

THE

Adelaide University Calendar

FOR THE

ACADEMICAL YEAR 1884.

---

ADELAIDE :

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

1884.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
ALMANAC AND CALENDAR FOR 1884 - - - - -	3-14
TIME-TABLE OF LECTURES, LL.B. COURSE - - - - -	15
TIME-TABLE OF LECTURES, B.A. COURSE - - - - -	16
TIME-TABLE OF LECTURES, B.SC. COURSE - - - - -	17
ROYAL LETTERS PATENT - - - - -	18-19
ACT OF INCORPORATION, AND MR. HUGHES'S DEED - - - - -	20-26
SIR THOMAS ELDER'S DEED: TRUST CLAUSE - - - - -	27
UNIVERSITY ACT AMENDMENT ACT - - - - -	28
THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE DEGREES ACT - - - - -	28
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1879 - - - - -	29
Statutes made under it - - - - -	30-31
SENATE—STANDING ORDERS OF THE SENATE - - - - -	32-38
THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE :	
Visitor and Members of Council - - - - -	39-40
Members of the Senate - - - - -	40-42
Professors and Lecturers - - - - -	43
The Faculty of Law - - - - -	43
Professorial Board - - - - -	43
Registrar, and Clerk of Senate - - - - -	43
Graduates not on the Senate - - - - -	44
Undergraduates who have passed for Degree of B. A. - - - - -	44
Degrees conferred in 1883 - - - - -	44
<i>Ad eundem</i> Degrees conferred in 1883 - - - - -	44-45
Undergraduates - - - - -	45
Students during 1883 who were not studying for Degrees - - - - -	45-46
STATUTES :	
CHAPTERS	
I. Of the Council - - - - -	47
II. Of the Senate - - - - -	48
III. Of the Professorial Board - - - - -	48-49
IV. Of the Professors and Lecturers - - - - -	49-50
V. Of the Registrar - - - - -	50-51
VI. Of the Seal - - - - -	51
VII. Of Terms - - - - -	51
VIII. Of Matriculation and Degrees—Forms of Presentation and Admission - - - - -	51-54
IX. Of the Faculty of Law - - - - -	54-55
X. Of the Angas Scholarship - - - - -	55-57
XI. Of the John Howard Clark Scholarship - - - - -	57-58
XII. As to Tenure of Offices of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor - - - - -	58
XIII. Of the Stow Prizes and Scholar - - - - -	58-59
Fees - - - - -	60-61

## REGULATIONS :

	Page
Of the Junior Examination and Details of Subjects	62-67
Of the Matriculation Examination and Details of Subjects	68-75
Rules of the Laboratory	76
List of all who have passed the Matriculation Examination from 1876 to end of 1883	77-81
Of the Degree of B.A. and Details of Subjects	82-86
Of the Degree of M.A. and Details of Subjects	87-89
Of the Degree of B.Sc. and Details of Subjects	90-98
Of the Degree of LL.B., and Details of Subjects, and of Lectures and Examinations in Laws for Students not studying for a Degree	99-103
Rules of the Supreme Court touching the admission of Practitioners	104-106
Of Notice for Examinations	107
Of Conduct Prohibited at Examinations and its Punishment	107
Of Academic Dress	107-108

## SCHOLARSHIPS :

University	109-110
South Australian	111-112
Angas Engineering	113-116
S. A. Commercial Travellers' Association, The	117-118
John Howard Clark, The	119
Cadetships at the Royal Military College	120
APPENDIX	123
EXAMINATION PAPERS DURING 1883	i-clvi
ANNUAL REPORT WITH APPENDICES	clvii-clxxv

---

JANUARY XXXI.

1884.

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

1884.

FEBRUARY XXIX.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	Last day of entry for the LL.B. Ordinary, the Supplementary Ordinary, and Matriculation Examinations in March.
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	

MARCH XXXI.

1884.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	TU	
5	W	
6	TH	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	Vacation ends.
11	TU	First Term begins: and Ordinary LL.B., Matriculation, University Scholarships, and Supplementary Ordinary Examinations begin. 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 April 2nd.
12	W	
13	TH	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	Lectures begin.
18	TU	
19	W	
20	TH	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	TU	
26	W	
27	TH	
28	F	Council Meeting.
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

1884.

APRIL XXX.

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

MAY XXXI.

1884.

1	TH
2	F
3	S
4	S

5	M
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

Queen's Birthday. Public holiday.

26	M
27	TU
28	W
29	TH
30	F
31	S

Lectures and First Term end. Council Meeting.



1884.

JUNE XXX.

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

JULY XXXI.

1884.

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

1884.

AUGUST XXXI.

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

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

1884.

OCTOBER XXXI.

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

1	S	Last day of entry for Examination for M.A. Degree and for the Ordinary LL.B. Examinations.	
2	S		
3	M	Prince of Wales' Birthday. Public holiday.	
4	TU		
5	W		
6	TH		
7	F		
8	S		
9	S		
10	M		Five members of Council retire. Lectures end. Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate notices of motions to be brought forward at meeting of Senate on 3rd December.
11	TU		
12	W		
13	TH		
14	F		
15	S		
16	S		
17	M	Ordinary Examinations LL.B., B.A., and B.Sc. begin.	
18	TU		
19	W		
20	TH		
21	F		
22	S		
23	S	Senate. Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate nominations of Candidates for five annual vacancies in the Council.	
24	M	Junior and Matriculation Examinations in Compulsory Subjects begin.	
25	TU		
26	W	Council Meeting.	
27	TH		
28	F		
29	S		
30	S		

1884.

## DECEMBER XXXI.

1	M	
2	TU	Examinations for M.A. Degree and for S. Australian Scholarship begin. Junior Exam. in Optional Subjects begins. Senate meets. Election of five members of Council.
3	W	
4	TH	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	TU	
10	W	
11	TH	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	TU	
17	W	
18	TH	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	Christmas Day. Council Meeting.  Proclamation of the Colony.
23	TU	
24	W	
25	TH	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	TU	
31	W	

# TIME-TABLE OF LECTURES

FOR THE LL.B. COURSE FOR THE YEAR 1884.

LL.B. COURSE.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNES- DAY.	THURSDAY	FRIDAY.
FIRST YEAR.					
Roman Law ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	4-5
Law of Property ... ..	... ..	8.45-9.45	... ..	... ..	
SECOND YEAR.					
Jurisprudence ... ..	... ..	4-5	... ..	... ..	
Constitutional Law ... ..	8.45-9.45	... ..	... ..	8.45-9.45	
Law of Obligations ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	
THIRD YEAR.					
International Law ... ..	4-5	... ..	... ..	... ..	
Law of Wrongs ... ..	... ..	... ..	8.45-9.45	... ..	
Law of Procedure ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	8.45-9.45



## FOR THE B.A. COURSE FOR THE YEAR 1884.

B.A. COURSE.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY.
FIRST YEAR.					
Latin } Greek } ... ..	11	11	11	11	11
Composition ... ..	12	...	12	...	12
Mathematics ... ..	10	...	10	...	10
Natural Philosophy ...	4.30	...	4.30	...	4.30*
Deductive Logic ... ..	...	1.30	...	1.30	...
SECOND YEAR.					
Latin } { including } Greek } { Ancient } } { History }	10	10	10	10	10
Composition ... ..	12	12	12	12	12
Mathematics, Applied	11	...	11	...	11
English Literature ... ..	...	2.30	...	2.30	...
Inductive Logic ... ..	...	3.30	...	3.30	...
THIRD YEAR.					
Latin } Greek } ... ..	10	10	10	10	10
Comparative Philology	12	12	12	12	12
Mathematics ... ..	...	11	...	11	...
Political Economy ... ..	11	...	11	...	...

\* This Class will be held occasionally on Fridays.

## FOR THE B.Sc. COURSE FOR THE YEAR 1884.

B.Sc. COURSE.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNES- DAY.	THURSDAY	FRIDAY.
FIRST YEAR.					
Latin } ... ..	II	II	II	II	II
Greek } ... ..	II	II	II	II	II
Composition ... ..	12	...	12	...	12
Mathematics ... ..	10	...	10	...	10
Natural Philosophy ...	4.30	...	4.30	...	4.30*
Deductive Logic ... ..	...	1.30	...	1.30	...
SECOND YEAR.					
Mathematics Applied	II	..	II	...	II
‡Do., Pure ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Physics ... ..	...	10	...	10	...
†Biology ... ..	...	II	...	II	...
Inorganic Chemistry ...	...	4.30	...	4.30	...
Inductive Logic ... ..	...	3.30	...	3.30	...
THIRD YEAR.					
‡Mathematics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
‡Physics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Practical Chemistry ...	...	2-6	...	2-6	...
‡Animal Physiology ...	...	...	...	...	...
†Zoology and Com- parative Anatomy	9	...	9	...	...
†Botany ... ..	10	...	10	...	...
†Geology and Miner- alogy ... ..	II-I	...	II-I	...	...
‡Metallurgy, Practical Chemistry, and Mineralogy... ..	...	...	...	...	...

\* This class will be held occasionally on Fridays.

† These classes will be held occasionally on Saturdays and Fridays.

‡ The hours of these Lectures will be fixed when the classes are formed.

## 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.

---

## ACT OF INCORPORATION.

No. 20 OF 1874.

### Preamble.

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

### University to consist of Council and Senate.

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

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

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

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

Vacancies in the Council, how created and filled.

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

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

Senate how constituted.

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

Questions how decided, quorum.

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

Chairmanship of Council and Senate.

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

Council to have entire management of the University.

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

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

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

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

Colleges may be affiliated, and boarding-houses licensed.

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

Statutes and Regulations to be allowed by Governor.

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

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

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

University to confer Degrees.

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



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

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

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

**No religious test to be administered.**

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

**Endowment by annual grant.**

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

**Endowment in Land.**

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

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

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

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

Council or Senate to report annually to the Governor.

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

Governor to be Visitor.

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

Short Title.

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

### SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

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

\* 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."

endowing by the income thereof two chairs or professorships in the said University, one for Classical and Comparative Philology and Literature, and the other for English Language and Literature and Mental and Moral Philosophy: And whereas the said Walter Watson Hughes, his executors or administrators is or are entitled to nominate and appoint the two first Professors to such chairs: And whereas an Association has been formed, and has undertaken to endeavour to found and establish such University, and has appointed an Executive Council: And whereas the said Alexander Hay has been appointed Treasurer of the said Executive Council: Now this Indenture witnesseth, that in consideration of the premises, the said Walter Watson Hughes doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators covenant with the said Alexander Hay, his executors, and administrators, that he, the said Walter Watson Hughes, his executors, or administrators, shall and will, on or before the expiration of ten years from the date hereof pay to the said Alexander Hay, as such Treasurer, or to the said Executive Council, or if the said University is incorporated within such period, then to such Corporation the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds sterling: And will, in the meantime, pay interest thereon, 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 Pounds shall, when the same is received by the Treasurer of the said University, or by the University when incorporated, be invested\* upon South Australian Government Bonds, Debentures or Securities, and the interest and annual income arising from such investments paid and applied quarterly in endowing the said two chairs or professorships in the said University as aforesaid: In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said Walter  
 Watson Hughes, in the presence of Richard } W. W. HUGHES. (L.S.)  
 B. Andrews, Solicitor, Adelaide

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

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

---

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

---

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

AMENDING ACT,

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."

---

DEGREES ACT,

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)

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.

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."

---

STATUTES.

---

Under the powers given by the foregoing Act the following Statutes have been made :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Allowed : April, 1880.

---

Representatives at the Board of Governors of the South Australian Institute.

Elected October, 1883.

The Hon. Samuel James Way, Chief Justice of South Australia.  
Edward Charles Stirling, Esquire, M.A., M.D.

---



STANDING ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

---

1. The Senate shall meet in such place as the Warden shall from time to time appoint.

2. The Senate shall meet (except as hereinafter provided) on the first Wednesday in the months of April, August, and December respectively; or if such Wednesday be a public holiday, upon the Wednesday next preceding.

3. If the Warden be of opinion that upon any such Wednesday there is not sufficient business to bring before the Senate, he may direct that notices be issued stating that the meeting shall for that time lapse.

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

5. 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 of the Senate within one calendar month and not less than fourteen days from the date of the receipt by him of such requisition.

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

7. Notice of every meeting, whether ordinary or special, shall be given by circular, posted fourteen days before such meeting to the last known address of every member resident in the colony.

8. The Warden shall take the chair as soon after the hour of meeting as twenty members are present. In the absence of the Warden the Senate shall elect a Chairman.

9. If after the expiration of a quarter of an hour there be not twenty members present the meeting shall lapse.

10. If the Warden arrive after the chair is taken, the Chairman shall vacate the chair.

11. If it shall appear on notice being taken, or on the report of a division by the tellers, that twenty members be 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.

12. Every Vote and Proceeding of the Senate shall be noted by the Clerk of the Senate.

13. The draft Votes and Proceedings thus noted shall be read at the close of each meeting, and certified by the Warden.

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

15. At the commencement of each meeting the Votes and Proceedings of the preceding meeting shall be read for confirmation.

16. The Clerk shall prepare a Notice-Paper of the business of every meeting and issue it with the circular calling the meeting.

17. The Clerk shall place on the Notice-Paper, in the order in which they are received, all notices of motion received not less than twenty-one days before the day of meeting.

18. In the circular calling any meeting notice shall be given of all business from the Council, and such business shall take precedence of all notices of motion; and (except by direction of the Senate) all other business shall be called on in the order in which it stands on the Notice-Paper.

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

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.

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

23. When a motion has been made and seconded, the Warden shall then propose to the Senate the question for discussion.

24. Any motion not seconded shall not be further discussed, and no entry thereof shall be made on the Votes and Proceedings.

25. A member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by the leave of the Senate, such leave being granted without any negative voice.

26. A question may be suspended—

I. By the motion "That the Senate do now adjourn."

II. By its appearing on notice being taken that twenty members are not present.

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

27. 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.

28. A motion for "proceeding to the next business" may be superseded by a motion for the adjournment of the Senate.

29. The debate upon a question may be interrupted—

I. By a question of order.

II. By a motion for reading any official document, relevant to the question.

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

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

32. A question being put shall be resolved in the affirmative or the negative by a show of hands.

33. The Warden shall state whether in his opinion the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it, and unless his opinion be acquiesced in, the question shall be determined by a division.

34. No question 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.

35. Any member proposing an amendment shall deliver the same in writing to the Warden.

36. A question having been proposed may be amended by leaving out certain words in order to insert or add other words, or by inserting or adding words.

37. An amendment proposed but not seconded shall not be entertained by the Senate or entered on the votes.

38. When a proposed amendment is to leave out certain words the Warden shall put a question "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question," which shall be resolved by the Senate in the affirmative or the negative as the case may be.

39. When the proposed amendment is to leave out certain words in order to insert or add other words, the Warden shall put a question "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question," which, if resolved in the affirmative, will dispose of the amendment, but if in the negative and there is no motion before the Senate for amending the proposed amendment, another question shall be put "That the words of the amendment be inserted or added instead thereof," which shall be resolved in the affirmative or the negative as the case may be.

40. When the proposed amendment is to insert or add certain words the Warden shall put a question "That such words be inserted or added," which shall be resolved in the affirmative or negative as the case may be.

41. No amendment shall be proposed in any part of a question after a later part has been amended, or after an amendment on a later part has been proposed, unless the proposed amendment has by leave of the Senate been withdrawn.

42. No amendment shall be proposed in respect to any words which the Senate has ordered to stand part of a question, or to be inserted in or added to a question, except by way of adding other words thereto.

43. A proposed amendment may by leave of the Senate be withdrawn.

44. Amendments may be proposed to a proposed amendment, as if such proposed amendment were an original question.

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

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

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

48. When the Senate is dividing, members can speak only to a point of order and by permission of the Warden.

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

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

51. A motion may be made that any member who has risen "be now heard" or "do now speak."

52. A member may speak to any question before the Senate, or upon any amendment proposed thereto, or upon a question or amendment to be proposed by himself, or upon a question of order arising out of a debate, but not otherwise; nor upon the motion that the question be now put.

53. 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.

54. 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 shall not be deemed to have spoken.

55. 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.

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

57. Any member may rise to speak "to order."

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

59. Whenever the Warden rises during a debate any member then speaking or offering to speak shall sit down and the Senate shall be silent, so that the Warden may be heard without interruption.

60. If the Warden desires to take part in a debate, he shall vacate the chair for the time, and another chairman shall be appointed.

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

62. Every member present when a division is taken must vote.

63. When a division is called the Warden shall direct the "Ayes" to the right and the "Noes" to the left, and shall appoint two tellers for each party.

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

65. In case there should not be two tellers for one of the parties, the Warden shall forthwith declare the resolution of the Senate.

66. An entry of the lists of divisions in the Senate shall be made by the clerk in the Votes and Proceedings.

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

68. If the number have been inaccurately reported to the Senate, the Senate on being afterwards informed thereof shall order the Votes and Proceedings to be corrected.

69. 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 Votes and Proceedings.

70. 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.

71. The annual election of Warden and of the Clerk of the Senate shall take place at the ordinary meeting in April.

72. The Clerk shall insert in the Notice Paper of any meeting at which an election of Warden or of a Clerk of the Senate is to take place, the name of any qualified person sent to him by two members of the Senate twenty-one clear days before the day of election, with the names of his proposer and seconder.

73. When any vacancy (other than the annual vacancies) in the Council of the University shall become known to the Warden, he shall forthwith issue a circular to the members of the Senate resident within the colony stating that such vacancy has occurred and that the Clerk will receive nominations of candidates which may be duly sent to him on or before a day not less than fourteen days after the date of such circular.

74. At any meeting for the election of a Warden or of a Clerk of the Senate or of a member of Council no person shall be proposed for election whose name has not appeared on the Notice Paper, except as is provided for in the next succeeding order.

75. The election of persons to fill the five vacancies occurring annually in the Council under the third section of the Act No. 20 of 1874, shall take place at the ordinary meeting in December. The Notice Paper convening such meeting shall state that the Clerk will receive nominations of candidates to fill such vacancies. The nominations must be signed in each case by two members of the Senate, and must reach the Clerk not later than ten days before the day of meeting.

76. Not later than seven clear days before the meeting in December the Clerk shall post to each member of the Senate resident within the colony a paper containing the names of all persons nominated as aforesaid, with the names of the respective proposers and seconders, and no person shall be eligible whose name does not appear as a candidate on such paper.

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

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

79. Wherever the word "Warden" is used in these Standing Orders it shall mean the Warden, or in his absence the Chairman, unless the contrary is obvious from the context.

---

The foregoing Standing Orders were made and adopted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 7th day of August, 1877.

WILLIAM GOSSE,  
Warden,

ADDITIONAL STANDING ORDERS.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SENATE.

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

81. 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.

82. 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.

83. 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.

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

85. A motion need not be seconded.

86. When less than twenty members shall be reported to be present the Senate resumes, and is forthwith adjourned by the Warden.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

87. 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.

88. The members of Select Committees may be nominated ; but the election shall take place by ballot, provided that it be not compulsory upon all members present to take part in the said ballot.

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

90. 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.

91. The report of the Committee shall be reported by the Chairman to the Senate, and shall be forthwith discussed or postponed for future consideration.

The foregoing Standing Orders were made and adopted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 3rd day of April, 1878.

WILLIAM BARLOW,

Clerk of the Senate.

# The University of Adelaide.

1884.

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 first time, 27th July, 1883.*

THE REV. WILLIAM ROBY FLETCHER, M.A.

*Elected by the Senate, 12th October, 1881,*

FREDERICK AYERS, Esq., M.A.

*Elected by the Senate, 7th December, 1881,*

WILLIAM ROBINSON BOOTHBY, Esq., B.A.

THE REV. WILLIAM ROBY FLETCHER, M.A.

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

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

EDWARD WILLIS WAY, Esq., M.B.

*Elected by the Senate, 2nd August, 1882,*

HORATIO THOMAS WHITTELL, Esq., M.D.

WILLIAM BARLOW, Esq., B.A., Dean of the Faculty of Law.

*Elected by the Senate, 6th December, 1882,*

CHARLES TODD, Esq., C.M.G.

SIR HENRY AYERS, K.C.M.G., President of the Legislative Council  
(Treasurer).

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ERSKINE WEST-ERSKINE, Esq., M.A.

JOHN WARREN BAKEWELL, Esq., M.A.

WILLIAM EVERARD, Esq., J.P.

*Elected by the Senate, 12th August, 1883,*

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

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

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





FIELD, THOMAS ... ..	1877
FLETCHER, WILLIAM ROBY...	1877
HOWELL, EDWARD TUCKER	1877
KELLY, DAVID FREDERICK	1879
KENNION, GEORGE WYNDHAM	1883
LAMB, HORACE ... ..	1877
MACBEAN, JOHN ... ..	1877
MARRYAT, CHARLES ... ..	1877
MEAD, SILAS ... ..	1877
MÜCKE, CARL WILHELM LUDWIG	1877
PATON, DAVID ... ..	1878
POOLE, FREDERICK SLANEY	1877
POOLE, HENRY JOHN...	1877
READ, HENRY ... ..	1877
RENNICK, FRANCIS HENRY	1882
SELLS, ALFRED ... ..	1877
SHARP, WILLIAM HEY ... ..	1879
STANFORD, WILLIAM BEDELL	1877
STIRLING, EDWARD CHARLES	1877
STUCKEY, JOSEPH JAMES	1877
SUTHERLAND, GEORGE ... ..	1882
SYMON, WILLIAM ... ..	1879
THOMAS, THOMAS EGGLESTON	1883
WEBB, ROBERT BENNETT ... ..	1877
WEST-ERSKINE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ERSKINE	1877
WILLIAMS, FRANCIS ... ..	1877
YOUNG, WILLIAM JOHN ... ..	1883

#### BACHELORS OF LAWS.

HAWKER, EDWARD WILLIAM	1877
HAY, JAMES ... ..	1883
JEFFERIS, JAMES ... ..	1877
PHILLIPS, WALTER ROSS	1883
STIRLING, JOHN LANCELOT	1877
VON TREUER, ADOLPH ... ..	1877

#### BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

CLELAND, WILLIAM LENNOX ... ..	1880
FLOOD, JOHN WELLESLEY ... ..	1881
HAMILTON, ALEXANDER ARCHIBALD ...	1883
HAMILTON, JAMES ALEXANDER GREER	1880



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 Mental and Moral Philosophy :*

**EDWARD VAUGHAN BOULGER, M.A.**

*Elder Professor of Mathematics :*

**HORACE LAMB, M.A.**

*Elder Professor of Natural Science :*

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

*Lecturer on Laws :*

**WALTER ROSS PHILLIPS, LL.B.**

*Lecturer on Human Physiology :*

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

**THE FACULTY OF LAW.**

THE CHANCELLOR

**W. BARLOW, B.A. (Dean)**

**F. AYERS, M.A.**

**W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B. (Lecturer on Laws)**

THE DEAN OF THE PROFESSORIAL BOARD

**SECRETARY.**

**J. WALTER TYAS.**

**THE PROFESSORIAL BOARD.**

THE CHANCELLOR

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

PROFESSOR TATE (Dean)

PROFESSOR KELLY

PROFESSOR LAMB

PROFESSOR BOULGER

THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF LAWS

**REGISTRAR.**

**J. WALTER TYAS, University, North Terrace, Adelaide.**

**CLERK OF THE SENATE.**

**JAMES THOMPSON HACKETT, B.A.**

IV.

**BACHELORS OF MEDICINE OR OF ARTS WHO ARE  
NOT MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.**

DONALDSON, ARTHUR	...	...	...	...	...	6th April, 1881
SCOTT, ANDREW	...	...	...	...	...	23rd April, 1881
DUNLOP, JAMES DUNLOP	...	...	...	...	...	1st August, 1881
CLARE, WILLIAM	...	...	...	...	...	5th April, 1882
DONALDSON, GEORGE	...	...	...	...	...	5th April, 1882
GILL, ALFRED	...	...	...	...	...	5th April, 1882
HOLDER, SYDNEY ERNEST	...	...	...	...	...	5th April, 1882
MOORE, EDWIN CANTON	...	...	...	...	...	5th April, 1882
ROGERS, RICHARD SANDERS	...	...	...	...	...	5th April, 1882
SHARP, CECIL JAMES	...	...	...	...	...	20th June, 1882
COOKE, WILLIAM ERNEST	...	...	...	...	...	4th April, 1883
KERR, DONALD ALEXANDER	...	...	...	...	...	4th April, 1883
KINGSMILL, WALTER	...	...	...	...	...	17th December, 1883
MURRAY, GEORGE JOHN ROBERT	...	...	...	...	...	17th December, 1883

**UNDERGRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE FINAL  
EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.**

BEARE, THOMAS HUDSON ... .. 1879

**DEGREES CONFERRED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE  
DURING THE YEAR 1883.**

B. A.

COOKE, WILLIAM ERNEST  
KERR, DONALD ALEXANDER  
KINGSMILL, WALTER  
MURRAY, GEORGE JOHN ROBERT

**ADMITTED AD EUNDEM GRADUM IN 1883.**

LL.D.

FARR, GEORGE HENRY

M.D.

LONDON, ALFRED AUSTIN

M.A.

THOMAS, THOMAS EGGLESTON  
KENNION, GEORGE WYNDHAM  
YOUNG, WILLIAM JOHN

LL.B.

HAY, JAMES

PHILLIPS WALTER ROSS

M.B.

DUNLOP, JAMES DUNLOP  
HAMILTON, ALEXANDER ARCHIBALD  
POULTON, BENJAMIN

B.A.

HAY, JAMES  
SCOTT, ANDREW  
SHARP, CECIL JAMES  
SUNTER, JOSEPH TREGILGAS  
YOUNG, ARETAS CHARLES WILLIAM

B.Sc.

WAINWRIGHT, EDWARD HALFY

V.

**UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS: SESSION 1883.**

Acraman, Morley Alexander  
Anderson, James Robert  
Andrews, Walter Frederick  
Berry, George Augustus  
Boothby, Brinsley Charles  
Cavenagh, James Gordon  
Cooke, William Ernest  
Cox, Charles Baxter  
Cruickshank, Robert  
Dornwell, Edith Emily  
Downer, George Henry  
Gething, William John  
Gill, Alfred  
Hall, Anthony James  
Hall, Robert William  
Hamp, John Chipp  
Hargrave, Joshua Addison  
Henderson, William  
Henning, Andrew Harriot  
Hewitson, Thomas  
Hill, Henry Richard  
Hopkins, William Fleming  
Joyner, Frederick Allen  
Kingsmill, Walter

Knowles, Francis Edward  
Leitch, James Westwood  
Longson, Henry Abraham  
Melrose, Alexander  
Muirhead, John Bredesholm  
Murray, George John Robert  
Oldham, Harry Ross  
Oldham, Reginald Vautin  
Richardson, Walter Edwin  
Robin, Charles Ernest  
Rowett, Joseph Charles  
Rowley, Frederick Pelham  
Sabine, Clement Egbert Eppes  
Sanderson, Francis Villiers  
Snell, John Henry  
Stow, Reginald Marshall  
Tucker, William Alfred Edgecumbe  
Varley, Charles Grant  
Walker, William John  
Webb, Noel Augustin  
Whittington, Frederick Taylor  
Wilkinson, Frederick William  
Wright, Charles Joseph Harvey

VI.

**STUDENTS NOT STUDYING FOR A DEGREE: SESSION 1883.**

Angove, John Thomas  
Archer, Ada Jane  
Baker, John Richard  
Bayley, William Reynolds  
Bennett, John  
Birks, George Frederick  
Bishop, John Frederick  
Brokate, Ernest Maximilian  
Brown, George

Bruce, John Albert  
Burgess, Alfred Pickford  
Burnard, Richard Thomas  
Castle, Gordon Harwood  
Chapman, Frederick George  
Charlesworth, Martha  
Cleggett, Hannah  
Cox, Lois Ainslie  
Crawford, Helena Joanna

Cruickshank, Janet  
 Davey, James Frederick  
 Debnay, Ellen May  
 Donnell, William  
 Downer, Marian Jane  
 Egan, Ada  
 Faucett, Alice Maude  
 Fergusson, Andrew  
 Fisher, Gertrude  
 Gee, Frederick William  
 George, William James  
 Giles, Lydia Mary  
 Gilmour, William  
 Glover, George Henry  
 Glyde, Maud Phoebe  
 Goode, Clara  
 Goode, Edith Marion  
 Goode, Florence Grace  
 Graham, Lillie Isabel  
 Haddy, Allan Augustus  
 Hall, Alice  
 Hall, Margaret  
 Hancock, Thomas  
 Harwood, Alice Mary  
 Hope, Margaret Alicia  
 Junes, William  
 Jackman, Sydney Wilson  
 Jeffery, Florence  
 John, Anna Kath nka  
 Johns, Belinda Siannon  
 Jones, John  
 Joyce, Mary Amelia  
 Kasten, Elizabeth Dorothea  
 Keppert, Frances Alice  
 Kerr, Donald  
 Knight, Adela McCulloch  
 Langsford, Lucy Ware  
 Laughton, Annie Watson  
 Laughton, Eva  
 McCoy, Francis Sanderson  
 McGeorge, Ethel Luxmoore  
 McQueen, William Sween  
 Magarey, Edith May  
 Maley, James Burrowes

Marryat, Isabel  
 Matthews, Jane Eliza  
 Mead, Lilian Staple  
 Milne, William  
 Mitchell, Emma Priscilla  
 Mitchell, Millicent Frances  
 Monteith, Annie Ffreebairn  
 Moore, Thomas Joseph  
 Nadebaum, John Charles  
 Neale, Robert James  
 Pappin, Alice Green  
 Patterson, Nathaniel  
 Paynter, John  
 Pistor, Carl Friedlieb  
 Poole, Florence Ida  
 Price, Bessie  
 Rigby, Ada  
 Roach, Bertie Smith  
 Rogers, Edith  
 Rogers, Isabel Whelan  
 Russell, Jessie  
 Ryan, Patrick Michael  
 Sexton, John  
 Sharp, Jane  
 Shierlaw, Alison Rebecca  
 Sim, Elsie  
 Smith, Charles  
 Stirling, Alice Dennistoun  
 Symons, Louisa  
 Taylor, Harry Braithwaite  
 Thomas, Annie  
 Thornber, Ellen  
 Tucker, John  
 Tupper, Harriet Maria  
 Tupper, Sarah Ann  
 Turner, Alice Hardy  
 Wearing, William Edward  
 Williams, Emily  
 Williams, Thomas Swain  
 Wilson, George  
 Wright, Blanche Amand  
 Wright, Charlotte Elizabeth Arabella  
 Wright, Edith Amand  
 Wright, Ethel Frances

## STATUTES.

---

### CHAPTER I.—OF THE COUNCIL.

1. The Council shall meet on the last Friday in every month, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the dispatch of business, and shall have power to adjourn to any intermediate period : Provided that if any such Friday shall be a Public Holiday the Council shall meet on the preceding Friday.

2. All proceedings of the Council shall be entered in a Journal.

3. The Minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read at each Meeting of the Council and confirmed or amended thereat, and the presiding Chairman shall sign them as confirmed or amended.

4. 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.

5. 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, in which shall be set forth the objects for which the meeting is required to be convened ; and the meeting shall be held within fourteen days after the receipt of the requisition.

6. Each member shall be supplied by the Registrar with a written or printed notice of all matters to be considered at the next ensuing meeting (whether special or ordinary) of the Council, and such notice shall be delivered or transmitted by post at least seven days before the day of meeting.

7. The Registrar shall insert in a book to be called "The Notice of Motion Book" the date of each notice of motion, that of its discussion, and the final result. And no member shall make any motion initiating a subject for discussion except in pursuance of notice of such motion given to the Registrar at least ten days previously.

8. If a quorum of the Council be not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for a meeting (whether ordinary or special) all business which should have been transacted at such meeting shall stand over for the next meeting and take precedence thereat : Provided that the Registrar shall deliver or transmit by post at least seven days before the day of such next meeting such notice as aforesaid.



CHAPTER II.—OF THE SENATE.

1. The Senate of the University when constituted shall meet at such times and places as shall be prescribed by the Standing Orders of the Senate.

---

CHAPTER III.—OF THE PROFESSORIAL BOARD.

1. The Professors and such of the Lecturers as the Council shall from time to time nominate for that purpose shall form a Board for the consideration of all questions relating to the Studies and Discipline of the University, and of this Board the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor or in the absence of either of them such other member of the Council as each of them may for any occasion or occasions appoint to act in his stead shall *ex officio* be Members, and the Registrar shall be Secretary.

2. The Chancellor, or if he be not present the Vice-Chancellor, shall when present preside over the Professorial Board at every meeting thereof. The Professorial Board when constituted shall elect one of their number to preside over them during the remainder of the then current Academical Year at every meeting at which neither the Chancellor nor the Vice-Chancellor shall happen to be present, and during the last term of that and of every subsequent Academical Year shall also elect one of their number to preside over them during the next ensuing Academical Year at every meeting at which neither the Chancellor nor the Vice-Chancellor shall happen to be present. Each person so elected shall be styled the Dean during his year of office.

3. The Professorial Board shall arrange the days and hours of all Lectures and Examinations and determine the subjects of all Examinations and Lectures, but every such arrangement and determination shall be made subject to the approval of the Council.

4. The Professorial Board shall prepare regulations for the maintenance of Discipline among the Students, and shall have the power of inflicting punishments for breaches of good order and propriety.

5. Every Professor and Lecturer in whose presence a breach of good order or of propriety has been committed by a Student may make a written complaint thereof under his hand to the Professorial Board, and each such complaint must be transmitted to the Dean on (at the latest) the day next succeeding that on which the conduct complained of took place, and must be brought before the Professorial Board at its meeting next after the Dean has received such complaint.

6. Whenever disorderly conduct shall occur or any breach of good order or propriety shall be committed in a class-room during the time

devoted to teaching, the Professor or Lecturer in attendance may require every misbehaving Student to withdraw at once and may dismiss each such Student from his class for that day.

7. The Professorial Board shall investigate as soon as it conveniently can each such complaint, but may when and so often as it thinks right adjourn any such investigation.

8. The Professorial Board shall through its Dean have the power

- (a) To *Admonish* the Student complained against.
- (b) To administer a *Reprimand* either in private or in the presence of a Class or Classes attended by the Student complained against.
- (c) To suspend such Student temporarily from attendance on any course or courses of Instruction in the University.
- (d) To exclude the Student from any place or places of Recreation or Study in the University for any period of time during but not extending beyond the then current Academical Year.
- (e) The Professorial Board may also recommend to the Council such other punishment as the Board shall think proper.

9. The Dean shall in each case pronounce the judgment of the Professorial Board, which judgment shall be in writing and signed by him, and shall also admonish or reprimand the Student whenever any such punishment has been awarded.

10. The Professorial Board shall prepare regulations for the management of the Library and Museum of the University.

11. The Dean shall regulate the duties of the porters and servants of the University, and shall have the power of punishing them by fine or removal.

12. The Dean shall direct his particular attention to the maintenance of order and discipline in the University.

13. The Professorial Board shall furnish to the Council such information as may be from time to time required by the Council.

14. All regulations prepared by the Professorial Board shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting for approval, and on being approved shall be in force and valid from a day to be therein fixed.

---

#### CHAPTER IV.—OF THE PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

1. There shall for the present be a Professor for each of the following groups of subjects, that is to say, for

- a. Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature.
- b. English Language and Literature and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

- c. Mathematics pure and applied.
- d. Natural Science, especially Geology and Mineralogy; the Professor to give lectures in Chemistry also.
2. Each Professor shall hold office *quam diu se bene gesserit*, but when and so often as sickness or other causes shall temporarily incapacitate any Professor or Lecturer from performing the duties of his office the Council may appoint a substitute to act in his stead during the continuance of such incapacity, and such substitute so long as he shall continue to act as such shall receive annually at the discretion of the Council out of the salary of the Professor or Lecturer so incapacitated such sum (not exceeding one-half of such salary), as the Council shall direct; but it shall be competent for the Council to appoint Professors for a fixed term or (by special arrangement on the appointment of any Professor) to modify the terms on which he shall hold office.
3. 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 who has been appointed by the Council and 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.
4. No Professor shall while he is such sit in Parliament or become a member of any political association, neither shall any Professor while he is such (except with the sanction of the Council) give private instruction or deliver lectures to persons not being students of the University.
5. The Professor shall not receive any persons (other than students) as boarders in their houses without the permission of the Council.
6. Each Professor shall take such part in all University Examinations as the Council shall from time to time direct, but no Professor or Lecturer shall be required to examine in any subject other than the subject or subjects which it is his duty to teach or to lecture upon.
7. There shall be such Lecturers on such subjects and for such times as the Council shall from time to time think fit to appoint.
8. On all days during Term time, except Sundays and public holidays, the whole time of each Professor shall be at the disposal of the Council for the purposes of the University.

---

CHAPTER V.—OF THE REGISTRAR.

1. There shall be a Registrar of the University, whose duty it shall be to attend the meetings of the Council and to keep minutes thereof, to prepare and have charge of the records of the University, to keep all

Registers which may be requisite, and to receive all fees and hand them over to the Treasurer, and to keep books of account thereof, and to conduct all correspondence and answer all enquiries connected with the University.

The Registrar shall also perform the duties of Librarian.

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, and dismiss any such deputy at their discretion.

---

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

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

---

#### CHAPTER VII.—OF TERMS.

1. The Academical Year shall be divided into three terms.

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.

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 always be a fortnight's vacation between the first and second and second and third terms.

---

#### CHAPTER VIII.—OF MATRICULATION AND DEGREES.

1. There shall be a Matriculation Examination for all candidates who desire to become Students of the University, and no candidate shall be permitted to Matriculate who shall not have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who being a male shall not have completed the full age of sixteen years, and being a female shall not have completed the full age of eighteen years.\*

2. The Matriculation Examination shall be held in each year on the first Tuesday in March, or on such other day or days as the Council shall from time to time appoint.†

---

\* A subsequent Statute fixes sixteen years as the age for both sexes, but empowers the Chancellor or (in his absence) the Vice-Chancellor, to admit as students younger persons

† A second Matriculation Examination is held in December.

3. The names of all candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination shall be laid before the Professorial Board, and shall be entered in a book called the "Examination Book," and shall be attested by the signatures of the Examiners.

4. Every candidate who has passed the Matriculation Examination and has completed the full age of sixteen or eighteen years as the case may be and who in the presence of the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar signs his or her name in the University Roll Book and makes and signs the declaration hereinafter mentioned shall thereby become a Matriculated Student of the University. The declaration hereinbefore referred to 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 [or eighteen years, *as the case may be.*]

5. All certificates of attendance at Lectures and Examinations shall be laid before the Professorial Board, and the names of such students as shall have been ascertained by the Board to have fulfilled the conditions required by the Regulations of the University shall at the end of each year be inscribed in the Examination Book as having completed the course for that year and be authenticated by the signature of the Dean affixed at a meeting of the Professorial Board.

6. No student shall be permitted to proceed with the business of the second or any subsequent year unless he shall have duly passed the examinations of the previous portions of the course.

7. The course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall extend over three Academical Years, and must be completed by each student before he or she can attain the Degree.

8. 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 of the University until the Senate shall have been constituted, and from and after the time when the Senate shall have been constituted then at a meeting of the Council and Senate, and all members for the time being of the University shall be entitled to be present at each such meeting. Meetings for such purpose and for admitting Graduates of other Universities to Degrees in the University of Adelaide shall be held in each year on such days as the Council shall from time to time determine.

9. Bachelors of Arts of not less than two years' standing who shall have fulfilled the conditions prescribed by the Regulations of the University of Adelaide may be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts.

10. Persons who have been admitted to Degrees in any University recognized by the University of Adelaide, and who shall produce to the

Council thereof satisfactory evidence of such admission, may be admitted to the same Degrees in the University of Adelaide.

11. Every candidate for admission to any Degree in the University who is resident in the Province of South Australia shall be presented by the Dean of the Professorial Board, and whenever any candidate for admission to any Degree in the University shall be resident out of the said Province and shall have passed the final examination for such Degree and shall have fulfilled all other conditions prescribed for admission to such Degree, the name of each such candidate may notwithstanding his absence from the said Province be presented by the Dean of the Professorial Board, and each such candidate may in his absence be admitted to such Degree.

12. 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, and shall produce to the Council thereof satisfactory evidence of such completion, may be allowed corresponding standing in the University of Adelaide.

\* 13. The fees payable in the University shall be those specified in Schedule A.

†

15. A student who having paid the fees for any examination shall fail to pass such examination shall not be entitled to receive back the fee so paid or any part thereof.

16. 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.

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

\* The fees payable under the statutes now in force are specified on pages 60 and 61.

† NOTE. — No. 14 has been repealed.

proper person to be admitted to the rank and privileges of that Degree in the University of Adelaide.

---

FORM OF ADMISSION TO ANY DEGREE.

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

---

FORM OF ADMISSION TO ANY DEGREE DURING THE ABSENCE OF THE CANDIDATE.

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

Allowed : 28th January, 1876.

A subsequent statute to be inserted after Clause No. 2 enacts that—

Junior Examinations, and Examinations for Matriculation may be held in other places than the City of Adelaide, and at such times in such places as the Council, after consulting the Professorial Board, may from time to time appoint.

---

CHAPTER IX.—OF THE FACULTY OF LAW.

1. There shall be a Faculty of Law, consisting of any 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, of the Professors and Lecturers in Law, and of the Dean of the Professorial Board.
2. The Faculty shall advise the Council upon all questions touching the Studies, Lectures, and Examinations in Laws. Notwithstanding anything contained in the third chapter of the Statutes, the Faculty shall (subject to the approval of the Council), arrange the days, hours, and places of all Lectures and Examinations in Laws, and determine the subjects thereof.
3. The Faculty shall annually elect one of their number to be Dean of the Faculty of Law. The Dean of the Faculty of Law shall be *ex officio* a member of the Professorial Board.

4. The Dean shall perform such duties as shall from 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 Faculty, convene meetings of the Faculty.

He shall preside at the meetings of the Faculty.

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

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

6. The Registrar shall be the Secretary of the Faculty.

7. The Council shall annually appoint a sufficient number of Examiners, who, together with the Professors and Lecturers, shall constitute the Board of Examiners.

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

9. The foregoing Statutes shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by the Council, of which notice shall be given in the *South Australian Government Gazette*.\*

---

#### CHAPTER X.—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 at the University of Adelaide, and have passed to the satisfaction of the Council through courses of special study and practical training in the subjects hereinafter mentioned.

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.

---

\* By a notice appearing in the *South Australian Government Gazette* of the 1st and 8th February the Council fixed the 8th of February, 1883, as the day on which the above Statutes came into operation.



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) *Mechanics.*
- (3) *Physics.*
- (4) *Geology.*
- (5) *Chemistry.*
- (6) *Mechanical and Engineering Drawing.*
- (7) *Use of the Theodolite, Level, Sextant, and other engineering instruments.*
- (8) *Engineering Surveying.*
- (9) *Theory of the Steam Engine.*

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 Professorial Board, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published in the University Calendar in 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 article himself to such Civil Engineer and for such time as the Council shall approve ; or enter himself as a student in such College or University there, and prosecute such studies suitable to qualify him to be a Civil Engineer, as the Council shall approve ; or enter himself as such student and prosecute such studies for *part* of the time during which he shall hold such Scholarship, and for the *remainder* of such time shall article himself to such Civil Engineer as aforesaid. The successful candidate shall, within one month after the publication of the results of the examination, furnish, in writing, to the Registrar, for the approval of the Council, a statement of the mode in which he proposes to comply with these conditions.

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.

---

#### CHAP. XI.—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.

---

#### CHAPTER XII.—STATUTES TOUCHING THE TENURE OF THE OFFICES OF CHANCELLOR AND VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Each Chancellor who shall hereafter be elected shall hold office until the ninth day of November in the fifth year from the date of his election, and no longer.

Each Vice-Chancellor who shall hereafter be elected shall hold office until the day preceding that on which he would have retired from the Council if he had not been Vice-Chancellor.

Allowed: 7th November, 1881.

---

#### CHAPTER XIII.—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. The Stow Prizes shall first be open for competition in the year 1883.

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."

---

## FEES.

The following is the Scale of Fees at present in force.

	£	s.	d.
Entrance Fee for Students not intending to Graduate ...	0	10	6
Entrance Fee for Students not intending to Graduate in Laws but intending to attend Lectures or present them- selves for Examination in Laws ... ..	1	1	0
Fee payable by Undergraduates of other Universities for ad- mission to same standing in the University of Adelaide	2	2	0
Fees payable in advance in each Term by every student who takes up any subject included in the course for the Degree of B.A. :			
For each such subject included in the first year's course ...	0	10	0
Do. do. do. second or third year's course	0	15	0
Fees payable in advance in each Term by every student who takes up any subject included in the course for the Degree of B.Sc. :			
For each subject included in the first year's course... ..	0	10	0
Do. do. do. second year's course...	0	15	0
Do. do. do. third year's course ...	2	2	0
Fees payable in advance in each Term by every student attending Lectures in any subject included in the course for the degree of LL.B. :			
For each subject ... ..	1	1	0

## EXAMINATION FEES.

Fee for the Junior Examination ... ..	1	1	0
Fee for admission to Matriculation Examination ... ..	2	2	0
Fee for each subject specified in each candidate's notice for the First Ordinary Examination for B.A. or B.Sc. ...	0	5	0
Fee for each subject specified in each candidate's notice for the Second Ordinary Examination for B.A. or B.Sc.	0	7	6
Fee for each subject specified in each candidate's notice for the Third Ordinary Examination for B.A. ... ..	0	7	6
Fee for each subject specified in each candidate's notice for the Third Ordinary Examination for B.Sc. ... ..	1	1	0
Fee for each subject specified in each Candidate's notice for the ordinary Examination for LL.B. ... ..	0	15	0
Fee payable by a Candidate for the Angas Engineering Scholarship Examination ... ..	5	5	0
Fee payable by each Undergraduate who sends notice of his intention to present himself at a Supplementary Examination ... ..	2	2	0
Fee for the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts	5	5	0

## DEGREE FEES.

Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts ... ..	3	3	0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Science ... ..	3	3	0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws ... ..	3	3	0
Fee for the Degree of Master of Arts ... ..	5	5	0
Fee for Graduates of other Universities admitted to the same Degree (when not honorary) in the University of Adelaide	3	3	0

## CERTIFICATES IN LAWS.

	£	s.	d.
Fee for Certificate of having passed in one or more subjects of any examination in the course for the degree of LL.B. . . . .		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

## MICROSCOPE FEE.

In each class where microscopes are used Students shall either provide themselves with microscopes to be approved by the Lecturer, or pay (in addition to the usual class fee) an extra fee for the use of microscopes belonging to the University, per term of . . . . .		1	1 0
---	--	---	-----

---

## JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

### REGULATIONS.

- I. Candidates must be under sixteen years of age on the first day of June in the year in which they present themselves for examination.
- IA. Notwithstanding the preceding Regulation, during the years 1883 and 1884 the words "seventeen" shall be deemed to have been substituted therein for "sixteen."
- II. The subjects of examination shall be as follows :

### COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

Every candidate will be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :

1. *Reading and Writing* from dictation.
2. *English Grammar*, including the analysis of sentences.
3. *Writing a Short English Composition*—such as a description of a place, an account of some useful product, or the like.
4. *The Elements of Arithmetic*, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
5. *The Outlines of Geography*, and in particular the geography of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.
6. *The Outlines of English History*, from the Norman Conquest, including the succession of Sovereigns, the chief events, and some account of the leading men in each reign.

### OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

- III. Every candidate will further be required to satisfy the Examiners in two at least of the following divisions—A, B, C, D, and E ; and no candidate will be examined in more than *three* of these divisions.

#### A.—ENGLISH.

1. Some selected period of English History, to be fixed from year to year.
2. A work of some classical English author, to be fixed from year to year.

Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in both of these subdivisions in order to pass in this Division.

#### B.—CLASSICS.

1. *Latin*.
2. *Greek*.

Candidates will be required to show a sound knowledge of the

elements of Grammar, and to translate *easy* passages from English. Passages will be set for translation from Latin and Greek authors to be previously specified, and also *easy* passages from authors not specified; but little credit will be given for the correct rendering of these passages in the case of candidates who fail to answer satisfactorily in Grammar and in Composition.

Candidates who satisfy the Examiners either in Latin or in Greek will pass in this Division.

C.—MODERN LANGUAGES.

1. *French.*
2. *German.*

Candidates will be required to show a sound knowledge of the elements of Grammar, and to translate *easy* passages from English. Passages will be set for translation from French and German authors to be previously specified, and also *easy* passages from authors not specified; but little credit will be given for the correct rendering of these passages in the case of candidates who fail to answer satisfactorily in Grammar and in Composition.

Candidates who satisfy the Examiners either in French or in German will pass in this Division.

D.—MATHEMATICS.

1. *Algebra*, to simple equations.
2. *Geometry*: the substance of Euclid, Books I. and II., with simple exercises.

Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in both of these subdivisions in order to pass in this Division.

E.—PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Chemistry.</i>          | 4. <i>Animal Physiology.</i>  |
| 2. <i>Elementary Physics.</i> | 5. <i>Physical Geography.</i> |
| 3. <i>Botany.</i>             |                               |

Candidates who pass in one of the above Sub-Divisions will pass in this Division.

IV. The Examination in the compulsory subjects shall begin on the last Tuesday in November, and that in the optional subjects on the first Tuesday in December in each year.

V. All applications for admission to the Examination must reach the Registrar at least one calendar month before the beginning of the Examination. Each application must be made according to the form prescribed below.



- VI. The fee for the Examination shall be one guinea. This fee must be paid at the time at which application is made for admission to the examination.
- VII. The list of successful candidates shall be published at the University at noon on the second Tuesday in December. The list shall consist of three classes, in the first two classes the names shall be arranged in order of merit, and in the third class in alphabetical order. The list shall state the place of education from which each successful candidate comes, and shall also indicate in which of the optional subjects the candidate has passed.
- VIII. Each successful candidate shall be entitled to a certificate, signed by the Dean of the Professorial Board and countersigned by the Registrar, showing in what subjects the candidate passed, and in which class he or she was placed.
- IX. Schedules fixing the special subjects of examination in Divisions A, B, C, and defining as far as may be necessary the range of questions to be set in each of the remaining subjects, shall be drawn up by the Professorial Board subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not less than fifteen calendar months before the date of the Examination to which they are intended to apply.
- X. The Professorial Board shall, subject to the approval of the Council, draw up and publish a schedule of the marks to be allotted to the various subjects of examination, and shall amend this schedule from time to time, as may seem to them expedient ; provided always that every such alteration shall be published not less than ten calendar months preceding the date of the examination to which it is intended to apply.
- XI. The Board of Examiners shall be nominated by the Council not later than the first day of October in each year.
- XII. The Board of Examiners shall, not less than twenty-eight days before the commencement of the Examination, meet and arrange the distribution of papers, and shall determine all matters necessary for the conduct of the examination. Not less than fourteen days before the commencement of the examination the Board of Examiners shall again meet ; and all papers proposed to be set at the Examination shall then be laid before the Board ; and no paper shall be finally printed until it has received the approval of the Board.
- XIII. The Board of Examiners shall make arrangements that unsuccessful candidates may learn in which subjects they have failed

to pass ; provided always that no publication of the names of unsuccessful candidates shall take place.

XIV. The first examination under this scheme shall begin on the last Tuesday in November, in the year 1882. Notwithstanding anything contained in Sections IX. and X. of the above Regulations, it shall be sufficient if the Schedules there referred to, so far as they apply to this first examination, be published within one month of the confirmation of these Regulations by the Governor ; and, notwithstanding what is said in Section I. above, this first examination shall be open to all candidates who shall be under eighteen years of age on the first day of December, 1882.

XV. The regulations constituting the University Primary Examination, allowed on the twelfth day of December, 1877, and so much of the Regulations allowed on the 27th of August, 1878, as relates to the University Primary Examination fee and the reduction thereof are hereby repealed.

XVI. The following shall be the form of application for admission to the Examination :

I hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Junior Examination commencing on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of November next, in the Compulsory Subjects, and also in the following Optional Subjects :

Name of candidate in full.....

Address.....

Date of birth.....

Last place of education.....

Signature of candidate.....

Date.....

---

### REGULATIONS CONCERNING LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following additional Regulations were passed by the Council on the 15th January, 1884.

Whereas by Statute sealed on the 21st day of December, 1883, it was provided that Junior Examinations and Examinations for Matriculation may be held in other places than the City of Adelaide. It is resolved

- I. That such Examinations be held only under the supervision of persons appointed by the Council.
- II. That no such Examination be held unless a sum sufficient to meet all expenses, including the Statutory Fees, be lodged with the Registrar on or before the last day of entry.

## DETAILS OF THE OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

## A. ENGLISH.

1. History of England, the reigns of James I. to James II., inclusive.
2. Shakespeare's "As You Like It" (Clarendon press edition.)

Text books recommended

The Students' Hume

Green's Short History of the English People

## B. CLASSICS.

## 1. LATIN

*Cæsar*—De bello Gallico. Book I.

## 2. GREEK

*Xenophon*—Anabasis. Book I., Chapters I., II., and III., inclusive.

## C. MODERN LANGUAGES.

## 1. FRENCH

*Masson*—Selections from the correspondence of Madame de Sevigné (Clarendon press edition).

## 2. GERMAN

*Von Raumer*—Der erste Kreuzzug (Pitt press edition).

## D. MATHEMATICS.

## 1. ALGEBRA

To simple equations.

## 2. GEOMETRY

The substance of Euclid, Books I. and II., with simple exercises.

## E. PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

## 1. CHEMISTRY (Inorganic)

Simple and compound matter. Different modes of Chemical action. Principles of Chemical nomenclature. Chemical formulæ. Classification of elements.

Preparations and properties of Hydrogen, Chlorine, Oxygen, Carbon, Nitrogen, and Sulphur, and of their simpler compounds.

## 2. ELEMENTARY PHYSICS

The elementary laws of Rest and Motion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.

The questions will be designed to test the candidates' practical acquaintance with the fundamental experiments and with the more important inferences to be drawn from them.

## 3. BOTANY

The questions will be confined to the *general structure of the flowering plant* with especial reference to the following illustrative plants:—*Wallflower, castor oil tree, pea, gum-tree, sow-thistle, snap-dragon, lily, and wild-oat.*

Candidates will be required to fill up "schedules." See Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany—the text-book recommended.

## 4. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY

Text-books

Foster's Primer of Physiology.

Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology, Lesson XII.

Students are recommended to consult also other parts of the Elementary Lessons, especially those relating to the special senses.

Candidates will be expected to show a practical acquaintance with the position, appearance, and general structure of the principal organs of the body, and to recognize microscopic and other specimens of the elementary tissues as described in Lesson XII. of the Elementary Lessons.

#### 5. 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 cause.
- (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.

Schedule of marks prepared under No. X. of the foregoing Regulations :

#### COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

1. Reading, and writing from dictation ... ..	}	150
2. English Grammar, including the analysis of sentences ... ..		
3. Writing a short English Composition, such as a description of a place, an account of some useful product, or the like ... ..		
4. The elements of Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions ...		150
5. The outlines of Geography, and in particular the Geography of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ... ..		100
6. The outlines of English History from the Norman Conquest, including the succession of sovereigns, the chief events, and some account of the leading men in each reign ... ..		100

#### OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

A. English ... ..	200
B.1. Latin ... ..	150
B.2. Greek ... ..	150
C.1. French ... ..	100
C.2. German ... ..	100
D. Mathematics ... ..	300
E. 1. Chemistry ... ..	100
E. 2. Elementary Physics ... ..	100
E. 3. Botany ... ..	100
E. 4. Animal Physiology ... ..	100
E. 5. Physical Geography ... ..	100

## MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

### REGULATIONS.

I. The subjects of examination shall be as follows :

#### COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

1 to 6. The same as in the Junior Examination.

Candidates who have previously passed the Junior Examination will not be required to present themselves again in these subjects.

7. *Latin*, except in the case of female candidates, who may substitute *French* from Division C below.

In *Latin*, candidates will be required to show a sound knowledge of the elements of Grammar, and to translate *easy* passages from English. Passages will be set for translation from some Latin author to be previously specified, and also *easy* passages from authors not specified ; but little credit will be given for the correct rendering of these passages in the case of candidates who fail to answer satisfactorily in Grammar and in Composition.

8. *Mathematics*, viz :

Arithmetic, including the theory of the various processes.

Algebra, to simple equations.

The substance of *Euclid*, Books I. and II., with simple exercises.

#### OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

II. Every candidate will further be required to satisfy the Examiners in two at least of the following Divisions : A, B, C, D, E, F, G ; and of these two either A, or B, or C must be one ; and no candidate will be examined in more than *three* of these divisions.

##### A. CLASSICS.

1. *Latin*.

2. *Greek*.

Candidates who satisfy the Examiners in either Greek or Latin will pass in this Division.

##### B. MATHEMATICS.

1. *Algebra*, as far as the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.

2. The substance of *Euclid*, Books I., II., III., IV., VI.

3. *Elementary Trigonometry*.

Candidates who pass in Algebra and in Geometry will pass in this Division.

C. MODERN LANGUAGES.

1. *French.*
2. *German.*
3. *Italian.*

Candidates who satisfy the Examiners in one of these languages will pass in this Division. No candidate will be examined in more than *two* of the languages of this Division.

In the case of female candidates who have in the Compulsory Subjects substituted French for Latin, French will *not* be reckoned as one of the languages of this Division.

D. ENGLISH.

1. *Composition.*
2. *The English Language.*
3. *English Literature* : A work of some classical English author, to be fixed from year to year.

Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in all of these subdivisions in order to pass in this Division.

E. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

1. *Chemistry*, with the cognate portions of *Physics*.
2. *Natural Philosophy.*

Candidates who satisfy the Examiners in either of these subdivisions will pass in this Division.

F. NATURAL SCIENCE.

1. *Animal Physiology.*
2. *Botany.*
3. *Geology.*

Candidates who satisfy the Examiners in one of these subdivisions will pass in this Division.

G. HISTORY.

1. *Ancient History* : Some selected period to be fixed from year to year.
2. *Modern History* : Some selected period to be fixed from year to year.

Candidates who satisfy the Examiners in *either* of these subdivisions will pass in this division.

III. The examination shall be held twice in each year, in the first and third terms, at dates to be fixed by the Council.

IV. All applications for admission to the examination must reach the Registrar at least one calendar month before the beginning of the examination. Each application must be made according to the form prescribed below.

- V. The fee for the examination shall be two guineas. This fee must be paid at the time at which application is made for admission to the examination. If a candidate withdraw from, or fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned, but the candidate shall be admitted to one subsequent Matriculation Examination without the payment of any additional fee, provided the usual notice be given to the Registrar.
- VI. The list of successful candidates shall be published at the University at noon on the Tuesday next after the close of the examination. The list shall consist of three classes; in the first two classes the names shall be arranged in order of merit, and in the third class in alphabetical order. The list shall state the place of education from which each successful candidate comes, and shall also indicate in which of the optional subjects the candidate has passed.
- VII. Each successful candidate shall be entitled to a certificate, signed by the Dean of the Professorial Board and countersigned by the Registrar, showing in what subjects the candidate passed, and in which class he or she was placed.
- VIII. Schedules fixing the special subjects of examination in Divisions A, C, D, G, and defining as far as may be necessary the range of questions to be set in each of the remaining subjects, shall be drawn up by the Professorial Board subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not less than fifteen calendar months before the date of the examination to which they are intended to apply.
- IX. The Professorial Board shall, subject to the approval of the Council, draw up and publish a schedule of the marks to be allotted to the various subjects of examination, and shall amend this schedule from time to time as may seem to them expedient; provided always that every such alteration shall be published not less than ten calendar months preceding the date of the examination to which it is intended to apply.
- X. The Board of Examiners shall be nominated by the Council not later than the first day of October in each year.
- XI. The Board of Examiners shall, not less than twenty-eight days before the commencement of the Examination, meet and arrange the distribution of papers, and shall determine all matters necessary for the conduct of the Examination. Not less than fourteen days before the commencement of the Examination the Board of Examiners shall again meet; and all papers proposed to be set at the Examination shall then be laid before the Board; and no paper shall be finally printed until it has received the approval of the Board.

XII. The Board of Examiners shall make arrangements that unsuccessful candidates may learn in which subjects they have failed to pass ; provided always that no publication of the names of unsuccessful candidates shall take place.

XIII. The first examination under this scheme shall begin on the last Tuesday in November in the year 1882 ; and notwithstanding anything contained in sections VIII. and IX. of the above Regulations, it shall be sufficient if the schedules there referred to, so far as they apply to this first Examination, be published within one month of the confirmation of these Regulations by the Governor.

XIV. The following shall be the form of application for admission to the Examination :

I hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Matriculation Examination commencing on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next, in the compulsory subjects, and also in the following optional subjects:

Name of candidate in full.....  
Address.....  
Date of birth.....  
Last place of education.....  
Signature of candidate.....

Date.....

If the candidate claims exemption from examination in the Compulsory Subjects, 1 to 6, on the ground of having previously passed the Junior Examination, the following additional form must also be filled up :

I further claim exemption from renewed examination in the Compulsory Subjects numbered 1 to 6, having passed the Junior Examination held in the year 188\_\_\_\_, when I was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ class.

Signature of candidate.....

Date.....

Allowed : 4th January, 1882.

### REGULATIONS CONCERNING LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following additional Regulations were passed by the Council on the 15th January, 1884.

Whereas by Statute sealed on the 21st day of December, 1883, it was provided that Junior Examinations and Examinations for Matriculation may be held in other places than the City of Adelaide. It is resolved

- I. That such Examinations be held only under the supervision of persons appointed by the Council.
- II. That no such Examination be held unless a sum sufficient to meet all expenses, including the Statutory Fees, be lodged with the Registrar on or before the last day of entry.



\*DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS  
TO BE HELD IN DECEMBER, 1884, AND MARCH, 1885.  
COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

- 1 to 6. The same as in the Junior Examination.  
7. LATIN.

*Virgil*—Æneid, Book VI.

8. MATHEMATICS.

Both in Arithmetic and in Algebra candidates will be expected to show not merely proficiency in the use of the various rules and processes, but also a knowledge of the reasoning on which these are based.

In Geometry candidates will not be restricted to Euclid's methods of proving the various propositions; and any proofs that are strictly geometrical will be accepted.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

A. CLASSICS.

1. LATIN.

*Virgil*—Æneid, Book VI.

*Cicero*—De Amicitia.

2. GREEK.

*Plato*—Apologia.

*Plato*—Crito.

Translation of simple English into Greek.

B. MATHEMATICS.

1. ALGEBRA, as far as the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.  
2. The Substance of EUCLID, Books I., II., III., IV., VI.  
3. ELEMENTARY TRIGONOMETRY.

C. MODERN LANGUAGES.

1. FRENCH.

*De Bonnechose*—Lazare Hoche (Pitt press edition).

2. GERMAN.

*Immermann*—Der Oberhof (Pitt press edition).

3. ITALIAN.

*Silvio Pellico*: Le mie Prigioni.

In each of the above subdivisions *easy* passages will also be set for translation from authors not specified. Candidates will also be required to answer questions on Grammar, and to translate *easy* passages from English.

D. ENGLISH.

1. COMPOSITION.

2. THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Text-book, Morris's Historical Outlines of English Accidence.

3. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

*Shakespeare* - Henry V. (Clarendon press edition).

E. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

1. CHEMISTRY, with the cognate portions of PHYSICS :

Simple and compound matter. Different modes of chemical action. Principles of chemical nomenclature. Chemical formulæ. Classification of elements.

\* The details for the Matriculation Examination in March, 1885, will be found in the Calendar for 1884.

Preparation and properties of hydrogen, chlorine, oxygen, carbon, nitrogen, iodine, and sulphur, and of their simpler compounds.

The theory of the Balance, Specific Gravity and the methods of determining it, the Laws of Gases; construction and theory of the Air-Pump, Barometer, Thermometer; Conduction, Convection, and Radiation of Heat; Specific Heat, Latent Heat.

2. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, comprising the Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

F. NATURAL SCIENCE.

1. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

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

Students are strongly recommended to consult also The Course of Practical Physiology, by Foster and Langley.

Candidates will be required to show a practical acquaintance with the position, appearance, and structure of the most important tissues and organs of the body; and will be expected to identify microscopic and other specimens of these, and may be called upon to perform some easy exercise in dissection. Candidates should also be familiar with the ordinary methods of preparing and mounting physiological specimens for the microscope.

2. 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.*

Candidates will be required to describe in technical language the organs of fresh plants in the following order:

Root	Calyx	Fruit
Stem	Corolla	Seed
Leaves	Stamens	Embryo
Inflorescence	Pistil	
Bracts	Ovule	

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

3. 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 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, Physical Geology.

## G, HISTORY.

## 1. ANCIENT HISTORY.

Roman History from B.C. 60 to the death of Augustus.  
The Peloponnesian War.

## 2. MODERN HISTORY.

Mediæval Section—From the Coronation of Charlemagne, A.D. 800, to the  
end of the Fourth Crusade, A.D. 1204

Texts-books recommended—

The Students' Gibbon.  
The Students' France.

Schedule of Marks prepared under No. IX. of the foregoing Regulations :

## COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

1. Reading, and writing from dictation ... ..	}	150
2. English Grammar, including the analysis of sentences ... ..		
3. Writing a short English Composition, such as a description of a place, an account of some useful product, or the like ... ..		
4. The elements of Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions ... ..		150
5. The outlines of Geography, and in particular the Geography of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ... ..		100
6. The outlines of English History from the Norman Conquest, including the succession of Sovereigns, the chief events, and some account of the leading men in each reign ... ..		100
7. Latin ... ..		200
or (in the case of female candidates who substitute French)		
French ... ..		150
8. Mathematics ... ..		250

The marks obtained in the first six of the Compulsory Subjects will not be  
taken into account in deciding the relative positions of the candidates in the  
Class Lists.

## OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

A.1. Latin ... ..	300
A.2. Greek ... ..	400
B.1. Algebra ... ..	200
B.2. Geometry ... ..	200
B.3. Trigonometry ... ..	100
C.1. French ... ..	250
C.2. German ... ..	250
C.3. Italian ... ..	250
D. English ... ..	250
E.1. Chemistry, with the cognate portions of Physics ... ..	150
E.2. Natural Philosophy ... ..	150
F.1. Animal Physiology ... ..	150
F.2. Botany ... ..	150
F.3. Geology ... ..	150
G.1. Ancient History ... ..	100
G.2. Modern History ... ..	100

**MEDICAL STUDENTS.**—The Royal College of Surgeons of England recognises the First-Class certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination, and the Degree of B.A., of this University, as exempting Candidates from the necessity of passing the Preliminary Examination for the Diploma of Member of the College.

The General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom has recognised the Matriculation Examination of the University of Adelaide, and inserted it in the list of Examinations fulfilling the conditions of the Medical Council as regards Preliminary Examination; and has intimated that

“On and after the first day of January, 1882, no person shall be allowed to be registered as a Medical Student unless he shall have previously passed a Preliminary Examination in the subjects of General Education as specified in the following list :—

- (1) English Language, including Grammar and Composition ; \*
- (2) English History ;
- (3) Modern Geography ;
- (4) Latin, including Translation from the original and Grammar ;
- (5) Elements of Mathematics, comprising (a) Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions ; (b) Algebra, including Simple Equations ; (c) Geometry, including the first two books of Euclid or the subjects thereof ;
- (6) Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, comprising the Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics ; †
- (7) One of the following Optional Subjects :—  
 (a) Greek ; (b) French ; (c) German ; (d) Italian ; (e) any other Modern Language ; (f) Logic ; (g) Botany ; (h) Elementary Chemistry.”

**CIVIL SERVICE.**—Under the Civil Service Regulations the Matriculation Examination of this University is recognised as qualifying Candidates for admission to the Civil Service.

**ARTICLED CLERKS.**—Under the Rules of the Supreme Court no person can be articulated to a Solicitor until he has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Adelaide, or that of some University recognised by it, or a Preliminary or Intermediate Examination which articulated Clerks in the United Kingdom are required to pass. [See the *South Australian Government Gazette* for October 5, 1876, p. 2,019, *et seq.*]

\* “The General Medical Council will not consider any Examination in the English Language sufficient that does not fully test the ability of the Candidate :—(1) To write sentences in correct English on a given theme, attention being paid to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition ;—(2) to write correctly from dictation ;—(3) to explain the grammatical construction of sentences ;—(4) to point out the grammatical errors in sentences ungrammatically composed, and to explain their nature ; and (5) to give the derivation and definition of English words in common use.”

† “This subject may be passed either as Preliminary, or before or at the first Professional Examination.”

## RULES OF THE LABORATORY.

- I. The University will provide reagents and gas necessary for the use of the students.
- II. Each student is at liberty to provide himself with a set of apparatus, but can purchase a set of apparatus from the University for a sum of £2 10s., equal to cost price in Adelaide.
- III. The following articles constitute a set of apparatus:—
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Conical brass blowpipe  | Glass Combustion Tubes, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch bore, |
| Platinum Wire, 6 inches   | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., in lengths of 2 feet          |
| Platinum Foil, 2 by 1 inches                                      | Bunsen Gas Burner, &c.                           |
| Test Tube Stand, 24 holes   | Caoutchouc Tubing, 2 feet                        |
| Test Tubes, 18 of 6 by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches                       | Corks, 3 doz. assorted                           |
| Test Tubes, 12 of 5 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches                       | Woulff's Bottle, 2 necks, pint size              |
| Boiling Tubes, 2 of 8 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches                    | Stoppered German Retort, 2 oz.                   |
| Test Tube Brushes, 2  | Set of 3 Cork Borers                             |
| Beaked Tumblers, a set of 3                                       | Round, triangular, and square flat files,        |
| German Flasks, 1 each—2 oz., 4 oz.,                               | 1 each   |
| 8 oz., 16 oz., and 30 oz.   | Crucible Tongs                                   |
| Berlin Porcelain Crucibles $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and               | Porcelain Mortar, 4 inch                         |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch   | Box of Test Papers                               |
| Berlin Porcelain Evaporating Dishes, $1\frac{1}{2}$               | Cobalt Nitrate Solution, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.       |
| inch, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch                                     | Silver Nitrate Solution, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.       |
| Funnels, 1 each— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch and 2 inch                   | Platinic Chloride Solution, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.    |
| Filtering Paper, 1 quire  | Two Dusters                                      |
| Iron Retort Stand   | Glass Spirit Lamp, 4 oz.                         |
| Watch Glasses, 2 inch, 6  | Methylated Spirit, 1 pint                        |
| Glass Tubes, soft, 3-16 to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., |  |
| in lengths of about 2 feet  |  |
- IV. Other apparatus may be used by the students, but all breakages are to be made good.
- V. No experiments of a dangerous character are to be performed without the previous knowledge of the Professor or his assistant.
-

CLASS LISTS OF ALL STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE  
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

1876, SEPTEMBER.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Bollen, Frederick James | Colton, Edwin Blacker

*Second Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)

Caterer, Thomas Ainslie		Langsford, William Alfred
Herbert, Charles Edward		Lathlean, Richard Hedley
James, Johnson		Niesche, Frederick William
Jefferis, James Eddington		Wells, Alfred James

1877, MARCH.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Henderson, James | Whittington, Frederick Taylor

*Second Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)

Holder, Sydney Ernest		Turner, Sydney Morris
Smeaton, Stirling		Williams, Llewellyn Andrew

1877, DECEMBER.

*First Class.*

Torr, William George		Teichelmann, Ebenezer
Cook, Edith Agnes		Neale, William Lewis
Milne, James		Burnard, Richard Thomas
Höltje, August		Clark, Charles

*Second Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)

Acraman, Morley Alexander		Gawler, George Douglas
Adamson, David Beveridge		Heuzenröder, Edmund Moritz
Andrews, Henry Lewis		Lloyd, Henry Sanderson
Beaumont, Charles Saultmarsh		Parsons, Stephen
Caterer, Herbert Auburn		Pearce, Arthur George
Donaldson, Arthur		Selby, Charles
Donaldson, George		Shuttleworth, Henry Howard
Fotheringham, George		Varley, Charles Grant

1878, MARCH.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Mantell, Walter Woodroffe | Norman, Arthur Edward

*Second Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)

Clindening, Frederick Talbot		Morcombe, Thomas Yelland
Driffield, Vero Carus		Rogers, Richard Sanders

1878, DECEMBER.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

{ Gill, Alfred  
Moore, Edwin Canton  
Monk, Aquila

Belt, Francis Walter  
Heine, Augustus

*Second Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)

Anthony, John  
Crace, Thomas Vivian  
Gething, William John  
Henderson, William  
Johns, Charles  
Kelly, Heber Corlett

Lloyd, Joseph Dawkins  
Mack, Albert Hessel  
Newman, George Gough  
Renner, James Davie  
Welbourn, Albert Edward  
White, John

1879, MARCH.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Cooke, William Ernest  
Beninga, Carl Lautzius

Norman, William  
Lehmann, August

*Second Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)

Cox, Charles Baxter  
Espie, James  
Oldham, Ernest Williams

Threlfall, Arthur Cresswell  
Uffindell, Henry Walter

1879, DECEMBER.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Hall, Robert William  
Goodhart, William Woide  
Driffield, George Carus

Finlayson, William Henry  
Leader, Thomas Mortlock  
Davenport, Cecil John

*Second Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)

Anderson, James Robert  
Balthasar, Rudolph  
Counsell, Walter Samuel  
Duncan, Andrew William Bartlett  
Gething, William John  
McCoy, Francis Sanderson

Muirhead, John Bredesholm  
Rowe, Arthur Brisbane Stevens  
Sabine, Clement Egbert Eppes  
Sanderson, Francis Villiers  
Stow, Reginald Marshall  
Valentine, Charles Franklyn

1880, MARCH.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Murray, George John Robert  
Wilson, Charles Stanley  
Kingsmill, Walter

Hutchinson, Orlando Bingham  
Kerr, Donald Alexander

*Second Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)

Brown, Robert Home  
Cruickshank, Robert  
Evan, Griffith Mostyn

Hinson, Stanley  
Woods, Julian Edmund

1880, DECEMBER.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

{ Currie, Thomas { Laycock, William { Williams, Frances Elizabeth { Hopkins, William Fleming { Piper Arthur William	Leitch, James Westwood   Robin, Charles Ernest { Colton, Frank Septimus { Goyder, Alick Woodroffe   Hill, Alfred William
---	--

*Second Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)

Bennett, Thomas Charles Bolten, Joseph Castle, Robert Andrew Carr Counsell, Frank Hedley Downer, George Henry Evan, Dudley Gwynne Hunt, Henry William Joyner, Frederick Allen May, Guy Morphett	Nootnagel, Albert Herman   Oldham, Reginald Vautin   Praagst, Lionel Francis   Rogers, Oliver Herbert   Rowley, Frederick Pelham   Scrymgour, Bernard Vincent   Sewell, Charles Edward   Tomkinson, Henry Palmerston   Wilson, Algernon Theodore King
---	---

1881, MARCH.

*First Class.*

None

*Second Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)

Beare, Charles Alston Burgess, Alfred Pickford Duncan, John Edmunds, Arthur James Harris, Frank Dixon	Michell, George Francis   Tennant, John   Wilkinson, Alfred   Wright, Charles Joseph Harvey
---	--

1881, DECEMBER.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Walker, William John Tucker, William Alfred Edgecumbe Wilkinson, Frederick William	Northmore, John Alfred (junior)   Sandover, Alfred   Cock, Nicholas John
--	--

*Second Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)

Bach, John Edmund Bayley, William Reynolds Berry, George Augustus Boothby, Brinsley Charles Burton, Alfred Caterer, Herbert Auburn Evan, Lawrence William Farrow, Edmund Field, Henry Newland Hall, Anthony James Alexander Henning, Andrew Harriot Longson, Henry Abraham	Magarey, Cromwell   McNeil, Andrew   Mead, Cecil Silas   Mellor, James Taylor   O'Halloran, Thomas Shildham   Paech, Johann Friedrich Wilhelm   Sibley, Nicholls Joseph   Stapleton, Frank Lawrence   Stow, Ernest Alfred   Treleaven, Walter   Treuer, Percy Conradin
---	--



1882, MARCH.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Meyrick, Morgan  
{ Adams, Sophia Sarah  
Chewings, Henry  
{ Melrose, Alexander

*Second Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)

Davies, Alfred Joseph  
Hamp, John Chipp

Lindsay, Arthur Reginald Feydel  
Scammell, Francis George

1882, DECEMBER.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Andrews, Walter Frederick  
Dornwell, Edith Emily  
Snell, John Henry  
Baker, John Richard

{ Geyer, Ernest William  
Linke, Friedrich Wilhelm  
Webb, Noel Augustin  
Longson, Henry Abraham  
Knight, Mary Adela McCulloch

*Second Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Rowett, Joseph Charles  
Oldham, Harry Ross  
Counter, Francis Williams

{ Bishop, John Henry  
Cotton, William Mitchell  
Hill, Henry Richard

*Third Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)

Carlin, Ernest Herbert  
Cavenagh, John Gordon  
Hutchison, William John  
Joyce, Alfred Flemming

Robertson, James Robert  
Shepley, Harry  
Smyth, Robert  
Warren, Frederick William

1883, MARCH.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Harwood, Alice Mary

Garrett, Viola

*Second Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Shapter, William Thomas  
Longson, George Darling

Thiele, Max Hermann

*Third Class.*

Hargrave, Joshua Addison

1883, DECEMBER.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Andrews, Richard Bullock  
{ Hollidge, David Henry  
Hayward, Charles Waterfield  
{ Duence, Richard

Robinson, Robert Thomson  
{ Downer, Marion Lane  
Bertram, Robert Matthew  
Hodgkinson, Horace Ernest

*Second Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Warren, John Campbell		Seabrook, Leonard Llewelyn
{ Jeffery, Florence		Sells, Caroline Ellen
{ Hill, Arthur Henry		{ Knight, Percy Norwood
Warren, Frederick William		{ Goldsmith, Frederick

*Third Class.*

(In alphabetical order).

Casely, William Arthur Linthorne		Prior, Samuel Henry
Downer Frank Haggard		Rounsevell, Horace Vernon
Ellershaw, Charlotte Jane		Samuel-Davis, Joseph King
Hamp, William Edward		Solomon, Judah Moss
Hynes, Timothy Augustine		Swan, William Robert
Isbister, William James		Tuxford, Albert Joseph
Parker, Ralph Frederick		Wright, George Edward Henry

---

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.\*

REGULATIONS.

- I. 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.
- II. The Ordinary Examinations shall be held within the last fortnight of the closing term of each academical year.
- III. At the First Ordinary Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :
  1. *Latin.*
  2. *Greek.*
  3. *Elementary Pure Mathematics.*
  4. *Elementary Natural Philosophy.*
  5. *Deductive Logic.*
- IV. At the Second Ordinary Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :
  1. *Latin* } *including Ancient History.*
  2. *Greek* }
  3. *Elementary Applied Mathematics.*
  4. *English Language and Literature.*
  5. *Inductive Logic.*
- V. At the Third Ordinary Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :
  1. *Latin.*
  2. *Greek.*
  3. *Comparative Philology.*
  4. *Mathematics.*
  5. *Political Economy.*
- VI. 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 Professorial Board, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

---

\* The old Regulations, printed in preceding Calendars, apply to Undergraduates who shall have completed before April, 1882, the first year of the B.A. course.

- VII. No candidate shall at any Ordinary Examination be allowed to present himself in any subject in which he has failed to gain credit for attendance at the University lectures during the current academical year, except in cases where attendance on lectures may have been dispensed with by special order of the Council.
- VIII. No student shall in any academical year be credited with attendance at the University lectures on any subject unless he shall have attended in each term 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.
- IX. The names of the successful candidates at each Ordinary Examination shall be arranged in three classes, in alphabetical order in each, according to the results of the whole examination.
- X. The Examiners at any Ordinary Examination may permit such unsuccessful candidates as they may think proper to present themselves at a Supplementary Examination to be held at the beginning of the next academical year. Candidates who pass this Supplementary Examination shall be held to have completed the preceding academical year.
- XI. All other unsuccessful candidates shall be required to pass through an additional year of study before again presenting themselves for Examination.
- XII. Any Student of the University may at any Ordinary Examination present himself in any subject in which he has gained credit for attendance at the University Lectures during the current academical year.
- XIII. Any Student who shall have passed in any subject of an Ordinary Examination shall be entitled to a certificate showing in what subjects he has passed.
- XIV. 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 Arts, 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 £ \_\_\_\_\_ being \_\_\_\_\_ for each of the above subjects.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ (Signed)..... 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 £ \_\_\_\_\_, being \_\_\_\_\_ for each of the above subjects.

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

Allowed : 4th January, 1882.

Schedules drawn up under No. VI. of the foregoing Regulations for the First Year's Course, and under the old Regulations for the Second and Third Years' Courses :

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS IN NOVEMBER, 1884, AND MARCH, 1885.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

The subjects are :

- Horace*—The Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare.
- Cicero*—Pro Milone.

GREEK.

*Sophocles*—Antigone.

At the First Ordinary Examination a separate paper, containing questions in Latin and Greek Grammar, with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin, will be set.

PURE MATHEMATICS (Elementary).

- The Geometry of the straight line and circle ; the Theory of Proportion and of Similar Rectilinear figures.
- The Elements of Algebra, as far as the Binomial Theorem (exclusive).

The Measurement of Angles, the definitions of the Trigonometrical ratios, and the relations between them for one and for two angles; the simpler relations between the sides and angles of triangles; the properties and use of logarithms.

Text-books recommended :

Wilson's Elementary Geometry; Todhunter's Euclid and Algebra for Beginners; J. H. Smith's Elementary Trigonometry.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (Elementary).

The more elementary parts of Kinetics, Statics, Hydrostatics, Heat, and Optics, treated experimentally.

Text-book recommended :

Everett's Text-book of Physics.

DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

Text-book—Jevons' Elementary Logic.

### SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

The subjects are :

*Horace*—Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare.

*Cicero*—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Books I. and II.

Prose Composition.

GREEK.

The subjects are :

*Sophocles*—Antigone.

*Plato*—Phædo.

Prose Composition.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Greek History from B.C. 479 to B.C. 400.

History of Rome under the Republic.

MATHEMATICS (Elementary Applied).

The Elements of Kinetics, Statics and Hydrostatics, treated with the help of so much Pure Mathematics as is included in the first year's course.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

*Shakespeare*—Hamlet.

*Earle's*—Philology of the English Tongue.

*Abbott*—English Lessons for English people.

INDUCTIVE LOGIC.

Text-book :

Jevons' Elementary Logic and Fowler's Inductive Logic, with references to Mill's Logic.

### THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

The subjects are

*Terence*—Adelphi.

*Cicero*—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Books I. and II.

Prose Composition.

**GREEK.**

The subjects are :

*Sophocles—Trachiniae.*

*Plato—Phaedo.*

Prose Composition.

**COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.**

Manual of Comparative Philology by T. L. Papillon (Clarendon press  
editon).

**MATHEMATICS.**

Geometrical Conic Sections, Elementary Solid Geometry, Elementary  
Astronomy.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY.**

Text book :

Fawcett's Political Economy.

---

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 Professorial Board, 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.

Allowed : 4th January, 1882.

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

BRANCH I.

CLASSICS AND COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

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



## GREEK.

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

## LATIN.

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

Composition—Greek and Latin prose.

The papers set at the Examination will also contain questions in Geography and 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, 1884, are

## GREEK.

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

## LATIN.

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

The Subjects for Special Study in December, 1885 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.

## 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.

---

## OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

### REGULATIONS.

- I. 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.
- II. The Ordinary Examinations shall be held within the last fortnight of the closing term of each academical year.
- III. At the First Ordinary Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects :
  1. Two of the following languages : *Latin, Greek, French, German.*
  2. *Pure Mathematics, or Elementary Applied Mathematics.*
  3. *Elementary Natural Philosophy.*
  4. *Deductive Logic.*
- IV. At the Second Ordinary Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :
  1. *Elementary Applied Mathematics, or Higher Pure Mathematics.*
  2. *Physics.*
  3. *General Biology.*
  4. *Inorganic Chemistry.*
  5. *Inductive Logic.*
- V. At the Third Ordinary Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in two of the following subjects :
  1. *Mathematics.*
  2. *Physics, including Practical Physics.*
  3. *Chemistry, especially Organic Chemistry and Laboratory work.*
  4. *Animal Physiology, including Histology, Physiological Chemistry, and Development.*
  5. *Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.*
  6. *Systematic Botany, including Vegetable Morphology, Histology, and Physiology.*
  7. *Geology, Mineralogy, and Palæontology.*
  8. *Metallurgy, Practical Chemistry, and Mineralogy.*
- VI. Schedules fixing the special authors and works to be studied in Latin, Greek, French, and German, and defining as far as may be necessary the range of questions to be set in other subjects shall be drawn up by the Professorial Board, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

- VII. No candidate shall at any Ordinary Examination be allowed to present himself in any subject in which he has failed to gain credit for attendance at the University lectures during the current academical year, except in cases where attendance on lectures may have been dispensed with by special order of the Council.
- VIII. No student shall in any academical year be credited with attendance at the University lectures on any subject unless he shall have attended in each term 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.
- IX. The names of the successful candidates at each Ordinary Examination shall be arranged in three classes, in alphabetical order in each, according to the results of the whole examination.
- X. At the third Ordinary Examination every candidate shall be expected to have a thorough knowledge, both practical and theoretical, of at least *one* of the subjects selected by him, and no candidate shall be placed in the *First Class* who has not displayed *great* proficiency in at least *one* such subject. Candidates may present themselves in one *additional* subject; but *no* credit in such third subject shall be given to any candidate who does not appear to the Examiners to have shown a competent knowledge of it. When a candidate is placed in the *First Class* the subject or subjects for knowledge whereof he is placed in that class shall be signified in the published lists.
- XI. The Examiners at any Ordinary Examination may permit such unsuccessful candidates as they may think proper to present themselves at a Supplementary Examination to be held at the beginning of the next academical year. Candidates who pass this Supplementary Examination shall be held to have completed the preceding academical year.
- XII. All other unsuccessful candidates shall be required to pass through an additional year of study before again presenting themselves for examination.
- XIII. Any Student of the University may at any Ordinary Examination present himself in any subject in which he has gained credit for attendance at the University Lectures during the current Academical Year.
- XIV. Any Student who shall have passed in any subject of an Ordinary Examination shall be entitled to a certificate showing in what subjects he has passed.

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 Science, 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 £ \_\_\_\_\_ , being \_\_\_\_\_ for each of the above subjects.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ (Signed)..... , 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 Non-Matriculated Student of this University, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Ordinary Examination in the \_\_\_\_\_ Term, for examination in the following subjects :

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

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

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ (Signed)..... 188 .

The Registrar,  
University of Adelaide.

Allowed : 4th January, 1882.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1884, AND MARCH, 1885.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

- |                                 |   |   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| LATIN.                          | } | The same as prescribed for the first year of the B.A. course. |
| GREEK.                          |   |   |
| PURE MATHEMATICS.               |   |   |
| ELEMENTARY NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.  |   |   |
| DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.                |   |   |
| ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS. |   | As prescribed for the second year of the B.A. Course.         |

FRENCH.

Corneille—Cinna.  
Voltaire—Louis XIV. and his Contemporaries. (Clarendon Press Edition).

*Brachet*—Historical French Grammar. (Clarendon Press Edition). The Introduction and Book I. omitting Chapter II., part I. (pages 66 to 76), and Book II. (omitting part 3.)

*Saintsbury*.—A short History of French Literature, Book III.

Passages will also be set for translation from authors not previously specified; and also passages for translation from English into French.

#### GERMAN.

*Goethe*—Wahrheit und Dichtung, Books I. and II.

*Lessing*—Nathan der Weise.

Passages will also be set for translation from authors not previously specified; and also passages for translation from English into German.

### SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

#### ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

The same as prescribed for the second year of the B.A. course.

#### HIGHER PURE MATHEMATICS.

The Binomial Theorem, the theory of Convergent and Divergent Series, the Exponential and Logarithmic Series, the construction of Logarithmic Tables, the elements of the theory of Probability, Notation. The solution of triangles, the properties of a triangle and its associated circles, the construction of trigonometrical tables, the geometrical representation of complex quantities, De Moivre's Theorem and the principal theorems derived from it, the simpler trigonometrical series. Analytical Geometry. The theory of lines of the first and second degrees.

#### PHYSICS.

*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. Experiments of Oersted and Ampère. Galvanometers. Laws of Induction. Construction of Induction Coils, Magneto-electric and Dynamo-electric Machines, Electromotors. Electric Transmission of Power.

Text-book :

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

GENERAL BIOLOGY.

Structure, Functions, and Life-history of the Yeast-plant, Protococcus, Bacteria, Moulds, Amoeba, Bell-animalcule, Sea-anemone, Fresh-water Mussel, Slug, and Cuttle-fish.

Morphology and Histology of a Fern, of a Stonewort (*Chara*) and of a Flowering plant.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine and describe Microscopical specimens and to make Microscopical preparations.

Text-books recommended :

Practical Biology : Huxley and Martin.

Zoological Exercises : Hutton.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

The general principles of chemical combination by weight. Notation and Nomenclature. The classification of the elements and the principles of the leading chemical theories. Oxygen, Ozone, Hydrogen, Water, Distillation, Filtration. Nitrogen, Carbon, Carbonic oxide, and Carbonic acid. The Atmosphere, Diffusion of gases. The Oxides of Nitrogen, Ammonia. Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine, and their Compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen. Theory of acids and salts; of Bleaching. Sulphur. Sulphurous acid. Sulphuric acid. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Laws of Combination by volume. Phosphorus, its Oxygen compounds, Phosphuretted Hydrogen. Principal Hydrogen-compounds of Carbon. Combustion and the structure of Flame. Boron, Boric acid.

Classification and Characters of Metals.

Description of the following elements and their compounds :—Potassium, Sodium, Silver, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Zinc, Magnesium, Mercury, Copper, Gold, Platinum, Tin, Lead, Aluminium, Iron, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium.

The chief applications of Chemistry in the Arts and Manufactures. Calculation of empirical formulae.

Text-books recommended :

Wilson's Elementary Chemistry.

Fownes's Elementary Chemistry.

The Students will be practised in the use of apparatus, and will be required to make experiments.

INDUCTIVE LOGIC.

Text-book recommended :

Fowler's Inductive Logic.

---

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

MATHEMATICS (Advanced).

The Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus, and of Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions, with their simpler physical applications.

Or :

Elementary Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, Practical Astronomy, and the outlines of the theory of Elliptic motion and of the Lunar Theory (treated geometrically).

PHYSICS.

The subjects 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 simple 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.

Electrolytic Polarization. Thermo-electricity.

*Practical Physics*: The more important methods of measurement.

#### ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

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, chyliiferous 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. Outline 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:

Kirke's Handbook of Physiology by Marrant Baker.  
Text-book of Physiology: M. Foster.

**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, and glycogen.

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

Text-books recommended:

A Course of Elementary Practical Physiology: Foster and Langley.  
Practical Exercises in Physiology: Burdon Sanderson.  
Practical Histology: Rutherford.

**ZOOLOGY.**

The principal facts of structure in the following types:—

1. Cat, Rabbit, Opossum, Pigeon, Snake, Lizard, Frog, Fish, Cuttle-fish, Mussel, Scorpion, Crayfish, Starfish, Sea anemone.
2. The development of the chick.

The structural and physiological characters of all the classes and of the following orders:—

Bimana, Chiroptera, Cetacea, Perissodactyla, Proboscidea, Marsupialia, Monotremata, Struthionidae, Lacertilia, Ophidia, Chelonia, Ganoidei, Dipnoi, Elasmobranchii, Marsipobranchii, Cephalopoda, Brachiopoda, Tunicata, Coleoptera, Hemiptera, Lepidoptera, Cirripedia, Trematoda, Cestoidea, Nematoidea, Rotifera, Foraminifera, Gregarinidae.

Text-books recommended:

Elements of Embryology: Foster and Balfour.  
Manual of Zoology: Nicholson.  
Forms of Animal Life: Rolleston.

**PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.**

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine and dissect and describe such animals or such parts of animals as may be placed before him selected from the above list of types, and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the Orders above enumerated, and to write descriptions of them.

**BOTANY.**

The teaching will be conducted as far as practicable with reference to actual illustrative specimens. The chief subjects lectured upon will be :

1. The chemistry of the compounds forming the principal part of the structure of plants.
2. Vegetable Histology.
3. The general structure and physiology of a flowering plant.
4. The morphology and physiology of fungi and algae.
5. The characters and general properties of the chief natural orders of Australian plants, including Cruciferae, Caryophyllaceae, Malvaceae, Rutaceae, Leguminosae, Myrtaceae, Umbelliferae, Compositae, Gooden-

oviae, Epacrideae, Scrophulariaceae, Myoporineae, Solanaceae, Labiatae, Chenopodiaceae, Amarantaceae, Proteaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Orchidaceae, Liliaceae, Cyperaceae, and Gramineae.

6. The broad facts of the geographical distribution of flowering plants.

Candidates will be required to prove a practical acquaintance with the morphology and histology of plants, and with the chief constituents of the local flora.

Text-books :

Balfour. Text-book of Botany.

Bentham. Flora Australiensis.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

- I. The principles of geological dynamics, and physiography. Effects of rain ; sources of water supply. Geological action of rivers. Marine denudation. Geological action of snow and ice. Formation of modern strata. Central heat. External phenomena of volcanoes. Movements of the earth's crust. Agency of organic beings in modifying 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. Historical Geology. The typical rocks and characteristic fossils of the Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Cainozoic systems of Europe.
  - The Azoiic rocks of South Australia, their metamorphic character, igneous rocks, succession, industrial value.
  - The Silurian and Devonian strata in New South Wales and Victoria, South Australian equivalents.
  - The Carboniferous strata in New South Wales, typical rocks and fossils, Triassic and Jurassic strata in Victoria, typical rocks and fossils. Secondary rocks of South Australia. Cretaceous fossils of Queensland and West Australia. Typical rocks ; and characteristic fossils of the South Australian Tertiary epochs, and their relation to existing fauna ; bone caves ; Glacial and volcanic phenomena of this period.

As text-books may be used:

Geikie—Manual of Geology.

But more advanced works should be consulted.

MINERALOGY.

The course of lectures in Mineralogy will comprise

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.

The following text-books may be used:

Bauermann's Mineralogy.  
Dana—Manual of Mineralogy.  
Mitchell's Crystallography.

The other subjects for the Third year of the B.Sc. course are under consideration.

---

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.
- 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 Obligations.
- 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 Obligations, 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 articled 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 examination 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 under-mentioned 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 in 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.

XVI. The foregoing Regulations shall come into force concurrently with  
the Statutes in Chapter IX.

---

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN  
MARCH, 1884, AND NOVEMBER, 1884.

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.  
The Real Property Acts.  
The Intestate Real Estates Distribution Act, 1867.

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.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Rise and Progress of the English Constitution and the relation of the Crown  
and Imperial Government to the Colonies.

**Text books recommended:**

Hearn's Government of England.  
Stephen's Commentaries, Vol. II., Book IV., Part I.  
Forayth's Cases and Opinions on Constitutional Law, Chapters I., III., V.,  
XI., and XVI.  
The Colonial Laws Validity Act (28 and 29 Vict. c. 63).  
The Acts in force in South Australia relating to the Constitution.

THE LAW OF OBLIGATIONS.

**Text books recommended:**

Pollock on Contracts (latest edition)  
Smith's Leading Cases [the cases referring to the Law of Contract].

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

**Text books.**

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

\* Books of reference recommended.

Wharton's History and Elements of International Law.  
Phillimore's International Law.  
Hall's International Law.  
Manning's International Law.

THE LAW OF WRONGS,  
(Civil and criminal):

**Text books.**

Addison's Law of Torts.  
Sir F. Stephens' Digest of Criminal Law.  
Stephens' Commentaries, Vol. IV.

\* Books of reference recommended.

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.

---

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



## RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The rules of the Supreme Court, of which copy is annexed, were 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 articulated to practitioners.

And it is further ordered that :

- I. Every such articulated 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 articulated 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 honourable 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.

---

OF NOTICES FOR AND CONDUCT AT EXAMINATIONS.

REGULATIONS.

Every candidate for any University examination shall, not less than one calendar month and not more than six weeks before the commencement of such examination, enter his or her name for such examination by furnishing to the Registrar in the prescribed form the particulars therein specified.

No entry for any examination shall be received unless and until the fee for that examination shall have been paid.

If during any examination whatever, any candidate use book or notes, or give assistance to another candidate, or through culpable negligence allow any other candidate to copy from or otherwise use his or her papers, or accept assistance from any other candidate, or fraudulently use any paper of any other candidate, he or she shall lose that examination, and shall be liable to such further punishment by exclusion from future examinations or otherwise as the Council on the report of the Professorial Board shall award; and if detected at the time, shall be summarily dismissed from the examination room.

ACADEMIC DRESS.

REGULATIONS.

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

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 this day 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; and for Bachelors of Laws, the colour known as "Napoleon blue."

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.

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

Allowed : 21st August, 1878.

---

## SCHOLARSHIPS.

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

These Scholarships will in future be awarded on the recommendation of the Council of the University. Candidates 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 two years immediately preceding that day. The University will hold the fourth of these examinations in March, 1884, and applications for admission to it must be made to the Department of Education before the 31st January, 1884.

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

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 holder conducts himself or herself to the satisfaction of the University authorities, and passes the annual examination for the Degree of B.A.

Scholars are exempted from paying all University Fees.

The following awards have so far been made to these Scholarships :

1876	Æq.	{	Mack, Hans Hamilton
			Robin, Percy Ansell
			Wyatt, Harry Sutton (resigned)
1877			Donaldson, Arthur
1878			Moore, Edwin Canton
1879		{	Holder, Sydney Ernest
March			Rogers, Richard Sanders
Dec.			Gill, Alfred
		{	Kingsmill, Walter
1881			Murray, George John Robert
			Hopkins, William Fleming
1882		{	Leitch, James Westwood
			Wilkinson, Frederick William
			Tucker, William Alfred Edgecumbe
1883		{	Walker, William John
			Robin, Charles Ernest

The following are the details of the Examination to be held in March, 1884 :

Papers will be set in the following subjects ; no credit will be allowed for any paper in which a candidate fails to obtain one-third of the marks.

DIVISION I. CLASSICS.

- (1.) *Latin.* Tacitus, Agricola.  
Horace : Odes, Books III and IV.  
Translation of an easy passage into Latin.
- (2.) *Greek.* Homer : Odyssey, Book 1.  
Euripides, Orestes.  
Translation of an easy passage into Greek.

DIVISION II. MATHEMATICS.

- (1.) *Geometry.* The substance of Euclid, Books III., IV., and VI., with exercises. (Any purely geometrical proof will be accepted.)
- (2.) *Aithmetic.* The higher rules.
- (3.) *Algebra*, as far as the proof of the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.
- (4.) *Plane Trigonometry*, as far as the solution of triangles, with the nature and use of logarithms.

DIVISION III. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

- (1.) *Earle's* Philology of the English Tongue, cc. I. to IX., inclusive.
- (2.) History of English Literature to the Accession of Queen Elizabeth.
- (3.) *Shakspeare.* Midsummer Night's Dream.  
*Gray's* Elegy.
- (4.) An English essay on a subject to be prescribed.

DIVISION IV. MODERN LANGUAGES.

- (1.) French, or
- (2.) German.

Passages will be set for translation and re-translation, and also questions on the Grammar.

\* \* A *vivâ voce* examination will be held in each subject, should the examiners think it desirable. The marks allowed for Divisions I. and II. will be twice as many as those allowed for Divisions III. and IV.

---

In 1883 the Hon. the Minister of Education assented to the recommendation of the Council that

“Candidates for the University Scholarships must in 1885 present themselves in not more than three of the seven Optional Subjects of the Matriculation Examination for November, 1884, of which Sections Section A or B must be one.”

## THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCHOLARSHIP.

The Department of Education offers annually for competition a Scholarship of the value of Two Hundred Pounds per annum and tenable for four years, which is called the *South Australian Scholarship*, and will be awarded on the recommendation of the Council of the University. Candidates must be under twenty-one years of age on the 31st of December in the year in which the examination is held, and must have been resident in the Province at least five years immediately preceding the examination. The successful candidate must, as soon as possible after the examination, become a student at some European University, to be approved by the Department of Education, and payment of the Scholarship will not be made unless the holder conducts himself or herself to the satisfaction of the authorities of such University, and passes such examinations as may be decided by the Minister Controlling Education.

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.

Subjoined are the subjects of the examination to be held in December, 1884, and the rules relating to it :

- Classics, with History and English Composition.
- Mathematics.
- Physics.
- Natural Science.

The range of questions to be set in Classics, Mathematics, Physics, and Natural Science, will be defined by the Schedules of the corresponding parts of the three examinations for the Degree of B.A. as published in the University Calendar.

All candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of Classics and Mathematics up to the standard of the First examination for the Degree of B.A.

The Examiners will award the Scholarship by preference to a candidate who shall show special excellence either in

- (a). Classics, with History and English Composition ; or in
- (b). Mathematics and Physics ; or in
- (c). Physics, Chemistry, and Natural Science.

---

\* In the Calendar for 1883 the name of William Ernest Cooke was printed in error for that of Arthur Donaldson.



If in the opinion of the Examiners no candidate is of sufficient merit, the Scholarship will not be awarded.

Each candidate must send to the Registrar of the University, on or before 1st November, 1884, a certificate signed by the Minister Controlling Education that the candidate is entitled to compete for the Scholarship in the December following.

---

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."

The following are the conditions upon which the Scholarship has been founded.

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

2. It shall be competed for triennially ; but if on any competition the Examiners shall not consider any candidate worthy to receive the scholarship, it shall for that year lapse, but shall be competed for during the following year.

3. The Scholarship shall be held conditionally on good behaviour and continuous progress in engineering studies to the satisfaction of the Council.

4. The award shall be determined by a special examination in Mathematics, Natural Science, Mechanics, and Drawing, and such other subjects as the Council of the University shall from time to time direct, and the examination shall be conducted by Examiners appointed by the Council.

5. Each Candidate for the Scholarship 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.

6. Each Candidate must also have graduated in Arts\* or Engineering at the University of Adelaide, and have passed, to the satisfaction of the Council of the University, through such courses of special studies and practical training for the purpose of qualifying him to be a Civil Engineer as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Statutes or Regulations of the University.

7. Within such time after gaining the Scholarship as the Council of the University shall in each case allow the Scholar must proceed to the United Kingdom, and there article himself to such Civil Engineer and for such time as the Council shall approve, or enter himself as a student in such College or University there and prosecute such studies suitable to qualify him to be a Civil Engineer, as the Council shall approve, or enter himself as such student and prosecute such studies for part of the

\* NOTE.—It has been proposed to amend the Statutes and Regulations of the Angas Engineering Scholarship by substituting graduation in Science for graduation in Arts, and by omitting Subjects for Examination 7-9 (inclusive) mentioned in the Statutes, Chapter X, Section 6. The proposition has received the approval of the founder and the Council, but has not yet been brought before the Senate.

time during which he shall hold such Scholarship, and for the remainder of such time shall article himself to such Civil Engineer as aforesaid.

8. 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.

The Statutes have been made by the University in reference to this Scholarship.

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 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, 1885, and should the Scholarship not be awarded an examination for this Scholarship will, if required, be held in March, 1886.

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. MECHANICS.—The applied Mathematics of the second year of the B.A. course.

Questions will also be set in the higher Mathematical subjects of the Second and Third Ordinary Examinations, more especially in Applied Mathematics ; but a knowledge of these will not be regarded as indispensable.

3. 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.

4. GEOLOGY.

- (1) As prescribed in the Third year's course in Arts.
- (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.

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

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

---

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

---

This Scholarship, which is tenable only by children of members of the Association, has been established by the deed of which a copy is subjoined :

Articles of Agreement made this 26th day of September, 1879, between the University of Adelaide, hereinafter called "The said University" of the one part, and the "South Australian Commercial Travellers' Association," incorporated, hereinafter called "The said Association" of the other part, witnesseth as follows :

1. The said Association shall pay to the said University the sum of £150 in cash.

2. In consideration of such payment the said University shall provide a Scholarship, tenable for the period hereinafter provided, the holder whereof shall have the advantages hereinafter specified.

3. 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.

4. 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 B.A. Degree ; 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 B.A. Degree while holding such Scholarship shall be entitled to have his matriculation fee returned to him.

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 said University.

6. 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.

7. No such scholar, who shall be a daughter of a member of the said Association, shall be entitled to claim or to receive any Degree, unless power to confer Degrees on women shall hereafter be granted to the said University by Letters Patent under the sign manual of a Sovereign of England.

---

JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIPS.

---

The Council have prescribed the following subjects for the examination for these Scholarships, to be held, if required, in April, 1884 :

Milton—Comus.

Shakespeare—Othello.

Chaucer—Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

Subjects for examination for 1885 :

Milton's Paradise Lost, Books I. to VI.

Bacon's Essays.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The following awards have been made of these Scholarships :

1882. Murray, George John Robert.

1883. Hopkins, William Fleming.

---



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 1884, and will commence on 9th September.

---

---



---

# APPENDIX.

---



---

## CONTENTS :

### I.—Examination Papers set in 1883 :

	Page.
1.—University Scholarships Examination ... ..	i to xiv
2.—Supplementary Ordinary Examination, March ... ..	xv-xxviii
3.—Matriculation Examination, March ... ..	xxix-lii
4.—John Howard Clark Scholarship, March ... ..	liii-lvi
5.—Ordinary Examinations ; B. A., 1st year, November	lvii-lxx
"    "    B. A., 2nd year, November	lxxi-lxxxvi
"    "    B. A., 3rd year, November	lxxxvii-xoi
"    "    B.Sc., 1st year, November	xcii-xcviii
"    "    LL.B., 1st year, November	xcix-ciii
"    "    LL.B., 2nd year, November	civ-cvi
6.—Junior Examination, November and December ... ..	cvii-cxxii
7.—Matriculation Examination, November and December	cxxxiii-cxlviii
8.—South Australian Scholarship, December ... ..	cxlix-clvi

### II.—Annual Report for 1883

... .. clvii-clxxv

#### CLASS LISTS—

Matriculation Examination, March ... ..	clxiii
"    "    November and December ... ..	clxv
Ordinary Examination, B.A., November and December ...	clxviii
"    "    B.Sc., November and December	clxviii
"    "    LL.B., November and December	clxviii-clxix
Junior Examination, November and December ... ..	clxx-clxxxii

#### ACCOUNTS—

Actual financial position, 31st December, 1883 ... ..	clxxiii
Statement of Income and Expenditure for 1883 ... ..	clxxiv-clxxx

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS EXAMINATION,  
MARCH, 1883.

LÄTIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Write a short history of the career of Verres.
- II. What was the date of the "Action" against him, and who were the consuls for the year?
- III. What were the tactics of Verres' counsel, and how did they result?
- IV. What do you mean by *res repetundae*? Write an account of the different laws making it a punishable offence.
- V. What was the *Album Judicum*? What changes were made in its constitution during the last 100 years of the Republic? What allusions does Cicero make to them in this action? What were *judices Publici* and *Privati*?
- VI. Explain the words and phrases—*judicium dare, jure agere, recuperatores, quaestiones perpetuae, comperendinatio, ampliatio, edititii, sortis necessitudo, addictio.*
- VII. What was the *Divinatio in Q. Caeciliam*?
- VIII. Translate—

Quæ cum ita sint, iste homo amens ac perditus alia mecum ratione pugnât. Non id agit, ut alicujus eloquentiam mihi opponat; non gratia, non auctoritate cujusquam, non potentia nititur. Simulat his se rebus confidere: (sed video, quid agat; neque enim agit occultissime:) proponit inania mihi nobilitatis, hoc est, hominum arrogantium nomina, qui non tam me impediunt, quod nobiles sunt, quam adjuvant, quod noti sunt. Simulat se eorum præsidio confidere, cum interea aliud quiddam jam diu machinetur. Quam spem nunc habeat in manibus et quid moliat, breviter jam, judices, vobis exponam. Sed prius, ut ab initio res ab eo constituta sit, quæso, cognoscite. Ut primum e provincia

rediiit, redemptio est hujus judicii facta grandi pecunia. Ea mansit in conditione atque pacto usque ad eum finem, dum iudices rejecti sunt. Posteaquam rejectio iudicum facta est, quod et in sortitione istius spem fortuna populi Romani et in rejiciendis iudicibus mea diligentia istorum impudentiam vicerat, renuntiata est tota condicio. Præclare se res habebat. Libelli nominum vestrorum consiliique hujus in manibus erant omnium: nulla nota, nullus color, nullæ sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse, cum iste repente ex alacri atque læto sic erat humilis atque demissus, ut non modo populo Romano, sed etiam sibi ipse condemnatus videretur. Ecce autem repente his diebus paucis comitiis consularibus factis, eadem illa vetera consilia pecunia majore repetuntur. eademque vestræ famæ fortunisque omnium insidiæ per eosdem homines comparantur. Quæ res primo, iudices, pertenui nobis argumento indicioque patefacta est: post aperto suspicionis introitu ad omnia intima istorum consilia sine ullo errore pervenimus.

Cicero in Verrem, Actio I., Cap. VI.

Explain the words *redemptio*, *conditio*. Comment on the orthography of *conditio*. What is the allusion in *nota* and *color*?

#### IX. Translate—

Quoniam totus ordo paucorum improbitate et audacia premitur et urgetur infamia iudiciorum, profiteor huic generi hominum me inimicum accusatorem, odiosum, assiduum, acerbum adversarium. Hoc mihi sumo, hoc mihi deosco, quod agam in magistratu, quod agam ex eo loco, ex quo me populus Romanus ex Kal. Januar. secum agere de re publica ac de hominibus improbis voluit: hoc munus ædilitatis meæ populo Romano amplissimum pulcherrimumque polliceor. Moneo, prædico, ante denuntio: qui aut deponere aut recipere aut accipere aut polliceri aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi iudicii solent esse, quique ad hanc rem aut potentiam aut impudentiam suam professi sunt, abstineant in hoc iudicio manus animosque ab hoc scelere nefario.

Cicero in Verrem, Actio I., Cap. XII.

What does Cicero mean by this threat?

## X. Translate into Latin prose—

University  
Scholarships  
Examination,  
March, 1888.

Human sacrifices formed one of the most terrible features of the Druidical worship. The victims were generally criminal or prisoners of war; but, in default of these, innocent and unoffending persons were sometimes immolated, and in the larger sacrifices immense figures made of plaited osier were filled with human beings, and then set on fire. The spoils of war were often devoted by the Druids to their divinities, and they punished with the severest tortures whoever dared to secrete any part of the consecrated offering. These treasures they kept in woods and forests, secured by no other guard than the terrors of their religion; and this steady conquest over human avidity may be regarded as more signal than their prompting men to the most extraordinary and violent efforts.

## GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

## I. Translate—

Καὶ μὴν περὶ τοῦ γ' ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ κηρύττεσθαι, τὸ μὲν μυριάκις μυρίους κεκηρῦχθαι παραλείπω καὶ τὸ πολλάκις αὐτὸς ἐστεφανῶσθαι πρότερον. ἀλλὰ πρὸς θεῶν οὕτω σκαιὸς εἶ καὶ ἀναίσθητος, Διοσχίνῃ, ὥστ' οὐ δύνασαι λογίσασθαι ὅτι τῷ μὲν στεφανομένῳ τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχει ζῆλον ὁ στέφανος, ὅπου ἂν ἀναρρηθῆ, τοῦ δὲ τῶν στεφανούντων ἕνεκα συμφέροντος ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ γίγνεται τὸ κήρυγμα; οἱ γὰρ ἀκούσαντες ἅπαντες εἰς τὸ ποιεῖν εἰ τὴν πόλιν προτρέπονται, καὶ τοὺς ἀποδιδόντας τὴν χάριν μᾶλλον ἐπαινοῦσι τοῦ στεφανομένου· διόπερ τὸν νόμον τοῦτον ἡ πόλις γέγραπεν. Λέγε δ' αὐτόν μοι τὸν νόμον λαβών.

Demosth. De Coronâ., 120.

Explain the construction of αὐτὸς in line 3.

## Also—

εἰ μὲν τοίνυν τοῦτο ἢ τῶν παρ' ἑαυτοῦ πεμπομένων ἱερομνημόνων ἢ τῶν ἐκείνου συμμάχων εἰσηγοῖτό τις, ὑπόψεσθαι τὸ πρᾶγμα ἐνόμιζε καὶ τοὺς Θηβαίους καὶ τοὺς

University  
Scholarships  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

Θετταλοὺς καὶ πάντας φυλάξεσθαι, ἂν δ' Ἀθηναῖος ἦ καὶ παρ' ὑμῶν τῶν ὑπεναντίων ὁ τοῦτο ποιῶν, εὐπόρως λήσειν ὅπερ συνέβη. πῶς οὖν ταῦτ' ἐποίησεν; μισθοῦται τουτονί, οὐδενὸς δὲ προειδότος, οἶμαι, τὸ πρᾶγμα οὐδὲ φυλάττοντος, ὥσπερ εἴωθε τὰ τοιαῦτα παρ' ὑμῖν γίγνεσθαι, προβληθεὶς πυλάγαρος οὗτος καὶ τριῶν ἢ τεττάρων χειροτονησάντων αὐτὸν ἀνερρήθη. ὡς δὲ τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀξίωμα λαβὼν ἀφίκετο εἰς τοὺς Ἀμφικτύονας, πάντα τᾶλλ' ἀφείδεις καὶ παριδῶν ἐπέβαινον ἐφ' οἷς ἐμισθώθη, καὶ λόγους εὐπροσώπους καὶ μυθους, ὅθεν ἡ Κιρραία χώρα καθιερώθη, συνθεὶς καὶ διεξελλθὼν ἀνθρώπους ἀπειροῦς λόγων καὶ τὸ μέλλον οὐ προορωμένους, τοὺς ἱερομνημονας, πείθει ψηφίσασθαι περιελθεῖν τὴν χώραν ἣν οἱ μὲν Ἀμφισσεῖς σφῶν αὐτῶν οὐσαν γεωργεῖν ἔφασαν, οὗτος δὲ τῆς ἱερᾶς χώρας ἠτιᾶτο εἶναι, οὐδεμίαν δίκην τῶν Λοκρῶν ἐπαγόντων ἡμῖν, οὐδ' ἂν νῦν οὗτος προφασίζεται, λέγων οὐκ ἀληθῆ. γνῶσεσθε δ' ἐκείθεν. οὐκ ἐνῆν ἄνευ τοῦ προσκαλέσασθαι δῆπου τοῖς Λοκροῖς δίκην κατὰ τῆς πόλεως τελέσασθαι. τίς οὖν ἐκλήτευσεν ἡμᾶς; ἐπὶ ποίας ἀρχῆς; εἰπέ τὸν εἰδότα, δεῖξον. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν ἔχοις, ἀλλὰ κενῆ προφάσει ταύτη κατεχρῶ καὶ ψευδεῖ.

Idem. De Coronâ, 148—150.

Write an account of the progress of Philip's aggressive policy towards the States of Greece.

What were the circumstances which gave occasion to this speech? Under what legal head did the case come?

Write a short account of the forms of procedure in the Athenian Law Courts.

## II. Translate with explanations where required—

- (1.) τίμιν τρόπῳ καθέσταντε;  
δείσαντες ἢ στέρξαντες;
- (2.) καὶ μ' ἡμᾶρ ἤδη ξυμμετρούμενον χρόνον  
λυπεῖ τί πράσσει,
- (3.) εἴ τι μὴ ξὺν ἀργύρῳ ἐπράσσειτ' ενθενδε.
- (4.) παιᾶν δὲ λάμπει στοινόεσσά τε γῆρυς ὄμαυλος·  
ὄν ὑπερ, ὦ χρυσέα θυγάτηρ Διός,  
εὐῶπα πέμψον ἀλκάν·  
Ἄρεά τε τὸν μαλερὸν, ὃς νῦν ἄχαλκος ἀσπίδων  
φλέγει με περιβόητος ἀντιάων,  
παλίσσυντον δρόμημα νωτίσαι πάτρας

ἄπουρον, εἴτ' ἐς μέγαν θάλαμον Ἀμφιτρίτας  
 εἴτ' ἐς τὸν ἀπόξενον ὄρμον  
 Θρήκιον κλύδωνα·  
 τέλει γὰρ εἴ τι νύξ ἀφῆ,  
 τοῦτ' ἐπ' ἡμᾶρ ἔρχεται·  
 τὸν, ὦ τᾶν πυρφόρων  
 ἀστραπᾶν κράτη νέμων,  
 ὦ Ζεῦ πάτερ, ὑπὸ σῶ φθίσον κεραυνῶ.  
 Λύκει' ἀναξ, τά τε σά χρυσοστροφῶν ἀπ' ἀγκυλᾶν  
 βέλεα θέλομι' ἂν ἀδάματ' ἐνδατεῖσθαι  
 ἀρωγὰ προσταχθέντα, τὰς τε πυρφόρους  
 Ἀρτέμιδος αἴγλας, ξὺν αἷς Λύκῃ ὄρεα διάσσει·

Sophoc. Œd. Tyr., vv. 186—208.

- (5.) οὐ Κρέοντος προστάτου γεγράφομαι.  
 (6.) οὐ γὰρ εἰς ἀπλοῦν  
 ἢ ζημία μοι τοῦ λόγου τούτου φέρει.  
 (7.) ὦν γὰρ ἂν θεὸς  
 χρεῖαν ἐρευνᾷ, βραδίως αὐτὸς φανεί.  
 (8.) οἱ δὲ δυσφόρως  
 τοῦνειδος ἦγον τῷ μεθεντι τὸν λόγον.  
 (9.) ὥστ' οὐχὶ μαντείας γ' ἂν οὔτε τῆδ' ἐγὼ  
 βλέψαιμι ἂν οὐνεκ', οὔτε τῆδ' ἂν ὕστερον ;  
 (10.) ἐστι τοῦ λέγοντος, ἦν φόβους λέγῃ.  
 (11.) οἱ δὲ συγγενεῖς  
 μῆνές με μικρὸν καὶ μέγαν διώρισαν.  
 (12.) δεινὸν δ' αὖσας, ὡς ὑφηγητοῦ τινὸς,  
 πύλαις διπλαῖς ἐνήλατ'· ἐκ δὲ πυθμένων  
 ἔκλινε κοῖλα κλήθρα, κάμπιπτει στέγγι.  
 οὐδ' ἤν κρεμαστὴν τὴν γυναικ' ἐσειδομεν,  
 πλεκταῖς ἑώραῖς ἐμπεπλεγμένην. ὁ δὲ  
 ὅπως ὄρᾳ νιν, δεινὰ βρυχηθεὶς τάλας,  
 χαλῶ κρεμαστὴν ἀρτάνην. ἐπεὶ δὲ γῆ  
 ἔκειτο τλήμων, δεινὰ δ' ἦν τάνθενδ' ὄραν.  
 ἀποσπάσας γὰρ εἰμάτων χρυσηλάτους  
 περόνας ἀπ' αὐτῆς, αἰσιν ἐξεστέλλετο,  
 ἄρας ἔπαισεν ἄρθρα τῶν αὐτοῦ κύκλων,  
 αὐδῶν τοιαῦθ', ὀθοῦνεκ' οὐκ ὄψοιτό νιν  
 οὔθ' οἷ' ἔπασχεν οὔθ' ὀποι' ἔδρα κακά,  
 ἀλλ' ἐν σκότῳ τὸ λοιπὸν οὐς μὲν οὐκ ἔδει  
 ὀψοίαθ', οὐς δ' ἔχρηξεν οὐ γνωσοίατο.

Sophoc. Œd. Tyr., 1260—1274.



University  
Scholarships  
Examination,  
March, 1888.

What is the connexion of this passage with the play? Who is the speaker? Describe his functions.

Accentuate the following words, and give the rules for the accent in each case:—*ἔζων, χθονος, πεμπτος, ρηθεις, ἄλλα, συμφερον, πικραν.*

Show how the diphthong *ou* has arisen in the words *πλοῦς, σπουδή, πούς, τούς, μένους, οὔνομα.*

III. Translate into Greek prose—

My father was induced by Pericles to come to this country, and he lived here thirty years, and neither we nor he at any time either prosecuted any man at law or were prosecuted, but we lived so modestly under the popular government as neither to trespass against others nor to be wronged by others.

## MATHEMATICS (ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA).

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. The price of a certain article is  $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. but a reduction of 10 per cent. is made if I buy a quantity; how many can I buy for £465?
- II. A person sells out £2,000 in the three per cents at  $94\frac{1}{2}$ . Find the difference between the incomes derived from investing the proceeds in six per cent. Stock at 126, and in nine per cent. Stock at 210.
- III. A tradesman's prices are 25 per cent. above cost price; if he allows a customer 12 per cent. on his bill, what profit does he make?
- IV. Define a fraction. State and prove the rules for dividing a fraction by an integer.  
Simplify the fractions  $\frac{319}{5687}$ ,  $\frac{22011}{667}$ , and find their product.
- V. Explain the notation of decimal fractions. Give the reason of the rule for finding the position of the point in the product of two decimal fractions.

Reduce  $\frac{61}{33}$  to a recurring decimal, and find the value of  $\cdot 131\dot{5}$  of 370 days.

University  
Scholarships  
Examination,  
March, 1888.

VI. Prove that

$$ab = ba,$$

and that

$$a - (b - c) = a - b + c.$$

From  $(a - b)x + (b - c)y$  take  $(a + b)x - (b + c)y$ .

VII. Multiply  $a - bx + cx^2$  by  $c - bx + ax^2$  and divide  $x^5 + 2x^4 + 4x^3 + 9x^2 - 31x + 15$  by  $x^3 + 7x - 5$ .

VIII. Simplify

$$(i.) \left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right)^2,$$

$$(ii.) \frac{x+y}{x} - \frac{x^2+y^2}{x(y-x)} - \frac{2y}{x+y}.$$

IX. Solve the equations

$$(i.) 3 - \frac{x}{4} = \frac{1}{2}\left(4 - \frac{x}{3}\right) - \frac{5}{6},$$

$$(ii.) x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{(x+1)(x-2)}{x}.$$

X. In a division the majority was 162 which was  $\frac{3}{11}$  of the whole number of voters; what was the number of the votes on each side.

## MATHEMATICS (ALGEBRA).

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. State and prove the rule for multiplying together two polynomials.

II. Find the square of  $1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8}$  and the square root of

$$\frac{a^4}{64} + \frac{a^2}{8} - a + 1.$$

III. Solve the equations

$$(i.) -1x + \frac{x - 7.655}{.28} = .7,$$

University  
Scholarships  
Examination,  
March, 1888.

$$(ii.) \begin{cases} 4x + y = 37 \\ 7x - 4y = 36 \end{cases}$$

$$(iii.) x - \frac{21}{x} + 4 = 0,$$

$$(iv.) \begin{cases} x^2 - xy + y^2 = 7 \\ xy + y^2 = 15 \end{cases}$$

IV. I can examine 12 sets of papers which are arranged in order in the same time as 7 sets not so arranged. I examined 49 when 80 per cent. of the candidates sent up their papers properly arranged. How many could I have examined in the same time if they had all been arranged in order?

V. What meaning is assigned to  $a^{\frac{p}{q}}$ , where  $p, q$  are integers, and why?

Find the value of  $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1}$  to four places of decimals.

VI. Prove the formula for the sum of  $n$  terms of a Geometrical Progression.

Sum the series

$$1 + 3 + 9 + \dots + 3^n.$$

VII. State the Binomial Theorem.

Expand  $(x - y)^8$ , and  $(2x + 1)^5$ .

VIII. Prove the formula

$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$ ,  
and verify it in the case  $A = 60^\circ$ .

If  $\cot A = 2$ , find  $\cos 2A$ .

IX. The length of the shadow of a vertical stick is to the length of the stick as  $\sqrt{3}$  to 1. If the stick be turned about its lower extremity in a vertical plane so that the shadow is always in the same direction, find what will be its inclination to the horizon when the length of the shadow is the same as before.

---

## MATHEMATICS (GEOMETRY, TRIGONOMETRY).

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the angle between the bisectors of the two acute angles of a right-angled triangle.

II.  $AD$  is drawn perpendicular to the side  $BC$  of an equilateral triangle  $ABC$ ; prove that the square on  $AD$  is three times the square on  $BD$ .

University  
Scholarships  
Examination,  
March, 1888.

III. State and prove the geometrical theorem corresponding to the algebraical identity—

$$(a + b)^2 = (a - b)^2 + 4ab.$$

IV. Draw a tangent to a circle from a given external point.

V. The rectangles contained by the segments of two intersecting chords of a circle are equal.

VI. Describe a circle about a given triangle.

How can the construction be simplified when the triangle is right-angled?

VII. If  $CP$  the bisector of the angle  $C$  of a triangle  $ABC$  meet the side  $AB$  in  $P$ , prove that—

$$AP : PB :: AC : BC.$$

Also, if the external bisector of the angle  $C$  meet  $AB$  produced in  $Q$ , prove that the rectangles  $AP.BQ$  and  $AQ.BP$  are equal.

VIII. Prove that the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter is the same for all circles, and that it lies between 3 and 4.

Assuming  $\pi = 3.1416$  find the angle subtended at the centre of a circle of 12 feet radius by an arc of 5 feet.

IX. Define the tangent and the cosecant of an angle, and prove the formulæ—

$$\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A,$$

$$\cos(180^\circ - A) = -\cos A.$$

Find—

$$\sec 150^\circ, \cot 240^\circ, \tan 225^\circ.$$

---

## ENGLISH.

PROFESSOR FLETCHER, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give a short sketch of the life of Edmund Spenser.
- II. Give briefly the argument of the Faerie Queene, and that of the First Book more fully.

University  
Scholarships  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

- III. Quote any stanza of the Faerie Queene and mark the feet so as to show clearly in what metre the poem is written. What other poets have employed a similar metre ?
- IV. Quote any words or phrases from the Faerie Queene which may illustrate peculiar words or unusual grammatical constructions in Hamlet.
- V. Explain the following words or phrases : *argal*, *delver*, *cataplasm*, *disasters*. *Eager* droppings into melk. *A fetch of warrant*. I hope we have reformed that *indifferently* with us. *Extasy*. The winters' *flaw*. His ragged corps on ragged cliffs *yrent*.
- VI. Paraphrase in prose and explain the following passage—
- “ A mote it is to trouble the minds' eye.  
In the most high and palmy state of Rome,  
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,  
The graves stood tenantless, and the sheeted dead  
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets :  
As stars with trains of fire and dews of blood,  
Disasters in the sun ; and the moist star,  
Upon whose influence Neptunes' Empire stands,  
Was sick almost to doomsday with ecclipse :  
And even the like precurse of fierce events,  
As harbingers preceding still the fates  
And prologue to the omen coming on  
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated  
Unto our climatures and countrymen.”
- Ham. Act 1, Sc. 1.
- VII. Contrast the characters of Hamlet and Laertes .
- VIII. English Essay.  
The effects of the invention of printing on English Literature

---

## ENGLISH.

PROFESSOR FLETCHER, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What is the difference between a Pictorial, a Hieroglyphic and a Phonetic Alphabet

Show how each of these is represented in the English alphabet.

University  
Scholarships  
Examination,  
March, 1888.

- II. What are "Runes?" What Runic letters were retained in Anglo-Saxon?

Explain the old English spelling "ye" and "y<sup>t</sup>" for "the" and "that."

- III. What is meant by the division of words into symbolic and presentive? Mark the symbolic words in the following passage:—

"And therefore as a stranger give it welcome;  
There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,  
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.  
But come,  
Here, as before, never, so help you mercy,  
How strange or odd soe'er I bear myself,  
As I perchance hereafter shall think meet  
To put an antic disposition on  
That you, at such times seeing me, never shall  
With arms encumber'd thus, or this head shake,  
Or by pronouncing of some doubtful phrase,  
As 'Well, well, we know,' or 'We could an if we would,'  
Or 'If we list to speak,' or 'There be an if they might,'  
Or such ambiguous giving out, to note  
That you know aught of me; this not to do,  
So grace and mercy at your worst need help you,  
Swear."

Hamlet, Act I., Scene 5.

- IV. "Ther he kowde endite and make a *thyng*."—Chaucer.

"I *will* not send them away fasting."—Matt. xv. 32.

"I *might* not drown them for dole."

Are the words "thyng," "will," and "might" symbolic or presentive in the above passages? Give your reasons.

- V. What is meant by Symphytism? Explain and analyse the following words:—

"*Nelt*," "Poor Tom's *a-cold*," "*Chill* not let go zir without vurther 'casion."

- VI. Give rules for the use of *shall* and *will* in future forms of verbs.

- VII. Give the past and perfect tenses of *bow*, *come*, *glide*, *drink*, *catch*, *sit*, *lay*, *lie*, *wax*, *fetch*, *pitch*, *read*, *gird*, *yield*, and divide them into strong, weak, or mixed verbs.

University  
Scholarships  
Examination,  
March, 1888.

- VIII. What is the original meaning of the formative suffixes, *ness*, *dom*, *hood*, *ship*, *ric*.
- IX. Parse the following sentences, correcting them if you think it necessary :—
1. That is a difficulty next to impossible.
  2. I am the victim who has felt the tyrant's power.
  3. Either you or I are wrong.
  4. "My son is to be married to I know not who."  
—Goldsmith.
  5. "What's justice to a man or laws,  
That never comes within their claws."—Bolton.
- X. Which was the earliest true English Poem? Give some account of it.
- XI. Give some account of the "Venerable Bede." For what is he famous in literature?
- XII. What is the origin of the "King's English," and what books were written in it?
- XIII. Mention the books by which Wycliffe and Chaucer are known in English literature, and what influence did they severally have in fixing the language?
- XV. Analyse the compound sentence contained in lines 5-17 of the passage from Hamlet in question III.

---

## GERMAN.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

### I. Translate :

Antiochien, diese erste Stadt des römischen Morgenlandes, liegt in einer wunderschönen Gegend, fast zwei Meilen entfernt vom Mittelländischen Meere. Ein hohes Gebirge läuft von Mitternacht herzu und bildet abendlich von der Stadt eine weit in die See ragende Landspitze; fast in gleicher Richtung, aber tiefer landeinwärts, streckt sich zwischen Antiochien und Aleppo ein zweiter Berggrüden. Von beiden strömen die Gewässer zu dem fischreichen See Orenus im Norden der Stadt, dessen Umfang eine Tagereise beträgt und den ein Bach mit dem Drontes verbindet. Dieser Strom, in neuerer Zeit Farfar genannt, entspringt auf den Bergen

nördlich von Damaskus und fließt in einem engen wilden Thale gegen Mitternacht, bis seine Richtung bei Antiochien durch morgenwärts vortretende Felsen und durch die westliche Senkung des Landes plötzlich verändert wird. Von Nordosten her naht er der Stadt, berührt auf der Abendseite die Mauern, wird hier schiffbar und wendet sich südlich zum Meere. Das Gebirge, welches zwischen dem Drontes und dem Meere von Damaskus her mit jenem fast in gleicher Richtung läuft und ihn zwingt nach Mitternacht zu strömen, theilt sich unfern Antiochien in verschiedene Reihen, von denen zwei die Stadt auf der mittäglichen Seite erreichen. Die östliche Reihe senkt sich minder steil und Weinberge und Gärten sind auf den reizenden Abhängen angelegt; die abendliche Reihe ist dagegen ungleich höher und zwischen beiden streckt sich eine ungeheuer tiefe, schroffe Kluft; ein Bergstrom stürzt hier hinab in die Stadt, versorgt durch unterirdische Röhren alle Häuser und Gärten mit Wasser und eilt dann zu dem hier ruhig und majestätisch hinfließenden Drontes.

University  
Scholarships  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

Raumer: Der erste Kreuzzug, pp. 44-45.

## II. Translate :

Zu Archimedes kam ein wißbegieriger Jüngling;  
„Weise mich,“ sprach er zu ihm, „ein in die göttliche  
Kunst,  
Die so herrliche Frucht dem Vaterlande getragen  
Und die Mauern der Stadt vor der Sambuca beschützt!“  
„Göttlich nennst du die Kunst? Sie ist's,“ versetzte der Weise,  
„Aber das war sie, mein Sohn, eh' sie dem Staat noch  
gedient.  
Willst du nur Früchte von ihr, die kann auch die Sterbliche  
zeugen;  
Wer um die Göttin freit, suche in ihr nicht das Weib.“  
Schiller.

## III. Translate :

Nächst der Poesie hat keine Kunst für das innere Leben des Menschen eine so tiefgreifende Bedeutung wie die Musik. Und auch im Verhältniß zu ihr erfreuen wir Deutschen uns eines besondern Vortheils. Im Felde der Dichtung knüpfte sich dieser an die Fähigkeit unserer Sprache, mittelst formgetreuer Uebersetzungen uns die poetischen Erzeugnisse aller Zeiten und Völker wie landsmännische nahe zu bringen. Die Musik ist eine Weltsprache, die keiner Uebersetzung bedarf. Aber ein nationales Product ist sie doch, und gerade die deutsche Nation steht zu ihr in einer eigenthümlich engen Beziehung.

An der Dichtkunst haben alle höher gebildeten Völker der alten wie der neuen Welt ihren Antheil: England kann sich mit Griechenland, Spanien mit Deutschland um den poetischen Vorrang streiten. Von der Musik hört man wohl bisweilen sagen, wie die alten Griechen das Volk der Plastik gemeinet, so die neueren Italiener das Volk der Musik. Ihre Wiege war Italien gewiß; aber ihre Vollendung hat sie in



University  
Scholarships  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

Deutschland gefunden. Ob Goethe einem Homer, Sophokles, Shakespeare gleich stehe, darüber läßt sich streiten und wird gestritten; daß aber Mozart in aller Welt nicht seinesgleichen habe, gilt bei Verständigen als ausgemacht.

Strauß.

- IV. Prefix the definite article, and give the genitive singular and the nominative plural of the following nouns: Blick, Krug, Tag, Schatten, Last, Hand, Auge, Dorf.
- V. Decline (in all three genders), derjenige and welcher.
- VI. Give the principal parts of all the verbs in the passage in Question I.
- VII. Give the precise meanings of er soll einen Geist gesehen haben and er will einen Geist gesehen haben.
- VIII. Give the comparative and superlative of the following adjectives and adverbs: alt, nah, viel, schwach, gern, wenig.
- IX. Write out in German words: *March 15th, 1883; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the seventy seventh time.*
- X. Give the meanings of the suffixes: =lich, =sam, =los, =bar, =igt, with examples of the use of each.
- XI. What English words are akin (in derivation) to the following: Dorf, Thaler, Draht, Haut, Muth, schwarz? Explain.
- XII. Translate into German:

The bottle is empty, get me another. Do now. You are my friend. Give me the key! I will get it myself. You won't! I will break open the door. I will tell the magistrate you have been giving me rum. You are a slave. You are *all* slaves. Your grandfathers have all been put in the watchhouse. You are afraid of the magistrate, the magistrate is afraid of the Governor, and the Governor is afraid of Heke. You want to rob us of our country, and to hang us up like dried sharks. You *can't*. You are not able. You are cowards. *You* are a coward.

*Old New Zealand.*

Key.....Schlüssel  
Watchhouse.....Wachthaus  
Shark.....Haiſisch

# SUPPLEMENTARY ORDINARY EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1833.

---



---

FIRST YEAR.

---



---

LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

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

Horace, Odes, I., XXI.

Also—

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus  
 Tam cari capitis? Praecepte lugubres  
 Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater  
     Vocem cum cithara dedit.

Supplementary  
Ordinary  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

Ergo Quinctilium perpetuus sopor  
Urget! cui Pudor et Iustitiae soror,  
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas  
    Quando ullum inveniet parem?  
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,  
Nulli flebilior quam tibi, Virgili.  
Tu frustra pius heu non ita creditum  
    Poseis Quinctilium deos.  
Quod si Threicio blandius Orpheo  
Auditam moderere arboribus fidem,  
Non vanae redeat sanguis imagini,  
    Quam virga semel horrida,  
Non lenis precibus fata recludere,  
Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi.  
Durum: sed levius fit patientia,  
    Quidquid corrigere est nefas.

Horace, Odes, I., XXIV.

Comment on lines 11 and 12.

Also—

O saepe mecum tempus in ultimum  
Deducte Bruto militiae duce,  
    Quis te redonavit Quiritem  
    Dis patriis Italoque caelo,  
Pompei meorum prime sodalium?  
Cum quo morantem saepe diem mero  
    Fregi coronatus nitentes  
    Malobathro Syrio capillos.  
Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam  
Sensi relictæ non bene parmula,  
    Cum fracta virtus et minaces  
    Turpe solum tetigere mento.  
Sed me per hostes Mercurius celer  
Denso paventem sustulit aëre;  
    Te rursus in bellum resorbens  
    Unda fretis tulit aestuosus.  
Ergo obligatam redde Iovi dapem  
Longaue fessum militia latus  
    Depone sub lauru mea nec  
    Parce cadis tibi destinatis.  
Oblivioso levia Massico  
Ciboria exple; funde capacibus  
    Unguenta de conchis. Quis udo  
    Deproperare apio coronas

Curatve myrto? quem Venus arbitrum  
 Dicet bibendi? Non ego sanius  
 Bacchabor Edonis: recepto  
 Dulce mihi furere est amico.

Supplementary  
 Ordinary  
 Examination,  
 March, 1883.

Horace, Odes, II., VII.

Write notes on lines 9 and 10, and on *Venus* in line 25.

Also—

Miserarum est neque amori dare ludum neque dulci  
 Mala vino lavere, aut exanimari metuentes  
 Patruae verbera linguae.  
 Tibi qualum Cythereae puer ales, tibi telas  
 Operosaeque Minervae studium aufert, Neobule,  
 Liparaci nitor Hebri,  
 Simul unctos Tiberinis humeros lavit in undis,  
 Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte, neque pugno  
 Neque segni pede victus;  
 Catus idem per apertum fugientes agitato  
 Grege cervos iaculari et celer alto latitantem  
 Fruticeto excipere aprum.

Explain carefully the construction of lines 4, 5, 6.  
 What is the metre of this Ode? Scan a part of it.

## II. Translate into Latin Prose—

When the sons of king Ancus saw that Servius was so loved by king Tarquinius, they resolved to slay the king, lest he should make this stranger his heir, and so they should lose the crown for ever. So they set on two shepherds to do the deed, and these went to the king's palace, and pretended to be quarrelling with each other, and both called on the king to do them right. The king sent for them to hear their story; and while he was hearing one of them speak, the other struck him on the head with a hatchet, and then both of them fled. But Tanaquil, the king's wife, pretended that he was not dead, but only seriously wounded; and she said that he had appointed Servius Tullius to rule in his name till he should be well again. So Servius went forth in royal state, and judged causes among the people, and acted in all things as if he were king, till after a while it was known that the king was dead, and Ancus was suffered to reign in his stead. Then the sons of Ancus fled from Rome, and lived the rest of their lives in a foreign land.

## GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

## I. Translate—

- (1.) ΑΘ. ὄργας ξυνοίσω σοι· γεραιτέρα γὰρ εἶ,  
 [καίτοι γε μὴν σὺν κάρτ' ἐμοῦ σοφωτέρα,]  
 φρονεῖν δὲ κάμοι Ζεὺς ἔδωκεν οὐ κακῶς.  
 ὑμεῖς δ' ἐς ἀλλόφυλον ἐλθοῦσαι χθόνα  
 γῆς τῆσδ' ἔρασθήσεσθε· προῦννέπω τάδε·  
 οὐπιρρέων γὰρ τιμιώτερος χρόνος  
 ἔσται πολίταις τοῖσδε· καὶ σὺ τιμίαν  
 ἔδραν ἔχουσα πρὸς δόμοις Ἐρεχθέως  
 τεύξει παρ' ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικείων στόλων  
 ὄσων παρ' ἄλλων οὐπότ' ἂν σφέθους βροτῶν.  
 σὺ δ' ἐν τόποισι τοῖς ἐμοῖσι μὴ βάλῃς  
 μήθ' αἱματηρὰς θηγάνας, σπλάγχων βλάβας·  
 νέων, αἰοίνοις ἐμμανεῖς θυμωμασι·  
 μηδ', ἐξελοῦσ' ὡς καρδίαν ἀλεκτόρων,  
 ἐν τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἀστοῖσιν ἰδρύσης Ἄρη  
 ἐμφύλιόν τε καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους θρασύν.  
 θυραῖος ἔστω πόλεμος, οὐ μόλις παρῶν  
 ἐν ᾧ τις ἔσται δεινὸς εὐκλείας ἔρωσ·  
 ἐνοικίον δ' ὄρνιθος οὐ λέγω μάχην.  
 τοιαῦθ' ἔλσθαι σοι πάρεστιν ἐξ ἐμοῦ·  
 εὖ δρώσαν, εὖ πάσχουσαν, εὖ τίμωμένην,  
 χώρας μετασχεῖν τῆσδε θεοφιλεστάτης.

Æschylus Eumenides, 810—831.

- (2.) ΑΘ. τάδε τοι χώρα τῇ μὴ προφρόνως  
 ἐπικραينوμένον γάννυμαι· στέργω δ'  
 ὄμματα Πειθοῦς, ὅτι μοι γλώσσαν  
 καὶ στόμ' ἐπωπᾶ πρὸς τάσδ' ἀγρίως  
 ἀπανηναμένας·  
 ἀλλ' ἐκράτησε Ζεὺς ἀγοραῖος·  
 νικᾷ δ' ἀγαθῶν  
 ἔρις ἡμετέρα διὰ παντός.  
 ΧΘ. τὰν δ' ἀπληστον κακῶν μήποτ' ἐν πόλει στάσιν  
 τᾶδ' ἐπέυχομαι βρέμειν·  
 μηδὲ πιούσα κόνις μέλαν αἷμα πολιτᾶν  
 δι' ὄργαν πονῶς ἀντιφόνους ἄτας  
 ἀρπαλίσει πόλεως.  
 χάρματα δ' ἀντιδίδοειν  
 κοινοφιλεῖ διανοία,

καὶ στρυγεῖν μῶ φρενί·  
πολλῶν γὰρ τόδ' ἐν βροτοῖς ἄκος.

Æschylus Eumenides, 926—942.

Supplementary  
Ordinary  
Examination,  
March, 1888.

II. Translate, with explanations—

- (1.) ἀλλ' ὄρκον οὐ δέξαιτ' ἄν, οὐ δοῦναι θέλει.  
(2.) ἄλλως τε καὶ σὺ μὲν κατηρτυκῶς ὅμως  
ικέτης προσῆλθες καθαρὸς ἀβλαβῆς δόμοις.  
(3.) σὺ δ' εἰσαγε  
ὅπως ἐπίστα τήνδ' ὁ κυρώσων δίκην.

III. Translate—

ἀπὸ στρατείας γὰρ νιν ἠμποληκότα  
τὰ πλείστ' ἄμεινον εὐφροσιν δεδεγμένην,  
δροίτη περῶντι λουτρά καπὶ τέρματι  
φάρος παρεσκῆνωσεν, ἐν δ' ἀτέρμονι  
κόπτει πεδήσασ' ἄνδρα δαιδάλω πέπλω.  
ἄνδρὸς μὲν ὑμῖν οὗτος εἴρηται μῆρος  
τοῦ παντοσέμνου, τοῦ στρατηλάτου νεῶν·  
ταύτην τοιαύτην εἶπον, ὡς δηχθῆ λέως,  
ὅσπερ τέτακται τήνδε κυρῶσαι δίκην.

Æschylus Eumenides, 601—609.

Also—

XO. τί οὖν μ' ἄνωγας τῆδ' ἐφμνηῆσαι χθονί ;

AΘ. ὅποια νίκης μὴ κακῆς ἐπίσκοπα·  
καὶ ταῦτα γῆθεν, ἕκ τε ποντίας δρόσου,  
ἕξ οὐρανοῦ τε· κἀνέμων ἀήματα  
εὐηλίως πνέοντ' ἐπιστείχειν χθόνα·  
καρπὸν τε γαίας καὶ βοτῶν ἐπίρρυτον  
ἀστοῖσιν εὐθενοῦντα μὴ κάμνειν χρόνῳ,  
καὶ τῶν βροτείων σπερμάτων σωτηρίαν.  
τῶν δυσσεβοῦντων δ' ἐκφοροτέρα πέλοις.  
στέργω γὰρ, ἄνδρὸς φυτυποίμενος δίκην,  
τὸ τῶν δικαίων τῶνδ' ἀπένθητον γένος.  
τοιαῦτα σοῦσσι. τῶν ἀρειφάτων δ' ἐγὼ  
πρεπτῶν ἀγώνων οὐκ ἀνέξομαι τὸ μὴ σὺ  
τήνδ' ἀστύνικον ἐν βροτοῖς τιμᾶν πόλιν.

Æschylus Eumenides, 862—875.

IV. Translate into Greek Prose—

Xenophon, the son of Gryllus, an Athenian citizen, was a native of the Attic demus Ercheia. The only extant biography of him is by Diogenes Laertius, which, as usual, is carelessly written, but this biography and the scattered notices of ancient writers, combined with what may be collected from Xenophon's own works, are the only materials for his life.

## PURE MATHEMATICS. I.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Equal triangles on the same base and on the same side of it are between the same parallels.

The lines joining the middle points of the sides of a quadrilateral in order form a parallelogram.

- II. On a given straight line construct a square.

Points  $A', B', C', D'$  are taken in the sides  $AB, BC, CD, DA$  of a square respectively, so that  $AA' = BB' = CC' = DD'$ ; prove that  $A'B'C'D'$  is a square.

- III. State and prove the geometrical theorem corresponding to the algebraical identity.

$$(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2 = 2a^2 + 2b^2.$$

- IV. Define *contact* of circles.

Prove that the straight line joining the centres of two circles which touch one another passes through the point of contact.

- V. Describe a circle to touch each of three mutually intersecting straight lines.

From the angular points of a triangle  $ABC$  perpendiculars  $AL, BM, CN$  are drawn to the opposite sides, intersecting in  $O$ . Prove that  $O$  is the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle  $LMN$ .

- VI. If two triangles have an angle of one equal to an angle of the other, and have also the sides about the equal angles proportionals, they are similar.

- VII. If four straight lines are proportionals, the rectangle contained by the extremes is equal to the rectangle contained by the means.

$AN$  is a perpendicular on the hypotenuse  $BC$  of a right-angled triangle  $ABC$ ; prove that the rectangle  $BN, BC$  is equal to the square on  $AB$ .

VIII. Define  $\tan A$ , and trace the changes in its sign and magnitude as  $A$  increases from  $0^\circ$  to  $360^\circ$ .

Illustrate your results by a diagram.

Also do the same for  $\tan^2 A$ .

Supplementary  
Ordinary  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

IX. Prove the formulæ—

$$\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A,$$

$$\cos(90^\circ + A) = -\sin A.$$

## PURE MATHEMATICS II.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. State and prove the rule for multiplying together two polynomials.

Divide

$$b^2c^2(b^2 - c^2) + c^2a^2(c^2 - a^2) + a^2b^2(a^2 - b^2)$$

by  $(a - b)(b - c)(c - a)$ .

II. Define  $a^m$  when  $m$  is an integer. State the principle which is adopted in defining  $a^m$  when  $m$  is not integral, and

derive the meaning of  $a^{\frac{p}{q}}$ . Mention some other applications of the same principle.

III. Define  $\frac{a}{b} \div \frac{c}{d}$ , where the letters stand for positive integers,

and prove that it is  $\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{d}{c}$ .

Divide

$$\frac{x^4 - 50x^2 + 49}{x^4 - 25x^2 + 144} \text{ by } \frac{x^2 - 6x - 7}{x^2 + 7x + 12}$$

IV. Solve the simultaneous equations

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 4 \\ x + 4y + 9z &= 16 \\ x + 8y + 27z &= 64 \end{aligned} \right\}$$



Supplementary  
Ordinary  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

- V. State and prove the relations between the roots and the co-efficients of a quadratic equation.

Solve

$$a(x-b)^2 = x(a-b)^2.$$

- VI. If  $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$  prove that

$$\frac{x-y}{x+y} = \frac{a-b}{a+b},$$

and that

$$\frac{x^3 + y^3 + z^3}{a^3 + b^3 + c^3} = \frac{xyz}{abc}.$$

- VII. Prove the formula for the sum of  $n$  terms of a Geometrical Progression.

If the number of terms be  $2n+1$ , and if the first term be  $a$ , and the last  $b$ , find the middle term.

- VIII. Prove the formulæ—

$$(1.) \sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B.$$

$$(2.) \frac{1 + \cos 2A}{1 - \cos 2A} = \cot^2 A,$$

and verify (2) in the case  $A = 60^\circ$ .

- IX. Define a logarithm, and state and prove the rule for extracting roots by logarithms.

With the help of a table of logarithms find the cube root of 72 to five places of decimals.

## NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. I.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define the terms *Velocity and Acceleration*, and state precisely what we mean by the statement ' $g = 980$ ', a centimetre and a second being the units of space and time.

Find the space described in the fifth second of the motion of a falling body.

- II. Explain fully the meaning of the word *Mass*.

State precisely the relation between the effects of the same force acting on different bodies.

Supplementary  
Ordinary  
Examination,  
March, 1888.

- III. A stone is thrown horizontally from the top of a tower with a velocity of 10 feet per second ; find its position after  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seconds.

[State carefully the principles on which your calculation is based.]

- IV. State the rules for compounding two parallel forces, and describe a method of verifying them experimentally.

A long horizontal rod *ABC* passes between two vertical pillars 1 foot apart, and is acted on by a force of 20 lbs. at *A* at right angles to its length, so as to press the two pillars in opposite directions at *B* and *C*. If the distance *AB* = 10 feet, find the pressures on the pillars.

- V. Define the centre of gravity of a body, and sketch the argument by which it is proved that (under certain restrictions) every body has a definite centre of gravity.
- VI. Find the relation between the *Power* and the *Weight* in some system of pulleys in which a separate string passes over each pulley.
- VII. Explain the construction and action (i) of the Hydraulic Press ; (ii) of the Force Pump.
- VIII. Define the term *Density*, and describe two methods of determining the specific gravity of a solid.
- IX. State Boyle's Law, and describe carefully experiments in proof of it.

## NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. II.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define *Specific Heat*, and explain the usual method of determining the specific heat of a solid.
- II. Explain the formation of *clouds, dew, snow, hoar-frost*.

Supplementary  
Ordinary  
Examination,  
March, 1888.

- III. Define the *conductivity* of a substance for heat, and describe experiments illustrating (i.) the differences in conducting power between different metals, and (ii.) the feeble conductivity of water.
- IV. Explain carefully the formation of a real image by a concave mirror.
- Find by geometrical construction the size and position of an object 1 foot wide placed at a distance of 8 feet from a concave mirror whose radius of curvature is 3 feet.
- V. State the Law of Refraction of Light.
- What is the effect of looking at an object through a thick plate of glass held obliquely? Explain.
- VI. Describe Newton's experiments on the Dispersion of Light.
- If a white sheet of paper be viewed through a prism it appears white except at the edges; explain this.
- VII. Describe experiments proving that the pitch of a musical note depends on the frequency of vibration.
- State the relations between the frequencies for the more important musical intervals, and explain how these ratios can be verified experimentally.
- VIII. What are meant by *nodes* and *loops* in a vibrating string?
- Investigate the series of notes which can be sounded by a stretched string.

---

## DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

PROFESSOR FLETCHER, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain the meanings of the following words and phrases:—
1. Logic.
  2. Form of thought.
  3. Matter of thought.
  4. General notion.
- II. What is a "term?" How may terms be distinguished according to their logical character, and most conveniently classified?

- III. What is meant by the extension and intension of a term? Supplementary Ordinary Examination, March, 1883.  
 Illustrate your answer by showing what is the extension and intension of the following terms:—Animal—The Mayor of Adelaide—the transcontinental railway—virtue—the Committee—cattle—human.
- IV. What are the rules to be observed in valid conversion?
- V. Convert the following propositions, explaining the principle in each case:—
1. All that glitters is not gold.
  2. No one is always happy.
  3. Nothing is beautiful except truth.
- VI. What changes in our methods of conversion would result from the adoption of Professor Jevons' "method of direct inferences?"
- VII. What is meant by the Quality, the Quantity, and the Mood of a Proposition or a Syllogism?
- VIII. Quote and explain the mnemonic lines, Barbara, &c. Illustrate your answer by using Euler's circular diagrams.
- IX. State in logical form the following arguments, giving mood and figure, and if they are wrong, pointing out the fallacy:—
1. The wind will soon change because the barometer is falling.
  2. Stones fall, all heavy bodies fall, therefore stones are heavy bodies.
  3. Smoke ascends, therefore smoke has no weight.
  4. "It must be so,  
 Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,  
 This longing after immortality."
- X. What moods give an A. conclusion? Why is such a conclusion only to be obtained in one syllogistic figure?
- XI. What is meant by quantifying the predicate? What additions to the table of the moods of the syllogism should be gained by quantifying the predicate in whole or in part?

## SECOND YEAR.

Supplementary  
Ordinary  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

## ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS. I.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Investigate a method of finding geometrically the resultant of any number of forces acting at a point.

$O$  is any point in the same plane with a quadrilateral  $ABCD$ , prove that forces  $OA, OB, OC, OD$  are equivalent to a force  $4OK$ , where  $K$  bisects the line joining the middle points of the diagonals of the quadrilateral.

- II. Define a *couple*, and prove that forces acting along the sides of a triangle taken in order, and proportional in magnitude to those sides, are equivalent to a *couple* whose moment is represented by twice the area of the triangle.

Extend this to the case of a *polygon*.

- III. Prove that any number of forces in one plane are equivalent either to a single resultant force, or to a *couple*.
- IV. Define the *Centre of Mass* of any system of particles, and prove that its distance from any plane is equal to the mean distance of all the particles from that plane.
- V. State the Laws of Friction.

Find in foot-pounds the work done in pushing a mass of 10 lbs. up a rough inclined plane whose inclination is  $45^\circ$  and length 25 feet, the coefficient of friction being  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

- VI. What is the fundamental property of a Fluid?

“Fluids press equally in all directions.” Explain the precise meaning of this statement; and deduce it from the fundamental property.

- VII. State and prove the Principle of Archimedes.

A cylindrical buoy whose radius is 2 feet, is moored by a long iron chain of density 7.8 and average section .01 of a square foot. The slack lies on the bottom and is lifted as the tide rises. If at high tide the buoy is two inches deeper in the water than before, find the rise of the tide, the buoy being supposed always in a vertical position.

VIII. State the laws of Boyle and Charles, and deduce the formula

$$p = \kappa\rho(1 + a\theta).$$

The density of atmospheric air is .0013 and the height of the water barometer is 33 feet 6 inches. Prove that if the above-mentioned laws held good for all pressures, a bubble of air at a depth of 5 miles in water would be reduced to about the density of water.

Supplementary  
Ordinary  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

## ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS. II.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Define the velocity of a point  $P$  relative to another point  $Q$ , and show (geometrically) how to find it when the absolute velocities of  $P$  and  $Q$  are known.

If  $P$  and  $Q$  describe concentric circles uniformly in the same time, what is the orbit of  $P$  relative to  $Q$ ?

II. A body is projected vertically upwards with a velocity  $u$  find the time of describing a space  $PQ$ , the altitudes  $o$ ,  $P$  and  $Q$  being  $h$  and  $k$  respectively.

If a stone be projected vertically upwards in a resisting medium the time of descent will be longer than the time of ascent.

III. State and explain Newton's third law of motion. Explain the experimental basis of the law.

A mass of 10 lbs. is placed on a smooth table and is attached by a string to a mass of 2 lbs. which hangs over the edge. Find the space described in the first second of the motion.

IV. Find the range of a projectile *in vacuo* when the initial velocity and elevation are given. State clearly the physical principles involved.

Explain how and why the actual path of a rifle bullet differs from what it would be *in vacuo*.

V. A body of mass  $m$  describes a circle of radius  $r$  with uniform velocity  $v$ , find the force necessary to retain it in its orbit.

Supplementary  
Ordinary  
Examination,  
March, 1888.

Two perforated balls  $A, B$  can slide freely on a smooth horizontal rod and are connected by a string. Prove that if the rod be made to rotate about a vertical axis through the centre of mass of  $A, B$  there will be (unstable) relative equilibrium.

VI. Prove that the time of a small oscillation of a simple pendulum of length  $l$  is  $2\pi \sqrt{l/g}$ .

A pendulum which beats seconds at a place where  $g = 982$  [C.G.S.] is found at another place to lose 8 seconds in an hour. Find the value of  $g$  at the latter place.

VII. Define the terms *Work, Energy, Kinetic Energy*.

Prove that the kinetic energy of a particle is measured by  $\frac{1}{2} (\text{mass}) \times (\text{vel.})^2$ .

Find in foot-pounds the energy of a 60-lb. shot moving at the rate of 1,200 feet per second.

VIII. Define the total Linear Momentum of a system in any assigned direction, and prove that it is unchanged by any actions internal to the system.

# MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1883.

## I. 2. 3.—ENGLISH (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Write out, and punctuate, the passage dictated by the Examiner.  
(You are not allowed to make a fair copy of the passage).
- II. Enumerate, and illustrate by examples, the various ways in which Plurals are formed. What Plural forms are treated as Singulars, and why?
- III. Make a list of all the verbs in the passage dictated, and give their principal parts.
- IV. Give the meanings of the following words, and state anything you know as to their derivation: *cutlet*, *divers* (adj.), *anatomy*, *invaluable*, *sensuous*, *pathos*, *complex*, *recruant*.
- V. Parse the following—  
 “Our very hopes belied our fears,  
 Our fears our hopes belied—  
 We thought her dying when she slept,  
 And sleeping when she died.”
- VI. Analyse the following—  
 “After due pause, they bade him to sell,  
 Why he, who touched the harp well,  
 Should thus, with ill-rewarded toil,  
 Wander a poor and thankless soil,  
 When the more generous Southern Land  
 Would well requite his skilful hand.”



Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

VII. Criticize the following—

- a. "The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,  
That it's had it head bit off by it young."
- b. "Yes, you have seen Cassio and she together."
- c. "It is thee I fear."
- d. "Your visitation shall receive such thanks  
As fits a king's remembrance."
- e. "These happy pair of lovers meet straightway."
- f. "This was the most unkindest cut of all."
- g. "Between two horses, which doth bear him best;  
Between two girls, which hath the merriest eye;  
I have perhaps some shallow spirit of judgment."

VIII. Give an account of the plot of some novel you have read.

#### 4.—ARITHMETIC (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Find the number of days that have elapsed since 10 a.m. on March 12, 1803. How many of these days were Sundays?
- II. Find the cost of 723 articles at 15s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. each.
- III. How many hours a day must 14 men work in order to do as much in 8 days as 19 men working 8 hours a day can do in 7 days?
- IV. Find the cost of carpeting a room 23 ft. 10 in. long and 18 ft. 6 in. broad, the width of the carpet being 1ft. 10 in., and its cost 5s. 3d. per yard.
- V. The weight of 50 cubic inches of air is found to be 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  grains; find the total weight in lbs. of the air contained in a room 18 ft. 3 in. long, 15 ft. 6 in. broad, and 13 ft. high.
- VI. Multiply 15.32 by 2.003, and divide £1,205 6s. 8d. by 51.2.
- VII. A metre is 39.37 inches, find the number of square metres in an acre.
- VIII. Two men begin running at the same instant from the same point in opposite directions along a circular path a quarter of a mile in circumference. If their rates be 6 and 9 miles an hour respectively, find when and where they will meet.

## 5.—GEOGRAPHY (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

Time—Two hours.

- I. What are the principal French and English Ports on the English Channel? Describe their situation.
  - II. Mention the chief Foreign Possessions of Spain and Holland.
  - III. Show by a map the position of the five great lakes of North America and the St. Lawrence, marking the principal cities and places of interest on and near them.
  - IV. What are the divisions of the Dominion of Canada and their chief towns?
  - V. Sketch an outline of the Eastern and Southern coasts of Australia from Brisbane to Port Lincoln, marking the Capes, Gulfs, Bays, and River mouths.
  - VI. Into how many provinces is New Zealand divided? Name them and their principal towns.
  - VII. Which of the United States does the Pacific Railway cross, and what important towns lie on its route?
- 

## 6.—ENGLISH HISTORY (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Show by a genealogical table the descent of Henry VII. and his Queen from Edward III.
- II. What was the *Statute of Drogheda*? When was it passed and how long did it remain in force?
- III. Write an account of the progress of the Reformation in England during the reign of Henry VIII.
- IV. Write a short history of Mary Queen of Scots.
- V. What were Benevolences, Tonnage and Poundage, Ship-money.
- VI. State what you know of *Histrionastix*, *Eikon Basilike*, *Counterblast*, *Drapier's Letters*.
- VII. When and how was Ireland first conquered by England? What were the circumstances and date of their Union?

Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

## 7. LATIN (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

### I. Translate—

Tum sacerdotibus creandis animum adjecit, quamquam ipse plurima sacra obibat, ea maxime quæ nunc ad Dialem flaminem pertinent: sed quia in civitate bellicosa plures Romuli quam Numæ similes reges putabat fore iturosque ipsos ad bella, ne sacra regiæ vicis desererentur, flaminem Jovi adsiduuum sacerdotem creavit insignique eum veste et curuli regiæ sella adornavit: huic duos flamines adjecit, Marti unum, alterum Quirino. Virginesque Vestæ legit, Alba oriundum sacerdotium et genti conditoris haud alienum: iis, ut adsiduæ templi antistites essent, stipendium de publico statuit, virginitate aliisque cærimoniis venerabiles ac sanctas fecit. Salios item duodecim Marti Gradivo legit, tunicæque pictæ insigne dedit et super tunicam æneum pectori tegumen, cœlestiaque arma, quæ ancilia appellantur, ferre ac per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollempnique saltatu jussit. Pontificem deinde Numam Marcium Marci filium ex patribus legit eique sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, quibus hostiis, quibus diebus, ad quæ templa sacra fierent, atque unde in eos sumptus pecunia erogaretur.

Livy Book I, Cap. 20.

What is the derivation of *contio*, *flamen*, *adsiduus*, *Curulis*, *Salii*, *ancilia*, *sollennis*?

“Injurias et non redditas res, ex fœdere quæ repetitæ sint, et ego regem nostrum Cluilium causam hujusce esse belli audisse videor, nec te dubito, Tulle, eadem præ te ferre. Sed si vera potius quam dictu speciosa dicenda sunt, cupido imperii duos cognatos vicinosque populos ad arma stimulat. Neque, recte an perperam, interpretor: fuerit ista ejus deliberatio, qui bellum suscepit. Me Albani gerendo bello ducem creavere. Illud te, Tulle, monitum velim: Etrusca res quanta circa nos teque maxime sit, quo propior es Tuscis, hoc magis scis. Multum illi terra, plurimum mari pollent. Memor esto, jam quum signum pugnæ dabis, has duas acies spectaculo fore, ut fessos confectosque simul victorem ac victum adgrediantur. Itaque si nos dî amant, quoniam non contenti libertate certa in dubiam imperii servitii que

aleam imus, ineamus aliquam viam, qua, utri utris imperent, sine magna clade sine multo sanguine utriusque populi decerni possit." Matriculation Examination, March, 1883.

Livy Book I, Cap. 23.

Ad Janiculum forte ventum erat: ibi ei carpento sedenti cum uxore aquila suspensis demissa leviter alis pilleum aufert, superque carpentum cum magno clangore volitans rursus velut ministerio divinitus missa capiti apte reponit: inde sublimis abit. Accepisse id augurium læta dicitur Tanaquil, perita, ut vulgo Etrusci, cœlestium prodigiorum mulier: excelsa et alta sperare complexa virum jubet: eam alitem ea regione cœli et ejus dei nuntiam venisse, circa summum culmen hominis aspiciam fecisse, levâsse humano superpositum capiti decus, ut divinitus eidem redderet. Has spes cogitationesque secum portantes urbem ingressi sunt, domicilioque ibi comparato L. Tarquinius Priscum edidere nomen. Romanis conspicuum cum novitas divitiæque faciebant, et ipse fortunam benigno adloquio, comitate invitandi beneficiisque quos poterat sibi conciliando adjuvabat, donec in regiam quoque de eo fama perlata est: notitiamque eam brevi apud regem liberaliter dextreque obeundo officia in familiaris amicitiae adduxerat jura, ut publicis pariter ac privatis consiliis bello domique interesset, et per omnia expertus postremo tutor etiam liberis regis testamento institueretur.

Livy Book I, Cap. 34.

Timor inde patres incessit ne, si dimissus exercitus foret, rursus cœtus occulti conjurationesque fierent. Itaque, quamquam per dictatorem dilectus habitus esset, tamen, quoniam in consulum verba jurâssent, sacramento teneri militem rati, per causam renovati ab Æquis belli educi ex urbe legiones jussere. Quo facto maturata se ditio. Et primo agitatum dicitur de consulum cæde, ut solverentur sacramento: doctos deinde, nullam scelere religionem exsolvi, Sicinio quodam auctore injussu consulum in Sacrum montem secessisse. Trans Anienem amnem est, tria ab urbe millia passuum.

Livy Book II, Cap. 32.

II. Translate into idiomatic Latin Prose:—

Though Servius had now by prescriptions obtained an undoubted right to the Throne, yet hearing that remarks

Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

were occasionally hazarded by the young Tarquin to the effect that his possession of the sceptre was unauthorized by the people, he adopted the bold expedient of putting the question openly to the assembled populace, "Is it your will and command that I be King?" As he had previously won the favour of the lower classes by distributing among them the land taken from the enemy, he was hailed king by acclamation, and with greater unanimity than any of his predecessors.

III. What is meant by the ablative absolute? Explain the construction.

Translate into Latin:—

- (1.) *Cæsar on his return put the Gauls to flight.*
- (2.) *Cæsar having landed his army, hastens against his enemies.*
- (3.) *Pompey being conquered, the army returned.*

IV. What is the difference between "ne" and "ut non" used with the Subjunctive mood?

V. Account for the difference of construction in the following two sentences:—*Decreveram cum Hortensio vivere*, and, *Decrevit senatus ut consules viderent ne quid detrimenti respublica caperet.*

## 7.—FRENCH (Compulsory instead of Latin).

MR. J. WALTER TYAS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English—

*Scapin* : Oh ! que de paroles perdues ! Laissez là cette galère, et songez que le temps presse, et que vous courez risque de perdre votre fils. Hélas ! mon pauvre maître ! peut-être que je ne te verrai de ma vie, et qu'à l'heure que je parle on t'emmène esclave en Alger. Mais le ciel me sera témoin que j'ai fait pour toi tout ce que j'ai pu ; et que, si tu manques à être racheté, il n'en faut accuser que le peu d'amitié d'un père.

*Géronte* : Attends, Scapin, je m'en vais quérir cette somme.

*Scapin* : Dépêchez donc vite, monsieur ; je tremble que l'heure ne sonne.

Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

*Géronte* : N'est-ce pas quatre cents écus que tu dis ?

*Scapin* : Non. Cinq cents écus.

*Géronte* : Cinq cents écus !

*Scapin* : Oui.

*Géronte* : Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère ?

Molière—Les Fourberies de Scapin,

Act II., Scene XI.

Give the principal parts of the following verbs in the above passage, and state to which conjugation they belong :—

*Courir, voir, emmener, quérir, aller, pouvoir.*

II. Translate into English—

*Athalie* : Dieu des Juifs, tu l'emportes !

Oui, c'est Joas, je cherche en vain à me tromper.

Je reconnais l'endroit où je le fis frapper ;

Je vois d'Okosias et le port et le geste ;

Tout me retrace enfin un sang que je déteste.

David, David triomphe ; Achab seul est détruit.

Impitoyable Dieu, toi seul as tout conduit.

C'est toi qui me flattant d'une vengeance aisée,

M'as vingt fois en un jour à moi-même opposée,

Tantôt pour un enfant excitant mes remords,

Tantôt m'éblouissant de tes riches trésors,

Que j'ai craint de livrer aux flammes, au pillage.

Qu'il règne donc ce fils, ton soin et ton ouvrage ;

Et que pour signaler son empire nouveau,

On lui fasse en mon sein enfoncer le couteau.

Voici ce qu'en mourant lui souhaite sa mère :

Que dis-je, souhaiter ? Je me flatte, j'espère

Qu'indocile à ton joug, fatigué de ta loi,

Fidèle au sang d'Achab, qu'il a reçu de moi,

Conforme à son aïeul, à son père semblable,

On verra de David l'héritier détestable

Abolir tes honneurs, profaner ton autel,

Et venger Athalie, Achab et Jezabel.

Racine—*Athalie*, Act V., Scene VI.

III. Translate into English—

Le séjour de Tinian sauva l'équipage.<sup>1</sup> Cette île, plus fertile que celle de Fernandez, offrait de tous cotés, en

Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

bois, en eau pure, en animaux domestiques, en fruits, en légumes, tout ce qui peut servir à la nourriture, aux commodités de la vie, et au radoub<sup>2</sup> du vaisseau. Ce qu'on trouva de plus singulier, est un arbre, dont le fruit, d'un goût agréable, peut remplacer le pain ; trésor réel, qui, transplanté, s'il se pouvait, dans nos climats, serait bien préférable à ces richesses de convention<sup>3</sup> qu'on va ravir, parmi tant de perils, au bout de la terre. De cette île il range<sup>4</sup> celle de Formose, et cingle<sup>5</sup> vers la Chine à Macao à l'entrée de la rivière de Canton, pour radouber<sup>6</sup> le seul vaisseau, qui lui reste.

Voltaire—Voyage de l'Amiral Anson,  
extrait du Précis du siècle de Louis XV.

1. L'équipage	...	...	The crew
2. Radoub	...	...	Refitting
3. Richesses de convention	...	...	Conventional riches
4. Ranger	...	...	To coast along
5. Cingler	...	...	To sail with a fair wind
6. Radouber...	...	...	To refit.

#### IV. Translate into French—

The first thing you should attend to is to speak whatever language you do speak in its greatest<sup>1</sup> purity and according to the rules of grammar ; we must never offend against grammar, nor make use of words, which are not really words. This is not art ; for not to speak ill is not sufficient ; we must speak well ; and the best method of attaining to that<sup>2</sup> is to read the best authors with attention, and to observe how people of fashion<sup>3</sup> speak, and those who express themselves best ; for shopkeepers, common people, footmen, and maid-servants all<sup>4</sup> speak ill. They make use of low language and expressions, which people of rank never use. In numbers they join the singular and the plural together ; in genders they confound masculine with feminine ; and in tenses they often take the one for the other.

Chesterfield's Letters to his Son.

1. Greatest	...	...	Dernière
2. Of attaining to that	...	...	D'y parvenir
3. People of fashion	...	...	Gens à la mode
4. All	...	...	Tout cela.

#### V. After what verbs in French is the subjunctive mood generally used ?

Translate into French—

1. *I do not think that is true.*

2. *Can any man flatter himself that he will live twenty-four hours.*

Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1888.

3. *It appears that Charles has taken pleasure in carrying out your wishes.*

VI. After what conjunctions is the subjunctive mood necessary?

VII. Give the present infinitive, present and past participles, the present and perfect definite indicative, and present and imperfect subjunctive in full of the verbs *s'en aller*, *se laver*, *finir*, *rendre*, *devoir*, *faire*, *craindre*, *voir*, *s'asseoir*.

VIII. Give the first person singular of the future indicative of the verbs *faire*, *choisir*, *savoir*, *aller*, *envoyer*, and the third person singular future indicative of *pleuvoir* and *falloir*.

IX. Translate into French, writing the numbers in words—

1. *The year 1883.*

2. *The soldiers sent amounted to one hundred and eighty-two men, making a total of one thousand and fifty men. With these thousand and fifty men the Colonel marched 400 miles in twenty days. He set out on the 20th of May and arrived on the 9th of June.*

X. Compare the adjectives *mauvais*, *petit*, *bon*. Give the plurals of the substantives *émail*, *joujou*, *aïeul*, *ciel*, *bail*, *bal*, *amiral*, *hibou*, *cheval*.

XI. Translate into French—

*What time is it? It is twenty minutes to ten. It is not so late, your watch is too fast; the clock has just struck half-past nine. Come and see me at noon, at midnight, or when you will.*

XII. *Vivâ voce*, reading a passage from a French author.

## 8. MATHEMATICS (COMPULSORY). GEOMETRY.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Bisect a given rectilinear angle.

II. In the triangles  $ABC$ ,  $PQR$  the sides  $AB$ ,  $BC$  are equal to  $PQ$ ,  $QR$ , respectively, but the angle  $ABC$  is greater than the angle  $PQR$ ; prove that  $AC$  is greater than  $PR$ .



Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1888.

- III. The exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles, &c.  
*P, Q, R, S* are points in the sides *AB, BC, CD, DA*, respectively, of a square *ABCD*, such that  $AP = BQ = CR = DS$ ; prove that *PQRS* is a square.
- IV. The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect one another.  
 Also state and prove the converse of this theorem.
- V. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diagonal of a given parallelogram are equal.  
 Why is this proposition introduced?
- VI. On a given straight line construct a square.
- VII. State and prove the geometrical theorem which corresponds to the algebraical identity—  
 $(a + b)^2 + (a - b)^2 = 2a^2 + 2b^2$ .
- VIII. Make a square equal to a given rectangle. *ABCD* is a square, and *AB* is produced to *E* so that *BE* is double of *AB*. *CB* is produced to meet the semicircle described on *AE* as diameter in the point *F*. Prove that  $BF = AC$ .

---

## MATHEMATICS.—ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA. (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. The price of a certain article is  $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. but a reduction of 10 per cent. is made if I buy a quantity; how many can I buy for £465?
- II. A person sells out £2,000 in the three per cents at  $94\frac{1}{2}$ . Find the difference between the incomes derived from investing the proceeds in six per cent. Stock at 126, and in nine per cent. Stock at 210.
- III. A tradesman's prices are 25 per cent. above cost price; if he allows a customer 12 per cent. on his bill, what profit does he make?

- IV. Define a fraction. State and prove the rules for dividing a fraction by an integer. Matriculation Examination, March, 1883.

Simplify the fractions  $\frac{319}{5687}$ ,  $\frac{22011}{667}$ , and find their product.

- V. Explain the notation of decimal fractions. Give the reason of the rule for finding the position of the point in the product of two decimal fractions.

Reduce  $\frac{61}{33}$  to a recurring decimal, and find the value of  $\cdot 1\dot{3}1\dot{5}$  of 370 days.

- VI. Prove that

$$ab = ba,$$

and that

$$a - (b - c) = a - b + c.$$

From  $(a - b)x + (b - c)y$  take  $(a + b)x - (b + c)y$ .

- VII. Multiply  $a - bx + cx^2$  by  $c - bx + ax^2$  and divide  $x^5 + 2x^4 + 4x^3 + 9x^2 - 31x + 15$  by  $x^3 + 7x - 5$ .

- VIII. Simplify

$$(i.) \left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right)^2,$$

$$(ii.) \frac{x+y}{x} - \frac{x^2+y^2}{x(y-x)} - \frac{2y}{x+y}.$$

- IX. Solve the equations

$$(i.) 3 - \frac{x}{4} = \frac{1}{2}\left(4 - \frac{x}{3}\right) - \frac{5}{6},$$

$$(ii.) x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{(x+1)(x-2)}{x}.$$

- X. In a division the majority was 162 which was  $\frac{3}{11}$  of the whole number of voters; what was the number of the votes on each side.

## OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

### A. I.—LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate, adding explanatory notes where necessary—

1. O navis, referent in mare te novi

Fluctus. O quid agis? Fortiter occupa

Portum. Nonne vides, ut

Nudum remigio latus

Et malus celeri saucius Africo

Antennaeque gemant, ac sine funibus

Vix durare carinae

Possint imperiosius

Aequor? Non tibi sunt integra lintea,

Non Dî, quos iterum pressa voces malo.

Quamvis Pontica pinus,

Silvae filia nobilis,

Jactes et genus et nomen inutile,

Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus

Fidit. Tu, nisi ventis

Debes ludibrium, cave.

Nuper sollicitum quae mihi taedium,

Nunc desiderium curaque non levis,

Interfusa nitentes

Vites aequora Cycladas.

Hor. Od., 1. 15.

2. Natis in usum laetitiae scyphis

Pugnare Thracum est: tollite barbarum

Morem verecundumque Bacchum

Sanguineis prohibete rixis.

Vino et lucernis Medus acinaces

Immane quantum discrepat; impium

Lenite clamorem, sodales,

Et cubito remanete presso.

Vultis severi me quoque sumere

Partem Falerni? dicat Opuntiae

Frater Megillae, quo beatus

Vulnere, qua pereat sagitta.

Cessat voluntas? Non alia bibam

Mercede. Quae te cunque domat Venus

Non erubescendis adurit

Ignibus ingenuoque semper

Amore peccas. Quidquid habes, age,  
 Depone tutis auribus. Ah miser,  
 Quanta laborabas Charybdi,  
 Digne puer meliore flamma!  
 Quae saga, quis te solvere Thessalis  
 Magus venenis, quis poterit Deus?  
 Vix illigatum te triformi  
 Pegasus expediet Chimaera.

Matriculation  
 Examination.  
 March, 1883.

Hor. Od., 1. 28.

3. Parcus Deorum cultor et infrequens  
 Insanientis dum sapientiae  
 Consultus erro, nunc retrorsum  
 Vela dare atque iterare cursus  
 Cogor relictos: namque Diespiter,  
 Igni corusco nubila dividens  
 Plerumque, per purum tonantes  
 Egit equos volucremque currum;  
 Quo bruta tellus et vaga flumina,  
 Quo Styx et invisi horrida Taenari  
 Sedes Atlanteusque finis  
 Concutitur. Valet ima summis  
 Mutare et insignem attenuat Deus  
 Obscura promens; hinc apicem rapax  
 Fortuna cum stridore acuto  
 Sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

Hor. Od., 1. 34.

4. Ulla si juris tibi pejerati  
 Poena, Barine, nocuisset unquam,  
 Dente si nigro fieres vel uno  
 Turpior ungui,  
 Crederem. Sed tu, simul obligasti  
 Perfidum votis caput, enitescis  
 Pulchrior multo juvenumque prodis  
 Publica cura.  
 Expedit matris cineres opertos  
 Fallere et toto taciturna noctis  
 Signa cum caelo gelidaque Divos  
 Morte carentes.  
 Ridet hoc, inquam, Venus ipsa, rident  
 Simples Nymphae, ferus et Cupido  
 Semper ardentes acuens sagittas  
 Cote cruenta.

Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

Adde, quod pubes tibi crescit omnis,  
Servitus crescit nova ; nec priores  
Impiae tectum dominae relinquunt  
Saepe minati.  
Te suis matres metuunt juvencis ;  
Te senes parci miseraeque nuper  
Virgines nuptae, tua ne retardet  
Aura maritos.

Hor. Od., 11. 8.

5. Jam pauca aratro jugera regiae  
Moles relinquent, undique latius  
Extenta visentur Lucrino  
Stagna lacu platanusque caelebs  
Evinctet ulmos. Tum violaria et  
Myrtus et omnis copia narium  
Spargent olivetis odorem  
Fertilibus domino priori ;  
Tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos  
Excludet ictus. Non ita Romuli  
Praescriptum et intonsi Catonis  
Auspiciis veterumque norma.  
Privatus illis census erat brevis,  
Commune magnum : nulla decempedis  
Metata privatis opacam  
Porticus excipiebat Arcton ;  
Nec fortuitum spernere caespitem  
Leges sinebant, oppida publico  
Sumptu jubentes et Deorum  
Templa novo decorare saxo.

Hor. Od., 11. 15

- II. Write a short account of the life and writings of Horace.  
Who were the models for his different styles ?
- III. Name and give examples of any four of the Lyric metres  
used by Horace.
- IV. Translate into Latin prose—

The merit of this prince, both in public and private life, may with advantage be set in opposition to that of any monarch or citizen, which the annals of any age or nation can present to us. His civil and military virtues are almost equally the objects of our admiration, excepting only that the former being more rare among princes as well as more useful, seem chiefly to challenge our applause.

## A. 2.—GREEK.

NO CANDIDATES.

Matriulation  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

## B.—MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. State and prove the rule for multiplying together two polynomials.
- II. Find the square of  $1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8}$  and the square root of  $\frac{a^4}{64} + \frac{a^3}{8} - a + 1$ .
- III. Solve the equations
- (i.)  $-1x + \frac{x - 7 \cdot 655}{23} = 7$ ,
- (ii.)  $\left. \begin{array}{l} 4x + y = 37 \\ 7x - 4y = 36 \end{array} \right\}$
- (iii.)  $x - \frac{21}{x} + 4 = 0$ ,
- (iv.)  $\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 - xy + y^2 = 7 \\ xy + y^2 = 15 \end{array} \right\}$
- IV. I can examine 12 sets of papers which are arranged in order in the same time as 7 sets not so arranged. I examined 49 when 80 per cent. of the candidates sent up their papers properly arranged. How many could I have examined in the same time if they had all been arranged in order?
- V. What meaning is assigned to  $a^{\frac{p}{q}}$ , where  $p, q$  are integers, and why?
- Find the value of  $\frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1}$  to four places of decimals.
- VI. Prove the formula for the sum of  $n$  terms of a Geometrical Progression.

Sum the series

$$1 + 3 + 9 + \dots + 3^n.$$

Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

VII. State the Binomial Theorem.

Expand  $(x - y)^8$ , and  $(2x + 1)^5$ .

VIII. Prove the formula

$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$ ,  
and verify it in the case  $A = 60^\circ$ .

If  $\cot A = 2$ , find  $\cos 2A$ .

IX. The length of the shadow of a vertical stick is to the length of the stick as  $\sqrt{3}$  to 1. If the stick be turned about its lower extremity in a vertical plane so that the shadow is always in the same direction, find what will be its inclination to the horizon when the length of the shadow is the same as before.

## B.—MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Find the angle between the bisectors of the two acute angles of a right-angled triangle.
- II.  $AD$  is drawn perpendicular to the side  $BC$  of an equilateral triangle  $ABC$ ; prove that the square on  $AD$  is three times the square on  $BD$ .
- III. State and prove the geometrical theorem corresponding to the algebraical identity—  

$$(a + b)^2 = (a - b)^2 + 4ab.$$
- IV. Draw a tangent to a circle from a given external point.
- V. The rectangles contained by the segments of two intersecting chords of a circle are equal.
- VI. Describe a circle about a given triangle.  
 How can the construction be simplified when the triangle is right-angled?
- VII. If  $CP$  the bisector of the angle  $C$  of a triangle  $ABC$  meet the side  $AB$  in  $P$ , prove that—  

$$AP : PB :: AC : BC.$$
 Also, if the external bisector of the angle  $C$  meet  $AB$  produced in  $Q$ , prove that the rectangles  $AP.BQ$  and  $AQ.BP$  are equal.

VIII. Prove that the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter is the same for all circles, and that it lies between 3 and 4. Matriculation Examination, March, 1882.

Assuming  $\pi = 3.1416$  find the angle subtended at the centre of a circle of 12 feet radius by an arc of 5 feet.

IX. Define the tangent and the cosecant of an angle, and prove the formulæ—

$$\text{Sec}^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A,$$

$$\text{Cos} (180^\circ - A) = -\text{cos} A.$$

Find—

$$\text{Sec } 150^\circ, \text{cot } 240^\circ, \text{tan } 225^\circ.$$

### C. 1.—FRENCH.

NO CANDIDATES.

### C. 2.—GERMAN.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate :

Und es verſetzte darauf der Apotheker bedächtigt:  
„Gerne geb' ich es zu, Herr Nachbar, und ſehe mich immer  
Selbſt nach dem Besseren um, wofern es nicht theuer, doch  
neu iſt;

Aber hilft es fürwahr, wenn man nicht die Fülle des Gelds  
hat,

Thätig und rüthrig zu ſein und innen und außen zu beſſern?  
Nur zu ſehr iſt der Bürger beſchränkt; das Gute vermag er  
Nicht zu erlangen, wenn er es kennt; zu ſchwach iſt ſein  
Beutel,

Das Bedürfniß zu groß; ſo wird er immer gehindert.  
Manches hätt' ich gethan; allein wer ſcheut nicht die Koſten  
Solcher Veränderung, beſonders in dieſen gefährlichen  
Zeiten!

Göthe: Hermann und Dorothea. Thalia, II. 67-76.



Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

II. Translate :

Also gingen die Zwei entgegen der sinkenden Sonne,  
Die in Wolken sich tief, gewitterdrohend, verhüllte,  
Aus dem Schleiter, bald hier, bald dort, mit glühenden  
Blicken

Strahlend über das Feld die ahnungsvolle Beleuchtung.  
„Wäge das drohende Wetter,“ so sagte Hermann, „nicht etwa  
Schloßen uns bringen und heftigen Guß; denn schön ist die  
Ernte.“

Und sie freuten sich Beide des hohen wankenden Kornes,  
Das die Durchschreitenden fast, die hohen Gestalten, erreichte.  
Und es sagte darauf das Mädchen zum leitenden Freunde:  
„Guter, dem ich zunächst ein freundlich Schicksal verdanke,  
Dach und Fach, wenn im Freien so manchem Vertriebnen  
der Sturm bräut!“

Saget mir jetzt vor Allem, und lehret die Eltern mich kennen,  
Denen ich künftig zu dienen von ganzer Seele geneigt bin;  
Denn kennt Jemand den Herrn, so kann er ihm leichter  
genug thun,

Wenn er die Dinge bedenkt, die jenem die wichtigsten scheinen,  
Und auf die er den Sinn, den festbestimmten, gesetzt hat.  
Darum saget mir doch: wie gewinn' ich Vater und Mutter?“

Götthe: Hermann und Dorothea. Melpomene, II. 1-17.

- III. Prefix the definite article, and give the genitive singular and the nominative plural of the following nouns: *Blitz, Krug, Tag, Schatten, Last, Hand, Auge, Dorf.*
- IV. Decline (in all three genders), *derjenige* and *welcher*.
- V. Give the principal parts of all the verbs in the passage in Question I.
- VI. Give the precise meanings of *er soll einen Geist gesehen haben* and *er will einen Geist gesehen haben*.
- VII. Give the comparative and superlative of the following adjectives and adverbs: *alt, nah, viel, schwach, gern, wenig.*
- VIII. Write out in German words: *March 15th, 1883; 57; the seventy seventh time.*
- IX. Give the meanings of the suffixes: *=lich, =sam, =los, =bar, =icht*, with examples of the use of each.
- X. What English words are akin (in derivation) to the following: *Dorf, Thaler, Draht, Haut, Muth, schwarz?* Explain.
- XI. Scan the first three lines of the passage in Question I.

XII. Translate :

Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

Nächst der Poesie hat keine Kunst für das innere Leben des Menschen eine so tiefgreifende Bedeutung wie die Musik. Und auch im Verhältnis zu ihr erfreuen wir Deutschen uns eines besondern Vortheils. Im Felde der Dichtung knüpfte sich dieser an die Fähigkeit unserer Sprache, mittelst formgetreuer Uebersetzungen uns die poetischen Erzeugnisse aller Zeiten und Völker wie landsmännische nahe zu bringen. Die Musik ist eine Weltsprache, die keiner Uebersetzung bedarf. Aber ein nationales Product ist sie doch, und gerade die deutsche Nation steht zu ihr in einer eigenthümlich engen Beziehung.

An der Dichtkunst haben alle höher gebildeten Völker der alten wie der neuen Welt ihren Antheil: England kann sich mit Griechenland, Spanien mit Deutschland um den poetischen Vorrang streiten. Von der Musik hört man wohl bisweilen sagen, wie die alten Griechen das Volk der Plastik gewesen, so die neueren Italiener das Volk der Musik. Ihre Wiege war Italien gewiß; aber ihre Vollendung hat sie in Deutschland gefunden. Ob Goethe einem Homer, Sophokles, Shakespeare gleich stehe, darüber läßt sich streiten und wird gestritten; daß aber Mozart in aller Welt nicht seinesgleichen habe, gilt bei Verständigen als ausgemacht.

Strauß.

XIII. Translate into German :

The bottle is empty, get me another. Do now. You are my friend. Give me the key! I will get it myself. You won't! I will break open the door. I will tell the magistrate you have been giving me rum. You are a slave. You are *all* slaves. Your grandfathers have all been put in the watchhouse. You are afraid of the magistrate, the magistrate is afraid of the Governor, and the Governor is afraid of Heke. You want to rob us of our country, and to hang us up like dried sharks. You *can't*. You are not able. You are cowards. You are a coward.

*Old New Zealand.*

Key.....Schlüssel  
Watchhouse.....Wachthaus  
Shark.....Haißisch

C. 3.—ITALIAN.

NO CANDIDATES.

D. I. 2. 3.—ENGLISH.

PROFESSOR FLETCHER, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Arrange the words in the following extract in three groups according as they are of Saxon, Latin, or of any other origin—
- “I promise you, the effects he writ of succeed unhappily; as of unnaturalness between the child and the parent; death, dearth, dissolutions of ancient amities; divisions in State, menaces and maledictions against King and nobles; needless diffidences, banishment of friends, dissipation of cohorts, nuptial breaches, and I know not what.” (*Lear*, Act I., Sc. 2.)
- II. Give six instances in each case of English words which may be clearly said to be of Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, and Latin origin, and four instances of words derived or borrowed from a Greek, an Italian, a Spanish, and an Arabic source.
- III. What is meant by a part of speech? To what parts of speech do the following words belong—*some, therefore, all, but, few, no, whence, that*?
- IV. Classify and arrange the English pronouns according to the system which you deem the best.
- V. In how many different ways are the plurals of nouns formed? Which are the oldest forms? How do you account for the existence of such words as *children, oxen, kyne, brethren, men, sistren, peas*?
- VI. Correct and punctuate the following passage from King Lear, and arrange the words in proper metrical form, marking not only the lines but the feet—
- “Yet better thus and known to be contem'd than still contem'd and flatered to be worst the lowest and most dejected thing of fortune stands still in experience lives not in fear the lamentable change is from the best the worst returns to laughter welcome then thou unsubstantial air that I embrace the wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst owes nothing to thy blasts but who comes here my father poorly lead world world O world but that thy strange mutations make us hate thee life would not yield to age.” (*Lear* Act IV., Sc. 1.)

- VII. *Edg.* "I heard myself proclaimed ;  
 And by the *happy* hollow of a tree  
 Escaped the hunt. No *port* is free ; no place  
 That guard and most unusual vigilance  
 Does not *attend my taking*. Whiles I may escape,  
 I will preserve myself ; and am *bethought*  
 To take the basest and *most poorest* shape  
 That ever penury in *contempt of man*  
 Brought near to beast : my face I'll grime with filth,  
*Blanket* my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots,  
 And with presented nakedness outface  
 The winds and persecutions of the sky.  
 The country gives me *proof* and precedent  
 Of *Bedlam beggars*, who with roaring voices  
 Strike in their numb'd and *mortified* bare arms  
 Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary :  
 And with this *horrible object*, from low farms,  
 Poor *peeling* villages, sheepcotes, and mills,  
 Sometime with lunatic *bans*, sometime with prayers,  
 Enforce their charity. (Act II., Sc. 3.)

Matriculation  
 Examination,  
 March, 1883.

Paraphrase this passage, and explain the grammatical peculiarities, or the meaning of the words and phrases marked in italics.

- VIII. Write a short criticism upon the play of "King Lear."  
 (The answer to this question will be judged as an exercise in composition.)

## E. I. PHYSICAL SCIENCE. CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR TATE, F.G.S.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give an account of the general properties of Carbon, and of the compounds which it forms with Oxygen.
- II. What substances are formed when sulphuric acid is heated with common salt? what when black oxide of manganese is added? Show by equations the reactions.
- III. Explain the difference between a *Nitrite* and a *nitrate*, a *sulphite* and a *sulphate*.

Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1883.

- IV. What are the properties of *sulphuretted hydrogen*? how may its presence be readily detected? What is the action of *Chlorine* upon it?
- V. Describe in outline the process of manufacturing sulphuric acid.
- VI. What is the volume of oxygen in 1,000 litres of air? Find the percentage composition of Ammonium nitrate  $\text{NH}_4 \text{NO}_3$ .
- VII. Name and explain the uses of each piece of apparatus placed before you.
- VIII. Describe the construction of a *gas-holder*.
- IX. Detail the method of determining the specific gravity of an insoluble solid in mass.
- X. Describe the construction and explain the action of an *air-pump*.

---

## E. 2.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

NO CANDIDATES.

---

## F. I.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

### ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the vertebral column in the human skeleton.
- II. In what respects does arterial differ from venous blood; and expired from inspired air? Point out clearly the rôle played by Hæmoglobin in the process of respiration.
- III. What are the physiological processes with which the skin is concerned? Describe its microscopical structure.
- IV. Write a short explanation of the terms *Reflex Action* and *Peristaltic Action*, and give examples of their application.

- V. Describe the manner in which the processes of Inspiration and Expiration are effected. What do you understand by the terms *Dyspnœa*, *Asphyxia*, and *Apnœa*? Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1883.
- VI. What functions are performed by the Liver? Where is this organ situated, and from what sources is it supplied with blood?

## F. 2.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

### BOTANY.

PROFESSOR TATE, F.G.S.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the parts of the *seed* of a pea.
- II. Fill up the accompanying schedule with reference to the plant placed before you.
- III. Explain fully in words or by diagrams the terms: *exstipulate*, *pedunculate*, *involucre*, *petiolate*, *bilocular ovary*.
- IV. What are the chief resemblances and differences between the flower of a *buttercup* and that of a *gum-tree*?
- V. Describe and give an opinion as to the nature of each one of the specimens placed before you.
- VI. Why are some plants called *monœcious*? Illustrate your answer by reference to some plant actually known to you.
- VII. What peculiarities are presented by the stamens of the *wallflower*, *pea*, *sow-thistle*, and *snap-dragon* respectively; and what terms are used to particularize each character?
- VIII. Is the *gum-tree* *exogenous* or *endogenous*? Explain these terms.
- IX. In what respect do *epiphytal* and *parasitical* plants differ from *ordinary* plants, and from each other?

## F. 3.—GEOLOGY.

NO CANDIDATES.

Matriculation  
Examination,  
March, 1888.

G. 1.—ANCIENT HISTORY.

NO CANDIDATES.

G. 2.—MODERN HISTORY.

PROFESSOR FLETCHER, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give the dates of the following events :—  
 Accession of Elizabeth  
 Abdication of Mary Queen of Scots  
 Spanish Armada  
 The Hampton Court Conference  
 Death of James I.  
 The Petition of Right  
 Execution of Strafford.  
 The Battle of Edgehill  
 The Westminster Assembly  
 The Battle of Marston Moor  
 The Battle of Naseby  
 The Execution of Charles I.
- II. Under what charge was Mary Queen of Scots arraigned, and by what statute was she condemned.
- III. Name and characterize the successive Archbishops of Canterbury during the reign of Elizabeth.
- IV. What were the "*Star Chamber*" and the *Court of High Commission* ; when were they established, and when and under what circumstances were they abolished ?
- V. How many Parliaments were assembled in the reign of Charles I ? Characterize briefly the proceedings of each of them.
- VI. What was the "*Solemn League and Covenant* ?" What effect did it have upon the relations of parties in England ?
- VII. What was the "*Self-denying Ordinance* ?" How do you account for the introduction and the adoption of such a measure by the Parliament ?
- VIII. State briefly the parts taken by *Pym*, *Eliot*, *Hampden*, *Rupert*, *The Earl of Manchester*, *Strafford*, and *Milton* in the History of the Civil War.
- IX. What was the "*Eastern Counties Association* ?" Give some account of its origin, progress, and influence.

## JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIP, 1883.

### CHAUCER'S PROLOGUE TO THE CANTERBURY TALES.

PROFESSOR FLETCHER, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give some account of the life of Chaucer, and of the position which he holds in the history of the development of English Literature.
- II. What was the state of the English language at the time of Chaucer? With how much truth can he be called the "well of English undefiled?"
- III. Give instances from Chaucer of the bilingualism of the King's English at the time when he wrote.
- IV. Give the ancient preterites and participles of the following words—*Lead, fetch, owe, shriek, wot, carve, creep, help.*
- V. What were the different terminations in Old English which are represented in Modern English by "*ing*," and what are their different meanings?
- VI. Thanne longen folk to *gon* on pilgrimages  
And *palmeres* for to seeken strange strondes  
To *fernè halwes couthe* in sondry londes,  
And specially from every shires ende  
Of Englelond, to Canterbury they wende  
The holy blissful martyr for to seeke  
That *hem* hath holpen whan that they were *seeke*.

Explain the words printed in italics.

- VII. "Of all the parts of speech the conjunction comes last in the order of nature." Illustrate the sources, and explain the growth of the conjunctions in the following line:—

"*He was al so fresche as is the moneth of Mai.*"

*Lansdowne MS.*



J. Howard Clark  
Scholarship,  
1883.

"He was also fressh as ys the moneth of *May*."

*Petworth MS.*

"He was als freissch as is the month of *May*."

*Corpus MS.*

"He was as fresh as is the monyth of *May*."

*Cambridge MS.*

VIII. "And though that he was worthy he was wys  
And of his port as meek as is a mayde  
He never yet no vilonye ne sayde  
In all his lyf unto no manner wight  
He was a verray perfit gentil knight.  
But for to telle you of his array  
His hors was good but he ne was naught gay,  
Of fustian he wered a gepoun  
Al bemostered with his habergeoun  
For he was late comen from his viage  
And wente for to doon his pilgrimage."

Explain in this passage—

1. The peculiar meaning of *wys* (line 1).
  2. Chaucer's method of expressing negation.
  3. The derivation and meaning of the words—*wight*, *fustian*, *gepoun*, *habergeoun*, *viage*.
- IX. Explain the metre of the Canterbury Tales. In the following passage comment on the words printed in italics, so as to show—(a.) The rules by which Chaucer must be scanned. (b.) His pronunciation of final vowels.

A good man was ther of religioun  
And was a pore Persoun of a town ;  
But *riche* he was of holy thought and werk,  
He was also a lerned man, a clerk  
That *Christes* gospel trewly wolde preche ;  
His parischens devoutly wolde he teche  
*Benigne* he was and wonder diligent,  
And in adversitee full pacient ;  
And such he was *v-proved ofte sithes*.

- X. State the law commonly known as Grimm's law. Give examples of it in some familiar words.

MILTON—L'ALLEGRO AND IL PENNEROSO.  
SHAKESPEARE—HAMLET.

J. Howard Clark  
Scholarship,  
1883.

PROFESSOR FLETCHER, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give some account of the poetical career of Milton. What points of resemblance and of difference do you note as existing between his earlier and his later poems?
- II. Who of Milton's contemporaries or predecessors are supposed to have had any influence in forming his style? Illustrate your answer by quotations.
- III. Does any correspondence in thought exist between L'Allegro and Il Penneroso? If so trace it.
- IV. Explain the meaning and the derivation of the words in italics in the following passages :
  - a. "Find out some *uncouth* cell."
  - b. "The clouds in thousand liveries *dight*."
  - c. "The *Cynosure* of neighbouring eyes."
  - d. "The *weeds* of peace high triumph hold."
  - e. "And *pomp* and feast and *revelry*."
  - f. "How little you *bestead*."
  - g. "Sober, steadfast, and *demure*."
  - h. "And the mute Silence *hist* along."
  - i. "So buxom, blithe, and *debonair*."
- V.
 

Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy  
In sceptred pall come sweeping by ;  
Presenting Thebes or Pelop's line,  
Or the tale of Troy divine,  
Or what, though rare, of later age  
Ennobled hath the buskin'd stage.

But, O sad virgin, that thy power  
Might raise Musæus from his bower !  
Or bid the soul of Orpheus sing  
Such notes as, warbled to the string,  
Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek  
And made hell grant what Love did seek !

Explain the allusions in these passages.
- VI.
 

"Or sweetest Shakespear, Fancy's child,  
Warble his native wood notes wild."

Criticise this description of Shakespeare and his works,

J. Howard Clark  
Scholarship,  
1883.

- VII. And the waters murmuring  
With such consort as they keep,  
Entice the dewy feathered sleep ;  
*And let some strange mysterious dream*  
*Wave at his wings in airy stream*  
*Of lively portraiture displayed*  
*Softly on my eyelids laid.*

Explain the grammatical construction and the meaning of the lines printed in italics.

- VIII. Quote any lines or phrases of these poems which have become proverbial, or which illustrate the "curious felicity" of Milton's language.
- IX. How may Shakespeare's plays be chronologically arranged, and in what year was Hamlet written?
- X. What are the sources whence Shakespeare derived the history of Hamlet?
- XI. What opinions have been held as to the character of the hero of "Hamlet" and the motives of his conduct?
- XII. Explain the meaning or grammatical construction of the following passages :
- a. Nor do we find him forward to be *sounded*  
But with a crafty madness *keeps* aloof.
  - b. Give these fellows some means to the king.
  - c. Purpose is but the slave to memory  
Which now like fruit unripe, *sticks* on the tree  
But *fall* unshaken when they mellow be.
  - d. I hoped thou *should'st have been* my Hamlet's wife  
I thought thy bride bed to *have deck'd* sweet maid.
  - e. Being thus benetted round with villanies—  
Or I could make a prologue to my brains.  
They had begun the play—I sat me down  
Devised a new commission, &c.

NOVEMBER, 1883.

---

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE  
DEGREE OF B.A.

---

FIRST YEAR.

---

LATIN.

PROFESSOR STRONG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into English and refer to their context the two following passages

(a.) Virgil Aen. I., 664

Nate, meae vires, mea magna potentia solus,  
Nate, patris summi qui tela Typhoia temnis,  
Ad te confugio et supplex tua numina posco.  
Frater ut Aeneas pelago tuus omnia circum  
Litora iactetur odiis Iunonis acerbae,  
Nota tibi, et nostro doluisti saepe dolore.  
Nunc Phoenissa tenet Dido blandisque moratur  
Vocibus; et vereor, quo se Iunonia vertant  
Hospitia; haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum.

(b.) Aen. II., 624—633

Tum vero omne mihi visum considerare in ignis  
Ilium et ex imo verti Neptunia Troia;  
Ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum  
Cum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant  
Eruere agricolae certatim; illa usque minatur  
Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice mutat,

Volneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum  
Congemuit traxitque iugis avolsa ruinam.  
Descendo, ac ducente deo flammam inter et hostis  
Expeditior ; dant tela locum, flammaeque recedunt.

Translate and explain the following lines, noticing therein any peculiarities of grammar or construction

- (1.) O Danaum fortissime gentis,  
Tydide, mene Iliacis occumbere campis  
Non potuisse !
- (2.) Quos ego ! Sed motos praestat componere fluctus.
- (3.) Nunc terras ordine longo  
Aut capere aut captas iam despectare videntur.
- (4.) Iam pater Aeneas et iam Troiana inventus  
Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro.
- (5.) Quo res summa loco, Panthu, quam prendimus  
arcem?
- (6.) Quos ubi confertos audere in praelia vidi
- (7.) lupi ceu  
Raptores atra in nebula quos improba ventris  
Exegit caecos rabies.
- (8.) Limen erat, caecaeque fores, et pervius usus  
Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relictis  
A tergo.
- (9.) Ferimur per opaca locorum.
- (10.) Inde domum si forte pedem si forte tulisset  
Me refero.

What seems to have been Virgil's object in writing the Aeneid. Quote from your books to prove your assertions.

What previous writers does Virgil seem to have copied in his Aeneid. Quote to prove your assertions.

Give some account of Virgil's representation of the character of Aeneas.

Scan the first piece in your paper, and explain what is meant by (1), the caesura ; (2), by a spondaic line.

Translate also Virgil Aen. VI., 156—170

Aeneas maesto defixus lumina voltu  
Ingreditur, linquens antrum, caecosque volutat  
Eventus animo secum. Cui fidus Achates  
It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit.

Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant,  
 Quem socium exanimem vates, quod corpus humandum  
 Diceret : atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,  
 Ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum,  
 Miseum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter  
 Aere ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu.  
 Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes, Hectora circum  
 Et lituo pugnans insignis obibat et hasta.  
 Postquam illum vita victor spoliavit Achilles,  
 Dardanio Aeneae sese fortissimus heros  
 Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus.

Ordinary Exam.,  
 B.A.  
 First Year.

## GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate Demosthenes Olynthiac III., 31

Ἄλλ' ὅτι μὲν δὴ δεῖ βοηθεῖν, εἶποι τις ἂν, πάντες ἐγγώ-  
 καμεν, καὶ βοηθήσομεν· τὸ δὲ ὅπως, τοῦτο λέγε. μὴ τοί-  
 νυν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, θαυμάσητε, ἂν παράδοξον εἶπω  
 τι τοῖς πολλοῖς νομοθέτας καθίστατε. ἐν δὲ τούτοις τοῖς  
 νομοθέταις μὴ θῆσθε νόμον μηδένα (εἰσὶ γὰρ ἱκανοὶ ὑμῖν),  
 ἀλλὰ τοὺς εἰς τὸ παρὸν βλάπτοντας ὑμᾶς λύσατε. λέγω  
 δὲ τοὺς περὶ τῶν θεωρικῶν, σαφῶς οὕτως, καὶ τοὺς περὶ  
 τῶν στρατευομένων ἐνόους, ὧν οἱ μὲν τὰ στρατιωτικὰ τοῖς  
 οἴκοι μένουσι διανέμουσι θεωρικά, οἱ δὲ τοὺς ἀτακτοῦντας  
 ἀθῶους καθιστᾶσιν, εἴτω καὶ τοὺς τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν βουλο-  
 μένους ἀθνητοτέρους ποιοῦσιν. ἐπειδὴν δὲ ταῦτα λύσῃτε  
 καὶ τὴν τοῦ τὰ βέλτιστα λέγειν ὁδὸν παράσχητε ἀσφαλῆ,  
 τῆμικαῦτα τὸν γράψοντα ἂ πάντες ἴστε ὅτι συμφέροι  
 ζητεῖτε.

Write notes on νομόθεται, θεωρικά.

Also Demosthenes Philippic III., 122

λογίσετε δὴ πρὸς θεῶν καὶ θεωρεῖτε παρ' ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς  
 τίς ἦν ποθ' ἢ διάνοια τῶν τότε Ἀθηναίων τῶν ταῦτα  
 ποιούντων, ἢ τί τὸ ἀξίωμα. ἐκείνοι Ζελεΐτην τινὰ Ἀρθμιον  
 δούλον βασιλέως (ἢ γὰρ Ζελεΐα ἐστὶ τῆς Ἀσίας), ὅτι τῷ  
 δεσπότη διακονῶν χρυσίον ἤγαγεν εἰς Πελοπόννησον, οὐκ  
 Ἀθήναζε, ἐχθρὸν αὐτῶν ἀνεγράψαν καὶ τῶν συμμάχων

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.,  
First Year.

αὐτὸν καὶ γένος, καὶ ἀτίμος. τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶν οὐχ ἢ οὐτωσί τις ἂν φήσειεν ἀτιμίαν· τί γὰρ τῷ Ζελείτῃ, εἰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων κοινῶν μὴ μεθέξειν ἔμελλεν; ἀλλ' οὐ τοῦτο λέγει, ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς φονικοῖς γέγραπται νόμοις, ὑπὲρ ὧν ἂν μὴ διδῶ φόνου δικάσασθαι, ἀλλ' εὐαγὲς ἢ τὸ ἀποκτείνειν, "καὶ ἀτίμος" φησὶ "τεθνάτω." τοῦτο δὲ λέγει, καθαρὸν τὸν τούτων τινὰ ἀποκτείναντα εἶναι. οὐκοῦν ἐνόμζον ἐκεῖνοι τῆς πάντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων σωτηρίας αὐτοῖς ἐπιμελητέον εἶναι· οὐ γὰρ ἂν αὐτοῖς ἔμελεν εἰ τις ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ τινὰς ἀνείηται καὶ διαφθείρει, μὴ τοῦθ' ὑπολαμβάνουσιν· ἐκόλαζον δ' οὕτω καὶ ἐτιμωροῦντο οὓς αἰσθοντο ὥστε καὶ στηλίτας ποιεῖν.

What was the relative value of *obol*, *talent*, *mina*, *drachma*?  
How was the Athenian navy supported in time of war?

Where was Olynthus? Draw a map of Chalcidice and the Ægean from there to Point Sunium, marking the places of interest in the struggle between Greece and Macedon. Give a short account of the history of Olynthus.

Write an account of the dealings of Philip with the Grecian States between the years 359 and 338 B.C. At what points of this period were the different Olynthiacs and Philippics delivered?

Translate Demosthenes Philippic I.

καίτοι τί δήποτε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, νομίζετε τὴν μὲν τῶν Παναθηναίων ἑορτὴν καὶ τὴν τῶν Διονυσίων ἀεὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος χρόνον γίγνεσθαι, ἂν τε δεινοὶ λάχωσιν ἂν τε ἰδιῶται οἱ τούτων ἑκατέρων ἐπιμελούμενοι, εἰς ἃ τοσαῦτ' ἀναλίσκετε χρήματα ὅσα οὐδ' εἰς ἓνα τῶν ἀποστόλων, καὶ τοσοῦτον ὄχλον καὶ τοσαύτην παρασκευὴν ὅσην οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ τι τῶν ἀπάντων ἔχει, τοὺς δ' ἀποστόλους πάντας ἕμιν ὑστερίζειν τῶν καιρῶν, τὸν εἰς Μεθώνην, τὸν εἰς Παγασὰς, τὸν εἰς Ποτίδαιαν; ὅτι ἐκεῖνα μὲν ἅπαντα νόμῳ τέτακται, καὶ πρόοιδεν ἕκαστος ἕμῶν ἐκ πολλοῦ τίς χορηγὸς ἢ γυμνασίαρχος τῆς φυλῆς, πότε καὶ παρὰ τοῦ καὶ τίνα λαβόντα τί δέει ποιεῖν, οὐδὲν ἀνεξέταστον οὐδ' ἀόριστον ἐν τοῖτοις ἡμέληται, ἐν δὲ τοῖς περὶ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῇ τούτου παρασκευῇ ἅτακτα ἀδιόρθωτα ἀόριστα ἅπαντα. τοιγαροῦν ἅμα ἀκηκόαμεν τι καὶ τριηράρχους καθίσταμεν καὶ τοῖτοις ἀντιδόσεις ποιούμεθα καὶ περὶ χρημάτων πόρον σκοποῦμεν, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐμβαίνειν τοὺς μετοίκους ἔδοξε καὶ τοὺς χωρὶς οἰκοῦντας, εἴτ' αὐτοὺς πάλιν ἀντεμβιβάζειν, εἴτ' ἐν ὅσῳ ταῦτα μέλλεται, προαπόλωλεν ἐφ' ἃ ἂν ἐκπλέομεν· τὸν γὰρ τοῦ πράττειν χρόνον εἰς τὸ παρασκευάζεσθαι

ἀναλίσκομεν, οἱ δὲ τῶν πραγμάτων οὐ μένουσι καιροὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν βραδυτῆτα καὶ εἰρωνείαν. ἄς δὲ τὸν μεταξὺ χρόνον δυνάμεις οἴομεθ' ἡμῖν ὑπάρχειν, οὐδὲν οἶαί τε οὖσαι ποιεῖν ἐπ' αὐτῶν τῶν καιρῶν ἐξελέγχονται.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
First Year.

Explain ἀντίδοσις, χορηγός, γυμνασίαρχος, τοὺς χωρὶς οἰκοῦντας.

What were Συμμορίαί, Συντέλειαί? What reforms did Demosthenes advocate with regard to those connected with the Trierarchy?

## COMPOSITION—LATIN AND GREEK.

PROFESSOR STRONG, M.A., AND PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three Hours.

Translate into Latin—

The Romans, after one or two desperate attempts to break through, seeing starvation imminent, surrendered at discretion. The Samnites could not resolve how best to use their victory. They sent to consult Herennius, father of their general, who passed for the wisest man amongst his people. The old man's first advice was to let their prisoners all go unharmed; and when this was rejected as preposterous, he then recommended that they should all be put to death. Neither counsel was adopted. Their lives were offered them on condition of giving up their arms, passing under the yoke, and quitting the country.

The following sentences—

(i.) I am spared from witnessing what I expected to have had to witness.

(ii.) There is one thing which I should like to say to you before you go.

(iii.) It was all owing to you that I did not succeed better.

(iv.) I am on Pompey's side, and I hope that he will win.

(v.) I believe that he has done his best, and it follows that he will be successful.



Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
First Year.

Translate into Greek—

Many persons have come to me, jurymen, wondering that I impeached these men in the Senate, and declaring that you, even if you believe them to be criminals in the highest degree, consider that I am playing the informer full as much as those who make professional speeches on these subjects. I wish, therefore, to speak first of those reasons whereby I have been constrained to impeach them. When the Prytanes referred their case to the Senate they were so incensed against them that some of the orators declared that we ought to hand them over, untried, to the Eleven, to punish them with death.

Also the following sentences—

(i.) They replied that they had been despatched, not to take oaths, but to hear the letter.

(ii.) The capturing of cities, the reduction of a vast territory, and all such exploits are, no doubt, to be envied.

(iii.) They concluded the war on their own terms.

(iv.) These things are too difficult for you or me to discover.

(v.) There was no one whom he did not laugh to scorn.

Translate into Latin hexameters (optional)—

Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,  
Thy sports are fled and all thy charms withdrawn ;  
Amidst thy bowers the tyrant's hand is seen,  
And desolation saddens all thy green :  
One only master grasps thy whole domain,  
And half a tillage stints thy smiling plain :  
No more thy glassy brook reflects the day,  
But choked with sedges works its weedy way.

---

## ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS. I.

PROFESSOR NANSON, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. If a quadrilateral has two opposite sides equal and parallel it is a parallelogram.

If a quadrilateral have two of its opposite sides parallel, and the two others equal but not parallel, any two of its opposite angles are together equal to two right angles.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
First Year.

- II. In any right-angled triangle the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides which contain the right angle.

$ABCD$  is a rectangle and  $O$  any point within it; prove that the sum of the squares on  $OA, OC$  is equal to the sum of the squares on  $OB, OD$ .

- III. Construct a square equal to a given rectilinear figure.

Divide a given straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by them may be equal to a given rectilinear figure.

- IV. The opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary.

If a quadrilateral be inscribed in a circle and a straight line be drawn making equal angles with one pair of opposite sides it will make equal angles with the other pair.

- V. About a given circle circumscribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

Prove that any two of the tangents which are drawn in the solution of this problem must meet.

- VI. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other and the sides about these angles proportional, they are similar, and those angles which are opposite to the homologous sides are equal.

$ABC$  is a triangle;  $E, F$  are the middle points of  $AC, AB$ ; prove that  $BE, CF$  trisect one another.

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

Bisect a triangle by a straight line at right angles to one of its sides.

- VIII. Define the sine, cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, and cosecant of an angle, and state five independent equations connecting them.

Find the tangents of the following angles :— $30^\circ, 150^\circ, 210^\circ, 330^\circ$ .

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.,  
First Year.

IX. Prove that

$$\sin(90^\circ + A) = \cos A, \quad \cos(90^\circ + A) = -\sin A.$$

Deduce that

$$\sin(180^\circ + A) = -\sin A.$$

X. Find a general expression for all angles which have a given sine.

Find all the values of  $x$  which satisfy the equation

$$3\sin x = 3 - 2\cos^2 x.$$

## ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. If  $f(x)$  denotes a rational integral algebraic function of  $x$ , prove that  $f(x)$  is divisible by  $x - a$  if  $f(a) = 0$ .

Hence or otherwise prove that

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$$

is divisible by  $x + y + z$ , and that

$$\begin{aligned} a^3(b-c)^3 + b^3(c-a)^3 + c^3(a-b)^3 \\ = 3abc(b-c)(c-a)(a-b). \end{aligned}$$

II. Prove the rule for the extraction of the square root.

Find the square root of

$$x^4 - 2x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{16}.$$

III. Define  $\frac{a}{b} \div \frac{c}{d}$  and prove that it =  $\frac{ad}{bc}$ .

Prove that

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{a+b+c} = \frac{(b+c)(c+a)(a+b)}{abc(a+b+c)}$$

IV. Solve the equations

$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{4} = 62,$$

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} + \frac{z}{5} = 47,$$

$$\frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{5} + \frac{z}{6} = 38.$$

- V. State and prove the relations between the roots and the coefficients of the equation

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0.$$

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
First Year.

If the roots of this are imaginary, prove that  $ax^2 + bx + c$  has the same sign as  $a$  for all values of  $x$ .

- VI. Solve the equation

$$x^4 - 47x^2 + 1 = 0.$$

- VII. If  $\frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{a_2}{b_2} = \frac{a_3}{b_3} = \&c.$ , prove that any homogeneous function of the  $n$ th degree of the numerators  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \&c.$ , divided by the same function of the denominators  $b_1, b_2, b_3, \&c.$ , is equal to the  $n$ th power of  $\frac{a_1}{b_1}$ .

- VIII. When are three quantities said to be in Harmonic Progression?

Find the arithmetic, geometric, and harmonic means, respectively, between two positive quantities  $x, y$ ; and prove that these means are themselves in *G.P.*

The second and third terms of a *H.P.* are  $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{2xy}$  and  $\frac{x + y}{x - y}$ , respectively; find the first term.

- IX. Define a *Logarithm*, and prove the formulæ

$$\log_a x^n = n \log_a x,$$

$$\log_a x = \log_b x \times \frac{1}{\log_b a}.$$

Explain the use of the latter formula.

Find  $x$  from  $\log_{10} x = .25$ .

Prove that

$$\log 2 = 7 \log \frac{10}{9} - 2 \log \frac{25}{24} + 3 \log \frac{81}{80}.$$

- X. If the chord of a circle of radius  $R$  subtend at the circumference an angle  $A$ , prove that the chord  $= 2R \cdot \sin A$ .

Hence, and from a particular case of Ptolemy's theorem, deduce that

$$\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B.$$

## ELEMENTARY NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

MR. R. L. J. ELLERY, F.R.S. &amp; F.R.A.S.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define the terms *momentum*, *work*, *static energy*, and *kinetic energy*.  
With what momentum will a 60 lb. cannon ball strike a target if moving 1,200 feet a second?
- II. What is the distinction between a simple and a compound pendulum?  
What is the period of vibration of a simple pendulum whose length = 9.75 inches, if  $g = 32.2$  [*f.s.*]?
- III. Two pulleys are rigidly fixed on the same axle, the larger is 14.3 inches in diameter and from its periphery is suspended a weight of 22.6 lbs. What weight must be suspended on the smaller wheel, which is 4 inches in diameter, to produce equilibrium?
- IV. Define the three orders of levers. Of which order is an ordinary door key?  
If at one end of a lever 83 inches long a weight of 62 lbs. is suspended, and at the other a weight of 17 lbs., find the point at which the rod will be in equilibrium, the weight of rod being neglected.
- V. Find the work done in raising a thousand bricks each weighing 7 lbs., half to a scaffold 12 feet high, and half to a scaffold  $22\frac{1}{2}$  feet high.
- VI. Define a horse-power. How long would 6 horse-power take to empty a circular tank 8 feet diameter, with 5 feet depth of water, the height from bottom of tank to delivery of water being 15 feet.
- VII. Describe Bramah's press, and show how "mechanical advantage" is gained by the arrangement.
- VIII. What will be the pressure of the air in a diving bell at a depth of 42 feet in the sea, the density of sea-water being taken at 1.11?
- IX. What is the specific gravity of a substance weighing 480 grains in distilled water and 623 in air? What weight of alcohol (specific gravity .880) will a pound of mercury (specific gravity 13.6) displace?

- X. A bar of iron 10 feet long and weighing 2 cwt. 1 qr. has one end resting on the ground and the other supported at an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the surface of the ground by a prop 6 feet long; what weight will the prop have to bear?

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
First Year.

## ELEMENTARY NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. State precisely the laws of Boyle and Charles respectively. What limitation is there to their accuracy?  
Explain a thermometric scale based on the properties of air. What are the peculiar advantages of this scale?
- II. What units of Heat are commonly employed? Define *Capacity for Heat*, and *Specific Heat*.  
Fifty grammes of lead at  $100^\circ\text{C}$ . are immersed in 200 grammes of water at  $15^\circ$ , and the final temperature is  $15.65^\circ$ ; find the specific heat of the lead.
- III. What is a *Vapour*? Explain the terms *Saturated Vapour*, *Maximum Pressure of Vapour*.  
How does the "maximum pressure" vary with the temperature? Describe an illustrative experiment.
- IV. Explain the phenomena of *Ebullition*, pointing out clearly how the boiling point depends on the pressure.  
If water be heated in a *closed* vessel it does not boil; why?
- V. Define the *Thermal Conductivity* of a substance.  
What influence has the specific heat of a substance on the propagation of heat effects through it?  
The walls of an ice-chest are 10 cm. thick, and their area is 4 square metres. How much ice will be melted in an hour when the temperature outside is  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .?  
Latent heat of ice = 80; conductivity of the walls = .000123 C.G.S.
- VI. Explain the formation of shadows.  
What is the *penumbra*? Under what circumstances is there no true shadow?

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.,  
First Year.

A luminous globe throws a shadow of an opaque globe of equal size on a screen perpendicular to the line of centres. Show that the size of the shadow proper is the same for all relative positions of the globes and screen.

- VII. Explain fully the formation of a real image by a convex lens. Explain a graphical method of finding the position of the image.

Two convex lenses whose focal lengths are 6 feet and 1 foot respectively, are placed 10 feet apart; find what images will be formed of a circle 1 foot in diameter placed 20 feet in front of the first lens.

- VIII. Describe experiments on the decomposition and recombination of light. Explain carefully a method of obtaining a *pure* spectrum.

To what are the colours of "opaque" objects due?

---

## DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., AND EX-PROFESSOR FLETCHER, M.A.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. How has Logic been defined? Which definition do you prefer?

Criticise Whately's statements that "Logic is the Science and *Art of Reasoning*," and that "Logic is *entirely* conversant about language."

- II. What are the three operations or states of the mind concerned in argument?

What are the opinions of the Nominalists, the Realists, and the Conceptualists, respectively, regarding *General Notions*?

- III. What are the predicables. Refer the following predicates of copper to their proper heads.

Copper is a metal. Copper is yellowish.

Copper is heavier than iron. Copper is in Latin *cuprum*.

Copper is found in South Australia. Copper is a good conductor of electricity.

IV. What exceptional method must be adopted in order to convert  $O$ ?

If  $O$  be true, what can you assert as to the truth or falsehood of  $A$ ,  $E$ , and  $I$ ?

V. Quote the mnemonic lines used to indicate the different moods of the syllogism.

What is the force of the consonants  $B$ ,  $C$ ,  $D$ ,  $F$ ,  $M$ ,  $P$ ,  $K$ ?

*Quinque subalterni totidem generalibus ortis,  
Nomen habent nullum, nec si bene colligis, usum.*

What are the *quinque subalterni*, and why are they useless?

VI. Show that  $AAA$  is valid in the first figure only, and that  $AEO$  is, in all cases, either useless or invalid.

VII. In the fourth figure find the mood ( $a$ ) if the major be particular, ( $b$ ) if the minor be particular.

VIII. What is meant by the quantification of the predicate? Discuss the necessity or otherwise for this extension of logical doctrine.

IX. Explain the various methods of symbolic notation, shew their advantages. Express in each method, Barbara, Cesare, Baroko, Bokardo.

X. Reduce the following arguments to syllogistic form, and express any one of them in Hamilton's notation—

*a. Cogito ergo sum.*

*b. Who spareth the rod, hateth his child; the parent who loveth his child therefore spareth not the rod.*

*c. A is greater than B; B is greater than C; therefore A is greater than C.*

XI. Classify fallacies, and assign each of the following fallacies to some particular class—

*a. All the works of Shakespeare cannot be read in a day; therefore the play of Hamlet, being one of the works of Shakespeare, cannot be read in a day.*

*β. Nothing is better than wisdom; dry bread is better than nothing; therefore dry bread is better than wisdom.*

*γ. Mathematics improve the reasoning powers; but, as the study of logic is not mathematical study,*



Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
First Year.

we may infer that it does not improve the reasoning powers.

δ. You are not I ; I am a man ; therefore you are not a man.

ε. The fallacy of *Achilles and the Tortoise*.

XII. Prove that in a sorites the first proposition alone can be particular, and that no proposition except the proposition immediately preceding the last can be negative.

Give an example of the Goclenian sorites.

---

## SECOND YEAR, B.A.

## LATIN.

PROFESSOR STRONG, M.A., AND PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.,  
Second Year.

Translate—

Instant ardentem Tyrii : pars ducere muros  
 Molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,  
 Pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco ;  
 Jura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum ;  
 Hic portus alii effodiunt, hic alta theatri  
 Fundamenta locant alii, immanesque columnas  
 Rupibus excidunt, scenis decora alta futuris.  
 Qualis apes aestate novâ per florea rura  
 Exercet sub sole labor, quum gentis adultos  
 Educunt fetus, aut quum liquentia mella  
 Stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,  
 Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto  
 Ignavam, fucos, pecus a praesepibus arcent ;  
 Fervet opus redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.

Virgil *Æn.* I. vv. 423-436.

Translate—

Conspicit, ecce, alios dextrâ laevâque per herbam  
 Vescentes laetumque choro Paeanâ canentes  
 Inter odoratum lauri nemus, unde superne  
 Plurimus Eridani per silvâ volvitur amnis.  
 Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi,  
 Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat,  
 Quique pii vates et Phœbo digna locuti,  
 Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,  
 Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo :  
 Omnibus his niveâ cinguntur tempora vittâ.

Virgil *Æn.* VI., vv. 656-665.

Write explanatory notes on—

- a. Urbem quam statuo vestra est.
- b. Res animos incognita turbat.
- c. Munera laetitiamque dei.
- d. Dum vela darent si forte dedissent.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.,  
Second Year.

- e. Perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes.  
f. Plurima mortis imago.  
g. Quo res summa loco, Panthu, quam prendimus arcem ?

Translate into English

Septimus octavo propior jam fugerit annus,  
Ex quo Mæcenas me cœpit habere suorum  
In numero ; dumtaxat ad hoc, quem tollere rheda  
Vellet iter faciens et cui concedere nugas  
Hoc genus : " Hora quota est ? " " Thrax est Gallina  
Syro par ? "

Matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent.  
Et quæ rimosâ bene deponuntur in aure.  
Per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam  
Invidiæ noster. Ludos spectaverat una,  
Luserat in Campo : Fortunæ filius, omnes.  
Frigidus a Rostris manat per compita rumor :  
Quicumque obvius est, me consulit : " O bone, (nam te  
Scire, Deos quoniam propius contingis, oportet,)  
Numquid de Dacis audisti ? " " Nil equidem."  
Horat. Sat. II., vv. 40-53.

Translate into English

Non, qui Sidonio contendere callidus ostro  
Nescit Aquinatem potentia vellera fucum,  
Certius accipiet damnum propiusve medullis,  
Quam qui non poterit vero distinguere falsum.  
Quem res plus nimio delectavere secundæ,  
Mutatæ quatient. Si quid mirabere, pones  
Invitus. Fuge magna ; licet sub paupere tecto  
Reges et regum vita præcurrere amicos.  
Cervus equum pugna melior communibus herbis  
Pellebat, donec minor in certamine longo  
Imploravit opes hominis frenumque recepit ;  
Sed postquam victor violens discessit ab hoste,  
Non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore.

Horat. Epist. Lib. I., vv. 26-38.

Translate and explain the following lines, referring them to their context

- (a) Oblitusque meorum obliviscendus et illis.  
(b) Asinaeque patrum  
Cognomen vertas in risum et fabula fias.  
(c) Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.  
(d) Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

- (e) Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres  
Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.  
(f) Ludentis speciem dabit et torquebitur.  
(g) Aut famam sequere aut sibi convenientia finge.  
(h) Non est cardiacus (Craterum dixisse putato).  
(i) Vincit enim stultos ratio insanire nepotes.  
(j) Ten' lapides varios lutulentâ radere palma?

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Second Year.

What celebrated translations in English have been made of any of Horace's Epistles or Satires? Quote to illustrate your answer.

A recent critic writes, "Of political satire there is none in Horace. Even social satire had to be written by him in such a manner as to give least offence. Persius is struck by the difference in this respect between Lucilius and Horace. The ruling ambition of Horace was to be the friend of the great." Illustrate by quotations the truth or otherwise of this criticism. Quote the passage from Persius referred to.

With what characters of Greek comedy or tragedy does Horace seem to have been most familiar? Cite passages to prove your answer.

## GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A. & PROFESSOR STRONG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate Demosthenes Olynthiac III., 31

Ἄλλ' ὅτι μὲν δὴ δεῖ βοηθεῖν, εἴποι τις ἂν, πάντες ἐγνώκαμεν, καὶ βοηθήσομεν· τὸ δὲ ὅπως, τοῦτο λέγε. μὴ τοίνυν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, θαυμάσητε, ἂν παράδοξον εἶπω τι τοῖς πολλοῖς νομοθέτας καθίστατε. ἐν δὲ τοῦτοις τοῖς νομοθέταις μὴ θῆσθε νόμον μηδένα (εἰσὶ γὰρ ἱκανοὶ ὑμῖν), ἀλλὰ τοὺς εἰς τὸ παρὸν βλάπτοντας ὑμᾶς λύσατε. λέγω δὲ τοὺς περὶ τῶν θεωρικῶν, σαφῶς οὕτως, καὶ τοὺς περὶ τῶν στρατευσόμενων ἐπίους, ὧν οἱ μὲν τὰ στρατιωτικὰ τοῖς οἴκοι μένουσι διανέμουσι θεωρικὰ, οἱ δὲ τοὺς ἀτακτοῦντας ἀθροῦς καθιστᾶσιν, εἴτα καὶ τοὺς τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν βουλομένους ἀθυμότερους ποιοῦσιν. ἐπειδὴν δὲ ταῦτα λύσητε

καὶ τὴν τοῦ τὰ βέλτιστα λέγειν ὁδὸν παράσχητε ἀσφαλῆ, τῆνκαῦτα τὸν γράψαντα ἅ πάντες ἴστε ὅτι συμφέροι ζητεῖτε.

Write notes on νομόθεται, θεωρικά.

Also Demosthenes Philippic III., 122

λογίζεσθε δὴ πρὸς θεῶν καὶ θεωρεῖτε παρ' ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς τίς ἦν ποθ' ἢ διάνοια τῶν τότε Ἀθηναίων τῶν ταῦτα ποιοῦντων, ἢ τί τὸ ἀξίωμα. ἐκείνοι Ζελεΐτην τινὰ Ἀρθμον δοῦλον βασιλέως (ἢ γὰρ Ζελεΐά ἐστι τῆς Ἀσίας), ὅτι τῷ δεσπότη διακονῶν χρυσίον ἤγαγεν εἰς Πελοπόννησον, οὐκ Ἀθήναζε, ἐχθρὸν αὐτῶν ἀνέγραψαν καὶ τῶν συμμάχων αὐτὸν καὶ γένος, καὶ ἀτίμους. τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶν οὐχ ἦν οὐτωσί τις ἂν φήσειεν ἀτίμιαν· τί γὰρ τῷ Ζελεΐτῃ, εἰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων κοινῶν μὴ μεθέξειν ἔμελλεν; ἀλλ' οὐ τοῦτο λέγει, ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς φονικοῖς γέγραπται νόμοις, ὑπὲρ ὧν ἂν μὴ διδῶ φόνου δικάσασθαι, ἀλλ' εὐαγὲς ἢ τὸ ἀποκτείνειν, “καὶ ἀτίμος” φησὶ “τεθνάτω.” τοῦτο δὴ λέγει, καθαρὸν τὸν τούτων τινὰ ἀποκτείναντα εἶναι. οὐκοῦν ἐνόμιζον ἐκείνοι τῆς πάντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων σωτηρίας αὐτοῖς ἐπιμελητέον εἶναι· οὐ γὰρ ἂν αὐτοῖς ἔμελεν εἰ τις ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ τινὰς ὠνεῖται καὶ διαφθείρει, μὴ τοῦθ' ὑπολαμβάνουσι· ἐκόλαζον δ' οὕτω καὶ ἐτιμωροῦντο οὓς αἰσθοῖντο ὥστε καὶ στηλίτας ποιεῖν.

What was the relative value of *obol*, *talent*, *mina*, *drachma*?

How was the Athenian navy supported in time of war?

Where was Olynthus? Draw a map of Chalcidice and the coast of the Ægean from there to Point Sunium, marking the places of interest in the struggle between Greece and Macedon. Give a short account of the history of Olynthus.

Write an account of the dealings of Philip with the Grecian States between the years 359 and 338 B.C. At what points of this period were the different Olynthiacs and Philipps delivered?

Translate into English

πῶς κεδνὰ τοῖς κακοῖσι συμμίξω λέγων  
χειμῶν Ἀχαιοῖς οὐκ ἀμήνιτον θεῶν;  
ξυνώμοσαν γὰρ, ὄντες ἐχθιστοὶ τὸ πρῖν,  
Πῦρ καὶ Θάλασσα, καὶ τὰ πίστ' ἐδειξάτην  
φθειρόντε τὸν δύστηνον Ἀργείων στρατόν.  
ἐν νυκτὶ δυσκύμαντα δ' ὠρώρει κακά·  
ναῦς γὰρ πρὸς ἀλλήλαισι Θρήκῃαι πνοαὶ  
ἤρεικον· αἱ δὲ κερουτυπούμεναι βία

χειμῶνι τυφῶ ξὺν ζάλῃ τ' ὄμβροκτύπῳ,  
 ψυχόντ' ἄφαντοι ποιμένος κακοῦ στρόβφ.  
 ἐπεὶ δ' ἀνήλθε λαμπρὸν ἡλίου φάος,  
 ὀρώμεν ἀνθοῦν πέλαγος Αἰγαίου νεκροῖς  
 ἀνδρῶν Ἀχαιῶν † ναυτικῶν τ' ἐρειπίων.  
 ἡμᾶς γε μὲν δὴ ναῦν τ', ἀκήρατον σκάφος,  
 ἦτοι τις ἐξέκλεψεν ἠ' ἐρητήσατο,  
 θεός τις, οὐκ ἀνθρωπος οἶακος θιγῶν.

Ordinary Examt.,  
 B.A.  
 Second Year.

Æsch. Agam. v.v. 631—646.

Scan the first five lines.

Translate and explain the following passages as fully as you can

- (1.) παυσανέμου γὰρ θυσίας  
 παρθενίου θ' αἵματος ὀργῆ περιόργως ἐπιθυμῆν  
 θέμης.
- (2.) στόματός  
 τε καλλιπρόρου φυλακὰν κατασχεῖν φθόγγον ἀραῖον  
 οἴκοις.
- (3.) πάρεστι σίγῃ, ἄτιμος ἀλλ' ἀλοῖδορος,  
 ἄλγιστ' ἀφειμέναν ἰδῶν.
- (4.) ἐβουκολοῦμεν φροντίσιν νέον πάθος.
- (5.) τί δῆτ' ἐγὼ κάτοικος ὦδ' ἀναστένω ;

It has been said of Æschylus that his thought, at well as his diction, is tinged with Orientalism. Criticize this statement.

Give some account of the origin of the Greek chorus and account for the dialect in which it is written. Describe also its functions in Æschylus.

How does Æschylus represent to us the characters of Helen and Agamemnon, respectively, and how far do these agree with or differ from the same characters as represented in Homer? How do you account for the difference, if any?

Explain the meaning of a trilogy, the stasimon, the kommatika, the parodos.

## COMPOSITION AND GRAMMAR.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three Hours.

Translate into Greek Prose

My loving people, we have been persuaded by some that are careful of our safety, to take heed how we commit ourselves to armed multitudes, for fear of treachery ; but I assure you, I do not desire to live to distrust my faithful and loving people. Let tyrants fear ; I have always so behaved myself, that, under God, I have placed my chiefest strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and good-will of my subjects. And therefore I am come amongst you at this time, not as for my recreation or sport, but being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live or die amongst you all ; to lay down, for my God, and for my kingdom, and for my people, my honour and my blood, even in the dust. I know I have but the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart of a King, and of a King of England too ; and think foul scorn that Parma, or Spain, or any Prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realms ; to which, rather than any dishonour should grow by me, I myself will take up arms ; I myself will be your general, judge, and rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field.

Comment on the use of the Moods and Tenses in the following sentences :—

- (1.) τί οὖν οὐ καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἔλεξάς μοι ;
- (2.) μικρὸν πταίσμα ἅπαν ἀνεχαίτισε.
- (3.) οὔτινες Μήδων κρατησάντων ἀπολλύμεθα.
- (4.) φρυκτοὺς παρανίσχον ὅπως ἀσαφῆ τα σημεῖα ἦ καὶ μὴ βοηθοῖεν.

Explain the usage of *μὴ* ὅτι, ὅτι *μὴ*, *μὴ* ὅπως, ὅπως *μὴ*, οὐχ ὅτι, οὐχ ὅπως, ὅσον οὐ, μάλιστα, τί μαθῶν ; τί παθῶν ;

Translate, with explanations,

*εἰσεπήδησαν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν ἀντιδιδόντες τὴν τριηραρχίαν.*

And into Greek

I am surprised that you who understand what is being done so well should before you know it be caught in the snare.

Translate into Latin Hexameters (optional)

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Second Year.

Sweet smiling village loveliest of the lawn,  
Thy sports are fled and all thy charms withdrawn  
Amidst thy bowers the tyrant's hand is seen  
And desolation saddens all thy green :  
One only master grasps thy whole domain,  
And half a tillage stints thy smiling plain :  
No more thy glossy brook reflects the day,  
But choked with sedges works its weedy way.

---

## COMPOSITION AND HISTORY.

PROFESSOR STRONG, M.A., AND PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three Hours.

Translate into Latin prose

As to the panic and distress which reigned in Rome after the battle of Cannae, Livy says that he despairs of giving his readers any adequate idea of it. "I fail under the burden of the task, and will not attempt to narrate it, since any description would only make it appear less than the reality." Two significant facts he mentions, which shew the all but despairing efforts made by the authorities. Eight thousand slaves were armed and enrolled, and six thousand released criminals ; and recourse was had to the horrible expedient of human sacrifices, to propitiate, if it might be, the unknown deities who fought against Rome. Two Gauls and two Greek prisoners—male and female—were hurried alive ; "a horrible rite, by no means in accordance with Roman usage."

Turn the following passage into *Oratio obliqua*

I address myself, as one young man to another, that there may be less embarrassment between us in this interview. When your betrothed bride was brought to me by our soldiers, I heard that you were very much in love with her—a fact which her beauty makes me readily believe, inasmuch as if public duty did not engross all



my thoughts, I might have claimed indulgence had I become desperately enamoured of the lady myself. Your betrothed has been treated with the same respect while in my charge as she would have been under the roof of her own parents and your future connections.

---

### HISTORY.

Write a short biography of one of the following men:—  
Cato Major, Tiberius Gracchus, Pompeius Magnus.

Give an account of the causes which led to the appointment of the Decemvirate at Rome, and the acts of that body while in power.

Between whom and in what wars were battles fought at the following places:—The Eurymedon, Chæroneæ, Delium, Arginussæ, Ægospotami? Describe any one of the engagements.

Write an account of the career of Alcibiades.

---

### PHILOLOGY.

#### FOR THIRD YEAR ONLY.

Illustrate the degrees of relationship of the main families of Indo-European speech by means of a diagram; and discuss the near connection of the Keltic with the Italian.

Assuming that Australia were completely isolated from any other country for several centuries, what changes might we expect to find occurring in the English language as spoken by Australians, and to what causes would you refer these changes.

Define (1) a vowel (2) a consonant, and give some account of the organs of speech.

What is a root? Cite words formed from the following roots:—*AK*: *STA*: *DA*: *VAGH*: *MADH*: *YUG*: *NADH*.

By what means have philologists endeavoured to fix the stage of development at which the Græco-Italian race had arrived at the time when it had separated from the Northern and Eastern peoples, but had not been yet broken up into the Hellenes and Italians?

Write a note on Reduplication, and point out traces of it in any modern language.

Give some account of the history of the alphabet, referring especially to its adoption by the Greeks and Romans respectively.

How far do dialects or inscriptions throw any light upon the pronunciation of ancient Greek or Latin?

## ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS I.

PROFESSOR NANSON, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. State and prove the triangle of forces.

A small ring  $P$  which can slide along the circumference of a smooth circle is acted on by two forces whose directions pass through two fixed points  $A, B$ , and whose magnitudes are  $\mu AP$  and  $\mu BP$ . Find the position of equilibrium.

II. Any number of forces act on a particle in one plane, find the magnitude and direction of their resultant.

Forces  $P, Q, R$  act parallel to the sides of an equilateral triangle; prove that the resultant is equal to

$$\sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + R^2 - QR - RP - PQ}$$

and find its direction.

III. A system of forces in one plane is such that the sum of the moments of all the forces about each of three points not lying in a straight line is zero, prove that the system is in equilibrium.

Three uniform rods equal in every respect are hinged together so as to form an equilateral triangle  $ABC$ . The rod  $BC$  is held in a vertical position; find the action at each of the hinges.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.,  
Second Year.

IV. Define the centre of mass of a material system and determine its position in the case of (1) a uniform triangular lamina, (2) a uniform wire bent into the form of a triangle.

V. Find, neglecting the weights of the pulleys, the relation connecting the power and the weight in a system of  $n$  pulleys in which each pulley hangs by a separate string and all the strings are parallel.

If the weights of the pulleys be taken into account, prove that the sum of the pressures on the beam from which the pulleys hang is less than  $(2^n - 1)P$ , where  $P$  denotes the power.

VI. Find the condition of equilibrium in the case of the rough inclined plane.

A heavy right cylinder is placed with its base on a rough inclined plane and the inclination of the plane gradually increased. Determine whether the cylinder will slide down the plane or tumble over.

VII. Prove that in a liquid at rest under the influence of gravity the surfaces of equal pressure are horizontal planes and that the pressure increases uniformly with the depth.

If the atmospheric pressure be equal to that of a column of water thirty feet high and the pressure at the bottom of a well be three times the pressure at a depth of ten feet below the surface of the water, find the depth of water in the well.

VIII. Define the whole pressure of a fluid upon any surface, and state and prove the rule for calculating it in the case of a heavy liquid.

A vertical cylinder of given height and radius is filled with water; find the whole pressure on the base and curved surface.

IX. Define specific gravity and density, and shew how to compare the specific gravities of a solid and a liquid by means of the hydrostatic balance.

If the solid be lighter than the liquid how would you proceed?

X. Describe Hawksbee's air-pump, and find the density in the receiver after a given number of strokes.

If the piston cannot traverse the whole length of the cylinder prove that the density in the receiver can never be less than  $\rho v/V$  where  $\rho$  is the density of the atmosphere,  $V$  the volume of the cylinder, and  $v$  the volume of the part not traversed by the cylinder.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.,  
Second Year.

## ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS II.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Define the *Curve of Positions* of a moving point, and prove its chief property.

Mention some experiments in Physics in which the curve of positions of a moving point is actually drawn, and state what can be inferred from its shape in these cases.

- II. Prove the formula

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2,$$

explaining the meaning of the symbols.

A particle falling from rest under the action of gravity at Paris [ $g = 980.94$ ] describes a space of ten metres; what space would be described in the same time by a particle falling similarly at Aberdeen [ $g = 981.64$ ]?

- III. State and explain fully Newton's Third Law of Motion.

Prove that no mutual action between two particles moving in the same straight line can affect their total momentum.

Two particles whose masses are 3 and 5 grammes respectively are connected by a string 10 cm. long. They are placed close together on a smooth table and one of them is projected with a velocity of 10 cm. per second. Find the velocity of each immediately after the string has become tight, supposing it to remain so.

Also solve the same problem when the particles are initially 5 cm. apart and one of them is projected at right angles to the line joining them.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Second Year.

- IV. Assume that the resistance of the air to the motion of a body falling through it is proportional to the velocity. A body falling with velocity  $v$  has an acceleration  $f$ ; prove that its terminal velocity  $= gv/(g - f)$ .

- V. Investigate the law of motion of a particle on a smooth inclined plane.

A particle is projected up a smooth inclined plane whose inclination is  $30^\circ$  with a velocity of 100 feet per second, how far will it go before it comes to rest, and after what interval will it be at a distance of 100 feet from the point of projection?

- VI. Explain carefully the principles on which the motion of a projectile is treated.

A stone is let drop at the equator from a point  $P$  at a height  $h$  above the Earth's surface. Prove that it will strike the ground at a distance  $\omega \sqrt{(2h^3/g)}$  to the east of the point vertically below  $P$ ;  $\omega$  denoting the Earth's angular velocity of rotation, and  $a$  its radius.

- VII. Define the *Hodograph* of a moving point, and state its chief properties.

Apply it to find the acceleration of a particle describing a circle of radius  $a$  with uniform angular velocity  $\omega$ .

Two particles whose masses are  $m_1$ , and  $m_2$  are at a distance  $a$  apart and are observed to describe circles about their centre of mass, with angular velocity  $\omega$ ; find their mutual attraction.

- VIII. A particle of mass  $m$  moves in a straight line under the action of a constant force  $F$ , prove that if  $s$  be the space described whilst the velocity changes from  $u$  to  $v$ , then

$$\frac{mv^2}{2} - \frac{mu^2}{2} = F.s.$$

Hence deduce the value of the *kinetic energy* of a particle, limiting your proof to the case of rectilinear motion.

- IX. Prove the formula for the time of a *small* oscillation of a simple pendulum.

Two pendulums each a metre long, situate at Paris and at Aberdeen respectively, pass the vertical simultaneously from E. to W.; after what interval will they pass the vertical simultaneously from W. to E.? [See Question II.]

- X. Define the total momentum of a system in any assigned direction, and prove that it has the same value as if the whole mass were concentrated at the centre of mass and were animated with the velocity of that point.

Ordinary Exam.  
B.A.  
Second Year.

---

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., AND EX-PROFESSOR FLETCHER, M.A.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Draw a genealogical tree of the Indo-European languages, specially marking the branch with which English is most closely related.
- II. Illustrate from stages in the growth of English the distinction between a synthetic and an analytic language.
- III. (a) If the Latin or Greek word begin with a *tenuis*, the English word begins with an aspirate.  
(b) If the classical word begin with an aspirate, the English word begins with a medial.  
(c) If the classical word begin with a medial, the English word generally begins with a *tenuis*.  
Illustrate this phonetic law by three examples in each case.
- IV. "We might almost re-construct our history, so far as it turns upon the Norman Conquest, by an analysis of our present language." Explain  
"One particular class of words should be noticed as the result of French rule in England."  
"The same period is stigmatised by another bad characteristic—the facility with which it disparaged good words." Exemplify
- V. "Dan Chaucer, well of English undefiled,  
In fame's eternal bead-roll worthy to be filed."  
Is Chaucer worthy of such praise?  
Why is Gower's name, in spite of his poetic poverty, generally coupled with the name of Chaucer?
- VI. The following words are derived from Latin, through French: give in each case the French and Latin original;

Ordinary Exam.,  
B. A.  
Second Year.

*Array, beauty, company, court, desert, dessert, escape, jailor, marriage, vouchsafe.*

- VII. Trace the following words to a German source :—  
*Lodge, eschew, plunder, robe, supper.*
- VIII. What are the original editions of Hamlet, and what is their critical value ?  
By what principles may Shakespeare's plays be chronologically arranged ?
- IX. Explain what is meant by the metrical test. Illustrate by quotations from Hamlet.
- X. Explain the difference between the ordinary metre of Shakespeare's plays and the metre of Milton's "Paradise Lost." What is meant by accent and emphasis ?
- XI. Criticise metrically the following lines :—  
Affection, pooh ! you speak like a sick girl.  
'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother.  
So please you something touching the Lord Hamlet.  
'Twere good she were spoken with, for she may strew.  
*Ham.* Perchance will walk again.  
*Hor.* I warrant it will.
- XII. Give a short analysis of Hamlet's character, and give your opinion as to the best method of accounting for his singular actions.
- XIII. Explain the following words and phrases :—  
*Germane, mazzard, nonce, fordoes, shards, even Christian.*  
Expel the winter's *flaw*.  
But this folly *douts* it.  
We must speak *by the card*.  
Yet here she is allowed her virgin *crants*.  
An envious *sliver* broke.  
Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,  
*Unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneled.*
-

INDUCTIVE LOGIC.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A., AND EX-PROFESSOR FLETCHER, M.A.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Second Year.

Time—Three hours.

- I. State generally the difficulties that attach to the idea of causation.  
 What opinions have been held as to the origin of the idea of causation?  
 Distinguish between cause, occasion, antecedent.
- II. In what different senses is the word "law" used? What do we mean by a "law of nature."
- III. Distinguish observation from experiment. Which of the Inductive Methods is mainly a method of observation? What rules may be laid down for the right conduct of observations and experiments?  
 "There is a class of errors derived from mistaking for observation that which is not observation at all, but inference." Give examples of this class.
- IV. Give the canons of the various methods of induction, and illustrate them by Jevon's symbolic notation.
- V. What can you infer from the following instances?
- |          |     |          |
|----------|-----|----------|
| A.C.D.F. | ——— | m.x.r.p. |
| A.C.G.   | ——— | x.s.m.   |
| C.D.F.G. | ——— | m.r.p.s. |
| D.F.C.   | ——— | r.p.m.   |
| F.G.C.   | ——— | s.m.r.   |
| A.C.F.   | ——— | m.x.r.   |
- VI. "Upon these methods, the obvious thing to remark is, that they take for granted the very thing which is most difficult to discover, the reduction of the phenomena to formulæ. . . . Who will carry these formulæ through the history of the sciences, and show us that these four methods have been operative in their formation, or that they have thrown any light upon the steps of their progress?  
 How may both these objections be answered?
- VII. What methods would you employ for the investigation of the following phenomena :—
- (a.) *The movement of a Pendulum.*
  - (b.) *Crystallization.*
  - (c.) *The Trade Winds.*



Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Second Year.

## VIII. Explain—

- (a.) *Experimentum Crucis*.  
(b.) *Colligation of facts*.  
(c.) *Exceptio probat regulam*.

IX. It is said that during the present century there has been an enormous increase in the wealth of Great Britain, and little or no corresponding decrease in poverty. By what methods should we investigate the cause or causes of these concurrent phenomena.

X. Ἡ γὰρ ἀναλογία ἰσότης ἐστὶ λόγου, καὶ ἐν τέτταρσιν ἐλαχίστοις.

Distinguish this use of the word ἀναλογία from its meaning in inductive logic.

What conditions must be fulfilled before an argument from analogy can be forcible?

What assumptions in the *Argument from Final Causes* are based on false analogies?

XI. Distinguish *Perfect* from *Imperfect Induction*. Reduce a perfect induction to syllogistic form. For what reason does Mill exclude the so-called perfect induction from the class of inductions properly so-called? What other logical operations are, according to him, likewise to be excluded?

---

lxxxvii

## THIRD YEAR, B.A.

LATIN  
GREEK  
PHILOLOGY AND HISTORY  
LATIN AND GREEK COMPOSITION

} Same as for  
Second Year.

### PHYSICS I.

MR. R. L. J. ELLERY, F.R.S., F.R.A.S.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe *Kater's* pendulum and state the essential characters in construction.  
How would you determine the value of  $g$  with it at Adelaide?
- II. What will be the length of a seconds pendulum where  $g = 32.2$ ?
- III. A barometer having the vacuum end of the tube 0.5 inch in diameter, the cistern  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and the sectional area of the tube dipping into cistern 0.32 inch reads  $x$  inches, what will be the reading when the atmospheric pressure depresses the mercury in the cistern .01 of an inch?
- IV. Describe the principle of the Electrophorus, and show the relation of Thomson's replenisher to it.
- V. Describe the electric condition of the internal and external surfaces of an insulated hollow cylinder, when a smaller insulated cylinder positively electrified is suspended within it.
- VI. State how you would proceed to measure the electrical potential of the air 6 feet above the ground with a Thomson electrometer.
- VII. What is meant by the *moment of a magnet*? How can it be determined experimentally?

Ordinary Exam.,  
B. A.  
Third Year.

- VIII. Describe an ordinary tangent galvanometer, the essential conditions of construction, and how you would use it to measure the resistance of a length of wire?
- IX. Enumerate and define the several electric and magnetic units now in use.
- X. Explain the principle of action of the modern "Dynamo" machine in use for electric lighting.

## PHYSICS II.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

[*Not more than eight questions are to be attempted.*]

- I. Describe the usual method of determining the specific heat of a solid, pointing out the sources of error to which the method is liable.
- II. Define the *Thermal Conductivity* and the *Thermometric Conductivity* of a substance, and explain the physical significance of each.
- III. State the First Law of Thermodynamics, and give an account of Joule's determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat.
- IV. Explain the construction and action of the slide-valve of a steam engine.  
Also explain fully the action of the condenser.
- V. Explain carefully a method of determining the velocity of light.
- VI. Institute a comparison between the theories of sound and light, respectively, indicating the points both of resemblance and of difference.  
What conditions are necessary for the formation of a good *sound-shadow*?
- VII. Explain carefully Fresnel's experiment with the Bi-prism, and its interpretation.  
What is the effect of interposing two plates of glass of slightly different thicknesses in the paths of the two systems of waves?

- VIII. Describe and explain the phenomena of Diffraction (1) by a simple rectilinear aperture, and (2) by a great number of equal and equidistant rectilinear apertures.

Explain the *overlapping* of the spectra in the latter case.

What bearing have the phenomena of diffraction on the *resolving power* of telescopes, &c.

- IX. What is supposed to be the physical characteristic of a ray of plane polarized light, and why?

Describe the various practical methods of obtaining such a ray.

- X. How do the optical properties of a plate of crystal differ from those of a plate of glass?

Describe the properties of plates cut in different directions from an uniaxial crystal.

- XI. Describe the principal parts of Melloni's apparatus for investigations in thermal radiation.

State precisely how the absorptive power of a plate of any substance varies with the thickness.

The absorptive power of a plate of glass is found to vary with the nature of the source of heat; what is the explanation of this?

- XII. Give an account of the various kinds of spectra of luminous bodies.

What is the explanation of the dark lines in the solar spectrum?

## GEOLOGY. I.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. What relics are preserved of recent volcanic outbursts in this colony? Mention the localities where they occur; and state what evidence there is bearing upon their geological age.
- II. Give an account of the various divisional planes in strata arising from *a*, Deposition; *b*, Solidification; *c*, Pressure;

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

- d*, Disturbance ; respectively. Illustrate your answer with diagrams.
- III. Give an illustrated description of some mineral veins. State and discuss the theories as to their origin.
  - IV. What are fossils ? Show how they are of value in geological classification, and illustrate your answer by reference to the classification of the Tertiary rocks in South Australia.
  - V. Discuss the question—" Are coal-bearing strata developed in this colony ?
  - VI. Describe the conditions requisite for an artesian well with a large supply. And state the reasons of the failure of the supply at Port Augusta and at Port Wakefield.
  - VII. Describe an Ammonite. Indicate the geological range of the several genera of the Ammonitidæ.
  - VIII. State the range in time of *Productus*, *Trigonia*, *Trinucleus*, *Cephalaspis*, *Calamites*, *Bellerophon*, *Belemnites*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Exogyra*, *Voluta*. Assign them to their zoological position.
  - IX. Give a list of the rock-groups known as Mesozoic with the localities at which they occur in Australia.
  - X. State the chief differences between sedimentary and eruptive rocks. Give the composition of three kinds of each.

---

## GEOLOGY II.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Draw a horizontal section explanatory of the accompanying geological map, on the line *A.B.* Horizontal scale one inch to two miles ; vertical scale one inch to 1,000 feet.
- II. Name and describe the rock specimens 1 to 6.
- III. Name and refer to their geological position the fossils *A* to *F*.
- IV. On a level country an inclined bed re-appears on the line of true dip ; draw sections explanatory of the cause of the phenomenon.

- V. A continuous section of limestone of one mile long intersects the line of strike at  $45^\circ$ . What is the breadth of the outcrop?

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.A.  
Third Year.

The observed angle of dip is  $30^\circ$ ; what is the true dip and the thickness of the limestone?

### MINERALOGY.

T. C. CLOUD, ESQ., ASSOCIATE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, F.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

- I. How are the different degrees of hardness in minerals compared?
- II. Mention the degree of hardness of the following minerals:—*Iron Pyrites, Copper Pyrites, Calcite, Selenite, Tourmaline* and *Augite*.
- III. What tests would you apply in order to distinguish between rolled *quartz* and *topaz* pebbles?
- IV. Name and describe the appearance of the chief varieties of the species *Quartz*.
- V. Give the names and describe three ores of lead: your reply to include their physical and chemical properties.
- VI. Name and describe the mineral from which the metal tin is obtained; mention those species which are liable to be mistaken for it; and state how you would distinguish between them.
- VII. Give the names of two hydrous and two anhydrous silicates, and state their general chemical composition.
- VIII. How would you distinguish between *Fluorite* and *Calcite*, when presenting no well-defined crystals, and without employing any chemical tests?
- IX. Name the ores of copper which are known to occur in this colony, and state the general composition of each.
- X. Name the crystallographic models 1—6 placed before you.
- XI. Name the mineral specimens 1—6.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE  
DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN  
GREEK  
PURE MATHEMATICS  
ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS  
ELEMENTARY NATURAL PHILOSOPHY  
DEDUCTIVE LOGIC

Same  
papers as  
set for  
first year  
of the  
B.A.  
Degree.

GERMAN.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
First Year.

I. Translate —

Willkommen, Väter! euch grüßt Orest,  
Von euerm Stamme der letzte Mann;  
Was ihr gesät, hat er geerntet:  
Mit Fluch beladen stieg er herab.  
Doch leichter trägt sich hier jede Bürde:  
Nehmt ihn, o nehmt ihn in euern Kreis!  
Dich, Atreus, ehr' ich, auch dich, Thyesten;  
Wir sind hier alle der Feindschaft los. —  
Zeigt mir den Vater, den ich nur Einmal  
Im Leben sah! — Wist du's mein Vater?  
Und führst die Mutter vertraut mit dir?  
Darf Nektänneustra die Hand dir reichen,  
So darf Orest auch zu ihr treten  
Und darf ihr jagen: sieh deinen Sohn! —  
Seht euern Sohn! heißt ihn willkommen!  
Auf Erden war in unserm Hause  
Der Gruß des Mordes gewisse Lozung,  
Und das Geschlecht des alten Tantalus  
Hat seine Freuden jenseits der Nacht,

Ihr ruft: Willkommen! und nehmt mich auf!  
 O führt zum Altar, zum Ahnherren mich!  
 Wo ist der Altar? daß ich ihn sehe,  
 Das theure Haupt, das vielverehrte,  
 Das mit den Göttern zu Rathe saß.  
 Ihr scheint zu zaudern, euch wegzuwenden?  
 Was ist es? Leidet der Göttergleiche?  
 Weh mir! es haben die Uebermächt'gen  
 Der Heldenbrust grausame Qualen  
 Mit ehernen Ketten fest aufgeschmiedet.

Ordinary Exam.,  
 B.Sc.  
 First Year.

Goethe: *Iphigenie*.

II. Translate—

Mit nichten! Dieses blutigen Beweises  
 Bedarf es nicht, o König! Laßt die Hand  
 Vom Schwerte! Denkt an mich und mein Geschick.  
 Der rasche Kampf verewigt einen Mann:  
 Er falle gleich, so preiset ihn das Lied.  
 Allein die Thränen, die unendlichen,  
 Der überbliebenen, der verlassnen Frau  
 Zählt keine Nachwelt, und der Dichter schweigt  
 Von tausend durchgeweinten Tag- und Nächten,  
 Wo eine stille Seele den verkornen,  
 Rasch abgeschiednen Freund vergebens sich  
 Zurüdzurufen bangt und sich verzehret.

Goethe: *Iphigenie*.

- III. "In Euripides Thoas is represented as a cruel barbarian, against whom it is justifiable to employ every artifice of fraud or violence. In Goethe the characters are ennobled by a higher principle, and the struggle between truth and falsehood is made a prominent motive in the piece."

Illustrate this criticism by an account of the plot of the *Iphigenie*.

When was the poem written?

IV. Translate—

Das Fräulein. Warum nicht? Was haben Sie denn gegen das Lachen? Kann man denn auch nicht lachend sehr ernsthaft sein? Lieber Major, das Lachen erhält uns vernünftiger als der Verdruß. Der Beweis liegt vor uns. Ihre lachende Freundin beurtheilt Ihre Umstände weit richtiger, als Sie selbst. Weil Sie verabschiedet sind, nennen Sie sich an Ihrer Ehre gekränkt; weil Sie einen Schuß in dem Arme haben, machen Sie sich zu einem Krüppel. Ist das so recht? Ist das keine Uebertreibung? Und ist es meine Einrichtung, daß alle Uebertreibungen des Lächerlichen so fähig sind? Ich weite, wenn ich Ihren Bettler nun vernehme, daß auch dieser eben so wenig sich halten wird. Sie werden einmal, zweimal, dreimal Ihre Equipage verloren haben; bei dem oder



Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
First Year.

jenem Banquier werden einige Capitale jetzt mit schwinden; Sie werden diesen und jenen Vorstoß, den Sie im Dienste gethan, keine Hoffnung haben, wieder zu erhalten: aber sind Sie darum ein Bettler?

Lessing: Minna von Barnhelm.

- V. Give some account of Lessing and of the position he occupies in German literature. Name his chief works.
- VI. Compare *fromm*, *dunkel*, *nah*, *oft*, *gern*, *Hoch*.
- VII. Give the principal parts of *bewegen*, *klingen*, *schrecken*, (*trans.* and *intrans.*) *rächen*, *empfehlen*, *gelingen*.
- VIII. Give the rules relating to separable verbal prefixes, with examples.

Give the meanings of *übersetzen*, *wiederholen*, *hintergehen*, when the prefixes are treated (1) as separable, (2) as inseparable.

- IX. Give the transitive verbs corresponding to *fallen*, *liegen*, *wachen*, *trinken*.

What verbs are derived from *stark*, *roth*, *Sturz*, *aufser*, *rein*, *nein*, *gegen*?

- X. Give the meanings of the suffixes *-ling*, *-niß*, *-heit*, *-thum*, *-haft*, *-loß*, with examples.

- XI. What German letters correspond usually to the English *th*, *d*, *t*, *p*? Give the English equivalents of *Zeit*, *Zahl*, *lieb*, *sterben*, *Vogel*, *Sorge*. Explain.

- XII. Translate—

Unter allen Sinnen des Menschen ist das Auge immer als das liebste Geschenk und als das wunderbarste Erzeugniß der bildenden Naturkraft betrachtet worden. Dichter haben es besungen, Redner gefeiert; Philosophen haben es als Maßstab für die Leistungsfähigkeit organischer Kraft gepriesen, und Physiker haben es als das unübertrefflichste Vorbild optischer Apparate nachzuahmen gesucht. Die enthusiastische Bewunderung dieses Organs ist in der That wohl zu begreifen, wenn man an seine Leistungen denkt; an seine raumdurchdringende Kraft, an die Schnelligkeit, mit der es die Fülle seiner farbenprächtigen Bilder wechseln läßt, und an den Reichthum von Anschauungen, die es uns zuführt. Das unermessliche All und seine zahllosen leuchtenden Welten kennen wir nur durch das Auge; nur das Auge macht uns die Fernen der irdischen Landschaft mit ihrer duffigen Abstufung sonnigen Lichtes, macht uns den Formen- und Farbenreichthum der Pflanzen, das anmuthige oder kräftige Bewegungsleben der Thiere zugänglich. Als der härteste Verlust nächst dem des Lebens erscheint uns der Verlust des Augenlichts.

Helmholtz.

## XIII. Translate into German—

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
First Year.

There was once upon a time a king, who had a daughter, and she was such an awful storyteller that you couldn't find a greater anywhere. So the king made known, that if any one could outdo her in telling stories and make her tell the truth, he should have her for a wife and half the kingdom in the bargain.

There were many who tried, for everybody would be glad to get the princess and half the kingdom, but they all fared badly.

Well, there were three brothers, who were also going to try their luck, and the two elder set out first, but they fared no better than all the others. So Ashiepatle thought he would try, and set out for the palace.

He met the princess outside the cowhouse. "Good day," said he.—"Good day," said she; "I suppose you haven't got such a big cowhouse as we. When two boys stand, one at each end, and blow their horns they can't hear each other!"—"Oh, indeed," said Ashiepatle, "ours is a great deal bigger! If a young calf starts to go from one end of it to the other, he is a big bull by the time he comes out."

*Round the Yule Log.*

---

**FRENCH.**

MR. J. WALTER TYAS.

Time—Three Hours.

## I. Translate into English—

Il le faut avouer, l'amour est un grand maître ;  
Ce qu'on ne fût jamais, il nous enseigne à l'être ;  
Et souvent de nos mœurs l'absolu changement  
Devient par ses leçons l'ouvrage d'un moment.  
De la nature en nous il force les obstacles,  
Et ses effets soudains ont de l'air des miracles.  
D'un avare à l'instant il fait un liberal,  
Un vaillant d'un poltron, un civil d'un brutal ;  
Il rend agile à tout l'âme la plus pesante,  
Et donne de l'esprit à la plus innocente.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.,  
First Year.

Oui ce dernier miracle éclate dans Agnès ;  
Car, tranchant avec moi par ces termes exprès ;  
“ Retirez vous, mon âme aux visites renonce ;  
“ Je sais tous vos discours, et voila ma réponse.”  
Cette pierre ou ce grès, dont vous vous etonniez,  
Avec un mot de lettre est tombée à mes pieds,  
Et j’admire de voir cette lettre ajustée  
Avec le sens des mots, et la pierre jettée.  
D’une telle action n’êtes vous pas surpris ?  
L’amour sait-il pas l’art d’aiguiser les esprits ?  
Et peut on me nier que ses flammes puissantes  
Ne fassent dans un cœur des choses etonnantes ?

Molière—L’École des Femmes, Acte III, Scène IV.

- II. Give a short sketch of the plot of L’École des Femmes. What is the meaning of the title of the play. State any particulars you know of the life of Molière and his works. Give the names of some of the most celebrated of his literary contemporaries.

- III. Translate into English—

Le lendemain toute la cour fut chez Monsieur, chez Madame, et chez M. le Duc de Chartres, mais sans dire une parole ; on se contentait de fair la révérence, et tout s’y passa en parfait silence. On alla ensuite attendre à l’ordinaire la levée du conseil dans la galerie et la messe du Roi. Madame y ’vient. Monsieur son fils s’approcha d’elle, comme il faisait tous les jours, pour lui baiser la main. En ce moment Madame lui appliqua un soufflet si sonore, qu’il fut entendu de quelques pas, et qui, en présence de toute la cour, couvrit de confusion ce pauvre prince, et combla les infinis spectateurs, dont j’étais, d’un prodigieux étonnement. Ce même jour l’immense dot fut déclarée, et le jour suivant le Roi alla rendre visite à Monsieur et à Madame, qui se passa fort tristement, et depuis on ne songea plus qu’aux préparatifs de la noce.

Louis XIV. and his Contemporaries, page 75.

- IV. Translate into French—

My little friend Grildrig, you have made a most admirable panegyric upon your country ; you have clearly proved that ignorance, idleness, and vice are the proper ingredients for qualifying a legislator ; that laws are best explained, interpreted, and applied by those whose in-

terest and abilities lie <sup>2</sup>in perverting, confounding and eluding them. It does not appear from all you have said, how any one perfection is required toward the procurement of any one station among you ; much less that men are ennobled on account of their virtue ; that priests are advanced for their piety or learning ; soldiers for their conduct or valour ; judges for their integrity ; senators for the love of their country ; or counsellors for their wisdom. <sup>3</sup>By what I have gathered from your own relation I cannot but conclude the bulk<sup>4</sup> of your natives<sup>5</sup> to be the<sup>6</sup> most pernicious race of little odious vermin that nature ever suffered to crawl<sup>7</sup> upon the surface of the earth.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B Sc.  
First Year.

Swift : Gulliver's Travels, a Voyage to Brobdingnag.

1. Peuvent etre quelquefois les seules qualités d'un homme d'état,
2. Lie in perverting and confounding—Les portent a les corrompre, à les embrouiller.
3. By what I have, &c.—Par tout ce que vous m'avez raconté.
4. The bulk—La plupart.
5. Natives—Compatriotes.
6. The most pernicious race of little odious vermin—La plus pernicieuse vermine.
7. To crawl—Ramper.

V. Translate into English—

Il est vrai, dit Pangloss, que vous m'avez vu pendre ; je devais naturellement être brûlé ; mais vous vous souvenez qu'il plut à verse lorsqu'on allait me cuire ; l'orage fut si violent qu'on désespéra d'allumer le feu ; je fus pendu parcequ'on ne put mieux faire ; un chirurgien acheta mon corps, m'emporta chez lui, et me disséqua. Il me fit d'abord une incision cruciale depuis le nombril jusqu' à la clavicule. On ne pouvait pas avoir été plus mal pendu que je l'avais été. L'exécuteur des hautes œuvres de la sainte inquisition, lequel était sous-diacre, brûlait à la vérité les gens à merveille, mais il n'était pas accoutumé à pendre ; la corde était mouillée et glissa mal, elle fut nouée ; enfin je respirais encore.

Voltaire : Candide, ou l'optimisme.

Ordinary Exam.,  
B.Sc.  
First Year.

- VI. What five languages sprung from Latin and under what comprehensive name are they included? Is the French language indebted to the original Celtic spoken by the Gauls before the Roman conquest? In what part of France does a corrupted form of the Celtic tongue still survive?
- VII. What do you understand by the *Langue d'Oc*, and the *Langue d'Oïl*? In which parts of France were they respectively spoken. Explain the meanings of *Oc* and *Oïl*. Which of these two languages survives in the modern French? What is the more common name for the *Langue d'Oc*.
- VIII. Show that French is derived from the popular Latin by giving the derivation of the words *bataille*, *boiser*, *cheval*, *bouche*, *menace*, and *feu*. Give in separate columns the Latin both popular and literary for the above words.
- IX. In the words *grand' messe*, *grand' mere*, *grand' faim* explain the origin of the apostrophe. Show how its introduction was founded on a false knowledge of philology.
- X. Trace the origin of the word *âme* to the Latin *anima* and show the meaning of the accent on the first syllable.
- XI. Give instances of permutation of consonants in *orphaninus*; of suppression in *infernum*; of addition in *laterna*; of transposition in *stagnum*.
- XII. Explain the phrases—  
*Ce murs est haut.*  
*J'ai construit un mur.*  
How many cases had the old French substantive, how many has the modern one?
- XIII. Explain the origin of the *s* as distinguishing the plural number from the singular. Illustrate from the word *murus*.
- XIV. From what word is the French article *le* and *la* derived? what philological rule is violated in this sole instance. Can you offer an explanation?

---

## SECOND YEAR B.Sc.

No candidates.

---

## THIRD YEAR B.Sc.

No candidates.

DECEMBER, 1883.

## ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

### ROMAN LAW.

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

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Show by a tabular form the treatment of *Jus* in Book I of Justinian's Institutes.

Ordinary Exam.,  
LL.B.  
First Year.

To what extent is the following statement correct?—

Sed naturalia quidem iura quae apud omnes gentes servantur, divina quadam providentia constituta, semper firma atque immutabilia permanent.

- II. Write explanatory notes upon the following extracts—

(a) Sed et plebiscita, lege Hortensia lata, non minus valere quam leges coeperunt.

(b) Libertinorum autem status tripartitus antea fuerat.

(c) Lege regia, quae de imperio eius lata est, populus ei et in eum omne suum imperium et potestatem concessit.

(d) Aliquando autem evenit ut liberi qui, statim ut nati sunt, in potestate parentum non sunt, postea autem redigantur in potestatem parentum.

- III. Give some account of the decadence of the *Patria Potestas*.

- IV. Translate, with notes upon the italicized words, the following passages—

(a) Praeterea emancipatione quoque desinunt liberi in potestate parentum esse. Sed ea emancipatio antea quidem vel per antiquam legis observationem procedebat, quae per *imaginarías venditiones et intercedentes manumissiones celebratur vel ex imperiali rescripto*. Nostra

autem providentia et hoc in melius per constitutionem reformavit, ut, fictione explosa, recta via *apud competentes iudices vel magistratus* parentes intrent et filios suos vel filias vel nepotes vel neptes ac deinceps sua manu dimitterent. Et tunc ex edicto praetoris in huius filii vel filiae, nepotis vel neptis bonis, qui vel quae a parente manumissus vel manumissa fuerit, *eadem iura praestantur parenti, quae tribuantur patrono in bonis liberti*: et praeterea si impubes sit filius vel filia vel ceteri, *ipse parens ex manumissione tutelam eius nanciscitur*.

(b) Si inter tutorem pupillumve iudicium agendum sit, quia ipse tutor in rem suam *auctor* esse non potest, non *praetorius tutor*, ut olim, constituitur, sed *curator in locum eius datur* quo interveniente iudicium peragitur et eo peracto curator esse desinit.

- V. In what way did *ius postliminii* affect the patria potestas, usucapion, the testamentary power, tutelage, stipulations during captivity, marriage and intestate succession before and after the lex Cornelia testamentaria?
- VI. Give some account of the Roman law of marriage, carefully distinguishing between sponsalia, matrimonium, iustum matrimonium and manus.
- VII. Gaius says (III 88)—  
 Omnis obligatio vel ex contractu nascitur vel ex delicto.  
 Translate and explain the passage and compare the statement with the corresponding statement in the Institutes of Justinian.
- VIII. Define *Novatio*. State its different kinds, and show why in this mode of extinction, proof of an express declaration of intention to novate was necessary.
- IX. Quod autem valet mancipatio, idem valet et in iure cessio.  
 Describe and compare these two modes of assurance, explaining their names.
- X. Translate, explaining fully the words fideiussor and reus—  
 Tollitur autem omnis obligatio solutione eius quod debetur vel si quis consentiente creditore aliud pro alio solverit. Nec tamen interest quis solvat utrum ipse qui debet an alius pro eo; liberatur enim et alio solvente, sive sciente debitore vel ignorante vel invito solutio fiat. Item si reus solverit, etiam ii, qui pro eo intervenerunt,

liberantur. Idem ex contrario contingit, si fideiussor solverit: non enim solus ipse liberatur, sed etiam reus.

Ordinary Examin.,  
LL.B.,  
First Year.

XI. Sketch the devolution *ab intestato* of a Roman estate, according to the Institutes of Justinian, distinguishing the successive classes of persons entitled.

XII. Translate—

Lege autem agebatur modis quinque: sacramento, per iudicis postulationem, per conditionem, per manus iniectionem, per pignoris captionem.

Explain what special characteristics of the above five modes of procedure are indicated by the words employed to distinguish them.

## THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY.

MR. ARETAS YOUNG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give a list by name of the principal acts relating to real property in South Australia.
- II. Define and describe by illustration—*Tenement, hereditament, emblements, tenant for years, reversion, remainder, joint tenancy, tenancy in common, incorporeal hereditament.*
- III. What estates may be held in corporeal hereditaments? Explain the terms—*Tenant pur autre vie, cestui que vie*; and give the usual incidents of an estate for life.
- IV. What is a covenant; and what is a covenant running with the land? Give example.
- V. Compare an estate at will and by sufferance. What is a tenancy from year to year, and what notice to quit does it require?
- VI. Give the heads of an ordinary mortgage-deed of land not under the provisions of the Real Property Acts. Explain the terms—*Equity of redemption, foreclosure.* What is meant by *tacking a mortgage, and consolidation of securities*?



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

- VII. Give the principal rules of descent of an estate in fee simple according to English law, and the date and chief provisions of the Intestates Real Estates Distribution Act.
- VIII. State principal parts of a deed of conveyance of a freehold estate and how far any of them are unnecessary, and what blanks or ambiguities vitiate a deed.
- IX. How far are conveyances affected by the Statute of Frauds
- X. Illustrate by examples the following maxims :—  
*Quicquid plantatur solo solo cedit.*  
*Cujus est solum ejus est usque ad cælum.*  
*Sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas.*  
*Aqua currit et debet currere.*  
*Nemini res sua servit.*
- XI. What are the chief points in the Wills Act?
- XII. Give the scheme of the Real Property Acts of 1861 and 1878 of South Australia, and compare the differences between that system and the system by which estates were created and transferred before those Acts, and still are, independently of them.

## LAW OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

MR. J. G. RUSSELL.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What quality most distinguishes personal from real property?
- II. Define and state all you know of a *chose in action*.
- III. *A*, by will, gives all his plate to *B* for life, and after his death, to *C* absolutely. *B*, on obtaining possession, sells the plate. Has *C* any remedy? Give reasons.
- IV. *A*, being ill and expecting to die, hands to *B* his watch and chain, and says, "If I die, those are to be yours." On the day following *A* says, "I revoke the gift of my watch and chain to *B*." *A* dies before regaining possession of them. Whom do they belong to?

- V. State how the effects of an intestate are applied under the Statute of Distributions, without regard to "The Intestate Real Estates Distribution Act, 1867."
- VI. What rights does a husband acquire on marriage over his wife's personal property!
- VII. Describe the rights and liabilities of a finder of a chattel.
- VIII. Explain what constitutes a bailment of goods, and in whom the property vests.
- IX. Of what effect will a gift of goods be to two persons?
- X. A company to deal only in land is registered under "The Companies Act, 1864." Of what class of property are the shares? Give authority for answer.
- XI. What is a chattel real? Give its history and examples.
- XII. How does the Statute of Frauds, 29, Car. II, c. 3, affect sales of goods? Also state what you know of the effect of this and the amending Statute 9, Geo. IV., c. 14, as regards personal property.
-

## SECOND YEAR LL.B.

## LAW OF OBLIGATIONS.

MR. R. G. MOORE AND MR. E. PARISS NESBIT.

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. Define contract ; and shew what are the necessary elements of a binding contract.
- II. What is the effect of an offer by *A* to *B*, but uncommunicated to *B*? Would it make any difference if it were under seal?
- III. *A*, by letter dated January 1, 1883, offers to sell *B* 100 bales of wool. The letter is misdirected, and does not reach *B* until January 15, by which time *A*, having received no answer from *B*, has sold the wool. Directly *B* receives the letter he accepts the offer. Can *B* recover for non-delivery of the wool against *A*?
- IV. What is a contract of record?
- V. What are the provisions of the 4th section of the Statute of Frauds?
- VI. Distinguish between executed consideration, executory consideration, and past consideration, giving instances of each.
- VII. In what cases is a contract made by an infant voidable?
- VIII. In what cases will mistake as to the subject-matter of a contract avoid the contract?
- IX. What contracts are said to be *uberrimæ fidei*?
- X. What is the effect of fraud upon rights *ex contractu*?
- XI. Distinguish (giving instances of each) contracts which are
  - (a) void
  - (b) voidable
  - (c) unenforceable.
- XII. What are the essential features of negotiability? Distinguish between assignability and negotiability.
- XIII. "According to the general law of England, the written record of a contract must not be varied or added to by verbal evidence of what was the intention of the parties." State the exceptions to this rule.
- XIV. When a contract between *A* and *B* is discharged by the default of *B*, what are the rights of *A*?

- XV. What are the rights and liabilities of principal and agent, *inter se*?
- XVI. *A* goes into a shop with *B*, and says to *C*, the shopkeeper, "Supply *B* with a suit of clothes and I will see you paid." *C* supplies *B* accordingly. Is *A* liable to *C* for the price of the goods? Give your authority  
*A* is indebted to *B* in the sum of £100. *C* verbally promises *B* that on his releasing *A* from the debt, he *C* will pay *B* the amount thereof; *B* agrees to this and executes a release under seal accordingly. Is *C* liable to *B* on his promise? Give reasons for your answer.
- XVII. *A* gives *B* a bond in a penalty of £1,000 to secure payment to *B* of £500 on the first day of May, 1882. On the second day of May, 1882, *B* sues *A* on the bond. *A* defends, alleging that the bond was given in pursuance of an agreement by *A* to give the same to *B* if *B* would refrain from prosecuting *C* for embezzlement. Is this defence a good one? Give reasons and authority.
- XVIII. State the general law on the validity of contracts in restraint of trade, and give the leading case on the subject.  
 Where the restraint is partial and in respect of space, how is the distance measured from the point whence it is to be reckoned—by the nearest mode of access or as the crow flies?
- XIX. *A* buys goods from a shopkeeper saying they are for a friend. The shopkeeper debits *A* but subsequently finds out that *A* was buying on account of *B*. *B* has not paid *A*. What are the rights of the shopkeeper against *A* and *B* respectively? Give your authority.
- XX. Can money *bonâ fide* recovered under compulsion of law but which is afterwards discovered not to have been due be recovered back? State your authority.

---

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

---

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. J. B. SHERIDAN.

Time—Three Hours.

(Candidates are requested to give reasons, where the answers involve matters of opinion).

- I. Compare the Houses of Parliament of South Australia with the Houses of Parliament of Great Britain as to (1) Origin, (2) Creation or Election respectively, (3) Dura-

tion, (4) Powers and Privileges of each House respectively and especially as to Money Bills, (5) other points that may occur to you.

- II. Describe the law of High Treason (1) as stated by Bracton, (2) as fixed by 25 Edward III, st. 5, c. 3; (3) as extended by 36 Geo. III, c. 7 and 57 Geo. III, c. 6; (d) as it at present exists.

What was meant by the Law of Constructive Treason? Describe any case to which it has been applied.

- III. Sketch the growth of Trial by Jury in England.

Examine the statement that "it is for the judge to settle the law, for the jury to find the facts.

- IV. What were the doctrines as to Allegiance and Naturalisation laid down in Calvin's Case? How have they been subsequently modified by Imperial and Colonial legislation?

Ah Kin is the son of Chinese parents who before his birth had been naturalised as British subjects in the colony of Hongkong, in which colony Ah Kin is born. He proceeds to Queensland, in which colony a poll-tax is imposed upon all Chinese immigrants, Chinese being defined by the Act as "any native of the Chinese Empire or its dependencies not born of British parents." Ah Kin claims exemption from the tax—is his claim good?

- V. Give some account of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, paying special attention to Darnell's case and to the provisions affecting it in the Petition of Right, 16. Car. I, c. 10 (the Act for abolishing the Star Chamber), 31 Car. II, c. 2 and 56 Geo. III, c. 100.

- VI. State the nature and effects of the Validating Acts.

- VII. How far, if at all, may Colonial legislation supersede Imperial legislation?

- VIII. How are the powers of the Governor, as representing the Sovereign, limited?

- IX. State what in your opinion are the constitutional checks upon hasty legislation in South Australia.

- X. Write notes on the following cases:—

Bushell's Case,

Forbes *v.* Cochrane,

Anderson's Case (30 L.J.Q.B., 129),

Fenn *v.* McEllister (S.A.L.R.),

*In re* Stanley (S.A.L.R.)

---

THIRD YEAR LL.B.

No candidates,

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1883.

# JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

## I, 2, 3. ENGLISH (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A.

Time—Two hours.

- I. *No one who is a lover of money, a lover of pleasure, and a lover of glory, is likewise a lover of mankind; but only he who is a lover of virtue.*

Junior Exam.,  
1883.

Illustrate from the above the meaning of the terms *proposition, subordinate clause, subject, predicate, copula.*

- II. Point out some of the defects of the English alphabet.

Classify the mutes according to the organ of utterance.

How did the form *ye* come to be used for *the*?

- III. There are three ways of distinguishing the masculine from the feminine employed in modern English.

Give three examples of each.

- IV. Give five words which are used in the plural only.

Give the plural of *criterion, species, summons, Mussulman, lord-lieutenant.*

Explain the *s* in *alms* and *riches*.

- V. Give examples of—

A possessive case without the preposition *of*; an objective case with an intransitive verb; an infinitive without the sign *to*.

- VI. The word *but* may be an adverb, a preposition, a conjunction, or a negative relative.

Construct sentences to illustrate its different uses,

Junior Exam.,  
1883.

VII. What is a pronoun? Classify pronouns.

Comment on the use of the pronoun in the following phrases :—

A lion *who* glared.—*Shakespeare*.

Our Father *which* art in Heaven.—*A. V.*

It lifted up *it* head.—*Shakespeare*.

I tell you *what*.

VIII. Give the meaning of the following grammatical terms:—  
*Synonyme, parenthesis, alliteration, hyphen, diaeresis, suffix, rhyme, rhythm, voice, tense.*

IX. Write a short essay on any *one* of the following :—

a. Colonies, ancient and modern.

b. Wool.

c. Volcanoes.

#### 4. ARITHMETIC (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Divide fifty-three million, seven hundred and five thousand, and fifty-six, by 1728 by short division.
- II. An edition numbering 1250 is published of a book weighing  $13\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Find the value of the whole as waste paper at  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. a lb.
- III. How many times is £3 16s.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. contained in £1000, and what is the remainder?
- IV. A bankrupt whose debts amount to £1752 6s. 8d. pays 12s. 3d. in the pound, how much do his creditors lose?
- V. Fifty cubic inches of air are found to weigh 16 grains, what weight of air is contained in a room 42ft. 3in. long, 24ft. 6in. wide, and 21ft. 2in. high?
- VI. If the atmospheric pressure is 14·8 lbs. to the square inch, express this in grammes per square centimetre, having given that a pound = 453·6 grammes, and that an inch = 2·54 centimetres.

- VII. A cistern is supplied by two steam-pumps, one of which could fill it in 10 minutes, and the other in 12 minutes. A third pump which could empty the cistern in 5 minutes conveys the water from the cistern to its destination. If all three pumps be at work at once, and we start with the cistern full, how long will it be before it is empty?
- VIII. On what day of the week will Jan. 1, 1900, fall?

## 5. GEOGRAPHY (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Two Hours.

- I. Draw a rough map of Italy, and mark on it the following:— Venice, Rome, Florence, Padua, Naples, Turin, Brindisi, the Po, the Arno, the Tiber, the Appennines, Ischia.
- II. Give an account of two great mountain chains, with their principal peaks, and the rivers that rise on each side of them.
- III. Describe the courses of the following rivers, and name the chief towns situate on them:—Yangtze, St. Lawrence, Congo, Rhone, Shannon, Severn.
- IV. Describe accurately the position of the following:—New Guinea, the New Hebrides, the Mauritius, the Straits of Sunda, the Soudan, Port Elizabeth, Sourabaya, Tonquin, Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Buda-Pesth, Innsbruck, Birmingham, Odessa, Chalons, St. Louis, Rouen, Munich, Trieste, St. John's.
- V. Name six of the principal seaports of the world, arranging them as far as you can in the order of their importance, and state with what countries their principal trade is.
- VI. Draw a map showing the course of the Murray and of its chief tributaries, and mark the positions of the principal towns in its neighbourhood.
- VII. Draw a sketch map showing the system of South Australian Railways, actual and projected.



Junior Exam.,  
1883.

## 6. ENGLISH HISTORY (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A.

Time—Two Hours.

- I. Give the dates of the following events :—  
     Norman Conquest—Magna Charta—Battle of Ban-  
     nockburn—Execution of Charles I.—Abdication of James  
     II.—Accession of George I.—Declaration of American  
     Independence—Completion of the First Railway in  
     England—Catholic Emancipation—Penny Postage.
- II. When and how did England acquire the following :—  
     Ireland—Scotland—Jamaica—Bombay—New South  
     Wales?
- III. Name, with date of accession, the first and last sovereign of  
     each of the following dynasties :—  
     *a.* Plantagenet.  
     *b.* Tudor.  
     *c.* Stuart.
- IV. Give a short account of two.  
     *a.* The conquest of Wales.  
     *b.* The Wars of the Roses.  
     *c.* The Introduction of Printing.  
     *d.* The Reformation.  
     *e.* The Repeal of the Corn Laws.
- V. Write a short memoir of any *one* of the following :—  
     Cardinal Wolsey—Cromwell (the Protector)—Pitt (the  
     Younger)—The Duke of Wellington.

---

## OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

### A. I.—HISTORY.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. State what you know of the following persons:—*Sir  
     Thomas More, Lord Surrey, Latimer, Cranmer, Roger  
     Ascham, Lady Jane Grey, Francis Drake, Lord  
     Burleigh, Mary Queen of Scots, Shakespeare.*

II. How did Henry VIII. acquire the title *Defender of the Faith* ? Junior Exam.,  
1888.

What was the cause of his quarrel with the Papacy ?

III. Enumerate the good and bad points in Wolsey's political system.

What was the cause of his fall ?

IV. "The ten years which followed the fall of Wolsey effected a revolution in England. The history of this revolution is the history of a single man." Explain.

V. Give the chief events of the reign of Edward VI.

VI. Give some account of the conduct and temper of the House of Commons in the reign of Elizabeth. Explain its occasional servility.

## A. II.—ENGLISH LITERATURE.

VII. What passage in the *Tempest* is supposed to indicate that it was the last of Shakespeare's works ?

VIII. Analyse the character of Caliban.

IX. Quote two lyrical passages from the *Tempest*.

X. Illustrate your conception of *humour* by quotations from the *Tempest*.

XI. Write notes on the meaning of the following words in the *Tempest*:—*Teen, coil, foison, yare, feater, doit, scamels, mow, tang, stover.*

## B. I. LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Decline throughout the singular number—genus, tellus, acer, alter, tener, obses, aër, sitis, Anchises, marking the quantities of those which increase in the genitive.

Compare malus, juvenis, parvus, acer, utilis, similis, arduus, and give the positive of magis, imus.

Junior Exam.,  
1888.

Give first person singular of pluperfect indicative of *haurio*, *sperno*, *gaudeo*, *quiesco*, *rapio*, *mitto*, *emo*, *coquo*, *fero*, *prosum*.

What do substantival terminations in *—men*, *—tio*, *—arius*, *—ile*, *—ina*, *—etum*, denote? Quote words as examples.

Translate—

Est enim obscurum, proximis censoribus hunc eam clarissimo imperatore, L. Lucullo, apud exercitum fuisse: superioribus, cum eodem quæstore fuisse in Asia: primis, Julio et Crasso, nullam populi partem esse censam. Sed, quoniam census non jus civitatis confirmat, ac tantummodo indicat, eum, qui sit census, ita se jam tum gessisse pro cive, iis temporibus, quæ tu criminari ne ipsius quidem iudicio eum in civium Romanorum jure esse versatum, et testamentum sæpe fecit nostris legibus, et adiit hereditates civium Romanorum, et in beneficiis ad ærarium delatus est a L. Lucullo prætore et consule.

Cicero Pro Archia.

Who was Archias? What was his claim in this case? Recount the circumstances of it. How does Cicero support his case?

Translate—

Nunc antequam, P. C., ad sententiam redeo, de me pauca dicam. Ego, quanta manus est conjuratorum, quam videtis esse permagnam, tantam me inimicorum multitudinem suscepisse video: sed eam esse iudico turpem et infirmam, contemptam et abjectam. Quod si aliquando alicujus furore et scelere concitata, manus ista plus valuerit, quam vestra ac reipublicæ dignitas, me tamen meorum factorum atque consiliorum numquam, patres conscripti, pœnitebit.

Cicero In Catilinam.

Translate into idiomatic Latin—

Which of us is so hard-hearted as not to be moved by the misfortunes of his friends?

There is no man living but has been guilty of faults at some time or other.

In fact, all the accomplishments that tend to refinement and culture have one common bond, and are united to each other by a kind of relationship.

## C. I.—FRENCH.

Junior Exam.,  
1883.

MR. J. WALTER TYAS.

Time—Three hours.

## I. Translate into English—

Pendant les premiers jours qu'elle passa chez sa nouvelle protectrice, Prascovie se trouva fort isolée et fort embarrassée ; elle aurait préféré être retenue chez ses amis de Wassili-Ostrow, ou même chez le marchand. Cependant, après quelques jours, elle fut plus à son aise dans la maison, et fit connaissance avec les personnes qui l'habitaient. Les domestiques étaient aussi obligeants que leur maîtresse était bonne et généreuse. Elle mangeait à la table de la princesse, que son grand âge et ses infirmités empêchaient souvent de paraître, et n'avait jamais l'occasion de lui parler en particulier. Bientôt les personnes de la société s'accoutumèrent à sa présence et ne s'occupèrent plus d'elle. La jeune étrangère avait fait souvent parler à la princesse du but de son voyage et de ses espérances ; mais soit que cette dame en regardât le succès comme impossible, soit que les personnes, qui s'étaient chargées de lui parler l'eussent négligé, ses prières n'eurent aucun résultat, et toutes ses espérances étaient uniquement fondées sur la protection de ses amis de Wassili-Ostrow, qu'elle voyait assez souvent.

La jeune Sibérienne—

(Pitt, press edition, page 54.)

## II. Translate into English—

Ils s'acheminèrent ensemble vers la porte du jardin. Lorsque le militaire fut au moment de sortir, il mit son gant à la main droite ; " Vous n'avez jamais serré la main de personne," dit-il au Lépreux ; " accordez moi la faveur de serrer la mienne ; c'est celle d'un ami qui s'intéresse vivement à votre sort." Le Lépreux recula de quelques pas avec une sorte d'effroi, et levant les yeux et les mains au ciel ; " Dieu de bonté, s'écria-t-il, comble de tes bénédictions cet homme *computissant* !"

Le Lépreux de la Cité d' Aoste—

(Pitt, press edition, page 98.)

III. In the first question give the masculine of the adjectives *nouvelle* and *généreuse* and the feminine plural of *premiers*.

Give the principal parts, stating to which conjugation each verb belongs, of *retenir*, *empêcher*, *paraître*, and *voir*.

“ Mais soit que cette dame en regardât le succès  
“ comme impossible, soit que les personnes qui s'étaient  
“ chargées de lui parler, l'eussent négligé, &c.

What mood and tense are *regardât* and *eussent*, and why is this mood employed?

In the second question give the principal parts of the verbs *s'acheminer*, *mettre*, *dire*, and *s'intéresser*. Conjugate negatively the present indicative of *s'acheminer*.

IV. Give the plurals of the substantives *nez*, *genou*, *fou*, *mal*, *travail*, *cil*, *aïeul*.

V. Translate into French—

I have some bread, I have some good bread. I have money, I have no money. You have some apples, he has no apples.

Charles was a false friend; but his brother was a brave good officer under Napoleon the Great.

VI. Give the feminine of the adjectives *craintif*, *vif*, *studieux*, *doux*, *roux*, *ancien*, *bas*, *épais*, *muet*, *païen*, *tel*, *prêt*, *blanc*, *beau*, *fou*, and *sec*.

VII. Translate into French—

I have quite as many apples as peaches.

He has as much virtue as generosity.

Charles is good, Robert is better, Louis is best.

Charles is little, Robert is less, Louis is least.

State the rule for the use of *celui-ci*, *celui-là*, and give the plurals of both in the masculine and feminine.

VIII. To what conjugations do *recevoir*, *finir*, *rendre*, and *parler* belong. Give the present and past participles, and the first persons singular of the present and perfect indicative of each, and write out fully the present and imperfect tenses subjunctive of *parler* and *rendre*.

IX. Translate into English—

La navigation à vapeur a changé complètement la situation de l'Europe vis-à-vis des sociétés de l'extrême Orient; elle nous a en quelque sorte placés aux portes de cette grande et mystérieuse région. Les affaires qui s'y 'agitent<sup>1</sup> n'appellent plus désormais la curiosité des savants, mais la sollicitude des hommes d'Etat. II

n'est plus permis aux generations nouvelles d'ignorer ce qui se passe en Chine et au Japon ; l'histoire contemporaine de ces empires commence à faire partie de notre histoire ; leurs richesses forment des éléments essentiels de notre commerce.

Junior Exam.,  
1883.

Lindau, un Voyage autour du Japon.

1. Les affaires qui s'y 'agitent = The transactions which occur there.

X. Translate into French—

What age was your sister when you lost her? She was twenty-five years old ; but her sufferings made her appear older. In spite of the disease which carried her off, and which had impaired<sup>1</sup> her features, she would still have been beautiful, but for<sup>2</sup> a frightful pallor which disfigured<sup>3</sup> her ; she was the image of death in life,<sup>4</sup> and I could not look at her without groaning.

1. To impair = alterer.

2. But for = sans.

3. To disfigure = déparer.

4. Of death in life = de la mort vivante.

XI. Vivâ voce reading a passage from a French author.

C. 2. GERMAN.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

Preisend mit viel schönen Reden  
Ihrer Länder Werth und Zahl,  
Sahen viele deutsche Fürsten  
Einst zu Worms im Kaiserjaal.

„Herrlich,“ sprach der Fürst von Sachsen,  
„Ist mein Land und seine Macht,  
Silber hegen seine Berge  
Wohl in manchem tiefen Schacht.“

„Seht mein Land in üpp'ger Fülle,“  
Sprach der Pfalzgraf von dem Rhein,  
„Goldne Saaten in den Thälern,  
Auf den Bergen edlen Wein.“

„Große Städte, reiche Klöster,“  
Ludwig, Herr zu Baiern, sprach,  
„Schaffen, daß mein Land den euren  
Wohl nicht steht an Schätzen nach.“

Junior Exam.,  
1883.

Eberhard, der mit dem Barte,  
Württemberg's geliebter Herr,  
Sprach: „Mein Land hat kleine Städte,  
Trägt nicht Berge silberschwer;  
Doch ein Kleinod hält's verborgen:  
Daß in Wäldern noch so groß,  
Ich mein Haupt kann kühnlich legen  
Jedem Unterthan in Schooß.“  
Und es rief der Herr von Sachsen,  
Der von Baiern, der vom Rhein:  
„Graf im Bart! Ihr seid der reichste,  
Euer Land trägt Edelstein!“

II. Translate—

Die Heere blieben am Rheine stehn:  
Soll man hinein nach Frankreich gehn?  
Man dachte hin und wieder nach,  
Allein der alte Blücher sprach:  
„Generalkarte her!  
Nach Frankreich gehn ist nicht so schwer.  
Wo steht der Feind?“ — „Der Feind? — Dahier!“  
„Den Finger drauf, den schlagen wir!  
Wo liegt Paris?“ — „Paris? — Dahier!“  
„Den Finger drauf, das nehmen wir!  
Nun schlägt die Brücken über'n Rhein;  
Ich denke, der Champagnerwein  
Wird, wo er wächst, am besten sein!“

- III. Decline, with the definite article, Macht, Wein, Glas, Name.
- IV. Decline der edle Ritter, das kalte Herz, seine kleine Mühle.
- V. Decline the personal pronouns ich, du, sie. Give examples of the use of the genitives.
- VI. Compare schwach, gern, wenig, bald.
- VII. Give the principal parts of sitzt, getragen, umschweben, traf, schied, zerschlagen.
- VIII. What cases are governed by seit, wegen, durch, respectively? Give three instances of prepositions which govern sometimes the dative and sometimes the accusative, and explain the distinction in meaning.
- IX. Translate—

Nach Frankreich zogen zwei Grenadier',  
Die waren in Rußland gefangen.  
Und als sie kamen ins deutsche Quartier.  
Sie ließen die Köpfe hängen.

Da hörten sie Beide die traurige Mähr;  
Daß Frankreich verloren gegangen,  
Besiegt und zerschlagen das große Heer, —  
Und der Kaiser, der Kaiser gefangen.

Da weinten zusammen die Grenadier'  
Wohl ob der kläglichen Kunde.  
Der Eine sprach; „Wie weh wird mir,  
Wie brennt meine alte Wunde!“

Der Andre sprach: „„Das Lied ist aus,  
Auch ich möcht' mit dir sterben,  
Doch hab' ich Weib und Kind zu Haus,  
Die ohne mich verderben.““

Was schert mich Weib, was schert mich Kind,  
Ich frage weit bess'res Verlangen;  
Laß sie betteln geh'n, wenn sie hungrig sind,  
Mein Kaiser, mein Kaiser gefangen!

„Gewähr' mir, Bruder, eine Bitt':  
Wenn ich jetzt sterben werde,  
So nimm meine Leiche nach Frankreich mit, —  
Begrab' mich in Frankreichs Erde.

Seine.

X. Translate into German—

Weep for the dead, for he hath lost the light, and weep for the fool, for he wanteth understanding; make little weeping for the dead, for he is at rest, but the life of the fool is worse than death. Seven days do men mourn for him that is dead, but for a fool and an ungodly man all the days of his life.

D. I. ALGEBRA.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three Hours.

I. Find the value of

$$a^4 + b^4 + c^4 - 2b^2c^2 - 2c^2a^2 - 2a^2b^2$$

when  $a = 2$ ,  $b = 3$ ,  $c = 5$ .

II. Express the following statements in algebraical symbols—

- (1) “The difference of the squares of two consecutive numbers is equal to the sum of the numbers.”



Junior Exam.,  
1883.

- (2) "The cube of the sum of two numbers exceeds the sum of the cubes of those numbers by three times the product of their product into their sum."

III. Prove that

$$(a^2 - bc)(b^2 - ca)(c^2 - ab) + b^3c^3 + c^3a^3 + a^3b^3 \\ = abc(a^3 + b^3 + c^3);$$

and that

$$(a - b)^2 + 4(x - y)(bx - ay) = (a + b - 2xy)^2 \\ - 4(x^2 - a)(y^2 - b).$$

- IV. Divide  $x^7 - 5x^5 + 7x^3 + 2x^2 - 6x - 2$  by  $x^4 - 3x^2 + 2x + 1$ ; and resolve  $x^4 - 13x^2 + 36$  and  $8x^3 + 27y^3$  into factors.

V. Prove the rule for multiplying one fraction by another.

$$\text{Multiply } 1 + \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} \text{ by } \frac{x^4 - y^4}{x^2 + y^2};$$

$$\text{and divide } \frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a} \text{ by } \frac{a^2}{b^2} - \frac{b^2}{a^2}.$$

VI. Solve the equations

$$(1) \frac{3}{x-3} - \frac{2}{x-2} = \frac{1}{x-4},$$

$$(2) a^3(b+c)x + c^2(a^2 - b^2) = b^2(a^2 - c^2).$$

- VII. Two partners  $A, B$  are in a business to which they have contributed £12,000 and £8,000 respectively of the capital. In what way must a profit of £1,000 be divided between them so that  $A$  may receive  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. more on his capital than  $B$ .

VIII. The area of a certain square would be diminished by 292 square feet if a border two feet wide were cut off all round; find the size of the square.

- IX. Prove that the difference between the squares of a number of two digits, and of the number obtained by reversing the digits, is equal to 99 times the difference of the squares of the digits.

**D. 2. GEOMETRY.**

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Junior Exam.,  
1883.

- I. Explain the terms *Axiom*, *Postulate*, *Theorem*, *Converse*, and give examples.  
Write out the purely geometrical axioms.
- II. Draw a perpendicular to a given straight line from a given point outside it.
- III. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third.
- IV. The three angles of any triangle are together equal to two right angles.  
*ABC* is a triangle, having  $AB=AC$ , and *BA* is produced to *D* so that  $AD=AB$ . Prove that *DC* is perpendicular to *BC*.
- V. On a given straight line construct a square.  
If lines be drawn through the angular points parallel to the diagonals, they will form a square.
- VI. A straight line is divided into any two parts; the square on the whole line is equal to &c.  
Also state and prove the corresponding theorem relating to a straight line divided into any *three* parts.
- VII. From a straight line *AB* a part *AC* is cut off, and *D* is the middle point of the remainder; prove that the square on *AD* is equal to the square on *CD* together with the rectangle *AB, AC*.
- VIII. "In any triangle the square on the side opposite an acute angle is less than &c." Complete the statement, and prove it.

---

**CHEMISTRY. E. I.**

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. What is the composition of air, water, ammonia and plumbago?

Junior Exam.,  
1883.

- Give the names of the substances represented by the following formulæ :—CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, PH<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub>Cl.
- II. Describe the preparation of Oxygen from Potassic Chlorate. What weight of Oxygen can be obtained from 245 oz. of Potassic Chlorate? [K = 39, Cl = 35.5, O = 16.]
- III. Explain by means of symbols the decomposition which takes place when Hydric Sulphate is mixed with (a) common salt and (b) saltpetre.
- IV. The amount of Carbonic Acid in our atmosphere does not appear to increase; how do you account for this?
- V. What are the distinguishing tests for the chief non-inflammable gases?
- VI. How is Sulphuretted Hydrogen prepared? What is its use in analysis?
- VII. If you place a burning candle in a narrow-necked bottle the flame will soon go out; why is this?  
How is the composition of the air affected by the flame?
- VIII. Under what circumstances is CO formed in a common coal fire, and what are the properties of the gas?
- IX. Complete the equations—
- $$4\text{HCl} + \text{MnO}_2 =$$
- $$\text{Fe} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 =$$
- $$\text{Cu} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 =$$
- $$= \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$$

## E. 2. ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What is the effect of a constant force acting on a body originally at rest?

At a certain instant a body is moving vertically downwards with a velocity of 100 feet per second; what was its velocity 5 seconds previously?

- II. Give the rules for compounding together two parallel forces; and describe some experimental method of verifying them.

A uniform bar 5 feet long weighs 10 lbs., and a mass of 5 lbs. is attached to it at one end. About what point of its length will it balance?

- III. Define the *Centre of Gravity* of a body.

A wheel which is free to revolve about its axis has its C.G. at an excentric point; prove that there are two positions of equilibrium.

- IV. State the condition of equilibrium of a Lever, of any shape.

A square is free to turn in its own plane about one angular point which is fixed, and is kept in equilibrium by two forces acting one along a side, the other along a diagonal. Give a diagram of the forces, and find the ratio between them.

- V. State precisely what is meant by the statement that "Fluids press equally in all directions." Describe an experiment showing that water in a vessel presses upwards as well as downwards.

- VI. Define the term *specific gravity*.

Explain a method of finding the specific gravity of a solid.

- VII. { Explain fully the uses and modes of action of the pieces of  
VIII. { apparatus marked A, B, C, illustrating your answers by  
IX. { careful diagrams.

A was a system of pulleys; B a common hydrometer; C a condensing syringe and receiver.

### PHYSIOLOGY. E. 4.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Where are the following structures found and what purposes do they serve in the animal economy?  
Tendons, Ligaments, Fat, Cartilage, Connective Tissue, Epithelium, Mesentery, Periosteum?
- II. Compare and contrast the structure of an artery, a vein, and a capillary. Point out how the structure is, in each case, adapted for the functions performed.

Junior Exam.,  
1888.

- III. Describe the bony and cartilaginous framework of the Thorax, and enumerate the organs found within that cavity.
- IV. How are the processes of expiration and inspiration effected? What differences are there between expired and inspired air?
- V. How may the various substances used as food be classified? Describe the changes undergone by each kind in their passage through the alimentary canal.
- VI. What are the waste products of the human body? Through what organs does the blood get rid of each?

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. E. 5.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. What determines the courses of rivers? Why is it that no large rivers run eastward in Australia?
- II. Explain how changes of climate can be brought about.
- III. What are the distinguishing characters of the *faunas* and *floras* of *Oceanic Islands*? Explain the meaning of the words in italics.
- IV. What is a Volcano?
- V. Name and indicate, on a rough sketch map, the position and direction of the chief Ocean Currents.
- VI. Describe the varieties of Table-lands in different parts of the globe.
- VII. Explain the mode of formation of the Icebergs which occur in the Northern Oceans.
- VIII. Sketch the distribution of rainfall in Australia.
- IX. Give the composition of sea water, and state the various circumstances and operations which in any way effect its composition.
- X. Where are Geysers met with? Describe their general features and mode of action.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1883.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS 1-6 THE SAME AS  
FOR THE JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

LATIN (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three Hours.

Translate—

Consilio etiam unius hominis addita rei dicitur fides :  
namque Proculus Julius, sollicitâ civitate desiderio regis,  
& infensâ Patribus, gravis, ut traditur, quamvis  
magnæ rei auctor in concionem prodit. *Romulus*, inquit,  
*Quirites*, *parens urbis hujus*, *primâ hodiernâ luce celo*  
*repentè delapsus*, *se mihi obvium dedit*. *Quum*, *perfusus*  
*horrore venerabundusque*, *adstitissem*, *petens precibus*, *ut*  
*contrâ intueri fas esset* ; *abi*, *nuncia*, *inquit*, *Romanis*,  
*Cælestes ita velle*, *ut mea Roma caput orbis terrarum sit* :  
*proinde rem militarem colant* : *sciantque*, *& ita posteris*  
*tradant*, *nullas opes humanas armis Romanis resistere posse*.  
*Hæc*, *inquit*, *locutus*, *sublimis abiit*. Mirum, quantum illi  
viro, nuncianti hæc, fidei fuerit ; quàmque desiderium  
Romuli apud plebem exercitumque, factâ fide immortalitatis, lenitum sit.

—Livy, Book I., Cap. xvi.

Give the principal parts of *prodit*, *resistere*, *intueri*,  
*perfusus*, *petens*, and mark the quantities.

Turn the passage in Italics into *Oratio Obliqua*.

Translate—

Priusquam inde digrederentur, roganti Mettius ex fœdere  
icto quid imperaret, imperat Tullus, uti juventutem in

Matric. Exam.,  
December, 1883.

armis habeat: usurum se eorum operâ, si bellum cum Vejentibus foret. Ita exercitus inde domos abducti. Princeps Horatius ibat, trigemina spolia præ se gerens: cui soror virgo, quæ desponsa uni ex Curiatiis fuerat, obvia ante portam Capenam fuit: cognitoque super humeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat, solvit crines, & flebiliter nomine sponsum mortuum appellat. Movet feroci juveni animum comploratio sororis in victoriâ suâ tantoque gaudio publico. Stricto itaque gladio, simul verbis increpans, transfigit puellam. *Abi hinc cum immaturo amore ad sponsum, inquit, oblita fratrum mortuorum vivique, oblita patrie. Sic eat, quæcumque Romana lugebit hostem.* Atrox visum id facinus Patribus plebique: sed recens meritum facto obstabat. Tamen raptus in jus ad regem. Rex, ne ipse tam tristis ingrati- que ad vulgus iudicii, aut, secundum iudicium, supplicii auctor esset, concilio populi advocato, *Duumviro, inquit, qui Horatio perduellionem iudicent, secundum legem facio.* Lex horrendi carminis erat: *Duumviri perduellionem iudicent. Si a duumviris provocarit, provocatione certato: si vincant, caput obnubito: infelici arbori reste suspendito: verberato vel intra pomerium vel extra pomerium.* Hâc lege duumviri creati, qui se absolvere non rebantur eâ lege, ne innoxium quidem posse, quum condemnassent; tum alter ex his, *P. Horati, tibi per duellionem iudico, inquit. I, lictor, colliga manus.* Accesserat lictor, injiciebatque laqueum. Tum Horatius, auctore Tullo, clemente legis interprete, *Provoco, inquit.* Ita demum provocatione certatum ad populum est.

—Livy, Book I, Cap. xxvi.

Write notes on *immaturo, perduellio, provocatio, infelici.*

Write a list of the indefinite pronouns in Latin and give accurately the meaning of each.

What is the meaning of *ades, auxilium, castrum, comitium, copia, littera, opera, rostrum*, and *sal* in singular and plural respectively?

Derive *Viminalis, Esquilæ, parricidium, infestus.*

Translate—

Nihilo, militiæ, quàm domi, meliùs respublica administrata est. Illa modò in ducibus culpa, quòd, ut odio essent civibus, fecerant. alia omnis penes milites noxa erat: qui, ne quid ductu atque auspicio decemvirorum prospere usquam gereretur, vinci se per suum atque illorum

dedecus patiebantur. Fusi & ab Sabinis ad Eretum, & in Algido ab Æquis, exercitus erant. Ab Ereto per silentium noctis profugi, propiis urbem, inter Fidenas Crustumariamque, loco edito castra communierant.

Matric. Exam.,  
December, 1883.

—Livy, Book III, Cap. xlii.

Render into English so as to show the meaning clearly

- (1). *Hominiſ aetatem duratura magnitudo erat.*
- (2). *Per occasionem ac ſolitudinem incuſionem facit.*
- (3). *In album relata.*
- (4). *Si ego injuſte impieque illoſ homineſ, illaſque reſ dedier populo Romano mihi expoſco, tum patriæ compotem me nunquam ſiriſ eſſe.*
- (5). *Non modo civiſe ſed ne Italiſe quidem ſtirpiſ.*

Write an accurate account of the classification of the citizens instituted by Servius Tullius.

Turn into Latin Prose—

Nothing is so difficult but that it can be discovered by investigation.

Now you are saying something of such a kind that it relates to the subject.

After what has been said, it is perhaps proper to pass on to the next point, and to enter into some considerations concerning monarchy; for we admit this to be one of the legitimate forms of government. We must consider whether kingly rule be expedient to a city or country which we intend to be well governed, or whether it is not, but another form of government is more so; or whether again it is in some cases expedient, and in some not.

## 8. MATHEMATICS.

### ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA. (COMPULSORY.)

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. The price of a certain stock which pays  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is  $98\frac{3}{4}$ , and that of another paying  $8\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. is  $108\frac{3}{8}$ : which is the better investment?



Matric Exam.  
December, 1888.

- II. Write down all the *different* proper fractions whose denominators are less than 10, and arrange them in order of magnitude.
- III. State and prove the rule for multiplying together two fractions.

Simplify

$$\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{7} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{55} \times \frac{242}{9}.$$

- IV. Explain the method of contracted multiplication of decimals.  
Ex: Find the product of 2.71828 and 3.14159 correct to four places of decimals.
- V. With what velocity must water flow along a pipe whose section is one square inch in order that the supply may be equivalent to one inch of rainfall on an acre of land per 24 hours?
- VI. Distinguish between the primary meanings of  $ab$  and  $ba$ , and prove that these quantities are equal.  
Prove that the product of any two numbers is equal to the difference between the square of half their sum and the square of half their difference.
- VII. Prove that

$$(i.) \left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 + \left(b + \frac{1}{b}\right)^2 + \left(ab + \frac{1}{ab}\right)^2 - \left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)\left(b + \frac{1}{b}\right)\left(ab + \frac{1}{ab}\right) = 4,$$

$$(ii.) (ac + bc - ab)^2 + (ab + ac - bc)^2 - 2(ab + bc - ac)^2 = 4abc(a + c - 2b).$$

- VIII. Why do you change the sign of a quantity when transferring it from one side of an equation to the other?

Solve

$$(i.) \frac{2x + 4}{13} - \frac{x + 3}{5} = 4 - x,$$

$$(ii.) \frac{x - a}{b} + \frac{x - b}{a} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + 2.$$

- IX. To twice the first digit of a number of two digits add 5, then multiply by 5 and add the second digit. Prove that if the result be diminished by 25 you will obtain the original number.
- X. Divide £65 among  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ , so that  $B$  shall have £2 more than  $A$ ; and  $C$  shall have twice as many shillings as  $A$  has pounds,

# MATHEMATICS 8. GEOMETRY (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR LAMB M.A.

Time—Three Hours.

Matric. Exam.,  
December, 1883.

I. Define parallel straight lines.

Give the axiom on which the theory of parallels is based.

II. On a given straight line as base construct an equilateral triangle.

$PBC$ ,  $QCA$ ,  $RAB$  are three equilateral triangles constructed externally on the sides of the equilateral triangle  $ABC$ ; prove that  $P$ ,  $Q$ ,  $R$  are the vertices of an equilateral triangle.

III. If one side of a triangle be produced the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior opposite angles.

IV. Parallelograms on equal bases and between the same parallels are equal.

V. On a given straight line construct a square.

Prove that if the middle points of the sides of a square be joined in order, a square will be formed which is half the original square.

VI. State and prove the proposition corresponding to the algebraical identity

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab.$$

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

VIII. "The square on the greatest side of an obtuse-angled triangle is greater than, &c." Complete the statement and prove the theorem.

One angle of a triangle is a third of four right angles. Prove that the square on the opposite side is equal to the squares on the other two sides together with the rectangle contained by these sides.

---

## OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

## A. I. LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Metric. Exam.,  
December, 1883. Translate—

Juno et Deorum quisquis amicio  
 Afris inulta cesserat impotens  
 Tellure victorum nepotes  
 Rettulit inferias Jugurthae.

Horat. Odes Lib. II., Carmen i., vv. 25—29.

Te maris et terrae numeroque carentis arenae  
 Mensorem cohibent, Archyta,  
 Pulveris exigui prope litus parva Matinum  
 Munera, nec quidquam tibi prodest  
 Aërias tentasse domos animoque rotundum  
 Percurrisse polum morituro.

Horat. Odes Lib. I., Carmen xxviii., vv. 1—6.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,  
 Nulli flebilior quam tibi, Virgili.  
 Tu frustra pius heu non ita creditum  
 Poscis Quintilium Deos.

Horat. Odes Lib. I., Carmen xxiv., vv. 9—12.

Vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chloë,  
 Quaerenti pavidam montibus aviis  
 Matrem non sine vano  
 Aurarum et silvae metu.

Nam seu mobilibus veris inhorruit  
 Adventus foliis seu virides rubum  
 Dimovere lacertae,

Et corde et genibus tremit.  
 Atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera  
 Gaetulusve leo frangere persequor :  
 Tandem desine matrem  
 Tempestiva sequi viro.

Horat. Odes Lib. I., Carmen xxiii.

Non Laërtiaden, exitium tuae  
 Genti, non Pylum Nestora respicis ?  
 Urgent impavidi te Salaminii  
 Teucer et Sthenelus sciens

Pugnae, sive opus est imperitare equis,  
 Non auriga piger. Merionen quoque  
 Nosces. Ecce furit te reperire atrox  
 Tydides melior patre ;  
 Quem tu cervus uti vallis in altera  
 Visum parte lupum graminis immemor  
 Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu,  
 Non hoc pollicitus tuae.  
 Iracunda diem proferet Ilio  
 Matronisque Phrygum classis Achilleï ;  
 Post certas hiemes uret Achaïcus  
 Ignis Iliacas domos.'

Horat. Odes Lib. I., Carmen xv., vv. 21—36.

Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, et  
 Quem Fors dierum cunque dabit, lucro  
 Appone, nec dulces amores  
 Sperne puer neque tu choreas,  
 Donec virenti canities abest  
 Morosa. Nunc et campus et areae  
 Lenesque sub noctem susurri  
 Composita repetantur hora,  
 Nunc et latentis proditor intimo  
 Gratus puellae risus ab angulo,  
 Pignusque dereptum lacertis  
 Aut digito male pertinaci.

Horat. Odes Lib. I., Carmen ix., vv. 13—24.

Quam paene furvae regna Proserpinae  
 Et judicantem vidimus Aeacum,  
 Sedesque discretas piorum, et  
 Aeoliis fidibus querentem  
 Sappho puellis de popularibus,  
 Et te sonantem plenius aureo,  
 Alcaee, plectro dura navis,  
 Dura fugae mala, dura belli !  
 Utrumque sacro digna silentio  
 Mirantur Umbrae dicere ; sed magis  
 Pugnas et exactos tyrannos  
 Densum humeris bibit aure vulgus.  
 Quid mirum, ubi illis carminibus stupens  
 Demittit atras bellua centiceps  
 Aures et intorti capillis  
 Eumenidum recreantur angues ?

Matric. Exam.,  
December, 1888.

Quin et Prometheus et Pelopis parens  
Dulci laborum decipitur sono ;  
Nec curat Orion leones  
Aut timidos agitare lyncas.

Horat. Odes Lib. II., xiii., vv. 21—40.

Notice carefully any peculiarities of construction in the above passages.

Name the metre of each passage and scan the first three.

Translate into Latin Prose—

And now, conscript Fathers, before I return to the sentence you will have to pass, I will say a few words concerning myself. I, for my part, see, that in exactly in proportion to the number of the conspirators, which number is, you perceive, very great, so numerous are the personal enemies, whom I have brought upon myself ; these, however, I judge to be base, powerless, and abject. Yet should this band of conspirators ever, on any future occasion, after having been excited to action by any man's madness and crime, have got the upper hand of your senatorial dignity, and that of the state ;—still, O conscript Fathers, never shall I repent, either of my counsels or my acts.

Translate—

Ac vide, quid differat inter meam opinionem et tuam. Tu, cum omnibus rebus inferior sis, hac una in re te mihi anteferri putas oportere, quod quæstor illius fueris : ego, si superior omnibus rebus esses, hanc unam ob causam te accusatorem repudiari putarem oportere. Sic enim a majoribus nostris accepimus, prætorem quæstori suo parentis loco esse oportere : nullam neque justiore neque graviorem causam necessitudinis posse reperiri, quam conjunctionem sortis, quam provinciæ, quam officii, quam publici muneris societatem. Quamobrem si jure posses eum accusare, tamen, cum is tibi parentis numero fuisset, id pie facere non posses : cum vero neque injuriam acceperis et prætori tuo periculum crees, fatearis necesse est te illi injustum impiumque bellum inferre conari.

Cicero in Q. Cæcil.

## A. 2. GREEK.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Metric. Exam.,  
December, 1893

“Δεῦρ’ ἴθι, νύμφα φίλη, ἵνα θέσκελα ἔργα ἴδῃαι  
 Τρώων θ’ ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων·  
 οἳ πρὶν ἐπ’ ἀλλήλοισι φέρον πολὺδακρυν Ἄρηα  
 ἐν πεδίῳ, ὄλοοιο λιλαιόμενοι πολέμοιο,  
 οἳ δὴ νῦν ἔσται σιγῇ—πόλεμος δὲ πέπανται—  
 ἀσπίσι κεκλιμένοι, παρὰ δ’ ἔγχεα μακρὰ πέπηγεν.  
 αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος  
 μακρῆς ἔγχέησι μαχήσονται περὶ σείο·  
 τῷ δὲ κε νικήσαντι φίλην κεκλήσῃ ἄκοιτις.”

Homer Iliad III., 130—138.

Derive *θέσκελα*, *ἵπποδάμων*, *ἄκοιτις*, and explain *ἴδῃαι*  
*ἔσται*, *σειό*, comparing them with the Attic forms.

Also translate—

“Ὡς ἄρ’ ἔφαν, πάλLEN δὲ μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ  
 ἄψ ὄρων· Πάριος δὲ θοῶς ἐκ κλήρος ὄρουσεν.  
 οἳ μὲν ἐπειθ’ ἕζοντο κατὰ στίχας, ἦχι ἐκάστω  
 ἵπποι ἀερίποδες καὶ ποικίλα τεύχε ἕκειτο·  
 αὐτὰρ ὄγ’ ἀμφ’ ὤμοισιν ἐδύσето τεύχεα καλά  
 δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἑλένης πόσις ἠνύκόμοιο.  
 κνημῖδας μὲν πρῶτα περὶ κνήμησιν ἔθηκεν  
 καλὰς, ἀργυρέουσιν ἐπισφυρίοις ἀραρυίας·  
 δεῦτερον αὖ θόρηκα περὶ στήθεσσιν ἔδυνεν  
 οἷο κασιγνήτιο Λυκάονος· ἤρμωσε δ’ αὐτῷ.  
 ἀμφὶ δ’ ἄρ’ ὤμοισιν βάλετο ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον  
 χάλκεον, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα σάκος μέγα τε στιβαρόν τε·  
 κρατὶ δ’ ἐπ’ ἰφθίμῳ κνέην εὐτυκτον ἔθηκεν,  
 ἵππουριν· δεινὸν δὲ λόφος καθύπερθεν ἔνευεν.  
 εἶλετο δ’ ἄλκιμον ἔγχος, ὃ οἳ παλάμῃφιν ἀρήρει.  
 ὧς δ’ αὐτῶς Μενέλαος Ἀρηΐος ἔντε’ ἔδυνεν.”

Homer Iliad III., 324—339.

Explain the forms *ἔφαν*, *ὄρων*, *ἦχι* *ἐδύσето*, *παλά-*  
*μηφιν*.

“I will begin ὕστερον πρότερον ‘Ομηρικῶς.’ Explain  
 this. What do you know of the Cyclic poets?”

Matric. Exam.,  
December, 1888.

Translate—

πάντας δὲ βωμούς οἱ κατ' Ἀδμήτου δόμους  
προσῆλθε κάξέστεψε καὶ προσεύξατο,  
πτόρθων ἀποσχίζουσα μυρσίνων φόβην,  
ἄκλανκτος, ἀστένακτος, οὐδὲ τοῦπιόν  
κακὸν μεθίστη χρωτὸς εἰειδῆ φύσιν.  
κάπειτα θάλαμον ἐσπεσοῦσα καὶ λέχος,  
ἐνταῦθα δὴ δάκρυσε καὶ λέγει τάδε,  
ὦ λέκτρον, ἔνθα παρθένει' ἔλυσ' ἐγὼ  
κορεΐματ' ἐκ τοῦδ' ἀνδρός, οὗ θνήσκω πέρι,  
χαῖρ'· οὐ γὰρ ἐχθαίρω σ'. ἀπόλασας δέ με  
μόνην προδοῦναι γάρ σ' ὀκνοῦσα καὶ πόσιν  
θνήσκω. σὲ δ' ἄλλη τις γυνὴ κекτήσεται,  
σώφρων μὲν οὐκ ἂν μᾶλλον, εὐτυχῆς δ' ἴσως.

Euripidis Alcestis, 170—182.

Also—

ΕΥ. ἰὼ μοι τύχας. μαῖα δὴ κάτω στρ.  
βέβακεν, οὐκέτ' ἔστιν, ὦ  
πάτερ, ὑφ' ἁλίφ.  
προλιπούα δ' ἄμὸν βίον  
ὠρφάνυσεν τλάμων.  
ἶδε γὰρ ἶδε βλέφαρον  
καὶ παρατόνου χέρας.  
ὑπάκουσον, ἀκουσον, ὦ  
μᾶτερ, ἀντιάζω σ'.  
ἐγὼ σ' ἐγώ, μᾶτερ,  
\* καλοῦμαι ὁ σὸς ποτὶ σοῖσι πί-  
των στόμασιν νεοσσός.

Euripidis Alcestis, 393—403.

Also—

ΘΕΡΑΠΩΝ. ἀπωλόμεσθα πάντες, οὐ κείνη μόνη.  
ΗΡ. ἀλλ' ἤσθόμην μὲν, ὄμμ' ἰδὼν δακρυρροοῦν  
κουράν τε καὶ πρόσωπον· ἀλλ' ἔπειθέ με  
λέγων θυραῖον κῆδος ἐς τάφον φέρειν.  
βια δὲ θυμοῦ τάςδ' ὑπερβαλὼν πύλας  
ἔπινον ἀνδρὸς ἐν φιλοξένοιο δόμοις,  
πράσσοτος οὕτω, κᾶτα κομάζω κᾶρα  
στεφάνοις πνικασθεῖς; ἀλλὰ σοῦ τὸ μὴ φράσαι,  
κακοῦ τοσοῦτου δόμασιν προσκειμένου.  
ποῦ καὶ σφε θάπτει; ποῦ νιν εὐρήσω μαλόν;

Euripidis Alcestis, 825—834.

When did Euripides live? Give the names of as many of his plays as you can, and say what you know of their subjects. What change in the nature of the choruses did Euripides make? Write a short critique on his style as compared with Æschylus and Sophocles.

Translate into Greek prose—

A fowler, still a mere boy, hunting birds in a thick covert of trees, caught sight of the odious Cupid perched upon a bough of box-wood; and soon as ever he perceived him, with delight, because forsooth a huge bird had appeared before him, gathering up together all his arrows in a heap, he lay in ambush for Cupid as he leapt about hither and thither. And the boy, annoyed because no result was brought for him (lit. met him), threw away his arrows, and went to an old countryman who taught him this art of his, and told him his story, and showed him Cupid as he sat.

## B. I. MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Resolve into factors—

$$x^2 - 16xy + 39y^2, 729x^6 - y^6,$$

and prove that

$$(x + y)^4 + x^4 + y^4 = 2(x^2 + xy + y^2)^2.$$

II. Two different kinds of tea are worth 2s. 3d. and 3s. 4d. per lb. respectively. In what proportions must they be mixed in order that the mixture may be worth 3s. per lb.?

III. Solve the equations—

$$(i.) \frac{x - a^2}{b} + \frac{x - b^2}{a} = 2 \frac{x + ab}{a + b}$$

$$(ii.) \left. \begin{aligned} 14x - 9y &= 5 \\ 35x + 6y &= 3 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(iii.) (x - 1)(x - 2) = x$$



Matric. Exam.,  
December, 1883.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{(iv.) } 2x + 3y &= 81 \\ xy &= 108 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

IV. The sum of a certain quantity and its reciprocal is 2.05 find the quantity.

Prove that the sum of any positive quantity and its reciprocal is never less than two.

V. Prove the formula for the sum of  $n$  terms of a Geometrical Progression.

Sum to infinity

$$1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \&c.$$

Also find the difference between the sum of this to 10 terms and the sum to infinity.

VI. Prove that the fraction  $\frac{a+c}{b+d}$  is intermediate in value

between  $\frac{a}{b}$  and  $\frac{c}{d}$  if these are unequal, and is equal to them when they are equal.

VII. In how many different ways can a four-oar be manned from 10 rowers and 3 coxwains?

VIII. Prove the formulæ—

$$\sin 2A = 2\sin A \cos A,$$

$$\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A;$$

and verify them for  $A = 30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ$ , respectively.

Also deduce the values of  $\sin 75^\circ, \cos 75^\circ$ .

IX. Two pillars of equal height stand on opposite sides of a street 100 feet wide. At a point in the roadway the elevation of one pillar is  $60^\circ$ , and of the other  $30^\circ$ ; find the height of the pillars.

## B. 2 AND 3. MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. The sides  $AB, BC, CD, DA$  of a square  $ABCD$  are produced to  $P, Q, R, S$ , respectively, so that  $BP = CQ = DR = AS$ ; prove that  $PQRS$  is a square.

II.  $AB$  is a fixed straight line and  $P$  a variable point in it, prove that the sums of the squares on  $AP$ ,  $PB$  is least when  $P$  bisects  $AB$ .

III.  $ABC$  is a triangle having the angle at  $A$  a right angle, and  $AD$  is drawn perpendicular to  $BC$ ; prove by Euclid, Book II., that the square on  $AC$  is equal to the rectangle  $BC \cdot CD$ .

IV. The opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

Also state and prove the converse theorem.

V.  $PQ$ ,  $RS$  are two chords of a circle intersecting in  $O$ ; prove that the rectangles  $PO \cdot OQ$  and  $RO \cdot OS$  are equal.

VI. In a given circle inscribe a regular hexagon.

Prove that if the middle points of the sides of a regular polygon be joined in order, the polygon so formed will also be regular.

VII. When are four quantities said to be in proportion?

If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which also meets the base; prove that the segments of the base will be proportional to the sides of the triangle.

$ABC$  is a triangle, and from the middle point  $D$  of the base  $BC$  straight lines  $DE$ ,  $DF$  are drawn bisecting the angles  $ADB$ ,  $ADC$ , respectively, and meeting the sides in  $E$  and  $F$ . Prove that  $EF$  is parallel to  $BC$ .

VIII. Prove that the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter is a definite number lying between 3 and 4.

Find the circumference of the circle circumscribing a square whose side is 10 feet.

IX. Define the tangent of an angle and prove the formulæ

$$\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A,$$

$$\tan(180^\circ + A) = \tan A.$$

Write down the values of the tangents of the following angles:— $60^\circ$ ,  $150^\circ$ ,  $210^\circ$ ,  $240^\circ$ ,  $315^\circ$ .

## C. I. FRENCH.

MR. J. WALTER TYAS.

Time—Three hours.

## I. Translate into English—

Loin du trône nourri, de ce fatal honneur  
 Hélas ! vous ignorez le charme empoisonneur.  
 De l'absolu pouvoir vous ignorez l'ivresse,  
 Et des lâches flatteurs la voix enchanteresse.  
 Bientôt ils vous diront que les plus saintes lois,  
 Maîtresses du vil peuple, obéissent aux rois ;  
 Qu'un roi n'a d'autre frein que sa volonté même ;  
 Qu'il doit immoler tout à sa grandeur suprême ;  
 Qu'aux larmes, au travail le peuple est condamné,  
 Et d'un sceptre de fer veut être gouverné ;  
 Que s'il n'est opprimé, tôt ou tard il opprime.  
 Ainsi de piège en piège, et d'abîme en abîme,  
 Corrompant de vos mœurs l'aimable pureté,  
 Ils vous feront enfin haïr la vérité,  
 Vous peindront la vertu sous une affreuse image.  
 Hélas ! ils ont des rois égaré le plus sage.  
 Promettez sur ce livre, et devant ces témoins,  
 Que Dieu fera toujours le premier de vos soins ;  
 Que sévère aux méchants, et des bons le refuge,  
 Entre le pauvre et vous, vous prendrez Dieu pour juge  
 Vous souvenant mon fils, que, caché sous ce lin,  
 Comme eux vous fûtes pauvre, et comme eux orphelin.

—Athalie, Act IV, Sc. IV, v. 1387.

## II. Translate into English—

Bon—Imaginez vous que je suis votre père qui arrive,  
 et repondez-moi fermement, comme si c'était à lui-même.  
 . . . Comment ! pendard, vaurien, infame, fils indigne  
 d'un père comme moi, oses-tu bien paraître devant mes  
 yeux, après tes bons deportements, après le lâche tour  
 que tu m'as joué pendant mon absence ? Est-ce la le  
 fruit de mes soins, maraud ? est-ce la le fruit de mes  
 soins ? le respect qui m'est dû ? le respect que tu me con-  
 serves. Tu as l'insolence, fripon, de t'engager sans le  
 consentement de ton père, de contracter un mariage  
 clandestin ! Reponds-moi, coquin, reponds-moi. Voyons  
 un peu tes belles raisons. Oh ! que diable, vous  
 demeurez interdit.

—Les Fourberies de Scapin, Act I, Sc. IV, page 26.

## III. Translate into English—

Metric Exam.,  
December, 1883.

La bataille de Hochstedt<sup>1</sup>, avait coûté à Louis XIV la plus florissante armée, et tout le pays du Danube au Rhin; elle avait coûté à la maison de Bavière tous ses Etats. La journée de Ramillies avait fait perdre toute la Flandre jusqu'aux portes de Lille. La déroute de Turin avait chassé les Français d'Italie, ainsi qu'ils l'ont toujours été dans toutes les guerres depuis Charlemagne. Il restait des troupes dans le Milanais, et cette petite armée victorieuse sous le Comte de Médavi. On occupait encore quelques places. On proposa de céder tout à l'empereur pourvu qu'il laissât retirer ces troupes, qui montaient à pres de quinze mille hommes. L'empereur accepta cette capitulation, et ainsi d'un trait de plume<sup>2</sup> devint le maître paisible en Italie.

Voltaire, Siècle de Louis XIV.  
Pitt press edition, page 102.

1. Hochstedt—Blenheim.
2. Trait de plume—A stroke of the pen.

## IV. Translate into French—

In the reign of Noshirvan a person sold a piece of ground to another, who discovered in it a buried<sup>1</sup> treasure, which he instantly carried to the seller of the field; but the seller would not receive the treasure, saying, "I disposed of my land to thee with all its advantages, therefore, whatever it may contain is thine." The buyer answered, "I only bought the soil, therefore, whatever is under it must be thine." They agreed to refer the matter to Noshirvan, who decided that the daughter of the buyer should marry the son of the seller of the land, and the treasure be theirs. And that same year the piece of ground brought forth ears of corn so uncommonly large<sup>2</sup>, that they are, to this day, preserved in the cabinets of the rich.

Persian Apologue, from Mitchell's Smart Sayings  
of Great Thinkers.

- 1 Buried—Caché
- 2 Brought forth ears of corn so uncommonly large—  
Produisit des épis de blé d'une grandeur si  
extraordinaire.

## V. Translate into French—

Poetry, painting, and music are sisters.  
A couple of oranges.

Matric. Exam.  
December, 1888.

A happy couple.

The two Racines have bequeathed<sup>1</sup> their names to posterity.

No soldiers are better disciplined<sup>2</sup>.

This stick is longer by two feet.

1 Bequeathed.—*Ont legué.*

2 Disciplined.—*Disciplinés.*

- VI. To what class of pronouns do *en* and *y* belong? are they ever used in speaking of persons: if so, when? Is their position before or after the verb? State the exception.
- VII. Conjugate affirmatively and negatively the present tense indicative of the verb *se lever*.
- VIII. Give the present and past participles, and first persons singular of the present and perfect indicative of the verbs, *boire*, *bouiller*, *coudre*, *choisir*, *moudre*, *mourir*, *naître*, *savoir*, *valoir*, and *vivre*.
- IX. Give the first person singular of the future, indicative of the verbs, *acquiescer*, *aller*, *s'asseoir*, *boire*, *conclure*, *dechoir*, *envoyer*, *mourir*, *mouvoir*, *pourvoir*, *pouvoir*, *savoir*, *valoir*, *voir*, *vouloir*.
- X. How many primitive tenses are there? and what tenses are formed from them?
- XI. When does the past participle of an active verb used with the auxiliary *avoir* take the gender and number of its object, and when does it remain unchanged? Give examples.
- XII. *Vivâ voce*. Reading a passage from a French author.

## C. 2. GERMAN.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

### I. Translate—

Sermann eilte zum Stalle sogleich, wo die muthigen Hengste  
Ruhig standen und rasch den reinen Hafer verzehrten  
Und das trockene Heu, auf der besten Wiese gehauen.  
Eilig legt' er ihnen da auf das blante Gebiß an,

Zog die Riemen sogleich durch die schönverfilberten Schnallen,  
Und befestigte dann die langen, breiteren Zügel,  
Führte die Pferde heraus in den Hof, wo der willige Knecht  
schon  
Vorgehoben die Kutsche, sie leicht an der Deichsel bewegend.  
Abgemessen knüpfen sie drauf an die Wage mit laubern  
Stricken die rasche Kraft der leichthinziehenden Pferde.  
Hermann faßte die Peitsche; dann jaß er und rollt in den  
Thorweg.

Als die Freunde nun gleich die geräumigen Plätze genommen,  
Rollte der Wagen eilig und ließ das Pflaster zurücke,  
Rieß zurück die Mauern der Stadt und die reinlichen Thürme.  
So fuhr Hermann dahin, der wohlbekannten Chaussee zu,  
Rasch, und säumete nicht und fuhr bergan wie bergunter.

Hermann und Dorothea: *Holzhymnia*, vv. 132—147.

II. Translate—

Eilig faßte darauf der gute verständige Pfarrherr  
Erst des Vaters Hand und zog ihm vom Finger den Trauring,  
(Nicht so leicht; er war vom rindlichen Gliede gehalten)  
Nahm den Ring der Mutter darauf und verlobte die Kinder;  
Sprach: „Noch einmal sei der goldenen Reisen Bestimmung,  
Fest ein Band zu knüpfen, das völlig gleiche dem alten.  
Dieser Jüngling ist tief von der Liebe zum Mädchen durch-  
drungen,  
Und das Mädchen gesteht, daß auch ihr der Jüngling erwünscht  
ist.  
Also verlob' ich Euch hier und segn' Euch künftigen Zeiten,  
Mit dem Willen der Eltern und mit dem Zeugniß des  
Fremdes.“

Hermann und Dorothea: *Urania*, vv. 239—248.

III. Prefix the definite article, and give the genitive singular and the nominative plural of the following nouns: Dorf, Stadt, Brunnen, Mauer, Wort, Nachricht, Bild, Herz.

IV. Decline (in German): *a merry song, that happy land, red wine.*

V. Give the principal parts of *leiden, wenden, treffen, geholfen, rathen, gelaufen, galt, quellen.*

VI. Explain the various shades of meaning of *sollen* and *wollen*, and give examples.

VII. Conjugate the present and imperfect, both indicative and subjunctive, of *sünden, tragen, anfangen.*

VIII. What German words are related in derivation to the following: *beam, thatch, bench, hide* (noun), *smart, dale, deal, evil*? Explain.

Matric. Exam.,  
December, 1882.

- IX. Scan the first five lines of the passage in Question I. Can you quote any English hexameters?  
X. Translate—

Napoleon wollte den erlittenen Verlust auf einer andern Seite durch größeren Gewinn ersetzen. Sein kühnster Feldherr, der Marschall Ney, den er den Fürsten von der Moskwa genannt hatte, sollte an Dudinot's Statt mit einem verstärkten Heere Berlin erobern. Es gelang dem Marschall Ney wirklich, den Kronprinzen von Schweden durch Querkzüge über seine wahre Richtung zu täuschen, und wenn es nach dem Willen des vorrätigen Kronprinzen gegangen wäre, so würde Berlin vielleicht, wie vor der Schlacht bei Groß-Beeren, durch unzeitiges Zurückgehen bloßgestellt sein: aber der scharfsiehende General Bülow hielt seine Stellung fest und lieferte, vereinigt mit dem tapferen Laurentzien am 6. September eine der blutigsten Schlachten des Krieges gegen den Marschall bei Dennewitz, in der Nähe von Züttelbogl. Es war ein heißer Tag für die 40,000 Preußen; sie mußten den heftigsten Kampf gegen ein ganzes Heer von 60 bis 70,000 Mann fast einen ganzen Tag lang aushalten, ehe ihnen die Russen und Schweden im langsamen Zuge zu Hilfe kommen konnten; und dennoch hatten sie schon den Sieg errungen, als jene ankamen. Da galt es, gleich den 12,000 Russen bei Kulm, und wie eben diese Bülow'sche Schaar schon bei Groß-Beeren gethan hatte, nicht die Menge und nicht die Wuth der Feinde zu achten und nur den einen Gedanken in der Brust festzuhalten, daß ein jeder von ihnen erst als Leiche daliegen müsse, ehe die Franzosen den Weg zur Hauptstadt betreten dürften. Das haben die tapfern Männer ehrlich gehalten.

Rohrkrausch.

- XI. This has been a great talk. What payment are you going to give me? Give me that bottle of rum. I am so thirsty with talking. Don't shake your head; I *must* have it. Oh how sweet rum is! There is nothing in the whole world so good. I know a Pakeha, who says, if I will get him a big pot, and some old gun-barrels, he will show me how to make rum out of corn. Don't take that bottle away. Come, give it me. You are a chief. Give me the bottle. You are not afraid of the law. I am a great chief, I am not afraid of the law.

*Old New Zealand.*

### C. 3. ITALIAN.

No Candidates.

D. I, II, AND III.—ENGLISH.

I.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Matric. Exam.,  
December, 1883.

- I. The words of Latin origin in the English language have been introduced at various periods. Specify the periods and give two words as examples of each.
- II. At what time did English lose its inflectional character?  
What traces of such a character still survive?
- III. Correct, where faulty, the English of the following sentences :—
- a. "Thou dashest him again to earth—there let him lay."
  - b. "Perhaps I will return immediately."
  - c. "The remark that I made yesterday is not that that I said that I regretted that I had made."
  - d. The universal opinion of all men.
  - e. Between you and I.
- IV. What is faulty in the form of the following words—  
*Telegraph, decadence, reliable, scientist, eventuate*?
- V. Parse the italicised words in the following sentences—
- a. "If thou *beest* he."
  - b. "The night-in-gale sings *darkling*."
  - c. "A star *y-pointing* pyramid"
  - d. The more *the* merrier.
  - e. "Tears *such as* angels weep."
- VI. Explain the difference between a strong and weak preterite, and give five examples of each.
- VII. What is an adverb? How are adverbs formed in English? Give five adverbs illustrative of five distinct adverbial suffixes.

II.—ENGLISH LITERATURE.

- VIII. Explain the meaning of the following words in *Lear*—  
*Untented, queasy, gasted, unbolted, pelting, meiny, tender-hefted, whelked, squiny, costard.*



Matric. Exam.,  
December, 1883.

IX. Paraphrase the following passages in *Lear* so as to elucidate their meaning—

- a. "The main descry  
Stands on the hourly thought."
- b. "Proper deformity seems not in the fiend  
So horrid as in woman."
- c. "That nature which contemns its origin  
Cannot be bordered certain in itself."
- d. "Age is unnecessary."
- e. "This act persuades me  
That the remotion of the Duke and her  
Is practice only."

X. Comment on the peculiar meaning of the following words in certain passages of *Lear*—

*Deer, favour, remorse, censure, important, fancy, addition tax, owe.*

### III.—COMPOSITION.

Write an essay on

Shakespeare's treatment of the *Sublime* and *Pathetic* in *Lear* ;

or

Contrast Lear's real madness with the assumed madness of Edgar.

### E. I. CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. How would you ascertain whether a given black powder is Iodine or Black-lead?
- II. How would you show that Sulphuretted Hydrogen is a compound of Sulphur and Hydrogen?
- III. What is formed when Phosphorus is burnt in Oxygen? By what experiments would you prove that the body produced is an acid or a base?

- IV. Two bottles are given, one filled with Hydric Chloride, and the other with Hydric Iodide. How would you ascertain by experiments which of the two contains Hydric Chloride?
- V. What are the products of combustion of Hydric Sulphide in air? How much of each can be formed when 100 grains of Hydric Sulphide are used?
- VI. What is the per-centage composition of air by volume? Calculate the per-centage weight of each gas from the volume measures.
- VII. How would you prepare "laughing gas?" What are the properties of this gas?
- VIII. Define Latent Heat and Specific Heat.
- IX. A gas measured at  $0^{\circ}C$  and under 760 m. m. Bar, occupies one litre; what will be its volume when the pressure is increased to 1140 m. m? If the pressure remain at 760 m. m., but the temperature is raised to  $20^{\circ}C$ ., what is the new volume?

Matric. Exam.,  
December, 1883.

## E. 2. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR LAMB, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain carefully what you mean by the *mass* of a body.  
Equal forces act on two bodies, A, B, which start from rest. At the end of one minute A is found to be moving with a velocity of 50 feet per second, whilst at the end of 5 minutes B is moving at the rate of a mile an hour. Compare the masses of A and B.
- II. Two bodies of different masses are let fall simultaneously from the same height and are found to strike the ground at nearly the same instant. What do you infer? Give a full explanation.
- III. State carefully the proposition know as the *Triangle of Forces*.  
An iron bracket is triangular in shape, having one side vertical and another horizontal. The length of the shortest side, which is bolted to a wall, is 6 inches, and

Matric. Exam.,  
December, 1883.

that of the longest side 1 foot. Find the stress in each of the projecting arms when a weight of 20 lbs. is suspended from the extremity of the bracket.

- IV. Define Stable, Unstable, and Neutral Equilibrium, and give examples.

How does the nature of the equilibrium (in many cases) depend on the position of the centre of gravity.

- V. Explain the principle of the inclined plane, the power being applied horizontally; and state the relation between the "power" and the "weight" necessary for equilibrium.

How much work is done in pushing a mass of 25 lbs. up a smooth inclined plane whose length is 101 feet, and height 20 feet? Also, what is the pressure on the plane?

- VI. Define the terms *Density* and *Specific Gravity*. In what system of units do these terms mean the same thing, and why?

Explain a hydrostatic method of determining the specific gravity of a liquid.

Also explain carefully how you would find the specific gravity of the air of the room.

- VII. Describe Torricelli's experiment, and state precisely what it proves.

If the height of the column be 30 inches, and the specific gravity of mercury 13.6, find the pressure of the air on an area of a square foot; assuming that a cubic foot of water weighs 997 ounces.

- VIII. Describe and explain the action of the Force-Pump, giving a careful diagram.

Also explain a contrivance by which the issuing jet of water may be made continuous instead of intermittent.

---

## PHYSIOLOGY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. By what processes is the natural warmth of the body (1) produced, (2) maintained, (3) distributed, (4) regulated?

- II. Describe the structure of the skin and enumerate the various organs found in connection with it.
- III. State clearly the reasons which lead you to the opinion that man is adapted for a mixed diet.
- IV. Describe and explain the phenomenon of the coagulation of the blood.
- V. Write a short account of the structure of the human eye, and explain the cause of the defects known as long and short sight.
- VI. Trace the course of the afferent and efferent nerve fibres in the spinal cord, and enumerate the chief functions performed by that organ.

Matric. Exam.,  
December, 1883.

## F. 2. BOTANY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. How are flowering plants fertilised ?
- II. Fill up the accompanying schedule for the specimen placed before you.
- III. Compare the structure of the flower in *Ranunculus* (buttercup) and *Eucalyptus* (gum tree). Illustrate your answer with diagrams.
- IV. Describe the accompanying leaves as to the following particulars :—position, insertion, division, margin and outline.
- V. Explain how it is possible to develop a flowering plant to full maturity by growing in wet sand.
- VI. Identify and describe the objects placed before you.
- VII. Describe and represent by outline drawings the chief sorts of inflorescence.
- VIII. Explain the terms *style*, *anther*, *dehiscence*, *involucre* and *bract*.
- IX. What are the resemblances and differences between the fruit and flower of a pea, and those of a wallflower,

Matric. Exam.,  
December, 1888.

- X. What plants are called *Exogens* and *Endogens* respectively? Refer each of the following to its class :—lily, bean, wheat, dandelion, castor-oil tree. In what particular does any one of the above offer an exception to the prevailing characters of the class to which it belongs.

### F. 3. PHYSICAL GEOLOGY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe a typical glacier, showing how it may leave its records behind, after its disappearance.
- II. Give a description of the Great Barrier Reef. What conclusions may be drawn from its existence?
- III. What theories have been advanced to explain Vulcanicity?
- IV. Draw ground plans and sections of an active volcano.
- V. What is denudation? Explain its mode of action upon the surface of the earth.
- VI. Account for the shape and appearance of the rock specimen placed before you.
- VII. Name four common rocks, and state how you distinguish one from the other.
- VIII. What are anticlinal and synclinal axes? How have they been caused?
- IX. Explain the "weathering" of rocks.
- X. Give the composition of sea water and state the various circumstances and operations which in any way affect its composition.

### G. I. ANCIENT HISTORY.

No Candidates.

**G 2. MODERN HISTORY.**

Metric. Exam.,  
December, 1888.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M. A.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Who was the first Englishman to sail round the world?  
What was the first colony planted by Englishmen?  
When, and by whom, was Massachusetts Bay colonised?
- II. Give three instances of the narrow spirit of Elizabeth's government with respect to civil and religious liberty.
- III. Prove that, "in spite of Hume's insinuation to the contrary, the English Constitution was known and acknowledged to be limited in the time of Elizabeth."
- IV. Quote the earliest precedents for
  - (a) Punishment of bribery at elections.
  - (b) Expulsion of a member by the House of Commons.
  - (c) The principle that the same bill cannot be proposed twice in one session.
- V. During Elizabeth's life-time not less than fourteen titles to the succession were reckoned up. Give at least five, and examine their validity.  
Prove that the House of Stuart no more came in by a clear title than the House of Brunswick.
- VI. Give some remarkable instances of the tyranny of the Star Chamber. When was it abolished?
- VII. "The Commons had now (1624) been engaged for more than twenty years in a struggle to restore liberty. They had obtained in this period but one legislative measure of importance, the late Declaratory Act against———. But they had rescued from disuse their ancient right of———. They had placed on record a protestation of their claim to———. They had remonstrated against the usurped prerogatives of———. They had secured beyond controversy their exclusive privilege of———." Fill up the blanks.
- VIII. No year within the memory of any one then living had witnessed such violation of liberty as 1627. Give instances.

Matric. Exam.,  
December, 1883.

IX. Give the date of the *Petition of Rights*, and its most important clauses.

X. Write brief memoirs of five of the following :—

*Spenser, Sir Philip Sidney, Lord Bacon, Raleigh, Hampden, Strafford, Falkland, Clarendon, Cromwell, Milton.*

---

DECEMBER, 1883.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCHOLARSHIP.

LATIN.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three Hours.

Translate—

Atque in primis meditemur illud, ut hæc patientia dolorum, quam sæpe jam animi intentione dixi esse firmandam, in omni genere se æquabilem præbeat. Sæpe enim multi, qui aut propter victoriæ cupiditatem, aut propter gloriæ, aut etiam ut jus suum et libertatem tenerent, vulnera exceperunt fortiter et tulerunt; iidem ommissa contentione dolorem morbi ferre non possunt. Neque enim illum, quem facile tulerant, ratione aut sapientia tulerant, sed studio potius et gloria. Itaque barbari quidam et immanes ferro decertare acerrime possunt, ægrotare viriliter non queunt. Græci autem homines, non satis animosi, prudentes, ut est captus hominum, satis, hostem aspicere non possunt, iidem morbos toleranter atque humane ferunt. At Cimbri et Celtiberi in præliis exsultant, lamentantur in morbo: nihil enim potest esse æquabile, quod non a certa ratione proficiatur. Sed quum videas, eos, qui aut studio aut opinione ducantur, in eo persequendo atque adipiscendo dolore non frangi; debeas existimare aut non esse malum dolorem, aut, etiamsi, quidquid asperum alienumque natura sit, id appellari placeat malum, tantulum tamen esse, ut a virtute ita obruatur, ut nusquam appareat.

Cicero: Tuscul. Disput. Lib. II., cap. XXVII.

At Germanicus, Ægypto remeans, cuncta quæ apud legiones aut urbes jusserat, abolita vel in contrarium versa cognoscit. Hinc graves in Pisonem contumeliæ;

S. Australian  
Scholarship,  
1883.



nec minus acerba, quæ ab illo in Cæsarem tentabantur. Dein Piso abire Syria statuit. Mox adversa Germanici valetudine detentus, ubi recreatum accepit vota que pro incolumitate solvebantur, admotas hostias, sacrificalem apparatus, festam Antiochensium plebem per lictores proturbat. Tum Seleuciam digreditur, opperens ægritudinem quæ rursus Germanico acciderat. Sævam vim morbi augebat persuasio veneni a Pisone accepti; et reperiebantur solo ac parietibus erutæ humanorum corporum reliquæ, carmina et devotiones, et nomen Germanici plumbeis tabulis insculptum, semusti cineres ac tabe obliti, aliaque maleficia quis creditur animas numinibus infernis sacrari. Simul missi a Pisone incusabantur ut valetudinis adversa rimantes. Ea Germanico haud minus ira quam per metum accepta. Si limen obsideretur, si effundendus spiritus sub oculis inimicorum foret, quid deinde miserrimæ conjugii, quid infantibus liberis eventurum? lenta videri veneficia: festinare et urgere, ut provinciam, ut legiones solus habeat. Sed non usque eo defectum Germanicum, neque præmia cædis apud interfectorem mansura. Componit epistolas, quis amicitiam ei renuntiabat. Addunt plerique jussum provincia decedere. Nec Piso moratus ultra naves solvit; moderabaturque cursui, quo propius regrederetur, si mors Germanici Syriam aperuisset.

Tacitus Annalis, page 84, cap. LXIX.

Sed cedit fati, classemque relinquere jussus  
Obsequitur, letumque juvat præferre timori.  
Ibat in hostilem præceps Cornelia puppim,  
Hoc magis impatiens egresso deesse marito,  
Quod metuit clades. "Remane, temeraria conjux,  
Et tu, nate, precor, longeque e litore casus  
Exspectate meos: et in hac cervice tyranni  
Explore fidem," dixit. Sed dura vetanti  
Tendebat geminas amens Cornelia palmas:  
"Quo sine me, crudelis, abis? Iterumne relinquor,  
Thessalicis submota malis? Numquam omine læto  
Distrahimur miseri. Poteras non flectere puppim,  
Quum fugeres, alio, latebrisque relinquere Lesbi,  
Omnibus a terris si nos arcere parabas.  
An tantum in fluctus placeo comes?" Hæc ubi frustra  
Effudit, prima pendet tamen anxia puppe:  
Attonitoque metu nec quoquam avertere visus,  
Nec Magnum spectare potest. Stetit anxia classis

Ad ducis eventum, metuens non arma nefasque,  
Sed ne submissis precibus Pompeius adoret  
Sceptra sua donata manu. Transire parantem  
Romanus Pharia miles de puppe salutat  
Septimius : qui (pro superum pudor ! ) arma satelles  
Regia gestabat posito deformia pilo :  
Immanis, violentus, atrox nullaque ferarum  
Mitior in cædes. Quis non, Fortuna, putasset  
Parcere te populis, quod bello hæc dextra vacasset,  
Thessaliaque procul tam noxia tela fugasses ?

Lucan : Pharsaliæ Lib. VIII., 575—602.

Lv. semper ego usque ad hanc aetatem ab incunte  
adulescentia

tuis servivi servitutem imperiis, praeceptis, pater.  
pro ingenio ego me liberum esse ratus sum, pro imperio  
tuo

meum animum tibi servitutem servire aequom censui.

Pu. qui homo cum animo inde ab incunte aetate de-  
pugnat suo,

utrum itane esse mavelit, ut eum animus aequom censeat,  
an ita potius, ut parentis eum esse et cognati velint :

si animum hominem pepulit, actumst, animo servit, non  
sibi :

si ipsum animum pepulit, vivit, victor victorum cluet,  
tu si animum vicisti potius quam animus te, est quod  
gaudeas.

nimio satuist, ut opust ita ted esse, quam ut animo lubet.  
qui animum vincunt, quam quos animus, semper pro-  
biores cluent.

Lv. istaec ego mi semper habui aetati integumentum  
meae,

ne penetrarem me usquam, ubi esset damni conciliabulum,  
neu noctu irem obambulatum, neu suom adimerem alteri.

ne tibi aegritudinem, pater, parerem, parsi sedulo :

sarta tecta tua praecepta usque habui mea modestia.

Pu. quid exprobras, bene quod fecisti ? tibi fecisti, non  
mihi.

mihī quidem aetas actast ferme, tua istuc refert maxume.

is probust quem paenitet, quam probus sit et frugi bonae.

qui ipsus sibi satis placet, nec probus est nec frugi  
bonae :

qui ipsus se contemnit, in eost indoles industriae,

bene facta bene factis aliis perteggit, ne perpluant.

Plautus Trinummus, Actus II., v.v. 301—323.

JANUS habet finem ; cum carmine crescat et annus :  
 Alter ut hic mensis, sic liber alter eat.  
 Nunc primum velis, elegi, majoribus itis ;  
 Exiguum, memini, nuper eratis opus.  
 Ipse ego vos habui faciles in amore ministros,  
 Cum lusit numeris prima juventa suis.  
 Idem sacra cano signataque tempora fastis.  
 Ecquis ad haec illinc crederet esse viam ?  
 Haec mea militia est ; ferimus, quae possumus, arma,  
 Dextraque non omni munere nostra vacat.  
 Si mihi non valido torquentur pila lacerto,  
 Nec bellatoris terga premuntur equi,  
 Nec galea tegimur, nec acuto cingimur ense :  
 —His habilis telis quilibet esse potest—  
 At tua prosequimur studioso pectore, Cæsar,  
 Nomina, per titulos ingredimurque tuos.  
 Ergo ades, et placido paulum mea munera vultu  
 Respice, pacando si quid ab hoste vacat.

Ovid Fasti : Lib. II., 1—18.

## GREEK.

PROFESOR BOULGER, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

"Ὡς ἄρ' ἔφαν μνηστήρες· ἀτὰρ πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς,  
 Αὐτίκ' ἐπεὶ μέγα τόξον ἐβάστασε καὶ ἰδε παρῆγ,  
 Ὡς ὅτ' ἀνὴρ φόρμιγγος ἐπιστάμενος καὶ αἰοιδῆς  
 Ῥηϊδίως ἐπάνυσσε νέω περὶ κόλλοπι χορδῆν,  
 Ἄψας ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἔστρεφὲς ἔντερον οἶδς,  
 Ὡς ἄρ' ἄτερ σπουδῆς τάνυσεν μέγα τόξον Ὀδυσσεύς.  
 Δεξιτερῇ δ' ἄρα χειρὶ λαβὼν πειρήσατο νευρῆς·  
 Ἢ δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν αἴεσε, χελιδόνι εἰκέλη αὐδῆν.  
 Μνηστήρσιν δ' ἄρ' ἄχος γέμετο μέγα, πᾶσι δ' ἄρα χρῶς  
 Ἐτράπετο· Ζεὺς δὲ μεγάλ' ἔκτυπε σήματα φαίνων.  
 Γήθησέν τ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα πολύτλας δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,  
 Ὅττι ρῆα οἱ τέρας ἦκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω.  
 Εἴλετο δ' ὠκὴν οὔτταν, ὃ οἱ παρέκειτο τραπέσῃ  
 Γυμνός· τοὶ δ' ἄλλοι κοίλης ἔντοσθε φαρέτρης  
 Κεῖατο, τῶν τάχ' ἔμελλον Ἀχαιοὶ πειρήσασθαι,

Τόν ῥ' ἐπὶ πῆχξει ἑλών ἔλκεν νευρὴν γλυφίδας τε,  
 Αὐτόθεν ἐκ δίφρου καθήμενος, ἦκε δ' οἰστὸν  
 Ἄντα τιτυσκόμενος, πελέκεων δ' οὐκ ἤμβροτε πάντων  
 Πρώτης στείλειῃς, διὰ δ' ἀμπερές ἦλθε θύραζε  
 Ἴος χαλκοβαρής·

Homer Odyssey, xxi., vv. 404—423.

Translate—

- ΘΕ. τί δ', ὦ φέριστε δεσποτῶν, ἀμαρτάνω;  
 ΟΙ. οὐκ ἐννέπων τὸν παῖδ' ὄν οὔτος ἱστορεῖ.  
 ΘΕ. λέγει γὰρ εἰδὼς οὐδέν, ἀλλ' ἄλλως πονεῖ.  
 ΟΙ. σὺ πρὸς χάριν μὲν οὐκ ἐρεῖς, κλαίων δ' ἐρεῖς.  
 ΘΕ. μὴ δῆτα, πρὸς θεῶν, τὸν γέροντά μ' αἰκίση.  
 ΟΙ. οὐχ ὡς τάχος τις τοῦδ' ἀποστρέψει χέρας;  
 ΘΕ. δύστηνος, ἀντὶ τοῦ; τί προσχρήζων μαθεῖν;  
 ΟΙ. τὸν παῖδ' ἔδωκας τῷδ' ὄν οὔτος ἱστορεῖ;  
 ΘΕ. ἔδωκ'· ὀλέσθαι δ' ὠφελον τῆδ' ἡμέρα.  
 ΟΙ. ἀλλ' εἰς τόδ' ἤξεις μὴ λέγων γε τοῦνδικον.  
 ΘΕ. πολλῶ γε μᾶλλον, ἣν φράσω, διόλλυμαι.  
 ΟΙ. ἀνῆρ ὄδ', ὡς ἔοικεν, ἐς τριβῆς ἐλθῶ.  
 ΘΕ. οὐ δῆτ' ἔγωγ', ἀλλ' εἶπον ὡς δοίην πάλαι.  
 ΟΙ. πόθεν λαβῶν; οἰκεῖον, ἢ ἔξ ἄλλου τινός;  
 ΘΕ. ἔμὸν μὲν οὐκ ἔγωγ', ἐδεξάμην δέ του.  
 ΟΙ. τίνας πολιτῶν τῶνδε κάκ ποίας στέγης;  
 ΘΕ. μὴ πρὸς θεῶν, μή, δέσποθ', ἱστόρει πλέον.  
 ΟΙ. ὄλωλας, εἴ σε ταῦτ' ἐρήσομαι πάλιν.  
 ΘΕ. τῶν Δαῖτον τοῖινυν τις ἦν γεννημάτων.  
 ΟΙ. ἦ δοῦλος, ἢ κείνου τις ἐγγενῆς γεγώς;  
 ΘΕ. οἴμοι, πρὸς αὐτῷ γ' εἰμι τῷ δεινῷ λέγειν.  
 ΟΙ. κάγωγ' ἀκούων· ἀλλ' ὅμως ἀκουστέον.

Sophocles Œdipus Rex., 1149—1170.

Translate—

Μετὰ δέ τοῦτο, ἐπειδὴ ἐδόκει τῷ Νικίῳ καὶ τῷ Δημοσθένει  
 ἰκανῶς παρεσκευάσθαι, καὶ ἡ ἀνάστασις ἤδη τοῦ στρατεύ-  
 ματος τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐγίνετο. δεινὸν  
 οὖν ἦν οὐ καθ' ἐν μόνον τῶν πραγμάτων, ὅτι τὰς τε ναῦς  
 ἀπολωλεκότες πάσας ἀπεχώρουν καὶ ἀντὶ μεγάλης ἐλπίδος  
 καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ ἡ πόλις κινδυνεύοντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ  
 ἀπολείψει τοῦ στρατοπέδου ξυνέβαινε τῇ τε ὄψει ἐκάστῳ  
 ἀλγεινὰ καὶ τῇ γνώμῃ αἰσθεσθαι. τῶν τε γὰρ νεκρῶν  
 ἀτάφων ὄντων, ὅποτε τις ἴδοι τινὰ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων κείμενον,  
 ἐς λύπην μετὰ φόβου καθίστατο, καὶ οἱ ζῶντες καταλειπό-  
 μενοι τρυμματῖαι τε καὶ ἀσθενεῖς πολλοὶ τῶν τεθνεώτων τοῖς  
 ζῶσι λυπηρότεροι ἦσαν καὶ τῶν ἀπολωλότων ἀθλιώτεροι.

πρὸς γὰρ ἀντιβολίαν καὶ ὀλοφυρμὸν τραπόμενοι ἐς ἀπορίαν καθίστασαν, ἀγειν τε σφᾶς ἀξιούντες καὶ ἔνα ἕκαστον ἐπιβόωνοι, εἰ τινὰ ποῦ τις ἴδοι ἢ ἑταίρων, τὸν τε ξυσκήνων ἤδη ἀπιόντων ἐκκρεμανύμενοι καὶ ἐπακολουθούντες ἐς ὅσον δύναιτο, εἴ τῳ δὲ προλίποι ἢ ῥώμη καὶ τὸ σῶμα, οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων ἐπιθειασμῶν καὶ οἰμωγῆς ὑπολείπομενοι.

Thucydides, vii., 75.

Translate—

Μετὰ ταῦτα δὴ, εἶπον, ἀπέικασον τοιοῦτω πάθει τὴν ἡμετέραν φύσιν παιδείας τε πέρι καὶ ἀπαιδευσίας. ἰδὲ γὰρ ἀνθρώπουσιν οἷον ἐν καταγείῳ οἰκῆσει σπηλαιώδει, ἀναπεπταμένην πρὸς τὸ φῶς τὴν εἰσοδὸν ἐχούσῃ μακρὰν παρ' ὕπταν τὸ σπήλαιον, ἐν ταύτῃ ἐκ παίδων ὄντας ἐν δεσμοῖς καὶ τὰ σκέλη καὶ τοὺς αὐχένας, ὥστε μένειν τε αὐτοῦ εἰς τε τὸ πρόσθεν μόνον ὄρῃν, κύκλῳ δὲ τὰς κεφαλὰς ὑπὸ τοῦ δεσμοῦ ἀδυνάτους περιάγειν, φῶς δὲ αὐτοῖς πυρὸς ἄνωθεν καὶ πόρρωθεν καόμενον ὀπισθεν αὐτῶν, μεταξὺ δὲ τοῦ πυρὸς καὶ τῶν δεσμοτῶν ἐπάνω ὁδόν, παρ' ἣν ἰδὲ τειχίον παρακοδομημένοι, ὥσπερ τοῖς θαυματοποιοῖς πρὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πρόκειται τὰ παραφράγματα, ὑπὲρ ὧν τὰ θαύματα δεικνύασιν. Ὁρῶ, ἔφη. Ὅρα ταῖνυν παρὰ τοῦτο τὸ τειχίον φέροντας ἀνθρώπουσιν σκευή τε παντοδαπὰ ὑπερέχοντα τοῦ τειχίου καὶ ἀνδριάντας καὶ ἄλλα ζῶα λίθινά τε καὶ ξύλινα καὶ παντοῖα ἐργασμένα, οἷον εἰκόσ, τοὺς μὲν φθεγγομένους, τοὺς δὲ σιγῶντας τῶν παραφερόντων. Ἄτοποι, ἔφη, λέγεις εἰκόνα καὶ δεσμώτας ἀτόπους. Ὁμοίους ἡμῖν, ἦν δ' ἐγὼ τοὺς γὰρ τοιοῦτους πρῶτον μὲν ἑαυτῶν τε καὶ ἀλλήλων οἶει ἂν τι ἑωρακέναι ἄλλο πλὴν τὰς σκιὰς τὰς ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρὸς εἰς τὸ καταντικρὺ αὐτῶν τοῦ σπηλαίου προσπιπτούσας; Πῶς γάρ, ἔφη, εἰ ἀκινήτους γε τὰς κεφαλὰς ἔχειν ἠναγκασμένοι εἴεν διὰ βίον; Τί δὲ τῶν παραφερομένων; οὐ ταῦτόν τοῦτο; Τί μὴν; Εἰ οὖν διαλέγεσθαι οἶαί τ' εἴεν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, οὐ ταῦτ' ἡγεῖ ἂν τὰ παριόντα αὐτοῦσιν νομίξειν ὀνομάζειν, ἄπερ ὄρῳεν; Ἀνάγκη. Τί δ'; εἰ καὶ ἡχῶ τὸ δεσμοτήριον ἐκ τοῦ καταντικρὺ ἔχοι, ὅποτε τις τῶν παριόντων φθέγγεται, οἶει ἂν ἄλλο τι αὐτοῦσιν ἡγεῖσθαι τὸ φθεγγόμενον ἢ τὴν παριούσαν σκιάν; Μὰ Δί' οὐκ ἐγὼγ', ἔφη.

Plato Republic, vii., 514 A—515 c.

Translate—

Δάματερ πολύκαρπε, πολύσταχυ, τοῦτο τὸ λαῖον εὐεργόν τ' εἶη καὶ κάρπιμον ὅτι μάλιστα.

σφίγγετ', ἀμαλλοδέται, τὰ δράγματα, μή παριών τις  
 εἴπη· σύκιοι ἄνδρες, ἀπώλετο χ' οὗτος ὁ μισθός.  
 ἐς βορέην ανεμον τᾶς κόρθους ἅ τομά ἕμμιν  
 ἢ ζέφυρον βλεπέτω· πιαίνεται ὁ στάχυς οὕτως.  
 σίτον ἀλοιῶντας φεύγεν τό μεσαμβρινὸν ὕπνον·  
 ἐκ καλάμας ἄχρον τελέθει τημόσδε μάλιστα,  
 ἄρχεσθαι δ' ἀμῶντας ἐγειρομένῳ κορδαλλῶ,  
 καὶ λήγειν εὐδοντος· ἐλινῦσαι δὲ τὸ καῦμα.  
 εὐκτὸς ὁ τῷ βατράχῳ, παῖδες, βίος· οὐ μελεδαίνει  
 τὸν τὸ πιεῖν ἐγγεῦντα· πάρεστι γὰρ ἄφθονον αὐτῷ.  
 κάλλιον, ὦ πικμελητὰ φιλάργυρε, τὸν φακὸν ἔψειν·  
 μὴ πικτάμης τὰν χεῖρα καταπρίων τὸ κύμινον.

Theocritus Idyll., x., 42—55.

S. Australian  
 Scholarship,  
 1888.

## GREEK AND LATIN COMPOSITION AND MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

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

Time—Three hours.

Translate into Greek Prose :—

Thus both the Greeks and the Phœnicians loved the sea, and both loved trade, and both planted colonies and built cities in far-off lands. But the Phœnicians were the bolder seamen of the two ; they began to sail far away and to settle in other lands sooner than the Greeks did, and they sailed to and settled in lands further off from their own land than the Greeks ever did. There never was any Greek colony beyond the Strait which joins the Mediterranean Sea and the ocean, and there were very few Greek colonies in any part of Spain at all. But the Phœnicians had passed the Strait and had built the city of Cadiz before the Greeks had planted any colonies in Italy and Sicily. And besides Cadiz there were many other Phœnician cities both in Spain and on the north coast of Africa, the greatest of which was the famous city of Carthage. Thus you see how the Phœnicians, who were bolder sailors and were not afraid of the Ocean, were more likely to find out something about the Isle of Britain than the Greeks were.

Translate into Latin Prose :—

Eumæus entertains the stranger right hospitably—warning him, at the same time, not to pretend, as others have often done in the hope of reward, to bring tidings of the lost Ulysses. His guest's own story he will be glad to hear. The hero is always ready at narrative, whether the tale is to be fact or fiction. At present he chooses fiction; he gives his listener an imaginary history of his past life, as a Cretan chief who had seen much good service in many lands, especially under King Idomeneus at Troy, but who had met with a succession of disasters since. Of course he had seen and known Ulysses; had heard of him since the fall of Troy; and he offers his host a wager that he will yet return.

Contrast the Greek and Latin Perfects as regards form and usage.

What are the Greek and Latin substitutes for the spirants? Give examples.

Construct sentences to illustrate the use of  $\pi\rho\acute{\iota}\nu$  with:—

- a. The infinitive;
- b. The indicative;
- c.  $\acute{\alpha}\nu$  and the subjunctive;
- d. The optative.

---

## HISTORY AND ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BOULGER, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give an account of the religious and social peculiarities of the ancient Egyptians.
- II. Review the changes in the constitution of ancient Athens from the expulsion of Pisistratus to the death of Demosthenes the Orator.
- III. Contrast morally, socially, and politically, the Greek, the Roman, and the Teuton.
- IV. Investigate the causes of the Great French Revolution.
- V. When and how was the *Revival of Learning* effected in England? Examine its influence on Church and State.

Candidates to select either Question III or Question IV as a subject for English Composition.

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1883.

---

To His Excellency Sir WILLIAM CLEAVER FRANCIS ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint 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 1883 :—

### CHANGES IN THE COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.

On the 26th of January the Council accepted the resignation of the Right Rev. Augustus Short, M.A., of the Chancellorship of the University, and elected the Vice-Chancellor, The Hon. Samuel James Way, Chief Justice, to be Chancellor.

On the 27th of July the Council elected the Rev. William Roby Fletcher, M.A., to be Vice-Chancellor.

The lamented death of William Gosse, M.D., in July, created a vacancy in the Council which was filled up in August by the election of the Venerable Archdeacon Farr, M.A., LL.D.

In November the Hon. Robert Dalrymple Ross, M.P., Speaker of the House of Assembly, Adolph von Treuer, LL.B., Horace Lamb, M.A., John Davies Thomas, M.D., and Edward Charles Stirling, M.A., M.D., in conformity with the provisions of the Adelaide University Act, ceased to hold office as members of the Council, and on the 5th of December they were re-elected members of the Council by the Senate.

### HUGHES PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The Council, on the 26th of January, elected Edward Vaughan Boulger, M.A., Professor of Greek, at the Queen's College Cork, to be Hughes Professor of English Language and Literature, and of Mental and Moral Philosophy. Pending Professor Boulger's arrival the Council reappointed



Professor Fletcher to fill the duties of the Chair. Professor Boulger arrived in Adelaide at the end of July, and entered upon his duties on the 1st of August.

#### LECTURERS IN LAWS.

On the 7th of March Walter Ross Phillips, LL.B., was appointed by the Council Lecturer in Laws, his appointment to commence from the 1st of September, 1883.

In order that the Lectures in Laws might be commenced in the First Term the Council appointed Aretas Young, B.A., to be Lecturer on the Law of Property, and Robert Garret Moore, Esq., to be Lecturer on the Law of Obligations for the current year.

#### THE SENATE.

The Senate, on April the 4th, elected William Gosse, M.D., to be Warden; and James Thompson Hackett, B.A., was appointed Clerk of the Senate.

After the death of Dr. Gosse, the Senate elected Frederick Chapple, B.A., B.Sc., to be Warden.

#### GOVERNORS OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE.

In October, by effluxion of time, the Chancellor and Edward Charles Stirling, M.A., M.D., ceased to represent the University on the Board of Governors of the South Australian Institute. As at a meeting of the University, convoked to elect two members on the Board of the South Australian Institute, there were not sufficient members present to form a quorum, the election devolved on the Council, who re-elected the Chancellor and Dr. Stirling to be the representatives of the University.

#### ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

The following gentlemen having completed their undergraduate course were admitted at the Commencement held in April to the degree of Bachelor of Arts: William Ernest Cooke, Donald Alexander Kerr.

The following graduates of other Universities were at the same time admitted *ad eundem gradum*:—Thomas Eggleston Thomas, M.A., Melbourne; James Dunlop Dunlop, M.B., Edinburgh; Archibald Alexander Hamilton, M.B., Dublin; Benjamin Poulton, M.B., Melbourne; Aretas Charles William Young, B.A., Oxford; Cecil James Sharp, B.A., Cambridge; Andrew Scott, B.A., Melbourne; Joseph Tregilgas Sunter, B.A., Melbourne.

At the Commemoration held in December the following undergraduates were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts :—George John Robert Murray ; Walter Kingsmill.

The following graduates of other Universities were at the same time admitted *ad eundem gradum* :—George Henry Farr, LL.D., Cambridge ; Alfred Austin Lendon, M.D., London ; George Wyndham Kennion, M.A., Oxford ; William John Young, M.A. Dublin ; Walter Ross Phillips, LL.B., Cambridge ; James Hay, LL.B. and B.A., Cambridge ; Edward Hayley Wainwright, B.Sc., London.

#### THE FACULTY OF LAW.

The success which has attended the establishment of a School of Law has fully justified the expectations of the Council. The first Lectures in Law were commenced in March, when 26 students entered themselves for the First Year and 13 for the Second Year of the LL.B. course ; all of whom, except four, announced their intention of proceeding to the degree of LL.B. The various classes have been well attended throughout the year. Courses of Lectures were delivered during the First, Second, and Third Terms on the Law of Property, and the Law of Obligations, and during the Third Term, in addition, Lectures were delivered in Roman Law and in Constitutional Law. The Curriculum of the LL.B. course has been settled, and the scheme of instruction therein laid down, has been approved by the Council.

#### THE STOW PRIZES AND SCHOLAR.

A sum of £500 having been subscribed and handed to the Treasurer of the University with the intention of founding prizes in memory of the late Mr. Justice Stow, it was decided that there should be three annual prizes, of the value of £15 each, to be called the Stow Prizes, for which undergraduates studying for the degree of Bachelor of Laws may compete. These prizes are to be awarded to the three undergraduates who have been respectively the most successful in the First, Second, and Third Years Ordinary LL.B. examinations, held in the Third Term of each academic year.

It was further decided that every undergraduate in Laws who shall win a Stow prize at each of the First, Second, and Third Examinations shall in addition receive a gold medal and be styled the "Stow Scholar."

The Statutes of the Stow Prizes and Scholar have been adopted by the Council, approved by the Senate, and allowed and countersigned by your Excellency.

The Stow prizes for the Second and First year were awarded to Mr. Thomas Hewitson and Mr. Alfred Gill, B.A., respectively.

## A MEDICAL CHAIR.

On the 21st of December a letter was received by the Chancellor from Sir Thomas Elder announcing his intention to present the sum of £10,000 to the University for the purpose of founding a Medical Chair. The Council accepted the munificent gift of Sir Thomas Elder, and steps will be taken immediately to give effect to the wishes of the donor.

## LOCAL CENTRES FOR JUNIOR AND MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

Desirous of extending the benefits of the University to those residing at a distance from Adelaide, the Council have decided to hold local examinations, under fixed conditions, for the Junior and Matriculation Examinations.

The Statute establishing this principle has been adopted by the Council and approved by the Senate, and now awaits the allowance of your Excellency.

## STUDENTS AND CLASS LISTS.

In 1883 seven students commenced their undergraduate course for the B.A. or the B.Sc. degrees ; six undergraduates completed the first year, four the second year, and two the third year.

Thirty-five students commenced their undergraduate course for the LL.B. degree, and four students commenced the law course necessary for obtaining certificates to enable them to practice in the Supreme Court. Of these 29 presented themselves at the Ordinary Examinations in Laws in the Third Term. Out of this number nine completed the first year, and five the second year. Nine students obtained certificates that they had passed the Examination in the Law of Property ; and four obtained certificates that they had passed in the Law of Obligations.

Besides undergraduates, of whom there were 47, 106 students, including 61 girls, attended various courses of lectures. Of these 25 entered themselves for various subjects of the Ordinary Examinations.

The results of the Ordinary and Matriculation Examinations appear in the class lists in appendix A to this report.

## MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Eight Candidates, of whom two were girls, entered themselves for the Matriculation Examination in March, and 47, of whom four were girls, for the Examination in November and December.

Of the Candidates in March, two, both of whom were girls, passed in the first class, three in the second class, and one in the third class. In

November and December, eight Candidates, of whom one was a girl, passed in the first class; eight, of whom two were girls, in the second class; and fourteen, of whom one was a girl, in the third class.

#### JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

For the Junior Examination, held in November and December, ninety-six candidates, of whom twenty-four were girls, entered themselves; and fifty-two, of whom fourteen were girls, passed. Thirteen candidates, of whom five were girls, passed in the first class; eleven, of whom four were girls, in the second class; and twenty-eight, of whom five were girls, in the third class.

In appendix B will be found the class lists showing the number of Candidates who passed in the various optional subjects.

#### CADETSHIPS AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

No candidate presented himself for examination for the Cadetship in the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, to which the University is entitled to nominate annually.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

The University Scholarships were, on the recommendation of the Council, awarded this year to William Alfred Edgecumbe Tucker, William John Walker, and Charles Ernest Robin.

The John Howard Clark Scholarship for proficiency in English literature was awarded to William Fleming Hopkins.

There were two candidates for the South Australian Scholarship in December, 1882, and the Council (on the withdrawal of William Ernest Cooke, B.A.) recommended the Hon. the Minister of Education, to award the Scholarship to Mr. Arthur Donaldson, B.A.

In December Mr. George John Robert Murray, B.A., was recommended to the Hon. the Minister of Education as the South Australian Scholar for 1883.

#### LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY.

The large attendance on these lectures, which was noticed in the last report, has continued during the current year. In the first and second terms 63 students attended this class, and showed their interest in the subject by the remarkable regularity of their attendance.

In the third term, Dr. Stirling, the lecturer, selected seven of the most promising students of his class and formed them into a class for practical instruction.

Sir Thomas Elder has again presented the sum of £20 to the Council to be distributed in prizes to the best students in Physiology, and has intimated his intention of making a similar contribution annually.

The examination for these prizes will be held in March, 1884.

ACCOUNTS.

An abstract, duly audited, of the income and expenditure during the year 1883, as required by law, 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 1883.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

S. J. WAY,

Chancellor.

Adelaide, January, 1884.

---

APPENDIX A.

CLASS LISTS.

I. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, MARCH.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

	SCHOOL.
Harwood, Alice Mary—5*, 7*, 9a*	Advanced School for Girls
Garrett, Viola—1*, 5	Private Tuition

*Second Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Shapter, William Thomas—3, 8a, 9b*	Private Tuition
Longson, George Darling—1*, 7	Private Tuition
Thiele, Max Hermann—5*, 7, 10b	Hahndorf College

*Third Class.*

Hargrave, Joshua Addison—1, 8a	Prince Alfred College
--------------------------------	-----------------------

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, if any, of the *optional* subjects the candidate passed as follows:

1. Passed in Latin	8a. Passed in Chemistry
2. " Greek	8b. " Natural Philosophy
3. " Mathematics	9a. " Animal Physiology
4. " French	9b. " Botany
5. " German	10b. " Modern History
7. " English	

*Eight Candidates, of whom one failed in the Compulsory Subjects, entered themselves for this Examination. The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who presented 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 ... ..	4	1	5	3	1	4
Mathematics ... ..	1	0	1	1	0	1
German ... ..	2	2	4	2	2	4
English ... ..	3	1	4	2	1	3
Chemistry ... ..	2	0	2	2	0	2
Animal Physiology ... ..	0	1	1	0	1	1
Botany ... ..	2	0	2	1	0	1
Modern History ... ..	1	0	1	1	0	1

II. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Andrews, Richard Bullock—1*, 2*, 4, 5, 8a*	LAST PLACE OF EDUCATION. St. Peter's Collegiate School
{ Hollidge, David Henry—1*, 3*, 8a, 8b	Prince Alfred College
{ Hayward, Charles Waterfield—1*, 2*, 5, 8a	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Duence, Richard—1, 3*, 8a, 8b	Prince Alfred College
Robinson, Robert Thomson—1, 3*, 8b*	Prince Alfred College
{ Downer, Marion Lane—5, 7*, 9a*, 9b*	Advanced School for Girls
{ Bertram, Robert Matthew—1*, 4, 5, 8a*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Hodgkinson, Horace Ernest—1, 3*, 8b	Prince Alfred College

*Second Class.*

(In order of merit.)

Warren, John Campbell—1, 3, 8a	St. Peter's Collegiate School
{ Jefferey, Florence—5, 7*, 9a, 9b*	Advanced School for Girls
{ Hill, Arthur Henry—1, 3*, 8a	Prince Alfred College
Warren, Frederick William—1, 3	Whinham College
Seabrook, Leonard Llewelyn—1, 3, 9c	Glenelg Grammar School
Sells, Caroline Ellen—5, 7, 9a, 9b*	Advanced School for Girls
{ Knight, Percy Norwood—1, 3	Prince Alfred College
{ Goldsmith, Frederick—1, 3, 8a	St. Peter's Collegiate School

*Third Class.*

(In alphabetical order.)<sup>1</sup>

Casely, William Arthur Linthorne—3, 8b	Prince Alfred College
Downer, Frank Haggar—1*, 5	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Ellershaw, Charlotte Jane—5, 7*, 9a	Advanced School for Girls
Hamp, William Edward—1, 7, 10b	Glenelg Grammar School
Hynes, Timothy Augustine—1, 7	Christian Brothers' College
Ibister, William James—1, 7, 8a	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Parker, Ralph Frederick—3*, 8b	Prince Alfred College
Prior, Samuel Henry—3, 7	Glenelg Grammar School
Rounsevell, Horace Vernon—3, 8b	Prince Alfred College
Samuel-Davis, Joseph King—1, 8b	Prince Alfred College
Solomon, Judah Moss—3, 7	Whinham College
Swan, William Robert—1, 8a	Private Tuition
Tuxford, Albert Joseph—1, 9b	Private Tuition
Wright, George Edward Henry—3, 8b	Prince Alfred College

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, if any, of the *optional* subjects the Candidate passed as follows :

1. Passed in Latin	8a. Passed in Chemistry
2. " " Greek	8b. " " Natural Philosophy
3. " " Mathematics	9a. " " Animal Physiology
4. " " French	9b. " " Botany
5. " " German	9c. " " Geology
7. " " English	10b. " " Modern History



*Forty-four Candidates, of whom thirteen failed in the Compulsory Subjects, and one did not present himself, entered themselves for this Examination. 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 Girls entered.	No. of Girls passed.	No. of Boys entered.	No. of Boys passed.
Latin ... ..	None.	None.	39	20
Greek ... ..	None.	None.	2	2
Mathematics ... ..	None.	None.	24	16
French ... ..	None.	None.	3	2
German ... ..	4	4	4	4
English ... ..	4	4	16	5
Chemistry ... ..	None.	None.	24	10
Natural Philosophy ... ..	None.	None.	16	9
Animal Physiology ... ..	4	4	None.	None.
Botany ... ..	3	3	1	1
Geology ... ..	None.	None.	1	1
Modern History ... ..	None.	None.	4	1

III.—LIST OF STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

B. A. AND B. Sc.

Robin, Charles Ernest  
 Snell, John Henry  
 Tucker, William Alfred Edgecumbe  
 Walker, William John

B. Sc. COURSE.

Cooke, William Ernest  
 Dornwell, Edith Emily  
 Oldham, Harry Ross

LL. B.—FIRST YEAR.

Andrews, Walter Frederick  
 Berry, George Augustus  
 Boothby, Brinsley Charles  
 Cavenagh, James Gordon  
 Cox, Charles Baxter  
 Cruickshank, Robert  
 Downer, George Henry  
 Gill, Alfred  
 Hall, Antony James  
 Hamp, John Chipp  
 Hargrave, Joshua Addison  
 Henning, Andrew Harriot  
 Hill, Henry Richard  
 Joyner, Frederick Allen  
 Knowles, Francis Edward  
 Longson, Henry Abraham  
 Melrose, Alexander  
 Oldham, Reginald Vautin

Richardson, Walter Edwin  
 Rowett, Joseph Charles  
 Rowley, Frederick Pelham  
 Tucker, William Alfred Edgecumbe  
 Webb, Noel Augustin  
 Whittington, Frederick Taylor

LL. B.—SECOND YEAR.

Acraman, Morley Alexander  
 Anderson, James Robert  
 Gething, William John  
 Hall, Robert William  
 Henderson, William  
 Hewitson, Thomas  
 Muirhead, John Bredesholm  
 Sabine, Clement Egbert Eppes  
 Sanderson, Francis Villiers  
 Stow, Reginald Marshall  
 Varley, Charles Grant

THE FOLLOWING STUDENTS ENTERED THEMSELVES FOR THE PURPOSES OF OBTAINING CERTIFICATES ENABLING THEM TO PRACTICE, BUT WITH NO INTENTION OF PROCEEDING TO THE LL. B. DEGREE.

FIRST YEAR.

Castle, Gordon Harwood  
 Taylor, Harry Braithwaite

SECOND YEAR.

McCoy, Francis Sanderson  
 Wearing, William Edward

IV. ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.  
 MARCH.

The undermentioned Undergraduates passed this examination.

FIRST YEAR.

Wilkinson, Frederick William  
 Wright, Charles Joseph Harvey

SECOND YEAR.

Kingsmill, Walter

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A. & B.Sc.  
NOVEMBER.

FIRST YEAR B.A. AND B.Sc.  
FIRST CLASS.  
Robin, Charles Ernest  
Tucker, William Alfred Edgecumbe  
Walker, William John

SECOND CLASS.  
None

THIRD CLASS.  
None

FIRST YEAR B.Sc.  
FIRST CLASS.

Dornwell, Edith Emily

SECOND YEAR B.A.  
FIRST CLASS.

Leitch, James Westwood

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 :

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Brokate, Ernest Maximilian  
\*Burnard, Richard Thomas  
\*Chapman, Frederick George  
Donnell, William  
Fergusson, Andrew  
\*Gee, Frederick William  
Haddy, Allan Augustus  
Harwood, Alice Mary  
\*Innes, William  
Jackman, Sydney Wilson  
Jones, John  
Knight, Mary Adela McCulloch

\* An Asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed with credit.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL. B.  
DECEMBER.

The undermentioned Undergraduates passed this Examination.

FIRST YEAR.  
FIRST CLASS.

Gill, Alfred

SECOND CLASS.  
Knowles, Francis Edward

THIRD CLASS.  
Andrews, Walter Frederick  
Berry, George Augustus  
Boothby, Brinsley Charles  
Hamp, John Chipp  
Rowley, Frederick Pelham

SECOND CLASS.

Hopkins, William Fleming

THIRD CLASS.

Wilkinson, Frederick William

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Murray, George John Robert

SECOND CLASS.

Kingsmill, Walter

THIRD CLASS.

None

Maley, John Burrowes  
Moore, Thomas Joseph  
Nadebaum, John Charles  
Roach, Bertie Smith  
Ryan, Patrick Michael  
Wilson, George

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Baker, John Richard

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Baker, John Richard

FRENCH.

Baker, John Richard

SECOND YEAR.  
FIRST CLASS.  
Hewitson, Thomas

SECOND CLASS.  
FIRST CLASS.

Hewitson, Thomas

SECOND CLASS.

Hall, Robert William

THIRD CLASS.

Anderson, James Robert  
Henderson, William  
Sabine, Clement Egbert Eppes

\* \* The names in each class are in alphabetical order.

The following Students of the First Year are entitled to a certificate for having passed in

THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY.

\*Castle, Gordon Harwood  
Downer, George Henry  
Hargrave, Joshua Addison  
Hill, Henry Richard  
Henning, Andrew Harriot

Joyner, Frederick Allen  
Melrose, Alexander  
\*Taylor, Harry Braithwaite  
Webb, Noel Augustin

\* These gentlemen did not offer themselves in any other subjects.

The following Students of the Second Year are entitled to a certificate for having passed in

THE LAW OF OBLIGATIONS.

Cething, William John  
Muirhead, John Bredesholm

Stow, Reginald Marshall  
Varley, Charles Grant

V. Table showing the subjects of the Courses of Lectures and Examinations 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 ...	29	1	1
Latin ... ..	2	0	0
Greek ... ..	2	0	0
Elementary Pure Mathematics ... ..	1	0	0
Elementary Applied Mathematics ... ..	1	1	1
Elementary Natural Philosophy ... ..	28	22	18
Inorganic Chemistry ...	1	0	0
Practical Chemistry ...	2	0	0
Biology ... ..	1	0	0
Animal Physiology ...	63	0	0
Logic ... ..	9	0	0
Law of Property ...	2	2	2
Law of Obligations ...	2	0	0

## APPENDIX B.

## JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

## NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

## PART I.—CLASS LISTS.

*First Class.*

(In order of merit.)

## SCHOOL.

{ Allen, Eleanor Alice—A.*, C.1*, C.2*, E.4*, E.5*	Advanced School for Girls.
{ Burgess, Thomas Martin—B.1, D.*, E.1, E.2	Prince Alfred College.
{ Cooper, Henry Kingsbury—B.1, D.*, E.1*, E.2	Prince Alfred College.
{ Wyllie, Alexander—B.1, D.*, E.1, E.2	Prince Alfred College.
{ Hay, Ida Cornish—A.*, C.1*, C.2*, D.	Advanced School for Girls.
{ Kelly, Florence—A.*, C.1*, C.2, E.4*, E.5	Advanced School for Girls.
{ Darling, Alfred Charles—B.1, D., E.1*, E.2	Prince Alfred College.
{ Moule, Edward Ernest—A.*, D., E.1	St. Peter's Collegiate School.
{ Solomon, Susan Selina—A.*, C.1*, C.2, D.	Advanced School for Girls.
{ Wright, Charles Theodore—B.1, D.*, E.1, E.2	Prince Alfred College.
{ Collier, Mary—A.*, C.1*, C.2, D.	Hardwicke College.
{ Fletcher, Alfred Watkis—B.1, D., E.1*	Prince Alfred College.
{ Finlayson, John Harvey—B.1, D.*, E.1	Prince Alfred College.

*Second Class.*

(In order of merit.)

## SCHOOL.

{ Collison, Arthur Gore—D.*, E.1, E.2	Prince Alfred College.
{ Cornish, Ernest Harry—A., D., E.5	Whinham College.
{ Pitt, Eva Florence—A., C.1*, E.4, E.5	Advanced School for Girls.
{ Bagot, Sophie Rose—A.*, C.1, D.	Mrs. A. Bickford's.
{ Beyer, Franz Victor—B.1, D., E.1	Prince Alfred College.
{ Langsford, Ernest—B.1, D., E.1	Prince Alfred College.
{ Cox, Aldersey Frank—B.1, D., E.1	Prince Alfred College.
{ Warren, Thomas Hogarth—B.1, D.*, E.1*	St. Peter's Collegiate School.
{ Webb, Florence Janet—A.*, B.1, C.1*	Advanced School for Girls.
{ Bonnin, William James—B.1, C.1, C.2, E.1	St. Peter's Collegiate School.
{ Daniels, Marian Lucy—A., D., E.5	Mrs. A. Bickford's.

*Third Class.*  
(In alphabetical order)

Anderson, George Tresillian—B.1\*, E.1  
 Anderson, Henry Wheeler—A., D., E.5  
 Angel, Alfred Henry—D., E.5\*  
 Boase, Granville—D., E.1  
 Carlin, Ethel Maud—A., C.1  
 Cross, Maud Alice—A., C.1, E.5  
 Cunningham, Thomas Charles—B.1, D., E.1  
 Dempsey, Richard Francis Ignatius—A., B.1, D.  
 Dickson, Walter Ferrier—A., D.  
 Dunn, Eustace Andrew—B.1, D., E.1  
 Fletcher, Lancelot Kohry—B.1, D., E.1  
 Fuller, Henry Ernest—B.1, D.  
 Habich, Adolph Ernest—B.1, D.  
 Hamilton, Edward James—A., E.5  
 Heuzenroeder, William Eberhard—B.1, C.1,  
 C.2\*, E.1  
 Howell, Horace—D., E.5  
 Lewis, Kate—A., C.1\*  
 Mann, Charles—B.1, C.2, E.1  
 Marryat, Ernest Neville—B.1, C.2, E.1  
 Mitchell, Hugh Rowland—B.1, D.  
 Nicholls, William Percival—D., E.1  
 Porter, Ellen—A., C.1\*, C.2, E.4, E.5  
 Powell, Henry Arthur—A., D.  
 Puttmann, Franziska Helena Maria—A., C.1\*,  
 C.2\*  
 Robin, Septimus Sydney—B.1, D.  
 Stockdale, William John—B.1, C.2, E.1  
 Stow, Francis Leslie—A., B.1  
 White, Arthur Graham—C.1, C.2, E.1

SCHOOL.

St. Peter's Collegiate School.  
 Whinham College.  
 Norwood Model School.  
 Prince Alfred College.  
 Hardwicke College.  
 Mrs. A. Bickford's  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School.  
 Christian Brothers' College.  
 Glenelg Grammar School.  
 Prince Alfred College.  
 Prince Alfred College.  
 Prince Alfred College.  
 Prince Alfred College.  
 Glenelg Grammar School.

St. Peter's Collegiate School.  
 Port Adelaide Model School.  
 Miss Hammond's.  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School.  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School.  
 Prince Alfred College.  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School.  
 Advanced School for Girls.  
 Glenelg Grammar School.

Mrs. H. and Miss Davis' School.  
 Prince Alfred College.  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School.  
 Lancing School, Glenelg.  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School.

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the letters to which the asterisk is attached; and the letters and figures set after the Candidate's name denote the *optional* subjects thereby represented as follows:—

A.—English  
 B.1—Latin  
 B.2—Greek  
 C.1—French  
 C.2—German  
 D.—Mathematics

E.1—Chemistry  
 E.2—Elementary Physics  
 E.3—Botany  
 E.4—Animal Physiology  
 E.5—Physical Geography

PART II. *Ninety-six Candidates entered and presented themselves at this Examination; 43 failed in the Compulsory Subjects, and 1 in the Optional Subjects. Of the remaining 52, 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.	Boys passed.	Girls passed	Total.
English ... ..	31	24	55	10	12	22
Latin ... ..	60	None	60	27	None	27
Greek ... ..	None	None	None	None	None	None
French ... ..	4	20	4	3	13	16
German ... ..	11	12	23	6	7	13
Mathematics ... ..	51	6	57	29	5	34
Chemistry ... ..	35	None	35	25	None	25
Elementary Physics ...	20	None	20	6	None	6
Botany ... ..	None	None	None	None	None	None
Animal Physiology ...	None	4	4	None	4	4
Physical Geography ...	25	14	39	5	6	11

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

Statement showing the actual Financial Position on 31st December, 1883.

DR.				CR.						
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
To General Endowment—Sir W. W. Hughes, Sir T. Elder, and others .....	40,750	3	0	By Value of Lands granted by H. M. Government .....	55,000	0	0			
Land Endowment from H. M. Government Contributed towards the Building by H. M. Government .....	55,000	0	0	Expended in Improvements thereon .....	2,879	15	1			
Contributed towards the Building by Private Donations.....	1,890	5	0	Expended in University Buildings Library—Expended to Date ...				57,879	15	1
Prizes given by Sir T. Elder for Physiology Income (less annual charges).....	20	0	0	Laboratories do. ....				34,432	12	2
Rent in Arrears .....	17,157	15	10	Medical School do. ....				1,864	14	7
John Howard Clark Scholarship Endowment (Capital Account) .....	5,906	16	6	Museum do. ....				2,466	8	11
Ditto, Ditto (Income Account).....	500	0	0	Furniture do. ....				144	7	9
Stow Prize and Scholarship Endowment (Capital Account) .....	52	11	11	E. S. & A. Ch. Bank. Deposited at £6½% per annum .....	9,500	0	0	131	8	11
Sundry Creditors.....	500	0	0	Ditto, at £6% per annum .....	1,000	0	0	1338	9	11
	78	10	0							
	<hr/>			Sundry Mortgages from £5½% to £7% .....						
	£138,670	2	3	Sundry Debtors, including Rent in Arrears .....				21,950	0	0
				Agent-General for South Aus- tralia—Balance in his hands				5,992	19	10
				John Howard Clark Scholar- ship Fund, Deposited at E. S. & A. Ch. Bank, at 6½% .....				173	4	10
				Stow Prize and Scholarship Fund, deposited at E. S. and A. Ch. Bank at £6½% .....						
				Balance in Bank .....				500	0	0
								796	0	3
								<hr/>		
								£138,670	2	3

CLXXIII

Audited and found correct,  
Adelaide, January, 1884.

W. S. DOUGLAS, }  
HENRY STODART, }  
HENRY AYERS, Treasurer.  
AUDITORS.



## THE UNIVERSITY

*Account of Income and Expenditure for the year 1883, furnished in*

## INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank on 31st December, 1882 .....				1,156	2	0
<i>Income—</i>						
H. M. Government. Subsidy on Endowments.....	2,000	0	0			
Fees .....	617	4	0			
Interest .....	1,912	7	4			
Rent.....	2,837	2	8			
Incidental Receipts (Sale of Calendars) .....	13	9	6			
				7,380	3	6
<i>J. H. Clark Scholarship Fund—</i>						
Interest on Investment.....	31	11	5			
H. M. Government—Subsidy thereon.....	25	0	0			
Investment repaid.....	500	0	0			
				556	11	5
<i>Stow Prize and Scholarship Fund—</i>						
Interest on Investment.....	16	5	0			
Amount Contributed to found Scholarship, &c. ....	500	0	0			
				516	5	0
<i>Angas Scholarship—From J. H. Angas, Esq. ....</i>				100	0	0
<i>English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank—</i>						
Deposit repaid .....				10,000	0	0
				£19,709	1	11

Audited and found correct,  
Adelaide, January, 1884.

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> .....				407	15	8
<i>Annual Expenses</i> —						
Salaries.....	5,148	1	4			
Senate.....	63	13	6			
Examinations.....	272	0	0			
Charges (including Printing, Advertising, Stationery, Freight, and Insurance.....)	692	0	5			
				6,175	15	3
<i>Library</i> —Binding and Purchase of Books.....				237	11	8
<i>Laboratories</i> —Purchase of Apparatus, Repairs, &c.....				133	3	9
<i>Medical School</i> .....				0	4	6
<i>Furniture</i> .....				126	8	11
<i>Museum</i> .....				54	3	11
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, on deposit at 6½ % per annum.....	9,500	0	0			
Ditto at 6 % per annum.....	1,000	0	0			
				10,500	0	0
<i>J. H. Clark Scholarship Fund</i> —						
Amount paid for Scholarship.....	60	0	0			
Amount on deposit at Bank at 6½ %.....	500	0	0			
				560	0	0
<i>Stow Prize and Scholarship Fund</i> —						
Amount paid for Prizes.....	30	0	0			
Amount on deposit at Bank at 6½ %.....	500	0	0			
				530	0	0
<i>Angas Scholarship</i> .....				200	0	0
<i>Agent-General of South Australia</i> —Balance of Remit- tance to be accounted for.....				66	8	0
				18,991	11	8
Balance in Bank.....	796	0	3			
Less Sundry Creditors.....	78	10	0			
				717	10	3
				£19,709	1	11

HENRY AYERS, Treasurer,

W. S. DOUGLAS, }  
HENRY STODART, } Auditors.

*Advertisements.*

---

# NATHANIEL OLDHAM & SON,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

---

## Land and Financial Agents, LICENSED LAND BROKERS

UNDER THE REAL PROPERTY ACT.

---

MONEY LENT IN ANY SUMS ON MORTGAGE OF FREEHOLD  
AND OTHER SECURITIES AT LOWEST RATES.

LAND SELECTED FROM THE GOVERNMENT, AND MONEY  
ADVANCED FOR COMPLETION OF PURCHASE.

MONEYS INVESTED. ESTATES MANAGED.

Transfers, Leases, and Mortgages under the Real Property Act  
prepared.

SHARES SOLD OR PURCHASED.

EVERY KIND OF MONETARY AND LANDED BUSINESS  
TRANSACTION.

---

---

OFFICES—

IMPERIAL CHAMBERS, KING WILLIAM STREET, ADELAIDE.

*(BETWEEN NATIONAL AND SAVINGS BANK.)*

*Advertisements.*

---

**GEORGE ROBERTSON & CO.,**

(LIMITED)

**Importers of Books and Stationery,**

**PUBLISHERS AND MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.**

---

**ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY TEXT BOOKS**

Full supplies of all the Text Books adopted and recommended for the Junior and Matriculation Examinations, and B.A., M.A., and B.Sc. Courses.

Also a very Large Stock of

**EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE**

Comprising British, Foreign, and Classical Grammars, Spelling and Reading Books (all kinds), Mathematics, Science, Geography, History, Literature, European Languages, Latin and Greek Classics, Books on School Management and Training of Teachers, &c., &c.

**SCHOOL REQUISITES**

Slates (every size), Copy Books, Exercise Books, Pens, Ink, Slate and Lead Pencils, Ink Powders, Penholders, Drawing Copies and Books, Artists' Materials, &c., &c.,

**ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.**

---

**LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO TEACHERS.**

---

COUNTRY PARCELS CAREFULLY PACKED.

---

**103, KING WILLIAM STREET,  
ADELAIDE.**

---

**CLOSED ON SATURDAYS AT 2 P.M.**

*Advertisements.*

---

**W. C. RIGBY,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**Bookseller, Stationer, and News Agent,**

64, KING WILLIAM STREET, ADELAIDE.

---

**BOOKS.**—The Largest and most comprehensive Stock in the Colony, including  
THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY TEXT BOOKS.

**STATIONERY.**—Large Stock of Plain and Fancy, suitable for all purposes.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS Designed and Engraved.

NOTEPAPER and ENVELOPES Embossed in Gold, Silver, or Colours.

CARD PLATES Engraved. VISITING CARDS Printed.

---

*By Appointment to H. R. H.  
The Duke of Edinburgh.*



*His Excellency the Governor, and  
The Adelaide University.*

---

**GEO. P. DOOLETTE,**

**COURT AND CLERICAL TAILOR,**

**Dosier and Shirtmaker,**

*HATTER AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,*

40, KING WILLIAM STREET, ADELAIDE.

---

*Advertisements.*

---

J. MILLER ANDERSON & Co.,

15 & 17, HINDLEY STREET,

ADELAIDE,

AND

103 & 104, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS,

LONDON, E.C.

---

Linen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Hosiers,

*HABERDASHERS, MILLINERS,*

COSTUMIERS, FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

AND

OUTFITTERS.

---

CARPET AND FLOORCLOTH WAREHOUSEMEN,

&c., &c.

---

THE WAYMOUTH STREET

**PRINTING OFFICE**

**I**s replete with modern Improved Appliances for the production of all descriptions of Letterpress PRINTING at MODERATE PRICES and on Short Notice.

*Orders are respectfully solicited for*

BUSINESS CARDS,  
VISITING CARDS,  
PROFESSIONAL CARDS,  
SHOW CARDS,  
ADVICE CARDS.  
BILLHEADS,  
INVOICES,  
STATEMENTS,  
ACCOUNT SALES PAPER.  
MEMORANDUM FORMS,  
NOTE HEADINGS,  
LETTER HEADINGS,  
ADVICE NOTES.  
ADVERTISING CIRCULARS,  
NOTICE CIRCULARS,  
SUMMONS CIRCULARS,  
ANNOUNCEMENT CIRCULARS.  
ENVELOPES, PLAIN,  
ENVELOPES, PRINTED.  
LABELS—SQUARE, ROUND, OVAL, &C.  
LABELS, GUMMED.  
CART NOTES,  
MILL NOTES,  
SHIPPING NOTES,  
WEIGH NOTES.

BALANCE SHEETS,  
PROSPECTUSES,  
CATALOGUES,  
PRICE LISTS.  
TEA TICKETS,  
WINDOW TICKETS,  
ENTERTAINMENT TICKETS,  
TRAMWAY TICKETS.  
PROGRAMMES,  
TIME TABLES,  
CALENDARS,  
WORKMEN'S TIME-SHEETS.  
LAW FORMS,  
INSURANCE FORMS,  
SHIPPING FORMS,  
CUSTOMS FORMS.  
POSTERS,  
PLACARDS,  
HANDBILLS.  
BOOKS,  
PAMPHLETS,  
NEWSPAPERS,  
MAGAZINES,  
TRACTS,  
HYMNS.  
RECEIPT BOOKS,  
CHEQUE BOOKS,  
ACCEPTANCE FORMS,  
MONEY ORDERS.

Bookbinding, Engraving, Paper Ruling, Stationery, &c.

**COMMON COMMERCIAL PRINTING AT LOWEST RATES.**

**ORNAMENTAL PRINTING A SPECIALTY.**

University, College, School, Counting House, and General Office  
Printing in the Best Style at Short Notice.

**CAREY & PAGE, Proprietors.**

*Advertisements.*

---

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY

**SIR WM. C. F. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.**

*Governor of South Australia.*

---

**FINLAYSON & CO.,**

*Wholesale and Retail Grocers,*

**62, KING WILLIAM STREET,**

**ADELAIDE.**

---

*IMPORTERS OF*

High-Class Wilmen's Stores,

French Provisions and Preserves,

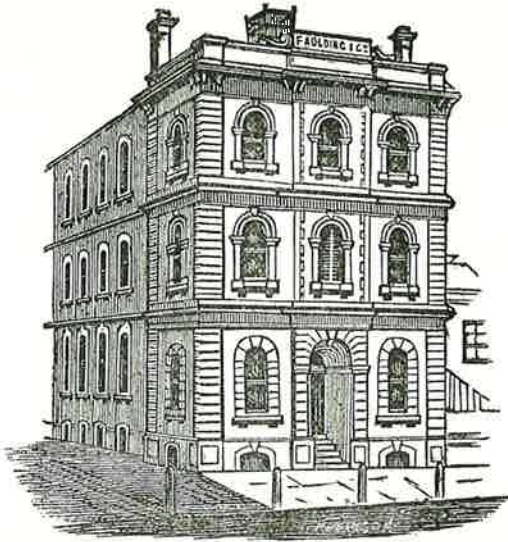
Spanish Fruits and Condiments.



*Advertisements.*

---

F. H. FAULDING & Co.



WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND

IMPORTERS,

King William Street, Adelaide,

AND

PORT ADELAIDE.

(ESTABLISHED 1845.)