

T H E

Adelaide University Calendar

FOR THE

ACADEMICAL YEAR 1887.

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ADELAIDE :

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

1887.

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

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**ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR**

FOR THE YEAR 1887

1	S	Public holiday.	
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		
22	S		
23	<b>S</b>		
24	M	<p>First day of entry for LL.B. Ordinary, the Supplementary Ordinary, B.A., B.Sc., M.B., and Matriculation Examinations in March.</p> <p>Council Meeting.</p>	
25	T <sub>U</sub>		
26	W		
27	T <sub>H</sub>		
28	F		
29	S		
30	<b>S</b>		
31	M		Last day of entry for University Scholarships.

1887.

FEBRUARY XXVIII.

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

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



1887.

APRIL XXX.

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

MAY XXXI.

1887.

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

1887.

JUNE XXX.

1	W	
2	TH	
3	F	
4	S	
5	<b>S</b>	
6	M	
7	TU	
8	W	
9	TH	
10	F	
11	S	
12	<b>S</b>	
13	M	Vacation ends.
14	TU	Second Term and Lectures begin.
15	W	
16	TH	
17	F	
18	S	
19	<b>S</b>	30
20	M	Accession of Queen Victoria. Public holiday.
21	TU	
22	W	
23	TH	
24	F	Council Meeting.
25	S	
26	<b>S</b>	33
27	M	
28	TU	
29	W	
30	TH	

1	F	36
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	39
5	TU	
6	W	
7	TH	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	Senate. Last day for sending in to Clerk of Senate notices of motions to be brought forward at meeting of the Senate on July 27. 42
12	TU	
13	W	
14	TH	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	45
19	TU	
20	W	
21	TH	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	Senate meets. Council Meeting. 48
26	TU	
27	W	
28	TH	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

1887.

AUGUST XXXI.

1	M	
2	T <sub>U</sub>	
3	W	
4	T <sub>H</sub>	
5	F	51
6	S	
7	<b>S</b>	
8	M	
9	T <sub>U</sub>	
10	W	
11	T <sub>H</sub>	
12	F	54
13	S	
14	<b>S</b>	
15	M	
16	T <sub>U</sub>	
17	W	
18	T <sub>H</sub>	
19	F	Lectures and Second Term end.
20	S	Vacation begins.
21	<b>S</b>	57
22	M	
23	T <sub>U</sub>	
24	W	
25	T <sub>H</sub>	
26	F	Council Meeting.
27	S	
28	<b>S</b>	
29	M	
30	T <sub>U</sub>	
31	W	

SEPTEMBER XXX.

1887.

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

60

63

66

69

1887.

OCTOBER XXXI.

1	S	Last day of entry for Public Examinations in the Theory of Music.	
2	S		
3	M	First day of entry for the Ordinary LL.B., M.B., B.A., B.Sc., and Higher Public Examinations, and for Public Examinations in Practice of Music.	
4	TU		
5	W		
6	TH		
7	F		
8	S		Last day of entry for the Preliminary Examination. 72
9	S		
10	M	Last day of entry for Ordinary LL.B., M.B., B.A., B.Sc., Higher Public Examinations, and for the Public Examinations in Practice of Music. 75	
11	TU		
12	W		
13	TH		
14	F		
15	S		
16	S		
17	M	First day of entry for the Junior Public and Senior Public Examinations.	
18	TU	First day of entry for Examination for M.A. Degree.	
19	W		
20	TH		
21	F		
22	S		
23	S		
24	M		First day of entry for the Ordinary Mus. Bac. Examination. Council Meeting. Last day of entry for the Junior Public and Senior Public Examinations.
25	TU		
26	W		
27	TH		
28	F		
29	S	Last day of entry for Examination for M.A. Degree.	
30	S		
31	M		

NOVEMBER XXX.

1887.

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



1887.

DECEMBER XXXI.

1	TH	
2	F	
3	S	
4	<b>S</b>	
5	M	
6	TU	
7	W	
8	TH	Ordinary Examination Mus. Bac. degree begins.
9	F	
10	S	
11	<b>S</b>	
12	M	
13	TU	Third term ends.
14	W	
15	TH	
16	F	Council Meeting.
17	S	
18	<b>S</b>	
19	M	
20	TU	
21	W	
22	TH	
23	F	
24	S	
25	<b>S</b>	Christmas Day.
26	M	
27	TU	
28	W	Proclamation of the Colony. Public Holiday.
29	TH	
30	F	
31	S	

## LETTERS PATENT.

*Dated 22nd March, 1881.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

PALMER.

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ACT OF INCORPORATION.

*The Adelaide University Act.*

No. 20 OF 1874.

**Preamble.**

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

**University to consist of Council and Senate.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Senate how constituted.**

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

**Questions how decided, quorum.**

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

**Chairmanship of Council and Senate.**

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

**Council to have entire management of the University.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**University to confer Degrees.**

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

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

**Students to be in residence during term.**

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

**No religious test to be administered**

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

**Endowment by annual grant.**

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

**Endowment in Land.**

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



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

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

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

Council or Senate to report annually to the Governor.

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

Governor to be Visitor.

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

Short Title.

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

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### SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

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

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

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

Thousand Pounds in endowing by the income thereof two chairs or professorships in the said University, one for Classical and Comparative Philology and Literature, and the other for English Language and Literature and Mental and Moral Philosophy: And whereas the said Walter Watson Hughes, his executors or administrators is or are entitled to nominate and appoint the two first Professors to such chairs: And whereas an Association has been formed, and has undertaken to endeavour to found and establish such University, and has appointed an Executive Council: And whereas the said Alexander Hay has been appointed Treasurer of the said Executive Council: 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 executor and administrators, that he, the said Walter Watson Hughes, his executors, or administrators, shall and will, on or before the expiration of ten years from the date hereof pay to the said Alexander Hay, as such Treasurer, or to the said Executive Council, or if the said University is incorporated within such period, then to such Corporation the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds sterling: And will, in the meantime, pay interest thereon, on such portion thereof as may remain unpaid at the rate of Six Pounds per centum per annum, from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, such interest to be paid by equal quarterly payments: And it is agreed and declared that the interest and annual income of the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds shall be applied in two equal sums in endowing the said two chairs with salaries for the two Professors, or occupiers of such chairs: And it is hereby also declared and agreed that the said Walter Watson Hughes has appointed the Reverend Henry Read, M.A., Incumbent of the Church of England in the District of Mitcham, to occupy, and that the said Henry Read shall occupy the first of such chairs as Professor of Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature: And that the said Walter Watson Hughes has appointed the Reverend John Davidson, of Chalmers Church, Adelaide, to occupy, and that the said John Davidson shall occupy the first of the other of such chairs as Professor of English Language and Literature, and Mental and Moral Philosophy: And it is hereby agreed and declared that the annual income and interest of the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds, shall be applied for the purposes aforesaid in equal sums quarterly, and for no other purpose whatever: And it is also declared and agreed that the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds shall be held by the Treasurer of the said University, or by the Corporation thereof, when the said University shall become incorporated, for the purpose of paying and applying the annual interest and income thereof equally in endowing two chairs or professorships in the said University, one of such chairs or professorships being Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature, and the other of such chairs or professorships being English Language and Literature, and Mental and Moral Philosophy: And it is also declared and agreed that the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pound 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 building, 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.*

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.*

Repeal and revival.

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

Admission of women to Degrees.

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

Words importing masculine gender include feminine.

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

Title.

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

S.A. INSTITUTE ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1879.

*No. 151 of 1879.*

South Australian Institute Board increased to nine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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Constitution of Board.

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

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

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

This Section further enacts that :—

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

Election of members of the Board.

Section 9 enacts that :—

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

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

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

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

**Casual vacancy, how filled.**

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

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

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

**Repeal.**

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



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

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

ELECTION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

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

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STATUTES.

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, 1886.

Alexander William Erskine West-Erskine, M.A.

John Davies Thomas, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

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 28th, 1887.

Edward Willis Way, M.B.

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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  
Warden. functions.

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

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

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

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

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

Special Meetings,  
how convened.

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

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 questions 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.

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."

Divisions.

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

### C. DIVISIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Committee—Quorum,

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

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

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

#### VI. SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS.

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

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

FREDERIC CHAPPLE,

December 2nd, 1885.

WARDEN.

# The University of Adelaide.

1887.

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I.

## VISITOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

## THE COUNCIL.

THE CHANCELLOR :

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

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

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR :

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

THE REV. WILLIAM ROBY FLETCHER, M.A.

*Elected by the Senate, 5th December, 1883.*

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

*Elected by the Senate, 3rd December, 1884.*

THE REV. WILLIAM ROBY FLETCHER, M.A.

WILLIAM ROBINSON BOOTHBY, B.A.

JOHN ANDERSON HARTLEY, B.A., B.Sc. (Inspector General of Schools).

THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE WYNDHAM KENNION, M.A., D.D.,  
Bishop of Adelaide.

THE HON. DAVID MURRAY, M.L.C.

*Elected by the Senate, 5th August, 1885.*

FREDERICK AYERS, M.A.

*Elected by the Senate, 2nd December, 1885.*

WILLIAM BARLOW, LL.D.

HORATIO THOMAS WHITTELL, M.D.

THE HON. WILLIAM ALEXANDER ERSKINE WEST-ERSKINE,  
M.A., M.L.C.

WILLIAM EVERARD, J.P.

*Elected by the Senate, 1st December, 1886.*

THE VENERABLE GEORGE HENRY FARR, M.A., LL.D.  
 EDWARD CHARLES STIRLING, M.A., M.D., M.P.  
 WILLIAM GARDNER, M.D.  
 ADOLPH VON TREUER, LL.B.  
 EDWARD WILLIS WAY, M.B.  
 THE REV. DAVID PATON, M.A., B.D., D.D.  
 CHARLES TODD, M.A., C.M.G.

## II.

### THE SENATE.

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

### DOCTORS OF LAWS.

BARLOW, WILLIAM (Dublin, 1884)	...	...	...	...	1885
FARR GEORGE HENRY (Cambridge, 1882)	...	...	...	...	1883
SMITH JAMES WALTER (London, 1856)	...	...	...	...	1882

### DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE (St. Andrews, 1883)	...	...	...	...	1885
COCKBURN, JOHN ALEXANDER (London, 1874)	...	...	...	...	1877
DEANE, CHARLES MASLEN (Edinburgh, 1862)	...	...	...	...	1877
ENGELHART, AUGUST FRIEDRICH GOTTFRIED (Giessen, 1870)	...	...	...	...	1877
ESAU, CHARLES FREDERICK HERMAN (Göttingen, 1851)	...	...	...	...	1877
GARDNER, WILLIAM (Glasgow, 1876)	...	...	...	...	1877
GÖRGER, OSCAR (Heidelberg, 1871)	...	...	...	...	1878
HAMILTON, THOMAS KINLEY (Dublin, 1879)	...	...	...	...	1885
LONDON, ALFRED AUSTIN (London, 1881)	...	...	...	...	1883
MACKINTOSH, JAMES SUTHERLAND (Edinburgh, 1838)	...	...	...	...	1878
MITCHELL, JAMES THOMAS (Aberdeen, 1885)	...	...	...	...	1885
NEUBAUER, MAX FRIEDRICH (Munich, 1873)	...	...	...	...	1877
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
SYMONS, MARK JOHNSTON (Edinburgh, 1878)	...	...	...	...	1885
THOMAS, JOHN DAVIES (London, 1871)	...	...	...	...	1877
VERCO, JOSEPH COOKE (London, 1876)	...	...	...	...	1877
WATSON, ARCHIBALD (Paris and Göttingen, 1880)	...	...	...	...	1885
WHITTELL, HORATIO THOMAS (Aberdeen, 1858)	...	...	...	...	1877

### DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

RENNIE, EDWARD HENRY (London, 1882)	...	...	...	...	1885
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**MASTERS OF ARTS.**

AYERS, FREDERIC (Cambridge, 1875) ... ..	1877
BAKEWELL, JOHN WARREN (Cambridge, 1874) ... ..	1877
BOULGER, EDWARD VAUGHAN (Dublin, 1872) ... ..	1884
BURTT, THOMAS (Cambridge, 1855) ... ..	1877
CARR, WHITMORE (Dublin, 1848) ... ..	1877
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
HOWELL, EDWARD TUCKER (Oxford, 1860) ... ..	1877
KELLY, DAVID FREDERICK (Cambridge, 1878) ... ..	1879
KENNION, GEORGE WYNDHAM (Oxford, 1871) ... ..	1883
LAMB, HORACE (Cambridge, 1875) ... ..	1877
MACBEAN, JOHN (Aberdeen, 1832) ... ..	1877
MARRYAT, CHARLES (Oxford, 1853) .. ..	1877
MEAD, SILAS (London, 1859) ... ..	1877
MÜCKE, CARL WILHELM LUDWIG (Jena, 1847) ... ..	1877
PATON, DAVID (Glasgow, 1864) ... ..	1878
POOLE, FREDERICK SLANEY (Cambridge, 1875) ... ..	1877
POOLE, HENRY JOHN (Oxford, 1856) ... ..	1877
READ, HENRY (Cambridge, 1859) ... ..	1877
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, GEORGE (Melbourne, 1879) ... ..	1882
SYMON, WILLIAM (St. Andrews, 1876) ... ..	1879
THOMAS, THOMAS EGGLESTON (Melbourne, 1881) ... ..	1883
WEBB, ROBERT BENNETT (Oxford, 1869) ... ..	1877
WEST-ERSKINE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ERSKINE (Oxford, 1864) ... ..	1877
WILLIAMS, FRANCIS (Oxford, 1860) ... ..	1877
YOUNG, WILLIAM JOHN (Dublin, 1882) ... ..	1883

**BACHELORS OF LAWS.**

GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN (Cambridge, 1883) ... ..	1886
GILL, ALFRED ... ..	1885
HAWKER, EDWARD WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1873) ... ..	1877
HAY, JAMES (Cambridge, 1880) ... ..	1883

JEFFERIS, JAMES (London, 1856) ... ..	1877
PHILLIPS, WALTER ROSS (Cambridge, 1878) ... ..	1883
STIRLING, JOHN LANCELOT (Cambridge, 1871) ... ..	1877
VON TREUER, ADOLPH (Dorpat, 1844) ... ..	1877

**BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.**

ALTMANN, CHARLES AUGUST (Melbourne, 1883) ... ..	1883
CLELAND, WILLIAM LENNOX (Edinburgh, 1876) ... ..	1880
DUNLOP, JAMES DUNLOP (Edinburgh, 1881) ... ..	1883
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
LLOYD, HENRY SANDERSON (Edinburgh, 1883) ... ..	1883
MAGAREY, SYLVANUS JAMES (Melbourne, 1873) ... ..	1877
NESBIT, WILLIAM PEEL (Edinburgh, 1873) ... ..	1877
WAY, EDWARD WILLIS (Edinburgh, 1871) ... ..	1877

**BACHELORS OF ARTS.**

BARLOW, WILLIAM (Dublin, 1855) ... ..	1877
BOOTHBY, WILLIAM ROBINSON (London, 1850) ... ..	1877
BOWYEAR, GEORGE JOHN SHIRREFF (Cambridge, 1871) ... ..	1882
CATERER, THOMAS AINSLIE ... ..	1879
CHAPPLE, FREDERIC (London, 1870) ... ..	1877
CHURCHWARD, SAMUEL (London, 1873) ... ..	1877
COOKE, WILLIAM ERNEST .. ... ..	1883
CORVAN, JAMES HAMILTON (Dublin, 1865) ... ..	1877
DONALDSON, ARTHUR ... ..	1881
DONALDSON, GEORGE ... ..	1882
GILL, ALFRED ... ..	1882
HACKETT, JAMES THOMPSON (Melbourne, 1879) (Clerk of the Senate) ... ..	1882
HALCOMB, FREDERICK (Oxford, 1859) ... ..	1877
HARTLEY, JOHN ANDERSON (London, 1868) ... ..	1877
HAY, JAMES (Cambridge, 1880) ... ..	1883
HENDERSON, JAMES ... ..	1880
HOCTOR, JOHN FRANCIS (Dublin, 1871) ... ..	1877
HOLDER, SYDNEY ERNEST ... ..	1882
KERR, DONALD ALEXANDER ... ..	1883
KINGSMILL, WALTER ... ..	1883
LABATT, EDWARD (Dublin, 1870) ... ..	1877
LABATT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS (Dublin, 1839) ... ..	1877
LEONARD, JAMES (London, 1849) ... ..	1877
McCULLAGH, WILLIAM GEORGE (Dublin, 1854) ... ..	1877
MACK, HANS HAMILTON ... ..	1880

MATHEWS, RICHARD TWITCHELL (London, 1883) ... ..	1883
MOORE, EDWIN CANTON ... ..	1882
MORSE, CHARLES WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1850) ... ..	1877
MURRAY, GEORGE JOHN ROBERT ... ..	1883
NANKIVELL, JOHN THOMAS (Cambridge, 1871) ... ..	1877
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
WELD, OCTAVIUS (Toronto, 1856) ... ..	1877
WOODS, JOHN CRAWFORD (Edinburgh, 1843) . ... ..	1877
YOUNG, ARETAS CHARLES WILLIAM (Oxford, 1871) ... ..	1883

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.**

WAINWRIGHT, EDWARD HARLEY (London, 1878) ... ..	1883
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**BACHELOR OF MUSIC.**

IVES, JOSHUA (Cambridge, 1884) .. ..	188
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## III.

**OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.****PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.**

*Hughes Professor of Classics, and Comparative Philology and Literature :*

DAVID FREDERICK KELLY, M.A.

*Hughes Professor of English Language and Literature, and of Mental and Moral Philosophy :*

EDWARD VAUGHAN BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

*Elder Professor of Mathematics:*

WILLIAM HENRY BRAGG, B.A.

*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.

JEFFERIS, JAMES (London, 1856) ... ..	1877
PHILLIPS, WALTER ROSS (Cambridge, 1878) ... ..	1883
STIRLING, JOHN LANCELOT (Cambridge, 1871) ... ..	1877
VON TREUER, ADOLPH (Dorpat, 1844) ... ..	1877

**BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.**

ALTMANN, CHARLES AUGUST (Melbourne, 1883) ... ..	1883
CLELAND, WILLIAM LENNOX (Edinburgh, 1876) ... ..	1880
DUNLOP, JAMES DUNLOP (Edinburgh, 1881) ... ..	1883
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
LLOYD, HENRY SANDERSON (Edinburgh, 1883) ... ..	1883
MAGAREY, SYLVANUS JAMES (Melbourne, 1873) ... ..	1877
NESBIT, WILLIAM PEEL (Edinburgh, 1873) ... ..	1877
WAY, EDWARD WILLIS (Edinburgh, 1871) ... ..	1877

**BACHELORS OF ARTS.**

BARLOW, WILLIAM (Dublin, 1855) ... ..	1877
BOOTHBY, WILLIAM ROBINSON (London, 1850) ... ..	1877
BOWYEAR, GEORGE JOHN SHIRREFF (Cambridge, 1871) ... ..	1882
CATERER, THOMAS AINSLIE ... ..	1879
CHAPPLE, FREDERIC (London, 1870) ... ..	1877
CHURCHWARD, SAMUEL (London, 1873) ... ..	1877
COOKE, WILLIAM ERNEST .. ... ..	1883
CORVAN, JAMES HAMILTON (Dublin, 1865) ... ..	1877
DONALDSON, ARTHUR ... ..	1881
DONALDSON, GEORGE ... ..	1882
GILL, ALFRED ... ..	1882
HACKETT, JAMES THOMPSON (Melbourne, 1879) (Clerk of the Senate) ... ..	1882
HALCOMB, FREDERICK (Oxford, 1859) ... ..	1877
HARTLEY, JOHN ANDERSON (London, 1868) ... ..	1877
HAY, JAMES (Cambridge, 1880) ... ..	1883
HENDERSON, JAMES ... ..	1880
HOCTOR, JOHN FRANCIS (Dublin, 1871) ... ..	1877
HOLDER, SYDNEY ERNEST ... ..	1882
KERR, DONALD ALEXANDER ... ..	1883
KINGSMILL, WALTER ... ..	1883
LABATT, EDWARD (Dublin, 1870) ... ..	1877
LABATT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS (Dublin, 1839) ... ..	1877
LEONARD, JAMES (London, 1849) ... ..	1877
McCULLAGH, WILLIAM GEORGE (Dublin, 1854) ... ..	1877
MACK, HANS HAMILTON ... ..	1880



MATHEWS, RICHARD TWITCHELL (London, 1883) ... ..	1883
MOORE, EDWIN CANTON ... ..	1882
MORSE, CHARLES WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1850) ... ..	1877
MURRAY, GEORGE JOHN ROBERT ... ..	1883
NANKIVELL, JOHN THOMAS (Cambridge, 1871) ... ..	1877
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
WELD, OCTAVIUS (Toronto, 1856) ... ..	1877
WOODS, JOHN CRAWFORD (Edinburgh, 1843) . ... ..	1877
YOUNG, ARETAS CHARLES WILLIAM (Oxford, 1871) ... ..	1883

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.**

WAINWRIGHT, EDWARD HARLEY (London, 1878) ... ..	1883
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**BACHELOR OF MUSIC.**

IVES, JOSHUA (Cambridge, 1884) .. ..	188
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## III.

**OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.****PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.**

*Hughes Professor of Classics, and Comparative Philology and Literature :*  
DAVID FREDERICK KELLY, M.A.

*Hughes Professor of English Language and Literature, and of Mental and Moral  
Philosophy :*

EDWARD VAUGHAN BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

*Elder Professor of Mathematics:*

WILLIAM HENRY BRAGG, B.A.

*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.

*Lecturer on Laws :*

WALTER ROSS PHILLIPS, 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 COOK 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 SYMONDS, M.D., Ch.M. (Edinburgh)

*Lecturer on Forensic Medicine :*

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

*Lecturer on Lunacy :*

ALEXANDER STUART PATERSON, M.D. (Edinburgh)

*Lecturer on Aural Surgery :*

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

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

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

*Lecturers on Clinical Medicine :*

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

EDWARD WILLIS WAY, M.B. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

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

*Lecturers on Clinical Surgery :*

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

OSCAR GÖRGER, M.D. (Heidelberg).

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

\**Prosecutor of Anatomy for 1887* :— CHARLES HENRY STANDISH HOPE

**THE FACULTY OF LAW.**

THE CHANCELLOR

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

WALTER ROSS PHILLIPS, LL.B. (Lecturer on Laws), Dean

WILLIAM BARLOW, LL.D.

FREDERICK AYERS, M.A.

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\* This appointment has been recommended by the Faculty of Medicine but will require the confirmation of the Council.

**THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.**

THE CHANCELLOR  
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR  
THE BISHOP OF ADELAIDE  
MR. VON TREUER  
DR. WHITTELL  
DR. WATSON (Dean)  
PROFESSOR RENNIE  
PROFESSOR TATE  
DR. STIRLING  
DR. THOMAS  
DR. VERCO  
DR. GARDNER  
DR. WAY  
DR. CLELAND  
DR. SYMONS  
DR. LENDON  
DR. PATERSON  
DR. GILES  
DR. GÖRGER  
DR. HAYWARD

**FACULTY OF ARTS.**

THE CHANCELLOR  
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR  
VENERABLE ARCHDEACON FARR  
MR. HARTLEY  
DR. PATON  
PROFESSOR BRAGG (Dean)  
PROFESSOR KELLY  
PROFESSOR BOULGER.

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE.**

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

**BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.**

THE CHANCELLOR  
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR  
DR. WHITTELL  
DR. PATON  
MR. VON TREUER  
PROFESSOR IVES (Chairman)  
PROFESSOR BRAGG

**BOARD OF DISCIPLINE.**

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

**REGISTRAR.**

JOHN WALTER TYAS

**CLERK OF THE SENATE.**

JAMES THOMPSON HACKETT, B.A.

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IV.

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

SMITH, SYDNEY TALBOT, LL.B. (Cambridge	... .. June, 1884
LINDON, JAMES HEMERY, M.A. (Cambridge)	8th November, 1884
HEWITSON, THOMAS, LL.B. ... ..	17th December, 1884
ANDERSON, JAMES ROBERT, LL.B. ... ..	17th December, 1884
HALL, ROBERT WILLIAM, LL.B. ... ..	17th December, 1884
SABINE, CLEMENT EGBERT EPPES, LL.B. ...	17th December, 1884
HENDERSON, WILLIAM, LL.B. ... ..	17th December, 1884
VARLEY, CHARLES GRANT, LL.B. .. ..	17th December, 1884
LEITCH, JAMES WESTWOOD, B.A. ... ..	17th December, 1884
HOPKINS, WILLIAM FLEMING, B.A. ... ..	17th December, 1884
WILKINSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, B.A. ...	17th December, 1884
DOWNER, GEORGE HENRY, LL.B. ... ..	16th December, 1885
TUCKER, WILLIAM ALFRED EDGCUMBE, LL.B., B.A. ... ..	16th December, 1885

DORNWELL, EDITH EMILY, B.Sc.	...	...	16th December, 1885
WALKER, WILLIAM JOHN, B.A.	...	...	16th December, 1885
TODD, CHARLES, M.A. (Cambridge)	...	...	12th March, 1886
BOOTHBY, BRINSLEY CHARLES, LL.B.	...	...	28th July, 1886
MELROSE, ALEXANDER, LL.B.	...	...	28th July, 1886
WHITINGTON, FREDERICK TAYLOR, LL.B.	...	...	28th July, 1886
ROBIN, CHARLES ERNEST, B.A.	...	...	28th July, 1886
HARRIS, FRANK DIXON, LL.B.	...	...	22nd December, 1886
SEWELL, CHARLES EDWARD, LL.B.	...	...	22nd December, 1886
WEBB, NOEL AUGUSTIN, LL.B.	...	...	22nd December, 1886
TRELEAVEN, WALTER, B.A.	...	...	22nd December, 1886

**UNDERGRADUATE WHO HAS PASSED THE FINAL  
EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.**

BEARE, THOMAS HUDSON ... .. 1879

**UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS: SESSION 1886.**

Anderson, Tressillian George	Greer, George Alfred
Andrews, Henry Lewis	Griffiths, Richard Fletcher
Andrews, Richard Bullock	Grundy, Sarah Elizabeth
Andrews, Walter Frederick	Hall, Anthony James Alexander
Bagot, Sophie Rose	Hamilton, Mary Coulls
Bayley, William Reynolds	Hamp, John Chipp
Bertram, Robert Matthew	Hargrave, Joshua Addison
Beyer, Franz Victor	Harris, Frank Dixon
Bonnin, William James	Henning, Andrew Harriot
Boothby, Brinsley Charles	Heuzenroeder, William Eberard
Bruer, Jeffrey	Hinson, Stanley
Bundey, Ellen Milne	Hollidge, David Henry
Burgess, Thomas Martin	Hope, Charles Henry Standish
Cave, Ellen May	Hopkins, Alfred Nicholas
Cavenagh, James Gordon	Horn, Edward Palmer
Cleland, Edward Erskine	Isbister, William James
Cooke, William Ernest	Jenkyns, Joseph Marychurch
Cornish, Ernest Harry	Jones, Albert Edward
Crompton, Henry Woodhouse	Jones, Thomas Henry
Dempsey, Richard Francis	Joyce, Alfred Fleming
Dornwell, Edith Emily,	Kay, Sarah
Duence, Richard	Knight, Percy Norwood
Evans, Henry	Knowles, Francis Edward
Farr, Clinton Coleridge	LeMessurier, Thomas Abram
Fischer, George Alfred	Limbert, Edgar Henry
Fletcher, Alfred Watkis	Long, Charles
Fletcher, Lancelot Kohry	Longson, Henry Abraham
Giles, Eustace	Lynch, Arthur Francis Augustin
Giles, Henry O'Halloran	Magarey, Cromwell
Goldsmith, Frederick	Magarey, William Ashley

Mann, Charles  
 Marryat, Ernest Neville  
 Marryat, Mabel  
 Mead, Cecil Silas  
 Melrose, Alexander  
 Mitchell, Samuel James  
 Moore, William Alfred  
 Morgan, Alexander Matheson  
 Norman, Mrs. Evangeline  
 Northmore, John Alfred  
 Oldham, Reginald Vautin  
 Plumstead, William Arthur Henry  
 Price, Arthur Jennings  
 Püttmann, Franziska Helena Marie  
 Pybus, William Richard  
 Robertson, James Robert  
 Robin, Charles Ernest  
 Robin, Vincent John  
 Rounsevell, Horace Vernon  
 Rowett, Joseph Charles  
 Rowley, Frederick Pelham  
 Rowley, Spencer Toler  
 Sabine, Ernest Maurice  
 Scott, Douglas Comyn

Sewell, Charles Edward  
 Simpson, Mary K.  
 Solomon, Judah Moss  
 Solomon, Susan Selina  
 Stephens, Thomas Noakes  
 Tilly, Florence Mary  
 Treleaven, Walter  
 Tuxford, Albert Joseph  
 Upton, Henry  
 Verco, William Alfred  
 Walker Daniel  
 Warren, Thomas Hogarth  
 Watson, Joseph James  
 Webb, Noel Augustin  
 Whitby, Percy Edward Robert  
 Whittington, Frederick Taylor  
 Whittell, Anna Maria Prince  
 Wilkinson, Frederick William  
 Williams, Matthew  
 Wooldridge, William Phillips  
 Wigley, Henry Vandeleur  
 Wright, Charles Joseph Harvey  
 Wright, Charlotte Elizabeth Arabella  
 Wyllie, Alexander

#### STUDENTS NOT STUDYING FOR A DEGREE: SESSION 1886.

Benham, Mrs.  
 Berry, George Augustus  
 Bonnin, Alfred  
 Boulger, Mrs.  
 Bowering, James H.  
 Bristowe, Edith  
 Brock, Mabel Florence  
 Callaghan, Mary  
 Castle, Gordon Harwood  
 Cater, Charles George  
 Cave, Lucy Grierson  
 Charlesworth, George  
 Cornelius, John Gerald  
 Debney, Maud  
 Deeble, Herbert John  
 Downer, Frank Hagger  
 Downer, Marion  
 Driffield, George Carus  
 Durston, Sidney Bridle  
 Fergusson, Miss  
 Finch, Ada Lucy  
 Fisk, William  
 Fisher, Henrietta  
 Fitzgerald, Richard Francis  
 Fowler, Laura Margaret  
 Fowler, Maria Anderson  
 Fraser, Rose Anne  
 Gardner, Mrs. Louisa

George, Madeline Rees  
 Gill, Alfred  
 Good, Joseph Ernest  
 Gunn, William John  
 Guy, Florence  
 Hargrave, Miss  
 Hart, Phillip Edward  
 Hay, Ethel Mary  
 Hay, Ida Cornish  
 Hayercraft, Edith Florence  
 Henzell, Thomas Linley  
 Hill, Emma Mary  
 Hill, Henry Richard  
 Hill, Ida  
 Hodge, Alfred  
 Hopkins, Henrietta Grace  
 Jacob, Anne  
 Jacob, Caroline  
 Jacob, Rosa Sarah  
 James, Emma Syndonia  
 James, William John Abraham  
 Johncock, Charles Fuller  
 Johnson, Rosa Mabel  
 Johnson, William Albert  
 Jones, William Arthur  
 Kollosche, John  
 Lantsbery, Sarah  
 Lee, Alice LeLievre

Liston, Edith Mary Hannah  
 Mander, Miss  
 Martin, Charles  
 Maughan, Minnie  
 Mellor, James Taylor  
 Michell, George Francis  
 Minchen, Mary Rebecca  
 Minchen, Ruth  
 Moffat, Anna Maria  
 Moorhouse, Miles  
 Overbury, Miss  
 Peacock, Miss  
 Peacock, Miss L.  
 Radford, Edwin William March  
 Rodgers, Thomas  
 Rollinson, Josephine  
 Russack, Frederick William

Seabrook, Kitty  
 Sells, Edward Perronet  
 Smidt, Eliza Mary  
 Smith, Francis  
 Stewart, Arthur  
 Stockdale, William John  
 Taylor, Harry Braithwaite  
 Thornber, Ellen  
 Treloar, Nettie  
 Turner, Richard  
 Vaughan, Alice  
 Vaughan, Henry Price  
 Walker, Margaret, Cunningham  
 Walker, William John  
 Williams, Martha  
 Wilson, Jeanie Reid

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LIST OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE MATRICULATION  
 EXAMINATION SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1876.

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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.	Barnes, Charles Henry ... 2 1885, D.
Adams, Sophia Sarah ... 1 1882, M.	Basedow, Bernhard ... 2 1886, D.
Adamson, David Beveridge ... 2 1877, D.	Bayley, William Reynolds ... 2 1881, D.
Alexander, Elizabeth Jane ... 1 1884, M.	Beare, Charles Alston ... 2 1881, M.
Allen, Eleanor Alice ... 1 1884, D.	Beaumont, Charles Saultmarsh ... 2 1877, D.
Allen, James Bernard ... 1 1886, D.	Belt, Francis Walter ... 1 1878, D.
Allworden von, Louis ... 2 1886, M.	Benham, Loui ... 3 1885, D.
Anderson, James ... 3 1884, M.	Beninga, Carl Lautzius ... 1 1879, M.
Anderson, Tressilian George ... 2 1884, D.	Bennett, Thomas Charles ... 2 1880, D.
Andrews, Henry Louis ... 2 1877, D.	Benny, Benjamin ... 3 1886, D.
Andrews, Richard Bullock ... 1 1883, D.	Berry, George Augustus ... 2 1881, D.
Andrews, Walter Frederick ... 1 1882, D.	Bertouch von, Rudolph Paul Albrecht ... 2 1886, M.
Angel, Alfred Henry ... 3 1885, D.	Bertram, Robert Matthew ... 1 1883, D.
Anthony, John ... 2 1878, D.	† Beyer, Franz Victor ... 2 1884, D.
Ayliffe, Ethel Adelaide ... 3 1886, M.	† Beyer, Franz Victor ... 1 1885, D.
Bach, John Edmund ... 2 1881, D.	Bishop, John Henry ... 2 1882, D.
Bagot, Sophie Rose ... 3 1885, D.	Boase, Granville ... 3 1884, D.
Baker, John Richard ... 1 1882, D.	Bollen, Frederick James ... 1 1876, Sept.
Balthasar, Rudolph ... 2 1879, D.	Bollen, Percival ... 3 1885, D.
	Bonnin, Alfred ... 3 1886, D.
	Bonnin, William James ... 1 1884, D.
	Botten, Joseph ... 2 1880, D.
	Brown, Robert Home ... 2 1880, M.

	Class.	Year & Month.		Class.	Year & Month
Burgess, Alfred Pickford	2	1881, M.	Denny, Mary Katherine	3	1885, D.
Burgess, Thomas Martin	1	1884, D.	Dickson, Walter Ferrier	3	1884, D.
Burnard, Richard			Doolette, Dorham Long-		
Thomas ... ..	1	1877, D.	ford ... ..	1	1886, D.
Burton, Alfred ... ..	2	1881, D.	Dougall, Jessie Brown...	3	1886, D.
Butler, Frederick Stanley	2	1885, D.	Downer, Frank Hagger	3	1883, D.
			Downer, Marion Lane...	1	1883, D.
Carlin, Ernest Herbert	3	1882, D.	Drew, John ... ..	1	1886, D.
Casely, William Arthur			Driffield, George Carus...	1	1879, D.
Linthorne ... ..	3	1883, D.	Driffield, Vero Carus ...	2	1878, M.
Castle, Robert Andrew			Duence, Richard ... ..	1	1883, D.
Carr ... ..	2	1880, D.	Duncan, Andrew Wil-		
{ Caterer, Herbert Auburn	2	1877, D.	liam Bartlett ... ..	2	1879, D.
{ Caterer, Herbert Auburn	2	1881, D.	Duncan, John ... ..	2	1881, M.
Cave, Ellen May ... ..	3	1886, D.	Dunn, Eustace Andrew	3	1884, D.
Cavenagh, James Gordon	3	1882, D.	Durston, Sydney Bridle	3	1884, M.
Cavenagh, Wentworth					
Rowland ... ..	2	1885, D.	Edmunds, Arthur James	2	1881, M.
Charlick, Harry Walter	1	1886, D.	Ellershaw, Charlotte		
Chewings, Henry ... ..	1	1882, M.	Jane ... ..	3	1883, D.
Clark, Arthur Howard	1	1886, D.	Espie, James ... ..	2	1879, M.
Clark, Charles ... ..	1	1877, D.	Evan, Dudley Gwynne...	2	1880, D.
Cleave, John ... ..	3	1886, D.	Evan, Griffith Mostyn...	2	1880, M.
Cleland, Edward Erskine	3	1885, D.	Evan, Lawrence William	2	1881, D.
Clindening, Frederick					
Talbot Driffield ...	2	1878, M.	Fallon, James Patrick...	2	1884, M.
Cock, Nicholas John ...	1	1881, D.	Farrow, Edmund ... ..	2	1881, D.
Collier, Mary ... ..	3	1884, D.	Field, Henry Newland...	2	1881, D.
Collison, Arthur Gore ...	2	1884, D.	Finlayson, John Harvey	2	1884, D.
Colton, Edwin Blacker	1	1876, Sept.	Finlayson, William		
Colton, Frank Septimus	1	1880, D.	Henry ... ..	1	1879, D.
Cook, Alfred Edward ...	2	1886, D.	{ Fischer, George Alfred	1	1884, M.
Cook, Edith Agnes ... ..	1	1877, D.	{ Fischer, George Alfred	1	1885, D.
Cooper, Henry Kings-			Fletcher, Alfred Watkis	2	1884, D.
bury ... ..	1	1884, D.	Fletcher, Lancelot Kohry	3	1884, D.
Cornish, Ernest Harry...	2	1884, D.	Foster, Henry Edgar ...	3	1885, M.
Cotton, William Mitchell	2	1882, D.	Fotheringham, George...	2	1877, D.
Counsell, Frank Hedley	2	1880, D.	Fowler, Margaret Laura	1	1886, D.
Counsell, Walter Samuel	2	1879, D.	Fuller, Henry Ernest ...	2	1884, D.
Counter, Francis William	2	1882, D.	Garrett, Viola ... ..	1	1883, M.
Cox, Arthur Percival ...	3	1886, D.	Gawler, George Douglas	2	1877, D.
Cox, Charles Bagster ...	2	1879, M.	{ Gething, William John	2	1878, D.
Crase, Thomas Vivian...	2	1878, D.	{ Gething, William John	2	1879, D.
Crompton, Henry Wood-			Geyer, Ernest William...	1	1882, D.
house ... ..	2	1885, D.	Giles, Eustace ... ..	2	1885, D.
Cross, Katie Isabel ...	1	1886, D.	Giles, Henry O'Halloran	3	1885, D.
Cruikshank, Percival...	2	1886, D.	Gillman, Benjamin Hill	1	1886, D.
Cruikshank, Robert ...	2	1880, M.	Glover, Charles Rich-		
Currie, Thomas ... ..	1	1880, D.	mond John ... ..	3	1886, D.
			Goldsmith, Frederick ...	2	1883, D.
Daniels, Marian Lucy ...	3	1885, D.	Goodhart, Albert Edward		
Davenport, Cecil John...	1	1879, D.	Deverell ... ..	3	1885, D.
Davies, Alfred Joseph...	2	1882, M.	Goodhart, William		
Dempsey, Richard			Woide ... ..	1	1879, D.
Francis ... ..	3	1885, D.	Goyder, Alick Woodroffe	1	1880, D.



	Class. Year & Month.		Class. Year & Month.
Greer, George Andrew...	3 1885, M.	Isbister, William James	3 1883, D.
Gunson, John Bernard...	1 1886, D.	James, Johnson...	... 2 1876, Sept.
Gwynne, Illytd Gordon	3 1886, M.	Jefferis, James Edding-	
Habich, Adolph Richard	3 1885, M.	ton ... ..	... 2 1876, Sept.
Hall, Anthony James		Jeffrey, Florence ...	... 2 1883, D.
Alexander ... ..	2 1881, D.	Johns, Charles ... ..	... 2 1878, D.
Hamilton, Marion		Joyner, Frederick Allen	2 1880, D.
Walker ... ..	3 1886, M.	{ Joyce, Alfred Fleming	3 1882, D.
Hamilton, Mary Coulls...	3 1885, D.	{ Joyce, Alfred Fleming	1 1885, M.
Hamp, John Chipp ...	2 1882, M.	Joyce, Mary Amelia ...	1 1884, D.
Hamp, William Edward	3 1883, D.		
Hargrave, Joshua Addi-			
son ... ..	3 1883, M.	Kelly, Florence ... ..	2 1884, D.
Harwood, Alice Mary ...	1 1883, M.	Kelly, Heber Corlett ...	2 1878, D.
Hay, Ethel Mary ... ..	3 1885, D.	Kelly, Reginald Chalmer	3 1886, D.
Hay, Ida Cornish ...	1 1885, M.	Knight, Mary Adela	
Hayward, Charles Wa-		McCulloch ... ..	1 1882, D.
terfield . . . . .	1 1883, D.	Knight, Percy Norwood	2 1883, D.
Heggaton, Horace John	3 1884, D.		
Heine, Augustus ... ..	1 1878, D.	Langsford, William Al-	
Henning, Andrew Har-		fred ... ..	2 1876, Sept.
riot ... ..	2 1881, D.	Lathlean, Richard Hed-	
Henning, Rudolph Har-		ley ... ..	2 1876, Sept.
riot ... ..	3 1885, M.	Laughton, Robert Wat-	
Herbert, Charles Edward	2 1876, Sept.	son ... ..	1 1885, D.
Heuzenroeder, Edmund		Lawrance, David Her-	
Moritz . . . . .	2 1877, D.	mann ... ..	3 1886, D.
Heuzenroeder, William		Laycock, William ...	1 1880, D.
Eberhard ... ..	1 1884, D.	Leader, Thomas Mort-	
Hill, Alfred William ...	1 1880, D.	lock ... ..	1 1879, D.
Hill, Arthur Henry ...	2 1883, D.	Lehmann, August ...	1 1879, M.
Hill, Henry Richard ...	2 1882, D.	Leighton, John Joseph...	3 1886, D.
Hinson, Stanley ... ..	2 1880, M.	Leitch, William Angus...	2 1885, D.
Hodgkinson, Horace		LeMessurier, Thomas	
Ernest ... ..	1 1883, D.	Abram ... ..	1 1884, D.
Hollidge, David Henry...	1 1883, D.	Limberty, Edgar Henry...	2 1884, M.
Holtje, August ... ..	1 1877, D.	Lindsay, Arthur Regi-	
Hone, Frank Sandland	2 1885, D.	nald Feydel ... ..	2 1882, M.
Hopkins, Alfred Nicholas	3 1885, D.	Linke, Friedrich Wil-	
Hopkins, Louisa Guli-		helm ... ..	1 1882, D.
elma ... ..	3 1884, D.	Liston, Edith Mary Han-	
Horn, Edward Palmer...	3 1885, D.	nah ... ..	2 1885, D.
Howell, Horace ... ..	3 1886, M.	Lloyd, Henry Sanderson	2 1877, D.
Howell, Willoughby		Lloyd, Joseph Dawkins	2 1878, D.
Alexander Christmas...	3 1885, D.	Lloyd, Martha Hessel...	1 1886, D.
Hunt, Henry William ...	2 1880, D.	Longson, George Darling	2 1883, M.
Hutchinson, Orlando		{ Longson, Henry Abra-	
Bingham ... ..	1 1880, M.	ham ... ..	... 2 1881, D.
Hutchison, William John	3 1882, D.	{ Longson, Henry Abra-	
Hynes, Timothy Augus-		ham ... ..	... 1 1882, D.
tine ... ..	3 1883, D.	{ Lynch, Arthur Francis	
		Augustine ... ..	3 1884, M.
Iliffe, James Drinkwater	3 1885, D.	{ Lynch, Arthur Francis	
Ingleby, Rupert... ..	1 1886, D.	Augustine ... ..	2 1884, D.

	Class.	Year & Month.		Class.	Year & Month.
Mack, Albert Hessel ...	2	1878, D.	Paech, Johann Friedrich		
McCoy, Francis Sander- son ...	2	1879, D.	Wilhelm ...	2	1881, D.
McDougall, James Gil- bert ...	1	1886, D.	Paltridge, William		
McNeil, Andrew ...	2	1881, D.	Hodgson ...	2	1886, D.
Magarey, Cromwell ...	2	1881, D.	Parker, Ralph Frederick	3	1883, D.
Magarey, William Ash- ley ...	3	1885, D.	Parsons, Stephen ...	2	1877, D.
Magraith, Alfred Edward	1	1885, D.	Pearce, Arthur George...	2	1877, D.
Mann, Charles ...	3	1884, D.	Piper, Arthur William...	1	1880, D.
Manning, Arabella Al- dersey ...	3	1886, D.	Plumstead, Arthur Wil- liam Henry ...	3	1885, M.
Mantell, Walter Wood- roffe ...	1	1878, M.	Poole, Elsie Allen ...	3	1885, D.
Marryat, Ernest Neville	1	1884, D.	Powell, Henry Arthur...	3	1884, D.
Martin, Susan Frances...	2	1884, M.	Praagst, Lionel Francis	2	1880, D.
May, Guy Morphett ...	2	1880, D.	Price, Arthur Jennings...	3	1886, M.
Mead, Cecil Silas ...	2	1881, D.	Prior, Samuel Henry ...	3	1883, D.
{ Mead, Gertrude Ella...	2	1884, D.	Püttmann, Franziska He- lena Marie ...	2	1884, D.
{ Mead, Gertrude Ella...	1	1885, M.			
Mead, Lilian Staple ...	1	1884, M.	Renner, James Davie ...	2	1878, D.
Mellor, James Taylor ...	2	1881, D.	Rigby, Ada ...	3	1884, M.
Meyrick, Morgan ...	1	1882, M.	Rischbieth, Henry Wills	3	1886, D.
Michell, George Francis	2	1881, M.	Robertson, James Robert	3	1882, D.
Millard, Annie Eliza ...	3	1885, D.	{ Robin, Arthur Falconer	3	1884, M.
Milne, James ...	1	1877, D.	} Robin, Arthur Falconer	1	1885, M.
Mitchell, Samuel James	3	1885, D.	Robin, Septimus Sydney	2	1884, D.
Mitton, Victoria Alice...	3	1886, D.	Robinson, Robert Thom- son ...	1	1883, D.
Monk, Aquila ...	1	1878, D.	Rogers, Oliver Herbert...	2	1880, D.
Moore, William Alfred ..	3	1885, D.	Rollison, Thomas Arthur	3	1886, M.
Morcombe, Thomas Yel- land ...	2	1878, M.	Rounsevell, Horace Ver- non ...	3	1883, D.
Moule, Edward Ernest...	2	1884, D.	Rowe, Arthur Brisbane		
Muirhead, John Bredes- holm ...	2	1879, D.	Stevens ...	2	1879, D.
			Rowett, Joseph Charles	2	1882, D.
Neale, William Lewis ...	1	1877, D.			
Newman, George Gough	2	1878, D.	Rowley, Frederick Pel- ham ...	2	1880, D.
Nicholls, William Per- cival ...	2	1884, D.	Rowley, Spencer Toler...	3	1884, M.
Niesche, Frederick Wil- liam ...	2	1876, Sept.	Sabine, Ernest Morris ...	3	1884, D.
Nootnagel, Albert Her- mann ...	2	1880, D.	Samuel-Davis, Joseph		
Norman, Arthur Edward	1	1878, M.	King ...	3	1883, D.
Norman, William ...	1	1879, M.	Sandover, Alfred ...	1	1881, D.
Northmore, John Alfred	1	1881, D.	Sanderson, Francis Vil- liers ...	2	1879, D.
			Scammell, Francis		
Oldham, Ernest William	2	1879, M.	George ...	2	1882, M.
Oldham, Harry Ross ...	2	1882, D.	Scott, Douglas Comyn ...	3	1884, D.
Oldham, Reginald Vau- tin ...	2	1880, D.	Scrymgour, Bernard Vin- cent ...	2	1880, D.
O'Halloran, Thomas			Seabrook, Leonard Lle- welyn ...	2	1883, D.
Shildham ...	2	1881, D.	Selby, Charles ...	2	1877, D.
			Sells, Caroline Ellen ...	2	1883, D.
			Severn, Claud ...	3	1886, M.
			Shapter, William Thomas	2	1883, M.

	Class.	Year & Month.		Class.	Year & Month.
Shepherd, Arthur Ed- mund ... ..	3	1885, D.	}	Verco, William Alfred	2 1885, D.
Shepley, Harry ... ..	3	1882, D.		Verco, William Alfred	2 1886, M.
Shuttleworth, Henry Howard ... ..	2	1877, D.	Walker, Jeannie Miller Campbell ... ..	2	1885, D.
Sibley, Nicholls Joseph	2	1881, D.	}	Warren, Frederick	3 1882, D.
Simpson, Alfred Edward	1	1885, D.		William ... ..	
Smyth, Robert ... ..	3	1882, D.	}	Warren, Frederick	2 1883, D.
Snell, John Henry ... ..	1	1882, D.		William ... ..	
{ Solomon, Judah Moss	3	1883, D.	Warren, John Campbell	2	1883, D.
{ Solomon, Judah Moss	1	1885, D.	Warren, Thomas Hogarth	1	1884, D.
Solomon, Susan Selina ..	2	1884, D.	Welbourn, Albert Ed- ward ... ..	2	1878, D.
Stapleton, Frank Law- rence ... ..	2	1881, D.	Wells, Alfred James ...	2	1876, Sept.
Stevens, Albert Edward	3	1886, D.	West, William Arthur ...	2	1884, M.
Stewart, Arthur ... ..	2	1885, M.	Whitby, Percy Edward Robert ... ..	3	1885, M.
Stockdale, William John	3	1884, D.	White, Arthur Graham	3	1885, M.
Stow, Ernest Alfred ... ..	2	1881, D.	White, John ... ..	2	1878, D.
Stow, Reginald Marshall	2	1879, D.	Wigley, Harry Vande- leur ... ..	3	1884, D.
Stow, Francis Leslie ... ..	3	1885, D.	Wilkinson, Alfred ... ..	2	1881, M.
Swan, Alfred Mildred ...	3	1885, M.	Wilkinson, Frank Mer- rett ... ..	3	1886, D.
Swan, John Gilmore ... ..	2	1886, D.	Williams, Frances Eliza- beth ... ..	1	1880, D.
Swan, William Robert ...	3	1883, D.	Williams, Llewelyn An- drew ... ..	2	1877, M.
Teichelmann, Ebenezer..	1	1877, D.	Wilson, Algernon Theo- dore King ... ..	2	1880, D.
Tennant, John ... ..	2	1881, M.	Wilson, Charles Stanley	1	1880, M.
Thiele, Max Hermann ...	2	1883, M.	Wood, Stanley Neville ...	2	1885, D.
Thomas, Evan Kyffin ...	2	1885, M.	Woods, Julian Edmund	2	1880, M.
Threlfall, Arthur Cres- well ... ..	2	1879, M.	Wooldridge, William Phillip ... ..	3	1884, D.
Tilly, Arthur Lindsey ...	3	1885, D.	Wright, Charles Joseph Harvey ... ..	2	1881, M.
Tomkinson, Henry Pal- merston ... ..	2	1880, D.	Wright, Charles Theo- dore ... ..	2	1884, D.
Torr, William George ...	1	1877, D.	Wright, Charlotte Eliza- beth Arabella ... ..	1	1884, M.
Trehy, Annie Louise Vir- ginia ... ..	2	1886, D.	Wright, George Edward Henry ... ..	3	1883, D.
Treleaven, Nicholas John Cole ... ..	2	1885, D.	Wyatt, Frank Addison ...	3	1886, D.
Treuer, Percy Conradin	2	1881, D.	Wyllie, Alexander ... ..	1	1884, D.
Tuckwell, Charles James	3	1886, D.	Young, Walter James ...	1	1886, D.
Turner, Sydney Morris ...	2	1877, M.			
Tuxford, Albert Joseph	3	1883, D.			
Uffindell, Henry Walter	2	1879, M.			
Valentine, Charles Franklyn ... ..	2	1879, 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.
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 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.

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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.

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 and Admission to Degrees :

Form of Presentation for Students of the University of Adelaide.

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

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

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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, of 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.

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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.

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CHAPTER XIII.—OF THE ANGAS SCHOLARSHIP.

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

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

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

6. The examination shall be in the following subjects :

- (1) *Mathematics.*
- (2) *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.

7. Within such time after gaining the Scholarship as the Council shall in each case allow, the Scholar must proceed to the United Kingdom and there 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.

8. Payment of the Scholarship, computed from the first day of April next succeeding the award thereof, shall be made quarterly, at the Office of the Agent-General, subject to the previous receipt of satisfactory evidence of good behaviour and continuous progress in Engineering Studies, according to the course proposed to be followed by the Scholar.

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

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

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

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#### CHAP. 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 XVII.—OF CONDUCT AT EXAMINATIONS.

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

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

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

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

2. The academic dress shall be :

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

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

For Bachelors and 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.

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CHAPTER XIX.—SAVING CLAUSE AND REPEAL.

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



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

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

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

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

Provided that—

- I. This repeal shall not affect—
  - a. Anything done or suffered before the allowance and countersignature by the Governor of these statutes under any statute or regulation repealed by these statutes ; or
  - b. Any right or status acquired, duty imposed, or liability incurred by or under any statute hereby repealed ; or
  - c. The validity of any order or regulation made under any statute or regulation hereby repealed ; and
- II. In particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the repeal effected by these Statutes shall not alter the rank, precedence, titles, duties, conditions, restrictions, rights, salaries, or emoluments attached to the Chancellorship or Vice-Chancellorship or to any Professorship, Lectureship, Registrarship, or other office held by the present Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, or by any existing Professor, Lecturer, Registrar, or other officer.

Allowed the 18th December, 1886.

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**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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PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

- I. Every candidate must satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :—
1. *Reading*, and Writing from dictation.
  2. *English Grammar*, including the analysis of sentences.
  3. *English Composition*.
  4. *Arithmetic*, the elements of, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
- II. The examination will begin on the second Tuesday in November.
- III. 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.
- IV. 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 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 .....

- V. A list of successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order, will be posted at the University.

Allowed the 17th November, 1886.

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DETAILS OF THE SUBJECTS FOR THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1887.

Every Candidate must satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—

1. READING, and WRITING FROM DICTATION.
2. ENGLISH GRAMMAR, including the Analysis of Sentences.
3. ENGLISH COMPOSITION.
4. ARITHMETIC, the Elements of, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

## JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

### REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

#### 6. *Mathematics*.

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

#### 7. *Physical and Natural Science*—

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

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

- III. Schedules fixing the special subjects of examination and defining as far as may be necessary the range of questions to be set shall be published not less than fifteen calendar months before the date of the examination to which they are intended to apply.
- IV. The examination shall begin on or about the last Monday in November.
- V. A fee of £1 1s. shall be paid by each candidate at the time of giving notice to attend. In no case will the fee be returned, but if the candidate shall have failed to pass the preliminary examination, or if, having previously passed it, he shall notify to the Registrar not less than seven days before the Junior Public Examination his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future examination.
- VI. On or before the 31st of October, candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves, and such notice shall be in the following form, and shall be accompanied by a certificate of birth, or, if this cannot be obtained, by other satisfactory evidence:—

To the Registrar of the  
University of Adelaide.

I hereby give notice of my intention to present myself  
at the next Junior Public Examination.

\*I passed the Preliminary Examination held in .....

I intend to present myself in the following subjects:—

\* \* \*

Name of Candidate in full .....

Address .....

Date of Birth .....

Last Place of Education .....

Signature of Candidate .....

Date .....

- VII. 1. Lists of successful candidates will be posted at the University.
2. The general list of successful candidates shall be arranged in three classes, in alphabetical order. The list shall state the last place of education from which each candidate comes, and shall also indicate in which subjects he has passed.
3. (a). Candidates who satisfy the examiners in four subjects and obtain credit in not less than two of the four, or who satisfy the examiners in three subjects and obtain credit in all of them, shall be placed in the First Class.

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

(b). Candidates who satisfy the examiners in four subjects and obtain credit in one of them, or who satisfy the examiners in three subjects and obtain credit in not less than two of them, shall be placed in the Second Class.

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

4. Special lists will also be issued for each subject : 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.

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DETAILS OF THE SUBJECTS FOR THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1887.

1. ENGLISH.

(a) Outlines of the History of England.

(b) English Literature.

*Goldsmith*—The Deserted Village, and the Traveller.

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

Text Book—Geikie's Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography.

2. LATIN.\*

*Cæsar*—De Bello Gallico. Book III.

3. GREEK.\*

*Xenophon*—Anabasis. Book I, Chapters IV., V., VI., and VII., inclusive.

4. FRENCH.\*

*Saintine*—Picciola. Edited by Dr. Dubuc. (G. Bell & Sons).

5. GERMAN.\*

*La Motte Fouqué*—Undine.

6. MATHEMATICS.

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

*Algebra*—To Simple Equations.

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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.

Questions will also be set in the substance of Euclid Books III. and IV., with Exercises, and in Algebra to Quadratic Equations (including Surds).

7. PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

(a) *Elementary Physics*—

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

Text Book—Balfour Stewart's *Lessons in Elementary Physics* Lessons XVIII. to XXV., XXVII. to XXXI., XXXVI. to XLII., all inclusive.

(b) *Elementary Chemistry*—

Laws of Gases; Chemical nomenclature and formulæ. Preparation and properties of the non-metallic elements and their simpler compounds, *selenium* and *tellurium* excepted.

Text Book—Roscoe's *Elementary Lessons in Chemistry* (Macmillan & Co.).

(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*, *Castor-oil Tree*, *Pea*, *Gumtree*, *Sow-thistle*, *Snape-dragon*, *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—*Foster's Primer of Physiology.*

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

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## SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

### REGULATIONS.

- I. There shall be no limit of age for candidates at this examination, but they must have passed the Preliminary examination.
- II. Every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in at least three of the following subjects, of which one must be No. I. of Division A, and of the remaining two one must be selected from the other subjects of Division A, and one from the subjects of Division B.

#### DIVISION A.

1. *English History and Literature.*

(a) History ; a period will be prescribed to be studied in detail.

(b) Some standard work or works in English Literature.

2. *Latin*

3. *Greek*

4. *French*

5. *German*

6. *Italian*

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

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

#### DIVISION B.

7. *Pure Mathematics.*

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

Questions will also be set in Algebra to the Binomial Theorem, for a positive integral exponent ; Euclid, the substance of Books I. to IV., VI., and propositions 1-21 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.

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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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*GENERAL.*

- I. The first Preliminary Examination and the first Junior and Senior Public Examinations shall be held in 1887.

II. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be sufficient if the schedule of subjects for these examinations in 1887 be published within one month of the confirmation of these Regulations by the Governor.

III. The Regulations concerning the Junior and Matriculation Examinations allowed on January 4, 1882, and the Regulations concerning Local Examinations allowed on 15th January, 1884, are hereby repealed, except so far as relates to examinations to be held before or during March, 1887.

Allowed the 17th November, 1886.

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DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION  
TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1887, AND FOR THE SPECIAL  
EXAMINATION IN MARCH, 1888.

DIVISION A.

1. ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

(a) *History of England*—Reign of Queen Anne.

Text Book—Morris (Epochs of English History). Students are also recommended to refer to the Students' Hume.

(b) *English Literature*—Selections from the Spectator (Rivington's English Classics).

*Pope*—Essay on Man.

2. LATIN.\*

*Horace*—Odes, Books I. and II.

*Roman History*—Macmillan's Primer.

3. GREEK.\*

*Demosthenes*—The Second Olynthiac Oration.

*Greek History*—Macmillan's Primer.

4. FRENCH.\*

*Racine*—Andromaque.

*Erckmann Chatrian*—Waterloo.

*French History*—Macmillan's Primer.

5. GERMAN.\*

*Goethe*—Iphigenie auf Tauris.

*Auerbach*—Auf Wache and Der gefrorene Kuss. (Lange's German Classics).

6. ITALIAN.\*

*D'Azeglio*—Ettore Fieramosca.

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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.

DIVISION B.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS.

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

*Algebra*—To Quadratic Equations, including Surds.

Questions will also be set in Algebra to 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 to Solution of Triangles, including Logarithms.

8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

*Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and 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.

Chemical nomenclature and formulæ. Classification of the elements.

An elementary knowledge of the Chemistry of the following elements and their simpler compounds:—The *Non-metallic Elements* (*Selenium* and *Tellurium* excepted), and *Potassium, Sodium, Calcium, Barium, Magnesium, Zinc, Lead, Silver, Copper, Mercury, Aluminium, Manganese, Iron, Chromium, Tin, Arsenic, Antimony, Gold, Platinum.*

Text book—Roscoe's *Elementary Lessons in Chemistry* (Macmillan & Co.).

10. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Including elements of Light, Heat, Sound, Electricity, and Magnetism,

Text Book—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—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.

Text-book—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.

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_, 188 \_\_\_\_\_.

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 of 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 PYSIOLOGY. 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).

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, and also the Histoire de la Pédagogie by Gabriel Compayré (Paris : Delaplace). An English translation of the latter is published by D. C. Heath and Co., Boston, U.S.A.

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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.*
  3. *Greek.*
  3. *Elementary Pure Mathematics.*
  4. *Elementary Physics.*
  5. *English Language and Literature.*
- 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.

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

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 188\_\_\_\_, for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz. :

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

I send herewith the prescribed certificates of attendance at lectures.

(Signed).....

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 188\_\_\_\_.

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, 1887.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

*Pass.*

*Horace*—Satires. Books I. and II.

*Additional for Honours.*

*Tacitus*—Agricola, and Germania.

*Horace*—Odes. Books I., II., and III. (to be read privately).

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.

GREEK.

*Pass.*

*Xenophon*—Memorabilia. Book I.

*Additional for Honours.*

*Herodotus*—Book I., Cap. 1-69.

*Xenophon*—Memorabilia. Book II. (to be read privately).

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.

ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS.

*Pass.*

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

Elementary Solid Geometry.

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

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

*Additional for Honours.*

Algebra, Trigonometry, Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

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

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

*Pass.*

Trench, On the Study of Words.

Trench, English Past and Present.

Lamb's Essays of Elia.

Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Parts III. and IV.

Tennyson's Idylls of the King.

Milton's Areopagitica.

*Additional for Honours.*

Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer.

Morris and Skeats' Specimens of Early English, Vol. II.

Macauley's Essays.

Browning's Paracelsus.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

*Pass.*

*Tacitus*—Agricola and Germania.

*Additional for Honours.*

*Horace*—Epistles. Books I. and II.

*Tacitus*—Histories. Book I. (to be read privately).

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.

GREEK.

*Pass.*

*Herodotus*—Book I, Cap. 1-69.

*Additional for Honours.*

*Sophocles*—*Œdipus Tyrannus*.

*Herodotus*—Book II. (to be read privately).

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.

ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

*Pass.*

Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

*Additional for Honours.*

Algebra, Trigonometry, Analytical Conics.

LOGIC.

*Pass.*

Ray's *Deductive Logic* (Macmillan & Co.)

Fowler's *Inductive Logic*. (Clarendon Press.)

*Additional for Honours.*

Bacon's *Advancement of Learning*.

Mill's *Logic*.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

*Latin.*

*Pass.*

*Horace*—Epistles. Books I. and II.

*Additional for Honours.*

*Horace*—Odes, and *Ars Poetica*.

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.

*Greek.*

*Pass.*

*Sophocles*—*Œdipus Tyrannus*.

*Additional for Honours.*

*Demosthenes*—*Olynthiacs* and *Philippics*.

*Herodotus*—Books II. and VI.

Lectures will be delivered on as much of this course as time permits.

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.

### *Ancient History.*

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

#### MATHEMATICS.

*Pass.*

Analytical Conics.

*Additional for Honours.*

Differential and Integral Calculus.

#### MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

*Pass.*

Schwegler's History of Philosophy (from Descartes to Kant).

Locke's Essay, Introduction and Book II.

Dugald Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy.

Butler's Essay on Virtue.

*Additional for Honours.*

Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics, Vols. I. and II.

Mill on Hamilton, Chap. I.-XIV. (inclusive).

Sidgwick's History of Ethics.

Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, I. and II.

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, 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).

Chaucer's Canterbury Tales—Prologue. Knight's Tale.

Sydney's Apologie for Poetrie (Arber's Edition).

Shakespeare's King Lear, and As you Like It.

Shelley's Prometheus Unbound.

Tennyson's In Memoriam.

Earle's Philology of the English Tongue.

### *English History.*

*Pass.*

Bright's History of England (Rivington's), Period II., 1485-1688.

Macaulay's History of England, Chap. 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, Chap. 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 (Clarendon Press). The Introduction and Book I.; Book II., Parts 1 and 2.  
*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 (Macmillan), omitting the portions in small type.  
*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.  
*Heyne*—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.*

**Text-books:**

*Pass.*

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

**Text-books:**

*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. The following Form of Notice is prescribed :

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

I, \_\_\_\_\_ a Bachelor of Arts of the University of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the third term of 188 , for examination in the following branch, and send herewith the prescribed fee of £ .

(Signed).....

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_ 188 .

The Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

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

Allowed, 18th December, 1886.



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

BRANCH I.

CLASSICS AND COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

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

GREEK.

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

LATIN.

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

Composition—Greek and Latin prose.

The papers set at the Examination will also contain questions in Geography, 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, 1887, 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, 1888, are

GREEK.

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

LATIN.

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

BRANCH II.

MATHEMATICS.

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

Algebra, the simpler properties of Equations and Determinants.  
Plane Trigonometry.  
Elementary Analytical Geometry of Two and Three Dimensions.  
The Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus, with their simpler applications to Geometry.  
The solution of such ordinary Differential Equations as occur in Dynamics.  
The Statics of Solids and Fluids.  
The Kinetics of a particle.

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

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

Candidates who present themselves in Applied Mathematics will be examined in

The Dynamics of Rigid Bodies, and of Material Systems in general.  
Hydrodynamics.  
The Theories of Sound and Light.  
The Theory of Attractions.

BRANCH III.

METAPHYSICS, LOGIC, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Philosophy.*—The History and Criticism of Philosophical Systems.  
*Moral Philosophy.*—The History and Criticism of Ethical Systems.  
*Logic.*—History of Logic. Inductive and Deductive Logic.  
*Political Economy.*

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

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

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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.

First Year.

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

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

Second Year.

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

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

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 shall be paid in advance :—

	£	s.	d.
Fee for Graduating Students for each term's instruction	5	5	0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Science... ..	3	3	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 Science, I intend to present myself at the Examination in the \_\_\_\_\_ Term of 188\_\_\_\_, for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz. :

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

I send herewith the prescribed Certificates of Attendance at lectures.

(Signed).....

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 188\_\_\_\_.

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, 1887.

LANGUAGES.

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

FRENCH }  
GERMAN } The Course prescribed for the Third Year of the B.A.

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).

*Additional for Honours.*

Algebra, Trigonometry; Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

#### ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

*Pass.*

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

*Additional for Honours.*

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

#### ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

##### *Elementary Physiology.*

*Pass.*

1. An account of the Structure, Composition, and Functions of the Tissues of the Body.
2. An account of the Nutrition of the Body, including Circulation, Respiration, Alimentation, Nutrition of the Tissues, Excretion, together with the minute structure of the organs concerned.
3. An account of Animal Heat.

Text books recommended.—

Handbook of Physiology: Kirkes.  
Manual of Physiology: Yeo.

##### *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:—  
Saccharomyces, Bacteria, Protococcus, Mucor, Spirogyra, Nitella, the Bracken Fern, and the Bean plant.
2. The fundamental facts of animal morphology, as illustrated by the following types:—  
Amœba, Vorticella, Hydra, Freshwater-mussel, Crayfish, Frog, Rabbit.
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.  
Elements of Histology: Klein.

*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects

#### ELEMENTARY INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

*Pass.*

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

The following metals and their more commonly known compounds :—

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

The elements of chemical theory, including spectrum analysis, the atomic theory, and cognate subjects, crystallography, and the laws of electrolysis.

Text-books recommended :—

Elementary Chemistry : Wilson.  
 Elementary Chemistry : Fownes.

*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

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## SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

### PURE MATHEMATICS.

*Pass.*

Algebra. Trigonometry.

### APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

*Pass.*

Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

*Additional for Honours in Pure and Applied Mathematics.*

Analytical Conics. Differential Calculus.

### 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.

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

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

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

Magnetism, Magnetic Induction, Magnetic Potential, and Lines of Force.

Voltaic Batteries, Electromotive Force, Ohm's Law, Resistance, Electrolysis. Evolution of Heat in the Voltaic Circuit. The Thermo-electric Couple.

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

Text-book :—

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

*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  $C_nH_{2m+2}$  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 derivations 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, Dulseite, Isodulseite. Dextrose and Laevulose Cane-sugar, Milk-sugar, Cellulose, Starch, Glycogen, Dextrine.

A general knowledge of the principal Compound Ammoniacs 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 :

Organic Chemistry : Remsen.

Organic Chemistry : Fownes.

Qualitative Analysis : Valentin.



*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

BOTANY.

*Pass.*

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.

The Structure, Functions, and Life History of the Yeast-plant, Protococcus, Moulds, and a Fern.

Botanical Characters of the following Natural Orders :

Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Goodenoviæ, Campanulaceæ, Epacridæ, Boraginæ, Scropulariaceæ, Labiatae, Solanaceæ, Amarantaceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Proteaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Cyperaceæ, and Gramineæ.

*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.  
Mueller's Botanic Teaching.

*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

PHYSIOLOGY.

*Pass.*

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

4. An account of Voice and Speech.
5. An account of the structure and physiology of the Sense Organs, and the special physiology of the Nervous System.
6. Outlines of Reproduction and Development.

Text-books same as for first year. Foster's Text-book of Physiology should 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.
- A course of Practical Physiology—Foster and Langley.

*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

#### GEOLOGY.

*Pass.*

- I. The principals 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 Sedimentary Strata of Europe ; their Australian equivalents.

Text-book : Geikie, Manual of Geology.

*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

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### THIRD YEAR'S COURSE,

#### MATHEMATICS.

*Pass.*

Analytical Conics, Differential Calculus.

*Additional for Honours.*

Integral Calculus, Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions.

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

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

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

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

Electrolytic Polarization. Thermo-electricity.

*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the same subjects.

ADVANCED ORGANIC, INORGANIC, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

*Pass.*

More advanced organic, inorganic, and practical chemistry.

*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge especially of more recent discoveries, and simple quantitative analysis in addition.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY, INCLUDING HISTOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY  
AND THE ELEMENTS OF DEVELOPMENT.

*Pass.*

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

The several processes to which food is subjected in Digestion.

Absorption in general, chyloferous and lymphatic absorption

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

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

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

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

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

Nutrition, Growth, and Reparation.

The Mechanism of Locomotion, Voice, and Speech.

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

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

Organs of the Senses and their functions.

Reproductive Organs and their functions.

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

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 Human Physiology—Landois and Stirling.

Text-book of Physiology: M. Foster.

### *Practical Examination.*

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

*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

### SYSTEMATIC BOTANY, WITH VEGETABLE MORPHOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, AND PHYSIOLOGY.

*Pass.*

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

The points of structure and development which essentially characterize the chief orders of Australian Flowering Plants, and the following groups—Tyco-podiaceæ, 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 constituent 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 considerations.

Candidates for examination will be required to prove a practical acquaintance with crystal forms, and with minerals, and the physical and chemical methods of discriminating them.

*Honours.*

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

The following text-books may be used :

- Bauermann's Mineralogy.
  - Dana—Manual of Mineralogy.
  - Mitchell's Crystallography.
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## 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 down.
- IV. Each student will be required to provide himself with a set of apparatus necessary for a course of Experimental Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis, which will be supplied by the University at cost price.
- V. Students engaged in Quantitative Analysis will be required to provide themselves with such additional apparatus as may be necessary, and in every case 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. The Professor of Chemistry may exclude from the Chemical Laboratory any student guilty of a breach of the Rules, and in case of any student being so excluded the fees paid by him will not be refunded

## FEES.

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

For 5 days in the week,			£4 10 0	per month or	£10 10 0	per term.
“ 4	“	“	4 0 0	“	9 0 0	“
“ 3	“	“	3 0 0	“	7 0 0	“
“ 2	“	“	2 0 0	“	5 0 0	“
“ 1	“	“	1 0 0	“	2 0 0	“

Allowed, 18th December, 1886.

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REGULATIONS.

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

- I. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, any student must after Matriculation complete three academical years of study, and pass the Examination proper to each year. 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 wishes to become an articulated clerk.
- II. The Examinations shall be held in the first and third terms of each academical year.
- III. At the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, every student proceeding to that Degree shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :
  1. *Roman Law.*
  2. *The Law of Property.*

The papers to be set in Roman Law shall contain passages in Latin, which the students shall be required to translate. No student will be allowed to pass in Roman Law who does not show a competent knowledge of Latin.
- IV. At the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, every student proceeding to that Degree shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :
  1. *Jurisprudence.*
  2. *Constitutional Law.*
  3. *The Law of Contracts.*
- V. At the Third Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, every student proceeding to that Degree shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :
  1. *International Law.*
  2. *The Law of Wrongs (civil and criminal).*
  3. *The Law of Procedure.*
- VI. Students who in accordance with the Regulations pass the Examinations in the Law of Property, Constitutional Law, the Law of 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.

- VII. A student who shall pass in any subject shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect.
- VIII. Schedules fixing the books and detailed subjects of study and examination shall be drawn up by the Faculty, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.
- IX. Any student may present himself for Examination in any subject in which he has gained credit for one academical year's attendance at Lectures, but no student shall so present himself in any subject in which he has failed to gain credit for attendance at the University Lectures during so many terms as shall constitute one academical year unless

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

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

- X. No student shall in any term be credited with attendance at the University lectures in any subject unless he shall have attended during that term three-fourths of the lectures given in that subject, except in cases of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council.
- XI. The names of the students passing each Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be arranged in three classes, in alphabetical order in each.
- The names of all other students passing in any subject shall be arranged in alphabetical order in lists, which shall indicate the subjects in which each student has passed.
- The Council shall transmit a copy of the above-mentioned lists to the Chief Justice or (if the Chief Justice be absent from Adelaide, or if there be no Chief Justice) to the Senior Judge of the Supreme Court.
- XII. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing regulations, any matriculated student who shall, before the 31st day of December, 1885, have passed the intermediate or final exami-

nation prescribed by the Rules of the Supreme Court shall be entitled to obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws on completing the second and third years of the course for that Degree, and on passing the examination proper to each of those years. Provided that at the examination in such second year he shall pass in Roman Law, which he may substitute for Jurisprudence.

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

XIV. The 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	£1 1 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 1 0
Examination fee for each subject	0 15 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 5 0
Fee for final certificate showing all the subjects in which a Student has passed at the three Examinations in Laws	1 1 0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws	3 3 0

XV. The following Forms of Notice are prescribed :

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

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

[Here state the subjects.]

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

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

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

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188 \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Student).....

(Address).....

To the Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, a student of this University, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Examination in Laws, in the term of 188\_\_ for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz.:

[Here state the subjects.]

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

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

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

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188\_\_

(Signature of Student).....

(Address).....

To the Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

The Regulations concerning the Degree of Bachelor of Laws allowed on the 12th day of December, 1882, are hereby repealed.

Allowed the 18th day of December, 1886.

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

\* DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1887, AND MARCH, 1888.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

ROMAN LAW.

Text-books recommended :

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

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

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

The Elementary Principles of the Law of Real and Personal Property ; with Torts relating thereto.

\* For details of subjects for the Ordinary LL.B. Examination in March, 1887, see University Calendar for 1886.

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.

## SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

### JURISPRUDENCE.

Text-books recommended :

Campbell's Students' Austin.

Maine's Ancient Law, Chapters I.—V.

Book of reference recommended :

Dr. Hearn's Legal Rights and Duties.

### CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

(a) The origin and development of the Parliament of 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, Chap. I., III., V., XI., XVI.

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 :

Hearn's Government of England.

Hallam's Constitutional History.

Stubb's Constitutional History and Select Charters.

May's Constitutional History.

Dicey on the English Constitution.

### THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Text-books recommended :

Pollock on Contracts (latest edition).

Smith's Leading Cases [the cases referring to the Law of Contract].

## THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

### INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(a) The general character of the systems called Public and Private International Law.

(b) Public International Law so far as it effects neutrals.

(c) Private International Law so far as it deals with Status, Capacity, Marriage, Divorce, Guardianship, and Intestate Succession to Moveables and Immoveables.

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\* Students are not expected to purchase books of reference.

Text-books recommended :

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

Books of reference :

Phillimore's International Law.  
Wheaton's International Law.  
Story's Conflict of Laws.

THE LAW OF WRONG.  
(Civil and Criminal):

Text-books :

Pigott's Law of Torts.  
Sir F. Stephens' Digest of Criminal Law.

\* Books of reference recommended :

Addison's Law of Torts.  
Russell on Crimes.  
Sir F. Stephens' History of the Criminal Law. Three volumes.

LAW OF PROCEDURE.

(a) Law of Evidence.

Text-books recommended :

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

\* Books of reference recommended :

Taylor on Evidence.  
(b) The Supreme Court Act and Rules of Court.

\* Books of reference recommended :

Archbold's Chitty's Practice.  
Wilson's Judicature Acts and Rules.  
(c) Insolvency Acts, Local Court Acts.

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 1887 :—

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

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

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## RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

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

In the Supreme Court of South Australia.—General Rules and Orders made by the Judges of the Supreme Court in pursuance of an Act, No. 31 of 1855-6, intituled “An Act to consolidate the several Ordinances relating to the Establishment of the Supreme Court of the Province of South Australia.” Whereas, by an Act of the Parliament of South Australia, No. 31 of 1855-6, intituled “An Act to consolidate the several Ordinances relating to the Establishment of the Supreme Court of the Province of South Australia,” it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Judges of the Supreme Court to make and practise such general rules and orders touching and concerning the admission of attorneys, solicitors, and barristers as the circumstances of the province may require: It is therefore ordered that the rules enumerated in the schedule hereto shall be of no force as regards gentlemen who, after the coming into operation of these rules, shall become articted to practitioners.

And it is further ordered that :

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

his clerkship) shall, if required by the Board, and if not prevented by sufficient cause from complying with such requirement, attend the board, and give such explanations as the board may require touching the said conduct and service.

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

REPORT.

To their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court.

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

1. That [*name of applicant*] has complied with all the conditions and passed all the examinations required of him by the Rules of this Honorable Court.
  2. That we believe him to be a fit and proper person to be admitted as a practitioner of this Honorable Court [*or as the case may be*].
- V. Each such clerk as aforesaid shall substitute for the affidavit, now required by the rules of the court, affidavit in the subjoined form, or in such other like form as may in each instance satisfy the board :

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

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

In the matter of A.B., gentleman.

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

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

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

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

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

practitioner of the Supreme Court of the province of South Australia.

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

*Schedule referred to in the foregoing Rules and Orders :*

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

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

(L.S.)

S. J. WAY, C. J.  
JAS. P. BOUCAUT, J.  
R. B. ANDREWS, J.

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The following are two of the Supreme Court Rules of the 3rd October, 1876 (vide *Gazette* of the 5th October, 1876), No. 4, Part 1, "Articled Clerks" :—

4. Every person must before he enter into articles in the province of South Australia produce to the Board of Examiners a certificate of his having passed a 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 said Board a copy of the certificate of his having so passed.

No. 12, Subsection 2, Part 2, "Practitioners" :—

2. Persons having been articulated to some practitioner of the Supreme Court in South Australia for the full term of five years, and having 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.

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\* Rules 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, and 18 refer to the Examinations and details connected therewith, formerly required by the Supreme Court. Rule 22 refers to steps formerly required to be taken before being admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. For these Rules see "Law List" under the heading of "General Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court."

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

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 in all subjects specified by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom\*; but students who have already passed in the same subjects at the Junior Public Examination and have obtained credit in not less than two of them shall not be required to pass the Senior Public Examination. Students after passing either Examination 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 degree of Bachelor of Medicine, 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. There shall be one week allowed for vacation during the First Session.
- V. The Examinations shall be held in the Second Session of each academical year except as specified in Regulation xxi.
- VI. No student shall in any academical year be credited with attendance at the University lectures on any subject unless he

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\* The following are the present requirements for the Preliminary Examination of Medical Students :—

1. English Language, including Grammar and Composition.
2. Latin, including Grammar, Translation from specified authors, and Translation of easy passages not taken from such authors.
3. Elements of Mathematics, comprising (a) Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; (b) Algebra, including Simple Equations; (c) Geometry, including the First Book of Euclid, with easy questions on the subject matter of the same.
4. Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, comprising the elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.
5. One of the following optional subjects :—(a) Greek; (b) French; (c) German; (d) Italian; (e) any other Modern Language; (f) Logic; (g) Botany; (h) Zoology; (i) Elementary Chemistry.

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.

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 three months 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.

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 three months 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.
- (h) To attend a course of lectures on Materia Medica.

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. Inorganic Chemistry, with special reference to the detection of mineral poisons.
4. *Comparative Anatomy*.
5. *Materia Medica*.

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 receive instruction in Dentistry from some person approved by the Council.
- (h) To attend diligently *Post Mortem* Examinations at the Adelaide Hospital during six months.
- (i) To attend diligently during nine months the Medical and Surgical Practice of the Adelaide Hospital, both in the wards and out-patients' department.
- (j) 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*.

<sup>Fourth Year.</sup> 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 during the whole of the academical year a course of lectures on Clinical Surgery.
- (e) To attend a course of lectures on Obstetrics.
- (f) To attend a course of lectures on Forensic Medicine.
- (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*.
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 a course of lectures on the Diseases peculiar to Women.
- (c) To attend a course of lectures on Ophthalmic Surgery.
- (d) To perform a course of Operative Surgery.
- (e) To attend a course of lectures on Aural Surgery.
- (f) To attend a course of Clinical lectures on Lunacy, and to attend the practice of the Hospitals for the Insane during three months.
- (g) To attend diligently the Medical and Surgical Practice of the Adelaide Hospital, both in the wards and in the out-patients' department during nine months.
- (h) To attend twenty cases of Midwifery. Provided that the whole or any part of such number may be attended during the last six months of the Fourth Year.
- (i) To hold the office of Medical Clerk at the Adelaide Hospital during six months. Provided that the whole or any part of such six months may be served during the Fourth Year.



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

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

- XVI. At the Fifth Examination every student shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—
1. *Medicine*, all branches.
  2. *Surgery*, all branches, including *Surgical Anatomy* and *Operative Surgery*.
  3. *Obstetrics* and *Diseases peculiar to Women*.
  4. *Elements of Hygiene*.
- XVII. In all cases in which certificates from the Adelaide Hospital are required by these Regulations, certificates from any other 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 fixing the books and detailed subjects of study and examination, and defining as far as may be the necessary range of questions to be set in the various subjects, shall be drawn up by the Faculty of Medicine, subject to the approval of 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. Candidates, who have been unsuccessful at the examination in the Second Session of any year, or who have been prevented by illness or other sufficient cause allowed by the Council from attending such examination, may present themselves at a Supplementary Examination to be held at the beginning of the next academical year.

At such Supplementary Examination candidates, who at the examination immediately preceding passed with credit in at least one-half of the required subjects, may, by permission of the examiners, present themselves in the subjects in which

they have failed, and, upon passing in them, shall be held to have completed the preceding academical year.

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 :—

				£	s.	d.	
Anatomy	...	...	...	6	6	0	
Dissections	...	...	...	3	3	0	
Physiology	...	...	...	6	6	0	
Practical Biology and Physiology	...	...	...	3	3	0	
Chemistry	...	...	...				
Practical Chemistry	...	...	...				<i>vide Science Course</i>
Botany	...	...	...				
Comparative Anatomy	...	...	...	3	3	0	
Materia Medica	...	...	...	3	3	0	
Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Light, and Acoustics	...	...	...				<i>vide Science Course</i>
Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Therapeutics	...	...	...	5	5	0	
Clinical Medicine	...	...	...	3	3	0	
Principles and Practice of Surgery	...	...	...	5	5	0	
Clinical Surgery	...	...	...	3	3	0	
Surgical Anatomy	...	...	...	2	2	0	
Practical Surgery	...	...	...	3	3	0	
Operative Surgery	...	...	...	2	2	0	
Pathology	...	...	...	4	4	0	
Obstetrics	...	...	...	3	3	0	
Diseases peculiar to Women	...	...	...	3	3	0	
Forensic Medicine	...	...	...	3	3	0	
Ophthalmic Surgery	...	...	...	3	3	0	
Aural Surgery	...	...	...	1	1	0	
Lunacy	...	...	...	1	1	0	
Fee for each Ordinary Examination	...	...	...	5	5	0	
Fee for each Supplementary Examination	...	...	...	7	10	0	
Fee for a single subject	...	...	...	2	2	0	
Fee for Certificate in having passed in one or more subjects of any examination in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine	...	...	...	0	5	0	
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine	...	...	...	3	3	0	

Lecture and Demonstration Fees.

Examination and Certificate Fees.

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 degree of Bachelor of Medicine, I intend to present myself at the Examination in the month of \_\_\_\_\_ 188\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 188 \_\_\_\_ .  
The Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

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

I, \_\_\_\_\_ a Student of this University, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Examination in the month of \_\_\_\_\_ 188 \_\_, for examination in the following subjects, viz. —

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

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

(Signed).....  
Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188 \_\_\_\_ .  
The Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

The Regulations concerning the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine allowed on the 16th day of September, 1885, are hereby repealed.

Allowed : 17th November, 1886.

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

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DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY M.B. EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1887.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

ELEMENTARY ANATOMY AND DISSECTIONS.

The details of these subjects will be published early in the year.

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

*Elementary Physiology.*

1. An account of the Structure, Composition, and Functions of the Tissues of the Body.
2. An account of the Nutrition of the Body, including Circulation, Respiration, Alimentation, Nutrition of the Tissues, Excretion, together with the minute structure of the organs concerned.
3. An account of Animal Heat.

Text-books recommended :—

Handbook of Physiology : Kirkes.  
Manual of Physiology : Yeo.

*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 :—  
Saccharomyces Bacteria, Protococcus, Mucor Spirogyra, Nitella, the Bracken Fern, and the Bean plant.
2. The fundamental facts of animal morphology, as illustrated by the following types :—  
Amœba Vorticella, Hydra, Freshwater-mussel, Crayfish, Frog, Rabbit.
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.  
Elements of Histology : Klein.

ELEMENTARY 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.

Simple Inorganic Qualitative Analysis.

The elements of chemical theory, including spectrum analysis, the atomic theory, and cognate subjects; crystallography, and the laws of electrolysis.

Text-books recommended :—

Elementary Chemistry : Wilson.  
Elementary Chemistry : Fownes.

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.

The structure, functions, and life-history of the Yeast-plant, Protococcus, Moulds, and a Fern.

Botanical Characters of the Natural Orders :

Ranunculaceæ, Crucifereæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Rosaceæ, Umbellifereæ, Compositæ, Goode-  
noviæ, Campanulaceæ, Epacridæ, Boraginæ, Scropulariaceæ, Labiatae  
Solanaceæ, Amarantaceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Proteaceæ, Coniferæ,  
Orchidaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Lillaceæ, Cyperaceæ, and Gramineæ.

*Practical Examination.*

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.  
Mueller's Botanic Teaching.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

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

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

ANATOMY.

The details of this subject will be published early in the year.

PHYSIOLOGY.

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

4. An account of Voice and Speech.
5. An account of the structure and physiology of the Sense Organs, and the special physiology of the Nervous System.
6. Outlines of Reproduction and Development.

Text-books same as for first year. Foster's Text-book of Physiology should 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.  
A course of Practical Physiology : Foster and Langley.

## 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, Gallates, Tannates, Cyanides, Double Cyanides, Alcohol, Starch, Grape-sugar, Urea, Morphia, Quinine, Strychnine.

Text-books recommended:—

Organic Chemistry: Remsen.

Organic Chemistry: Fownes (latest edition).

## | 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 antagonistic 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.)

## 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.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

General Principles of Surgical Diagnosis.

Inflammation, Erysipelas, Pyæmia.

Fractures, Dislocations.

Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds.

Injuries and Diseases of Joints.

Venereal Diseases.

Injuries and Diseases of Bladder, Urethra, and Prostate.

Text-books :

Surgery—Bryant.

Surgery—Erichsen.

Surgery—Holmes.

The Practical Surgery Class will include—

The Application of Splints, Bandages, &c.

Text-books :

Heath's Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging.

Esmarch's Surgical Handbook.

Berkley Hill's Minor Surgery.

SURGICAL ANATOMY.

A course of demonstrations on Surgical Anatomy is conducted by the Professor of Anatomy in the dissecting room.

Text-book recommended :

Surgical Applied Anatomy. Treves.

CLINICAL SURGERY.

Lectures on this subject will be delivered at the Adelaide Hospital by the Lecturers on Clinical Surgery.

DEMONSTRATIONS ON MORBID ANATOMY AND PATHOLOGICAL HISTORY.

This course is conducted partly in the *post-mortem* room of the Adelaide Hospital, and partly in the Physiological Laboratory.

It consists of—

I. Naked eye demonstrations, and

II. Historical investigation of morbid structures and organs.

Text-books recommended :

Introduction to Pathology and Morbid Anatomy. Dr. Green.

Manual of Surgical Pathology. Mr. A. J. Pepper.

FOURTH YEAR'S COURSE.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Tumours.

Shock and Traumatic Delirium.

Hernia.

Aneurism.

Injuries and Diseases of Special Regions.

Plastic and Orthopædic Surgery.

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 have passed the Senior Public Examination, or must 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.*
- 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.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{The Elements of Music.} \\ \textit{Harmony.} \end{array} \right.$
  2. *Counterpoint.*

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\*As the Chair of Music is supported by voluntary contributions extending over a limited period, and not by a permanent endowment, the University does not guarantee the continuance of Courses of Lectures in Music.



VI. At the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor 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 *viva 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, but intending to attend Lectures or present themselves for Examination in Music ...	£0	10	6
Fees payable in each term by every Student in Music ... ..	£2	2	0

Examination fees—

Fee for each subject specified in each candidate's notice for the Ordinary Examination in Music...	£0	15	0
Fee for Certificate of having passed in one or more subjects of any Examination in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Music ...	£0	5	0
Fee payable by each Student to accompany his Exercise under Section IX. ... ..	£5	5	0
Fee on taking the Degree of Bachelor of Music ...	£3	3	0

The following Forms of Notice are prescribed :—

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

I, \_\_\_\_\_ an Undergraduate of the University, hereby give notice that, for the purpose of completing the \_\_\_\_\_ year of the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Music, I intend to present myself at the Ordinary Examination in the \_\_\_\_\_ term of 188 \_\_\_\_\_, for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz. :

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

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £

(Signed).....

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

188 .

The Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

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

I, \_\_\_\_\_ a Student of this University, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Ordinary Examination in the term of 188\_\_\_\_, for examination in the following subjects, viz. :

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

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £ \_\_\_\_\_ (Signed) .....

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188\_\_\_\_.  
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.

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CURRICULUM FOR MUS. BAC. DEGREE.

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

Detail of Subjects for the Ordinary Examination in November, 1887.

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—

Stainer's Harmony Primer; Banister's "Music."

COUNTERPOINT.

Single Counterpoint; all species in two and three parts.

Text-books—

Banister's "Music;" and Bridge's Primer on Counterpoint.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

ACOUSTICS.

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

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

Text-books—

Sedley Taylor's "Sound and Music;" 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—

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.

Text-book—

Prout's "Instrumentation."

Books of reference—

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 first day of October.

- 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—

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 at least one calendar month prior to the date fixed for the examination.
- 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.

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.

##### 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 suggested—

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.

\* \* Candidates may bring their own accompanists.

- (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.

### 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.

- BEETHOVEN—Sonata No. 10; Sonata No. 25.  
 CLEMENTI—Sonata in E flat, Op. 20; Sonata in D, Op. 21; Sonata in B. flat, Op. 24; Sonata in A, Op. 33, No. 1; Sonata in E flat, Op. 37; Sonata in B flat, Op. 38, No. 2.  
 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.  
 HAYDN—Any one of the 34 Pianoforte Sonatas.  
 MOZART—Any one of the Sonatas for Pianoforte; Fantasia in D minor.  
 PARADIES—Sonata in D (No. 10); Sonata in E; Sonata in F; Sonata in A; Sonata in E minor.  
 WOELFE—Sonata in C, Op. 53

## LIST B.

- BACH—Echo (Partita in B minor); Fugue in G (Fifth French Suite); Sarabande and Allemande in E (Sixth French Suite); Bouree in A minor (Suites Anglaises).  
 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.  
 HANDEL—Fugue in F Sharp minor, Suite No. 6; Allegro in F, Second Suite; Fantasia in C.  
 HELLER, S.—Tarntella in A flat.  
 HUMMEL—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).  
 KALKBRENNER—Rondo in C.  
 MENDELSSOHN—Andante and Allegro, Op. 16, No. 1; Lieder ohne Worte, Nos. 1, 2, 6, 12, 16, 22, 27, 28, 29 (any one may be chosen).  
 SCHLESINGER—Rondino in B flat.  
 STERKEL—Andante in E flat; Rondo in A

## PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

## SENIOR DIVISION.

## LIST A.

- BACH—Any one of the 48 Preludes and Fugues; Prelude and Caprice in C minor (First Partita).  
 BEETHOVEN—Any of the Pianoforte Sonatas except Nos. 10 and 25 and the Sonatines.

## [LIST B.

- BENNETT, Sir W. S.—Allegro Grazioso, Op. 18; Rondo à la Polonaise, Op. 37; Toccata in C minor, Op. 38; Scherzo, Op. 27.  
 CHOPIN—Impromptu in A flat, Op. 29; Berceuse in D flat, Op. 57;

LIST A.

- HANDEL—Fugue in F sharp ; Fugue in F ; Fugue in F minor
- MENDELSSOHN—Any one of the Preludes and Fugues, Op. 35 ; Andante and Rondo Capriccioso, Op. 14 ; Sonata in E, Op. 6 ; Fugue in D, No. 3, Op. 7 ; Fugue in A, No. 5, Op. 7.
- MOZART—Fantasia in C minor ; Fantasia and Fugue in C.
- SCHUBERT—Any of the Pianoforte Sonatas.
- WESTLAKE—Fugue in Octaves.

LIST B.

- 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 ; Nocturne, No. 13, Op. 48.
- HELLER, S.—Tarantella in F minor, Op. 66 ; La Chasse.
- HUMMEL—La Bella Capricciosa, Op. 55 ; Capriccio in F, Op. 49 ; La Galante, Op. 120 ; Grand Rondo in A flat, Op. 118.
- SCARLATTI — Harpsichord lessons : any one of the following Nos.—1, 2, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 31, 33, 38, 41, 47.
- RUBINSTEIN—Barcarolle in F minor ; Barcarolle in G ; Tarantella in B minor.
- SCHUBERT — Impromptu in B flat ; Impromptu in E flat ; Fantasia, Op. 15 ; Fantasia, Op. 78.
- SCHUMANN — Humoreske, Op. 20 (first movement) ; Arabeske in C major ; Noveletten in B minor ; Carnival's Jest, Op. 26 ; Noveletten in D.
- 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—Toccata and Fugue in A flat.  
MACFARREN, G. A.—Sonata in C.  
MERKEL — Sonata in D minor ; Sonata, Op. 42; Sonata, Op. 80.  
MENDELSSOHN—Any one of the six Organ Sonatas ; any one of the three Preludes and Fugues.  
RHEINBERGER—Sonata in C minor. Fantasia Sonata A flat.  
SILAS—Sonata in F.

LIST B.

- BEST—Fantasia in E flat.  
CHIPP — Twenty-four Sketches and Nos. :  
HESSE—Air with variations in A major 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. 1 Novello).
-

**EVENING CLASSES.**

- I. The Council will, from year to year, arrange for Evening Classes to be held in such subjects as may be deemed expedient.
- II. The number of lectures in each subject will be 25 or 50 according as the classes are held once or twice a week.
- III. No student will be enrolled who is under sixteen years of age.
- IV. The fees will be £1 for each of the shorter courses and £1 10s. for each of the longer courses. No entrance fee will be charged.
- V. The Council may, from year to year, fix the minimum number of students who must pay their fees before a class is formed in any subject.
- VI. The fees are to be paid to the Registrar, and no student shall be enrolled in the class-list unless he presents to the Lecturer the Registrar's receipt.
- VII. The Lecturer appointed for each Class will keep a roll of attendances, and a statement of the attendance will be laid before the Council at the conclusion of each term.
- VIII. If, in the opinion of the Lecturer, any intending student does not possess the necessary knowledge to enable him to profit by the Lectures, the name of such student shall not be entered on the Class List, and the fees shall be returned to him.
- IX. The students attending Evening Classes shall be subject to the general regulations of the University.

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**ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1887.**

Subject to the above conditions, it is proposed to hold Evening Classes in the following subjects during the year 1887 :—

	Minimum Number to form a Class.
1. Latin ... ..	10
2. Mathematics ... ..	10
3. Mathematics, Elementary ...	10
4. Physics ... ..	10
5. Inorganic Chemistry ... ..	10
6. Botany ... ..	10
7. English )	Number to be fixed by Lecturer
8. French )	
9. 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.

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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.

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### UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

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

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

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

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

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

Scholars appointed after June, 1885, will not be exempted from paying University Fees. The exemption from payment of fees at present in force only extends to the B.A. and B.Sc. Courses.

The University will hold the next of these examinations in March, 1887, and applications for admission to it must be made to the Department of Education before the 31st January, 1887.

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 for these Scholarships in March, 1887, must present themselves in not more than three of the seven Optional Sections of the Matriculation Examination for the November preceding the Examination, of which Sections A or B must be one.

After the Examination in March, 1887, a Special Examination will be held annually for these Scholarships. Candidates must have previously passed the Senior Public Examination or the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates may be examined in the following subjects, but no candidate shall be examined in both Divisions C. and D.—

		Scale of Marks.
<b>A. Classics.</b>		
LATIN } ... ..	}	1,000
GREEK }		
<b>B. Mathematics</b>		
(Including Elementary Statics and Dynamics) ... ..		1,000
<b>C. Modern Languages.</b>		
ENGLISH ... ..	}	1,000
FRENCH ... ..		
GERMAN ... ..		
<b>D. Science.</b>		
CHEMISTRY ... ..	}	1,000
EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS ... ..		
BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY ... ..		
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY and the Principles of Geology ... ..		

The following awards have been made to these Scholarships :—

1876	<i>Æg.</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
October		Hayward, Charles Waterfield (resigned)
	{	Andrews, Richard Bullock ( <i>vice</i> Hayward, resigned)
1886		Burgess, Thomas Martin
March	{	Wyllie, Alexander
		Fischer, George Alfred

Details of the subjects for the University Scholarships' Examination to be held in March, 1888 :—

**A. Classics.**

LATIN.

*Livy*—Book XXI.  
*Virgil*—*Aeneid*, Book II.  
Grammar and Composition.

GREEK.

*Plato*—Phaedo.  
*Euripides*—Hecuba.  
Grammar and Composition.

**B. Mathematics.**

PURE MATHEMATICS.

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

*Algebra*—To Quadratic Equations, including Surds.

Questions will also be set in Algebra to 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 to Solution of Triangles, including Logarithms.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

*Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.*

**C. Modern Languages and D. Science.**

Schedules will be posted on these subjects during the month of March.

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THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCHOLARSHIP.

The following awards have been made to this Scholarship :

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

This Scholarship has been discontinued.

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ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP.

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

For the conditions upon which the Scholarship has been founded see Statutes, Chapter XIII. "Of the Angas Scholarship," Page 62.

The following award has been made of this Scholarship.

1882. Donaldson, George, B.A.

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

I hereby give notice that it is my intention to present myself as a Candidate for the "Angas Engineering Scholarship" at the Special examination for it, which is to be held in the month of March, 188 , and I send herewith the examination Fee of £5 5s., and the documentary evidence specified in the underwritten schedule.

Signature of Candidate .....

Address of Candidate.....

Dated this.....day of.....188 .

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

1. Proof of date of my birth .....
2. Proof of residence for five years in South Australia .....
3. Proof of graduation in Arts 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 .....

Allowed on 13th January, 1880.

An examination for this Scholarship will be held in March, 1887, and should the Scholarship not be awarded an examination for this Scholarship will, if required, be held in March, 1888.

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

1. MATHEMATICS.—The compulsory Mathematical subjects of the first Ordinary Examination for the B.A. Degree, together with

The solution of Triangles.

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

The properties of matter.

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

The theory of optical instruments.

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.

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

For the conditions of this Scholarship see Statutes, Chapter XVI.  
"Of the Commercial Travellers' Association Scholarship," Page 65.

The following award has been made of this Scholarship :

1884. Bertram, Robert Matthew.

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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 63-64.

The Council have prescribed the following subjects for the examination for these Scholarships to be held, if required, in April, 1887 :—

*Spencer*—Faery Queen, Books I. and II.

*Shakespeare*—King Lear.

*Milton*—Areopagitica.

*Dryden*—Absalom and Achitophel.

Subjects for examination in 1888—

*Cowley's Essays*—Sampson, Low, & Co.

*The King and the Commons*—Cavalier and Puritan Poems,  
arranged by Henry Morley. Sampson, Low, & Co.

*Sir Thomas Brown*—Religio Medici and Urn Burial.

*Milton*—Hymn on the Nativity, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Lycidas,  
and the English Sonnets.

*Herrick*—Palgrave's Selection. Macmillan, 1877.

*Johnson*—Lives of the Poets—Waller, Milton, Butler, Denham,  
Cowley, Lovelace, Marvell.

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.
-

CADETSHIPS AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE,  
SANDHURST.

The University of Adelaide, having now received a Charter by Royal Letters Patent, is entitled to nominate, in each year, to one Cadetship at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

Candidates recommended for Cadetships must join the R. M. College within six months after passing the qualifying examination at this University; and at the date of joining must be within the limits of seventeen and twenty-two years of age.

The terms at the R. M. College commence in each year on 10th February and 1st September respectively, and certificates of the age and of the moral character for the preceding four years of the nominated candidate, must reach the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards at least one month before the candidate joins at Sandhurst. Those certificates must be accompanied by the certificate of a military or naval medical officer at the Australian colonies, in which it shall be stated that the candidate is in all respects physically fit for military service. The candidate will be carefully examined as regards eyesight and hearing, as well as in regard to the general soundness of his body.

The question of the literary qualification of candidates having been left to the determination of the nominating University, the Council have prescribed the subjoined rules and scheme of examination.

- I. Candidates must have completed the First Year of the B.A. or of the B.Sc. course.
- II. Candidates will be required to pass a further examination in
  1. *Geometrical Drawing.*
  2. *French or German.*
  3. *Elementary Applied Mathematics.*and in two at least of the following subjects :
  4. *Latin or Greek.*
  5. *Higher Pure Mathematics.*
  6. *Physics.*
  7. *Chemistry.*
  8. *English History, Literature, and Composition.*
- III. The standard of examination in the subjects numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, shall be that of the corresponding subjects in the Second Examinations for the Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc.

- IV. Candidates shall furnish such evidence of date of birth, good character, and physical fitness as the Council shall require.
- V. The examination shall ordinarily be held once in each academical year in the last term ; but whenever no candidate shall have been adjudged worthy of nomination, a supplementary examination shall be held in the first term of the ensuing academical year.
- VI. The University will give not less than three calendar months notice of the date of each examination.
- VII. At least one calendar month before the date fixed for the examination candidates must give notice of their intention to compete.

The examination for the Cadetship will, if required, be held in the third term of 1887, and will commence on the 6th September.

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## PRIZES.

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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 Adeka 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.

Under this regulation the following awards have been made :

December	Hope, Charles Henry Standish (Student in Medicine)	
1885.	{ Jacob, Caroline	} Non-graduating Students.
	{ Walker, Jeannie Miller Campbell	
December	{ Verco, William Alfred (Student in Medicine)	
1886.	{ Bristowe, Edith (Non-graduating Student)	

---

**THE STOW PRIZES.**

For conditions see Statutes, Chapter XV. "Of the Stow Prizes and Scholar," Page 64.

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		

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### THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

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

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

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MARCH, 1886.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE  
DEGREE OF LL.B.

FIRST YEAR.

ROMAN LAW.

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

Time—Three hours.

[No candidate will be allowed to pass in Roman law who does not show a competent knowledge of Latin.]

I. Translate with explanatory notes on the italicized words :—

Constitutae sunt autem *noxales actiones* aut *legibus* aut *edicto*, legibus, velut furti lege XII. tabularum, *damni iniuriarum* velut *lege Aquilia*. edicto Praetoris, velut *iniuriarum* et *vi bonorum raptorum*. Omnes autem noxales actiones sequuntur capita. nam si filius tuus servusve noxam commiserit, quamdiu in tua potestate est, tecum est actio ; si in alterius potestatem pervenerit, cum illo incipit actio esse ; si sui iuris coeperit esse, directa actio cum ipso est, et noxae deditio extinguitur. Ex diverso quoque directa actio noxalis esse incipit : nam si pater familias noxam commiserit, et hic se *in adrogationem* tibi dederit aut *servus tuus esse coeperit*, quod quibusdam casibus accidere primo commentario tradidimus, incipit tecum noxalis actio esse quae ante directa fuit.

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II. Give the dates and principal provisions of Lex Aebutia, Lex Falcidia, Sc. Neronianum, Sc. Velleianum, Lex Apuleia.

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III. Explain the following terms :—

Bonorum distractio ; Bonorum sectio ; Bonorum possessio ; Bonorum cessio ; Bonorum emptio ; Bonorum addictio.

IV. Write explanatory notes upon the following extracts :—

(a) Per traditionem quoque iure naturali res nobis adquiruntur.

(b) Igitur in pupillari substitutione duo quodammodo sunt testamenta.

(c) Creditor quoque, qui pignus accepit, re obligatur.

(d) Si iudex litem suam fecerit, videtur quasi ex maleficio teneri.

V. *Omne quod inaedificatur solo cedit.* Explain this maxim. Upon what principle was it based and by what equitable qualifications was it limited ?

VI. Show fully the purport of the following statement :—

“ Possibly it was on account of the solemnities with which, under Justinian, gifts had to be made that the authors of the Institutes treat gift as a separate mode of acquisition.”

VII. Translate, with explanatory notes :—

Item vetustas ex masculis progenitos plus diligens, solos nepotes qui ex virili sexu descendunt ad suorum vocabat successionem et juri agnatorum eos anteponebat ; nepotes autem qui ex filiabus nati sunt et proneptes ex neptibus cognatorum loco numerans post agnatorum lineam eos vocabat, tam in avi vel proavi materni quam in aviae vel proaviae sive paternae sive maternae successionem. Divi autem principes non passi sunt talem contra naturam injuriam sine competenti emendatione relinquere ; sed cum nepotis et pronepotis nomen commune est utrisque qui tam ex masculis quam ex feminis descendunt ideo eundem gradum et ordinem successionis eis donaverunt. Sed ut amplius aliquid sit eis qui non solum naturae sed etiam veteris juris suffragio muniuntur portionem nepotum et neptum vel deinceps de quibus supra diximus paulo minuendam esse existimaverunt : ut minus tertiam partem acciperent, quam mater eorum vel avia fuerat acceptura, vel pater eorum vel avus paternus sive maternus quando femina mortua sit cujus de hereditate agitur ; iisque licet soli sint adeuntibus agnatos minime vocabant,

VIII. State to what extent a freedman might dispose by testament at the time of Gaius, and mention any changes in the law up to the date of the Institutes of Justinian.

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IX. State the various methods of dissolving an obligation.

X. "Sed olim quidam erant legatorum genera quatuor per vindicationem per damnationem sinendi modo per præceptionem."

Explain this passage, assigning to each kind of legacy its proper formula.

State what change Justinian made in the law of the cited passage.

XI. Explain the expressions *dies venit, dies cedit, jus accrescendi*, with reference to legacies. Explain *legatum liberationis, legatum nominis, legatum generis, legatum optionis*.

XII. "Item quæritur si cum aurifice Titius convenerit ut is ex auro suo certi ponderis certæque formæ annulos ei faceret et acciperet verbi gratia aureos decem utrum emptio et venditio contrahi videatur an locatio et conductio?"

Translate and explain this passage, and answer the question asked.

## LAW OF PROPERTY.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. P. R. STOW.

Time—Three hours.

(You are required to give reasons where your answers involve matters of opinion.)

- I. Mention some of the incidents of the tenure of an estate in fee simple by knight service. How were tenures by knight service abolished? Under what tenure are estates in fee simple generally held at the present time, and what are the incidents?
- II. *A.* purports to make a lease to *B.* of lands not under the provisions of the Real Property Act for four years, reserving an annual rent payable every quarter. The lease is not under seal. *A.* allows *B.* to enter and remain in possession of the premises, and *B.* pays the first quarter's rent. What is the nature of *B.*'s tenancy, and what notice must *A.* give to determine it?



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- III. What covenants are implied in a conveyance of lands not under the provisions of the Real Property Act against the conveying party, and in what cases? What are the provisions of the Real Property Acts with respect to covenants to be implied against the transferor in a memorandum of transfer?

What are the implied covenants against the assignor and assignee respectively of a lease of lands not under the provisions of the Real Property Acts?

- IV. Explain what is meant by an equitable mortgage, and how it may be created?

What are the rights of the equitable mortgagee thereunder, and what rights are given to him by "The Insolvent Act, 1860," in the event of the equitable mortgage being adjudicated insolvent?

- V. State shortly in what cases, and in what manner, a mortgagee can foreclose the mortgagor's equity of redemption in a mortgage of lands under the old system of conveyancing, and what are the provisions of the Real Property Act relating to foreclosure?

After foreclosure, can a mortgagee sue the mortgagor for the principal and interest moneys, and explain the law on this subject?

- VI. What do you understand by privity of contract and privity of estate existing between parties, and give instances?

- VII. Under what circumstances will the Insolvent Court order goods belonging to third persons to be sold for the benefit of the creditors of an insolvent?

When, and against whom, are goods included in a registered Bill of Sale protected against the creditors of the grantor, and is an unregistered bill of sale of any validity?

- VIII. *A.* is about to contract a marriage, and is desirous of settling upon his intended wife a sum of money and household furniture to which he is entitled.

Mention shortly the method in which this is usually effected, and the usual trusts of the settlement, and state the advantages of an ante-nuptial over a post-nuptial settlement.

- IX. What is the contract existing between the indorser of a bill of exchange and the indorsee and *bonâ fide* holder for value, and under what circumstances is an indorser discharged from all liability?
- X. After a marriage has been agreed upon, but before it is solemnized, can either the intending husband or wife alienate his or her respective properties without the knowledge and consent of the other, so as to be effectual after the marriage.

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## LAW OF PROPERTY.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. P. R. STOW.

Time—Three hours.

(You are required to give reasons where your answers involve matters of opinion.)

- I. Why is it necessary to distinguish between a penalty and liquidated damages? What do you regard, apart from the clearly expressed intention of the parties, as the best general criterion in this matter?
- II. What was decided in *Wain v. Warlters*? Is the decision good as an exposition of the present law?
- A. B.* owes *C. D.* £100, and *C. D.* threatens legal proceedings. *E. F.* verbally promises *C. D.* to pay him the amount owing to him by *A. B.* if he will allow him three months in which to do so. *C. D.* assents. Is this promise legally binding?
- III. What advantages have specialty debts over simple contract debts? Under what, if any circumstances, is a specialty contract of no avail against the debtor?
- IV. What is the difference between a factor and a broker? What are the chief provisions of the Factors' Acts?
- V. What constitutes a genuine partnership, and what a quasi-partnership? How must a retiring partner free himself from all future liability so far as—(i.) Persons are concerned who have had prior dealings with the firm? (ii.) So far as other people are concerned?

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- VI. Distinguish between specific, demonstrative, and general legacies.

*C. D.* makes a will, in which he says, "I bequeath to *X. Y.* the sum of £50 sterling, to be paid out of the sum of £100 consols now standing in my name at the Bank of England. Afterwards *C. D.* sells the £100 consols. Will the legacy be affected ?

- VII. *A. B.* makes a will in which he bequeaths £500 to *C. D.* The will bears date January 4th, 1885. On March 13th, 1885, *A. B.* gives to *C. D.* a bond, the condition of which is the payment to *C. D.* of £500 on March 13th, 1886. *A. B.* dies in December, 1885. Can *C. D.* claim against the executors payment of both legacy and debt ?

- VIII. A freehold estate is limited by a settlement to *A.* for life, with remainder to *B.* in tail, with remainder to *C.* in fee. *B.*, without the concurrence of *A.* or *C.*, executes a disentailing assurance in favour of a purchaser and his heirs, and the assurance is duly enrolled. What kind of estate has the purchaser ? Can his estate be allowed, and how, with the concurrence of *A.* and *C.* respectively ?

- IX. A testator makes a will containing the following gifts :—  
"I devise my farm, known as Whiteacre, in the county of Light, to *A.* ; my estates in the county of Gawler to *B.* ; and my residuary real estate to *C.*" At the date of his will he is owner, in fee simple, of Whiteacre, in the county of Light, and real estate in the county of Gawler and elsewhere ; and he afterwards purchases the fee simple of lands in the county of Gawler and other counties. A month before his death he sells Whiteacre, in the county of Light. Who are entitled to his several properties ?

- X. Distinguish between an exclusive and a non-exclusive power of appointment. Is a power to appoint by deed or will amongst all the issue of *A.*, exclusive, or non-exclusive ? State the grounds of your opinion, and whether it makes any (and, if any, what ?) difference in the result whether *A.* is living or dead—(a) at the date of the instrument creating the power ; (b) at the date of the appointment.

## SECOND YEAR LL.B.

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## JURISPRUDENCE.

MR. W. SYMON, M.A., AND MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain *privilegium*.

*Privilegia ne irroganto*. Where is this expression found? What does it mean? And what, according to Austin, is its validity and value?

- II. "Where there is no Own, that is, no Propriety, there is no Injustice, and where there is no coercive Power erected, that is, where there is no Commonwealth, there is no Propriety; all men having right to all things: Therefore, where there is no Commonwealth there nothing is Unjust. So that the nature of Justice consisteth in keeping of valid Covenants; but the validity of Covenants begins not but with the Constitution of a Civil Power, sufficient to compel men to keep them: And then it is also that Propriety begins."

Examine this passage.

- III. Analyse from the points of view of Austin's method, the nature of the obligation imposed by the following ordinances:—

(a) Orders issued by the Sovereign as to Court mourning.

(b) The Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly of South Australia.

(c) The rules and practice of a Consular Court in Turkey.

- IV. What, according to Austin, is "the natural or customary order in which the law of any country arises"? How far do you consider his statement a sound induction? Illustrate by a reference to the growth of English law.
- V. What do you take to be the true significance of the maxim, *Sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*?
- VI. What, according to Blackstone and Austin respectively distinguishes Crimes from Civil Injuries? How, in your opinion, are these opinions historically reconcilable?

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- VII. State generally the rules succession which governed *ab intestato* under Justinian's legislation, and distinguish the rules in force in South Australia.
- VIII. Specify and describe the early forms of Roman marriage. Were any of these essential to the marriage tie? If not, what was the nature of the union?
- IX. Explain the *patria potestas*. Was the father liable for the torts of his son, and, if so, why?
- X. What is a Petition of Right? Explain its origin and state in what cases redress by Petition of Right is admissible.
- XI. Distinguish between Statute and Judiciary Law. What, according to Austin, are—*first*, the groundless; *second*, the tenable objections to the latter?
- XII. Write a short essay on Codification.

### CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

DR. J. WALTER SMITH AND MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. Explain the doctrine of Constructive Treason. In what respect was the law as to high treason, and trials for high treason, altered during the reign of William III.?
- II. What was the law as to seditious libel prior to Fox's Libel Act? Describe the provisions of the Act, and the circumstances which brought it about.
- III. What circumstances led to the dismissal of Lord Palmerston from the Foreign Secretaryship in 1851? Discuss the constitutional questions involved in this case.
- IV. Write notes on the following cases:—  
     Long *v.* Bishop of Capetown, 1 *Moore, P.C. (N.S.)*, 411.  
     Mostyn *v.* Fabrigas, *Cowp.*, 161.  
     Forbes *v.* Cochrane, 2 *B. & C.*, 463.
- V. Trace the growth of the existing rule as to the effect of a vote of Want of Confidence in the Government carried by either House.

- VI. Trace the history of the freedom from judicial control now enjoyed by juries.
- VII. Name the chief statutory safeguards of British liberty, and state briefly the objects of the Petition of Right, Declaration of Rights, and Bill of Rights, and what are the unrepealed provisions of the Act of Settlement?
- VIII. Give a list of the offices held by the Ministers of the Crown in England, and state their several functions.
- IX. State whether, how far, and under what circumstances, the command of the sovereign, the judge, or the magistrate, justifies the commission by a subordinate of an act which, but for such command, would be unlawful. The like of a command of a military officer to his subordinate.
- X. State the constituent parts of the House of Lords, and what limit, if any, is imposed on the right of creating peers.

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### LAW OF OBLIGATIONS.

MR. W. SYMON, M.A., AND MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. Explain and illustrate by cases the seller's right to stop goods *in transitu*.
- II. State and discuss the rules as to the measure of damages for breach of contract. Give the leading cases.
- III. What are the principles governing the right of rescission of voidable contracts? Under what circumstances and when can a shareholder in a Limited Company repudiate his shares?
- IV. Distinguish between the rights, duties, and authorities of the factor and broker.
- V. Where goods sold are the property of the debtor, what questions arise between the execution creditor or the trustee in insolvency on the one hand and a person claiming the property by a title adverse to both on the other?

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- VI. Explain the maxim, *Respondeat superior*.
- VII. A Bank issued a circular offering new shares to existing shareholders in proportion to their interests, and also asking them to say if, in the event of any shares remaining, they should wish to have more. Certain shareholders wrote in answer accepting their proportion of shares and also desiring to have a certain number of the shares remaining on the terms stated. In reply to this the Directors sent them notices that the additional shares had been allotted to them, and the amount must be paid to the Bank by a day named or the shares would be forfeited. To what extent, if at all, is there a contract between the parties?
- VIII. Explain accurately the nature of the acceptance which will satisfy the Statute of Frauds.
- IX. In what respect does (a) a contract of life insurance differ from a contract of marine and fire insurance; (b) a voyage policy from a time policy?
- X. When is a bill of exchange or promissory note said to be altered in a "material part," and what is the effect of such an alteration? Give instances of "material alteration." When is a bill or note said to be "issued"? Does a material alteration before issue in any way affect the validity of the bill or note? Suppose the bill or note is altered after issue with the consent of all parties to it, will its validity be affected?
- XI. What is the legal effect of the loss by a creditor of a negotiable bill or note given in payment of a debt? Suppose such bill is payable to his order but not endorsed by him, does it make any difference?
- XII. What is the present state of the law as to an agent's power to pledge goods or documents belonging to his principal?
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## THIRD YEAR LL.B.

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## PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

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

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. "In this country, as also in America, the rights and powers of guardians are considered as strictly local." Examine this dictum.
- II. State the general principles which regulate the mutual rights of husband and wife in each other's moveable property in a conflict of municipal law, having reference to the following circumstances:—
  - (a) The existence or non-existence of a settlement.
  - (b) The nature of the property.
  - (c) The date at which the property is acquired.
  - (d) Variation in the domicile.
- I I. Can a Frenchman prohibited on the ground of prodigality from suing in France without the concurrence of a *conseil judiciaire* sue in England without such concurrence?
- IV. A bill was drawn in England by *B., C., & Co.* on *D.* in Spain in favour of *E.*, who indorsed it in England to *F.* *F.* wrote his name on the back and forwarded it to *G.*, in Spain, who placed it to his credit under circumstances amounting to an indorsement to *G.*, in Spain. *G.* indorsed it in Spain to *H.*, who indorsed it also in Spain to *J. & Co.* On presentment by them for acceptance the bill was dishonoured. Notice of dishonour was not given to *F.* until after such time as would in England have discharged him, but according to Spanish law no notice was required. *F.* gives notice to *E.* at once, and pays *H.* Can he recover from *E.*?
- V. Examine carefully the following plea to an action for running down a ship at sea:—
 

"The defendant is a Frenchman, and the said injury was committed on the high seas out of the jurisdiction of the Queen of England, not by the defendant personally, but by the master of a French vessel in the



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employ of a French Company, of which the defendant is a shareholder and Acting Director, and the said defendant never was possessed of or interested in the vessel which did the injury otherwise than as such shareholder, and by the law of France he is not responsible for or liable to be sued or impleaded individually or in his own name or person in any manner whatsoever, but by that law the Company alone, by their style or title, or the master or person in command for the time being of the vessel is responsible for and liable to be sued and impleaded, and the defendant was not the master or person in command."

- VI. *A.*, domiciled in Adelaide, gives to *B.*, also domiciled there, a bill of sale over 6,000 sheep depastured upon a run in Victoria. Discuss the applicability of the Bills of Sales Act, 1885, to the transaction.
- VII. When a person possessed of property in England and domiciled abroad dies, and no person has been authorized by any Court of his domicile to administer his personal estate, to what persons and in what order will an English Court make a grant?
- VIII. What rules are adopted by the English Courts in considering the construction of a will made by a person domiciled in France?
- IX. *A.*, an American citizen living in North Carolina, executes there a will in such a way as to create a valid bequest of all his personal estate according to the law of that State but not according to the law of England. He subsequently removes to England, acquires a domicile, and dies there. Discuss the effect of the devise as to personal property in England.
- X. What classes of contracts made abroad would be held to be void in England as contrary to public policy?

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### LAW OF WRONGS.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B. AND MR. E. B. GRUNDY.

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. *A* deposits wheat in the storehouse of *B* for safe custody and gives directions to *B* to deliver it only on his (*A*'s)

order or that of *C*, his (*A*'s) managing clerk. *F*, a servant of *A*, comes with a man and cart and obtains the key of the storehouse by representing that he has been sent by *C* for 5 quarters of wheat which he was to take to the Adelaide Railway Station. *B*, believing his statement, allows the wheat to be removed, *F* assisting to put it into the cart in which it is conveyed from the premises, *F* going with it. The statement of *F* is entirely false. Is he guilty of larceny or obtaining goods under false pretences?

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- II. The prisoner was a carrier and dealt with a brewer. He went to the brewer and said, "I want a cask of XX ale. I will call on my way back." He came and said, "Is my beer ready?" The brewer said, "Yes." The prisoner took it up saying, "It is for *W*," which it was not. Has an indictable offence been committed? If so, what?
- III. *A* shoots at *B* under the mistaken belief that he is *C* and does him grievous bodily harm. *A* wished to kill *C* but had no desire to injure *B*. *A* was indicted for shooting at *B* with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. Was he liable to be convicted?
- IV. Compare the law as to negligence in Criminal and Civil Cases.
- V. Examine the following statement :—

"If she (a wife) commits a theft of her own voluntary act, or by the bare command of her husband, or if she be guilty of murder, treason, or robbery, in company with or by coercion of her husband, she is punishable as much as if she were sole. And she will be guilty in the same manner of all those crimes which, like murder, are *mala in se* and prohibited by the law of nature."

- VI. Is the magistrate liable for trespasses committed in the execution of a warrant under his hand and seal in either of the following cases :—

(a) The plaintiff was charged before him with having committed, within the territorial limits of his jurisdiction, an offence punishable on summary conviction with imprisonment. The offence was committed, but without the jurisdiction, and the magistrate erroneously decided that it was committed within his jurisdiction. The conviction was quashed on the ground of the error, but in the meantime the plaintiff had suffered imprisonment,

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(b) The plaintiff was charged before him with having committed a like offence and the magistrate convicted him; but upon appeal to the quarter sessions the conviction was quashed upon the merits. In the meantime the plaintiff had suffered imprisonment.

(c) The plaintiff was charged before him with having committed a like offence and the magistrate convicted him but granted a case upon a point of law and the Supreme Court quashed the conviction. In the meantime the plaintiff had suffered imprisonment.

Are there any possible circumstances with regard to the conduct of the magistrate which would modify your answer in all or any of the above cases?

VII. State the various injuries to (1) real, and (2) personal property, and name the appropriate remedy and the form of action in each case.

(a) A footpath dedicated to the public had been ploughed up and rendered impassable. *B*, a person in the habit of using the footpath, finding it in that state passed over the adjoining land. Is *B* liable in an action of trespass?

(b) The defendant on entering into possession of premises which he had taken on lease found thereon some timber placed there by permission of the previous occupier. The plaintiff, to whom the timber belonged, demanded it of the defendant, who said "If you will bring any one to prove it is your property I will give it you, and not else." The defendant did not in any way intermeddle with the timber. Was the defendant's qualified refusal evidence of a conversion?

VIII. The rule of law is, "That the person who, for his own purposes, brings on his lands, and collects and keeps there, anything likely to do mischief if it escapes, must keep it at his peril; and if he does not do so is *primâ facie* answerable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape."

(a) State the two grounds on which the defendant can excuse himself in an action founded upon this rule; *ex gratiâ* in a case where the plaintiff's mine was flooded by the water from his neighbour's reservoir.

(b) If, however, the damage to the mine was caused by water escaping from a canal constructed under the authority of an Act of Parliament, would the plaintiff be entitled to recover (1) in the absence of proof of negligence on the part of the defendant, (2) upon proof of such negligence?

IX. To what extent, and subject to what limitations (if any) is a master answerable for the wrongful act of his servant?

(a) The owner of a vessel employed a stevedore to unload the cargo. The stevedore employed and paid his own labourers; and, amongst other men, *B*, one of the ship's crew, worked for him by arrangement with the master of the ship. *B*, like the other labourers, was paid by the stevedore, and under his orders. *C* was injured by the careless act of *B*. Is the owner or the stevedore liable?

(b) The defendant company's driver obstructed the plaintiff's omnibus by pulling across the road in front of it, and caused it to upset. The driver had express instructions not to race or obstruct other omnibuses. Is the defendant company liable for the act of its driver?

X. State the remedies by legal process in the cases of (1) a public nuisance, and (2) a private nuisance; and say if there is any case in which the ordinary remedy for a private nuisance will lie in respect of the commission of a public nuisance. Name the leading case.

*A* set up poles on his own land in order to build a house which when erected would be a nuisance to the adjoining dwelling house of the defendant. The defendant entered upon the plaintiff's land and prostrated the poles to prevent the nuisance. Was the entry justifiable? State the principle governing this case.

XI. Explain and illustrate the maxim *ex dolo malo non oritur actio* so far as it applies to contribution amongst wrong doers who have committed an unlawful act.

(a) *B* and *C* were joint defendants in an action for assault. A verdict was obtained for £400 damages. The plaintiff levied for the whole amount of the damages upon *B* alone. Can *B* recover a moiety of the damage from *C*?

(b) *A* instructs *B* to assault *C*. *C* recovers against *B*. Has *B* any right to make *A* indemnify him?

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(c) Would your answer be the same if the act which *A* instructed *B* to do did not appear of itself manifestly unlawful and *B* did not know it to be so?

XII. In order to enable the defendant in an action for libel to avail himself of the defence that the communication complained of is privileged, what must he prove? and, if proved, by what means can the plaintiff rebut the presumption thus raised?

*A* hearing that *B*, a servant lately in his employment, had applied for a situation wrote, of his own accord, to the person to whom he knew *B* was applying, and stated that he (*B*) had been guilty of an act of dishonesty while in his service. *B* failed to obtain the situation owing to *A*'s statement. As a fact *A* was mistaken, the act referred to having been committed by a fellow servant; but *A* had reason to suspect *B*, and, at the time when he wrote, honestly believed him to be the culprit. In an action by *B* against *A* these facts were conclusively proved. Is the plaintiff entitled to recover?

## LAW OF PROCEDURE

(INCLUDING EVIDENCE.)

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. W. D. SCOTT.

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. Explain fully the present state of the law as to the survival of causes of action.
- II. In an action brought by *A* against *B* to recover £500 paid on an accommodation bill, the writ is endorsed as follows:
 

“The plaintiff’s claim is £500 upon a bill of exchange accepted for the defendant’s accommodation and £25 for costs; and if the amount claimed be paid to the plaintiff or his solicitor within four days from the service hereof further proceedings will be stayed.”

The defendant is willing to pay the £500 but objects to the £25 as exorbitant. Advise him as to what course or courses are open to him.

- III. "The term consolidation of actions is used in two senses." Explain both senses and the present state of the law with reference to each.
- IV. It is a general rule that what a person has said may be evidence *against* him, but not *for* him. With what qualifications must the proposition be accepted?
- V. In what ways can the execution of an instrument by a party to it be proved? Are there any, and what, cases in which it is necessary to call the person who has attested the execution?
- VI. The Supreme Court of Judicature Act provides *inter alia*:—  
"Generally in all matters not hereinbefore particularly mentioned in which there is any conflict or variance between the rules of Equity and the rules of Common Law with reference to the same matter, the rules of Equity shall prevail." Give cases to which this subsection is applicable.
- VII. *A* recovers judgment in the Supreme Court in an action in debt against *B* to whom *C* is indebted in a sum exceeding the amount of *A*'s judgment. How would you proceed in order to make *C*'s debt to *B* available for payment of the said judgment debt?
- VIII. What steps must be taken by a debtor before he can execute a valid deed of assignment under Division VI. of "The Insolvent Act, 1860." Set out shortly (in outline only) the form of such a deed, including the form of attestation showing how it must be executed and attested.
- IX. In an action in the Local Court what is the effect of a simple appearance  
(a) In debt.  
(b) In tort.  
Mention some of the defences which must be pleaded specially.
- X. What evidence is required to support an action on a contract by matter of record?
- XI. When is a deed receivable in evidence without proof of due execution? Does the same rule apply to a will?
- XII. *A*, a bachelor, dies intestate leaving personal property only. Both his parents are dead. They had five children all of whom except *B* are now dead. *B* claims the property of the intestate as his sole next of kin. What evidence must he produce in support of his claim?

MARCH, 1886.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDINARY  
EXAMINATION B.A.

THIRD YEAR.

L A T I N .

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Supplementary  
Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Third Year.

Translate—

Ergo

Non satis est puris versum perscribere verbis,  
Quem si dissolvas, quivis stomachetur eodem  
Quo personatus pacto pater. His, ego quae nunc,  
Olim quae scripsit Lucilius, eripias si  
Tempora certa modosque et, quod prius ordine verbum est,  
Posterius facias, praeponens ultima primis,  
Non, ut si solvas "Postquam Discordia tetra  
Belli ferratos postes portasque refregit,"  
Invenias etiam disjecti membra poëtae.  
Haecenus haec : alias, justum sit necne poëma,  
Nunc illud tantum quaeram, meritone tibi sit  
Suspectum genus hoc scribendi.

Horace, Sat., Lib. 1, Sat. iv., 53-65.

Also—

Hoc miserae plebi stabat commune sepulchrum,  
Pantolabo scurrae Nomentanoque nepoti :  
Mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum  
Hic dabat : Heredes monumentum ne sequeretur.  
Nunc licet Esquiliis habitare salubribus atque  
Aggere in aprico spatium, quo modo tristes  
Albis informem spectabant ossibus agrum ;

Cum mihi non tantum furesque feraeque suetae  
 Hunc vexare locum curae sunt atque labori,  
 Quantum carminibus quae versant atque venenis  
 Humanos animos ; has nullo perdere possum  
 Nec prohibere modo, simul ac vaga luna decorum  
 Protulit os, quin ossa legant herbasque nocentes.

Horace, Sat., Lib. 1, Sat. viii., 10-22.

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Also—

Impiger extremos curris mercator ad Indos,  
 Per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes :  
 Ne cures ea, quae stulte miraris et optas,  
 Discere et audire et meliori credere non vis ?  
 Quis circum pagos et circum compita pugnax  
 Magna coronari contemnat Olympia, cui spes,  
 Cui sit conditio dulcis sine pulvere palmae ?

Horace, Epist., Lib. 1, Epist. i., 45-51.

Also—

Si ventri bene, si lateri est, pedibusque tuis, nil  
 Divitiae poterunt regales addere majus.  
 Si forte in medio positorum abstemius herbis  
 Vivis et urtica, sic vives protinus, ut te  
 Confestim liquidus Fortunae rivis inaret,  
 Vel quia naturam mutare pecunia nescit,  
 Vel quia cuncta putas una virtute minora.

Horace, Epist., Lib. 1, Epist. xii., 5-11.

Also—

Inter cuncta leges et percontabere doctos,  
 Qua ratione queas traducere leniter aevum ;  
 Num te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido,  
 Num pavor et rerum mediocriter utilium spes ;  
 Virtutem doctrina paret, naturane donet ;  
 Quid minuatur curas, quid te tibi reddat amicum ;  
 Quid pure tranquillet, honos an dulce lucellum,  
 An secretum iter et fallentis semita vitae.

Horace, Epist., Lib. 1, Epist. xviii., 96-103.

Explain the allusions in each passage, and show its relation to the context.

Translate—

Vivendum est illic ubi nulla incendia, nulli  
 Nocte metus. Jam poscit aquam, jam frivola transfert



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Ucalegon ; tabulata tibi jam tertia fumant ;  
Tu nescis : nam si gradibus trepidatur ab imis,  
Ultimus ardebit quem tegula sola tuetur  
A pluvia, molles ubi reddunt ova columbae.  
Lectus erat Codro Procula minor, urceoli sex,  
Ornamentum abaci ; nec non et parvulus infra  
Cantharus et recubans sub eodem marmore Chiron ;  
Jamque vetus Graecos servabat cista libellos,  
Et divina opici rodebant carmina mures.

Juvenal, Sat. iii. 197-207.

Also—

Omnibus in terris quae sunt a Gadibus usque  
Auroram et Gangen, pauci dignoscere possunt  
Vera bona atque illis multum diversa, remota  
Erroris nebula. Quid enim ratione timemus  
Aut cupimus? quid tam dextro pede concipis, ut te  
Conatus non poeniteat votique peracti?  
Evertere domos totas optantibus ipsis  
Di faciles ; nocitura toga, nocitura petuntur  
Militia ; torrens dicendi copia multis  
Et sua mortifera est facundia ; viribus ille  
Confisus periit admirandusque lacertis.

Juvenal, Sat. x. 1-11.

Write a short account of the principal Roman satirists,  
and compare the styles of those with which you are  
acquainted.

## GREEK.

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

τὸν τόθ' ὑπ' Ἰδομενῆϊ Ποσειδάων ἐδάμασσαν,  
θέλξας ὅσσε φαιεῖνά, πέδησε δὲ φαίδιμα γυῖα.  
οὔτε γὰρ ἐξοπλίω φυγέειν δύνατ', οὔτ' ἀλέασθαι·  
ἀλλ', ὥστε στήλην ἢ δένδρεον ὑψιπέτηλον,  
ἀπρέμας ἐσταάτα, στήθεος μέσον οὔτασε δουρὶ  
ἥρωσ' Ἰδομενεύς, ῥῆξεν δὲ οἱ ἀμφὶ χιτῶνα  
χάλκεον, ὅς οἱ πρόσθεν ἀπὸ χροῶς ἤρκει ὄλεθρον·  
δὴ τότε γ' αὔον αὔσεν, ἐρεικόμενος περὶ δουρί.

δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, δόρυ δ' ἐν κραδίῃ ἐπεπήγει,  
ἢ ῥὰ οἱ ἀσπείρουσα καὶ οὐρίαχον πελέμιζεν  
ἔγχυος· ἔνθα δ' ἔπειτ' ἀφίει μένος ὄβριμος Ἄρης·  
Ἴδομενεὺς δ' ἔκπαγλον ἐπέξτατο, μακρὸν αὖσας·

Homer, *Iliad*, xiii., ll. 434—445.

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II. Translate—

Ὡς ἔφατ'· οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη·  
βῆ δὲ κατ' Ἰδαίων ὄρεών ἐς μακρὸν Ὀλυμπον.  
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἂν αἴξῃ νόος ἀνέρος, ὅστ' ἐπὶ πολλὴν  
γαίαν ἐληλουθῶς, φρεσὶ πευκαλίμῃσι νοήσῃ·  
ἐνθ' εἴην, ἢ ἐνθα· μενοιγήσῃ τε πολλά·  
ὡς κραιπνῶς μεμανῖα διέπτато πότνια Ἥρη,  
ἔκετο δ' αἰπὸν Ὀλυμπον. ὀμηγερέεσσι δ' ἐπήλθεν  
ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι Διὸς δόμῳ· οἱ δὲ ἰδόντες  
πάντες ἀνήϊξαν, καὶ δεκανόωντο δέπασσιν.  
ἢ δ' ἄλλους μὲν ἔασε, Θέμιστι δὲ καλλιπαρήφ  
δέκτο δέπας· πρώτη γὰρ ἐναντίῃ ἦλθε θέουσα·  
καὶ μιν φωνήσασ' ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

Homer, *Iliad*, xv., ll. 78—89.

III. Write notes on the meaning and derivation of:—ἀγοστός—  
ἀμέρδω—ἀμολγός—δοάσσατο—ἐπίουρος—εὔσκαρθμος—  
ἰώμωροι—λικριφίς—λίπα—οὐρίαχος.

IV. Translate—

Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ, ὅσοι Ἑρμαῖ ἦσαν λίθινοι ἐν τῇ πόλει τῇ  
Ἀθηναίων, εἰσὶ δὲ κατὰ τὸ ἐπιχώριον, ἢ τετράγωνος ἐργασία,  
πολλοὶ καὶ ἐν ἰδίῳ προθύροις καὶ ἐν ἱεροῖς, μὴ νυκτὶ οἱ  
πλείστοι περιεκόπησαν τὰ πρόσωπα. καὶ τοὺς δράσαντας  
ἦδει οὐδεὶς, ἀλλὰ μεγάλοις μηνύτροις δημοσίᾳ οὐτοὶ τε  
ἐξηγοῦντο καὶ προσέτι ἐψηφίσαντο, καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλο τι οἶδεν  
ἀσέβημα γεγενημένον, μηνύειν ἀδεῶς τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ  
ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων καὶ δούλων. καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα μειζόνως  
ἐλάμβανον. τοῦ τε γὰρ ἔκπλον οἰωνὸς ἐδόκει εἶναι, καὶ ἐπὶ  
ξυνωμοσίᾳ ἅμα νεωτέρων πραγμάτων καὶ δῆμον καταλύσεως  
γεγενῆσθαι.

Thukydides, Book VI., chap. xxvii.

V. Translate—

“Πολλῇ μὲν παραίνεσει, ὦ ἄνδρες, τί δεῖ χρῆσθαι, οἱ  
πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀγῶνα; αὐτῇ γὰρ ἢ παράσκευη  
ἱκανωτέρα μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι θάρσος παρασχεῖν ἢ καλῶς  
λεχθέντες λόγοι μετὰ ἀσθενοῦς στρατοπέδου. ὅπου γὰρ  
Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Μαντινῆς καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ νησιωτῶν οἱ

πρωτοί ἔσμεν, πῶς οὐ χρὴ μετὰ τοῶνδε καὶ τσοῶνδε  
 ξυμμάχων πάντα τινὰ μεγάλην τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς νίκης  
 ἔχειν, ἄλλως τε καὶ πρὸς ἄνδρας πανδημεί τε ἀμνομένους  
 καὶ οὐκ ἀπολέκτους ὥσπερ καὶ ἡμᾶς, καὶ προσέτι Σικε-  
 λιώτας, οἱ ὑπερφρονοῦσι μὲν ἡμᾶς, ὑπομενοῦσι δὲ οὐ,  
 διὰ τὸ τὴν ἐπιστήμην τῆς τόλμης ἦσσω ἔχειν. παρα-  
 στήτω δέ τι καὶ τόδε πολὺ τε ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμετέρας αὐτῶν  
 εἶναι καὶ πρὸς γῆ οὐδεμιᾷ φιλίᾳ ἦντινα μὴ αὐτοὶ μαχό-  
 μενοι κτήσεσθε. καὶ τούναντίον ὑπομνήσκω ὑμᾶς ἢ οἱ  
 πολέμοι σφίσιν αὐτοῖς εὔ οἶδ' ὅτι παρακελεύονται· οἱ  
 μὲν γὰρ ὅτι περὶ πατρίδος ἔσται ὁ ἀγὼν, ἐγὼ δὲ ὅτι οὐκ  
 ἐν πατρίδι, ἐξ ἧς κρατεῖν δεῖ ἢ μὴ ῥαδίως ἀποχωρεῖν· οἱ  
 γὰρ ἱππῆς πολλοὶ ἐπικείσονται. τῆς τε οὖν ὑμετέρας  
 αὐτῶν ἀξίας μνησθέντες ἐπέλθετε τοῖς ἐναντίοις προθύ-  
 μως, καὶ τὴν παρούσαν ἀνάγκην καὶ ἀπορίαν φοβερωτέραν  
 ἡγήσάμενοι τῶν πολεμίων.”

Ibid., chap. lxviii.

- VI. Give some account of the history of Sicily prior to the Athenian invasion.

## COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. What forms take the place of the digamma in ordinary classical Greek?
- II. “Harder sounds are not derived from easier.” State and explain the apparent exceptions to this rule.
- III. Assimilation is either (a) regressive, or (b) progressive, or (c) the two sounds pass into a third. Give examples of each kind from both Latin and Greek.
- IV. Compare the formation of the 2nd person singular of the pronoun for the first person in Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin.
- V. Discuss the form and origin of the “connecting vowel” in Greek and Latin verbs.
- VI. In what respect does the passive voice in Sanskrit differ from the passive voice in Greek and Latin?
- VII. Give examples of the raising of the root vowel in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and Gothic verbs.

- VIII. Give examples of reduplicated present stems in Greek and Latin verbs.
- IX. Enumerate and analyse the various forms of the infinitive in Latin verbs.
- X. Give instances of Greek case-forms used adverbially.

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## GREEK AND LATIN COMPOSITION.

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

Time—Three hours.

Translate into Attic Prose—

With Dionysius all other appetites were merged in the love of dominion at home and abroad, and of money as a means of dominion. To the service of this master-passion all his energies were devoted, together with those vast military resources which an unscrupulous ability served both to accumulate and recruit. How his treasury was supplied, with the large exigences continually pressing upon it, we are but little informed. We know, however, that his exactions from the Syracusans were exorbitant ; that he did not hesitate to strip the holiest temples ; and that he left behind him a great reputation for ingenious tricks in extracting money from his subjects. Besides the large garrison of foreign mercenaries by whom his orders were enforced, he maintained a regular body of spies, seemingly of both sexes, disseminated among the body of the citizens. The vast quarry-prison of Syracuse was his work. Both the vague general picture and the fragmentary details which have come down to us of his conduct towards the Syracusans present to us nothing but an oppressive and extortionate tyrant.

Translate into Latin Prose—

If anyone, as is easily possible, asks the reason of my summoning you to my presence, I believe that no one, when he has once heard something of what I am going to say on a really difficult question, will doubt any longer whether I have acted wisely or the reverse. You are all aware that there is a person in the island of Cuba who, for some reason or other, will leave nothing undone

in order to frustrate our present enterprise. Any one, therefore, of you can understand, nor can a soul gainsay it, that we must take care to prevent any enemy, whether he be mine or yours, from interfering against our will with our projects and our achievements, whether he choose to have recourse to fraud or force. The greater the peril in which a man stands, the greater the promptitude and courage which he should use.

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## M A T H E M A T I C S .

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Prove formulæ for finding the distance between two points—  
(1.) in Cartesian ; (2.) in Polar co-ordinates.
- II. Write down the equation of a straight line—  
(i.) in terms of the intercepts it makes with the axis ;  
(ii.) in terms of the length of the perpendicular upon it from the origin, and the angle which that perpendicular makes with an axis ;  
(iii.) in the general form.
- Show that, in each of these forms, there are only two constants ; and explain why there cannot be more than two.
- III. Find the general form of the equation of a straight line passing through the intersection of two given straight lines.
- Find the equation of the straight line passing through the intersection of  $3x + 24 = 0$  with  $x + 49 + 1 = 0$ , and the intersection of
- $$\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-2}{4} \quad \text{with} \quad \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{2y-3}{5}$$
- IV. Find the equation of the tangent at any point of the circle whose equation is
- $$x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0.$$
- Show that if the polar of a point P pass through Q, then the polar of Q will pass through P.

- V. Circles are drawn to touch a given straight line at a fixed point. From a point not in the straight line tangents are drawn to the circle. Find the locus of the points of contact.
- VI. Find the equation of the normal at any point on the parabola  $y^2 = 4ax$ .  
Show that if a parabola be referred to the axis and the tangent at the vertex, the product of the ordinates of any point and of the pole of the normal of the point is equal to the square of the semi-latus rectum.
- VII. Supposing a parabola to roll on another fixed parabola, the vertices being originally coincident, find the locus—(i.) of the focus; (ii.) of the vertex of the rolling parabola.
- VIII. What is the eccentric angle of the ellipse? Find the equation of the tangent to an ellipse in terms of the eccentric angle.
- IX. Find the asymptotes of  $xy - 3x - 2y = 0$ , the axes being inclined at an angle of  $60^\circ$ . Find also the lengths of the axes of the hyperbola and the equation of the conjugate hyperbola.

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## MATHEMATICS II.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. If two straight lines are parallel, and one of them is perpendicular to a plane, the other will be also perpendicular to that plane.  
Find the locus of a point which moves so that the sum of the squares of its distances from two given parallel straight lines is constant.
- II. The area of the sections of a pyramid made by planes parallel to the base are proportional to the squares of their distances from the vertex.  
How does this explain the fact that the illuminating power of a candle varies inversely as the square of the distance?

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- III. Prove that the volume of a pyramid is one-third of its base multiplied by its altitude.

Find the radius of the sphere that touches the base of a tetrahedron and the other three sides produced.

- IV. Given that the surface of a sphere is equal to the surface of the circumscribing cylinder (exclusive of the two ends) show that the volume of the sphere is two-thirds of the volume of the cylinder.

- V. What systems of coordinates are used to denote the position of a star? If the declination of a star be  $30^\circ$  and its celestial longitude  $30^\circ$  also, draw a figure showing roughly its place. If when the star is on the meridian of an observer its altitude be  $70^\circ$  what is the latitude of the observer?

- VI. What are the three chief errors of the transit. Give ways of correcting them.

Describe the spider-line, and the double image micro-meters.

- VII. Give reasons in support of the assumption that the earth rotates. State roughly the relative sizes of the sun, moon, and earth, and the distances of the sun and moon from the earth.

- VIII. What are precession and nutation, and to what are they due?

- IX. Explain how it is that a little more than half of the moon's surface is at one time or another visible to an observer on the earth.

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### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

REV. W. R. FLETCHER, M.A., AND PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define Political Economy considered as a science.
- II. Distinguish between profits and rent, and explain how rent enters into a true estimate of the value of an article.
- III. Ricardo makes the assertion—"That the profits of the farmer should be taxed and not the profits of any other capitalists would be highly beneficial to landlords." Is this proposition true? If true, how can it be proved? If untrue, how can it be refuted?

- IV. Criticise the statement that a demand for commodities is not necessarily a demand for labour.
- V. Show how the interests of capital and labour are not naturally antagonistic.
- VI. Explain what is meant by "co-operation." Criticise the statement that "Co-operation may probably be more confidently relied upon than any other economic agency to effect a marked and permanent improvement in the social and industrial condition of the country."
- VII. "There are some natural agents whose influence in production is merely secondary. They do not themselves satisfy human wants, but they either directly or indirectly assist men in obtaining the means of such satisfaction." Enumerate the most important of these natural agents, and show how they affect the manufacturing prosperity of England.
- VIII. Show that the law of diminishing returns is not peculiar to land, and state the condition requisite to make it apply even to land.
- IX. Examine the conditions upon which depend the amount of capital in a community.
- X. Detail the circumstances which determine the extent of exchange.
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# MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1886.

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## I, 2, 3. ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION (COMPULSORY).

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

Time—Two hours.

Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1886.

- I. Write down the plural forms of *valley, staff, hoof, half, grotto, wharf, dye, genius, antithesis, beef*; and the feminine forms of *wizard, abbot, hero, emperor, priest, stag, songster, heir*.
- II. Write down the present infinitive active of the verbs from which the following participles are formed:—*fraught, ground, lain, lost, rent, shod, singed, sped, wrought, wrung*.
- III. Write down the meanings of the following words and give sentences to exemplify them:—*abeyance, asperity, contusion, coercion, lapse, laity, mien, palliate, intrinsic, traduce*.
- IV. Parse the following except the portions in italics:—  
 Were it a draught for Juno *when she banquets*  
 I would not taste thy treasonous offer: none  
 But such as are good men can give *good things*.
- V. Divide the above passage into its clauses; classify them and give the subject, predicate, and object in each.
- VI. Write an essay on any one of the following subjects:—  
 (a.) *Olives.*  
 (b.) *Australian animals.*  
 (c.) *The Soudan contingent.*

N.B.—Question VI. must be attempted by all candidates.

4. ARITHMETIC (COMPULSORY).

Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1886.

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

Time—Two hours.

- I. A moidore being worth 27s., what is the least debt in dollars worth 4s. 2d. which can be paid in moidores ?
- II. Simplify
- (i.)  $\frac{4.4 + \frac{3}{5}}{7.375 - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{4}}$
- (ii.)  $\left(\frac{2\frac{3}{4} + 3\frac{2}{5}}{4\frac{1}{5} + 5\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{3\frac{2}{3}}{10\frac{1}{2}}\right) \times \left(\frac{2\frac{4}{11}}{2\frac{3}{5}} \div \frac{2\frac{7}{11}}{8\frac{7}{10}}\right) - \frac{.281}{1.405}$
- III. In a dormitory  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the boys are in the upper school,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the remainder in the middle, and the rest, 8 in number, in the lower; find the number in the dormitory.
- IV. A person bought a box of 100 oranges at 16 a shilling, just before a rise in price of  $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. per dozen. How much did he save by buying before the rise ?
- V. A room is 14 feet 3 inches high, 20 feet wide, and 24 feet long; what will it cost to paper it with a paper  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide at  $11\frac{1}{4}$ d. per yard, allowing 8 feet by 5 feet 3 inches for each of four doors, 10 feet by 6 feet 8 inches for each of two windows, and 6 feet 6 inches by 5 feet for a fireplace ?
- VI. *A* can mow 5 acres of grass in 3 days; *B*, 7 acres in 9 days; *C*, 11 acres in 12 days; in how many days can they jointly mow 121 acres ?
- VII. What sum will amount to £425 19s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. in 10 years at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. simple interest ?
- VIII. A person buys a farm of 240 acres for £6,500, and after laying out money in repairs lets it at 24 shillings per acre, getting a return of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. for his money; how much did he expend on repairs ?
- IX. A man sells two horses for £100 each, and by so doing gains 25 per cent. on the one and loses 25 per cent. on the other. What did the horses cost him? Does he gain or lose on the whole ?
- X. The price of 2 turkeys and 9 fowls is £3, and the price of 5 turkeys and 3 fowls is £4 5s.; find the price of a turkey and a fowl.

## 5. GEOGRAPHY (COMPULSORY).

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

Time—Two hours.

- I. Name five of the great volcanoes of the world, stating their positions as nearly as you can.
  - II. Draw a sketch map of South America, showing its subdivision into States, and marking the principal rivers and mountain chains.
  - III. Name in order the principal rivers, the mouths of which you would pass in a coasting voyage round the Mediterranean Sea, starting from Gibraltar along the coast of Spain.
  - IV. What and where are the following :—Kurrachee, Drontheim, Upsala, Strasbourg, Leyden, Astrakhan, Arran, Valentia, Cronstadt, Guardafui, Corea, Luzon, Bermuda, Nicaragua, Callao, Essequibo, Brooklyn, Neufchatel, Colorado, Sutlej.
  - V. Draw a sketch map of the river Murray and its tributaries, marking the principal towns on their banks.
  - VI. Name all the French colonies, and indicate their positions.
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## 6. ENGLISH HISTORY (COMPULSORY).

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

Time—Two hours.

- I. What were the claims to the English throne of William I., Henry VII., Edward IV., Henry IV. ?
- II. What do you know about Spenser, Burrell, Wyclif, Warbeck, Chaucer, Sir Thomas More, Caxton? State the reigns in which each lived.
- III. Describe the circumstances attending the following events :—  
The battle of Agincourt.  
The insurrection of Jack Cade.  
The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.  
The insurrection of the American Provinces.
- IV. Give a brief description of the reign of Queen Anne.

## 7. LATIN (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1886.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into Latin Prose—

They came too late to be of any use.  
The better a man is himself the less likely is he to  
think others wicked.  
I could not readily say which city is the larger.  
I have trusted you with all that I intend to trust you.  
I did not know what you were going to say.

Translate into English—

Vidi et crudeles dantem Salmonea poenas,  
Dum flammas Jovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.  
Quatuor hic invectus equis et lampada quassans  
Per Grajùm populos mediaeque per Elidis urbem  
Ibat ovans divùmque sibi poscebat honorem,  
Demens, qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen  
Aere et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorum.  
At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum  
Contorsit, non ille faces nec fumea taedis  
Lumina, praecipitemque immani turbine adegit.  
Nec non et Tityon, Terrae omniparentis alumnus,  
Cernere erat, per tota novem cui jugera corpus  
Porrigitur, rostroque immanis vultur obunco  
Immortale jecur tendens fecundaque poenis  
Viscera rimaturque epulis habitatque sub alto  
Pectore, nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis.

Virgil Aeneid VI., vv. 585-600.

Also—

Venisti tandem, tuaque expectata parenti  
Vicit iter durum pietas? Datur ora tueri,  
Nate, tua et notas audire et reddere voces?  
Sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum,  
Tempora dinumerans, nec me mea cura fefellit.  
Quas ego te terras et quanta per aequora vectum  
Accipio! quantis jactatum, nate, periclis!  
Quam metui, ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent!  
Ille autem: Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago,  
Saepius occurrens, haec limina tendere adegit;  
Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da jungere dextram,  
Da, genitor, teque amplexu ne substrahe nostro.

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Sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat.  
Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum,  
Ter frustra comprehensa manus effugit imago,  
Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.

Virgil Aeneid VI., vv. 687-702.

Also—

Quem juxta sequitur jactantior Ancus,  
Nunc quoque jam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.  
Vis et Tarquinius reges animamque superbam  
Ultoris Bruti fascesque videre receptos?  
Consulis imperium hic primus saevasque secures  
Accipiet, natosque pater nova bella moventes  
Ad poenam pulchrâ pro libertate vocabit,  
Infelix! Utcumque ferent ea facta minores,  
Vincet amor patriae laudumque immensa cupido.  
Quin Decios Drusosque procul saevumque securi  
Aspice Torquatum et referentem signa Camillum.

Virgil Aeneid VI., vv. 816-826.

Write notes explaining the historical allusions in the last passage.

Also—

Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi,  
Conciliumque vocat divûm pater atque hominum rex  
Sideream in sedem, terras unde arduus omnes  
Castraque Dardanidûm adspectat populosque Latinos.  
Considunt tectis bipatentibus. Incipit ipse:  
Coelicolae magni, quianam sententia vobis  
Versa retro, tantumque animis certatis iniquis?  
Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris.  
Quae contra vetitum discordia? quis metus aut hos  
Aut hos arma sequi ferrumque lacessere suasit?

Virgil Aeneid X., vv. 1-10.

Quote or construct instances of the different uses in Latin of *ut*,  
*quoniam*, *licet*.

Explain the grammatical terms Protasis, Apodosis, Primary,  
Historical.

Translate into Latin Prose—

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March, 1886.

The prophet of the Arabs greets his lieutenant. I have received a letter sent from Dongola announcing that the vanguard of the English Army which the English Consul has sent to subdue the Soudan, has arrived here. I therefore order you to hasten with all your troops to Berber. There 2,000 men are posted, which being added to your army, you will command 8,000 men altogether.

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

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define the following :—Proper fraction, compound fraction, reciprocal of a fraction.

Find the value of  $(19\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{2}{3}) \times (7\frac{1}{8} - 2\frac{2}{5})$ .

If the same number be added to both numerator and denominator of a proper fraction, will the fraction be increased or diminished? Prove your statement.

- II. What effect on a decimal has the motion of its point to right or left?

Multiply  $\cdot 0001$  by  $\cdot 10101$  correctly to seven places, and find the value of  $4\cdot 8 \times \cdot 24$ .

- III. Find the alteration in income caused by shifting £3,200 stock from Three per Cents. at  $86\frac{3}{8}$  to Four per Cents. at  $114\frac{7}{8}$ , the brokerage being  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. on each transaction.

- IV. Three men are employed in a work, working respectively eight, nine, ten hours per day, and receiving the same hourly wages. After three days, each works one hour a day more, and the work is finished in three days more. If the total sum paid for wages be £4 5s. 6d., how much of it should each receive?

- V. Resolve into factors—

(1)  $x^2 + 5x + 6$

(2)  $3x^2 - x - 2$

(3)  $3x^2 + 5x - 2$

(4)  $a^4 + a^2 b^2 + b^4$

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VI. Find the value of—

$$(1) \frac{a-b}{ab} + \frac{b-c}{bc} + \frac{c-a}{ca}$$

$$(2) \frac{a^3+b^3}{a^2-ab+b^2} - \frac{a^3-b^3}{a^2+ab+b^2}$$

$$(3) \frac{3}{1+a} - \frac{2}{1-a} - \frac{5a}{a^2-1}$$

VII. Solve the equations—

$$(1) \frac{3x}{11} + \frac{23}{x+4} = \frac{1}{3}(x+5)$$

$$(2) \frac{x-b}{x-a} - \frac{x-a}{x-b} = \frac{2(a-b)}{x-(a+b)}$$

$$(3) \sqrt{2x-11} + \sqrt{2x+16} = 9$$

VIII. Two persons, 27 miles apart, setting out at the same time, are together in nine hours if they walk in the same direction, but in three hours if they walk in opposite directions: find their rates of walking.

IX. A man rides one-third of the distance from  $A$  to  $B$  at the rate of  $a$  miles an hour, and the remainder at the rate of  $2b$  miles an hour. If he had travelled at a uniform rate of  $3c$  miles an hour, he could have ridden from  $A$  to  $B$  and back again in the same time. Prove that

$$\frac{2}{a} = \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{b}$$

## 8. MATHEMATICS (COMPULSORY). EUCLID.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define the terms:—Plane rectilineal angle, perpendicular, hypotenuse, rhombus.
- II. If two angles of a triangle be equal to one another, the sides also which subtend, or are opposite to, the equal angles, shall be equal to one another.

III. The angles which one straight line makes with another straight line on one side of it, either are two right angles or are together equal to two right angles.

A given angle,  $BAC$ , is bisected: if  $CA$  is produced to  $G$  and the angle  $BAG$  bisected, the two bisecting lines are at right angles.

IV. If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles: and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.

Find the magnitude of the angle of a regular pentagon.

V. If the square described on one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described on the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

$ABC$  is a right angled triangle, having its right angle at  $A$ .  $AD$  is drawn perpendicular to  $BC$ . Show that the sum of the squares on  $AC$  and  $BD$  is equal to the sum of the squares on  $AB$  and  $CD$ .

VI. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts is equal to the rectangle contained by the two parts together with the square on the aforesaid part.

VII. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.

VIII. The sum of the squares on the sides of a triangle is equal to twice the square on half the base, together with twice the square on the straight line which joins the vertex to the middle point of the base.

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## OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

## A. I. LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

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Translate—

Sic fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas,  
Et tandem Euboicis Cumarum allabitur oris.  
Obvertunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci  
Ancora fundabat naves, et litora curvae  
Praetextunt puppes. Juvenum manus emicat ardens  
Litus in Hesperium; quaerit pars semina flammae  
Abstrusa in venis silicis, pars densa ferarum  
Tecta rapit, silvas, inventaque flumina monstrat.  
At pius Aeneas arces, quibus altus Apollo  
Praesidet, horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae,  
Antrum immane, petit, magnam cui mentem animumque  
Delius inspirat vates aperitque futura.  
Jam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta.

Virgil Aeneid VI., 1-13.

Also—

Vix ea fatus erat, geminae quum forte columbae  
Ipsa sub ora viri coelo venere volantes,  
Et viridi sedere solo. Tum maximus heros  
Maternas agnoscit aves laetusque precatur:  
'Este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras  
'Dirigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat  
'Ramus humum. Tuque, o, dubiis ne defice rebus,  
'Diva parens.' Sic effatus vestigia pressit,  
Observans, quae signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.  
Pascentes illae tantum prodire volando,  
Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum.  
Inde ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni,  
Tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aëra lapsae  
Sedibus optatis geminâ super arbore sidunt,  
Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.  
Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum  
Fronde virere novâ, quod non sua seminat arbos.  
Et croceo fetu teretis circumdare truncos:  
Talis erat species auri frondentis opacâ  
Ilice, sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.

Virgil Aeneid VI., 190-209.

Also—

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Ego si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem, quam id recte faciam viderint sapientes, sed certe mentiar. Moveor enim tali amico orbatus, qualis, ut arbitror, nemo umquam erit, ut confirmare possum, nemo certe fuit. Sed non egeo medicina: me ipse consolor et maxime illo solacio, quod eo errore careo, quo amicorum decessu plerique angi solent. Nihil mali accidisse Scipioni puto: mihi accidit, si quid accidit: suis autem incommodis graviter angi non amicum, sed se ipsum amantis est. Cum illo vero quis neget actum esse praeclare? Nisi enim, quod ille minime putabat, immortalitatem optare vellet, quid non adeptus est quod homini fas esset optare? qui summam spem civium, quam de eo iam puero habuerant, continuo adolescens incredibili virtute superavit: qui consulatum petivit numquam, factus consul est bis, primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero: qui duabus urbibus eversis inimicissimis huic imperio non modo praesentia, verum etiam futura bella delevit.

Cicero De Amicitia, Cap. III.

Also—

His igitur finibus utendum arbitror, ut quum emendati mores amicorum sint tum sit inter eos omnium rerum, consiliorum, voluntatum sine ulla exceptione communitas, ut, etiam si qua fortuna acciderit ut minus iustae amicorum voluntates adiuvandae sint, in quibus eorum aut caput agatur aut fama, declinandum de via sit, modo ne summa turpitudine sequatur: est enim quatenus amicitiae dari venia possit. Nec vero negligenda est fama, nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, quam blanditiis et adsentando colligere turpe est: virtus, quam sequitur caritas, minime repudianda est.

Cicero De Amicitia, Cap. XVII.

Also—

Sequitur ut de una reliqua parte honestatis dicendum sit, in qua verecundia et quasi quidam ornatus vitae, temperantia et modestia omnisque sedatio perturbationum animi et rerum modus cernitur. Hoc loco continetur id, quod dici Latine decorum potest: Graece enim *πρέπον* dicitur. Huius vis ea est, ut ab honesto

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non queat separari, Nam et quod decet honestum est et quod honestum est decet. Qualis autem differentia sit honesti et decori facilius intelligi quam explanari potest. Quidquid est enim quod deceat, id tum apparet, quum antegressa est honestas. Itaque non solum in hac parte honestatis, de qua hoc loco disserendum est, sed etiam in tribus superioribus quid deceat apparet.

Cicero De Officiis, Cap. XXVII.

Also—

Atque etiam, si quid singuli temporibus adducti hosti promiserunt, est in eo ipso fides conservanda, ut primo Punico bello Regulus captus a Poenis, quum de captivis commutandis Romam missus esset iurassetque se rediturum, primum, ut venit, captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, deinde, quum retineretur a propinquis, et ab amicis, ad supplicium redire maluit quam fidem hosti datam fallere.

Cicero De Officiis, Cap. XIII.

Translate into Latin prose—

In the country, far from any town, was a wood, in the midst of which dwelt a magician, who was able by his wicked arts to change men into swine, or into any other foul animal. A maiden, born of a noble house, while travelling homewards with her two brothers, lost her way and was separated from the youths. Not knowing where she was, or who might dwell in the wood, she hoped by singing to bring some friendly person to her aid.

## A. 2. GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Σκοπῶμεν, ὦ ἄγαθέ, κοινῇ, καὶ εἴ πῃ ἔχεις ἀντιλέγειν ἐμοῦ λέγοντος, ἀντίλεγε, καὶ σοὶ πείσομαι· εἰ δὲ μή, παῦσαι ἤδη, ὦ μακάριε, πολλάκις μοι λέγων τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον, ὡς χρὴ ἐνθένδε ἀκόντων Ἀθηναίων ἐμὲ ἀπιέναι· ὡς ἐγὼ περὶ πολλοῦ ποιῶμαι πείσας σε ταῦτα πράττειν, ἀλλὰ μὴ ἄκοντος. ὅρα δὲ δὴ τῆς σκέψεως τὴν ἀρχήν, εἴαν σοὶ ἰκανῶς λέγηται, καὶ πειρῶ ἀποκρίνεσθαι τὸ ἐρωτώμενον, ἢ ἂν μάλιστα οὔη.

Plato, Crito.

Also—

Ἄλλ', ὦ Σώκρατες, πειθόμενος ἡμῖν τοῖς σοῖς τροφέσσι μήτε παῖδας περὶ πλείονος ποιοῦ μήτε τὸ ζῆν μήτε ἄλλο μηδὲν πρὸ τοῦ δικαίου, ἵνα εἰς Ἄιδου ἔλθῶν ἔχῃς ταῦτα πάντα ἀπολογήσασθαι τοῖς ἐκεῖ ἀρχουσιν· οὔτε γὰρ ἐνθάδε σοι φαίνεται ταῦτα πράττοντι ἄμεινον εἶναι οὔδὲ δικαιότερον οὔδὲ ὀσιώτερον, οὔδὲ ἄλλω τῶν σῶν οὐδενί, οὔτε ἐκεῖσε ἀφικομένῳ ἄμεινον ἔσται, ἀλλὰ νῦν μὲν ἡδικοημένος ἄπει, ἐὰν ἀπίης, οὐχ ὑφ' ἡμῶν τῶν νόμων ἀλλ' ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων· ἐὰν δὲ ἐξέλθῃς οὕτως αἰσχροῦς ἀνταδικήσας τε καὶ ἀντικακουργήσας, τὰς σαντοῦ ὁμολογίας τε καὶ ξυνθήκας τὰς πρὸς ἡμᾶς παραβὰς καὶ κακὰ ἐργασάμενος τούτους οὖς ἤκιστα ἔδει, σαντόν τε καὶ φίλους καὶ πατρίδα καὶ ἡμᾶς, ἡμεῖς τέ σοι χαλεπανοῦμεν ζῶντι, καὶ ἐκεῖ οἱ ἡμέτεροι ἀδελφοὶ οἱ ἐν Ἄιδου νόμοι οὐκ εἰρμειῶς σε ὑποδέξονται, εἰδότες ὅτι καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐπεχείρησας ἀπολέσαι τὸ σὸν μέρος. ἀλλὰ μὴ σε πείσῃ Κρίτων ποιεῖν ἃ λέγει μᾶλλον ἢ ἡμεῖς.

Plato, Crito.

Translate also—

Τὸ μὲν μὴ ἀγανακτεῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπὶ τούτῳ τῷ γεγονότι, ὅτι μου κατεψήφισασθε, ἀλλὰ τέ μοι πολλὰ ξυμβάλλεται, καὶ οὐκ ἀνέλπιστόν μοι γέγονε τὸ γεγονὸς τοῦτο, ἀλλὰ πολὺ μᾶλλον θαυμάζω ἑκατέρων τῶν ψήφων τὸν γεγονότα ἀριθμόν. οὐ γὰρ ᾤμην ἔγωγε οὕτω παρ' ὀλίγον ἔσεσθαι, ἀλλὰ παρὰ πολὺ· νῦν δέ, ὡς ἔοικεν, εἰ τριάκοντα μόναι μετέπεσον τῶν ψήφων, ἀποπεφύγη ἂν. Μέλητον μὲν οὖν, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκῶ, καὶ νῦν ἀποπέφυγα, καὶ οὐ μόνον ἀποπέφυγα, ἀλλὰ παντὶ δήλον τοῦτό γε, ὅτι, εἰ μὴ ἀνέβη Ἄνυτος καὶ Δύκων κατηγορήσοντες ἐμοῦ, κἄν εἴφλε χιλίας δραχμᾶς, οὐ μεταλαβὼν τὸ πέμπτον μέρος τῶν ψήφων.

Plato, Apology, cap. xxv.

What was the probable number of judges in this trial?

Explain the calculation of Socrates with regard to the thirty votes changing sides.

Also—

Ἄλλὰ γὰρ οὔτε τούτων οὐδέν ἐστιν, οὔδὲ γ' εἴ τις ἀκηκόατε ὡς ἐγὼ παιδεύειν ἐπιχειρῶ ἀνθρώπους καὶ χρήματα πράττομαι, οὔδὲ τοῦτο ἀληθές. ἐπεὶ καὶ τοῦτό γέ μοι δοκεῖ καλὸν εἶναι, εἴ τις οἴός τ' εἴη παιδεύειν ἀνθρώπους ὡσπερ Ἰοργίας τε ὁ Λεοντῖνος καὶ Πρῶδικος ὁ

Ἐκεῖος καὶ Ἰππίας ὁ Ἡλεῖος. τούτων γὰρ ἕκαστος, ὃ ἄνδρες, [οἷός τ' ἐστίν] ἰὼν εἰς ἐκάστην τῶν πόλεων τοὺς νέους, οἷς ἕξεστι τῶν ἑαυτῶν πολιτῶν προῖκα ξυνεῖναι ᾧ ἂν βούλωνται, τούτους πείθουσι τὰς ἐκείνων ξυνουσίας ἀπολιπόντας σφίσι ξυνεῖναι χρήματα διδόντας καὶ χάριν προσειδέναι. ἐπεὶ καὶ ἄλλος ἀνὴρ ἐστὶ Πάριος ἐνθάδε σοφός, ὃν ἐγὼ ἠσθόμην ἐπιδημοῦντα· ἔτυχον γὰρ προσελθὼν ἀνδρὶ ὃς τετέλεκε χρήματα σοφισταῖς πλείω ἢ ξύμπαντες οἱ ἄλλοι, Καλλιᾷ τῷ Ἰππονίκου· τούτον οὖν ἀνηρόμην—ἐστὸν γὰρ αὐτῷ δύο νῆεε—ὃ Καλλιᾷ, ἣν δ' ἐγώ, εἰ μὲν σου τῶ νῆεε πῶλῳ ἢ μόσχῳ ἐγενέσθην, εἴχομεν ἂν αὐτοῖν ἐπιστάτην λαβεῖν καὶ μισθώσασθαι, ὃς ἔμελλεν αὐτῶ καλῶ τε κἀγαθῶ ποιήσειν τὴν προσήκουσαν ἀρετὴν.

Write what you know of "The Sophists," and compare their work with that of the Socratic school.

Translate into Greek Prose—

Is it just, or is it not, to retaliate when one has been ill-treated?

I cannot answer your question, Socrates.

You would not have lived so many years as you have lived if you had taken any part in politics.

I take the greatest pleasure in listening to the cross-questioning of men who fancy they are very wise, but are not at all so. It is indeed rather amusing.

## B. I AND 3. MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Resolve into factors—

$$x^8 - 1 : x^4 - x^2 - 9 - 2a^2x^2 + a^4 + 6x : 33x^2 - 16x - 65.$$

II. If  $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$  show that

$$\frac{s(s-a)}{bc} = 1 + \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} :$$

and simplify the expression

$$\left\{ \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1 + \frac{x}{1-x}} - \frac{2}{x} \right\} \div \left\{ \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right\}$$

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III. Solve the equations

$$(i.) \quad \frac{x^2}{2(x-2)(x-3)} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x-3}$$

$$(ii.) \quad \begin{cases} x^3 + y^3 = 9 \\ x^2 - xy + y^2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$(iii.) \quad ax + 1 = by + 1 = ay + bx$$

IV. Two rectangles contain the same area, 480 square yards. The difference of their lengths is 10 yards and of their breadths 4 yards: find their sides.

V. Find the square root of

$$(i.) \quad x^4 + 2x^3 - x + \frac{1}{4}; \quad (ii.) \quad a^3 + 1 + 2a^3(a-1) + a - 2a^2;$$

and the fourth root of  $49 - 20\sqrt{6}$

VI. Show how to insert a given number of arithmetic means between two given quantities. Insert three between -6 and 8.

VII. Prove the rule for the summation of a geometrical series.

Sum the series  $2 + 3 + 4\frac{1}{2} \dots$  to five terms, and find the sixth term of the series  $2, 1, \frac{2}{3}$ .

VIII. What units are employed in the measurement of angles? Prove the formulæ for transformation from one to another of these units.

If a train round a curve whose radius is four hundred yards, the line rising at the same time with a gradient of one in a hundred, how many feet will the train rise in turning through thirty degrees?

IX. Show that

$$(i.) \quad \cot^2 A \cos^2 A = \cot^2 A - \cos^2 A$$

$$(ii.) \quad \frac{1 + \cos A}{1 - \cos A} = (\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A)^2$$

## B. 2 AND 3. MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define the terms—rectangle, sector, segment, similar rectilineal figures.
- II. Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another.  
The sides of a triangle,  $ABC$ , are bisected in  $D$ ,  $E$ , and  $F$ : show that the triangle  $ABC$  is four times the triangle  $DEF$ .
- III. If two circles touch one another, the straight line which joins their centres, being produced, shall pass through the point of contact.  
Two circles, whose centres are  $O$  and  $Q$ , touch one another: show that if any circle whose centre is  $P$  be drawn touching both of them the difference between  $OP$  and  $QP$  is a constant.
- IV. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.  
Two circles, whose centres are  $O$  and  $Q$ , cut one another in  $A$  and  $B$ .  $OA$  and  $QA$  are produced cutting the circles whose centres are  $Q$  and  $O$  in  $P$  and  $R$  respectively. Show that the angle  $RBA$  is equal to the angle  $PBA$ .
- V. Show how to inscribe an equilateral and equiangular hexagon in a given circle.
- VI. Equal parallelograms, which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional; and parallelograms, which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional, are equal to one another.
- VII. Given the sum of the sides of a triangle, the length of the base, and the radius of the escribed circle which touches the base, construct the triangle.

VIII. Trace the changes in sign and magnitude of  $\sin A + \cos A$  as  $A$  increases from  $0$  to  $180^\circ$ .

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If  $\theta$  lies between  $\pi$  and  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$  and  $\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$ , find the values of  $\sin 2\theta$  and  $\cos \frac{1}{2}\theta$ .

IX. If in a triangle  $4\sin A = 3\sin B$  and  $2\sin C = 2\sin A + \sin B$ , find the value of  $\sin C$ .

X. A man standing on a level with the base of a tower observes that its angle of elevation at his eye is  $30^\circ$ . A flagstaff on top of the tower subtends an angle of  $15^\circ$ . He walks forward 20 yards towards the tower and finds that the flagstaff still subtends an angle of  $15^\circ$ . Find the height of tower and flagstaff.

### C. I. FRENCH.

J. A. HARTLEY, B.A., B.Sc., AND J. W. TYAS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English—

Dans les comités des Cinq-cents, en présence des officiers de sa suite et de quelques amis des Directeurs, le général Bonaparte tint<sup>1</sup> un discours qui fut imprimé dans les journaux du temps. Ce discours offre<sup>2</sup> un rapprochement singulier,<sup>3</sup> et que l'histoire doit recueillir. *Qu'ont-ils fait*, dit-il, en parlant des Directeurs, *de cette France, que je leur ai laissée<sup>4</sup> si brillante? Je leur avais laissé<sup>4</sup> la paix, et j'ai retrouvé la guerre; je leur avais laissé des victoires, et j'ai retrouvé des revers. Enfin, qu'ont-ils fait de cent mille Français que je connaissais tous, mes compagnons d'armes, et qui sont morts maintenant?* Puis, terminant tout-à-coup sa harangue d'un ton plus calme, il ajouta: *Cet état de choses ne peut<sup>5</sup> durer; il nous mènerait dans trois ans au despotisme.* Bonaparte s'est chargé de hâter l'accomplissement de sa prédiction.

II. Referring to the above passage

- (1) *Tint*—Parse fully and write out the whole tense.
- (2) *Offre*—Write out the future indicative in full.



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(3) *Singulier*—Give the feminine.

(4) *Laissé, laissée*—Account for the different genders.

(5) *Peut*—Write out the first person of each simple tense of this verb in the indicative and subjunctive moods.

III. Translate the following passages—

1. Sa tournure, son esprit, son langage, sont empreints d'une nature étrangère : avantage de plus pour subjuguier les Français, ainsi que nous l'avons dit ailleurs.

2. Cette séparation avait et devait avoir sans doute beaucoup d'inconvénients à la longue : mais, précisément parce que le gouvernement n'était pas à la mode, tous les esprits ne s'agitaient pas, comme ils se sont agités depuis, par le désir effréné d'obtenir des places.

3. Aussi, l'on ne serait tenté de dire aux disciples de sa doctrine qu'une seule injure : *et pourtant vous n'avez pas réussi* : car tout blâme tiré du sentiment moral, ne leur importerait guère.

IV. Translate into French—

(a) I remained nearly an hour in conversation with Bonaparte ; he listens well and patiently, for he is anxious to know whether what is said to him may enlighten him on his own affairs ; but Demosthenes and Cicero combined would not induce him to make the slightest sacrifice of his personal interests. Many ordinary persons call this wisdom : it is wisdom of a secondary order ; there is a still higher order of wisdom, but which is not reached through calculation alone.

(b) Two days after the execution of M. d'Ambert, I saw come into my room, at ten o'clock in the morning, the brother of M. de Norvins, whom I had known in Switzerland during his exile. He told me, with great emotion, that his brother had been arrested, and that the Military Commission was assembled to condemn him to death. He asked me whether I could devise any means whatever to save him.

V. Translate into French—

How hot the weather is !

It is five and twenty minutes to five o'clock.

How old are you ? I am twenty-three to-day.

He was born in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

How are your father and mother? I hope they are both well.

Get up, get up! the sun has just risen.

VI. Translate into English—

C'est là que j'ai versé mes premières larmes de douleur, le jour où on emporta les petits de notre chatte pour les noyer. La pauvre mère courait après en miaulant, et je courais avec elle tendant mes petits bras. Je ne pus jamais m'en bien consoler. Longtemps après lorsqu'on essayait de m'en parler, j'eclatais en sanglots.

J'étais à quatre ans tout nerveux, d'une sensibilité exagérée, incapable d'éviter la souffrance. Souvent mon père et ma mère me prenaient, le matin, dans leur lit et me plaçaient entre eux. Mon père s'amusait à me chanter des chansons qu'il faisait pour moi : paroles et musique. Quand il venait à ce refrain,

Mon fils sera mon consolateur,

l'effet des paroles, et même de l'air seul, était infaillible : je fondais en larmes.—*Michelet : Ma Jeunesse.*

VII. Write short French sentences illustrating the different ways in which *en* and *y* are used.

VIII. Write out in full the present subjunctive of *boire*, and the imperative of *s'asseoir*; give the first persons singular present indicative and subjunctive of *cueillir*, *haïr*, *mourir*, and *valoir*.

IX. Give the feminine of *tigre*, *chat*, *duc*, *baron*, *muet*, *malin*, *long*.

X. Distinguish between *meilleur* and *mieux*, *mal* and *mauvais*, and write French sentences to illustrate your answers.

XI. Translate the following phrases—

*Je conviens de ce que vous dites.*

*Les mœurs si grossières convenaient à la République, qui se formait.*

*Les vivres manquèrent aux assiégés.*

*Vous manquez de parole.*

*Ils ne manquent pas de bonne volonté.*

*Répondez vous à ceux qui appellent?*

*Repondez vous de lui?*

## C. 2. GERMAN.

A. VON TREUER, LL.B., AND J. A. HARTLEY, B.A., B.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

## I. Translate the following—

Der ruhige Bürger steht zu den großen Weltereignissen in einem wunderbaren Verhältnis. Schon aus der Ferne regen sie ihn auf und beunruhigen ihn, und er kann sich selbst wenn sie ihn nicht berühren, eines Urtheils, einer Theilnahme nicht enthalten. Schnell ergreift er eine Partei, nachdem ihn sein Charakter oder äußere Anlässe bestimmen. Rücken so große Schicksale, so bedeutende Veränderungen näher, dann bleibt ihm bei manchen äußern Unbequemlichkeiten noch immer jenes innere Mißbehagen, verdoppelt und schärft das Uebel meistens und zerstört das noch mögliche Gute. Dann hat er von Freunden und Feinden wirklich zu leiden, oft mehr von jenen als von diesen, und er weiß weder, wie er seine Neigung, noch wie er seinen Vortheil wahren und erhalten soll.

## II. Give the reason for the position in the sentence of each of the following verbs:—regen, bestimmen, rücken, bleibt.

## III. Translate the following—

(a.) Mein Vater versicherte dagegen, es sei ihm gar nicht bange, daß die neuen Bilder künftig nicht auch schwarz werden sollten; daß sie aber gerade dadurch gewönnen, wollte er nicht zugestehen.

(b.) Hier sahen wir nun dem Gewühl und Gedränge, in welches wir uns scheuten zu verlieren, sehr vergnüglich aus den Fenstern zu; und wenn uns im Laden unter so vielerlei Waaren anfänglich nur das Süßholz und die daraus be-  
reiteten braunen gestempelten Zeltlein vorzüglich interessirten, so wurden wir doch allmählich mit der großen Menge von Gegenständen bekannt, welche bei einer solchen Handlung aus- und einfließen.

## IV. Parse the words underlined in the passage marked (b).

V. Decline ein edler Fürst, die junge Kuh, das hohe Schloß.

## VI. Give the first and second singular present indicative, the first singular imperfect, and the past participle of verderben, fahren, helfen, lesen, rufen, brechen.

## VII. Illustrate by examples the difference between wenn, wann, and als.

## VIII. Explain the force of the prefixes and suffixes in the following words:—bekommen, entreißen, erwachen, thurmartig, lehrhaft, eßbar.

## IX. Translate the following—

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Einst ritt Kaiser Joseph, nur von einem Reitknecht begleitet, nach einem Dorfe in der Nähe von Wien. Es war Winter und tiefer Schnee bedeckte die Felder. Der Kaiser ritt voran und sein Diener folgte in einiger Entfernung. Plötzlich hörte er einen Schrei; er wendet sich um und sieht mit Schrecken wie sein Reitknecht sammt dessen Pferde in einen tiefen, mit Schnee gefüllten Graben, gerathen war. Schnell springt der edle Monarch vom Pferde, um seinem Diener Hülfe zu leisten. Unmöglich! Er selbst versinkt in den Schnee und kommt in große Gefahr. Mit großer Mühe gelingt es ihm sich heraus zu arbeiten, und er eilt einem Dörfchen zu, dessen Kirchthum er in der Ferne erblickt. Bald hatte der Kaiser das Dorf erreicht, und schnell besteigen mehrere Bauern ihre Pferde und folgen dem Kaiser. Die Angst und Sorge um den treuen Diener treibt diesen rasch voran und die Bauern können ihm nur mit großer Mühe folgen. Endlich sind sie an dem Unglücksorte angelangt und bringen glücklich den Reitknecht mit seinem Pferde unter dem Schnee hervor.

## X. Translate into German :—

- (a.) We children were specially interested in this festival because it flattered us not a little to see our grandfather in such an honourable position, and because we generally went to visit him on the same day.
- (b.) We hastened at once into the garden which lay behind the house and was very well kept. We noticed particularly an old, high, wide-spreading mulberry tree (*Maulbeerbaum*), both on account of its fruit, and because we were told that silkworms (*Seidenwürmer*) were fed on its leaves.
- (c.) Here I first learned to know Homer in a prose translation with the title "Homer's description of the conquest (*Eroberung*) of the Trojan Kingdom." The only fault I found with the book was that it gave us no information about the conquest of Troy but ended with Hector's death.

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### C. 3. ITALIAN.

No Candidates.

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D. 1., 2., 3. ENGLISH.

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

Time—Three hours.

1. COMPOSITION.

Give an account of the life and writings of your favourite poet, and state some reasons for your preference.

2. THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

- I. Classify the various kinds of words in English which are, for the most part, of "Anglo-Saxon" origin, and give three examples of each.
- II. Parse the italicised words in the following sentences—
  - a. *Yond* Cassius hath a lean and hungry look.
  - b. *Yond's* that *same* knave.
  - c. *Soft* you, a word *before* you go.
  - d. This son of *mine*.
  - e. The boy stood on the burning deck,  
Whence all *but* he had *fled*.
- III. Write notes on the formation of—  
*Biscuit, brethren, cherubim, foundry, seamstress, their, there, twilight, vinegar, witness.*
- IV. "In modern English the Present Indefinite [Tense] has nine distinct significations."  
Enumerate them and give an example of each.
- V. Explain and illustrate the difference between *shall* and *will*.

3. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar*.

- I. Give the context of the following—
  - a. *I had as lief not be as live to be  
In awe of such a thing as I myself.*
  - b. *Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,  
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.*
  - c. *Yon gray lines  
That fret the clouds are messengers of day.*

- d. *Humour,*  
*Which sometimes hath his hour with every man.*
- e. *How hard it is for women to keep counsel.*
- II. Describe the character of Brutus as portrayed in Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*.
- III. Write notes on the italicised words in the following passages—
- a. The abuse of greatness is when it disjoins  
*Remorse* from power.
- b. The troubled Tiber *chafing* with *her* shores.
- c. All the *sway* of earth  
Shakes like a thing *unfirm*.
- d. They are the *faction*.
- e. Is it *physical*  
To walk *unbraced*?
- IV. *Shall no man else be touched but only Caesar?*  
Quote, or reproduce as exactly as you can, the answers of Cassius and Brutus respectively to this question of Decius Brutus.
- V. Indications of Shakespeare's political sympathies and antipathies are observable in *Julius Caesar*. Specify them.
- VI. Quote any ten consecutive lines from *Julius Caesar* which you may deem especially admirable, and justify your admiration.

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## E I. CHEMISTRY

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe a method of preparing ozone. In what respects does it differ from oxygen, and what test has been proposed to detect its presence in the atmosphere?
- II. Given water and iron filings how would you prepare hydrogen? Write an equation representing the reaction.
- III. *A* and *B* are two strong glass vessels: *A* contains a mixture of equal volumes of oxygen and hydrogen; *B* contains a

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- mixture of two volumes of hydrogen and one volume of chlorine. The mixtures are exploded; state exactly what takes place in each case.
- IV. Gunpowder is a mixture of sulphur, saltpetre, and charcoal; How would you separate it into its constituent parts?
- V. What tests would you apply to detect the presence of ammonia, chlorine, iodine, nitric acid, and sulphuric acid in their soluble compounds?
- VI. Write the names of the following compounds:— $HNO_2$ ,  $HClO_3$ ,  $H_2S$ ,  $H_2SO_4$ ,  $CH_4$ ,  $HI$ .
- VII. Describe in outline the manufacture of sulphuric acid.
- VIII. State the laws regulating the changes in the volume of a gas due to changes of temperature and pressure.  
Given 218.88 litres of hydrogen at  $15^\circ C$  and 740 *m.m* barometric pressure, find the volume at  $0^\circ C$  and 760 *m.m* pressure.
- IX. A piece of metal of specific gravity 10, weighing 100 grains in air, loses 15 grains when weighed in a certain liquid. Find the specific gravity of the liquid.

## E. 2. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain the distinction between the mass and the weight of a body. In what way would the difference become apparent if the body were taken to the moon?
- II. Having given that the "Parallelogram of Forces" is true as far as regards the direction of the resultant, prove that it is also true as regards its magnitude.  
Two forces,  $OP$  and  $OQ$ , have a resultant,  $OR$ . If  $QO$  be produced to  $Q'$  so that  $OQ' = OQ$ , the resultant of  $OP$  and  $OQ'$  is at right angles to  $OR$ . Show that  $OP = OQ$ .
- III. Show how to find the centre of gravity of a triangle.  
A triangular table whose sides are three, four, and five feet long is supported by legs at the corners. If a square foot of the table weighs one pound, find the pressure on each leg.

IV. Prove the relation between power and weight on the inclined plane, supposing the power to act along the plane.

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V. A stone is thrown vertically upwards with an initial velocity of 50 feet a second; two seconds afterwards another is thrown up vertically from the same place with an initial velocity of 30 feet a second. Where will the two stones meet?

VI. Define the terms—energy, work, horsepower.

What must be the horsepower of an engine that raises 11,000 cubic feet of water per hour through a height of 30 feet, supposing a cubic foot of water to weigh 1,000 ounces?

VII. State the laws that regulate pressure in a fluid at rest under the attraction of the earth. Prove that the surface in such a fluid must be level.

Supposing a spherical shell capable of withstanding a pressure of 50 lbs. to the square inch: how deep may it be lowered into the sea without bursting, the height of the barometer being 30 inches and the specific gravities of mercury and sea-water 13.596 and 1.026 respectively?

VIII. Show how to find the specific gravity of a solid by weighing it in water—(1) when the solid is heavier; (2) when the solid is lighter than water.

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## F. I. PHYSIOLOGY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the human stomach, with special reference to its secreting structures.
- II. What do you understand by the term *arterial tone*? How is this maintained? Explain physiologically the conditions known as *blushing* and *pallor*.
- III. What are the several functions of the Spinal Cord?
- IV. Describe the structure of the skin, and the effect on the body of the function of Perspiration.
- V. Describe the parts concerned in the formation and flow of tears.



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- VI. Give some particulars as to the following structures and organs:—
- (i). Thyroid Gland.
  - (ii). Thymus Gland.
  - (iii). Pia Mater.
  - (iv). Eustachian Tube.
  - (v). Ureters.
  - (vi). Vocal Cords.
  - (vii). Sympathetic Nerves.
  - (viii). Pyloric Valve.

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## F. 2.—BOTANY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe and give an opinion as to the nature of each one of the accompanying specimens.
- II. Describe fully the plant placed before you.
- III. Describe *apocarpous* and *syncarpous ovaries*, and *parietal* and *axillary placentas*, naming exemplar plants for each.
- IV. What are the resemblances and differences between the floral organs of a *pea* and a *wattle*, and between those of a *buttercup* and a *gumtree*.
- V. Interpret fully and illustrate by diagrams *sepals* 4 deciduous; *petals* 4 with an erect claw; *Stamens* tetradynamous, hypogynous; *ovary* vicarpellary; *fruit* longer than broad with a dissepiment in its broadest diameter. Name a plant to which the above characters apply.
- VI. Describe the nature of a *prickle* and a *thorn* respectively; and give examples of organs modified to form prickles.

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## G. I. ANCIENT HISTORY.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Describe as minutely as you can the campaign of 48 B.C., ending with the battle of Pharsalus.

Write an account of the emendations in the calendar made by Julius Caesar.

Give the date of the "Peace of Brundisium," the circumstances which led to it, and its results.

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Draw a plan of the city of Syracuse and surrounding country, marking and describing the points of strategic importance during the siege.

State what you know of the political history of Athens during the year 411 B.C.

## G. 2. MODERN HISTORY.

(MEDIÆVAL SECTION A.D. 1152—1453.)

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. "The religious ignorance of the Middle Ages sometimes burst out in ebullitions of epidemical enthusiasm." Give instances.
- II. "One crime," says Hallam in reference to the Middle Ages, "as more universal and characteristic than others may be particularly noticed." What crime?
- III. What remarkable change in European architecture took place in the middle of the twelfth century?
- IV. Give some account of the Diet of Roncaglia, A.D., 1158.
- V. "Independently of the two leading differences which embattled the citizens of an Italian state in the Middle Ages there were others more contemptible though not less mischievous." What were the "two leading differences," and "the others" alluded to above?
- VI. What great revolution in the military system of Italy took place in the fourteenth century?
- VII. Give the date of the translation of the Holy See to Avignon, and some account of the peculiar circumstances connected with the election of Clement V.
- VIII. Give an account of the conquests of Timour in (i) Persia; (ii) Tartary; (iii) India. How did the story of Bajazet's Iron Cage originate?
- IX. Describe the Battle of Poitiers.
- X. State all you know about Jeanne Darc.

*JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIP,*  
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John Howard  
Clark Scholarship,  
April, 1886.

MILTON—PARADISE LOST (BOOKS VI. TO XII.)

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. "The spirits of Milton are unlike those of almost all other writers."—*Macaulay*. Illustrate this statement.
  - II. Point out discrepancies in the cosmogony of Milton.
  - III. Quote any lines from Milton's description of the creation which you deem specially admirable.
  - IV. Quote passages from the prescribed books where Milton alludes to himself, his fortunes, and the subject of his "heroic song."
  - V. Write a short essay on Milton's use of *simile* in *Paradise Lost*.
  - VI. Give instances of the degrading influence of anthropomorphism on Milton's conception of the Divine.
  - VII. Contrast the character of Milton's *Eve* before the fall with her character afterwards.
  - VIII. Write a summary of the twelfth book of *Paradise Lost* and quote the concluding lines beginning:—"The world was all before them," &c.
  - IX. Give examples of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Italian idioms in *Paradise Lost*.
  - X. Explain the meaning and derivation of the following words:  
Tine—causey—unweeting—maugre—sciential—procinct—libbard—adusted—griding—pontifice.
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## SHAKESPEARE—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

John Howard  
Clark Scholarship,  
March, 1886.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. What evidence is there for fixing the date of Antony and Cleopatra? From what source did Shakespeare derive the plot? Contrast Shakespeare's Antony with the Antony of history.
- II. Show that Octavius and Octavia serve as foils to Antony and Cleopatra, respectively.
- III. Discuss the question whether there is or is not an ethical purpose in the play.
- IV. Quote, or reproduce, as accurately as you can, Antony's description of "black vesper's pageants," and the application of the description to his own fortunes.
- V. Give the context of the following quotations :—
- (a.) *It beggared all description.*
- (b.) *Making and marring fortunes.*
- (c.) *Though it be honest it is never good  
To bring bad news.*
- (d.) *Celerity is never more admired  
Than by the negligent.*
- (e.) *Is it sin  
To rush into the secret house of death  
Ere death dare come to us?*
- VI. Write explanatory notes on the following passages :—
- (1.) *Our ills told us  
Is as our earing*
- (2.) *Much is breeding  
Which like the courser's hair hath yet but life  
And not a serpent's poison.*
- (3.) *Were't it not that we stand up against them all  
'Twere pregnant they should square between themselves.*
- (4.) ANT.—*Speak no more.*  
ENO.—*Go to, then ; your considerate stone.*
- (5.) *Her gentlewomen like the Nereides,  
So many mermaids tended her i' the eyes  
And made their bends adornings.*
- (6.) *At land, indeed,  
Thou dost o'er-count me of my father's house.*

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- (7.) FIRST SERV.—*They have made him drink alms-drink.*  
SEC. SERV.—*As they pinch one another by the dis-  
position, he cries out "no more."*
- (8.) *Sister, prove such a wife  
As my thoughts make thee, and as my farthest band  
Shall pass on thy approof.*
- (9.) *He alone  
Dealt on lieutenantry.*
- (10.) *Observe how Antony becomes his flaw.*
- (11.) *When the best hint was given him he not took't,  
Or did it from his teeth.*
- (12.) *Forgive me in thine own particular.*
- (13.) *Your wife Octavia with her modest eyes  
And still conclusion shall acquire no honour,  
Demuring upon me,*
- (14.) *The soldier's pole is fallen.*
- (15.) *I shall see  
Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness.*

VII. Give the meaning, and where known the derivation, of the following words:—Estridge, gests, doits, emboss'd, chare, yare, muss, loof'd, cantle, breese, queasy, shards, burgonet, mandragora, garboil, paragon (*verb*), foison, jaded, ingross'd, bogglers.

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NOVEMBER, 1886.

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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. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B.

Ordinary Exam.,  
LL.B.  
First Year.  
November, 1886.

Time—Three hours.

[*No candidate will be allowed to pass in Roman Law who does not show a competent knowledge of Latin.*]

- I. Write notes upon the following passages :—
  - (a) Postea lex Hortensia lata est, qua cautum est ut plebiscita universum populum tenerent.
  - (b) Item fere omnia quae incorporalia sunt nec Mancipi sunt.
  - (c) Possessio non tantum Corporalis sed juris est.
  - (d) Superiore libro de jure personarum exposuimus ; modo videamus de rebus.
- II. Name the *jura in rem* short of *Dominium* recognised by Roman Law carefully distinguishing each.
- III. "It is doubtful whether *Accessio* constituted a distinct method of acquiring *Dominium*." Examine this statement.
- IV. Explain—*Exceptio legis Cinciae*, *Specificatio*, *Praescriptio longissimi temporis*, *Dos receptitia*, *Quarta Falcidia*.
- V. "A universal succession is a succession to a *universitas juris*."

Explain and state whether such a succession could be created or transferred *inter vivos* in any, and if any, in what cases.

VI. Translate and explain—

(a) *Sed eis si quidem praetor det bonorum possessionem loco heredum constituuntur.*

(b) *Ceterum saepe quibusdam ita datur bonorum possessio ut is cui data sit non optineat hereditatem.*

An intestate dies leaving an emancipated son and a proximus adgnatus. What were the rights of each survivor with respect to the inheritance (a) according to Jus Civile, (b) under the Praetor's jurisdiction, (c) subsequent to the changes made by Justinian in the law of intestate succession?

VII. Gaius says (ii. § 116)—*ante omnia requirendum est an institutio heredis sollemni more facta sit.* Comment on the significance of this passage and explain *jus accrescendi, cretio, fideicommissum.*

VIII. Translate and explain—

*Ergo si quidem non plus quam dodrantem hereditatis scriptus heres rogatus sit restituere, tum ex Trebelliano senatusconsulto restituitur hereditas, et in utrumque actiones hereditariae pro rata parte dantur: in heredem quidem jure civili, in eum vero qui recipit hereditatem ex senatusconsulto Trebelliano, quamquam heres etiam pro ea parte quam restituit heres permanet, eique et in eum solidae actiones competunt: sed non ulterius oneratur, nec ulterius illi dantur actiones, quam apud eum commodum hereditatis remanet. At si quis plus quam dodrantem vel etiam totam hereditatem restituere rogatus sit, locus est Pegasiano senatusconsulto.*

IX. Classify the obligations arising in each of the following cases, and name the appropriate action in each case to enforce the right of a party aggrieved, distinguishing Real from Personal Actions.

(a) Titius leaves his clothes with a tailor for repairs; nothing being said as to the reward. Titius subsequently refuses to pay the sum demanded.

(b) Titius steals Seius' ring and pledges it with Maevius to secure a debt.

(c) Titius and Maevius being co-heirs, the latter seizes and retains the whole inheritance.

X. Explain—Actio in factum, Actio utilis, Actio praescriptis verbis, Judicium legitimum, Actio bonae fidei.

XI. Translate—

Retinendae possessionis causa comparata sunt interdicta “uti possidetis” et “utrubi,” cum ab utraque parte de proprietate alicujus rei controversia sit et ante quaeritur uter ex litigatoribus possidere et uter petere debeat. Namque nisi ante exploratum fuerit, utrius eorum possessio sit, non potest petitoria actio institui, quia et civilis et naturalis ratio facit ut alius possideat, alius a possidente petat. Et quia longe commodius est possidere potius quam petere, ideo plerumque et fere semper ingens existit contentio de ipsa possessione.

Give a brief account of the origin and use of interdicts.

XII. Describe the various methods of execution against judgment debtors that were employed under the Formulary System.

## LAW OF PROPERTY.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. P. R. STOW.

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. Explain the following terms :—Equitable Waste, an Estate *pur antre vie*, Subinfeudation, Tenancy in tail after possibility of issue extinct, Incorporal Hereditament.
- II. Give the principal rules of descent of an estate in fee simple according to English law and the chief provisions of the Intestates' Real Estate Distribution Act. Is there any case not affected by the act?
- III. Distinguish a contingent remainder from an executory interest and explain the statement that an executory interest rests either on the Statute of Uses or a will.
- IV. In what cases will an action of ejectment lie against the registered proprietor of land under the Real Property Acts?



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- V. When may a mortgage under the Real Property Acts be foreclosed? Describe the process.
- VI. What is meant by the goodwill of a business? If a person sell the goodwill of his business, is he entitled to carry on a similar business on his own account in the same neighbourhood?
- VII. What is a Patent Right, and for what period is it granted? What is it necessary for an applicant to establish in order to entitle him to a grant?
- VIII. What is the meaning of a joint and several liability? Give an example of a joint and several covenant by three persons.
- IX. What is the right of stoppage in transitu and how may it be defeated?  
*A* sells goods to *B* on credit and delivers them to *B*'s carrying agent to be forwarded to *B*. Can *A* exercise any right of stoppage in transitu after such delivery?
- X. What are the provisions of 13 Eliz., c. 5, with regard to gifts, &c., to defraud creditors. Mention some of the tests which would guide you in deciding whether a particular gift or alienation comes within the provisions of the act.

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## LAW OF PROPERTY.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. P. R. STOW.

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. Mention and give instances of the mode in which (i) a tenancy at will, (ii.) a tenancy from year to year, may be determined.
- II. Define an executory bequest and give an example.
- III. In connection with leases, distinguish between Covenants Real and Personal. What Covenants are Real and what Personal? How is the question affected by the Real Property Act of 1861?

- IV. Explain the doctrine of Conversion, and show its importance with regard to wills (i.) in England, (ii.) in South Australia.
- V. Mention the various acts which will support a petition for adjudication in insolvency. What circumstances will cause a conveyance to be so fraudulent as to constitute an act of insolvency?
- VI. Explain clearly the circumstances under which goods and chattels, which are not the property of an insolvent, will vest in the Official Receiver for the benefit of the creditors.
- VII. *A* finds a dog, also a Bill of Exchange payable to order and endorsed in blank. He sells them both to *B* for valuable consideration, *B* purchasing without notice of the method in which *A* became possessed of them. Has *B* any right to retain the dog or the bill as against the rightful owner?
- VIII. What interest does a husband take by virtue of his marriage and irrespective of the Married Women's Property Act, 1883-4, in his wife's (i.) chattels real, (ii.) chattels personal in possession, (iii.) choses in action?
- IX. In which, if any, of the following cases will the property in the goods have passed to *B*?
- (i.) *A* grants a horse to *B* by deed without consideration, but does not deliver possession.
- (ii.) *A* verbally sells a horse to *B* for £10 on credit, and delivers possession to *B*'s agent.
- (iii.) *A* by writing agrees to sell to *B* at a certain price per yard 100 yards of silk, part of a larger quantity which he has in his store, but he does not cut the 100 yards off the piece.
- (iv.) In an action of trover against *B*, *A* recovers, *B* pays damages.
- X. Give some instances in which limited administration of the estate and effects of an intestate will be granted.
- If an executor or administrator die before he has completely administered the estate of the deceased, who is entitled to administer the undistributed estate in each case?

## SECOND YEAR LL.B.

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## JURISPRUDENCE.

MR. E. W. HAWKER, LL.B., AND MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Write critical or explanatory notes upon the expressions—Comparative Jurisprudence, Analytical Jurisprudence, Censorious Jurisprudence, Autonomic Laws, Half-Sovereign States.
- II. Examine Austin's statement that the Sovereign Power is incapable of legal rights or duties so far as its own subjects are concerned.  
Admitting the proposition, investigate any modifications to which it must be subjected.
- III. Investigate the relation (*a*) between Custom and Positive Law; (*b*) between Customs enforced by the English Courts and English Positive Law.
- IV. Describe each of the following processes:—The interpretation of Statute Law; the interpretation of Judiciary Law; the spurious interpretation of Statute and Judiciary Law respectively.
- V. Distinguish the Title of Modern Jurisprudence from the *Titulus* of Roman Law.
- VI. "It is certain that a positive servitude is a *jus in rem*—there is room for doubt in the case of a negative servitude."  
Examine this statement. In doing so, show clearly the distinction between positive and negative servitudes.
- VII. Discuss the various objections that have been urged against the Codification of the Law.
- VIII. What ambiguity attaches to the expression "Sources of Law?"  
"Law written and unwritten." What did this distinction mean to a Roman lawyer; what does it mean to an English jurist?
- IX. Explain the principal methods by which Primitive Law has been adapted to the growing requirements of society.
- X. Explain the point of view from which, in early society, the

following matters were regarded—Order of Succession, Property, Contract, Crime.

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- XI. "*Ignorantia juris non excusat.*" Why? and why have certain exceptions been grafted on to the rule?
- XII. Discuss the advantages which may accrue to a legislator and lawyer from a study of Jurisprudence.

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

DR. J. WALTER SMITH AND MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define Constitutional Law, Legislature, Parliament, Impeachment, Bill of Attainder, and explain Cabinet and Premier.
- II. Explain the process by which the King, during the Anglo-Saxon period, became the source of justice.
- III. Describe the Ecclesiastical Judicature as it existed in England prior to the Norman Conquest. What legislative changes were effected in the reign of William the Conqueror? Discuss the effect of these changes.
- IV. Show the historical connection between the present Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the Concilium Ordinarium of Henry II. *et postea.*
- V. What Courts have at various times exercised an equitable jurisdiction in England? Examine the causes which brought such jurisdiction into existence, and give a general sketch of the history of the tribunals by which it was asserted.
- VI. "The King, being a body politic, cannot command but by matter of record." Explain this rule, and state whether there are any, and if any, what exceptions to it.
- VII. State the principal subjects with regard to which, and to what extent, legislation by this colony is restricted by Imperial legislation.
- VIII. What Bills is it the duty of the Governor of this colony to reserve for Her Majesty's approval? What are the rules of constitutional practice restraining the Imperial Parliament from legislating for a colony enjoying a constitution?
- IX. Discuss the questions raised in connection with the Local Courts Act of 1861.

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- X. To what territories and vessels may legislation by the Federal Council of Australasia extend, and what is the relation of such legislation to the municipal laws of a colony represented in the Council? State what defects, if any, in the Act constituting the Council occur to you.

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## LAW OF CONTRACT.

MR. W. SYMON, M.A., AND MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B.

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

- I. Explain the following terms:—

(a) Indenture, (b) Deed Poll, (c) Single Bond, (d) Common Money Bond, (e) Bond with special conditions.

What special legislation exists with regard to (d) and (e)?

- II. Explain the following statement:—

“So far as the acceptance of contract proposals is concerned, a peculiar character has been attributed to the Post-office as a medium of communication.”

A., in Adelaide, sends a letter by post to B., a merchant in Perth offering to sell a quantity of wheat at a certain price. The offer is delivered in due course of post to B., who, on the day of delivery, and during office hours, posts an answer accepting the offer. The letter of acceptance is delayed for four days owing to an accident to the mail steamer. A., not receiving the letter at the time expected, sells the wheat to C., and is sued by B. upon the alleged contract, for non-delivery of the wheat. Will the action succeed?

- III. Explain the law as to the ratification of assumed agency?

A., B., & Co. are partners, and incur a business debt to E. D. is subsequently admitted into the firm, and one of the conditions on which he is admitted is that he shall share all antecedent liabilities. D. is sued by E. Will the action lie?

- IV. What are the principal cases in which an action will lie for money received to the plaintiff's use?

- V. What are the provisions of Section 4 of the Statute of Frauds? Need a promise to indemnify A. if he will become surety for B. be in writing?
- VI. A., B., & Co. are the owners of a ship which sails from Perth to Sydney, having on board a cargo of timber in part consigned by A., B., & Co. and in part by others to Sydney. The ship is waterlogged and abandoned off the coast of Victoria. The abandonment is accepted by the underwriters, who subsequently bring the ship to Sydney. They claim freight from A., B., & Co. and the other consignors for the carriage of the timber from Perth to the place of loss and from the place of loss to Sydney. Which, if any, of these claims will succeed?
- VII. What are the rules of law relating to the rights and liabilities of infants upon contracts entered into by them during infancy? Give the leading cases. How are these contracts affected by ratification on the attainment of 21 years?
- VIII. Distinguish between fraud and misrepresentation. How does the latter affect a contract for the sale of land, and what are the rights and remedies of the purchaser?
- IX. Enumerate the modes in which a contract may be discharged.
- A. contracted in writing to sell B. certain goods of more than £10 in value at specified prices, to be delivered within a specified time. Subsequently, and before the time for delivery, a parol agreement was entered into between A. and B. extending the time for delivery. B. refused to accept or pay for the goods. Can A. succeed in an action for non-acceptance?
- X. "Where there is an imperfect obligation, there is a right without a remedy." Explain this, and give illustrations. State the cases in which a positive rule of law or statutory enactment takes away the remedy altogether.
- XI. How far is an agreement to refer disputes to arbitration valid at common law? Has the law been altered by legislation, and to what extent?
- XII. What are the exceptions to the general rule that a written contract must not be varied or added to by oral evidence? In what cases is evidence of usage admissible? What is necessary to make a particular usage or custom good?

## THIRD YEAR LL.B.

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## PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

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

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. In what direction and to what extent has International Law been influenced by the Civil Law ?
- II. State and illustrate the principles on which recognition is accorded to newly formed states.
- III. "A state possesses jurisdiction over the person and property of foreigners found upon its land and waters." With what exceptions must this statement be received ?
- IV. What constitutes piracy *ex jure gentium* ? Discuss the truth of the position, "The slave trade is not yet piracy by the law of nations."
- V. What are the principal rules for the construction of Treaties ?
- VI. What are your views with respect to the value and position of Arbitration in International Law ?  
What were the facts in the case of the *General Armstrong* ?
- VII. What are the respective immunities and privileges of Ambassadors and their train ?
- VIII. What are the modern rules of war in regard to non-belligerent subjects in an invaded country ?
- IX. What is the present state of (a) International Law, (b) English Law, as to hostile expeditions proceeding from neutral territory ?  
Explain your answer by assuming (a) war between England and the United States, alleged hostile expedition from France ; (b) war between England and France, alleged hostile expedition from the United States.
- X. Discuss the questions which arose in connection with the case of the *Trent*.
- XI. What are the essentials of a valid blockade ?
- XII. A neutral merchant sends a mixed cargo of arms and

cotton-goods to a belligerent port not under blockade. He also sends wheat to a blockaded port. Are the goods, or any of them, liable to confiscation, and would the ship incur the penalty? Suppose the goods had been insured, would the underwriters have been bound to pay in the event of capture?

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## LAW OF WRONGS.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. E. B. GRUNDY.

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. Investigate the conditions under which Ignorance and Drunkenness are good defences to an indictment.
- II. What constitutes an attempt to commit a crime? How does it differ from an ordinary misdemeanour?  
A. solicits B. to murder C. Is A. guilty of any, and if any, what crime?
- III. As to Felonies and Torts, examine the doctrine laid down in *Wells v. Abrahams*.
- IV. A., residing in the country and rarely visiting Adelaide, carries on by means of his servants a noxious trade in the city. Through the negligence of these servants an explosion occurs, whereby a neighbouring house is set on fire and B., dwelling in the house, is burnt to death. Can A. or his servants or both be indicted for manslaughter or nuisance?
- V. Define embezzlement.  
A. was manager to a Company. He received in the ordinary course of business a cheque payable to his order in payment of a debt due to the Company. He indorsed it and got a friend to cash it. He took the proceeds to the cashier of the Company and told the cashier to place the amount to his credit in reduction of a sum which he had overdrawn on account of salary. This was done. Of what offence, if any, was he guilty?
- VI. What must be proved, upon an indictment for bigamy, to secure a conviction?



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A man already married goes through the ceremony of marriage with the widow of a deceased brother. Can he be convicted of bigamy?

- VII. The servant of A. committed a fraud in the course of his service, but without the authority or knowledge of A. Damage results. (i.) Is A. liable? (ii.) If A. is a Corporation, is it liable? (iii.) Would A. be liable if the servant's fraud involved the commission of a forgery which he, in fact, committed?

Explain the principles which govern these cases and comment on the modern cases of *Mackay v. The Commercial Bank of New Brunswick* and *Barwick v. The English Joint Stock Bank*.

- VIII. "When one person, in managing his own affairs, causes, however innocently, damage to another, it is obviously only just that he should be the party to suffer. He is bound *sic utere suo ut non laedat alienum*."

A. permits water to percolate into his neighbour's cellar, causing damage. Is A. liable (i.) if he is entirely free from default on his own part? (ii.) if he has omitted to take (a) extraordinary and unusual care, (b) ordinary care? (iii.) if the immediate cause of the mischief is the act of God? and herein the modern definition of "the act of God" as accepted in the English Courts of Law.

Name and comment on some of the modern cases on this subject, especially one very lately decided, which seems to conflict, or, at any rate, modify, the principle of law set at the head of this question.

- IX. Every man has an inherent right to immunity from interference with, or violence or injury to his body at the hands of any other person.

Name the exceptions to this rule and give illustrations.

- X. State the nature and gist of the following actions, without regard to the Judicature Act:—(a) Wrongful conversion, (b) Trespass to goods, (c) Detinue, (d) Replevin.

A., after the death of his brother, removed some of the deceased's jewellery from a drawer in his room. The jewellery was afterwards stolen. A. had not any right to interfere with the jewels, but did so from no improper motive, and merely to ensure, as he thought, their safe

keeping. Was A. guilty of a trespass, and liable for the loss ?

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B., having delivered 100 bushels of wheat to A., seeks to recover them. Will detinue lie (i.) if the identical wheat is bagged and capable of being ascertained with certainty? (ii.) if it is mixed and incapable of being separated or ascertained ?

XI. Give a terse but complete definition of Libel and Slander.

State the rule as to the construction of words in an alleged libel, which words have a doubtful meaning, that is, it is doubtful whether they are harmless or derogatory to the plaintiff.

State the rule as to when the existence of express malice is a matter for enquiry, and name the exceptions.

A. makes a libellous statement to B. about C., and B. repeats it to D., neither A. nor B. knowing at the time that C. was applying for employment in the firm in which D. was a partner. The communication was entirely gratuitous, but no caution was given to B. against spreading the report. The effect of B.'s repetition of it to D. was to prevent C. from obtaining the employment desired. (a) Is A. liable? (b) Is B. liable? (c) Are A. and B. both liable? (d) Would your answer be different if A. had expressly authorized the repetition, and if B. was under a moral obligation to tell D. ?

XII. To support an action for Malicious Prosecution what four elements must be proved by the plaintiff ?

(a) A. having, as he thought, reasonable and probable cause, prosecuted B. During the course of the proceedings he acquired conclusive evidence of B.'s innocence, but, notwithstanding, proceeds with the prosecution. B. is acquitted. Will A. be liable in damages? If so, why ?

(b) A., commanding officer of a regiment, without reasonable and probable cause maliciously procures B., a subordinate officer, to be brought before a Court-Martial. B. is acquitted. Can B. support an action against the commander? Explain the principle which governs this case, and explain to what extent it is an exception to the rule *ubi jus ibi remedium*.

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## LAW OF PROCEDURE (INCLUDING EVIDENCE.)

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B. AND MR. J. G. RUSSELL.

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. What is the present state of the law as to Injunctions to stay proceedings?
- II. Your client is sued for damages for libel. He has a claim against the plaintiff for breach of contract quite disconnected with the libel. Would you advise him to counterclaim or bring a cross action? Give reasons.
- III. The master of an English ship has incurred a debt in Port Adelaide for ship necessaries. Describe the forms of proceedings the creditor can take (*a*) against the ship, (*b*) against the master, (*c*) against the owner.
- IV. Draft the formal parts of a Petition and a Claim in the Supreme Court.
- V. Detail the requisite steps for obtaining Probate (*a*) where the will is properly executed and attested, (*b*) where all is regular except that the witnesses have omitted to sign their names *as witnesses*.
- VI. What substitute exists in South Australia for the proceedings before the Grand Jury in England? State authority.
- VII. Under what circumstances will the Court of Insolvency adjourn a hearing *sine die*? Cite cases.
- VIII. What is Hearsay Evidence? In what cases is it admissible?  
The issue in an action is the alleged fact that *A* was dead before April 1st, 1873. There is tendered as evidence the following entry in a diary made by *B*, now deceased: "April 14th, 1873. *A* came as my assistant at a weekly salary of £2 10s." Is it admissible? If so, on what ground?
- IX. What is Secondary Evidence? In what cases may proof of the contents of documents be established by such evidence?
- X. What is an Admission? Under what circumstances, if any, are admissions of third parties, strangers to the suit, receivable in evidence?

XI. How may handwriting be proved, and upon what means of knowledge can a deponent testify? Is there any distinction in these respects between Civil and Criminal cases?

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XII. When can a witness be contradicted as to his answers given in cross-examination?

A woman, prosecutrix on a charge of rape, is asked if she has not been familiar with men other than the prisoner. She denies the imputation. Can she be contradicted?

A prosecutor on a charge of forgery of a cheque is asked if he has not paid bills accepted in the same handwriting as that of the cheque alleged to be forged. He denies it. Can he be contradicted?

A prisoner is indicted for a libel alleging that *A* has been convicted of felony. He pleads not guilty. *A* is called and is asked in cross-examination if he has been guilty of felony. He denies it. Can he be contradicted?

In each of the above cases can the witness be indicted for perjury if the answer is false?

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NOVEMBER, 1886.

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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF M.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. Describe a typical cervical, dorsal, and lumbar vertebra.
  - II. Describe the cerebral surface of the base of the skull.
  - III. Describe the ligaments of the ankle joint.
  - IV. Give the origin, insertion, and nerve supply of the muscles of the ball of the thumb.
  - V. Give the origin, insertion, and nerve supply of the adductor muscles of the thigh.
  - VI. Name in their relative position the parts seen on removing the Deltoid muscle.
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PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

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

Time—Three hours.

A *vivâ voce* and practical examination in Anatomy was held in the Dissecting Room.

**PHYSIOLOGY.**

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

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Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the microscopic structure of the different varieties of cartilage in the human body and state where each is found.
- II. Contrast the characters of the flow of blood in the arteries, veins, and capillaries. Describe the structure of each kind of vessel, and point out the functions of the various structures met with.
- III. Describe the changes undergone by the various constituents of a meal consisting of bread, butter, and cheese in their course from the mouth to the end of the duodenum, and trace each of the digestive products into the blood stream.
- IV. State the principal data from which a calculation can be made as to what is a proper hourly allowance of fresh air for an individual. Make such a calculation.
- V. Describe the nervous mechanisms of Respiration, indicating some circumstances which may influence the process and the manner in which these operate.
- VI. What are the sources of animal heat? How is this regulated and distributed?

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**PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.**

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Make preparations showing (1) Squamous Epithelium ; (2) Hæmin Crystals.
- II. Mount in Canada balsam, identify, and describe a section of the specimen *A*.
- III. Identify by means of the microscope the specimens *B* and *C*.
- IV. Identify the specimens *D*, *E*, *F*, *G*, &c.

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**CHEMISTRY.**

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the methods you would use to detect sewage pollution in water.

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- II. What is the cause of the phenomenon known as spontaneous combustion ?
- III. Compare the properties of ordinary and amorphous phosphorus ; and state how each can be converted into the other.
- IV. Sulphuric acid is heated with carbon, sulphur, copper, and mercury respectively ; give equations representing the action in each case.
- V. Give methods of preparing the following substances—  
 $CO$ ,  $(CN)_2$ ,  $PH_3$ ,  $SiCl_4$ ,  $SiF_4$ ,  $HBr$ , describing their principal properties.
- VI. Describe the ammonia-soda process for the manufacture of carbonate of soda.
- VII. Give the method used for the preparation of potassic bichromate. When sufficient alkali is added to a solution of potassic bichromate the colour changes from red to yellow ; explain this. Explain also the change which takes place when sulphur dioxide is passed into a solution of a chromate.
- VIII. Write equations representing the changes which take place when solutions of the following substances are mixed—
- (1) Baric chloride and ammoniac sulphate.
  - (2) Ferric chloride and ammonia.
  - (3) Platinic chloride and ammoniac chloride.
  - (4) Calcic chloride and sodic carbonate.
  - (5) Mercuric chloride and stannous chloride.
  - (6) Argentic nitrate and potassic iodide.
- IX. Describe a method for the preparation of a solution of hydrocyanic acid of *known strength*.
- X. Describe *fully* the tests you would apply for the detection of *arsenic, antimony, lead, bismuth, copper, and zinc* respectively in given solutions.

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## PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

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

**BOTANY.**

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

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Time—Three hours.

[*Each answer is to be accompanied by such drawings as are requisite for its illustration.*]

- I. What is the mode of reproduction in *Torula* and *Spirogyra*?
- II. Give the characters of the Order Leguminosae and of its sub-orders; and name the chief economical and medicinal plants in the order.
- III. Define and illustrate the following terms—Phanerogam, Gymnosperm, and Dicotyledon.
- IV. Briefly describe the organs of reproduction of a bean, and give an account of the phenomena of fertilization.
- V. How would you distinguish from one another a *Torula*-cell, a starch grain, and a pollen-cell?
- VI. State the principal characteristics of the Order Myrtaceae; with what orders may it be confounded, and how are they to be distinguished from it?
- VII. What is Chlorophyll; how does it occur in plants, and what is its function?

**BOTANY (PRACTICAL).**

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Refer to their natural orders the plants (1-12).
- II. Identify and describe the microscopic preparations (1-3).
- III. Identify and describe the objects (1-3).
- IV. Prepare specimens for microscopical examination, exhibiting—
  - (a) Starch grains of the wild oat.
  - (b) Structure of a root.
  - (c) Epidermal hairs of———



SECOND YEAR M.B.

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ANATOMY.

Ordinary Exam.  
M.B.  
Second Year.  
November, 1886.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give a description of the cartilages and of the intrinsic muscles of the human larynx.
  - II. Fully describe the hip joint.
  - III. The Inguinal Canal.
    - (a) What incision would you make, and what structures would you disturb in succession, in order to lay open from the front the entire length of the canal?
    - (b) What are its contents, its boundaries, and its important relations?
  - IV. The Stomach.

Give an account of its naked eye anatomy, as ascertained in the course of ordinary dissecting-room work, and what are its clinically important surface relations?
  - V. Describe the circulation of the blood in the hand, and compare it with that of the foot.
  - VI. Give the course and relations of the Thoracic Duct.
- 

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

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

Time—Two hours.

- I. Compare the upper extremity of man with the fore-limb of Horse, Elephant, and Bat.
- II. Name the constituent bones of the vertebrate skull.
- III. Compare the alimentary canal of man with that of the ox and the fowl.
- IV. In what respects do the human heart and great vessels differ from those of a bird, a reptile, and a fish?

## PHYSIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON STUART, M.D., AND

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

Time—Three hours.

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- I. Give an account of the microscopical anatomy of the cornea and of the sclerotic tissue of the human eye.
  - II. A blood pressure experiment, as commonly performed, is in progress; state the changes, if any, which would occur in the curve under the following circumstances :—
    - a. One Vagus—say the left—is cut.
    - b. Its distal end is stimulated.
    - c. Its proximal end is stimulated.
    - d. The other Vagus is now cut.
    - e. The distal end of either or both is now stimulated.
    - f. The proximal end of either or both is now stimulated.

What conclusions would you arrive at from a study of these events?
  - III. How is it that the temperature of warm-blooded animals remains so constant in spite of such variations in the temperature of their surroundings?
  - IV. State the successive steps in the proof that the anterior root of a spinal nerve is motor while the posterior root is sensory in its function. What is meant by *recurrent sensibility*?
  - V. Discuss the question as to the sources and formation of urea in the body, and as to the manner in which this substance finds its way into the urine.
  - VI. Explain the circumstances under which pulmonary respiration is first established in the new-born infant. Point out the precise bearing of this event upon the circulation, and the structural changes in the vascular system which follow.
-

## PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Find out by means of the microscope the nature of the materials before you.
- II. Prepare carefully a specimen showing the different features of medullated nerve fibres.
- III. Investigate the nature of the marks on the specimen *X*. State the reasons for your conclusions.
- IV. Identify the specimens *A*, *B*, *C*, &c. Describe them briefly, illustrating your remarks with sketches.

## ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

A. HELMS, PH.D. AND PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

*[Give structural formulae and equations where possible.]*

- I. What is an alcohol?
 

Explain the terms "primary" and "secondary" as applied to alcohols. Give an example of each kind, and state what compounds would be formed from each of your examples by oxidation.
- II. What are chloral and chloral hydrate? How are they prepared? What is the result of treating chloral hydrate with potassium hydrate?
- III. Describe the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on ethyl alcohol
  - (a) At a temperature of about 140°C.
  - (b) At a temperature of about 170°C.
- IV. In what relation do glycollic and oxalic acids stand to acetic acid? How is oxalic acid made, and what are its properties?
- V. What is urea? Mention a method of preparing it artificially. Give a short account of the class of compounds to which it belongs.

- VI. Give an account of the preparation and properties of hydrocyanic acid. How would you detect it?
- VII. Describe briefly the properties of grape sugar (dextrose) and cane sugar (saccharose). By what test can they be distinguished? What change does cane sugar undergo when boiled with dilute acids?
- VIII. Describe briefly the preparation and properties of benzene. What is the nature of the substances sold as "benzine," "benzoline," "gasoline," &c.?
- IX. Describe exactly the relation in which phenol and salicylic acid stand to benzene? How is salicylic acid prepared, and what test would you apply to detect its presence? Why was the name *carbolic acid* given to phenol?
- X. Some beer is suspected to contain strychnine. State how you would test for its presence.

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## PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Four hours.

*Two* of the following mixtures were given to each candidate for qualitative analysis:—

1. Arsenious acid, quinine, and sodic carbonate.
2. Strychnine and potassic cyanide.
3. Morphine and sodic acetate.
4. Antimonious oxide and sodic succinate.
5. Strychnine and tartar emetic.
6. Meconic acid and zincic sulphate.
7. Potassic oxalate and quinine sulphate.
8. Plumbic acetate and morphine.
9. Glucose and zincic sulphate.
10. Potassic thiocyanate and quinine sulphate.
11. Arsenious acid, strychnine, and sodic acetate.
12. Sodic succinate and zincic sulphate.

## MATERIA MEDICA.

W. L. CLELAND, M.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What is the substance (I.) before you? Name four other officinal salts, and arrange the whole according to their physiological action.
  - II. Give the name, botanical and geographical source, active principle and officinal preparations of specimen II.
  - III. What is specimen III.? Name three alkaloids that it contains, and which are officinal. How would you increase the solubility of the sulphate of the principal one, and what is characteristic of its aqueous solution?
  - IV. Specimen IV.—State the botanical source, the active principles, and their physiological action, and name the substance that antagonises this action.
  - V. What is the substance V.? What varieties are known in commerce? Which is the one before you, and what are your reasons for forming your opinion? Name its active principle.
  - VI. What is the powder VI.? What is its physiological action?
  - VII. What leaves are before you, VII.? Give their botanical source, active principle, and officinal preparations.
  - VIII. How does the Pharmacopœia direct that the amount of chlorine in a given sample of the officinal *liquor chlori* shall be determined?
  - IX. Name three officinal liquors containing alkaloids, and the proportionate amount of active principle in each.
  - X. What acetates are officinal?
  - XI. What root has been used in mistake for horse-radish? How would you distinguish the two roots from one another?
  - XII. How would you distinguish the "scale" preparations of iron from one another? Give their officinal names.
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**EXAMINATION FOR SIR THOMAS ELDER'S  
PRIZES IN PHYSIOLOGY.**Sir Thomas Elder's  
Prizes in Physiology  
1886.

For Medical Students the examination paper for Sir Thomas Elder's Prizes in Physiology was the same as that set for the Ordinary M.B. Examination for the First Year.

For Non-graduating Students the following paper was set.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. What are the uses of the blood in the animal economy? Describe and explain the process of Coagulation.
  - II. Enumerate the different classes of food-stuffs, stating their general composition. To which do the following articles of diet belong:—Meat, bread, potatoes, cheese, rice, butter, milk, beans, salt?
  - III. What is the action on the food of Bile and Pancreatic Juice? Trace the various products of digestion into the blood.
  - IV. Describe the nervous mechanisms regulating Respiration.
  - V. What are the various excretory products of the body? Describe accurately the manner in which each is eliminated.
  - VI. Write an account of the general arrangement of the Nervous System. What are the functions of the Spinal Cord?
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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
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LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate Virgil, Aen. iii., 278-290—

Ergo insperatâ tandem tellure potiti,  
Lustramurque Jovi votisque incendimus aras,  
Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis.  
Exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras  
Nudati socii ; juvat evasisse tot urbes  
Argolicas mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes.  
Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum,  
Et glacialis hiems Aquilonibus asperat undas.  
Aere cavo clipeum, magni gestamen Abantis,  
Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo :  
AENEAS HAEC DE DANAIIS VICTORIBUS ARMA.  
Linquere tum portus jubeo et considerare transtris.  
Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.

Write notes on *celebramus litora* and *exercent palaestras*.

Also, Virg., Aen. iii., 677-686—

Cernimus adstantes nequidquam lumine torvo  
Aetnaeos fratres, coelo capita alta ferentes,  
Concilium horrendum : quales quum vertice celso  
Aëriae quercus aut coniferae cyparissi  
Constiterunt, silva alta Jovis lucusve Dianae.

Praecipites metus acer agit quocumque rudentes  
 Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis.  
 Contra jussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charybdim  
 Inter, utramque viam leti discrimine parvo,  
 Ni teneant cursus : certum est dare lintea retro.

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Also, Virg., Aen. iv., 333-344—

Tandem pauca refert : ‘ Ego te, quae plurima fando  
 ‘ Enumerare vales, numquam, regina, negabo  
 ‘ Promeritam ; nec me memuisse pigebit Elissae,  
 ‘ Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.  
 ‘ Pro re pauca loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere furto  
 ‘ Speravi, ne finge, fugam ; nec conjugis umquam  
 ‘ Praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera veni.  
 ‘ Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam  
 ‘ Auspiciis et sponte meâ componere curas,  
 ‘ Urbem Trojanam primum dulcesque meorum  
 ‘ Reliquias colerem, Priami tecta alta manerent,  
 ‘ Et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.’

Also, Virg., Aen. iv., 621-629—

‘ Haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine  
 fundo.  
 ‘ Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum  
 Exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro  
 Munera. Nullus amor populis nec foedera sunt.  
 ‘ Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor,  
 ‘ Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,  
 ‘ Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.  
 ‘ Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas  
 ‘ Imprecor, arma armis ; pugnent ipsique nepotesque !”

What are the meanings of the words *adolesco* and *adoleo* ?

Give the literal and derived meanings of *luo*, *emineo*, *obliviscor*,  
*obnitor*, *compesco*, *expergiscor*.

Write down clearly, framing examples in illustration, the rules for  
 the sequence of tenses and those for the Oratio Obliqua.

Turn into Latin the sentence “ I believe that I shall have seen  
 very many countries before I come back.”

Give the derivation of the words *ut* and *quin*, and mention the  
 different meanings they bear in their different positions.

What is the force in compound words of *sub*, *con*, *prae*, *per*, *in* ?



GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY.

Time—Three hours.

Translate, adding explanatory notes where necessary—

δράσω τάδ'· ἀτὰρ φόβος εἰ πείσω  
δέσποιναν ἐμήν·  
μόχθου δὲ χάριν τήνδ' ἐπιδώσω.  
καίτοι τοκάδος δέργμα Λαίνης  
ἀποταυροῦται δμωσίν, ὅταν τις  
μῦθον προφέρων πέλας ὀρμαθῇ.  
σκαιοὺς δὲ λέγων κούδέν τι σοφούς  
τοὺς πρόσθε βροτοὺς οὐκ ἂν ἀμάρτοις,  
οὔτινες ὕμνος ἐπὶ μὲν θαλαίαις  
ἐπὶ τ' εἰλαπίλαις καὶ παρὰ δείπνοις  
ἠὔροντο, βίου τερωνὰς ἀκοῖς,  
στρυγίους δὲ βροτῶν οὐδεὶς λίπας  
ἠὔρετο μούσῃ καὶ πολυχόρδοις  
ῥῥαῖς παύειν, ἐξ ὧν θάνατοι  
δειναὶ τε τύχαι σφάλλουσι δόμοις.  
καίτοι τάδε μὲν κέρδος ἀκείσθαι  
μολπαῖσι βροτούς· ἵνα δ' εὐδειπνοὶ  
δαίτες, τί μάτην τείνουσι βοᾶν;  
πὸ παρὸν γὰρ ἔχει τέρψιν ἀφ' αὐτοῦ  
δαιτὸς πλήρωμα βροτοῖσιν.

—Eurip. Medea, 184-203.

Also,

ὦ Ζεῦ Δίκη τε Ζητὸς Ἥλιος τε φῶς,  
νῦν καλλίνικοι τῶν ἐμῶν ἐχθρῶν, φίλοι,  
γενησόμεσθα, κείς οὐδὸν βεβήκαμεν·  
νῦν δ' ἐλπίς ἐχθροῦς τοὺς ἐμοὺς τίσειν δίκην.  
οὗτος γὰρ ἀνὴρ ἢ μάλιστ' ἐκάμνομεν  
λιμὴν πέφανται τῶν ἐμῶν βουλευμάτων·  
ἐκ τοῦδ' ἀναψόμεσθα πρυμνήτην κάλων,  
μολόντες ἄστῃ καὶ πόλισμα Παλλάδος.  
ἤδη δὲ πάντα τὰμά σοι βουλευμάτα  
λέξω· δέχου δὲ μὴ πρὸς ἡδονὴν λόγους.  
πέμψασ' ἐμῶν τιν' οἰκετῶν Ἰάσονα  
εἰς ὅψιν ἔλθειν τὴν ἐμὴν αἰτήσομαι·  
μολόντι δ' αὐτῷ μαλθακοὺς λέξω λόγους,  
ὡς καὶ δοκεῖ μοι ταῦτα καὶ καλῶς ἔχει.  
[γάμον τυράννων, οὓς προδοὺς ἡμᾶς ἔχει,  
καὶ ξύμφορ' εἶναι καὶ καλῶς ἐγνωσμένα.]

—Eurip. Medea, 764-779.

Explain the difficulties of the last two lines.

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Mention any metaphors you can remember drawn from nautical ideas in the Medea.

Translate also—

ξυλλήψομαι δὲ τοῦδέ σοι κάγω πόνου·  
πέμψω γὰρ αὐτῇ δῶρ', ἃ καλλιστεύεται  
τῶν νῦν ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν, οἷδ' ἐγὼ, πολὺ,  
λεπτὸν τε πέπλον καὶ πλόκον χρυσήλατον  
παῖδας φέροντας. ἀλλ' ὅσον τάχος χρῶν  
κόσμον κομίζειν δεῦρο προσπόλων τινά.  
εὐδαιμονήσει δ' οὐχ ἔν, ἀλλὰ μυρία,  
ἀνδρός τ' ἀρίστου σοῦ τυχοῦς' ὁμυνέτου,  
κεκτημένη τε κόσμον ὄν ποθ' Ἥλιος  
πατὴρ πατῆρ δίδωσιν ἐκγόνοισιν οἷς.  
λάξυσθε φερνὰς τάσδε, παῖδες, ἐς χερας,  
καὶ τῇ τυράνῳ μακαρία νύμφη δότε  
φέροντες· οὔτοι δῶρα μεμπτὰ δέξεται.

ΙΑ. τί δ', ὦ ματαία, τῶνδε σὰς κενοῖς χέρας;  
δοκεῖς σπανίζειν δῶμα βασιλείου πέπλων,  
δοκεῖς δὲ χρυσοῦ; σῶξε, μὴ δίδου, τάδε.  
εἴπερ γὰρ ἡμᾶς ἀξιοῖ λόγου τινὸς  
γυνή, προθήσει χρημάτων, σάφ' οἷδ' ἐγώ.

—Eurip. Medea, 946-964.

What other reading is suggested for *χρημάτων*, and why?

Translate also—

Ζεῦ, τὰδ' ἀκούεις ὡς ἀπελαυνόμεθ',  
οἰᾶ τε πάσχομεν ἐκ τῆς μυσαρᾶς  
καὶ παιδοφόνου τῆσδε λεαίνης;  
ἀλλ' ὀπόσον γοῦν πάρα καὶ δύναμαι  
τάδε καὶ θρηνῶ κάπιθεάξω,  
μαρτυρόμενος δαίμονας ὡς μοι  
τέκν' ἀποκτεῖνας' ἀποκωλύεις  
ψαῦσαι τε χεροῖν θάψαι τε νεκροῦς,  
οὐς μήποτ' ἐγὼ φύσας ὄφελον  
πρὸς σοῦ φθιμένους ἐπιδέσθαι.

—Eurip. Medea, 1405-1414.

Write notes on *ἐπιθεάξω*, *ὄφελον*, *φθιμένους*.

Write a note on the difference in the use of *οὐ* and *μή*. When is *μή οὐ* used?

Explain the use of the aorist in Greek. When does it convey the idea of past time, and why?

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What is the difference between

οὐ μὴ διδάξεις ;

and

οὐ μὴ διδάξῃς.

Explain the constructions.

Quote as many compounds of the verb *τίθημι* as you can, and give their several meanings in active and middle voices.

## COMPOSITION AND GRAMMAR (LATIN AND GREEK).

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give the accusative singular of the following nouns :—  
*βασιλεύς*—*Ζεὺς*—*Πειραιεύς*—*πνύξ*—*ἡχώ*.
- II. Write down the indefinite, demonstrative, and relative pronominal adverbs corresponding to the interrogative *πῶς*.
- III. What substitutes for the ablative case are employed in Greek?
- IV. Illustrate by short sentences the various uses of the optative mood in Greek, and translate your examples into Latin.
- V. State the various forms of the Latin perfect in the active voice. Compare Greek with Latin as regards the form and use of the participles.
- VI. Mention some Latin suffixes denoting *action*, *instrument*, *locality*, and the suffixes used in forming adjectives.
- VII. Translate and explain the construction of the following sentences :—
  - (a) *Macte virtute esto.*
  - (b) *Mare est exitio nautis.*
  - (c) *Ut sit magna, tamen certe lenta ira deorum est.*
  - (d) *Nolim factum.*
  - (e) *Nollem factum.*
- VIII. Translate into Greek prose—

Cheirisophus arrived at the harbour, but Xenophon's cavalry, as he was proceeding through the interior of the country, met with certain old men journeying to some place or other. When they were brought before Xenophon he asked them whether they had seen anything of another army. They told him all that had happened. Thereupon he kept these men under close guard that they might serve as guides whithersoever it might be needful to go.

IX. Translate into Latin prose—

When he had taken his seat the conspirators pressed around him as if to support the prayer of Cimber, who entreated the Dictator to recall his brother from banishment. When Caesar began to show displeasure Cimber seized him by his toga, which was the signal for attack. Casca struck the first blow. Caesar defended himself till he saw Brutus with his sword drawn, and then exclaiming, "And thou, too, Brutus!" he drew his toga over his head, and fell pierced with three and twenty wounds at the foot of Pompey's statue.

## MATHEMATICS I.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Simplify

$$\frac{x+a}{a} - \frac{a+x}{2x} + \frac{x^3-ax^2}{a^3-ax^2};$$

and show that

$$(b+c)^3 + (c+a)^3 + (a+b)^3 - 2(a^3+b^3+c^3) - 3 \left\{ (b+c)(c+a)(a+b) - 2abc \right\} = 0$$

and resolve into factors

$$81x^4 - 27x^2y^2 + y^4.$$

II. Define an *index*, and if  $m$  and  $n$  be positive integers, show that

$$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}.$$

Hence deduce the meaning of  $a^m$  when  $m$  is a fraction or zero.

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Extract the square root of

$$4a^5 - 12a^{\frac{5}{2}}b^{\frac{4}{3}} + 9b^{\frac{8}{3}} + 16a^{\frac{5}{2}}c^{\frac{3}{4}} - 24b^{\frac{4}{3}}c^{\frac{3}{4}} + 16c^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

III. Solve the equations

(i.)  $5x^2 + 13x = 6.$

(ii.)  $\frac{6}{x} - \frac{2}{y} = \frac{4}{y} - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{2}{z} - \frac{3}{x} = 1.$

(iii.)  $\frac{2x-a}{\sqrt{x^2-ax+a^2}} - \frac{2x-b}{\sqrt{x^2-3bx+b^2}} = 0.$

(iv.)  $x^5 + 6x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 6x - 1 = 0.$

IV. Find the sum of  $n$  terms of a geometrical progression.

If three numbers be in  $G.P.$ , and the mean be added to each of the three, the sums will be in  $H.P.$

V. Find the number of combinations of  $n$  things taken  $r$  together.

The number of ways in which  $mn$  things may be distributed among  $m$  persons so that each person shall

have  $n$  of them is  $\frac{|\overline{mn}}{(|\overline{n})^m}$

VI. Prove the Binomial Theorem for a fractional index.

If  $a$  be very nearly equal to  $b$ , show that  $\frac{b+2a}{a+2b}$  is nearly equal to  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{b}}$

VII. Prove that in every circle the angle subtended by an arc equal to the radius is the same, and explain how the system of the circular measure of angles is based on this fact.

The angles of a triangle are in  $A.P.$ , and the number of degrees in the difference between the greatest and least is to the circular measure of the mean as  $180^\circ$  is to  $\pi$ . Find the angles.

VIII. Define the cosine of an angle, and find a general expression for all angles with a given cosine.

Solve the equation

$$2\sin x \sin 3x = 1.$$

IX. Prove the formulæ

$$(1). \sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$(2). \frac{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A}{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A} = \tan 3A.$$

$$\text{If } \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \sec \frac{\beta}{2} \sec \frac{\gamma}{2} = \tan \frac{\beta}{2} + \sec \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \sec \frac{\gamma}{2}$$

$$\text{then } \alpha = 2n\pi + \beta$$

$$\text{or } \alpha + \beta = 2n\pi + (-1)^n(\pi - \gamma).$$

## MATHEMATICS II.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

If  $ABCD$  is a quadrilateral such that  $BD, AC$  make equal angles with  $DC$ , and that  $AC$  makes the same angle with  $AD$  that  $BD$  does with  $BC$ , then  $AB$  is parallel to  $CD$ .

II. If a straight line touch a circle and form the point of contact a straight line is drawn dividing the circle into two segments, the angles made by this line with the tangent are equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments.

If in any triangle  $ABC$ ,  $AX$  is drawn to meet  $BC$  in  $X$  so that the angle  $BAX$  is equal to the angle at  $C$ , then  $BA^2 = BC \cdot BX$ .

III. If two triangles have the same altitude, then the ratio which one triangle has to the other is equal to the ratio which the base of the first has to the base of the second.

$ABC$  is a triangle: if  $P$  is any point in  $BC$ , and  $PX, PY$  are parallel to  $AC, AB$ , and meet  $AB, AC$  in  $X, Y$  respectively; then the triangle  $AXY$  is a mean proportional between the triangles  $BPX, CPY$ .

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IV. A circle has its centre  $E$  at the middle point of the base  $BC$  of an isosceles triangle and touches the sides  $AB$ ,  $AC$ : if any tangent to the circle meets  $AB$ ,  $AC$  in  $X$ ,  $Y$ , then  $BX \cdot CY = BE^2$ .

V. Define the projection of a line on a plane, a dihedral angle.

If two intersecting lines in one plane are parallel to two intersecting lines in another plane, the planes are parallel.

A series of parallel lines are ruled upon a plane  $P$ , and planes drawn through them to a point  $O$  are intersected by a plane. Prove that the intersections pass through a point.

If a second series of parallels be ruled upon the plane  $P$ , and planes drawn through them to a point  $O$  be intersected by a plane, show that the line joining the two points through which the intersections severally pass is parallel to  $P$ .

VI. Show that if the straight lines joining the middle points of two pairs of opposite edges of a tetrahedron are perpendicular to each other, then the remaining two opposite edges are equal.

VII. Given two sides of a triangle and the included angle, prove the formula for finding the other two angles.

If  $b = 21$ ,  $c = 10.5$ ,  $A = 36^\circ 52' 12''$ ,  $\log 2 = .3010300$   
 $\log 15 = 1.1760913$ ,  $L \cot 18^\circ 26' 6'' = 10.4771213$ , find  $B$  and  $C$ .

VIII. Given  $\tan A = \frac{p}{q}$ ,  $\tan B = \frac{m}{n}$

Find (1)  $\sin(A - B)$   
(2)  $\cos(2A - B)$ .

IX. Eliminate  $\theta$  between the equations

$$\begin{aligned}\tan \theta + \sin \theta &= m \\ \tan \theta - \sin \theta &= n.\end{aligned}$$


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## ELEMENTARY NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, I.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Ordinary Exam.,  
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First Year.  
November, 1886.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What is the Parallelogram of Forces? What is meant by the resolution and composition of forces?  
 Sketch and explain the resolution of forces in the case of a heavy spherical ball immersed in a running stream and suspended by a string held by an observer standing on the bank.
- II. What is "The work done by a force"? What is the usual way of measuring the capability of an agent of doing work?  
 Find the horsepower of an engine which would empty a tank of water 50 feet deep and 10 feet square in an hour.
- III. Prove by the principle of work that if a body is held in equilibrium on an inclined plane by a force acting parallel to the plane, then  $\text{power} \times \text{length of plane} = \text{weight} \times \text{height of plane}$ .  
 Also, use the same principle to find the relation between the power and the weight in the differential pulley, ignoring friction.
- IV. Define Friction, Limiting Friction, the Angle of Friction, the Coefficient of Friction.  
 If the resistances of motion in a train weighing 100 tons be 14 lbs. a ton, and the friction of wrought iron on wrought iron be .2, find the least pressure it is necessary should exist between the driving wheels of the engine and the rails, in order that the wheels may not slip.
- V. Two bodies of widely differing densities being dropped from the top of a tube exhausted of air reach the bottom at the same moment. What does this prove?
- VI. A ball is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 100 feet a second: a second afterwards another ball is projected vertically upwards from the same point with a velocity of 120 feet a second. Where will it overtake the first?
- VII. A pendulum, which should beat seconds, is found to lose 20



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seconds a day. Determine the quantity by which its length should be increased or diminished.

- VIII. Describe an experimental method of proving that the upward pressure of a fluid on a body is equal to the weight of fluid displaced.

What are the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body?

- IX. Define specific gravity, and describe a method of comparing the specific gravity of two fluids (1) when they do not mix (2) when they do.

## ELEMENTARY NATURAL PHILOSOPHY II.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe some mechanical method of illustrating the passage of a wave-motion along a row of particles.

In what three particulars may one musical sound differ from another? Give the physical explanation of these differences.

- II. Give methods of finding the velocity of sound adapted (i.) to the open air, (ii.) to a small room.

A locomotive is rapidly approaching a station at the rate of 100 feet per second, and whistling at the same time such a note that the air is struck 200 times a second. What will be the wave-length of this note to a passenger on the platform? Assume the velocity of sound to be 1100 feet per second.

- III. Taking the Specific Gravity of gold as 19.3 and that of silver as 10.5 compare the tensions of a gold and silver wire, which being of the same thickness and the same length yield the same note.

- IV. In what way is a node of a vibrating string the effect of superimposed wave-motions?

- V. What are overtones? How would you show the presence of overtones in a struck string?

Two notes of 201 and 400 vibrations a second respectively are sounded together. Will there be any beats? If so, how many?

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- VI. What is the difference between temperature and amount of heat?
- VII. Describe a method of measuring accurately the coefficient of linear expansion of a solid.
- What is the difference (i.) in the area, (ii.) in the length of the circumference of a sovereign when the thermometer rises from  $70^{\circ}$  to  $100^{\circ}$ ? The diameter of a sovereign is 22 mm and the coefficient of linear expansion of gold is .0000146.
- VIII. How is the point of fusion of a solid affected by pressure? Describe some experiment in confirmation of your statement.
- IX. What principles are usually made use of in order to produce low temperatures? Describe methods of applying them.
- X. How can it be shown experimentally that the pressure of the vapour given off by a liquid during ebullition is equal to that of the external air?

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## DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Discuss the question whether Logic is an Art or a Science.
- II. Distinguish abstract from concrete names. Do abstract names belong to the class of general or to the class of singular names? Can abstract names be regarded as connotative?
- III. Illustrate the importance of distinguishing a sensation from (i.) the object which causes the sensation; (ii.) from the state of the bodily organs which precedes the sensation.
- IV. Examine the nature of the so-called *real* definitions as distinguished from purely *nominal* definitions.

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- V. Apply negative conception to the proposition "All men are fallible;" then convert, and show that the result is the contrapositive of the original proposition.
- VI. Prove that the third figure must have an affirmative minor premise and a particular conclusion.
- VII. Supply the suppressed premise in each of the following :—
- (a) *A* is the cause of *B*, because it is its invariable antecedent.
  - (b) *Cogito, ergo sum.*
  - (c) Every man should be moderate, for excess will cause disease.
- VIII. Examine the advantages of quantification of the predicate.
- IX. Give examples of the Extensive and of the Intensive Sorites.
-

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## LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Tlicet parasíticæ arti máximam in malám crucem !  
 'Ita iuventus iám ridiculos ínopés ab se ségregat.  
 Nihil morantur iám Laconas ími subsellí viros,  
 Plágitipatidas, quíbus sunt verba síne penu et pecúnia.  
 Eós requirunt, quí, libenter quom éderint, reddánt domi.  
 'Ipsi opsonant, quæ parasitorum ánte erat província.  
 'Ipsi de foró tam aperto cápíte ad lenonés eunt,  
 Quam ín tribu sontés aperto cápíte condemnánt reos,  
 Néque ridiculos iám terunci fáciunt ; sese omnés amant.  
 Námque ut dudum hinc ábii accessi ad ádolescentes ín foro.  
 Sálvete, inquam ; Quo ímus una ad prándium ? atque illí  
 tacent.  
 Quís ait : huc ? aut quís profitetur ? ínquam ; quasi muti  
 silent,  
 Néque me rident. 'Ubi coenamur ? ínquam, atque illi  
 ábnuunt.  
 Dico unum ridículum dictum dé dictis melióribus,  
 Quibus solebam ménstruales épulas ante apíscier ;  
 Némo ridet ; scívi extemplo rém de compactó geri.  
 Né canem quidem írritatam vóluit quisquam imitárier ;  
 Sáltem, si non árriderent, déntes ut restríngerent.  
 'Abeo ab illis, póstquam video mé sic ludificárier.  
 Pérge ad alios, vénio ad alios, deínde ad alios ; úna res.  
 'Omnes compactó rem agunt, quasi ín Velabro oleárii.

—Plautus. Captivi, Act III., Sc. I., 9-29.

Also -

*Ty.* Quid ? tu úna nocte póstulavisti ét die,  
 Recéns captum hominem, núperum, novíciúm,  
 Te pérdocere, ut mélius consulerém tibi,  
 Quam illí, quicum una a púero aetatem exégeram ?  
*He.* Ergo áb eo petito grátiam istam.—Dúcite,  
 Ubi pónderosas, crássas capiat cómpedes,  
 Inde íbis porro in látomias lapidárias.  
 Ibi quom álii octonos lápidés effodiúnt, nisi

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Cotídiano sésquiopus conféceris,  
Sexcéntoplago nómen indetúr tibi.  
*Ar.* Per deós atque homines égo te obtestor, Hégio,  
Ne tu ístunc hominem pérduis. *He.* Curábitur.  
Nam nóctu nervo vínetus custodíbitur,  
Intérdius sub térra lapides éximet.  
Diu ego húnc cruciabo, nón uno absolvám die.

—Plautus. *Captivi*, Act III., Sc. V., 59-73.

Also—

*St.* Stásime, fac te própere celerem, récipe te ad dominúm domum,  
Né subito metus éxoriatur scápolis stultitiá tua.  
'Adde gradum, appropérá ; iamdudum fáctumst, quom abiistí domo.

Cáve sis tibi, ne búbuli in te cóttabi crebrí crepent,  
Si áberis ab heri quaéstione. Né destiteris cúrrere.  
'Ecce hominem te, Stásime, nihili. Sátin' in thermopólio Cóndalium es oblítus, postquam thérmpotasti gútturem ?  
Récipe te, et recúrre petere ré recentí. *Ch.* Huic, quisquis est,

Cúrculíost exéreitor ; is hunc hómínem cursurám docet.  
*St.* Quid, homo nihili, nón pudet te ? Tríbunus te potériis

Mémoriae esse oblítum ? An vero, quóniam cum frugi hómínibus

'Tbi bibisti, qui áb alieno fáctile cohiberént manus ?  
Théruchus fuit, Cérconicus, Crínus, Cercobolus, Cólلابus, Cóllicrepidae, crúricrepidae, férriteri, mastígiae.

'Inter eosne homínés condalium té redípisci póstulas,  
Quórum eorum unus súrpuerit currénti cursorí solum ?

—Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act IV., Sc. IV., 1-16.

Write brief notes on Plautus' use of the words *adeo*, *qui*, *sodes*, *quin*.

Mention and explain some of the epithets expressive of trickery commonly used in Plautus.

State what you know of the metre and prosody of these plays.

Also translate—

Ergo insperatâ tandem tellure potiti,  
Lustramurque Jovi votisque incendimus aras,  
Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis.  
Exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras  
Nudati socii ; juvat evasisse tot urbes

Argolicas mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes.  
 Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum,  
 Et glacialis hiems Aquilonibus asperat undas.  
 Aere cavo clipeum, magni gestamen Abantis,  
 Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo :  
 AENEAS HAEC DE DANAIIS VICTORIBUS ARMA.  
 Linqvete tum portus jubeo et considere transtris.  
 Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.

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—Virgil Aeneid, III., 278-290.

Write notes on *celebramus litora* and *exercent palaestras*.

Also—

Cernimus adstantes nequidquam lumine torvo  
 Aetnaeos fratres, coelo capita alta ferentes,  
 Concilium horrendum : quales quum vertice celso  
 Aëriae quercus aut coniferae cyparissi  
 Constiterunt, silva alta Jovis lucusve Dianae.  
 Praecipites metus acer agit quocumque rudentes  
 Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis.  
 Contra jussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charybdim  
 Inter, utramque viam leti discrimine parvo,  
 Ni teneant cursus : certum est dare lintea retro.

—Virgil Aeneid, III., 677-686.

Also—

Tandem pauca refert : ‘ Ego te, quae plurima fando  
 ‘ Enumerare vales, numquam, regina, negabo  
 ‘ Promeritam ; nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae,  
 ‘ Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.  
 ‘ Pro re pauca loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere furto  
 ‘ Speravi, ne finge, fugam ; nec conjugis umquam  
 ‘ Praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera veni.  
 ‘ Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam  
 ‘ Auspiciis et sponte meâ componere curas,  
 ‘ Urbem Trojanam primum dulcesque meorum  
 ‘ Reliquias colerem, Priami tecta alta manerent,  
 ‘ Et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.

Virgil Aeneid, IV., 333-344.

Also—

‘ Haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo  
 ‘ Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum  
 ‘ Exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro  
 ‘ Munera. Nullus amor populis nec foedera sunt.

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- ‘ Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor,  
‘ Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,  
‘ Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.  
‘ Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas  
‘ Imprecor, arma armis ; pugnent ipsique nepotesque !”

Virgil Aeneid, IV., 621-629.

## GREEK.

*The Gorgias of Plato and the Medea of Euripides.*

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

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Δνοῖν ὄντων τοῖν πραγμάτων δύο λέγω τέχνας· τὴν μὲν ἐπὶ τῇ ψυχῇ πολιτικὴν καλῶ, τὴν δὲ ἐπὶ σώματι μίαν μὲν οὕτως ὀνομάσαι οὐκ ἔχω σοι, μίας δὲ οὐσης τῆς τοῦ σώματος θεραπείας δύο μόρια λέγω, τὴν μὲν γυμναστικὴν, τὴν δὲ ἰατρικὴν. τῆς δὲ πολιτικῆς ἀντίστροφον μὲν τῇ γυμναστικῇ τὴν νομοθετικὴν, ἀντίστροφον δὲ τῇ ἰατρικῇ τὴν δικαιοσύνην. ἐπικοινωνοῦσι μὲν δὴ ἀλλήλαις, ἅτε περὶ τὸ αὐτὸ οὔσαι, ἐκάτεραι τούτων, ἢ τε ἰατρικὴ τῇ γυμναστικῇ καὶ ἡ δικαιοσύνη τῇ νομοθετικῇ· ὅμως δὲ διαφέρουσί τι ἀλλήλων. τετάρων δὴ τούτων οὐσῶν, καὶ αἰεὶ πρὸς τὸ βέλτιστον θεραπευουσῶν, τῶν μὲν τὸ σῶμα, τῶν δὲ τὴν ψυχὴν, ἡ κολακευτικὴ αἰσθομένη, οὐ γνοῦσα λέγω, ἀλλὰ στοχασαμένη, τέτραχα ἑαυτὴν διανείμασα, ὑποδῶσα ὑπὸ ἕκαστον τῶν μορίων, προσποιεῖται εἶναι τούτο, ὅπερ ὑπέδου, καὶ τοῦ μὲν βελτίστου οὐδὲν φροντίζει, τῷ δὲ αἰεὶ ἡδίστῳ θηρεύεται τὴν ἄνοιαν καὶ ἐξαπατᾷ, ὥστε δοκεῖ πλείστου ἀξία εἶναι. ὑπὸ μὲν οὖν τὴν ἰατρικὴν ἡ ὀψοποικὴ ὑποδέδικε, καὶ προσποιεῖται τὰ βέλτιστα σιτία τῷ σώματι εἶδέναι, ὥστ', εἰ δεοὶ ἐν παισὶ διαγωνίζεσθαι ὀψοποιόν τε καὶ ἰατρὸν ἢ ἐν ἀνδράσιν οὕτως ἀνοήτους, ὥσπερ οἱ παῖδες, πότερος ἐπάει περὶ τῶν χρηστῶν σιτίων καὶ πονηρῶν, ὁ ἰατρός ἢ ὁ ὀψοποιός, λιμῶ ἂν ἀποθανεῖν τὸν ἰατρόν.

Translate—

Ἀσχιστον δὲ ἀδικία καὶ σύμπασα ψυχῆς πονηρία νῦν δὴ ὠμολόγηται ἡμῖν. Ὁμολόγηται γάρ. Οὐκοῦν ἡ ἀνιαρῶ-

τατόν ἐστιν καὶ ἀνία ὑπερβάλλον αἰσχιστον τούτων [ἐστίν] ἢ βλάβη ἢ ἀμφότερα; Ἀνάγκη. Ἄρ' οὖν ἀλγεινότερόν ἐστι τοῦ πένεσθαι καὶ κάμνειν τὸ ἄδικον εἶναι καὶ ἀκόλαστον καὶ δειλὸν καὶ ἀμαθῆ; Οὐκ ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἀπὸ τούτων γε. Ὑπερφυεῖ τινι ἄρα ὡς μεγάλη βλάβη καὶ κακῶ θυμασιῶ ὑπερβάλλουσα τάλλα ἢ τῆς ψυχῆς πονηρία αἰσχιστόν ἐστι πάντων, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἀλγηδόνι γε, ὡς ὁ δὸς λόγος.

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Distinguish—

νῦν δῆ, νῦν, and νυν.

εὐθύ and εὐθύς.

ὑπακοῦειν, ἐπακοῦειν, and παρακοῦειν.

Explain the following words, as used in your text-book :—

ὑποτείνεσθαι — γυμνασίον — ἀποκαλεῖν — δημοσιεύειν —  
ἀκκίξεσθαι — μορμολύττεσθαι — ὑπουλος — πεττευτική —  
βάραθρον — μαγανεύμα.

Mention any metaphors you can remember drawn from nautical ideas in the Medea.

Translate also—

Ξιλλήψομαι δὲ τοῦδέ σοι καγὼ πόνον·  
πέμψω γὰρ αὐτῇ δῶρ, ἃ καλλιστεύεται  
τῶν νῦν ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν, οἷδ' ἐγώ, πολὺ,  
λεπτὸν τε πέπλον καὶ πλόκον χρυσήλατον  
παῖδας φέροντας. ἀλλ' ὅσον τάχος χρεῶν  
κόσμον κομίζειν δεῦρο προσπόλων τινά.  
εὐδαιμονήσει δ' οὐχ ἔν, ἀλλὰ μυρία,  
ἀνδρός τ' ἀρίστου σοῦ τυχοῦσ' ὁμεινέτου,  
κεκτημένη τε κόσμον ὃν ποθ' Ἥλιος  
πατὴρ πατῆρ δίδωσιν ἐκγόνοισιν οἷς.  
λάξυθε φερνὰς τάσδε, παῖδες, ἐς χεῖρας,  
καὶ τῇ τυράνῳ μακαρίᾳ νύμφῃ δότε  
φέροντες· οὗτοι δῶρα μεμπτὰ δέξεται.

IA. τί δ', ὦ ματαία, τῶνδε σὰς κενοῖς χέρας;  
δοκεῖς σπανίζειν δῶμα βασιλείῳ πέπλων,  
δοκεῖς δὲ χρυσοῦ; σῶξε, μὴ δίδου, τάδε.  
εἶπερ γὰρ ἡμᾶς ἀξιοὶ λόγου τινὸς  
γυνῆ, προθήσει χρημάτων, σάφ' οἷδ' ἐγώ.

—Eurip. Medea, 946-964.

What other reading is suggested for *χρημάτων*, and why?

Translate also—



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Ζεῦ, τάδ' ἀκούεις ὡς ἀπελαννόμεθ',  
οἶά τε πάσχομεν ἐκ τῆς μυσαρᾶς  
καὶ παιδοφόνου τῆσδε λεαίνης ;  
ἀλλ' ὅπόσον γοῶν πάρα καὶ δύναμαι  
τάδε καὶ θρηγῶ κάπιθεάζω,  
μαρτυρόμενος δαίμονας ὧς μοι  
τέκν' ἀποκτεῖνας' ἀποκωλύεις  
ψαῦσαι τε χεροῖν θάψαι τε νεκροῦς,  
οὐδ' μήποτ' ἐγὼ φύσας ὄφελον  
πρὸς σοῦ φθιμένους ἐπιδέσθαι.

—Eurip. Medea, 1405-1414.

Write notes on ἐπιθεάζω, ὄφελον, φθιμένους.

Write a note on the difference in the use of οὐ and μή. When is μή οὐ used ?

Explain the use of the aorist in Greek. When does it convey the idea of past time, and why ?

What is the difference between

οὐ μή διδάξεις ;

and

οὐ μή διδάξεις.

Explain the constructions.

Quote as many compounds of the verb τίθημι as you can, and give their several meanings in active and middle voices.

## LATIN AND GREEK COMPOSITION.

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

Time—Three hours.

Translate into Latin Prose—

About midnight, therefore, this devoted body of men marched out, with Leonidas at their head. They soon broke into the Persian camp and put to flight all who dared oppose them. It is impossible to describe the terror and confusion which ensued among so many thousands. Still the Greeks marched on, overturning the tents, slaying the guards, and driving that vast army

like sheep before them. At length they came even to the imperial tent of Xerxes, and had he not quitted it at the first alarm, he would there have ended his life and expedition. The Greeks in an instant put all the guards to flight, and trampled under foot the costly furniture. But now the morning began to appear, and the Persians, who had discovered the small number of their assailants, surrounded them on every side, and, without daring to come to a close engagement, poured in their darts and missile weapons. Again and again Leonidas led on the intrepid few that remained to the attack, but valour itself was vain against such inequality of numbers. At every charge the Grecian ranks grew thinner and thinner, till at last they were all destroyed, without a single man having quitted his post or turned his back upon the enemy.

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Translate into Greek Prose—

But Epicurus is no atheist; he accepts as well-founded the common belief that these blessed and immortal beings exist, and even holds that phantasms of them are from time to time presented to men in dreams and waking visions; but there is, he holds, no reason to be afraid of their wrath and vengeance. "The blessed and incorruptible has no troubles of its own, and causes none to others; it is not subject to either anger or favour." The dread of something after death being thus removed, there remains the dread of death itself. But this, Epicurus argues, is due to a mere illusion of thought; death appears to us formidable because we confusedly conceive ourselves as meeting it; but in fact no such meeting can occur, because "when we are, death is absent from us; when death is come, we are no more." Thus death is really nothing to us; the sage will dismiss the thought of it, and will live in the fruition of "deathless goods"—the delights of serene, unperturbed existence, of which the limitations are *unfelt* just because they are so thoroughly *known*.

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## ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS I.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain the parallelogram of forces : and assuming it true for forces at right angles, prove it true for forces inclined to one another at any angle.

If two forces, inclined at an angle of  $60^\circ$ , have a resultant the square of which is equal to three times the product of the forces, prove that the forces are equal.

- II. Given the centre of gravity of the whole and of a part of a solid body, show how to find the centre of gravity of the remaining part.

If a triangle be divided by a straight line through one of its angles, this line will cut the line joining the centres of gravity of the two triangles so formed in the same ratio as the line joining the same angle with the middle point of the opposite side cuts it.

- III. What is meant by the Moment of a Force ?

At what point of a tree must a rope of given length be fixed so that a man pulling at the other end may exert the greatest force in dragging down the tree ?

- IV. Find the least force which will support a weight of 50 lbs. on a smooth plane, inclined to the horizon at an angle of  $30^\circ$ .

If the same force be the least that will move a weight of 30 lbs. up a rough plane with the same inclination, find the coefficient of friction.

- V. A steelyard constructed for a movable weight  $P$  is used with a weight  $P'$ . Find the error in weighing a weight  $W$  : given  $w$  the weight of the steelyard, and  $a$   $b$  the perpendiculars from the fulcrum on the directions of  $W$ ,  $w$  respectively.

- VI. Prove the formula  $v^2 = u^2 + 2fs$ .

At a station half a mile distant on the level from the base of an incline which rises 1 in 120 and is two miles in length, it is observed that a truck has broken loose from a train ascending the incline : if the truck just begins to roll back when it is half a mile distant from the top, find how much time (after the commencement of the truck's downward motion) the stationmaster has in

which to clear the line. The resistance of the air may be neglected, and friction taken as a uniformly retarding force equal to  $\frac{g}{300}$

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VII. Define the work done by a force, the potential energy of a body, the kinetic energy of a moving body.

Show that the increase in the kinetic energy of a body during any time is equal to the work done upon it during that time by the force causing acceleration.

VIII. Determine the range of a projectile on (1) a horizontal plane, (2) a plane of given inclination passing through the point of projection.

Show that in the second case it will be greatest, for a given velocity of projection, when the direction of projection makes an angle of  $45^\circ$  with a plane having half the inclination to the horizon of the given inclined plane.

## ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS II.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. A body of mass  $m$  moving with velocity  $u$  impinges directly on another body of mass  $m'$  moving in the same direction with velocity  $u'$ . If  $e$  be the mutual coefficient of restitution, find the velocity of each after the impact.

A particle of elasticity  $\frac{1}{4}$  is projected from one angle of a verticle tube of square section so as to hit the middle of one of the opposite sides: determine the distance from the vertical through the point of projection of the fourth point of impact.

II. Prove that the time of descent from the highest point of a cycloid to the lowest is  $\pi \sqrt{\frac{a}{2g}}$  where  $a$  is the axis of the cycloid.

If from the extremity of the vertical diameter of a circle a chord be drawn making with the diameter an angle of  $60^\circ$ : compare the time of falling down this chord with the time of oscillation of a pendulum equal in length to the chord,

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- III. Show that if  $v$  be the velocity of a particle moving in a circle of radius  $r$ , the acceleration along the normal is

$$\frac{v^2}{r}.$$

What must be the velocity of a particle which travels round the interior of a smooth spherical bowl in such a way that the line joining it to the centre of the bowl always makes an angle of  $60^\circ$  with the vertical?

- IV. Find the horizontal pressure on any surface immersed in a fluid.

If a cubical vessel be filled half with mercury (density 13.6) and half with water: compare the pressure on the sides with the pressure on the base, which is horizontal.

- V. A hollow cone whose vertical angle is  $60^\circ$  is placed with its axis vertical and vertex downwards: find what quantity of fluid it must contain in order that a given sphere, whose specific gravity is half that of the fluid, may sink just deep enough to touch the surface of the cone.

- VI. A triangular lamina  $ABC$ , right angled at  $C$  rests in the water with the side  $CA$  vertical and three-fourths immersed, the corner  $B$  being supported by a string. Find the density of the lamina and the tension of the string.

- VII. State the laws of the expansion of gases, and hence deduce that the product of the volume and the pressure of a given quantity of gas is proportional to the absolute temperature.

A closed cylinder 31 inches long having its axis horizontal contains air, and a frictionless airtight piston 1 inch thick rests equally distant from the ends when the temperature is the same throughout. One end is then raised to a temperature of  $100^\circ\text{C}$  and the other kept at  $12^\circ\text{C}$ . Find how far the piston will move along the cylinder, the zero of absolute temperature being  $-273^\circ\text{C}$ .

- VIII. Describe the ordinary single-barrelled airpump, and find the density of the air in the receiver after  $n$  strokes.

If  $R$ ,  $B$ , denote the capacities of the receiver and barrel respectively of an air pump, it is required to find the depths at which the piston valve will open on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c., descents of the piston, the range of which is  $a$ .

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

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

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Time—Three hours.

- I. What are the chief characteristics of English in Alfred's time as distinguished from modern English?
- II. Translate into modern English :—  
 “Aelfred cyning hâteþ *grêtan* Waerfeth biscep his *wordum* lûfice and freondlice; and *the* cythan hâte thaet *me* com swithe oft on gemynd, hwelce *wiotan* *ju* waeron giond Angelcynn, aegther ge *gôdcundra* hâda ge woruldcundra; and hu gesaeliglica tida tha waeron giond Angelcynn; and hu tha *cyningas* the thone onwald haefdon thaes *folces* on tham dagum *Gôde* and his aerendwrecum hersumedon.”  
 Parse the italicised words. What is the Latin equivalent for the particle *ge*? Give instances of the survival of the word *hâd* in a modified form as a suffix in modern English.
- III. Give ten English words of Danish origin. To what circumstances may be attributed the fact that the influence of Danish on English has been slight?
- IV. What various sounds in English are represented by the vowels *a*, *e*, and *i* respectively?
- V. Derive the following words from their most distant source, and comment on the peculiarity of the spelling in modern English :—*Soil*, *jeopardy*, *scent*, *number*, *church*, *hoarse*, *thunder*, *queen*, *surgeon*, *farrier*.
- VI. Reproduce Chaucer's description of the *Doctour of Phisik*.
- VII. Render the following lines of Chaucer into modern English adding notes where you deem them necessary :—  
 “An Haburdassher and a Carpenter,  
 A Webbe, a Deyer, and a Tapicer,  
 Weren with us eeke, clothed in oo lyverie,  
 Of a solempne and gret fraternitie.  
 Full freissh and newe here gere piked was;  
 Here knyfes were i-chapud nat with bras,  
 But al with silver wrought full clene and wel,  
 Here gurdles and here pouches every del.  
 Wel semed eche of hem a fair burgeys,  
 To sitten in a yeldehalle on the deys.”
- VIII. What, according to Bacon, is “the most tolerable sort of revenge?”

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- IX. State Bacon's views on political reform as given in his essay on Innovations.
- X. Give the substance of Bacon's essay on Plantations.

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## INDUCTIVE LOGIC.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. State the various mental processes subsidiary to induction.
- II. Examine the question whether natural classes are determined by definition or by type.
- III. Give instances of inadequate hypotheses.
- IV. Point out the essential difference between the "Double Method of Agreement" and the "Method of Difference."
- V. How far did Bacon anticipate the Inductive method of Mill?
- VI. Give examples of the combination of inductive with deductive reasoning.
- VII. Classify the fallacies incident to induction.
- VIII. "In the Science of Probability there is an interesting example of the unreflecting application of the *Inductio per Simplicem Enumerationem*." Explain.
- IX. State the conditions to which an inference based on Analogy must conform in order to be legitimate.
- X. State and criticise Hume's definition of a cause.
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## THIRD YEAR, B.A.

## LATIN—PLAUTUS AND LUCRETIUS.

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

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Time—Three hours.

Translate

'Illicet parasíticæ arti máximam in malám cruce[m] !  
 'Ita iuventus iám ridiculos ínop[er]es ab se ségregat.  
 Níhil morantur iám Laconas ími subsellí viros,  
 Plágitipidas, quíbus sunt verba síne penu et pecúnia.  
 Eós requirunt, quí, libenter quom éderint, reddánt domi.  
 'Ipsi opsonant, quæ parasitorum ánte erat província.  
 'Ipsi de foró tam ap[er]to cáp[er]ite ad lenonés eunt,  
 Quam ín tribu sontés ap[er]to cáp[er]ite condemnánt reos,  
 Néque ridiculos iám terunci fáciunt ; sese omnés amant.  
 Námque ut dudum hinc ábii accessi ad ádolescentes in  
 foro.

Sálvete, inquam ; Quo ímus una ad prándium ? atque  
 illí tacent.

Quís ait : huc ? aut quís profitetur ? inquam ; quasi muti  
 silent,

Néque me rident. 'Ubi coenam[us] ? inquam, atque illi  
 ábnuunt.

Dico unum ridículum dictum dé dictis melióribus,  
 Quíbus solebam ménstruales épulas ante apíscier ;  
 Némo ridet ; scívi extemplo ré[m] de compactó geri.  
 Né canem quidem írritatam vóluit quisquam imitárier ;  
 Sáltem, si non árriderent, déntes ut restríngerent.  
 'Abeo ab illis, póstquam video mé sic ludificárier.  
 Pérgo ad alios, vénio ad alios, deínde ad alios ; úna res.  
 'Omnes compactó rem agunt, quasi ín Velabro oleárii.

—Plautus. Captivi, Act III., Sc. 1., v. 9-29.

Also,

*Ty.* Quid ! tu úna nocte póstulavisti ét die,  
 Recéns captum hominem, núperum, novícium,  
 Te pérdocere, ut mélius consulerém tibi,  
 Quam illí, quicum una a púero aetatem exégeram ?  
*He.* Ergo áb eo petito grátiam istam.—Dúcite,  
 Ubi pónderosas, crássas capiat cómpedes,  
 Inde íbis porro in látomias lapidárias.



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Ibi quom álíi octonos lápidés effodiúnt, nisi  
Cotídiano sésquiopus conféceris,  
Sexecéntoplago nómen indetúr tibi.  
*Ar.* Per deós atque homines égo te obtestor, Hégio,  
Ne tu istunc hominem pérduis. *He.* Curábitur.  
Nam nóctu nervo vínctus custodíbitur,  
Intérdius sub térra lapides éximet.  
Diu ego húnc cruciabo, nón uno absolvám die.  
*Ar.* Certúmne est tibi istuc? *He.* Nón moriri cértiust.  
—Plautus. *Captivi*, Act III., Sc. V., v. 59-74.

Also,

*St.* Stásime, fac te própere celerem, récipe te ad domi-  
núm domum,  
Né subito metus éxoriatur scápulís stultitiá tua.  
‘Adde gradum, appropérá; iamdudum fáctumst, quom  
abiísti domo.  
Cáve sis tibi, ne búbuli in te cóttabi crebrí crepent,  
Si áberis ab heri quaéstione. Né destiteris cúrrere.  
‘Ecce hominem te, Stásime, nihili. Sátin’ in thermopólio  
Cóndalium es oblítus, postquam thérmpotasti gútturem?  
Récipe te, et recúrre petere ré recenti. *Ch.* Huic, quis-  
quis est,  
Cúrculíost exércitor; is hunc hómínem cursurám docet.  
*St.* Quid, homo nihili, nón pudet te? Tríbusne te  
potériis  
Mémoriae esse oblítum? An vero, quóniam cum frugi  
hómínibus  
‘Tbi bibisti, qui áb alieno fáccle cohíberént manus?  
Théruchus fuit, Cérconicus, Crínus, Cercobolus, Cólلابus,  
Cóllicrepidae, crúlicrepidae, férriteri, mastígiae.  
‘Inter eosne homínés condalium té redípisci póstulas,  
Quórum eorum unus súrpuerit currénti cursori solum?  
—Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act IV., Sc. IV., v. 1-16.

Write brief notes on Plautus’ use of the words *adeo*, *qui*, *sodes*,  
*quin*.

Mention and explain some of the epithets expressive of trickery  
commonly used in Plautus.

State what you know of the metre and prosody of these plays.

#### LUCRETIUS, BOOK I.

Translate—

Illud in his rebus vereor, ne forte rearis  
impia te rationis inire elementa viamque

indugredi sceleris. quod contra saepius illa  
 religio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta.  
 Aulide quo pacto Triviai virginis aram  
 Iphanassai turparunt sanguine foede  
 ductores Danaum delecti, prima virorum.  
 cui simul infula virgineos circumdata comptus  
 ex utraque pari malarum parte profusast,  
 et maestum simul ante aras adstare parentem  
 sensit et hunc propter ferrum celare ministros  
 aspectuque suo lacrimas effundere civis,  
 muta metu terram genibus summissa petebat.  
 nec miserae prodesse in tali tempore quibat  
 quod patrio princeps donarat nomine regem.  
 nam sublata virum manibus tremibundaque ad aras  
 deductast, non ut sollempni more sacrorum  
 perfecto posset claro comitari Hymenaeo,  
 sed casta incestu nubendi tempore in ipso  
 hostia, concideret mactatu maesta parentis,  
 exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur.  
 tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.

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Translate—

Tum porro quoniam est extremum quodque cacumen  
 corporis illius quod nostri cernere sensus  
 iam nequeunt, id nimirum sine partibus extat  
 et minima constat natura nec fuit umquam  
 per se secretum neque posthac esse valebit,  
 alterius quoniamst ipsum pars, primaque et una  
 inde aliae atque aliae similes ex ordine partes  
 agmine condense naturam corporis explent,  
 quae quoniam per se nequeunt constare, necessest  
 haerere unde queant nulla ratione revelli.  
 sunt igitur solida primordia simplicitate  
 quae minimis stipata cohaerent partibus arte,  
 non ex illarum conventu conciliata,  
 sed magis aeterna pollentia simplicitate,  
 unde neque avelli quicquam neque deminui iam  
 concedit natura reservans semina rebus.  
 praeterea nisi erit minimum, parvissima quaeque  
 corpora constabunt ex partibus infinitis,  
 quippe ubi dimidiae partis pars semper habebit  
 dimidiam partem nec res praefiniet ulla.  
 ergo rerum inter summam minimamque quid escit?  
 nil erit ut distet; nam quamvis funditus omnis  
 summa sit infinita, tamen, parvissima quae sunt,

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ex infinitis constabunt partibus aequae.  
quod quoniam ratio reclamat vera negatque  
credere posse animum, victus fateare necessessest  
esse ea quae nullis iam praedita partibus extent  
et minima constant natura. quae quoniam sunt,  
illa quoque esse tibi solida atque aeterna fatendum.  
denique si minimas in partibus cuncta resolvi  
cogere consuesset rerum natura creatrix,  
iam nil ex illis eadem reparare valeret  
propterea quia, quae nullis sunt partibus aucta,  
non possunt ea quae debet genitalis habere  
materies, varios conexus pondera plagas  
concursum motus, per quae res quaeque geruntur.

Quote or refer to passages in Lucretius illustrative of his merits as a poet.

What objections are urged by Lucretius against the systems of Heraklitus, Empedokles, and Anaxagoras? Show that his own system is exposed to similar objections.

## GREEK.

(The Gorgias of Plato).

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

Time—Three hours.

### I. Translate—

Δυοῖν ὄντων τοῖν πραγμάτων δύο λέγω τέχναι· τὴν μὲν ἐπὶ τῇ ψυχῇ πολιτικὴν καλῶ, τὴν δὲ ἐπὶ σώματι μίαν μὲν οὕτως ὀνομάσαι οὐκ ἔχω σοι, μιᾶς δὲ οὐσης τῆς τοῦ σώματος θεραπείας δύο μόρια λέγω, τὴν μὲν γυμναστικὴν, τὴν δὲ ἰατρικὴν. τῆς δὲ πολιτικῆς ἀντίστροφον μὲν τῇ γυμναστικῇ τὴν νομοθετικὴν, ἀντίστροφον δὲ τῇ ἰατρικῇ τὴν δικαιοσύνην. ἐπικοινωνοῦσι μὲν δὴ ἀλλήλαις, ἅτε περὶ τὸ αὐτὸ οὐσαι, ἑκάτεραι τούτων, ἢ τε ἰατρικὴ τῇ γυμναστικῇ καὶ ἡ δικαιοσύνη τῇ νομοθετικῇ· ὅμως δὲ διαφέρουσί τι ἀλλήλων. τεττάρων δὴ τούτων οὐσῶν, καὶ αἰεὶ πρὸς τὸ βέλτιστον θεραπευουσῶν, τῶν μὲν τὸ σῶμα, τῶν δὲ τὴν ψυχὴν, ἡ κολακευτικὴ αἰσθομένη, οὐ γνοῦσα λέγω, ἀλλὰ στοχασαμένη, τέτραχα ἑαυτὴν διανείμασα, ὑποδύσα ὑπὸ

ἐκαστον τῶν μορίων, προσποιεῖται εἶναι τούτο, ὅπερ ὑπέδιν, καὶ τοῦ μὲν βελτίστου οὐδὲν φροντίζει, τῷ δὲ αἰετῷ ἡδίστῳ θηρεύεται τὴν ἀνοιαν καὶ ἐξαπατᾷ, ὥστε δοκεῖ πλείστου ἀξία εἶναι. ὑπὸ μὲν οὖν τὴν ἰατρικὴν ἢ ὀψοποικὴν ὑποδέδουκε, καὶ προσποιεῖται τὰ βέλτιστα σιτία τῷ σώματι εἶδέναι, ὥστ', εἰ δέοι ἐν παισὶ διαγωνίζεσθαι ὀψοποιόν τε καὶ ἰατρὸν ἢ ἐν ἀνδράσιν οὕτως ἀνοήτοις, ὥσπερ οἱ παῖδες, πότερος ἐπαῖε περὶ τῶν χρηστῶν σιτίων καὶ πονηρῶν, ὁ ἰατρός ἢ ὁ ὀψοποιός, λυμῷ ἂν ἀποθανεῖν τὸν ἰατρὸν.

II. Translate—

Αἰσχιστον δὲ ἀδικία καὶ σύμπασα ψυχῆς πονηρία νῦν δὴ ὠμολόγηται ἡμῖν. Ὁμολόγηται γάρ. Οὐκοῦν ἢ ἀνιαιρότατόν ἐστιν καὶ ἀνία ὑπερβάλλον αἰσχιστον τούτων [ἐστὶν] ἢ βλάβη ἢ ἀμφότερα; Ἀνάγκη. Ἄρ' οὖν ἀλγεινότερόν ἐστι τοῦ πένεσθαι καὶ κάμνειν τὸ ἀδικον εἶναι καὶ ἀκόλαστον καὶ δειλὸν καὶ ἀμαθῆ; Οὐκ ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἀπὸ τούτων γε. Ὑπερφυεῖ τινα ἄρα ὡς μεγάλη βλάβη καὶ κακῷ θανασιῷ ὑπερβάλλουσα τᾶλλα ἢ τῆς ψυχῆς πονηρία αἰσχιστόν ἐστι πάντων, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἀλγηδόνι γε, ὡς ὁ σὸς λόγος.

III. Translate—

Οὐ φημι, ὦ Καλλίκλεις, τὸ τύπτεσθαι ἐπὶ κόρῃς ἀδίκως αἰσχιστον εἶναι, οὐδὲ γε τὸ τέμνεσθαι οὔτε τὸ σῶμα τὸ ἐμὸν οὔτε τὸ βαλάντιον, ἀλλὰ τὸ τύπτειν καὶ ἐμὲ καὶ τὰ ἐμὰ ἀδίκως καὶ τέμνειν καὶ αἰσχιον καὶ κάκιον, καὶ κλέπτειν γε ἅμα καὶ ἀνδραποδίζεσθαι καὶ τοιχωρυχεῖν καὶ συλλήβδην ὀτιοῦν ἀδικεῖν καὶ ἐμὲ καὶ πᾶ ἐμὰ τῷ ἀδικούντι καὶ κάκιον καὶ αἰσχιον εἶναι ἢ ἐμοὶ τῷ ἀδικουμένῳ. ταῦτα ἡμῖν ἄνω ἐκεῖ ἐν τοῖς ἐμπροσθεν λόγοις οὕτω φανέντα, ὡς ἐγὼ λέγω, κατέχεται καὶ δέδεται, καὶ εἰ ἀγροικότερόν τι εἰπεῖν ἐστι, σιδηροῖς καὶ ἀδαμαντίνουσι λόγοις, ὡς γοῦν ἂν δόξειεν οὕτως, οὐς σὺ εἰ μὴ λῦσεις ἢ σοῦ τις νεανικώτερος, οὐχ οἶόν τε ἄλλως λέγοντα ἢ ὡς ἐγὼ νῦν λέγω καλῶς λέγειν· ἐπεὶ ἔμοιγε ὁ αὐτὸς λόγος ἐστὶν αἰετῷ, ὅτι ἐγὼ ταῦτα οὐκ οἶδα ὅπως ἔχει, ὅτι μέντοι ὦν ἐγὼ ἐντετύχηκα, ὥσπερ νῦν, οὐδεὶς οἶός τ' ἐστὶν ἄλλως λέγων μὴ οὐ καταγέλαστος εἶναι. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν αὐτὴν ταῦτα οὕτως ἔχειν. εἰ δὲ οὕτως ἔχει, καὶ μέγιστον τῶν κακῶν ἐστὶν ἢ ἀδικία τῷ ἀδικούντι, καὶ ἔτι τούτου μείζον μεγίστου ὄντος, εἰ οἶόν τε, τὸ ἀδικούντα μὴ διδόναι δίκην, τίνα ἂν βοήθειαν μὴ δυνάμενος ἄνθρωπος βοθεῖν ἑαυτῷ καταγέλαστος ἂν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ εἴη; ἀρ' οὐ ταύτην, ἣτις ἀποτρέψει τὴν μεγίστην ἡμῶν βλάβην; ἀλλὰ πολλὴ ἀνάγκη ταύτην εἶναι τὴν αἰσχί-

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στην βοήθειαν, μὴ δύνασθαι βοηθεῖν μήτε ἑαυτῷ μήτε τοῖς αὐτοῦ φίλοις τε καὶ οἰκείοις, δευτέραν δὲ τὴν τοῦ δευτέρου κακοῦ καὶ τρίτην τὴν τοῦ τρίτου, καὶ τὰλλα οὕτως· ὡς ἐκάστου κακοῦ μέγεθος πέφυκεν, οὕτω καὶ κάλλος τοῦ δυνατῶν εἶναι ἐφ' ἑκάστα βοηθεῖν καὶ αἰσχύνῃ τοῦ μῆ.

IV. (a) δοκεῖς σὺ οὐ πᾶν ἀκόλουθα λέγειν.

Write a note on οὐ πᾶν.

(b) Ἄρ' οὖν οὕτως ἂν περὶ σώμα εὐδαιμονέστατος ἄνθρωπος εἴη, ἰατρεύμενος, ἢ μηδὲ κάμων ἀρχήν.

What is the meaning of ἀρχήν, and why μηδέ instead of οὐδέ?

(c) ἐγὼ οὐ φημι ; φημι μὲν οὖν ἔγωγε. Translate.

(d) τὸ δὲ σῶμα ἐστὶν ἡμῖν σῆμα. How?

(e) ἡ ἰσότης ἢ γεωμετρικὴ καὶ ἐν θεοῖς καὶ ἐν ἀνθρώποις μέγα δύναται. Explain.

V. Distinguish—

νῦν δῆ, νῦν, and νυν.

εὐθύ and εὐθύς.

ὑπακούειν, ἐπακούειν, and παρακούειν.

VI. Explain the following words, as used in your text-book :—

ἰποτείνεσθαι — γυμνασίον — ἀποκαλεῖν — δημοσιεύειν — ἀκκίεσθαι — μορμολύττεσθαι — ὑπουλος — πεττευτική — βάραθρον — μαγαλεύμα.

VII. What arguments are adduced by Sokrates to prove that *pleasure* and *good* are not identical?

VIII. Write a short essay on the general scope of the *Gorgias*.

## GREEK AND COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

### GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

τῷ περὶ μὲν χεῖλη μαρτύεται ὑψόθι κισσός,  
κισσὸς ἐλιχρύσῳ κεκομισμένος· ἃ δὲ κατ' αὐτὸν  
καρπῷ ἐλιξ εἰλείται ἀγαλλομένα κροκόεντι.

ἔντοσθεν δὲ γυνά, τὶ θεῶν δαίδαλαμα, τέτυκται,  
 ἀσκητὰ πέπλω τε καὶ ἄμπυκι· πᾶρ δέ οἱ ἄνδρες  
 καλὸν ἔθειράζοντες ἀμοιβαδὶς ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος  
 νεκείουσ' ἐπέεσσι· τὺ δ' οὐ φρενὸς ἄπτεται αὐτᾶς·  
 ἀλλ' ὄκα μὲν τήνον ποτιδέκεται ἄνδρα γελευσα,  
 ἄλλοκα δ' αὖ ποτὶ τὸν ρίπτει νόον· οἱ δ' ὑπ' ἔρωτος  
 δηθὰ κυλοιδιῶντες ἐτώσια μοχθίζοντι.

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—Theocritus, Idyll I., vv. 29-38.

Also—

κῆγώ, τῆνο κατ' ἄμαρ, ἀνήθινον, ἢ ῥοδόεντα,  
 ἢ καὶ λευκοῖων στέφανον περὶ κρατὶ φυλάσσων  
 τὸν Πτελεατικὸν οἶνον ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ἀφυξῶ,  
 πᾶρ πυρὶ κεκλιμένος· κύαμον δέ τις ἐν πυρὶ φρυξεί,  
 χ' ἄ στιβᾶς ἐσσειέται πεπυκασμένα ἔστ' ἐπὶ πᾶχυν  
 κνύζα τ' ἀσφοδέλω τε πολυγνάμπτω τε σελίην.  
 καὶ πίομαι μαλακῶς, μεμναμένος Ἀγεάνακτος,  
 αὐταῖσιν κυλίκεσσι καὶ ἐς τρύγα χεῖλος ἐρείδων.

—Theocritus, Idyll VII., vv. 63-70.

Also—

ὄργειος, κῆγών, καὶ ὁ Θεσσαλὸς ἵπποδιώκτας  
 Ἄπις, καὶ Κλεύνικος ἐπίνομος ὁ στρατιώτας  
 ἐν χώρῳ παρ' ἐμίν. δύο μὲν κατέκοψα νεοσσῶς,  
 θηλάζοντά τε χοῖρον· ἀνῶξα δὲ Βύβλινον αὐτοῖς  
 εὐώδη, τετόρων ἐτέων σχεδόν, ὡς ἀπὸ λανῶ.  
 βολβός τις κοχλίας ἐξηρέθη· ἦς πότης ἀδύς.  
 ἦδη δὲ προῖοντος, ἔδοξ' ἐπιχεῖσθαι ἄκρατον,  
 ὄτινος ἦθελ' ἕκαστος· ἔδει μόνον ὄτινος εἰπήν.  
 ἄμμες μὲν φωνεῦντες ἐπίνομος, ὡς ἐδέδοκτο·  
 ἄ δ' οὐδέν, παρεόντος ἐμεῦ· τίν' ἔχεν μ' ἐδόκεις νοῦν;  
 „οὐ φθεγγῆ; λύκον εἶδες,“ ἔπαιξέ τις. ὡς σοφὸς, εἶπεν  
 χ' ἦφθα· εὐμαρέως κεν ἀπ' αὐτᾶς καὶ λύχρον ἄψαις.  
 ἐντὶ Λύκος, Λύκος ἐντί, Δάβα τῷ γείτονος υἱός,  
 εὐμάκης, ἀπαλός, πολλοῖς δοκέων καλὸς ἦμεν.  
 τοῦτω τὸν κλύμενον κατετάκετο τῆνον ἔρωτα.

Theocritus, Idyll XIV., vv. 12-26.

Write notes on the variant readings in Line 6, beginning  
 βολβός τις.

Explain λύκον εἶδες.

Translate also—

οὕτω δὴ πρῶϊα κατέδραθες, ὦ φίλε γαμβρέ;  
 ἦ ῥά τις ἐσσι λίαν βαρυνγούνατος; ἦ ῥα φίλυπνος;  
 ἦ ῥα πολὺν τιν' ἐπινες, ὅτ' εἰς εὐνὰν κατεβάλλου;  
 εὐδαιν μὰν χρήζοντα καθ' ὥραν αὐτὸν ἐχρῆν τυ,

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παῖδα δ' ἔαν σὺν παισὶ φιλοστόργῳ παρὰ ματρὶ  
παῖσδεῖν ἐς βαθὺν ὄρθρον· ἐπεὶ καὶ ἕνας, καὶ ἐς ἀῶ,  
κῆς ἔτος ἐξ ἔτεος, Μενέλαε, τεὰ νυδὸς ἄδε.  
ὄλβιε γάμβρ', ἀγαθὸς τις ἐπέπταρεν ἐρχομένῳ τοι  
ἐς Σπάρταν, ὅποι ἄλλοι ἀριστέες, ὡς ἀνύσαιο.

—Theocritus, Idyll XVIII., vv. 9-17.

## COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

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

- I. Distinguish Isolating, Agglutinative, and Inflectional Languages, and discuss the question whether they represent three progressive stages of linguistic development.
- II. Demonstrate the relationship of the Indo-European languages by examples of their resemblance in (a) vocabulary, and (b) grammatical structure.
- III. Illustrate the effects of phonetic change on the spirants *s* and *v* in Latin and Greek.
- IV. "There appear to have been two forms of Indo-European suffixes for the Genitive Case, viz., for *a*-stems (*a*-, *o*-), *sga*; for all others, *-as* or *s*."  
Reconcile with this view the forms ἵππου, πολίτου, πόλεως, domini, rei, nautae.
- V. Show by an analysis of such forms as *φυλασόμεναι*, *φυλάσσειν*, *esse*, *velle*, *amare*, that "the Infinitive is not a 'Mood,' its various forms being nothing more nor less than cases of verbal nouns."
- VI. "Moods and tenses which have been formed by the help of another verb, such as the Romance future, the Teutonic perfect, or the Greek future and optative, are clearly of secondary antiquity, and presuppose already existing verbal forms."

Develope and illustrate the above statement.

## LATIN AND GREEK COMPOSITION.

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

Time—Three hours.

The same as for the Second Year B.A.

MATHEMATICS.

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

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B.A.  
Third Year.  
November, 1886

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the equation of a straight line in terms of the length of the perpendicular upon it from the origin, and the angle which that perpendicular makes with an axis. Hence show how to find the perpendicular distance of a given point from a given straight line.

II. Interpret the equation

$$x^2 - y^2 = 0$$

and prove that the equation

$$2x^2 + 3xy - 2y^2 - 8x + 4y = 0$$

denotes two straight lines at right angles.

III. Find the equation and the tangent at any point on the circle

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

and also the equation to the straight line joining the points of contact of two tangents drawn from the point  $(h, k)$  to the same circle.

If tangents be drawn to the circle

$$x^2 + y^2 - r^2 = 0$$

from the point  $(h, k)$  the area of the triangle formed by the tangents, and the chord of contact is

$$\frac{r(h^2 + k^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{h^2 + k^2}$$

IV. Find the condition that the straight line

$$y = mx + c$$

(1) Cuts the parabola

$$y^2 - 4ax = 0$$

in two real points.

(2) Touches the same parabola.

V. If  $SL$  be the perpendicular from the focus of a parabola on the normal at any point, find the locus of  $L$ .

VI. If a chord of a parabola subtend a right angle at the vertex, the locus of its middle point is  $y^2 = 2a(x - 4a)$ .



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- VII. Defining an ellipse as the locus of a point which moves so that the sum of its distances from two fixed points is constant, find the equation to the curve.
- VIII. Define the eccentric angle of any point on an ellipse, and find the equation of the tangent at any point in terms of the eccentric angle at that point.
- IX. Find the equation of an ellipse referred to any pair of conjugate diameters as axes.
- X. If  $AB$  be any diameter of an ellipse,  $AE, BD$ , tangents at its extremities, meeting any third tangent  $ED$  in  $E$  and  $D$ ; prove that  $AE, BD = \text{square of semi-diameter conjugate to } AB$ .

## MATHEMATICS II.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define the term asymptote; and find the angle between the asymptotes of the hyperbola  $y^2 - 3xy + x^2 - 2y - 1 = 0$ .
- II. A straight line meets a hyperbola in  $Q, Q'$  and its asymptotes in  $R, R'$ : prove that  $RQ = R'Q'$ .
- III. If two sides  $AB$  and  $AC$  of a triangle be chords of two equal circles, show that the locus of the second intersection of the circles is an equilateral hyperbola.
- IV. If the polar coordinates of two points on a conic be  $(\rho, a + \beta)$  and  $(\rho', a - \beta)$ , where  $a$  is constant but  $\beta$  variable, the chord joining these two points will pass through a fixed point.
- V. In the general equation of a conic find the equations giving the coordinates of the centre.
- VI. Discuss fully the loci represented by the equations:—

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 6x + y^2 + 8y + 20 &= 0 \\ 2y^2 + x^2 + 4y - 2x - 6 &= 0 \\ y^2 - 2xy + 3x^2 &= \frac{2}{8} \end{aligned}$$

and illustrate each by a figure.

- VII. If two planes are parallel, any line which cuts the one must cut the other.

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Three straight lines in space do not intersect: show how to draw a straight line cutting two of them and parallel to the third.

- VIII. In the tetrahedron  $ABCD$ ,  $AB$  is perpendicular to  $CD$ , and  $AC$  to  $BD$ : show that  $AD$  is perpendicular to  $BC$ .

- IX. Why may the sides of a spherical triangle be spoken of as angles?

If two of the sides of a spherical triangle are together equal to two right angles, two of the angles are also equal to two right angles.

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## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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

REV. W. ROBY FLETCHER, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define capital. Distinguish fixed from circulating capital. Prove that a 'glut' of capital is impossible. What circumstances tend to make capital more productive.
- II. Upon what does the rate of wages depend? Show that laws to regulate wages must be either mischievous or nugatory. What are the best remedies for low wages?
- III. To what causes do you attribute the present 'Hard Times' in South Australia?
- IV. If the South Australian gold fields became richly productive for the next fifty years what would be the economic effect (1) on South Australia, (2) on civilised communities generally?
- V. State Adam Smith's canons of taxation, and apply them to the taxation system of South Australia at the present time.
- VI. Distinguish the different functions of money as a measure of value and a medium of exchange.
- VII. "The practical aim of a colonial patriot should be to prevent

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the sending of money out of the country." Criticise this statement.

- VIII. Explain the effect of Banks, whether of deposit or of issue, in augmenting or retarding trade and industry.
- IX. Provided our gold and silver mines become permanently productive would you advocate the establishment of a mint in Adelaide? Give reasons for your answer.
- X. "Our currency, as well as everything else, must keep pace with our growth as a nation. France has a circulation *per capita* of thirty dollars, England of twenty-five, and we with our extent of territory and our improvements certainly require more than either." This argument was used by a member of the American House of Representatives when advocating an increased paper currency. State your opinion of this argument.
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NOVEMBER, 1886.

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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF B.Sc.

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FIRST YEAR.

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LATIN

GREEK

PURE MATHEMATICS

ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS

ELEMENTARY NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

DEDUCTIVE LOGIC

} Same  
papers as  
set for  
first year  
of the B.A.  
Degree.

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B.Sc.  
First Year,  
November, 1886.

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FRENCH.

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

*Dorante.* Que dis-tu de l'histoire, et de mon artifice ?  
Le bon homme en tient-il ? m'en suis-je bien tiré ?  
Quelque sot en ma place y serait demeuré ;  
Il eût perdu le temps à gémir et se plaindre,  
Et malgré son amour, se fût laissé contraindre,  
Oh ! l'utile secret que mentir à propos !

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First Year  
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*Cliton.* Quoi ce que vous disiez n'est pas vrai !

*Dor.* Pas deux mots ;  
Et tu ne viens d'ouïr qu'un trait de gentillesse  
Pour conserver mon âme et mon cœur à Lucrèce.

*Clit.* Quoi ? la montre, l'épée, avec le pistolet. . .

*Dor.* Industrie.

*Clit.* Obligez, Monsieur, votre valet :  
Quand vous voudrez jouer de ces grands coup de maître,  
Donnez-lui quelque signe à les pouvoir connaître ;  
Quoique bien averti, j'étais dans le panneau.

*Dor.* Va, n'appréhende pas d'y tomber de nouveau :  
Tu seras de mon cœur l'unique secrétaire,  
Et de tous mes secrets le grand dépositaire.

*Clit.* Avec ces qualités j'ose bien espérer  
Qu'assez malaisément je pourrais m'en parer.

—Corneille, *Le Menteur*, pp. 143-4.

II. Write notes on the italicised words in the following sentences :—

- (a) Vous êtes *d'encolure* à vouloir un peu mieux.
- (b) En matière de *fourbe* il est maître, il y *pipe*.
- (c) Vous *couchez* d'imposture.
- (d) Comme elle a les yeux fins : elle a vu le *poulet*.
- (e) Ne t'a-t-on point parlé d'une source de vie  
Que nomment nos guerriers *poudre de sympathie* ?

III. Translate—

Les puissances continentales redoutaient la contagion des idées révolutionnaires, et en même temps elles s'alarmaient au sujet de Louis XVI., surtout l'empereur d'Allemagne, frère de Marie-Antoinette. Mais l'Angleterre, voyant dans nos discordes civiles une cause d'affaiblissement pour notre puissance, se plaisait à les fomenter. Quant l'Assemblée nationale, croyant sincèrement poser les bases d'une éternelle alliance entre tous les peuples, mettait en tête de sa constitution que la France renonçait pour jamais à toute conquête ; surtout quand sa philanthropie imprudente prodiguait trop tôt et trop vite aux hommes de couleur, dans nos colonies, des droits politiques qu'il eût fallu n'accorder que progressivement, et quand, adoptant cette fatale maxime : *Périssent les colonies plutôt qu'un principe*, elle excitait sans le vouloir à Saint-Domingue des désordres affreux,

qui firent couler des torrents de sang, ruinèrent tous nos colons, et finirent par enlever à la France cette île, alors si opulente; l'Angleterre se réjouissait. Son premier ministre Pitt, qui haïssait mortellement la France, se fit donner, vers cette époque, par le parlement, vingt-cinq millions dont l'emploi dut rester secret. Pendant toute la suite de la révolution, son influence malfaisante, secondée par toutes les ressources d'un génie supérieur, ne cessa d'agir pour envenimer les plaies de la France. Mais, dans les trois premières années, sous un faux semblant d'amitié, il lui fit déjà beaucoup de mal. Mirabeau avait deviné le machiavélisme de cet homme, et plus tard le sentiment populaire ne s'y trompa point.

—Barrau, *Histoire de la Révolution*, pp. 169-70.

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IV. Write a short account of the Girondins.

V. Translate—

Ainsi tomba une première fois ce colosse de puissance et de gloire qui avait gouverné la France quatorze années et vu pendant quelque temps le continent presque tout entier soumis à ses lois. Il ne fut donné à aucun homme d'atteindre à des destinées plus éclatantes, et nul ne remua plus profondément l'Europe. Grand capitaine et grand homme d'Etat, il donna par ses victoires, aux yeux des étrangers, un éclat extraordinaire à la France; mais il fit plus pour elle par ses travaux pacifiques que par ses conquêtes; il ramena l'ordre dans son sein, et c'est la rétablissement des cultes, c'est le code civil, c'est le réorganisation des pouvoirs judiciaires et administratifs, c'est la faveur accordée au mérite et aux talents qui sont ses plus glorieux titres devant la postérité.

—Bonnechose, *Histoire de France*, p. 498.

VI. Translate into French—

The Abbé Edgeworth de Firmont, the priest designated by the king, was immediately sent for, and Louis received from him the last rites and consolations of religion with profound devotion. The parting scene with his family, by whom he was tenderly beloved, was of the most affecting and heartrending nature. The king afterwards slept peacefully for several hours. About ten in the morning of the 21st of January, 1793, he was conveyed in a carriage, guarded by Santerre and a band of municipal officers and gendarmes, from the Temple to the

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Place de la Révolution, formerly Place Louis XV., in the centre of which the guillotine had been erected. He mounted the scaffold with firmness, and addressed a few words to the vast assembled multitude, declaring that he died innocent of the crimes imputed to him, that he pardoned the authors of his death, and prayed that his blood might cement the happiness of France. Santerre brutally interrupted him by waving his sword and ordering the drums to beat; upon which the executioners seized the king and dragged him under the instrument of death. The fatal stroke instantaneously severed his head from his body.

VII. Indicate by transliteration into English peculiarities in the pronunciation of the following French words:—

*Rome, Sieyès, Août, Oignon, Egyptien, Reims, automne, pouls, soixante, cueillir.*

VIII. Construct sentences in French illustrative of the use of the infinitive mood:—

- (a) As a substitute for the indicative or subjunctive.
- (b) With the preposition *à*.
- (c) With the preposition *de*.
- (d) With the preposition *par*.

IX. Give examples of the subjunctive mood in French.

X. Is the past participle of impersonal verbs inflected? Give examples with *il y a eu*.

## SECOND YEAR B.Sc.

ELEMENTARY APPLIED  
MATHEMATICS  
INDUCTIVE LOGIC

} Same papers as set for the  
Second Year of the B.A. De-  
gree.

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Second Year,  
November, 1886

## PHYSICS I.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Sketch the Electrophorus and describe its action.
- II. How would you prove experimentally that, in general, electricity resides exclusively on the surface of a conductor. Are there any exceptions to this rule?
- III. Explain why the action of the earth's magnetism on a magnetized needle is directive merely, and not attractive. How could you show this experimentally?
- IV. What is meant by the intensity of the magnetic field? A magnet whose strength is 300 is placed in a uniform magnetic field, of which the intensity is 45. Find the forces acting on the poles.
- V. Define the terms "ohm," "volt," "ampère."  
In a battery of 12 cells, for each of which the internal resistance is 2, while the external resistance is 20, compare the intensities of the currents when the cells are disposed (i.) in series, (ii.) in four couples, (iii.) in two couples.
- VI. Explain the construction and action of the inductive coil. What are the particular uses of the condenser, the automatic break, and the iron wire core?
- VII. Describe and explain the use of Wheatstone's Bridge.
- VIII. What are the laws which regulate the intensity of the illumination of one surface by another?



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- IX. If  $F$  be the principal focus of a spherical mirror,  $q$  and  $q'$  a pair of conjugate force,  $v$  the radius of the mirror, show that

$$Fq, Fq' = \left(\frac{v}{2}\right)^2$$

Use this formula to trace the changes in the position of the image as the position of the object is changed.

- X. Show that the deviation of a ray at a refracting surface increases with the angle of incidence. Hence prove that the deviation of a ray passing through a prism is always towards the thick end.
- XI. Sketch and explain Ramsden's and Huyghens' eye-pieces, and compare their advantages.

## PHYSICS II.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain the cause of Newton's failure to obtain theoretically the true value of the velocity of sound.
- II. What is meant by 'the interference of sound waves.'? Give examples.
- III. Describe Tisley's compound pendulum: and map out the figure it draws in illustration of the interval of the fourth (4:3). Explain thoroughly your method of construction.
- IV. Describe and explain (1) the sensitive flame, (2) the singing flame.
- V. What is Helmholtz's Theory of Quality?
- VI. Compare the advantages of a mercurial and of an air thermometer.
- VII. In what proportions must a kilogramme of water at  $50^\circ$  be divided in order that the heat which one portion gives out in cooling to ice at zero may be sufficient to change the other into steam at  $100^\circ$ .
- VIII. What is radiant heat? Describe briefly the instruments used in Melloni's experiments. How would you use

them to prove that the intensity of the heat received from any source varies inversely as the square of the distance?

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- IX. With what velocity must a leaden bullet strike a target in order that it may just be melted by the impact, supposing it imparts no heat to the air or the target? The temperature of the bullet before impact is  $26^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; lead melts at  $326^{\circ}\text{C}$ , its specific heat in the solid state is  $\cdot 0314$ , and its latent heat of fusion  $5\cdot 4$ .
- X. What are *adiabatics* and *isothermals*?

## BIOLOGY.

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

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

Time—Three hours.

[Each answer is to be accompanied by such drawings as are requisite for its illustration.]

- I. Trace the life-history of a fern, and describe fully the organs of reproduction.
- II. Describe the floral envelopes and organs of reproduction of a bean; and give an account of the phenomena of fertilization.
- III. Describe the mechanism of respiration in each of the following animals:—  
Cray-fish, Cuttle-fish, and fresh-water Mussel.
- IV. Describe the structure of Actinia (sea-anemone).
- V. Write a full account of the microscopic appearance of the corpuscular elements in the blood of a frog; contrast it with that of the other classes of vertebrata.
- VI. Describe the manner in which the feathers of a bird are arranged. Name the different kinds of feathers, and describe accurately with diagrams the structure of a wing quill.
- VII. Describe the structure of the liver of a rabbit, with reference especially to the supply and distribution of the blood vessels, and to the arrangement of its biliary apparatus.

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## PRACTICAL BIOLOGY.

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

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Crayfish: Expose the heart; and describe all the parts visible without dissection.
- II. Mount a transverse section of the root provided, and sketch your preparation sufficiently in detail to allow of your giving a list of explanatory references.
- III. Make a dissection that will show as much as possible of the internal structure and vascular connections of the heart of a pigeon.

## CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the methods you would use to detect sewage pollution in water.
- II. What is the cause of the phenomenon known as spontaneous combustion?
- III. Compare the properties of ordinary and amorphous phosphorus; and state how each can be converted into the other.
- IV. Sulphuric acid is heated with carbon, sulphur, copper, and mercury respectively; give equations representing the action in each case.
- V. Give methods of preparing the following substances—  
*CO*, *(CN)<sub>2</sub>*, *PH<sub>3</sub>*, *SiCl<sub>4</sub>*, *SiF<sub>4</sub>*, *HBr*, describing their principal properties.
- VI. Describe the ammonia-soda process for the manufacture of carbonate of soda.
- VII. Give the method used for the preparation of potassic bichromate. When sufficient alkali is added to a solution of potassic bichromate the colour changes from red to yellow; explain this. Explain also the change

which takes place when sulphur dioxide is passed into a solution of a chromate.

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VIII. Write equations representing the changes which take place when solutions of the following substances are mixed—

- (1) Baric chloride and ammoniac sulphate.
- (2) Ferric chloride and ammonia.
- (3) Platinic chloride and ammoniac chloride.
- (4) Calcic chloride and sodic carbonate.
- (5) Mercuric chloride and stannous chloride.
- (6) Argentic nitrate and potassic iodide.

IX. Explain fully what you understand by the terms *atomic weight*, *atom*, *molecule*. Give reasons for believing that the molecules of hydrogen and chlorine respectively contain at least two atoms. Give also the names of the elements the molecules of which are believed to contain *one* and *four* atoms respectively.

X. Explain what you understand by the valency of an element, and classify all the elements with which you are acquainted according to their valency.

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## PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

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

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## THIRD YEAR B.Sc.

No Candidates.

CXXX

DECEMBER, 1886.

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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF MUS. BAC.

---

FIRST YEAR.

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HARMONY.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

- I. State the difference between the following pairs of time signatures :—

$$\frac{\frac{2}{2}}{\text{C}} \quad - \quad \frac{\frac{4}{4}}{\text{C}} \qquad \frac{\frac{6}{8}}{\frac{3}{2}} \qquad \frac{\frac{12}{8}}{\frac{6}{4}}$$

- II. Write four bars of  $\frac{6}{8}$  time. The first bar to contain six notes (properly grouped); the remaining bars to have four, three, and two notes respectively.
- III. What is a tetrachord? Write an example, beginning on the note F, and say what two major scales it may belong to.
- IV. Give the technical name for every degree of the Diatonic scale, and suggest reasons for the names assigned to the third, fourth, and sixth degrees.
- V. Write the scale of B minor in all the forms you are acquainted with. If you have learned to play upon the piano-forte, say which forms of the minor scale you have practised.

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First Year.  
December, 1886.

- VI. (a) What is an interval? (b) Is the unison an interval? (c) Can it be inverted? (d) Give a simple rule for ascertaining what any interval becomes when inverted.
- VII. State the difference between natural and extraneous modulation. Write modulations from the key of D to each of its attendant keys, each example to begin on the Tonic chord of D, end on the tonic chord of the key to which the modulation is made, and to include *two* other chords.
- VIII. In the key of D write a suspension 4 to 3, and all its available inversions. Let each example be properly prepared and resolved. Figure the bass.
- IX. How would you describe the following progression? Add such chords as will bring it to a natural termination.

- X. Harmonize the following melody in four parts, using the proper clefs:—

- XI. Add three upper parts to the following bass;—

Ordinary Exam.,  
Mus. Bac.  
First Year.  
December, 1886

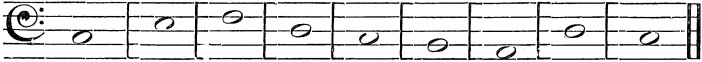
## COUNTERPOINT.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

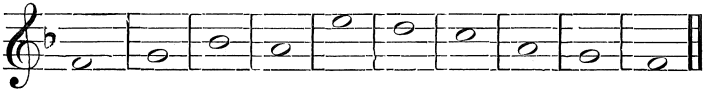
- I. Quote as many rules for the first species of Counterpoint as you remember. Say whether any of them apply also to the other species of Counterpoint.
- II. What is meant by "changing notes?" Write four different examples over any *one* note in the key of G.
- III. Theorists differ in their mode of describing the Fifth Species of Counterpoint. Give two different definitions of this species, and say which you think the better one.
- IV. Over the following Canto Fermo write an alto part in the second species. Figure the bass :—

C. F.



- V. Over the same C. F. write a treble part in the fifth species, and a tenor part in the first species. Figure the bass (three parts).
- VI. Below the following C. F. write a part for bass in the fourth species (two parts) :—

C. F.



- VII. Below the same subject write parts for bass and tenor in the third and first species respectively (three parts). Figure the bass.

## SECOND YEAR MUS. BAC.

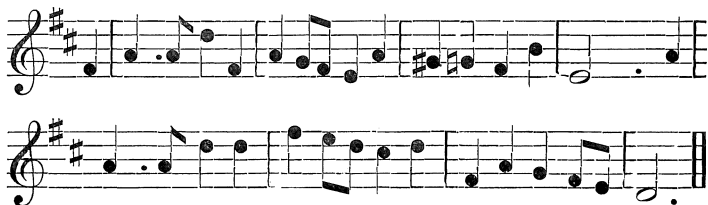
## HARMONY.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

Ordinary Exam.  
Mus. Bac.  
Second Year.  
December, 1886.

- I. State briefly the chief points of difference between the Day Theory of Harmony, as advocated by Professor Macfarren, and any other theory with which you may be acquainted.
- II. Over the note C write a chord of the Augmented Sixth (German). Say what two major keys it may belong to and trace its derivation to *one* root.
- III. Write a short passage beginning in the key of F, modulating to the key of E, and returning to the original key.
- IV. Write the first sixteen harmonics that would be generated by a string having for its primary sound the root of the chord mentioned in question II.
- V. Mention the chief rules to be observed in writing a pedal point. Say what differences exist as to the figuring of the bass.  
Give the names of three classical works in which effective pedal points occur.
- VI. What are "Auxillary notes?"
- VII. In the key of G minor write, in four parts, (short score) a chord of the Dominant Minor ninth, and resolve it in three different ways. In one of the examples let the seventh be omitted and another interval added instead.
- VIII. When is the interval of a perfect fourth a discord? and when a concord?
- IX. Harmonize the following melody in four parts with proper clefs. Figure the bass.





Ordinary Exam.  
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- X. Analyse the following passage showing on a separate stave the root of every chord and giving its proper name, as Dominant seventh, Common Chord, &c. Point out any instance of wrong notation, and also any modulation.

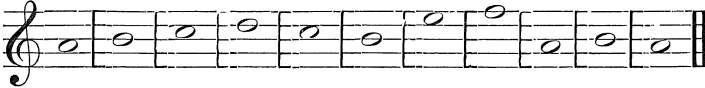
## COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Define briefly the terms Counterpoint, Descant, Diaphony, Antiphony.
- II. Give a list of the Ecclesiastical modes, and say what notes they began upon. Explain the difference between the Church modes and the Greek modes.
- III. What note of the Greek musical system was called Proslambanomenos? Why was it added to the scale of the Greek greater perfect system?

- IV. If a tonal fugue subject be "authentic" will the answer be authentic also? Give reasons for your reply.
- V. A counterpoint of three notes against one is described by some writers as belonging to the second species, and by others as belonging to the third. Which view do you agree with? Give reasons for your answer?
- VI. Write from memory the first six bars of the National Anthem (God Save the Queen,) and add, either above or below it, a double counterpoint in the octave (fifth species). Figure the bass.
- VII. To the following C.F. add a counterpoint for bass in the fourth species. Figure the bass.



- VIII. Transpose the same C.F. into the tonic major, and write parts for tenor and bass below it, *both* in the second species (three parts). Figure the bass.
- IX. Place the same subject (in the major key) in the bass part, and add parts for treble (fifth species), alto and tenor (first species) four parts. Figure the bass.
- X. Give answers to the following fugue subjects, and add a counter subject to any one of the answers you supply.

(a)



(b)



(c)



**ACOUSTICS.**

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. On what grounds is it assumed that sound is a form of wave-motion ?
  - II. How does the density of a medium affect the passage of a wave-motion through it? Give illustrations.
  - III. A stretched string being touched at the end of one-fourth of its length, and the bow drawn across the shorter section, the remaining three-fourths divide themselves into three ventral segments. Explain this phenomenon.
  - IV. What is the principal form of vibration of a bar free at both ends? If the bar be bent into the shape of a tuning fork how are the positions of the nodes altered? Where are the nodes when the first overtone of a fork is sounded?
  - V. What are "resonators," and what is their use?
  - VI. What are "Combinational Tones?" It was at one time supposed that these were due to rapid beats. Show that this is not true, and state their real origin?
  - VII. How are "manometric flames" produced? What is the cause of the peculiar shapes they take when the vowels are sounded?
  - VIII. Describe and explain (1) the sensitive flame, (2) the singing flame.
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DECEMBER, 1886.

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THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCHOLARSHIP  
EXAMINATION.

---

FIRST YEAR.

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LATIN.

S. Australian  
Scholarship,  
December, 1886.

A. LEEPER, M.A., LL.D., AND PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

Illo tempore Segestanis maxima cum cura haec ipsa Diana, de qua dicimus, redditur: reportatur Segestam: in suis antiquis sedibus summa cum gratulatione civium et laetitia reponitur. Haec erat posita Segestae, sane excelsa in basi: in qua grandibus litteris P. AFRICANI nomen erat incisum eumque KARTHAGINE CAPTA RESTITUISSE perscriptum. Colebatur a civibus: ab omnibus advenis visebatur: quum quaestor essem, nihil mihi ab illis est demonstratum prius. Erat admodum amplum et excelsum signum cum stola: verumtamen inerat in illa magnitudine aetas atque habitus virginalis: sagittae pendebant ab humero: sinistra manu retinebat arcum: dextra ardentem facem praeferebat. Hanc quum iste sacrorum omnium hostis religionumque praedo vidisset; quasi illa ipse face percussus esset, ita flagrare cupiditate atque amentia coepit. Imperat magistratibus, ut eam demoliantur et sibi dent: nihil sibi gratius ostendit futurum. Illi vero dicere, id sibi nefas esse, seque quum summa religione, tum summo

metu legum et iudiciorum teneri. Iste tum petere ab illis, tum minari, tum spem, tum metum ostendere. Opponebant illi interdum nomen Africani; donum populi Romani illud esse dicebant; nihil se in eo potestatis habere, quod imperator clarissimus, urbe hostium capta, monumentum victoriae populi Romani esse voluisset.

—Cicero. In Verrem, Act II., Lib. IV., Cap. 34.

II. Translate, having regard to elegance of style as well as accuracy—

Mos habebatur principum liberos cum ceteris idem ætatis nobiles sedentes vesci in aspectu propinquorum, propria et parcior mensa. Illic epulante Britannico, quia cibus potusque ejus delecti ex ministris gustu explorabatur, ne omitteretur institutum aut utriusque morte proderetur scelus, talis dolus repertus est. Innoxia adhuc ac præcalida et libata gustu potio traditur Britannico; dein, postquam fervore aspernabatur, frigida in aqua affunditur venenum, quod ita cunctos ejus artus pervasit, ut vox pariter et spiritus raperentur. Trepidatur a circumsedentibus; diffugiunt imprudentes. At quibus altior intellectus, resistunt defixi et Neronem intuentes. Ille, ut erat reclinis et nescio similis, solitum ita ait, per comitalem morbum, quo primum ab infantia afflicteretur Britannicus, et redituros paulatim visus sensusque. At Agrippinæ is pavor, ea consternatio mentis, quamvis vultu premeretur, emicuit, ut perinde ignaram fuisse atque Octaviam sororem Britannici constiterit: quippe sibi supremum auxilium ereptum et parricidii exemplum, intelligebat. Octavia quoque, quamvis rudibus annis, dolorem, caritatem, omnes affectus abscondere didicerat. Ita post breve silentium repetita convivii lætitia. Nox eadem necem Britannici et rogum conjunxit, proviso ante funebri paratu, qui modicus fuit. In campo tamen Martis sepultus est, adeo turbidis imbribus, ut vulgus iram deum portendi crediderit adversus facinus, cui plerique etiam hominum ignoscebant, antiquas fratrum discordias et insociabile regnum æstimantes.

—Tacitus. Annals. XIII., 16-17.

III. Translate—

So. hem quid est? Si. scies.  
ecfertur. imus. interea inter mulieres,  
quae ibi aderant, forte unam aspicio adulescentulam,

forma. So. Bona fortasse. Si. et voltu, Sosia, adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nil supra. quae quom mihi lamentari praeter ceteras visast, et quia erat forma praeter ceteras honesta ac liberali, accedo ad pedisequas, quae sit rogo. sororem esse aiunt Chrysidis. percussit ilico animum. attat, hoc illud est, hinc illae lacrumae, haec illast misericordia. So. quam timeo, quorsum evadas! Si. funus interim procedit. sequimur: ad sepulcrum venimus: in ignem inpositast: fletur. interea haec soror, quam dixi, ad flammam accessit imprudentius, satis cum periclo. ibi tum exanimatus Pamphilus. bene dissimulatum amorem et celatum indicat: adcurrit: mediam mulierem complectitur: "mea Glycerium" inquit "quid agis? quor te is perditum?" tum illa, ut consuetum facile amorem cerneret, reiecit se in eum flens quam familiariter.

S. Australian  
Scholarship,  
December, 1886.

—Terence. *Andrian*, I., 1., 89-109.

IV. Translate, having regard to elegance of style as well as accuracy—

Constitit Alcides, visuque enisus in alta  
Rupe truces manicas, defectaque virginis ora  
Cernit, et ad primos turgentia lumina fluctus.  
Exanimum veluti, multa tamen arte coactum  
Maeret ebur, Pariusve notas et nomina sumit  
Quum lapis aut liquidi referunt miranda colores.  
Ductor ait: Quod, virgo, tibi nomenque genusque?  
Quae sors ista, doce, tendunt cur vincula palmas?  
Illa tremens, tristisque oculos dejecta pudore,  
Non ego digna malis, inquit; suprema parentum  
Dona vides, ostro scopulos auroque frequentes.  
Nos Ili veteris quondam genus, invida donec  
Laomedonteos fugeret Fortuna penates.  
Principio morbi, caeloque exacta sereno  
Temperies; arsere rogis certantibus agri.  
Quum subitus fragor et fluctus Idaeae moventes  
Cum stabulis nemora; ecce repens consurgere ponto  
Bellua, monstrum ingens; hanc tu nec montibus ullis,  
Nec nostro metire mari: primaeva furenti  
Huic manus, amplexus inter planctusque parentum  
Deditur: hoc sortes, hoc corniger imperat Hammon,  
Virgineam damnare animam, sortitaque Lethen  
Corpora; crudelis scopulis me destinat urna.

—Valerius Flaccus.

## GREEK.

S. Australian  
Scholarship,  
December, 1886.

A. LEEPER, M.A., LL.D., AND PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three hours.

Translate, having regard to elegance of style, as well as accuracy—

- I. Τὸ δ' ἐξ οἴκου βῆσαν ἑμαρτήσαντες ἄμ' ἄμφω  
 Βουκόλος ἠδὲ σφυροβὸς Ὀδυσσῆος θείοιο·  
 Ἐκ δ' αὐτὸς μετὰ τοὺς δόμον ἦλθε δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς.  
 Ἄλλ' ὅτε δῆ ῥ' ἐκτὸς θυρῶν ἔσαν ἠδὲ καὶ αὐλῆς,  
 Φθεγγάμενός σφ' ἐπέεσσι προσηύδα μελιχίοισιν·  
 “Βουκόλε καὶ σὺ, σφυροβέ, ἔπος τί κε μυθησαίμην,  
 Ὃ ἑαυτὸς κεύθω; φάσθαι δέ με θυμὸς ἀνώγει.  
 Ποιοὶ κ' εἴτ' Ὀδυσῆϊ ἀμυνέμεν, εἴ ποθεν ἔλθοι  
 Ὃδὲ μάλ' ἔξαπίνης καὶ τις θεὸς αὐτὸν ἐνείκοι;  
 Ὃ κε μνηστήρησσι ἀμύνουτ' ἢ Ὀδυσῆϊ;  
 Εἴπαθ' ὅπως ὑμέας κραδίη θυμὸς τε κελεύει.”  
 Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε βοῶν ἐπιβουκόλος ἀνὴρ·  
 “Ζεῦ πάτερ, αἶ γὰρ τοῦτο τελευτήσεαι ἐέλδωρ,  
 Ὃς ἔλθοι μὲν κείνος ἀνὴρ, ἀγάγοι δέ ἑ δαίμων·  
 Γυνίης χ' οἴη ἐμῆ δύναμις καὶ χεῖρες ἔπονται.”  
 Ὃς δ' αὐτῶς Εὐμειος ἐπέυχτο πᾶσι θεοῖσιν  
 Νοστήσῃσι Ὀδυσῆα πολύφρονα ὄνδε δόμονδε.  
 Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ τῶν γε νόον νημερτέ' ἀνέγνω,  
 Ἐξαυτίς σφ' ἐπέεσσι ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπεν·

—Homer, *Odyssey* xxi., 188-206.

- II. τέλος δὲ νεκρῶν τε πολλῶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισ ἠδὴ κειμένων ἐν τῷ  
 ποταμῷ, καὶ διεφθαρμένον τοῦ στρατεύματος τοῦ μὲν κατὰ  
 τὸν ποταμόν, τοῦ δέ, καὶ εἴ τι διαφύγοι, ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων,  
 Νικίας Γυλίππῳ ἑαυτὸν παραδίδωσι, πιστεύσας μᾶλλον αὐτῷ  
 ἢ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις· καὶ ἑαυτῷ μὲν χρῆσθαι ἐκέλευεν ἐκείνόν  
 τε καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ὃ τι βούλονται, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους  
 στρατιώτας παύσασθαι φονεύοντας. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος μετὰ  
 τοῦτο ζωγρεῖν ἠδὲ ἐκέλευεν· καὶ τοὺς τε λοιπούς, ὅσους μὴ  
 ἀπεκρύψαντο (πολλοὶ δὲ οὗτοι ἐγένοντο), ξυνεκόμισαν ζῶντας,  
 καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς τριακοσίους, οἳ τὴν φυλακὴν διεξήλθον τῆς  
 νυκτός, πέμψαντες τοὺς διωξομένους ξυνέλαβον. τὸ μὲν οὖν  
 ἄθροισθαι τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐς τὸ κοινὸν οὐ πολλὸν ἐγένετο, τὸ  
 δὲ διακλαπὲν πολὺ, καὶ διεπλήσθη πᾶσα Σικελία αὐτῶν ἅτε  
 οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως ὥσπερ τῶν μετὰ Δημοσθένους ληφθέντων.  
 μέρος δὲ τι οὐκ ὀλίγον καὶ ἀπέθανεν· πλείστος γὰρ δὴ φόνος  
 οὗτος καὶ οὐδενὸς ἐλάσσω τῶν ἐν τῷ Σικελικῷ πολέμῳ τούτῳ  
 ἐγένετο. καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις προσβολαῖς ταῖς κατὰ τὴν  
 πορείαν συχναῖς γενομέναις οὐκ ὀλίγοι ἐτεθνήκεσαν· πολλοὶ

δὲ ὅμως καὶ διέφυγον, οἱ μὲν καὶ παραντίκα, οἱ δὲ καὶ δουλεύσαντες καὶ διαδιδράσκοντες ὕστερον· τούτους δ' ἦν ἀναχώρησι ἐς Κατάνην.

S. Australian  
Scholarship,  
December, 1886.

—Thukydides, Book vii., Chap. 85.

III. Προσῆκει δὲ παντὶ τῷ ἐν τιμωρίᾳ ὄντι, ὑπ' ἄλλου ὀρθῶς τιμωρομένῳ, ἢ βελτίονι γίνεσθαι καὶ ὀνίνασθαι ἢ παραδείγματι τοῖς ἄλλοις γίνεσθαι, ἵνα ἄλλοι ὀρώντες πάσχοντα ἃ ἂν πάσχη φοβούμενοι βελτίους γίνωνται. εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ μὲν ὠφελούμενοι τε καὶ δίκην δίδοντες ὑπὸ θεῶν τε καὶ ἀνθρώπων οὗτοι οἱ ἂν ἰσμία ἀμαρτήματα ἀμάρτωσιν· ὅμως δὲ δι' ἀλγηδόνων καὶ ὀδυνῶν γίνεσθαι αὐτοῖς ἢ ὠφέλεια καὶ ἐνθάδε καὶ ἐν Ἄϊδου· οὐ γὰρ οἶον τε ἄλλως ἀδικίας ἀπαλλάττεσθαι. οἱ δ' ἂν τὰ ἔσχατα ἀδικήσωσι καὶ διὰ τοιαῦτα ἀδικήματα ἀνίατοι γένωνται, ἐκ τούτων τὰ παραδείγματα γίνεσθαι, καὶ οὗτοι αὐτοὶ μὲν οὐκέτι ὀνίνανται οὐδὲν, ἅτε ἀνίατοι ὄντες, ἄλλοι δὲ ὀνίνανται οἱ τούτους ὀρώντες διὰ τὰς ἀμαρτίας τὰ μέγιστα καὶ ὀδυνηρότατα καὶ φοβερώτατα πάθη πάσχοντας τὸν αἰὲ χρόνον, ἀτεχνῶς παραδείγματα ἀνηρημένους ἐκεῖ ἐν Ἄϊδου ἐν τῷ δεσμοτηρίῳ, τοῖς αἰὲ τῶν ἀδίκων ἀφικνουμένοις θεάματα καὶ νουθητήματα. ὦν ἐγὼ φημι ἓνα καὶ Ἀρχέλαον ἔσεσθαι, εἰ ἀληθῆ λέγει Πῶλος, καὶ ἄλλον ὅστις ἂν τοιοῦτος τύραννος ᾗ. οἶμαι δὲ καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς εἶναι τούτων τῶν παραδείγματων ἐκ τυράννων καὶ βασιλέων καὶ δυναστῶν καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων πραξάντων γεγονότας· οὗτοι γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἐξουσίαν μέγιστα καὶ ἀνοσιώτατα ἀμαρτήματα ἀμαρτάνουσι.

—Plato, *Gorgias.*, cap. lxxxii.

IV. ἐγκαρτερήσω θάνατον· εἶμι δ' ἐς πόλιν  
τὴν σὴν, χάριν τε μυρίων δώρων ἔχω.  
ἀτὰρ πόνων δὴ μυρίων ἐγευσάμην·  
ὦν οὐτ' ἀπέειπον οὐδέν· οὐτ' ἀπ' ὀμμάτων  
ἔσταξα πηγὰς, οὐδ' ἂν ὄμην ποτὲ  
ἐς τοῦθ' ἰκέσθαι, δάκρυ' ἀπ' ὀμμάτων βαλεῖν.  
νῦν δ', ὡς ἔοικε, τῇ τύχῃ δουλευτέον.  
εἶεν· γεραῖε, τὰς ἐμὰς φυγὰς ὄρας,  
ὄρας δὲ παίδων ὄντα μ' αὐθέντην ἐμῶν.  
δὸς τούσδε τύμβω καὶ περίστειλον νεκροῦς  
δακρύοισι τιμῶν, ἐμὲ γὰρ οὐκ εἴ νόμος·  
πρὸς στέρον' ἐρείσας μητρὶ δούς τ' εἰς ἀγκάλας,  
κοινωνίαν δύστηνον, ἣν ἐγὼ τάλας  
διώλεσ' ἄκων. γῆ δ' ἐπὴν κρύψης νεκροῦς,  
οἶκει πόλιν τήνδ', ἀθλίως μὲν, ἀλλ' ὅμως  
ψυχὴν βιάζου τὰμὰ συμφέρειν κακά.  
ὦ τέκν', ὁ φύσας χῶ τεκῶν ὑμᾶς πατῆρ  
ἀπώλεσ', οὐδ' ὤνασθε τῶν ἐμῶν καλῶν,



S. Australian  
Scholarship,  
December, 1886.

ἀγὼ παρεσκεύαζον ἐκμοχθῶν βίον  
εὐκλειαν ὑμῖν, πατρὸς ἀπόλαυσιν καλήν.  
σέ τ' οὐχ ὁμοίως, ᾧ τάλαιν', ἀπώλεσα,  
ὥσπερ σὺ τὰμὰ λέκτρ' ἔσωζες ἀσφαλῶς,  
μακρὰς διαντλοῦσ' ἐν δόμοις οἰκουρίας.  
οἴμοι δάματρος καὶ τέκνων, οἴμοι δ' ἐμοῦ,  
ὡς ἀθλίως πέπραγα κάποζεύγνυμαι  
τέκνων γυναικὸς τ'. ᾧ λυγραὶ φιλημάτων  
τέρψεις, λυγραὶ τε τῶνδ' ὄπλων κοινωνίαι.

—Euripides, *Hercules Furens*, 1351-1378.

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## GREEK AND LATIN COMPOSITION.

A. LEEPER, LL.D., AND PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., D.LIT.

Time—Three hours.

### I. Translate into Greek Prose—

To Plato, the science of medicine appeared to be of very disputable advantage. He did not, indeed, object to quick cures for acute disorders, or for injuries produced by accidents. But a life protracted by medical skill he pronounced to be a long death. The exercise of the art of medicine ought, he said, to be tolerated so far as that art may serve to cure the occasional distempers of men whose constitutions are good. As for those who have bad constitutions, let them die; and the sooner the better. Such men are unfit for war, for magistracy, for the management of their domestic affairs, for severe study and speculation. The best thing that can happen to such wretches is to have done with life at once. He quotes mythical authority in support of this doctrine, and reminds his disciples that the practice of the sons of Aesculapius, as described by Homer, extended only to the cure of external injuries.

—*Macaulay*.

### II. Translate into Latin Prose—

“Since it was determined not to fight, nothing was left but to take the step which Hume had recommended. There was a chance that, by decamping secretly and hastening all night across heaths and morasses, the Earl might gain many miles on the enemy, and might reach

Glasgow without further obstruction. The watch fires were left burning, and the march began. And now disaster followed disaster fast. The guides mistook the track across the moors, and led the army into boggy ground. Military order could not be preserved by undisciplined and disheartened soldiers under a dark sky and on a treacherous and uneven soil. Panic after panic spread through the broken ranks. Every sight and sound was thought to indicate the approach of pursuers. Some of the officers contributed to spread the terror which it was their duty to calm. The army had become a mob, and the mob melted fast away. Great numbers fled under cover of the night. Rumbold and some other brave men whom no danger could have scared lost their way, and were unable to rejoin the main body. When the day broke, only five hundred fugitives, wearied and dispirited, assembled at Kilpatrick.”

S. Australian  
Scholarship,  
December, 1886.

—*Macaulay.*

## MATHEMATICS I.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.

$A, B, C, D$  are four points on a circle;  $AB, CD$ , produced meet in  $E$ ,  $DA$  and  $CB$  in  $F$ ; show that circles about  $EAD, FCD$  intersect in a point lying upon  $EF$ .

II. Divide a given straight line similarly to a given divided straight line.

Establish the following construction for finding successively one-half, one-third, &c., of a given line  $AB$  :—

Construct any parallelogram  $ABCD$ ; from  $O$  the intersection of diagonals, draw  $OP_2$  parallel to  $AD$ , cutting  $AB$  in  $P_2$ ; join  $P_2D$ , cutting  $AC$  in  $O_3$ ; draw  $O_3P_3$  parallel to  $AD$ , cutting  $AB$  in  $P_3$ ; join  $P_3D$ , cutting  $AC$  in  $O_4$ ; draw  $O_4P_4$ , &c.....; then  $AP_3$  is one-third of  $AB$ ,  $AP_4$  one-fourth of  $AB$ , &c.

S. Australian  
Scholarship,  
December, 1886.

III. Distinguish between an equation and an identity.

Prove the following identities:—

$$(i.) (a + b + c) (b + c - a) (c + a - b) (a + b - c) + (a^2 - b^2 - c^2)^2 = 4b^2c^2.$$

$$(ii.) a^3(c - b) + b^3(a - c) + c^3(b - a) = (a - b)(b - c)(c - a)(a + b + c).$$

IV. Explain what is meant by *mathematical induction*. Use the method to prove the binomial theorem for a positive integral exponent.

Show that the coefficient of  $x^{n-2}$  in the expansion of  $(1 - \frac{3x}{4})^{-\frac{1}{3}}$  in ascending powers of  $x$  is

$$\frac{2.5 \dots (3n + 2)}{5.4^n | n - 2}$$

V. What is the chance that in a given hand at whist there shall not be more than four cards of any suit?

VI. Prove that

$$(i.) \tan A \cot \frac{A}{2} - \sec A = 1.$$

$$(ii.) \cot^{-1}(a^3 + a^2 + a)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \cot^{-1}(a + 1 + a^{-1})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \tan^{-1}(a^{-1} + a^{-2} + a^{-3})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

VII. If  $R$  be the radius of the circle described round a triangle, and  $r_a$  the radius of the circle touching the side  $a$  and the other two produced, prove that the area of the triangle

$$= r_a^2 \cot \frac{A}{2} - 2R r_a \sin A$$

VIII. What conditions are necessary that  $ax^2 + 2bxy + y^2 = 0$  may represent two lines (1) equally inclined to the axes, (2) inclined at an angle of  $60^\circ$  to each other?

IX. If  $p_1 p_2$  be the perpendiculars from the focus of a parabola on two tangents at right angles to one another, then

$$\frac{1}{p_1^2} + \frac{1}{p_2^2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$$

where  $4a =$  the latus rectum.

## MATHEMATICS II.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

S. Australian  
Scholarship,  
December, 1886

- I. Enunciate and prove the proposition known as the polygon of forces.

A uniform bar of length  $a$  rests suspended by two strings of lengths  $l$  and  $l'$  fastened to the ends of the bar and to two fixed points in the same horizontal line at a distance  $c$  apart. If the directions of the strings being produced meet at right angles, prove that the ratio of their tensions is  $al + cl' : al' + cl$ .

- II. Define the moment of a force about a point, and show that the algebraic sum of the moments of any two forces in one plane about any point in the line of action of their resultant is zero.

A triangular lamina  $ABC$  is moveable in its own plane about a point in itself; forces act on it along and proportional to  $BC$ ,  $CA$ ,  $BA$ . Prove that if these do not move the lamina the point must lie in the straight line which bisects  $BC$  and  $CA$ .

- III. Investigate how the requisites of a fine balance can be satisfied.

A common form of letter balance consists of a jointed parallelogram, two of whose sides are vertical, and the middle points of the others fixed. The scales are rigidly connected with the vertical sides. What is the use of this arrangement, and how does it act?

- IV. Explain the term "acceleration," and show how the numerical measure of a given acceleration depends upon the units of space and time. Prove that if a point is moving with uniform velocity, any acceleration it has is in the direction of the normal to its path.

If different points be describing different circles with uniform velocities, and with accelerations proportional to the radii, the periodic times will be the same.

- V. If the acceleration of gravity at Greenwich be  $32.1912$ , find its value at a station where the Greenwich seconds' pendulum loses 135 seconds per diem.

- VI. Show how to find the vertical pressure on a surface immersed in a fluid.

A hemispherical basin filled with fluid is divided into two parts by a horizontal plane which bisects the vertical radius of the basin. Compare (1) the whole, (2) the vertical pressures on the parts.

VII. Given the quantity of air  $p$  contained in the receiver of an air-pump; find how many strokes will be required to exhaust a given quantity  $q$ .

VIII. Define the equation of time, and trace the variation of its principal components throughout the year.

What is the effect of the equation of time on the lengths of morning and afternoon?

## PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define velocity, force, mass, energy. What would be the value of  $g$  (acceleration due to gravity) if the units of space and time were the mile and the minute?
- II. Show that when a speck is seen in a lump of glass by rays that are not very oblique, the apparent and the real distances of the speck from the surface are as  $1 : \mu$  where  $\mu$  is the coefficient of refraction of the glass.
- III. What are meant by the *dispersion* and the *dispersive power* of a medium? Explain the principle of achromatism, and show that in an achromatic combination of two lenses in contact, one must be concave and the other convex, and the concave must have the higher dispersive power.
- IV. What are König's manometric flames? To what uses may they be put?
- V. Explain Dulong and Petit's method of finding the coefficient of expansion of mercury.
- VI. In what way may the mechanical equivalent of heat be found by consideration of the work done by an expanding gas?

- VII. Sketch the construction and describe the mode of action and advantages of a cell of Daniell's battery.
- VIII. Enunciate the laws of the attraction and repulsion of currents. In what manner may these laws be made to throw light upon the action of currents on magnets?
- IX. Explain the manner of action of Holtz's Electrical Machine.
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## HISTORY AND ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Professor Boulger, M.A., D.Lit.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Compare the colonial systems of Greece, Rome, and England.
- II. Write an essay on Slavery in ancient and in modern times.
- III. Contrast the condition of women in England at the present day with the condition of Athenian women at the time of Perikles.
- IV. Compare the *καλοὶ κἀγαθοὶ* of Greece with the *optimates* of Rome, and with the *gentlemen* of modern times.
- V. Give examples from the history of Greece, Rome, and England of the political influence of religious enthusiasm.
- VI. Investigate the circumstances which led to the overthrow of the Roman Republic by Julius Caesar, and of the French Republic by Napoleon I.

*Candidates need not attempt more than four of the above questions.*

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NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1886.

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JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

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I. READING AND WRITING FROM DICTATION  
(COMPULSORY).

Junior Exam.,  
1886.

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

A short passage from an English author was read by the Examiner.

2. 3. ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION  
(COMPULSORY).

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

Time—Two hours.

- I. Give some rules for the formation of the plural in English nouns, with examples and exceptions.
- II. Parse every word in the following sentence :—  
Pray give me that book.  
Supply the words necessary to complete the construction.
- III. Analyze the following sentence :—  
What I say I say openly.  
Explain fully the word *what* and its place in the sentence.
- IV. Explain the meaning, and write short sentences illustrating the use of the following words :—Inexorable, extirpate, irrelevant, indemnify, identify, condign, consign, insuperable, ambiguous, amphibious, acrimonious, parsimonious.

V. Write a short essay on one of the following subjects :—

- i. The climate of South Australia.
- ii. The Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.
- iii. The proposed Transcontinental Railway.

#### 4. ARITHMETIC (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Multiply £3 2s. 6½d. by 75 ; and 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 23 lbs. by 421.
- II. A man bought a number of packages of goods for £355 and sold them for £568, thereby gaining £3 per package. What did each package cost ?
- III. A silversmith melts a large silver dish weighing 96 oz. and forms of the metal three dozen dessert spoons and one dozen table spoons ; the dozen table spoons weigh 30 oz. ; find the value of a dessert spoon at 5s. per ounce.
- IV. What is meant by the Highest Common Factor of a set of numbers ? What by the least Common Multiple ?  
Find the Highest Common Factor of 2556 and 1872, and the Least Common Multiple of 366, 915, 7020.
- V. Arrange in order of magnitude  $\frac{5}{12}$ ,  $\frac{4}{9}$ ,  $\frac{21}{44}$ ,  $\frac{16}{33}$ , and simplify  $(4\frac{1}{3} - 3\frac{2}{7}) \times (9.094 + 2\frac{2}{15})$ .
- VI. Express 10 miles 2 furlongs 18 perches as the fraction of a mile, and multiply £21 7s. 6d. by the result.
- VII. Multiply 331.24 by .00651, and divide .3286 by 5.3.
- VIII. The pendulum of a clock, which should vibrate once a second, vibrates once in 1.0024 seconds. How much will the clock lose in a week ?



**5. GEOGRAPHY (COMPULSORY).**

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

Time—Two hours.

- I. Draw a sketch map of New Zealand and show the position of the Bay of Islands, Auckland, Mount Egmont, Napier, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Milford Sound, and Stewart's Island. Indicate also the region of recent volcanic activity, and mention any other parts of the world where there have been recently serious volcanic disturbances.
- II. Describe as nearly as you can the position of New Caledonia and the New Hebrides, mentioning the principal islands in the latter group.
- III. Indicate the position of the following, mentioning any circumstance of importance connected with them :—  
Vancouver's Island, Aspinwall, St. Gothard, Kronstadt, Brindisi, Toulon, Corea, Hongkong, Antananarivo, Upsala.
- IV. Draw a map of Turkey in Europe, indicating specially the position of Bulgaria, with its chief towns.
- V. Write what you know about Burmah, its boundaries, chief rivers, towns, and resources.

**6. OUTLINES OF ENGLISH HISTORY  
(COMPULSORY).**

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Write a short account of the career of Thomas à Becket.
- II. Give some account of the struggles between England and Scotland during the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III.
- III. Under what circumstances did Henry VIII. separate from Rome? Mention two of the chief men beheaded for denying the 'King's Supremacy.'

- IV. By what means did Charles I. seek to fill his empty treasury without having recourse to the Commons? Junior Exam.,  
1886.
- V. What were (1) the Declaration of Independence, (2) the Declaration of Indulgence?
- VI. Give a brief account of the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. What were its chief provisions?
- VII. Write short accounts of (1) Chaucer, (2) Francis Bacon, (3) Isaac Newton.
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### A. ENGLISH.

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

Time—Three hours.

#### 1.—HISTORY (1689-1727).

- I. Who were the chief members of the Junto, and what important financial and constitutional measures were adopted by Parliament under their direction?
- II. Describe the Massacre of Glencoe, and discuss the question of William's responsibility.
- III. Give the date of the legislative union of England and Scotland. What difficulties impeded at first its accomplishment, and by what means were they overcome? Contrast the state of Scotland with that of Ireland at this period.
- IV. Give the date and terms of the Peace of Utrecht. Who were the English plenipotentiaries for its negotiation? What reasons are there for considering its acceptance by Great Britain as both impolitic and dishonourable?
- V. Give a short account of Walpole's administration from 1721 to 1727.
- VI. State what you know about the Drapier's Letters.

#### 2.—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

- I. "What is most remarkable about the play is the blending in it of widely different elements."

Junior Exam.  
1886.

Justify this statement by a classification of the various characters.

- II. Refer to some passages in the play illustrative of Shakespeare humour.
- III. Quote at least eight consecutive lines from any of the lyrical parts of the play.
- IV. On what grounds does Theseus classify together "the lunatic, the lover, and the poet"?
- V. Give the meaning and derivation of *welkin*, *nole*, *lakin*, *gawd*, *aby*.

## B. I. LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours-

Translate—

Ea re constituta secunda vigilia magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi nullo certo ordine neque imperio, cum sibi quisque primum itineris locum peteret et domum pervenire properaret, fecerunt, ut consimilis fugae profectio videretur. Hac re statim Caesar per speculatores cognita insidias veritus, quod, qua de causa discederent, nondum perspexerat, exercitum equitatumque castris continuit. Prima luce confirmata re ab exploratoribus omnem equitatum, qui novissimum agmen moraretur, praemisit. His Quintum Pedium et Lucium Aurunculeium Cottam legatos praefecit. Titum Labie-num legatum cum legionibus tribus subsequi iussit.

Caesar De Bello Gallico, Lib. II., Cap. 11.

Also—

Cum ex dediticiis Belgis reliquisque Gallis complures Caesarem secuti una iter facerent, quidam ex his, ut postea ex captivis cognitum est, eorum dierum consuetudine itineris nostri exercitus perspecta nocte ad Nervius pervenerunt atque eis demonstrarunt inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, neque esse quicquam negotii, cum prima legio in castra

venisset, reliquaeque legiones magnum spatium abessent, hanc sub sarcinis adoriri; qua pulsa impedimentisque direptis futurum, ut reliquae contra consistere non auderent. Adiuvabat etiam eorum consilium, qui rem deferebant, quod Nervii antiquitus, cum equitatu nihil possent (neque enim ad hoc tempus ei rei student, sed, quicquid possunt, pedestribus valent copiis), quo facilius finitimorum equitatum, si praedandi causa ad eos venissent, impedirent, teneris arboribus incisus atque inflexis crebris in latitudinem ramis enatis et rubis sentibusque interiectis effecerant, ut instar muri hae sepes munimenta praeberent, quo non modo non intrari, sed ne perspicui quidem posset.

Caesar De Bello Gallico, Lib. II., Cap. 17.

Also—

His rebus cognitis Caesar Gallorum animos verbis confirmavit pollicitusque est sibi eam rem curae futuram: magnam se habere spem et beneficio suo et auctoritate adductum Ariovistum finem iniuriis facturum. Hac oratione habita concilium dimisit. Et secundum ea multae res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret, imprimis quod Aeduus, fratres consanguineosque saepenumero a senatu appellatos, in servitute atque in ditione videbat Germanorum teneri eorumque obsides esse apud Ariovistum ac Sequanos intellegebat; quod in tanto imperio populi Romani turpissimum sibi et rei publicae esse arbitrabatur.

Caesar De Bello Gallico, Lib. I., Cap. 33.

What do you mean by the words *syntax*, *consonant*, *syllable*, *case*?  
Give the gender and the genitive case singular number of *anceps*, *remex*, *obses*, *facinus*, *agger*, *iter*, *seges*, *limes*, *princeps*.

Give comparative and superlative of *acer*, *amans*, *pius*, *similis*.

Decline in full *totus*, *iste*, *idem*, *quisque*. Write down Relative and Indefinite forms corresponding to *is*, *tot*, *tantus*, *tam*, *toties*, *eo*, *talis*.

Give principal parts of *scindo*, *sapio*, *sono*, *lino*, *misceo*, *nitor*, *maneo*, *juro*, *gemo*, *haereo*, *abicio*, *edo*, *caveo*, *censeo*.

Distinguish between the uses of *vel—vel*, *aut—aut*, *sive—sive*, and the different meanings of *ne*.

Junior Exam.,  
1886.

Translate into Latin prose—

Caesar, seeing the 7th legion which was posted close by, hard-pressed by the enemy as well, advised his military tribunes to see that the legions gradually joined each other and attacked the enemy by changing front. By this device each legion assisted its neighbour, and they had no longer any fear of being taken in the rear by the enemy and surrounded, so they began to make a bolder resistance and fight more bravely.

The camp has been pitched on this side of the river.

You are encompassed on every side.

The house stands at the bottom of the hill.

I will spare no man willingly.

Defeat is more profitable than victory.

The Gauls are very powerful in Cavalry.

## B. 2. GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Decline in full the words *εὐγενής, κέρας, πολὺς, λελυκώς, Ἡρακλῆς, Ζεὺς, λεώς, ἕως.*

Mention the different methods used in Greek for the comparison of adjectives, and give Comparative and Superlative Nom. Sing. of all genders of *μέγας, ὀλίγος, πολὺς, εὐδαίμων, αἰσχροός.* Also compare *ταχέως, μάλα.*

Give the principal parts in use of the verbs *μιμνήσκω, βαίνω, γίγνομαι, μανθάνω, αἰρέω, γιγνώσκω, αἰσθάνομαι.*

What difference of meaning is there between *πείθω—πείθομαι, ἄρχω—ἄρχομαι, πολιτεύω—πολιτεύομαι, ἵστημι—ἵσταμαι, φέρω—φέρομαι, πράττω—πράττομαι.*

Write out in full the Indicative of *οἶδα*, and give the Second Person, Singular Number, of each of its Moods and the Infinitive and Participle.

Translate—

"Ἄνδρες, εἴαν μοι πεισθῆτε, οὔτε κινδυνεύσαντες οὔτε πονήσαντες τῶν ἄλλων πλέον προτιμήσεσθε στρατιωτῶν ὑπὸ Κύρου. Τί οὖν κελεῖω ποιῆσαι; Νῦν δέϊται Κύρος ἔπεσθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐπὶ βασιλέα· ἐγὼ οὖν φημι ὑμᾶς χρῆναι διαβῆναι τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμόν, πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι, ὅ τι οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἀποκρινούνται Κύρῳ. Ἦν μὲν γὰρ ψηφίσωνται ἔπεσθαι, ὑμεῖς δόξετε αἰτιοὶ εἶναι ἄρξαντες τοῦ διαβαίνειν, καὶ ὡς προθυμοτάτοις οὖσιν ὑμῖν χάριν εἴσεται Κύρος καὶ ἀποδώσει· ἐπίσταται δ' εἶ τις καὶ ἄλλος· ἦν δ' ἀποψηφίσωνται οἱ ἄλλοι, ἄπιμεν ἅπαντες τοῦμπαλιν, ὑμῖν δὲ ὡς μόνοις πειθομένοις πιστοτάτοις χρήσεται καὶ εἰς φρούρια καὶ εἰς λοχαγίας, καὶ ἄλλου οὐτινος ἂν δέησθε οἶδα ὅτι ὡς φίλοι τεύξεσθε Κύρου.

—Xenophon, Anabasis I. 4.

Give principal parts in use of each verb in this passage.

Translate also—

Στρουθὸν δὲ οὐδεὶς ἔλαβεν· οἱ δὲ διώξαντες τῶν ἰππέων ταχὺ ἐπαύοντο· πολλὴ γὰρ ἀπέσπα φεύγουσα, τοῖς μὲν ποσὶ δρόμῳ, ταῖς δὲ πτέρυξιν αἴρουσα ὥσπερ ἰστίῳ χρωμένη. Τὰς δὲ ὀπίδας, ἂν τις ταχὺ ἀνιστῆ, ἔστι λαμβάνειν· πέτονται γὰρ βραχύ, ὥσπερ πέρδικες, καὶ ταχὺ ἀπαγορεύουσι. Τὰ δὲ κρέα αὐτῶν ἡδίστα ἦν. Πορευόμενοι δὲ διὰ ταύτης τῆς χώρας ἀφικνούνται ἐπὶ τὸν Μάσκαν ποταμόν, τὸ εἶρος πλεθριαῖον.

—Xenophon, Anabasis I. 5.

Mention some alternative readings for ἀπέσπα.

Translate also—

Κύρος μὲν οὖν οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν, ἀνὴρ ὃν Περσῶν τῶν μετὰ Κῆρον τὸν ἀρχαῖον γενομένων βασιλικώτατός τε καὶ ἀρχεῖν ἀξιώτατος, ὡς παρὰ πάντων ὁμολογεῖται τῶν Κύρου δοκούντων ἐν πείρᾳ γενέσθαι. Πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἔτι παῖς ὢν, ὅτε ἐπαιδεύετο καὶ σὺν τῷ ἀδελφῷ καὶ σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις παισὶ, πάντων πάντα κράτιστος ἐνομίζετο. Πάντες γὰρ οἱ τῶν ἀρίστων Περσῶν παῖδες ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις παιδεύονται· ἐνθα πολλὴν μὲν σωφροσύνην καταμάθοι ἂν τις, αἰσχρὸν δ' οὐδὲν οὐτ' ἀκούσαι οὐτ' ἰδεῖν ἔστι.

—Xenophon, Anabasis I. 9.

Translate into Greek Prose—

On the same day Clearchus, coming to the crossing of the river, rides off to his own tent through Menon's army, along with a few of his suite. And one of Menon's soldiers, who was splitting wood, seeing Clearchus riding past, let fly at him with his axe. However, he missed him.

## C. I. FRENCH.

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

Time—Three hours.

## I. Translate—

Bayart était alors à Lyon, malade de la fièvre et des suites d'une ancienne blessure, mais il se serait cru déshonoré s'il n'avait pas suivi son roi dans cette nouvelle expédition. Il partit donc et, avec toute l'armée, fit telle diligence que les Gènois se croyaient en grande sécurité lorsque les Français apparurent dans les environs de la ville rebelle. Néanmoins les Gènois se préparèrent à faire une belle défense, et les Français furent bien étonnés de trouver au haut de la dernière montagne, par où il leur fallait passer pour arriver à la ville, un fort nouvellement construit, avec une bonne garnison et beaucoup d'artillerie. Sur cela, le roi tint conseil de guerre, pour savoir ce qu'il y avait à faire.

Parse—

*cru, apparurent, furent, fallait, tint.*

## II. Translate—

Le général espagnol fit apporter sa propre tente, avec son lit, sur lequel on étendit le mourant, et appela un prêtre auquel Bayart se confessa avec la piété la plus édifiante. Toute l'armée espagnole, émue, respectueuse, défila devant cet ennemi qui avait toujours fait la guerre avec humanité et courtoisie et inspirait des regrets à ceux-là même qu'il avait combattus.

Le duc de Bourbon vint à passer. Eh ! monsieur de Bayart, dit-il, que j'ai grand pitié de vous voir en cet état, vous qui fûtes si vertueux chevalier ! Bayart rassembla ses forces pour répondre : Monseigneur, je vous remercie ; il n'y a point de pitié en moi, qui meurs en homme de bien, servant mon roi. Il faut avoir pitié de vous qui portez les armes contre votre prince, votre patrie et votre serment. Bourbon s'éloigna en silence et Bayart, resté seul, ne songea plus qu'à remettre sa belle âme entre les mains de Dieu. Il récitait les psaumes de la pénitence lorsque la mort lui coupa la parole. C'était le 30 avril 1524, à deux heures après midi.

Parse :—

*fit, étendit, ceux-là, combattus, fûtes, meurs, y, faut, songea, lui.*

III. Write short notes on the meaning and derivation of :—

*étape, lices, espièglerie, désarçonné, baragouinant,*  
and give the modern French equivalents for :—  
*l'huis, onques, scavoient, cuydoient, cheut.*

IV. Describe the battle of Marignano.

V. Translate into French :—

On the 22nd February, 1495, Charles entered Naples in triumph. The citizens cast flowers under the horses' feet, and cheered their liberators with indescribable enthusiasm. The whole kingdom with the exception of a few fortresses was surrendered to Charles. But instead of endeavouring to consolidate his victory he thought of nothing but his pleasures. The climate, the country, and the customs of the Neapolitans delighted him. He compared this wealthy land to an earthly paradise, and would not see that he was about to be expelled from it by the jealousy of Europe, and by the Italian powers who were threatened by his ambition. A formidable league had just been organised against him at Venice in order to cut off his retreat. The danger was great, and there was no time to lose, and at length he resolved to set out for France leaving his cousin Gilbert to act as viceroy.

VI. Translate :—

Deux petits garçons ayant trouvé une noix se *la disputèrent* vivement. "Elle est à moi," dit l'un d'eux. "Non, elle m' *appartient*," *répondit* l'autre. Ils *en* venaient déjà aux mains, lorsqu' un jeune homme, qui était témoin de la dispute, *leur* dit : "Venez, je *vais* arranger votre querelle." Il se plaça entre les deux petits garçons, cassa la noix, et dit : "L'une des coquilles appartient à celui qui le premier a *vu* la noix, l'autre *sera* pour celui qui l' a *ramassée*. Quant à l' amande, je la garde pour prix du jugement que j'ai rendu. Les garçons *comprirent* alors qu' on ne gagne rien à se quereller.

Parse the italicised words in the above passage, and compare the construction of *vu* with that of *ramassée*.

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## C. 2. GERMAN.

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

Time—Three hours.

## I. Translate :—

Ich hatt' einen<sup>1</sup> Kameraden,  
Einen bessern find'st du nit.  
Die Trommel schlug<sup>2</sup> zum Streite,  
Er ging<sup>3</sup> an meiner<sup>4</sup> Seite  
In gleichem Schritt und Tritt.

Eine Kugel kam geflogen,<sup>5</sup>  
Gilt's<sup>6</sup> mir oder gilt es dir<sup>7</sup>?  
Ihn hat es weggerissen,  
Er liegt mir vor den<sup>8</sup> Füßen,  
Als wär's<sup>9</sup> ein Stück von mir.

Will mir die Hand noch reichen,  
Derweil ich eben lad'.  
Kann dir die Hand nicht geben;  
Bleib<sup>10</sup> du im ew'gen Leben  
Mein guter Kamerad!

Parse the words marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 in the above.

## II. Translate :—

„Weh dir, verruchter Mörder! Du Fluch des Sängertums,  
Umsonst sei all' dein Ringen nach Kränzen blut'gen Ruhms;  
Dein Name sei vergessen, in ew'ge Nacht getaucht,  
Sei, wie ein letztes Köcheln, in leere Luft verhaucht!“

Der Alte hat's gerufen, der Himmel hat's gehört;  
Die Mauern liegen nieder, die Hallen sind zerstört;  
Noch eine hohe Säule zeugt von verschwundner Pracht,  
Auch diese, schon geborsten, kann stürzen über Nacht.

Und rings statt duft'ger Gärten ein ödes Haideland;  
Kein Baum verstreuet Schatten, kein Quell durchbringt den  
Sand;

Des Königs Namen meldet kein Lied, kein Heldenbuch;  
Versunken und vergessen! das ist des Sängers Fluch.

Describe the poem from which the above is extracted and quote from it any four consecutive lines not included in the extract.

## III. Translate :—

Der König hatte immer die Empfindung, daß er nichts als das Beste seines Landes wollte, und deshalb nahm er sich die Freiheit mit der größten Willkür bis in das Einzelne in Besitz und Geschäft der Privatpersonen einzugreifen. Den klugen Sinn und die wohlwollende Absicht, die hinter solchen Erlassen erkennbar war, lernte der Sohn doch ehren, und er selbst eignete

sich allmählich eine Menge von Detailkenntnissen an, die sonst einem Fürstensohn nicht geläufig werden: Werthe der Güter, Preise der Lebensmittel, Bedürfnisse des Volkes, Gewohnheiten, Rechte und Pflichten des kleinen Lebens. Es ging sogar auf ihn viel von dem Selbstgefühl über, womit der König sich dieser Geschäftskenntnisse rühmte. Und als er der allmächtige Hauswirth seines Staates geworden, da wurde der unermessliche Segen offenbar, den seine Kenntniß des Volkes und des Verkehrs haben sollte.

## IV. Translate :—

Während der greise König sorgte und schuf, zog ein Jahr nach dem andern über sein sinnendes Haupt; stiller ward es um ihn, leerer und einsamer, kleiner der Kreis von Menschen, denen er sich öffnete. Die Flöte hatte er bei Seite gelegt, auch die neue französische Literatur erschien ihm schaal und langweilig, zuweilen war ihm, als ob ein neues Leben unter ihm in Deutschland ergrüne, es blieb ihm fremd. Unermüdet arbeitete er an seinem Heer, an dem Wohlstand seines Volkes, immer weniger galten ihm seine Werkzeuge, immer höher und leidenschaftlicher wurde das Gefühl für die große Pflicht seiner Krone.

## V. „Der 18. Juni, 1757, ist der verhängnißvollste Tag in Friedrich's Leben.“ Why?

## VI. Translate into German :—

In less than three months I have lost my two truest friends, persons with whom I have lived daily, pleasant companions, honourable men, and real friends. It is difficult for a heart that has been made so sensitive as mine to repress its deepest sorrow. If I return to Berlin I shall be almost a stranger in my own country, and solitary in my own house. You also have had the misfortune to lose, all at once, many persons who were dear to you. I admire your fortitude, but imitate it I cannot. My only hope is time, which comes to an end with all that exists in nature.

## VII. Translate :—

Ein Esel kam an einen Fluß. Am andern Ufer sah er schöne Disteln, und da ihn sehr hungerte, hatte er große Lust, sie zu fressen; aber obgleich er schwimmen konnte, so war er doch seiner Gewohnheit nach zu faul dazu.

„Ich will so lange warten, sprach er zu sich selbst, und mich an der schönen Aussicht weiden, bis der Fluß abgelauten ist, daß ich bequem auf die andere Seite hinübergehen kann.“ Er blieb den ganzen Tag liegen, aber der Fluß hörte nicht auf zu fließen. Was sollte er nun machen? Vom Hunger abgemattet, fehlte ihm jetzt die Kraft, hinüber zu schwimmen. Traurig schlich er davon, um sich irgendwo, ein kümmerliches Abendbrod zu suchen.

**D.1. ALGEBRA (OPTIONAL).**

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. What is the meaning of the following collection of symbols:—

$$a^3 \left\{ \frac{1}{c+a} - (b-c) \right\}$$

and find its value when  $a = 6$ ,  $b = 2$ ,  $c = 1$ .

II. Show that

$$a^2 - 6ab + 17b^2 - \frac{16b^3(2a+b)}{(a+b)^2} = \frac{(a-b)^4}{(a+b)^2}$$

and find the value of

$$\frac{1}{a(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{1}{b(b-a)(b-c)} + \frac{1}{c(c-a)(c-b)}$$

III. Divide  $x^3 - 40x - 63$  by  $x - 7$ , and  $1 + 2x$  by  $1 - 3x$  to 5 terms in the quotient.

IV. Simplify

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

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

V. Solve the equations

$$(i.) \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{4} = 2 - \frac{x}{6} + \frac{5x}{12}$$

$$(ii.) 1 - \frac{x}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{3}{4x} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left( 3 - \frac{5x}{2} \right) + 5 \frac{13}{40}$$

$$(iii.) \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{3x} = \frac{7}{3}$$

VI. A person buys four houses: for the second he gives half as much again as for the first; for the third half as much again as for the second; and for the fourth as much as for the first and third together; he pays £8,000 for them all. What is the cost of each?

- VII. A garrison of 500 men was victualled for 48 days : after 15 days it was reinforced, and then the provisions were exhausted in 11 days ; required the number of men in the reinforcement.
- VIII. Prove that the product of any two numbers is equal to a quarter of the difference of the square of their sum and the square of their difference.

## D. 2. GEOMETRY (OPTIONAL).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define the terms “straight line,” “semicircle,” “quadrilateral,” “rhombus.”
- II. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have likewise their bases equal, the angle which is contained by the two sides of the one shall be equal to the angle which is contained by the two sides, equal to them, of the other.
- III. If a straight line falling on two other straight lines make the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite angle on the same side of the line, or make the interior angles on the same side together equal to two right angles, the two straight lines shall be parallel to one another.
- If a line is terminated by two parallels, all lines through its middle point terminated by the parallels are bisected at that point.
- IV. If on the sides of a triangle  $ABC$ , equilateral triangles  $BCD$ ,  $CAE$ ,  $ABF$ , are drawn, all external to  $ABC$ : then  $AD$ ,  $BE$ ,  $CF$  are equal.
- V. In a right-angled triangle, if one of the acute angles is double the other, then the hypotenuse is double the least side.
- VI. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts and also into two unequal parts, 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.

The difference of the squares on two lines is equal to the rectangle contained by their sum and their difference.

- VII. Show how to describe a square equal to a given rectilinear figure.

## E I. CHEMISTRY

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Four gas jars are placed before you containing nitrogen, carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and marsh gas respectively. How would you proceed to identify them?
- II. Dilute sulphuric acid is poured upon zinc, iron, lead, sulphide of iron, and platinum, respectively. What takes place in each case?
- III. How is nitric oxide usually prepared? What solution can be used to absorb it?
- IV. Explain how nitric oxide can be entirely converted into nitric acid.
- V. Describe a method for converting oxygen into ozone. In what respects does ozone differ from oxygen?
- VI. Describe the changes which sulphur undergoes when gradually heated from ordinary temperature up to  $450^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- VII. Explain fully the cause of the effervescence on opening a soda-water bottle.
- VIII. A long tube of iron open at both ends and filled with charcoal is placed in a vertical position and heated to a red heat by a fire placed outside it; oxygen is then gently forced in at the lower end. On applying a lighted taper at the upper end the issuing gas burns with a blue flame. Explain fully the chemical changes which have occurred.

- IX. State the relations between the volume (in the gaseous state) of the following substances and the volumes of their constituents :— $H_2O$ ,  $NH_3$ ,  $NO$ ,  $N_2O$ ,  $HCl$ .

Describe an experiment by which this relation can be proved in the case of the first mentioned substance.

## E. 2. ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain the difference between mass and weight; what units of mass and weight are commonly employed?
- II. What is meant by the momentum of a moving body? If a force of 10 lbs. acts for one minute on a body whose mass is one ton, what will be the momentum generated?
- III. Describe the Common Balance; by what means may great sensitiveness be secured?
- IV. Describe the three forms of lever; find the relation between the power and weight in each case, and illustrate their various uses.
- V. Describe an experiment to prove that air has weight.
- VI. State Boyle's law, and describe experiments in confirmation of it.
- VII. What is the Siphon?  
If the end of the longer branch of a siphon be two feet below the level of the water in which the shorter branch is immersed, what will be the pressure at a point in the siphon one foot vertically above the level of the water (1) when the end of the longer, (2) when the end of the shorter branch is closed? The height of the water barometer is 33 feet.
- VIII. Describe and explain the uses of the pieces of apparatus marked *A* and *B*.

**E. 3. BOTANY.**

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. How are *grasses* distinguished from other flowering plants, and what are the most useful plants of the order?
- II. Describe the structure of the flower of the *sow-thistle*.
- III. State the difference between a *polysepalous* and a *gamosepalous calyx*, and the means of ascertaining the numerical constitution of the latter.
- IV. Name the objects (1-4) placed before you.
- V. Fill up the accompanying schedule for the specimen given you.
- VI. What is the botanical nature of the organ in allusion to the which the gum-tree has received its generic name of *Eucalyptus*?
- VII. Describe, with examples, the following conditions:—(a) *diadelphous*, (b) *stipulate*, and (c) *hypogynous*.

**E. 4. PHYSIOLOGY.**

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the bony and cartilaginous framework of the chest. Enumerate the chief structures found within it, and state their relative positions.
- II. Write an account of the characters of human blood. What appearance does it present when seen under the microscope?
- III. What do you understand by the term *Alimentary Canal*? Describe briefly in their proper order the parts which compose it, and the glands which are in connection with it. Illustrate your remarks with a sketch.
- IV. What happens to the blood as the result of the breathing process, and what changes does the same process cause in the air we breathe?

- V. Enumerate the waste products of the body. Through what organs are they severally discharged? Junior Exam.,  
1886.
- VI. Describe the changes undergone by a piece of bread and butter in its passage through the Alimentary Canal.
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## E. 5. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give an account of the Trade Winds.
- II. Why are there two tides a day? Account for the variation in the height of the tide at any one place, and for the difference in height of the same tide at different stations.
- III. Give a description of the leading physical features of the Australian Continent.
- IV. What is meant by the "snow-line?" What circumstances determine its elevation above sea-level?
- V. What is the cause of volcanic eruptions, and what is the nature of the ejected materials?  
What were the peculiar features of the recent eruption of Tarawera, New Zealand?
- VI. What peculiarities are presented by the land plants and animals of the islands of the Southern Ocean?
- VII. Explain the origin of glacier-moraines, and state what becomes of them under different climatical conditions.
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NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1886.

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MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

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COMPULSORY SUBJECTS 1-6 SAME AS FOR THE  
JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

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LATIN (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into Latin Prose—

The slaves whose owner is dead are very sad.

Those are not always the best boys with whom their teacher never finds fault.

Which of the brothers is said to be the wealthier?

I had been waiting for this letter for two whole months.

The whole fleet consisting of 120 ships enters the harbour.

It is great glory to have routed an enemy and released the city from the greatest danger.

With loud cheers our soldiers in a single charge throw the ranks of the enemy into confusion.

Translate—

Milo autem, quum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad senatus est dimissus, domum venit, calceos et vestimenta mutavit, paulisper dum se uxor ut fit comparat comoratus est; dein profectus id temporis quum iam Clodius, si quidem eo die Romam venturus erat, redire

potuisset. Obviam fit ei Clodius expeditus, in equo, nulla reda, nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, ut solebat, sine uxore, quod numquam fere; quum hic insidator qui iter illud ad caedem faciendam apparasset, cum uxore veheretur in reda, paenulatus, magno et impedito et muliebri ac delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu. Fit obviam Clodio ante fundum eius, hora fere undecima aut non multo secus. Statim complures cum telis in hunc faciunt de loco superiore impetum; adversi redarium occidunt.

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Why is apparasset in the subjunctive? and why veheretur?

Write notes on quoad, obviam, hora undecima.

Also—

Proposita invidia, morte, poena, qui nihilo segnius rem publicam defendit, is vir vere putandus est. Populi grati est praemiis adficere bene meritos de re publica cives; viri fortis ne suppliciiis quidem moveri ut fortiter fecisse poeniteat. Quam ob rem uteretur eadem confessione T. Annius qua Ahala, qua Nasica, qua Opimius, qua Marius qua nosmet ipsi; et si grata res publica esset, laetaretur; si ingrata, tamen in gravi fortuna conscientia sua niteretur.

Say what you know of the history of the men mentioned in this passage.

Write a brief analysis of the substance of this defence.

What was the position of affairs at Rome at the date of this trial?

Translate—

Castra mihi Pompei atque illud omne tempus objecisti. Quo quidem tempore si, ut dixi, meum consilium auctoritasque valuisset, tu hodie egeres, nos liberi essemus, respublica non tot duces et exercitus amisisset. Fateor enim me, cum ea quae acciderunt providerem futura, tanta in maestitia fuisse, quanta ceteri optimi cives, si idem providissent, fuissent. Dolebam, dolebam, patres conscripti, rempublicam vestris quondam meisque consiliis conservatam brevi tempore esse perituram. Nec vero eram tam indoctus ignarusque rerum, ut frangerer animo propter vitae cupiditatem, quae me manens conficeret angoribus, dimissa molestiis omnibus liberaret.

Matriculation  
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Also—

Quae potest esse jucunditas vitæ, sublatis amicitiiis? quæ porro amicitia potest esse inter ingratos? Quis est nostrum liberaliter educatus, cui non educatores, cui non magistri sui atque doctores, cui non locus ille mutus ipse, ubi altus aut doctus est, cum grata recordatione in mente versetur? Cujus opes tantæ esse possunt, aut umquam fuerunt, quae sine multorum amicorum officiis stare possint? quæ certe, sublata memoria et gratia, nullæ exstare possunt.

Translate into Latin Prose—

Before passing on to that portion of my pleading which more properly applies to the question before you, I think it my duty to rebut some statements which our unfriends in the senate and certain unprincipled persons at a public meeting have ventured to make, in order to remove any false impressions which might blind you to the real facts of the case. They aver that any one who confesses to having killed a fellow-creature has no right to look upon the light of day.

Give the meanings and where you can the derivations of *olim*, *demum*, *interdum*, *sicubi*, *ubique*, *totidem*, *aliquamdiu*, *atqui*, *alioqui*, *hujusmodi*, *quisquis*, *quisque*, *ecquis*, and decline in full the last three.

Write down the cardinal, ordinal, distributive, and adverbial forms of the numbers, 1, 2, 9, 16, 18, 100, 1,000.

What is the Gerundive? Quote or frame instances illustrating its constructions.

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

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the value of

$$3\frac{7}{10} + 1\frac{3}{5} \text{ of } 6\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{1}{3} + 3\frac{2}{5} \text{ of } \frac{1}{7} \text{ of } 2\frac{1}{2}$$

and divide  $12\cdot44\dot{3}6$  by  $\cdot0472$ .

- II. If the cost of paving a street with wood for 310 yards be £108 14s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., find the cost of paving it for 260 yards with granite, supposing that for equal distances the cost of the latter would be  $\frac{2}{7}$  of the cost of the former.
- III. In running a mile race if  $A$  can give  $B$  22 yards and  $B$  can give  $C$  80 yards, how much may  $A$  give  $C$ ?
- IV. If 4 ozs. of gold 17 carats fine (*i.e.* 17 parts out of 24 are gold) are mixed with 6 oz. of gold 14 carats fine, how much gold will there be in an ornament made from the compound and weighing  $3\frac{1}{3}$  oz.?
- V. The diagonal of a square field is 403 yds. 1 ft. long: how many acres does it contain?
- VI. Subtract  $b \left\{ a - (b + c) \right\}$  from the sum of  $a \left\{ a - (c - b) \right\}$  and  $c \left\{ a - (b - c) \right\}$  and obtain the continued product of  $(a + b + c) (a + b - c) (a + c - b) (b + c - a)$ .
- VII. Simplify  $\frac{7 - 15x + x^2 + 2x^3}{2x^3 - 3x^2 + 15x - 7}$ , and find the algebraical expression which when divided by  $x^2 + x - 1$  gives  $x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 7$  for the quotient and  $11x - 7$  for the remainder.
- VIII. Find the factors of (i)  $x^3 + x^2y - 6xy^2$  (ii)  $x^3 + ax^2 - a^2x - a^3$  and (iii)  $x^2y - x^2 - y^2 + 1$ .
- IX. Solve the equations—
- (i.)  $\frac{xa}{b} + \frac{xb}{a} = a^2 + b^2$ .
- (ii.)  $(x - a)^3 + (x - b)^3 + (x - c)^3 = 3(x - a)(x - b)(x - c)$ .
- X. Find a number whose third part exceeds its seventh part by 80.

## 8. MATHEMATICS (COMPULSORY). EUCLID.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define the terms, superficies, segment of a circle, parallel straight lines.

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- II. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle shall be greater than either of the interior opposite angles.
- III. The greater side of every triangle has the greater angle opposite to it.  
If the bisector of an angle of a triangle divides the opposite side unequally, the greater segment is adjacent to the greater side.
- IV. Describe a parallelogram equal to a given triangle and having one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.
- V. If a point is taken within a square the sum of the squares on the straight lines joining it to the corners is equal to twice the sum of the squares on the perpendiculars dropped from it on the sides.
- VI. If a straight line be divided into any two parts the rectangles contained by the whole and each of the parts are together equal to the square on the whole line.
- VII. Show how to describe a square equal to a given rectilineal figure.
- VIII. If from the vertex of an isosceles triangle any straight line is drawn to meet the base internally or externally, the difference of the squares on one of the sides and on the line so drawn is equal to the rectangle under the segments of the base.
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## OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

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## LATIN (OPTIONAL).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate Horace, Odes, Bk. III., Ode XXIV., vv. 1-32—

Intactis opulentior  
 Thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiae,  
 Caementis licet occupes  
 Tyrrhenum omne tuis et mare Apulicum,  
 Si figit adamantinos  
 Summis verticibus dira necessitas  
 Clavos, non animum metu,  
 Non mortis laqueis expedies caput.  
 Campestris melius Scythae,  
 Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos,  
 Vivunt, et rigidi Getae,  
 Immetata quibus jugera 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  
 Conjux nec nitido fudit adultero.  
 Dos est magna parentium  
 Virtus et metuens alterius viri  
 Certo foedere castitas,  
 Et peccare nefas aut pretium est mori.  
 O quisquis volet impias  
 Caedes et rabiem tollere civicam,  
 Si quaeret 'Pater Urbium'  
 Subscribi statuis, indomitam audeat  
 Refrenare licentiam,  
 Clarus postgenitis : quatenus—heu nefas !  
 Virtutem incolumem odimus,  
 Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi.

Write notes on *Caementis, summis verticibus, campestris, aequali sorte, dos est magna parentium virtus.*

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Also, Horace, Odes, Bk. III., Ode XXX.—

Exegi monumentum aere perennius  
Regalique situ pyramidum altius ;  
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens  
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis  
Annorum series et fuga temporum.  
Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei  
Vitabit Libitinam : usque ego postera  
Crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium  
Scandet cum tacita Virgine pontifex.  
Dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidus  
Et qua pauper aquae Daunus agrestium  
Regnavit populorum, ex humili potens  
Princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos  
Deduxisse modos. Sume superbiam  
Quaesitam meritis, et mihi Delphica  
Lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

Write notes on *impotens, obstrepit, regnavit, populorum*. Also  
write notes where required.

Also, Horace, Odes, Bk. IV., Ode II., vv. 33-60—

Concines majore poëta plectro  
Caesarem, quandoque trahet feroces  
Per sacrum clivum merita decorus  
    Fronde Sygambros ;  
Quo nihil majus meliusve terris  
Fata donavere bonique Divi  
Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum  
    Tempora priscum.  
Concines laetosque dies et Urbis  
Publicum ludum super impetrato  
Fortis Augusti reditu forumque  
    Litibus orbum.  
Tum meae, si quid loquar audiendum,  
Vocis accedet bona pars ; et, ' O Sol  
Pulcher ! o laudande ! ' canam, recepto  
    Caesare felix.  
Teque, dum procedis, ' io Triumphe,'  
Non semel dicemus, ' io Triumphe,'  
Civitas omnis dabimusque Divis  
    Thura benignis.  
Te decem tauri totidemque vaccae,  
Me tener solvet vitulus, relicta  
Matre qui largis juvenescit herbis  
    In mea vota,

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

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Also, Horace, Odes, Bk. IV., Ode IV., vv. 1-28—

Qualem ministrum fulminis alitem,  
 Cui rex Deorum regnum in aves vagas  
 Permisit expertus fidelem  
 Jupiter in Ganymede flavo,  
 Olim juvenas et patrius vigor  
 Nido laborum propulit inscium,  
 Vernique jam nimbis remotis  
 Insolitos docuere nisus  
 Venti paventem, mox in ovilia  
 Demisit hostem vividus impetus,  
 Nunc in reluctantes dracones  
 Egit amor dapis atque pugnae  
 Qualemve laetis caprea pascuis  
 Intenta fulvae matris ab ubere  
 Jam lacte depulsum leonem  
 Dente novo peritura vidit :  
 Videre Raetis bella sub Alpibus  
 Drusum gerentem Vindelici ; quibus  
 Mos unde deductus per omne  
 Tempus Amazonia securi  
 Dextras obarmet, quaerere distuli ;  
 Nec scire fas est omnia ; sed diu  
 Lateque victrices catervae  
 Consiliis juvenis revictae  
 Sensere, quid mens rite, quid indoles  
 Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus  
 Posset, quid Augusti paternus  
 In pueros animus Neronis.

Also, Horace, Odes, Bk. IV., Ode XII.

Jam veris comites, quae mare temperant,  
 Impellunt animae lintea Thraciae :  
 Jam nec prata rigent nec fluvii strepunt  
 Hiberna nive turgidi.  
 Nidum ponit Ityn flebiliter gemens  
 Infelix avis et Cecropiae domus  
 Aeternum opprobrium, quod male barbaras  
 Regum est ultra libidines.  
 Dicunt in tenero gramine pinguium



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Custodes ovium carmina fistula  
Delectantque Deum, cui pecus et nigri  
Colles Arcadiae placent.  
Adduxere sitim tempora, Virgili :  
Sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum  
Si gestis, juvenum nobilium cliens,  
Nardo vina merebere.  
Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum,  
Qui nunc Sulpiciis accubat horreis,  
Spes donare novas largus amaraque  
Curarum eluere efficax.  
Ad quae si properas gaudia, cum tua  
Velox merce veni : non ego te meis  
Immunem meditor tingere poculis,  
Plena dives ut in domo.  
Verum pone moras et studium lucri ;  
Nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium  
Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem :  
Dulce est desipere in loco.

Translate into Latin prose—

“I could tell you, gentlemen, of innumerable occasions on which kings and nations have been led astray by feelings of resentment or compassion, but I prefer to call to your remembrance a case in which our ancestors acted rightly. In the Macedonian war, the state of Rhodes, which owed its greatness to Rome, proved faithless. After the war a debate was held, and our ancestors allowed them to escape unpunished, that no one might say that the war had been undertaken with the view of acquiring wealth rather than of repelling injustice. The same precaution you must take on the present occasion.”

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## A. 2. GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Give accurately the meaning of each of the tenses of the Greek verb in the Indicative mood. Quote instances of irregularities in the use of the augment.

Write a list of the Greek prepositions, giving their original local meaning, mentioning what cases they govern, and with what difference of meaning.

What were the relations expressed by the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative cases respectively ?

Write out in full the Imperfect and Aorist Indicative Active Voice of *τίθημι*, *χρυσωω*, *έλεω*, *ΐημι*. Give the Second Person Singular Number of each of the moods of these, also their Infinitives and Participles.

Tabulate the principal usages of the Middle Voice in Greek, giving instances.

Translate—

Καὶ ζῆμοιγε δοκεῖ τις ἂν εἶ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, δίκαιος λογιστῆς τῶν παρὰ τῶν θεῶν ἡμῖν ὑπηρετημένων καταστάς, καίπερ οὐκ ἐχόντων ὡς δεῖ πολλῶν, ὅμως μεγάλην ἂν ἔχειν αὐτοῖς χάριν. Εἰκότως· τὸ μὲν γὰρ πολλὰ ἀπολωλεκέναι κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀμελείας ἂν τις θείῃ δικαίως, τὸ δὲ μήτε πάσαι τοῦτο πεπονθέναι πεφηνέναι τέ τινα ἡμῖν συμμαχίαν τοῦτων ἀντίρροπον, ἂν βουλώμεθα χρῆσθαι, τῆς παρ' ἐκείνων εὐνοίας εὐεργέτημ' ἂν ἔγωγε θείην. Ἄλλ' οἶμαι, παρόμοιον ἔστιν ὅπερ καὶ περὶ τῆς τῶν χρημάτων κτήσεως· ἂν μὲν γάρ, ὅσα ἂν τις λάβῃ, καὶ σώσῃ, μεγάλην ἔχει τῇ τύχῃ τὴν χάριν, ἂν δ' ἀναλώσας λάθῃ, συνανάλωσε καὶ τὸ μνησθαι τὴν χάριν. Καὶ περὶ τῶν πραγμάτων οὕτως οἶ μὴ χρησάμενοι τοῖς καιροῖς ὀρθῶς, οὐδ' εἰ συνέβῃ τι παρὰ τῶν θεῶν χρηστόν, μνημονεύουσι· πρὸς γὰρ τὸ τελευταῖον ἐκβὰν ἕκαστον τῶν ὑπαρξάντων κρίνεται.

—Demosth. Olynthiac I.

Give parts of

καταστάς,  
'απολωλεκέναι,  
πεπονθέναι,  
πεφηνέναι,  
συνανάλωσε,  
συνέβῃ,  
ἐκβάν.

Translate—

Φημὶ δὴ διχῆ βοηθητέον εἶναι τοῖς πράγμασιν ὑμῖν, τῷ τε τὰς πόλεις τοῖς Ὀλυνθίοις σώζειν καὶ τοὺς τοῦτο ποιήσοντας στρατιώτας ἐκπέμπειν, καὶ τῷ τὴν ἐκείνου χώραν κακῶς ποιεῖν καὶ τριήρεσι καὶ στρατιώταις ἑτέροις· εἰ δὲ θατέρου τούτων ὀλιγορήσετε, ὀκνῶ μὴ μάταιος ὑμῖν ἢ στρατεία γένηται. Εἴτε γὰρ ὑμῶν τὴν ἐκείνου κακῶς ποιοῦντων ὑπομίνας τοῦτο Ὀλυνθον παραστήσεται, ῥαδίως ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἔλθων ἀμυνεῖται·

εἴτε βοθησάντων μόνον ἡμῶν εἰς Ὀλυνθον ἀκινδύνως ὄρων  
ἔχοντα τὰ οἴκοι προσκαθεδεῖται καὶ προσεδρεύσει τοῖς πράγμασι,  
περιέσται τῷ χρόνῳ τῶν πολιορκουμένων. Δεῖ δὴ πολλήν καὶ  
διχῆ τὴν βοήθειαν εἶναι.

—Demosth. Olynthiac I.

Explain the form *θατέρου*.

Decline *τριήρης, στρατιώτης, πόλις, ὄρων, πολλήν*.

Translate—

Φημί δὴ δεῖν ἡμᾶς τοῖς μὲν Ὀλυνθίοις βοηθεῖν, καὶ ὅπως τις  
λέγει κάλλιστα καὶ τάχιστα, οὕτως ἀρέσκει μοι· πρὸς δὲ Θεττα-  
λους πρεσβείαν πέμπειν, ἢ τοὺς μὲν διδάξει ταῦτα, τοὺς δὲ παροξ-  
υνεῖ· καὶ γὰρ νῦν εἰσιν ἐψηφισμένοι Παγασᾶς ἀπαιτεῖν καὶ  
περὶ Μαγνησίας λόγους ποιεῖσθαι. Σκοπεῖσθε μέντοι τοῦτο, ὃ  
ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅπως μὴ λόγους ἐροῦσι μόνον οἱ παρ' ἡμῶν  
πρέσβεις, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔργον τι δεικνύειν ἕξουσιν ἐξεληλυθότων  
ἡμῶν ἀξίως τῆς πόλεως καὶ ὄντων ἐπὶ τοῖς πράγμασιν, ὡς ἅπας  
μὲν λόγος, ἂν ἀπῆ τὰ πράγματα, μάταιόν τι φαίνεται καὶ κενόν,  
μάλιστα δὲ ὁ παρὰ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως· ὅσῳ γὰρ ἐτοιμότατ'  
αὐτῷ δοκοῦμεν χρῆσθαι, τοσοῦτῳ μᾶλλον ἀπιστοῦσι πάντες  
αὐτῷ.

—Demosth. Olynthiac II.

Translate into Greek prose—

Should Olynthus hold out, your fighting will be done there, and Philip's country will be the sufferer, while you remain in the peaceful enjoyment of your own; but if Philip captures it, pray who is to stop his march on Athens?

You cannot be too quick in doing this.

If you are speaking the truth I will reward you.

If he said this he spoke well.

If you do this you will be doing wrong.

He did not speak till he had seen the man.

## B. I. & 3. MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Prove the rule for finding the highest Common Factor of two quantities.

In  $x^4 + 3x^3 - 3x^2 - 7x + 6$   
 and  $x^5 + 2x^2 - 9x + 6$

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substitute  $y^3$  for  $x$  and find the H.C.F.

II. Simplify

(i.)  $\frac{1}{6x-2} - \frac{1}{2x-\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{1}{3x-1}$   
 (ii.)  $\frac{x^2-5x+6}{x^2+5x+4} \times \frac{x^2+3x-4}{2x^2-3x-2} \div \frac{x^2-4x+3}{2x^2+3x+1}$

III. Solve the equations

(i.)  $\frac{3}{4}(2x-7) + \frac{x+2}{4} = \frac{3}{8}(3x+10) - 6$   
 (ii.)  $(x+1)(x+2)(x+3) = (x+4)(x+5)(x-3)$ .

IV. If  $a : b :: b : c$  prove that

(i.)  $a : c :: a^2 : b^2$   
 (ii.)  $(a-b+c)(a+b+c)(a^2-b^2+c^2) = a^4+b^4+c^4$ .

V. Solve the equations

(i.)  $\left. \begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3xy = 27 \\ xy + y^2 = 4 \end{aligned} \right\}$   
 (ii.)  $\left. \begin{aligned} \sqrt{x+2y} + \sqrt{2x+y} = 9 \\ x-y = 27 \end{aligned} \right\}$

VI. Find the sum of any number of consecutive terms of a Geometrical Progression. Find a formula giving the 'sum to infinity,' and state when the formula fails.

Find the sum of  $q$  terms of a G.P. of which the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term is  $m$  and the  $2n^{\text{th}}$  is  $m^2$ .

VII. Write down by the Binomial Theorem the expansion of  $(1+x)^8$ , the sixth term of  $(2a-\frac{1}{2})^{10}$ , and the middle term of  $(a-\sqrt{b})^6$ .

Employ the Binomial Theorem to find  $99^4$ .

VIII. Find the number of degrees in each of the angles of a pentagon when they are in Arithmetical Progression.

Express them also in circular measure.

IX. Find  $\sin 60^\circ$  and  $\cos 45^\circ$ ; deduce from these values those of  $\tan 30^\circ$  and  $\cot 45^\circ$ .

X. Prove geometrically that  $\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$ , and that  $\sin(180^\circ - A) = \sin A$ .

From these two equations find the value of  $\cos 60^\circ$ .

## B. 2 &amp; 3. MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another, and the diameter bisects it.

If the opposite sides of a quadrilateral figure are equal to one another the figure is a parallelogram.

- II. Show that the angle in a segment of a circle is greater, equal, or less than a right angle according as the segment is less, equal, or greater than a semicircle.

On  $AB$  as chord a segment of a circle is described. Any point  $C$  being taken on the circumference,  $AC$  is joined and produced to  $P$  so that  $PC = CB$ . Show that  $P$  always lies on a certain circle.

- III. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

Divide the base  $BC$  of a triangle  $ABC$  in the point  $D$  so that  $BD$  and  $DC$  may differ by the same amount as  $AB$  and  $AC$ .

- IV. If two triangles have an angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about these angles proportional, the triangles are similar, and those angles which are opposite to the homologous sides are equal.

What other sets of conditions are sufficient to establish the similarity of two triangles?

- V. If a straight line be drawn parallel to one of the sides of a triangle, it cuts the other sides or those sides produced proportionally.

Without assuming any subsequent proposition, prove that the equiangular triangles in the figures of this proposition are to each other in the duplicate ratio of the sides opposite the equal angles.

- VI. Find an expression including all the angles that have a given sine.

If  $\sin 6\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , find all the values of  $\theta$ .

- VII. Having given that two points, each 10 feet above the earth's surface, cease to be visible from each other over still water at a distance of 8 miles, find the earth's diameter.

## C. I. FRENCH.

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

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Time—Three hours.

## I. Translate—

Ayant remarqué que le vent soufflait du nord, où il était, au sud, où étaient campés les ennemis, il fit mettre le feu à quantité de paille mouillée, dont la fumée épaisse, se répandant sur la rivière, dérobait aux Saxons la vue de ses troupes et de ce qu'il allait faire. A la faveur de ce nuage, il fit avancer des barques remplies de cette même paille fumante; de sorte que le nuage, grossissant toujours et chassé par le vent dans les yeux des ennemis, les mettait dans l'impossibilité de voir si le roi passait ou non. Cependant il conduisait seul l'exécution de son stratagème. Etant déjà au milieu de la rivière: "Eh bien! dit-il au général Renschild, la Duina ne sera pas plus méchante que la mer de Copenhague: croyez-moi, général, nous les battons." Il arriva en un quart d'heure à l'autre bord, et fut mortifié de ne sauter à terre que le quatrième. Il fit aussitôt débarquer son canon, et forma sa bataille sans que les ennemis, offusqués de la fumée, puissent s'y opposer que par quelques coups tirés au hasard; le vent ayant dissipé ce brouillard, les Saxons virent le roi de Suède marchant déjà à eux.

—Voltaire, *Charles XII.*, Livre ii.

## II. Translate—

A l'embouchure du fleuve Tistedal, près de la Manche de Danemark, entre les villes de Bahus et d'Anslo [Opslo], est située Frédérickshal, place forte et importante, qu'on regardait comme la clef du royaume. Charles, en forma le siège au mois de décembre. Le soldat, transi de froid, pouvait à peine remuer la terre endurcie sous la glace; c'était ouvrir la tranchée dans une espèce de roc; mais les Suédois ne pouvaient se rebuter en voyant à leur tête un roi qui partageait leurs fatigues. Jamais Charles n'en essuya de plus grandes: sa constitution, éprouvée par dix-huit ans de travaux pénibles, s'était fortifiée au point qu'il dormait en plein champ en Norvège, au cœur de l'hiver, sur de la paille ou sur une planche, enveloppé seulement d'un manteau, sans que sa santé en fût altérée. Plusieurs de ces soldats tombaient morts de froid dans leurs postes;

et les autres, presque gelés, voyant leur roi qui souffrait comme eux, n'osaient proférer une plainte.

—Voltaire, *Charles XII.*, Livre viii.

III. Translate the following sentences and write notes on the italicised words :—

- (a) Les pays septentrionaux étaient alors beaucoup plus peuplés qu'ils *ne le sont de* nos jours.
- (b) Il fit aussitôt publier ses *universaux* pour assembler la *pospolite*.
- (c) Elle fut égarée par sa nourrice. Il (*i.e.*, Stanislas) la retrouva dans une auge d'écurie, où elle avait été abandonnée. *C'est* ce que je *lui* ai entendu conter.
- (d) Il *s'en* fallut peu que la Pologne n'eût alors trois rois, sans qu' on eût pu dire quel était le véritable.
- (e) On *faisait* des sorties et quelquefois avec succès ; on *fit jouer* une mine.

IV. Translate—

Je souhaite de tout mon cœur, mon cher neveu, que vous soyez arrivé à Strasbourg en parfaite santé, et que vous nous appreniez bientôt de vos nouvelles ; elles me feront toujours un vrai plaisir. Il est fort à désirer que vous trouviez votre régiment bien composé, et que vous puissiez gagner l'amitié et l'estime des officiers ; c'est un commencement très-nécessaire pour établir la réputation d'un jeune homme ; et ce n'est pas un ouvrage facile car on trouve partout des gens' difficiles à contenter. Si vous partez pour la Dauphiné, mandez-nous en quel lieu il faudra adresser les lettres que nous vous écrirons.

V. Translate into French—

Thus it was that a single man transformed the greatest empire in the world. It is, however, dreadful to think that this reformer of men lacked the greatest of all virtues—humanity. Brutality in his pleasures, ferocity in his manners, barbarism in his revenge, alloyed so many merits. He refined his subjects but remained himself a savage. With his own hands he carried out the sentences which he passed on criminals, and in the revelry of a banquet displayed his dexterity in decapitation. In Africa, it is true, there are sovereigns who shed the blood of their subjects with their own hands, but such monarchs are barbarians. The murder of his son, whom he should have merely reprimanded, or, at the worst, disinherited, would render the

memory of Peter detestable were it not that the benefits which he conferred upon his people were almost enough to make us forgive his cruelty to his own flesh and blood.

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- VI. (a) When is *si* used instead of *oui* ?  
(b) Construct sentences to illustrate the use of *y*, *en*, and neutral *le*.  
(c) Distinguish

Il a bon air.	}
Il a l'air bon.	
Mon propre uniforme.	}
Mon uniforme propre.	
Cette faute m'a échappé.	}
Cette faute m'est échappée.	

## C. 2. GERMAN.

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

Time—Three hours.

### I. Translate :—

Die Niederlagen bei St. Quentin und Gravelingen machten Heinrich den Zweiten sehr zum Frieden geneigt, welcher auch das Jahr darauf, 1559, zu Château Cambresis geschlossen wurde. Die niederländische Reiterei hatte sich in diesem Kriege besonders namhaft gemacht, und aller Ruhm häufte sich auf dem Grafen von Egmont, der sie angeführt hatte. Die flandrischen Städte, die sich vom Ungemach des Kriegs, dessen Schauplatz sie gewesen waren, in einem blühenden Frieden wieder erholten, fühlten sich für diese Wohlthat dem Grafen von Egmont besonders verpflichtet, dessen Tapferkeit ihn dem Feind abgedrungen hatte. Sein Name war in Jedermann's Munde, und die allgemeine Stimme erklärte ihn zum Helden seiner Zeit. Philipp II. selbst vergab seinen spanischen Stolz so viel, daß er sich öffentlich für seinen Schuldner bekannte, und sich dieser Verbindlichkeit auf eine würdige Art zu entledigen versprach.

### II. Translate :—

Da biß er die Zähne zusammen, warf seinen Mantel und Nachrock nieder, kniete auf das Kissen, und schickte sich zum letzten Gebet an. Der Bischof ließ ihn das Crucifix küssen und gab ihm die letzte Delung, worauf ihm der Graf ein Zeichen gab, ihn zu verlassen. Er zog alsdann eine seidene Mütze über die



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Augen, und erwartete den Streich. — Ueber den Leichnam und das fließende Blut wurde sogleich ein schwarzes Tuch geworfen.

Ganz Brüssel, das sich um das Schaffot drängte, fühlte den tödtlichen Streich mit. Laute Thränen unterbrachen die fürchterlichste Stille. Der Herzog, der der Hinrichtung aus einem Fenster zusah, wischte sich die Augen.

III. Give some account of the origin and character of the **Geusenbund**.

IV. Translate :—

Nein, eine Grenze hat Tyrannenmacht :  
Wenn der Gedrückte nirgends Recht kann finden,  
Wenn unerträglich wird die Last — greift er  
Hinauf getrosten Muthes in den Himmel  
Und holt herunter seine ew'gen Rechte,  
Die droben hangen unveräußerlich  
Und unzerbrechlich, wie die Sterne selbst —  
Der alte Urstand der Natur kehrt wieder,  
Wo Mensch dem Menschen gegenüber steht —  
Zum letzten Mittel, wenn kein andres mehr  
Verfangen will, ist ihm das Schwert gegeben —  
Der Güter höchstes dürfen wir vertheid'gen  
Gegen Gewalt — Wir stehn vor unsrer Land,  
Wir stehn vor unsrer Weiber, unsrer Kinder!

V. Translate :—

Die armen Kindlein, die unschuldigen,  
Das treue Weib muß ich vor deiner Wuth  
Beschützen, Landvogt! — Da, als ich den Bogenstrang  
Anzog — als mir die Hand erzitterte —  
Als du mit grausam teuflischer Lust  
Mich zwangst, aufs Haupt des Kindes anzulegen —  
Als ich ohnmächtig stehend rang vor dir,  
Damals gelobt' ich mir in meinem Innern  
Mit furchtbarm Eidschwur, den nur Gott gehört,  
Daß meines nächsten Schusses erstes Ziel  
Dein Herz sein sollte — Was ich mir gelobt  
In jenes Augenblickes Höllequalen,  
Ist eine heil'ge Schuld — ich will sie zahlen.

VI. Explain the following words :—

Jöhn, Firn, Kuhrein, Windlwin, Hollunderstrauch.

VII. Translate into German :—

Egmont was bound by a thousand ties to his country ; a foolish self-reliance kept his eyes blinded ; and his fate was against him. " You must never more, Orange," said he, " persuade me to look at things in the gloomy light wherein they appear to you. Seeing that I have taken the foremost part in trampling on the rebels, and in restoring to the provinces their former tranquillity, what

can the King have against me? The King is kind and just. I have won for myself claims on his gratitude. Shall I then by a disgraceful flight show myself unworthy of it?" "Very well then," exclaimed Orange, "risk it on the strength of this kingly gratitude, but a gloomy foreboding tells me—Heaven grant that it mislead me!—that you, Egmont, will be the bridge over which the Spaniards will cross to the opposite bank, and which they will break down as soon as they are over." After these words Orange embraced Egmont once more; his eyes were wet with tears; they had bid each other good-bye for ever.

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VIII. Translate:—

Des Nachbars alte Kage,  
 Kam öfters zum Besuch;  
 Wir machten ihr Büd'ling' und Snize,  
 Und Complimente genug.  
 Wir haben nach ihrem Befinden  
 Besorglich und freundlich gefragt;  
 Wir haben seitdem dasselbe  
 Mancher alten Kage gesagt.  
 Vorbei sind die Kinderspiele,  
 Und Alles rollt vorbei, —  
 Daß Geld und die Welt und die Zeiten,  
 Und Glauben und Lieb' und Treu'.

- IX. Illustrate by numerous examples the use of the infinitive without zu.
- X. The passive voice is employed much less frequently in German than in English. What substitutes for the regular passive construction are adopted in German.

## D. ENGLISH I, 2, 3.

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

Time—Three hours.

### 1. — COMPOSITION.

- I. Write a short essay on any one of the following subjects:—
- (a) Heroism.
  - (b) Vulgarity of Thought and Vulgarity of Manner.
  - (c) Technical Education.

2.—LANGUAGE.

- I. Give the origin and meaning of  
*Kecks, neif, boun, grise, hauberk,*  
and distinguish between the modern and archaic meaning of  
*Knave, defend, glorious, extravagant, undertaker.*
- II. "Many nouns form their plurals by processes which are now  
obsolete. Give instances.
- III. Distinguish—"the first two" from "the two first;" "each  
other" from "one another;" "a play of Shakespeare's"  
from "a play of Shakespeare."
- IV. Write notes on the italicised words in the following  
sentences :—
  - (a) I *wis*.
  - (b) God *wot*.
  - (c) *Many* a man.
  - (d) How *do* you *do*?
  - (e) Ah *me*!
  - (f) For Jesus Christ *his* sake.
  - (g) You *ought* him a thousand *pound*.
  - (h) He burst out *laughing*.
  - (i) The book is *printing*.
  - (j) There was no stranger in the house *save* we two.

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3.—LITERATURE (*King John*).

- I. "The play contains three large and splendidly drawn  
figures." Describe them.
- II. Give the substance of Faulconbridge's reflections on  
"tickling commodity."
- III. Give a detailed account of the scene where John tempts  
Hubert, and of the scene where Arthur pleads for Hubert's  
pity.
- IV. *King John* concludes with a vigorous piece of patriotic  
clap-trap. Quote the lines.
- V. Explain the allusions in the following passages :—
  - (a) "This little abstract doth contain the large  
That dies in Geoffrey."

- (b) "Like the mutines in Jerusalem."  
 (c) "Look, where three-farthings goes!"  
 (d) "Knight, knight, good mother—Basilisco-like."  
 (e) "I'll smoke your skin-coat."

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VII. Explain the meaning of the following words:—

*Scroyles, module, tarre, neelds, clippeth.*

## E. I. CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. What is the origin of the name oxygen? why was it applied and to what extent is it inapplicable?
- II. Aqueous solutions of sulphur dioxide and chlorine respectively bleach certain colouring matters. Explain the chemical changes involved in each case.
- III. Strong sulphuric acid is poured drop by drop into a white-hot platinum vessel. What is the result?
- IV. What is the prominent chemical characteristic of nitric acid? Illustrate by examples.
- V. Potassium ferrocyanide is heated (1) with concentrated (2) with dilute sulphuric acid: what is the most important product in each case and what tests would you employ to identify it?
- VI. Describe the preparation of the chlorides of phosphorus and their decomposition by water.
- VII. You are given a glass plate with a request to etch your name upon it. State how you would proceed and explain the chemical action involved.
- VIII. Why is the term "acid" as applied to such substances as  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_3$ , &c., incorrect?
- IX. Define the "specific heat" of a substance.

An ounce of platinum is heated to the temperature of a furnace and then plunged into fourteen ounces of water at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ ; the platinum and the water together

acquire a temperature of  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$ : find the temperature of the furnace, taking the specific heat of platinum at  $\cdot 035$ .

- X. Describe and explain the uses of the pieces of apparatus placed before you.

## E. 2. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define the term "Resultant." What is meant by "resolving" forces, and what is the object of doing so?
- II. Forces 3, 4, 5, and 6 act at the centre of a square towards the four corners; find the direction and magnitude of the resultant.
- III. Define the work done by a force, and, assuming the principle of work, find the relation between the power and the weight on the screw.
- IV. Enunciate the third law of motion and explain its action in the case of (1) a cannon, (2) a rocket, (3) the revolving pipes used for watering a lawn, (4) a stone falling towards the earth.
- V. A stone is dropped from the top of a tower 250 yards above the sea: how long will it take to reach the water? With what velocity must it be projected if it is to reach the water in six seconds?
- VI. Describe and explain the spirit level.
- VII. On what principle is founded the machine called Bramah's Press? If the area of the small piston be one square inch and of the large piston one square foot, what force is necessary to produce a pressure of one ton?
- VIII. The area of the bottom of a vessel is one square foot. The vessel is filled to a depth of two inches with mercury; on this lies a layer of water to the depth of three feet. If the density of mercury be  $13\cdot 6$ , the height of the water barometer be 33 feet, and if one cubic foot of water weigh 1,000 ounces, find the pressure on the bottom of the vessel.

**PHYSIOLOGY.**

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

Matriculation  
Examination,  
December, 1886

Time—Three hours.

- I. Contrast the characters of the flow of blood in the arteries, veins, and capillaries. Describe the structure of each kind of vessel, and point out the functions of the various structures met with.
- II. State the reasons which lead you to the conclusion that man is adapted for a mixed diet.
- III. Describe the nervous mechanisms controlling the respiratory process, and mention some circumstances which may influence it.
- IV. What is the normal temperature of the human body? How would you ascertain this?  
How is this animal heat produced, distributed, and regulated?
- V. Enumerate the functions of the Spinal Cord. Mention an example illustrating each kind of action.
- VI. Explain, with diagrams, the conditions known as long and short sight. How would you remedy these defects?

**F. 2.—BOTANY.**

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. What are “double flowers,” and what is the essential distinction between a “double-daisy” and a “double-wallflower?”
- II. What is the botanical nature of each of the following articles of diet:—*Onion, carrot, potato, tomato, and fig.*
- III. Describe and give an opinion as to the nature of each one of the accompanying specimens (1-4).
- IV. Describe the plant placed before you.
- V. Give the general character of a *lily* as regards the form of

its leaves, arrangement and number of the floral envelopes, and of the reproductive organs.

- VI. What are *placentas*? Where are they situated in the wall-flower, pea, and orchid?
- VII. Illustrate what is understood by the *phyllotaxis* of a plant.

### F. 3. GEOLOGY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Name the rock specimens (1-6) placed before you.
- II. Make a reduced drawing of the accompanying diagram, and write explanatory notes thereto.
- III. Discuss the question—If a change of level between land and sea takes place, which moves, the land or the sea?
- IV. How have *rounded* pebbles acquired their shape?
- V. What geological conditions are most favourable for obtaining water on the artesian principle?
- VI. Describe *jointed* structure in rocks, and explain its origin.
- VII. The stratified rocks were originally incoherent sediments how have they acquired their present compactness?

### G. I. ANCIENT HISTORY.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- Give an account of the nature of Greek Colonization, contrasting it with that of Rome and that of modern times, and write a short history of a few of the most important colonies sent out by the Greeks.
- Explain the principal changes introduced by Cleisthenes into the Athenian constitution.

- Contrast the national characteristics of the Athenians and Spartans.
- Give an account of the origin and development of the powers of the *Tribuni Plebis*.
- Write a short analysis of the events of the Second Punic War, giving dates of battles, &c.
- State what you know of the following events, giving dates :—  
*Leges Publiliae*, *Caudine Forks*, *Licinian Rogations*,  
battles of *Mylae*, *Magnesia*, and *Pydna*.
- Trace the decay of the power of the *Comitia Centuriata* and the predominance of the Senate in Republican Rome.

## G. 2. MODERN HISTORY (1453—1648).

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. What important change in the English monarchy was inaugurated by Edward IV., and established by the Tudors?
- II. Give an account of the invention of printing. By whom was it introduced into England? Mention the names of some of the earliest books printed in England.
- III. Write an epitome of the reign of Louis XI.
- IV. Sketch the rise and fall of Spain as a great power.
- V. State what you know about :—  
The Diet of Worms ; The Augsburg Confession ; The Edict of Nantes ; The Solemn League and Covenant ; and the Peace of Westphalia.
- VI. Give the dates of the following battles and review their political importance :—  
Nancy, Bosworth, Pavia, Ivry, Lützen.
- VII. Write short memoirs of the following :—  
Bayard, Thomas Cromwell, Erasmus, Richelieu, Wallenstein.
- VIII. Recount the most important acts of the "Tyranny" in England from 1629 to 1640.



Matriculation  
Examination,  
December, 1886.

- IX. State what you know of the religious and political views of the *Huguenots*, and mention their most distinguished leaders.
- X. How long did the Council of Trent sit? Summarise its transactions.

## H. MUSIC.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Why are sharps and flats used in Music? Illustrate your answer by writing a major scale.
- II. What is meant by “accidental sharps” and “essential sharps”?
- III. Give the proper time signatures for the following melodies (You need not write the melodies out again) :—

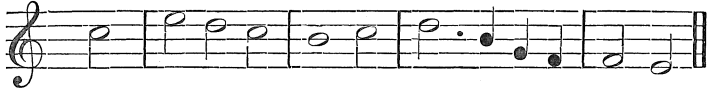
(a)



(b)



(c)



- IV. Write any one of the above melodies in the tenor clef at an octave below its present pitch.
- V. Why is there no common chord on the leading note of a major scale?

VI. Harmonize the following melody in four parts :—



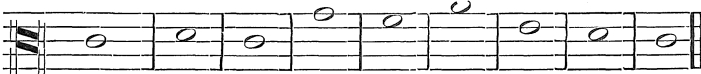
VII. In the key of E minor write, and resolve, a dominant seventh chord and its inversions.

VIII. Add three upper parts to the following bass :—



**COUNTERPOINT.**

IX. Below the following Canto Fermo, write a bass part in the first species of counterpoint. Figure the bass.



X. Write the same subject an octave lower (using the bass clef) and add a part for treble in the second species. Figure the bass.

XI. In the key of G major write the cadences peculiar to the third species of counterpoint in two parts. Let there be *at least* two examples with the subject in a lower part, and two with it in the upper part. Figure the bass.



## ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1886.

To His Excellency Sir WILLIAM CLEAVER FRANCIS ROBINSON,  
 Knight Commander 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 1886 :—

### I. CHANGES IN THE COUNCIL.

In November—

Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., P.L.C.

Retiring  
 Members.

John Warren Bakewell, M.A.

The Venerable George Henry Farr, M.A., LL.D.

Adolph von Treuer, LL.B. and

Edward Charles Stirling, M.A., M.D., M.P.

in conformity with the provisions of the University Act ceased to  
 hold office as members of the Council. On the 12th of November  
 the Council accepted the resignations of—

William Gardner, M.D., and

Resignations,

Edward Willis Way, M.B.

On the 1st of December the Senate elected the undernamed Appointments  
 gentlemen to fill these vacancies—

The Venerable George Henry Farr, M.A., LL.D.

Edward Charles Stirling, M.A., M.D., M.P.

William Gardner, M.D.

Adolph von Treuer, LL.B.

Edward Willis Way, M.B.

The Rev. David Paton, M.A., D.D., and

Charles Todd, M.A., C.M.G.

Sir Henry Ayers and Mr. Bakewell did not seek re-election.

On the 17th of December, Professor Boulger resigned his seat on Resignation.  
 the Council. The vacancy occasioned by his resignation has not  
 yet been filled.

### II. THE SENATE.

The Senate on the 24th of March re-elected Frederic Chapple, Warden and  
 Clerk.  
 B.A., B.Sc., to be Warden. James Thompson Hackett, B.A., has  
 been re-appointed Clerk of the Senate.

III. ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

At a Meeting of the University held on the 28th of July the undermentioned undergraduates were admitted to Degrees—

Laws.	Brinsley Charles Boothby, Alexander Melrose, Frederick Taylor Whittington, }	} to the Degree of LL.B.
Arts.	Charles Ernest Robin,	} to the Degree of B.A., <i>in absentia</i> .

At the Commemoration held on the 22nd of December the undermentioned undergraduates were admitted to Degrees—

Laws.	Frank Dixon Harris, Charles Edward Sewell, }	} to the Degree of LL.B.
Arts.	Noel Augustin Webb, Walter Treleaven,	} to the Degree of B.A.

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

<i>Ad eundem gradum.</i>	Robert Stewart, M.D., Melbourne, Charles Todd, M.A., Cambridge, James Hemery Lindon, M.A., Cambridge, Thomas O'Halloran Giles, LL.B., Cambridge, Sydney Talbot Smith, LL.B., Cambridge, William Anstey Giles, M.B., Edinburgh, John Henry Suffield Finnis, M.B., Edinburgh.
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IV. ALTERATION OF STATUTES AND REGULATIONS.

<i>Amendment and consolidation of Statutes and Regulations.</i>	During the year the Statutes have been amended and consolidated, and the Regulations for the various Examinations have been carefully revised. The new Statutes provide for Faculties of Arts and Science and for a Board of Musical Studies, while the Professorial Board has been abolished, and its duties have been transferred partly to the above mentioned Faculties, and partly to a Board of Discipline.
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<i>Conditions of Matriculation.</i>	The conditions on which students may matriculate have been materially altered. Persons who have passed in certain subjects at the new Senior Public Examination will be admitted to matriculation as heretofore, and if they wish to graduate in Law or Medicine it is compulsory for them to satisfy the Examiners in certain specified branches of knowledge. In addition persons may in future become matriculated students in Arts, Science, or Music, if they satisfy the Professors that they have sufficient knowledge to enable them to profit by the lectures delivered on the various subjects of the course.
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<i>Public Examinations.</i>	The examinations for persons who have not entered the University will be known in future as the Junior and Senior Public Examinations, and arrangements have been made for holding separate Public Examinations in Music.
<i>Music.</i>	

A Higher Public Examination will also be held open only to persons who are above eighteen years of age. The subjects will be the same as those fixed for the first and second years of the courses in Arts and Science with the addition of the Theory and History of Education. In order to encourage persons to continue their studies it has been provided that the certificates of this examination shall be accepted as equivalent to the certificates for the first and second years of the courses for B.A. and B.Sc. and that candidates may if they choose take only one subject at a time.

Higher Public Examination.

Regulations have been framed for the last three years of the course for the M.B. degree.

Regulations M.B. course

It has also been found necessary to make Regulations for the management of the Library and the Chemical and Physical Laboratories.

Library and Laboratories.

#### V. NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

The number of undergraduates in the various courses was 108, and of non-graduating students 89, of whom 14 entered for two classes.

Students.

#### VI. FACULTY OF LAWS.

Fourteen students commenced the course for the LL.B. Degree. Six undergraduates completed the first, six the second, and six the third year. Eighteen students obtained certificates that they had passed in the Law of Property ; three in the Law of Contracts ; four in Constitutional Law ; eight in the Law of Wrongs ; and six in the Law of Procedure.

Students.

The total number of undergraduates studying for the LL.B. Degree was forty-six, and thirteen non-graduating students have been preparing for certificates to enable them to practice in the Supreme Court.

No Stow Prizes were awarded this year.

Stow Prize.

#### VII. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Since their Report for 1885 the Council have succeeded in making permanent arrangements for the last three years of the Medical Course, thus completing with the first two years, for which Chairs were already established, the full curriculum for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine. This result was accomplished with the assistance of the Government and of Sir Thomas Elder.

Arrangements for completion of Medical School.

In view of the educational advantages furnished by this University, which were not obtainable in the colony when the South Australian Scholarship was founded, the Government decided to abolish this Scholarship after the award of it for 1886.

After coming to this determination the Government adopted a suggestion of the Council that, in order to complete the course of instruction for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, the income previously granted for the Scholarship should be transferred to the Medical School. The difficulty still remained that this source of income would only become available as the existing Scholarships expired, but this was removed by the generous offer of Sir Thomas Elder, the founder of the Medical School, to contribute the sum of £500 for two years in succession, and thus supply the additional funds required until the whole income to be transferred from the South Australian Scholarship is receivable. Under these circumstances the lectureships necessary for the completion of the Medical Course were established, and the following appointments to them were made:—

Appointment  
of Lecturers.

On the 26th March, William Lennox Cleland, M.B., Edin.,  
Lecturer on *Materia Medica*.

In November—

John Davies Thomas, M.D. (Lond.),	} Joint Lecturers on the
F.R.C.S., Eng.	
Joseph Cooke Verco, M.D. (Lond.),	} Principles and Prac-
F.R.C.S., Eng.	
	} tice of Medicine and
	} Therapeutics.

William Gardner, M.D., Ch.M. (Glas.), Lecturer on the Prin-  
ciples and Practice of Surgery.

Edward Willis Way, M.B. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Lecturer  
on Obstetrics and Diseases peculiar to Women.

Mark Johnston Symons, M.D. (Edin.), “Dr. Charles Gosse  
Lecturer” on Ophthalmic Surgery.

Alfred Austin Lendon, M.D. (Lond.), Lecturer on Forensic  
Medicine.

Alexander Stuart Paterson, M.D. (Edin.), Lecturer on Lunacy.

William Anstey Giles, M.B. (Edin.), Lecturer on Aural Surgery.

Archibald Watson, M.D. (Paris), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Lecturer on  
Pathological Anatomy and Teacher of Operative Surgery.

The Physicians of the Adelaide Hospital, viz.:—

Joseph Cooke Verco, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

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

William Thornborough Hayward, M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

were appointed Lecturers on Clinical Medicine.

The Surgeons of the Adelaide Hospital, viz.:—

William Gardner, M.D., Ch.M. (Glas.)

Oscar Görger, M.D. (Heidelberg.)

Edward Charles Stirling, M.A., M.D. (Camb.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

were appointed Lecturers on Clinical Surgery.

In July the sum of £800 was received from the subscribers as a first payment towards founding a lectureship on Ophthalmic Surgery in memory of the late Dr. Charles Gosse. Dr. Charles Gosse Lectureship.

During the year a Medical Theatre and Biological Class Room have been completed at a cost of about £2,000 towards which the Government contributed the sum of £950. Accommodation for Teaching.

Four students commenced the course for the M.B. Degree and completed the first year. Six students completed the second year's course. Students.

Forty-nine other students attended the course of lectures on Elementary Physiology.

Sir Thomas Elder's annual prizes for Animal Physiology were awarded to William Alfred Verco (student in Medicine), and to Edith Bristowe (non-graduating student). Prizes.

#### VIII. FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Four students commenced the course for the B.Sc. Degree, and four completed the first year. Students.

Eleven non-graduating students attended the lectures on Natural Philosophy, and three non-graduating students attended the lectures on Chemistry.

#### IX. FACULTY OF ARTS.

Professor W. H. Bragg, B.A., the newly appointed Elder Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, entered upon the duties of his Chair at the beginning of the academical year. Arrival of the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Ten students commenced the course for the B.A. degree; nine completed the first year, two the second, and two the third. Student

Six non-graduating students attended the lectures on English Language and Literature.

The University Scholarships were awarded to Thomas Marrin Burgess, Alexander Wyllie, and George Alfred Fischer. Scholarships.

The John Howard Clark Scholarship for proficiency in English Literature was awarded to Richard Bullock Andrews.

In December William John Walker was recommended to the Hon. the Minister of Education as the South Australian Scholar for 1886.

#### X. THE BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.

Nine students commenced the undergraduate course for the Mus. Bac. degree, eight completed the first year, and seven the second year. The total number, including undergraduates and non-graduating students in music, was twenty-three. Students



XI. CADETSHIP AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

No candidate presented himself for examination for the Cadetship in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

XII. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Matriculation Twenty-three candidates entered themselves for the Matriculation Examination in March, and seventy-two in November.

Of the candidates in March, three passed in the second class ; and seven in the third class ; and one candidate passed in Latin for the purpose of commencing the Medical Course. In November, thirteen passed in the first class ; six in the second class ; and seventeen in the third class.

Class Lists. The results of the Matriculation Examinations appear in the Class Lists (Appendix B) of this report.

XIII. JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

Candidates. For the Junior Examination in November 159 candidates entered themselves, and seventy-eight passed. Nine candidates passed in the first class ; twenty-two in the second class ; and forty-seven in the third class.

First Local Examination at Mt. Gambier. The first local junior examination was held this year at Mount Gambier, when three candidates presented themselves for examination and passed.

Class List. In Appendix C will be found the Class List.

XIV. EVENING CLASSES.

Extension of the scheme of Evening Classes. The Council early in the year introduced a more extended scheme of evening instruction ; but, although new classes in English Literature, Mineralogy, French, and German were established, the attendance has again been disappointing. It is hoped, however, that the number of students attending these classes will be increased as a result of the new Higher Public Examination, which gives additional facilities for graduating in Arts and Science.

Endowments. The University has received during the year a sum of £220 from the Literary Society's Union, making the Endowment Fund, including the previous contribution of £1,000 by Sir Thomas Elder, £1,220.

Teachers. Professor Kelly agreed to conduct a class in Greek ; Professor Bragg an Advanced Class in Mathematics ; and Professor Tate undertook to deliver Evening Lectures in Geology and in Mineralogy. The Council appointed Professor Boulger to lecture in Junior Latin, Mr. Byard, B.A., in Senior Latin and in English Literature, Mr. Churchward, B.A., in Mathematics, Herr Kirchner in German, and M. Aucher in French.

The total number of Lectures delivered during the year was— Lecture.  
 In Junior Latin, 50; Senior Latin, 49; Greek, 48; Geology, 52;  
 Junior Mathematics, 50; Senior Mathematics, 48; French, 25;  
 Mineralogy, 29; German, 25; English Literature, 25.

The attendances at Lectures for the three terms were as under:—

	Junior Mathematics.	Senior Mathematics.	Junior Latin.	Senior Latin.	Greek	Geology.	Mineralogy.	English Literature.	French.	German.
First Term :	15	10	8	6	3	4	2	6	12	6
Second Term :	16	10	8	6	2	4	2	6	12	6
Third Term :	16	10	5	6	2	3	0	6	12	6

XV. REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY ON THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY.

A meeting of the University was held on the 20th October, when the Hon. W. A. E. West-Erskine, M.A., M.L.C., and J. D. Thomas, M.D., were elected representatives on the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery. Representatives on Board of Public Library.

XVI. REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY ON THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

Edward Willis Way, M.B., continued to represent the University on the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital. Representative on Board of Adelaide Hospital.

XVII. ACCOUNTS.

On the 27th of August Sir Henry Ayers, to the great regret of the Council, resigned the office of Treasurer, which he had filled with signal advantage to the University since its foundation, nearly twelve years before. In accepting his resignation, the Council recorded a hearty vote of thanks for his long and valuable services. They also adopted his recommendation that the office of Treasurer, the duties of which had become too laborious and onerous for one person to undertake, should be abolished, and that the finances of the University should be managed in future by a finance committee. Resignation of the Treasurer.  
Finances to be managed by Finance Committee.

An abstract of the income and expenditure during the year 1886, 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 1886. Accounts.

Signed on behalf of the Council,  
 S. J. WAY,  
 Chancellor.

Adelaide, January, 1887.

## APPENDIX A.

## 1.—LIST OF STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

## B.A. AND B.Sc.

Fletcher, Alfred Watkis		Hopkins, Alfred Nicholas
Fletcher, Lancelot Kohry		

## B.Sc.

Griffiths, Richard Fletcher.

## B.A.

Bonnin, William James		Hopkins, Alfred Nicholas
Burgess, Thomas Martin		Knight, Percy Norwood
Fischer, George Alfred		Marryat, Ernest Neville
Fletcher, Alfred Watkis		Solomon, Judah Moss
Fletcher, Lancelot Kohry		Wyllie, Alexander

## LL.B.

Cleland, Edward Erskine		Horn, Edward Palmer
Crompton, Henry Woodhouse		Magarey, William Ashley
Dempsey, Richard Francis		Mitchell, Samuel James
Giles, Eustace		Moore, William Alfred
Giles, Henry O'Halloran		Price, Arthur Jennings
Hargrave, Joshua Addison		Tuxford, Albert Joseph
Heuzenroeder, William Eberard		Whitby, Percy Edward Robert

The following Students entered themselves for the purpose of obtaining certificates, but with no intention of proceeding to the LL.B. degree :—

Bonnin, Alfred		Hill, Henry Richard
Greer, George Alfred		Stockdale, William John

## M.B.

Anderson, Tressillian George		Verco, William Alfred
Beyer, Franz Victor		Morgan, Alexander Matheson

## MUS. BAC.

Bagot, Sophie Rose		Norman, Evangeline
Bruer, Jeffrey		Simpson, Mary K.
Hill, Ida		Tilly, Florence Mary
Hinson, Stanley		Wilson, Jeanie Reid
Long, Charles		

The following Student entered for the purpose of obtaining a Certificate, but with no intention of proceeding to the Mus. Bac. Degree :—

Jacob, Rosa Sarah.

CLASS LISTS.

II. ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.,  
MARCH, 1886.

The names in all Classes are in alphabetical order.

<p>FIRST YEAR. FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>None</p> <p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <p>None</p> <p>THIRD CLASS.</p> <p>Isbister, William James Jones, Albert Edward Scott, Douglas Comyn</p> <p>SECOND YEAR. FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>None</p>	<p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <p>None</p> <p>THIRD CLASS.</p> <p>None</p> <p>THIRD YEAR. FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>None</p> <p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <p>None</p> <p>THIRD CLASS.</p> <p>Boothby, Brinsley Charles Melrose, Alexander Whittington, Frederick Taylor</p>
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The following Students of the First Year are entitled to a Certificate of having passed in—

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

<p>Downer, Frank Hagger Rounsevell, Horace Vernon</p>	<p>Warren, Thomas Hogarth Wigley, Harry Vandeleur</p>
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The following Students of the Second Year are entitled to a Certificate of having passed in

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

<p>Berry, George Augustus</p>	<p>Mellor, James Taylor</p>
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The following Students of the Third Year are entitled to a Certificate of having passed in

THE LAW OF PROCEDURE.

<p>Driffield, George Carus Knowles, Francis Edward</p>	<p>Sewell, Charles Edward Webb, Noel Augustin</p>
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LAW OF WRONGS.

<p>Driffield, George Carus</p>	<p>Knowles, Francis Edward</p>
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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B,  
NOVEMBER, 1886.

The undermentioned Undergraduates passed this Examination—

	FIRST YEAR.		THIRD CLASS.
None	FIRST CLASS.		Hall, Anthony James Alexander
			Henning, Andrew Harriot
	SECOND CLASS.		Jones, Albert Edward
Magarey, William Ashley			Limberty, Edgar Henry
	THIRD CLASS.		Northmore, John Alfred
Dempsey, Richard Francis			THIRD YEAR.
Giles, Eustace		None	FIRST CLASS.
	SECOND YEAR.		SECOND CLASS.
None	FIRST CLASS.	None	
			THIRD CLASS.
	SECOND CLASS.		Harris, Frank Dixon
Isbister, William James			Sewell, Charles Edward
			Webb, Noel Augustin

The following Students of the First Year are entitled to Certificates for having passed in

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

Greer, George Alfred	Rowett, Joseph Charles
Hargrave, Joshua Addison	Rowley, Spencer Toler
Horn, Edward Palmer	Sabine, Ernest Maurice
Longson, Henry Abraham	Stewart, Arthur
Mellor, James Taylor	Stockdale, William John
Michell, George Francis	Warren, Thomas Hogarth
Rounsevell, Horace Vernon	Wright, Charles Joseph Harvey

The following Students of the Second Year are entitled to Certificates for having passed in

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Downer, Frank Hagger		Hill, Henry Richard.
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LAW OF OBLIGATIONS.

Downer, Frank Hagger		Wigley, Harry Vandeleur.
Mann, Charles		

The following Students of the Third Year are entitled to Certificates for having passed in

THE LAW OF WRONGS.

Cavenagh, James Gordon		Mellor, James Taylor
Hamp, John Chipp		Rowley, Frederick Pelham
Knowles, Francis Edward		Taylor, Harry Braithwaite

LAW OF PROCEDURE.

Mellor, James Taylor		Taylor, Harry Braithwaite.
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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.B.,  
NOVEMBER, 1886.

The names in all Classes are in alphabetical order.

<p>FIRST YEAR. FIRST CLASS. Anderson, Tessilian George Morgan, Alexander Matheson Verco, William Alfred*</p> <p>SECOND CLASS. Beyer, Franz Victor.</p>	<p>SECOND YEAR. FIRST CLASS. Hope, Charles Henry Standish</p> <p>SECOND CLASS. Goldsmith, Frederick Joyce, Alfred Fleming Lynch, Arthur Francis Augustin Magarey, Cromwell Robin, Vincent John</p>
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SPECIAL ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.,  
MARCH, 1886.

THIRD YEAR.

THIRD CLASS.

Robin, Charles Ernest.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A. AND B.Sc.  
NOVEMBER, 1886.

The names in all classes are in alphabetical order.

<p>FIRST YEAR, B.A. FIRST CLASS. Burgess, Thomas Martin Wyllie, Alexander</p> <p>SECOND CLASS. Fischer, George Alfred LeMessurier, Thomas Abram Marryat, Ernest Neville</p> <p>THIRD CLASS. Bonnin, William James Fletcher, Alfred Watkis Knight, Percy Norwood Solomon, Judah Moss</p> <p>SECOND YEAR, B.A. FIRST CLASS. Hollidge, David Henry</p> <p>SECOND CLASS. Andrews, Richard Bullock</p> <p>THIRD CLASS. None</p> <p>THIRD YEAR, B.A. FIRST CLASS. None</p>	<p>SECOND CLASS. Treleaven, Walter</p> <p>THIRD CLASS. None</p> <p>FIRST YEAR, B.Sc. FIRST CLASS. None</p> <p>SECOND CLASS. LeMessurier, Thomas Abram</p> <p>THIRD CLASS. Farr, Clinton Coleridge Fletcher, Alfred Watkis Griffiths, Richard Fletcher</p> <p>SECOND YEAR, B.Sc. FIRST CLASS. None</p> <p>SECOND CLASS. None</p> <p>THIRD CLASS. None</p> <p>THIRD YEAR, B.Sc. No Candidates</p>
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\* Winner of Sir Thomas Elder's prize for "Physiology" in 1886.

List of Students not studying for a degree who at the Ordinary B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations in November passed in the undermentioned subjects.

FIRST YEAR, B.Sc.

FRENCH.

Jacob, Ann (with credit)

FIRST YEAR, B.Sc.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Charlesworth, George  
Cornelius, John Gerald  
Henzell, Thomas Linley

Jones, William Arthur (with credit)  
Kollosche, John

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MUS. BAC.,  
DECEMBER, 1886.

The names in all Classes are in alphabetical order.

<p>FIRST YEAR. FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>Simpson, Mary Tilly, Florence Mary</p> <p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <p>Bagot, Sophie Rose Bruer, Jeffrey Long, Charles Norman, Evangeline</p> <p>THIRD CLASS</p> <p>Hill, Ida Wilson, Jeanie Reid</p>	<p>SECOND YEAR. FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>None</p> <p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <p>Jones, Thomas Henry Püttmann, Franziska Helena Marie Stephens, Thomas Noakes Whittell, Anna Maria Prince</p> <p>THIRD CLASS.</p> <p>Cave, Ellen May Hamilton, Mary Coulls Kay, Sarah</p>
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III. Table showing the subjects of the Courses of Lectures attended by students not studying for Degrees and the numbers who attended the Lectures and passed the Examinations in those subjects :—

Subjects.	Number attending Lectures.	Entered for the Ordinary Examination.	Number passed.
English Literature ...	6	0	0
Political Economy ...	0	0	0
Latin ... ..	1	0	0
Greek ... ..	4	0	0
Natural Philosophy ...	11	8	5
Elementary Pure Mathematics ... ..	1	0	0
Elementary Applied Mathematics ... ..	0	0	0
Inorganic Chemistry ...	3	0	0
Practical Chemistry ..	1	0	0
Zoology ... ..	0	0	0
Biology ... ..	0	0	0
Botany ... ..	0	0	0
Geology ... ..	8	0	0
Animal Physiology ...	49	0	0
French ... ..	12	1	1
Law of Property ...	5	5	5
Roman Law ... ..	0	0	0
Jurisprudence ... ..	0	0	0
Constitutional Law ...	3	3	3
Law of Obligations ...	3	3	1
International Law ...	0	0	0
Law of Wrongs ... ..	4	4	3
Law of Procedure ...	4	4	3
Harmony ... ..	7	0	0
Counterpoint .. ..			
Acoustics ... ..	3	0	0



## APPENDIX B.

### CLASS LISTS.

#### I. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1886.

##### *First Class.*

None.

##### *Second Class.*

(In order of merit.)

	LAST PLACE OF EDUCATION.
Allworden von, Louis, 1*, 2, 3	Christian Brothers' College
Bertouch von, Rudolph Paul Albrecht, 3*, 5*, 8a, 8b	Prince Alfred College
Verco, William Alfred, 1, 3, 8a*, 8b	Prince Alfred College

##### *Third Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)

Ayliffe, Ethel Adelaide, 5, 7, 9a, 9b	Advanced School for Girls
Gwynne, Iltyd Gordon, 1, 8a	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Hamilton, Marion Walker, 5, 7, 9a*, 9b	Advanced School for Girls
Howell, Horace, 1, 3	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Price, Arthur Jennings, 1*, 8a*	Prince Alfred College
Rollison, Thomas Arthur, 1, 3	Christian Brothers' College
Severn, Claud, 1, 8a	St. Peter's Collegiate School

The following Candidate passed in Latin for the purpose of commencing the Medical Course :—

Morgan, Alexander Matheson.

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the Candidates passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached.

The figures attached to the name of any candidate show in which of the *optional* subjects the candidate passed as follows :

1. Passed in Latin 2. " Greek 3. " Mathematics 4. " French 5. " German 7. " English		8a Passed in Chemistry 8b, " Natural Philosophy 9a, " Animal Physiology 9b, " Botany 9c, " Geology 10b, " Modern History
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MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, MARCH 1886.

*Twenty-three Candidates offered themselves for this Examination, of whom Eight failed in the Compulsory Subjects. Of the remaining Fifteen Four failed to pass in the Optional Subjects. The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who entered themselves for, and of those who (having passed in the Compulsory Subjects), passed also in various Optional Subjects :—*

Optional Subjects.	No. of Boys entered.	No. of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed.	Totals.
Latin ... ..	19	0	19	8	0	8
Greek ... ..	2	0	2	1	0	1
Mathematics ... ..	10	0	10	5	0	5
French ... ..	2	0	2	0	0	0
German ... ..	3	3	6	1	2	3
English ... ..	4	3	7	0	2	2
Chemistry ... ..	10	0	10	5	0	5
Natural Philosophy ... ..	2	0	2	2	0	2
Animal Physiology ... ..	0	3	3	0	2	2
Botany ... ..	0	3	3	0	2	2
Geology ... ..	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ancient History ... ..	4	0	4	0	0	0
Modern History ... ..	1	0	1	0	0	0

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER AND  
DECEMBER, 1886.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Charlick, Harry Walter, 1, 3*, 8a, 8b*	Prince Alfred College
Fowler, Margaret Laura, 1*, 4*, 5*, 9a	Miss Martin's School
Young, Walter James, 1, 3, 7*	Whinham College
Allen, James Bernard, 1, 3, 8a, 8b*	Prince Alfred College
McDougall, James Gilbert, 4*, 5*, 9a, 9b	Private study.
Ingleby, Rupert, 1, 2, 4, 5*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Gunson, John Bernard, 1*, 3, 4	Christian Brothers' College
Cross, Kate Isabel, 4, 5, 7*, 9a, 9b	Advanced School for Girls
Gillman, Benjamin Hill, 1, 3*, 8a	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Lloyd, Martha Hessel, 4, 5, 7*, 9a, 9b	Advanced School for Girls
Clark, Arthur Howard, 3*, 8a, 8b	Prince Alfred College
Doolette, Dorham Longford, 1*, 3, 7	Whinham College
Drew, John, 1, 3, 8a, 8b	Prince Alfred College

*Second Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Trehy, Annie Louise Virginia, 5*, 7*, 9a, 9b	Advanced School for Girls
Cook, Alfred Edward, 1, 3, 8b	Prince Alfred College
Basedow, Bernhard, 3, 5*	Prince Alfred College
Paltridge, William Hodgson, 3, 5, 8a	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Swan, John Gilmour, 3, 7*	Rev. R. T. Matthew's Tuition
Cruikshank, Percival, 1, 3, 7	Whinham College.

*Third Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)

Benny, Benjamin, 1, 9e	Mr. d'Arenberg's Tuition
Bonnin, Alfred, 1, 8a	Cheltenham College, England
Cave, Ellen May, 5, 7, 11*	Rev. R. T. Matthew's Tuition
Cleave, John, 1, 3	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Cox, Arthur Percival, 1*, 3	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Dougall, Jessie Brown, 5, 7, 9b	Advanced School for Girls
Glover, Charles Richmond John, 1, 8a	Prince Alfred College
Kelly, Reginald Chalmer, 1, 7*	Prince Alfred College
Lawrance, David Hermann, 1, 2, 3	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Leighton, John Joseph, 1, 3	Christian Brothers' College
Manning, Arabella Aldersey, 4*, 7, 10a, 10b*	Miss Aldersey's School
Mitton, Victoria Alice, 5, 7, 9a	Advanced School for Girls
Rischbieth, Henry Wills, 3, 8b	Prince Alfred College
Stephens, Albert Edward, 1, 5	Prince Alfred College
Tuckwell, Charles James, 1*, 7	Hahndorf College
Wilkinson, Frank Merrett, 1, 8a, 8b	Prince Alfred College
Wyatt, Frank Addison, 1, 2, 5	St. Peter's Collegiate School

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached.

The figures attached to the name of any Candidate show in which of the *optional* subjects the Candidate passed, as follows:—

1. Passed in Latin	8b. Passed in Natural Philosophy
2. " " Greek	9a. " " Animal Physiology
3. " " Mathematics	9b. " " Botany
4. " " French	9c. " " Geology
5. " " German	10a. " " Ancient History
6. " " Italian	10b. " " Modern History
7. " " English	11. " " Music
8a. " " Chemistry	

NOVEMBER, 1886.—MATRICULATION.

72 Candidates entered themselves for this Examination, of whom 20 failed in the Compulsory Subjects, and 16 in the Optional Subjects. Of the remaining 36 none failed to satisfy the Examiners in the Optional Subjects. The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who entered themselves for, and of those who (having passed in the Compulsory Subjects), passed also in various Optional Subjects :

Optional Subjects.	No. of Boys entered.	No. of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed.	Total.
Latin ... ..	49	4	53	22	1	23
Greek ... ..	11	0	11	3	0	3
Mathematics ... ..	33	1	34	17	0	17
French ... ..	4	6	10	3	4	7
German ... ..	13	11	24	6	7	13
English ... ..	15	13	28	6	7	13
Chemistry ... ..	30	0	30	9	0	9
Natural Philosophy ... ..	13	0	13	7	0	7
Animal Physiology ... ..	5	9	14	1	5	6
Botany ... ..	2	7	9	1	4	5
Geology ... ..	2	0	2	1	0	1
Ancient History ... ..	2	1	3	0	1	1
Modern History ... ..	0	1	1	0	1	1
Music ... ..	0	4	4	0	1	1

## APPENDIX C.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1886.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

	SCHOOL.
Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna—4*, 5*, 6*, 10, 11*	Advanced School for Girls
Adcock, Jessie—4, 5*, 6, 10* 11*	Advanced School for Girls
Rosman, Helen Emma—4, 5, 6, 10, 11*	Advanced School for Girls
Dempster, William Edward—2, 6*, 7, 8	Prince Alfred College
Gray, Jane Lamont—4, 5, 6, 10, 11	Advanced School for Girls
McCarthy, Walter James—2, 6*, 7, 8	Prince Alfred College
Angel, Walter—2, 6*, 8	Prince Alfred College
Burnett, Maude Elizabeth—4*, 5, 6, 10, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Hague, Mary—4*, 5, 6, 10, 11*	Advanced School for Girls

*Second Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Miller, Florence—4, 5, 6, 10*, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Evans, Arthur Ernest Herbert—2, 4, 5*, 6	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Mellor, Edward Albert Dawson—2, 6*, 7, 8	Prince Alfred College
Spehr, Carl Louis—1, 2*, 6	Mt. Gambier High School
Fraser, Lizzie—4, 6, 10*, 11*	Advanced School for Girls
Adamson, Ross Fifeshire—2*, 6, 7, 8	Prince Alfred College
Carroll, William—2, 3*, 6	Christian Brothers' College
Bathurst, Henry Christie—6*, 8	Prince Alfred College
Cross, Ethel Bessie—4*, 6, 10, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Laycock, Peter—2, 5, 6	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Weld, Mary Eleanor—1*, 4, 5, 10, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Bailey, Ernest Thomas—2, 6, 7, 8	Prince Alfred College
Hone, Gilbert Betram—2, 6*, 8	Prince Alfred College
Richards, Joseph Spencer—2, 6, 7, 8	Prince Alfred College
Cottrell, Isabel Roberta—1, 4, 5, 6	Ladies' Coll. School, Semaphore
Shorney, Ellen Gertrude—1*, 4, 10, 11	Ladies' Coll. School, Semaphore
Braund, George Charles—2, 6, 7, 8	Prince Alfred College
Trudinger, Walter—2, 5, 6	Prince Alfred College
Ellery, Torrington George—2*, 6, 10	Whinham College
Eimer Herman—2, 5, 6	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Innis, Albert George—1, 2, 6	Mt. Gambier High School
Stow, Edith Mary—1, 4, 10, 11	Advanced School for Girls

*Third Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)

Balk, Clara Amelia, 1, 5*, 10, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Bartels, Annie Sophie, 1, 4, 5*, 10, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Bickford, Percy Alfred, 2, 6	St. Peter's Collegiate School

Bonnin, Mary Moye, 1, 4  
 Campbell, Richard Adderley, 2, 3\*, 7  
 Casey, Jeremiah, 2, 6  
 Chapman, Charlotte Edith, 1, 10, 11  
 Cole, Stephen Baldwin Sarmon, 2, 4  
 Conigrave, Berkeley Fairfax, 2, 6  
 Cox, Katherine Haydon, 1\*, 4\*, 9  
 Cruickshank, Constance May, 1, 10\*, 11  
 DeMole, Margaret Isabel, 1, 4, 10, 11  
 Drew, Kate, 1\*, 6  
 Goode, Arthur, 2, 6  
 Goode, Mabel Faith, 1, 4, 9  
 Gunson, William Joseph, 2, 6  
 Haslam, Joseph Auburn, 6, 8  
 Hawkins, Civiall, 6, 8  
 Henderson, Mary Elizabeth, 1, 4, 10  
 Hourigan, Richard, 2\*, 6  
 Irwin, Francis James, 1, 2, 4  
 Kirby, Mary Maude, 4, 11  
 Lee, Charles Arthur, 6, 11  
 McNamara, James Henry, 2, 6  
 McRostie, Edith Emily, 1, 4, 5, 10, 11  
 Mannheim, Selina, 1, 11  
 Miley, Reginald Horace, 2, 6  
 Moroney, Joseph, 2, 6  
 Muecke, Dora Julia, 1, 5, 10, 11  
 Newbery, Florence May, 6, 11  
 Penny, Evelyn Emma, 1, 4  
 Poole, Thomas Slaney, 2, 3, 5  
 Reyher, Gordon Eugen Victor, 2, 3, 5  
 Robin, Nellie Fergusson, 1, 4, 9  
 Sangster, John Ikin, 2, 5, 6  
 Scarfe, Herbert Ernest, 2, 6, 7  
 Sincock, John, 2, 6  
 Stockdale, Annie Rosina, 1\*, 4\*  
 Thallon, Beatrice Clara, 1, 4  
 Thomas, Henrietta Laura, 1, 4, 10, 11  
 Thomas, Dora Isabel, 1, 6  
 Trudgen, Frederick Charles Wallis, 2, 6  
 Whittam, Helen Douglas, 1, 4, 11  
 Wilson, Ada Annie, 1\*, 9  
 Wilson, William Reid, 2, 6, 8  
 Wright, Ethel Minnie, 1, 4, 11  
 Zschecke, William Ernst, 5, 6

Miss Meek's Tuition  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School  
 Christian Brothers' College  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School  
 Prince Alfred College  
 Miss Aldersey's School  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 Mrs. Hübbe's School  
 Hardwicke College  
 Glenelg Grammar School  
 Miss Aldersey's School  
 Christian Brothers' College  
 Prince Alfred College  
 Prince Alfred College  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 Christian Brothers' College  
 Lancing School, Glenelg  
 Miss Stenhouse's School  
 Norwood Public School  
 Christian Brothers' College  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 Whinham College  
 Christian Brothers' College  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 Norwood Public School  
 Ladies' Coll. School, Semaphore  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School  
 Miss Adamson's School  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School  
 Mount Gambier High School  
 Misses McMinn's School  
 Ladies' College, Sth. Terrace  
 Mrs. and Miss Thornber's School  
 Misses McMinn's School  
 Prince Alfred College  
 Prince Alfred College  
 Miss Adamson's School  
 Miss Adamson's School  
 Prince Alfred College  
 Advanced School for Girls  
 Hahndorf College

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the numbers to which the asterisk is attached; and figures set after the Candidate's name denote the *optional* subjects in which he passed, as follows:—

- 1.—English
- 2.—Latin
- 3.—Greek
- 4.—French
- 5.—German
- 6.—Mathematics

- 7.—Chemistry
- 8.—Elementary Physics
- 9.—Botany
- 10.—Animal Physiology
- 11.—Physical Geography.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1886.

159 Candidates entered 156 of whom presented themselves for this Examination ; 68 failed in the Compulsory, and 10 in the Optional Subjects. Of the remaining 78, none failed to satisfy the Examiners in the Optional Subjects. The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who entered themselves for, and of those who (having passed in the Compulsory Subjects), passed also in various Optional Subjects :

Optional Subjects.	No. of Boys entered.	No. of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed	Total.
English ... ..	15	55	70	3	26	29
Latin ... ..	82	0	82	35	0	35
Greek ... ..	5	0	5	4	0	4
French ... ..	5	52	57	3	28	31
German ... ..	15	20	35	8	13	21
Mathematics ... ..	82	22	104	36	13	49
Chemistry ... ..	38	0	38	8	0	8
Elementary Physics ...	24	0	24	13	0	13
Botany ... ..	0	9	9	0	4	4
Animal Physiology ...	16	41	57	1	21	22
Physical Geography ...	24	50	74	1	25	26

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

Statement showing the actual Financial Position on 31st December, 1886.

DR.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	CR.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To General Endowment—Sir W. Hughes, Sir T. Elder, and others...					40,750	3	0	By Value of Land granted by H. M. Government ...		55,000	0	0			
Land Endowment from H. M. Government...					55,000	0	0	Expended in Improvements thereon ...		2,879	15	1			
Contributed towards the Building by H. M. Government...					17,764	0	0	Expended in University Buildings Library—Expended to Date...		38,288	9	2			
Contributed towards the Building by Private Donations...					1,890	5	0	Laboratory do.		2,246	13	8			
Income (less annual charges)...					19,208	17	0	Museum do.		2,593	17	1			
Rent in Arrears...					4,432	13	5	Furniture do.		331	4	10			
Medical School Endowment Fund—Sir T. Elder ...	10,000	0	0					Sundry Mortgages from 5½% to 7% ...		1,439	6	6			
J. H. Angas, Esq. ...	6,000	0	0					Sundry Debtors, including Rent in Arrear ...		32,550	0	0			
					16,000	0	0	Agent-General of S. A. — Amount in his hands ...		4,744	17	4			
Medical School (Income received to date) ...					2,208	0	2	J. H. Clark Scholarship—Invested on Mortgage at 7% ...		79	16	6			
Stow Prize and Scholarship Endowment (Capital Account) ...					500	0	0	Stow Prize Scholarship—Invested on Mortgage at 7% ...		500	0	0			
Ditto, Ditto (Income Account)					110	16	9	Medical School Endowment Fund—Deposited at E. S. and A. C. Bank at 6% ...		13,000	0	0			
John Howard Clark Scholarship (Capital Account) ...					500	0	0	Loan on Mortgage at 6% ...		3,000	0	0			
Ditto, Ditto (Income Account)					26	5	7						16,000	0	0
Prize given by J. B. Sheridan, Esq., for an Essay)...					12	12	0	The Dr. Charles Gosse Lecture-ship on Ophthalmic Surgery—Deposited at E. S. and A. C. Bank at 6% ...					800	0	0
Chair of Music... ..					751	2	9	Evening Lecture Fund—Deposited at E. S. and A. C. Bank at 6% ...					1,220	0	0
Evening Lectures Endowment Fund ... ..					1,220	0	0	Balance in Bank ... ..		2,038	15	7			
The Dr. Charles Gosse Lecture-ship (Capital Account) ...					800	0	0	Cash in Hand ... ..		0	8	2			
Ditto, Ditto (Income Account)					38	8	3						2,039	3	9
					£161,213	3	11						£161,213	3	11

CCXXII

Audited and found correct,  
Adelaide, January, 1887.

W. S. DOUGLAS,  
HENRY STODART. } Auditors.

G. H. FARR, Chairman,  
Finance Committee.



*Account of Income and Expenditure for the year 1886, in*  
INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank on 31st December, 1885 ...	1,531	2	7			
Cash in hand on 31st December, 1885 ... ..	0	9	0			
				1,531	11	7
<i>Income—</i>						
H.M. Government—Subsidy on General Endowments ... ..	2,000	10	0			
Fees ... ..	1,608	8	0			
Interest ... ..	1,833	0	1			
Rent ... ..	2,355	10	4			
				7,797	8	5
<i>Evening Classes—</i>						
Endowment from S.A. Literary Societies' Union	220	0	0			
Interest on Endowment ... ..	61	11	6			
Government Subsidy thereon ... ..	55	0	0			
Fees received from Students ... ..	95	10	0			
				432	1	6
<i>J. H. Clark Scholarship Fund—</i>						
Interest on Investment ... ..	35	0	0			
Government Subsidy thereon ... ..	25	0	0			
				60	0	0
<i>Stow Prize and Scholarship Fund—</i>						
Interest on Investment ... ..	35	0	0			
Government subsidy thereon ... ..	25	0	0			
				60	0	0
<i>Medical School—</i>						
Apparatus Sold ... ..	60	16	3			
Interest on Investment ... ..	861	7	3			
Government Subsidy thereon .. ..	800	0	0			
				1,722	3	6
<i>The Dr. Chas. Gosse Lectureship on Ophthalmic Surgery—</i>						
From Sundry Subscribers ... ..	800	0	0			
Interest on Investment ... ..	18	8	3			
Government Subsidy thereon .. ..	20	0	0			
				838	8	3
<i>Laboratories—</i>						
10% on Fees received from Government by Professor Rennie ... ..				18	18	0
<i>Angas Scholarship—</i>						
From J. H. Angas, Esq. ... ..				50	0	0
<i>Chair of Music—</i>						
From Sundry Subscribers ... ..				503	17	0
<i>Agent-General of South Australia—</i>						
Balance from previous remittances ... ..				334	12	10
<i>English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank—</i>						
Deposit Repaid ... ..				18,000	0	0
<i>Building Account—</i>						
H.M. Government ... ..				950	0	0
				£32,299	1	1

Audited and found correct,  
Adelaide, January, 1887.

## OF ADELAIDE.

compliance with the 18th Section of Act 37 and 38 Victoria, No. 20 of 1874.

## EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Building</i> ... ..				2,528	2	3
<i>Annual Expenses—</i>						
Salaries ... ..	7,448	9	4			
Senate Account ... ..	43	10	10			
Examinations ... ..	379	12	6			
Charges ... ..	301	13	11			
Land Tax ... ..	145	16	8			
Stationery ... ..	61	12	2			
Advertising ... ..	37	9	4			
Printing ... ..	142	8	5			
Fees paid to Lecturers ... ..	14	3	6			
				8,574	16	8
<i>Evening Classes—</i>						
Amount deposited at E. S. and A. C. Bank at 6% ... ..	1,220	0	0			
Fees paid to Lecturers ... ..	179	9	0			
				1,399	9	0
<i>Library—Binding and Purchase of Books...</i> ... ..				123	10	5
<i>Laboratories—Purchase of Apparatus</i> ... ..				35	16	0
<i>Furniture</i> ... ..				47	7	11
<i>Museum</i> ... ..				4	0	0
<i>Medical School Endowment Fund—</i>						
Amount Deposited at E. S. and A. C. Bank at 6% ... ..	13,000	0	0			
Loan on Mortgage at 6% ... ..	3,000	0	0			
				16,000	0	0
<i>J. H. Clark Scholarship—</i>						
Paid Scholars ... ..				60	0	0
<i>The Dr. Charles Gosse's Lectureship in Ophthalmic Surgery—</i>						
Amount Deposited at E. S. and A. C. Bank at 6% ... ..				800	0	0
<i>Sir Thomas Elder's Prizes for Physiology</i> ... ..				40	7	6
<i>Chair of Music—</i>						
Fees paid to Professor Ives, &c., less 10% ... ..				147	18	6
<i>Agent General of South Australia—</i>						
Amount remitted ... ..				150	0	0
<i>Medical School—</i>						
Purchase of Apparatus ... ..				348	9	1
<i>Balance in Bank</i> ... ..	2,038	15	7			
<i>Cash in hand</i> ... ..	0	8	2			
				2,039	3	9

£32,299 1 1

W. S. DOUGLAS, }  
HENRY STODART, } Auditors.G. H. FARR, Chairman,  
Finance Committee.