crop, Proventriculus, Coecum, Cloaca, Homotype, Epaxial, Paraxial, Procoelus, Symmetry.

### PHYSIOLOGY.

A. E. WRIGHT, ESQ., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. If we digest fibrin with pancreatic juice at blood temperature say, for a period of twenty-four to forty-eight hours, what changes shall we find to have been effected by the treatment?
- II. Describe in detail the functions of the branches of the vagus nerve which are distributed above the diaphragm.
- III. What is the relation between the partial pressure of oxygen and carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere and the tension of these gases contained in the blood? In your answer show what would be the effect of a lowering and of a raising of the partial pressure of these two gases in the atmosphere.
- IV. Write an account of the principal constituents of the urine.
- V. What do you mean by the term inhibition? Give as many instances as occur to you of phenomena due to inhibition.
- VI. What phenomena would you observe to occur in a nerve muscle preparation on passing (*a*) a galvanic constant current (*b*) a galvanic interrupted current, and a faradic current lengthways through the nerve?

### 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. Draw and describe them.
- III. Vivâ voce examination on the use of apparatus, &c.

**CHEMISTRY.**

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.Sc., AND PROFESSOR RENNIE,  
M.A., D.Sc.

Ordinary Exam.,  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Second Year.  
November, 1890

Time—Three hours.

- I. Show how the valency of carbon may be deduced from the study of methane without any preliminary assumption as to the valency of hydrogen.
- II. How is iodoform prepared? Describe its chief properties.
- III. Give the chief arguments in favour of the accepted constitutional formula for acetic acid.
- IV. In what respects do cyanides and isocyanides differ from one another?
- V. Describe the various steps you would take if required to prepare a sample of acetylene from a sample of ethyl alcohol.
- VI. Give examples of *optically active* organic compounds, and explain what is meant by the words italicised.
- VII. In what ways do grape sugar, cane sugar, and milk sugar differ from one another?
- VIII. How is aniline prepared from benzene?
- IX. In what ways do the halogens act on organic compounds in various circumstances? Give examples.

**PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.**

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Four hours.

- I. Explain the reasons for the method you are accustomed to use for separating nickel and cobalt, or, explain the reasons for the method used in Group IV. for separating zinc and manganese from each other and from nickel and cobalt, and give an account of the chemical change involved in the ordinary fusion test for manganese.
- II. Explain fully the reasons for and the reactions involved in the method you are accustomed to use for the detection and separation of the metals of Group III.
- III. Analyse the substances marked *A* and *B* before you.



Ordinary Exam.,  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Third Year,  
November, 1890.

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## THIRD YEAR, M.B. & CH.B.

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### PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D., LOND., F.R.C.S., ENG., &C., AND JOHN  
DAVIES THOMAS, M.D., LOND., F.R.C.S., ENG.

Time—Three hours.

- I. How would you diagnose between acute gout and acute rheumatism.
  - II. Describe the various manifestations of malaria (ague).
  - III. How would you detect blood in the urine? To what causes may it be due? How would you determine whether its source was in the kidney or the bladder?
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### PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D., LOND., F.R.C.S., ENG., AND JOHN  
DAVIES THOMAS, M.D., LOND., F.R.C.S., ENG.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give the morbid anatomy of acute tubal nephritis, its causes, symptoms, and treatment.
  - II. Enumerate the symptoms and complications of measles, and describe their appropriate treatment.
  - III. Write what you know about Exophthalmic goitre.
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### PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

WM. GARDNER, M.D., CH.M., AND E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What are the symptoms of a strangulated inguinal hernia, and what treatment should be adopted?
- II. Describe fully the symptoms which would lead you to diagnose a fracture of the base of the skull.
- III. What are the signs of a popliteal aneurysm, and what treatment might be adopted?
- IV. What treatment would you adopt in a wound of the deep palmar arch?

- V. What conditions would indicate the performance of tracheotomy?
- VI. What conditions would influence you in giving a prognosis in a case of burn?

Ordinary Exam.  
M. B. and Ch. B.,  
Third Year,  
November, 1890.

## SURGICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., ENG.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Write a general description of the thorax; state the position which the margins of the lungs bear in reference to its walls.
- II. Describe the situation, connections, and form of the uterus, vagina, fallopian tubes, and ovaries, with the vessels pertaining to these parts.
- III. Name the parts successively exposed in the dissection required to display the structures entering into the formation of the Inguinal and Femoral Canals; the answer to include a description of the spermatic cord.
- IV. In a transverse section of the neck through the sixth cervical vertebra, name the parts seen in their order from before backwards; specifying particularly the relations of the Deep Cervical Fascia to the blood-vessels.

## PATHOLOGY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., ENG.

Time—Three hours.

- I. State the evidence on which you would found a diagnosis between *post-mortem* clots, and those which may have been the cause of death.
- II. Sketch the anatomical characters of cirrhosis of the liver in the various forms which have come under your own observation.
- III. Discuss the pathology of chronically enlarged lymphatic glands.
- IV. Contrast and compare the changes you would expect to find in the lungs of a previously healthy person who had

Ordinary Exam.,  
M. B. and Ch. B.,  
Third Year,  
November, 1890.

succumbed twelve hours after having received a fracture of the cervical spine with those resulting from long standing cardiac disease in another subject.

V. Describe those characters of Hydatid Cysts which distinguish them from other forms of cysts found in the human body.

VI. Define and explain the following terms:—Hyperplasia, Neoplasia, Metaplasia, Degeneration, Infiltration, Dissemination, Cell continuity.

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### MATERIA MEDICA.

This subject which formerly belonged to the Second year of the M.D. Course has been transferred to the Third year. There was no Examination in it in 1890 as the Third year's students had already passed it in their Second year.

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**FOURTH YEAR, M.B. & CH.B.**

Ordinary Exam.,  
M.B. and CH.B.,  
Fourth Year,  
November, 1890.

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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.**

WM. GARDNER, M.D., CH.M., AND E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Write an account of the symptoms, course, and treatment of simple Erysipelas. State what you know of its causes and mode of spreading.
  - II. If a woman consulted you on account of a hard nodule in her breast which she had noticed for some six months, how would you determine the nature of the nodule? If you came to the conclusion that it was Carcinoma, how would you treat the patient?
  - III. What are the conditions which commonly give rise to retention of urine in the male? and what are the means you would adopt for the relief of the patient in each case?
  - IV. In a case of punctured wound of the Femoral Artery and Vein, what treatment would you adopt? State the reasons for this treatment.
  - V. Define a Sinus, and explain the obstacles to its healing and the methods by which you would endeavour to overcome these.
  - VI. From what appearances would you infer that an affection of the skin of the face or neck is (1) Carbuncle, (2) Lupus, (3) Epithelioma, or (4) Primary Chancre?
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**FORENSIC MEDICINE.**

ALFRED LONDON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Opium poisoning; describe the symptoms and post-mortem appearances. How would you exclude those other con-

Ordinary Exam.  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Fourth Year,  
November, 1890.

- ditions which have been mistaken for it? How would you treat a case? How would you verify the diagnosis in a fatal case?
- II. Nitric acid; give the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of poisoning by this acid, both as regards its immediate and remote effects, however produced.
- III. In the case of *Reg. v. Distin* (Bristol Autumn Assizes, 1880) the prisoner was convicted of having stabbed his wife in the left shoulder, the evidence being entirely circumstantial. The knife traversed the deltoid, caused profuse venous hæmorrhage, and wounded the apex of the pleura. The woman succumbed to empyema on the 19th day. If asked to advise the counsel for the defence what line of argument would you suggest?
- IV. In a case of disputed inheritance it may be necessary to give proof of live birth. What is legal live birth? Discuss the merits of this legal definition.
- V. Describe the appearances likely to be met with in a case of death from drowning, and discuss the value of these appearances as proof that death was so caused.

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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. &amp; CH.B.

Ordinary Exam.,  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Fifth Year,  
November, 1890.

## PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng.

Time—Three hours.

- I. On examining the fundus oculi with the ophthalmoscope, white patches and small hæmorrhages are seen scattered over the retina? What general diseases might occasion this appearance? How would you decide which of them was the cause?
- II. Write an account of mitral stenosis, its causes, symptoms, and treatment.
- III. Give in complete detail the physical signs of pulmonary emphysema. Mention its causes and discuss its prognosis.
- IV. Write an account of the whooping cough, its symptoms, diagnosis, complications, and treatment.
- V. Enumerate, and explain as fully as you can, the symptoms of Exophthalmic Goitre.
- VI. Describe the course of Progressive Muscular Atrophy, giving its symptoms fully, and its varieties.

## PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

J. C. COX, M.D., CH.M.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give the predisposing causes, the period of incubation, and the symptoms of Relapsing or Famine Fever.
- II. Give the treatment locally and constitutionally of a case of Acute Articular Rheumatism. Enumerate also the complications which are apt to occur during the attack and any sequælae which may follow.
- III. Give the symptoms of Acute Myelitis.
- IV. Give the symptoms and treatment of Renal Colic.
- V. Give the symptoms and physical signs of Cirrhosis of the Liver.
- VI. Prescribe for a case of Psoriasis, both locally and constitutionally.

Ordinary Exam.,  
M. B. and Ch. B.  
Fifth Year,  
November, 1890.

## PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

### PAPER I.

A. MACCORMICK, M.D., CH.M., AND WM. GARDNER, M.D., CH.M.

Time—Three hours.

- I. State the conditions which would render Lumbar Colotomy permissible. Describe fully the operation and its after treatment.
- II. Mention the causes of non-union in fractures and discuss the different modes of treatment.
- III. State what you know of the etiology, pathology, symptoms, and treatment of abscess in bone.
- IV. Mention the different "tumours" that may be met with on the scalp and the treatment you would recommend in each variety.
- V. What complications may arise in the course of a case of gonorrhœa?

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## PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

### PAPER II.

A. MACCORMICK, M.D., CH.M., AND WM. GARDNER, M.D., CH.M.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Under what circumstances might ligation of the external iliac artery be indicated? Give the relations and surface markings necessary to find the vessel. Describe Sir A. Cooper's operation for its ligation.
- II. Describe Carden's amputation; mention the structures divided and their relative positions on the "face" of the stump.
- III. What symptoms would justify you in exploring the Kidney for a renal calculus?
- IV. Describe the local symptoms pathology and treatment in a case of extravasation of urine taking place rapidly in consequence of the urethra giving way behind a stricture situated in the posterior part of the spongy portion of the urethra.

## SURGICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., ENG.

Time—Two hours.

Ordinary Exam.  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Fifth Year,  
November, 1890.

- I. Name the serous membranes connected with the Diaphragm, and the viscera in contact with it, stating the position of each of the several viscera with reference to the Diaphragm.
- II. Describe the position and structure of the Bladder, its relations to the Peritoneum, and to the other pelvic viscera in both sexes.
- III. Discuss the form position and relations of the inner orifices of the Inguinal and Crural Canals respectively.
- IV. Write a general description of the veins and arteries of the neck.

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## OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

WALTER BALLS-HEADLEY, M.A., M.D., & E. W. WAY, M.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the Graafian Follicle.
- II. How would you conduct a case of Pelvic Presentation ?
- III. What treatment would you adopt for Prolapse of the Cord ?
- IV. What difficulties may arise in the complication of Ovarian Tumour with Pregnancy ; and what treatment would you adopt ?
- V. Give the conditions, symptoms, complications, and treatment of Gonorrhæa.
- VI. State the signs, complications, and treatment of Incomplete Abortion.

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## OPHTHALMIC SURGERY AND AURAL SURGERY.

M. J. SYMONS, M.D. OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

W. A. GILES, M.B. AURAL SURGERY.

Time—Three hours.

[*Four, and only four, of the questions to be answered.*]

- I. Give the symptoms, course, causation, and treatment of phlyctenular ophthalmia.



Ordinary Exam.,  
M.B. and Ch.B.,  
Fifth Year,  
November, 1890.

- II. Give the symptoms, course, causation, termination, and treatment of interstitial keratitis.
- III. Name and distinguish the different forms of inflammation of the iris. To what complications may they severally give rise?
- IV. Give the symptoms, objective and subjective, of retinitis pigmentosa.
- V. Give the appearance, symptoms, and causes of separation of the retina.

### AURAL SURGERY.

- I. The pathology, symptoms, results, and treatment of mucous catarrh of the middle ear (otitis media catarrhalis).
- II. What are the dangers of a foreign body in the ear? How would you proceed to treat such a case?

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### LUNACY.

A. S. PATERSON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the leading symptoms of melancholia.
- II. What is the characteristic which distinguishes hypochondriases from other forms of melancholia?
- III. Describe the leading symptoms of mania.
- IV. Distinguish between dementia and idiocy, properly so-called?
- V. Enumerate the prominent forms of mental disorder resulting from affection of the inhibitory nerve centres.
- VI. What is monomania? Contrast its leading features with those of mania.

*It is not necessary to answer more than four of the above questions.*

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### HYGIENE.

H. T. WHITTELL, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

[Note: When the answer to a question is *yes* or *no* the Candidate is required to give reasons for his answer.]

- I. What do you understand by "the natural increment of

population?" How is it calculated? Is it a sufficient guide in estimating the population of South Australia?

Ordinary Exam.  
M. B. and Ch. B.  
Fifth Year,  
November, 1890.

- II. A vault is constructed in the basement of a manufactory in which the processes carried on require that the work-rooms be kept warm. Its walls are of brick, and its floor is the smoothed surface of the ground. It is empty and its door is closed. After a few weeks a porter enters it and notices nothing more than an earthy smell, but the air poisons him. What is the poison, and what is its probable source.
- III. What is the law in South Australia with respect to the notification of infectious diseases?
- IV. What condition of soil is most favourable to the propagation of phthisis? Give briefly the evidence in support of your opinion.
- V. Permanganate of potash (Condy's fluid) is sometimes used to purify contaminated water. How is it used, and what is its action? Is it reliable for water containing animal impurities?
- VI. Compare the characteristics of sound meat with those of meat unfit for human consumption.
- VII. It is complained that the water supplied at Kapunda is "thick" when drawn from the taps, and that after standing undisturbed for as long as a fortnight it is still cloudy. The Government applies to you to report. 1st. Is the "thickness" due to the presence of insoluble solids or to decomposing organic matter? 2nd. What is the best mode of remedying the condition complained of? 3rd. Supposing your remedy effective, would the clear water be fit for human consumption? Give details of your mode of examination.
- VIII. A room of 1,200 cubic feet capacity is inhabited by two adults. As is usual in South Australia during summer the windows and doors are closed "to keep out the heat." There is no fire-place, but there are some air bricks near the ceiling in the external wall. The internal temperature is 75° F., the external temperature is 90° F. It is proposed to ventilate the room by means of Tobin's tubes (i.e. tubes communicating with the external air at foot and carried about seven feet up the wall

Ordinary Exam.  
M. B. and Ch. B.  
Fifth Year.  
November, 1890.

internally.) Leaving out of consideration the action of the wind, would the proposed method be effective?

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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 1890.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF B.A.

FIRST YEAR, B.A.

LATIN (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate (Virgil, Aeneid, Bk. I., 102-123)—

Talia iactanti stridens Aquilone procella  
 velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.  
 Franguntur remi ; tum prora avertit et undis  
 dat latus ; insequitur cumulo praeptus aquae mons.  
 Hi summo in fluctu pendent, his unda dehiscens  
 terram inter fluctus aperit : furit aestus arenis.  
 Tris Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet :  
 saxa vocant Itali, mediis quae in fluctibus, aras,  
 dorsum immane mari summo. Tris Eurus ab alto  
 in brevia et Syrtes urget, miserabile visu,  
 illiditque vadis atque aggere cingit arenae.  
 Unam, quae Lycios fidumque vehebat Oronten,  
 ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus  
 in puppim ferit : excutitur pronusque magister  
 volvitur in caput ; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem  
 torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat aequore vortex.  
 Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,  
 arma virum tabulaeque et Troia gaza per undas.  
 Iam validam Ilionei navem, iam fortis Achatae,  
 et qua vectus Abas, et qua grandaevus Aletes,  
 vicit hiemps ; laxis laterum compagibus omnes  
 accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt.

Ordinary Exams.,  
B.A.  
First Year,  
November, 1890.

Translate (Virgil, Aeneid, Bk. II., 526-558)—

Ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites,  
unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostis,  
porticibus longis fugit et vacua atria lustrat  
saucius ; illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus  
insequitur, iam iamque manu tenet et premit hasta.  
Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,  
concidit ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.  
Hic Priamus, quanquam in media iam morte tenetur  
non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iraeque pepercit :  
'at tibi pro scelere,' exclamat, 'pro talibus ausis,  
di, si qua est coelo pietas quae talia curet,  
persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant  
debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum  
fecisti, et patrios foedasti funere voltus.  
At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles  
talis in hoste fuit Priamo ; sed iura fidemque  
supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsanguie sepulcro  
reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit.  
Sic fatus senior, telumque imbelles sine ictu  
coniecit, rauco quod protinus aere repulsum  
et summo clipei nequiquam umbone pependit.  
Cui Pyrrhus : 'Referes ergo haec, et nuntius ibis  
Pelidae genitori ; illi mea tristitia facta  
degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento.

Translate (Pliny, Letters, Bk. III., Ep. 5, § 18)—

Nonne videtur tibi recordanti quantum legerit, quantum scripserit, nec in officiis ullis nec in amicitia principis fuisse, rursus, cum audis quid studiis laboris impenderit, nec scripsisse satis nec legisse? Quid est enim quod non aut illae occupationes impedire aut haec instantia non possit efficere? Itaque soleo ridere, cum me quidam studiosum vocant, qui, si comparer illi, sum desidiosissimus. Ego autem tantum, quem partim publica partim amicorum officia dstringunt? quis ex istis qui tota vita litteris adsident collatus illi non quasi somno et inertiae deditus erubescat? Extendi epistolam, cum hoc solum quod requirebas scribere destinassem, quos libros reliquisset : confido tamen haec quoque tibi non minus grata quam ipsos libros futura, quae te non tantum ad legendos eos verum etiam ad simile aliquid elaborandum possunt aemulationis stimulis excitare. Vale.

Translate (Pliny, Letters, Bk. III., Ep. 9, § 8)—

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
First Year.  
November, 1890.

Habet quidem gloria, in studiis praesertim, quiddam ἀκοινώνητον, nobis tamen nullum certamen, nulla contentio, cum uterque pari iugo non pro se sed pro causa niteretur; cuius et magnitudo et utilitas visa est postulare ne tantum oneris singulis actionibus subiremus. Verebamur ne nos dies, ne vox, ne latera deficerent, si tot crimina tot reos uno velut fasce complecteremur; deinde, ne iudicum intentio multis nominibus multisque causis non lassaretur modo verum etiam confunderetur; mox, ne gratia singulorum conlata atque permixta pro singulis quoque vires omnium acciperet; postremo, ne potentissimi vilissimo quoque quasi piaculari dato alienis poenis elaberentur. Etenim tum maxime favor et ambitio dominatur, cum sub aliqua specie severitatis delitescere potest. Erat in consilio Sertorianum illud exemplum, qui robustissimum et infirmissimum militem iussit caudam equi—reliqua nosti.

Translate (Pliny, Letters, Bk. III., Ep. 19, § 6)—

Sed haec felicitas terrae inbecillis cultoribus fatigatur. Nam possessor prior saepius vendidit pignora, et dum reliqua colonorum minuit ad tempus, vires in posterum exhaustit, quarum defectione rursus reliqua creverunt. Sunt ergo instruendi eo pluris quod frugi mancipiis: nam nec ipse usquam vinctos habeo nec ibi quisquam. Superest ut scias quanti videantur posse emi; sestertio tricies, non quia non aliquando quinquagies fuerint, verum et hac paenuria colonorum et communi temporis iniquitate ut reditus agrorum sic etiam pretium retro abiit.

Write down translations of and notes upon the following words and phrases—

Actor, topiarius, laudatores, circuli, iudicia recuperatoria, actio, praevaricatio, praepostere, vivacitas ipsa, alii quidem minores sed tamen numeri.

Give the present indicative, first person, singular, of—

Profectus, solitus, mentitus, nactus, adultus, experrectus, dimensus.

What cases are governed by the words—praesum, penes, tenus, egeo, alienus.

Write a note on the usage of *interest* and *refert* in each of their meanings; also on the use of the Latin supines.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
First Year,  
November, 1890.

Translate into Latin prose—

Now he first had it in his mind to make three new centuries of horsemen, and to call them after his own name. But Attus Navius, who was greatly skilled in augury, forbade him. Then the king mocked at his art, and said, "Come, now, thou augur, tell me by thy auguries whether the thing which I now have in my mind may be done or not." And Attus Navius asked counsel of the gods by augury, and he answered, "It may." Then the king said, "It was in my mind that thou shouldst cut in two this whetstone with this razor. Take them, and do it, and fulfil thy augury if thou canst." But Attus took the razor and the whetstone, and he cut, and cut the whetstone asunder. So the king obeyed his counsels, and made no new centuries; and in all things afterwards he consulted the gods by augury, and obeyed their bidding.

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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 Paper).

PROFESSOR KELLY. M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—Plato : Laches, p. 22—

Τοῦτο τοίνυν αἴτιον ἔλεγον, ὅτι ἐγὼ αἴτιος μὴ καλῶς σε ἀποκρίνασθαι, ὅτι οὐ καλῶς ἠρόμην. βουλόμενος γάρ σου πυθέσθαι μὴ μόνον τοὺς ἐν τῷ ὀπλιτικῷ ἀνδρείους, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷ ἵππικῷ καὶ ἐν ξύμπαντι τῷ πολεμικῷ εἶδει, καὶ μὴ μόνον τοὺς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἐν τοῖς πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν κινδύνους ἀνδρείους ὄντας, καὶ ὅσοι γε πρὸς νόσους καὶ ὅσοι πρὸς πενίας ἢ καὶ πρὸς τὰ πολιτικὰ ἀνδρείοι εἰσι, καὶ ἔτι αἰ μὴ μόνον ὅσοι πρὸς λύπας ἀνδρείοι εἰσιν ἢ φόβους, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸς ἐπιθυμίας ἢ ἠδονὰς δεινοὶ μάχεσθαι, καὶ μένοντες ἢ ἀναστρέφοντες—εἰσι γάρ πού τινες, ὧ Δάχης, καὶ ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις ἀνδρείοι.

Translate—Plato : Laches, p. 29—

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
First Year.  
November, 1890.

ΛΑ. Πάνυ μὲν οὖν, ὦ Νικία, καὶ πειράσομαί γε ἀποφῆναι· οὐδὲν γὰρ λέγεις· ἐπεὶ αὐτίκα ἐν ταῖς νόσοις οὐχ οἱ ἱατροὶ τὰ δεινὰ ἐπίστανται ; ἢ οἱ ἀνδρείοι δοκοῦσί σοι ἐπίστασθαι ; ἢ τοὺς ἱατροὺς σὺ ἀνδρείους καλεῖς ;

ΝΙ. Οὐδ' ὅπωςτιοῦν.

ΛΑ. Οὐδέ γε τοὺς γεωργοὺς οἶμαι. καὶ τοι τὰ γε ἐν τῇ γεωργίᾳ δεινὰ οὗτοι δῆπου ἐπίστανται, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι δημιουργοὶ ἅπαντες τὰ ἐν ταῖς αὐτῶν τέχναις δεινὰ τε καὶ θαρραλέα ἴσασιν· ἀλλ' οὐδὲν τι μᾶλλον οὗτοι ἀνδρείοι εἰσιν.

Translate—Plato : Laches, p. 36—

ΣΩ. Μέρους ἄρα ἀνδρείας ἡμῖν, ὦ Νικία, ἀπεκρίνω σχεδόν τι τρίτον· καίτοι ἡμεῖς ἥρωτῶμεν ὅλην ἀνδρείαν ὃ τι εἴη. καὶ νῦν δὴ, ὡς ἔοικε, κατὰ τὸν σὸν λόγον οὐ μόνον δεινῶν τε καὶ θαρραλέων ἐπιστήμη ἢ ἀνδρεία ἐστίν, ἀλλὰ σχεδόν τι ἢ περὶ πάντων ἀγαθῶν τε καὶ κακῶν καὶ πάντως ἐχόντων, ὡς νῦν αὖ ὁ σὸς λόγος, ἀνδρεία ἂν εἴη. οὕτως αὖ μετατίθεσθαι ἢ πῶς λέγεις, ὦ Νικία ;

ΝΙ. Ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ, ὦ Σώκρατες·

ΣΩ. Δοκεῖ οὖν σοι, ὦ δαιμόνιε, ἀπολείπειν ἂν τι ὁ τοιοῦτος ἀρετῆς, εἴπερ εἶδείη τὰ τε ἀγαθὰ πάντα καὶ παντάπασιν ὡς γίγνεται καὶ γενήσεται καὶ γέγονε, καὶ τὰ κακὰ ὡσαύτως ; καὶ τοῦτον οἶε ἂν σὺ ἐνδεᾶ εἶναι σωφροσύνης ἢ δικαιοσύνης τε καὶ δσιότητος, ᾧ γε μόνῳ προσήκει καὶ περὶ θεοῦ καὶ περὶ ἀνθρώπου ἐξευλαβεῖσθαι τε τὰ δεινὰ καὶ τὰ μῆ, καὶ τὰγαθὰ πορίζεσθαι, ἐπισταμένῳ ὀρθῶς προσομιλεῖν.

Connect the above passages with their context, and write a short analysis of the argument of the Laches.

Translate—Homer : Odyssey, Book IX., 140—

αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ κρατὸς λιμένος ῥέει ἀγλαὸν ὕδωρ,  
κρήνη ὑπὸ σπέιους· περὶ δ' αἰγυροὶ πεφύασιν.  
ἐνθα κατεπλέομεν, καὶ τις θεὸς ἡγεμόνευεν  
νύκτα δι' ὄρφναίνη, οὐδὲ προῦφαίνετ' ἰδέσθαι·  
ἄηρ γὰρ παρὰ νηυσὶ βαθεῖ ἦν, οὐδὲ σελήνη  
οὐρανόθεν προῦφαίνε, κατείχετο δὲ νεφέεσσιν·  
ἐνθ' οὔτις τὴν νῆσον ἐσέδρακεν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν.  
οὐτ' οὖν κύματα μακρὰ κυλινδόμενα προτὶ χέρσον  
εἰσίδομεν, πρὶν νῆας εὐσσέλμους ἐπικέλσαι.  
κελσάσῃσι δὲ νηυσὶ καθείλομεν ἰστία πάντα,  
ἐκ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ βῆμεν ἐπὶ ῥήγγινι θαλάσσης·  
ἐνθα δ' ἀποβρίξαντες ἐμείναμεν Ἥῳ δῖαν.



Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
First Year.  
November, 1890.

Translate—Homer : *Odyssey*, Book IX., 272—

“Ὡς ἐφάμην, ὁ δέ μ' αὐτίκ' ἀμείβετο νηλεῖ θυμῷ·  
“νήπιός εἰς, ὦ ξεῖν', ἢ τηλόθεν εἰλήλουθας,  
ὅς με θεοὺς κέλευι ἢ δειδίμεν ἢ ἀλέασθαι·  
οὐ γὰρ Κύκλωπες Διὸς αἰγιόχου ἀλέγουσιν  
οὐδὲ θεῶν μακάρων, ἐπεὶ ἢ πολὺ φέρτεροί εἰμεν.  
οὐδ' ἂν ἐγὼ Διὸς ἔχθος ἀλευάμενος πέφιδόιμην  
οὔτε σεῦ οὔθ' ἐτάρων, εἰ μὴ θυμὸς με κελεύει.  
ἀλλὰ μοι εἰς ὅπῃ ἔσχεσ ἰὼν εὐεργέα νῆα,  
ἢ που ἐπ' ἔσχατιῆς ἢ καὶ σχεδὸν, ὄφρα δαείω.”

Translate—Homer : *Odyssey*, Book IX., 375—

καὶ τότε ἐγὼ τὸν μοχλὸν ὑπὸ σποδοῦ ἴλασα πολλῆς,  
εἰως θερμαίνοιτο. ἐπεσσί τε πάντας ἐταίρους  
θάρονον, μὴ τίς μοι ὑποδείσας ἀναδύη.  
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τάχ' ὁ μοχλὸς ἐλαΐνος ἐν πυρὶ μέλλεν  
ἄψεσθαι χλωρὸς περ ἑὼν, διαφαίνεται δ' αἰνῶς  
καὶ τότε ἐγὼν ἄσπον φέρον ἐκ πυρὸς, ἀμφὶ δ' ἐταῖροι  
ἴσταντ'· αὐτὰρ θάρσος ἐνέπνευσεν μέγα δαίμων,  
οἱ μὲν μοχλὸν ἐλόντες ἐλαΐνον, ὄξυν ἐπ' ἄκρω,  
ὀφθαλμῷ ἐνέρευαν· ἐγὼ δ' ἐφύπερθεν ἐρευσθεὶς  
δίνεον, ὡς ὅτε τις τρυπῶ δόρυ νῆϊον ἀνῆρ  
τρυπάνῳ οἱ δέ τ' ἐνερθεν ὑποσσειουσιν ἱμάντι  
ἀψάμενοι ἐκάτερθε, τὸ δὲ τρέχει ἐμμενὲς αἰεὶ·  
ὡς τοῦ ἐν ὀφθαλμῷ πυριήκα μοχλὸν ἐλόντες  
δινέομεν, τὸν δ' αἶμα περιέρρει θερμὸν ἔοντα.  
πάντα δὲ οἱ βλέφαρ' ἀμφὶ καὶ ὀφρύας εἶσεν αὐτῆ  
γλήνης καιομένης· σφαραγεύντο δὲ οἱ πυρὶ ρίζαι.  
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀνῆρ χαλκεὺς πέλεκυν μέγαν ἠὲ σκέπαρνον  
εἶν ὕδατι ψυχρῷ βάπτῃ μεγάλα ἰάχοντα  
φαρμάσσων· τὸ γὰρ αὐτε σιδήρου γε κράτος ἐστίν·  
ὡς τοῦ σίζ' ὀφθαλμὸς ἐλαϊνέῳ περὶ μοχλῷ.

Write down what you know of the meaning or derivation of the following words:—μέλω, ἐυδείελον, κίοι, διερῶ, εἰλίποδας, βουλυτόνδε, ἐπικάρσiai, κάθεμεν, λάχεια, κελσάσγησι, θεουδής, ἦια, μέτασσαι, ἠλίβατον, αἰνύμενοι, ἀλέασθαι, ἐπιμασσάμενος, φόρτις, κισσύβιον, πεφυρμένον, ἄωτου, κεκοτηότι.

Translate—Homer : *Odyssey*, Book IX., 523—

“αἶ γὰρ δὴ ψυχῆς τε καὶ αἰώνος σε δυναίμην  
εὖνιν ποιήσας πέμψαι δόμον Ἄιδος εἶσω,  
ὡς οὐκ ὀφθαλμόν γ' ἴησεται οὐδ' ἐνοσίχθων.”

Parse ἄμμε, ἐμέθεν, δέκτο, and write down the Homeric forms of the imperfect of εἰμί.

Translate into Greek Prose—

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.,  
First Year,  
November, 1890.

Do not forget that death is better than dishonour, and that evil commands are never to be obeyed.

I rejoice to hear that you are prosperous ; yet great prosperity does not please me, for I never knew any one whose good fortune lasted till the end of his life. Therefore I advise you to throw into the sea the most precious thing you have.

Also the following piece :—

He soon after marched to a city called Gordium, which he earnestly desired to take, both for the sake of plunder, and because he had heard that in the city, in the temple of Jupiter, was deposited the yoke of Gordius's car ; the knot of which, if any one should loose, the oracles had predicted that he should rule all Asia. Alexander, having taken the city, requested to see the yoke of Gordius's car, and, when, it was shown him, not being able to find the ends of the cords, which were hidden within the knots, he cut the cords with his sword.

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### HONOUR PAPER.

The Honour Paper in Greek for the First Year was the same as the Pass Paper in Greek for the Second Year.

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### PURE MATHEMATICS I. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Show that in order to find the values of two or three unknown quantities we must be given respectively two or three equations concerning those quantities.

Solve the equations :—

$$(i.) \quad x^3 + 1 = (x + 1)(x - 2).$$

$$(ii.) \quad x + y + z = a + b$$

$$xy + yz + zx = ab + \frac{b^2}{2}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 3z^2$$

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
First Year.  
November, 1890.

II. If  $\frac{\alpha}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f} = \frac{g}{h}$ , show that

$$(\alpha + c + e + g)^3 \cdot (bd^2 + fh^2) = (b + d + f + h)^3 (ac^2 + eg^2).$$

Also show that if

$$\frac{x - 4y}{yz} = \frac{y + z}{zx} = \frac{1}{x + y}$$

then  $x = 3y$ .

III. Given the third and seventh terms of an Arithmetical Progression, how would you find the remaining terms ?

Find the seventh term of (i.) the Arithmetical, (ii.) the Geometrical, (iii.) the Harmonical series, whose first two terms are  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 3.

IV. Assuming the truth of the Binomial Theorem when the index is positive, prove its truth when the index is negative.

Find the co-efficient of  $x^4$  in  $(1 - x + 2x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ .

Show that  $\left(\frac{26}{25}\right)^{21} = 2\frac{1}{4}$  nearly.

V. If  $2n$  straight lines be ruled on a plane, what is the greatest number of triangles they can contain ?

If half of them meet in one point, what difference is made ?

VI. If an eye cannot distinguish objects which subtend an angle less than one minute, what is the size of the least object which that eye can see at a distance of 1,000 yards ?

VII. Find an expression which includes all the angles that have the same tangent as a given angle.

Solve the equation

$$\tan \theta = 4 \sin^2 \theta - 1.$$

VIII. Prove geometrically that

$$(i.) \cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B.$$

$$(ii.) \cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A.$$

IX. Show that :—

$$\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 - \cos \frac{\theta}{2^n}} = 2^n \left(1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left(1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2^2}\right) \dots \dots \left(1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2^n}\right)$$

where  $n$  is any positive integer.

**MATHEMATICS II (Pass Paper).**  
**GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY**

Ordinary Exam.  
 B.A.  
 First Year.  
 November 1890.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe a circle touching one side of a triangle and the other two sides produced.

Show that the triangle formed by joining the centres of the three escribed circles of any triangle is necessarily acute angled.

- II. Two circles touch one another externally at  $A$ , and a common tangent is drawn touching the circles at  $B$  and  $C$ . Prove that the angle  $BAC$  is a right angle.

- III. Prove that similar triangles are to each other in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

Hence show how to describe a triangle similar to and equal to the sum of two given similar triangles.

- IV. Prove that if the sum of the rectangles contained by the opposite sides of a quadrilateral is equal to the rectangle contained by the diagonals, the four angular points of the quadrilateral must be concyclic.

- V. Prove that straight lines which are perpendicular to the same plane are parallel.

From a given point perpendiculars are drawn to a straight line  $AB$ , and to a plane which passes through the line. Show that the line joining the feet of the perpendiculars is itself perpendicular to the line  $AB$ .

- VI. If  $A, B, C$ , denote the three angles of a triangle prove that  $\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2 \sin A \cos B \sin C$ .

- VII. Prove that the sides of a triangle are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.

Hence prove that

$$\frac{a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C}{\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C} = \frac{a}{2 \sin A}$$

- VIII. In a triangle  $a = 689.4$  ft.,  $A = 36^\circ 28'$ ,  $B = 54^\circ 37'$ .

Determine the greatest side, having given  $\log 6.894 = .8384713$ ,  $\text{L} \sin 88^\circ 55' = 9.9999224$ ,  $\text{L} \sin 36^\circ 28' = 9.7740459$ ,  $\log 11597 = 4.0643457$ ,  $\log 11598 = 4.0643831$ .

Ordinary Exam.  
B. A.  
First Year.  
November, 1890.

## HONOUR PAPERS.

The Honour Papers in Mathematics for the First Year were the same as the Pass Papers in Mathematics for the Second Year.

### ELEMENTARY PHYSICS I. (Pass Paper).

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. A man capable of exerting a force of 100 lbs. is provided with a lever which enables him to lift a weight of 5 tons. What must be the ratio of the arms of the lever? Show that the work done by the man must be equal to the work done in lifting the weight, and supposing that the man can move his end of the lever at the rate of 5 ft. per minute find how long he will take to raise the weight through two inches.
- II. Design a system of pulleys by which a man could raise sixteen times his own weight and explain the action of your system.
- III. Six equal cubical blocks, each one cubic inch, are ranged side by side in a straight line, the cubes being alternately of ivory and wood. Supposing that each ivory cube weighs twice as much as each wooden cube, determine the position of the centre of gravity of the whole.
- IV. A stone was thrown vertically upwards, and reached the ground again at the end of eight seconds. What was the height to which it was thrown and its initial velocity?
- V. Describe a method of determining the volume of an irregular solid such as a pebble. Illustrate with a numerical example.
- VI. A thin cylinder 12 inches long is made out of beech wood and is floated upright in olive oil; it is found that the cylinder floats with one inch in length above the surface. A small solid whose weight in air is four grammes is then found to have its weight reduced to 2.16 grammes when immersed in olive oil and to exactly 2 grammes when immersed in water. From these data calculate the specific gravity of beech wood.
- VII. State the "Principle of Archimedes" and describe any method of verifying it experimentally.

- VIII. Draw a diagram illustrating some form of air-pump, and explain its action.
- IX. What are the conditions for the equilibrium of a floating body? Explain how it is that a boat is more easily upset if the occupants stand up than it is when they keep their seats.
- X. Explain the nature of a wave of sound, and describe the effect of variations in the density of the medium upon the intensity of the sound.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
First Year,  
November, 1890.

## PHYSICS II. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain why the number of nails that can be hung in a chain from the pole of a magnet is increased by bringing an opposite pole under the lower end of the chain, but decreased by putting it near the higher end.
- II. If a number of pith balls be hung by fibres so as to hang close together, but not touching each other, and if an electrified body be brought underneath them, they repel each other; why is this? Does the nature of the fibres make any difference?
- III. You have two conductors mounted on glass stands, and an electrified ebonite rod. How would you proceed to charge the conductors with opposite kinds of electricity?
- IV. Describe a Daniell's cell. What chemical changes go on in the cell? What are the good and bad points of the cell? What is the best form to give it?
- A Daniell's cell, a Grove's cell, a certain resistance, and a tangent galvanometer are placed in series; the tangent of the angle of deflection of the galvanometer needle is 1.75; the Daniell's cell being reversed, the tangent of the new angle of deflection is .54. Compare the electromotive forces of the two cells.
- V. Explain briefly the theory of the dynamo.
- VI. Describe an experiment to show that if a current pass first along a thick, then along a thin copper wire, the potential falls off faster along the latter than along the former.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
First Year.  
November, 1890.

Two wires  $ACB$ ,  $ADB$ , each 50 cm. long, are stretched along a board between brass blocks at  $A$  and  $B$ .  $ACB$  is a platinoid wire of uniform section;  $ADB$  is made up of 25 cm. of iron and 25 cm. of copper wire, both of the same section. It is found that a point on the iron wire, 10 cm. from  $A$ , is at the same potential as a point on the platinoid wire 25.7 cm. from  $A$ , and that a point on the copper wire, 10 cm. from  $B$ , is at the same potential as a point on the platinoid wire, 4.2 cm. from  $B$ . Compare the resistances of copper and iron.

- VII. In what three ways may heat be conveyed from place to place? How would you arrange experiments to show the existence of the three ways?
- VIII. What is the mechanical equivalent of heat? How did Joule determine it? How many horsepower would be required to turn every minute 5 lbs. of ice at  $0^{\circ}C$  into steam at  $100^{\circ}C$ , supposing all the energy to be turned into heat?
- IX. Explain how a single lens may be used to magnify a near object? Why must two lenses be used to form a magnified image of a distant object? What is the function of each lens in this case? Illustrate your answers by diagrams.
- X. What is the difference between ordinary and polarized light? What effect do sugar solutions generally have on polarized light? Describe and explain an experiment to show colours due to polarized light.

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## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE (Pass).

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe and illustrate by examples the most important points in Grimm's Law.
- II. Mark out the different periods in the growth of the English Language from A.D. 450 to the present time.
- III. Write philological notes on the following words :—  
*Whole, gospel, aisle, colonel, palsy.*
- IV. " Because the suffix *ing* represents
  - (1.) \_\_\_\_\_;
  - (2.) \_\_\_\_\_;

and sometimes represented \_\_\_\_\_, English grammarians have of late years put forth a theory concerning the infinitive, which is neither supported by Old English usage, nor is in accordance with the general direction of changes that have taken place in regard to these suffixes."

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
First Year.  
November, 1890.

Fill in the blanks. State the theory and adduce the arguments against its acceptance.

- V. Modernise the following passage from Chaucer and write notes on the italicised words:—

"I have heer with my cosyn Palomon  
Had stryf and rancour many a day *i-gon*,  
For love of yow, and *eek* for jelousie.  
And Jupiter so *wis* my sowle *gye*,  
To speken of a servaunt proprely,  
With alle circumstaunces trewely,  
That is to seyn, trouthe, honour, and knighthede,  
Wysdom, humblesse, *astaat*, and hy kynrede,  
Fredam, & al that longeth to that art,  
So Jupiter have of my soule part,  
As in this world right now ne know I non  
So worthy to be loved as Palomon."

- VI. Explain the following terms in *The Knight's Tale*:—

*Ventusing, nakers, paramentz, alauntz, chirkyng, citole, byjaped, gruf, wake-pleyes, flotery.*

- VII. Indicate any qualities in the character of Shylock which enlist your sympathies.
- VIII. Quote from the *Merchant of Venice* any passage which you especially admire.
- IX. Describe Coleridge's *Christabel*.
- X. Write a short essay on Coleridge's special merits as a poet.



## SECOND YEAR, B.A.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Second Year,  
November, 1890.

## LATIN. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

At etiam eo negotio M. Catonis splendorem maculare voluerunt, ignari quid gravitas, quid integritas, quid magnitudo animi, quid denique virtus valeret, quae in tempestate saeva quiescit et lucet in tenebris et pulsa loco manet tamen atque haeret in patria splendetque per sese semper neque alienis umquam sordibus obsolescit. Non illi ornandum M. Catonem, sed relegandum, nec illi committendum illud negotium, sed imponendum putaverunt, qui in contione palam dixerint linguam se evellisse M. Catoni, quae semper contra extraordinarias potestates libera fuisset.

What was the negotium here mentioned?

Translate—

Multa etiam nostra memoria, quae consulto praetereo, fuerunt in ea contentione, ut popularis cupiditas a consilio principum dissideret. Nunc iam nihil est, quod populus a delectis principibusque dissentiat, nec flagitat rem ullam neque novarum rerum est cupidus et otio suo et dignitate optimi cuiusque et universae rei publicae gloria delectatur: itaque homines seditiosi ac turbulenti, quia nulla iam largitione populum Romanum concitare possunt, quod plebes perfuncta gravissimis seditionibus ac discordiis otium amplexatur, conductas habent contentiones, neque id agunt ut ea dicant aut ferant, quae illi velint audire, qui in contione sunt, sed pretio ac mercede perficiunt, ut quidquid dicunt, id illi velle audire videantur.

Translate—

Nam quid ego illa de me divina senatus consulta commemorem? vel quod in templo Iovis Optimi Maximi factum est, cum vir is, qui tripertitas orbis terrarum oras atque regiones tribus triumphis adiunctas huic imperio notavit, de scripto sententia dicta mihi uni testimonium patriae conservatae dedit; cuius sententiam ita frequentissimus senatus secutus est, ut unus dissentiret hostis,

idque ipsum tabulis publicis mandaretur ad memoriam posterius temporis sempiternam; vel quod est postridie decretum in curia populi ipsius Romani et eorum, qui ex municipiis convenerant admonitu, ne quis de caelo servaret, ne quis moram ullam adferret; si quis aliter fecisset, eum plane eversorem rei publicae fore idque senatum gravissime laturum, et ut statim de eius facto referretur: qua gravitate sua cum frequens senatus non nullorum scelus audaciamque tardasset, tamen illud addidit ut, si diebus quinque, quibus agi de me potuisset, non esset actum, redirem in patriam dignitate omni recuperata.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
Second Year.  
November, 1890.

Give a sketch of the quarrel between Cicero and Clodius.

Translate—

Troades excipiunt deploratosque recensent  
Priamidas et quod dederit domus una cruoris,  
teque gemunt, virgo, teque, o modo regia coniunx,  
regia dicta parens, Asiae florentis imago,  
nunc etiam praedae mala sors, quam victor Ulixes  
esse suam nollet, nisi quod tamen Hectora partu  
edideras. dominum matri vix repperit Hector.  
quae corpus complexa animae tam fortis inane,  
quas totiens patriae dederat natisque viroque,  
huic quoque dat lacrimas. lacrimas in vulnera fundit  
osculaque ore tegit consuetaque pectora plangit  
canitiemque suam concreto in sanguine verrens  
plura quidem, sed et haec laniato pectore dixit  
'nata, tuae—quid enim superest?—dolor ultime matri,  
nata, iaces; videoque tuum, mea vulnera, vulnus.  
et, ne perdiderim quemquam sine caede meorum,  
tu quoque vulnus habes. at te, quia femina, rebar  
a ferro tutam: cecidisti et femina ferro,  
totque tuos idem fratres, te perdidit idem,  
exitium Troiae nostrique orbator, Achilles.

Spes erat, in nymphas animata classe marinas  
posse metu monstri Rutulum desistere bello.  
perstat, habetque deos pars utraque, quodque deorum est  
instar, habent animos. nec iam dotalia regna,  
nec sceptrum soceri, nec te, Lavinia virgo,  
sed vicisse petunt deponendique pudore  
bella gerunt. tandemque Venus victricia nati  
arma videt, Turnusque cadit: cadit Ardea, Turno

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Second Year.  
November, 1890.

sospite dicta potens. quam postquam Dardanus ignis  
abstulit, et tepida latuerunt tecta favilla,  
congerie e media tum primum cognita praepes  
subvolat, et cineres plausis everberat alis.  
et sonus et macies et pallor et omnia, captam  
quae deceant urbem, nomen quoque mansit in illa  
urbis; et ipsa suis deplangitur Ardea pennis.

Write a note on the title of this work and connect its  
meaning with the subject matter.

Translate into Latin Prose—

When the seventh day broke upon their voyage, they  
saw some high cliffs on the right in front of them, rising  
as much as 200 feet from the sea; and land was also  
visible in the distance on the left. They then knew that  
they had come to the Pillars of Hercules, and were  
entering waters which not even the Phœnicians had ever  
dared to brave. The wind blew hard all the day, but  
dropped towards evening: but by this time they were  
far out of sight of land. Next morning they spread their  
sails to a gentle south wind, and after four days again  
sighted shore. As their provisions were falling short,  
they determined to land, and see what kind of men the  
natives were, and whether it would be a convenient place  
to settle at. But they had hardly disembarked, when  
the savages rushed upon them, and drove them back with  
their sticks and stones, so that they escaped with diffi-  
culty. Brutus himself was wounded, and 15 men killed,  
whom the savages cooked and ate.

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### HONOUR PAPER.

The Honour Paper in Latin for the Second Year was 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—Euripides: Medea v. 522-535—

Λεῖ μ', ὡς εἶκε, μὴ κακὸν φῦναι λέγειν,  
ἀλλ' ὥστε γὰρ κεδνὸν οἰακοστρόφον

ἄκροισι λαΐφους κρασπέδοις ὑπεκδραμεῖν  
τὴν σὴν στόμαργον, ὧ γύναι, γλωσσαλιάν.  
ἐγὼ δ', ἐπειδὴ καὶ λίαν πυργοῖς χάριν,  
Κύπριν νομίζω τῆς ἐμῆς ναυκληρίας  
σώτειραν εἶναι θεῶν τε ἀνθρώπων μόνην.  
σοὶ δ' ἔστι μὲν νοῦς λεπτός, ἀλλ' ἐπίφθονος  
λόγος διελθεῖν, ὡς Ἴριος σ' ἠνάγκασεν  
τόξοις ἀφύκτοις τοῦμόν ἐκσῶσαι δέμας.  
ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀκριβῶς αὐτὸ θήσομαι λίαν·  
ὄπη γὰρ οὖν ὠνησας, οὐ κακῶς ἔχει.  
μεῖζω γε μέντοι τῆς ἐμῆς σωτηρίας  
εἰληφας ἢ δέδωκας, ὡς ἐγὼ φράσω.

Translate—Euripides : Medea v. 824-845—

Ἐρεχθεῖδαι τὸ παλαιὸν ὄλβιοι, στρ. α.  
καὶ θεῶν παῖδες μακάρων, ἱερᾶς  
χώρας ἀπορθήτου τ' ἀποφερβόμενοι  
κλεινοτάταν σοφίαν, αἰεὶ διὰ λαμπροτάτου  
βαίνοντες ἀβρῶς αἰθέρος, ἔνθα ποθ' ἀγνὰς  
ἐννέα Πιερίδας Μούσας λέγουσι  
ξανθὰν Ἀρμονίαν φυτεῦσαι·  
τοῦ καλλιναίου τ' ἀπὸ Κηφισοῦ ῥοὰς ἀντ. α.  
τὰν Κύπριν κλήζουσιν ἀφυσσαμέναν  
χώραν καταπνεῦσαι μετρίας ἀνέμων  
ἠδυπνόους αὔρας· αἰεὶ δ' ἐπιβαλλομένην  
χαίταισιν εὐώδη ῥοδῶν πλόκον ἀνθέων  
τῆ σοφία παρέδρους πέμπειν ἔρωτας,  
παντοίας ἀρετᾶς ξυνέργους.

Translate—Euripides : Medea v. 1008-1018—

ΠΑΙΔΑΓ. τάδ' οὐ ξυνωδὰ τοῖσιν ἐξηγγελημένοις.  
ΜΗ. αἰαὶ μάλ' αὖθις.  
ΠΑΙΔΑΓ. μῶν τιν' ἀγγέλλων τύχην  
οὐκ οἶδα, δόξης δ' ἐσφάλην εὐαγγέλου ;  
ΜΗ. ἠγγειλας οὐδ' ἠγγειλας· οὐ σὲ μέφομαι.  
ΠΑΙΔΑΓ. τί δὴ κατηφεῖς ὄμμα καὶ δακρυῖδες ;  
ΜΗ. πολλῆ μ' ἀνάγκη, πρέσβυ· ταῦτα γὰρ θεοὶ  
κἀγὼ κακῶς φρονοῦσ' ἐμηχανησάμην.  
ΠΑΙΔΑΓ. θάρσει· κάτει τοι καὶ σὺ πρὸς τέκνων ἔτι.  
ΜΗ. ἄλλους κατάξω πρόσθεν ἢ τάλαιν' ἐγώ.  
ΠΑΙΔΑΓ. οὗτοι μόνη σὺ σῶν ἀπεζύγης τέκνων.  
κούφως φέρειν χρὴ θνητὸν ὄντα συμφοράς.

Translate—Thucydides, Book iv. cap. 47—

ὧς δὲ ἔπεισαν, καὶ μηχανησαμένων τὸ πλοῖον ἐκπλέοντες  
ἐλίφθισαν, ἐλέλυττό τε αἰ σπονδαὶ καὶ τοῖς Κερκυραίοις

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.,  
Second Year,  
November, 1890

παρεδέδοτο οἱ πάντες. ξυνελάβοντο δὲ τοῦ τοιούτου οὐχ ἥκιστα, ὥστε ἀκριβῆ τὴν πρόφασιν γενέσθαι καὶ τοὺς τεχνησαμένους ἀδεέστερον ἐγχειρήσαι, οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων κατάδηλοι ὄντες τοὺς ἄνδρας μὴ ἂν βούλεσθαι ὑπ' ἄλλων κομισθέντας, διότι αὐτοὶ ἐς Σικελίαν ἔπλεον, τὴν τιμὴν τοῖς ἄγουσι προσποιήσαι.

Translate—Thucydides, Book iv. cap. 60—

πόλεμον γὰρ αἰρομένων ἡμῶν καὶ ἐπαγομένων αὐτοῦς, ἄνδρας οἱ καὶ τοὺς μὴ ἐπαγαγομένους αὐτοὶ ἐπιστρατεύουσιν, κακῶς τε ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ποιούντων τέλεσι τοῖς οἰκείοις, καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἅμα προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις, εἰκός, ὅταν γνῶσιν ἡμᾶς τετραχωμένους, καὶ πλεονί ποτε στόλῳ ἐλθόντας αὐτοὺς τὰδε πάντα πειράσασθαι ὑπὸ σφῶς ποιέσθαι.

Translate—Thucydides, Book iv. cap. 73—

καλῶς δὲ ἐνόμιζον σφίσις ἀμφοτέρα ἔχειν, ἅμα μὲν τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν προτέρους μηδὲ μάχης καὶ κινδύνου ἐκόντας ἄρξαι, ἐπειδὴ γε ἐν φανερώ ᾗδειξαν ἐτοῖμοι ὄντες ἀμύνεσθαι, καὶ αὐτοῖς ὡςπερ ἀκονιτὶ τὴν νίκην δικαίως ἂν τίθεσθαι· ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Μεγαρέας ὀρθῶς ξυμβαίνειν. εἰ μὲν γὰρ μὴ ὤφθησαν ἐλθόντες, οὐκ ἂν ἐν τύχῃ γίγνεσθαι σφίσις, ἀλλὰ σαφῶς ἂν ὡςπερ ἥσθητων στερηθῆναι εὐθὺς τῆς πόλεως· νῦν δὲ κὰν τυχεῖν αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ βουληθέντας ἀγωνίζεσθαι, ὥστε ἀμαχεῖ ἂν περιγενέσθαι αὐτοῖς ὣν ἕνεκα ἦλθον· ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο.

Translate—Thucydides, Book iv. cap. 94—

Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ οἱ μὲν ὀπλῖται ἐπὶ ὀκτώ πᾶν τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐτάξαντο, ὄντες πλήθει ἰσοπαλεῖς τοῖς ἐναντίοις, ἱππῆς δὲ ἐφ' ἑκατέρῳ τῷ κέρῳ. ψιλοὶ δὲ ἐκ παρασκευῆς μὲν ὀπλισμένοι οὔτε τότε παρήσαν οὔτε ἐγένοντο τῇ πόλει. οἵπερ δὲ ξυνεσέβαλον, ὄντες πολλαπλάσιοι τῶν ἐναντίων, ἀοπλοὶ τε πολλοὶ ἠκολούθησαν, ἅτε πανστρατιάς ξένων τῶν παρόντων καὶ ἀστῶν γενομένης, καὶ ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ὤρμησαν ἐπ' οἶκον, οὐ παρεγένοντο ὅτι μὴ ὀλίγοι· καθεστῶτων δὲ ἐς τὴν τάξιν καὶ ἴδη μελλόντων ξυνιέναι, Ἰπποκράτης ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐπιπαριῶν τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρεκελεύετό τε καὶ ἔλεγε τοιαῦδε.

Translate—Thucydides, Book iv. cap. 99—

οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ ἀπεκρίναντο, εἰ μὲν ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ εἰσίν, ἀπιώτας ἐκ τῆς ἐαυτῶν ἀποφέρεσθαι τὰ σφέτερα, εἰ δὲ ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων, αὐτοὺς γιννώσκειν τὸ ποιητέον, νομίζοντες τὴν μὲν Ὀρωπίαν, ἐν ἣ τὸς νεκροὺς, ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς μάχης γενομένης, κείσθαι ξυνέβη, Ἀθηναίων κατὰ τὸ ὑπήκουον

εἶναι, καὶ οὐκ ἂν αὐτοὺς βία σφῶν κρατῆσαι αὐτῶν· οὐδ' αὖ ἐσπένδοντο δῆθεν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων· τὸ δέ, ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτῶν, εὐπρεπὲς εἶναι ἀποκρίνασθαι, ἀπίοντας καὶ ἀπολαβεῖν ἃ ἀπαιτοῦσιν. ὁ δὲ κῆρυξ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀκούσας ἀπῆλθεν ἀπρακτος.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
Second Year.  
November, 1890.

For Greek Prose—

The Lacedaemonians seeing that the Athenians had got possession of Cythera, and anticipating similar descents on their own shores, nowhere opposed them with their united forces, but distributed a body of hoplites in garrisons through the country where their presence seemed to be needed. They kept strict watch, fearing lest some domestic revolution should break out. Already a great and unexpected blow had fallen upon them at Sphaacteria; Pylos and Cythera were in the hands of the Athenians, and they were beset on every side by an enemy against whose swift attacks precaution was vain. Contrary to their usual custom they raised a force of four hundred cavalry and archers. Never in their history had they shown so much hesitation in their movements.

### HONOUR PAPER.

The Honour Paper in Greek for the Second Year was the same as the Pass Paper for the Third Year.

### APPLIED MATHEMATICS I. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Forces are represented by three straight lines  $OA$ ,  $OB$ , and  $OC$ . Show that their resultant is equal to  $3 OG$  where  $G$  is the centre of gravity of three equal particles placed at  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ .

II. Show that a couple may be considered as acting anywhere in its own plane.

If a body be in equilibrium under the action of two systems of forces, and the one system can be represented by the sides of a polygon taken in order, the other by the sides of a second polygon, also taken in order but the other way round, and if the two polygons be in the same plane, the areas of the polygons are equal.

III. Draw  $AB$ ,  $BD$ ,  $DE$ , three sides of a rectangle, and of such

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
Second Year.  
November, 1890.

a relative size that,  $A$  and  $E$  being joined to  $C$ , the middle point of  $BD$ , the angles  $ACB$  and  $ECD$  are each  $60^\circ$ . If now  $AB$ ,  $BC$ ,  $CD$ ,  $DE$ ,  $EC$ , and  $CA$  represent uniform rods connected to one another by joints allowing free motion in the plane of the structure, but no motion in any other plane, and if by proper constraints the joints at  $A$  and  $E$  be fixed in position,  $A$  being vertically over  $E$ , find the nature of the stresses on the various rods, and at the joints  $A$  and  $E$ . The weights of the rods are proportional to their lengths.

- IV. Find the relation between the Power and the Weight on an ordinary screw, taking friction into account.

What is the least number of threads to the inch that the screw must have in order that the weight may be supported without any power, the coefficient of friction being  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the circumference of the screw cylinder one inch.

- V. Find the centre of gravity of a hemispherical basin.

If such a basin rest, right way up, on two parallel rods in the same horizontal plane, the line joining the two points of contact subtending a right angle at the centre of the basin, and if  $\mu$  be the coefficient of friction between the basin and the rods, show that it is possible for the basin to rest on the rods when its axis makes with the vertical any angle less than

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{2\mu\sqrt{2}}{1+\mu^2}$$

- VI. State the principle of Virtual Work, and, assuming its truth, apply it to prove the "triangle of forces."
- VII. Two weights of 50 gr. each hang over the pulley of Atwood's machine. A small weight of 10 gr. is added to one of them, but after it has descended 10 cm. it is removed. Find the resultant velocity of the system, the inertia of the pulleys being neglected, (i.) when everything is considered smooth, (ii.) when the existence is supposed of a small frictional force at the pulley equal to one-hundredth of the sum of the weight at the ends of the strings. In the second case, how far will the weights, being otherwise unchecked, move before stopping?
- VIII. Distinguish between momentum and kinetic energy.

An inch pipe connected with the water supply is brought up out of the ground and the top turned over so as to be horizontal. If now water pour from it with a velocity of 30 ft. a second, find the backwards pressure on the pipe.

## APPLIED MATHEMATICS II. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.,

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
Second Year.  
November 1890.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Show that a projectile describes a parabola, the resistance of the air being neglected; and, given the velocity of projection, find the greatest range.

A particle is projected horizontally from a point at a height  $h$  feet above a horizontal plane so as to reach, after one rebound from the plane, a second point also at a height  $h$  above the plane, distant  $a$  feet from the first point. Find the necessary velocity of projection, the elasticity of the particle being supposed perfect.

- II. What is 'Simple Harmonic Motion'? Show that it will occur whenever a particle, displaced from its mean position, experiences a force of restitution proportional to the displacement.

- III. If a sphere moving with velocity  $u$  strikes another sphere at rest, the direction of motion passing through the centres of both spheres, the velocity of the first sphere is reduced by the impact to  $\frac{1-e}{2}u$  where  $e$  is the elasticity.

Hence show that if two spheres of elasticity  $\frac{1}{2}$  hang by parallel strings so as just to touch one another, and if one be drawn aside, so as to reach a height  $h$  above its previous position, and then released, it will after the impact rise to a height on the other side equal to  $\frac{h}{16}$ .

- IV. Show that when a particle slides down a smooth curve under the influence of gravity, the change in kinetic energy depends only on the vertical distance descended.

Two particles of equal mass, connected by a string of length  $\frac{\pi r}{2}$  rest on a smooth cylinder whose radius is  $r$  and whose axis is horizontal. They are at first in equilibrium, but being slightly disturbed begin to move under the influence of gravity. Show that the velocity of the pair when they have moved through an angle  $\theta$  subtended at the centre of the cylinder is

$$\sqrt{gr} \cdot \sqrt{2}(1 - \cos \theta).$$



Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Second Year  
November, 1896.

Hence show that the lower particle will leave the cylinder when  $\sin \theta = \cdot 52$  nearly.

- V. Show how to find the whole pressure of a liquid on a surface with which it is in contact.

A cylindrical vessel one foot high and one foot in diameter is filled with water, find the whole pressure on the curved surface.

If two such vessels, one quite, the other half full of water are attached to the ends of a cord passing over a smooth pulley, and allowed to move, find the resultant pressure on the curved surface of the full vessel. The weight of each vessel is one-twentieth of that of the water it contains when full.

- VI. A barometer tube one sq. cm. in section is filled with mercury, a finger is placed over the open end and the tube inverted in a bowl of mercury. Several air bubbles are found to be sticking to the inside of the tube, and these after a time run up to the top of the mercury and collect there. The consequence is that when the barometer should read 76 cm. it only reads 72. What volume would this air occupy at the pressure of the atmosphere?

- VII. Show how the common hydrometer is used to compare the specific gravity of liquids.

If the stem of the hydrometer be graduated for equal increments of specific gravity, find whether the spaces are larger or smaller towards the top.

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## MATHEMATICS (Honour Paper). SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Prove that the sines of the angles of a spherical triangle are proportional to the sines of the opposite sides.

Two ports are in the same latitude ( $60^\circ$ ), but the difference of their longitude is  $180^\circ$ . Show that in

sailing from one port to the other, a saving in distance =  $\frac{\pi r}{6}$

will be effected by proceeding along the great circle instead of sailing along the parallel of latitude ( $r$  = radius of the earth).

- II. State and establish Napier's rules for the solution of right angled spherical triangles.

Ordinary Exam.  
B. A.  
Second Year.  
November, 1890.

If  $A, B, C$ , are the angles of a spherical triangle, show that

$$\sin \frac{1}{2} (A + B + C) = \frac{1 + \cos a + \cos b + \cos c}{4 \cos \frac{1}{2} a \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2} b \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2} c}$$

- III. Describe the method of determining the collimation error in a Transit Instrument ; explain the effect of the error, and obtain a formula for the corresponding correction to be applied to the observed time of transit of a star.
- IV. Show how the latitude may be determined by two observations with a transit circle of an unknown circumpolar star.

The azimuths of the points of rising of two unknown stars are observed, and the same two stars are observed when in the meridian, the difference of their altitudes being then noted. Show how the latitude of the place may be determined from these observations.

- V. What is meant by the "*equation of time*?" Explain the variations which it undergoes at different times of the year due to the obliquity of the ecliptic, and the eccentricity of the earth's orbit.

Express the equation of time due to the obliquity of the ecliptic ( $\omega$ ) alone in terms of  $\omega$  and the sun's right ascension.

- VI. What are Kepler's Laws ?

The mean distance of Venus from the sun being 67 million miles, and the mean distance of the earth from the sun being 93 million miles, determine the number of transits of Venus which would occur in 100 years if Venus moved in the plane of the ecliptic.

- VII. Prove that at an equinox the sun would rise on the summit of a mountain 5 miles high in latitude  $45^\circ$  about 16 minutes before he rises on the plain at its base.

- VIII. Prove that if in the Northern Hemisphere a watch be laid horizontally with the hour hand directed towards the sun, then the direction of N. and S. is found by a line passing through the centre of the dial and midway between the position of the hour hand and twelve o'clock. Would this be true for the Southern Hemisphere ?

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.,  
Second Year  
November, 1890.

The remaining papers in *Mathematics* for Honours were the same as the Third Year's Pass Papers for the B.Sc. Degree.

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## INDUCTIVE LOGIC.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Distinguish *Induction* from *Deduction*, and show that the so-called complete *Induction* is a deductive argument.  
What is meant by a Consilience of Inductions?
- II. By what mental process do men assure themselves of the truth of the Laws of Universal Causation?
- III. Lay down some general rules for the right conduct of Observations and Experiments.
- IV. "A scientific classification should be gradual, proceeding by a series of divisions and subdivisions."  
Illustrate this by reference to any science.
- V. State and give illustrations of the Methods of Agreement, Difference, and Concomitant Variations.
- VI. Explain the expressions—  
*Vera causa, gratuitous hypothesis, false analogy, final causes, inductio per simplicem enumerationem, colligation of facts, crucial instance, idols of the cave.*

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## DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Classify terms. Distinguish the comprehension from the extension of a term.
- II. "There are no less than five steps which must have been taken by every one who fully and fairly realises a general notion." Name and describe the five steps.
- III. Explain contradiction, contrariety, and subcontrariety.
- IV. Show that the premisses I E cannot lead to a valid conclusion in any figure.

- V. Give an example of a Sorites. State and prove the laws of a Sorites.
- VI. Classify fallacies.
- VII. Illustrate the following logical terms:—Dilemma, Ignoratio elenchi, illicit process, enthymeme, property.
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Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Second Year.  
November, 1890.

## THIRD YEAR.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890

## LATIN. (Pass Paper).

CICERO—PRO ROSCIO AMERINO.

HORACE—EPODES AND SATIRES.

MR. D. J. BYARD, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

## I. Translate—

Ergo aut adulta vitium propagine  
 Altas maritat populos,  
 Aut in reducta valle mugientium  
 Prospectat errantes greges ;  
 Inutilesque falce ramos amputans  
 Feliciores inserit ;  
 Aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris ;  
 Aut tondet infirmas oves ;  
 Vel quum decorum mitibus pomis caput  
 Autumnus agris extulit,  
 Ut gaudet insitiva decerpens pyra,  
 Certantem et uvam purpuræ,  
 Qua muneretur te, Priape, et te, pater  
 Silvane, tutor finium !  
 Libet jacere modo sub antiqua ilice,  
 Modo in tenaci gramine.  
 Labuntur altis interim ripis aquæ,  
 Queruntur in silvis aves,  
 Fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus,  
 Somnos quod invitet leves.  
 Magnum hoc ege duco,  
 Quod placui tibi, qui turpi secernis honestum,  
 Non patre præclaro, sed vita et pectore puro.  
 Atqui si vitiiis mediocribus ac mea paucis  
 Mendosa est natura, alioqui recta, velut si  
 Egregio inspertos reprehendas corpore nævos,  
 Si neque avaritiam neque sordes aut mala lustra,  
 Objiciet vere quisquam mihi, purus et insons,  
 Ut me collaudem, si et vivo carus amicis ;  
 Causa fuit pater his, qui macro pauper agello  
 Noluit in Flavi ludum me mittere, magni  
 Quo pueri magnis e centurionibus orti,

Lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto  
 Ibant octonis referentes Idibus æra :  
 Sed puerum est ausus Roman portare docendum  
 Artes, quas doceat quivis eques atque senator  
 Semet prognatos. Vestem servosque sequentes,  
 In magno ut populo, si qui vidisset, avita  
 Ex re præberi sumptus mihi crederet illos.

Insanit veteres statuas Damasippus emendo ;  
 Integer est mentis Damasippi creditor—Esto !  
 “ Accipe quod nunquam reddas mihi,” si tibi dicam,  
 Tunc insanus eris, si acceperis ? an magis excors,  
 Rejecta præda, quam præsens Mercurius fert ;  
 Scribe decem a Nerio ; non est satis : adde Cicutæ  
 Nodosi tabulas centum, mille adde catenas :  
 Effugiet tamen hæc sceleratus vincula Proteus  
 Quum rapies in jus malis ridentem alienis,  
 Fiet aper, modo avis, modo saxum et, quum volet, arbor  
 Si male rem gerere insani est, contra bene, sani ;  
 Putidius multo cerebrum est, mihi crede, Perilli,  
 Dictantis, quod tu nunquam rescribere possis.  
 Audire atque togam jubeo componere, quisquis  
 Ambitione mala aut argenti pallet amore,  
 Quisquis luxuria tristive supersitione  
 Aut alio mentis morbo calet ; huc propius me,  
 Dum doceo insanire omnes, vos ordine adite.  
 Danda est hellebori multo pars maxima avaris ;  
 Nescio an Anticyram ratio illis destinet omnem.

Ne tu, Eruci, accusator esses ridiculus, si illis temporibus natus esses, cum ab aratro arcessebantur, qui consules fierent. Etenim qui præesse agro colendo flagitium putes, profecto illum Atilium, quem sua manu spargentem semen qui missi erant convenerunt, hominem turpissimum atque inhonestissimum iudicares. At hercule maiores nostri longe aliter et de illo et de ceteris talibus viris existimabant, itaque ex minima tenuissimaque re publica maximam et florentissimam nobis reliquerunt. Suos enim agros studiose colebant, non alienos cupide adpetebant, quibus rebus et agris et urbibus et nationibus rem publicam atque hoc imperium et populi Romani nomen auxerunt.

Idcircone experrecta nobilitas armis atque ferro rem publicam recipiavit, ut ad libidinem suam liberti servolique nobilium bona fortunasque nostras vexare possent ? Si id actum est, fateor me errasse, qui hoc maluerim ;

inary Exam.,  
B.A.  
third Year.  
November, 1890.

fateor insanisse, qui cum illis senserim, tametsi inermis, iudices, sensi. Sin autem victoria nobilium ornamento atque emolumento rei publicae populoque Romano debet esse, tum vero optimo et nobilissimo cuique meam orationem gratissimam esse oportet. Quodsi quis est, qui et se et causam laedi putet, cum Chrysogonus vituperetur, is causam ignorat, se ipsum probe novit. Causa enim splendidior fiet, si nequissimo cuique resistetur: ille improbissimus Chrysogoni fautor, qui sibi cum illo rationem communicatam putat, laeditur, cum ab hoc splendore causae separatur.

II. Explain the following allusions—

- (1.) "Licet antestari?" Ego vero oppono auriculam.
- (2.) Huc venturus erat Maecenas optimus atque Cocceius, missi magnis de rebus uterque Legati, aversos soliti componere amicos.  
—Sat I. 5-27.
- (3.) Ad unguem factus homo.
- (4.) sectores collorum et bonorum.
- (5.) quaestiones perpetuae.

III. Criticise and illustrate these constructions—

- (a.) iudice quo nosti populo.
- (b.) corruptus vanis rerum.
- (c.) cum mea nemo  
Scripta legat vulgo recitare timentis.  
Sal. I, 4-22.
- (d.) annos natus major quadraginta.
- (e.) Quadriduo quo haec facta sunt res ad  
Chrysogonum defertur.

IV. For Latin prose—

Accordingly, having passed safely out of the forest, the King sent for the chiefs, and demanded of them guides to point out where the enemies' camp lay. They, however, urged him to wait for the rest of his army, for they feared, they said, that if they pushed on too fast the Saracens would escape, for it would be impossible to stop the flight of such an enormous host. The King, however, though he was well aware that the few troops with him were without food and needed repose, threatened them with summary punishment if they did not at once comply with his orders. Then one of them, the oldest of those present, spoke as follows:—"King," said he, "we must not disobey your orders, but we implore you not to forget the safety alike of your own person and of your army."

## LATIN (Honour Paper).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Horace Epistles. Terence Phormio. Virgil Aeneid VI.

Translate and show in each passage the connection with the general meaning before or after.

Horace, Ep. I. xii., v. 1-11—

Fructibus Agrippae Siculis, quos colligis, Icci,  
 Si recte frueris, non est, ut copia maior  
 Ab Iove donari possit tibi. Tolle querelas ;  
 Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus.  
 Si ventri bene, si lateri est pedibusque tuis, nil  
 Divitiae poterunt regales addere maius.  
 Si forte in medio positorum abstemius herbis  
 Vivis et urtica, sic vives protinus, ut te  
 Confestim liquidus Fortunae rivus inaret,  
 Vel quia naturam mutare pecunia nescit,  
 Vel quia cuncta putas una virtute minora.

Horace, Ep. I. xiv., v. 32-39—

Quem tenues decuere togae nitidique capilli,  
 Quem scis immunem Cinarum placuisse rapaci,  
 Quem bibulum liquidi media de luce Falerni,  
 Cena brevis iuvat et prope rivum somnus in herba ;  
 Nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum.  
 Non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam  
 Limat, non odio obscuro morsuque venenat ;  
 Rident vicini glebas et saxa moventem.

Horace, Ep. II. i., v. 170-176—

Adspice, Plautus

Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephēbi,  
 Ut patris attenti, lenonis ut insidiosi ;  
 Quantum sit Dossennus edacibus in parasitis,  
 Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco ;  
 Gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere, post hoc  
 Securum, cadat an recto stet fabula talo.

Horace, Ars Poetica, v. 212-219—

Indoctus quid enim saperet liberque laborum  
 Rusticus urbano confusus, turpis honesto ?  
 Sic priscae motumque et luxuriam addidit arti  
 Tibicen traxitque vagus per pulpita vestem ;



Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

Sic etiam fidibus voces crevere severis,  
Et tulit eloquium insolitum facundia praeceps,  
Utiliumque sagax rerum et divina futuri  
Sortilegis non discrepuit sententia Delphis.

Terence Phormio, p. 28—

DE. Ita ut dícis. Ego tum quom áduenissem, quí mihi cognáta ea esset, dicerem : itidem tú face : [*to Phormio*] cedo qui ést cognata ? GE. Eu nóster, recte : heus tú, caue.

PH. Dilúcide expédiui quibus me opórtuit iudícibus : tum id si fálsum fuerat, filius quor nón refellit ? DE. Fílium narrás mihi ? Quóius dé stultitia dící ut dignumst nón potest.

PH. At tú qui sapiens és magistratús adi, iudícium de eadem caúsa iterum ut reddánt tibi : quandóquidem solus régnas et solí licet hic de eádem causa bís iudícium apísquier.

DE. Etsí mihi facta iniurias, uerúm tamen potiús quam litis sécter aut quam te áudiam, itidem út cognata sí sit, id quod léx iubet dotís dare, abduce hánc, minas quinque áccipe.

Terence Phormio, page 52—

DE. Age dum, út soles, Nausístrata, fac illa út placetur nóbis,  
ut suá uoluntate íd quod est faciúndum faciat.

NA. Fáciam.

DE. Paritér nunc opera me ádiuuas, ac ré dudum opituláta es.

NA. Factúm uolo : ac pol mínus queo uiri cúlpa, quam me dignumst.

DE. Quid aútem ? NA. Quia pol meí patris bene pártá indiligénter

tutátur : nam ex is praédiis talénta argenti bína statím capiebat : uír uiro quid praéstat ! DE. Binan quaéso ?

NA. Ac rébus uilióribus multó talenta bína. DE. Hui.

NA. Quid haéc uidentur ? DE. Scílicet. NA. Virúm me natum uéllém :

ego osténderem. DE. Certó scio. NA. Quo pácto... DE. Parce sódes,

ut póssis cum illa, né te adulescens múlier defetígét.

NA. Faciam út iubes : sed meúm uirum abs te exíre uideo.

## Virgil, Aeneid vi., 295-312—

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

Hinc via Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas.  
Turbidus hic caeno vastaque voragine gurgēs  
Aestuat atque omnem Cocyto eructat harenam.  
Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat  
Terribili squalore Charon : cui plurima mento  
Canities inculta iacet ; stant lumina flamma ;  
Sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus.  
Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat,  
Et ferruginea subvectat corpora cumba,  
Iam senior ; sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.  
Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,  
Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita  
Magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,  
Inpositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum :  
Quam multa in silvis autumnī frigore primo  
Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto  
Quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus  
Trans pontum fugat et terris inmittit apricis.

## Virgil, Aeneid vi., 860—

Atque hic Aeneas (una namque ire videbat  
Egremium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,  
Sed frons laeta parum, et deiecto lumina voltu)  
' Quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem ?  
' Filius, ane aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum ?  
' Qui strepitus circa comitum ! quantum instar in ipso !  
' Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra.'  
Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis :  
' O nate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum.  
' Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra  
' Esse sinent. Nimum vobis Romana propago  
' Visa potens, superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.  
' Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem  
' Campus aget gemitus ! vel quae, Tiberine, videbis  
' Funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem !  
' Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos  
' In tantum spe tollet avos ; nec Romula quondam  
' Ullo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno.

Comment on the following words and phrases, and refer to their context where you can—

Dicenda tacenda.

Trans pondera dextram porrigere.

Rerum concordia discors.

Ordinary Exam.,  
F.A.  
Third Year,  
November, 1890.

Vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.  
Nominibus rectis expendere nummos.  
Ut vineta egomet caedam mea.  
Voti sententia compos.  
Descriptos servare vices.  
Difficile est proprie communia dicere.  
Dominantia nomina.  
Te impendent mala.  
Sodes.  
Ita fugias ut ne praeter casam  
Quid tua malum id re fert  
Ne appellassis  
Auribus teneo lupum.

### GREEK (Pass Paper).

PLATO : REP. I., II.

HOMER : ODYSSEY XXII., XXIII., XXIV.

D. J. BYARD, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

#### I. Translate—

(a) Plato Republica, Book I., § 348, chap xx.—

"Ἴθι δὴ ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὦ Θρασύμαχε, ἀπόκριναι ἡμῖν ἐξ ἀρχῆς. τὴν τελείαν ἀδικίαν τελείας οὔσης δικαιοσύνης λυσιτελεστέραν φῆς εἶναι; Πάνυ μὲν οὖν καὶ φημί, ἔφη, καὶ δι' αἶ, εἶρηκα. Φέρε δὴ τὸ τοιόνδε περὶ αὐτῶν πῶς λέγεις, τὸ μὲν που ἀρετὴν αὐτοῦν καλεῖς, τὸ δὲ κακίαν; Πῶς γὰρ οὔ; Οὐκοῦν τὴν μὲν δικαιοσύνην ἀρετὴν, τὴν δὲ ἀδικίαν κακίαν; Εἰκός γ' ἔφη, ὦ ἡδιστε, ἐπειδὴ καὶ λέγω ἀδικίαν μὲν λυσιτελεῖν, δικαιοσύνην δ' οὔ. Ἄλλὰ τί μὴν; Τοῦναντίον, ἦ δ' οὐ. Ἡ τὴν δικαιοσύνην κακίαν; Οὐκ, ἀλλὰ πάνυ γενναίαν εὐθήβειαν. Τὴν ἀδικίαν ἄρα κακοθήβειαν καλεῖς; Οὐκ, ἀλλ' εὐβουλίαν, ἔφη. Ἡ καὶ φρόνιμοί σοι, ὦ Θρασύμαχε, δοκοῦσιν εἶναι καὶ ἀγαθοὶ οἱ ἀδικοὶ; Οἷ γε τελείως, ἔφη, οἷοί τε ἀδικεῖν, πόλεις τε καὶ ἔθνη δυνάμενοι ἀνθρώπων ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦς ποιεῖσθαι. Σὺ δὲ οἶε με ἴσως τοὺς τὰ βαλλάντια ἀποτέμνοντας λέγειν. Λυσιτελεῖ μὲν οὖν, ἦ δ' οὐ, καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα, ἔνπερ λανθάνῃ ἔστι δὲ οὐκ ἄξια λόγου, ἀλλ' αἶ νῦν δὴ ἔλεγον. Τοῦτο μέντοι, ἔφην, οὐκ ἀγνοῶ ὅ τι βούλει λέγειν· ἀλλὰ τότε ἐθαύμασα, εἰ ἐν ἀρετῆς καὶ σοφίας τίθης μέρει τὴν ἀδικίαν, τὴν δὲ δικαιοσύνην ἐν τοῖς ἐναντίοις. Ἄλλὰ πάνυ οὔτα τίθημι.

(b) Plato Republica, Book II., § 374, chap. xiv.—

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Third Year  
November, 1890.

Ἡ οὖν τι σκυτικῆς δεῖ μᾶλλον κήδεσθαι ἢ πολεμικῆς ;  
Οὐδαμῶς· Ἄλλ' ἄρα τὸν μὲν σκυτοτόμον διεκωλύομεν μῆτε  
γεωργὸν ἐπιχειρεῖν εἶναι ἅμα μῆτε ὑφάντην μῆτε οἰκοδόμον,  
ἵνα δὴ ἡμῖν τὸ τῆς σκυτικῆς ἔργον καλῶς γίγνοιτο, καὶ  
τῶν ἄλλων ἐνὶ ἐκάστῳ ὡσαύτως ἐν ἀπεδίδομεν, πρὸς ὃ  
πεφύκει ἕκαστος καὶ ἐφ' ᾧ ἔμελλε τῶν ἄλλων σχολὴν ἄγων  
διὰ βίου αὐτὸ ἐργαζόμενος οὐ παριεῖς τοὺς καιροὺς καλῶς  
ἀπεργάζεσθαι· τὰ δὲ δὴ περὶ τὸν πόλεμον πότερον οὐ περὶ  
πλείστον ἐστὶν εὖ ἀπεργασθέντα ; ἢ οὕτω ῥᾷδιον, ὥστε καὶ  
γεωργῶν τις ἅμα πολεμικὸς ἔσται καὶ σκυτοτομῶν καὶ  
ἄλλην τέχνην ἠντινοῦν ἐργαζόμενος, πεπτευτικὸς δὲ ἢ  
κυβευτικὸς ἱκανῶς οὐδ' ἂν εἰς γένοιτο μῆ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐκ  
παιδὸς ἐπιτηδεύων, ἀλλὰ παρέργῳ χρώμενος ; καὶ ἀσπίδα  
μὲν λαβὼν ἢ τι ἄλλο τῶν πολεμικῶν ὄπλων τε καὶ ὀργάνων  
αὐθημερὸν ὀπλιτικῆς, ἢ τινος ἄλλης μάχης τῶν κατὰ  
πόλεμον ἱκανὸς ἔσται ἀγωνιστῆς, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ὀργάνων  
οὐδὲν οὐδένα δημιουργὸν οὐδὲ ἀθλητὴν ληφθὲν ποιήσει οὐδ'  
ἔσται χρήσιμον τῷ μῆτε τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐκάστου λαβόντι  
μῆτε τὴν μελέτην ἱκανὴν παρασχομένῳ ; Πολλοῦ γὰρ ἂν,  
ἢ δ' ὅς, τὰ ὄργανα ἦν ἄξια.

(c) Odyssey XXII., ll. 178-199—

Ὅς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον ἠδ' ἐπίθοντο,  
Βᾶν δ' ἴμεν ἐς θάλαμον, λαβέτην δέ μιν ἔνδον ἕοντα.  
Ἦτοι ὃ μὲν θαλάμοιο μυχὸν κάτα τεύχε' ἔρευνα,  
Τὼ δ' ἔσταν ἐκάτερθε παρὰ σταθμοῖσι μένοντε.  
Ἐῖθ' ὑπὲρ οὐδὸν ἔβαινε Μελάνθιος αἰπόλος αἰγῶν,  
Τῇ ἐτέρῃ μὲν χειρὶ φέρων καλὴν τρυφάλειαν,  
Τῇ δ' ἐτέρῃ σάκος εὐρὺ γέρον, πεπαλαγμένον ἄξιη,  
Λαέρτῳ ἥρωος, ὃ κουρίζων φορέεσκεν·  
Δὴ τότε γ' ἠδὴ κείτο, ῥαφαὶ δὲ λέλυντο ἱμάντων·  
Τὼ δ' ἄρ' ἐπαῖξανθ' ἐλέτην, ἔρυσάν τε μιν εἴσω  
Κουριξί, ἐν δαπέδῳ δὲ χαμαὶ βάλλον ἀχνύμενον κῆρ,  
Σὺν δὲ πόδας χεῖράς τε δέον θυμαλγείῃ δεσμῷ  
Ἐὖ μάλ' ἀποστρέψαντε διαμπερές, ὡς ἐκέλευσεν  
Υἱὸς Λαέρταο πολύτλας διὸς Ὀδυσσεύς.  
Σειρήν δὲ πλεκτὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ πειρήναντε  
Κίον ἂν' ὑψηλὴν ἔρυσαν πέλασάν τε δοκοῖσιν.  
Τὸν δ' ἐπικερτομέων προσέφησ', Εὐμαιε συβώτα·  
“Νῦν μὲν δὴ μάλα πάγχυ, Μελάνθιε, νύκτα φυλάξεις,  
Εὐνῇ ἐνι μαλακῇ καταλέγμενος, ὡς σε ἔοικεν·  
Οὐδὲ σέ γ' ἠριγένεια παρ' Ὀκεανοῖο ροάων  
Λήσει ἐπερχομένη χρυσόθρονος, ἠνίκ' ἀγινεῖς  
Αἰγῶν μνηστήρησσι, δόμον κάτα δαῖτα πένεσθαι.

Ordinary Exam.  
B. A.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

(d) *Odyssey* XXIII., ll. 190-204—

Θάμνος ἔφν τανφύλλος ἐλαίης ἔρκεος ἐντὸς,  
Ἄκμηνὸς θαλέθων· πάχεται δ' ἦν ἤϊτε κίων.  
Τῷ δ' ἐγὼ ἀμφιβαλὼν θάλαμον δέμον, ὄφρ' ἐτέλεσσα,  
Πυκνήσιν λιθάδεσσι, καὶ εὖ καθύπερθεν ἔρεψα,  
Κολλητὰς δ' ἐπέθηκα θύρας, πυκινῶς ἀραρυίας·  
Καὶ τότε' ἔπειτ' ἀπέκοψα κόμην τανφύλλου ἐλαίης,  
Κορμὸν δ' ἐκ ρίζης προταμῶν ἀμφέξεσα χαλκῷ  
Εὖ καὶ ἐπισταμένως, καὶ ἐπὶ στάθμην ἴθυνα,  
Ἐρμῖν' ἀσκήσας, τέτρηνα δὲ πάντα τερέτρω.  
Ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἀρχόμενος λέχος ἔξεον, ὄφρ' ἐτέλεσσα,  
Δαιδάλλων χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἀργύρῳ ἠδ' ἐλέφαντι·  
Ἐκ δ' ἐπάνωσσα ἱμάντα βόδς φοίνικι φαεινόν.  
Οὕτω τοι τόδε σῆμα πιφάσσομαι· οὐδέ τι οἶδα  
Ἢ μοι ἔτ' ἔμπεδόν ἐστι, γύναι, λέχος, ἧέ τις ἦδη  
Ἄνδρῶν ἄλλοσε θήκε, ταμῶν ὑπο πυθμέν' ἐλαίης.

(e) *Odyssey* XXIV., ll. 330-334—

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·  
“ Οὐλήν μὲν πρῶτον τήνδε φράσαι ὀφθαλμοῖσιν,  
Τὴν ἐν Παρνησῷ μ' ἔλασεν σὺς λευκῷ ὀδόντι  
Οἰχόμενον· σὺ δὲ με προΐεις καὶ πτόνια μήτηρ  
Ἐς πατέρ' Αὐτόλυκον μητρὸς φίλον, ὄφρ' ἂν ἐλοιμήν  
Δῶρα, τὰ δεῦρο μολὼν μοι ὑπέσχετο καὶ κανένευσεν.  
Εἰ δ' ἄγε τοι καὶ δένδρε' εὐκτιμένην κατ' ἄλωγν  
Εἶπω, ἃ μοί ποτ' ἔδωκας, ἐγὼ δ' ἠϊτέον σε ἕκαστα  
Παιδὸς ἐὼν, κατὰ κῆπον ἐπισπόμενος· διὰ δ' αὐτῶν  
Ἰκνεύμεσθα, σὺ δ' ὠνόμασας καὶ εἶπες ἕκαστα.  
Ὅγχνας μοι δῶκας τρισκαίδεκα καὶ δέκα μηλέας,  
Συκέας τεσσαράκοντ' ὄρχους δέ μοι ὦδ' ὀνόμηνας  
Δώσειν πεντήκοντα, διατρύγιος δὲ ἕκαστος  
Ἦην· ἔνθα δ' ἀνὰ σταφυλαὶ παντοῖαι ἔασιν,  
Ὅπποτε δὴ Διὸς ὄραι ἐπιβρίσειαν ὑπερθεν.”

- II. Explain carefully how Socrates refutes the theory of Thrasymachus. How is the question re-opened?
- III. Parse the forms *μεμανῖαν*, *φθέωσι*, *γεγάσι*, *παρπεπιθόντες*, *πέφνης*.
- IV. Explain and illustrate the uses of *οὐ μὴ* and *μὴ οὐ*. Distinguish between *πρὸς τούτων* and *πρὸς τούτους*; *καθ' ἡμέραν* and *μεθ' ἡμέραν*; *δι' οὐ* and *δι' ὅ*.
- V. For Greek Prose—

For laws ought to be fashioned unto the manners and conditions of the people, to whom they are meant, and not to be imposed upon them according to the

simple rule of right, for then (as I said) instead of good they may worke ill, and pervert justice to extreme injustice. For hee that transferres the lawes of the Lacedemonians to the people of Athens should finde a great absurditie and inconvenience. For those lawes of Lacedemon were devised by Licurgus as most proper and best agreeing with that people, whom hee knew to be enclined altogether to warres, and therefore wholly trained them up even from their cradles in armes and military exercises, cleane contrary to the institution of Solon, who, in his lawes to the Athenians, laboured by all meanes to temper their warlike courages with sweet delightes of learning and sciences, so that as much as the one excelled in armes the other exceeded in knowledge.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
Third Year  
November, 1890.

**GREEK. (Honour Paper.)**

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—Æschylus, Agamemnon 104-120—

κύριός εἰμι θροεῖν, ὄδιον κράτος αἴσιον ἀνδρῶν      στρ.  
ἐκτελέων (ἔτι γὰρ θεόθεν καταπνείει  
πειθῷ μολπᾶν  
ἀλκᾷ ξύμφυτος αἰῶν),  
ὅπως Ἀχαιῶν δῖθρονον κράτος, Ἑλλάδος ἴβας  
ξύμφρονα τάγαν,  
πέμπει ξὺν δορὶ καὶ χερὶ πράκτορι  
θούριος ὄρνις Τευκρίδ' ἐπ' αἶαν,  
οἰωνῶν βασιλεὺς βασιλεῦσι νεῶν, ὃ κελαινὸς, ὃ τ' ἐξόπιν  
ἀργῆς,  
φανέντες ἵκταρ μελάθρων, χερὸς ἐκ δοριπάλτου,  
παμπρέπτοις ἐν ἔδραισιν,  
βοσκόμενοι λαγίναν ἐρικυμάδα φέρματι γένναν,  
βλαβέντα λουσθίων δρόμων.

Translate—Æschylus, Agamemnon 701-715—

πολέα δ' ἔσχ' ἐν ἀγκάλαις  
νεοτρόφου τέκνου δίκαν,  
φαιδρωπὸς ποτὶ χεῖρα σαίνων τε γαστρὸς ἀνάγκαις.  
χρονισθεὶς δ' ἀπέδειξεν      ἀντ. β.  
ἦθος τὸ πρόσθε τοκῆων  
χάριν τροφᾶς γὰρ ἀμείβων

Ordinary Exam.  
B. A.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

μηλοφόνοισιν ἄσαισιν  
δαίτ' ἀκέλευστος ἔτευξεν'  
αἵματι δ' οἶκος ἐφύρθη,  
ἄμαχον ἄλγος οἰκέταις,  
μέγα σίνος πολυκτόνον  
ἐκ θεοῦ δ' ἱερεὺς τις ἄτας δόμοις προσεθρέφθη.

Translate—Æschylus, Agamemnon 847-858—

τοιῶνδ' ἕκατι κληδόνων παλιγκότων  
πολλὰς ἄνωθεν ἀρτάνας ἐμῆς δέρης  
ἔλυσαν ἄλλοι πρὸς βίαν λελημμένης.  
ἐκ τῶνδὲ τοι παῖς ἐνθάδ' οὐ παραστατεῖ,  
ἐμῶν τε καὶ σῶν κύριος πιστευμάτων,  
ὡς χρῆν, Ὀρέστης· μηδὲ θαυμάσης τόδε·  
τρέφει γὰρ αὐτὸν εὐμενῆς δορυξένος  
Στρόφιος ὁ Φωκεὺς ἀμφίλεκτα πῆματα  
ἐμοὶ προφωνῶν, τόν θ' ὑπ' Ἰλίῳ σέθεν  
κίνδυνον, εἴ τε δημόθρους ἀναρχία  
βουλήν καταρρίψειεν, ὥστε σύγγονον  
βροτοῖσι τὸν πεσόντα λακτίσαι πλέον.

Translate—Æschylus, Agamemnon 1583-1602—

'Ατρεὺς γὰρ ἀρχων τῆσδε γῆς, τούτου πατῆρ,  
πατέρα Θυέστην τὸν ἐμὸν, ὡς τορῶς φράσαι,  
αὐτοῦ τ' ἀδελφὸν, ἀμφίλεκτος ὣν κράτει,  
ἠνδρηλάτησεν ἐκ πόλεως τε καὶ δόμων.  
καὶ προστρόπαιος ἐστίας μολῶν πάλιν  
τλήμων Θυέστης μοῖραν ἠῦρετ' ἀσφαλῆ,  
τὸ μὴ θανὼν πατρῶον αἰμάξαι πέδον  
αὐτοῦ· ξένια δὲ τοῦδε δύσθεος πατήρ  
'Ατρεὺς προθύμως μᾶλλον ἢ φίλως πατρὶ  
τῷ μῶ, κρεουργὸν ἱμαρ εὐθύμως ἄγειν  
δοκῶν, παρέσχε δαίτα παιδείων κρεῶν.  
τὰ μὲν ποδήρη καὶ χερῶν ἄκρους κτένας  
ἐκρυσπ' ἄνωθεν ἀνδρακὰς καθήμενος·  
ἄσημα δ' αὐτῶν αὐτίκ' ἀγνοίᾳ λαβῶν  
ἔσθει βορὰν ἄσωτον, ὡς ὄρας, γένει.  
κάπειτ' ἐπιγνοὺς ἔργον οὐ καταίσιον,  
ψῶξεν, ἀμπίπτει δ' ἀπὸ σφαγῆς ἐμῶν·  
μόρον δ' ἄφερτον Πελοπίδαις ἐπέυχεται,  
λάκτισμα δείπνον ξυνδίκως τιθεὶς ἄρὰν,  
οὕτως ὀλέσθαι πᾶν τὸ Πλεισθένου γένος.

Suggest amendments for the reading of this text  
wherever you think they would give better sense.

Translate—Plato, Republic 393 C.—

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Third Year,  
November, 1890.

Οὐκοῦν τό γε ὁμοιοῦν ἑαυτὸν ἄλλω ἢ κατὰ φωνὴν ἢ κατὰ σχῆμα μιμῆσθαι ἔστιν ἐκείνον ᾧ ἂν τις ὁμοιοῖ ; Τί μὴν ; Ἐν δὴ τῷ τοιοῦτῳ, ὡς ἔοικεν, οὗτός τε καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ποιηταὶ διὰ μιμῆσεως τὴν διήγησιν ποιοῦνται. Πάνν μὲν οὖν. Εἰ δέ γε μηδαμοῦ ἑαυτὸν ἀποκρύπτειτο ὁ ποιητής, πᾶσα ἂν αὐτῷ ἄνευ μιμῆσεως ἢ ποιήσεως τε καὶ διήγησις γεγυῖα εἴη. ἵνα δὲ μὴ εἴπῃς, ὅτι οὐκ αὖθις μανθάνεις, ὅπως ἂν τοῦτο γένοιτο, ἐγὼ φράσω. εἰ γὰρ Ὁμηρος εἰπὼν, ὅτι ἦλθεν ὁ Χρῆστος τῆς τε θυγατρὸς λύτρα φέρων καὶ ἰκέτης τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, μάλιστα δὲ τῶν βασιλέων, μετὰ τοῦτο μὴ ὡς Χρῆστος γενόμενος ἔλεγεν, ἀλλ' ἔτι ὡς Ὁμηρος, οἶσθ' ὅτι οὐκ ἂν μίμησις ἦν ἀλλ' ἀπλή διήγησις.

Translate—Plato, Republic 407 A.—

Μηδὲν, εἶπον, περὶ τούτου αὐτῷ μαχώμεθα, ἀλλ' ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς διδάξωμεν, πότερον μελετητέον τοῦτο τῷ πλουσίῳ καὶ ἀβίωτον τῷ μὴ μελετῶντι, ἢ νοσοτροφία τεκτονικῆ μὲν καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις τέχναις ἐμπόδιον τῇ προσέξει τοῦ νοῦ, τὸ δὲ Φωκυλίδου παρακείμενον οὐδὲν ἐμποδίζει. Ναὶ μὰ τὸν Δία, ἢ δ' ὅς, σχεδὸν γέ τι πάντων μάλιστα ἢ γε περαιτέρω γυμναστικῆς ἢ περιττῆ αὐτῆ ἐπιμέλεια τοῦ σώματος· καὶ γὰρ πρὸς οἰκονομίας καὶ πρὸς στρατείας· καὶ πρὸς ἐδραίους ἐν πόλει ἀρχὰς δύσκολος. Τὸ δὲ δὴ μέγιστον, ὅτι καὶ πρὸς μαθήσεις ἀστυνασοῦν καὶ ἐνοήσεις τε καὶ μελέτας πρὸς ἑαυτὸν χαλεπῆ, κεφαλῆς τινὰς αἰεὶ διατάσεις καὶ ἰλιγγούς ὑποπτεύουσα καὶ αἰτιωμένη ἐκ φιλοσοφίας ἐγγίγνεσθαι, ὥστε, ὅπῃ ταύτη ἀρετὴ ἀσκεῖται καὶ δοκιμάζεται, πάντῃ ἐμπόδιος.

Translate—Plato, Republic 436 D.—

Οὐκοῦν καὶ εἰ ἔτι μᾶλλον χαριεντίζοιτο ὁ ταῦτα λέγων κομψενόμενος, ὡς οἱ γε στροβιλοὶ ὅλοι ἐστᾶσι τε ἅμα καὶ κινουῦνται, ὅταν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ πῆξαντες τὸ κέντρον περιφέρωνται, ἢ καὶ ἄλλο τι κύκλῳ περιὸν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἔδρῳ τοῦτο δρᾷ, οὐκ ἂν ἀποδεχοίμεθα, ὡς οὐ κατὰ ταῦτα ἑαυτῶν τὰ τοιαῦτα τότε μενόντων τε καὶ φερομένων, ἀλλὰ φαίμεν ἂν ἔχειν αὐτὰ εὐθύ τε καὶ περιφερῆς ἐν αὐτοῖς, καὶ κατὰ μὲν τὸ εὐθὺ ἐστάναι, οὐδαμῇ γὰρ ἀποκλίνειν, κατὰ δὲ τὸ περιφερῆς κύκλῳ κινεῖσθαι· ὅταν δὲ τὴν εὐθυρίαν ἢ εἰς δεξιὰν ἢ εἰς ἀριστερὰν ἢ εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν ἢ εἰς τὸ ὀπίσθεν ἐγκλίνη ἅμα περιφερόμενον, τότε οὐδαμῇ ἔστιν ἐστάναι.

Translate—Plato, Republic 438 D.—

Τοῦτο τοίνυν, ἦν δ' ἐγὼ, φάθι με τότε βούλεσθαι λέγειν, εἰ ἄρα νῦν ἔμαθες, ὅτι ὅσα ἐστὶν οἷα εἶναι του, αὐτὰ μὲν μόνα



Ordinary Exam  
B. A.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

αὐτῶν μόνων ἐστί, τῶν δὲ ποιῶν τινῶν ποιά ἄττα, καὶ οὐ  
τι λέγω, ὡς, οἶον ἂν ᾗ, τοιαῦτα καὶ ἔστιν, ὡς ἄρα καὶ τῶν  
ὑγιεινῶν καὶ νοσοδῶν ἢ ἐπιστήμη ὑγιεινῆ καὶ νοσώδης καὶ  
τῶν κακῶν καὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν κακῆ καὶ ἀγαθῆ· ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ  
οὐκ αὐτοῦ οὐπὲρ ἐπιστήμη ἐστὶν ἐγένετο ἐπιστήμη, ἀλλὰ  
ποιῶν τινός, τοῦτο δ' ἦν ὑγιεινὸν καὶ νοσῶδες, ποιά δὴ τις  
ἐξέβη καὶ αὐτῇ γενέσθαι, καὶ τοῦτο αὐτὴν ἐποίησε μηκέτι  
ἐπιστήμην ἀπλῶς καλεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ τοῦ ποιοῦ τινὸς προσ-  
γενομένου ἰατρικῆν.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.  
(Pass Paper.)

PROFESSOR MORRIS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Write a short account of the Epitaphium Damonis, Smectymnuus, Sidney's Arcadia, Wotton's Advice to Milton.
- II. Explain the following words used by Johnson: scrivener, sizar, duodecimo, climacterick, highflyers, Alexandrine.
- III. From whom is each of the following taken, and about what?—  
He saw Nature through the spectacles of books.  
Milton has some flats among his elevations.  
I always thought him a priest in his heart.  
A Gazette in rhyme.  
Like a tall bully, lifts the head and lies.
- IV. Give the substance of Johnson's criticism of Lycidas and of the Allegory of Sin and Death. Quote the conclusion of Johnson's account of Addison.
- V. Write an account of the quarrel between Pope and Addison. Who were Atossa and Sporus?
- VI. What do the following words mean in Milton?—Grunsel, sublimed, cressets, conclave, buxom, vans, frequent, frore, the element. And the following in italic?—  
*Locusts, warping* on the Eastern wind.  
*Flown* with insolence and wine.
- VII. Distinguish between the chief speakers in the Debate described in the Second Book of Paradise Lost.

- VIII. Comment on the following words, which are all found in the Rape of the Lock :—Equipage, furbels, gossamer, lampoon, rivell'd, sounce, styptics, trump.
- IX. What defects does Addison find in Milton's Fable ?
- X. What do you understand by 'runes' ?
- XI. Give a number of instances of words that have changed their pronunciation.
- XII. "Wisdom and wit are little seen,  
But folly at full length."  
About whom are the words written? Comment on the word 'little.'

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(Honour Paper.)

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Write a note on the origin and meaning of the following substantival suffixes :—*Dom, red, hood, ship, ric.*
- II. "There are three ways in which the adjectival idea clothes itself and finds expression." Explain.
- III. "Not only is there a radical identity in the numerals throughout the Gothic family, but these again are identical with the numerals of other families of languages."  
Illustrate this remark by a comparative table of two or three numerals in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Welsh, German, and English.
- IV. Discuss the origin, use, and abuse of "alliteration's artful aid" in English.
- V. State what you know concerning the following books :—*The Paradise of Dainty Devices, The Mirror for Magistrates, The Shepherd's Calendar, Euphues, Astrophel and Stella.*
- VI. When was *The Apologie for Poetrie* written? In what sense does Sydney understand *Poetrie*? "*Now then goe wee to the most important imputations laid to the poore Poets.*" What are the imputations, and how does Sydney rebut them?
- VII. Define sublimity, and illustrate your definition from Shakespeare's *Lear*. Contrast Touchstone with the Fool in *Lear*.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

- VIII. "Aeschylus had written a sequel to his *Prometheus Bound* in which he showed the final reconciliation between Zeus and Prometheus. Shelley approached the liberation from a wholly different point of view." Explain.
- IX. Quote from Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound* passages illustrative of (a) his imaginative power; (b) of his skill in the music of verse.
- X. Give instances, from the Idylls, of Tennyson's exquisite word painting. Reproduce as accurately as you can his account of the final parting between *Arthur* and *Guinevere*.

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### ENGLISH HISTORY. (Pass Paper).

BRIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 1485-1688.

MACAULAY, CAP. I.—VI.

E. G. BLACKMORE, ESQ.

Time—Three hours.

[Only four of the eight questions to be answered.]

- I. Give a summary of the causes which led to the change in the character of the Monarchy begun by Edward IV. and completed under the Tudors.
- II. What further changes in the ideas associated with the kingly office marked the Stuart period? Explain fully the causes which led thereto.
- III. Account for the subserviency of the Parliaments in the Tudor age; and trace, in the degradation of Parliament, the seeds of the improvement begun in the seventeenth, and increased in the succeeding centuries.
- IV. Give a full account of the Courts of the Star Chamber and High Commission, and the circumstances under which they were abolished.
- V. Sketch the form of Government established after the execution of Charles Stuart, and explain the position of Cromwell during the period between the expulsion of Parliament in 1653 and his death. Compare his foreign policy with that of the next reign.
- VI. What would have been the effect upon the future of England if the Plantagenets had succeeded in uniting all France under their government?

“The talents, and even the virtues, of her six first French kings were a curse to her. The follies and vices of the seventh were her salvation.” Summarise Macaulay’s argument in proof.

Ordinary Examin.,  
B.A.,  
Third Year,  
November, 1890.

VII. Give a summary of Macaulay’s characters of Wentworth ; Laud ; Clarendon ; Penn.

VIII. Summarise Macaulay’s account of the means and state of locomotion in England towards the close of the seventeenth century, and its influence upon the condition of the people generally.

### Honour Paper.

[*Not more than three questions to be answered. Two will be sufficient for Honours.*]

I. “It was this that made the strife between the two Queens of such terrible moment for English freedom.”

Explain the meaning of this remark, and illustrate as fully as you can.

II. What events brought on the crisis of the Armada ?

What results had its defeat—(1) Upon the political development of England ; (2) Upon the Powers of Europe ?

III. What does Hallam describe as the most serious disagreement on record between the Crown and the Commons since the days of Richard II. and Henry IV. ? Explain the circumstances.

IV. Trace the connection between the literature of the Elizabethan age and the religious, social, and political events of the period.

V. Describe some of the penal laws on religious matters from Henry VIII. to the death of Elizabeth.

VI. Give instances of privileges asserted by the Commons under the Tudors.

VII. “A Government administered with so frequent violations not only of the chartered privileges of Englishmen, but of those still more sacred rights which natural law has established,” &c.

Who is the author of this statement. Explain and illustrate it.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

**FRENCH. (Pass Paper).**

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

BARTHOLO, riant.

De la calomnie ! Mon cher ami, je vois bien maintenant que vous venez de la part de Bazile ! Mais pour que ceci n'eût pas l'air concerté, ne serait-il pas bon qu'elle vous connût d'avance ?

LE COMTE réprime un grand mouvement de joie.

C'était assez l'avis de don Bazile. Mais comment faire ? il est tard... au peu de temps qui reste ..

BARTHOLO.

Je dirai que vous venez en sa place. Ne lui donnerez-vous pas bien une leçon ?

LE COMTE.

Il n'y a rien que je ne fasse pour vous plaire. Mais prenez garde que toutes ces histoires de maîtres supposés sont de vieilles finesses, des moyens de comédie. Si elle va se douter ?...

BARTHOLO.

Présenté par moi, quelle apparence ? Vous avez plus l'air d'un amant déguisé que d'un ami officieux.

LE COMTE.

Oui ? Vous croyez donc que mon air peut aider à la tromperie ?

BARTHOLO.

Je le donne au plus fin à deviner. Elle est ce soir d'une humeur horrible. Mais quand elle ne ferait que vous voir... Son clavecin est dans ce cabinet. Amusez-vous en l'attendant : je vais faire l'impossible pour l'amener.

LE COMTE.

Gardez-vous bien de lui parler de la lettre.

BARTHOLO.

Avant l'instant décisif ? Elle perdrait tout son effet. Il ne faut pas me dire deux fois les choses : il ne faut pas me les dire deux fois (il s'en va.)

II. Translate—

BARTHOLO.

Je me moque de ses arguments. J'userai de mon autorité.

LE COMTE.

Vous l'avez perdue en abusant.

BARTHOLO.

La demoiselle est mineure.

FIGARO.

Elle vient de s'émanciper.

BARTHOLO.

Qui te parle à toi, maître fripon ?

LE COMTE.

Mademoiselle est noble et belle ; je suis homme de qualité, jeune et riche ; elle est ma femme : à ce titre, qui nous honore également, prétend-on me la disputer ?

BARTHOLO.

Jamais on ne l'ôtra de mes mains.

LE COMTE.

Elle n'est plus en votre pouvoir. Je la mets sous l'autorité des lois ; et monsieur, que vous avez amené vous-même, la protégera contre la violence que vous voulez lui faire. Les vrais magistrats sont les soutiens de tous ceux qu'on opprime.

L'ALCADE.

Certainement. Et cette inutile résistance au plus honorable mariage indique assez sa frayeur sur la mauvaise administration des biens de sa pupille, dont il faudra qu'il rende compte.

III. Translate—

Viens, berger ; la nuit tombe, et plus de sang ruisselle ;  
De coups plus furieux chaque armure étincelle ;  
Les chevaux éperdus se dérobent au mors.  
Viens, laissons achever cette lutte brûlante.  
Ces hommes acharnés à leur tâche sanglante  
Se reposeront tous demain, vainqueurs ou morts !

IV. Translate—

Enfants ! si vous mouriez, gardez bien qu'un esprit  
De la route des cieus ne détourne votre âme !  
Voici ce qu'autrefois un vieux sage m'apprit :—  
Quelques démons, sauvés de l'éternelle flamme,  
Rebelles moins pervers que l'Archange proscrit,  
Sur la terre, où le feu, l'onde ou l'air les réclame,  
Attendent, exilés, le jour de Jésus-Christ.  
Il en est qui, bannis des célestes phalanges,  
Ont de si douces voix qu'on les prend pour des anges.  
Craignez-les : pour mille ans exclus du paradis,  
Ils vous entraîneraient, enfants, au purgatoire !—

Ordinary Exam.,  
B. A.  
Third Year  
November, 1890.

Ne me demandez pas d'où me vient cette histoire ;  
Nos pères l'ont contée, et moi je la redis.

- V. "Les pièces qu'il intitule Ballades sont des esquisses d'un genre capricieux ; tableaux, rêves, scènes, récits, légendes superstitieuses, traditions populaires."

Illustrate this by reference to Victor Hugo's *Ballades*.

- VI. Translate—

En avançant vers le nord, on fait quelquefois sept ou huit lieues sans apercevoir une trace d'habitation, et quand le vent se tait, tout se tait dans la nature. Pas une source d'eau ne murmure, pas un oiseau ne chante, pas une feuille d'arbre ne tremble. C'est plus que le silence du sommeil, c'est le silence de la mort. Il est une impression mélancolique profonde que plus d'un voyageur a dû éprouver en traversant ces solitudes de neige, et dont le souvenir m'émeut encore. C'est lorsque le soir, au milieu du silence universel de la nature, on entend tout à coup résonner les cloches. Aucun chant, aucune voix ne pourraient éveiller dans l'âme autant d'émotions que cette voix de l'église vibrant au sein des campagnes désertes et des ombres de la nuit.—  
MARMIER.

- VII. Translate into French—

A child was run over in a London street. The street was comparatively deserted. Two people were near the spot ; both were terribly shocked at the sight of the child's pain. One said, "I cannot bear to see it suffer so." He turned away, and went down a neighbouring street. The other said the same thing, and, instead of turning away, picked up the child, and did his best to relieve its pain. The child was in great agony, and he would not leave it until he had seen it safe in the hands of a surgeon, and in a fair way to have everything done for it that was possible.

- VIII. Explain and illustrate the following terms in French prosody—

Assonance, rime féminine, rime masculine, rime croisée, rime plate, rondeau, ballade, triolet.

- IX. Give the primitive tenses of mourir, vouloir, naître, aller.

- X. Base syntactical rules on a comparison of the following sentences—

a. { Je lui ai rendu tous les services que j'ai dû.  
      { J'ai payé les sommes que j'ai dues.

- b. { Je suppose qu'il lise ce livre.  
 { Je suppose qu'il lit le livre que vous lui avez prêté.

Ordinary Exam.  
 B.A.  
 Third Year.  
 November, 1890.

## FRENCH (Honour Paper).

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate, with notes on the italicised words—

- (a) Mais n'allez point aussi ; sur les pas de *Brébeuf*,  
 Même en une *Pharsale*, entasser sur les rives  
 "De morts et de mourants cent montagnes plaintives."  
 Prenez mieux votre ton. Soyez simple avec art,  
 Sublime sans orgueil, agréable sans fard.  
 N'offrez rien au lecteur que ce qui peut lui plaire.  
 Ayez pour la cadence une oreille sévère :  
 Que toujours dans vos vers le sens coupant les mots  
 Suspende l'*hémistiche*, en marque le repos.
- (b) Juvénal, élevé dans les cris de l'école,  
 Poussa jusqu'à l'excès sa mordante hyperbole.  
 Ses ouvrages, tout pleins d'affreuses vérités,  
 Etincellent pourtant de sublimes beautés :  
 Soit que, sur un *écrit arrivé de Caprée*,  
 Il brise de Séjan la statue adorée ;  
 Soit qu'il fasse au conseil courir les sénateurs,  
 D'un tyran soupçonneux pâles adulateurs ;  
 Ou que, poussant à bout la luxure latine,  
 Aux *portefeuille* de Rome il vende *Messaline*.
- (c) Thespis fut le premier qui, barbouillé de lie,  
 Promena par les bourgs cette *heureuse folie* ;  
 Et, d'acteurs mal ornés chargeant un tombereau,  
 Amusa les passants d'un spectacle nouveau.
- (d) Souvent dans son orgueil un subtil ignorant  
 Par d'injustes dégoûts combat toute une pièce,  
 Blâme des plus beaux vers la noble hardiesse.  
 On a beau réfuter ses vains raisonnements ;  
 Son esprit se complaît dans ses faux jugements ;  
 Et sa faible raison, de clarté dépourvue,  
 Pense que rien n'échappe à sa débile vue.  
 Ses conseils sont à craindre ; et, si vous les croyez,  
 Pensant fuir un écueil, souvent vous vous noyez.



Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
Third Year,  
November, 1890.

II. Translate, explaining the connection of the passage with the plot of *Le Misanthrope*—

C'est par là seulement que, dans tous les esprits,  
Vous pouvez réparer le mal de vos écrits,  
Et qu'après cet éclat qu'un noble cœur abhorre,  
Il peut m'être permis de vous aimer encore.

*Cél.* Moi, renoncer au monde avant que de vieillir,  
Et dans votre désert aller m'ensevelir !

*Al.* Et s'il faut qu'à mes feux votre flamme réponde,  
Que vous doit importer tout le reste du monde ?  
Vos désirs avec moi ne sont-ils pas contents ?

*Cél.* La solitude effraye une âme de vingt ans.  
Je ne sens pas la mienne assez grande, assez forte,  
Pour me résoudre à prendre un dessein de la sorte.  
Si le don de ma main peut contenter vos vœux,  
Je pourrai me résoudre à serrer de tels nœuds ;  
Et l'hymen. . . .

*Al.* Non. Mon cœur à présent vous déteste,  
Et ce refus lui seul, fait plus que tout le reste.

III. Give instances of archaisms in *Le Misanthrope*.

IV. Translate—

(a) Les grands édifices, comme les grandes montagnes, sont l'ouvrage des siècles. Souvent l'art se transforme qu'ils pendent encore, *pendent opera interrupta* ; ils se continuent paisiblement selon l'art transformé. L'art nouveau prend le monument où il le trouve, s'y incruste, se l'assimile, le développe à sa fantaisie, et l'achève s'il peut. La chose s'accomplit sans trouble, sans effort, sans réaction, suivant une loi naturelle et tranquille. C'est une greffe qui survient, une séve qui circule, une végétation qui reprend. Certes, il y a matière à bien gros livres, et souvent histoire universelle de l'humanité, dans ces soudures successives de plusieurs arts à plusieurs hauteurs sur le même monument. L'homme, l'artiste, l'individu, s'effacent sur ces grandes masses sans nom d'auteur ; l'intelligence humaine s'y résume et s'y totalise. Le temps est l'architecte, le peuple est le maçon.

(b) Louis XI. alla se rasseoir, et dit avec un sourire :

" Ah ! ici ils n'en sont encore qu'aux baillis."

En cet instant Olivier Le Daim rentra. Il était suivi de deux pages qui portaient les toilettes du roi ; mais ce qui frappa Louis XI., c'est qu'il était en outre accompagné du prévôt de Paris et du chevalier du guet, lesquels

paraissaient consternés. Le rancuneux barbier avait aussi l'air consterné, mais content en dessous. C'est lui qui prit la parole :

“Sire, je demande pardon à Votre Majesté de la calamiteuse nouvelle que je lui apporte.”

Le roi, en se tournant vivement, écorcha la natte du plancher avec les pieds de sa chaise :

“Qu'est-ce à dire ?

—Sire, reprit Olivier Le Daim avec la mine méchante d'un homme qui se réjouit d'avoir à porter un coup violent, ce n'est pas sur le bailli du Palais que se rue cette sédition populaire.

—Et sur qui donc ?

—Sur vous, sire.”

V. Translate—

Fleur mourante et solitaire,  
 Qui fus l'honneur du vallon,  
 Tes débris fonchent la terre,  
 Dispersés par l'aquilon ;  
 La même faux nous moissonne,  
 Nous cédon's aux même dieu :  
 Une feuille t'abandonne,  
 Un plaisir nous dit adieu.  
 L'homme perdant sa chimère,  
 Se demande avec douleur  
 Quelle est la plus éphémère  
 De la vie ou de la fleur.

VI. Translate into French—

It is difficult to imagine a grander and more magnificent career ; and his name ranks among the few chosen examples of human achievement. And yet it was not only an unhappy life ; it was a poor life. We expect that such an overwhelming weight of glory should be borne up by a character corresponding to it in strength and nobleness. But that is not what we find. No one ever had a greater idea of what he was made for, or was fired with a greater desire to devote himself to it. He was all this. And yet being all this, seeing deep into man's worth, his capacities, his greatness, his weakness, his sins, he was not true to what he knew. He cringed to such a man as Buckingham. He sold himself to the corrupt and ignominious Government of James I. He was willing to be employed to hunt to death a friend like Essex, guilty, deeply guilty to the State, but to Bacon the most loving and generous of benefactors.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

With his eyes open he gave himself up without resistance to a system unworthy of him ; he would not see what was evil in it, and chose to call its evil good ; and he was its first and most signal victim.

VII.

- (a) Explain the terms *Langue d'oc* and *langue d'oïl*.
- (b) Give examples of prosthetic, epenthetic, and epithetic letters added to primitive words.
- (c) Derive from Latin—*aimerai, être, vais, irai, aller, eût, aucun, ceux, rien, même*.

VIII. Mention any important literary work written by each of the following :—*Corneille, Pascal, Chateaubriand, Voltaire, Montesquieu*.

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**FRENCH HISTORY (Pass and Honour Paper).**

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. State briefly what you know about—The Edict of Nantes ; The States General ; The Conspiracy of Cinq-Mars ; The Fronde ; The Peace of Nimeguen ; The Camisards ; The Jansenists ; Law's Mississippi Scheme ; Necker's *Compte Rendu* ; The Oath of the *Jeu de Paume* ; The Girondists ; The Day of the Sections.
- II. Write short memoirs of—*Sully ; Richelieu ; Turenne ; Voltaire ; Robespierre*.  
*Additional questions for "Honour" Candidates.*
- III. Examine the causes of the Great French Revolution.
- IV. Indicate the merits and defects of *Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution*.
- V. Give an account of the parts taken by the following persons in the French Revolution :—*Mirabeau ; Marat ; Desmoulin ; Siéyès ; Roland*.
- VI. For what are the following dates memorable ?—
  - (a) 4 août 1789 ;
  - (b) 9 thermidor an II. ;
  - (c) 18 fructidor an V.

## GERMAN (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

Time—Three hours.

## I. Translate—

*Maria.* Ihr liebt mich, sagt ihr. Ich glaub' es gerne, und hoffe mit euch glücklich zu sein, und euch glücklich zu machen.

*Weislingen.* Ich fühle nichts, als nur daß ich ganz dein bin. (Er umarmt sie.)

*Maria.* Ich bitte euch, laßt mich. Einen Kuß hab' ich euch zum Gottespfennig erlaubt; ihr scheint aber schon von Dem Besitz nehmen zu wollen, was nur unter Bedingungen euer ist.

*Weislingen.* Ihr seid zu streng, Maria! Unschuldige Liebe erfreut die Gottheit, statt sie zu beleidigen.

*Maria.* Es sei! Aber ich bin nicht dadurch erbaut. Man lehrte mich, Liebesfesseln sein wie Ketten, stark durch ihre Verwandtschaft, und Mädchen, wenn sie liebten, sei'n schwächer als Simson nach Verlust seiner Locken.

*Weislingen.* Wer lehrte euch das?

*Maria.* Die Abtissin meines Klosters. Bis in mein sechszehntes Jahr war ich bei ihr, und nur mit euch empfind' ich das Glück, das ich in ihrem Umgang genoss. Sie hatte geliebt, und durfte reden. Sie hatte ein Herz voll Empfindung! Sie war eine vortreffliche Frau.

*Weislingen.* Da glich sie dir! (Er nimmt ihre Hand.) Wie wird mir's werden wenn ich euch verlassen soll!

*Maria* (zieht ihre Hand zurück). Ein bißchen eng, hoff ich; denn ich weiß, wie's mir sein wird. Aber ihr sollt fort.

*Weislingen.* Ja, meine Theuerste, und ich will. Denn ich fühle, welche Seligkeiten ich mir durch dies Opfer erwerben. Segnet sei dein Bruder, und der Tag, an dem er auszog, mich zu fangen!

## II. Translate—

Ich bin so krank, so schwach. Alle meine Gebeine sind hohl. Ein elendes Fieber hat das Mark ausgefressen. Keine Ruh' und Raht, weder Tag noch Nacht. Im halben Schlummer gültige Träume. Die vorige Nacht begegnete ich Gögen im Wald. Er zog sein Schwert und forderte mich heraus. Ich sagte nach meinem, die Hand verjahte mir. Da stieß er's in die Erde, ich mich verächtlich an und ging hinter mich. Er ist gefangen, und ich zittere vor ihm. Ender Mensch! Dein Wort hat ihn zum Tode verurtheilt, und du behst vor seiner Traumgestalt, wie ein Missethäter! — Und soll er sterben? — Göß! Göß! — Wir Menschen führen uns nicht selbst; bösen Geistern ist Macht über uns gelassen, daß sie ihren höllischen Muthwillen an unserm Verderben üben. (Seht sich.) — Matt! Matt! Wie sind meine Nägel so blau! — Ein kalter, kalter, bergender Schweiß lähmt mir jedes Glied. Es dreht mir Alles vor'm Gesicht. Könn't ich schlafen!

Ordinary Exam.,  
B. A.  
Third Year,  
November, 1880.

### III. Translate—

O so laß euch froh begrüßen,  
Kinder der verjüngten Au!  
Euer Kelch soll überfließen  
Von des Nektars reinstem Thau.  
Tauchen will ich euch in Strahlen,  
Mit der Iris schönstem Licht  
Will ich eure Blätter malen,  
Gleich Aurorens Angeischt.  
In des Lenzes heiterm Glanze  
Lebe, jede zarte Brust,  
In des Herbstes welkem Kranze  
Meinen Schmerz und meine Lust.

### IV. Translate—

Aber plötzlich zerreißt der Flor. Der geöffnete Wald gibt  
Ueberraschend des Tags blendendem Glanz mich zurück.  
Unabsehbar ergießt sich vor meinen Blicken die Ferne,  
Und ein blaues Gebirg endigt im Dufte die Welt.  
Tief an des Berges Fuß, der gählings unter mir abstürzt,  
Wallet des grünlichten Stroms fließender Spiegel vorbei.  
Endlos unter mir seh' ich den Aether, über mir endlos,  
Blicke mit Schwindeln hinauf, blicke mit Schauern hinab.  
Aber zwischen der ewigen Höh' und der ewigen Tiefe  
Trägt ein geländerter Steig sicher den Wandrer dahin.  
Lachend stehen an mir die reichen Ufer vorüber.  
Und den fröhlichen Fleiß rühmet das prangende Thal.

### V. Translate—

Am Sonntag Vormittag wurde sie eingebettet in die Tiefe  
ihres Grabes, das fast unmittelbar neben dem ihres Schwieger-  
sohnes gelegen ist. Ihr geistlicher Schwiegersohn, der auch  
ihren Gemahl zur letzten Ruhe begleitete, sprach an ihrem  
Sarge von der Liebe und dem Leid, der Geduld und dem  
Glauben ihres langen Lebens; dann küßten wir sie zum letzten-  
mal und die kleinen Kinder stellten sich auf die Fußspitzen, um  
ihre Lippen auf die treuen Großmutterhände drücken zu können.

Während der Sargdeckel aufgelegt wurde und unsere Thränen  
reichlicher flossen, ertönte unten, von der fürstlichen Kapelle  
gespielt, des frommen Mendelssohn schönes Lied: „Es ist  
bestimmt in Gottes Rat, daß man vom Liebsten, was man hat,  
muß scheiden“, und, als der Leichenzug sich in Bewegung gesetzt  
hatte, wie sie es zuvor angeordnet, der Choral: „Ach bleib mit  
Deiner Gnade.“

### VI. Translate into German—

When this period of miserable restraint—alleviated by  
certain ardent friendships, and by the secret practice of  
poetry, including the composition of *The Robbers*—came  
to an end, Schiller was gazetted, in 1780, surgeon to the  
'Auge' regiment of grenadiers quartered at Stuttgart. But  
the publication of *The Robbers*, and Schiller's clandestine

visits to Mannheim to see its performance on the stage, incurred the lasting displeasure of the Duke. Schiller was put under arrest, and seized that opportunity of enforced leisure to begin a new drama, *The Conspiracy of Fiesco*. Matters had become intolerable between the Duke and the poet; and in October, 1782, 'empty in purse and hope,' as he describes himself, but with youth and genius on his side, he stole away, accompanied by one Streicher, a comrade who loved him and foresaw his fame, to Mannheim. Eleven years were to pass before he saw his early home again.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890

VII. Distinguish the following pairs of words :—

Der Thor — Das Thor.

Der See — Die See.

Das Gift — Die Gift.

VIII. How are ordinal, fractional, and multiplicative numerals formed in German? Give illustrations.

X. Explain the force of the prefixes *ge-*, *ent-*, *un-*, and the suffixes *-haft*, *-bar*, *-sam*, and illustrate your answer by reference to derivative substantives, and verbs.

### GERMAN. (Honour Paper.)

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

Und mich ergreift ein längst entwöhntes Sehnen  
Nach jenem stillen ernsten Geisterreich;  
Es schwebet nun in unbestimmten Tönen  
Mein lächelnd Lied, der Aeolsharfe gleich;  
Ein Schauer faßt mich, Thräne folgte den Thränen,  
Das strengste Herz es fühlt sich mild und weich;  
Was ich besitze seh' ich wie im Weiten,  
Und was verchwand wird mir zu Wirklichkeiten.

II. Translate—

Margarete.

Das ist alles recht schön und gut;  
Ungefähr sagt das der Pfarrer auch,  
Nur mit ein bißchen andern Worten.

Faust.

Es jagens aller Orten  
Alle Herzen unter dem himmlischen Tage,  
Jedes in seiner Sprache;  
Warum nicht ich in der meinen?

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

Margarete.

Wenn mans so hört, möchts leidlich scheinen,  
Steht aber doch immer schief darum;  
Dein du hast kein Christenthum.

Faust.

Liebes Kind!

Margarete.

Es thut mir lang schon weh,  
Daß ich dich in der Gesellschaft seh.

Faust.

Wie so?

Margarete.

Der Mensch, den du da bei dir hast,  
Ist mir in tiefer, innerer Seele verhaßt;  
Es hat mir in meinem Leben  
So nichts einen Stich ins Herz gegeben,  
Als des Menschen widrig Gesicht.

Faust.

Liebe Puppe, fürcht' ihn nicht!

III. Translate—

Deutschlands schlimmer Genius war es, der ihm gerade in dieser bedenklichen Epoche, wo nur eine geschmeidige Klugheit und ein mächtiger Arm den Frieden des Reichs retten konnte, einen Rudolph zum Kaiser gab. In einem ruhigern Zeitpunkt hätte der deutsche Staatskörper sich selbst geholfen, und in einer mythischen Dunkelheit hätte Rudolph, wie so viele Andre seines Ranges, seine Blößen versteckt. Das dringende Bedürfniß der Tugenden, die ihm fehlten, riß seine Unfähigkeit ans Licht. Deutschlands Lage forderte einen Kaiser, der durch eigne Hilfsmittel seinen Entscheidungen Gewicht geben konnte, und die Erbstaaten Rudolphs, so ansehnlich sie auch waren, befanden sich in einer Lage, die den Regenten in die äußerste Verlegenheit setzte.

IV. Translate—

Der nahe niederländische Krieg schien sich nun auf deutschen Boden spielen zu wollen, und wem ein uner schöplicher Zunder lag hier für ihn bereit! Mit Schrecken sah das protestantische Deutschland die Spanier an dem Unter Rhein festen Fuß gewinnen mit noch größerem das katholische die Holländer über die Reichsgrenzen durchbrechen. Im Westen sollte sich die Rhine entzünden, welche längst schon das ganze Deutschland unterhält — nach den westlichen Gegenden waren Furcht und Erwartung hingeneigt — und aus Osten kam der Schlag, der sie in Flammen setzte.

V. Translate—

Mein Herz, mein Herz ist traurig,  
Doch lustig leuchtet der Mai;  
Ich stehe, gelehnt an der Linde,  
Hoch auf der alten Wastei.

Da drunten fließt der blaue  
 Stadtgraben in stiller Ruh';  
 Ein Knabe fährt im Rahne,  
 Und angelt und preist dazu.

Jenseits erheben sich freundlich,  
 In winziger, bunter Gestalt,  
 Lusthäuser und Gärten und Menschen,  
 Und Döfen und Wiesen und Wald.

Die Mägde bleichen Wäsche,  
 Und springen im Gras herum;  
 Das Mühlrad stäubt Diamanten,  
 Ich höre sein fernes Gefumm'.

Am alten grauen Thurme  
 Ein Schilderhäuschen steht;  
 Ein rothgeröcker Bursche  
 Dort auf und nieder geht.

Er spielt mit seiner Flinte,  
 Die funkelt im Sonnenroth,  
 Er präsentiert und schultert —  
 Ich wöhl', er schößte mich todt.

Ordinary Exam.  
 B.A.  
 Third Year.  
 November, 1890.

VI. Translate—

Nun ist es Herbst, die Blätter fallen,  
 Den Wald durchbraust des Scheidens Weh;  
 Den Lenz und seine Nachtigallen  
 Verjäumt' ich auf der wüsten See.  
 Der Himmel schien so mild, so helle,  
 Verloren ging sein warmes Licht;  
 Es blühte nicht die Meereswelle,  
 Die rohen Winde sangen nicht.  
 Und mir verging die Jugend traurig,  
 Des Jünglings Wonne blieb verjäumt!  
 Der Herbst durchweht mich trennungsjaurig,  
 Mein Herz dem Tod entgegenräumt.

VII. Translate into German—

If the elder daughter had not the celebrated beauty of Olivia, yet she was well-made, lively, and rather impetuous: she everywhere showed herself active and lent a helping hand to her mother in all things. To put Frederica in the place of Primrose's Sophia was not difficult; for little is said of the latter, it is only taken for granted that she is amiable; and this girl was amiable indeed. Now as the same occupation and the same situation, wherever they may occur, produce similar, if not the same effects, so here too many things were talked about, many things happened, which had already taken place in the Wakefield family. But when at last a younger son, long announced and impatiently expected



Ordinary Exams,  
B.A.,  
Third Year,  
November, 1890.

by the father, at last sprung into the room, and boldly sat himself down by us, taking but little notice of the guests, I could scarcely help exclaiming, "Moses, are you here too!"

- VIII. (a) Give examples of the following "old-style expressions"—  
*Shro, Dero, Ew.*  
 (b) Write a note on the use of the dative case in German.  
 (c) Write sentences illustrative of the use of "the subjunctive of indirect statement."
- IX. 1. Compare Goethe with Schiller as (a) a dramatist; as (b) a lyric poet.  
 2. Write a short account of the literary merits of:  
 Lessing,  
 Heine.

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## GERMAN HISTORY (Pass and Honour Paper).

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Three hours.

*Questions marked \* need not be attempted by any but "honour" candidates.*

- \* I. What do we learn from Tacitus concerning the social system of the Germans in his time?
- \* II. Give an account of the struggle between the Romans and the Germans from the time of Julius Caesar to that of Marcus Aurelius.
- \* III. Write a short essay on Charlemagne's ability as an organiser and administrator.
- IV. Who was the founder of the Hohenstaufen family, and who was the last Hohenstaufen King in Germany? Review the relations of Germany with Italy during the existence of this dynasty.
- V. What was the "Golden Bull" of Charles IV.? Explain its political importance.
- VI. State what you know about—The Guelphs and Ghibelines; The Pfahlbürger and Ausbürger; The Taborites and Calixtins; The Eidgenossen; The Schmalkaldic League.

- \*VII. What was the origin of The Thirty Years' War? Mention some of its most distinguished generals. Describe one or two of its most remarkable incidents.
- VIII. Examine the claim of Frederick II. of Prussia to the title, Great.
- IX. Give a short account of the German Constitution as established in 1871.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

NOVEMBER, 1890.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF B.Sc.

FIRST YEAR.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
First Year,  
November, 1890.

LATIN }  
GREEK } No Candidates.  
FRENCH }  
GERMAN }

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 & PHYSIOLOGY } The same papers as set  
PRACTICAL BIOLOGY & } for the First Year of  
PHYSIOLOGY } the M.B. Degree.

PRACTICAL } The same paper as set for the First Year of  
CHEMISTRY } the M.B. Degree.

CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

[*F.B.*—Candidates are expected to write formulae and equations  
wherever possible.]

- I. A certain volume of sulphur dioxide measured at  $0^{\circ}C$  and 760 *m.m.* is dissolved in water and oxidized to sulphuric acid. On adding barium chloride, 10.438 grammes barium sulphate are obtained. Find the volume of the sulphur dioxide, and also the volume of sulphuretted hydrogen it would be necessary to burn to produce it.

- II. Describe all the reactions involved in the ferrous sulphate test for nitric acid.
- III. Describe the general characteristics of the magnesium family of metals, and state the principal points of difference between them and the alkaline earth metals.
- IV. Give the formula of crystallized borax. From what variety of boracic acid may it be supposed to be derived, and how is this variety related to orthoboric acid? How is the latter prepared, and what are its uses?
- V. Given a piece of ordinary quartz, describe one method of obtaining pure silica from it, explaining all reactions.
- VI. Describe the simplest method of smelting an ore consisting of nearly pure galena. Explain also the principles upon which the smelting of lead ores, as carried out in this colony, depends.
- VII. Describe the preparation of potassium chromate and bichromate from chrome iron ore. What occurs when either of these substances is heated (*a*) with strong hydrochloric acid (*b*) with sulphuric acid and some easily oxidizable organic substance.
- VIII. Explain briefly the reasons for adopting  $H_2O$  as the formula for water in preference to any other.
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Ordinary Exam.  
B.Sc.  
Second Year.  
November, 1890.

SECOND YEAR, B.S.C.

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MATHEMATICS { The same papers both in Pass and in Honours as set for the Second Year, B.A.

PHYSIOLOGY  
PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY } The same papers as set in these subjects for the Second Year of the M.B. Degree.  
PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

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PURE MATHEMATICS. (Pass Paper).

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

Time—Three hours.

I. If  $u_n, v_n$  denote  $n^{\text{th}}$  terms of two infinite series in which all the terms are positive, prove that if the limit, when  $n = \infty$ , of  $\frac{u_n}{v_n}$  be finite, the series are both convergent or both divergent.

Hence or otherwise show that the series whose  $n^{\text{th}}$  term is

$$\frac{an^3 + bn^2 + c}{bn^5 + cn^3 + d}$$

is convergent.

II. State and establish the law of formation of the successive convergents to a continued fraction.

If  $\frac{p_n}{q_n}$  denotes the  $n^{\text{th}}$  convergent to the continued fraction—

$$\frac{1}{a + \frac{1}{b + \frac{1}{c + \frac{1}{a + \frac{1}{b + \frac{1}{c + \dots}}}}}}$$

Show that  $p_{n+3} = p_n(abc + a + b + c) - p_{n-3}$  &  $q_{n+3} = q_n(abc + a + b + c) - q_{n-3}$

III. Sum each of the following series to  $n$  terms :—

(a)  $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots$

(b)  $3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 + 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 + 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 + \dots$

IV. Prove that the *A.M.* of any number of unequal positive quantities is greater than their *G.M.*

If  $l = \frac{pa + qb}{p + q}$  show that  $l^{p+q} > a^p b^q$ ,  $p$  and  $q$  being positive integers.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
Second Year.  
November, 1890.

- V. A Railway Company receives from a contractor 10 carriage axles which have to be subjected to a certain test. One axle is selected at random and found to be defective. What is the probability that all the axles are defective?
- VI. Expand  $\cos \theta$  in a series of ascending powers of  $\theta$ , and hence find  $\cos 2^\circ$  correct to seven places of decimals.
- VII. From the expansion of  $\sin \theta$  and  $\cos \theta$  deduce the exponential values of  $\sin \theta$  and  $\cos \theta$ , and hence express  $\tan(\theta + \phi i)$  in the form  $a + \beta i$ .
- VIII. Show that
- $$\sin \alpha + \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{2\pi}{n}\right) + \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{4\pi}{n}\right) + \dots + \sin\left(\alpha + 2\frac{n-1\pi}{n}\right) = 0, \text{ and sum to infinity—}$$
- $$\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \frac{1}{2} \sin(\alpha + 2\beta) + \frac{1}{3} \sin(\alpha + 3\beta) - \dots$$

IX. Establish the relation

$$\sin \theta = \theta \left(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{\pi^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2^2\pi^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{3^2\pi^2}\right) \dots$$

**PHYSICS I. (Pass Paper).**

**LIGHT AND SOUND.**

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. A plane wave of light suffers reflection at a convex spherical surface, the front of the wave before reflection being perpendicular to the axis of the surface. Show that after reflection the wave will approximately diverge from a point, and find the position of this point.  
Describe some optical method of determining the radius of curvature of a convex spherical mirror.
- II. Show that, if a ray of light passes from air through a glass prism, it is always bent after refraction towards the thick end of the prism.

Ordinary Exam.,  
E.Sc.  
Second Year.  
November, 1890.

A glass prism is constructed so that it totally reflects any ray which enters it. Find the least refracting angle such a prism can have ( $\mu = \frac{3}{2}$ ).

- III. Obtain a formula giving the position of the image formed by a luminous point placed in front of a thin double convex lens in terms of the focal length of the lens and the distance of the luminous point.

Determine the position at which an object must be placed on one side of a given double convex lens in order that a real image may be formed at the minimum distance from the object.

- IV. Give a description of Ramsden's eyepiece and also of Huyghen's eyepiece, noting the particular purposes for which each is fitted.

Determine the magnifying power of a Ramsden's eyepiece when used as a microscope, if the distance of most distinct vision be 10 inches and the focal length of each lens 1 inch.

- V. Give a description of one of the methods by which the velocity of light has been experimentally determined.
- VI. Give a general description of the eye considered as an optical instrument.

A long-sighted person can see distinctly at a distance of 28 inches. What must be the nature and focal length of the lenses in a pair of spectacles which will enable him to see distinctly at a distance of 12 inches?

- VII. State the laws which govern the longitudinal vibrations of strings and rods.

Determine the frequency of the note emitted by an open organ pipe 8 ft. long, the density of air being .0013 under a barometric pressure of 30 inches. The specific gravity of mercury is 13.6.

- VIII. Give a general explanation of "Resonance." When a column of air resounds to a tuning-fork the intensity of the sound emitted is much greater than with the tuning-fork alone. How do you reconcile this with the doctrine of the conservation of energy?

Describe an experimental method dependent upon resonance for determining the velocity of sound in different gases.

## PHYSICS II. (Pass Paper).

Ordinary Exam.  
B.Sc.  
Second Year.  
November 1890.

## ELECTRICITY AND LIGHT.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. If an electrified ebonite rod be held near a gold leaf electroscope the leaves diverge. The plate of the electroscope being touched by the finger they collapse. On removing the finger, but without moving the rod, they diverge again, but not so much as before. Explain this and state the sign of the charge with which they diverge.
- II. What is Specific Inductive Capacity? Describe a method of comparing the specific inductive capacities of different substances?
- III. What is an astatic combination of magnetic needles? How is it that such a pair often points east and west?
- IV. Describe, with experimental details, the method of comparing the E.M.F.'s of two cells by "equal deflections."
- V. A galvanometer has 100 ohms resistance. When placed in a circuit and shunted with the  $\frac{1}{10}$ <sup>th</sup>,  $\frac{1}{100}$ <sup>th</sup>,  $\frac{1}{1000}$ <sup>th</sup> shunts respectively, what resistances must in each case be added to the circuit to prevent the current being altered? Sketch an arrangement of the various shunts and resistances so that the insertion of any shunt inserts also the proper resistance.
- VI. Show that the potential of a magnetic pole upon a uniform magnetic shell is equal to the strength of the shell multiplied by the whole number of lines of force which, emanating from the pole, are intercepted by the shell.
- VII. Give an account of Regnault's determination of the density of mercury at various temperatures.
- VIII. Sketch roughly the typical forms of different isothermals for a substance passing from the liquid to the gaseous state. Interpret your diagram so as to explain Andrews' "critical point."
- IX. Describe, with experimental details, a method of finding accurately the specific heat of a substance.



Ordinary Exam.  
B.Sc.  
Second Year,  
November, 1890.

## HONOUR PAPERS.

The Honour Papers in Physics for the Second Year of the B.Sc. were the same as the Third Year's Pass Papers on that subject.

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### CHEMISTRY. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.Sc., AND PROFESSOR RENNIE,  
M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Show how the valency of carbon may be deduced from the study of methane without any preliminary assumption as to the valency of hydrogen.
- II. How is iodoform prepared? Describe its chief properties.
- III. Give the chief arguments in favour of the accepted constitutional formula for acetic acid.
- IV. In what respects do cyanides and isocyanides differ from one another?
- V. Tell what you know of the chemical relations of uric acid.
- VI. Give examples of *optically active* organic compounds, and explain what is meant by the words italicised.
- VII. Give some account of the azo-derivatives of benzene.
- VIII. Discuss the analogies with (1) oxygen, (2) nitrogen, displayed by sulphur in its organic compounds.
- IX. In what ways do the halogens act on organic compounds in various circumstances? Give examples.

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### GEOLOGY I.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. What kinds of coal are found in Australia! How do they differ from each other?
- II. In what sense is the word "cleavage" used by geologists and mineralogists?
- III. Explain the terms *oolite*, *travertine*, *quartzite*, *dolomite*, *tuff*.
- IV. Draw a section showing *outlier*, *syncline*, *erosion-surface*, and *fault* (the last not affecting the superior beds).

- V. What are Joints in rocks ; how have they been produced ?
- VI. Name six common rock-forming minerals. Briefly describe the characteristics of each.
- VII. Clays are of various shades of blue, red, or black, &c. To what are these differences of colour usually due ?
- VIII. What are the component minerals of the following rocks :—  
Porphyritic felstone, trap, gneiss, marble, serpentine.
- IX. How may it be inferred that certain deposits were formed in shallow water ?
- X. Explain the difference between Pebbles and Nodules.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.Sc.  
Second Year.  
November, 1890.

## GEOLOGY II.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. In what rocks do ganoid fish, land-plants, fresh-water mollusca, birds, and mammals first appear ?
- II. Give a brief description of the Archæan rocks of South Australia.
- III. What is implied by the term Eocene ? In what part of Australia do beds occur which are referred to this age ?
- IV. Name six genera which belong to nearly all geological epochs.
- V. Give the zoological position and geological range of each of the following fossil groups or genera :—Nummulites, Criocerat, Orthoceras, Trigonia, Inoceramus, Conus, Labyrinthodonts, Tabulate Corals, Graptolites, Productus.
- VI. Describe briefly the rocks known as Carboniferous in New South Wales ; and what is there specially interesting as to their fossils ?
- VII. Describe a *Trilobite*. In what rocks do Trilobites occur ?
- VIII. A sample of fossiliferous limestone may be either Upper Silurian or Carboniferous. How might you determine its geological age ?

# THIRD YEAR B.S.C.

## MATHEMATICS I. DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS (Pass Paper).

J. H. MACFARLAND, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define a differential co-efficient. What does it measure? What does its sign indicate?  
Investigate from your definition the differential co-efficients of  $e^x$ ,  $\sin x$  and  $\tan x$ .
- II. Find the differential co-efficients with respect to  $x$  of  
(i.)  $\sin^{-1} \sqrt{1-x}$ . (ii.)  $\log (\cos x)$ .  
(iii.)  $\frac{\tan x - 1}{\sec x}$  (iv.)  $\frac{(x^2 + a^2)^3}{(x^2 - a^2)^3}$  (v.)  $x^x$ .
- III. Find the  $n^{\text{th}}$  differential co-efficient of  $\sin x$ .  
If  $y = e^{-x} \sin x$  prove that  $\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} + 4y = 0$ .
- IV. State Maclaurin's Theorem for the expansion of any function of  $x$  in ascending powers of  $x$ , explaining the symbols you use.  
Expand  $\log (1 + \tan x)$  in powers of  $x$  to three terms.
- V. Prove that when a function of one independent variable has a maximum or minimum value the differential co-efficient of the function with respect to the variable vanishes or is infinite.  
Find the maximum or minimum values of  
(i.)  $4x^3 - 21x^2 + 18x - 1$ .  
(ii.)  $\sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta$ .
- VI. Explain the meaning of  $\int_0^a x dx$ , and find its value from your definition of its meaning.  
Show that  $\int_b^a \phi(x) dx = \int_c^a \phi(x) dx + \int_b^c \phi(x) dx$ .
- VII. Prove the formula for integration by parts.

Integrate  $x^2 \cos x$ ,  $x \sec^2 x$ .

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
Third Year,  
November, 1890.

VIII. Find the values of the following:—

$$(i.) \int_0^{1a} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \quad (ii.) \int \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x + 1} dx.$$

$$(iii.) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^6 + a^6} \quad (iv.) \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2x \cos x dx$$

$$(v.) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\theta}{3 + 5 \cos \theta} \quad (vi.) \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta.$$

IX. Find a formula for the area between two radii vectores of a curve and the curve itself.

Find the area of a loop of the curve  
 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ .

X. Investigate a formula for the volume of a solid of revolution.

Find the volume generated by revolving the curve  
 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  about the axis of  $y$ .

## MATHEMATICS II. ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

(Pass Paper.)

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Draw the straight lines represented by the equations—  
 $4x + 3y - 7 = 0$  and  $12x - 5y + 4 = 0$ , and find the equations of the straight lines which bisect the angle between them.

Show that the two straight lines represented by the equation  $x^2 + 2\sqrt{7}xy + 3y^2 = 0$  make with one another an angle of  $45^\circ$ .

II. Find the equation of the tangent at the point  $x'y'$  on the circle  $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ .

Express the condition that the line  $ax + by + c = 0$  may touch this circle.

III. Find the condition that the line  $y = mx + c$  may touch the parabola  $y^2 = 4ax$ .

Normals are drawn to a parabola at the extremities of

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

any focal chord, and through their point of intersection a straight line is drawn parallel to the axis. Prove that this line bisects the focal chord.

IV. Define "conjugate diameters," and find the condition that the lines  $y = mx$ ,  $y = m'x$  may be conjugate diameters of the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ . Show that the difference of the eccentric angles of the two extremities of the above conjugate diameters, which are on the same side of the major axis, is a right angle.

V. Show that the difference of the focal distances of any point on a hyperbola is constant.

Show that the locus of the foci of a series of parabolas which pass through two given points and have their axes parallel to a given straight line is a hyperbola.

VI. Discuss the nature of a "Point of Inflexion" and determine the conditions which must be satisfied at such a point (rect. co-ordinates).

Examine the curve  $x^2y = (x^2 + a^2)(x^2 - a^2)$  for points of inflexion, and trace the curve.

VII. Show how to determine the co-ordinates of the centre and the radius of the circle of curvature at any point of a plane curve.

Find the radius of curvature at the origin of the curve

$$y^2(a - x) = x^2(a + x).$$

VIII. Discuss the nature of each of the following curves at the origin :—

$$(a) (y + x^2)^2 = x^3$$

$$(b) (y + x^3)^2 = x^7$$

$$(c) (x + y)^5 = ax^2y^2$$

## MATHEMATICS (Honour Paper). STATICS.

J. H. MACFARLAND, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. A system of forces acts in one plane on a rigid body : show that the system is in equilibrium if the sum of the moments of the system vanishes with respect to three points in the plane not in the same straight line,

Forces act along the four sides of a quadrilateral which can be inscribed in a circle: determine the conditions of equilibrium.

- II. Show that a system of forces acting on a rigid body can always be reduced to a force and a couple. When will the resultant couple be of least moment?

If  $G$  be the principal moment of the forces with respect to an origin  $O$ , and  $K$  the least principal moment: the locus of an origin the axis with respect to which is perpendicular to that of  $G$  is a plane, the normal to which through  $O$  intersects the central axis at right angles, and is divided by it in the ratio  $K^2 : G^2 - K^2$ .

- III. Briefly explain the graphic method of solving statical problems, taking as an illustration the funicular polygon formed by a string  $ABCDEF$  suspended from  $A$  and  $F$  and having equal weights suspended from  $B$ ,  $C$ ,  $D$ , and  $E$ . Show that the tangents of the inclinations of the successive portions of the string form an arithmetical progression.

Prove that in the above polygon, if the horizontal distances of the angular points from one another are equal, the points lie on a parabola.

- IV. Investigate the position of the centre of gravity of a plane area bounded by a curve given by an equation in polar co-ordinates, and two radii vectores drawn from the origin.

Find the centre of gravity of a loop of the lemniscate

$$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta.$$

- V. Find the relation of the power ( $P$ ) and the weight ( $W$ ) in a system of pullies in which each pully hangs from a fixed point by a separate string, one end being fastened to the pully above it and the other end to a fixed beam, and all the strings being parallel: the weights of the pullies being taken into account.

If the weights of the pullies are all equal, prove that the equilibrium will not be affected by increasing  $P$ ,  $W$ , and the weight of each pully by the same amount.

- VI. State the law of friction.

Prove that if in a machine the weight can be supported by the friction alone, then in raising the weight half the power at least is wasted in overcoming friction.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

- VII. A uniform flexible string is acted on by a central force ; form the equations of equilibrium.

If the string takes the form given by the equation

$$r^n = a^n \sec n \theta,$$

the centre of force being the origin, find the law of the force.

- VIII. Give Hooke's Law for the extension of an elastic string.

A heavy uniform elastic string of weight ( $W$ ) is placed round a smooth vertical cone whose semivertical angle is  $\alpha$  : show that it will descend a distance

$$a \cot \alpha \left( 1 + \frac{W}{2 \pi \lambda} \cot \alpha \right)$$

below the vertex, its natural length being  $2\pi a$ , and its modulus of elasticity  $\lambda$ .

- IX. Prove that a homogeneous sphere, attracting according to the law of nature, attracts an external particle in the same way as if the whole mass were collected at its centre.

Find also the attraction of the sphere on a particle inside the sphere.

Supposing the density of the earth to be uniform, and its diameter doubled, show that the acceleration at its surface would be double its present value.

- X. Define the gravitation potential of an attracting mass.

Express by its means the attraction resolved along any line.

Show that the potential cannot have a maximum or minimum value in empty space, and that the potential is constant inside a level surface which contains none of the attracting mass.

- XI. Forces  $X$ ,  $Y$ ,  $Z$  act along the three straight lines  $y = b$ ,  $z = -c$ ;  $z = c$ ,  $x = -a$ ;  $x = a$ ,  $y = -b$  respectively : prove that they will have a single resultant if  $a YZ + b ZX + c XY = 0$ , and that the equations to the line of action will be any two of the three

$$\frac{y}{Y} - \frac{z}{Z} + \frac{a}{X} = 0, \quad \frac{z}{Z} - \frac{x}{X} + \frac{b}{Y} = 0$$

$$\frac{x}{X} - \frac{y}{Y} + \frac{c}{Z} = 0.$$

**MATHEMATICS (Honour Paper).**

**PARTICLE DYNAMICS AND HYDROMECHANICS.**

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

Time—Three hours.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

- I. Define the hodograph of a moving point. State and prove its principal properties.

The hodograph of a point moving in a plane curve is the equiangular spiral  $r = e^{\cot \alpha \cdot \theta}$  referred to its origin. Prove that the resultant acceleration of the moving point makes a constant angle  $\alpha$  with the tangent to the curve in which it moves.

- II. Discuss the motion of a particle, initially at rest, under the action of an attractive force varying inversely as the square of the distance of the particle from a fixed point. Show that the motion is oscillatory, and determine the time of a complete oscillation.

Determine the number of seconds it will take for two spheres of metal, each weighing 750 lbs. and one foot in diameter, to come into contact under their gravitation, the centres being originally two feet apart. The mean density of the earth may be taken as 5.7.

- III. A particle being acted on by a central attraction  $P$ , which is a function of its distance from the centre of attraction, prove that for the path described—

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2u^2}$$

Find the law of force to the pole when the path is the cardioid,  $r = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ , and prove that if  $F$  be the force at the apse and  $v$  the velocity

$$3v^2 = 4aF.$$

- IV. A particle moves in a resisting medium under a central attraction; show that the equation to determine the orbit may be put in the same form as in the preceding example, but  $h$  is now variable.

Investigate the motion of a simple pendulum in a medium the resistance of which varies as the velocity of the bob.

- V. A particle moves under given force on a given smooth surface; show how to determine the motion and the pressure on the surface.



Ordinary Exam.  
B.Sc.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

A particle is projected with velocity  $V$  along a rough tube bent in the form of the plane curve  $y = \log \cos x$ , under no forces, starting at the point  $x = 0$ . Prove that the normal reaction at any point is

$$V^2 \cos x e^{-2\mu x}$$

- VI. Two heavy particles are connected by a string without weight. One particle is just dropped through a hole in a smooth horizontal plane and the other is projected on the plane at right angles to the string fully stretched. Find the least velocity of projection which will keep the particle from descending, and if the velocity of projection be less than this determine the motion of the descending particle.
- VII. Obtain a general formula in double integrals for determining the centre of pressure upon a plane area.  
A hollow cube filled with fluid is held with one of its diagonals vertical; find the centre of pressure on one of its lower faces.
- VIII. A hollow cylinder of infinite length is filled with air, a portion of which is disturbed in such a way that all the particles in any section, perpendicular to the axis, are under the same initial circumstances of displacement. Discuss the resulting motion.

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## MATHEMATICS. (Honour Paper).

### SOLID GEOMETRY.

J. H. MacFarland, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Find the perpendicular distance of a point from a plane. On which side of  $2x + 3y + 6z = 7$  is the point  $(2, 3, 6)$ ? Find the centre of a sphere of given radius which touches three planes whose equations are given. What is the locus of the centre when the radius is variable?
- II. Find the equations of the two circular sections of  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  which pass through the point  $(f, g, h)$ .

If the radii of these circular sections are equal show that the point  $(f, g, h)$  must lie on one of the principal planes which pass through the mean axis of the ellipsoid.

- III. Find the surface generated by a straight line which moves so as to always intersect three given non-intersecting straight lines.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.Sc.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

Prove that the equation

$$yz + zx + xy = a^2$$

represents a hyperboloid of revolution and find the equation to its real axis.

- IV. Investigate the equation to the tangent plane at a given point of a given surface.

Prove that if  $Ax + By + Cz = 1$  is a tangent plane to

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^n + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^n + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^n = 1 \text{ then will}$$

$$(Aa)^{\frac{n}{n-1}} + (Bb)^{\frac{n}{n-1}} + (Cc)^{\frac{n}{n-1}} = 1.$$

- V. Define a developable surface and explain what is meant by its edge of regression.

Find the developable surface of which the helix  $x = a \cos \theta$ ,  $y = a \sin \theta$ ,  $z = c\theta$  is the edge.

- VI. Define the osculating plane at any point of a curve in space and find its equation.

If the osculating plane at every point of a curve in space pass through a fixed point, prove that the curve is plane.

- VII. What is meant by the indicatrix at any point of a surface?

Show that the points on the surface

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = a^3$$

at which the indicatrix is a rectangular hyperbola all lie on a fixed circle.

- VIII. How is the curvature of a surface estimated? The radii of the principal sections of a surface are as 3 to 1, determine the nature of the normal section by a plane making an angle of  $30^\circ$  with that of the section of minimum curvature, (i.) when the surface is convex; (ii.) when it is not.

Show that the principal radii of curvature at any point  $P(x, y, z)$  of an ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
Third Year,  
November, 1896.

are given by the quadratic equation.

$$\frac{b^2c^2x^2}{p\rho - a^2} + \frac{c^2a^2y^2}{p\rho - b^2} + \frac{a^2b^2z^2}{p\rho - c^2} = 0,$$

where  $p$  is the perpendicular from the centre on the tangent plane at  $P$ .

IX. Determine the loci of the equations

(i.)  $r - a \sin \theta \cos \phi = 0$ ; (ii.)  $r \sin \theta - a \cos \phi = 0$ ;  
(iii.)  $\cos^2 2\phi + \cos^2 2\theta = 0$ .

X. Two conicoids  $A$  and  $B$  touch each other along a plane curve. A plane touching  $B$  in  $P$  meets  $A$  in a conic  $S$ . Show that the generators of  $B$  passing through  $P$  are tangents to  $S$ .

## MATHEMATICS (Honour Paper).

### PROBLEMS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Show geometrically or otherwise that if the point  $F$  lie on the polar with respect to a given circle of the point  $E$ , then the two circles, whose centres are  $E$  and  $F$ , and which cut the given circle orthogonally, also cut each other orthogonally.
- II. Show that in a triangle  
 $a^2 \cos 2(B - C) = b^2 \cos 2B + c^2 \cos 2C + 2bc \cos(B - C)$ .
- III. A rifleman fires at a target 5 feet square which has in the centre a circular bullseye two feet in diameter. If the chance of the bullet striking at any point is inversely proportional to the distance of that point from the centre of the target, show that the chance of hitting the bullseye is, compared with the chance of hitting the target at all,

$$\frac{\pi}{10 \log \cot \frac{\pi}{8}}$$

- IV. A heavy rectangle of weight  $W$  is suspended from a fixed point by a string fastened at the point  $B$ , and a weight  $W'$  is tied on at  $A$ . Show that if the diagonal through

$A$  be horizontal then  $2W \sin^2 a = W \cos 2a$ , where  $a$  is the inclination of  $BC$  to the horizontal.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

- V. A body is describing an ellipse whose semi-axes are  $a$  and  $b$  and eccentricity  $e$  under the action of a central force to one of the foci. Show that the greatest radial component of the velocity is  $\frac{2\pi b}{T} \frac{e}{\sqrt{1-e^2}}$  where  $T$  is the

periodic time of the body in its orbit.

- VI. An Arithmetical, a Geometrical, and a Harmonical Progression all have  $a$  and  $b$  for their first two terms; show that the  $(n+2)^{\text{th}}$  terms will be in Geometrical Progression

$$\text{if } \frac{b^{2n+2} - a^{2n+2}}{ba(b^{2n} - a^{2n})} = \frac{n+1}{n}$$

- VII. A cylindrical piece of wood of length  $l$ , sectional area  $a$ , and density  $\sigma$  is floating in a fluid of density  $\rho$  contained in a cylindrical vessel of sectional area  $A$ . If the wood be slowly pressed down till the top is level with the surface of the water, find an expression for the work done.

- VIII. Find the locus of the extremities of the equi-conjugate diameters of a system of confocal ellipses.

- IX. If a sphere, free to move, be placed at a certain point on the axis of a fixed circular disc, and if the particles of each attract one another according to the law of the inverse square, find the velocity with which the sphere will strike the disc.

## PHYSICS (Pass Paper).

### ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. If the area of a closed surface be divided into a large number of elements  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$  - - - - and the force of an external system attracting according to the law of the inverse square be computed over each elementary area, and the normal components of the forces across the elements be  $F_1, F_2$ , &c., then  $\sum F \cdot \sigma = 0$ .
- II. What is the principle of "Electric Images?" Use this principle to find the nature of the field due to an elec-

Ordinary Exam.  
B.Sc.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

trified point not far from the middle of a very large conducting plate connected with the earth.

What will be the nature of the field (on each side of the plate) if the plate is not connected with the earth?

- III. Show that, if a battery be used to charge a condenser, the energy stored up in the condenser is only half that developed by the battery. What becomes of the rest of the energy? Show that there would be less waste if a portion of the battery were first used to charge the condenser and then the whole battery put on afterwards. What would be the most economical way of all?
- IV. Describe, with experimental details, Kohlrausch's method of finding  $H$  by using a coil with a bifilar suspension.
- V. Discuss the analogy between the induction co-efficients (self and mutual) and the inertia constants of a medium whose particles are in a state of rotation. Explain how it is possible by interposing suitable coils in the circuit of the discharge of a Leyden jar to vary the period of its oscillation between very wide limits.
- VI. If  $A$  and  $B$  be the ends of a wire with one fault and  $R$   $S$  the resistances to a current sent from  $A$  when  $B$  is insulated and to earth respectively,  $R'$ ,  $S'$ , the corresponding resistances to a current sent from  $B$ , prove that  $R:S :: R':S'$ .

Prove also that the same result is true if there be two faults.

- VII. Explain how, by retaining in our expressions of electric and magnetic quantities, the factors denoting specific inductive capacity and permeability, the dimensions of these quantities become respectively identical, whether expressed in the electrostatic or electromagnetic system of units.

Describe some practical mode of finding ' $v$ '.

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## PHYSICS (Pass Paper).

LIGHT AND HEAT.

PROFESSOR LYLE, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain clearly the principle of interference, and show how it accounts for the rectilinear propagation of light.

- II. Describe a transmission diffraction grating, and how to use it to obtain a spectrum.

Give the elementary theory of the grating, and from the following data determine the wave length of the monochromatic light employed:—

The grating has 100 lines to the millimetre, and the 1st and 2nd images are found to be  $2^{\circ} 18'$  and  $4^{\circ} 35'$ , respectively, from the central image.

$$\sin 2^{\circ}18' = \cdot0401$$

$$\sin 4^{\circ}35' = \cdot0799$$

- III. The minimum deviation of a ray of light produced by passing through a prism of angle  $60^{\circ}$  is  $39^{\circ} 46' 30''$ . Determine the refractive index of the substance of prism having given—

$$L. \sin 49^{\circ}53' = 9\cdot8835104 \quad \log 1\cdot529 = \cdot1844075$$

$$L. \sin 49^{\circ}54' = 9\cdot8836168 \quad \log 1\cdot530 = \cdot1846914$$

$$L. \sin 30^{\circ} = 9\cdot6989700$$

Prove the formula you require to use.

- IV. Give and explain Huygens's construction for the paths of the two rays into which a ray of light falling in any direction on a crystal of Iceland spar is divided by refraction.

- V. Give short accounts of the different methods of obtaining a beam of plane polarized light.

Describe the construction of a Nicol's prism.

- VI. Describe Bunsen's calorimeter and the methods of preparing and using it.

One gram of ice in melting absorbs 79·4 units of heat and contracts 0·907 c.c. If 10 grams of a metal be heated to  $50^{\circ}$  c. and then dropped into the calorimeter, and cause a total contraction of 0·063 c.c., find the specific heat of the metal.

- VII. Explain what is meant by the term critical temperature.

Give an account of the apparatus used and the results obtained by Andrews in his researches on the form of the isothermals of carbonic dioxide.

- VIII. What is meant by an indicator diagram, and what by points, lines, and areas on it? Describe Carnot's reversible engine and give a graphical representation of the work done by it in a complete cycle.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.Sc.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

- IX. Describe fully any method by which the mechanical equivalent of heat has been determined.
- X. Give a short account of the molecular theory of gases. Deduce Boyle's Law and Avogadro's Law from the above theory.

**PHYSICS (Honour Paper).**  
**ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.**

PROFESSOR LYLE, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

*(Full marks will be given for two-thirds of this paper.)*

- I. Show that the potential of any one of a system of conductors situated in a dielectric space must be a linear function of the charges on them all, and hence that the charge on any one must be a linear function of the potentials of them all.

(a) In the case of two conductors, show that the energy of the system

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ q_{11} V_1^2 + 2q_{12} V_1 V_2 + q_{22} V_2^2 \}$$

where  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  are the potentials of the conductors.

(β) What are  $q_{11}$ ,  $q_{22}$ , and  $q_{12}$ , and show that  $q_{12}$  is negative and numerically less than either  $q_{11}$  or  $q_{22}$ .

(δ) If these two conductors be connected by a conducting wire so thin that its capacity may be neglected, show that there is a loss of energy to the system represented by

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{q_{11} q_{22} - q_{12}^2}{q_{11} + q_{22} + 2q_{12}} (V_1 - V_2)^2.$$

- II. Explain fully the theory of the bifilar suspension, and describe how the directive torsion couple per unit of deflection may be determined.
- III. Describe, and give the theory of, Thomson's Absolute Electrometer.
- IV. A galvanometer whose resistance ( $G$ ) is required, is joined up in circuit with a battery of negligible resistance and an auxiliary resistance of  $L$  ohms; a shunt of  $S$  ohms being between the terminals of the galvanometer. On

removing the shunt it is necessary, in order to reduce the deflection to its former value, to increase  $R$  to  $R'$ , show that

$$G = S \frac{R' - R}{R}.$$

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

- V. What are the causes that in general prevent the accurate determination of the resistance of an electrolyte by the ordinary methods?

Describe some methods by which the resistance of an electrolyte may be determined.

- VI. Define the term *coefficient of self-induction*, or *inductance* of a circuit, and describe how Wheatstone's Bridge may be arranged to show the effects of self-induction at making and at breaking an electric circuit.

Describe any other methods of exhibiting these self-induction effects.

- VII. Describe Ruhmkorff's coil, and explain clearly how in it the injurious effect of self-induction is obviated.

What would be the effect of putting a condenser in the secondary circuit of a Ruhmkorff's coil.

- VIII. Describe how to compare two very low resistances.

- IX. Describe the construction of a shunt dynamo, and express its economic coefficient in terms of known quantities, supposing that it is working through an external resistance  $R$ . The economic coefficient is defined as the ratio of the useful electric energy developed in the external circuit to the whole electric energy developed.

- X. If  $R$  be the ohmic resistance and  $L$  the inductance of a circuit composed entirely of non-magnetic material prove the following fundamental equation, giving the current  $C$  in terms of the impressed *EMF*  $E$  and the time  $t$ .

$$E = RC + L \frac{dC}{dt}$$

If  $E$  be periodic  $= E_0 \sin nt$ , solve the equation for  $C$ , and prove that the mean square of the current strength is

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{E_0^2}{R^2 + n^2 L^2}$$

- XI. Describe how you would determine, *accurately*, the angle of dip, and give your reasons for each step.



Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

- XII. Describe how you would determine the horizontal force of the earth's magnetism, and prove any formulæ you may require to use.

**PHYSICS (Honour Paper).**  
**THERMODYNAMICS AND LIGHT.**

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A., AND R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Show that if light is incident on a plane of glass at any angle and two portions of it are refracted through it at angles  $r_1$  and  $r_2$ , the relative delay is
- $$t \times (\mu_1 \cos r_1 - \mu_2 \cos r_2)$$
- Where  $t$  = the thickness of the plate  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  the indices of refraction for the two rays.
- II. Describe the phenomenon of Newton's rings, and calculate an expression for their intensity.
- III. In what way did Fresnel solve the problem of the intensities of the reflected and refracted portions of a ray of light incident on a plane glass surface, and what assumptions did he make?
- IV. If a ray of circularly polarised light be incident on a glass surface, examine the nature of the reflected light.
- V. Light diverging from a centre  $A$  is allowed to pass through a small aperture, find a general expression in double integrals for the illumination at different points in a screen opposite the aperture.
- VI. Define Carnot's function, and explain the use Sir W. Thomson made of this to determine an absolute scale of temperature. Why is this scale termed "absolute?"
- VII. Determine the form of the equation to the adiabatic of a perfect gas. Hence show that the work done by a gas expanding adiabatically from volume  $V$  to an infinite extent is  $= \frac{k R T}{K - k}$ ,  $T$  denoting the initial absolute temperature, and  $K$  and  $k$  the specific heats.
- VIII. Prove that if the internal work of dilatation of any substance is nothing, the characteristic equation must be of the form  $p = T\phi(v)$

- IX. Discuss the experiments made by Joule and Thomson for comparing Thomson's absolute scale of temperature with the readings of an air thermometer. What was the general nature of the results obtained?

## PHYSICS (Honour Paper).

### GENERAL PAPER.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A., AND R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What is the ellipsoid of elasticity of a crystal? Show how it is possible to determine by its aid the possible directions of vibration of the particles in a given wave front and the rate of propagation of the wave.
- II. The frame of an electro-dynamometer is finished, and the fixed coils are wound with wire of resistance  $r_1$ . If the dynamometer—its coils being arranged in multiple arc—is to be used to measure the current in a circuit whose resistance outside of the dynamometer is  $R$ , what will be the best resistance to give to the suspended coil?
- III. Give a full description and explanation of Laurent's Polarimeter, and of the method of using it.
- IV. Write an essay on *one only* of the following subjects :—
- (1.) Theories of Magnetism.
  - (2.) The velocity of ether-waves.
  - (3.) Entropy and the dissipation of energy.
  - (4.) Determination of the wave-length of light.
  - (5.) Methods of determination of the value of the ohm in absolute measure.

## CHEMISTRY I. (Honour Paper).

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

- I. An unascertained weight of a hydrocarbon is found to yield, when burned in a current of oxygen, 0.88 grammes of carbon dioxide and 0.36 grammes of water.
- Calculate the weight of hydrocarbon used.
- Give the simplest formula indicated by the results.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.Sc.  
Third Year,  
November 1890.

- Describe (a) a physical method, (b) a purely chemical method, by which you could determine the correct multiple of this simplest formula.
- II. Criticise the statement that "not more than one hydroxyl group can be bound to one carbon atom without the immediate separation of water."
  - III. Write a paper on *one* of the following subjects:—  
(a) the nitro-paraffins; (b) the hydrazines; (c) the derivatives of cyanamide.
  - IV. Explain and exemplify Körner's method of distinguishing isomeric derivatives of benzene.
  - V. Discuss the chief methods for the formation of organic phosphines.
  - VI. Write a paper on closed chains containing two elements within the ring.
  - VII. Discuss the theory involved in the expression *molecular compounds*.
  - VIII. Give an account of Raoult's methods for the determination of the molecular weights of substances to which the ordinary physical methods are not applicable.

## CHEMISTRY II. (Honour Paper).

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

- I. State what you know of the preparation, properties, and decompositions of ethyl aceto-acetate, and how it can be utilized in the synthesis of other compounds.
- II. Describe the synthesis of "succino-succinic ether" and the action of bromine upon it. Discuss the phenomena of *desmotropism* in connection with this compound or with any others you may be acquainted with.
- III. State what you know of the preparation, constitution, and properties of the chrysoïdines and tropaeolines.
- IV. Give a brief general account of the methods by which Fischer has effected syntheses in the sugar group, and state the more important results of his investigations.
- V. State the more important discoveries of Wallach in his investigation on the terpenes.

- VI. Give the constitutional formulæ for pyridine and piperidine, and state clearly the reasons for adopting those formulæ.
- VII. Discuss the evidence in favour of adopting 9.1 as the atomic weight of beryllium.
- VIII. Discuss the action of sulphuric and nitric acid on metals in the light of thermal measurements.

### CHEMISTRY (Honour Paper).

#### QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Seven hours.

- I. Determine the percentage of potassium in the mixture of potassium chloride and potassium iodide before you, and deduce the percentages of potassium chloride and potassium iodide in the mixture.
- II. Determine the percentages of ferrous and ferric oxides in the mixture before you.

### CHEMISTRY (Honour Paper).

#### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Seven hours.

- I. Analyse qualitatively the substances marked *A*, *B*, and *C*, before you.
- (*a*) Sodium phosphomolybdate.
- (*b*) Potassium platinochloride and lithium carbonate.
- (*c*) Morphia, quinine, meconic acid, tartaric acid.

### PHYSIOLOGY I. (Honour Paper).

A. E. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D.

- I. Describe the methods that have been employed in the study of the movements of respiration. Detail the changes that are observed to occur in the depth and in the

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

rhythm of respiration on stimulation, or section, of the nerves involved in its nervous mechanism.

- II. There are stated to be accelerator, inhibitory, and depressor nerves connected with the mammalian heart. What is the evidence on which these statements are made? Trace back the nerves in question to their exit from the central nervous system. Do nerves having these characters exist in the frog?
- III. Write an account (*a*) of the production of heat in the animal body, and (*b*) of the regulation of the temperature in cold-blooded and warm-blooded animals.
- IV. What are the destinations of, and the influences that can be exerted through, the different nerve fibres contained in the cervical sympathetic nerve of man. What is the experimental evidence on which your statements are based?
- V. What relation do hæmoglobin, hæmatin, and hæmochromogen bear to each other?
- VI. Use the act of speaking as an illustration of the different bodily mechanisms employed in carrying out voluntary movements from the volition to the act, inclusive, and show the bearing that disturbances of those mechanisms of speech had on the early stages of the development of the doctrine of the localization of functions in the cerebral cortex.

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## PHYSIOLOGY II. (Honour Paper).

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Discuss the nature of the conditions which govern the passage of substances in solution from the intestines to the blood, and from the blood into the intestines, with the view of showing that purely physical processes will not account for all the facts. Compare the above events with those involved in the passage of fluids through the capillary walls to form lymph.
- II. Write an account of the manner in which the constituents of the bile are believed to be formed, of the changes that occur in them, and of their ultimate fate.

- III. State the evidence in favour of the existence of trophic nerves.
- IV. "Of all the automatic centres in the body the respiratory centre is the one whose independence is most obscured by the repeated effects of afferent nervous impulses." Discuss the points involved in this proposition.
- V. Describe, with the necessary diagrams, the structures which lie within the cochlear canal. To what extent is it possible to assign definite functions to the different parts of the organ of hearing?
- VI. Write a short epitome of Weismann's theory of heredity.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
Third Year,  
November, 1890.

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**PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY I. (Honour Paper).**

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Identify the specimens 1, 2, 3, &c.
- II. Examine and describe (with diagrams) the specimens P and Q. Indicate the parts of the body from which they have been prepared, and state the reasons for your answer.
- III. Ascertain the nature of the materials R. S. T.
- IV. What does the specimen V. show? Make a sketch under your highest power showing the features to which you wish to call attention.

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**PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY II. (Honour Paper).**

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—One and a half hour.

The specimen given to you is a product of the human body; ascertain its composition qualitatively. Detail the successive steps of the investigation and the inferences drawn therefrom.

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**PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY III. (Honours).**

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Make permanent preparations showing the characteristic

Ordinary Exam.  
B. Sc.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

features of (a) the wall of the cisterna lymphatica magna, and (b) fresh nerve tissue of the frog.

Make sketches of typical portions of your preparations, adding such explanatory notes as seem to you necessary.

- II. Take a tracing with the pendulum myograph showing the latent period of muscular contraction in the frog. Measure the duration of this in the tracing obtained.

### GEOLOGY. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR RALPH TATE, F.G.S., F.L.S., AND MR. R. ETHERIDGE.

Time—Three hours.

[You are permitted to attempt eight questions only. The value attached to each question is shown in brackets after the question.]

- I. In Field Geology, the observer may encounter a series of rocks which he is led to believe were originally fossiliferous, but now barren. Explain this, and give two or three causes which may have led to the phenomenon. (15)
- II. Give facts tending to prove the existence of the Trias in Australia, the geographical limits of the rocks in question, and mention six characteristic fossils. (15).
- III. Describe the geological operations which have taken place in the formation of an auriferous "Deep Lead," illustrating your description by reference to any known "lead" in Victoria or New South Wales. (10)
- IV. What is a Delta, and how formed? Cite three world-wide instances, and mention an Australian river, or confluence of rivers, which have formed a delta. (10)
- V. Describe the formation of, and work performed by, a *Glacier*, distinguishing between the terms lateral moraine, medial moraine, and terminal moraine. (10)
- VI. To what are the differences of colour of rocks usually due? (10)
- VII. Explain the origin of prismatic structure in rocks. What rocks more commonly exhibit it? Under what exceptional conditions is it developed in other, and what, kinds of rock? (15)

- VIII. Discuss the value of "Unconformabilities" and "Erosion-surfaces" as a basis of geological classification, illustrating your answer by reference to the Tertiary deposits in Australia. (15)
- IX. What is the mineralogical nature of the shelly tests of Mollusca? How does the nature affect their preservation in a fossil state? (10)
- X. Explain the meaning of the terms "loess" and "drift," as used in Geology. (10)

Ordinary Exam.  
B.Sc.  
Fifth Year.  
November, 1890.

### GEOLOGY, &c. (Honour Paper.)

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. What are mineral veins? How have they been formed, and what are their usual contents? Illustrate your answer by reference to some special district if possible.
- II. Give an outline of the geological history of the Cephalopoda or of the Actinozoa.
- III. In what Australian formations do plant-bearing beds occur? Briefly describe the characteristics of each flora.
- IV. Describe the rocks in South Australia which are classed as Cretaceous. Give your reasons for such classification.
- V. Make a blow-pipe 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.*)

### MINERALOGY. (Pass Paper).

MR. T. C. CLOUD, F.C.S., &c.

Time—Three hours.

#### SECTION I.

- I. Name the forms of the models (1-10) on the table, and the crystalline systems to which they belong, and give the names of four minerals in each system represented.
- II. Name the ten mineral species on the table.



## SECTION II.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.Sc.  
Third Year.  
November, 1980.

*(You may select any eight of the following questions.)*

- I. Draw a crystalline form of the cubical system, showing a combination of the faces of the cube and octohedron, and one form of the hexagonal system, showing a combination of the prism, pyramid, and terminal plane. The drawings not to be less than two inches high.
- II. What colours are given to beads of borax-glass by the oxides of nickel, cobalt, iron, manganese, copper, titanium, molybdenum, 1st, hot; 2nd, cold, when heated in the oxidizing flame, and when heated in the reducing flame of the blow-pipe.
- III. Name the minerals constituting Moh's scale of hardness with their chemical constitution, and give the numbers representing the hardness in each case.
- IV. Describe the physical characters and chemical constitution of four ores of lead, and give their chief blow-pipe reactions.
- V. Name a mineral containing cobalt as an essential constituent, and one in which nickel exists in large proportions, both of which minerals occur in South Australia. Describe the physical characters and chemical constitution of each.
- VI. Describe how you would distinguish between crystallized specimens of the following species if placed in your hands for examination, viz. :—Pyrite, marcasite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite.
- VII. Describe the physical characters and chemical constitution of the four chief mineral-species used as iron-ores, including their most important varieties.
- VIII. Describe the minerals—chabazite, harmotome, stilbite, and analcite, and give their chemical constitution.
- IX. Name and describe four species of anhydrous, and four species (other than zeolites) of hydrous silicates.
- X. Describe the physical characters and chemical constitution of the following :—Amethyst, opal, zircon, ruby, chrysolite.

## PALÆONTOLOGY. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR RALPH TATE, F.L.S., F.G.S., AND MR. R. ETHERIDGE.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

Time—Three hours.

*The value attached to a full answer is shown in brackets after each question.*

- I. Name the oldest known bird ; give its horizon and structural peculiarities. [10].
- II. What evidence have we for presuming the dingo or Australian wild dog to be indigenous? State what you know about the extinct Australian mammals. [10].
- III. Describe the structure of a simple rugose coral. Name any genera which probably grew in semi-reef-like masses, and give their horizons. [10].
- IV. Refer each of the following fossils to its geological horizon and zoological position :—*Ammonites radians*, *Cyathophyllum articulatum*, *Orthis calligramma*, *Hymenocaris Salteri*, *Halysites catenularis*, *Cucullæa Corioensis*, *Phacops caudatus*, *Productus Martini*, *Voluta antiscalaris*, *Spirigera reticularis*, *Trigonia semiundulata*, *Terebratula sacculus*, *Rhynchonella variabilis*, *Waldheimia grandis*, *Belterophon Jukesii*, *Stomatopora concentrica*, *Favosites Gothlandica*, *Placotrochus deltoideus*, *Lovenia Forbesi*. [20].
- V. To what geological epochs belong the chief limestone formations in Australia? Name the characteristic fossils of each. [10].
- VI. What Class of fossils are most useful in the identification of geological periods? Give the reason for your answer. [10].
- VII. Name the genera of Mollusca and the Class to which each belongs, by means of which you would be able to distinguish a lacustrine from a marine formation. State what you know of their range in time and space. [10].

NOVEMBER, 1890.

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**EXAMINATION FOR SIR THOMAS ELDER'S PRIZE  
IN PHYSIOLOGY AND CLASS EXAMINATION.**

*(For Students not studying for a Degree.)*

E. C. STIRLING M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What is the pulse? Why is it that there is usually no pulse in the veins? Under what circumstances may a venous pulse appear?
  - II. Explain by reference to the mechanical conditions under which the chest and its contents exist, why it is that the air flows in and out of the lungs in inspiration and expiration respectively. If a hole were made in the chest wall of a living animal, what result would follow? Explain clearly why this must be so.
  - III. Write an account of the nature, origin, use, and ultimate destination of lymph. What are the lacteals, and with what function are they associated?
  - IV. Enumerate the waste products of the body; where, and how are they formed. Through what agencies and by what channels are they severally eliminated? Why does the physiologist regard urea as an important substance?
  - V. Describe so much of the structure of the eye as will enable you to explain (with a diagram) how it is that it can be accommodated for vision at different distances. Offer some demonstrable proof of your statements.
-

NOVEMBER, 1890.

# HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

## FIRST YEAR SUBJECTS.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <p>1. LATIN, PART I.<br/>2. GREEK, PART I.<br/>5. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.<br/>6. PURE MATHEMATICS, PART I.<br/>7. PHYSICS, PART I.</p> | } | <p>The same papers as set for the First Year Pass of the B.A. Degree in these subjects.</p>  |
| <p>10. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY<br/>12. ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY, PRACTICAL ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY</p>                           | } | <p>The same papers as set for the First Year Pass of the B.Sc. Degree in these subjects.</p> |
| <p>3. FRENCH. The same paper (omitting History) as set for the Third Year Pass of the B.A. Degree in this subject.</p>                          |   |  |
| <p>4. GERMAN. No candidates presented themselves in this subject.</p>   |   |  |

## SECOND YEAR SUBJECTS.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <p>1. LATIN, PART II.<br/>2. GREEK, PART II.<br/>8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS<br/>9. LOGIC</p> | } | <p>The same papers as set for the Second Year Pass for the B.A. Degree in these subjects.</p> |
| <p>7. PHYSICS, PART II.<br/>11. ORGANIC &amp; PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY<br/>15. GEOLOGY</p>    | } | <p>The same papers as set for the Second Year Pass of the B.Sc. Degree in these subjects.</p> |

Higher Public  
Examination,  
November, 1890.

6. PURE MATHEMATICS,  
PART II.  
13. PHYSIOLOGY  
14. BOTANY  
16. THEORY & HISTORY  
OF EDUCATION

No candidates presented  
themselves in these subjects.

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### PRACTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain fully the reason for adding ammonium chloride in the third group in your analytical work.
  - II. What is the composition of the precipitates obtained in testing for magnesium and potassium respectively in the sixth group?
  - III. Analyse qualitatively the substances marked *A* and *B*.
-

NOVEMBER, 1890.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MUS. BAC.

FIRST YEAR

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC AND HARMONY.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Add bar lines, key signature, and time signature to the following. State what work the extract is from:—



II. Transpose the above melody a minor third higher. Add key signature and omit any unnecessary accidentals.

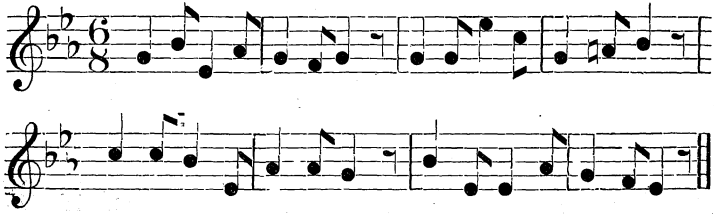
III. Fill in the chords indicated by the following figures. Should any combination require preparation or resolution precede or follow it by suitable chords. Show the root of each discord on a separate staff:

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
7	7 8	#6	7	6	4 6
#	5 3	5 4 3	#6 5	5 4	2
	4	3	#		

IV. (a) Write the scale of B minor in all forms. (b) Write its Tonic major.

V. Harmonize the following melody in four parts. Use vocal score, and figure the bass:

Ordinary Exam.,  
Mus. Bac.  
First Year,  
November, 1890.



VI. Analyse the following. Mark all passing notes with a cross:

VII. Add three upper parts to the following bass. Give the root of each discord upon a separate staff:

Ordinary Exam.  
Mus. Bac.  
First Year  
November, 1890.

COUNTERPOINT.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Add a Counterpoint of the second species above the following Canto Fermo (two parts).

II. Add parts for Tenor (1st species) and Bass (fifth species) below the above subject (three parts).

III. Place the above C. F. in the Bass an octave lower, and add parts for Tenor (4th species) and Treble (1st species) above (three parts).

IV. Add a part for Alto in the 3rd species above the following C. F. (two parts).

V. Transpose the above subject an Octave higher, and add one part below and one part above it, both in the first species (three parts).



Ordinary Exam.  
Mus. Bac.  
First Year.  
November, 1890

- VI. What is meant by the "false relation of the Tritone?"  
In the key of A major give—(a) two examples of the bad effect in 1st species; (b) two examples of the bad effect in the 2nd species; (c) two examples of the bad effect in the 3rd species.
- VII. Show how each of the examples of the Tritone you give in the preceding exercise may be corrected, without changing the harmony implied by your figures.

\* \* It is imperative that the Bass of each exercise be figured.

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Ordinary Exam.,  
Mus. Bac.  
Second Year,  
November, 1890.

(d) An unprepared chord of the  $\frac{7}{3}$  on the Subdominant  
Let each of the chords be preceded and followed by  
suitable progressions.

VI. Add parts for Treble, Alto, and Tenor to the following:—

6 6 6 #6 —  
— 5 6 7 4 3 — 5 4 — 4 ♯ -  
4 ♯2 ♯ 3 —

6 -  
7 6 6 6 6 - 4 - 7 6 7 - 4 — 8  
4 ♯3 3 3 5 4 - ♯2 — 3

VII. Discuss the derivation of each chord exemplified in question V.

VIII. Analyse the last twenty bars of the chorus "Help Lord" from Mendelssohn's *Elijah*. State the keys to which modulations are made.

## COUNTERPOINT, CANON AND FUGUE.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Say what the following will become when inverted—

- (a) a minor 13th;
- (b) a major 11th;
- (c) a major 9th.

II. "The tonal answer [to a fugue subject] appears to have been originally founded upon a feature of the ancient Church modes."—Higgs. Explain the above statement, writing out one or more of the modes referred to in illustration of your answer.

III. Briefly distinguish between the "strict" and "free" styles of composition.

Ordinary Exam.,  
Mus. Bac.  
Second Year  
November, 1890.

IV. What was the basis of the Greek musical system?

V. Would the following progressions be correct in Double Counterpoint at the 8th? If not, why not?

VI. To the following C.F. add parts for Bass and Treble, each in the third species (three parts):—

VII. Add parts for Bass (5th species) and Alto (1st species) to the above subject (three parts).

VIII. Transpose the above subject into the key of C minor, place in the Bass part, and add parts for Tenor (4th species), Alto and Treble (1st species). Four parts.

IX. Continue the following as a Double Counterpoint at the 10th below for at least twelve bars. The cadence may be free. Figure the bass:—

X. Give answers to the following subjects. State—

- (a) which are tonal;
- (b) which are authentic and which plagal.

Ordinary Exam.  
Mus. Bac.  
Second Year.  
November, 1880.

XI. Add a counter subject to any *one* of the above subjects.

## ACOUSTICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe briefly the mode of passage of a sound wave through the air. In what respects does one wave differ from another?
- II. You are given a narrow cylindrical jar, some water, a foot rule, and a tuning-fork whose rate of vibration you know. How would you determine the velocity of sound?
- III. How can it be proved experimentally that—the tension remaining the same—the number of vibrations of a string multiplied by its length is a constant quantity? What is the analogue to this in the case of a vibrating column of air?
- IV. Show that an organ pipe—not too wide—sounds, when closed at the top, the octave of the note it sounds when open? Show that the overtones of a closed pipe make respectively 3, 5, 7, &c., times as many vibrations as the fundamental tone.
- V. Why must a vibrating string be mounted on a proper sounding-board so as to obtain a full volume of sound? Will the resonance of the board be the same for all notes?
- VI. Explain the figures produced by scattering sand on a vibrating plate. Is there any connection between the

character of the figures and the pitch of the note produced?

Ordinary Exam.  
Mus. Bac.  
Second Year.  
November, 1890

Explain also the appearance on the surface of the water in a finger bowl when a wet finger is rubbed along the edge of the bowl.

- VII. Two sounds may make silence. What is the exact meaning of this rough statement of a physical fact? How would you exhibit the fact experimentally?
- VIII. What are combinational tones? To what are they due, and under what conditions are they most easily observed?

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### THIRD YEAR MUS. BAC.

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By order of the Council the Ordinary Examination for Third Year Students of the Mus. Bac. Degree was postponed until March, 1891.

Ordinary Exam.,  
Mus. Bac.  
Third Year.  
November, 1890.

NOVEMBER, 1890.

# JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN MUSIC.

## THEORY OF MUSIC.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

- I. How many dotted crotchets would two dotted semibreves be worth ?
- II. Some people describe the various kinds of notes we use as “quarter-notes,” “half-notes,” “whole-notes,” etc. What do they mean by these terms?
- III. Explain the meaning of the word Clef? Write over each of the following notes its alphabetical name :—



- IV. What is meant by “Essential sharps,” “Double sharp,” “Double flat.”? Write on music paper the notes  $B\sharp$ ,  $G\flat$ , and  $C\flat$ . Use the C Clef.
- V. Write the proper signatures of the keys of G minor, A major, F minor,  $G\sharp$  minor,  $D\flat$  major, B major.
- VI. (a) Re-write the following melody in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time :—



- (b) Re-write the following in  $\frac{3}{8}$  time :—



VII. Over the note A $\flat$  write (a) a minor 3rd, (b) a major 7th, (c) an augmented 4th, (d) a perfect 5th, (e) a minor 9th, (f) a diminished 7th.

VIII. State what each of the intervals mentioned in question VII. would become by inversion.

IX. Give the Italian equivalent for the following directions :—  
Very soft; increase the speed; hold; octave lower; as written

X. How many kinds of scales are there? Write one octave of each, beginning on the note B.

XI. Write four bars of  $\frac{3}{8}$  time as follows :—  
In the first bar write four notes and two rests;  
In the second bar write five notes and two rests;  
In the third bar write two notes and five rests;  
In the fourth bar write one note and four rests.

XII. Add time signatures to the following :—



XIII. Transpose the first melody (a) given in question VI. a minor second higher. Add proper key signature.

XIV. Add a part for Tenor to the following, using only common chords. What is wrong in the second bar?







IX. Add three upper parts to the following bass:—

Senior Public  
Examination  
in Music,  
November, 1890.

5 6 6 6 5 9 8 7 9 8 6 — 6 — 5 7 6  
4 3 # 2 5 4 — 3 5

5 — 7 6 6 5 6 7 — 4 3  
2 — 5 4 3

COUNTERPOINT.

X. Add a Counterpoint of the Fifth Species above the following C.F. :—

XI. Add a Counterpoint of the Second Species below the above C.F.:

XII. Point out any errors in the following :—

9 8 6

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

Senior Public  
Examination  
in Music,  
November, 1890.

- XIII. Name the writers of the following works—"Il Barbiere," "Figaro," "Les Huguenots," "St. Paul," "Acis and Galatea," "Der Freischütz." Say when each composer died
-

SEPTEMBER, 1890.

## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

## I. DICTATION.

Preliminary  
Examination  
September, 1890.

A great deal of talent | is lost in the world | for the want |  
of a little courage. | Every day | sends to their graves | a  
number of obscure men, | who have only remained in obscurity |  
because their timidity | has prevented them | from making a first  
effort, | and who, | if they could have been induced | to begin, |  
would in all probability | have gone some lengths | in the career  
of fame. | The fact is, | that to do anything in this world |  
worth doing, | we must not stand back | shivering and thinking  
of the cold and danger, | but jump in | and scramble through |  
as well as we can. | It will not do | to be perpetually  
calculating tasks, | and adjusting nice chances. | It did very  
well | before the flood, | where a man could consult his friends |  
upon an intended publication | for a hundred and fifty years, |  
and then live | to see its success afterwards ; | but at present,—  
a man waits and doubts, | and hesitates, | and consults his  
brother, | and his uncle, | and particular friends, | till one fine  
day he finds | that he is sixty years of age ; | and he has lost so  
much time | in consulting his first cousin | and particular  
friends, | that he has no more time | to follow their advice. |

SYDNEY SMITH.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A. and R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Two hours.

I. Analyse each of the following passages, and parse the words  
in italics—

(a). "The doctrine of the projectors was *that* every  
person who had real property *ought* to have, besides *that*  
property, *paper* money to the full value of that property "

(b). "Speak! *speak!* thou fearful guest,  
Who with thy hollow breast  
Still in rude armour drest,  
Comest to daunt me."

II. Correct any errors which may exist in any of the following sentences, and explain the nature of the error—

- (a). Neither the man or the woman were there.
- (b). There's none so blind as those that won't see.
- (c). Two and two makes four.
- (d). Will you let John and I go for a walk?
- (e). He should take heed lest he falls.
- (f). Who should I thank for this?
- (g). "Will it be fine this afternoon?" "I don't think."

III. What different parts of speech may the following words be—  
*but, just, like, till*. Construct sentences to illustrate each case.

IV. Give the Past Participle and the 1st Person, singular, Indicative Mood, Past Tense of each of the following verbs—*lie, lay, swim, swear, stride, wring*.

V. Explain the difference in the use of the auxiliaries *shall* and *will*.

VI. Write a brief essay on one of the following subjects:—

- (a) Country life in Australia.
- (b) Proverbs.
- (c) A visit to the Zoological Gardens.

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## ARITHMETIC.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A., MR. R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Write down the various steps that you take in subtracting 287 from 363, explaining every step.
- II. If on the longest day in the year the sun rises at 4h. 36m. 3s. and sets at 7h. 20m. 41s., and on the shortest day the sun rises at 7h. 17m. 13s. and sets at 4h. 46m. 8s., find the difference between the lengths of the two days.

- III. The rainfall for Adelaide last year was 30.874 inches. Supposing the area of the city to be one square mile, find in gallons the amount of water that fell within its bounds. A gallon contains  $277\frac{1}{4}$  cubic inches.

IV. Find the value of  $\frac{.242 \times \frac{4}{9}}{.24}$

Also reduce to decimals—correct to three places—the fractions  $\frac{709}{864}$ ,  $\frac{317}{391}$ ,  $\frac{1972}{2337}$  and so compare their sizes.

- V. Find the simple interest on £13,720 10s. for 5 years at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
- VI. Certain goods cost £21 10s. per ton in London. If the expense of bringing them to Adelaide be £2 5s. per ton, and the customs duty be 25 per cent. on their cost price, at what price must they be sold per lb. so as to return 12 per cent. on the outlay?
- VII. A carpet is sold at 4s. 9d. per yard in widths of 30 inches: the carpet border is 2 feet wide and 4s. 6d. a yard. What will be the cost of carpeting a room 24 ft. by 19 ft.?
-

NOVEMBER, 1890.

## JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

## I, ENGLISH.

## A—OUTLINES OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

E. G. BLACKMORE, ESQ.

Time—Two hours.

*[Only six of the following Questions to be answered. Any six are sufficient for full marks.]*

- I. (a) Name the invasions of Britain prior to the Norman conquest.
- (b) To whom is due the conversion to Christianity of the North and South of England respectively?
- (c) Give an account of the Treaty of Wedmore.
- II. (a) Give a list of the Plantagenet kings, with the dates of their accession to the throne.
- (b) "His activity during the 33 years of his reign will compare favourably with that of any other English monarch. In some ways he resembled his great grandfather."
- (c) To what kings is reference made?
- III. (a) What Sovereigns of England have reigned for a period of fifty years?
- (b) What kings of England have been deposed by authority of Parliament.
- (c) What kings of England, between the reigns of John and Charles I., have provoked their subjects to active resistance?
- IV. (a) "The reign of Henry VII. is remarkable for having witnessed some of the greatest events in modern history."
- What events justify this statement?
- (b) Give the principal events in the reign of Henry VIII.

- V. (a) By what right did James VI. of Scotland become James I. of England ?
- (b) What were the Main and Bye Plots ?
- (c) What beginnings of English Colonial Empire were made in the reign of James I. ?
- (d) Explain the terms "Tonnage and Poundage," and "The Impositions."
- VI. (a) Give a short narrative of the events in the reign of Charles I. prior to the meeting of the Long Parliament.
- (b) What was the Triennial Act, and what security did Parliament obtain against compulsory adjournment or dissolution? What further reforms did the Long Parliament effect ?
- VII. (a) What do you understand by the term "Cabal," and what is the commonly received derivation of the word ?
- (b) In whose reign was the Habeas Corpus Act passed, and what are its provisions? Is there more than one Habeas Corpus Act ?
- VIII. (a) What was the Convention of 1689 ?
- (b) What was the Declaration of Rights, and how was it subsequently confirmed ?
- IX. (a) In whose reign did the National Debt originate ?
- (b) When was the Bank of England established ?
- (c) In whose reign was the question of the succession of the Crown settled, and how ?
- (d) When and how was the independence of the Judges secured ?
- X. (a) When was the Union of England and Scotland completed, and what were the terms ?
- (b) What was the Septennial Act, and when was it passed ?
- (c) What decisive battle in the history of British India was fought in the reign of George II. ? Give the date.
- XI. (a) What led to the revolt of the American Colonies ?
- (b) What disaster was the turning point of the war ?
- (c) What brought the war to a virtual close ?
- XII. (a) Give a short account of the principal naval victories between 1794 and 1805.



Junior Public  
Examination,  
November, 1890.

- (b) Enumerate the chief battles in the Peninsular War.  
 (c) Describe the Battle of Waterloo.
- XIII. (a) When was the first Railway opened in England, and whose death is associated with it?  
 (b) Give a short account of the passing of the Reform Act, 1832.  
 (c) When was the Slave Trade abolished; and when was slavery made absolutely to cease, and at what cost to the nation?
- XIV. (a) Give the date of the accession of Queen Victoria.  
 (b) What effect had her succession upon the connection between England and Hanover?  
 (c) What great postal reform was effected in 1839, and who was mainly instrumental in bringing it about?  
 (d) What great disaster did the British army suffer in Asia in 1844?
- XV. (a) Give a short account of the Sikh Wars of 1846 and 1849.  
 (b) What led to the war with Russia in 1854?  
 (c) Give a short account of the Crimean campaign.  
 (d) What were the causes of the Indian Mutiny, and what great change in the government of India resulted therefrom?

## B. ENGLISH LITERATURE. (Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare).

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Sketch briefly the plot of any one of Shakespeare's plays.  
 II. Describe the character of any good and amiable person in Shakespeare's plays.  
 III. In what plays does Shakespeare introduce supernatural beings, and how are they connected with the story?  
 IV. Name the plays which deal with the following subjects :—  
 (a) *Youthful Love*.  
 (b) *Jealousy*.

- (c) *Guilty Ambition.*  
 (d) *Filial Ingratitude.*  
 (e) *Revenge.*  
 (f) *Self-conceit.*

V. Describe briefly the parts acted by the following :—  
*Caliban, Bottom, Rosalind, Shylock, Cordelia, Macduff, Sir  
 Toby Belch, Mercutio, Ophelia, Iago.*

### C. GEOGRAPHY.

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

Time—Two hours.

- I. Name the chief centres of population passed through by the railway connecting Adelaide and Melbourne. State the leading industries carried on at each place.
- II. Name in regular order the ports of call on any one of the chief trade-routes between Adelaide and Western Europe, and state where they are situated.
- III. Name three of the French colonial possessions and state where each one is situated.
- IV. Name and explain the meaning of the various lines drawn on a map of the world.
- V. What is a Delta? Give three well-known examples.
- VI. Name three large Salt-lakes, and state where they are situated.
- VII. Describe the principal Mountain system of Australia.

### 2. LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Two hours.

Decline in the singular only *judex, mare, celer, unus*, and in the plural only, *os, deus*.

Give the genitives and datives, singular and plural, of *tu, alius, quidam, idem*.

Write out in full the imperative mood of the verbs *adsum, adeo, morior, audior, orior*.

Give the Perfect, Supine, and Infinitive Active of *alo, rapio, divido, quatio*.

What is the difference between domus (gen.) and domi, aedes (sing.) and aedes (pl.), bidens (masc.) and bidens (fem.), vas (masc.) and vas (neut.).

Translate into Latin—

He was struck by a stone, and died.

He was praised by Cæsar.

He lived at Miletus 18 years.

The walls were 20 feet high 6 feet thick.

For the truth cannot be disowned that we are all led away by ambition for praise, and it is always the best men who are most attracted by the hope of fame. Even the very philosophers inscribe their own names on the pamphlets that teach others to scorn glory; they show a desire to spread their names abroad in the very act of condemning such publicity.

Translate two out of the following three—

An domicilium Romae non habuit? Is, qui tot annis ante civitatem datam sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum Romae collocavit? An non est professus? Immo vero iis tabulis professus, quae solae ex illa professione collegioque praetorum obtinent publicarum tabularum auctoritatem. V. Nam quum Appii tabulae negligentius adservatae dicerentur, Gabinii, quamdiu incolumis fuit, levitas, post damnationem calamitas omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, Metellus, homo sanctissimus modestissimusque omnium, tanta diligentia fuit, ut ad L. Lentulum praetorem et ad iudices venerit et unius nominis litura se commotum esse dixerit. His igitur tabulis nullam lituram in nomine A. Licinii videtis. Quae quum ita sint, quid est quod de eius civitate dubitetis, praesertim quum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit ascriptus? Etenim quum mediocribus multis et aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praeditis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, Reginos credo aut Locrenses aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod scaenicis artificibus largiri solebant, id huic summa ingenii praedito gloria noluisse!

—Cicero: Pro Archia.

Nam si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur. Qua re si res eae, quas gessimus, orbis terrae regionibus defini-

untur, cupere debemus, quo manuum nostrarum tela pervenerint, eodem gloriam famamque penetrare, quod quum ipsis populis, de quorum rebus scribitur, haec ampla sunt, tum iis certe, qui de vita gloriae causa dimicant, hoc maximum et periculorum incitamentum est et laborum.

Junior Public  
Examination,  
November, 1890.

—Cicero : Pro Archia.

Qua re conservate, iudices, hominem pudore eo, quem amicorum videtis comprobari quum dignitate tum etiam vetustate, ingenio autem tanto, quantum id convenit existimari, quod summorum hominum ingeniis expetitur esse videatis, causa vero eius modi, quae beneficio legis, auctoritate municipii, testimonio Luculli, tabulis Metelli comprobetur. Quae cum ita sint, petimus a vobis, iudices, si qua non modo humana, verum etiam divina in tantis ingeniis commendatio debet esse, ut eum, qui vos, qui vestros imperatores, qui populi Romani res gestas semper ornavit, qui etiam his recentibus nostris vestrisque domesticis periculis aeternum se testimonium laudis daturum esse profitetur estque ex eo numero, qui semper apud omnes sancti sunt habiti itaque dicti, sic in vestram accipiatis fidem, ut humanitate vestra levatus potius quam acerbitate volatus esse videatur.

—Cicero : Pro Archia.

Silvani lege et Carbonis. Write down what you know of this law, its date, and the circumstances connected with it.

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### 3. GREEK.

No Candidates.

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### 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). La soumission du bonhomme adoucit la mère Louveau.  
Peut-être aussi eut-elle la vision d'un de ses enfants à

elle, perdu tout seul dans la nuit, la main tendue vers les passants.

Elle se détourna pour mettre son poëlon sur le feu et dit d'un ton bourru :

—Ce n'est pas possible ce soir, le bureau est fermé.

Et maintenant que tu l'as pris, tu ne peux pas le reporter sur le trottoir.

On le gardera cette nuit ; mais demain matin. . . .

Et la mère Louveau était si en colère qu'elle tisonnait le feu à tour de bras. . . .—Mais demain matin je te jure bien que tu m'en débarrasseras.

- (b). Depuis le temps qu'il naviguait sur la *Belle-Nivernaise*, il commençait à connaître son chemin comme un vieux marinier, nommant les bas-fonds, flairant les hauteurs d'eau, passant des manœuvres de la perche à celles du gouvernail.

Il portait la ceinture rouge et la vareuse bouffante autour des reins.

Quand le père Louveau lui abandonnait la barre, Clara, qui se faisait grande fille, venait tricoter à côté de lui éprise de sa figure calme et de ses mouvements robustes.

- (c). Oh ! comme il pleure, le premier soir, au fond du dortoir triste et froid, tandis que les autres écoliers ronflent dans leurs lits de fer, et que le pion dévore un roman, en cachette, à la lueur d'une veilleuse !

Comme il souffre pendant l'heure maudite des récréations, tandis que les camarades le bousculent et le houspillent !

Comme il est triste en étude, le nez dans son pupitre, tremblant aux colères du pion qui tape à tour de bras sur la chaire en répétant toujours la même phrase :

—Un peu de silence, messieurs !

- (d). Je vais essayer de le garder, mais je veux que chacun y mette du sien.
- (e). Même, les paysans ne se gênèrent pas pour dire leur façon de penser à M. le curé. . . .
- (f). Je n'en peux plus.
- (g). M. le docteur a beau secouer la tête.
- (h). Tu battais la campagne.

- II. (1) Give the different meanings of the words *équipage*, *chalands*, *le manœuvre* and *la manœuvre*, *débarcadère*, *pion*.

- (2). *Peut-être aussi eut-elle la vision.* After what other adverbs is the verb placed before the Nominative?
- (3). *Un de ses enfants à elle.* What part of speech is *elle*? Explain the difference between Conjunctive and Disjunctive Personal Pronouns, and enumerate the latter.
- (4). Conjugate (in full) in the Present Indicative the verbs *adoucît, dit, connaître, venait, veux, mette.*
- (5). What is the singular of *bas-fonds, messieurs, les bras,* and the plural of *feu, bureau, nez*? Put into the plural *un vieux marinier.*

## PART II.

## III. Translate (at sight)—

Le prince Edouard était dans la maison d'un de ses barons, lorsque cette maison est tout à coup investie par les milices ennemies. Le prince ouvre lui-même la porte à ses persécuteurs : il eut le bonheur de n'être pas reconnu : mais bientôt après on sut dans l'île qu'il était dans ce château. Alors il fallut se séparer de ses compagnons et s'abandonner seul à sa destinée. Il marcha dix milles, suivi d'un simple batelier ; enfin, pressé par la faim et prêt à succomber, il se hasarda d'entrer dans une maison dont il savait bien que le maître n'était pas de son parti. "Le fils de votre roi," lui dit-il, "vient vous demander du pain et un habit. Je sais que vous êtes mon ennemi ; mais je vous crois assez de vertu pour ne pas abuser de ma confiance et de mon malheur. Prenez les misérables vêtements qui me couvrent, gardez-les ; vous pourrez me les apporter un jour dans le palais des rois de la Grande Bretagne et je me souviendrai de mon bienfaiteur."

## IV. Translate into French—

Miss Clara always awoke early. She was quite astonished, on this morning, not to see her mother in the cabin and to find this other head beside her on the pillow (*oreiller*). She rubbed her eyes with her little fists, seized her companion by the hair, and shook him. Poor Totor awoke amid the strangest sensations, tormented by roguish fingers which tickled (*chatouiller*) his neck and took hold of his nose. He looked around him with surprise, and was much astonished to see that his dream still continued, Above them they heard the sound of steps. The timber was being unloaded on the wharf. Clara raised her little finger in the air, and pointed to the ceiling, as if to say : What is that ?

## 5. GERMAN.

EMIL J. TRECHMANN, B.A. (Oxon.), PH.D. (Heidelberg).

Time—Two hours.

[N.B.—Candidates may write either in German or English characters.  
In order to obtain a credit Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in  
both parts of the paper.]

## PART I.

## I. Translate—

- (a.) Der Knecht hat erstochen den edeln Herrn,  
Der Knecht wär' selber ein Ritter gern.  
Er hat ihn erstochen im dunkeln Hain  
Und den Leib verjettet im tiefen Rhein.  
Hat angeleget die Rüstung blank,  
Auf des Herren Roß sich geschwungen frank.  
Und als er springen will über die Brück',  
Da stuzet das Roß und bäumt sich zurück.  
Und als er die güldnen Sporen ihm gab,  
Da schleudert's ihn wild in den Strom hinab.  
Mit Arm, mit Fuß er rudert und ringt,  
Der schwere Panzer ihn niederzwingt.
- (b.) Da spricht der Lord und schwingt's dabei:  
„Dies Glück von leuchtendem Krystall  
Gab meinem Ahn am Duell die Fei,  
Dreim schrieb sie: kommt dies Glas zu Fall  
Fahr' wohl denn, o Glück von Edenhall!  
Ein Kelchglas ward zum Loos mit Fug  
Dem freud'gen Stamm von Edenhall;  
Wir schlürfen gern in vollem Zug,  
Wir läuten gern mit lautem Schall;  
Stoßt an mit dem Glücke von Edenhall.
- (c.) Sie sang zu ihm, sie sprach zu ihm:  
Was lockst du meine Brut  
Mit Menschenwitz und Menschenlist  
Hinauf in Todesgluth?  
Ach wüßtest du, wie's Fischlein ist  
So wohlilig auf dem Grund,  
Du steigst herunter wie du bist  
Und würdest erst gesund.
- (d.) Und die Sonne blickt durch der Zweige Grün  
Und malt auf den glänzenden Matten  
Der Bäume gigantische Schatten;  
Und zwei Wanderer sieht er die Straße ziehn,  
Will eilenden Laufes vorüber fliehn,  
Da hört er die Worte sie sagen:  
„Jetzt wird er an's Kreuz geschlagen.“
- \* \* \* \* \*

„Zurück! du rettetest den Freund nicht mehr,  
So rette das eigene Leben!  
Den Tod erleidet er eben.  
Von Stunde zu Stunde gewartet' er  
Mit hoffender Seele der Wiederkehr,  
Ihm konnte den muthigen Glauben  
Der Hohn des Tyrannen nicht rauben.“

Junior Public  
Examination,  
November, 1890.

## II. Grammar—

(1.) Give the Infinitive, the third person singular of the Present, Preterite Indicative, and the Past participle of: *erstochen, geschwungen, stoßt, wüßtest, stiegst, ziehn, geschlafen, erleidet, konnte.*

(2.) Mention the Inseparable prefixes. In what parts of the verb are the Separable prefixes detached from the verb?

(3.) Decline *wer — was — er — sie — es.*

(4.) What are the genders of nouns ending in *heit, lein, chen, ling, schaft, ung, ei, thum*? Mention an example of each, and exceptions, if any.

(5.) When is the nominative placed after the verb in German? State rules, and illustrate them from the above passages.

## PART II.

## III. Translate (at sight)—

- (a.) Du hast zwei Ohren und einen Mund;  
Willst Du's beklagen?  
Gar vieles sollst du hören und  
Wenig drauf sagen.  
Du hast zwei Augen und einen Mund;  
\*Mach Dir's zu eigen!  
Gar manches sollst du sehen und  
Manches verschweigen.  
Du hast zwei Hände und einen Mund;  
Lern' es ermessen!  
Zwei sind da zur Arbeit, und  
Einer zum Essen.

\* Take it to heart.

(b.) Der sechste Tag der Schöpfung neigte sich zu seinem Ende. Die Sonne hatte ihre Bahn vollendet. Das Dunkel des Abends begann sich über die jugendliche Erde zu verbreiten. Der erstgeborene Sohn der Schöpfung stand auf einem Hügel Edens, neben ihm Eloah, sein Schutzengel und Begleiter.

Es ward immer dunkler und dunkler rings um den Hügel; die Lieder der Vögel und die frohen Laute der Thiere ver-



Junior Public  
Examination,  
November, 1890.

stumnten. Selbst die spielenden Lüftchen schienen einzuschlummern.

Was ist das? fragte der Mensch mit leiser Stimme seinen himmlischen Begleiter. Wird die junge Schöpfung aufhören, und in ihr altes Nichts versinken?

Gloah lächelte und sprach: Es ist die Ruhe der Erde.

IV. Translate into German—

In ancient times, when singers still wandered through the world, two singers once came to a beautiful lofty castle, surrounded with fragrant gardens. In this castle ruled a rich and proud king. Gloomy and pale he sat; terrible were his thoughts and furious his looks. As the two drew near to the castle, the old man, who, sitting on a handsome steed, held in his hand a harp, spoke to the lad, who, fresh and blooming, walked at his side: "Get ready to collect all your force and to strike up your fullest tone. We must select our deepest songs, for the stony heart of the king is not easy to touch."

## PURE MATHEMATICS I.

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. Prove that  $a - (b - c) = a - b + c$ .

Add together  $a + 4\{b - (c - 3a)\}$  and  $-\{2a - b(1 - a)\}$ ; from the result subtract  $b\{1 - a(1 - c)\}$ .

II. If  $x - y + z = 0$ , show that

$$y^3 - x^3 - z^3 = 3xyz.$$

III. Resolve into factors

(i)  $x^2 - x - 20$

(ii)  $x^2 - y^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{y^2}$

(iii)  $x^4 - 20x^2 + 4.$

IV. Solve the equations :—

$$(i) \quad x - 1 + 3(1 - 2x) = \frac{x - \frac{1}{4}}{2}$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{2}{x-3}$$

## PART II.

V. Divide  $x^3 - 4y^2 + z^3 - 2x^2y + x^2z + xz + 2xy$  by  $x - 2y + z$ .

VI. Bring to their lowest common denominator the fractions

$$\frac{3x-1}{x^2-1}, \quad \frac{x^2+2}{1-x}, \quad \frac{x+1}{x^3+1}.$$

VII. There are two railroads between the towns  $A$  and  $B$ , one ten miles longer than the other. A train whose average speed is twenty miles an hour leaves  $A$  for  $B$  by the shorter route. Ten minutes afterwards a train whose average speed is 30 miles an hour leaves  $A$  for  $B$  by the longer route. The two trains reach  $B$  at the same time. Find the distance between  $A$  and  $B$  by the two routes.

## PART III.

VIII. Solve the equation

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

Also make a quadratic equation whose roots are half as big again as the roots of the above equation.

IX. Add together the quantities

$$\frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} - 1}, \quad \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}, \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - 1}$$

the result being expressed as a fraction having no surds in the denominator.

X. A file of soldiers issues from a barracks gate and passes by a man stationed some little way from the gate. This man finds that if he walks at the rate of 3 miles an hour in a direction opposite to that which they are advancing, 154 soldiers pass him every minute. If he walks *with* them, still at the rate of 3 miles an hour, only 22 pass him every minute. At what rate are the soldiers walking and what interval separates one man from the next?

XI. Solve the equation :—

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 - y = 2x \\ \sqrt{y} - x = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

## 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. Prove that on the same base and on the same side of it there cannot be two triangles such that the sides terminated at one end of the base are equal, and that those terminated at the other end of the base are also equal.
- II. Show that if a straight line cut two other straight lines so as to make the alternate angles equal, these two straight lines must be parallel.

A straight line  $AB$  is bisected in  $C$ ; through  $A$  and  $C$  straight lines  $AG$  and  $CF$  are drawn at right angles to  $AB$ ; through  $B$  any straight line  $BFG$  is drawn intersecting  $CF$  and  $AG$  in  $F$  and  $G$  respectively. Prove that  $BF=FG$ .

- III. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts and also into two unequal parts, prove that the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square on the line between the points of section, is equal to the square on half the line.

Hence show that the rectangle contained by the sum and difference of two straight lines is equal to the difference of the squares on the lines.

## PART II.

- IV. Prove that the exterior angle of any triangle is greater than either of the interior and opposite angles.

The exterior angles at  $B$  and  $C$  of a triangle  $ABC$  are bisected by straight lines  $BO$  and  $CO$  meeting at  $O$ . Prove that the triangle  $BCO$  must have all its angles acute angles.

- V. Prove that equal triangles on the same base and on the same side of it are between the same parallels.

A quadrilateral figure has two of its opposite sides parallel. Show that the straight line drawn through the middle points of the parallel sides bisects the quadrilateral.

- VI. Describe a rectangle equal to a given five-sided rectilineal figure.

- VII.  $ABC$  is an isosceles triangle, and the base  $BC$  is produced to  $D$  so that  $CD$  is equal to  $BC$ . If  $AD$  be then joined, prove that the square upon  $AD$  is equal to twice the square upon  $BC$ , together with the square upon  $AC$ .

### PART III.

- VIII. If two circles touch one another externally, prove that the straight line joining their centres passes through the point of contact.

Three circles whose diameters are in the ratio of  $3 : 2 : 1$  are drawn so that each touches the other two externally. Show that the triangle formed by joining the centres is right-angled.

- IX. Draw a tangent to a given circle from a given point without it.

Four tangents are drawn to a circle so as to form a parallelogram described about the circle. Show that the diagonals of this parallelogram pass through the centre of the circle and intersect at right angles.

- X. Circumscribe a circle about a given rectangle.

Show that the straight line drawn through the vertex of an isosceles triangle parallel to the base touches the circumscribed circle.

## 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. A lever of the first order is six feet long, and the fulcrum is at a distance of one foot from one end. What force would have to be applied in order to lift by means of the

lever a weight of 10 cwt. placed on the end of the short arm? If the weight were raised through a height of six inches, what would be the work done in foot pounds? Show that this is equal to the work done by the force applied.

- II. Explain the terms *acceleration*, *kinetic energy*, *potential energy*. What velocity does a body possess after falling under the influence of gravity for 10 secs.? If it then strikes the ground and is suddenly brought to rest, what becomes of all its energy?
- III. Describe the siphon and explain its action. Is it possible by means of a siphon to raise water from one vessel to another at a higher level?
- IV. What is meant by *specific gravity*? How would you proceed to determine the specific gravity of a piece of brass?
- V. Fifty grammes of water at a temperature of  $12^{\circ}$  C. are poured into a vessel containing forty grammes of water and a piece of zinc weighing four grammes, the whole being at a temperature of  $60^{\circ}$  C. Determine the temperature of the mixture, the specific heat of zinc being .093.
- VI. Explain the formation of dew. How is it that as a general rule more dew is deposited on a fine clear night than on a cloudy night?
- VII. Give a description of any form of telescope with which you are acquainted, drawing diagrams to illustrate the formation of the images.
- VIII. Explain the difference between real and virtual images. Two spherical mirrors, one convex and the other concave, each of four feet radius, are held with their reflecting faces towards the sun. In what place will the image of the sun be formed in each case? Draw figures illustrating each case, and state whether the images formed are real or virtual.
- IX. Two tuning forks, one of which makes 512 and the other 516 vibrations per second are sounded at the same time. How many "beats" will be heard per second? Explain the formation of the beats.
- X. Describe the Leyden jar, and explain its action.

- XI. An electric current is sent along a wire stretched horizontally in a north and south direction, and a magnetised needle is suspended first just below the wire, and then just above it. In what directions will the N. end of the needle be deflected (*a*) with the current flowing in the the wire from N. to S., and (*b*) with the current flowing from S. to N. State the rule by which you determine the directions of deflection.
- XII. Give a general description of the thermopile.

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## 7. (b) CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Explain and illustrate three kinds of chemical action.
- II. How much sulphuretted hydrogen by weight must be burned to furnish sufficient sulphur dioxide for the manufacture of 10 grammes of sulphuric acid?
- III. A limited quantity of air is (1) passed over heated copper, (2) allowed to remain in contact for some time with moist iron filings. Explain the changes which take place and describe the properties of the gaseous product.
- IV. Explain the terms *allotropism*, *efflorescent*, *deliquescent*, *water of crystallization*, *reduction*, and illustrate by examples.
- V. Steam is passed over heated carbon, what substances are formed. What is the mixture called and what are the principal properties of its constituents?
- VI. Commercial nitric acid is distilled with concentrated sulphuric acid. What is the result? Into the substance so obtained a piece of red hot charcoal is plunged. Describe what takes place and explain the part played by the charcoal.
- VII. State what you know of the action of hydrochloric acid on metals, ordinary metallic oxides, and higher oxides which readily give up oxygen.
- VIII. Into a flask in which hydrogen is being evolved from zinc and hydrochloric acid some ordinary white arsenic is introduced. Describe what takes place and the properties of the product.

## 7. (c) BOTANY.

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

Time—Two hours.

- I. Give examples of plants which climb by means of tendrils.
  - II. State what is meant by, annual, biennial and perennial plants, giving examples.
  - III. What is a placenta? Describe the placentation in a lily, a pea and a snapdragon.
  - IV. What is the botanical meaning of the term "fruit?"
  - V. Describe (giving examples) the following forms of inflorescence; and point out the relation which exists between *spike*, *raceme* and *head* (or *capitulum*).
  - VI. Draw the floral diagram of (a) wild oat, (b) buttercup.
- 

## 7 (c) ELEMENTARY PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Draw a diagram showing the course of the blood stream through the body with such written explanations as are necessary to make this course clear. What is the portal system?
- II. Mention the differences that exist between the blood before and after its passage through the lungs. What is hæmoglobin, and what purpose does it serve?
- III. How is it that in health the temperature of the body remains at a uniform point in spite of all changes of the weather. What is this temperature? How is it that the temperature of a frog and other cold-blooded animals is so much less than that of a man?
- IV. What becomes of the fat that is eaten at a meal? Describe the parts that are concerned in its disposal.
- V. Explain the meaning of the term reflex action, and mention at least three familiar examples of its occurrence.

NOVEMBER, 1890.

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# SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

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DIVISION A.

PART I.—FOR PASS.

**(A) ENGLISH HISTORY.**

REIGN OF GEORGE III.

E. G. BLACKMORE, ESQ.

Time—Two hours.

Senior Public  
Examination  
November, 1890

*Not more than five questions to be answered.*

NOTE.—*In order to obtain Credit, Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in both Parts of the Paper.*

I. (a) Give the dates of the following events:—

The Accession and death of George III. ;  
The passing and repeal of the Stamp Act ;  
The Declaration of American Independence ;  
The Treaty of Versailles ;  
The Battle of Plassey ;  
The Union of Ireland with Great Britain ;  
The Abolition of the Slave Trade.

(b) With what events are the following dates associated:—  
1765 ; 1788 ; 1789 ; 1793 ; 1805 ; 1809 ; 1814 ;  
1815.

II. What was the character and extent of the Colonial dominion of Great Britain—

- (1) At the commencement of the reign of George III. ;
- (2) At his death ?

III. (a) Sketch shortly the causes which led to the quarrel with the American Colonies, and name the Ministers chiefly responsible for the policy pursued.



Senior Public  
Examination,  
November, 1896.

- (b) What were the decisive actions in the war, and what was their effect upon the relations of European States with England?
- IV. (a) Narrate briefly the course of events in connection with the extension of British Rule in India from the return of Clive in 1765 to the impeachment of Warren Hastings.
- (b) What office was created by Lord North's Regulating Act?
- (c) Who was the first holder of the office?
- V. (a) What Ministers introduced Bills during the reign of George III. for the government of India?
- (b) What were the leading provisions in each Bill respectively?
- (c) What was the action of the King in respect to one of these Bills?
- VI. (a) How was the French Revolution regarded by Burke and Fox respectively?
- (b) Sketch shortly the efforts of Pitt to maintain peace between England and France; and how was his policy frustrated?
- VII. Explain shortly—
- (a) The Quebec Act.
- (b) The Constitution given by Pitt in 1791 to Canada.
- (c) The Union of 1840.
- (d) In what year was the British North America Act passed, and what did it effect?
- VIII. (a) Who was Prime Minister when the Imperial Parliament passed an Act enabling the Eastern Colonies of Australia, and Van Diemen's Land, to formulate their own Constitutions?
- (b) Explain shortly the Wakefield System of colonisation.
- (c) When was transportation to Western Australia discontinued? and account for its continuance to so late a date.
- IX. (a) Give a sketch of the most important advances made in branches of English Industry during the reign of George III.
- (b) Enumerate the leading writers in this reign, with their principal works.

## PART II.—FOR CREDIT.

Senior Public  
Examination,  
November, 1890.*Not more than two of these questions to be answered.*

- I. (a) What was the chief political object of George III.?  
(b) Describe the position of parties on his accession, and trace the causes which operated to strengthen the power and influence of the Crown in matters of State.
- II. "He became the chief instrument in bringing about three of the greatest advances which our Constitution has ever made."  
Explain this statement fully, indicating to whom it refers.
- III. Give an account of the contest of the House of Commons with the Press in 1771. How did it end; and what has been the result upon Parliament, the Press, and the Country?
- IV. Sketch the condition of Ireland under the Georges, and show what causes mainly decided Pitt to effect a Union between England and Ireland. Give the main articles of the Union, and state the means by which it was accomplished. What further measures had Pitt in contemplation to conciliate Ireland, and how was he frustrated?

## DIVISION A.

## (B). ENGLISH LITERATURE.

## MACAULAY'S ESSAYS ON CLIVE AND HASTINGS.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LITT.

Time—Two hours.

*[Candidates to select five out of the seven questions.]*

- I. Sketch the characters of—  
Dupleix, Surajah Dowlah, Omichund, Nuncomar, Impey, Sujah Dowlah, Hyder Ali, Burke.
- II. Reproduce as accurately as you can Macaulay's description of—  
The Battle of Plassey.  
The City of Benares.  
The Impeachment of Hastings.

- III. From his (Clive's) first visit to India, dates \_\_\_\_\_  
 From Clive's second visit, dates \_\_\_\_\_  
 From Clive's third visit, dates \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the blanks.

- IV. How does Macaulay illustrate the following statement :—  
 “The entire history of British India is an illustration of the great truth that it is not prudent to oppose perfidy to perfidy?”
- V. “On a general view of the long administration of Hastings, it is impossible to deny that against the great crimes by which it is blemished, we have to set off great public services.”  
 Describe “the great crimes,” and “the great public services.”
- VI. Give instances of the influence of the English Bible on Macaulay's diction as shown in the essays.
- VII. Indicate the most striking features in Macaulay's style.

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DIVISION A.

2 LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Translate into Latin—
- (a) I think that the knowledge of future events is not useful for us.
  - (β) I know that it happens to some to have a dislike for Grecian writings.
  - (γ) Cicero affirms that the Latin language is not only not meagre but even richer than the Greek.
  - (δ) If it is true that the soul and body perish together then there is nothing good and nothing evil in death.
  - (ε) There is reason to believe that the world and all things which it contains have been created for the sake of man.
  - (ζ) It was not possible for Antigonus to defeat his adversaries unless he came upon them unprepared. There were two roads by which, from the Median country where he was wintering, his adversaries' camp could be reached. Of

these the shortest was by the desert, which was uninhabited on account of the scarcity of water. The other, which most people travelled by, was twice as long, but was full of supplies and abounding in all things.

Senior Public  
Examination,  
November, 1890.

II. Decline throughout—*Respublica, jusjurandum* ; and write down the feminine forms of *equus, victor, leo, nepos*.

Give in full the future indicative of *possum, veto, malo, fio*, and mark the quantities of the vowels.

What cases follow the words *dignus, similis, natus, studiosus* ?

Give an instance of a composite verb formed from each of these, viz., *spargo, quatio, quaero, claudio, audio, ago*.

Write down the Perfect Indicative Supine and Infinitive of *haereo, misceo, lino, meto, uro, pungo*. (The whole of the persons and numbers of the Perfect need not be given.)

III. (a) Translate—

*Vis consili expers mole ruit sua :  
Vim temperatam di quoque provehunt  
In maius ; idem odere vires  
Omne nefas animo moventes.*

*Testis mearum centimanus Gyas  
Sententiarum, notus et integrae  
Tentator Orion Dianae,  
Virginea domitus sagitta.*

*Iniecta monstris Terra dolet suis  
Maeretque partus fulmine luridum  
Missos ad Orcum ; nec peredit  
Impositam celer ignis Aetnam,*

*Incontinentis nec Tityi iecur  
Reliquit ales, nequitiae additus  
Custos ; amatorem trecentae  
Pirithoum cohibent catenae.*

—Horace · Odes, Book III., Car. iv.

(β) Also—

*Caelo supinas si tuleris manus  
Nascente Luna, rustica Phidyle,  
Si thure placaris et horna  
Fruge Lares avidaque porca,*

Senior Public  
Examination,  
November, 1880.

Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum  
Fecunda vitis nec sterilem seges  
Robiginem aut dulces alumni  
Pomifero grave tempus anno.  
Nam quae nivali pascitur Alcido  
Devota quercus inter et ilices  
Aut crescit Albanis in herbis  
Victima potificum secures  
Cervice tinget : te nihil attinet  
Tentare multa caede bidentium  
Parvos coronantem marino  
Rore deos fragilique myrto.  
Immunis aram si tetigit manus,  
Non sumptuosa blandior hostia  
Mollivit aversos Penates  
Farre pio et saliente mica.

—Horace : Odes, Book III., Car xxiii.

Write explanatory notes on the last stanza.

(γ) Also—

Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit aestas  
Interitura, simul  
Pomifer Autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox  
Bruma recurrit iners.  
Damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae :  
Nos, ubi decidimus,  
Quo pater Aeneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus,  
Pulvis et umbra sumus.  
Quis scit, an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae  
Tempora di superi ?  
Cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, amico  
Quae dederis animo.  
Cum semel occideris et de te splendida Minos  
Fecerit arbitria,  
Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te  
Restituet pietas ;  
Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum  
Liberat Hippolytum,  
Nec Lethaea valet Theseus abrumpere caro  
Vincula Pirithoo.

—Horace : Odes, Book IV., Car. vii.

(δ) Also—

Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus,

Qui regna Dauni praeffuit Apuli,  
 Cum saevit horrendamque cultis  
 Diluviem meditatur agris,  
 Ut barbarorum Claudius agmina  
 Ferrata vasto diruit impetu  
 Primosque et extremos metendo  
 Stravit humum sine clade victor,  
 Te copias, te consilium et tuos  
 Praebente divos. Nam tibi, quo die  
 Portus Alexandria supplex  
 Et vacuam patefecit aulam,  
 Fortuna lustris prospera tertio  
 Belli secundos reddidit exitus,  
 Laudemque et optatum peractis  
 Imperiis decus arrogavit.  
 --Horace : Odes, Book IV., Car. xiv.

## DIVISION A.

## 3. GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

## I. Translate into Greek Prose—

- (α) Do not take these flowers, they are the sweetest of all.
- (β) The two boys were pursuing the old man who had stolen the bunches of grapes.
- (γ) Seeing this example, Men of Athens, and remembering that Philip when he besieged Amphipolis pretended that he was besieging it that he might give it up to you, but after he had taken it deprived you of Potidaea also, if you will hearken to me you will wish to have that security which they say Philocrates, the son of Ephialtas, proposed once to the Lacedaemonians.

- II. (α) Write down the accusative singular in all genders of *πολύς, μέγας, δεύτερος, τάχως*.
- (β) Give the moods of the Present Active of *εἰμί, εἶμι, ἴημι*.
- (γ) Give all the parts in use of the active aorists of *δίδωμι, τίθημι*.

- (δ) Correct the following sentence:—*Εἰ γὰρ οἱ πολέμοιο διὰ τῆ χώρα ἔρχονται πολλὰ ἂν κακὰ πεισόμεθα.*
- (ε) Write down the datives of the plural of *φλόξ*, *γίγας*, *οδοῦς*, *ὄφιο*

III. Translate—Demosthenes Olynthiacs II., § 5—

Τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐπίορκον καὶ ἄπιστον καλεῖν ἄνευ τοῦ τὰ πεπραγμένα δεικνύειν λουδορίαν εἶναι τις ἂν φήσκει κενὴν δικαίως· τὸ δὲ πάνθ', ὅσα πάποτ' ἔπραξε, διεξιόντα ἐφ' ἅπασιν τοῦτοις ἐλέγχει καὶ βραχέος λόγου συμβαίνει δεῖσθαι, καὶ δυοῖν ἕνεκα ἡγοῦμαι συμφέρειν εἰρησθαι, τοῦ τ' ἐκείνων, ὅπερ καὶ ἀληθὲς ὑπάρχει, φαῦλον φαίνεσθαι, καὶ τοῦ τοὺς ὑπερεκπεπληγμένους ὡς ἀμαχόν τινα τὸν Φίλιππον ἰδεῖν ὅτι πάντα διεξελήλυθεν οἷς πρότερον παρακρούμενος μέγας ἠῤῥήθη, καὶ πρὸς αὐτὴν ἤκει τὴν τελευταίην τὰ πράγματ' αὐτοῦ.

Demosthenes Olynthiacs II., § 22—

Εἰ δέ τις ὑμῶν, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸν Φίλιππον εὐτυχοῦντα ὄρων ταύτῃ φοβερὸν προσπολεμήσει νομίζει, σάφρονος μὲν ἀνθρώπου λογισμῷ χρῆται· μεγάλη γὰρ ῥοπή, μᾶλλον δὲ τὸ ὄλον ἢ τύχη παρὰ πάντ' ἐστὶ τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πράγματα· οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἔγωγε, εἴ τις αἴρεσιν μοι δοίῃ, τὴν τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως τύχην ἂν ἐλοίμην, ἐθελόντων ἂ προσήκει ποιεῖν ὑμῶν αὐτῶν καὶ κατὰ μικρόν, ἢ τὴν ἐκείνου· πολὺ γὰρ πλείους ἀφορμὰς εἰς τὸ τὴν παρὰ τῶν θεῶν εὐνοίαν ἔχειν ὄρω ἡμῖν ἐνούσας ἢ ἐκείνω.

Demosthenes Olynthiacs III. § 10—

'Ἄλλ' ὅτι μὲν δὴ δεῖ βοηθεῖν, εἶποι τις ἂν, πάντες ἐγνώκαμεν, καὶ βοηθήσομεν· τὸ δὲ ὅπως, τοῦτο λέγε. μὴ τοίνυν, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, θαυμάσητε ἂν παράδοξον εἶπω τι τοῖς πολλοῖς. νομοθέτας καθίστατε. ἐν δὲ τούτοις τοῖς νομοθέταις μὴ θῆσθε νόμον μηδένα (εἰσὶ γὰρ ἱκανοὶ ὑμῖν), ἀλλὰ τοὺς εἰς τὸ παρὸν βλάπτοντας ὑμᾶς λύσατε. λέγω δὲ τοὺς περὶ τῶν θεωρικῶν, σαφῶς οὕτως, καὶ τοὺς περὶ τῶν στρατευσόμενων ἐνόους, ὧν οἱ μὲν τὰ στρατιωτικὰ τοῖς οἴκοι μένουσι διανέμουσι θεωρικά, οἱ δὲ τοὺς ἀτακτοῦντας ἄθρους καθιστᾶσιν, εἶτα καὶ τοὺς τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν βουλομενους ἀθυμοτέρους ποιοῦσιν. ἐπειδὴν δὲ ταῦτα λύσητε καὶ τὴν τοῦ τὰ βέλτιστα λέγειν ὁδὸν παράσχητε ἀσφαλῆ, τῆν-καῦτα τὸν γράψοντα ἂ πάντες ἴστε ὅτι συμφέρει ζητεῖτε.

Write a note on θεωρικόν.

## DIVISION A.

## 4. FRENCH.

Senior Public  
Examination,  
November, 1890.

EMIL J. TRECHMANN, B.A. (Oxon), PH.D., Heidelberg.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*In order to obtain a credit, candidates must satisfy the Examiners in both parts of this Paper.*

## PART I.

## I. Translate—

Après une semaine d'attente, Jeanne fit donner l'assaut aux remparts, du sommet de cette petite colline couverte aujourd'hui de rues, d'édifices et de temples, qui a gardé le nom de butte des Moulins. Elle franchit, avec le duc d'Alençon et les généraux, le premier fossé sous le feu de la ville. Parvenue au bord du second et exposée presque seule aux traits des remparts, elle sondait la profondeur de l'eau et la vase du bout de sa lance et faisait combler le fossé de fascines par les soldats, tout en agitant sa bannière et en criant à la ville rebelle de se rendre, quand une flèche lui traversa la jambe et la jeta évanouie sur un monceau de morts et de blessés. On la transporta sur le revers de la berge du fossé où les flèches et les feux passaient par-dessus sa tête, et on l'étendit sur l'herbe pour arracher la flèche de sa blessure.

—Jeanne d'Arc XXXIV.

## II. Translate—

(a) Un cerf, à la faveur d'une vigne fort haute,  
Et telle qu'on en voit en de certains climats,  
S'étant mis à couvert et sauvé du trépas,  
Les veneurs, pour ce coup, croyaient leurs chiens en  
faute.

Ils les rappellent donc. Le cerf, hors de danger,  
Broute sa bienfaitrice : ingratitude extrême !  
On l'entend ; on retourne, on le fait déloger :

Il vient mourir en ce lieu même.

J'ai mérité, dit-il, ce juste châtement :  
Profitez-en, ingrats. Il tombe en ce moment.  
La meute en fait curée : il lui fut inutile  
De pleurer aux veneurs à sa mort arrivés.  
Vraie image de ceux qui profanent l'asile  
Qui les a conservés.



- (b) . . . . . notre maître Mitis,  
 Pour la seconde fois, les trompe et les affine,  
 Blanchit sa robe, et s'enfarine ;  
 Et de la sorte déguisé,  
 Se niche et se blottit dans une huche ouverte.  
 Ce fut à lui bien avisé :  
 La gent trotte-menu s'en vient chercher sa perte.  
 Un rat, sans plus, s'abstient d'aller flairer autour :  
 C'était un vieux routier, il savait plus d'un tour ;  
 Même il avait perdu sa queue à la bataille.  
 Ce bloc enfariné ne me dit rien qui vaille,  
 S'écria-t-il de loin au général des chats.

## III. Grammar—

(1) *Bienfaitrice*. What other ways are there of forming the Feminine of nouns or adjectives ending in *eur* or *teur*? Give examples.

(2) Give the principal parts of *parvenue*, *abstient*, *vaille*, *voit*, *croyaient*.

(3) *Ne me dit rien qui vaille*. Why is *vaille* in the Subjunctive? What is the subjunctive present of *prévaloir*?

(4) *Profitez-en*. Put this into the singular.

(5) *La gent trotte-menu*. Do compound adjectives ever change in gender and number? Give some rules.

(6) Distinguish *ce lieu même* and *ce même lieu*.

(7) Translate — I saw more than one politician (*politique*) there. He is more than a politician, he is a statesman.

## PART II.

## V. Translate (at sight)—

Elle avait pris ce pli (1) dans son âge enfantin  
 De venir dans ma chambre un peu chaque matin.  
 Je l'attendais ainsi qu'un rayon qu'on espère ;  
 Elle entra et disait : " Bonjour, mon petit père ;"  
 Prenait ma plume, ouvrait mes livres, s'asseyait  
 Sur mon lit, dérangeait mes papiers, et riait,  
 Puis soudain s'en allait comme un ciseau qui passe.  
 Alors, je reprenais, la tête un peu moins lasse,  
 Mon œuvre interrompue, et, tout en écrivant,  
 Parmi mes manuscrits, je rencontrais souvent  
 Quelque arabesque folle et qu'elle avait tracée,

Et mainte page blanche entre ses mains froissée, (2)  
 Où je ne sais comment, venaient mes plus doux vers.  
 Elle aimait Dieu, les fleurs, les astres, les prés verts,  
 Et c'était un esprit avant d'être une femme.  
 Son regard reflétait la clarté de son âme,  
 Elle me consultait sur tout à tous moments.  
 Oh ! que de soirs d'hivers radieux et charmants,  
 Passés à raisonner langue, histoire et grammaire,  
 Mes quatre enfants groupés sur mes genoux, leur mère  
 Tout près, quelques amis causant au coin du feu !  
 J'appelais cette vie être content de peu !

Senior Public  
 Examination,  
 November, 1890.

(1) C'est à dire *habitude*.

(2) Creased.

#### VI. Translate into French—

She set out for Chinon, where the Dauphin then was, accompanied by two noblemen and a few horsemen of their following. Her escort made her pass rapidly through the provinces which were in possession of the English and Burgundians, fearing lest their charge (*dépôt*) might be taken from them. At first they were doubtful as to the nature of the young girl's inspirations ; at one time they would worship her as a saint, at another they would keep aloof from her as from a sorceress possessed of an evil spirit. Some even deliberated together in secret whether they should get rid of her on the road by casting her into some mountain torrent, and afterwards explain her disappearance by saying that she had been carried off by the Evil One.

#### FRENCH HISTORY.

[*Not more than two questions need be attempted.*]

- I. Give some account of Lewis IX. (Saint Louis) and his crusades. What was Lewis's attitude towards the Church? Who was his biographer?
- II. Sketch briefly the career and character of Henry IV.
- III. What were the States General? What were the last two occasions on which they were called?
- IV. Say what you know about (1) Jacques Cœur, (2) the Prince of Condé (the "Great Condé"), (3) Madame de Maintenon, (4) Murat.

## DIVISION A.

## 5. GERMAN.

EMIL J. TRECHMANN, B.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Heidelberg).

Time—Three hours.

[N.B.—Candidates may write either in German or English characters. In order to obtain a credit Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in both parts of the paper.]

## PART I.

## I. Translate—

- a. Fr. v. Mirville (leise zur Frau von Dorigny). Siehe Tante, das Alles ist wohl nur ein Scherz von dem Dinkel?  
Fr. v. Dorigny (eben so). Freilich wohl, er müßte ja rasend sein, solches Zeug im Ernst zu behaupten.  
Fr. v. Mirville. Wissen Sie was? Bezahlen Sie ihn mit gleicher Münze — geben Sie's ihm heim! Lassen Sie ihn fühlen, daß Sie sich nicht zum Besten haben lassen.  
Fr. v. Dorigny. Du hast Recht. Laß mich nur machen!  
Oberst. Wird's bald? Setzt, denk' ich, wär's genug.  
Fr. v. Dorigny (spottweise). Ja wohl ist's genug, mein Herr — und da es die Schuldigkeit der Frau ist, nur durch ihres Mannes Augen zu sehen, so erkenn' ich meinen Irrthum, und will mir Alles einbilden, was Sie wollen.  
Oberst. Mit dem spöttischen Ton kommen wir nicht weiter.  
Fr. v. Dorigny. Ohne Groll, Herr von Dorigny! Sie haben auf meine Unkosten gelacht, ich lache jetzt auf die Ihrigen, und so heben wir gegen einander auf.
- b. Sie hält was auf mich; ich will dir bei ihr das Wort reden.
- c. Mein Herr hat sich zusammen genommen.
- d. Der kommt mir jetzt gelegen.
- e. Aufgeschoben ist nicht aufgehoben.
- f. Aber laß dich das Alles nicht anfechten.
- g. Ich bin ihm Dank schuldig, daß er so hoch mit mir hinaus will.

## II. Translate—

- a. Hoch im Bogen  
Spritzen Quellen Wasserbogen.  
Heulend kommt der Sturm geflogen,  
Der die Flamme brausend sucht.  
Brasselnd in die dürre Frucht  
Fällt Sie, in des Speichers Räume,  
In der Sparren dürre Bäume,

Und als wollte sie im Wehen  
Mit sich fort der Erde Wucht  
Reißen in gewalt'ger Flucht,  
Wächst sie in des Himmels Höhen  
Hiesengroß!

- b. Tausend fleiß'ge Hände regen,  
Helfen sich in munterm Bund,  
Und in feurigem Bewegen  
Werden alle Kräfte kund.  
Meister rührt sich und Geselle  
In der Freiheit heil'gem Schuß.  
Jeder freut sich seiner Stelle,  
Bietet dem Verächter Truß.  
Arbeit ist des Bürger's Zierde,  
Segen ist der Mühe Preis;  
Ehrt den König seine Würde,  
Ehret uns der Hände Fleiß.

### III. Grammar—

(1.) Hoch im Bogen spritzen Quellen Wassermogen.  
Parse the different words in this sentence.

(2.) Give the principal parts of reißen, helfen, and mention any nouns connected with these verbs; from what verbs can you derive Bogen, Bund, Wucht, kund, and what are the English etymological equivalents to Baum, wachsen, Würde?

(3.) Ehrt den König seine Würde,  
Ehret uns der Hände Fleiß.

Explain the inversion in these two cases; under what other circumstances does inversion of the verb and subject take place in German?

### IV. History—

(Not more than *two* questions to be attempted).

(1.) Say what you know about the character, private life, and home government of Frederick II. of Prussia.

(2.) Mention some of the principal German writers of the eighteenth century, together with their chief works.

(3.) What were the causes which led to the war between Prussia and Austria? How did this war terminate?

## PART II.

### V. Translate (at sight)—

Er war auf einem Berggipfel angekommen, welcher eine weite  
Aussicht in's Thal hinab gewährte. Er hielt sein schnaubendes  
Roß an, wandte es zur Seite, und genoß nun den schönen

Ausblick, der sich vor seinem Auge ausbreitete. Vor ihm eine weite Ebene, von waldigen Höhen begrenzt, durchströmt von den grünen Wellen der Donau; zu seiner Rechten die Hügelkette der Württembergischen Alb, zu seiner Linken in weiter, weiter Ferne die Schneekuppen der Tiroler Alpen. In freundlichem Blau spannte der Himmel seinen Bogen über diese Szene, und seine sanften lichten Farben kontrastierten sonderbar mit den schwärzlichen Mauern Ulms, das am Fuße des Berges lag, mit seinem dunkelgrauen ungeheuren Münsterturm. Die dumpfen Glocken dieser alten Kirche begannen in diesem Augenblick den Mittag einzuläuten; ihre Töne zogen in langen, beruhigenden Akkorden über die Stadt, über die weite Ebene, bis sie sich an den fernen Bergen brachen und zitternd in das Blau der Lüfte verschwebten, als wollten sie auf ihrer melodischen Leiter die Wünsche der Menschen zum Himmel tragen.

VI. Translate into German—

(1.) This young man, like most young men at his age, was somewhat of a libertine. One evening at a ball he took it into his head to make love to a pretty girl, but a rival intervened and indulged in some insulting jests. Young Lormeuil, quick and headstrong, as one is at twenty, resented this. Unfortunately he had to do with a professional brawler, who never fights without killing his man. On this occasion too this evil habit got the better of his adversary's skill; my poor friend's son was left on the field with three mortal thrusts in his body.

- (2.) He went away without bidding me good-bye.
- (3.) I wrote to him without my father knowing it.
- (4.) He said he would come to-morrow morning.
- (5.) The boy came running to me.

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6. ITALIAN.

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 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.]

Senior Public  
Examination,  
November, 1880.

## PART I.

- I. A man buys a rectangular block of an acre of land for £99. A road runs along one side of the block and the other side is 110 feet long. He sells it again at so much per foot in length of the frontage to the road, and makes a profit of 100 per cent. What was the selling price per foot?
- II. Explain the meaning of the symbols— $a^6$  and  $\sqrt{b}$ , and show that  $\sqrt{a^6} = a^3$ .  
Find the square root of  
 $9a^6 - 12a^5b + 10a^4b^2 - 10a^3b^3 + 5a^2b^4 - 2ab^5 + b^6$
- III. Trees are planted along one side of a certain road at regular intervals apart. A person walking along the road passes from the first tree to the 85th tree in 7 minutes. Had he walked half a mile an hour quicker he would have gone the same distance in 6 minutes. At what distance were the trees planted apart?
- IV. Reduce to its simplest form  
$$\left(\frac{a+b-c}{a+b+c} + \frac{b+c-a}{c+a-b}\right) \div \left(\frac{a+b+c}{b+c-a} + \frac{c+a-b}{a+b-c}\right)$$
and find the value of the expression when  $a = b = c$

## PART II.

- V. A side drain along a railway line is made 4 ft. wide at the top, 1 ft. wide at the bottom, and 1 ft. 6 in. deep, the sides sloping equally from top to bottom. Find the number of cub. yds. of excavation in 10 chains length of the drain.
- VI.  $p = \frac{x+c}{x+d}$ ,  $q = \frac{p+c}{p+d}$  and  $r = \frac{q+c}{q+d}$   
Prove that if  $p = r$   
 $x^2 - x(1-d) = c$
- VII. What is meant by a "surd" quantity?  
If  $x = \frac{\sqrt{11} - 3}{2}$   
Prove that  $4x^5 - 379x + 60 = 0$ .

Senior Public Examination, November, 1890.

VIII. Solve the following equations :—

(i.)  $\sqrt{x-6} - \sqrt{x-11} = 1$

(ii)  $\begin{cases} x^2 - 5xy + 2y^2 = -1 \\ 2x^2 - xy + y^2 = 4 \end{cases}$

(iii)  $x^2 - 7x - \sqrt{2x^2 - 14x + 24} + 12 = 0$

PART III.

IX. Define harmonical progression, and find the harmonic mean between the numbers 4 and 6.

If the equations  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  and  $px^2 + qx + r = 0$  have a common root which is the harmonic mean between the other two roots, prove that

$$\frac{q^2 - 4pr}{r^2} = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{c^2}$$

X. Show that any ratio is made more nearly equal to unity by adding the same quantity to both its terms.

If  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$  prove that

$$\frac{a+c}{b+d} + \frac{c+e}{d+f} + \frac{a+e}{b+f} = 3 \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + 2c^2 + 3e^2}{b^2 + 2d^2 + 3f^2}}$$

XI. Find the number of permutations of  $n$  things taken  $r$  at a time.

An editor wishes to publish a volume illustrated with 10 chromos and 12 engravings. He has 25 chromos and 18 engravings from which to choose. Determine the number of combinations which are at his disposal.

XII. Prove that  $\sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A$  and that if  $A + B + C + D = 180^\circ$

$$\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C - \sin^2 D = 2 \sin \overline{A+B} \cos \overline{B+D} \sin \overline{C+B}$$

XIII. Prove that  $\sin(90^\circ + A) = \cos A$  for all values of  $A$ , and find the values of  $\theta$  which satisfy the equation

$$2 \sin^2 \theta - 4 \cos^2 \theta + 3 \sin \theta + 1 = 0$$

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 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, for the questions in Part III. carry, as a rule, more marks than the others].

Candidates are required to be clear in their statements and accurate in their reasoning; any symbols which conduce to clearness may be used. 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 given.

## PART I.

- I. Show that the angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles.  
Show how to divide a right angle into three equal parts.
- II. If two triangles have two angles and a side of the one equal to two angles and a side of the other each to each, the equal sides being opposite to equal angles, the triangles are equal in all respects.
- III.  $ABC$  is a triangle,  $D$  and  $E$  are the middle points of  $AC$  and  $AB$ ;  $BD$  and  $CE$  meet in  $F$ , and the parallelogram  $BFCG$  is completed. Show that the area of the parallelogram is two-thirds of the area of the triangle  $ABC$ .
- IV. Two chords of a circle which do not both pass through the centre cannot bisect each other.

## PART II.

- V. Describe a square half as great again as a given square.
- VI. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares on the whole line and on one part are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, with the square on the other part.
- VII. If  $D$  be taken on the side  $AC$  of an isosceles triangle so that  $BD = BC$ , then  $AD \cdot AC = AC^2 - BC^2$ .
- VIII. If a circle can be described about a quadrilateral  $ABCD$ , and  $CD$  be produced to  $E$ , the angle  $ADE$  is equal to the angle  $ABC$ .

If two circles cut one another in  $A$  and  $B$ , and if  $A$  and  $B$  be joined to a point  $O$  on one of the circles and the joins cut the other circle in  $C$  and  $D$ , then  $CD$  is perpendicular to the diameter through  $O$  of the circle on which  $O$  lies.



PART III.

- IX. If a point  $D$  be taken in the base  $BC$  of a triangle  $ABC$  so that  $BD:DC::BA:AC$ , then  $AD$  bisects the angle  $BAC$ .  
Three straight lines meet in a point, one bisecting the angle between the other two. Show how to draw through a given point  $A$  on one of the lines a straight line meeting the others in  $B$  and  $C$ , so that  $AB:BC$  in a given ratio.
- X. What are similar triangles? What is meant by the statement that their areas bear to one another the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides?  
If  $BM, CN$  be drawn perpendicular to the sides  $AC$  and  $AB$  of a triangle, show that the triangle  $AMN$  is similar to the triangle  $ABC$ . Hence, if the angle at  $A$  be half a right angle, show that the area of  $AMN$  is half that of  $ABC$ .
- XI. Find  $\sec 2A$  and  $\cot 2A$  in terms of  $\sin A$ .
- XII. Show that  $\log_a a \times \log_a b = 1$ .  
If  $\log_{10} 2 = .3010300$  and  $\log_{10} 3 = .4771213$ , find  $\log_4 9$ .
- XIII. In the triangle  $ABC$ ,  $a = 71$ ,  $b = 45$ ,  $C = 39^\circ 25' 15''$ , find  $A$  and  $B$ .  
 $\log 2.6 = .414973$      $L \tan 70^\circ 18' = 10.446054$   
 $\log 1.16 = .064458$      $L \tan 32^\circ 1' = 9.796070$   
 $L \tan 70^\circ 17' = 10.445656$      $L \tan 32^\circ 2' = 9.796351$ .

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DIVISION B.

8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain how to find the direction and magnitude of the resultant of two parallel forces acting upon a rigid body.  
A uniform wooden beam, whose weight is one ton, is supported at its ends, and a weight of two tons is placed on the beam at a distance from one end equal to one-fourth of the length of the beam. Find the pressures upon the supports.
- II. A body of known weight rests upon a smooth inclined plane, being kept from sliding downwards by an upward

force acting parallel to the plane. Show how to determine the value of this upward force by a geometrical construction based upon the "triangle of forces," and determine its value when the weight of the body is 2 lbs., and the angle of inclination of the plane to the horizon =  $30^\circ$  (half the angle of an equilateral triangle).

III. Three exactly similar uniform boards, equal in size and each one inch thick, are made of different kinds of woods, their specific gravities being in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. They are placed one on top of the other, the lightest being at the bottom and the heaviest on top. Find the height of the centre of gravity of the whole.

IV. Explain the meaning of "acceleration."

A stone is thrown vertically upwards with a velocity of 160 ft. per sec. Find the greatest height to which it will rise and the time taken to reach the ground.

V. Explain the terms "kinetic energy" and "potential energy."

A boy, whose weight is eight stone, swinging on an ordinary swing, raises himself through a vertical height of 6 ft. Measure the work required to do this in foot-pounds, and determine the velocity of the boy when passing through the lowest position.

VI. State and explain Newton's second law of motion, and apply it to determine the velocity produced in a mass of 2 lbs. when a force of 6 lbs. weight acts upon it for 3 secs.

VII. Does the apparent loss of weight of a body when weighed in water depend upon the depth to which it is immersed?

A piece of glass weighs 6.4 grammes in air, and its apparent weight when weighed in turpentine is 4.2 grammes. The specific gravity of turpentine being .87, determine what would be the apparent weight of the glass in water, and also the specific gravity of the glass.

VIII. A bubble of gas, whose volume is  $\frac{1}{2}$  cubic inch when at the bottom of a certain lake, gradually expands in volume as it rises to the surface, until at the surface its volume is 2 cub. inches. The height of the barometer column being 29.5 inches and the density of mercury 13.6, determine the depth of the lake.

- XI. Show that in an ordinary tumbler, which is wider at the top than at the bottom, the pressure on the base, when the tumbler is full of water, is rather less than the whole weight of the water. And in the case of a bottle, having a broad base and tapering to a narrow neck at the top, the pressure on the base when the bottle is full of water is more than the weight of water in the bottle.

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 DIVISION B.

## 9. CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain fully the reasons for believing air to be a mixture and not a chemical compound.
- II. Describe and explain Deacon's process for the manufacture of chlorine, and state the action of chlorine on (1) a warm concentrated solution of caustic potash, (2) a cold dilute solution of caustic potash, (3) lime.
- III. Explain fully what you understand by *valence*, and state how it is determined in the case of substances which do not combine with hydrogen. What is the valence of nitrogen, phosphorus, silicon, carbon, sulphur?
- IV. Write the formulæ of metaphosphoric and orthophosphoric acids, show how they are derived from phosphorus pentoxide, and explain how orthophosphoric is prepared. Give the formula for ordinary calcium phosphate. Explain how this formula is derived from that of orthophosphoric acid, and give the names of minerals of which it forms the principal constituent.
- V. Describe Leblanc's process for the manufacture of carbonate of soda.
- VI. What is the cause of hardness, temporary and permanent, in water, and how can it be removed? Explain chemically the action of such water on soap.
- VII. Given galena containing silver, explain how the silver can be extracted on the large scale.
- VIII. How would you prepare solutions of ferrous and ferric chloride respectively, and how would you convert each into the other?

- IX. Explain how to determine the specific gravity of a powder insoluble in and unacted upon by water.

Senior Public  
Examination,  
November, 1890.

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DIVISION B.

**10. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.**

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain why a “stopped” organ pipe makes a note which is the octave below the note made by an “open” pipe of the same length.
- II. Enumerate three substances which are good heat conductors, and three which are bad.
- Describe an experiment to illustrate the smallness of the capability of water to conduct heat.
- III. The latent heat of ice being 80, find the result of mixing 3 lbs. of ice at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  with 10 lbs. of water at  $31^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- IV. Describe some form of photometer.
- V. If at night the moon be seen reflected in the surface of a sheet of water covered with ripples the image of the moon is drawn out into a long band of light. Account for this. What is the position of the band?
- VI. What is the physical difference between a long-sighted and a short-sighted eye? How may spectacles correct the fault?
- VII. Sketch the general appearance presented by iron filings when scattered upon a piece of cardboard under which lie two magnetic poles at some little distance apart, (i.) when the poles are N. and S. (ii.) when they are both N.
- VIII. Describe an experiment to show that electricity resides wholly on the external surface of a conductor. Give an explanation of the fact.
- IX. The resistance of a thread of mercury 106 cm. long and 1 sq. mm. in section is one ohm. Find the resistance of a column of mercury 21 cm. long and 5 sq. mm. in section.

Senior Public  
Examination,  
November, 1890.

- X. Five Daniell cells, each having an E.M.F. of one volt and an internal resistance of 3 ohms, are coupled up in series with a resistance of 45 ohms. Find the current developed.
- XI. Give a brief account of the theory of the dynamo.

DIVISION B.

II. (a) BOTANY.

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

Time—Two hours.

- I. Describe with example the structure of (a) a *hypogynous*, (b) a *perigynous*, and (c) an *epigynous* flower.
- II. Describe and compare the seeds of the Pea and of the Oat.
- III. Explain and illustrate by means of examples the following terms relating to the stamens of flowers:—*Tetradynamous*, *didynamous*, *diadelphous*, *syngenesious*, *gymandrous*.
- IV. What is meant by “free-central placentation?”
- V. State what is the essential difference between *definite* and *indefinite* inflorescence, describing with examples the principal varieties of each.
- VI. Describe the following forms of fruit:—*Legume*, *siliqua*, *berry*, *drupe*, *achene*; naming an exemplar-plant in each case.

DIVISION B.

II. (B). PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Two hours.

- I. What do you understand by the term respiration? Describe the conditions necessary for the proper performance of this function. Why does the air enter the lungs in inspiration, and leave it in expiration?

- II. Describe the valves of the heart, and explain clearly the causes which lead to their being brought into action. Why, on contraction of the right auricle, does the blood not flow back into the great veins?
- III. Explain the meaning of terms--Secretion, excretion, and gland. Refer to the operations of such organs of the body as will illustrate your answer. What is urea, and why does the physiologist regard it as an important substance?
- IV. Enumerate and describe the functions of the spinal cord. What would be the probable results of a severe injury to this organ, say in the middle of the back.
- V. Explain (with diagrams) the cause of the defects known as long and short sight, and the manner in which they may be remedied. Why do elderly persons generally require spectacles.

## 12. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

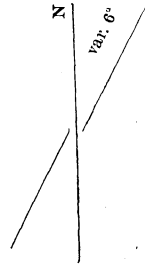
PROFESSOR RALPH TATE, F.L.S., F.G.S.

Time—Three hours.

- I. How has it been proved that some parts of the earth's surface has undergone elevation in recent times.
- II. Explain one action of the frost in breaking up rock-masses.
- III. State the nature and mode of formation of a "stalactite."
- IV. What is coal, and how is it formed?
- V. What mineral substances are carried down by rivers? What becomes of these when discharged into the sea?
- VI. What is the main difference between *slate* and *shale*, *sandstone* and *quartzite*?
- VII. What is a conglomerate? What does it prove?
- VIII. State briefly the evidences for a high temperature in the earth's interior.

Senior Public  
Examination  
November, 1890

IX. Explain the meaning of the signs  
affixed to the Government maps of  
Hundreds as annexed example.



X. Explain the principles which enable us to determine the  
heights of mountains by observing the boiling point of  
water.

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## ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1890.

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 1890.

### I. CHANGES IN THE COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.

On the 28th of February, James Walter Smith, LL.D., and on the 28th of March, the Reverend William Roby Fletcher, M.A., resigned their seats on the Council; and on the 26th of May the Senate elected the Reverend Frederic Slaney Poole, M.A., and Frederick William Pennefather, B.A., LL.M., to fill the vacancies.

In November

Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G., LL.D.,  
The Right Rev. George Wyndham Kennion, M.A., D.D.,  
Bishop of Adelaide,  
William Robinson Boothby, B.A.,  
Sir John William Downer, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.,  
The Hon. David Murray, M.L.C.,

in conformity with the provisions of the University Act, ceased to hold office as Members of the Council; and on the 26th of that month these gentlemen were re-elected by the Senate.

### II. THE SENATE.

The Senate, on the 26th of May, 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 25th of April, the following Undergraduates were admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws—

Edward Erskine Cleland,  
Samuel James Mitchell,  
Arthur Jennings Price.



The undermentioned Graduate was at the same time admitted *ad eundem gradum*—

The Reverend William Somerville Milne, M.A., Oxford.

At the Commemoration held on the 17th December, the following were admitted to Degrees—

William Alfred Verco,	}	To the Degree of M.B. and Ch.B.
Alexander Matheson Morgan,		
Thomas Hugh Frewin,	}	To the Degree of B.A.
Frederick Stanley Butler,		
Frederick William Wheatley,	}	To the Degree of B.Sc.
Edith Florence Haycraft,		
Mary Maude Kirby,		
Susan Selina Solomon,		
Annie Louisa Virginia Trehy,		

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

The Reverend Philip Edwin Raynor, M.A., Oxford,

The Reverend Thomas Williamson Harding, M.A., Cambridge.

#### IV. STATUTES AND REGULATIONS.

During the year the Statutes of the Everard Scholarship have been passed by the Council, approved by the Senate, and counter-signed by Your Excellency. A new Statute establishing a Professorship of Laws has been added to the Statutes “of Professors and Lecturers.”

LL.B. Degree.—The Regulations of the Degree of Bachelor of Laws allowed on the 18th December, 1886, have been repealed and new Regulations substituted.

M.B. and Ch.B. Degrees.—Several alterations have been made in the Regulations of the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. Regulations II., XXI., and XXIII. have been repealed, and new ones adopted.

B.Sc. Degree.—In the Regulations of the Degree of Bachelor of Science Regulation XII. has been repealed, and a new scale of fees embodied in the Regulation substituted therefor. The old regulations of the Chemical Laboratory, allowed 18th December, 1886, have been repealed and new ones adopted.

Mus. Bac. Degree.—Regulation I. has been repealed, and the new Regulation provides for the recognition of certificates of having passed in certain subjects at examinations conducted by other Universities. Regulation XIV., on fees, has been repealed, and a new Regulation on the same subject substituted. New

Regulations have been added to the Regulations of the Public Examinations in Music.

Junior and Senior Public Examinations.—New Regulations have been added to the Regulations of these Examinations.

Preliminary Examination.—The Regulations of the Preliminary Examination, allowed the 12th of December, 1888, have been repealed and replaced by new ones.

#### V. NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

The number of undergraduates in the various courses is 122; and of non-graduating students 167.

#### VI. FACULTY OF LAWS.

Seven students commenced the course for the LL.B. Degree; one undergraduate completed the first, five the second, and three the third year's course. Two Students obtained certificates that they had passed in the Law of Property; two in the Law of Contracts; eight in the Law of Wrongs; and six in the Law of Procedure.

The total number of undergraduates studying for the LL.B. degree was twenty-nine, and seven 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 First Year.

The curriculum of the Law School has been altered by the introduction of certain subjects from the B.A. course, and the extension of the course from three to four years.

Under the new Statute, establishing a Professorship of Laws, F. W. Pennefather, LL.M., who had hitherto held the office of Lecturer on Laws, has been appointed the first Professor of Laws.

Mr. G. J. R. Murray has been appointed Acting Lecturer in Laws during the absence of Professor Pennefather.

#### VII. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Three students commenced the course for the M.B. Degree; four completed the first year's course; ten the second; three the third; five the fourth; and two the fifth.

Thirty-one non-graduating students attended the course of lectures on Elementary Physiology, eleven the lectures on Biology, and one the lectures on Medicine and Obstetrics.

Sir Thomas Elder's annual prize in Physiology for students in Medicine was awarded to Frank Sandland Hone, and that for non-graduating students to Elsie Allen Poole.

The Everard Scholarship was awarded to William Alfred Verco.

Applications have been addressed to the Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Royal College of Surgeons, England, for the recognition of the Degrees in Medicine granted by this University; and the preliminary steps have been taken to obtain a similar recognition from the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom.

On the 30th of May, Dr. Verco was appointed sole Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics, during the absence of Dr. Thomas.

Dr. Poulton has been appointed acting Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, during the absence of Dr. Gardner.

#### VIII. FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Six students commenced the course for the B.Sc. Degree; three completed the first, three the second, and six the third year's course.

The number of non-graduating students attending lectures in the different subjects was as follows:—Mathematics 7; Physics 77; Inorganic Chemistry 92; Organic Chemistry 3; and Geology 32.

The Angas Engineering Exhibition was awarded to Joseph Auburn Haslam.

The Council have received a letter from the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, announcing their intention of founding Science Scholarships, and of placing at the disposal of the University in 1892 one Scholarship tenable for two years, and of the annual value of £150. The offer has been accepted, and the Council have determined that the Scholar must be a graduate or undergraduate of not less than three years' standing, and of not more than 25 years of age.

#### IX. FACULTY OF ARTS.

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

The number of non-graduating students attending Lectures in the different subjects was as follows: English Language and Literature, 2; Latin and Greek, 1; and Logic, 3.

The University Scholarships were awarded to Walter Trüding, Gilbert Bertram Hone, and Julian Augustus Roman Smith; *proxime accessit*: Anna Trüding.

The John Howard Clark Scholarship for proficiency in English Literature was awarded to Walter James McCarthy; *proxime accessit*: Agnes Marie Johanna Heyne.

## X. BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.

Five Students commenced the course for the Mus. Bac. Degree ; five completed the first and six the second year. The third year's examination has been postponed until March, 1891. The total number of graduating Students in Music was thirty-four.

Several applications during the course of the year have been received from students in the neighbouring colonies to be admitted to the Ordinary Examinations of the course of Bachelor of Music without being required to attend Lectures. As no other University in Australasia grants degrees in Music, it was thought desirable to meet the wishes of students residing at a distance from Adelaide. This was effected by repealing the old Regulations I. and XIV., and passing new ones in their place.

## XI. EVENING CLASSES.

Evening Classes were held in the following subjects : Physics (Elementary and Advanced), Practical Physics, Inorganic Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Geology, and Biology.

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.

Thirty-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, five Candidates entered, of whom one passed in the Second Class and three in the Third Class.

At the Examination held in November, sixty-eight Candidates entered. Nine passed in the First Class, twelve in the Second, and twenty in the Third Class.

In Appendix F will be found the Class List.

## XIV. JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Eighty candidates entered for the Junior Public Examination, eight passed in the First Class, ten in the Second, and sixteen in the Third Class ; and twenty-five candidates passed, but were not classified, as they were over the prescribed age.

In Appendix G will be found the Class List.

## XV. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

At the Examination held in March fifty-seven candidates

entered, of whom twenty-two passed. Two hundred and ninety-nine candidates entered for the Preliminary Examination in September, of whom nine were examined at Mount Gambier. One hundred and fifty-three 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, Strathalbyn, Minlaton, Jamestown, and Mount Gambier.

In the Junior Division one hundred and thirteen candidates entered; forty-four gained First Class Certificates, and forty-seven Second Class Certificates.

In the Senior Division forty-five candidates entered; seven gained First Class Certificates, and nineteen Second Class Certificates.

In the Practice of Music ninety-six candidates entered for the Junior Division, Twenty-eight obtained First Class Certificates, and forty-seven Second Class Certificates.

In the Senior Division of the Practice of Music forty-one candidates entered; twelve obtained First Class Certificates, and twenty-three Second Class Certificates.

The Class Lists will be found in Appendix E.

#### XVII. BUST OF SIR THOMAS ELDER.

At the instance of the Chancellor a bust of Sir Thomas Elder, one of the original founders of the University, has been executed by Mr. T. Woolner, R.A., and placed in the University.

#### XVIII. SIXTH CENTENARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTPELLIER.

Early in April the Council received an invitation from the University of Montpellier to send representatives to attend the celebration of their sixth centenary.

The Rev. William Roby Fletcher, M.A., formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University, Edward William Hawker, LL.B., John Warren Bakewell, M.A., all formerly members of the Council of the University, and Professor Hudson Beare, B.A., of this University and now Professor of Engineering Mechanical Technology at University College, London, were selected by the Council to represent the University at the ceremonial appointed to take place on the 31st May.

XIX. APPLICATION FOR ASSOCIATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, AND FOR AFFILIATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Applications have been made to the University of Cambridge for affiliation, and to the University of Oxford for admission to the privileges conferred by a Statute of that University passed in 1887. If these requests meet with a favourable reception, those undergraduates who have passed two full years of study here (should they wish to proceed to Oxford or Cambridge) will be enabled materially to shorten their time of study and residence at those Universities.

XX. RECOGNITION OF OTHER UNIVERSITIES.

A necessity having arisen for defining those Universities which should be recognized by the University of Adelaide, the Council have resolved that all Universities of the British Empire, to which Royal Charters or Letters Patent have been granted, shall be recognised by the University of Adelaide, and that no other University shall be recognized except by special resolution of the Council in each case.

XXI. CADETSHIP AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

No candidate presented himself for Examination.

XXII. 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.

XXIII. 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.

XXIV. REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY ON THE COUNCIL OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES.

On the resignation of Dr. Stirling, Professor Bragg was appointed to represent the University on the Council of the School of Mines.

XXV. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the income and expenditure during the year 1890, 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 1890.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

GEO. H. FARR,

Vice-Chancellor.

Adelaide, January, 1891.

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APPENDIX A.

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

	LL. B.	
Boucaut, James Penn		Joyner, Frank Reeve
Heffer, Richard Henderson		Newman, Edgar Harold
Hill, Herbert Edward		Penny, Clifton Raymond
Isbister, James Linklater Thomson		
	M. B.	
Fischer, George Alfred		Hone, Frank Sandland
Fletcher, Alfred Watkis		
	B. A.	
Ayers, Frederick Gordon		Hone, Gilbert Bertram
Bundey, Harry Marchant		Trüdinger, Anna
Caterer, Clarence Phillipps		Trüdinger, Walter
Dalby, John		
	B. Sc.	
Haslam, Joseph Auburn		Pitt, Ada Gertrude
Howchin, Stella		Plummer, Violet Mary
Lambert, Ada Mary		Smith, Julian Augustus Roman
	MUS. BAC.	
Bishop, Thomas James		Maclaren, Duncan Mark
Eaton, Mary Ellie		Royse, Frances Elsie
Hamer, Ethel May		

The following Student entered for the purpose of obtaining Certificates, but with no intention of proceeding to a Degree :—

M. B.  
Harbison, James Alexander

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APPENDIX B.

CLASS LISTS.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.,  
MARCH, 1890.

The names in all classes are in alphabetical order.

<p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>Bloxam, Charles a'Court</p> <p>von Bertouch, Rudolph Paul Albrecht</p>	<p>FIRST YEAR.</p> <p>SECOND YEAR. FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <p>THIRD CLASS.</p>	<p>THIRD YEAR. FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>None</p> <p>SECOND CLASS: Cleland, Edward Erskine</p> <p>THIRD CLASS: Mitchell, Samuel James Price, Arthur Jennings</p>
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The following Student of the First Year is entitled to a Certificate of having passed in :—

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

Heggaton, Horace John

The following Students of the Third Year are entitled to Certificates of having passed in :—

THE LAW OF WRONGS.

<p>Benny, Benjamin</p> <p>Bonnin, Alfred</p> <p>Hargrave, Joshua Addison</p>	<p>Heuzenroeder, William Eberhard</p> <p>Wright, Leslie Garner</p>
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LAW OF PROCEDURE.

<p>Hargrave, Joshua Addison</p>	<p>Heuzenroeder, William Eberhard</p>
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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.,  
NOVEMBER, 1890.

The undermentioned Undergraduates passed this Examination.

<p>Stow, Francis Leslie</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p>	<p>FIRST YEAR. FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <p>THIRD CLASS.</p>	<p>SECOND YEAR. FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>None</p> <p>SECOND CLASS: Solomon, Judah Moss</p> <p>THIRD CLASS: Andrews, Richard Bullock Benham, Edward Warner</p>
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THIRD YEAR.

<p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p>	<p>FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <p>THIRD CLASS.</p>
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The following Student of the First Year is entitled to a Certificate of having passed in :—

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

Winnall, John Edward Hyde

The following Students of the Second Year are entitled to Certificates of having passed in :—

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Bears, Edwin Arthur

Whitby, Percy Edward Robert

The following Students of the Third Year are entitled to Certificates of having passed in :—

THE LAW OF PROCEDURE.

Benny, Benjamin

Whitby, Percy Edward Robert

Wigley, Harry Vandeleur

Wright, Lewis Garner

THE LAW OF WRONGS.

Benny, Benjamin

Heuzenroeder, William Eberhard

Bloxham, Charles a'Court

Sabine, Ernest Maurice

Gwynne, Illyd Gordon

Wright, Lewis Garner

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF M.B. AND Ch.B., MARCH, 1890.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

Russell, Alfred Edward James

THIRD CLASS.

None

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

Shanahan, Patrick Francis

THIRD CLASS.

Gibbes, Alexander Edward

FOURTH YEAR.

None

FIFTH YEAR.

None

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF M.B. AND Ch.B., NOVEMBER, 1890.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Hone, Fran Sandland

SECOND CLASS.

Fischer, George Alfred

THIRD CLASS.

Fletcher, Alfred Watkis

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

Cudmore, Arthur Murray

Gunson, John Bernard

Irwin, Henry Offley

Sangster, John Ikin

THIRD CLASS.

Corbin, Cecil

Goode, Arthur

Moule, Edward Ernst

Russell, Alfred Edward James

THIRD YEAR.  
 FIRST CLASS.  
 Cavenagh, Wentworth Rowland  
 SECOND CLASS.  
 Shanahan, Patrick Francis  
 THIRD CLASS.  
 Gibbes, Alexander Edward  
 FOURTH YEAR.  
 FIRST CLASS.  
 Mead, Cecil Silas  
 Powell, Henry Arthur

SECOND CLASS.  
 Giles, Henry O'Halloran  
 THIRD CLASS.  
 Fowler, Laura Margaret  
 Seabrook, Leonard Llewellyn  
 FIFTH YEAR.  
 FIRST CLASS.  
 Verco, William Alfred  
 SECOND CLASS.  
 Morgan, Alexander Matheson  
 THIRD CLASS.  
 None

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.,  
 NOVEMBER, 1890.

FIRST YEAR.

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Trüdinger, Walter	...	...	Latin	...	...	First Class
Hone, Gilbert Bertram	...	...	Latin	...	...	First Class
Trüdinger, Anna	...	...	Latin	...	...	Second Class
Trüdinger, Walter	...	...	Greek	...	...	First Class
Hone, Gilbert Bertram	...	...	Greek	...	...	First Class
Trüdinger, Walter	...	...	Mathematics	...	...	Second Class
Hone, Gilbert Bertram	...	...	Mathematics	...	...	Third Class

SECOND YEAR.

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna	...	...	Latin	...	...	First Class
McCarthy, Walter James	...	...	Latin	...	...	Second Class
Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna	...	...	Greek	...	...	First Class
McCarthy, Walter James	...	...	Greek	...	...	First Class
Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna	...	...	Mathematics	...	...	Second Class
McCarthy, Walter James	...	...	Mathematics	...	...	Third Class

THIRD YEAR.

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Frewin, Thomas Hugh	...	...	Classics and History	...	First Class
Butler, Frederick Stanley	...	...	Classics and History	...	Second Class
Frewin, Thomas Hugh	...	...	Modern Languages	...	Second Class
Butler, Frederick Stanley	...	...	Modern Languages	...	Second Class

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.,  
 NOVEMBER, 1890.

FIRST YEAR.

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Smith, Julian Augustus Roman	...	...	Mathematics	...	Second Class
Howchin, Stella	...	...	Mathematics	...	Third Class
Haslam, Joseph Auburn	...	...	Mathematics	...	Third Class
Smith, Julian Augustus Roman	...	...	Physics	...	First Class
Haslam, Joseph Auburn	...	...	Physics	...	Third Class

SECOND YEAR.

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Allen, James Bernard	...	...	Mathematics	...	...	Second Class
Wyllie, Alexander	...	...	Mathematics	...	...	Second Class
Chapple, Frederic John	...	...	Mathematics	...	...	Third Class
Allen, James Bernard	...	...	Physics	...	...	Second Class
Chapple, Frederic John	...	...	Physics	...	...	Second Class

THIRD YEAR.

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Wheatley, Frederick William	...	...	Mathematics	...	...	Second Class
Wheatley, Frederick William	...	...	Physics	...	...	First Class
Haycraft, Edith Florence	...	...	Physics	...	...	Third Class
Turner, Ernest Frederick	...	...	Chemistry	...	...	Second Class
Kirby, Mary Maude	...	...	Physiology	...	...	Third Class
Solomon, Susan Selina	...	...	Physiology	...	...	Third Class
Trehy, Annie Louisa Virginia	...	...	Physiology	...	...	Third Class
Wheatley, Frederick William	...	...	Geology	...	...	First Class
Turner, Ernest Frederick	...	...	Geology	...	...	Second Class
Trehy, Annie Louisa Virginia	...	...	Geology	...	...	Third Class

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MUS. BAC.,  
NOVEMBER, 1890.

The names in all classes are in alphabetical order.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Royse, Frances Elsie

SECOND CLASS.

Bishop, Thomas James

THIRD CLASS.

Eaton, Mary Ellie

Maclaren, Duncan Mark

Harrison, Rosa Lillian

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Campbell, Florence Way

SECOND CLASS.

Best, Edwin

Moore, Anna Theresa

THIRD CLASS.

Benny, Frances

Wyatt, Ethel Wyatt

Loessel, Rhea Marie

The Examination of Third Year Students was postponed until March 1891.

## APPENDIX C.

## PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

## CLASS LISTS.

## HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1890.

The names are arranged in alphabetical order.

LATIN—PART I.	
Berriman, George Stevens	Kollosche, John
*Chignell, Arthur	
LATIN—PART II.	
Dalby, John	Heffer, Richard Henderson
*Doolette, Dorham Longford	Kollosche, John
*Haslam, Ernest Bailey	Williams, James Spencer
GREEK—PART I.	
Chignell, Arthur	Haslam, Ernest Bailey
GREEK—PART II.	
Dalby, John	Heffer, Richard Henderson
Doolette, Dorham Longford	
FRENCH.	
McNamara, David Joseph	*Stockdale, Annie Rosina
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.	
*Chignell, Arthur	Kollosche, John
Heffer, Richard Henderson	*Williams, James Spencer
LOGIC.	
*Berriman, George Stevens	Haslam, Ernest Bailey
Dalby, John	Heffer, Richard Henderson
*Doolette, Dorham Longford	Kollosche, John
PURE MATHEMATICS—PART I.	
Bosworth, Leslie Richard Eugene	
PHYSICS—PART I.	
Bosworth, Leslie Richard Eugene	Spencer, Herbert John
Cudmore, Kenneth de Lacy	*Sutton, Richard
Lloyd, Martha Hessel	Williams, James Spencer
*Robinson, Samuel Foster	
PHYSICS—PART II.	
Iliffe, James Drinkwater	LeMessurier, Thomas Abram
Jenner, Charles James	
APPLIED MATHEMATICS.	
Kollosche, John	

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Bayly, William Reynolds  
Hill, Henry Richard  
Hustler, Albert Edward

Nichols, Henry Francis  
Richardson, Frank Joseph Webb  
Treleaven, Walter

ORGANIC AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

LeMessurier, Thomas Abram

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Bayly, William Reynolds  
Jenner, Charles James

Richardson, Frank Joseph Webb  
Tilley, Arthur Linsey

GEOLOGY.

Hamence, Charles Edward Thomas  
\*Iiffe, James Drinkwater

Luke, William

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\* An asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed with credit.

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NOVEMBER, 1890.—HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION

36 Candidates entered themselves for the Higher Public Examination. The results are shown in the subjoined table:—

Subject.	Entered.	Passed.
Latin, Part I. ... ..	3	3
Latin, Part II. ... ..	6	6
Greek, Part I. ... ..	2	2
Greek, Part II. ... ..	3	3
French ... ..	2	2
English Language and Literature ... ..	4	4
Logic ... ..	6	6
Pure Mathematics, Part I. ... ..	3	1
Physics, Part I. ... ..	8	7
Physics, Part II. ... ..	3	3
Applied Mathematics ... ..	5	1
Inorganic Chemistry ... ..	12	6
Organic and Practical Chemistry ... ..	3	1
Elementary Biology and Physiology ... ..	6	4
Geology ... ..	5	3

## 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 1890.

SUBJECT.	LECTURER.	No. of Lectures.	No. of Students.		
			First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.
Physics, Part I. ... ..	Professor Bragg	52	28	31	29
Physics, Part I., Practical ... ..	Professor Bragg	54	28	26	26
Physics, Part II. ... ..	Mr. Chapman ..	57	8	7	7
Physics, Part II., Practical ... ..	Mr. Chapman ...	57	10	9	9
Chemistry, Inorganic ... ..	Professor Rennie	56	35	29	27
Chemistry, Practical ... ..	Professor Rennie	60	55	46	38
Geology ... ..	Professor Tate ...	57	31	23	17
Biology ... ..	Dr. Stirling ...	51	9	5	5



APPENDIX E.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE THEORY OF MUSIC,  
NOVEMBER, 1890.

All classes are in alphabetical order.

FIRST CLASS.

Cooper, Ethel	Nichols, Helena Josephine
Cruikshank, Constance	Porter, Ellen Mary
Dawson, Mattie	Raston, Edith Anne Maria
Hinde, Mabel Charlotte	

SECOND CLASS.

Ashwin, Caroline Grace	Morgan, Frederick Adolphus
Birks, Edith Vause	Mursell-Smith, Elizabeth Annie
Bosch, Anna Josephine	Sarah
Brown, Emma Elizabeth	Porter, Adelaide Koeppen
Edmunds, Laura Mary	Richards, Edna
Fidler, Evelyn Mary	Sprod, Mary Ann
Goode, Ethel	Tuck, Florence
Grandfield, Edith	Wainwright, Florence
Kay, Margaret	Wendt, Alice Emilie Louise
Loessel, Lucia Marie Louisa	Wright, Charlotte Elizabeth

SPECIAL EXAMINATION, DECEMBER, 1890.

SECOND CLASS.

Sheppard, Grace Marian

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE PRACTICE OF MUSIC,  
NOVEMBER, 1890.

All classes are in alphabetical order.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Bowman, Ada Mary	Holman, Emily Frances Hemsley
Campbell, Florence Way	Malin, Ada Mary
Cox, Marion Alicia May	Moffatt, Teresa Blanche
Deland, Ina Jane	Treleaven, Ethelwyn
DeMole, Fannie	Wyatt, Constance Flower
Derrington, Florence Gertrude	

SECOND CLASS.

Burford, Evaline	Nichols, Helena Josephine
Caterer, Clarence Phillipps	Osborne, Maud Marian
Glyde, Kate Gertrude Lavington	Poole, Kate Mary
Grandfield, Edith	Swan, Agnes Emma
Hodge, Emily	Swan, Maggie Raven
Longson, Anna Margaret	Verco, Emily Margaret
Lyons, Emma E.	Verco, Jane Elizabeth
Minchin, Ruth	

ORGAN PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

Blackburn, Thomas Wordsworth Gavin	Wooldridge, Mary
Webb, Lucy	

SINGING.

FIRST CLASS.

Snadden, Elizabeth

SECOND CLASS.

Hosier, Mabel Annie	Richardson, Mabel Eliza
Hosken, Clara	Webb, Sarah Jane
Michell, Fanny Elsome	

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE THEORY OF MUSIC.  
NOVEMBER, 1890,

All classes are in alphabetical order.

FIRST CLASS.

Andrew, Sarah Farquhar	Moffatt, Teresa Blanche
Birch, Gertrude	Morriss, Mary Jane
Bowden, Ella Harriet	Moseley, Jessie Beatrice
Burton, Ellen Fox	Nalty, Maggie
Deland, Ina Jane	O'Connor, Mary Ellen
Derrington, Florence Gertrude	Palmer, Hilda Sophia
Eaton, Edith May	Paterson, Lilian Stewart
Evans, May	Pitt, May
Fletcher, Harold Browning	Rainsford, May
Gartrell, Evelyn	Ralph, Ida Louise
Grose, Clara	Randell, Allan Elliott
Hannam, Amy	Roediger, Esther
Hardy, Inez Mary	Smith, Alice Frances
Henderson, Jane Beatrice	Smith, Susanna
Hopkins, Selina Griffith	Snow, Ethel
Howie, Maude	Thomas, Nellie
Jago, Minerva	Thornber, Marion Ada
Korff, Lizzie	Waterman, Olive
Lathern, Ellen Louise	Wilson, Jeanie Walker
Lilywhite, Winifred	Wright, Annie Elwin
Mair, Constance May Morphett	Yelland, Joseph Mann
Matters, Ellie Mary	Zowe, Agnes A.

SECOND CLASS.

Ambrose, Ethel Mary Murray	DeMole, Fannie
Batten, Marion Constance	Fotheringham, Minnie Harold
Burford, Evaline	Frankenburg, Edith Esther
Büring, Meta Caroline	Freer, Ada Olive
Butler, Florence Annie	Gale, Nellie
Coles, Helen	Goodall, Ada
Connor, Isabella de Courcy	Goyder, Ethelwynne
Cornelius, Ada Gertrude	Hantke, Mabel Louise Theodora

Harkness, Mary Kerr  
 Harris, Samuel John Beaumont  
 Hastwell, Annie  
 Hawke, Constance Evelyn  
 Hawkins, Ellen  
 Jacobsen, Dora Annie  
 Kelsey, Lillian Florence Caitlock  
 Lane, Annie  
 Laughton, Florence  
 Leggoe, Loulie  
 Lewis, Ursula Edwards  
 Liston, Amy Florence  
 McPherson, Lavinia  
 Mayfield, Marion  
 Medlyn, Clara Louisa  
 Morgan, Charlotte

Mudge, Helena  
 Murray, Elizabeth Helen  
 Orchard, Daisy  
 Osborne, Maud Marian  
 Ralph, Adelaide Maud  
 Reinhardt, Hermine Ida  
 Russell, May Gwendolyn  
 Sadleir, Eliza Georgina  
 Schmidt, Meta Weta  
 Sclater, Lena Bruce  
 Scott, Ethel Maud Mary  
 Staples, Mary Anna Ethel  
 Stubbs, Lillian Emilie  
 Swan, John  
 Verco, Emily Margaret

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE PRACTICE OF MUSIC,  
 NOVEMBER, 1890.

All classes are in alphabetical order.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Acraman, Edith Ierne  
 Ambrose, Ethel Mary Murray  
 Anderson, Ellen  
 Birks, Margaret Eason  
 Bostock, Jessie Elizabeth  
 Burford, Lilian Mary  
 Coles, Helen  
 Dunn, Amy  
 Finch, Lavinia Carrie  
 Fotheringham, Minnie Harold  
 Foulis, Elizabeth Caroline  
 Goss, Evelyn Janet  
 Goyder, Ethelwynne

Kerr, Daisy  
 Kyd, Emily Julia  
 Lathern, Ellen Louise  
 Laughton, Florence  
 Leggoe, Loulie  
 Murray, Elizabeth Helen  
 Quirke, Margaret  
 Ralph, Ida Louise  
 Scott, Ethel Maude Mary  
 Waterman, Olive  
 Williams, Emily Mary  
 Yelland, Joseph Mann

SECOND CLASS.

Allen, Blanche Evelyn  
 Anderson, Mary McGregor  
 Austin, Lillian Hope  
 Bath, Hilda  
 Batten, Marion Constance  
 Bell, Amy Beatrice  
 Bircher, Victoria Mary  
 Button, Sarah Elvina  
 Cooper, Emmie Bevan  
 Coppen, Florence Edith  
 Correll, Lavinia Mary  
 Cranz, Lillian Gertrude  
 Evans, Rosetta Alice  
 Gale, Nellie  
 Garnaut, Hetty Maria  
 Geddes, Margaret  
 Godden, Archibald B.  
 Harris, Adeline Louise  
 Hawke, Constance Evelyn

Hodge, Lizzie Ethel  
 Hyde, Amy Belinda  
 Ingleby, Edith  
 Jones, Edith Clevedon  
 Kelly, Agnes Mary  
 Kelly, Edith May  
 Matters, Ellie Mary  
 Murray, Lizzie Rosina  
 Rhead, Isabel Mary  
 Richardson, Mabel Eliza  
 Ross, Eleanor Beatrice  
 Solomon, Isabel  
 Stacy, Maud Alice  
 Stimson, Florence Lilian Aylmore  
 Tasker, Olive  
 Thomas, Lily Louisa  
 Trudgen, Bertha  
 Williams, Eleanor Maude  
 Wyatt, Ellie Catherine

**VIOLIN PLAYING.**

**FIRST CLASS.**

Paterson, Lilian Stewart

**SECOND CLASS.**

None

**ORGAN PLAYING.**

**FIRST CLASS.**

Stacy, William Thomas

**SECOND CLASS.**

None

**SINGING.**

**FIRST CLASS.**

Trevenack, Rose Elizabeth

**SECOND CLASS.**

Allen, Marian Rose  
Bath, Hilda  
Giles, Florina  
Graham, Lena Henrietta  
Jago, Minerva

Liston, Amy Florence  
Norton, Edith Jane  
Osborne, Maud Marion  
Staples, Katie Mary

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APPENDIX F.

SPECIAL SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1890.

All classes are in alphabetical order.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

Borthwick, Ernest Lincoln, 1, 2, 9\*, 10

*Last Place of Education.*  
Private Tuition

THIRD CLASS.

Downer, John Hamilton, 1\*, 2, 7, 10

Private Tuition

Downer, John Henry, 1, 2, 12

Private Tuition

Hornabrook, Rupert Walter, 1, 4, 7

Private Tuition

- 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, 1890.—SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

*Candidates entered themselves for this Examination, of whom 1 failed to satisfy the Examiners. The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who entered themselves for, and of those who passed in, various Subjects :*

Subjects.	No. of Boys entered.	No. of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed.	Total.
Latin ... ..	5	0	5	3	0	3
Greek ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pure Mathematics ... ..	4	0	4	2	0	2
Applied Mathematics ... ..	1	0	1	0	0	0
French ... ..	1	0	1	1	0	1
German ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
English ... ..	5	0	5	4	0	4
Chemistry ... ..	2	0	2	1	0	1
Physics ... ..	3	0	3	2	0	2
Botany and Physiology... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Geography and Geology	1	0	1	1	0	1

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER AND  
DECEMBER, 1890.

All classes in alphabetical order.

FIRST CLASS.

Adams, Ernest Henry, 1, 2*, 3*, 7*, 9*	<i>Last Place of Education.</i>
Birks, Lawrence, 1*, 2*, 5*, 7, 9*, 12*	Prince Alfred College
Chapple, Alfred, 1*, 2*, 3*, 7*, 9	Prince Alfred College
Chapple, Marian, 1, 4*, 5*, 7, 11*, 12	Prince Alfred College
Cooke, Florence Emmeline, 1, 2, 4*, 5, 7, 11*, 12*	Advanced School for Girls
Johnstone, Percy Emerson, 1*, 2*, 5*, 7, 9*	Advanced School for Girls
Leitch, Oliver, 1, 2*, 3*, 7, 9*	Prince Alfred College
Searle, George, 1, 2*, 5*, 7, 9	Prince Alfred College
Walker, Ellen Lawson, 1, 2, 4*, 5*, 7, 11*, 12*	Advanced School for Girls

SECOND CLASS.

Ambrose, Ethel Mary Murray, 1, 4*, 5, 11	Unley Park School
Benbow, John, 1, 2, 7*, 9*	Prince Alfred College
Büring, Meta Caroline, 1*, 4, 5*, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Cooper, Claude Tidswell, 1*, 2, 5, 7*, 9, 10	Prince Alfred College
Field, Edgar John, 1, 2, 7*, 8	Christian Brothers' College
Hamlin, Mabel Lillian, 1, 4, 5, 11*, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Hancock, George Alfred, 1*, 2, 4, 7, 9*	Prince Alfred College
Kelly, Catherine Lucy, 1*, 4*, 5, 7, 12	Dominican Convent
Mann, Edith Alice, 1*, 4, 11*, 12	Miss Vivian's School
Richardson, Frank Joseph Webb, 1, 5, 7, 9*	Private Tuition
Sholl, Reginald Frank, 1*, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Wilson, Alec Graham, 1, 5*, 7, 12*	Private Tuition

THIRD CLASS.

Ambrose, Lilly Finlayson, 1, 4, 11	Unley Park School
Angel, Sidney, 1, 5, 7, 8	Adelaide Collegiate School
Ashwin, Ethel Maude, 1, 4, 11, 12	Ladies' Collegiate School, Semaphore
Birt, Constance Jane, 1, 4, 5, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Boucaut, Walter Hillary, 1, 2, 7, 10	Prince Alfred College
Boulger, Arnold Persse, 1, 2*, 7	Mr. d'Arenberg's Tuition
Church, Norman John, 1, 2, 7, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Cobb, William Morphett, 1, 2, 3, 7, 9	Prince Alfred College
Cowling, Albert Bright, 1, 2, 7, 9	Prince Alfred College
Douglas, Francis John, 1, 2, 3, 7, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Downer, James Frederick, 1*, 2, 3, 7	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Dungey, Mary Pash, 1, 4, 5, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Homburg, Hermann, 1, 2, 5, 7	Prince Alfred College
Hunter, Ellen Wynne, 1, 4, 5, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Little, Egbert Percy Graham, 1*, 2, 7, 12	Whinham College
Lloyd, Beatrice Butters, 1*, 4, 5, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Ryder, William Francis, 1, 2, 7, 8	Christian Brothers' College
Smeaton, Bronte, 1, 2, 5, 9	Prince Alfred College
Smyth, Henrietta, 1*, 2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Solomon, Isaac Herbert, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10	Adelaide Collegiate School

The following Candidates passed in the undermentioned special subjects.

Adams, Charles Francis, 2	Prince Alfred College
Benham, Ellen Ida, 5	Private Tuition

Birks, Elsie Ellen, 5\*  
 Hornabrook, Rupert Walter, 2\*, 8\*  
 Jude, Frederick John, 12  
 Kirby, Mary Maude, 2  
 Lambert, Ada Mary, 5

Miss Vivian's School  
 Private Tuition  
 Prince Alfred College  
 Mr. T. Caterer's 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, 1890.—SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

68 Candidates entered themselves for this Examination, of whom 20 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... ..	39	21	60	31	17	48
Latin ... ..	35	5	40	22	4	26
Greek ... ..	8	0	8	7	0	7
French ... ..	15	21	36	3	18	21
German... ..	15	18	33	10	15	25
Pure Mathematics ... ..	40	12	52	24	6	30
Applied Mathematics ... ..	9	0	9	7	0	7
Chemistry ... ..	24	0	24	17	0	17
Physics... ..	9	0	9	5	0	5
Botany and Physiology ... ..	0	19	19	0	17	17
Physical Geography and Geology	6	18	24	4	11	15

APPENDIX G.

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER AND  
DECEMBER, 1890.

All classes in alphabetical order.

FIRST CLASS.

Brazel, Daniel Francis, 1, 2*, 4*, 6*, 7a	<i>Last Place of Education.</i>
Campbell, Archibald Way, 1, 2, 4, 6*, 7*b	Christian Brothers' College
Clark, Edward Vincent, 1, 2*, 4*, 6*, 7*b	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Davis, Alfred Edwin, 1*, 2, 5, 6, 7*b	Prince Alfred College
Gillman, Joseph Strickland, 1*, 2*, 4, 6*, 7*b	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Laycock, Harry, 1, 2*, 4, 6, 7*b	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Newman, Hubert Meredith, 1*, 2*, 6*, 7*b	Prince Alfred College
Plummer, Edith Victoria, 1*, 4, 5*, 6, 7c	Advanced School for Girls

SECOND CLASS.

Angel, Frank Milton, 1, 5, 6*, 7a	Adelaide Collegiate School
Clark, Caroline, 2, 4*, 5, 6	Miss Martin's School
Conigrave, Isla May, 1, 4*, 5, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Drew, Thomas Mitchell, 1, 2*, 5, 6	Prince Alfred College
Hollidge, Annie Florence, 1*, 4, 5, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Mahoney, Annie Gertrude, 1, 4*, 5, 6	Dominican Convent
Saunders, Moses Brandon, 1, 2, 6, 7*b	Prince Alfred College
Simpson, Alfred Allen, 1, 2*, 5, 7b	Prince Alfred College
Storen, Thomas Ignatius, 1, 2, 4*, 6, 7a	Christian Brothers' College
Whittington, Bertram, 1, 2, 5, 6*, 7c	North Adelaide High School

THIRD CLASS.

Baker, Catherine May, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Bell, Willoughby George, 1, 2, 6, 7b	Prince Alfred College
Campbell, William Horace, 1, 2, 6	Prince Alfred College
Cant, Myra, 4, 5, 7c	Hardwicke College
Clarke, Jessie Rose, 1, 4, 5, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Hack, Clement Alfred, 1, 2, 6	Prince Alfred College
Harry, Arthur Hartley, 1, 2, 6	Prince Alfred College
James, Annie Rowe, 1, 4, 5, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Lynch, Frances Catherine, 1, 4, 5	Dominican Convent
Makin, Frank Humphrey, 1, 4, 5	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Newland, Phillip Mesmer, 1, 2, 4, 5	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Proctor, Mary Ellen, 1, 4, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Stanton, Guy Clement, 1, 2, 6	Glenelg Grammar School
Stuckey, Leonard Cecil, 1, 4, 5, 6	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Summers, Herbert James, 1, 2, 6	Glenelg Grammar School
Verco, Clement Armour, 1, 5, 6, 7a	Adelaide Collegiate School

The following candidates passed, but being over sixteen years of age at the time of examination, are not classified.

Anthony, Frank James, 1, 6*, 7*b	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Ashton, Edward James Wilberforce, 1, 2, 6, 7*b	Prince Alfred College
Benham, Mary Edith, 1, 4, 6, 7*c	Advanced School for Girls
Bowen, Frederick James Alfred, 4, 6, 7b	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Bray, Cecil Thomas, 1, 4, 6, 7b	St. Peter's Collegiate School

Cochrane, James Patrick, 1, 2, 4, 6	Christian Brother's College
Collison, Edith, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7*c	Advanced School for Girls
Collison, Maud Marion, 4, 5, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Cross, Mabel Eileen, 1, 4, 5, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Davey, George Arthur, 1, 2, 7b	Prince Alfred College
Dawkins, Sydney Letts, 1, 2, 6, 7b	Prince Alfred College
Drew, Hedley, 1, 2, 6	Prince Alfred College
Fisher, Mary Anne, 1, 4*, 5, 6	Dominican Convent
Goode, William Ernest, 1, 2*, 6	Glenelg Grammar School
Graham, Robert James Cyril, 1, 2*, 4, 6, 7a	Christian Brothers' College
Hack, William Wilton Meora Stephens, 1, 2*, 6	Glenelg Grammar School
Hill, May, 4, 5, 6	Hardwicke College
Höltje, Jessie, 1*, 5, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Lloyd, Thomas William, 1, 2, 6*, 7b	Prince Alfred College
Main, Margaret Annie, 1, 5, 7c	Adelaide High School
Marshall, Harold Witter, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7b	Prince Alfred College
Newland, Henry Simpson, 1*, 4*, 5	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Oldham, Lily Edith Mary, 1, 4*, 7c	Misses McMinn's School
Richardson, Jessie, 1, 4, 5	Advanced School for Girls
Zeunert, Henry William, 1, 2, 5*, 6	Hahndorf College

The following candidates passed in the undermentioned special subjects.

Downer, John Henry, 7a, 7b	Private Tuition
Purchas, Frederic Maurice, 7a	Canterbury College, New Zealand

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	6.—Mathematics
2.—Latin	7a.—Elementary Physics
3.—Greek	7b.—Elementary Chemistry
4.—French	7c.—Elementary Botany and Physiology
5.—German	

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1890.

80 Candidates entered for this Examination, of whom 20 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 ... ..	51	22	73	45	20	65
Latin ... ..	46	2	48	32	1	33
Greek ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
French ... ..	19	24	43	16	22	38
German ... ..	20	22	42	13	19	32
Mathematics ... ..	49	15	64	39	8	47
Chemistry ... ..	32	0	32	19	0	19
Elementary Physics ...	11	0	11	6	0	6
Botany and Physiology	8	22	30	1	16	17

## APPENDIX H.

## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1890.

Pass List in alphabetical order.

Allnutt, James Young Simpson	Hood, John Ulrich
Ash, George	Joyner, Oscar Kerridge
Barr, Mary Alice	Kennedy, William Henry
Benbow, John	Newland, Philip Mesmer
Birks, Napier Kyffin	Newman, Hubert Meredith
Bostock, Jessie Elizabeth	Pilgrim, Ebenezer Pearson
Boulger, Arnold Persse	Pulleine, Robert Henry
Cooper, Claude Tidswell	Rowe, Walter Tidd
Garrett, Ernest Edwin	Wakefield, Edward Gibbon
Gurr, Alfred	Whittle, Hubert Victor Clarence
Harry, Arthur Hartley	Zeunert, Henry William

## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Pass List in alphabetical order.

Amsberg, Simeon Ernest	Dawson, Mattie
Andrews, Gordon	Dew, Franklin Walter Pressy
Angel, Frank Milton	Dreves, Albert Nicholas
Austin, Emily Gertrude	Drew, Hedley
Ayliffe, Blanche St. Barbe	Drummond, Elizabeth Lily Russell
Baker, William	Edwards, Norman Holehouse
Barwell, Henry Newman	Edwards, Percy Gilbert
Bath, Hilda	Evans, Harold Maund
Benham, Mary Edith	Evers, Oscar Harold
Benham, Rosamond Annie	Field, Constance Ruby
Bircher, Charles Louis Henry	Field, Ernest Thomas
Birks, Edith Vause	Finlayson, Alfred Clement
Blakie, Thomas William	Fisher, Benjamin Harry
Boyd, Charles Richard	Fitzgerald, Joseph Edward
Bromley, Roy Lunt	Forward, Ellen
Bruce, Elizabeth	Fox, James Michael
Bunday, Ellen Milne	Gepp, Herbert William
Burgess, Amy Caroline	Gerny, Hermann Albert
Burgess, Ellen Amy	Giles, Thomas Bruce
Burgoyne, Geoffrey Lauderdale	Gooden, Ernest Oswald
Büring, Emil Paul Ernest	Gosse, William Hay
Büring, Leopold	Greer, Kenneth M.
Braddock, Arthur Leslie	Hall, Arthur Thomas Sinclair
Carter, John	Handyside, Charlie
Clark, Caroline	Hannam, Tertius James
Cocks, Percival William Victor	Harris, Howie Palmer
Corbin, Dorothea	Haytread, William Bolace
Crase, Ethel Sarah	Hemingway, Ada
Crawford, William George	Hewer, Rosie Houston
Cudmore, Henry Carrington	Heyne, Carl Franz
Darwent, Herbert Joseph	Higgins, Charles Edward
Davis, William Frank Montgomery	Hobbs, Frank Headley
Dawson, Lancelot	Hobbs, Lilian Ethel

Hodge, Matthew Henry  
 Hodge, William Evans  
 Hone, Frances Helen  
 Hopercraft, Arthur Molyneux  
 Hopkins, Selina  
 Hornabrook, Hilda Constance  
 Howie, Maud Caroline  
 Hugo, Victor  
 Hunter, William Allen  
 Jenkins, James Firmin  
 Kingsborough, Frank Edgar  
 Kirby, Grace Mildred  
 Lane, Annie  
 Lawton, Ada May  
 Lewis, Carrie Margaret  
 Lillywhite, Winifred  
 Love, Florence Maude  
 Lyall, David Murray  
 Lyons, Mary Ellen Catherine  
 Mackenzie, Mary Catherine  
 McKeough, Michael  
 Maclaren, Duncan Mark  
 Magarey, Frank William Ashley  
 Main, Charles Findlay  
 Makin, Frank Humphrey  
 Mann, Edith Alice  
 Martin, Emily Rosa  
 Mellor, Alfred James  
 Moloney, Eugene J.  
 Monk, Mabel Elsie  
 Moseley, James George  
 Moulden, Frank Beaumont  
 Moule, Kate Harriet  
 Munt, Ethel Elizabeth  
 Murray, Colin Campbell  
 Nairn, Archibald Balfour  
 Neville, Abia  
 Nickels, Archibald Galbraith  
 Oldham, Lily Edith Mary  
 Owen, Arthur Geoffrey  
 Pearse, William Silas  
 Pearson, Isabella Niven  
 Pickering, Arthur John  
 Pittard, Lizzie May

Plummer, Edith Victoria  
 Poole, Kate Mary  
 Porter, Annie Maud  
 Pulleine, Henry Pole  
 Pullin, William Alexander  
 Püttman, Alexander W.  
 Ralph, William Benjamin  
 Ramsay, Jeannie  
 Raymont, William Ernest  
 Rischbieth, Harold  
 Robertson, Kate  
 Robinson, Allan Douglas  
 Russell, Herbert Henry Ernest  
 Rutt, Charles Walter  
 Smeaton, Raymond  
 Smith, Frank  
 Stacy, Frank Clifford  
 Stephens, Sampson  
 Stone, Maud  
 Stubbs, Cyril Havelock  
 Stuckey, Rupert Bramwell  
 Sudholz, John Frederick  
 Summers, Herbert James  
 Supple, Charles  
 Taylor, Edgar Hogan  
 Thomas, David William  
 Trower, William Charles  
 Trüdinger, Dora  
 Tuck, Florence  
 Turner, Charles Cooper  
 Waddy, Ernest Winthrop  
 Wainwright, Florence  
 Wake, Frederick Cornelius Russ  
 West, Joshua James  
 Wickens, Walter Henry  
 Williams, Herbert Gill  
 Wilson, Charles Ernest Cameron  
 Wiltshire, Frederick John  
 Woods, Alfred Bertram  
 Wylie, Frank Stewart  
 Wyllie, Effie  
 Young, Edith Alice  
 Young, Frederick William

*Amount of Income and Expenditure for the year 1890, furnished in*  
**INCOME.**

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Balance in Bank</i> on 31st December, 1889	... ..	1,074	16	3			
<i>Cash in Hand</i> do. do.	... ..	125	0	0			
					1,199	16	3
<i>Income—</i>							
H.M. Government subsidy on endowments	... ..	3,182	5	0			
<i>Fees—</i>							
Arts and Sciences	... ..	£1,005	11	0			
Law	... ..	227	5	0			
Medicine	... ..	1,201	2	0			
Music	... ..	541	12	0			
Preliminary Examinations	... ..	186	7	6			
Senior Examinations	... ..	177	12	0			
Junior do.	... ..	85	1	0			
Evening Classes	... ..	323	5	3			
					3,747	15	9
Interest	... ..	3,039	5	0			
Rent...	... ..	1,663	16	6			
					11,633	2	3

compliance with the 18th Section of Act 37 and 38 Victoria, No. 20 of 1874.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Arts and Sciences</i> (including Higher Public Examinations)—						
Salaries ... ..	4,688	0	0			
<i>Other Expenses</i> —						
Additional Examiners ... ..	63	0	0			
Examination Papers ... ..	52	6	6			
Physical Laboratory ... ..	80	5	11			
Chemical Laboratory ... ..	124	8	9			
Agent-General—Expended for Apparatus ...	12	8	7			
Fees refunded ... ..	5	3	0			
				5,025	12	9
<i>Law</i> —						
Salaries ... ..	625	0	0			
<i>Other Expenses</i> —						
Additional Examiners ... ..	44	2	0			
Examination Papers ... ..	9	5	0			
				678	7	0
<i>Medicine</i> —						
Salaries ... ..	2,493	7	8			
<i>Other Expenses</i> —						
Additional Examiners ... ..	54	12	0			
Examination Papers ... ..	13	0	0			
Physiological Laboratory ... ..	90	0	6			
Anatomical Department ... ..	103	13	0			
Certificates ... ..	8	6	6			
Agent General—Expended for Apparatus ..	31	18	0			
				2,794	17	8
<i>Music</i> —						
Salaries ... ..	500	0	0			
<i>Other Expenses</i> —						
Fees to Professor Ives ... ..	250	0	0			
Additional Examiner in London ... ..	6	6	0			
Examination Papers ... ..	12	17	9			
Advertising and Printing ... ..	6	12	4			
				775	16	1
<i>Public Examinations</i> —						
<i>Preliminary Examinations</i> —						
Additional Examiners ... ..	£42	7	6			
Examination Papers and Supervisors ... ..	11	10	0			
				53	17	6
<i>Senior Examinations</i> —						
Additional Examiners ... ..	20	11	0			
Examination Papers and Supervisors ... ..	28	10	0			
				49	1	0
<i>Junior Examinations</i> —						
Additional Examiners ... ..	29	8	0			
Examination Papers and Supervisors ... ..	20	3	0			
				49	11	0
				152	9	6
<i>Evening Classes</i> —						
Salaries ... ..	167	10	0			
<i>Other Expenses</i> —						
Advertising ... ..	2	14	11			
				170	4	11
				£9,597	7	11



	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				12,832	18	6
<i>Angas Scholarship</i> —Quarter's Income ... ..				50	0	0
<i>St. Albans Scholarship</i> —Endowment ... ..				150	0	0
<i>Everard Scholarship</i> —Endowment ... ..				1,000	0	0
<i>Received from Students</i> —						
Laboratories ... ..	55	0	0			
Locker Rents... ..	3	15	0			
				58	15	0
<i>Calendar Account</i> —						
Received on sale of Calendars ... ..				6	13	8
<i>Investment Account</i> —Mortgages repaid ... ..				125	0	0
<i>Sinking Fund</i> —Amount withdrawn from Savings						
Bank during year ... ..				300	0	0
<i>English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank</i> —						
Deposit Repaid ... ..				3,300	0	0
<i>Agent-General</i> —						
Balance expended in excess of amount remitted				57	12	7

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£17,880 19 9

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Audited and found correct,  
 Adelaide, 29th January, 1891.

	Brought forward	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Angus Engineering Exhibition and Scholarship—</i>					9,597	7	11
Paid Scholar ... ..		250	0	0			
Paid Exhibitioners... ..		105	0	0			
Examination Papers ... ..		0	6	0			
					355	6	0
<i>J. H. Clark Scholarship—</i>							
Paid Scholar ... ..		60	0	0			
Examination Papers ... ..		0	15	0			
					60	15	0
<i>Stow Prizes—</i>							
Paid Prizeman ... ..					15	0	0
<i>Everard Scholarship—</i>							
Paid Scholar ... ..					50	0	0
<i>Sir T. Elder's Prizes—</i>							
Paid Prizemen ... ..					20	0	0
<i>Registrar's Department—</i>							
Salaries ... ..					821	4	0
<i>Senate Account</i> ... ..					73	2	2
<i>Stationery</i> ... ..					48	4	7
<i>Advertising</i> ... ..					0	6	0
<i>Printing</i> ... ..					198	1	6
<i>Library</i> ... ..					120	14	3
<i>Furniture</i> ... ..					16	2	1
<i>Museum</i> ... ..					11	3	2
<i>Building (Repairs)</i> ... ..					35	9	3
<i>Refunds to Students—</i>							
Laboratory ... ..		42	11	4			
Locker Rents ... ..		1	0	0			
					43	11	4
<i>Land Tax</i> ... ..					145	6	3
<i>Charges—</i>							
Gas, Water, House Sundries, Auditors' Fees, Insurance, Petty Cash, &c., &c. ... ..					332	1	11
<i>Investment Account—</i>							
Loans on Mortgage ... ..					850	0	0
<i>Repayments to Endowment Fund—</i>							
Paid into Savings Bank ... ..		125	0	0			
Interest Savings Bank ... ..		7	13	5			
					132	13	5
<i>Deposited in E. S. and A. C. Bank during year</i> ... ..					4,250	0	0
<i>Balance in Bank (Current Account)</i> ... ..					704	10	11
					£17,880	19	9

W. S. DOUGLAS,  
 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 ... ..				15	10	7
<b>PRIZES GIVEN BY J. B. SHERIDAN, ESQ. ...</b>						
				12	12	0
<b>LABORATORY DEPOSIT ACCOUNT—</b>						
Fees from Students (partly returnable)				25	13	5
<b>RENT ACCOUNT—</b>						
Rent in Arrear ... ..				113	1	0
<b>LOCKER RENTS ACCOUNT—</b>						
Fees from Students ... ..				2	15	0
<b>INCOME ACCOUNT—</b>						
Income received in excess of Expenses, and devoted to the general purposes of the University ... ..				23,201	14	7
				£163,195	14	7

Audited and found correct,

Adelaide, 29th January, 1891.

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OF ADELAIDE.

Position on 31st December, 1890.

CR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>INVESTMENT ACCOUNT—</b>						
Amount invested on Mortgage ... ..	37,575	0	0			
Amount invested in Treasury Bills ...	15,000	0	0			
Amount on Deposit at E.S. & A.C. Bank ... ..	6,650	0	0			
Amount on Deposit at Savings Bank ...	82	13	5	59,307	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			
Repairs to University Buildings ...	35	9	3	38,460	7	5
<b>LIBRARY—</b>						
Expended on Books and Binding ...				2,981	11	11
<b>LABORATORIES—</b>						
Expended on Material and Appliances				2,091	10	6
<b>MUSEUM—</b>						
Expended on Exhibits ... ..				156	0	3
<b>FURNITURE—</b>						
Expended thereon ... ..				1,064	17	2
<b>AGENT-GENERAL—</b>						
Amount in his hands ... ..				88	3	7
<b>SUNDRY DEBTORS—</b>						
Rent in Arrear, &c. ... ..	133	1	0			
Interest in Arrear... ..	328	3	4	461	4	4
<b>E.S. &amp; A.C. BANK—</b>						
Balance to Credit of Current Account				704	10	11
				<b>£163,195</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>

W. S. DOUGLAS,  
ARTHUR YOUNG HARVEY, } Auditors.

STATEMENTS OF VARIOUS ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

				EVENING CLASSES.											
<i>Receipts.</i>				£ s. d.				<i>Payments.</i>				£ s. d.			
Interest on Endowment ...	...	...	...	61	0	0	Fees Paid to Lecturers ...	...	...	...	167	10	0		
Government Subsidy thereon ...	...	...	...	61	0	0	Charges ...	...	...	...	2	14	11		
Fees received from Students ...	...	...	...	323	5	3	Balance Transferred to Income Account ...	...	...	...	275	0	4		
				£445 5 3								£445 5 3			
												J. H. CLARK SCHOLARSHIP FUND.			
By Balance on 31st December, 1889 ...	...	...	...	26	5	7	Paid Scholars ...	...	...	...	60	0	0		
Interest on Investment ...	...	...	...	25	0	0	Examination Papers ...	...	...	...	0	15	0		
Government Subsidy thereon ...	...	...	...	25	0	0	To Balance ...	...	...	...	15	10	7		
				£76 5 7								£76 5 7			
												STOW PRIZE AND SCHOLARSHIP FUND.			
Interest on Investment ...	...	...	...	25	0	0	Paid Prizeman ...	...	...	...	15	0	0		
Government Subsidy thereon ...	...	...	...	25	0	0	Balance Transferred to Income Account ...	...	...	...	35	0	0		
				£50 0 0								£50 0 0			
												THE DR. CHAS. GOSSE LECTURESHIP ON OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.			
Interest on Investment ...	...	...	...	40	0	0	Paid Lecturer ...	...	...	...	60	0	0		
Government Subsidy thereon ...	...	...	...	40	0	0	To Balance transferred to Income Account ...	...	...	...	20	0	0		
				£80 0 0								£80 0 0			
												ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP AND EXHIBITION.			
Interest on Investment ...	...	...	...	200	0	0	Paid Scholar ...	...	...	...	250	0	0		
Government Subsidy thereon ...	...	...	...	200	0	0	Paid Exhibitioners ...	...	...	...	105	0	0		
												0 6 0			
												Balance Transferred to Income Account ...			
				£400 0 0								£400 0 0			
												SIR T. ELDER'S PRIZES FOR PHYSIOLOGY.			
By Balance ...	...	...	...	20	0	0	Paid Prizes ...	...	...	...	20	0	0		
				£20 0 0								£20 0 0			
												EVERARD SCHOLARSHIP.			
Interest on Investments ...	...	...	...	50	0	0	Paid Scholar ...	...	...	...	50	0	0		
Government Subsidy thereon ...	...	...	...	31	5	0	Balance transferred to Income Account ...	...	...	...	31	5	0		
				£81 5 0								£81 5 0			

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Audited and found correct,  
Adelaide, 29th January, 1891.

W. S. DOUGLAS,  
ARTHUR YOUNG HARVEY, } Auditors.

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*APPENDIX.*

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BALANCE SHEETS OF 1889.

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The Council having caused the Balance Sheets of 1889 to be re-cast, so as to show in a clearer condition of the University, have ordered the same to be re-published in the calendar of this year.

## THE UNIVERSITY

*Amount of Income and Expenditure for the year 1889, furnished in*  
INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank on 31st December, 1888				1,251	5	7
<i>Income</i> —H.M. Government—Subsidy on Endowments	3,201	0	0			
Fees	3,323	0	9			
Interest	3,353	2	10			
Rent	1,306	18	3			
				11,184	1	10
<i>Medical School</i> —Donation, Sir T. Elder	500	0	0			
H.M. Government—Transfer of S.A. Scholarship to Medical School	400	0	0			
Fees received for use of Physiological Laboratory and Microscopes	30	9	0			
Sundries	28	14	0			
				959	3	0
<i>Chair of Music</i> —From Sundry Subscribers	494	1	0			
Receipts from Three Public Lectures on Music	26	14	0			
				520	15	0
<i>Sir T. Elder's Prizes for Physiology</i> —Amount received from Sir T. Elder				40	0	0
<i>Laboratories</i> —Deposit Account				25	14	2
<i>Library Deposit Account</i> —Amount received during year				30	0	0
<i>Investment Account</i> —Mortgages Repaid				5,900	0	0
<i>Sinking Fund</i> —Amount withdrawn from Savings Bank during year				543	16	11
<i>English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank</i> —Deposit Repaid				1,250	0	0
<i>Agent-General</i> —Balance expended in excess of amount remitted				3	12	9

manner than formerly the distribution of receipts and expenditure, and also the actual financial so that they may be readily compared with the Balance Sheets now issued for the year 1890.

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</i> (including Higher Public Examinations)—Salaries ...	4,652	16	8			
<i>Other Expenses</i> —Additional Examiners ...	73	15	0			
Examination Papers ...	48	1	0			
Physical Laboratory ...	53	4	1			
Chemical Laboratory ...	73	4	1			
Agent-General—Expended for Apparatus ...	83	11	6			
				4,984	12	4
<i>Law</i> —Salaries ...	625	0	0			
<i>Other Expenses</i> —Additional Examiners ...	60	18	0			
Examination Papers ...	8	5	0			
				694	3	0
<i>Medicine</i> —Salaries ...	2,464	14	0			
<i>Other Expenses</i> —Additional Examiners ...	27	6	0			
Examination Papers ...	6	0	6			
Physiological Laboratory ...	73	8	4			
Anatomical Department ...	61	13	6			
Diagrams, &c. ...	19	10	9			
Agent-General—Expended for Apparatus ...	50	13	0			
				2,703	6	1
<i>Music</i> —Salaries ...	500	0	0			
<i>Other Expenses</i> —Fees to Professor Ives ...	250	0	0			
Examination Papers and Supervisor ...	8	11	0			
Advertising, Printing, &c. ...	80	12	8			
				839	3	8
<i>Public Examinations</i> (not including Music)—						
Preliminary Examinations ...	49	15	6			
Senior Examinations ...	45	6	9			
Junior Examinations ...	37	16	3			
Supervision ...	14	14	0			
Charges ...	4	10	9			
				152	3	3
<i>Angus Engineering Exhibitions and Scholarship</i> —						
Paid Exhibitioner ...	60	0	0			
Paid Scholar ...	100	0	0			
				160	0	0
<i>J. H. Clark Scholarship</i> —Paid Scholar ...				80	0	0
<i>Sir T. Elder's Prizes for Physiology</i> —Paid Prizemen ...				20	0	0
<i>Evening Classes</i> —Salaries ...	160	2	0			
<i>Other Expenses</i> —Advertising ...	8	16	9			
Fees refunded ...	5	18	3			
				172	17	0
<i>Registrar's Department</i> —Salaries ...	770	10	8			
<i>Senate Account</i> ...	33	8	3			
<i>Land Tax</i> ...	147	5	6			
<i>Stationery</i> ...	40	10	5			
<i>Advertising</i> ...	20	6	3			
<i>Printing</i> ...	144	11	5			
<i>Library</i> ...	132	4	8			
<i>Furniture</i> ...	65	11	0			
<i>Museum</i> ...	15	12	3			
<i>Building</i> ...	304	1	11			
<i>Refunds to Students</i> —Library ...	30	0	0			
Laboratory ...	14	11	6			
				44	11	6
<i>Charges</i> —Gas, Water, House Sundries, Auditors' Fees, Insurance, Petty Cash, &c., &c. ...				330	3	7
<i>Investment Account</i> —Loans on Mortgage ...				7,400	0	0
<i>Repayment to Endowment Fund</i> —Paid into Savings Bank ...	375	0	0			
Balance in hand not yet paid ...	125	0	0			
				500	0	0
<i>Interest on Bank Overdraft</i> ...				100	10	3
<i>Deposited in E. S. and A. C. Bank during year</i> ...				800	0	0
<i>Balance in Bank (Current Account)</i> ...				1,074	16	3
				£21,708	9	3



	DR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>TO GENERAL ENDOWMENT—Sir W. W. Hughes, Sir T. Elder, and others</b>					40,750	3	0 <sup>1</sup>
Land Endowment from H. M. Government		55,000	0	0 <sup>2</sup>			
Contributed towards the Building by H. M. Government		18,014	0	0 <sup>3</sup>			
Contributed towards the Building by Private Donations			1,890	5	0 <sup>4</sup>		
Income (less annual charges)			15,740	5	6 <sup>5</sup>		
Rent in Arrears			4,970	17	2 <sup>6</sup>		
<b>MEDICAL SCHOOL ENDOWMENT FUND—</b>							
Sir T. Elder		10,000	0	0			
Hon. J. H. Angas		6,000	0	0			
					16,000	0	0 <sup>7</sup>
<b>THE DR. CHARLES GOSSE LECTURESHP ENDOWMENT FUND (Capital Account)</b>		800	0	0 <sup>8</sup>			
Income Account		268	1	9 <sup>9</sup>			
					1,068	1	9
<b>MEDICAL SCHOOL (Income received to date)</b>					8,044	5	1 <sup>10</sup>
<b>STOW PRIZE AND SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND (Capital Account)</b>		500	0	0 <sup>11</sup>			
Income Account		275	16	9 <sup>12</sup>			
					775	16	9
<b>JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND (Capital Account)</b>		500	0	0 <sup>13</sup>			
Income Account		26	5	7 <sup>14</sup>			
					526	5	7
<b>EVENING LECTURES ENDOWMENT FUND (Capital Account)</b>		1,220	0	0 <sup>15</sup>			
Income Account		221	9	5 <sup>16</sup>			
					1,441	9	5
<b>CHAIR OF MUSIC—Balance of Receipts over Expenditure (exclusive of Professor Ives' salary)</b>					1,444	14	6 <sup>17</sup>
<b>ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP AND EXHIBITION ENDOWMENT FUND</b>							
Capital Account		4,000	0	0 <sup>18</sup>			
Income Account		486	13	4 <sup>19</sup>			
					4,486	13	4
Prize given by J. B. Sheridan, Esq.					12	12	0 <sup>20</sup>
Laboratory Deposit Account					13	4	9 <sup>21</sup>
					£170,178	13	10

Adelaide, 28th January, 1890.

Audited and found correct,

*The following Notes show how OLD Form of*

- 1 General Endowment—Items specified.
- 2 Land Endowment.
- 3 Building Account.
- 4 Do. do.
- 5 Income Account placed at end of Debits and increased by adding thereto items 9, 10, 12, 16, and 17, and item 19, less £100 transferred from debit of J. H. Angas to debit of J. H. Angas Scholarship account and then reduced by deducting therefrom, £1,498 7s. 8d. written off Building account, £1,045 15s. 3d. written off Laboratories, £50 written off Museum, and £641 16s. 5d. written off Furniture.
- 6 Rent account reduced by £4,445 18s. 10d. written off as bad.
- 7, 8, 11, 13, 15, and 18 all under heading of Special Endowments.
- 14 Clark Scholarship accumulated income. A statute provides that this income shall be used solely for the purposes of the Scholarship. There is no statutory provision for accumulated income in reference to items 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, and 19.
- 20 Sheridan's Prizes, as previously.
- 21 Laboratory Deposit Account, as previously.

showing the actual Financial Position on 31st December, 1889.

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	CR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Value of Land granted by H.M. Govern- ment ... ..		55,000	0	0 <sup>1</sup>			
Expended in Improvements thereon ... ..		2,879	15	1 <sup>2</sup>			
					57,879	15	1
Expended in University Buildings ... ..					39,923	5	10 <sup>4</sup>
Library—Expended to Date ... ..					2,860	17	8 <sup>5</sup>
Laboratory do. ... ..					3,137	5	9 <sup>6</sup>
Museum do. ... ..					365	19	7 <sup>7</sup>
Furniture do. ... ..					1,519	9	0 <sup>8</sup>
SUNDRY MORTGAGES—							
General Loans from 5½ % to 7 % ... ..		32,186	3	1 <sup>9</sup>			
John Howard Clark Scholarship, at 7 % ... ..		500	0	0 <sup>10</sup>			
Stow Prize and Scholarship, at 7 % ... ..		500	0	0 <sup>11</sup>			
					33,186	3	1
Angas Engineering Scholarship and Exhibition Deposited at E. S. and A. C. Bank at 5 % ... ..					4,000	0	0 <sup>12</sup>
Evening Lectures Fund, deposited at E.S. and A.C. Bank ... ..		556	3	1 <sup>12</sup>			
Invested on Mortgage ... ..		663	16	11 <sup>14</sup>			
					1,220	0	0
SINKING FUND—Amount deposited at E. S. & A. C. Bank at 4 % ... ..		1,125	0	0 <sup>15</sup>			
Do. do., Savings Bank ... ..		250	0	0 <sup>16</sup>			
Interest accrued thereon ... ..		18	16	11 <sup>17</sup>			
Suspense Account Cheque (not yet paid in)		125	0	0 <sup>18</sup>			
					1,518	16	11
MEDICAL SCHOOL ENDOWMENT FUND— Amount invested in Treasury Bills... ..		13,000	0	0 <sup>19</sup>			
Loan on Mortgage at 6 % ... ..		3,000	0	0 <sup>20</sup>			
					16,000	0	0
THE DR. CHARLES GOSSE LECTURESHIP ENDOWMENT FUND—Amount in- vested in Treasury Bills ... ..					800	0	0 <sup>21</sup>
TREASURY BILLS—General Income Ac- count ... ..					1,200	0	0 <sup>22</sup>
SUNDRY DEBTORS, including Rent in Arrears ... ..					5,346	8	6 <sup>23</sup>
AGENT-GENERAL OF S. A.— Amount in his hands ... ..					145	16	2 <sup>24</sup>
BALANCE IN BANK ... ..					1,074	16	3 <sup>25</sup>
					£170,178	13	10

W. S. DOUGLAS,  
ARTHUR YOUNG HARVEY, } Auditors.

Statement has been amended in the NEW Form.

- 1 Under Land Account.
- 2 Under Land Account.
- 4 Building Account—£1,498 7s. 8d. written off, being items marked \* in detailed list.
- 5 Library—Not altered.
- 6 Laboratories—One-third of amount written off for Chemicals and Breakages, &c.
- 7 Museum—£50 written off for insects purchased for that amount being destroyed by moths, and £171 2s. 6d. cost of show case, &c., transferred to Furnishing Account.
- 8 Furniture—£64 16s 5d. written off, being items marked † in detailed list, and £171 2s. 6d. added for show cases, &c., in Museum.
- 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, all included in Investment Account.
- 23 Sundry Debtors—Reduced by £4,445 18s. 10d. written off Rent Account.
- 24 Agent-General of S.A.—Not altered.
- 25 E. S. and A. C. Bank—Not altered.

*New 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			
<b>MEDICAL SCHOOL—</b>						
Sir T. Elder ... ..	£10,000	0	0			
Hon. J. H. Angas ... ..	6,000	0	0			
	16,000	0	0			
				63,770	3	0
<b>LAND ENDOWMENT—</b>						
From Her Majesty's Government ... ..				55,000	0	0
<b>BUILDING ACCOUNT—</b>						
Contributed by Her Majesty's Government ... ..	18,014	0	0			
Do. Private Donations ... ..	1,890	5	0			
				19,904	5	0
<b>JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIP—</b>						
Accumulated Income ... ..				26	5	7
PRIZES GIVEN BY J. B. SHERIDAN, Esq. ... ..				12	12	0
<b>LABORATORY DEPOSIT ACCOUNT—</b>						
Fees from Students (partly returnable) ... ..				13	4	9
<b>RENT ACCOUNT—</b>						
Rent in Arrear ... ..	4,970	18	2			
Less written off as bad ... ..	4,445	18	10			
				524	19	4
<b>INCOME ACCOUNT—</b>						
Income received in excess of expenses and devoted to the general purposes of the University ... ..				23,145	7	0

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£162,396 16 8

Position on 31st December, 1889.

CR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>INVESTMENT ACCOUNT—</b>						
Amount Invested on Mortgage ... ..	36,850	0	0			
Do. in Treasury Bills ... ..	15,000	0	0			
Amount on Deposit at E.S. and A.C. Bank ...	5,700	0	0			
Do. do. Savings Bank ... ..	250	0	0			
Cheques not yet paid in ... ..	125	0	0			
				57,925	0	0
<b>LAND ACCOUNT—</b>						
By Value of Land granted by H. M. Govern- ment ... ..	55,000	0	0			
Paid 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 ... ..	39,923	5	10			
Less Repairs and Premiums for Competitive Designs ... ..	1,498	7	8			
				38,424	18	2
<b>LIBRARY—</b>						
Expended on Books and Binding ... ..				2,860	17	8
<b>LABORATORIES—</b>						
Expended on Material and Appliances ... ..	3,137	5	9			
Less Material used and Breakages ... ..	1,045	15	3			
				2,091	10	6
<b>MUSEUM—</b>						
Expended on Exhibits and Show Cases and Fittings ... ..	365	19	7			
Less Exhibits Destroyed ... ..	£50	0	0			
Less Show Cases and Fittings transferred to Furniture Account ... ..	171	2	6			
				221	2	6
					144	17
<b>FURNITURE—</b>						
Expended thereon ... ..	1,519	9	0			
Show Cases and Fittings in Museum ... ..	171	2	6			
				1,690	11	6
Less expended in Repairs, and Fittings, &c., for former Building, &c. ... ..	641	16	5			
				1,048	15	1
<b>AGENT-GENERAL—</b>						
Amount in his hands ... ..				145	16	2
<b>SUNDRY DEBTORS—</b>						
Rent in Arrear ... ..	4,970	18	2			
Less written off as bad ... ..	4,445	18	10			
				524	19	4
Interest in Arrear ... ..	275	11	4			
				800	10	8
<b>E.S. AND A.C. BANK—</b>						
Balance to Credit of Current Account ...				1,074	16	3
				£162,396	16	8

STATEMENTS OF VARIOUS ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.

				EVENING CLASSES.									
<i>Receipts.</i>				£	s.	d.	<i>Payments.</i>				£	s.	d.
Interest on Endowment	...	...	...	51	9	6	Fees paid to Lecturers	...	...	...	160	2	0
Government Subsidy thereon	...	...	...	61	0	0	Charges	...	...	...	12	15	0
Fees received from Students	...	...	...	131	8	4	To balance	...	...	...	71	0	10
				<hr/>							<hr/>		
				£243	17	10					£243	17	10
J. H. CLARK SCHOLARSHIP FUND.													
Interest on Investment	...	...	...	35	0	0	Paid Scholars	...	...	...	60	0	0
Government Subsidy thereon	...	...	...	25	0	0					<hr/>		
				£60	0	0					£60	0	0
STOW PRIZE AND SCHOLARSHIP FUND.													
Interest on Investment	...	...	...	35	0	0	To Balance	...	...	...	60	0	0
Government Subsidy thereon	...	...	...	25	0	0					<hr/>		
				£60	0	0					£60	0	0
THE DR. CHAS. GOSSE LECTURESHIP ON OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.													
Interest on Investment	...	...	...	33	15	2	Paid to Lecturer	...	...	...	60	0	0
Government Subsidy thereon	...	...	...	40	0	0	To Balance	...	...	...	13	15	2
				<hr/>							<hr/>		
				£73	15	2					£73	15	2
ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP AND EXHIBITION.													
Interest on Investment	...	...	...	160	0	0	Paid Scholar	...	...	...	100	0	0
Government Subsidy thereon	...	...	...	200	0	0	Paid Exhibitioner	...	...	...	60	0	0
				<hr/>			To Balance	...	...	...	200	0	0
				£360	0	0					£360	0	0
SIR T. ELDER'S PRIZES FOR PHYSIOLOGY.													
Amount received from Sir T. Elder for prizes for	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paid Prizes, 1888	...	...	...	20	0	0
1888 and 1889	...	...	...	40	0	0	" " 1889	...	...	...	20	0	0
				<hr/>							<hr/>		
				£40	0	0					£40	0	0

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