

T H E

Adelaide University Calendar

FOR THE

ACADEMICAL YEAR 1888.

ADELAIDE :

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

1888.

ACADEMICAL YEAR 1888

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

ACADEMICAL YEAR 1888

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ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR
FOR THE YEAR 1888.

1	S	
2	M	Public holiday.
3	TU	
4	W	
5	TH	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	TU	
11	W	
12	TH	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	TU	
18	W	
19	TH	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	TU	
25	W	
26	TH	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	First day of entry for the LL.B. Ordinary and the Supplementary Ordinary B.A. Examinations in March.
31	TU	

1888.

FEBRUARY XXIX.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	Last day of entry for the LL.B. Ordinary and the Supplementary Ordinary, B.A. Examinations.
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	Council Meeting.
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	

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

1888.

APRIL XXX.

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

MAY XXXI.

1888.

1	TU	
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	Last day of entry for the LL.D. Examination in November.
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	TU	
23	W	
24	TH	Queen's Birthday. Public holiday.
25	F	Council Meeting.
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	TU	
30	W	
31	TH	

1888.

JUNE XXX.

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

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

1888.

AUGUST XXXI.

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

SEPTEMBER XXX.

1888.

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

1888.

OCTOBER XXXI.

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

NOVEMBER XXX.

1888.

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

1888.

DECEMBER XXXI.

1	S	Last day of entry for the Angas Engineering Scholarship and the Angas Engineering Exhibition Examinations to be held in March, 1889.
2	S	
3	M	Examination for the M.A. Degree begins.
4	TU	
5	W	
6	TH	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	Third term ends.
11	TU	
12	W	Council Meeting.
13	TH	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	TU	
19	W	
20	TH	
21	F	
22	S	
23	N	
24	M	Christmas Day.
25	TU	
26	W	Proclamation of the Colony. Public Holiday.
27	TH	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

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.

The Adelaide University Act.

No. 20 OF 1874.

Preamble.

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

University to consist of Council and Senate.

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

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

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

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

Vacancies in the Council, how created and filled.

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

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

Senate how constituted.

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

Questions how decided, quorum.

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

Chairmanship of Council and Senate.

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

Council to have entire management of the University.

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

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

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

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

Colleges may be affiliated, and boarding-houses licensed.

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

Statutes and Regulations to be allowed by Governor.

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

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

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

University to confer Degrees.

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

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

Students to be in residence during term.

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

No religious test to be administered

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

Endowment by annual grant.

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

Endowment in Land.

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

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

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

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

Council or Senate to report annually to the Governor.

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

Governor to be Visitor.

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

Short Title.

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

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY ACT

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

University has been duly constituted.

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

Power to repeal Statutes and Regulations.

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

Repeal of power to confer certain Degrees.

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

Short Title.

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

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

Repeal and revival.

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

Admission of women to Degrees.

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

Words importing masculine gender include feminine.

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

Title.

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

S.A. INSTITUTE ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1879.

No. 151 of 1879.

South Australian Institute Board increased to nine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*This Section has been repealed by the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery Act of 1884, Section 51.

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

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

Title.

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

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

Constitution of Board.

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

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

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

This Section further enacts that :—

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

Election of members of the Board.

Section 9 enacts that :—

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

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

All members to be on same footing.

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

Casual vacancy, how filled.

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

On failure to elect, the Governor may appoint.

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

Repeal.

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

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

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

ELECTION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

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

STATUTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Allowed: April, 1880.

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

Elected October, 1887.

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

Edward Henry Rennie, M.A., D.Sc.

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

No. 306 of 1884.

University to elect one member and Commissioners of Hospital another.

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

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

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

Representative at the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital.

Elected January 27th, 1888.

Edward Willis Way, M.B.

STANDING ORDERS OF THE SENATE OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I. THE OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

1. A member of the Senate shall be elected annually as Warden and his functions Warden.
2. The Warden shall preside at all meetings at which he is present.
3. The Warden shall take the chair as soon after the hour of meeting as twenty members are present.
4. If the office of Warden be vacant, or if the Warden shall be absent, or shall desire to take part in a debate, the Senate shall elect a Chairman, who, while in the Chair, shall have all the powers of the Warden ; but if the Warden shall arrive after the Chair is taken, or shall cease to take part in a debate, the Chairman shall vacate the Chair. In absence of Warden, Senate may elect a Chairman.
5. A Clerk of the Senate shall be elected annually, and shall perform such duties as may be directed by the Warden. Clerk of the Senate and his duties.
6. The Clerk shall receive all notices of motion or of questions, and also all nominations of candidates for the office of Warden, Clerk, or Member of Council.
7. The Clerk shall prepare, under the direction of the Warden, a Notice-Paper of the business of every meeting, and issue it with the circular calling the meeting.
8. The Clerk shall, under the direction of the Warden, record in a book the Minutes of the Votes and Proceedings of the Senate.
9. Whenever an extraordinary vacancy shall occur in the office of Clerk, or when he shall be unable to act, the Warden may appoint some suitable person to act until a Clerk shall have been appointed.
10. Whenever an extraordinary vacancy shall occur in the office of Warden, or when the Warden shall from any cause be unable to act, the Clerk shall perform the duties of Warden until the next meeting of the Senate.

II. MEETINGS OF THE SENATE.

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

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

Special Meetings,
how convened.

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

Quorum.

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

Adjournments.

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

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

III. NOTICES.

Notices of Meetings
and of Motions.

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

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

IV. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

A. AGENDA.

Order of transaction
of Business.

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

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

Of Motions not on
the Notice-Paper.

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

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

B. RULES OF DEBATE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motions and Amendments must be seconded.

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

Withdrawal of questions.

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

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

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

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

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

Suspension of questions.

44. A question may be suspended—

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

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

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

C. DIVISIONS

Divisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. ELECTIONS.

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

59. Members of the Council shall be elected at the first meeting held after the vacancy shall have become known to the Warden.

60. The members of the Senate shall be informed by circular when any vacancy occurs in the office of Warden, Clerk, or Member of Council, and such circular shall state the date up to which nominations will be received.

61. Every nomination shall be signed by at least two members of the Senate. Nominations to vacancies.

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

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

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

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

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

Scrutineers

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

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

E. QUESTIONS.

Questions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SENATE.

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

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

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

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

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

83. A motion need not be seconded.

V. SELECT COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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

VI. SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS.

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

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

FREDERIC CHAPPLE,

December 2nd, 1885.

WARDEN.

The University of Adelaide.

1888.

I.

VISITOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE COUNCIL.

THE CHANCELLOR :

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

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

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR :

Elected for the first time, 16th December, 1887.

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

Elected by the Senate, 3rd December, 1884.

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

Elected by the Senate, 5th August, 1885.

FREDERICK AYERS, M.A.

Elected by the Senate, 2nd December, 1885.

WILLIAM BARLOW, LL.D.

HORATIO THOMAS WHITTELL, M.D.

WILLIAM EVERARD, J.P.

Elected by the Senate, 1st December, 1886.

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

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

ADOLPH VON TREUER, LL.B.

EDWARD WILLIS WAY, M.B.

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

CHARLES TODD, M.A., C.M.G.

Elected by the Senate, 23rd March, 1887.

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

WILLIAM SYMON, M.A.

Elected on the 30th November, 1887.

- THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE WYNDHAM KENNION, M.A., D.D.
 Bishop of Adelaide.
 EDWARD WILLIAM HAWKER, LL.B., M.P.
 WILLIAM ROBINSON BOOTHBY, B.A. (Sheriff of the Province).
 SIR JOHN WILLIAM DOWNER, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.
 THE HON. DAVID MURRAY, M.L.C.
 THE REV. WILLIAM ROBY FLETCHER, M.A.

II.

THE SENATE.

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

DOCTORS OF LAWS.

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

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE (St. Andrews, 1883)	1885
COCKBURN, JOHN ALEXANDER (London, 1874)	1877
DEANE, CHARLES MASLEN (Edinburgh, 1862)	1877
ENGELHART, AUGUST FRIEDRICH GOTTFRIED (Giessen, 1870)	1877
ESAU, CHARLES FREDERICK HERMAN (Göttingen, 1851)	1877
GARDNER, WILLIAM (Glasgow, 1876)	1877
GÖRGER, OSCAR (Heidelberg, 1871)	1878
HAMILTON, THOMAS KINLEY (Dublin, 1879)	1885
LONDON, ALFRED AUSTIN (London, 1881)	1883
MACKINTOSH, JAMES SUTHERLAND (Edinburgh, 1838)	1878
MITCHELL, JAMES THOMAS (Aberdeen, 1885)	1885
NEUBAUER, MAX FRIEDRICH (Munich, 1873)	1877
PATERSON, ALEXANDER STUART (Edinburgh, 1857)	1877
POULTON, BENJAMIN (Melbourne, 1883)	1884
RENNER, FRIEDRICH EMIL (Jena, 1847)	1877
SEABROOK, THOMAS EDWARD FRAZER (St. Andrews, 1861)	1877
STEWART ROBERT (Melbourne, 1886)	1886
STIRLING, EDWARD CHARLES (Cambridge, 1880)	1882
SYMONS, MARK JOHNSTON (Edinburgh, 1878)	1885
THOMAS, JOHN DAVIES (London, 1871)	1877
VERCO, JOSEPH COOKE (London, 1876)	1877
WATSON, ARCHIBALD (Paris and Göttingen, 1880)	1885
WHITTELL, HORATIO THOMAS (Aberdeen, 1858)	1877

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

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

AYERS, FREDERIC (Cambridge, 1875)	1877
BAKEWELL, JOHN WARREN (Cambridge, 1874)	1877
BQLUGER, EDWARD VAUGHAN (Dublin, 1872)	1884
BURTT, THOMAS (Cambridge, 1855)	1877
CARR, WHITMORE (Dublin, 1848)	1877
D'ARENBERG, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS (Dublin, 1876)	1881
DENDY, ARTHUR (Oxford, 1851)	1877
DOVE, GEORGE (Cambridge, 1859)	1877
ELCUM, CHARLES CUNNINGHAM (Cambridge)	1879
FARR, GEORGE HENRY (Cambridge, 1853)	1877
FIELD, THOMAS (Cambridge, 1857)	1877
FLETCHER, WILLIAM ROBY (London, 1856)	1877
HOWELL, EDWARD TUCKER (Oxford, 1860)	1877
KELLY, DAVID FREDERICK (Cambridge, 1878)	1879
KENNION, GEORGE WYNDHAM (Oxford, 1871)	1883
LAMB, HORACE (Cambridge, 1875)	1877
LINDON, JAMES HEMERY (Cambridge, 1884)	1886
MACBEAN, JOHN (Aberdeen, 1832)	1877
MARRYAT, CHARLES (Oxford, 1853)	1877
MEAD, SILAS (London, 1859)	1877
MÜCKE, CARL WILHELM LUDWIG (Jena, 1847)	1877
PATON, DAVID (Glasgow, 1864)	1878
POOLE, FREDERICK SLANEY (Cambridge, 1875)	1877
POOLE, HENRY JOHN (Oxford, 1856)	1877
READ, HENRY (Cambridge, 1859)	1877
RENNICK, FRANCIS HENRY (Melbourne, 1880)	1882
ROBIN, PERCY ANSELL (London, 1885)	1885
SELLS, ALFRED (Cambridge, 1847)	1877
SHARP, WILLIAM HEY (Oxford, 1871)	1877
STANFORD, WILLIAM BEDELL (Oxford, 1864)	1879
STIRLING, EDWARD CHARLES (Cambridge, 1872)	1877
STUCKEY, JOSEPH JAMES (Cambridge, 1864)	1877
SUTHERLAND, GEORGE (Melbourne, 1879)	1882
SYMON, WILLIAM (St. Andrews, 1876)	1879
THOMAS, THOMAS EGGLESTON (Melbourne, 1881)	1883
TODD, CHARLES (Cambridge, 1886)	1886
WEBB, ROBERT BENNETT (Oxford, 1869)	1877
WEST-ERSKINE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ERSKINE (Oxford, 1864)	1877
WILLIAMS, FRANCIS (Oxford, 1860)	1877
YOUNG, WILLIAM JOHN (Dublin, 1882)	1883

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

ANDERSON, JAMES ROBERT	1884
GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN (Cambridge, 1883)	1886
GILL, ALFRED	1885

HALL, ROBERT WILLIAM	1884
HAWKER, EDWARD WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1873)	1877
HAY, JAMES (Cambridge, 1880)	1883
HENDERSON, WILLIAM	1884
HEWITSON, THOMAS	1884
JEFFERIS, JAMES (London, 1856)	1877
PHILLIPS, WALTER ROSS (Cambridge, 1878)	1883
SABINE, CLEMENT EGBERT EPPES	1884
SMITH, SYDNEY TALBOT (Cambridge 1884)	1886
STIRLING, JOHN LANCELOT (Cambridge, 1871)	1877
VARLEY, CHARLES GRANT	1884
Von TREUER, ADOLPH (Dorpat, 1844)	1877

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

ALTMANN, CHARLES AUGUST (Melbourne, 1883)	1883
CLELAND, WILLIAM LENNOX (Edinburgh, 1876)	1880
DUNLOP, JAMES DUNLOP (Edinburgh, 1881)	1883
FINNISS, JOHN HENRY SUFFIELD (Edinburgh, 1876)	1886
GILES, WILLIAM ANSTEY (Edinburgh, 1882)	1886
HAMILTON, ALEXANDER ARCHIBALD (Dublin, 1880)	1883
HAMILTON, JAMES ALEXANDER GREER (Dublin, 1876)	1880
LLOYD, HENRY SANDERSON (Edinburgh, 1883)	1883
MAGAREY, SYLVANUS JAMES (Melbourne, 1873)	1877
NESBIT, WILLIAM PEEL (Edinburgh, 1873)	1877
WAY, EDWARD WILLIS (Edinburgh, 1871)	1877

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

BARLOW, WILLIAM (Dublin, 1855)	1877
BOOTHBY, WILLIAM ROBINSON (London, 1850)	1877
BOWYEAR, GEORGE JOHN SHIRREFF (Cambridge, 1871)	1882
CATERER, THOMAS AINSLIE	1879
CHAPPLE, FREDERIC (London, 1870)	1877
CHURCHWARD, SAMUEL (London, 1873)	1877
COOKE, WILLIAM ERNEST	1883
CORVAN, JAMES HAMILTON (Dublin, 1865)	1877
DONALDSON, ARTHUR	1881
DONALDSON, GEORGE	1882
GILL, ALFRED	1882
HACKETT, JAMES THOMPSON (Melbourne, 1879) (Clerk of the Senate)	1882
HALCOMB, FREDERICK (Oxford, 1859)	1877
HARTLEY, JOHN ANDERSON (London, 1868)	1877
HAY, JAMES (Cambridge, 1880)	1883
HENDERSON, JAMES	1880
HOCTOR, JOHN FRANCIS (Dublin, 1871)	1877
HOLDER, SYDNEY ERNEST	1882

HOPKINS, WILLIAM FLEMING	...	...	...	...	...	1884
KERR, DONALD ALEXANDER	...	...	...	...	...	1883
KINGSMILL, WALTER	...	...	...	...	...	1883
LABATT, EDWARD (Dublin, 1870)	...	...	...	...	...	1877
LABATT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS (Dublin, 1839)	...	...	...	...	...	1877
LEITCH, JAMES WESTWOOD	...	...	...	...	...	1884
LEONARD, JAMES (London, 1849)	...	...	...	...	...	1877
MACK, HANS HAMILTON	...	...	...	...	...	1880
MATHEWS, RICHARD TWITCHELL (London, 1883)	...	...	...	...	...	1883
MOORE, EDWIN CANTON	...	...	...	...	...	1882
MORSE, CHARLES WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1850)	...	...	...	...	...	1877
MURRAY, GEORGE JOHN ROBERT	...	...	...	...	...	1883
NANKIVELL, JOHN THOMAS (Cambridge, 1871)	...	...	...	...	...	1877
ROGERS, RICHARD SANDERS	...	...	...	...	...	1882
SCOTT, ANDREW (Melbourne, 1881)	...	...	...	...	...	1883
SHARP, CECIL JAMES (Cambridge, 1882)	...	...	...	...	...	1882
SMEATON, STIRLING	..	..	...	...	...	1880
SMYTH, JOHN THOMAS (Melbourne, 1874)	...	...	...	...	..	1878
SPICER, EDWARD CLARK (Melbourne, 1877)	...	...	..	..	..	1877
SUNTER, JOSEPH TREGILGAS (Melbourne, 1880)	...	...	...	...	...	1883
WELD, OCTAVIUS (Toronto, 1856)	...	...	..	..	..	1877
WILKINSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM	...	...	..	..	...	1884
WOODS, JOHN CRAWFORD (Edinburgh, 1843)	..	...	...	...	...	1877
YOUNG, ARETAS CHARLES WILLIAM (Oxford, 1871)	1883

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

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

IVES, JOSHUA (Cambridge, 1884)	1885
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III.

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

Hughes Professor of Classics, and Comparative Philology and Literature :

DAVID FREDERICK KELLY, M.A.

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

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

Elder Professor of Mathematics:

WILLIAM HENRY BRAGG, B.A.

Elder Professor of Natural Science :

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

Angas Professor of Chemistry :

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

Professor of Music :

JOSHUA IVES, Mus. BAC.

Lecturer on Laws :

F. W. PENNEFATHER, B.A., LL.M.

Elder Professor of Anatomy :

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

Lecturer on Physiology :

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

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

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

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

Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Surgery :

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

Lecturer on Obstetrics and Diseases peculiar to Women and Children :

EDWARD WILLIS WAY, M.B. (Edinburgh), M.R.C.S. (England)

Lecturer on Materia Medica :

WILLIAM LENNOX CLELAND, M.B. (Edinburgh)

The Dr. Charles Gosse Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery :

MARK JOHNSTON SYMONS, M.D., Ch.M. (Edinburgh)

Lecturer on Forensic Medicine :

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

Lecturer on Lunacy :

ALEXANDER STUART PATERSON, M.D. (Edinburgh)

Lecturer on Aural Surgery :

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

Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy and Teacher of Operative Surgery :

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

Lecturers on Clinical Medicine :

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

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

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

Lecturers on Clinical Surgery :

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

OSCAR GÖRGER, M.D. (Staats Examen), Ch.M., M.A.O. (Heidelberg)

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

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
FREDERICK AYERS, M.A. (Dean)
WILLIAM BARLOW, LL.D.
F. W. PENNEFATHER (Lecturer on Laws), B.A., LL.M.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

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

FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
MR. HARTLEY
THE REV. W. R. FLETCHER
DR. PATON
PROFESSOR BRAGG (Dean)
PROFESSOR KELLY
PROFESSOR BOULGER.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

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

BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.

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

BOARD OF DISCIPLINE.

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

REGISTRAR.

JOHN WALTER TYAS

CLERK OF THE SENATE.

JAMES THOMPSON HACKETT, B.A.

IV.

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

DOWNER, GEORGE HENRY, LL.B.	16th December, 1885
TUCKER, WILLIAM ALFRED EDGCUMBE, LL.B., B.A.	16th December, 1885
DORNWELL, EDITH EMILY, B.Sc.	16th December, 1885
WALKER, WILLIAM JOHN, B.A.	16th December, 1885
BOOTHBY, BRINSLEY CHARLES, LL.B.	28th July, 1886
MELROSE, ALEXANDER, LL.B.	28th July, 1886
WHITINGTON, FREDERICK TAYLOR, LL.B.	28th July, 1886
ROBIN, CHARLES ERNEST, B.A.	28th July, 1886
HARRIS, FRANK DIXON, LL.B.	22nd December, 1886
SEWELL, CHARLES EDWARD, LL.B.	22nd December, 1886
WEBB, NOEL AUGUSTIN, LL.B.	22nd December, 1886
TRELEAVEN, WALTER, B.A.	22nd December, 1886
ROWLEY, FREDERICK PELHAM, LL.B.	21st December, 1887

ISBISTER, WILLIAM JAMES, LL.B.	21st December, 1887
NORTHMORE, JOHN ALFRED, LL.B.	21st December, 1887
HENNING, ANDREW HARRIOT, LL.B.	21st December, 1887
LIMBERT, EDGAR HENRY, LL.B.	21st December, 1887
MANN, CHARLES, LL.B.	21st December, 1887
WALKER, DANIEL, B.Sc.	21st December, 1887
MEAD, CECIL SILAS, B.A.	21st December, 1887
HOLLIDGE, DAVID HENRY, B.A.	21st December, 1887
ANDREWS, RICHARD BULLOCK, B.A.	21st December, 1887
WILLIAMS, MATTHEW, B.A.	21st December, 1887
BEARE, THOMAS HUDSON, B.A.	21st December, 1887

UNDERGRADUATES STUDENTS: SESSION, 1887.

Anderson, Tressillian George	Goyder, Alexander Woodroffe
Andrews, Henry Lewis	Greer, George Alfred
Andrews, Richard Bullock	Griffiths, Richard Fletcher
Bagot, Sophie Rose	Gwynne, Iltyd Gordon
Bayley, William Reynolds	Hall, Anthony James Alexander
Benny, Benjamin	Hamilton, Mary Coulls
Bertouch, Rudolph Paul Albrecht von	Hargrave, Joshua Addison
Beyer, Franz Victor	Henning, Andrew Harriot
Bonnin, Alfred	Heuzenroeder, William Eberard
Bonnin, Katherine	Hill, Ida
Bonnin, William James	Hinson, Stanley
Bruer, Jeffrey	Hollidge, David Henry
Bundey, Ellen Milne	Hone, Frank Sandland
Burgess, Thomas Martin	Hope, Charles Henry Standish
Campbell, Jean	Hopkins, Alfred Nicholas
Cave, Ellen May	Horn, Edward Palmer
Clark, Arthur Howard	Ingleby, Rupert
Cleland, Edward Erskine	Isbister, William James
Cooke, William Ernest	Jones, Albert Edward
Cornish, Ernest Harry	Jones, Thomas Henry
Crompton, Henry Woodhouse	Kay, Sarah
Dempsey, Richard Francis	Knight, Percy Norwood
Dornwell, Edith Emily	Knowles, Francis Edward
Evans, Henry	Lantsbery, Sarah
Farr, Clinton Coleridge	LeMessurier, Thomas Abram
Fischer, George Alfred	Limbert, Edgar Henry
Fischer, Henrietta	Lynch, Arthur Francis Augustine
Fletcher, Alfred Watkis	Magarey, Cromwell
Fletcher, Lancelot Kohry	Magarey, William Ashley
Fowler, Laura Margaret	Mann, Charles
Frampton, Walter J.	Mann, Francis
Giles, Eustace	Mantell, Walter Woodroffe
Giles, Henry O'Halloran	Marryat, Ernest Neville
Goldsmith, Frederick	Mead, Cecil Silas
Good, Joseph Ernest	Mellor, James Taylor
	Mitchell, Ernest Edwin

Mitchell, Samuel James
 Moore, William Alfred
 Morgan, Alexander Matheson
 Norman, Evangeline
 Northmore, John Alfred
 Plumstead, William Arthur Henry
 Powell, Henry Arthur
 Price, Arthur Jennings
 Pittmann, Franziska Helena Marie
 Pybus, William Richard
 Richardson, Edith Maude
 Robertson, James Robert
 Robin, Vincent John
 Rowley, Frederick Pelham
 Sabine, Ernest Maurice
 Samson, John William
 Sanders, William
 Scott, Douglas Comyn
 Seabrook, Leonard Llewellyn
 Simpson, Mary King

Solomon, Judah Moss
 Solomon, Susan Selina
 Stephens, Thomas Noakes
 Stow, Francis Leslie
 Tilly, Florence Mary
 Townsend, Alice Annie
 Turner, Ernest Frederick
 Verco, William Alfred
 Walker, Daniel
 Warren, Thomas Hogarth
 Way, Florence Jane Elizabeth
 Whitby, Percy Edward Robert
 Whittell, Anna Maria Prince
 Wilkinson, Frederick William
 Williams, Matthew
 Winwood, Susan Ann
 Wright, Charlotte Elizabeth Arabella
 Wright, Leslie Garner
 Wyllie, Alexander

STUDENTS NOT STUDYING FOR A DEGREE: SESSION, 1887.

Anderson, James
 Andrews, Walter Frederick
 Beale, David Percy
 Berry, George Augustus
 Bertram, Robert Matthew
 Bond, Sarah Jane
 Broadbent, Alice Mary Seton
 Burpee, Henry John
 Cavenagh, James Gordon
 Coleman, Frederick
 Cudmore, Arthur Murray
 Daniels, Marian
 Dart, Henry John
 Davey, Elizabeth Ann
 Denton, Eli
 Downer, Frank Hagger
 Dignan, Annie Maria
 Durston, Sidney Bridle
 Foster, Henry Edgar
 Fraser, Eliza
 Fraser, Ruth
 Galle, Edward Hermann
 Gent, Samuel
 Goode, Mabel Faith
 Govett, Ernest
 Guy, Florence
 Hamp, John Chipp
 Hill, Henry Richard
 Hiscock, Ernest John
 Hiscock, Lydia Crews
 Hopkins, Henrietta Grace

Hourigan, Richard
 James, William John Abraham
 Johnson, Rose Mabel
 Laird, Janet Craig
 Leask, Mina Graham
 Lee, Ada Victoria
 Longson, Henry Abraham
 Mann, Alice
 McInerney, Thomas
 McInnes, Eliza
 Michell, George Francis
 Minchin, Ruth
 Mitchell, Matthew Collins
 Monaghan, Bridget Ellen
 Moorhouse, Miles
 Neven, Thomas
 Nicolle, Thomas Helier Sarre
 Noack, John Charles
 Opie, Nicholas
 O'Shaughnessy, Michael Joseph
 Overbury, Miss
 Robertson, Helen Maud
 Rounsevell, Horace Vernon
 Rowley, Spencer Toler
 Sanderoock, Ann Maria
 Schmitz, Maurice
 Scott, Isabel
 Sells, Caroline Ellen
 Sharp, Cecil James
 Shepherd, Elizabeth Emily
 Sekitch, Ernest William

Stewart, Arthur
 Stockdale, William John
 Vivian, Blanche
 Wooldridge, William Phillips

Wright, Elizabeth Leslie
 Wigley, Henry Vandeleur
 Wright, Charles Joseph Harvey

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

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

M.—March Matriculation Examination.
 D.—December Matriculation Examination.

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

	Class. Year & Month		Class. Year & Month.
Charlick, Harry Walter	1 1886, D.	Edmunds, Arthur James	2 1881, M.
Chewings, Henry	... 1 1882, M.	Ellershaw, Charlotte	
Clark, Arthur Howard	1 1886, D.	Jane	... 3 1883, D.
Clark, Charles	... 1 1877, D.	Espie, James	... 2 1879, M.
Cleave, John	... 3 1886, D.	Evan, Dudley Gwynne	... 2 1880, D.
Cleland, Edward Erskine	3 1885, D.	Evan, Griffith Mostyn	... 2 1880, M.
Clindening, Frederick		Evan, Lawrence William	2 1881, D.
Talbot Driffield	... 2 1878, M.	Fallon, James Patrick	.. 2 1884, M.
Cock, Nicholas John	... 1 1881, D.	Farrow, Edmund	... 2 1881, D.
Collier, Mary	... 3 1884, D.	Field, Henry Newland	... 2 1881, D.
Collison, Arthur Gore	... 2 1884, D.	Finlayson, John Harvey	2 1884, D.
Colton, Edwin Blacker	1 1876, Sept.	Finlayson, William	
Colton, Frank Septimus	1 1880, D.	Henry	... 1 1879, D.
Cook, Alfred Edward	... 2 1886, D.	{ Fischer, George Alfred	1 1884, M.
Cook, Edith Agnes	... 1 1877, D.	{ Fischer, George Alfred	1 1885, D.
Cooper, Henry Kings-		Fletcher, Alfred Watkis	2 1884, D.
bury	... 1 1884, D.	Fletcher, Lancelot Kohry	3 1884, D.
Cornish, Ernest Harry	... 2 1884, D.	Foster, Henry Edgar	... 3 1885, M.
Cotton, William Mitchell	2 1882, D.	Fotheringham, George	... 2 1877, D.
Counsell, Frank Hedley	2 1880, D.	Fowler, Margaret Laura	1 1886, D.
Counsell, Walter Samuel	2 1879, D.	Frewin, Thomas Hugh	... 1 1887, M.
Counter, Francis William	2 1882, D.	Fuller, Henry Ernest	... 2 1884, D.
Cox, Arthur Percival	... 3 1886, D.	Garrett, Viola	... 1 1883, M.
Cox, Charles Bagster	... 2 1879, M.	Gawler, George Douglas	2 1877, D.
Crase, Thomas Vivian	... 2 1878, D.	{ Gething, William John	2 1878, D.
Crompton, Henry Wood-		{ Gething, William John	2 1879, D.
house	... 2 1885, D.	Geyer, Ernest William	... 1 1882, D.
Cross, Katie Isabel	... 1 1886, D.	Giles, Eustace	... 2 1885, D.
Cruikshank, Percival	... 2 1886, D.	Giles, Henry O'Halloran	3 1885, D.
Cruikshank, Robert	... 2 1880, M.	Gillman, Benjamin Hill	1 1886, D.
Cudmore, Arthur Murray	2 1887, M.	Glover, Charles Rich-	
Currie, Thomas	... 1 1880, D.	mond John	... 3 1886, D.
Daniels, Marian Luey	... 3 1885, D.	Goldsmith, Frederick	... 2 1883, D.
Davenport, Cecil John	... 1 1879, D.	Good, Joseph Ernest	... 3 1887, M.
Davies, Alfred Joseph	... 2 1882, M.	Goodhart, Albert Ed-	
Davies, Arthur Colin	... 3 1887, M.	ward Deverell	... 3 1885, D.
Dempsey, Richard		Goodhart, William	
Francis	... 3 1885, D.	Woide	... 1 1879, D.
Denny, Mary Katherine	3 1885, D.	Goyder, Alick Woodroffe	1 1880, D.
Dickson, Walter Ferrier	3 1884, D.	Graham, Lena Henrietta	3 1887, M.
Doolette, Dorham Long-		Greer, George Andrew	... 3 1885, M.
ford	... 1 1886, D.	Gunson, John Bernard	... 1 1886, D.
Dougall, Jessie Brown	... 3 1886, D.	Gwynne, Illyd Gordon	3 1886, M.
Downer, Frank Hagger	3 1883, D.	Habich, Adolph Richard	3 1885, M.
Downer, Marion Lane	... 1 1883, D.	Hall, Anthony James	
Drew, John	... 1 1886, D.	Alexander	... 2 1881, D.
Driffield, George Carus	... 1 1879, D.	Hamilton, Marion	
Driffield, Vero Carus	... 2 1878, M.	Walker	... 3 1886, M.
Duence, Richard	... 1 1883, D.	Hamilton, Mary Coulls	... 3 1885, D.
Duncan, Andrew Wil-		Hamp, John Chipp	... 2 1882, M.
liam Bartlett	... 2 1879, D.		
Duncan, John	... 2 1881, M.		
Dunn, Eustace Andrew	3 1884, D.		
Durston, Sydney Bridle	3 1884, M.		

	Class.	Year & Month.		Class.	Year & Month
Hamp, William Edward	3	1883, D.	Kelly, Florence ...	2	1884, D.
Hargrave, Joshua Addison	3	1883, M.	Kelly, Heber Corlett	2	1878, D.
Harwood, Alice Mary	1	1883, M.	Kelly, Reginald Chalmer	3	1886, D.
Hay, Ethel Mary	3	1885, D.	Knight, Mary Adela McCulloch	1	1882, D.
Hay, Ida Cornish	1	1885, M.	Knight, Percy Norwood	2	1883, D.
Hayward, Charles Waterfield	1	1883, D.	Langsford, William Alfred	2	1876, Sept
Heggaton, Horace John	3	1884, D.	Lathlean, Fletcher	2	1887, M.
Heine, Augustus	1	1878, D.	Lathlean, Richard Hedley	2	1876, Sept
Henning, Rudolph Harriot	3	1885, M.	Laughton, Robert Watson	1	1885, D.
Herbert, Charles Edward	2	1876, Sept.	Lawrance, David Hermann	3	1886, D.
Heizenroeder, Edmund Moritz	2	1877, D.	Laycock, William	1	1880, D.
Heizenroeder, William Eberhard	1	1884, D.	Leader, Thomas Mortlock	1	1879, D.
Hill, Alfred William	1	1880, D.	Lehmann, August	1	1879, M.
Hill, Arthur Henry	2	1883, D.	Leighton, John Joseph	3	1886, D.
Hill, Henry Richard	2	1882, D.	Leitch, William Angus	2	1885, D.
Hill, Ida	3	1887, M.	LeMessurier, Thomas Abram	1	1884, D.
Hinson, Stanley	2	1880, M.	Lindsay, Arthur Reginald Feydel	2	1882, M.
Hodgkinson, Horace Ernest	1	1883, D.	Linke, Friedrich Wilhelm	1	1882, D.
Höltje, August	1	1877, D.	Liston, Edith Mary Hannah	2	1885, D.
Hone, Frank Sandland	2	1885, D.	Lloyd, Henry Sanderson	2	1877, D.
Hopkins, Alfred Nicholas	3	1885, D.	Lloyd, Joseph Dawkins	2	1878, D.
Hopkins, Louisa Gulielma	3	1884, D.	Lloyd, Martha Hessel	1	1886, D.
Horn, Edward Palmer	3	1885, D.	Longson, George Darling	2	1883, M.
Hourigan, Richard	2	1887, M.	{ Longson, Henry Abraham ... 2 1881, D. { Longson, Henry Abraham ... 1 1882, D. { Lynch, Arthur Francis Augustine ... 3 1884, M. { Lynch, Arthur Francis Augustine ... 2 1884, D.		
Howell, Horace	3	1886, M.			
Howell, Willoughby Alexander Christmas	3	1885, D.			
Hunt, Henry William	2	1880, D.			
Hutchinson, Orlando Bingham	1	1880, M.	Mack, Albert Hessel	2	1878, D.
Hutchison, William John	3	1882, D.	McCoy, Francis Sanderson	2	1879, D.
Hynes, Timothy Augustine	3	1883, D.	McDougall, James Gilbert	1	1886, D.
Iliffe, James Drinkwater	3	1885, D.	McNeil, Andrew	2	1881, D.
Ingleby, Rupert	1	1886, D.	Magarey, Cromwell	2	1881, D.
James, Johnson	2	1876, Sept.	Magarey, William Ashley	3	1885, D.
Jefferis, James Eddington	2	1876, Sept.	Magraith, Alfred Edward	1	1885, D.
Jeffrey, Florence	2	1883, D.	Manning, Arabella Aldersey	3	1886, D.
Johns, Charles	2	1878, D.			
Joyner, Frederick Allen	2	1880, D.			
{ Joyce, Alfred Fleming	3	1882, D.			
{ Joyce, Alfred Fleming	1	1885, M.			
Joyce, Mary Amelia	1	1884, D.			
Kay, Frederick Walter	1	1887, M.			

	Class. Year & Month.		Class Year & Mont
Mantell, Walter Wood- roffe	1 1878, M.	Price, Arthur Jennings...	3 1886, M.
Marryat, Ernest Neville	1 1884, D.	Prior, Samuel Henry ...	3 1883, D.
Martin, Susan Frances ..	2 1884, M.	Püttmann, Franziska He- lena Marie	2 1884, D.
May, Guy Morphett ...	2 1880, D.		
Mead, Cecil Silas ...	2 1881, D.	Renner, James Davie ...	2 1878, D.
{ Mead, Gertrude Ella ..	2 1884, D.	Rigby, Ada	3 1884, M.
{ Mead, Gertrude Ella ..	1 1885, M.	Rischbieth, Henry Wills	3 1886, D.
Mead, Lilian Staple ...	1 1884, M.	Robertson, James Robert	3 1882, D.
Mellor, James Taylor ...	2 1881, D.	{ Robin, Arthur Falconer	3 1884, M.
Meyrick, Morgan ...	1 1882, M.	{ Robin, Arthur Falconer	1 1885, M.
Michell, George Francis	2 1881, M.	Robin, Septimus Sydney	2 1884, D.
Millard, Annie Eliza ...	3 1885, D.	Robinson, Robert Thom- son	1 1883, D.
Milne, James	1 1877, D.	Rogers, Oliver Herbert...	2 1880, D.
Mitchell, Samuel James	3 1885, D.	Rollison, Thomas Arthur	3 1886, M.
Mitton, Victoria Alice ..	3 1886, D.	Rounsevell, Horace Ver- non	3 1883, D.
Monk, Aquila	1 1878, D.	Rowe, Arthur Brisbane Stevens	2 1879, D.
Moore, William Alfred ..	3 1885, D.	Rowett, Joseph Charles	2 1882, D.
Morcombe, Thomas Yel- land	2 1878, M.	Rowley, Spencer Toler...	3 1884, M.
Moule, Edward Ernest ..	2 1884, D.		
Muirhead, John Bredes- holm	2 1879, D.		
		Sabine, Ernest Morris ...	3 1884, D.
Neale, William Lewis ...	1 1877, D.	Samuel-Davis, Joseph King	3 1883, D.
Newman, George Gough	2 1878, D.	Sandover, Alfred	1 1881, D.
Nicholls, William Per- cival	2 1884, D.	Sanderson, Francis Vil- liers	2 1879, D.
Niesche, Frederick Wil- liam	2 1876, Sept.	Scammell, Francis George	2 1882, M.
Nootnagel, Albert Her- mann	2 1880, D.	Scott, Douglas Comyn ..	3 1884, D.
Norman, Arthur Edward	1 1878, M.	Scrymgour, Bernard Vin- cent	2 1880, D.
Norman, William ...	1 1879, M.	Seabrook, Leonard Lle- welyn	2 1883, D.
		Selby, Charles	2 1877, D.
Oldham, Ernest William	2 1879, M.	Sells, Caroline Ellen ...	2 1883, D.
Oldham, Harry Ross ...	2 1882, D.	Severn, Claud	3 1886, M.
Oldham, Reginald Vau- tin	2 1880, D.	Shanahan, Patrick Fran- cis	3 1887, M.
O'Halloran, Thomas Shildham	2 1881, D.	Shapter, William Thomas	2 1883, M.
		Shepherd, Arthur Ed- mund	3 1885, D.
Paech, Johann Friedrich Wilhelm	2 1881, D.	Shepherd, Florence Nightingale	3 1887, M.
Paltridge, William Hodgson	2 1886, D.	Shepley, Harry	3 1882, D.
Parker, Ralph Frederick	3 1883, D.	Shorney, Mabel	2 1887, M.
Parsons, Stephen ...	2 1877, D.	Shuttleworth, Henry Howard	2 1877, D.
Pearce, Arthur George...	2 1877, D.	Sibley, Nicholls Joseph	2 1881, D.
Piper, Arthur William...	1 1880, D.	Simpson, Alfred Edward	1 1885, D.
Plumstead, Arthur Wil- liam Henry	3 1885, M.	Smyth, Robert	3 1882, D.
Poole, Elsie Allen ...	3 1885, D.	Snell, John Henry ...	1 1882, D.
Powell, Henry Arthur ...	3 1884, D.		
Praagst, Lionel Francis	2 1880, D.		

Class. Year & Month.	Class. Year & Month
{ Solomon, Judah Moss 3 1883, D.	{ Warren, Frederick
{ Solomon, Judah Moss 1 1885, D.	William ... 3 1882, D.
Solomon, Susan Selina .. 2 1884, D.	{ Warren, Frederick
Stapleton, Frank Lawrence ... 2 1881, D.	William ... 2 1883, D.
Stephens, Albert Edward 3 1886, D.	Warren, John Campbell 2 1883, D.
Stewart, Arthur... .. 2 1885, M.	Warren, Thomas Hogarth 1 1884, D.
Stockdale, William John 3 1884, D.	Welbourn, Albert Edward ... 2 1878, D.
Stow, Ernest Alfred ... 2 1881, D.	Wells, Alfred James ... 2 1876, Sept
Stow, Reginald Marshall 2 1879, D.	West, William Arthur... 2 1884, M.
Stow, Francis Leslie ... 3 1885, D.	Wheatly, Frederick William ... 1 1887, M.
Swan, Alfred Mildred ... 3 1885, M.	Whitby, Percy Edward
Swan, John Gilmore ... 2 1886, D.	Robert ... 3 1885, M.
Swan, William Robert... 3 1883, D.	White, Arthur Graham 3 1885, M.
Tassie, William ... 3 1887, M.	White, John ... 2 1878, D.
Teichelmann, Ebenezer.. 1 1877, D.	Wigley, Harry Vandeleur ... 3 1884, D.
Tennant, John ... 2 1881, M.	Wilkinson, Alfred ... 2 1881, M.
Thiele, Max Hermann .. 2 1883, M.	Wilkinson, Frank Merrett ... 3 1886, D.
Thomas, Evan Kyffin ... 2 1885, M.	Williams, Frances Elizabeth ... 1 1880, D.
Threlfall, Arthur Creswell ... 2 1879, M.	Williams, Llewelyn Andrew ... 2 1877, M.
Tilly, Arthur Lindsey ... 3 1885, D.	Wilson, Algernon Theodore King ... 2 1880, D.
Tomkinson, Henry Palmerston ... 2 1880, D.	Wilson, Charles Stanley 1 1880, M.
Torr, William George ... 1 1877, D.	Wood, Stanley Neville... 2 1885, D.
Tre hy Annie Louise Virginia ... 2 886, D.	Woods, Julian Edmund 2 1880, M.
Treaveen, Nicholas John Cole ... 2 1885, D.	Wooldridge, William Phillips ... 3 1884, D.
Trener, Percy Conradin 2 1881, D.	Wright, Charles Joseph Harvey ... 2 1881, M.
Tuckwell, Charles James 3 1886, D.	Wright, Charles Theodore ... 2 1884, D.
Turner, Sydney Morris... 2 1877, M.	Wright, Charlotte Elizabeth Arabella... 1 1884, M.
Tuxford, Albert Joseph 3 1883, D.	Wright, George Edward Henry ... 3 1883, D.
Uffindell, Henry Walter 2 1879, M.	Wyatt, Frank Addison... 3 1886, D.
Valentine, Charles Franklyn ... 2 1879, D.	Wyllie, Alexander ... 1 1884, D.
Valentine, Harry ... 2 1887, M.	Young, Walter James... 1 1886, D.
{ Verco, William Alfred 2 1885, D.	
{ Verco, William Alfred 2 1886, M.	
Walker, Jeannie Miller Campbell ... 2 1885, D.	

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

Class. Year & Month.	Class. Year & Month
Adamson, Ross Fifeshire 3 1887, D.	Burnett, Maude Elizabeth ... 2 1887, D.
Angel, Walter ... 2 1887, D.	

	Class. Year & Month.		Class. Year & Mo n
Bathurst, Henry Christie	3 1887, D.	Heyne, Agnes Marie	
Carroll, William ...	3 1887, D.	Johanna ...	1 1887, D.
Casey, Jeremiah William	3 1887, D.	Hone, Gilbert Bertram	3 1887, D.
Cavenagh, Wentworth		Isbister, James Linklater	
Roland ...	1 1887, D.	Thomson ...	2 1887, D.
Clark, Albert Edward ...	3 1887, D.	Joyner, Alfred Ernest ...	3 1887, D.
Conigrave, Berkley		Kirby, Mary Maude ...	3 1887, D.
Fairfax ...	3 1887, D.	McCarthy, Walter	
Cotton, Edward Witherage	3 1887, D.	James ...	3 1887, D.
Cottrell, Isabel Roberta	3 1887, D.	McNamara, James Henry	3 1887, D.
Cottrell, Walter Pearce	2 1887, D.	Mellor, Edward Albert	
Cox, Katherine Haydon	3 1887, D.	Dawson ...	3 1887, D.
Cruikshank, Lilian Alice	3 1887, D.	Miller, Florence ...	3 1887, D.
Dempster, William Edward	3 1887, D.	Moroney, Joseph John ...	3 1887, D.
Eimer, Emmie Clara		Oldham, Alfred Mulville	3 1887, D.
Georgina ...	2 1887, D.	Penny, Evelyn Emma ...	3 1887, D.
Fowler, David ...	3 1887, D.	Richards, Joseph Spencer	3 1887, D.
Gibbes, Alexander Edward	3 1887, D.	Sanders, William ...	3 1887, D.
Goode, Arthur ...	3 1887, D.	Spehr, Carl Louis ...	2 1887, D.
Gray, Jane Lamont ...	3 1887, D.	Stockdale, Annie Rosina	2 1887, D.
Haslam Ernest Bailey ...	3 1887, D.	Stow, Edith Mary ...	3 1887, D.
Haslam, Joseph Auburn	3 1887, D.	Weinrich, Joseph Hermann	2 1887, D.
Haycraft, Edith Florence	3 1887, D.	... ...	2 1887, D.
		Weld, Mary Eleanor ...	3 1887, D.
		Wilson, William Reid ...	3 1887, D.

STATUTES.

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

1. The Chancellor shall hold office until the ninth day of November in the fifth year from the date of his election.
 2. The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office until the day preceding that on which he would have retired from the Council if he had not been Vice-Chancellor.
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CHAPTER II.—OF THE COUNCIL.

1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at least once a month.
 2. The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall have power to call a Special Meeting for the consideration and dispatch of business, which either may wish to submit to the Council.
 3. The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, or in their absence the Registrar shall convene a meeting of the Council upon the written requisition of four members, and such requisition shall set forth the objects for which the meeting is required to be convened. The meeting shall be held within fourteen days after the receipt of the requisition.
 4. The Council shall have power to make, amend, and repeal Standing Orders for the regulation of its proceedings.
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CHAPTER III.—OF THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet at the University on the fourth Wednesday in the months of March, July, and November respectively; but if the Warden is of opinion that there is not sufficient business to bring before the Senate, he may direct notice to be issued that the meeting shall for that time lapse.
2. The Warden may at any time convene a meeting of the Senate.
3. Upon a requisition signed by twenty members of the Senate, setting forth the objects for which they desire the meeting to be convened, the Warden shall convene a Special Meeting to be held within not less

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

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

CHAPTER IV.—OF PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

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

- a.* The Hughes Professor of Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature.
- b.* The Hughes Professor of English Language and Literature and Mental and Moral Philosophy.
- c.* The Elder Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics, who shall also give instruction in Physics.
- d.* The Elder Professor of Natural Science.
- e.* The Elder Professor of Anatomy, who shall also give instruction in Comparative Anatomy, shall be the Director of the Anatomical Museum, and shall prepare specimens of Anatomy, Pathology, and Microscopic Anatomy for the same.
- f.* The Angas Professor of Chemistry, who shall be the Director of the Chemical Laboratory, shall conduct classes in Practical Analysis, and shall, if required, give special instruction in the various methods employed in the detection of poisons and in the adulteration of foods and drugs. Nothing contained in these Statutes shall prevent the Angas Professor of Chemistry from accepting any public appointment, with the sanction of the Council.
- g.* The Professor of Music, whose term of office expires on the last day of December, 1889.

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

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

4. Whenever sickness or any other cause shall incapacitate any Professor or Lecturer from performing the duties of his office, the Council may appoint a substitute to act in his stead during such incapacity, and such substitute shall receive such proportion not exceeding one-half of the salary of the Professor or Lecturer so incapacitated as the Council shall direct.

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

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

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

8. During Term, except on Sundays and public holidays, the whole time of the Professors shall be at the disposal of the Council for the purposes of the University.

CHAPTER V.—OF THE REGISTRAR.

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

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

CHAPTER VI.—OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

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

CHAPTER VII.—OF THE SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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

CHAPTER VIII.—OF TERMS.

1. The Academical Year shall be divided into three terms for all the Faculties, except Medicine.
2. The first term shall commence on the second Tuesday in March, and the third term shall terminate on the second Tuesday in December in each year.
3. The Council shall year by year fix the commencement of the second and third and the termination of the first and second terms, and there shall be two vacations of a fortnight each during the Academical Year.

CHAPTER IX.—OF MATRICULATION AND DEGREES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form of Presentation for Students of the University of Adelaide.

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

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

Form of Presentation for Graduates of other Universities.

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

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

Form of Admission to any Degree.

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

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

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

CHAPTER X.—OF THE FACULTIES.

1. There shall be Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine.

2. The Faculty of Law shall consist of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, of all members of the Council who shall be Judges of the Supreme Court, of two other members of the Council, to be annually appointed by the Council, and of the Professors and Lecturers in Law.

Each of the other Faculties shall consist of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, of three other members of the Council, to be annually appointed by the Council, and of the Professors and Lecturers in the subjects of the Course of the Faculty.

3. Each Faculty shall advise the Council on all questions touching the studies, lectures, and examinations in the Course of the Faculty.

4. Each Faculty shall annually elect one of their number to be Dean of the Faculty.

5. The Dean of each Faculty shall perform such duties as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Council, and (amongst others) the following :—

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

b. He shall preside at all meetings of the Faculty at which he shall be present.

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

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

7. The Board of Examiners in the subjects of the Course of each Faculty shall consist of the Professors and Lecturers in those subjects, together with such Examiners as may be appointed by the Council.

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

CHAPTER XI.—OF THE BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.

1. There shall for the present be a Board of Musical Studies, consisting of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, of three members of the Council, to be annually appointed by the Council, and of the Professors and Lecturers in the School of Music. The Council may also annually appoint other persons, not exceeding two, to be members of the Board.

2. The Board shall advise the Council upon all questions touching the studies, lectures, and examinations in Music.

3. The Board shall annually elect a Chairman.

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

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

He shall preside at the meetings of the Board.

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

5. When the Chairman is absent from a meeting, the Board shall elect one of their number to preside.

6. The Council shall, when necessary, appoint a sufficient number of Examiners, who, together with the Professors and Lecturers of the School of Music, shall constitute the Board of Examiners in Music.

CHAPTER XII.—OF THE BOARD OF DISCIPLINE.

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

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

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

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

He shall preside at the meetings of the Board.

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

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

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

- (a) To dismiss such complaint.
- (b) To admonish the Student complained against.
- (c) To inflict a fine on such Student not exceeding forty shillings.
- (d) To administer a reprimand either in private or in the presence of any Class attended by such Student.
- (e) To suspend such Student temporarily from attendance on any course of instruction in the University.
- (f) To exclude such Student from any place of recreation or study in the University for any time not extending beyond the current Academical Year.
- (g) To expel from the University such Student.

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

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

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

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

Of the Anga
Engineering
Scholarship.

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

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

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

5. The examination shall be in the following subjects :

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

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

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

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

7. Payment of the Scholarship, computed from the first day of April next succeeding the award thereof, shall be made quarterly, at the Office of the Agent-General in London, or at such other place or places as the Council shall from time to time direct, subject to the previous receipt of satisfactory evidence of good behaviour and continuous progress in Engineering Studies, according to the course proposed to be followed by the Scholar.

8. Whenever such evidence is not satisfactory, the Council may altogether withhold, or may suspend for such time as they may deem proper,

payment of the whole or of such portion as they may think fit of any moneys due, or to accrue due, to the Scholar on account of the Scholarship, or may deprive him of his Scholarship.

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

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

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

Of the Angas
Engineering
Exhibitions.

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

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

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

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

Failure by any Exhibitioner (including the appointee of the Honorable John Howard Angas, in case he shall not already be a student of the University) to enrol himself as a matriculated student in Science within one month after he has become an Exhibitioner, or to pass any one of the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall

cause an absolute forfeiture of his Exhibition, unless such failure shall, in the opinion of the Council, have been caused by ill-health or other unavoidable cause.

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

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

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

Notice of entry
for Scholarship
and Exhibition
and Fee.

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

20. The Statutes contained in this Chapter shall come into operation on the receipt by the University from the Honorable John Howard Angas, his executors or administrators, of the sum of £4,000, which shall be invested in such a manner as to entitle the University to an annual grant, equal to five pounds per centum per annum thereon, under the Fifteenth Section of the Adelaide University Act. The income (including such grant) to be derived from that sum, or so much of such income as shall be sufficient, shall be applied in paying the said Exhibitions, the Angas Engineering Scholarship, and the sum of £100 mentioned in the ninth of the Statutes in this chapter, and so much of such income as in any year shall not be so applied, shall be at the disposal of the Council for the purposes of the University.

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

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

- a. Anything which shall have been done or suffered before the Statutes contained in this chapter shall have come into operation under any of the Statutes repealed hereby; or
- b. Any right or status acquired, duty imposed, or liability incurred by or under any Statute repealed hereby.

24. The following is the prescribed form of

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

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

Signature of Candidate
Address of Candidate.....

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

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

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

Signature of Candidate

25. The following is the prescribed form of

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

I hereby give notice that I intend to present myself as a Candidate for an "Angas Engineering Exhibition" at the Examination for it in the month of

, 188 , and I send herewith the documentary evidence specified in the underwritten Schedule.

Signature of Candidate.....

Address of Candidate.....

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

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

I. Proof of date of my birth

Certificate that I have passed the requisite

Examination.....

Signature of Candidate... ..

Allowed the 18th January, 1888.

CHAP. XIV.—OF THE JOHN HOWARD CLARK
SCHOLARSHIPS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

the first year of his Scholarship such examination in the subjects thereof as the Council shall from time to time prescribe. Those subjects shall be published by the Council twelve months before the examination.

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

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

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

CHAPTER XV.—OF THE STOW PRIZES AND SCHOLAR.

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

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

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

3. The Board of Examiners in Laws shall annually report to the Council the names of the three Undergraduates in Laws who

shall have been respectively the most successful at the First, Second, and Third Examinations in the third term of the year for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws ; and Stow Prizes shall be awarded by the Council to such three Undergraduates, or to so many of them as the Board shall also report to be worthy to receive prizes.

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

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

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

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

2. The holder of the said Scholarship shall have the following advantages, that is to say : he shall be exempt from payment of all University fees during such time as he shall hold the Scholarship up to and including the fees payable on taking the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, or Bachelor of Music ; but in case any student shall cease to hold the Scholarship, such student shall not be exempt from payment of such fees after the time at which he shall cease to hold such Scholarship. And any holder of such Scholarship taking the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, or Bachelor of Music while holding such Scholarship shall be entitled to have the fee paid by him on matriculation or on entering for the Senior Public Examination returned to him.

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

4. Save by permission of the Council of the said University, no such scholar shall be entitled to exemption from University fees during more than nine consecutive Academic Terms, computed from the day next preceding the commencement of the Academic year in which, or in the vacation preceding which, he or she becomes a scholar.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF CONDUCT AT EXAMINATIONS.

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

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

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF ACADEMIC DRESS.

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

2. The academic dress shall be :

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

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

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

The hoods for Bachelors of the several Faculties shall have on both the inner and the outer fold an edging of silk of one and a-half

inches in width. The colour of the edging shall, for Bachelors of Arts, be white; for Bachelors of Medicine, scarlet; for Bachelors of Laws, the colour known as "Napoleon blue;" and for Bachelors of Science, amber.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XIX.—SAVING CLAUSE AND REPEAL.

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

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

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

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

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

Provided that—

I. This repeal shall not affect—

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

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

Allowed the 18th December, 1886.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

REGULATIONS.

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

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

- I. Every candidate must satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :—
 - 1. *Reading*, and Writing from dictation.
 - 2. *English Grammar*, including the analysis of sentences.
 - 3. *English Composition*.
 - 4. *Arithmetic*, the elements of, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
- II. The examination will begin on the second day of the third term.
- III. A fee of 10s. 6d. shall be paid by each candidate at the time of giving notice to attend. In no case will the fee be returned; but if, not less than seven days before the examination, a candidate shall notify to the Registrar his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future examination.
- IV. On or before the 25th of August candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves, and such notice shall be in the following form :—

To the Registrar of the
University of Adelaide.

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

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

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

Allowed the 18th January, 1888.

DETAILS OF THE SUBJECTS FOR THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION TO BE HELD ON THE 11TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1888.

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

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

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

6. *Mathematics*.

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

7. *Physical and Natural Science*—

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

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

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

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

V. A fee of £1 1s. shall be paid by each candidate at the time of giving notice to attend. In no case will the fee be returned, but if the candidate shall have failed to pass the preliminary examination, or if, having previously passed it, he shall notify to the Registrar, not less than seven days before the Junior Public Examination, his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future examination.

VI. On or before the 31st of October, candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves, and such notice shall be in the following form, and shall be accompanied by a certificate of birth, or, if this cannot be obtained, by other satisfactory evidence:—

To the Registrar of the
University of Adelaide.

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

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

I intend to present myself in the following subjects:—

* * *

Name of Candidate in full

Address

Date of Birth

Last Place of Education

Signature of Candidate

Date.....

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Allowed the 17th November, 1886.

DETAILS OF THE SUBJECTS FOR THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1888.

1. ENGLISH.

(a) Outlines of the History of England.

(b) English Literature.

Cowper—The Task. Books III., IV., and V.

Students are recommended to study in connection with the above Goldwin Smith's "Cowper" (Men of Letters Series).

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

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

2. LATIN.*

Cicero—De Senectute.

3. GREEK.*

Xenophon—Memorabilia. Book I.

4. FRENCH.*

Georges Sand—La Mare au Diable.

5. GERMAN.*

Hauff—Die Karavane. Pages 1 to 69, inclusive (Macmillan's Edition).

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

6. MATHEMATICS.

Geometry—The substance of Euclid Books I. and II., with Exercises.
Algebra—To Simple Equations.

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

7. PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

(a) *Elementary Physics*—

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

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

(b) *Elementary Chemistry*—

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

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

(c) *Elementary Botany and Physiology*—

Botany. The questions will be confined to the general structure of the flowering plant, with especial reference to the following illustrative plants:—*Wall-flower, Castor-oil Tree, Pea, Gumtree, Sow-thistle, Snapdragon, Lily, and Wild-oat.*

Candidates will be required to describe in technical language the organs of fresh plants, and to fill up "Schedules." (See Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany, the text book recommended.)

Elementary Physiology.

Text Book—Foster's Primer of Physiology.

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

* Candidates for a pass need not attempt these.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATOR.

REGULATIONS.

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

DIVISION A.

1. *English History and Literature.*

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

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

2. *Latin*

3. *Greek*

4. *French*

5. *German*

6. *Italian*

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

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

DIVISION B.

7. *Pure Mathematics.*

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

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

8. *Applied Mathematics.*

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

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

10. *Experimental Physics.*

11. *Botany and Physiology.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To the Registrar of the
University of Adelaide.

I hereby give notice of my intention to present myself at the Senior Public Examination. *I passed the Preliminary Examination held in.....
I intend to present myself in the following subjects :—

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

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

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

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

- I. The Junior and Senior Public Examinations, as well as the Preliminary Examination, may be held in other places than the City of Adelaide.
- II. Such local examinations shall be held only under the supervision of persons appointed by the Council.
- III. No such examination shall be held unless a sum sufficient to meet all expenses, including the Statutory Fees, be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 31st day of October.
-

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION
TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1888, AND FOR THE SPECIAL
EXAMINATION IN MARCH, 1889.

DIVISION A.

1. ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

(a) *History of England*—Reigns of James I. and Charles I.

Text Book—Gardiner's First Two Stuwards (Epochs of English History). Students are also recommended to refer to the Students' Hume.

(b) *English Literature*—Selections from Bacon's Essays, viz., the Essays on Truth, Death, Revenge, Adversity, Simulation and Dissimulation, Friendship, Suspicion, Plantations, Ambition, Nature in Men, Custom, Education, Beauty, Studies.

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

2. LATIN.*

Livy—Book XXI.

Roman History—Macmillan's Primer.

3. GREEK.*

Plato—Euthyphro.

Greek History—Macmillan's Primer.

4. FRENCH.*

Molière—L'Avare.

Jules Sandeau—Mademoiselle de Seiglière.

French History—Macmillan's Primer.

5. GERMAN.*

Goethe—Tasso.

Auerbach—Barfussle.

German History—Simes' (Macmillan).

6. ITALIAN.*

D'Azeglio—Ettore Fieramosca.

Italian History—W. Hunt (Macmillan).

DIVISION B.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS.

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

Algebra—To Quadratic Equations, including Surds.

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

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

† Candidates for a pass need not attempt these.

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

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

8 APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

9. CHEMISTRY.

With the cognate portion of Experimental Physics. Laws of Gases. Specific gravity and the modes of determining it. Barometer. Thermometer.

Specific Heat. Latent Heat.

Chemical nomenclature and formulæ. Classification of the elements.

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

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

10. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

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

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

11. BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

Physiology.

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

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

12. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND THE PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY.

Physical Geography.

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

(a) Relation of continents and islands. Grouping of islands.

Influence of the form of a coast line. Characteristic features of the various great masses of land.

- (b) Details of the great mountain systems of the world. Nature and position of high plains. Low plains, their relations to geological structure, their position, distribution, and characteristics. Different kinds of valleys.
- (c) Ocean—Divisions, depth, density, temperature, and colour. Form and nature of the ocean floor. Movements of the ocean. Waves and currents.
- (d) Distribution of rain. Subterranean circulation of water. Springs, their origin, temperature, and mineral contents.
- (e) River systems of the world. Deltas. Extent and peculiarities of lakes
- (f) Snow line. Glaciers. Icebergs.
- (g) Distribution of winds in both hemispheres. Special local winds and their causes.
- (h) Phenomena of and causes that produce or modify climate.
- (i) Volcanic and earthquake phenomena.
- (j) The simple facts of the vertical and horizontal distribution of plants and animals on the land and in the sea.

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

Geology.

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

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

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

The theory of the origin of salt lakes.

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

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

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

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

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

FIXED TIME TABLE.

Commencing last Monday of November in each Year.

Hour.	Monday, Nov. 26.	Tuesday, Nov. 27.	Wednesday, Nov. 28.	Thursday, Nov. 29.	Friday, Nov. 30.
9-11		Euclid	Chemistry.	Physics.	German.
10-12					
1-1	Algebra.	Greek.	English Literature.		
2-4		Latin.		French.	
2-5	English His- tory and Geography.		Physiology and Botany.		

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

FIXED TIME TABLE.

Commencing last Monday of November in each Year.

Hour.	Monday, Nov. 26.	Tuesday, Nov. 27.	Wednesday, Nov. 28.	Thursday, Nov. 29.	Friday, Nov. 30.	Saturday, Dec. 1.
9-12		Pure Mathe- matics I.	Chemistry.	Physics.	Pure Mathematics II.	Italian.
10-1	Physical Geography and Geology.					
2-5	English History and Literature.	Latin.	Physiology and Botany.	French.	German.	

HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

(Signed).....

Dated this _____ day of _____, 188 _____
To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

Allowed: 18th of December, 1886.

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

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

The following will be the subjects of examination :—

1. The Elements of Logic and Psychology.
2. Locke : On Education (Pitt Press Edition).
Herbert Spencer : Education, Intellectual, Moral, and Physical.

3. Fitch : Lectures on Teaching.

4. The lives of Comenius, Pestalozzi, and Froebel.

Text-books recommended :

Jevons : Primer of Logic (Macmillan).

Sully : Teacher's Handbook of Psychology (Longman).

Comenius : by S. S. Laurie (Pitt Press).

Autobiography of Friderich Froebel (Sonnenschein).

Leitch : Practical Educationists (Maclehose).

Compayr e's History of Pedagogy (Sonnenschein).

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

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

REGULATIONS.

- I. Students who in the Senior Public Examination pass in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics may be enrolled as Matriculated Students in Arts.
- II. Students who have not complied with the above conditions may, nevertheless, be enrolled as Matriculated Students on satisfying the Professors in the Faculty of Arts that they have sufficient knowledge to enable them to enter upon the First Year's Course.
- III. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Arts every candidate must, after matriculation, complete three academical years of study, and pass the Examination proper to each year as hereinafter specified.
- First Year. IV. At the First Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—
 1. *Latin.*
 2. *Greek.*
 3. *Elementary Pure Mathematics.*
 4. *Elementary Physics.*
 5. *English Language and Literature.*
- Second Year. V. At the Second Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—
 1. *Latin.*
 2. *Greek.*
 3. *Elementary Applied Mathematics.*
 4. *Logic.*
- Third Year. VI. At the Third Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in three of the following subjects, or in two, one being in honours :—
 1. *Classics and Ancient History.*
 2. *Mathematics.*
 3. *Mental and Moral Science.*
 4. *Modern Languages, Literature, and History.*
- Honours. VII. In any year candidates may be examined for honours in any one or more subjects. Candidates for honours who do not attain the required standard may nevertheless be allowed a pass if in the opinion of the Examiner they shall have shown sufficient proficiency.
- VIII. Schedules defining the range of study shall be drawn up by the Faculty of Arts, subject to the approval of the Council, and

shall be published in the month of January in each year. The dates of the Examinations shall be fixed by the Council.

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

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

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

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

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

XIII. The following form of Notice is prescribed :

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

I, _____ an Undergraduate of this University, hereby give notice that, for the purpose of completing the year of the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, I intend to present myself at the Examination in the _____ Term of 188____, for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz. :

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

I send herewith the prescribed certificates of attendance at lectures.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 188____.

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

ADDENDUM.

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

Allowed : 18th December, 1886.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A. IN NOVEMBER, 1888.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

Pass.

Cicero—Pro Murena.

Virgil—Georgics. Book IV.

Additional for Honours.

Virgil—Æneid. Book IV.

Livy—Book XXII. (to be read privately).

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.

GREEK.

Pass.

Plato—Crito and Apologia.

Homer—Iliad. Book I.

Additional for Honours.

Demosthenes—Philippics I., II., and III.

Euripides—Alcestis.

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.

ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS.

Pass.

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

Elementary Solid Geometry.

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

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

Honours.

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

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

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

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Pass.

Meiklejohn, The English Language (Blackwood).

Lamb's Essays of Elia, 1st Series.

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

Tennyson's Idylls of the King.

Additional for Honours.

Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer.

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

Macaulay's Essays, the Essays on Milton, Byron, Johnson, Leigh Hunt, Madame D'Arblay, and Addison.

Browning, Selections from Browning's Poems, 1st Series (Smith, Elder, and Co.)

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

Pass.

Virgil—Æneid. Book IV.

Livy—Book XXII.

Additional for Honours.

Juvenal—Satires I. to X., omitting II., VI. and IX.

Tacitus—Annals. Book I.

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.

GREEK.

Pass.

Demosthenes—Philippics I., II., and III.

Euripides—Alcestis.

Additional for Honours.

Plato—Protagoras.

Homer—Odyssey. Books XI. and XII.

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.

ELEMENTARY APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Pass.

Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

Honours.

Analytical Conics, Differential and Integral Calculus.

LOGIC.

Pass.

Ray's Deductive Logic (Macmillan & Co.)

Fowler's Inductive Logic. (Clarendon Press.)

Additional for Honours.

Bacon's Advancement of Learning.

Mill's Logic.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

Latin.

Pass.

Juvenal—Satires I. to X., omitting II., VI. and IX.

Tacitus—Annals. Book I.

Additional for Honours.

Tacitus—Annals. Book II.

Virgil—Æneid. Books II., IV., and VI.

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.

Greek.

Pass.

Plato—Protagoras.

Homer—Odyssey. Books XI. and XII.

Additional for Honours.

Thucydides—Book I.

Homer—*Iliad*. Books V., VI., and VII.

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

Prose Composition for both Pass and Honours.

Ancient History.

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

MATHEMATICS.

Pass.

Analytical Conics.

Honours.

Differential and Integral Calculus. Analytical Statics and Dynamics of a Particle.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Pass.

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

Locke's Essay, Introduction to Book I. and Book II.

Dugald Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy.

Butler's Sermons and Essay on Virtue.

Additional for Honours.

Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics, Vol. I.

Sidgwick's History of Ethics.

Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics. Book. I.

Mill's Utilitarianism.

MODERN LANGUAGES, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY.

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

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

English Language and Literature.

Pass.

Johnson's Lives of Milton, Pope, and Addison.

Milton's *Paradise Lost*, Books I. and II.

Pope, *Rape of the Lock*.

Addison's Essays on Milton in the *Spectator*.

Earle's Philology of the English Tongue. Chaps. I. to VI. (inclusive.)

Additional for Honours.

Hallam's Literary History (the parts relating to English Literature Elizabethan Period).

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

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

Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound*.

Tennyson's *In Memoriam*.

Earle's Philology of the English Tongue.

English History.

Pass.

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

Additional for Honours.

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

French Language and Literature.

Pass.

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

Additional for Honours.

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

French History.

Pass.

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

Additional for Honours.

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

German Language and Literature.

Pass.

Whitney's German Grammar (Macmillan), omitting the portions in small type.
Goethe—Götz von Berlichingen (Macmillan).
Schiller—Selections from Lyrical Poems (Macmillan).
Translation of easy passages from authors not specified.
German Composition.

Additional for Honours.

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

German History.

Pass.

Simes' History of Germany (Macmillan).

Hallam's Middle Ages (the parts relating to Germany).

Additional for Honours.

Gibbons' Decline and Fall. Chapters IX., XIX., XXX., in so far as they relate to Germany; and Chapter XLIX., in so far as it relates to Charlemagne and his successors.

Gardiner's Thirty Years' War.

Schiller's History of the Thirty Years' War.

OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

REGULATIONS.

- I. The examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall take place once in each year in the month of December.
- II. No candidate shall be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts until after the expiration of two academical years from the time at which he obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this or in some other University recognized by this University.
- III. Every candidate shall be required to show a competent acquaintance with one at least of the following branches of knowledge :
 - 1. *Classics and Comparative Philology.*
 - 2. *Metaphysics, Logic, and Political Economy.*
 - 3. *Mathematics.*
- IV. Schedules fixing the special authors and works to be studied in Latin and Greek, and defining as far as may be necessary the range of questions to be set in the other subjects, shall be drawn up by the Faculty of Arts, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in the year preceding that in which the examination is held.

V. The following Form of Notice is prescribed :

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

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

Dated this _____ day _____ 188 .
 The Registrar,
 University of Adelaide.

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

Allowed, 18th December, 1886.

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

BRANCH I.

CLASSICS AND COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

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

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

LATIN.

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

Composition—Greek and Latin prose.

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

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

The subjects for special study in December, 1888, 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, 1889, 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. Students who, in the Senior Public Examinations, pass in either Latin, Greek, French, or German, and in Pure Mathematics and Physics, may be enrolled as Matriculated Students in Science.
 - II. Students who have not complied with the above conditions may, nevertheless, be enrolled as Matriculated Students on satisfying the Professors in the Faculty of Science that they have sufficient knowledge to enable them to enter upon the First Year's Course.
 - III. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate must, after matriculation, complete three academical years of study, and pass the Examination proper to each year as herein-after specified, and, in addition, must at some time before completing the course satisfy the Examiners in two of the following languages:—Latin, Greek, French, and German; but candidates who have passed in one or more of the above languages at the Senior Public Examination shall not be required to present themselves for further examination in such language or languages.
- First year.
- IV. At the First Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects:—
 1. *Elementary Pure Mathematics.*
 2. *Elementary Physics.*
 3. *Elementary Biology and Physiology.*
 4. *Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.*
- Second year.
- V. At the Second Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in three of the following subjects, of which one must be either Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, or Physics:—
 1. *Pure Mathematics.*
 2. *Applied Mathematics.*
 3. *Physics.*
 4. *Elementary Organic and Practical Chemistry.*
 5. *Botany.*
 6. *Physiology.*
 7. *Geology.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	£	s.	d.
Fee for Graduating Students for each term's instruction	5	5	0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Science... ..	3	3	0
Fees for non-graduating Students in each Term :			
First Year—each subject except Practical Chemistry	1	10	0
Second and Third Years—each subject except Practical Chemistry	2	2	0
Third Year—Practical Chemistry	3	3	0

XIII. The following form of Notice is prescribed :

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

I, _____ an Undergraduate of this University, hereby give notice that, for the purpose of completing the year of the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, I intend to present myself at the Examination in the _____ Term of 188 , for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz. :

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

I send herewith the prescribed Certificates of Attendance at lectures.

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

ADDENDUM.

The Regulations concerning the Degree of Bachelor of Science allowed on the 4th January, 1882, are hereby repealed ; but students who shall have completed either the First or Second Year of their course on the 31st of March, 1887, shall have the option of continuing their course under such Regulations.

Allowed 18th December, 1886.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc. IN NOVEMBER, 1888.

LANGUAGES.

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

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS.

Pass.

The Geometry of the straight line and circle : the theory of Proportion and of Similar Rectilineal Figures.

Elementary Solid Geometry.

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

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

Honours.

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

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

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

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

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

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

1. *Elementary Physiology.*

- Pass.*
1. The General Structure, Composition, and Functions of the Tissues of the Human Body.
 2. The Nutrition of the Body, including Circulation, Respiration, Alimentation, Nutrition of the Tissues, Excretion, together with the general structure and functions of the organs concerned.
 3. Animal Heat.

Text books recommended :—
Handbook of Physiology : Kirkes ; or
Manual of Physiology : Yeo.

2. *Practical Biology and Physiology.*

- Pass.*
1. The fundamental facts and laws of the morphology, histology, physiology and life-history of plants, as illustrated by the following types :—
Yeast Plant, Bacteria, Protococcus, Mucor, Penicillium, Spirogyra, Nitella, the Bracken Fern, and the Bean plant.
 2. The fundamental facts of animal morphology and physiology as illustrated by the following types :—
Amœba, Vorticella, Hydra, Freshwater-mussel, Crayfish, Frog.
 3. The histological characters of the blood, epidermal and connective tissues, cartilage, bone, muscle and nerve, in Vertebrata.

Text books recommended :—
Practical Biology : Huxley and Martin.
The Frog, an Introduction to Anatomy and Histology : Milnes Marshall.
Elements of Histology : Klein.

Honours.
A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects in i. and ii.

ELEMENTARY INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Pass.
The non-metallic elements and their more commonly known compounds.
The following metals and their more commonly known compounds :—
Potassium, Sodium, Silver.
Calcium, Strontium, Barium.

Aluminium.
Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.
Lead.
Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.
Platinum.

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

Text books recommended :—

Elementary Chemistry : Wilson.

Elementary Chemistry : Fownes.

Honours.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Pass.

Algebra. Trigonometry.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Pass.

Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

Honours in Mathematics.

Analytical Conics. Differential and Integral Calculus.

PHYSICS.

Pass.

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

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

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

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

Magnetism, Magnetic Induction, Magnetic Potential, and Lines of Force. Voltaic Batteries, Electromotive Force, Ohm's Law, Resistance, Electrolysis. Evolution of Heat in the Voltaic Circuit. The Thermo-electric Couple.

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

Text-book :—

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

Honours.

Same as for *Pass* in Third Year.

ELEMENTARY ORGANIC, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Pass.

Principles of Ultimate Analysis of Organic Compounds. Calculation of Empirical Formulæ from Percentage Composition. Principles upon which Molecular and Constitutional Formulæ are determined. Isomerism. Homologous Series. Classification of Carbon Compounds.

General knowledge of C_nH_{2n+2} Hydrocarbons, with special knowledge of Methane and Ethane and their principal derivatives.

General knowledge of the Alcohols, with special knowledge of Methyl, Ethyl, and Propyl and Isopropyl Alcohols and their related Ethers, Aldehydes, Acids, and Ketones.

Ethylene and Acetylene, and their chief derivatives and related Alcohols, Aldehydes, and Acids.

The more commonly occurring Organic Acids, their methods of formation and relations to one another.

Glycerine and Allyl Alcohol, and their chief derivatives. Constitution of Fats and Oils. Saponification.

Erythrite, Mannite, Dulcitol, Isodulcitol. Dextrose and Laevulose Cane-sugar, Milk-sugar, Cellulose, Starch, Glycogen, Dextrine.

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

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

Uric Acid. Guanidine. Glycocyanine. Glycocyanidine. Sarkine. Creatine. Creatinine. Theobromine. Caffeine.

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

Glucosides. Amygdalin. Salicin.

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

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

Fermentation, Decay.

Practical Chemistry.

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

Text-books :

Organic Chemistry : Remsen.

Organic Chemistry : Fownes.

Qualitative Analysis : Valentin.

Honours.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

BOTANY.

Pass.

The General Structure and Physiology of a flowering plant; *Elementary Tissues*, their constituents, contents, and mode of

development; *General Characters and Functions* of the root, stem, leaves, and floral organs; *Reproduction*, fertilization, fruit, seed, and germination.

Botanical Characters of the following Natural Orders :

Ranunculaceæ, Crucifereæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Rosaceæ, Umbellifereæ, Compositæ, Goodenoviæ, Campanulaceæ, Epacridæ, Boraginæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiata, Solanaceæ, Amaranthaceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Proteaceæ, Conifereæ, Orchidaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Cyperaceæ, and Gramineæ.

Practical Botany.

Candidates must be prepared to describe in technical language such plant or parts of plants as may be placed before them and to classify specimens illustrative of any of the Natural Orders above enumerated.

Text-books recommended :

Balfour's Class Book, or Balfour's Manual of Botany.
Mueller's Botanic Teaching.

Honours.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Pass.

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

4. The special physiology of the Contractile Tissues, the structure and physiology of the Sense Organs, and of the Nervous System.
5. Voice and Speech.
6. The histology of the Tissues and Organs of the Body.
7. Outlines of Reproduction and Development.

Text-books same as for first year. Foster's Text-book of Physiology should also be consulted.

Practical Examination.

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

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

Text-books recommended :

Elements of *Histology*: Klein.
Elements of *Physiological Physics*; McGregor Robertson.
A course of *Practical Physiology*: Foster and Langley.

Honours.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

GEOLOGY.

Pass.

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

Text-book : Geikie, Manual of Geology.

Honours.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE,

MATHEMATICS.

Pass.

Analytical Conics.

Honours.

Differential and Integral Calculus, Analytical Statics and Dynamics of a Particle. *Solid Solid Geometry*

PHYSICS, INCLUDING PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

Pass.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Electrolytic Polarization. Thermo-electricity.

Honours.

A more thorough knowledge of the same subjects.

ADVANCED ORGANIC, INORGANIC, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Pass.

More advanced organic, inorganic, and practical chemistry.

Honours.

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

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

Pass.

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

The several processes to which food is subjected in Digestion.

Absorption in general, chyloferous and lymphatic absorption

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

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

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

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

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

Nutrition, Growth, and Reparation.

The Mechanism of Locomotion, Voice, and Speech.

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

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

Organs of the Senses and their functions.

Reproductive Organs and their functions.

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

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

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

Senile decay.

Somatic and Molecular Death.

Text-books recommended :

Text-book of Human Physiology—Landois and Stirling.

Text-book of Physiology: M. Foster.

Practical Examination.

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

Honours.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

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

Pass.

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

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

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

Honours.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

Geology and Palæontology.

Pass.

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

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

The nature and processes by which the remains of animals and plants are preserved and fossilized. Distribution of land plants and animals; botanical and zoological provinces: distinctive characteristics of flora and fauna of different regions; provinces of marine life; distribution of life in depth; distribution of life in time.

Candidates will be required to identify and describe rocks and fossils characteristic of the Australian formations. They will also be expected to draw geological maps and sections.

Honours.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Mineralogy.

Pass.

1. The *physical properties* of minerals viewed principally as aiding in the practical discrimination of the various kinds. Fracture. Hardness. Tenacity. Specific Gravity. Lustre. Transparency. Refraction. Optic Axes.
2. *Crystallography*.—Classification of the crystalline forms and their chief combinations. Isometric drawing. Principles of goniometers. Cleavage, Pseudomorphism. Fossilization.
3. The use of the blowpipe, and of such chemical tests as are calculated to be serviceable when in the field. Dimorphism. Isomorphism.
4. The systematic description of the more important species, with particular reference to the mode and places of occurrence, both of those substances which bear a commercial value, and of those which derive their chief interest from geological and physical considerations.

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

Honours.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects

The following text-books may be used :

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

OF THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

REGULATIONS.

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

FEES.

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

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

Allowed, 18th December, 1886.

OF THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

REGULATIONS.

- I. The Chemical Laboratory shall be open daily during Term Time (Saturdays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- II. Instruction will be given in Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis : but no student will be admitted to Laboratory Work unless he shall have shown to the satisfaction of the Professor of Chemistry that he possesses sufficient theoretical knowledge to enable him to carry on his work intelligently.
- III. Each student will be provided with a set of re-agents and a separate working bench, fitted with drawers, shelves, and cupboards, to which gas and water are laid down.
- IV. Each student will be required to provide himself with a set of apparatus necessary for a course of Experimental Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis, which will be supplied by the University at cost price.
- V. Students engaged in Quantitative Analysis will be required to provide themselves with such additional apparatus as may be necessary, and in every case with a platinum crucible and capsule, and a set of gramme weights.
- VI. Students engaged in private investigations will be required to provide themselves with any materials they may require which are not included amongst the ordinary re-agents ; also with the common chemicals, when they are employed in large quantities.
- VII. The larger and more expensive pieces of apparatus will be supplied for the general use of students by the University on the condition that all breakages be made good.
- VIII. All preparations made from materials belonging to the Laboratory shall become the property of the University.
- IX. No experiments of a *dangerous nature* may be performed without the express sanction of the Professor of Chemistry.
- X. The Professor of Chemistry may exclude from the Chemical Laboratory any student guilty of a breach of the Rules, and in case of any student being so excluded the fees paid by him will not be refunded

FEEES.

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

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

Allowed, 18th December, 1886.

REGULATIONS

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

- I. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, any student must after Matriculation complete three academical years of study, and pass the Examination proper to each year. A certificate that he has passed a Matriculation Examination of the University shall, if he has passed in Latin, be granted to each successful candidate at the Senior Public Examination, who wishes to become an articulated clerk.
- II. The Examinations shall be held in the first and third terms of each academical year.
- III. At the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, every student proceeding to that Degree shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :
 1. *Roman Law.*
 2. *The Law of Property.*

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

the Statutes and Regulations shall be entitled to receive a final certificate that they have passed in those subjects.

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

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

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

- X. No student shall in any term be credited with attendance at the University lectures in any subject unless he shall have attended during that term three-fourths of the lectures given in that subject, except in cases of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council.
- XI. The names of the students passing each Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be arranged in three classes, in alphabetical order in each.

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

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

- XII. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing regulations, any matriculated student who shall, before the 31st day of December, 1885, have passed the intermediate or final 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 undermentioned fees shall be payable in advance :

Entrance fee for students not intending to graduate in Laws but intending to attend lectures or present themselves for examination in Laws	£1 1 0
Fees payable in each term by every student attending Lectures on any subject included in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws :	
For each subject	1 1 0
Examination fee for each subject	0 15 0
Fee for certificate of having passed in one or more subjects of any examination in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws	0 5 0
Fee for final certificate showing all the subjects in which a Student has passed at the three Examinations in Laws	1 1 0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws	3 3 0

XV. The following Forms of Notice are prescribed :

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

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

[Here state the subjects.]

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

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

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

Dated this _____ day of _____ 188 _____

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

To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide,

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

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

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £ _____ being the entrance fee (if not previously paid), and £ _____ for each of the above-mentioned subjects.
(If the student is an articled clerk, add):

I am articled to Mr. _____ a solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose office is situated in _____
Dated this _____ day of _____ 188 _____
(Signature of Student).....
(Address).....

To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

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

Allowed the 18th day of December, 1886.

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

* DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1888, AND MARCH, 1889.

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.

² For details of subjects for the Ordinary LL.B. Examination in March, 1888, see University Calendar for 1887.

The Real Property Acts.

The Intestate Real Estates Distribution Act, 1867, and subsequent amendments.

Text-books recommended :

Stephen's Commentaries, Vol. I. and Vol. II. as far as relates to Personal Property.

Williams' Real Property.

Williams' Personal Property.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE

JURISPRUDENCE.

Text-books recommended :

Campbell's Students' Austin.

Maine's Ancient Law, Chapters I.—V.

Book of reference recommended :

Dr. Hearn's Legal Rights and Duties.

Holland's Jurisprudence.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

(a) The History of Responsible Government in Great Britain.

(b) The relation of the Crown and British Parliament to the colonies.

Text-books recommended :

Taswell Langmead's Constitutional History.

Forsyth's Cases and Opinions on Constitutional Law, Chap. I., III., V., XI., XVI.

The Colonial Laws Validity Act (28 and 29 Vict. c. 63).

The Acts in force in South Australia relating to the Constitution.

* Books of reference recommended :

Hearn's Government of England.

Hallam's Constitutional History.

Stubb's Constitutional History and Select Charters.

May's Constitutional History.

Dicey on the English Constitution.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Text-books recommended :

Pollock on Contracts (latest edition).

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

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

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

(b) Public International Law : such questions as arise between Sovereign Powers in time of peace.

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

* Students are not expected to purchase books of reference.

Text-books recommended :

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

Books of reference :

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

THE LAW OF WRONG.
(Civil and Criminal):

Text-books :

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

*** Books of reference recommended :**

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

LAW OF PROCEDURE.

(a) Law of Evidence.

Text-books recommended :

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

*** Books of reference recommended :**

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

*** Books of reference recommended :**

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

OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

REGULATIONS.

- I. Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Laws must pass the prescribed examination and comply with the other requirements of the Regulations.
- II. An examination for the Degree will, if required, be held in the third term of each academical year.
- III. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he is a Bachelor of Laws of at least four years standing.
- IV. Every candidate must show a competent knowledge of each subject taken up by him ; and any candidate, who shall pass in some subjects and fail in others, shall not be allowed, at any future examination, credit for subjects, in which he shall have previously passed.
- V. Every candidate must present to the examiners an original Essay of sufficient merit on some subject to be approved by the Faculty of Law. Such Essay need not be composed during the examination ; but each candidate must satisfy the examiners, by such proof as they shall require, that the Essay is of his own composition. An Essay, presented by a candidate who fails to pass, will not be accepted at a future examination.
- VI. The subjects of examination shall for the present be :
 1. *Roman Law.*
 2. *Constitutional Law and History.*
 3. *International Law.*or (at the option of the candidate),
Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation.

The Council may vary the subjects from time to time, but at least one academical year's notice of any change shall be given.
- VII. The names of candidates who pass the examination shall be arranged in a single class in order of merit.

VIII. A notice in the subjoined form shall be sent by each candidate to the Registrar not less than six months before the date of Examination.

I, _____ a Bachelor of Laws, having obtained that Degree on the _____ day of _____ in the year 18 _____, intend to present myself at the next examination for the Degree of Doctor of Laws in the following subjects.

The subject of my Essay will be _____

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £10.

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

To the Registrar
University of Adelaide.

IX. The undermentioned fees shall be paid in advance :

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

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

Allowed on the 18th December, 1886.

The following are the subjects for the "Essay" required from Candidates for the degree of LL.D. in 1888 :—

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

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

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The rules of the Supreme Court, of which copy is annexed, were 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 Honorable Court, and have otherwise complied in all respects with the said rules so far as they regard me.

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

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

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

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

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

Schedule referred to in the foregoing Rules and Orders :

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

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

(L.S.)

S. J. WAY, C. J.

JAS. P. BOUCAUT, J.

R. B. ANDREWS, J.

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

4. Every person must before he enter into articles in the province of South Australia produce to the Board of Examiners a certificate of his having passed a Matriculation Examination in the University of Adelaide, or in some university recognized by the University of Adelaide, or of his having passed the preliminary or any intermediate examination which clerks articulated in England, Ireland, or Scotland, may for the time being be required to pass, and must lodge with the said Board a copy of the certificate of his having so passed.

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

2. Persons having been articulated to some practitioner of the Supreme Court in South Australia for the full term of five years, and having served the full term of their clerkship : Provided that in the case of any person who shall before or during his service under articles have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Laws or of Arts in the University of Adelaide, or in some University recognized by the University of Adelaide, service under articles, for the full term of three years, shall be sufficient.

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

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

REGULATIONS.

- I. No student shall be permitted to commence the Medical Course until he shall have completed his sixteenth year.
- II. Students before entering the Medical Course are required to pass the Senior Public Examination in all subjects specified by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom*; but students who have already passed in the same subjects at the Junior Public Examination and have obtained credit in not less than two of them shall not be required to pass the Senior Public Examination. Students after passing either Examination are required to send their names to the Registrar of the University for registration as medical students by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom.
- III. To obtain the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, every candidate must complete five academical years of medical study, and pass the examination proper to each year.
- IV. The academical year in Medicine shall comprise two Sessions, the First Session commencing about the second week in March and ending about the third week in August, and the Second Session commencing about the second week in September and ending about the second week in December. There shall be one week allowed for vacation during the First Session.
- V. The Examinations shall be held in the Second Session of each academical year except as specified in Regulation xxi.
- VI. No student shall in any academical year be credited with attendance at the University lectures on any subject unless he

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

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

shall have attended in each session of that year three-fourths of the lectures given in that subject, except in cases of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council.

VII. During the First Academical Year students shall be required

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

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

First Year.

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

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

Second Year.

IX. During the Second Academical Year students shall be required

- (a) To attend a course of lectures on Anatomy.
- (b) To dissect during six months to the satisfaction of the Professor of Anatomy.

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics.
- (b) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
- (c) To attend during the whole of the Academical Year a course of lectures on Clinical Surgery.
- (d) To attend a course of demonstrations on Surgical Anatomy.
- (e) To attend a course of demonstrations on Practical Surgery.

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

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

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

1. *Principles and Practice of Medicine*, including *Therapeutics*.
2. *Principles and Practice of Surgery*.
3. *Surgical Anatomy*.
4. *Pathology*.

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

- (a) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics.
- (b) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
- (c) To attend during the whole of the Academical Year a course of lectures on Clinical Medicine.
- (d) To attend during the whole of the academical year a course of lectures on Clinical Surgery.
- (e) To attend a course of lectures on Obstetrics.
- (f) To attend a course of lectures on Forensic Medicine.
- (g) To attend diligently *Post Mortem* Examinations at the Adelaide Hospital for six months, during three of which he shall perform them himself.
- (h) To hold the office of Dresser and Surgical Clerk at the Adelaide Hospital during six months. Provided that

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

- (i) To attend diligently the medical and surgical practice of the Adelaide Hospital both in the wards and in the out-patients' department during nine months.

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

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

1. *Principles and Practice of Medicine*, including *Clinical Medicine* and *Therapeutics*.
2. *Principles and Practice of Surgery*, including *Clinical Surgery*.
3. *Forensic Medicine*.

XV. During the Fifth Academical Year students shall be required Fifth Year.

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

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

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

- XVI. At the Fifth Examination every student shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—
1. *Medicine*, all branches.
 2. *Surgery*, all branches, including *Surgical Anatomy* and *Operative Surgery*.
 3. *Obstetrics* and *Diseases peculiar to Women*.
 4. *Elements of Hygiene*.
- XVII. In all cases in which certificates from the Adelaide Hospital are required by these Regulations, certificates from any other Hospital recognized by the Royal College of Surgeons of England will be accepted in lieu thereof.
- XVIII. The Course of Practical Anatomy shall only be open to students approved by the Council.
- XIX. Schedules defining the range of study shall be drawn up by the Faculty of Medicine, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published in the month of January in each year. The dates of the Examinations shall be fixed by the Council.
- XX. The names of the successful candidates at each examination in the Second Session shall be arranged in three classes, the first class in order of merit, and the second and third classes in alphabetical order.
- XXI. Candidates, who have been unsuccessful at the examination in the Second Session of any year, or who have been prevented by illness or other sufficient cause allowed by the Council from attending such examination, may present themselves at a Supplementary Examination to be held at the beginning of the next academical year.

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

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

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

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

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

XXIV. The following Forms of Notice are prescribed :—

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

I, _____ an Undergraduate of this University hereby give notice that, for the purpose of completing the _____ year of the course for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, I intend to present myself at the Examination in the month of _____ 188____, for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz. :

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

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

(Signed).....
Dated this _____ day of 188 ____ .
The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

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

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

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

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

(Signed).....
Dated this _____ day of 188 ____ .
The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

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

Allowed : 17th November, 1886.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY M.B. EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER 1888.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

ELEMENTARY ANATOMY.

I. Descriptive Anatomy.

Bones, Joints, and Muscles, illustrated by osteological specimens and recent dissections.

Text-books :—

- Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical : Gray ; or
- Elements of Anatomy : Quain.
- Human Osteology : Holden, may also be consulted.

II. Practical Anatomy.

Daily attendance in the Dissecting Room from 9 to 5, excepting at lecture hours and on Saturday afternoons.

Text-books :—

Demonstrations of Anatomy: Ellis ; or
Practical Anatomy : Heath.

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

The instruction in these subjects will include :—

- (i.) A course of elementary lectures on human physiology, and
- (ii.) A course of demonstrations in practical biology.

I. Elementary Physiology.

1. The General Structure, Composition, and Functions of the Tissues of the Human Body.
2. The Nutrition of the Body, including Circulation, Respiration, Alimentation, Nutrition of the Tissues, Excretion, together with the general structure and functions of the organs concerned.
3. Animal Heat.

Text-books recommended :—

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

II. Practical Biology and Physiology.

1. The fundamental facts and laws of the morphology, histology, physiology, and life-history of plants, as illustrated by the following types :—
Yeast Plant, Bacteria, Protococcus, Mucor, Penicillium, Spirogyra, Nitella, the Bracken Fern, and the Bean plant.
2. The fundamental facts of animal morphology and physiology as illustrated by the following types :—
Amœba, Vorticella, Hydra, Freshwater-mussel, Crayfish, Frog.
3. The histological characters of the blood, epidermal and connective tissues, cartilage, bone, muscle and nerve, in Vertebrata.

Text-books recommended :—

Practical Biology: Huxley and Martin.
The Frog, an Introduction to Anatomy and Histology: Milnes Marshall.
Elements of Histology: Klein.

ELEMENTARY INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I. Inorganic Chemistry.

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

The following metals and their more commonly known compounds :—

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

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

II. *Practical Chemistry.*

Simple Inorganic Qualitative Analysis.

Text-books recommended :—

Elementary Chemistry : Wilson.

Elementary Chemistry : Fownes.

BOTANY.

The general structure and physiology of a flowering plant :—

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

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

Reproduction, Fertilization, Fruit, Seed, and Germination.

Botanical Characters of the Natural Orders :

Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferae, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferae, Composite, Goodenivæ, Campanulaceæ, Epacridæ, Boraginæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiate, Solanaceæ, Amarantaceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Proteaceæ, Coniferae, Orchidaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Cyperaceæ, and Gramineæ.

Practical Examination.

Candidates must be prepared to describe in technical language such plants or parts of plants as may be placed before them, and to classify specimens illustrative of any of the Natural Orders above enumerated.

Text-books recommended :—

Class Book : Balfour ; or

Manual of Botany : Balfour.

Botanic Teaching : Mueller.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

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

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

ANATOMY.

1. *Anatomy.*

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

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

Text-books the same as for the first year.

2. *Practical Anatomy.*

Attendance and Text-books as in first year.

PHYSIOLOGY.

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

4. The special physiology of the Contractile Tissues, the structure and physiology of Sense Organs, and of the Nervous System.
5. Voice and Speech.
6. The histology of the Tissues and Organs of the Body.
7. Outlines of Reproduction and Development.

Text-books the same as for the first year. Foster's Text-book of Physiology should also be consulted.

Practical Examination.

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

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

Text-books recommended :

Elements of Histology : Klein.

Elements of Physiological Physics : McGregor Robertson.

A course of Practical Physiology : Foster and Langley.

CHEMISTRY.

Organic Chemistry.

Law of Substitution. Compound Radicals.
Homologous Series. Principles of Ultimate Analysis. Chemical History of the Cyanogen Group. Cyanogen. Hydrocyanic Acid. Cyanic Acid and Urea. Sulphocyanic Acid. Uric Acid.
Amylaceous and Saccharine substances.
Fermentation. Alcohol, Wine, Beer, &c.
Homologues of Alcohol. Ethers, simple and mixed. Oxidation of Alcohol. Aldehyde and Acetic Acid and their homologues.
Glycol and Oxalic Acid and their homologues.
Glycerine. Fatty and oily bodies. Saponification.
Principle vegetable acids.
Ammonia and its derivatives. Ammonium and ammoniacal salts.
Chief natural organic bases.
Chief constituents of the vegetable and animal organisms. Blood, Milk, Bile, Urine, &c. Decay. Putrefaction. Destructive distillation. Benzene, and some of its chief derivatives, especially Phenol, Salicylic Acid, Nitrobenzenes, Aniline, and allied substances.

Practical Chemistry.

Qualitative analysis of mixtures containing not more than two acids and two bases, and not more than one organic acid and one organic base, the organic substances to be selected from the following list :—

Oxalates, Acetates, Benzoates, Succinates, Tartrates, Urates, Meconates, Gallates, Tannates, Cyanides, Double Cyanides, Alcohol, Starch, Cane-sugar, Grape-sugar, Urea, Morphia, Quinine, Strychnine.

Text-books recommended :—

Organic Chemistry : Remsen.

Organic Chemistry : Fownes (latest edition).

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates with Demonstrations on dead animals.

Text-book :—

Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates : Mivart.

MATERIA MEDICA.

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

Text-book recommended :

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

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND THERAPEUTICS.

Elementary General Pathology.

Elementary General Therapeutics.

Relation of Bacteria to Disease.

Specific Febrile Diseases.

Diseases of the Organs of Respiration.

Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.

Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Diseases of the Alimentary Canal.

Diseases of the Liver and the Pancreas.

Diseases of the Peritoneum and Mesenteric Glands.

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

Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Text-books recommended :

The Theory and Practice of Medicine : Bristowe.

The Theory and Practice of Medicine : Roberts.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

General Principles of Surgical Diagnosis.

Inflammation, Erysipelas, Septicæmia, Pyæmia.

Fractures, Dislocations.

Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds.

Injuries and Diseases of Joints.

Venereal Diseases.

Injuries and Diseases of Bladder, Urethra, and Prostate.

Text-books :

Practice of Surgery : Bryant.

Science and Art of Surgery : Erichsen.

Surgery, its principles and practice : Holmes.

The instruction in Practical Surgery will include—

The Application of Splints, Bandages, &c.

Text-books :

Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging : Heath.

The Surgeons' Handbook on the treatment of the wounded in war :
Esmarch.

The Essentials of Bandaging : Berkeley Hill.

SURGICAL ANATOMY.

(1) Regional Anatomy as applied to Surgery, and (2) surface Anatomy as applied to the Fine Arts.

Text-book :

Manual of Surgical Applied Anatomy : Treves.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

1. Attendance in the dead house and *post mortem* examinations.

Text-book :

Post Mortem Examinations : Virchow.

2. Microscopical demonstrations of pathological specimens.

Text-books :

Manual of Practical Pathology : Woodhead.

Elements of Surgical Pathology : Pepper.

FOURTH YEAR'S COURSE.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

For synopsis see Third Year's Course.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

The subjects of the Third Year and in addition—

Tumours.

Shock, Coma, and Traumatic Delirium.

Hernia.

Aneurism.

Injuries and Diseases of Special Regions.

Plastic and Orthopædic Surgery.

Text-books the same as for the Third Year.

OPERATIVE SURGERY, FOURTH YEAR.

Operations on the dead body.

Text-book :

Manual of Operative Surgery : Stimson.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.

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

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

Text-book :

Forensic Medicine (last edition) : Guy & Ferrier.

OBSTETRICS.

Anatomy and Physiology of the Female Organs of Generation.
Physiology and Pathology of Pregnancy.
Natural and Difficult Labour.
Pathology and Management of the Puerperal State.

Text-books :

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

FIFTH YEAR'S COURSE.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

Diseases of the female organs of generation.

Text-books :

The Student's Guide to the Diseases of Women : Galabin, or
The Principles and Practice of Gynæcology : Emmet.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

Injuries of the Eye and its appendages.
Diseases of the Eyelids, Conjunctiva, and Lachrymal apparatus.
Diseases of the Eyeball including Glaucoma, Amblyopia, and functional
Disorders of Vision.
Refraction.
Affections of the Ocular Muscles.
Colour Vision and its defects.

Text-book :

The Student's Guide to Diseases of the Eye (3rd edition) : Nettleship.

AURAL SURGERY.

Anatomy and Physiology of the Ear shortly considered.
Injuries and diseases of the auricle.
Diseases of External Auditory Canal, including foreign bodies in the Ear.
Diseases of the Membrana Tympani and Tympanum and their consequences.
Diseases of Naso-Pharynx and Eustachian Tube.
Diseases of the Inner Ear.

Text-book :

Diseases of the Ear and Naso-Pharynx : H. McNaughton Jones.

The following works may also be consulted :

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

LUNACY.

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

Text-book :

Clinical Lectures on Mental diseases : Clouston.

ELEMENTS OF HYGIENE.

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

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

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

Text-books recommended :

Hygiene as applied to Public Health : Willoughby, or

Handbook of Hygiene and Sanitary Science : Wilson.

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

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

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

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

For the medical practice of the Hospital, for each pupil,
£5 5s. per annum.

For the surgical practices of the Hospital, for each pupil,
£5 5s. per annum.

(These fees to include the appointment of Clinical Clerk and Dresser).

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

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

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

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

- IX. Every Physician shall have one or more Clinical Clerks, and every Surgeon shall have one or more Dressers, and all such Clerks and Dressers shall be appointed by the Board on the recommendation of the Honorary Staff of the Hospital.
- X. Subject to these rules, every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall hold office for six months, but shall, in the absence of another candidate, be eligible for re-appointment.
- XI. Every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall always accompany in his visits to the Wards the Physician or the Surgeon to whom he is attached.
- XII. The Clinical Clerk and Dresser of the receiving Physician or Surgeon shall, except when he is required to attend lectures at the University, be in attendance each day during the receiving week of such Physician and Surgeon.
- XIII. Every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall attend daily to assist the Resident Medical Officers in their duties.
- XIV. The following shall be the duties of Clinical Clerks and of Dressers :—They shall, under the supervision of the Resident Medical Staff, take a correct history of each case on the day of admission or as soon after as possible, and enter the same in the Case Book ; they shall keep a correct report of each case and of the treatment thereof and of its results until the patient's discharge or death, and enter it from day to day in their Case Book.

- XV. No student shall visit any patient in the Ovariectomy Cottage, or any case that has undergone a major operation, or any case of acute illness, without permission of the Physician or Surgeon.
- XVI. No student shall attend the practice of the Surgical Wards during the period that he is himself performing post mortem examinations.
- XVII. No Clinical Clerk or Dresser shall be excused for absenting himself at the appointed hour of attendance in the morning, unless he receive permission to do so from the Physician or Surgeon to whom he is attached.
- XVIII. Certificates to Clinical Clerks and Dressers shall be signed by their respective Physicians and Surgeons, and afterwards by the Chairman of the Board.
- B—I. The foregoing rules shall apply to all students unconnected with the University of Adelaide who may wish to be admitted as pupils to the practice of the Adelaide Hospital.
- II. That all pupils be subject to such other rules and regulations as may be adopted from time to time by the Board of Management.

April 15th, 1887.

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.*

REGULATIONS.

- I. Students who satisfy the Professors and Lecturers of the School of Music that they have sufficient knowledge to enable them to enter upon the First Year's Course may be enrolled as Matriculated Students in Music ; but all Students in Music before they can take the Degree of Bachelor of Music must either have passed the Senior Public Examination, or must produce certificates of having passed in the following subjects of the Senior Public Examination.
1. *In English.*
 2. *In one other Language.*
 3. *In one subject of Division B.*
- II. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Music each candidate must complete three academical years of study, and pass the Examination proper to each year ; and must also compose an Exercise, to be approved by the Examiners.
- III. To complete an academical year of study a Candidate must attend the courses of Lectures delivered on each of the subjects specified for the Examination in that year, but the separate courses of Lectures need not all be attended in one and the same year, nor need the Examination be passed in the same academical year in which the Lectures have been attended.
- IV. No Student shall in any term be credited with attendance at the University Lectures and the completion of any academic term of study in any subject, unless he shall have attended during that term three-fourths of the Lectures given in that subject, except in case of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council.
- V. At the first examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music every Candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects—
1. { *The Elements of Music.*
Harmony.
 2. *Counterpoint.*

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

VI. At the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor Music every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects—

1. *Acoustics.*
2. *Harmony.*
3. { *Counterpoint.*
Double Counterpoint, Canon, and Fugue.

VII. At the Third Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music every Candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects—

1. *Harmony.*
2. *Counterpoint, Canon, and Fugue.*
3. *Instrumentation ; Form in Composition.*
4. *Playing from a figured bass, and from vocal and orchestral scores.*

VIII. The Examinations in all the above subjects will be partly by printed questions and partly *viva voce.*

IX. After passing the Third Examination, and before receiving his Degree, each candidate must send to the Registrar a Musical Exercise composed by himself for the occasion, of such length as to occupy not less than twenty minutes in performance, and fulfilling the following conditions—

- (a.) It must be a Vocal Composition to any words the writer may select.
- (b.) It must contain real five-part vocal Counterpoint, with specimens of imitation, Canon and Fugue.
- (c.) It must have accompaniments for a quintett String band, with or without an Organ part.

The Candidate will be required to make a written declaration that the Exercise is entirely his own unaided Composition. Such Exercise must reach the Registrar before the 30th of June in the year in which the candidate proposes to take his degree. No Exercise which has been rejected shall be used either in whole or part for the Exercise on any subsequent occasion, except by special consent of the Examiners in Music. After the Exercise has been approved by the Examiners the Candidate must deposit a fair and complete copy of such Exercise in the University Library.

X. Schedules defining, as far as may be necessary, the scope of the Examinations in the above-mentioned subjects shall be drawn

up by the Board of Musical Studies, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

- XI. The names of the successful Candidates at each Examination shall be arranged in three classes in alphabetical order in each.
- XII. The names of all other Students passing in any of the above-mentioned subjects shall be arranged in alphabetical order in lists, which shall indicate the subjects, in which each Student has passed.
- XIII. A Student who shall pass in any subject shall be entitled to a Certificate to that effect.

XIV. The following fees shall be payable in advance :—

Entrance fee for Students not intending to graduate in Music, but intending to attend Lectures or present themselves for Examination in Music ...	£0 10 6
Fees payable in each term by every Student in Music	£2 2 0

Examination fees—

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

The following Forms of Notice are prescribed :—

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

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

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

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £

(Signed).....

Dated this _____ day of _____ 188 _____

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

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

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

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

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £ _____

(Signed)

Dated this _____ day of _____ 188 _____.

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

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

Allowed the 18th of December, 1886.

CURRICULUM FOR MUS. BAC. DEGREE.

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

Detail of Subjects for the Ordinary Examination in November, 1888.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Notes, Rests, Clefs, Intervals, Scales, Time, Abbreviations, and other signs.

Text-books suggested—

Davenport's "Elements of Music," and Banister's "Music."

HARMONY.

Common Chords, Chords of the Dominant 7th, Dominant 9th, Dominant 11th, and 13th, Suspensions, Chords of the Augmented 6th, Cadences, Passing Notes, Sequences, Modulation, Harmonizing Melodies.

Text-books—

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

COUNTERPOINT.

Single Counterpoint; all species in two and three parts.

Text-books—

Banister's "Music."

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

ACOUSTICS.

Sensation and external cause of Sound. Mode of its transmission.

Nature of wave-motion in general. Application of the wave-theory to

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

Text-book—
Tyndall's "Sound."

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

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

DOUBLE COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE in two parts.

Text-books—

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

Works of reference recommended—

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

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

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

CANON AND FUGUE, in not more than four parts.

FORM.

The various forms employed in classical composition.

INSTRUMENTATION.

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

Note.—Candidates will also be examined in some Classical composition with regard to Harmony, Form, and Instrumentation.

Text-book—

Prout's "Instrumentation."

Books of reference—

Berlioz's "Instrumentation."

Ouseley's "Form."

Richter's "Fugue."

OF PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

REGULATIONS.

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

THEORY OF MUSIC.

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

- IX. The following fees shall be paid at the time of giving notice to attend :

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

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

- X. Candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves for examination on or before the first day of October.

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

PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

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

For candidates presenting themselves for examination at Adelaide—

Junior Examination	...	...	...	£1	1	0
Senior Examination	...	...	...	2	2	0
- And in no case will the fee be returned.
- XIX. Candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves for examination at least one calendar month prior to the date fixed for the examination.
- XX. The names of successful candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order in two classes in each of the above subjects.
- XXI. The list of successful Candidates shall be posted at the University, and shall state the subjects in which each Candidate has passed, and also the last place of education from which he comes.

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

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

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

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

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

Allowed 18th December, 1886.

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

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE THEORY OF MUSIC.

JUNIOR.

The papers set in the Junior Division will be designed to test the Candidates knowledge of:—

Staves, clefs, intervals, scales, key-signatures, time, accent, embellishments, technical terms used in music, transposition, formation of uninverted common chords.

Text books suggested—

Davenport's "Elements of Music," and Stainer's Harmony Primer, Chaps. I. to IV. inclusive.

SENIOR.

Senior candidates will be expected to show knowledge of the following subjects:—

HARMONY.

Harmony in not more than four parts, including the harmonizing of melodies.

COUNTERPOINT.

All species of single Counterpoint in two parts.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

A general knowledge of Musical History within the period 1500 to 1860.

Text books recommended—

Stainer's Harmony Primer ; Banister's "Music" ; Bonavia Hunt's History of Music.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

I. PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

Candidates will be required to :—

- (a.) Perform a solo or solos selected from a list of pieces which may be obtained from the Registrar of the University.
- (b.) Play a short piece of music at first sight.
- (c.) Play any scale or arpeggio that may be called for by the Examiners.
- (d.) Answer questions on the Elements of Music.

II. ORGAN PLAYING.

Candidates will be asked to :—

- (a.) Perform a solo or solos selected from a list obtainable from the Registrar of the University.
- (b.) Play a short piece of music at first sight.
- (c.) Play on manual or pedal any scale that may be called for.
- (d.) Answer questions on the Elements of Music, on the pitch and quality of organ stops and on the combination of the various stops.

III. SOLO SINGING.

Candidates will be expected to :—

- (a) Sing one song or aria.

Junior candidates may themselves select any song by the following or other classical writers :—Beethoven, W. S. Bennett, Gounod, Handel, Haydn, Mackenzie, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Rossini, Schubert, Schumann.

Senior Candidates may select any Recitative and Aria from the oratorios or operas of classical writers. The selected piece may be sung in English, French, or Italian, but if in French or Italian the candidate must be prepared to answer questions on pronunciation. The title of the piece chosen must be sent to the Registrar of the University for approval at least one month before the examination.

- (b.) Sing a short piece of music at sight.
- (c.) Undergo tests of the voice as to compass, quality, and power.
- (d.) Answer questions on the Elements of Music.

* * Candidates may bring their own accompanists.

IV. PLAYING UPON ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS.

Candidates may themselves select a solo from the works of classical writers, but must send the title to the Registrar of the University for approval at least one month before the examination. The other tests will be the same as (a), (b), and (c) of Subject I.

* * Candidates may bring their own accompanists.

SUBJECT 1.—PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

Students desiring to pass for a first-class certificate in pianoforte playing must be prepared to play one piece from List A. or two pieces from List B.
For a second-class certificate, one piece selected from either List will suffice.

JUNIOR.

LIST A.

- BEETHOVEN—Sonata No. 10; Sonata No. 25.
 CLEMENTI—Sonata in E flat, Op. 20; Sonata in D, Op. 21; Sonata in B flat, Op. 24; Sonata in A, Op. 33, No. 1; Sonata in E flat, Op. 37; Sonata in B flat, Op. 38, No. 2.
 CRAMER, J. B.—Sonatas, Op. 43, Op. 47, and Op. 48.
 DUSSEK—Sonata in B flat, Op. 34; Sonata in G, No. 2, Op. 47; 'La Consolation'; Sonata in D, Op. 47, No. 1; Sonata in B flat, Op. 24.
 HAYDN—Any one of the 34 Pianoforte Sonatas.
 MOZART—Any one of the Sonatas for Pianoforte; Fantasia in D minor.
 PARADIES—Sonata in D (No. 10); Sonata in E; Sonata in F; Sonata in A; Sonata in E minor.
 WOELFE—Sonata in C, Op. 53

LIST B.

- BACH—Echo (Partita in B minor); Fugue in G (Fifth French Suite); Sarabande and Allemande in E (Sixth French Suite); Bouree in A minor (Suites Anglaises).
 BENNETT, SIR W. S.—Rondeau, Op. 34; Capriccio in A minor, Op. 28, No. 3; Introduction and Pastorale, Op. 28, No. 1; Rondeau in E, Op. 28, No. 2; The Lake, Op. 10, No. 1; Serenata, Op. 13.
 HANDEL—Fugue in F Sharp minor, Suite No. 6; Allegro in F, Second Suite; Fantasia in C.
 HELLER, S.—Tarantella in A flat.
 HUMMEL—Indian Rondo (in E minor); Trois Amusements, No. 3, Op. 105; La Contemplazione; Rondo Brillant in B flat, Op. 107; Variations in E (Les deux Journées).
 KALKBRENNER—Rondo in C.
 MENDELSSOHN—Andante and Allegro, Op. 16, No. 1; Lieder ohne Worte, Nos. 1, 2, 6, 12, 16, 22, 27, 28, 29 (any one may be chosen).
 SCHLESINGER—Rondino in B flat.
 STERKEL—Andante in E flat; Rondo in A

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

SENIOR DIVISION.

LIST A.

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

LIST B.

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

LIST A.

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

LIST B.

- Fantaisie Impromptu, Op. 66 ; Ballade in A flat, Op. 47 ; Scherzo in B minor, Op. 20 ; Tarantelle in A flat, Op. 43 ; Bolero, Op. 19 ; Polonaise in A, Op. 40, No. 1 ; Nocturne, No. 13, Op. 48
- HELLER, S.—Tarantella in F minor, Op. 66 ; La Chasse.
- HUMMEL—La Bella Capricciosa, Op. 55 ; Capriccio in F, Op. 49 ; La Galante, Op. 120 ; Grand Rondo in A flat, Op. 118.
- SCARLATTI — Harpsichord lessons : any one of the following Nos.—1, 2, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 31, 33, 38, 41, 47.
- RUBINSTEIN—Barcarolle in F minor ; Barcarolle in G ; Tarantella in B minor.
- SCHUBERT—Impromptu in B flat ; Impromptu in E flat ; Fantasia, Op. 15 ; Fantasia, Op. 78.
- SCHUMANN — Humoreske, Op. 20 (first movement) ; Arabeske in C major ; Noveletten in B minor ; Carnival's Jest, Op. 26 ; Noveletten in D.
- WEBER—Polacca Brillante in E ; Rondo (Il Moto Continuo) ; Rondo Brillante in E flat ; Grand Polonaise in E flat.

SUBJECT 2.—ORGAN PLAYING.

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

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

JUNIOR

LIST A.

- BACH—Eight short Preludes and Fugue (any one may be chosen) ; Prelude and Fugue, E minor.
- HESSE—Prelude and Fugue (E minor) ; Air, with variations in A.

LIST B.

- HILES, HENRY—Six Impromptus, Set I., any number ; Set II., any number.
- HOPKINS—Short Pieces for the Organ (any one may be chosen).
- SMART, H.—Twelve Short Pieces (Novello). (Any one may be chosen).

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

ORGAN PLAYING.

SENIOR.

LIST A.

- BACH—Any one of the important Preludes and Fugues.
HANDEL—Six Concertos (First Set).
(Any one may be chosen).
HESSE—Toccata and Fugue in A flat.
MACFARREN, G. A.—Sonata in C.
MERKEL — Sonata in D minor ;
Sonata, Op. 42 ; Sonata, Op. 80.
MENDELSSOHN—Any one of the six
Organ Sonatas ; any one of the
three Preludes and Fugues.
RHEINBERGER—Sonata in C minor.
Fantasia Sonata A flat.
SILAS—Sonata in F.

LIST B.

- BEST—Fantasia in E flat.
CHIPP—Twenty-four Sketches, Nos.
12 or 16.
HESSE—Air with variations in A.
Air with variations in A flat.
HILES, HENRY—Six Impromptus,
First Set, Nos. 2 or 4 ; Second
Set, Nos. 8, 9, 10, or 12.
MERKEL—Fantasia in D.
SILAS — Allegro Moderato (No.
Novello).

EVENING CLASSES.

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

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1888.

Subject to the above conditions, it is proposed to hold Evening Classes in the following subjects during the year 1888 :—

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

The Lectures will have special reference to the subjects of the Higher Public Examination.

N.B.—If ten Students express a wish to have instruction in any subject not mentioned in the list of Lectures, and state their readiness to pay the fees and attend regularly, the Council will consider whether such request can be complied with.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

REGULATIONS.

1. The Library shall be open from 10 to 5 on all week days except Saturday, and on Saturdays from 10 to 1.
2. Any Student wishing to make use of the Library shall pay a deposit of £1 to the Registrar and shall then receive a ticket admitting him to the Library for one year. The deposit will be returned at the end of the year unless the holder of the ticket shall have rendered himself liable to fines or shall have damaged any book, in which case the amount of the fines or damage shall be deducted.
3. Students are strictly prohibited from taking books out of the Library, any Student taking a book out of the Library shall be fined *Five Shillings*.
4. If any book or books belonging to the Library be found in the Students' Room and the removal of such book or books from the Library be not acknowledged by the Student so removing them, the privilege of entry to the Library may be entirely denied to all Students for a time to be fixed by the Board of Discipline.
5. The use of pens and ink in the Library is strictly prohibited and will be punished by fine—the amount of such fine to be fixed by the Board of Discipline.
6. Any Student behaving himself in a boisterous or disorderly manner in the Library shall be fined, the amount of the fine to be fixed by the Board of Discipline, and he shall not be allowed to enter or use the Library for a time to be fixed by the Board of Discipline.
7. Members of the Council and Officers of the University wishing to take books out of the University Building shall enter into a book provided for the purpose, the names of such books and the date of their removal and return.
8. All books taken from the bookcases for use in the Library must be left on the Tables.
9. No one using the Library shall converse in such a tone as to interfere with the comfort of other readers under penalty of a fine to be fixed by the Board of Discipline.

Allowed 18th December, 1886.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

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

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

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

A Special Examination will be held annually for these Scholarships. Candidates must have previously passed the Senior Public Examination or the Matriculation Examination.

No candidate shall be eligible to compete for a Scholarship if he has been in attendance at the day classes of the University.

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

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

The University will hold the next of these examinations in March, 1888, and applications for admission to it must be made to the Department of Education before the 31st January, 1888.

Candidates can obtain the necessary form of application at the Office of the Inspector-General of Schools. This form has to be accompanied by (1) a statutory declaration showing that the candidate has resided in the colony for the specified time, and (2) a copy of the Registrar's certificate of birth, or, if this cannot be obtained, by other satisfactory evidence.

At the Special Examination candidates may be examined in the following subjects, but no candidate shall be examined in both Divisions C. and D.—

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

The following awards have been made to these Scholarships :—

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

1886	}	Burgess, Thomas Martin
March		Wyllie, Alexander
		Fischer, George Alfred
1887	}	Hone, Frank Sandland
March		Bonnin, William James
		Marryat, Ernest Neville

Details of the subjects for the University Scholarships' Examination to be held in March, 1889 :—

A. Classics.

LATIN.

Sallust—Jugurtha.
Horace—Epistles and Ars Poetica.
 Grammar and Composition.

GREEK.

Demosthenes—de Coronâ.
Sophocles—Œdipus Rex.
 Grammar and Composition.

B. Mathematics.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

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

Algebra—To Quadratic Equations, including Surds.

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

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

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

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

C. Modern Languages.

ENGLISH.

Oliphant—The Old and Middle English, pages 1 to 204 (Macmillan).

Hales—Longer English Poems. Selections from Coleridge, Milton, Johnson, Collins, Gray, Goldsmith, Burns, Scott, Wordsworth, and Byron (Macmillan).

Typical Selections from English Authors, vol. 1 only. (Clarendon Press).

Composition.

FRENCH.

Fasnacht's—French Grammar (Macmillan).

Victor Hugo—Hernani.

Maistre, Xavier de—Voyage autour de ma Chambre; Ourika, by *Madame de Duras*; La Dot de Suzette, by *Fievée*; Les Jumeaux de l'Hotel Corneille, by *Edmond About*; Mésaven-

tures d'un Ecolier, by *Rodolphe Töpffer*. 2nd Edition (Clarendon Press).

Translation from authors not specified.

Composition.

GERMAN.

Whitney's German Grammar (Macmillan)

Goethe—Hermann und Dorothea (Pitt Press).

Lessing—Minna von Barnhelm (Clarendon Press).

Translation from authors not specified.

Composition.

D. Science.

Chemistry.

Experimental Physics.

Botany and Physiology.

Physical Geography and the Principles of Geology.

The same as for those subjects for the Senior Public Examination for November, 1888. See pages 80.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCHOLARSHIP.

The following awards have been made to this Scholarship :

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

This Scholarship has been abolished.

THE ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP.

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

For the conditions upon which the Scholarship has been founded see Statutes, Chapter XIII. "Of the Angas Engineering Scholarship," Page 60.

An examination for this Scholarship will be held in March, 1888, and should the Scholarship not be awarded, an examination for this Scholarship will, if required, be held in March, 1889.

For form of notice by candidate of intention to compete for the Scholarship. (*Vide* page 63.)

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

1. MATHEMATICS.—The pass Mathematical subjects of the third year's course of the B.Sc. Degree.

2. PHYSICS.—The pass subjects in Physics of the third year's course of the B.Sc. Degree.

3. GEOLOGY.

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

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

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

The following award has been made of this Scholarship.

1882. Donaldson, George, B.A.

THE ANGAS ENGINEERING EXHIBITIONS.

For the conditions upon which these Exhibitions have been founded see Statutes, Chapter XIII. "Of the Angas Engineering Scholarship and the Angas Engineering Exhibitions, Sections 11 to 19 inclusive, pages 61 and 62.

An examination for one Exhibition will be held in March, 1889.

For form of notice by candidate of intention to compete for an Angas Engineering Exhibition. (See page 63.)

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

1. MATHEMATICS (Pure and Applied).

PURE MATHEMATICS.

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

Algebra—To Quadratic Equations, including Surds.

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

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

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

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

2. MODERN LANGUAGES—French, German. As prescribed for the University Scholarships for 1889. (*Vide* pages 156-157.)

3. SCIENCE.—Chemistry and Physics. As prescribed for the first year's course of the B.Sc. Degree. (*Vide* page 99.)

4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.—As prescribed for the Senior Public Examination for 1888. (*Vide* pages 80-81.)

The Hon. J. H. Angas has nominated

Clinton Coleridge Farr

to be the first Angas Engineering Exhibitioner—and the nomination has been confirmed by the Council.

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

For the conditions of this Scholarship see Statutes, Chapter XVI.
"Of the Commercial Travellers' Association Scholarship," Page 66.

The following award has been made of this Scholarship :

1884. Bertram, Robert Matthew.

THE JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIPS.

For the conditions of these Scholarships see Statutes, Chapter XIV "Of the John Howard Clark Scholarships," Pages 64 and 65.

The Council have prescribed the following subjects for the examination for these Scholarships to be held, if required, in April, 1888 :—

Cowley's Essays—Sampson, Low, & Co.

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

Sir Thomas Brown—Religio Medici and Urn Burial.

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

Herrick—Palgrave's Selection. Macmillan, 1877.

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

Subjects for examination in 1889.

De Quincey's Recollections of the Lake School of Poets.

Matthew Arnold—Essays on Criticism—viz., the Preface—On the Functions of Criticism—On the Literary influence of Academies.

Landor, W. S.—Imaginary Conversations (Camelot Classics).

Select Poems—Golden Treasury Series (edited by Matthew Arnold).

The following awards have been made of these Scholarships—

1882. Murray, George John Robert.
 1883. Hopkins, William Fleming.
 1884. Robin, Charles Ernest.
 1885. Mead, Cecil Silas.
 1886. Andrews, Richard Bullock.
 1887. Wyllie, Alexander.
-

CADETSHIPS AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE,
SANDHURST.

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

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

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

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

I. Candidates must have completed the First Year of the B.A. or of the B.Sc. course.

II. Candidates will be required to pass a further examination in

1. *Geometrical Drawing.*
2. *French or German.*
3. *Elementary Applied Mathematics.*
and in two at least of the following subjects :
4. *Latin or Greek.*
5. *Higher Pure Mathematics.*
6. *Physics.*
7. *Chemistry.*
8. *English History, Literature, and Composition.*

III. The standard of examination in the subjects numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, shall be that of the corresponding subjects in the Second Examinations for the Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc.

IV. Candidates shall furnish such evidence of date of birth, good character, and physical fitness as the Council shall require.

V. The examination shall ordinarily be held once in each academical year in the last term ; but whenever 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 1888, and will commence on the 10th of September.

P R I Z E S .

SIR THOMAS ELDER'S PRIZES.

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

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

The Council have decided that for the future these prizes shall be divided into equal amounts, and offered for competition amongst Students in Medicine and non-graduating Students. By a subsequent decision of the Council the prize assigned to Students in Medicine will be awarded to the best student in all the subjects of the First Year's Course of the M.B. degree.

Under this regulation the following awards have been made :

December		Hope, Charles Henry Standish (Student in Medicine)
1885.	{	Jacob, Caroline } Non-graduating
	{	Walker, Jeannie Miller Campbell } Students.
December		Verco, William Alfred (Student in Medicine)
1886.		Bristowe, Edith (Non-graduating Student)
December		Powell, Henry Arthur (Student in Medicine)
1887.	{	Anderson, James } Non-graduating Students
	{	Gent, Samuel }

THE STOW PRIZES.

For conditions see Statutes, Chapter XV. "Of the Stow Prizes and Scholar," Page 65.

The following awards have been made of the Stow Prize :

1883.	Thomas Hewitson	...	2nd year
	Alfred Gill	...	1st year
1884.	Thomas Hewitson	...	3rd year
	Not awarded	...	1st and 2nd year
1885.	Not awarded		
1886.	Not awarded		
1887.	William James Isbister		3rd year
	Not awarded	...	1st and 2nd year

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MARCH, 1887.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE
OF LL.B.

FIRST YEAR.

ROMAN LAW.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

(No candidate will be allowed to pass in Roman Law who does not show a competent knowledge of Latin.)

- I. Give a brief sketch of the Jus Civile under the following heads :—(a.) Its sources ; (b.) The agencies by means of which it developed into maturity ; (c.) Its influence on modern jurisprudence.
- II. Translate and explain fully each of the following passages :—
 - (a.) In manum autem feminae tantum conveniunt.
 - (b.) Olim tribus modis in manum conveniebant.State how the law on this subject was altered by Justinian.
- III. Write explanatory notes upon the following extracts :—
 - (a.) Potest autem coemptionem facere mulier non solum cum marito suo, sed etiam cum extraneo.
 - (b.) Adoptivi quamdiu tenentur in adoptionem, naturalium in loco sunt.
 - (c.) In libertatibus quoque nimiam licentiam consecuit lex Furia Caninia.
 - (d.) Bona autem veneunt aut vivorum aut mortuorum.

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IV. Translate and explain—

Et cum quaesitum esset, duobus heredibus institutis, veluti Titio et Seio, si Titii pars aut tota exhausta sit legatis, quae nominatim ab eo data sunt, aut supra modum onerata, a Seio vero aut nulla relicta sint legata, aut quae partem ejus dumtaxat in partem dimidiam minuunt an quia is quartam partem totius hereditatis aut amplius habet, Titio nihil ex legatis, quae ab eo relicta sunt, retinere liceret : placuit, ut quartam partem suae partis salvam habeat, posse retinere : etenim in singulis heredibus ratio legis Falcidiaae ponenda est.

V. Describe the methods by which, according to Gaius, a real servitude could be created over Italian soil. Could such a servitude be created over Provincial soil by any method ?

VI. Explain the following terms :—

Acceptilatio, Legatarius partiaris, Missio in possessionem, Postumus quasi Velleianus, Portio legitima.

VII. "The inheritance was, according to the notions of early law, the property not so much of the individual as of the family."

Show clearly the results which flowed from this principle, and the extent to which the principle itself gradually disappeared from Roman law.

VIII. State generally how the law of the XII. Tables relating to Wrongs was altered by the Lex Aquilia.

IX. What, under Justinian's legislation, would be the rights of Titius as *bona fide* transferee from Seius of (a) moveables stolen by Seius, (b) land acquired by Seius *malâ fide* ?

X. Gaius mentions several varieties of Manus Injectio. Name and describe them, and state to what cases they were respectively applicable.

XI. "After the Lex Aebutia and the Leges Juliae, two cases only were reserved for statute process (*legis actiones*). What were these cases ? Describe the processes which gradually superseded the *legis actiones* applicable to them.

XII. Translate and explain—

Utique autem ex quibus causis contrario iudicio agere potest, etiam calumniae iudicium locum habet ; sed alterutro tantum iudicio agere permittitur, qua ratione si iusjurandum de calumnia exactum fuerit, quemadmodum calumniae iudicium non datur ita et contrarium non dari debet.

LAW OF PROPERTY.

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

Time—Three hours.

are required to give reasons where your answers involve matter of opinion.]

Give an account of the principal steps in the history of the form of a Conveyance in fee simple.

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What is the law as to Lapse? Apply it to the following devises of fee simple, assuming in each case that *A* dies before the testator :—

- (i.) To *A* and *B*; (ii.) To *A* and *B*, in equal shares ;
(iii.) To my children (they are *A*, *B*, and *C*) ; (iv.) to my children equally (they are *A*, *B*, and *C*) ; (v.) Black-acre to *A*, and the residue of my realty to *B*.

Explain the nature of Powers, distinguishing between those which operate under the Statute of Uses and equitable powers. Define collateral powers, appendant powers, powers in gross, powers in the nature of a trust.

Give the usual provision contained in a settlement for the appointment of new trustees. State instances in which the Court has power to appoint new trustees of a settlement, and state the proper course to be followed to obtain the order of the Court.

Explain Charter-party and Bill of Lading.

What rights had the indorsee of a Bill of Lading formerly with regard to the goods and over the contract? In what manner has his position been altered by statute?

Into how many shares is the property in a British ship divided? How many individuals are entitled to be registered as the owners of a vessel at the same time? What is the law as to the enforcement of trusts and equities respecting ships?

What are the grounds upon which creditors can avoid a voluntary post-nuptial settlement? Give the provisions of the Insolvency Acts with respect thereto. State instances in which the maker of a voluntary settlement may revoke it.

A person in contemplation of marriage desires to settle his Life Policy on his intended wife and the issue of the marriage. State shortly how the settlement should be

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made, and the principal provisions you would advise him to have inserted.

- IX. What right has a surety, on paying the debt of a principal debtor, to the securities held by the creditor? If a surety pay a bond debt of the principal debtor, what right has he with respect to the bond? What was the former law upon the subject?
- X. Is there any necessity for the use of the words, "executors, administrators, and assigns" in the transfer of personal property?

If money is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death in trust for his executors and administrators what interest does A take?

LAW OF PROPERTY.

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

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. State briefly the purport of the Statute of Quia Emptores, Statute of Uses, Statute of Frauds (as it affects Real Property).
- II. To what extent and on what terms is relief now given against forfeiture for breach of covenant in a lease?
- III. What do you understand by Tacking in connection with mortgages? Can a mortgagee under the Real Property Acts tack?
- IV. State the effect of the Thelluson Act. Compare its effect with that of the rule against perpetuities.
- V. Explain the doctrines of Election and Satisfaction.
"The doctrine of Election may now be regarded as resting simply on the theory of compensation." What does this mean? and what other theory once prevailed?"
- VI. To what extent is the consideration for a promise examined at law, and by what rules is its validity determined?
- VII. Distinguish Implied and Constructive Trusts, giving examples?

VIII. What do you understand by a Corporation? Distinguish a corporation sole from a corporation aggregate? In what method may contracts be entered into by a company registered under the Companies Act, 1864?

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IX. What is meant by the copyright in a literary work? Mention shortly the statutory provisions in force in South Australia by which this right is secured. For what period does it exist?

X. In what method was a chose in action formerly assigned so as to enable the assignee to sue in his own name? What are the statutory provisions in force in South Australia with respect to the assignment of choses in action?

SECOND YEAR LL.B.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

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

Time—Three hours.

Ordinary Exam.,
LL.B.
Second Year.
March, 1887.

- I. Classify the forms of government at present existing in the colonies of Great Britain. Mention some of the most important colonies in each class.
- II. State the questions decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in *re Bishop of Natal*, *Taylor v. Barton*, *Regina v. Hughes*.
- III. Explain—
The Stamp Act, the Quebec Act, the Navigation Laws, the Rule of 1756.
- IV. Explain fully—
“The status of a person domiciled in a colony must be determined by the laws of England, but the rights and liabilities incident to such status by the law of the colony.”
- V. What would be the effect of a Demise of the Crown upon (a) the Imperial Parliament; (b) the Parliament of South Australia; (c) the Commission of the Governor; (d) the Administration in England; and (e) in South Australia?
- VI. Mention the royal persons who are known to have sat in the King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, and state the occasion which set at rest the claim to do so.
- VII. To what extent and by what means did the King's Bench and Exchequer respectively possess themselves of ordinary civil jurisdiction?
- VIII. When was the Court of Chancery first constituted a separate tribunal? How did the Master of the Rolls acquire a judicial character? What other Judges have been added, and when?
- IX. State the lawful and the usurped jurisdiction of the Star Chamber, the mode and chief grounds of its abolition. What Court is its successor in respect of its lawful jurisdiction?
- X. What, during successive periods since Henry II., has been the language of the Courts as regards oral pleading, records, and reporting, respectively? By what statutes has it been regulated?

JURISPRUDENCE.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. E. W. HAWKER, M.P.,
LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. "Jurisprudence is wrongly divided into general and particular, or into philosophical and historical." Examine this statement.

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II. "Sir Samuel Romilly supposes that the competition of opposite analogies is a means of surmounting the difficulty. It is, in truth, the difficulty to be surmounted." Explain.

III. Examine the true nature of the so-called Personal Servitudes of Roman Law.

"Austin assumes a closer analogy than really exists between the usufructus, &c., of Roman law, and the life estates known to the English law." Comment on this.

IV. Write notes on Deontology, Elegancia, Quasi-Contract, Contingent Right, Obligatio.

V. Distinguish Negligence, Heedlessness, and Rashness, as grounds for criminal liability.

VI. Illustrate the difference between Rights *in rem* and *in personam* from the relations between the parties to an English mortgage, and the spouses in an English marriage.

VII. Trace in outline the growth of Criminal Law.

VIII. Discuss the distinction between Relative and Absolute duties.

IX. What are the principal differences between Judicial and Statutory Law?

X. Explain the terms Sovereign, Republic or Commonwealth, State, or the State, Nation.

XI. What is the origin of the term Equity, as meaning Law? Give other meanings attached to the term.

XII. Distinguish physical compulsion or restraint from the restraint implied in duty or obligation.

LAW OF CONTRACT.

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

Time—Three hours.

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

Ordinary Exam.,
LL.B.
Second Year.
March, 1887.

- I. What is meant by the *Consideration* of an agreement? Explain *Executory* and *Executed Considerations*. Will an illegal *executory* consideration support a promise? Will an illegal *executed* consideration support a promise? If a promise be in writing, is it binding if there be in fact a sufficient consideration but it does not appear on the face of the writing?
- II. Is it a defence to an action upon a contract that it was (*a*) at the time of the breach, (*b*) at the time of contract, impossible to perform it? Discuss the question.
- III. To what branch of the law do you refer the law of Partnership? Why? What is the test of the liability of any one to third parties as a co-partner? How has the law been modified by recent legislation?
- IV. Discuss in the following cases the liability of the Vendee and the measure of damages against him.
 - (*a*) *A* agrees in writing to buy of *B* 25 tons of iron—worth over £10—to be delivered in June. In June *A* requests *B* to withhold delivery. *B* assents, waits a reasonable time, and in August offers to deliver the iron which *A* refuses to receive.
 - (*b*) Agreement as above. *B* does not deliver the iron in June. In August *A* asks *B* to deliver it, and *B* sends the iron accordingly to *A* who refuses to receive it when it arrives.
- V. When is a contract rendered voidable by the concealment by one of the parties to it, of facts known to him and material to the contract? Give illustrations. Upon a Contract of Insurance does it make any difference if the underwriter had the means of knowing the facts concealed though he did not in fact know them?
- VI. *A* sold to *B* by the following document:—"Sold to *B* a cargo of sugar of about 1,500 tons to arrive per *s.s. Tamar* at £23 per ton, to be discharged into Warehouse No. 3, New Docks. Signed *A*." It was customary at the Port

for the dock officers to ascertain the weights as the cargo was landed, and before delivery into the warehouse.

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A cargo of about 1,500 tons arrived by the *Tamar* and was in course of discharge, 1,000 tons having been discharged into the warehouse, when the ship took fire and had to be scuttled, and the remainder was lost.

By agreement between *A* and *B*, the 1,000 tons were sold for whom it might concern, at a loss of £1 per ton.

What, if any, was the money loss to *A* and *B* respectively upon the transaction?

VII. Enumerate and explain the rules as to parties to a contract'

There is a liquidated debt due from *B* to *A*, and a current account between them in which the balance is against *A*. *A* assigns the debt to *C* who knows nothing of the account. Has *B* any right of set-off against *C*?

VIII. "The agreement is nullified by fundamental error." Discuss this with special reference to the subject-matter of the agreement.

IX. What are the results which follow when a man professes to make a contract as agent (*a*) having authority to bind his principal, (*b*) not having such authority?

X. Where the property in goods has passed to the buyer, what are the vendor's rights for breach of contract, against the goods? Distinguish between lien and the right of stoppage *in transitu*? How may this right be defeated?

XI. State and illustrate the doctrine of reputed ownership. What power has the Court of Insolvency over goods in the reputed ownership of the insolvent? What transactions are protected from the effects of this doctrine?

XII. What is included in the term "Bill of Sale?" State the covenants and powers which are implied in Bills of Sale.

By a Bill of Sale the grantor assigned to the grantee, *inter alia*, all the book debts due and owing (without specifying the debts) or which during the continuance of the security should become due and owing. Is the assignment valid or invalid?

THIRD YEAR LL.B.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

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

Time—Three hours.

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

Ordinary Exam.,
LL.B.
Third Year.
March, 1887.

- I. Write a short essay on the sources of Public International Law.
- II. Describe generally the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders' Act (44 and 45, Vict., c. 69).
- III. An Englishman commits a crime in France and escapes to England. France demands his extradition. What are the possible arguments for and against his being surrendered? State Winslow's case.
- IV. What are the rights and liabilities of the inhabitants of a captured territory after a war is at an end and the territory is annexed to that of the conquerors?
- V. Write a short essay on Prize Courts.
- VI. Explain the doctrine of Postliminium and its application to various subjects in International Law. Are there any exceptional cases to which it is not applied?
- VII. Explain and illustrate the following terms:—Capitulation, Passport, Cartel, Cartel Ship, Parole, Ransom, Flag of Truce, Spy, Embargo.
- VIII. What is the effect of a general license to trade with the port of an enemy? To what restriction is it subject?
- IX. What are the principal rules with reference to joint capture of prizes by ships of war?
- X. State the principles and give the history of the right of Search in time of peace and explain the distinction which has been asserted between the right of Visitation and the right of Search.
- XI. What is the present state of the law with regard to Privateers?
- XII. Explain the leading questions and decisions relating to contraband goods, the ostensibly neutral distinction of which is alleged to be simply colourable.

LAW OF WRONGS.

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

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. Explain and illustrate the *Res ipsa loquitur* principle.
- II. When are damages said to be too remote? What is the test?
- III. What is it necessary to prove to maintain a common law action for deceit?
- IV. "A prosecution, though in the outset not malicious, may, nevertheless become malicious in any of the stages through which it has to pass." Explain and illustrate this statement.
- V. *A* makes a statement to *B* reflecting upon the moral character of *C*, a servant in his (*A*'s) employ. *B* communicates the statement to *D*, to whom *C* has applied for a situation. *A* had no intention that *B* should repeat the statement. In consequence of its communication to *D*, he declines to engage *C*. Will an action lie against *A*, the statement being false and *C* being a man-servant?
- VI. *A*, a coachman of *B*, has received orders from his master to drive to a railway-station to meet a visitor. The latter not arriving *A*, instead of driving home by the usual road, goes out of his way to call upon a friend who keeps a public-house. He remains for an hour drinking, and soon after leaving runs over and injures a man through his negligent driving. Is *B* liable?
- VII. Under what circumstances will an action for Tort lie against the personal representatives of a man deceased? In what cases may such representative sue for Tort?
- VIII. What facts must be proved to secure a conviction for perjury? *A* falsely swears in the witness-box, in answer to a question on cross-examination, that he has never been convicted of larceny. Can perjury be assigned?
- IX. What constitutes a Criminal Conspiracy?
A and *B* being indicted for Conspiracy, no other persons being concerned, are there any circumstances under which the one can be convicted, the other acquitted?

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- X. *A* and *B* fight, *C* interferes to separate them and is accidentally struck by *A*. Feeling unwell the next day, *C* consults *D*, a doctor, who gives him a prescription, neglecting to state whether it is for a lotion or dose. *C* takes the prescription to *E*, a druggist, who makes it up as a dose. The ingredients, as *E* should have known, are highly poisonous. *C* takes the mixture and dies. Can *A*, *B*, *D*, and *E*, or either of them be convicted of manslaughter?
- XI. *A* being interested in joint speculations with *B*, and being in difficulties suggests to *B*, who is a bank clerk, that he should take £1,000 of the bank's cash to relieve their liabilities. *B* consents, but changes his mind, and does not take the money. Are either or both guilty of any, and if any, what criminal offence?
- XII. *A* has carried on a noisome trade for ten years on land his own property, and so remote from any habitation that no complaints have been made to him. He sells a portion of his land to *B*, who then finds out the existence of the nuisance. Can *B* take criminal proceedings against *A*?

LAW OF PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B. AND MR. J. G. RUSSELL.

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. Describe in detail how a judgment of the Supreme Court is enforced (a) against the person, (b) against the goods, (c) against the land.
- II. When will the Supreme Court issue a commission to take evidence out of the province? What steps should be taken to obtain it?
- III. How and under what circumstances may a writ of certiorari be obtained for removing proceedings from inferior courts? Cite any South Australian reported cases.
- IV. Where relief is claimed over against a third person not a party to the action, can he be added by any, and if any, what means?

- V. What steps must be taken to entitle a man to sue *in forma pauperis*? What are the special incidents of an action so brought?
- VI. In what respect may proceedings under the Local Courts Acts be deemed defective as a system of procedure?
- VII. A witness, having been examined in chief, dies before cross-examination. Will the evidence be admitted?
- VIII. In what cases is it necessary to adduce corroborative evidence?
- IX. What course must be followed on the cross-examination of a witness as to the contents of a letter alleged to have been written by him?
- X. What special provisions exist with regard to the proof of entries in bankers' books?
- XI. In what cases are statements said to be privileged?
- XII. Compare the Law of Evidence as it exists in South Australia and England. Mention the local Acts relating to the subject.

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MARCH, 1887.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDINARY EXAMINATION,
B.A.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN—VIRGIL ÆNEID (BOOKS III. IV.)

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Supplementary
Ordinary Exam.
B.A.
First Year.

Translate Virgil Æneid, Bk. III., v. 410-428—

Ast, ubi digressum Siculæ te admoverit oræ
Ventus, et angusti rarescent claustra Pelori,
Læva tibi tellus et longo læva petantur
Æquora circuitu ; dextrum fuge litus et undas.
Hæc loca, vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina,
Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas !
Dissiluisse ferunt, quum protenus utraque tellus
Una foret ; venit medio vi pontus, et undis
Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, arvaque et urbes
Litore diductas angusto interluit æstu.
Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis
Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Erigit alternos, et sidera verberat unda.
At Scyllam cæcis cohibet spelunca latebris,
Ora exsertantem, et naves in saxa trahentem.
Prima hominis facies, et pulchro pectore virgo
Pube tenus ; postrema immani corpore pistrinx,
Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.

Write a note on the construction of *commissa* in the last line.

Also, Virgil *Æneid*, Bk. IV., v. 393-415—

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At pius *Æneas*, quamquam lenire dolentem
Solando cupit, et dictis avertere curas
Multa gemens, magnoque animum labefactus amore,
Jussa tamen divum exsequitur, classemque revisit.
Tum vero *Teuceri* incumbunt, et litore celsas
Deducunt toto naves. Natat uncta carina ;
Frondeutesque ferunt remos et robora silvis
Infabricata fugæ studio.
Migrantes cernas, totaque ex urbe ruentes ;
Ac velut ingentem formicæ farris acervum
Quum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt :
It nigrum campis agmen, prædamque per herbas
Convectant calle angusto, pars grandia trudent
Obnixæ frumenta humeris ; pars agmina cogunt,
Castigantque moras ; opere omnis semita fervet.
Quis tibi tunc, *Dido*, cernenti talia sensus !
Quosve dabas gemitus, quum litora fervere late
Prosperceres arce ex summa, totumque videres
Misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus æquor !
Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis !
Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum tentare precando
Cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amori,
Ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat.

Is there any peculiarity in the meaning of *infabricata* ?
Quote other instances of similar compounds.

Is the sequence of the sense completely expressed in
lines 402 et sequentia ?

Write a note on the construction of *quid* in “quid non
mortality pectora cogis ?”

Translate, also, Virgil *Æneid*, Bk. IV., v. 457-473—

Præterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum
Conjugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
Velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum :
Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
Visa viri, nox quum terras obscura teneret :
Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
Sæpe queri, et longas in fletum ducere voces.
Multaque præterea vatium prædicta piorum
Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furentem
In somnis feras *Æneas* ; semperque relinqui
Sola sibi, semper longam incommitata videtur
Ire viam, et *Tyrios* deserta quærere terra.

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Eumenidum veluti demens videt agminæ Pentheus,
Et solem geminum, et duplices se ostendere Thebas ;
Aut Agamemnonius scenis agitated Orestes,
Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
Quum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Diræ

Write a list of the indefinite pronouns most commonly used in Latin, giving accurately their meanings.

State the principal rules for *Oratio Obliqua* in Latin, and translate into *Recta* and *Obliqua oratio* the following sentence:—There can be no friendship between us and you if you remain in Gaul, nor is it reasonable that men who are unable to protect their own territory should seize on that of others.

GREEK

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Decline in full the words Ἡρακλῆς, Ζεὺς, πολὺς, ῥᾶδιος, μέγας, and give comparative and superlative nominative singular of the last three.

Mention the different contractions of vowels which occur in the conjugation of verbs in -αω, -εω, and -οω, and quote examples of each.

Quote as many rules as you can remember for determining the gender of Greek nouns.

Translate—

AI. πολλῶν ἕκατι τήνδε σοι δοῦναι χάριν
γύναι, πρόθυμός εἰμι, πρῶτα μὲν θεῶν,
ἔπειτα παίδων ὧν ἐπαγγέλλει γονάς.
ἐς τοῦτο γὰρ δὴ φροῦδός εἰμι πᾶς ἐγώ.
οὕτω δ' ἔχει μοι· σοῦ μὲν ἐλθοῦσης χθόνα,
πειράσομαί σου προξενεῖν δίκαιος ὢν.
τοσόνδε μέντοι σοι προσημαίνω, γύναι·
ἐκ τήσδε μὲν γῆς οὐ σ' ἄγειν βουλήσομαι,
αὐτῇ δ' εἴνπερ εἰς ἑμοὺς ἔλθης δόμους,
μενεῖς ἄσυλος, κοῦ σε μὴ μεθῶ τι.
ἐκ τήσδε δ' αὐτῇ γῆς ἀπαλλάσσομαι πόδα·
ἀνάτιος γὰρ καὶ ξένοις εἶναι θέλω.

ΜΗ. ἔσται τάδ'· ἀλλὰ πίστις εἰ γένοιτό μοι
τούτων, ἔχοιμ' ἂν πάντα πρὸς σέθεν καλῶς.

ΑΙ. μῶν οὐ πέποιθας; ἢ τί σοι τὸ δυσχερές;

—Euripides, *Medea*, v. 719-733.

Explain the construction—οὐ σε μὴ μεθῶ τινη.

Write a note on μῶν;

Also translate—

ἰὼ Γᾶ τε καὶ παμφαῆς
ἀκτὶς Ἄελίου, κατίδεται ἴδετε τὰν
ὀλομέναν γυναῖκα, πρὶν φοινίαν
τέκνοις προσβαλεῖν χέρ' αὐτοκτόνον·
τὰς σᾶς γὰρ ἀπὸ χρυσέας γονᾶς
ἔβλασταν, θεῶν δ' αἵματι πίτνειν
φόβος ὑπ' ἀνέρων.
ἀλλὰ νιν, ὧ φάος διογενῆς, κάτειρ-
γε, κατάπαυσον, ἔξελ' οἴκων τάλαι-
ναν φοινίαν τ' Ἐρινὸν ὑπ' ἀλαστόρων.
μάταν μόχθος ἔρρει τέκνων,
μάταν ἄρα γένος φίλιον ἔτεκες, ὧ
κνανεᾶν λιπούσα Συμπληγάδων
πετρῶν ἀξενωτάταν ἐσβολάν.
δειλαία, τί σοι φρενῶν βαρὺς
χόλος προσπίτνει, καὶ δυσμενῆς
φόνος ἀμείβεται;
χαλεπὰ γὰρ βροτοῖς ὁμογενῆ μιά-
σματ' ἐπὶ γαίαν αὐτοφόνταις ξυμφ-
δὰ θεόθεν πίτνοντ' ἐπὶ δόμοις ἄχη.

—Euripides, *Medea*, v. 1251-1270.

Explain carefully the meaning of the last three lines,
and mention any emendations that have been suggested
for the text.

Also translate—

- XO. ὧ τλήμων, οὐκ οἶσθ' οἱ κακῶν ἐλήλυθας,
Ἰάσον' οὐ γὰρ τοῦσδ' ἂν ἐφθέγξω λόγους.
ΙΑ. τί δ' ἔστιν; ἢ ποῦ καμ' ἀποκτεῖναι θέλει;
XO. παῖδες τεθνάσι χειρὶ μητρὸς σέθεν.
ΙΑ. οἴμοι τί λέξεις; ὡς μ' ἀπώλεσας, γύναι.
XO. ὡς οὐκέτ' ὄντων σῶν τέκνων φρόντιζε δή.
ΙΑ. ποῦ γὰρ νιν ἔκτειν', ἐντὸς ἢ ἔξωθεν δόμων;
XO. πύλας ἀνοίξας σῶν τέκνων ὄψει φόνον.
ΙΑ. χαλᾶτε κληῖδας ὡς τάχιστα, πρόσπολοι,
ἐκλύεθ' ἄρμους, ὡς ἴδω διπλοῦν κακόν,
τοὺς μὲν θανόντας, τὴν δὲ τίσωμαι φόνῳ.

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MH. τί τάσδε κινεῖς κἀναμοχλεύεις πύλας,
νεκροῦς ἐρευνῶν κἀμέ τὴν εἰργασμένην;
παύσαι πόνου τοῦδ', εἰ δ' ἐμοῦ χρεῖαν ἔχεις,
λέγ' εἴ τι βούλει, χειρὶ δ' οὐ ψεύσεις ποτέ.
τοιόνδ' ὄχημα πατρὸς "Ἡλῖος πατῆρ
δίδωσιν ἡμῖν, ἔρμα πολεμίας χερσός.

—Euripides, *Medea*, v. 1306-1322.

COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into Latin prose—

Why do I ask these questions? Since if I had gone away without speaking, yet your views ought to have been guided by your interpretation of my wishes, pray answer whether I have forbidden you to attack the enemy. Yet you, despising my command, have dared to fight the enemy. Answer these questions you have been asked, but take care you do not utter a word more. I do not think that any one ever deserved better of his country than this consul.

After the battle had been fought at Cyzicus the Spartan commander sent a message to Sparta to tell them that all was lost.

The Germans unwillingly made an alliance with the French.

Translate into Greek prose—

So far as you yourselves were concerned you would have been ruined long ago.

When death draws nigh none wish to die.

Whenever we refused to fetch anything he commanded us to fetch it.

There was once a time when the gods existed, but the race of mortals did not.

The boats cannot sail up the stream.

Cheirisophus journeying on in safety by the seaside arrives at the harbour of Calpe. But Xenophon's cavalry as he was proceeding through the interior of the country in an advanced movement, light upon certain old men journeying to some place or other. And when they were brought before Xenophon, he questions them whether they had seen anything of another army—Greek, that is to say—anywhere about.

MATHEMATICS I.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal ; and, if the equal sides be produced, the angles on the other side of the base are equal.

P is a point in the base *BC* or *BC* produced of an isosceles triangle *ABC* : prove that the distance of *B* from *AC* is equal to the sum or difference of the distances of *P* from *AB* and *AC* according as *P* is in *BC* or *BC* produced.

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- II. The base *BC* of a triangle *ABC* is trisected in *D* and *E* : prove that the squares on *AD*, *AE*, and *BE* are together equal to the squares on *AB*, *AC*.
- III. If one circle touch another internally, the straight line joining their centres, if produced, passes through the point of contact.
- IV. Draw a circle touching one side of a given triangle and the other two sides produced.

Given the centre of the inscribed circle and the centres of two of the escribed circles, construct the triangle.

- V. If two similar and similarly situated parallelograms have a common angle, they are about the same diagonal.
- VI. If two intersecting straight lines be respectively parallel to two other intersecting straight lines, though not in the same plane with them, the first two and the second two contain equal angles.

Two planes which are not parallel are cut by two parallel planes : prove that the lines of section of the first two with the last two contain equal angles.

- VII. Show that the shortest distance between two opposite edges of a regular tetrahedron is equal to half the diagonal of the square described on the edge.
- VIII. In a right-angled triangle, where *c* is the right angle, show that

$$(1) \dots \tan \frac{A}{2} = \left(\frac{c-b}{c+b} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(2) \dots \tan 2A = \frac{2ab}{b^2 - a^2}$$

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- IX. Given $\log 2 = \cdot 30103$: $\log 3 = \cdot 47712$: $\log 1\cdot 0838 = \cdot 03494$: $\log 9\cdot 4361 = \cdot 97479$, find the 20th root of 5 and the value of

$$\left\{ \frac{15}{16} (\cdot 018)^{\frac{1}{7}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{11}}$$

PURE MATHEMATICS II.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. From the difference of the square of two numbers subtract the square of the difference, and show that the result will always be a multiple of the smaller of the given numbers.
- II. Solve the equations—
- (1)..... $(5x+3)(7x-4) - (3x+5)(8x-11) = (11x-2)(x+1)$.
- (2)..... $\begin{cases} (a+c)x - (b+c)y = (a-b)(a+b+2c). \\ (a-c)x - (b-c)y = a^2 - b^2. \end{cases}$
- III. Show that the roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ will be equal if $b^2 = 4ac$.

The quadratic which has equal roots both equal to the sum of the roots of the equation $3x^2 + 5x + 1 = 0$ is $9x^2 + 30x + 25 = 0$.

- IV. Prove that if m and n be positive integers, of which n is the greater,

$$a^m \div a^n = \frac{1}{a^{n-m}}$$

Simplify $\left\{ \frac{m/a}{n/a} \right\}^{mn} \left\{ \frac{n/a}{r/a} \right\}^{np} \left\{ \frac{p/a}{m/a} \right\}^{pm}$

- V. The ratio $a+x : b+x$ is greater than the ratio $a : b$ if a is less than b .

A certain ratio becomes 2 : 3 if 2 be added to each of its terms, and becomes 1 : 2 if 1 be subtracted from each of its terms. Find the ratio.

VI. Solve the equations—

$$(1) \dots (1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (1-x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$(2) \dots x^2 = 21 + (x^2 - 9)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(3) \dots \begin{cases} x^2 - xy = 153 \\ x + y = 1 \end{cases}$$

VII. Expand by the Binomial Theorem—

$$\left(1 - \frac{x}{4}\right)^{-4} \text{ and } \left(\frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{3}} - x^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)^6$$

and find the value of the infinite series—

$$1 - 2n + 3n \cdot \frac{n+1}{2} - 4n \cdot \frac{n+1}{2} \cdot \frac{n+2}{3} + \dots$$

VIII. Find a formula to include all angles that have the same co-tangent as the angle θ .

Solve the equation—

$$\tan \theta = \cot \theta.$$

IX. Prove the formula—

$$2\sin \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sin A} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin A}.$$

Account for the double signs in this formula, and examine which signs must be taken if A be an angle between 540° and 630° .

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Show that if a body be placed on a horizontal plane it will stand or fall according as the vertical through its centre of gravity falls within or without the base.
- II. Find the relation between the power and the weight, neglecting the weights of the pulleys, in the system of pulleys in which each string is attached to the weight.

In a system of this kind with 3 moveable pulleys of weights w_1, w_2, w_3 , a force P balances a weight W ; and

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when the first and third pulleys are interchanged, a force P^1 balances W ; show that

$$P^1 - P = \frac{2}{5} (w_1 - w_3).$$

III. Enunciate Newton's second Law of Motion; and explain how it enables us to measure either force or mass.

A certain force applied to a mass whose measure is 2, generates a velocity 5. What velocity will three times this amount of force generate in a mass 3?

IV. When a flat-bottomed vessel contains water, how is the pressure on the base determined? Under what circumstances is this the same as the weight of water in the vessel? When it is not so, what other pressures make up the difference?

V. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a body floating in a fluid.

Eight cubic inches of lead, whose specific gravity is 6 and a certain bulk of platinum whose specific gravity is 21, are connected by a fine thread passing over a smooth pulley and rest in equilibrium, when both bodies are wholly immersed in water. If the water be removed by how much must the volume of the lead be diminished to preserve equilibrium?

VI. Describe accurately the method of determining the fixed points on a thermometer.

What is the temperature when the difference of the readings of the same thermometer graduated according to Fahrenheit's and the centigrade scale is 60° ?

VII. What is the exact meaning of the statement that the latent heat of steam is 537? Compare the quantity of heat necessary to convert a given mass of ice at $0^\circ C$ into water at $100^\circ C$, with the quantity of heat necessary to convert the whole when raised to the boiling point into steam.

VIII. Explain the transmission of aerial waves spreading freely from a centre of disturbance.

Point out the conditions which must be satisfied in order that a series of such waves may produce (i.) a sound, (ii.) a musical note.

IX. Define Resonance, and explain the mechanical causes of its production. Describe an experiment in illustration of the principle.

DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

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

Time—Three hours.

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I. Define a name. Give an instance of a name connoting nothing. Illustrate the ambiguity of all concrete names corresponding to the abstract term *existence*.

II. Define a proposition, and enumerate its constituent parts. Give examples of general, singular, and collective propositions. How are real distinguished from verbal propositions?

III. What is the meaning of the term *Feeling* in Philosophy? Give Mill's classification of *Feelings*.

IV. What is meant by an *essential* difference.

V. Describe the different kinds of *conversion*. What are the rules of valid *conversion*? Convert—

(a.) Wellington conquered Napoleon.

(b.) A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

(c.) A stitch in time saves nine.

VI. What rules of the syllogism are violated in AAE, EAA, OIO, IEO.

VII. State the following argument in strictly dilemmatic form:—

If pain be severe it will be brief, and if it last long it will be slight; therefore it is to be patiently borne.

VIII. Point out the fallacies involved in the following arguments:—

(a) The holder of some shares in a lottery must win; I hold some shares, and must therefore win.

(b) Peel's remission of taxes was beneficial; the taxes remitted by Peel were indirect; therefore the remission of indirect taxes is beneficial.

(c) Suicide may be commendable, for many of the heroes of antiquity committed suicide.

IX. Give an example of *petitio principii*.

X. Show that from the ordinary unquantified proposition A we can draw only one contrapositive, but that when the predicate is quantified we can draw two.

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LATIN—VIRGIL AND PLAUTUS.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

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Translate Virgil Æneid, Bk. III., v. 410-428—

Ast, ubi digressum Siculae te admoverit orae
Ventus, et angusti rarent claustra Pelori,
Læva tibi tellus et longo læva petantur
Æquora circuitu; dextrum fuge litus et undas.
Hæc loca, vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina,
Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas!
Dissiluisse ferunt, quum protenus utraque tellus
Una foret; venit medio vi pontus, et undis
Hesperium Siculo latus abscedit, arvaque et urbes
Litore diductas angusto interluit æstu.
Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis
Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Erigit alternos, et sidera verberat unda.
At Scyllam cæcis cohibet spelunca latebris,
Ora exsertantem, et naves in saxa trahentem.
Prima hominis facies, et pulchro pectore virgo
Pube tenuis; postrema immani corpore pistrinx,
Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.

Write a note on the construction of *commissa* in the last line.

Also, Virgil Æneid, Bk. IV., v. 393-415—

At pius Æneas, quamquam lenire dolentem
Solando cupit, et dictis avertere curas
Multa gemens, magnoque animum labefactus amore,
Jussa tamen divum exsequitur, classemque revisit.
Tum vero Teuceri incumbunt, et litore celsas
Deducunt toto naves. Natat uncta carina;
Frondeutesque ferunt remos et robora silvis
Infabricata fugæ studio.
Migrantes cernas, totaque ex urbe ruentes;
Ac velut ingentem formicæ farris acervum
Quum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt:
It nigrum campis agmen, prædamque per herbas

Convectant calle angusto, pars grandia trudent
 Obnixæ frumenta humeris ; pars agmina cogunt,
 Castigantque moras ; opere omnis semita fervet.
 Quis tibi tunc, Dido, cernenti talia sensus !
 Quosve dabas gemitus, quum litora fervere late
 Prospiceres arce ex summa, totumque videres
 Misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus æquor !
 Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis !
 Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum tentare precando
 Cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amori,
 Ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat.

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Is there any peculiarity in the meaning of *infabricata* ?
 Quote other instances of similar compounds.

Is the sequence of the sense completely expressed in
 lines 402 et sequentia ?

Write a note on the construction of *quid* in "quid non
 mortalia pectora cogis ?"

Translate Plautus, Captivi, Act III., Sc. 3—

Nunc illud est, quom mé fuisse, quam ésse, nimio
 mávelim ;
 nunc spés, opes auxiliæque a me ségregant spernúntque
 se.

Hic ille ést dies, quom núlla vitæ méæ salus sperábilis,
 neque exitium exitio est, néque adeo spes, quæ mi hunc
 aspellát metum ;

nec súbdolis mendáciis mihi úsqum integumentum ést
 meis,

nec sýcophantiis nec fucis úllum mantellum óbviæ est
 neque déprecatió perfidiis méis, nec malefactis fuga est,
 nec cófidentiae úsqum hospitium est, néc deverticulúm
 dolis.

Opérta quæ fuére, aperta súnnt ; patent præstígiæ.

Omnis res palam ést, neque ullum hác de re negotium
 est,

quín male occídám, óppetamque péstem heri vicém mei.
 Pérdidit me Aristophontes híc, qui intro venit modo :

is me novit ; is sodalis Phílocrati et cognátus est ;

neque iam Salus serváre, si volt, mé potest ;

nec cópia est, nisi si áliquam corde máchinor astútiam.—

Quám, malum ? quid máchiner ? quid cómmisicar ?

Máxumas

nugás ineptiasque incepso. Haéreo.

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Also, Plautus, Captivi, Act V., Sc. IV.—

TY. Vidi ego multa saepe picta, quae Acherunti fierent
cruciamenta; verum enimvero nulla adaeque est Acheruns,
atque ubi ego fui in lapicidinis. Illic ibi demum est locus,
ubi labore lassitudo est exigunda ex corpore
Nam ubi illo adveni: quasi patriciis pueris aut monedulae
aut anates aut coturnices dantur, quicum lusitent
itidem haec mihi advenienti upupa, qui me delectem,
data est . . .

Sed herus eccum ante ostium, et herus alter eccum ex Alide
rediit! HE. Salve, exoptate gnate mi! TY. Hem, quid?
“Gnate, mi?”

Attat, scio, cur te patrem adsimules esse et me filium:
quia mihi, item ut parentes, lucis das tuendae copiam.
PH. Salve, Tyndare? TY. Et tu, quous causa hanc
aerumnam exigo!

PH. At nunc liber in divitias faxo venies: nam tibi
pater hic est; hic servos, qui te huic hinc quadrimum
surpuit,

vendiditque patri meo te sex minis; is te mihi
parvolum peculiarem parvolo puerolo dedit.

Illic indicium fecit: nam hunc ex Alide huc reducimus.

Also, Plautus, Trinummus, Act I. Sc. 2—

CA. Larum corona nostrum decorari volo:

uxor, venerare ut nobis haec habitatio
bona fausta felix fortunataque evenat—
teque ut quam primum possim videam emortuam.

ME. hic ill'est, senecta aetate qui factus puer,
qui admisit in se culpam castigabilem.

adgrédiaur hominem. CA. quous hic vox prope me sonat?
ME. tui benevolentis, si ita's ut ego te volo:
sin aliter es, inimici atque irati tibi.

CA. o amice, salve. ME. et tu edepol salve, Callicles.
valen? valuistin? CA. valeo, et valui rectius.

ME. quid tua agit uxor? ut valet? CA. plus quam ego volo.

ME. bene herclest illam tibi valere et vivere.

CA. credo hercle te gaudere, si quid mihi malist.

ME. omnibus amicis, quod mihi, cupio esse item.

CA. eho tu, tua uxor quid agit? ME. immortalis est!
vivit victuraquest. CA. bene hercle nuntias,

deosque oro ut vitae tuae superstes suppetat.

ME. dum quidem hercle tecum nupta sit, sane velim.

CA. vin commutemus? tuam ego ducam et tu meam?
faxo haud tantillum dederis verborum mihi.

GREEK (MEDEA AND GORGIAS).

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

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

ΑΙ. πολλῶν ἕκατι τήνδε σοι δοῦναι χάριν
 γύναι, πρόθυμός εἰμι, πρῶτα μὲν θεῶν,
 ἔπειτα παίδων ὧν ἐπαγγέλλει γονάς.
 ἐς τοῦτο γὰρ δὴ φροῦδός εἰμι πᾶς ἐγώ.
 οὕτω δ' ἔχει μοι· σοῦ μὲν ἐλθοῦσης χθόνα,
 πειράσομαι σου προξενεῖν δίκαιος ὢν.
 τοσόνδε μέντοι σοι προσημαίνω, γύναι·
 ἐκ τῆσδε μὲν γῆς οὐ σ' ἄγειν βουλήσομαι,
 αὐτὴ δ' ἑάνπερ εἰς ἐμοὺς ἔλθῃς δόμους,
 μενεῖς ἄσυλος, κοῦ σε μὴ μεθῶ τι.
 ἐκ τῆσδε δ' αὐτῆ γῆς ἀπαλλάσσου πόδα·
 ἀναίτιος γὰρ καὶ ξένους εἶναι θέλω.

ΜΗ. ἔσται τάδ'· ἀλλὰ πίστις εἰ γένοιτό μοι
 τούτων, ἔχοιμ' ἂν πάντα πρὸς σέθεν καλῶς.

ΑΙ. μῶν οὐ πέποιθας ; ἢ τί σοι τὸ δυσχερές ;

—Euripides, *Medea*, v. 719-733.

Explain the construction—οὐ σε μὴ μεθῶ τι.

Write a note on μῶν ;

Also translate—

ἰὼ Γᾶ τε καὶ παμφαῆς
 ἀκτὶς Ἄελίου, κατίδεται ἴδεται τὰν
 ὀλομένην γυναῖκα, πρὶν φοινίαν
 τέκνους προσβαλεῖν χέρ' αὐτοκτόνον·
 τὰς σᾶς γὰρ ἀπὸ χρυσέας γονᾶς
 ἔβλασταν, θεῶν δ' αἵματι πίτνει
 φόβος ὑπ' ἀνέρων.
 ἀλλὰ νιν, ὦ φάος διογενὲς, κάτειρ-
 γε, κατάπαυσον, ἔξελ' οἴκων τάλαι-
 ναν φοινίαν τ' Ἐριννὸν ὑῶ ἀλαστόρων.
 μάταν μόχθος ἔρρει τέκνων,
 μάταν ἄρα γένος φίλιον ἔτεκες, ὦ
 κνανεᾶν λιποῦσα Συμπληγάδων
 πετρᾶν ἀξενωτάταν ἐσβολάν.
 δειλαία, τί σοι φρενῶν βαρὺς
 χόλος προσπίτνει, καὶ δυσμενῆς
 φόνος ἀμείβεται ;

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χαλεπὰ γὰρ βροτοῖς ὁμογενῆ μιὰ-
σματ' ἐπὶ γαίαν αὐτοφόνταις ξυνο-
δὰ θεόθεν πίτνοντ' ἐπὶ δόμοις ἄχη.

Euripides, *Medea*, v. 1251-1270.

Explain carefully the meaning of the last three lines, and mention any emendations that have been suggested for the text.

Also translate—

σὺ γὰρ τῷ ὄντι, ὦ Σώκρατες, εἰς τοιαῦτα ἄγεις φορτικά καὶ δημηγορικά, φάσκων τὴν ἀλήθειαν διώκειν, ἃ φύσει μὲν οὐκ ἔστι καλά, νόμῳ δέ. ὡς τὰ πολλὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐναντία ἀλλήλοισ ἐστίν, ἢ τε φύσις καὶ ὁ νόμος. εἴην οὖν τις αἰσχύνηται καὶ μὴ τολμᾷ λέγειν ἄπερ νοεῖ, ἀναγκάζεται ἐναντία λέγειν. ὁ δὲ καὶ σὺ τοῦτο τὸ σοφὸν κατανεοηκῶς κακοουργεῖς ἐν τοῖς λόγοις, εἴην μὲν τις κατὰ νόμον λέγη, κατὰ φύσιν ὑπερωτῶν, εἴην δὲ τὰ τῆς φύσεως, τὰ τοῦ νόμου. ὡσπερ αὐτίκα ἐν τούτοις, τῷ ἀδικεῖν τε καὶ τῷ ἀδικεῖσθαι, πῶλον τὸ κατὰ νόμον αἰσχίον λέγοντος σὺ τὸν νόμον ἐδιώκαθες κατὰ φύσιν. φύσει μὲν γὰρ πᾶν αἰσχίον ἐστὶν ὅπερ καὶ κάκιον, τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι, νόμῳ δὲ τὸ ἀδικεῖν. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀνδρὸς τοῦτό γ' ἐστὶ τὸ πάθημα, τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ἀνδραπόδου τινός, ᾧ κρείττον ἐστὶ τεθνάναι ἢ ζῆν, ὅστις ἀδικούμενος καὶ προπηλακίζόμενος μὴ οἶδσ' ἐστὶν αὐτὸς αὐτῷ βοηθεῖν μηδὲ ἄλλῳ οὐ ἂν κήδηται. ἀλλ', οἶμαι, οἱ τιθέμενοι τοὺς νόμους οἱ ἀσθενεῖς ἀνθρωποὶ εἰσι καὶ οἱ πολλοί. πρὸς αὐτοὺς οὖν καὶ τὸ αὐτοῖς συμφέρον τοὺς τε νόμους τίθενται καὶ τοὺς ἐπαίνους ἐπαίνουσι καὶ τοὺς ψόγους ψέγουσιν, ἐκφοβοῦντές τε τοὺς ἐρῶμενεστέρους τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ δυνατοὺς ὄντας πλέον ἔχειν, ἵνα μὴ αὐτῶν πλέον ἔχωσι, λέγουσιν, ὡς αἰσχρὸν καὶ ἀδικον τὸ πλεονεκεῖν, καὶ τοῦτο ἐστὶ τὸ ἀδικεῖν, τὸ πλέον τῶν ἄλλων ζητεῖν ἔχειν· ἀγαπῶσι γάρ, οἶμαι, αὐτοὶ ἂν τὸ ἴσον ἔχωσι φαυλότεροι ὄντες.

—Plato, *Gorgias*.

How does Sokrates defend himself from the charge of sophistry urged against him in the above passage?

Also translate—

ΣΩ. "Ἴνα μοι τὸ τοῦ Ἐπιχάρμου γένηται, ἃ πρὸ τοῦ δύο ἄνδρες ἔλεγον, εἰς ὧν ἰκανὸς γένομαι. ἀτὰρ κινδυνεύει ἀναγκαϊότατον εἶναι οὕτως. εἰ μέντοι ποιήσομεν, οἶμαι ἔγωγε χρῆναι πάντας ἡμᾶς φιλονείκως ἔχειν πρὸς τὸ εἶδέναι τὸ ἀληθὲς τί ἐστὶ περὶ ὧν λέγομεν καὶ τί ψεῦδος· κοινὸν γὰρ ἀγαθὸν ἅπασιν φανερόν γενέσθαι αὐτό. δέειμι

μὲν οὖν τῷ λόγῳ ἐγὼ ὡς ἂν μοι δοκῆ ἔχειν· ἔαν δέ τῳ ὑμῶν μὴ τὰ ὄντα δοκῶ ὁμολογεῖν ἑμαυτῷ, χρὴ ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι καὶ ἐλέγχειν. οὐδὲ γάρ τοι ἔγωγε εἰδὼς λέγω ἢ λέγω, ἀλλὰ ζητῶ κοινῇ μεθ' ὑμῶν, ὥστε, ἂν τι φαίνεται λέγων ὁ ἀμφισβητῶν ἐμοί, ἐγὼ πρῶτος συγχωρήσομαι. λέγω μέντοι ταῦτα, εἰ δοκεῖ χρῆναι διαπερανθῆναι τὸν λόγον· εἰ δὲ μὴ βούλεσθε, ἐῷμεν δὴ χαίρειν καὶ ἀπίωμεν.

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March, 1887.

—Plato, *Gorgias*.

1. What do you know about Epicharmus ?
2. What is the primitive meaning of *κινδυνεύειν* ?
Explain its transition into the meaning which it bears above.
3. οὐδὲ γάρ τοι ἔγωγε, κ.τ.λ.
What is the force of *τοῖ* ? What is the difference between οὐδέ and οὐτε ; ἐγὼ and ἔγωγε ?
4. ὥστε συγχωρήσομαι, κ.τ.λ.
What other constructions are admissible with ὥστε ?
5. Give the uncontracted form of ἐῷμεν.

GREEK AND LATIN COMPOSITION.

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into Greek Prose—

ALC. How ! Do we not, strictly speaking, perceive by sight such things as trees, houses, men, rivers and the like ? EUPH. We do, indeed, perceive or apprehend those things by the faculty of sight. But will it follow from thence, that they are the proper and immediate objects of sight, any more than that all those things are the proper and immediate objects of hearing, which are signified by the help of words or sounds ? ALC. You would have us think then, that light, shades, and colours, variously combined, answer to the several articulations of sound in language : and that, by means thereof, all sorts of objects are suggested to the mind through the eye, in the same manner as they are suggested by words or sounds through the ear : that is, neither from necessary deduction to the judgment, nor

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from similitude to the fancy, but purely and solely from experience, custom, and habit. EUPH. I would not have you think any thing, more than the nature of things obligeth you to think, nor submit in the least to my judgment, but only to the force of truth.

II. Translate into Latin Prose—

The feelings of the crew now burst forth in the most extravagant transports. They had recently considered themselves devoted men, hurrying forward to destruction; they now looked upon themselves as favourites of fortune, and gave themselves up to the most unbounded joy. They thronged around the admiral with overflowing zeal, some embracing him, others kissing his hands. Those who had been most mutinous and turbulent during the voyage, were now most devoted and enthusiastic. Some begged favours of him, as if he had already wealth and honours in his gift. Many abject spirits, who had outraged him by their insolence, now crouched at his feet, begging pardon for all the trouble they had caused him, and promising the blindest obedience for the future.

—Washington Irving.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS I.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Three forces are represented by OA , OB , OC . P is the middle point of OC , Q of AB , and R of PQ . Prove that the resultant force will be represented in magnitude and direction by $4. OR$.

Extend this to any number of forces.

- II. Show how to find the resultant of any number of forces acting at a point.

Three forces, P , Q , R , in one plane act on a particle, the angles between R and Q , P and R , and P and Q being α , β , γ respectively: prove that their resultant

$$= \left\{ P^2 + Q^2 + R^2 + 2QR\cos\alpha + 2RP\cos\beta + 2PQ\cos\gamma \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

- III. Define a couple, and show that the moment round any point in the plane of the couple of the forces composing it is the same.

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If a bicycle and its rider weigh 60 lbs. and 10 stone respectively, find how the pressure on the ground is divided between the two wheels, whose points of contact with the ground are 3 ft. 6 in. apart, while the points through which the weights of the bicycle and rider act are distant horizontally 7 in. and 6 in. respectively from the centre of the front wheel.

- IV. Find the position of the centre of gravity of a triangle.

If two cones have the same base, and their vertices towards the same parts, find the distance of the centre of gravity of the solid contained between their two surfaces from the common base.

- V. Find the relation between the power and the weight on the inclined plane when the power acts at any angle to the plane.

- VI. State the laws of friction.

Show that the work done in dragging a body up a rough inclined plane is the same as that done in dragging the body along a horizontal plane of like roughness through a distance equal to the base of the plane and then lifting it up the height of the plane.

- VII. How is velocity measured (1) when uniform; (2) when variable?

What is meant by the mean velocity of a moving point while moving over a given space?

- VIII. Assuming the acceleration due to gravity to be uniform, prove that when a mass M falls from rest through a distance s ,

$$Ws = \frac{1}{2}MV^2$$

where W is the weight of the mass and V its final velocity.

Interpret the equation in terms of energy and work.

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APPLIED MATHEMATICS, II.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Find the time required for a body to slide down (1) a smooth (2) a rough inclined plane of which the height and inclination are given.
If α be the base of a smooth inclined plane, determine its height so that the time of a body's falling down the plane may be the least possible.
- II. Two perfectly elastic spheres AB meet directly with equal velocity; find the relation between their magnitudes, that after collision one of them may remain at rest.
- III. Show that the path of a projectile is a parabola. If the horizontal range of a body, projected with a given velocity be three times the greatest altitude, find the angle of projection.
- IV. What are 'Vertical Pressure,' 'Horizontal Pressure,' 'Whole Pressure,' 'Resultant Pressure?' Compare the pressures on the base and on one of the sides of a cube which is filled with water and has its base horizontal.
- V. Show how to find the specific gravities of a mixture when the weights and specific gravities of the components are known.
- VI. If a homogeneous body float in a liquid its volume will bear to the volume immersed the inverse ratio of the specific gravities of the solid and liquid.
If the specific gravity of iron and alcohol be 7.2, and .8 respectively, find the internal radius of a spherical shell of iron $\frac{1}{10}$ inch thick, which when filled with alcohol, will just float in water.
- VII. Explain the equation—
$$p = kp(1 + at).$$

A piston weighing 5 lb. closely fitting a vertical tube full of common air, whose length is 2 feet, diameter 3 inches, and closed at the bottom, descends by its own weight: find the distance of the piston from the top of the cylinder when it has ceased to descend. A cubic foot of mercury weighs 13,568 oz. and the height of the barometer is 30 inches.

THIRD YEAR B.A.

LATIN—PLAUTUS AND LUCRETIUS.

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

Time—Three hours.

Translate Plautus, Captivi, Act III., Sc. 3—

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Third Year.
March, 1887.Nunc illud est, quom mé fuisse, quam ésse, nimio
mávelim ;nunc spés, opes auxiliaque a me ségregant spernúntque
se.Hic ille ést dies, quom núlla vitæ méæe salus sperábilis,
neque exítium exitio est, néque adeo spes, quæé mi hunc
aspellát metum :nec súbdolis mendáciis mihi úsquam integumentum ést
meis,nec sýcophantiis nec fucis úllum mantellum óbviam est
neque déprecatió perfidiis méis, nec malefactis fuga est,
nec cónfidentiae úsquam hospitium est, nec deverticulúm
dolis.

Opérta quæe fuére, aperta súnť ; patent præstígiæe.

Omnis res palam ést, neque ullum háe de re negótium
est,

quín male occidam, óppetamque péstem heri vicém mei.

Pérdidit me Aristophontes híc, qui intro venit modo :

ís me novit ; ís sodalis Phílocrati et cognátus est ;

neque iám Salus serváre, si volt, mé potest ;

nec cópia est, nisi si áliquam corde máchinor astútiam.—

Quám, malum ? quid máchiner ? quid cómminiscar ?

Máxumas

nugás ineptiásque incepso. Haéreo.

Also, Plautus, Captivi, Act V., Sc. IV.—

Ty. Vídi ego multa saépe picta, quæe Acherunti fierent

crúciamenta ; vérum enimvero núlla adæeque est Acheruns,

átque ubi ego fui in lápicidinis. Illic ibi demum ést locus,

úbí labore lássitudo est éxigunda ex córpore

Nam úbí illo adveni : quási patriciis púeris aut monédulæe

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aut anates aut còturnices dántur, quicum lúsitent
ítidem haec mihi advénienti upupa, qui me delectém,
data est . . .

Séd herus eccum ante óstium, et herus ált er eccum ex Alide
rédiit! HE. Salve, éxoptate gnáte mi! TY. Hem, quid?
“Gnáte, mi?”

Attat, scio, cur té patrem adsimulés esse et me filium:
quía mihi, item ut paréntes, lucis dás tuendae copiam.
PH. Sáolve, Tyndare? TY. Et tu, quocius cáusa hanc
aerumnam éxigo!

PH. At nunc liber ín divitias fáxo venies: nám tibi
páter hic est; hic sérvos, qui te huic hinc quadrimum
súrpuít,

véndiditque pátri meo te séx minis; is té mihi
párvolum pecúliarem párvolo pueró dedit.

Illie indicium fécit: nam hunc ex Alide huc redúcimus.

Also, Plautus, Trinummus, Act I. Sc. 2—

CA. Larém corona nóstrum decorarí volo:
uxór, venerare ut nóbis haec habitátio
bona faústa felix fórtunataque évenat—
teque út quam primum póssim videam emórtuam.

ME. hic illést, senecta aetáte qui factúst puer,
qui admísit in se cúlpan castigábilem.

adgrédíar hominem. CA. quóia hic vox prope mé sonat?

ME. tui bénevolentis, sí ita's ut ego té volo:
sin áliter es, inimíci atque iratí tibi.

CA. o amíce, salve. ME. et tu édepol salve, Cállicles.
valén? valuistin? CA. váleo, et valui réctius.

ME. quid túa agit uxór? út valet? CA. plus quam égo volo.

ME. bene hérclest illam tibi valere et vívere.

CA. credo hércle te gaudére, si quid míhi malist.

ME. omníbus amicis, quód mihist, cupio ésse item.

CA. eho tú, tua uxór quíd agit? ME. immortalís est!
vivít victuraquést. CA. bene hércle núntias,
deosque óro ut vitae tuae superstes súppetat.

ME. dum quídem hércle tecum núpta sit, sane velim.

CA. vin cónmutemus? túam ego ducam et tú meam?
fáxo haúd tantillum déderis verborúm mihi.

Translate—

Postremo, duo de concursu corpora lata
Si cita dissiliant, nempe aër omne necesse est,

Inter corpora quod fiat, possidat inane.

Is porro quamvis circum celerantibus auris
Confluat, haud poterit tamen uno tempore totum
Compleri spatium : nam primum quemque necesse est
Occupet ille locum, deinde omnia possideantur.

Quod si forte aliquis, quum corpora dissiluerit,
Tum putat id fieri, quia se condenseat aër,
Errat ; nam vacuum tum fit, quod non fuit ante,
Et repletur item, vacuum quod constitit ante ;
Nec tali ratione potest denserier aër,
Nec, si jam posset, sine inani posset, opinor,
Ipse in se trahere et partes conducere in unum.

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Translate—

Juvat integros accedere fontes,
Atque haurire ; juvatque novos decerpere flores,
Insignemque meo capiti petere inde coronam,
Unde prius nulli velârint tempora Musæ.
Primum, quod magnis doceo de rebus, et arctis
Religionum animum nodis exsolvere pergo ;
Deinde, quod obscura de re tam lucida pango
Carmina, Musæo contingens cuncta lepore.
Id quoque enim non ab nulla ratione videtur ;
Sed, veluti pueris absinthia tetra medentes
Quum dare conantur, prius oras pocula circum
Contingunt mellis dulci flavoque liquore,
Ut puerorum ætas improvida ludificetur
Laborum tenus, interea perpetet amarum
Absinthi laticem, deceptaque non capiat,
Sed potius tali facto recreata valescat :
Sic ego nunc, quoniam hæc ratio plerumque videtur
Tristior esse, quibus non est tractata, retroque
Vulgus abhorret ab hac, volui tibi suaviloquenti
Carmine Pierio rationem exponere nostram,
Et quasi Musæo dulci contingere melle ;
Si tibi forte animum tali ratione tenere
Versibus in nostris possem, dum perspicis omnem
Naturam rerum, qua constet compta figura.

Give examples from Lucretius of Archaic Latin forms.

“ Primum Graius homo mortalis tollere contra
Est oculos ausus primusque obsistere contra.”

Who was the man of Greece referred to, and what was
it that he had the courage to oppose ?

GREEK—(PLATO, GORGIAS).

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

σὺ γὰρ τῷ ὄντι, ὦ Σώκρατες, εἰς τοιαῦτα ἄγεις φορτικὰ καὶ δημηγορικά, φάσκων τὴν ἀλήθειαν διώκειν, ἃ φύσει μὲν οὐκ ἔστι καλά, νόμῳ δέ. ὡς τὰ πολλὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐναντία ἀλλήλοις ἔστιν, ἢ τε φύσις καὶ ὁ νόμος. εἴαν οὖν τις αἰσχυρήνεται καὶ μὴ τολμῆ λέγειν ἄπερ νοεῖ, ἀναγκάζεται ἐναντία λέγειν. ὃ δὴ καὶ σὺ τοῦτο τὸ σοφὸν κατανηοικῶς κακουργεῖς ἐν τοῖς λόγοις, εἴαν μὲν τις κατὰ νόμον λέγῃ, κατὰ φύσιν ὑπερωτῶν, εἴαν δὲ τὰ τῆς φύσεως, τὰ τοῦ νόμου, ὡς περ αὐτίκα ἐν τοῦτοις, τῷ ἀδικεῖν τε καὶ τῷ ἀδικεῖσθαι. Πῶλου τὸ κατὰ νόμον αἰσχρον λέγοντος σὺ τὸν νόμον ἐδιώκαθες κατὰ φύσιν. φύσει μὲν γὰρ πᾶν αἰσχρὸν ἔστι ὅπερ καὶ κάκιον, τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι, νόμῳ δὲ τὸ ἀδικεῖν, οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀνδρὸς τοῦτό γ' ἔστι τὸ πάθημα, τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ἀνδραπόδου τινός, ᾧ κρείττον' ἔστι τεθνάναι ἢ ζῆν, ὅστις ἀδικούμενος καὶ προπηλακιζόμενος μὴ οἴσθ' ἔστιν αὐτὸς αὐτῷ βοηθεῖν μηδὲ ἄλλῳ οὐδ' ἂν κήδηται. ἀλλ', οἴμαι, οτιθέμενοι τοὺς νόμους οἱ ἀσθενεῖς ἀνθρωποὶ εἰσι καὶ ο πολλοί. πρὸς αὐτοὺς οὖν καὶ τὸ αὐτοῖς συμφέρον τοὺς νόμους τίθενται καὶ τοὺς ἐπαίνους ἐπαίνουσι καὶ τὸν ψόγους ψέγουσιν, ἐκφοβοῦντές τε τοὺς ἐρρωμενεστέρων τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ δυνατοῦς ὄντας πλέον ἔχειν, ἵνα μὴ αὐτῶν πλέον ἔχῃσι, λέγουσιν, ὡς αἰσχρὸν καὶ ἀδικον τι πλεονεκτεῖν, καὶ τοῦτο ἔστι τὸ ἀδικεῖν, τὸ πλέον τῶν ἄλλω ζητεῖν ἔχειν· ἀγαπῶσι γάρ, οἴμαι, αὐτοὶ ἂν τὸ ἴσον ἔχῃσιν φαυλοτέροι ὄντες.

—Plato, *Gorgias*.

How does Sokrates defend himself from the charge of sophistry urged against him in the above passage?

II. Translate—

ΣΩ. Ἴνα μοι τὸ τοῦ Ἐπιχάρμου γένηται, ἃ πρὸ τοῦ δύ' ἀνδρες ἔλεγον, εἰς ὧν ἱκανὸς γένομαι. ἀτὰρ κινδυνεύει ἀναγκαιότατον εἶναι οὕτως. εἰ μέντοι ποιήσομεν, οἴμα ἔγωγε χρῆναι πάντας ἡμᾶς φιλονείκως ἔχειν πρὸς τ' εἰδέναι τὸ ἀληθὲς τί ἔστι περὶ ὧν λέγομεν καὶ τί ψεύδος κοινὸν γὰρ ἀγαθὸν ἅπασιν φανερόν γενέσθαι αὐτό. δειμ μὲν οὖν τῷ λόγῳ ἐγὼ ὡς ἂν μοι δοκῇ ἔχειν· εἴαν δὲ τῶν μὴ τὰ ὄντα δοκῶ ὁμολογεῖν ἑμαυτῷ, χρῆ ἄντιλαμ βάνεσθαι καὶ ἐλέγχειν. οὐδὲ γὰρ τοι ἔγωγε εἰδὼς λέγω

λέγω, ἀλλὰ ζητῶ κοινῇ μεθ' ὑμῶν, ὥστε, ἂν τι φαίνηται λέγων ὁ ἀμφισβητῶν ἐμοί, ἐγὼ πρῶτος συγχωρήσομαι. λέγω μέντοι ταῦτα, εἰ δοκεῖ χρῆναι διαπερανθῆναι τὸν λόγον· εἰ δὲ μὴ βούλεσθε, ἐῶμεν δὴ χαίρειν καὶ ἀπίωμεν.

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March, 1887.

—Plato, *Gorgias*.

1. What do you know about Epicharmus?
2. What is the primitive meaning of *κινδυνεύειν*? Explain its transition into the meaning which it bears above.
3. οὐδὲ γάρ τοι ἔγωγε, κ.τ.λ.
What is the force of *τοι*? What is the difference between οὐδέ and οὔτε; ἐγὼ and ἔγωγε?
4. ὥστε συγχωρήσομαι, κ.τ.λ.
What other constructions are admissible with ὥστε?
5. Give the uncontracted form of ἐῶμεν.

III. Translate—

ἄλλ' ἐγὼ σοι εἰς ὧν οὐχ ὁμολογῶ· οὐ γάρ με σὺ ἀναγκάζεις, ἀλλὰ ψευδομάρτυρας πολλοὺς κατ' ἐμοῦ παρασχόμενος ἐπιχειρεῖς ἐκβάλλειν με ἐκ τῆς οὐσίας καὶ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς. ἐγὼ δὲ ἂν μὴ σὲ αὐτὸν ἕνα ὄντα μάρτυρα παράσχωμαι ὁμολογοῦντα περὶ ὧν λέγω, οὐδὲν οἶμαι ἄξιον λόγου μοι πεπεράνθαι περὶ ὧν ἂν ἡμῖν ὁ λόγος ἦ· οἶμαι δὲ οὐδὲ σοί, εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ σοι μαρτυρῶ εἰς ὧν μόνος, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους πάντας τούτους χαίρειν ἕως. ἔστι μὲν οὖν οὗτός τις τρόπος ἐλέγχου, ὡς σὺ τε οἶε καὶ ἄλλοι πολλοί· ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἄλλος, ὃν ἐγὼ αὖ οἶμαι, παραβαλόντες οὖν παρ' ἀλλήλων σκεψώμεθα, εἴ τι διοίσουσιν ἀλλήλων. καὶ γὰρ τυγχάνει περὶ ὧν ἀμφισβητοῦμεν οὐ πᾶν σμικρὰ ὄντα, ἀλλὰ σχεδόν τι ταῦτα περὶ ὧν εἰδέναι τε κάλλιστον μὴ εἰδέναι τε αἰσχιστον· τὸ γὰρ κεφάλαιον αὐτῶν ἐστὶν ἢ γινώσκειν ἢ ἀγνοεῖν ὅστις τε εὐδαίμων ἐστὶ καὶ ὅστις μὴ. αὐτίκα πρῶτον, περὶ οὗ νῦν ὁ λόγος ἐστί, σὺ ἡγεῖ οἶόν τε εἶναι μακάριον ἄνδρα ἀδικούντά τε καὶ ἀδικον ὄντα, εἴπερ Ἀρχέλαον ἀδικον μὲν ἡγεῖ εἶναι, εὐδαίμονα δέ. ἄλλο τι ὡς οὕτω σου νομίζοντος διανοώμεθα;

—Plato, *Gorgias*.

1. ἐκ τῆς οὐσίας καὶ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς.
Explain this use of *καὶ*.
2. οὐδὲν οἶμαι ἄξιον λόγου μοι πεπεράνθαι, κ.τ.λ.
What irregularity is there in this use of *οἶμαι*?
Give the future of *οἶμαι*.

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3. Parse ἐᾶς, and give the imperfect indicative in the contracted and uncontracted form.

4. ὄν ἐγὼ αὖ οἶμαι.

What is the meaning of αὖ? What verb must be supplied to complete the construction?

5. Write notes on

οὐ πάνυ, σχεδόν τι, αὐτίκα πρώτον, ἄλλο τι.

IV. ἢ σύμφαθι ἢ μὴ συμφῆς. What grammatical law is here violated, and how has the passage been amended?

GREEK AND COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

GREEK—THEOCRITUS.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Τὸν στέφανον τιλαί με καὶ αὐτίκα λεπτὰ ποισεῖς,
τόν τοι ἐγὼν Ἄμαρυλλὶ φίλα κίσθιοι φυλάσσω
ἀμπλέξας καλύκεσσι καὶ εὐόδομοισι σελίνοισι.

Ἔγωμ' ἐγὼν, τί πάθω; ἂ δύσσοος, οὐχ ὑπακούεις;
ἦνιδε τοι δέκα μᾶλα φέρω. τηνώθε καθεῖλον,
ὦ μ' ἐκέλευε καθελεῖν τὴν καὶ αὐρίον ἄλλὰ τοι οἰσῶ.

Θᾶσαι μὰν θυμαλγὲς ἐμὸν ἄχος. αἶθε γανοίμαν
ἂ βομβεῦσα μέλισσα καὶ ἐς τεὸν ἄντρον ἰκοίμαν
τὸν κισσὸν διαδὺς καὶ τὰν πτέριν, ἂ τυ πυκάσδει.

Νῦν ἔγνωσ' τὸν Ἔρωτα· βαρὺς θεός· ἦρα λεαίνας
μαζὸν ἐθήλαξε, δρυμῶ τέ νιν ἔτραφε μάτηρ,
ὅς με κατασμύχων καὶ ἐς ὄστιον ἄχρῃς ἰάπτει.

Ἔω τὸ καλὸν ποθοῦσά, τὸ πᾶν λίπος· ὦ κνάνοφρον
Νύμφα, πρόσπτυσθαί με τὸν αἰπόλον, ὡς τυ φιλήσω.
ἔστι καὶ ἐν κενεοῖσι φιλήμασιν ἄδεα τέρψις.

Τὰν βαίταν ἀποδὸς εἰς κύματα τηνώ ἀλεύμαι,
ὅπερ τὼς θύνως σκοπιᾶζεται Ὀλπις ὁ γριπεύς·
καίκα μῆποθάνω—τὸ γέ μὰν τεὸν ἀδὺ τέτυκται.

Ἔγγων πρᾶν, ὄκα μοι μεμναμένω, εἰ φιλέεις με,
οὐδὲ τὸ τηλέφιλον ποτεμάξατο τὸ πλατάγημα,
ἀλλ' αὐτως ὁμαλῶ ποτὶ πάχεος ἐξεμαράνθη·

Ἔπεε καὶ ἡ Γραῖω τᾶλαθέα κοσκινόμαντις,
ἃ πρᾶν ποιολογεῖσα παραιβάτις, ὦνεκ' ἐγὼ μὲν
τὴν ὄλος ἔγκειμαι, τὸ δέ μεν λόγον οὐδένα ποιῆ.

Ἦ μάν τοι λευκὰν διδυματόκον αἶγα φυλάσσω,
τάν με καὶ ἡ Μέρμυνος ἐριθακίς ἡ μελανόχρως
αἰτεῖ, καὶ δωσῶ οἷ, ἐπεὶ τὸ μοι ἐνδιαθρύπτῃ.

—Theocritus, Idyll III., 21-36.

Also—

Βάλλει τοι Πολύφαμε τὸ ποίμνιον ἡ Γαλάτεια
μάλοισιν, δυσέρωτα τὸν αἰπόλον ἄνδρα καλέουσα·

Καὶ τό νιν οὐ ποθόρησθα τάλαν τάλαν, ἀλλὰ κάθησαι
ἀδέα συρίσδων. πάλιν ἄδ' ἴδε τὰν κύνα βάλλει,
ἃ τοι τὰν οἴων ἔπεται σκοπός· ἃ δὲ βαῦσδει
εἰς ἄλα δερκομένα, τὰ δὲ νιν καλὰ κύματα φαίνει
ἄσυχα παφλάζοντα ἐπ' αἰγιαλοῦ θέουσιν.

Φράξω μὴ τᾶς παιδὸς ἐπὶ κνάμησιν ὀρούσῃ
ἐξ ἄλδς ἐρχομένας, κατὰ δὲ χροῖα καλὸν ἀμύξῃ.

Ἄ δὲ καὶ αὐτόθε τοι διαδρύπτεται, ὡς ἀπ' ἀκάνθας
ταὶ καπιραὶ χαῖται, τὸ καλὸν θέρος ἀνίκα φρύγει·
καὶ φεύγει φιλέοντα καὶ οὐ φιλέοντα διώκει,
καὶ τὸν ἀπὸ γραμμᾶς κινεῖ λίθον· ἧ γὰρ ἔρωτι
πολλάκις ὦ Πολύφαμε τὰ μὴ καλὰ καλὰ πέφανται.

—Theocritus, Idyll V., v. 6-19.

Also—

σκέτλιοι οἱ φιλέοντες, ἀλώμενος ὅσος ἐμόγησεν
οὔρεα καὶ δρυμούς, τὰ δ' Ἰήσονος ὕστερα πάντ' ἦς.
ναῦς μὲν ἄρμεν' ἔχοισα μεταρσία ἄπερ ἰόντων,
ἵστια δ' ἡμίθεοι μεσονύκτιον ἔστε καθείργον
Ἑρακλῆα μένοντες. ὃ δ' ἃ πόδες ἄγον ἐχώρει
μαινόμενος· χαλεπὸς γὰρ ἔσω θεὸς ἦπαρ ἄμυσσεν.
οὕτω μὲν κάλλιστος Ὑλᾶς μακάρων ἀμιθρεῖται·
Ἑρακλέα δ' ἦρωες ἐκερτόμεον λιποναύται,
οὐνεκεν ἠρώησε τριακαντάξυγον Ἀργώ,
περὶ δ' εἰς Κόλχους τε καὶ ἄξενον ἵκετο Φᾶσιν.

—Theocritus, Idyll XIII., 63-72.

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COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

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

- I. Enumerate the modern Keltic and Slavonic languages. What evidence is there of their connection with the Aryan family? What European languages do not belong to that family?
- II. Give examples of *labialism* or change from *k* to *p*, from *d* to *b*, and investigate the causes of such a modification of sound.
- III. Illustrate the four main processes of word formation from roots, viz :—
 - i. Reduplication.
 - ii. Internal change.
 - iii. Addition of suffixes.
 - iv. Composition.
- IV. In what Aryan languages has the locative been retained as an independent case? How has its place been as a rule supplied in Latin and Greek, and what traces survive of its original existence in those languages?
- V. Give the chief pronominal stems in Latin and Greek, and point out the most noticeable peculiarities in the latter.
- VI. Examine the formation of the future tense in Greek and Latin. In what way have the Romance languages modified the Latin future?

GREEK AND LATIN COMPOSITION.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Translate into Greek Prose—

ALC. How! Do we not, strictly speaking, perceive by sight such things as trees, houses, men, rivers and the like? EUPH. We do, indeed, perceive or apprehend those things by the faculty of sight. But will it follow from thence, that they are the proper and immediate objects of sight, any more than that all those things are the proper and immediate objects of hearing, which are signified by the help of

words or sounds? *ALC.* You would have us think then, that light, shades, and colours, variously combined, answer to the several articulations of sound in language: and that, by means thereof, all sorts of objects are suggested to the mind through the eye, in the same manner as they are suggested by words or sounds through the ear: that is, neither from necessary deduction to the judgment, nor from similitude to the fancy, but purely and solely from experience, custom, and habit. *EUPH.* I would not have you think any thing, more than the nature of things obligeth you to think, nor submit in the least to my judgment, but only to the force of truth.

—Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher.

II. Translate into Latin Prose—

The feelings of the crew now burst forth in the most extravagant transports. They had recently considered themselves devoted men, hurrying forward to destruction; they now looked upon themselves as favourites of fortune, and gave themselves up to the most unbounded joy. They thronged around the admiral with overflowing zeal, some embracing him, others kissing his hands. Those who had been most mutinous and turbulent during the voyage, were now most devoted and enthusiastic. Some begged favours of him, as if he had already wealth and honours in his gift. Many abject spirits, who had outraged him by their insolence, now crouched at his feet, begging pardon for all the trouble they had caused him, and promising the blindest obedience for the future.

—Washington Irving.

MATHEMATICS.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. If $ax + by + c = 0$ and $a'x + b'y + c' = 0$ be the equations to two straight lines, prove that

$$ax + by + c + \gamma(a'x + b'y + c') = 0$$

is the equation to a straight line through their point of intersection.

Find the equation to the line joining the origin to the point of intersection of $x + y - 3 = 0$ and $x - y + 3 = 0$.

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- II. Prove that the tangent of the angles between the lines
 $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ and $bx^2 - 2hxy + ay^2 = 0$ is

$$2 \frac{\sqrt{h^2 - ab}}{a + b}$$

- III. Show that the equation

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$$

represents a circle, and find its radius and centre.

Interpret the cases in which $g^2 + f^2 + c$ is (1) negative,
(2) zero.

- IV. Find the equation to the circle the diameter of which is the
 common chord of the circles $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ and $(x - a)^2 + y^2 = r^2$.

- V. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of the
 parabola $y^2 = 4ax$.

Find the locus of the points of intersection of two
 tangents to a parabola which are at right angles to one
 another.

- VI. The locus of the middle points of a system of parallel
 chords of a parabola is a straight line parallel to the axis
 of the parabola.

- VII. Two equal parabolas have a common axis: prove that a
 straight line touching the interior and bounded by the
 exterior is bisected at the point of contact.

- VIII. Prove that the product of the perpendiculars from the foci
 of an ellipse upon the tangent at any point is equal to the
 square of the axis minor.

- IX. If a rod slide between a vertical wall and a horizontal plane
 any point in it traces out an ellipse.

MATHEMATICS II.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Show that the straight line $lx + my = n$ will touch the curve

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, \text{ if}$$

$$a^2l^2 - b^2m^2 = n^2.$$

- II. If CL be the perpendicular from the centre of an equilateral

hyperbola on the tangent at any point P , and be produced to meet the curve in L' , show that $CL \cdot CL' = (\text{semi-axis})^2$.

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III. If two sides of a triangle be given in position, and its perimeter given in magnitude, the locus of the point which divides the base in a given ratio is a hyperbola.

IV. Find the polar equation of the tangent to a conic, the focus being the pole.

If the chord joining the points $(a + \beta)$ and $(a - \beta)$ pass through the focus, show that

$$e \cos \alpha = \cos \beta.$$

V. If the general equation

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$$

represent a parabola, show how to transform it to a new set of axes consisting of the axis and the tangent at the vertex.

Find the nature and position of the curve

$$y^2 + 4xy + 4x^2 + 3ax + a^2 = 0.$$

VI. To two straight lines in space not being in the same plane one common perpendicular can be drawn, and this will be the shortest line joining the given lines.

Two straight lines do not intersect and are not parallel. Find a plane upon which their projections will be parallel.

VII. Assuming that pyramids of equal bases and equal altitudes are equal, show that the volume of a pyramid is one-third of its base \times its altitude.

Find the whole surface and volume of the frustrum of an octagonal pyramid whose perpendicular height is 6 feet, and each side of the two ends 4 feet and 5 feet respectively.

VIII. Show that on a given sphere the area of any spherical triangle is proportional to the excess of the sum of its angles over two right angles.

IX. If the opposite edges of a tetrahedron be at right angles in pairs, the sum of the squares on each pair of opposite edges is the same.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give a short history of the theory of rent.
 - II. Criticise the statement that the demand and supply of gold is adjusted, as in the case of any other commodity, by a rise and fall in its price.
 - III. Show how the interests of labour and capital are not hostile to each other.
 - IV. Contrast the effects of a war and of a bad harvest on capital and labour.
 - V. Distinguish between rent, wages and profits, and point out cases (1) where rent and profits are seemingly identical ; (2) where wages and profits are seemingly identical.
 - VI. What circumstances produce different rates of interest in different countries ?
 - VII. Prove that rent is not an element of the price of agricultural produce.
 - VIII. Why are wages and profits as a rule higher in Australia than in England ?
 - IX. How does credit affect the price of commodities ?
 - X. What form of taxation do you consider best adapted for South Australia ? Give reasons for your reply.
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MARCH, 1887:

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

I. READING AND WRITING FROM DICTATION (COMPULSORY).

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A short passage from an English author was read by
the Examiner.

2. 3. ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION (COMPULSORY).

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

Time—Two hours.

- I. Write sentences illustrating the use of the word *that* as (1) a demonstrative pronoun, (2) a relative pronoun, (3) a conjunction.
- II. Parse every word in the following :—
I had rather be a dog and bay the moon
Than such a Roman.
- III. In each of the following sentences write down (1) the subject of the *principal verb*, (2) the words or clauses qualifying the subject, (3) the direct object (if any) of the principal verb :—
- (a) When rogues fall out, honest men come by their own.
- (b) If he acknowledges his fault, why do you reject his apology?
- (c) Those who excuse nothing in others should be faultless themselves.

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- IV. Explain the meaning and write short sentences illustrating the use of the following words :—Cordial, expedite, denude, insinuate, decimate, peroration, spontaneous, interstice, ingredient, intensify, tamper, annular.
- V. Write a short essay on one of the following subjects :—
(a) The South Eastern district of South Australia.
(b) The Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition.

4. ARITHMETIC (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Two hours.

- I. If light travel 186,300 miles in a second, how many miles does it travel in a day?
- II. A man living at the rate of £700 a year for 6 years finds that he is exceeding his income, and reduces his expenditure to £500 a year; at the end of four years he finds that he is just out of debt: what is his income?
- III. Find to the nearest farthing the result of dividing £49,362 0s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. by 337; and divide 53 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. by 37 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs.
- IV. A square field is bordered by a path three yards wide, the field and path together occupying two and a half acres. Find the cost of covering the path with gravel at 1s. 6d. per square yard.
- V. Find the Greatest Common Measure and the Least Common Multiple of £7 17s. 7d. and £23 17s. 11d.
- VI. Reduce to its lowest terms $\frac{5\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{13}{5}}{9\frac{2}{3} - 4\frac{17}{20}}$
and divide .001 by .0004.
Explain your method of placing the decimal point in the quotient when one decimal fraction is divided by another.
- VII. Lace which can be purchased in Caen at 7.63 francs per metre incurs an additional value of 65 per cent. by transit to England with the duty and trade profit: how much will it cost in England per yard? N.B.—1 metre = 39.3708 inches: 55 francs = 43 shillings.

5. GEOGRAPHY (COMPULSORY).

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

Time—Two hours.

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- I. Draw a sketch map of New South Wales and Victoria, and show the position of the following places:—Sydney, Newcastle, Bathurst, Goulburn, Bourke, Silverton, Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, Albury, Wodonga; and of the following rivers:—Murray, Darling, Macquarie, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Tweed, Clarence, Richmond, Hawkesbury, and Hunter.
- II. Where is each of the following islands situated, and to whom does it belong:—Iceland, Juan Fernandez, Jesso, Mauritius, Formosa, Corsica, Cyprus, Cuba, Java?
- III. Indicate the position of the following, mentioning any circumstance of importance connected with them:—Zanzibar, Mecca, Strasbourg, Saragossa, Reikiavik, Plevna, Chicago, Baku, Madeira.
- IV. Draw a sketch map of the Mediterranean showing the principal seaports.
- V. What is the distance between two places on the same meridian, one of which is 30 degrees north and the other 30 degrees south of the equator?

**6. OUTLINES OF ENGLISH HISTORY
(COMPULSORY).**

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Give a brief account of the struggle with the Crown, headed by Simon de Montfort.
- II. Who were the Lollards?
- III. Give some account of the most famous men in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
- IV. Write short notes on (1) The Gunpowder Plot, (2) The Massacre of Glencoe, (3) The Act of Settlement.
- V. Under what circumstances did William and Mary come to the throne?
- VI. By what statesmen and by what means was the union of Ireland with England effected?
- VII. Who were (1) Latimer, (2) Arkwright, (3) Wilberforce.

7. LATIN (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into Latin Prose—

In the month of December the heat is often great.

The ship is five miles away from the shore.

It is often very difficult to young people to keep silent.

No one could think otherwise save the man who believes in no power divine.

Pompey was more cautious than frightened. Even had he in the passion and excitement of the moment gone the length of cutting down his enemy no one could have blamed him.

Nothing more remains, then, but to let the character and habits of their lives defend the one and convict the other.

Translate Cicero, Pro Milone.

Extorta est confitenti sica de manibus ; caruit foro postea Cn. Pompeius, caruit senatu, caruit publico, janua se ac parietibus, non jure legum judiciorumque textit, Num quæ rogatio lata, num quæ nova quæstio decreta est ? Atqui si res, si vir, si tempus ullum dignum fuit, certe hæc in illa causa summa omnia fuerunt. Insidiator erat in foro collocatus atque in vestibulo ipso senatus ; ei viro autem mors parabatur, cujus in vita nitebatur salus civitatis ; eo porro reipublicæ tempore, quo, si unus ille occidisset, non hæc solum civitas, sed gentes omnes concidissent. Nisi vero, quia perfecta res non est, non fuit punienda ; proinde quasi exitus rerum, non hominum consilia legibus vindicentur. Minus dolendum fuit, re non perfecta, sed puniendum certe nihilo minus. Quoties ego ipse, judices, ex P. Clodii telis et ex cruentis ejus manibus effugi ! Ex quibus si me non vel mea vel reipublicæ fortuna servasset, quis tandem de interitu meo questionem tulisset ? Sed stulti sumus, qui Drusum, qui Africanum, Pompeium, nosmetipsos cum P. Clodio conferre audeamus. Tolerabilia fuerunt illa, P. Clodii mortem æquo animo nemo ferre potest : luget senatus, mæret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio

est, squalent municipia, affictantur coloniæ, agri denique ipsi tam beneficium, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem desiderant.

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Also, Cicero, Pro Milone.

At nunc, P. Clodio remoto, usitatis jam rebus enitendum est Miloni, ut tueatur dignitatem suam. Singularis illa huic uni concessa gloria, quæ quotidie augebatur frangendis furoribus Clodianis, jam Clodii morte cecidit. Vos adepti estis, ne quem civem metueretis: hic exercitationem virtutis, suffragationem consulatus, fontem perennem gloriæ suæ perdidit. Itaque Milonis consulatus qui, vivo Clodia, labefactari non poterat, mortuo denique tentari cœptus est. Non modo igitur nihil prodest, sed obest etiam P. Clodii mors Miloni. At valuit odium, fecit iratus, fecit inimicus, fuit ultor injuriæ punitor doloris sui.—Quid? si hæc non dico majora fuerunt in Clodio quam in Milone, sed in illo maxima, nulla in hoc, quid vultis amplius? Quid enim odisset Clodium Milo, segetem ac materiam suæ gloriæ, præter hoc civile odium, quo omnes improbos odimus? Ille, erat, ut odisset primum defensorem salutis meæ deinde vexatorem furoris, domitorem armorum suorum, postremo etiam accusatorem suum. Reus enim Milonis lege Plotia fuit Clodius, quoad vixit. Quo tandem animo hoc tyrannum illum tulisse creditis? quantum odium illius, et in homine justo quam etiam justum fuisse?

Also, Cicero Orat. Phil., Lib 1.

Quoniam utriusque consilii causam, patres conscripti, probatam vobis esse confido, prius quam de republica dicere incipio, pauca querar de hesterna M. Antonii injuria: cui sum amicus, idque me non nullo ejus officio debere esse præ me semper tuli. Quid tandem erat causæ cur in senatum hesterno die tam acerbe cogerer? Solusne aberam? an non sæpe minus frequentes fuistis? an ea res agebatur, ut etiam ægrotos deferri oporteret? Hannibal, credo, erat ad portas, aut de Pyrrhi pace agebatur, ad quam causam etiam Appium illum, et cæcum et senem, delatum esse memoriæ proditum est. De supplicationibus referebatur, quo in genere senatores deesse non solent. Coguntur enim non pignoribus, sed eorum, de quorum honore agitur, gratia; quod idem fit, cum de triumpho refertur. Ita sine cura consules sunt, ut præne liberum sit senatori non adesse.

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Translate into Latin Prose—

So far I see all the facts agreeing gentlemen; that it was actually the interest of Milo that Clodius should be alive, whilst Milo's death was the one thing most desired by Clodius with a view to what he had coveted. The former felt towards the latter the most bitter animosity, the latter towards the former none whatever; the former was continually busy in assailing with violence, the latter in resisting it and nothing else; Milo had often been threatened with death by Clodius, while no such menace had ever come from Milo.

How are diminutives formed in Latin?

Form them from the primitives — *anima, mala, homo, pauper, equus, oculus.*

What meaning do the following substantive endings indicate?—*itia, tura, ina, tat, men, mento.* Give examples of words with these terminations.

Give the principal parts of *aperio, torqueo, mereo, veto, laccio, seco, gradior, queror, comminiscor.*

8. MATHEMATICS (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Supposing the alloy in a shilling to be $\frac{1}{3}$ of its mass and the coin to be worth a farthing if it were all alloy, what would be its exact value if it were all pure silver?
- II. A closed rectangular vessel of metal one inch thick, of which the external dimensions are 7 ft. 3 in., 6 ft. 5 in., and 4 ft. 3 in., weighs 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs; find the weight of a solid mass of the metal of the same dimensions.
- III. Explain the meaning of the terms *discount* and *present worth of a bill.*

Find the present worth of a bill for £1,224 15s. due $5\frac{1}{2}$ months hence, discounted at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, simple interest.

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IV. Divide $(x^3 - 1)a^3 - (x^3 + x^2 - 2)a^2 + (4x^2 + 3x + 2)a - 3(x + 1)$ by $(x - 1)a^2 - (x - 1)a + 3$,

and find the greatest common measure of

$$3x^3 - 7x^2y + 5xy^2 - y^3, \quad x^2y + 3xy^2 - 3x^3 - y^3, \quad \text{and} \\ 3x^3 + 5x^2y + xy^2 - y^3.$$

V. Simplify

$$\left(1 + \frac{3x}{a-x}\right) \times \left(\frac{a-x}{a+2x}\right)^2$$

and

$$\frac{3\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3}(x-2)}{1\frac{1}{2} + (x - \frac{3}{2})}$$

VI. Extract the square root of

$$x^2 + \frac{2ax}{3} - bx + \frac{a^2}{9} - \frac{ab}{3} + \frac{b^2}{4}$$

and of $1 - x^2$ to five terms.

VII. Solve the equations

$$(i.) \quad \frac{7x+1}{x-1} = \frac{35}{9} \left(\frac{x+4}{x+2}\right) + \frac{28}{9}.$$

$$(ii.) \quad \frac{ax-b^2}{\sqrt{ax+b}} - \frac{\sqrt{ax-b}}{c} = c$$

VIII. Find that number of 2 figures to which, if the number formed by changing the places of the digits be added, the sum is 121; and if the same 2 numbers be subtracted, the remainder is 9.

IX. One clock gains 3 minutes in 7 days and another loses $\frac{2}{3}$ minute in one day; if they are right at noon to-day when will they next be together? When will they next both show the right time?

8. MATHEMATICS (COMPULSORY).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define the terms, plane rectilineal angle, circle, parallel lines.
- II. Show how to bisect a given finite straight line. What is meant by 'finite'?
- In a given line show how to find a point equally distant from two given points.
- III. Any two sides of a triangle are greater than the third side.
- The sum of two sides of a triangle is greater than twice the line joining the vertex and the middle point of the base.
- IV. If two triangles which have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, have the base of the one greater than the base of the other, the included angle of the one which has the greater base is greater than the included angle of the other.
- V. If any point in one side of a triangle be joined to the middle points of the other sides, the area of the quadrilateral so formed is one half that of the triangle.
- VI. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the parts with twice the rectangle contained by them.
- In a right angled triangle the square on the perpendicular drawn from the right angle to the hypotenuse is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments into which the hypotenuse is divided by the perpendicular.
- VII. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the squares on the whole line thus produced and on the produced part are together equal to twice the squares on half the line and on the line made up of the half and the produced part.
- VIII. AB, AC are the equal sides of an isosceles triangle: the straight line bisecting AB at right angles meets BC in D : prove that the rectangle BC, BD is equal to the square on AB .

LATIN (OPTIONAL).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate Horace, Odes, Bk. III., Ode VIII.—

Martiis cælebs quid agam Calendis,
 Quid velint flores et acerra thuris
 Plena, miraris, positusque carbo in
 Cespite vivo,

Docte sermones utriusque linguæ :
 Voveram dulces epulas et album
 Libero caprum prope funeratus
 Arboris ictu.

Hic dies anno redeunte festus
 Corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit
 Amphoræ fumum bibere institutæ
 Consule Tullo.

Sume, Mæcenas, cyathos amici
 Sospitis centum et vigiles lucernas
 Perfer in lucem ; procul omnis esto
 Clamor et ira.

Mitte civiles super urbe curas :
 Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen,
 Medus infestus sibi luctuosus
 Dissidet armis,

Servit Hispanæ vetus hostis oræ
 Cantaber sera domitus catena,
 Jam Scythæ laxo meditantur arcu
 Cedere campis.

Negligens, ne qua populus laboret,
 Parce privatus nimium cavere ;
 Dona presentis cape lætus horæ et
 Linque severa.

Also, Horace, Odes, Bk. III., Ode XIV.—

Herculis ritu modo dictus, o plebs,
 Morte venalem petiisse laurum
 Cæsar Hispana repetit penates
 Victor ab ora.

Unico gaudens mulier marito
 Prodeat justis operata sacris,
 Et soror clari ducis et decoræ
 Supplice vitta

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Virginum matres juvenumque nuper
Sospitum. Vos, o pueri et puellæ
Jam virum expertæ, male ominatis
Parcite verbis.

Hic dies vere mihi festus atras
Eximet curas : ego nec tumultum
Nec mori per vim metuam tenente
Cæsare terras.

I, pete unguentum, puer, et coronas
Et cadum Marsi memorem duelli,
Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem
Fallere testa.

Dic et argutæ properet Næaræ
Myrrheum nodo cohibere crinem ;
Si per invisum mora janitorem
Fiet, abito.

Lenit albescens animos capillus
Litium et rixæ cupidos protervæ ;
Non ego hoc ferrem calidus juvena
Consule Planco.

What other readings are suggested for line 11? Explain allusions in Marsi duelli and Spartacum vagantem.

Also, Horace, Odes, Bk. IV., Ode I.—

Intermissa, Venus, diu
Rursus bella moves? Parce, precor, precor :
Non sum qualis eram bonæ
Sub regno Cinaræ. Desine, dulcium
Mater sæva Cupidinum,
Circa lustra decem flectere mollibus
Jam durum imperiis : abi,
Quo blandæ juvenum te revocant preces.
Tempestivius in domum
Paulli purpureis ales oloribus
Comissabere Maximi,
Si torrere jecur quæris idoneum :
Namque et nobilis et decens
Et pro sollicitis non tacitus reis
Et centum puer artium
Late signa feret militiæ tuæ.
Et, quandoque potentior
Largi muneribus riserit æmuli,
Albanos prope te lacus
Ponet marmoream sub trabe citrea.

Illic plurima naribus
 Duces thura, lyræque et Berecynthiæ
 Delectabere tibiæ
 Mixtis carminibus non sine fistula ;
 Illic bis pueri die
 Numen cum teneris virginibus tuum
 Laudantes pede candido
 In morem Salium ter quatient humum.
 Me nec femina nec puer
 Jam nec spes animi credula mutui,
 Nec certare juvat mero,
 Nec vincere novis tempora floribus.
 Sed cur heu, Ligurine, cur
 Manat rara meas lacrima per genas ?
 Cur facunda parum decoro
 Inter verba cadit lingua silentio ?
 Nocturnis ego somniis
 Jam captum teneo, jam volucrem sequor
 Te per gramina Martii
 Campi, te per aquas, dure, volubiles.

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Also, Cicero, In Catilinam.

Quæ quum ita sint, patres conscripti, vobis populi
 Romani præsidia non desunt : vos ne populo Romano
 deesse videamini, providete. Habetis consulem, et plurimis
 periculis et insidiis atque ex media morte non ad vitam
 suam sed ad salutem vestram reservatum : omnes ordines
 ad conservandam rempublicam mente, voluntate, studio,
 virtute, voce consentiunt : obsessa facibus et telis impiæ
 conjurationis vobis supplex manus tendit patria com-
 munis : vobis se, vobis vitam omnium civium, vobis
 arcem et Capitolium, vobis aras Penatium, vobis illum
 ignem Vestæ perpetuum ac sempiternum, vobis omnia
 templa deorum atque delubra, vobis muros atque Urbis
 tecta commendat. Præterea de vestra vita, de conjugum
 vestrarum ac liberorum anima, de fortunis omnium, de
 sedibus, de focus vestris hodierno die vobis judicandum
 est. Habetis ducem memorem vestri oblitum sui quæ
 non semper facultas datur : habetis omnes ordines, omnes
 homines, universum populum Romanum, id quod in
 civili causa hodierno die primum videmus, unum atque
 idem sentientem. Cogitate, quantis laboribus fundatum
 imperium, quanta virtute stabilitam libertatem, quanta
 deorum benignitate auctas exaggeratasque fortunas una

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nox pæne delerit. Id ne umquam posthac non modo confici, sed ne cogitari quidem possit a civibus, hodierno die providendum est. Atque hæc non, ut vos, qui mihi studio pæne præcurritis, excitarem, locutus sum : sed ut mea vox, quæ debet esse in republica princeps, officio functa consulari videretur.

Translate into Latin Prose—

On the morrow, in the morning, one of the knights who were in the town went upon the wall, and cried out with a loud voice so that all the host heard him, "Give ear, O king, I am a knight of Santiago, and those from whom I spring were true men and lovers of truth. Give ear, therefore, for I will tell the truth if you will believe me. I say unto you, that from this town there is gone forth a traitor to kill you. I say this to you, that if peradventure evil should befall you by this traitor, it may not be said in Spain that you were not warned against him."

Also—

Among the young Romans who had largely borrowed of Crassus, the most conspicuous was Caius Julius Cæsar. Although by birth one of the most ancient families of Rome, he did not support the Senate, but was always on the side of the people. Marius had married his father's sister Julia, and Cæsar, as a boy, seems to have been attached to the rough soldier. Soon after the death of Marius he married Cornelia, daughter of Cinna, the friend of Marius.

GREEK (OPTIONAL).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

Τί οὖν τις ἂν εἴποι ταῦτα λέγεις ἡμῖν νῦν ; ἵνα γνῶτε ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ αἰσθησθε ἀμφοτέρα, καὶ τὸ προῖεσθαι καθ' ἕκαστον αἰεί τι τῶν πραγμάτων ὡς ἀλυσιτελέες, καὶ τὴν ἰφλοπραγμοσύνην ἢ χρῆται καὶ συζῆ Φίλιππος, ὑφ' ἧς οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως ἀγαπήσας τοῖς πεπραγμένοις ἡσυχίαν σχήσει. Εἰ δ' ὁ μὲν ὡς αἰεί τι μείζον τῶν ὑπαρχόντων δεῖ πράττειν

ἐγνωκῶς ἔσται, ἡμεῖς δὲ ὡς οὐδενὸς ἀντιληπτέον ἐρρωμένως τῶν πραγμάτων, σκοπεῖσθε εἰς τί ποτ' ἐλπίς ταῦτα τελευτήσῃαι. Πρὸς θεῶν, τίς οὕτως εὐήθης ἔστιν ἡμῶν ὅστις ἀγνοεῖ τὸν ἐκείθεν πόλεμον δεῦρο ἤξοντα, ἂν ἀμελήσωμεν; ἀλλὰ μὴν εἰ τοῦτο γενήσεται, δέδοικα ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι μὴ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον, ὥσπερ οἱ δανειζόμενοι ῥαδίως ἐπὶ τοῖς μεγάλοις τόκοις μικρὸν εὐπορήσαντες χρόνον ὕστερον καὶ τῶν ἀρχαίων ἀπέστησαν, οὕτω καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐπὶ πολλῷ φανώμεν ἐρραθυμηκότες, καὶ ἅπαντα πρὸς ἡδονὴν ζητοῦντες, πολλὰ καὶ χαλεπὰ ὧν οὐκ ἠβουλόμεθα ὕστερον εἰς ἀνάγκην ἔλθωμεν ποιεῖν, καὶ κινδυνεύσωμεν περὶ τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ χώρῃ.

—Demosthenes, Olynthiac I.

Give the principal parts of the verbs αἰσθησθε, προϊέσθαι, εἶποι, χρήται, συζῆ, σχήσει, ἐγνωκῶς, ἀντιληπτεον, γενήσεται.

Translate also—

Ἐὰν μὲν γὰρ ἀντέχη τὰ τῶν Ὀλυνθίων, ἡμεῖς ἐκεῖ πολεμήσετε καὶ τὴν ἐκείνου κακῶς ποιήσετε, τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ταύτην ἀδεῶς καρπούμενοι· ἂν δ' ἐκεῖνα Φίλιππος λάβῃ, τίς αὐτὸν ἔτι κωλύσει δεῦρο βαδίξιν; Θηβαῖοι; μὴ λίαν πικρὸν εἰπεῖν ἦ, καὶ συνεισβαλοῦσιν ἐτοίμως. Ἄλλὰ Φωκεῖς; οἱ τὴν οἰκίαν οὐχ οἰοί τε ὄντες φυλάττειν, ἐὰν μὴ βοηθήσῃθ' ἡμεῖς; ἢ ἄλλος τις; Ἄλλ' ὧ τῶν οὐχὶ βουλήσεται. Τῶν ἀτοπωτάτων μένταν εἶη, εἰ ἂν νῦν ἄνοιαν ὀφλισκάνων ὅμως ἐκλαλεῖ, ταῦτα δυνηθεῖς μὴ πράξει. Ἄλλὰ μὴν ἡλίκα γ' ἔστι τὰ διάφορα ἐνθάδε ἢ ἐκεῖ πολεμεῖν, οὐδὲ λόγου προσδεῖν ἠγοῦμαι. Εἰ γὰρ ἡμᾶς δεήσειεν αὐτοὺς τριάκοντα ἡμέρας μόνας ἔξω γενέσθαι καὶ ὅσα ἀνάγκη στρατοπέδῳ χρωμένους τῶν ἐκ τῆς χώρας λαμβάνειν, μηδενὸς ὄντος ἐν αὐτῇ πολεμίῳ λέγω, πλεον ἂν οἶμαι ζημιωθῆναι τοὺς γεωργοῦντας ἡμῶν ἢ ὅσα εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν πρὸ τοῦ πόλεμον δεδαπάνησθε. Εἰ δὲ δὴ πόλεμός τις ἦξει, πόσα χρή νομίσαι ζημιώσεσθαι; καὶ πρόσθεσθ' ἢ ὕβρις καὶ ἔτι ἢ τῶν πραγμάτων αἰσχύνῃ, οὐδεμιᾶς ἐλάττων ζημίας τοῖς γε σῶφροσιν.

—Demosthenes, Olynthiac I.

Give the declensions in full of ἡμᾶς, αἴρεις, Φωκεῖς, ἂ, δυνηθείς, γεωργοῦντας, ἐλάττων, σῶφροσιν.

Translate also—

Τὰ μὲν δὴ τότε πραχθέντα οὐκ ἂν ἄλλως ἔχοι· νῦν δ' ἑτέρου πολέμου καιρὸς ἦκει τις, δι' ὃν καὶ περὶ τούτων ἐμνήσθην, ἵνα μὴ ταῦτα πάθητε. Τί δὴ χρησόμεθα ὧ

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ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι τούτω; εἰ γὰρ μὴ βοηθήσ-ετε παντὶ σθένει κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν, θεάσασθε ὃν τρόπον ὑμεῖς ἑστρατηγηκότες πάντα ἔσεσθε ὑπὲρ Φιλίππου. Ὑπῆρχον Ὀλύνθιοι δυνάμιν τινα κεκτημένοι, καὶ διέκειθ' οὕτω τὰ πράγματα· οὔτε Φίλιππος ἐθάρρει τούτους οὔθ' οὔτοι Φίλιππον. Ἐπράξα-μεν ἡμεῖς κἀκεῖνοι πρὸς ἡμᾶς εἰρήνην· ἢν τοῦτο ὥσπερ ἐμπόδισμά τι τῷ Φιλίππῳ καὶ δυσχερές, πόλιν μεγάλην ἐφορμῆν τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ καιροῖς διηλλαγμένην πρὸς ἡμᾶς. Ἐκπολεμῶσαι δεῖν φόμεθα τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου· καὶ ὃ πάντες ἐθρύλουν, τοῦτο πέπρακται νυνὶ ὀψωσθήποτε.

—Demosthenes, Olynthiac III.

Translate into Greek—

You must vigorously grasp your position.

If anything occurs contrary to your expectation, you blame not the real culprits, but those who spoke to you last on the subject.

Our many losses in the war I would set down to our own negligence.

We may naturally suppose that most men would rather be free than slaves.

Nothing remains, then, but for us all to contribute much, if much be wanted; little, if little. But money we must have, and without it none of the necessary steps can be taken. Different people propose different other means of providing it. Choose ye which you think most suitable, and while there is yet time grapple with your difficulties.

B. I & 3. MATHEMATICS (OPTIONAL).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the value of

$$\frac{2a(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x+(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \text{ when } x = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}$$

and resolve $a^2 - b^2 - c^2 + d^2 - 2(ad + bc)$ into factors.

II. Solve the equations

(i.)
$$\frac{1}{a}(a+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{x}(a+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{b}x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(ii.)
$$xyz = 105, \quad \frac{x}{yz} = \frac{3}{35}, \quad \frac{xy}{z} = \frac{15}{7}$$

(iii.)
$$\frac{1+x^4}{(1+x)^4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

III. The value of diamonds varies as the square of their weights and the square of the value of rubies varies as the cube of their weights : a diamond of a carats is worth m times a ruby of b carats, and both together are worth $\mathcal{L}c$; find the values of a diamond and ruby each weighing x carats.

IV. Find the sum to n terms of a geometrical series of which a is the first term and r the constant factor.

What is meant by "the sum to infinity?" Find a series whose first term is 3 and sum to infinity 5.

V. Divide the number 14 into two parts such that the sum of the quotients of the greater divided by the less and of the less divided by the greater may be $2\frac{1}{12}$.

VI. At a lawn-tennis party there are eight guests ; in how many ways may two sets be arranged ?

If five of the eight be ladies and the remainder gentlemen, in how many ways may two sets be arranged, supposing that two gentlemen may not play on one side?

VII. Expand by the Binominal Theorem

$$\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)^5 \text{ and } (1 - 2x + 3x^2)^3.$$

If a, b, c, d be any consecutive coefficients in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$, show that

$$(bc + ad)(b - c) = 2(ac^2 - b^2d).$$

VIII. Solve the equations

(i.)
$$\cos \theta - \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta.$$

(ii.)
$$\sec A \operatorname{cosec} A = 1 + \cot A.$$

IX. If $\tan \theta = \frac{y \sin \phi}{x + y \cos \phi}$

prove that

$$\tan(\theta - \phi) = \frac{-x \sin \phi}{y + x \cos \phi}$$

B. 2 & 3 MATHEMATICS (OPTIONAL).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Show how to describe a square five times as great as a given square.
- II. If a straight line fall on two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal, the exterior angle equal to the interior opposite angle on the same side of the line, and the two interior angles on the same side of the line together equal to two right angles.
The straight line joining the middle points of the diagonals of a quadrilateral is bisected by the straight lines joining the middle points of the opposite sides.
- III. Show how to draw a tangent from a given point to a given circle; also how to draw a tangent to two given circles.
If the sides of a quadrilateral touch a circle, the angles subtended at the centre by two opposite sides are together equal to two right angles.
- IV. From a given circle cut off a segment containing an angle equal to a given angle.
From a given point outside a given circle draw a straight line which shall intercept a segment containing an angle equal to a given angle.
- V. Show how to describe a circle about a given triangle.
The square on the side of an equilateral triangle is three times the square on the radius of the circumscribing circle.
- VI. Parallelograms which are equiangular have to one another the ratio compounded of the ratios of their sides.
- VII. If the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle intersect at right angles, prove that the sum of the rectangles contained by opposite sides is equal to twice the area of the quadrilateral.
- VIII. If the angle A be acute, prove geometrically that $\sin 2A$ is less than $2 \sin A$.
- IX. Prove that

$$\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{\cot A + \cot B} = \tan A \cdot \tan B$$
 and that $\tan(45^\circ + A) + \tan(45^\circ - A) = 2 \sec 2A$.
- X. Trace the changes in sign and magnitude of $\cos \theta$ as θ changes from $\frac{1}{2}\pi$ to $\frac{3}{2}\pi$.

C. I. FRENCH.

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

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Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

Le pays est situé au quarante-septième degré; le sable aride du désert rendait la chaleur du soleil plus insupportable; les chevaux tombaient; les hommes étaient près de mourir de soif. Un ruisseau d'eau bourbeuse fut l'unique ressource qu'on trouva vers la nuit; on remplit des outres de cette eau, qui sauva la vie à la petite troupe du roi de Suède. Après cinq jours de marche il se trouva sur le rivage du fleuve Hypanis, aujourd'hui nommé le Bogh par les barbares, qui ont défiguré jusqu'au nom de ces pays, que des colonies grecques firent fleurir autrefois. Ce fleuve se joint à quelques milles de là au Borysthène, et tombe avec lui dans la mer Noire.

II. Translate—

L'instant de sa blessure avait été celui de sa mort; cependant il avait eu la force, en expirant d'une manière si subite, de mettre, par un mouvement naturel, la main sur la garde de son épée, et était encore dans cette attitude. A ce spectacle, Mégret, homme singulier et indifférent, ne dit autre chose sinon: "Voilà la pièce finie, allons souper." Siquier court sur-le-champ avertir le comte Schwerin. Ils résolurent ensemble de dérober la connaissance de cette mort aux soldats jusqu'à ce que le prince de Hesse en pût être informé. On enveloppa le corps d'un manteau gris: Siquier mit sa perruque et son chapeau sur la tête du roi; en cet état on transporta Charles, sous le nom du capitaine Carlsberg, au travers des troupes, qui voyaient passer leur roi mort sans se douter que ce fût lui.

III. Translate—

Cromwell régna cinq ans. L'Angleterre sous lui ne fut agitée par aucune guerre civile; elle se fit respecter au dehors. Il la gouverna avec rudesse, mais sans violence; il la maintint en repos et ne persécuta ni les partis ni les croyances: delà l'admiration historique que l'Europe porte à son gouvernement; mais il ne fonda rien, et pourtant il voulut fonder. Il essaya plus d'une fois d'organiser un gouvernement régulier et définitif: il échoua toutes les fois. Il voulut être roi, mais il ne put ou n'osa. Il recourut successivement avec habileté et bonheur, à tous les expédients

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de l'absolutisme ; il fut condamné aux tristes soins d'une police inquiète, et réussit à sauver sa vie, mais non son repos.

IV. Sketch the career of Count Patkul as recorded by Voltaire.

V. Translate into French—

Among the prisoners at the battle of Narva was the heir to the crown of Georgia. He was captured in the fight by some Finnish soldiers who had already robbed him and were on the point of killing him when he was rescued by Count Renschild. The Count provided him with a suit of clothes, and presented him to his master. Charles sent him to Stockholm, where this unfortunate prince died some years after. The king, on seeing him take his departure, uttered aloud in the presence of his officers some remarks on the changes of fortune. "It is," said he, "as if I were to be some day a prisoner amongst the Crimean Tartars." These words at the time made no impression. Subsequent events, however, made them appear prophetic.

VI. *a.* A noun taken in a partitive sense is sometimes preceded by *de* with the definite article, and sometimes by *de* alone. Lay down a rule for the latter usage.

b. Contrast French with English as regards the use of personal and possessive pronouns.

c. Mark the gender of the following nouns:—*Bonheur, heure, silence, mer, art, faveur, oeuvre, lycée, prix, prise.*

d. Give the primitive tenses of *aller*, and show that three verbs originally distinct are employed in its conjugation.

e. Illustrate the syntax of the perfect participle by translating the following sentence into French?—

"The letter which I presumed you would receive has at length arrived."

C. 2. GERMAN.

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate:—

Welch Neuferties

Ist noch zu fürchten, wenn der Stern des Auges
In seiner Höhle nicht mehr sicher ist?
— Sind wir denn wehrlos? Wozu lernten wir

Die Armbrust spannen und die schwere Wucht
Der Streitart schwingen? Jedem Wesen ward
Ein Nothgewehr in der Verzweiflungsangst.
Es stellt sich der erschöpfte Hirsch und zeigt
Der Meute sein gefürchtetes Geweih,
Die Gemse reißt den Jäger in den Abgrund —
Der Pflugstier selbst, der sanfte Hausgenosß
Des Menschen, der die ungeheure Kraft
Des Halses duldjam unters Joch gebogen,
Springt auf, gereizt, weßt sein gewaltig Horn
Und schleudert seinen Feind den Wolken zu.

II. Translate :—

Wo wär' die sel'ge Insel aufzufinden,
Wenn sie nicht hier ist, in der Unschuld Land?
Hier, wo die alte Treue heimlich wohnt,
Wo sich die Falschheit noch nicht hingefunden?
Da trübt kein Reid die Quelle unsers Glücks,
Und ewig hell entfliehen uns die Stunden.
— Da seh ich dich im echten Männerwerth,
Den Ersten von den Freien und den Gleichen,
Mit reiner, freier Huldigung verehrt,
Groß, wie ein König wirkt in seinen Reichen.

III. Describe the parts taken respectively by Walther Fürst, Melchthal, Bertha, and Johannes Parricida in the action of *William Tell*.

IV. Translate :—

Ihr erster Schritt war, gegen das Gericht zu protestiren, das über sie sprechen sollte, da sie als Ritter des goldnen Vlieses nur von dem König selbst, als dem Großmeister dieses Ordens, gerichtet werden könnten. Aber diese Protestation wurde verworfen, und darauf gedrungen, daß sie ihre Zeugen vorbringen sollten, widrigenfalls man in contumaciam gegen sie verfahren würde. Egmont hatte auf zwei und achtzig Punkte mit den befriedigendsten Gründen geantwortet; auch der Graf von Hoorn beantwortete seine Anklage Punkt für Punkt. Klagschrift und Rechtfertigung sind noch vorhanden; jedes unbefangne Tribunal würde sie auf eine solche Bertheidigung frei gesprochen haben. Der Fiscäl drang auf ihre Zeugnisse, und Herzog Alba ließ wiederholte Dekrete an sie ergehen, damit zu eilen. Sie zögerten von einer Woche zur andern, indem sie ihre Protestationen gegen die Unrechtmäßigkeit des Gerichts erneuerten.

V. Translate :—

Unter den Mißvergünstigten thaten sich der Prinz von Dranien, Graf Egmont und Graf von Hoorn auf's engste zusammen. Alle drei waren Staatsrätthe, und hatten von der Herrschucht des Cardinals gleiche Kränkungen erfahren. Nachdem sie ver-

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gebens versucht hatten, sich unter dem übrigen Adel eine Partei zu machen, den eine knechtische Furcht vor Dem Minister noch von einem kühnern Schritte abschreckte, führten sie ihr Vorhaben für sich allein aus, und setzten ein gemeinschaftliches Schreiben an den König auf, worin sie den Minister förmlich als den Feind der Nation, und als die Ursache aller bisherigen Unruhen anklagten. Sie erklärten, daß das allgemeine Mißvergnügen nicht aufhören würde, so lange dieser verhaßte Prälat am Staatsruder säße, und daß sie selbst nicht mehr im Staatsrath erscheinen könnten, wenn es Sr. Majestät nicht gefiele, diesen Mann zu entfernen.

VI. Translate into German :—

After Granvella's departure Count Egmont occupied almost the first place in the Regent's favour, but, as a strong hand was wanted to hold together the disunited nobles, who were connected merely by the chain of the most diverse private interests, anarchy universally prevailed, justice was administered badly, the revenue was neglected, religion degenerated, and sects multiplied. The immediate result of this disorder was a rigorous renewal of ecclesiastical edicts from Spain, but the people pampered by previous indulgence refused to submit to the yoke. It was exactly at this time that the decrees of the Council of Trent were to be enforced in the Netherlands. Their purport was at variance with the rights of the provinces, and all sorts and conditions of men vigorously opposed them.

VII. Translate :—

Lebt wohl, ihr Berge, ihr geliebten Triften,
Ihr traulich stillen Thäler, lebet wohl!
Johanna wird nun nicht mehr auf euch wandeln,
Johanna jagt euch ewig Lebewohl!
Ihr Wiesen, die ich wässerte, ihr Bäume,
Die ich gepflanzt, grünet fröhlich fort!
Lebt wohl, ihr Grotten und ihr kühlen Brunnen!
Du Echo, holde Stimme dieses Thals,
Die oft mir Antwort gab auf meineieder,
Johanna geht, und nimmer kehrt sie wieder.

VIII. What English words are etymologically connected with :
Ecke — Heide — Lauf — Taufen — Doch.

IX. Enumerate the chief separable and inseparable verbal prefixes in German.

D. ENGLISH.

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

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Time—Three hours.

1. COMPOSITION.

Write an essay on any one of the following subjects :—

- (a) The Advantages of a Free Press.
- (b) Proverbs, as illustrative of "one's man wit and many men's wisdom."
- (c) "I count the gray barbarian lower than the Christian child."

2. LANGUAGE.

- I. Why are prepositions more frequently used in modern than in ancient English ?
- II. Compare the modern with the ancient use of the word *self*.
- III. Distinguish the numeral *one* from the substantive *one*, and give the derivation of each.
- IV. Mention some verbal forms which though originally past tenses are now used as present tenses.
- V. What suffixes were employed in Anglo-Saxon to mark the plural of the Present Indicative and Past Indicative respectively? From what period does Ben Jonson date the discontinuance of plural suffixes in the English verb? What traces of the original forms survive?
- VI. When is the interrogative form *what* used for the relative *which*? Give examples.
- VII. About what time was the word *its* introduced into English, and how was its place previously supplied?

3. LITERATURE.—*King John*.

- I. Judging by the versification and general style, to what period in Shakespeare's literary career would you assign *King John*?

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- II. Quote or reproduce as nearly as you can the speech of Constance, beginning :—
“Grief fills the room up of my absent child.”
- III. What does Pandulph mean by saying :—
“The truth is then most done, not doing it.”
- IV. Paraphrase the following lines so as to make the sense clear :—
“O, if thou grant my need,
Which only lives but by the death of faith,
That need must needs infer this principle,
That faith would live again by death of need.
O then tread down my need, and faith mounts up ;
Keep my need up, and faith is trodden down !”
- V. Write explanatory notes on the following passages :—
(a) “Philip ! Sparrow ! James
There’s toys abroad.”
(b) “An Ate stirring him to blood and strife.”
(c) “Her injury the beadle to her sin.”
- VI. Give the context of the following quotations :—
(a) “New made honour doth forget old friends.”
(b) “Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.”
(c) “Law itself is perfect wrong.”
- VII. Give the derivation and meaning of the following words in *King John* :—
Coil, bedlam, indenture, jades, bounce, gawds, buss, anatomy, module, welkin.

E. I. CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

[Give equations as far as possible.]

- I. Common salt and sulphuric acid are mixed together: what compounds are formed? If black oxide of manganese be added to the above mixture what further change takes place?

- II. You are given some iodide of potassium with a request to prepare from it a specimen of crystallized iodine. How would you proceed?
- III. Describe the preparation of flowers of sulphur and roll sulphur from the crude material.
- IV. Phosphorus is burnt in excess of oxygen: give the name and formula of the resulting compound. What takes place when this compound is boiled with water, and what tests would you apply to recognise the substance which is formed?
- V. Electric sparks are passed through a known volume of ammonia gas enclosed in a glass tube over mercury. State exactly what takes place.
- VI. How would you prepare a specimen of boracic acid from borax?
- VII. The substances represented by the following symbols are heated in the air:— $Hg(CN)_2$, NH_4Cl , NH_4NO_3 , NH_4NO_2 , HgO , MnO_2 , Si . What is the result in each case?
- VIII. Describe the method employed for the construction and graduation of an ordinary thermometer.
- IX. A mixture is made of 9 pounds of water at $31^\circ C$ with 2 pounds of ice at $0^\circ C$. Find the temperature of the mixture.

E. 2. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Explain the expressions *matter*, *gravity*, *weight*, *tension*, *vertical*.
- II. State and prove the proposition called the Triangle of Forces,
 R and R' are the smallest and greatest forces which along with P and Q can keep a particle at rest. Show that if P , Q , $\sqrt{RR'}$ keep a particle at rest two of these forces are perpendicular to each other.
- III. Define (1) centre of parallel forces, (2) centre of gravity of a body. What is the connection between them?

A triangular lamina EDC of the same weight as a square lamina $ABCD$ (E being the middle point of AB) is laid upon the square lamina in the position indicated by the letters. Find the centre of gravity of the system.

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- IV. Describe the common Balance and state the chief requisites for a good balance.
- A balance weighs 4 lbs. and the length of each arm is 5 inches. After it is adjusted the point of support is moved one-tenth of an inch. Of how much is a person defrauded who buys what appears to weigh 5 lbs. in this balance?
- V. A body has been falling for 15 seconds; compare the spaces described in the seventh and last seconds.
- VI. Explain the principle of Atwood's machine, and describe two experiments with it.
- VII. What is meant by the pressure at any point of a fluid? Does it matter in what direction the pressure is estimated?
- If a cone be immersed in water with its axis horizontal, what balances the pressure on the base?
- VIII. Explain how we can compare the specific gravities of two fluids by weighing the same solid in each.
- IX. If a cylindrical vessel 20 feet long be half-filled with water and then inverted so that the open end is just immersed in a basin of water, find the altitude at which the water will stand in the cylinder, the height of the water-barometer being 33 feet.

F. I. PHYSIOLOGY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the nervous mechanisms regulating the beat of the heart so as to illustrate clearly the following terms: *Inhibition, Automatic action, Reflex action.*
- II. Write an account of the different functions of the skin.
- III. Enumerate the chief products of digestion. Through what channels do they severally pass into the blood?
- IV. Describe the conditions known as Apnoea, Dyspnoea, and Asphyxia. Explain how they are brought about.
- V. Write a short account of the Lymphatic system. What is Lymph?
- VI. By what means is the eye accommodated for vision at different distances? Make a diagram of the structures involved.

F. 2. BOTANY.

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

Time—Three hours.

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[You may select any six questions. Full answers to questions in Section II. are of higher value than those in Section I.]

SECTION I.

- I. Draw the diagram of the flower of a *lily*.
- II. What are the resemblances and differences in structure between the root and stem of an exogenous tree.
- III. What is the normal arrangement of leaves on the stem, and how have "whorled leaves" been developed?
- IV. Describe the fruits *siliqua*, *achene*, *capsule*, and *caryopsis*; naming illustrative examples of each.
- V. What is the nature of the organs constituting our common "everlasting flowers?" To what group of plants do they belong?

SECTION II.

- VI. Give an account, with illustrative examples of the agencies concerned in fertilizing flowers.
- VII. Give illustrative examples of the phenomenon of irritability.
- VIII. Describe fully the plant placed before you.

F. 3. GEOLOGY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe and name the rock specimens placed before you (1-6).
- II. What is *slaty cleavage*?
- III. Discuss the work of a glacier as an agent of *transportation* and of *denudation*.
- IV. What is the work done by organic bodies in *rock-building*?
- V. Make a section illustrating the best relation of strata for a well.
- VI. What is a *conglomerate*? How would you determine whether it were of *marine* or of *fresh-water* origin?
- VII. How would you distinguish a white earthy *limestone* from a white *clay*?
- VIII. What are "pot-holes," and how are they formed?

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G. I. ANCIENT HISTORY.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Write an account of the Quaestores Classici at Rome. What were the Quaestores Parricidii?

Describe the system on which the Roman Army was arranged in the 4th Century B.C.

Who was Appius Claudius Caecus? When did he live, and for what is his name remarkable?

Give a description of the state of society in the Heroic Age in Greece and the political condition of the people.

Write a brief history of the Greek cities in Asia Minor, and of the revolt of the Ionic colonies.

Give, as fully as you can, an account of the reforms instituted by Solon.

H. MUSIC.

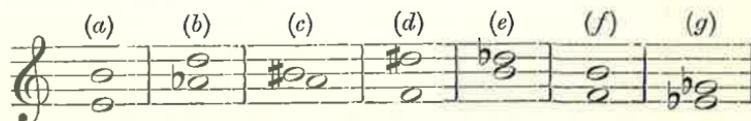
PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Add bar lines and time signatures to the following :—



II. Describe the following intervals :—



III. Write four bars of any melody you can remember, using the treble clef. Afterwards transpose the melody an octave lower, using the tenor clef.

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IV. Give the meaning of the following terms :—

Andante, Rhythm, Calando, Sequence, Largo, Grave.

V. In the key of B Flat write a chord of the dominant 7th, with all its inversions. Resolve each example, and figure the basses.

VI. What key is the following passage in? Is there any error in any *one* bar?



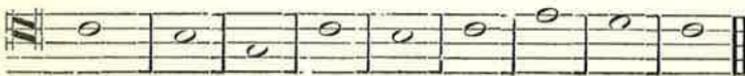
VII. Harmonize the following melody :—



VIII. Add three upper parts to the following bars :—



$\begin{matrix} \sharp 6 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} \sharp 4 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} \sharp 6 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 6 \\ \flat 4 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 6 \\ - \\ - \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 6 \\ 6 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 6 \\ 6 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ 7 \end{matrix}$



COUNTERPOINT.

- IX. To the following C.F. add a bass part in the first species.
- X. Add a treble part in the third species above the same subject. Let it contain examples of "changing notes."
- XI. Write the same C.F. an octave lower, in the bass clef, and add a treble part in the second species.
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N.B.—Candidates are particularly requested to figure the basses of Exercises IX., X., and XI.

MARCH, 1887.

JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIP.

SPENSER—FAERY QUEENE (BOOKS I., II.)

John Howard
Clark Scholarship,
March, 1887.

SHAKESPEARE—KING LEAR.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Write out in full stanza of the *Faery Queene*, and analyse its construction.
- II. Reproduce as closely as you can Spenser's description of *Avarice* in Book I., and of *Acrasia* in Book II.
- III. How are the following characters connected with the action of the *Faery Queene* :—*Fradubio*, *Satyrane*, *Orgoglio*, *Braggadocchio*, *Phaedria*.
- IV. Describe the encounter of the Red Cross Knight with *Despair*.
- V. Write notes on the following passages :—
 - (a.) *Dainty, they say, maketh dertth.*
 - (b.) *His sparkling blade about his head he blest.*
 - (c.) *O goodly golden chaine, wherewith yfere
The virtues linked are in lovely wize.*
 - (d.) *Their mighty strokes their habergeons dismayld,
And naked made each others manly spalles ;
The mortall steele despiteously entayld
Deepe in their flesh, quite through the yron walls,
That a large purple streamè adown their giambeaux
falles.*
 - (e.) *Well mote yee thee.*

John Howard
Clark Scholarship,
March, 1887.

- VI. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words :—
Owches, amate, lay-stall, darrayne, portesse, scarmoges, franion, encheason, achates, algates.
- VII. In what respects does Shakespeare's treatment of the story of *King Lear* differ from Spenser's ?
- VIII. Give instances of the wisdom, the tenderness, and the loyalty of the *Fool* in *King Lear*.
- IX. " *Nothing almost sees miracles
But misery,*"
Kent exclaims as he reads Cordelia's letter. What does he mean ?
- X. Reproduce as closely as you can Act III. Sc. II. of *King Lear*, beginning :—
" *Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks ! rage ! blow !*"
- XI. Contrast the characters of Edmund and Edgar.
- XII. " *I have a journey, Sir, shortly to go ;
My master calls me, I must not say no.*"
To whom does Kent address these words ?
Whither is the journey ? Who is his master ?

MILTON—AREOPAGITICA.

DRYDEN—ABSOLOM AND ACHITOPHEL.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. When was the *Areopagitica* first published ? Explain its title. Refer to any passages in it which you consider especially admirable.
- II. Summarize Milton's arguments in favour of a free Press. What limits would he assign to Religious Toleration ?
- III. How does Milton explain the allegorical story of *Isis* and *Osiris* ?

IV. Write notes on the following phrases :—

1. *His brother quadragesimal.*
2. *Expurging Indexes.*
3. *Those confused seeds that were imposed on Psyche.*
4. *The gammuth of every municipal fidler.*
5. *What grammery to be sober ?*
6. *The fescu of an Imprimatur.*
7. *Palladian oyl.*
8. *To chop an Episcopacy.*
9. *A topic folio.*
10. *The ghost of a linnen decency.*

V. Quote as largely as you can Dryden's description of *Achitophel* and *Zimri*. To whom does he refer under the following names :— *Ishbosheth, Pharaoh, Caleb, Nadab, Michal, Bathsheba, Corah, Barzillai, Amiel, Zadoc* ?

VI. Give the context of the following lines :—

1. "And Paradise was opened in his face."
2. "Great wits are sure to madness near allied."
3. "What cannot praise effect in mighty minds."
4. "Desire of greatness is a god-like sin."
5. "Better one suffer than a nation grieve."

VII. Explain the following lines :—

1. "The Egyptian rites the Jebusites embraced."
 2. "And Heaven had wanted one immortal song."
 3. "'Tis after God's own heart to cheat his heir."
 4. "Saw with disdain an Ethnic plot begun."
 5. "A church vermilion and a Moses' face."
-

NOVEMBER, 1887.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE
OF LL.B.

FIRST YEAR.

ROMAN LAW.

Ordinary Exam.,
LL.B.
First Year.
November, 1887.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

(No candidate will be allowed to pass in Roman Law who does not show a competent knowledge of Latin.)

- I. Give an historical account of the sources of Roman legislation, with special mention of the principal constitutional statutes.
- II. Write explanatory notes upon the following passages:—
 - (a.) Rursus libertinorum tria sunt genera.
 - (b.) Pessima itaque libertas eorum est qui dediticiorum numero sunt.
 - (c.) Latini multis modis ad civitatem Romanorum perveniunt.
- III. Who were the *sui heredes* according to the XII. Tables? How was the class enlarged, legally and equitably, prior to Justinian?
- IV. Trace the origin and development of Testamentary Succession as a recognized conception in Roman Jurisprudence by a reference to the (a) Testamentum in calatis comitiis; (b) Testamentum per aes et libram; (c) Testamentum tripartitum.

- V. Explain *Cretio*, *Beneficium abstinendi*, *Beneficium inventarii*, *Beneficium separationis*, *Beneficium deliberandi*.

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- VI. Translate and explain :—

(a.) *Ex diverso herede instituto servo, quin domino recte etiam sine condicione legetur, non dubitatur. Nam et si statim post factum testamentum decesserit testator, non tamen apud eum, qui heres sit, dies legati cedere intelligitur, cum hereditas a legato separata sit et possit per eum servum alius heres effici, si prius, quam jussu domini adeat, in alterius potestatem translatus sit, vel manumissus ipse heres efficitur; quibus casibus utile est legatum: quodsi in eadem causa permanserit et jussu legatarii adierit, evanescit legatum.*

(b.) *Olim autem nec heredis loco erat nec legatarii, sed potius emptoris. tunc enim in usu erat ei cui restituebatur hereditas nummo uno eam hereditatem dicis causa venire; et quae stipulationes inter venditorem hereditatis et emptorem interponi solent, caedem interponebantur inter heredem et eum cui restituebatur hereditas, id est hoc modo: heres quidem stipulabatur ab eo cui restituebatur hereditas, ut quicquid hereditario nomine condemnatus fuisset, sive quid alias bona fide dedisset, eo nomine indemnitas esset, et omnino si quis cum eo hereditario nomine ageret, ut recte defenderetur: ille vero qui recipiebat hereditatem invicem stipulabatur, ut si quid ex hereditate ad heredem pervenisset, id sibi restitueretur; ut etiam pateretur eum hereditarias actiones procuratorio aut cognitorio nomine exequi.*

- VII. Show the essential differences between the Formal, Real, Consensual, and Innominate Contracts, and describe in detail the contract *Emptio-Venditio*.

- VIII. "Guaranty forms a part of the law of Correality."

Explain this statement and give an account of the various forms of Suretyship in Roman Law.

- IX. "There were three epochs in the history of Roman Civil Process."

Describe the systems which distinguish these epochs, and state how they were affected by the *Lex Aebutia* and the *Leges Juliae* respectively.

- X. In what cases according to Gaius was the "*legis actio per manus injectionem*" employed? Describe the proceedings.

LAW OF PROPERTY.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. T. B. GALL.

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. Explain the terms Estate, Particular Estate, Remainder, Reversion and Estate *pur autre vie*.
- II. *A.* by will devises land to the use of *B.* for life, with remainder to the use of *C.* and his heirs. *C.* dies during the lifetime of *B.* (and after *A.*'s death) and by will leaves the estate to *D.* and the heirs of his body with remainder to *E.* and his heirs. Advise *D.* whether he can bar his estate tail, and, if so, whether the consent of anybody is necessary.
- III. Explain the difference between a joint tenancy and a tenancy in common, and state how severance may be effected.
- IV. How and under what Act is the property of an intestate married woman distributed in South Australia?
- V. Explain fully the following statement :—

“No plan can be now adopted by which lands can with certainty be tied up for a longer period than the lives of existing persons, and a term of twenty-one years after their decease.”

By a marriage-settlement freehold lands were limited to the use of *A.* for life, remainders to such uses as *B.* should by deed appoint, remainders over. *B.* by deed appointed the lands to the use of the first son of *A.* for life, remainder “to the use of the first son of such first son if born within twenty-one years after *A.*'s death and the heirs of his body in tail male, remainders over.”

Is the appointment bad in whole or in part, on any and what ground?
- VI. Define a *chose in action*. Give an example. State whether the same is assignable either at common law or by statute, and if by statute give the reference.
- VII. Give the provisions of the Statute of Frauds relating to the sale of goods.

A. agrees to sell to *B.* for £8 “a boat, delivery to be made in 15 months' time, the boat in the mean time to

remain the property of the vendor. Payment is to be made on delivery." The above terms are in writing, not signed by either party. Is the agreement binding? If so, what is its effect?

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- VIII. Explain the difference between General and Particular Lien, and give an example of each.
- IX. What are the provisions of the Insolvency Act of 1886 as to secured creditors?
- X. Act 389 of 1886, s. 32, provides that Act 4 of 1855-6 so far as the same relates to preferable liens on wool, is hereby revived. Explain the effect of this enactment.

LAW OF PROPERTY.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. T. B. GALL.

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. *A.* buys a horse at auction which has been stolen from *B.*, and has changed hands several times between the time of the theft and the purchase by *A.* *B.* recognises the horse in *A.*'s possession, and claims it. What are *A.* and *B.*'s rights respectively?
- II. A married woman domiciled in Adelaide dies there intestate, leaving her husband and two children surviving. At the time of her death she is entitled to 200 shares in a railway company carrying on business and registered under the Companies' Act in England. What interest (if any) have the husband and children, or either of them, in the shares? and what steps are necessary to perfect the title of the person or persons entitled?
- III. What do you understand by Copyright? How is it assigned?
- A.*, the author and publisher of a book in which there is no copyright, transfers all his interest in it to *B.*, who obtains copyright. Prior to such transfer *C.* has printed a thousand copies of the book. Can *B.*, after having obtained copyright, prevent the sale of such copies?

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- IV. In what cases will patents, which have been granted, become void ?
- V. *A.* buys from *B.* a portable engine, paying £50 in cash and giving his acceptance at three months for the balance of the purchase money, and at the same time signs an agreement that in case the acceptance should not be paid at maturity, *B.* should be entitled to take back the engine in discharge of the bill. The bill is dishonoured, and next day *A.* issues notices calling a meeting of his creditors, and subsequently makes a deed of assignment under Division XI. of the Insolvent Act, 1886, pursuant to resolution passed at the meeting. Between the issuing of the notices and the execution of the deed *B.* takes possession of and removes the engine. Is he entitled to it as against the trustees under the deed ? Give your reasons.
- VI. What is the meaning of the term Easement ? Give three different examples, and show how each may be acquired.
- VII. *A.* leases land to *B.* for five years at a rental of £50 per annum payable quarterly. After the expiration of the term *B.* continues in possession for six months, paying rent as before. *A.* then requests *B.* to quit and give up possession. *B.* declines. What are *A.*'s rights, and how can he enforce them ?
- VIII. What remedies has a mortgagee under the Real Property Act in case of default in payment of interest by the mortgagor ? Are they alternative or cumulative ?
- IX. Explain the doctrines of Tacking and Consolidation of Securities, and state whether they or either of them are or is applicable to lands under the Real Property Act.
- X. *A.* borrows money from *B.*, depositing his certificate of title to land under the Real Property Act as security. *A.* leaves the colony without re-paying the money, and *B.* assigns the debt to *C.*, to whom he also hands the certificate. *C.* takes possession of the land, and remains there undisturbed for fifteen years. What estate or interest (if any) has he in the land, and what are his rights with reference thereto ?
-

JURISPRUDENCE.

MR. WALTER R. PHILLIPS, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Show the importance in Austin's analysis of Positive Law of the distinction between "Determinate and Indeterminate Bodies."
- II. Examine the objection made to Austin's theory of Positive Law that there are laws which are not commands.
- III. Examine the following passage:—

"In short, the question which in relation to all institutions takes the lead of all others is the question: What is the sanction of your proposed laws? Let anyone get into his hands an efficient sanction for his own ideas and he becomes to a greater or less extent a legislator on the subjects to which he applies it and over the people to whom he can apply it. All history is filled with the gradual growth of different kinds of sanctions and laws and all constitutional struggles may be described as struggles to define and regulate the scope of different sanctions and the manner of their application."
- IV. In what senses is the term "unconstitutional" used? Illustrate in the case of laws framed by (a) the Imperial Parliament, (b) the Congress of the United States, (c) the State Legislature of New York, and (d) the South Australian Parliament said to be unconstitutional.
- V. Discuss the distinction between the Law of Things and the Law of Persons. Why is the Law of Things so called?
- VI. Explain the distinction between *Ratio legis* and *Ratio decidendi*. What is the bearing of the distinction upon the interpretation of law?
- VII. Discuss the title of a slave to the name of *person* according to (a) the Roman jurists, (b) the modern civilians. What is the principal ground of Austin's objection to the slave being termed a *thing*?

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- VIII. Enumerate and discuss the different meanings which have been given to the word *obligation* in Roman and English law
- IX. Explain fully :—
- (a) "The epithet 'present' or 'vested' as applied to a right is superfluous and tautological."
- (b) "Strictly speaking a *privilegium rei* is not a *privilegium*."
- (c) "In servitude the extent of the user has no dependence on the extent of the duration. *Aliter* in cases of property."
- X. Give definitions of the following terms, with reasons for that which is included in or excluded from the definition :—
Partnership, Crime, Tort, International Law, Custody, Possession.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B., AND MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

Of questions 1-7, not more than five are to be attempted.

In answer to questions 8-12, authorities are to be cited, reference being made to the number and year of Acts of Parliament.

- I. Describe the constitution and functions of the Witenagemot, paying special attention to the respective theories of Kemble, Freeman, and Stubbs.
- II. Explain the statement that "in the local councils, existing side by side with the Great Council, are to be found the beginnings of the representative system."
- III. Trace the right of the Commons to be represented in Parliament down to and including the reign of Edward I.
- IV. During the reign of Edward III. three important principles are said to have been established with regard to the powers of Parliament. Explain fully.

V. Enumerate and describe the principal English Statutes relating to the electoral franchise prior to the Act of 1867.

VI. What restrictions exist on the Crown's right (a) of creating (b) of summoning Peers? What do you understand by "a Peer"?

VII. What is meant by "Privilege of Parliament"? What have been the chief questions raised and decisions given in England as to Parliamentary Privilege since 1800?

VIII. Two questions were raised on the introduction of the late Payment of Members Bill into the Legislative Council, viz.: (a) Was the Bill one which altered the Constitution within the meaning of s. 34 of "The Constitution Act" and of Act 14 of 1872 (so far as the latter may be considered as enlarging the provisions of the former Act)? (b) If so, was the measure, having been sent up as an ordinary bill, properly before the Council? Discuss both questions.

IX. How has the Common Law of England relating to the trial of criminal offences by jury been altered by Statute in this province?

X. A subject of the Germanic Empire settles in South Australia. State in detail the qualifications which he must possess and the steps which he must take in order to be able (a) to vote at an election of a member of the House of Assembly; (b) to sit and vote as a member of such body.

XI. Section I, of the Constitution Act provides *inter alia* "such Legislative Council and House of Assembly shall have and exercise all the powers and functions of the existing Legislative Council." Summarize those "powers and functions." Are they limited by Imperial legislation? If so, to what extent?

XII. Discuss briefly the advantages and disadvantages of dual representation as exemplified in the Constitution of the South Australian Parliament.

LAW OF CONTRACT.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B. AND MR. E. PARISS NESBIT.

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. Explain the difference between an Implied Contract and a Contract implied in law.

A. requests *B.* to drive a cow out of a field to market and sell her, which *B.* does, having no reason to suppose that *A.* is not the owner. *C.*, the real owner, sues *B.*, and recovers damages and costs. Has *B.* any action against *A.*? If so, explain clearly the ground on which it rests.

- II. Discuss and illustrate the distinction between Penalty and Liquidated Damages.

The plaintiff, a medical man, agreed to employ the defendant as his assistant, and in consideration of this employment the defendant undertook not to practice at any time within ten miles of the plaintiff's residence under a "Penalty of £500." The defendant in breach of this agreement set up in business within ten miles, and caused damage to the plaintiff to the amount of £100. What sum can the plaintiff recover?

- III. What are the provisions of the Statute of Frauds as to the sale of goods?

(a) *A.* agrees to sell *B.* for £8 a boat, "delivery to be made in fifteen months' time, the boat in the meantime to remain the property of the vendor. Payment to be made on delivery." The above terms are in writing, but not signed by either party. Is the agreement binding? If so, what is its effect?

(b) *A.* is indebted to *B.* in the sum of £10. *B.* agrees to buy and *A.* to sell a horse for £45. The agreement is verbal, and one of its terms is that the debt due from *A.* to *B.* is to be discharged by way of part payment for the horse. Is there a binding agreement?

- IV. When is an assumed agency capable of ratification? Can a person whose name is forged ratify the act so as to give

an innocent party a legal remedy on the forged instrument?

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V. How far, if at all, and as between what parties can (a) a contemporaneous parol agreement, (b) a contemporaneous written agreement affect the operation of or qualify the liability of parties to a bill of exchange? In the case of a contemporaneous written agreement does it make any difference whether it is on a distinct paper or on the bill itself?

VI. *A.* and *B.* enter into a written contract for the sale of patent rights by *A.* to *B.* There is a misunderstanding between them, *A.* intending to sell less than *B.* believes he is buying. *A.*'s construction of the contract is the true one. *B.*, on becoming aware of the misunderstanding, repudiates the contract. What will be the result (a) of an action by *A.* for damages? (b) of a suit by *A.* for specific performance of the contract as understood by him? (c) of a similar suit in which he is willing to accept *B.*'s construction of the contract?

VII. *A.*, an infant, makes a fraudulent misrepresentation that he is of full age, and by this means induces *B.* to make a contract with him which would not bind *A.* but for the misrepresentation. (a) Is *A.* bound by the contract? (b) If not, can he be charged with the loss arising from the invalidity of the contract in an action founded upon the fraud as a substantive wrong? (c) In an action brought by *B.* upon the contract, does the fraudulent misrepresentation afford an answer upon equitable grounds to the plea of infancy?

VIII. *A.* effects an insurance on the life of *B.* *B.*, in answering enquiries made by the insurance company makes statements which are false, and which induce the insurance, but which are not known by *A.* to be false. Can the insurance be avoided on the ground of the falsity of these statements?

IX. *A.* makes a contract in the following terms:—" *A.* agrees to buy for £20 the horse bought by *B.* from *C.* on the 24th June, 1887." No money is paid, and no delivery or acceptance of the horse takes place. Is the contract valid?

X. State the law with regard to contracts in restraint of trade.

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- XI. *A.* owes *B.* £100 and gives *B.* his (*A.*'s.) cheque for £60 in full satisfaction of the debt, and *B.* accepts the same in full satisfaction accordingly. Is this a valid discharge?
- XII. *A.* makes a contract not under seal with *B.*, who contracts in his own name, but unknown to *A.* is agent for *C.* What are *A.*'s rights on discovering the fact of *B.*'s agency? Name the leading cases on this subject.
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THIRD YEAR LL.B.

Ordinary Exam.,
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PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

MR. WALTER R. PHILLIPS, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. Discuss the relation of both Public and Private International Law to Positive Law and to each other.

“Neither the Crown nor Parliament has authority to prescribe to Prize Courts rules which violate International Law.” Examine this statement.

- II. What are the principles which should govern a neutral state in the recognition of the belligerent rights or the independence of a revolted province?

- III. (a) *A.* is a French subject domiciled and carrying on business in Russia. War between England and Russia. *A.* sends to *B.*, a French subject domiciled in France, a cargo of wheat in a Russian bottom. *B.* is to hold such cargo to the order of *A.* until *C.* (also a French domiciled subject) makes payment, then to hold to *C.*'s order. The vessel is captured by an English cruiser. Is the cargo liable to confiscation?

(b) War between Russia and England. Odessa is blockaded by an English force. A Frenchman resident in Odessa and carrying on business there buys a vessel of a Russian domiciled subject. The purchaser re-sells it to a Frenchman resident in Marseilles, who brings it out in ballast during the blockade. The vessel is captured. Discuss the liability to confiscation.

(c) War between England and Russia. Goods are consigned in a Russian vessel by a French subject domiciled in Marseilles to a French subject domiciled in New York. The vessel is stopped by an English cruiser and makes resistance. Are the goods liable to confiscation?

- IV. Write notes on the *Exchange*, the *Gran Para*, and the *Alexandra*.

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- V. Discuss the effect upon Australian interests of the general adoption of the rule, "Free Ships, Free Goods."
- VI. An infant, according to Spanish law, is capable of being sued on trade debts. *B.*, an English subject, is domiciled in Spain, where, whilst an infant both under English and Spanish law, he carries on trade, and is adjudicated insolvent. He has property in England. Does that pass to his creditors in insolvency?
- VII. In Russia, upon marriage, the property of the wife (with certain unimportant exceptions) vests absolutely in the husband. *A.*, an Englishman domiciled in St. Petersburg, marries in London *B.*, domiciled in South Australia. Five years subsequently they become domiciled in South Australia. Here the wife becomes entitled to Bank Stock under a will. Can her husband obtain a transfer in his own name?
- VIII. *A.* and *B.*, both domiciled in South Australia, marry in Adelaide, where they continue to reside. Whilst both are on a visit to Sydney, *A.* commits adultery. *B.* thereupon leaves her husband and returns to her friends in Adelaide. *A.* continues to reside in Sydney, but is not domiciled there. *B.* obtains in New South Wales a divorce on the ground of *A.*'s adultery, not recognised in South Australia as a sufficient ground for divorce. She subsequently re-marries in Adelaide. Can she be prosecuted for bigamy?
- IX. *A.* and *B.*, both domiciled in Scotland, co-habit as man and wife. A child is born in Adelaide, where the parents are temporarily residing, and where they subsequently marry. Five years afterwards they return to South Australia, where they become domiciled, and where other children are born. *A.* dies intestate. Discuss the right of the first child to share in the distribution of *A.*'s property, movable and immovable. N.B.—*A.* was a landowner in Scotland, England, and South Australia.
- X. "The duty on letters of administration is payable, irrespective of the domicile of the deceased"—on what property?
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LAW OF WRONGS.

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

Ordinary Exam.
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Time—Three hours.

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

- I. The returning officer at a parliamentary election wrongfully, but without malice, refused *A.*'s vote. The candidate for whom the vote was tendered was elected. Can *A.* maintain an action against the returning officer?

A. was owner of a house in a street without shops. *B.*, his next door neighbour, turned his house into a shop and set up a trade there which was not injurious to health, but the existence of which greatly diminished the pecuniary value of *A.*'s house. Can *A.* maintain an action against *B.*?

Explain and illustrate further the general principle of law to be applied to the two cases.

- II. Illustrate and explain the maxim *Respondeat superior* with reference to tortious acts.
- III. What was decided in the Six Carpenters' case?
- IV. What do you understand by "Slander of title?" Mention the various circumstances which must be proved by the plaintiff to entitle him to maintain an action for it.
- Is an untrue statement depreciating the goods of another, made and published without actual malice, actionable either with or without special damage?
- V. Under what circumstances is (a) a police constable, (b) a private individual justified at common law in arresting without a warrant (a) for felony, (b) for misdemeanour? Assuming a police constable to have made an illegal arrest, in what respects does his *civil* liability differ from that of a private individual under like circumstances?
- VI. Under what circumstances is a sheriff entitled to break open doors?
- VII. "An unlawful imprisonment is a provocation (*i.e.* for the purpose of the distinction between murder and manslaughter) to the person imprisoned but not to the bystanders." Examine the authorities with reference to this statement.

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- VIII. *A.* and *B.* are tried together for conspiracy to murder *C.* *A.* is found guilty of conspiracy with *B.* to murder *C.*, but *B.* is acquitted. Discuss the effect of the verdict.
- IX. "The greater the truth, the greater the libel." Explain this statement with reference to criminal libels.
Under what circumstances can the truth of an alleged libel be investigated on a criminal trial?
Give some account of Fox's Libel Act.
- X. (a.) *A.*, who had a wife living, representing to *B.* that he was single and that he was about to marry her, induced her to hand over to him £18, and promised that he would go to *X.* and with the money hire a house in which to live with her after their marriage to take place upon his return. Can *A.* be convicted of any, and if so, of what offence?
(b.) The buyer of a table at a sale by auction finds secreted within it a £10 note which he appropriates to his own use. Explain the circumstances, if any, under which he is guilty of larceny in so doing.
- XI. How far has the common law been altered in this colony as to agreements amongst workmen to strike? Is a combination to strike a criminal conspiracy in any case?
- XII. Under what circumstances will cremation constitute an indictable offence?

LAW OF PROCEDURE (INCLUDING EVIDENCE).

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

Time—Three hours.

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

- I. Mention the chief changes in Procedure introduced by the Supreme Court Act, 1878, and the Rules of Court of 1879 and 1884.

II. Under what circumstances may judgment be signed on a writ specially indorsed? What is the effect of a judgment signed for default of appearance (a) on a writ specially indorsed; (b) on a writ not specially indorsed, but claiming a liquidated demand; (c) on a writ claiming unliquidated damages?

III. Describe the system adopted in the Rules of the Supreme Court for giving effect to the power of partners to sue and to be sued in the name of the firm.

IV. A., a buyer in the employ of *B & Co.*, woolbrokers, of London, enters at Port Adelaide into a contract for the purchase of wool from *C.* The wool is shipped, and refused by *B & Co.* on account of alleged misdescription. *C.* wishes to sue *B & Co.* for breach of contract. Can he do so in South Australia? If so, state the various steps from commencement to judgment. How can the judgment be made available?

V. How can a judgment creditor attach a debt due to his judgment debtor? State the procedure, and explain how the rights of the third person, or garnishee, if he disputes his liability, are protected.

A. obtains judgment against *B.* for a sum of money. *C.* is indebted to *B.* under a bond to pay him £10 a week for three years. At the time of the application for the garnishee order, arrears amounting to £50 were due. *A.* obtains an order to attach (i.) the arrears, and (ii.) the weekly payments as they accrue due. Is the order good as to (i.) or (ii.) or both?

VI. You are consulted by a client who is in embarrassed circumstances, and advise him to assign his estate for the benefit of his creditors under the Insolvent Act, 1886. He assents to this course. What steps must be taken to carry out your advice and relieve your client from his liabilities?

VII. When, for what purpose, and on what principle is evidence of the character of either party admissible in a civil action?

VIII. Explain the statement that "there are no degrees of secondary evidence."

A material letter is (i.) in the possession of the opposite party; (ii.) in the possession of a third party

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within the jurisdiction; (iii.) in the possession of a third party out of the jurisdiction. What are the steps to be taken in these cases respectively in order to obtain the possession of the letter at the trial, or otherwise give its contents in evidence?

- IX. Is parol evidence admissible to explain (i.) a patent ambiguity and (ii.) a latent ambiguity? Explain the difference between (i.) and (ii.), and give an example of each.
- X. In an action by a husband for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery, the petitioner, who at the time of his marriage with the respondent, was a widower, gave evidence in support of his petition. Counsel for the co-respondent proposed, in cross examination, to ask him, with a view to mitigating the damages, whether he had been guilty of adultery with some woman during the life of his first wife? The judge refused to permit the question. Can the judge's ruling be sustained, and, if so, on what ground?
- XI. Is the testimony of an accomplice admissible under any circumstances against his associates? and if so, subject to what restrictions, if any? Assuming the existence of a conspiracy to have been proved, are the acts and statements of one of the conspirators evidence against his fellows? If so, on what grounds?
- XII. In the following cases discuss the admissibility of the tendered evidence:—
- (a.) *A.* sues *B.* for debt. *B.* pleads infancy and that the goods were not necessaries. *A.* replies, denying that *B.* was an infant when the goods were ordered and supplied. To prove the date of his birth *B.* tenders a letter written by his father, since deceased, in which he is congratulated on having attained his twentieth birthday.
- (b.) The issue in an action is whether a debt admitted to have been owing from *A.* to *B.* has been paid. There are tendered the following entries in a diary of *C.*, now deceased:—"July 1st.; Received from *A.* £25. July 3rd.; Paid to *B.* on account of *A.* £25."
- (c.) *A.*, the indorsee for value, sues *B.* on a bill of exchange which is alleged to have been accepted by *B.*, *B.* denies his acceptance. He proposes to give evidence of the conviction of *C.* for the forgery of the bill.

NOVEMBER, 1887.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE
OF M.B.

FIRST YEAR.

ANATOMY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Write a description of the Ulna.
- II. Describe the first rib.
- III. Classify the joints met with in human body. Give examples of levers represented by diarthrodial joints.
- IV. Give the origins and insertions of the flexor muscles of the toes.
- V. Describe the Gluteus Maximus muscle. What are its relations?
- VI. Describe in their relative positions the parts brought into view on removing the undermentioned muscles, viz.—The Latissimus Dorsi ; The Trapezius.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

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

Time—Three hours.

A *vivâ voce* and practical examination was held in the Dissecting Room.

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BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR TATE F.G.S., and E. C. STIRLING M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define the terms *function* and *organ*. What is meant by *high* and *low organisation*? Illustrate your answer by reference to (1) Man and Amœba, and (2) Spirogyra and the sexual condition of *Pteris aquilina*.
- II. Describe the heart of the frog with its chief vascular connections. Trace the course of the blood current, being careful to indicate the character of the blood in each main trunk. What nervous structures do you find in the organ.
- III. What do you understand by the term Respiration? Compare the respiratory apparatus of the Frog and Crayfish, both as regards its structure and function.
- IV. Write a short account of the following structures and organs:—
 1. The shell of the Fresh-water Mussel.
 2. The compound eye of the Crayfish.
 3. The reproductive organs of *Nitella*.
 4. A spinal nerve and skeletal muscle of the Frog.
- V. Define and explain the terms Automatic, Reflex, and Peristaltic action. Illustrate each explanation by an example.

BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY,

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Prepare specimens showing (1.) Hæmin crystals; (2.) Medullated nerve fibres.
- II. Mount the sections X and Y. Identify them and give a short description with low and high power sketches.
- III. Dissect out the muscular system of *Unio*.
- IV. Identify the specimens A, B, C, &c.

CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

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- I. You are told that a gas jar contains pure hydrogen. How would you prove it?
- II. Describe an experiment to show that two volumes of hydrogen and one volume of oxygen combine to produce two volumes of steam.
- III. Aqueous hydrochloric acid is heated with chromium trioxide. Explain the reaction which takes place (with equation), and give other examples of a similar kind of action.
- IV. Describe the preparation of chloride of lime. Why is this substance so suitable as a disinfectant?
- V. How would you test for the presence of chlorine, bromine, and iodine in separate solutions, and for chlorine in presence of bromine, or iodine, or both?
- VI. How would you prepare nitrous oxide? What impurities of an objectionable nature would you look for in this gas as ordinarily prepared, and how would you remove them?
- VII. Describe the preparation and properties of phosphorus pentoxide, sulphur trioxide, boracic acid, alum, potassium iodide.
- VIII. Give with equations two methods for the preparation of calomel. What substances of an objectionable nature are sometimes found in it, and how do you account for their presence?
- IX. What are *Epsom Salts*, *Fowler's Solution*, *Liquor ferri dialysati*, *Scheele's Green*, and how are they prepared?
- X. A substance is given to you which contains either antimony or arsenic. State *fully* how you would ascertain which is present.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., B.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

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

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BOTANY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Draw a floral diagram of a cruciferous plant and describe the characters of the Order.
 - II. Describe the various morphological elements that constitute the stamen, and describe the principal modifications of this organ.
 - III. Distinguish between the Natural Orders, Labiatae, Solanaceae, Scrophulariaceae, and Boraginaceae.
 - IV. Refer to their Natural Orders the plants (1-12).
 - V. Draw up a synoptical table of fruits, naming one or more illustrative examples of each.
 - VI. Point out the respective characteristics of myrtaceous, caryphyllaceous, proteaceous, papilionaceous, and ligulate flowers.
 - VII. How are grasses distinguished from other orders and what are the most useful plants of the order.
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SECOND YEAR M.B.

ANATOMY.

Ordinary Exam.
M. B.
Second Year.
November, 1867.

Examiners—PROFESSOR ANDERSON-STUART, M.D., and PROFESSOR
WATSON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. The Elbow Joint : Describe—

- (a.) The bony surfaces entering into its formation.
- (b.) The ligaments of the joint.
- (c.) The movements possible at it.
- (d.) The muscles causing each movement, giving the nerve supply of each muscle.

II. The Lingual Artery : Give the Dissection needed to expose this artery in its entire course.

III. The Rectum : Give an account of the Rectum under each of the following heads, viz., its—

- (a.) Dimensions. (b.) Shape. (c.) Divisions. (d.) Position. (e.) Relations.

IV. The Cerebrum : Describe the Parietal Lobe, and state what superficial landmarks you know of that serve as guides to its convolutions.

V. Write a short description of the Bony Orbit.

VI. Describe the Sternum.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

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

Time—Two hours.

I. Compare the permanent dentition of man with that of the Elephant and Horse.

II. Give a description of the Uterus of Rabbit and compare it with that of the Cow and Kangaroo.

III. Compare the Respiratory Apparatus of Mammals with that of Reptiles and Fishes.

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- IV. Discuss briefly the principal anatomical differences in the Intestine of Carniverous and Herbivorous Mammals. To what corresponding digestive processes may these be referred?

PHYSIOLOGY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the minute anatomy of the human trachea, and show the functions of its lining epithelium.
- II. Write an account of the chemistry, probable origin, formation and destination of Glycogen.
- III. Prove by reference to the effect of nerve section and stimulation, and to the administration of Atropia, that the secretion of the saliva is not merely a process of filtration.
- IV. The third cranial nerve on one side is cut; what results follow as regards the position of the eyeball and the functions of the eye?
- V. What are the nervous mechanisms concerned in the act of respiration? What is the effect on respiration of the following experiments?
 - (a) Section of one vagus.
 - (b) Stimulation of its central end.
 - (c) Section of one or both superior laryngeal nerves.
 - (d) Stimulation of the central end of one superior laryngeal.
- VI. Trace the progress of a sound-wave from the Membrana Tympani onwards.

PHYSIOLOGY.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Mount the sections X and Y. Identify them, and give a short description with low and high power sketches.

- II. Identify the specimens A, B, C, &c.
- III. Prepare specimens showing the chief features of medullated and non-medullated nerve fibres in the fresh state.
- IV. Make ready for the experiment the whole of the apparatus necessary for taking a blood pressure tracing.

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ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

A. HELMS, PH.D., AND PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Write the structural formula of one member of each of the following classes of compounds:—Ether, ketone, aldehyde, mercaptan, and isosulphocyanate.
Mention also a general method of preparation for each class.
- II. Describe the preparation and properties of chloroform and iodoform.
- III. How can nitromethane and nitrobenzene be prepared respectively? Into what compounds will they be converted by nascent hydrogen?
- IV. How is potassium ferrocyanide manufactured? What are the principal products when it is (1) ignited, (2) heated with dilute sulphuric acid, (3) heated with concentrated sulphuric acid?
- V. Give a brief general account of glycerine. What compounds are formed on heating glycerine with (1) hydrochloric acid, (2) nitric acid, and (3) hydriodic acid?
- VI. How many succinic acids are known, and how can they be prepared? What effect has heat upon them?
- VII. Describe the formation of butyric and lactic acids from sugar by a fermentation process.
- VIII. Give one method for the artificial preparation of urea. How would you estimate it in urine? What is the effect of nitrous acid upon it?

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- IX. Mention some methods for the preparation of benzoic acid. How many hydroxybenzoic acids are theoretically possible? Which of them is most important from a medical point of view? In what relation does hippuric acid stand to benzoic acid?
- X. By what tests would you recognise the following alkaloids:—Morphine, quinine, brucine, strychnine?

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

Two of the following mixtures were given to each candidate for qualitative analysis:—

- (1.) Oatmeal Porridge and Morphine.
- (2.) Oatmeal Porridge and Strychnine.
- (3.) Oatmeal Porridge and Quinine.
- (4.) Arsenious acid and Mercuric di-cyanide.
- (5.) Tartar Emetic and Hydrochloric acid.
- (6.) Potassic Oxalate and Mercuric chloride.

MATERIA MEDICA.

W. L. CLELAND, M.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What are the roots (I.)? Give the name of the plant; where grown for medicinal purposes, and why is this important? What is the active principle? What is its physiological action on (a) sensory nerves, (b) and the heart?
- II. What are the chips (II.)? Give the name of the tree and where grown. What are the officinal preparations, and why may these be prescribed with iron without disadvantage? What is the physiological action of the drug?

- III. What are the leaves (III.)? From what two countries are they chiefly imported? What is the active principle, and its physiological action? What are the official preparations?
- IV. The pieces (IV.) are the dried slices of a bulb. What is the name of the plant, and where does it grow? What active principle is contained in this substance? State briefly its physiological action on (a) the heart; (b) the character of the pulse; (c) the secretion of urine; (d) and the bronchial mucous membrane.
- V. What are the symptoms of "iodism?" By what channels is iodine principally eliminated from the body; and, during this process, what two drugs, if in combination, may also be caused to be eliminated by the same channel? Should lead or mercury have formed insoluble compounds with any of the tissues of the body, what would be the effect of giving iodine or any of its preparations?
- VI. What are the official preparations of tartarated antimony? What is its local action on (a) the stomach; (b) and the skin; and why on those two structures specially? What are the general physiological effects of the drug on (a) the circulation; (b) the central nervous system relating to the act of vomiting; (c) and secretion generally? What acid renders the drug inactive?
- VII. What has the relation between absorption and excretion to do with the physiological activity of a drug? Take curare as an illustration, and state the different effects produced when administered subcutaneously and by the mouth.
- VIII. What are the two chief active principles of digitalis? State the physiological action of the one on (a) the cardiac muscle; (b) the arteries; (c) the blood-pressure; (d) and the urinary secretion. In what relation do these two active principles stand to one another as regards physiological action and solubility in rectified spirit and water respectively?
- IX. Arrange the official salts and compounds of potassium in two groups—(a) according to their action on the epidermis and general facility for absorption; and (b) purgative properties.

Ordinary Exam.,
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- X. What is the plant from which mustard seed is obtained? What is the active principle, and how is it formed, and how may it be destroyed? There are two kinds of seed officinal; why is it advantageous to combine the two? What is the local physiological action?
-

THIRD YEAR M.B.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

J. D. THOMAS, M.D., AND J. C. VERCO, M.D.

Ordinary Exam.,
M.B.
Third Year,
November, 1887.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Distinguish between the terms "malignant" and "cancerous." Enumerate the evidences of malignancy. Name some malignant non-cancerous growths.
- II. Describe in detail the structural changes in the intestines in Enteric Fever.
- III. What differences would you find in an ordinary case of Scarlet Fever, of Measles, of German Measles, and of Diphtheria, on the third day after invasion.
- IV. Describe the Causes, Symptoms and Physical Signs of Pneumothorax.
- V. What are the causes of Ascites? Describe the various points involved in its Diagnosis, and mention the indications for treatment.
- VI. Describe a case of Acute Tonsillitis and its appropriate treatment.

SURGERY.

W. GARDNER, M.D. AND E. C. STIRLING, M.A., M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the Symptoms, Pathology, and results of Acute Periostitis. Describe the treatment which you would adopt.
- II. Describe the causes, consequences, and treatment of Extravasation of Urine?
- III. What is the most common fracture near the ankle-joint?
Describe fully the method of production, the displacement, and the treatment.

Ordinary Exam.
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- IV. Mention the various dislocations which may occur at the elbow-joint, with the methods of reduction.
- V. Compare and contrast the various symptoms of Stone in the bladder and of Enlarged Prostate, and briefly show how and why they differ.
- VI. What is Fistula in Ano? State the causes and treatment.
- VII. Given a patient suffering from syphilis, when do you expect secondary manifestations to occur? What are the most usual forms, and what treatment would you adopt?
- VIII. What are the symptoms of Morbus Coxae, and what treatment would you apply in its various stages?

SURGICAL ANATOMY.

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

Time—Two hours.

- I. Describe the crural arch. How is it occupied?
What surgical operations have you seen performed in its immediate neighbourhood?
- II. Enumerate in their order the structures divided in the operation of Lateral Lithotomy.
What vessels or vascular tissues may be wounded apart from any abnormalities?
- III. Give the relations of the kidney.
Name in their order the structures divided in the operation of Lumbar Nephrectomy.
- IV. Describe the human scalp with its vascular and nervous supply.

PATHOLOGY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Sketch the anatomical characters of ordinary acute Lobar Pneumonia in its different stages.

II. What do you understand by Calcification ?

Distinguish between it and ossification, and state under what conditions it may occur.

III. What are the naked eye and microscopical characters of carcinoma of the Liver ?

Explain what you know of its mode of development in the viscus.

IV. Distinguish between Thrombosis and Embolism.

What are their principal sources and effects ?

V. Describe the morbid changes accompanying acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

How do you account for the presence of abnormal constituents in the urine ?

VI. Explain the terms Hypertrophy, Atrophy, Infiltration, Extravasation, Degeneration, Gangrene, Oedema, and Emphysema.

FOURTH YEAR M.B.

No Candidates.

FIFTH YEAR M.B.

MEDICINE. I.

J. D. THOMAS, M.D., AND A. A. LONDON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. What are the principal causes of Vomiting? Mention the more important points in the Diagnosis of its various Causes.
 - II. Describe the Symptoms, Pathology, and Treatment of Locomotor Ataxia.
 - III. What are the Symptoms and Treatment of Poisoning by Belladonna?
-

SURGERY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D. AND W. GARDNER, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Given a case of so-called Impermeable Stricture, what treatment would you recommend?
Describe in detail the treatment.
- II. What are the causes of non-union in fractures of the extremities. What methods would you adopt to procure bony union?
- III. How would you treat a case of Osteomyelitis of the Tibia?
- IV. What is the surgical treatment of Hydatid of the Lung
Describe fully the measures you would adopt.

V. How may the Patella be fractured? Describe the treatment you would recommend.

Ordinary Exam.,
M.B.,
Fifth Year,
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VI. A man æt 65 years comes to you with enlarged prostate and a large stone in the bladder.

What treatment would you advise?

VII. Describe the Eustachian Catheter and its uses. What different methods are there of passing it?

VIII. Describe the symptoms and treatment of Acute and Chronic Glaucoma.

SURGICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D. AND W. GARDNER, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Describe the upper half of the Femur, including its muscular and ligamentous attachments.
- II. Give a description of the ribs in general, and their connection to each other, to the vertebral column, and to the Sternum.
- III. What structures must necessarily be divided in excision of the upper jaw?
- IV. By what channels would the collateral circulation be established after deligation of the common femoral artery?

OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

E. WILLIS WAY, M.B.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Enumerate the chief pathological conditions that give rise to protraction of the first stage of labour, and indicate the appropriate treatment.
- II. Describe briefly the premonitory symptoms and pathological causes of puerperal convulsions, and the general management necessary.

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- III. Give an account of the symptoms, signs, and treatment of Placenta Prævia.
- IV. State the nature of cases requiring the induction of premature labour, and the methods usually employed.
- V. What are the conditions that give rise to menorrhagia, and explain the treatment necessary.
- VI. Describe the causes, symptoms, and diagnosis of dislocation (prolapse) of the ovary.

HYGIENE.

H. T. WHITTELL, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Name four disinfectants, and state what is their mode of action.
- II. State briefly what are the changes produced in an occupied room by respiration and transpiration. Give Chau-mont's formula for determining the volume of fresh air requisite per hour for each occupant of a room.
- III. Describe the A B C process for the purification of sewage.
- IV. You are required to report whether a certain water is fit for human consumption. Give a short outline of your method of examination.
- V. An epidemic of enteric fever occurs in a district of which you are officer of health. How would you conduct an inquiry into the cause of the outbreak?
- VI. A sewage farm is distant from Adelaide about three miles. The main sewers leading to it have sufficient fall. All the closets in the city are connected with the sewers by well-constructed drains, and there are efficient traps at the boundaries of all private premises. At intervals along the streets, and on a level with them there are man-holes and openings connected with the sewers. No disagreeable smells are complained of in any part of the private premises, but in many of the streets the effluvium is most offensive. What faults in construction may cause this nuisance, and how would you propose to remedy them?

VII. You are supposed to be health officer at Port Adelaide. A ship arrives there and the surgeon reports that twelve days ago one of the passengers died from smallpox. What is your duty? If required to advise the Government on the question of quarantine and its duration, what would you recommend?

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VIII. What is the usual source of Trichinae in man? How would you search for them in food, and why is Trichinosis more frequent in Germany than in other countries?

EXAMINATION FOR SIR THOMAS ELDER'S PRIZES IN PHYSIOLOGY AND CLASS EXAMINATION.

(For Students not studying for a Degree.)

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. What do you understand by the statement that Protoplasm is irritable, automatic, contractile, and respiratory? Compare the physiological processes of the *Amæba* and man in respect to this statement.
- II. Explain with a diagram the arrangement of the main ducts of the Liver and Pancreas, noting their relation to the Gall bladder and intestine. What is the action of Bile and Pancreatic juice respectively on the food?
- III. Compare and contrast the action of the skin and kidneys in respect to their excretory functions.

What is the relation of the skin to the maintenance of the warmth of the body?
- IV. Describe the nervous actions known as automatic and reflex. Give illustrations of each.
- V. Analyse physiologically the following events—coughing, sneezing, sobbing, laughing, crying, blushing, fainting, noting particularly, where you can, the nature of the nervous mechanism involved.
- VI. Describe the structure of the human eye. What is the cause of the defects known as long, short, and old sight? How may they be remedied?

NOVEMBER, 1887.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE
OF B.A.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Ordinary Exam.,
B.A.
First Year.
November, 1887.

Translate Hor. Sat., Lib. I., Sat. 1—

Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.
Illuc, unde abii, redeo, nemo ut avarus
Se probet ac potius laudet diversa sequentes,
Quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber,
Tabescat, neque se maiori pauperiorum
Turbæ comparet, hunc atque hunc superare laboret.
Sic festinanti semper locupletior obstat,
Ut, cum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus,
Instat equis auriga suos vincentibus, illum
Præteritum temnens extremos inter euntem.
Inde fit, ut raro, qui se vixisse beatum
Dicat et exacto contentus tempore vita
Cedat uti conviva satur, reperire queamus.—
Iam satis est. Ne me Crispini scrinia lippi
Compliasse putes, verbum non amplius addam.

108

120

Write notes on line 108-120.

Also—

Hoc ego commodius quam tu, praeclare senator,
Milibus atque aliis vivo. Quacunque libido est,
Incedo solus; percontor, quanti olus ac far;

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Fallacem Circum vespertinumque pererro
Saepe Forum ; adsisto divinis ; inde domum me
Ad porri et ciceris refero laganique catinum ;
Cena ministratur pueris tribus, et lapis albus
Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet ; adstat echinus
Vilis, cum patera guttus, Campana supellex.
Deinde eo dormitum, non sollicitus, mihi quod cras
Surgendum sit mane, obeundus Marsya, qui se
Voltum ferre negat Noviorum posse minoris.

Explain Campana supellex and the last two lines.

Also—

Qui testamentum tradet tibi cunque legendum,
Abnuere et tabulas a te removere memento,
Sic tamen, ut limis rapias, quid prima secundo
Cera velit versu ; solus multisne coheres,
Veloci percurre oculo. Plerumque recoctus
Scriba ex quinqueviro corvum deludet hiantem,
Captatorque dabit risus Nasica Corano.
Num furis ? an prudens ludis me obscura canendo ?
O Laërtiade, quidquid dicam, aut erit aut non :
Divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo.
Quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, si licet, ede.

What is the subject of the satire from which this last passage is taken, and how do these lines bear upon it ?

State clearly the rules in use in Latin Oratio obliqua, and transfer into the indirect form the last of the above passages.

Give the rules for the use of the reflexive pronoun, and make or quote examples to illustrate them.

Translate into Latin—

What are you going to do if the enemy invade the city ?

Instead of defending himself behind the walls of his city he joined battle with the enemy in the open plain.

If any one, as is easily possible, asks the reason of my summoning you to my presence, I believe that no one, when he has heard what I am going to say, will doubt any longer whether I have acted wisely or the reverse. You must all understand that we must take care to prevent any one from interfering against our will with our projects whether he choose to have recourse to fraud or force.

LATIN. (Honour Paper).

TACITUS AND HORACE.

Ordinary Exam.,
B.A.
First Year,
November, 1887

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate the following passages, giving explanations of meaning and construction where required—

Prima castrorum rudimenta in Britannia Suetonio Paulino, diligenti ac moderato duci, approbavit electus, quem contubernio aestimaret. Nec Agricola licenter, more iuvenum, qui militiam in lasciviam vertunt, neque segniter ad voluptates et commeatus titulum tribunatus et inscitiam rettulit; sed noscere provinciam, nosci exercitui, discere a peritis, sequi optimos, nihil appetere in iactationem, nihil ob formidinem recusare, simulque et anxius et intentus agere.

—Tacitus Agricola, Cap. V.

Quod si nubes non officiant, aspici per noctem solis fulgorem, nec occidere et exurgere sed transire affirmant. Scilicet extrema et plana terrarum humili umbra non erigunt tenebras, infraque coelum et sidera nox cadit.

—Tacitus Agricola, Cap. XII.

Frumenti et tributorum exactionem aequalitate munerum mollire, circumcisis, quae in quaestum reperta ipso tributo gravius tolerabantur. Namque per ludibrium assidere clausis horreis et emere ultro frumenta ac ludere pretio cogebantur; devortia itinerum et longinquitas regionum indicebatur, ut civitates, proximis hibernis, in remota et avia deferrent, donec, quod omnibus in promptu erat, paucis lucrosus fieret.

—Tacitus Agricola, Cap. XIX.

Definitur et numerus; centeni ex singulis pagis sunt, idque ipsum inter suos vocantur, et quod primo numerus fuit, iam nomen et honor est. Acies per cuneos componitur. Cedere loco, dummodo rursus instes, consilii quam formidinis arbitratur. Corpora suorum etiam in dubiis proeliis referunt. Scutum reliquisse praecipuum flagitium, nec aut sacris adesse aut concilium inire ignominioso fas, multique superstites bellorum infamiam laqueo finierunt.

—Tacitus Germania, Cap. VI.

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Suscipere tam inimicitias seu patris seu propinqui
quam amicitias necesse est. Nec implacabiles durant ;
luitur enim etiam homicidium certo armentorum ac
pecorum numero, recipitque satisfactionem universa
domus, utiliter in publicum, quia periculosiores sunt
inimicitiae iuxta libertatem.

—Tacitus Germania, Cap. XXI.

Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum
Semper urgendo neque, dum procellas
Cautus horrescis, nimium premendo

Litus iniquum.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem

Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti

Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda

Sobrius aula.

Saepius ventis agitur ingens

Pinus et celsae graviore casu

Decidunt turres feriuntque summos

Fulgura montes.

Sperat infestis, metuit secundis

Alteram sortem bene praeparatum

Pectus. Informes hiemes reducit

Iuppiter, idem

Summovet. Non, si male nunc, et olim

Sic erit : quondam cithara tacentem

Suscitat musam neque semper arcum

Tendit Apollo.

Rebus angustis animosus atque

Fortis appare ; sapienter idem

Contrahes vento nimium secundo

Turgida vela.

—Horace Odes, Book II. Carmen X.

Herculis ritu modo dictus, o plebs,

Morte venalem petiisse laurum

Caesar Hispana repetit penates

Victor ab ora.

Unico gaudens mulier marito

Prodeat iustis operata sacris,

Et soror clari ducis et decorae

Supplice vitta

Virginum matres iuvenumque nuper

Sospitum. Vos, o pueri et puellae

Iam virum expertae, male ominatis
Parcite verbis.

Hic dies vere mihi festus atras
Eximet curas ; ego nec tumultum
Nec mori per vim metuam tenente
Caesare terras.

I, pete unguentum, puer, et coronas
Et cadum Marsi memorem duelli,
Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem
Fallere testa.

Dic et argutae properet Neaerae
Murrheum nodo cohibere crinem ;
Si per invisum mora ianitorem
Fiet, abito.

Lenit albescens animos capillus
Litium et rixae cupidos protervae ;
Non ego hoc ferrem calidus iuventa
Consule Planco.

—Horace Odes, Book III. Carmen XIV.

Translate into Latin—

Sylla, being thus bent upon slaughter, filled Rome with murders without number. Many there were who, though they never had any dealings with him, fell a sacrifice to private resentment ; for he gratified his friends and domestics with the blood of those they hated. Whereupon a young Roman had the courage to ask him one day in a full senate, 'What end shall we have of our calamities, and where dost thou intend to stop? We do not intercede for such as thou has resolved to destroy ; we only desire thee to free those from their uneasiness whom thou has determined to save.' Sylla answering, 'That he knew not yet whom he should spare ;' 'Why then (said Metellus) name to us those whom thou hast determined to destroy.' 'That I will do,' replied Sylla.

Ordinary Exam.,
B.A.
First Year,
November, 1887.

GREEK. (Pass Paper)

XENOPHON, MEM. I.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

“Ἄλλὰ, νῆ Δία,” ὁ κατήγορος ἔφη, “ὑπερορῶν ἐποίει τῶν καθεστώτων νόμων τοὺς συνόντας, λέγων ὡς μωρὸν εἶη τοῖς μὲν τῆς πόλεως ἄρχοντας ἀπὸ κνύμον καθίστασθαι, κυβερνήτη δὲ μηδένα θέλειν κεχρῆσθαι κναμενῶ, μηδὲ τέκτονι, μηδ’ αὐλητῇ, μηδ’ ἐπ’ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα, ἃ πολλῶ ἐλάττωνας βλάβας ἀμαρτανόμενα ποιεῖ τῶν περὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀμαρτανομένων· τοὺς δὲ τοιούτους λόγους ἐπαίρειν ἔφη τοὺς νέους καταφρονεῖν τῆς καθεστώσης πολιτείας, καὶ ποιεῖν βιαίους.” Ἐγὼ δ’ οἶμαι τοὺς φρόνησιν ἀσκούοντας, καὶ νομίζοντας ἱκανοὺς εἶσθαι τὰ συμφέροντα διδάσκειν τοὺς πολίτας, ἥκιστα γίγνεσθαι βιαίους, εἰδότες ὅτι τῇ μὲν βία πρόσκειναι ἔχθραι καὶ κίνδυνοι, διὰ δὲ τοῦ πείθειν ἀκινδύνως τε καὶ μετὰ φιλίας ταῦτ’ ἀγίνετα· οἱ μὲν γὰρ βιασθέντες ὡς ἀφαιρεθέντες μισοῦσιν, οἱ δὲ πεισθέντες ὡς κεχαρισμένοι φιλοῦσιν. Οὐκ οὖν τῶν φρόνησιν ἀσκούτων τὸ βιάζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἰσχὺν ἀνευ γνώμης ἐχόντων τὰ τοιαῦτα πράττειν ἔστιν. Ἄλλὰ μὴν καὶ συμμάχων ὁ μὲν βιάζεσθαι τολμῶν δέοιτ’ ἂν οὐκ ὀλίγων, ὁ δὲ πείθειν δυνάμενος, οὐδενός· καὶ γὰρ μόνος ἤγοιτ’ ἂν δύνασθαι πείθειν. Καὶ φονεῖν δὲ τοῖς τοιούτοις ἥκιστα συμβαίνει· τίς γὰρ ἀποκτείνει τινα βούλοιτ’ ἂν μᾶλλον ἢ ζῶντι πειθομένῳ χρῆσθαι;

—Xenophon, Mem. i. ii., 9.

Also—

Ἀπαγγελθέντος δὲ αὐτοῖς τούτου, καλέσαντες ὁ τε Κριτίας καὶ ὁ Χαρικλῆς τὸν Σωκράτην, τὸν τε νόμον ἐδεικνύτην αὐτῶ, καὶ τοῖς νέοις ἀπειπέτην μὴ διαλέγεσθαι. Ὁ δὲ Σωκράτης ἐπήρετο αὐτῶ, εἰ ἐξείη πυνθάνεσθαι, εἰ τι ἀγνοοῖτο τῶν προαγορευομένων. Τῷ δ’ ἐφάτην. “Ἐγὼ τοίνυν,” ἔφη, “παρεσκευάσμαι μὲν πείθεσθαι τοῖς νόμοις· ὅπως δὲ μὴ δὲ ἄγνοιαν λάθω τι παρανομήσας, τοῦτο βούλομαι σαφῶς μαθεῖν παρ’ ὑμῶν. Πότερον τὴν τῶν λόγων τέχνην σὺν τοῖς ὀρθῶς λεγομένοις εἶναι νομίζοντες, ἢ σὺν τοῖς μὴ ὀρθῶς, ἀπέχεσθαι κελεύετε αὐτῆς; Εἰ μὲν γὰρ σὺν τοῖς ὀρθῶς, δῆλον ὅτι ἀφεκτέον ἂν εἶη τοῦ ὀρθῶς λέγειν· εἰ δὲ σὺν τοῖς μὴ ὀρθῶς, δῆλον ὅτι πειρατέον ὀρθῶς λέγειν.”

—Xenophon, Mem. i. ii., 33.

Also—

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“Σὺ δὲ σαντὸν δοκεῖς τι φρόνιμον ἔχειν;” “Ἐρώτα γοῦν, καὶ ἀποκρινούμαι.” “Ἄλλοθι δὲ οὐδαμοῦ οὐδὲν οἶε φρόνιμον εἶναι; καὶ ταῦτα, εἰδὼς ὅτι γῆς τε μικρὸν μέρος ἐν τῷ σώματι πολλῆς οὐσης ἔχεις, καὶ ὕγρου βραχὺ πολλοῦ ὄντος, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων δῆπον μεγάλων ὄντων ἐκάστου μικρὸν μέρος λαβόντι τὸ σῶμα συνήρμοσταί σοι· νοῦν δὲ μόνον ἄρα οὐδαμοῦ ὄντα σὲ εὐτυχῶς πως δοκεῖς συναρπάσαι, καὶ τάδε τὰ ὑπερμεγέθη καὶ πλήθος ἄπειρα δι’ ἀφροσύνην τινὰ, ὡς οἶε, εὐτάκτως ἔχειν;” “Μὰ Δί’ οὐ γὰρ ὀρῶ τοὺς κυρίους, ὥσπερ τῶν ἐνθάδε γιγνωνμένων τοὺς δημιουργούς.”

—Xenophon, Mem. i. iv., 8.

Translate into Greek Prose—

Why should it be impossible for a man to be temperate at one time and afterwards intemperate, or to be capable of justice now and incapable at a future time? For my own part, indeed, I maintain that all nobility and goodness is the result of training and practice, and temperance more than anything else.

“Socrates,” said Antiphon, “I used to imagine that philosophers should be happier than other men; but it seems to me that you reap just the opposite result from your philosophy.”

Socrates advised those who could not prevent themselves from eating to excess to beware of such delicacies as enticed them to eat when they were not hungry and drink when they were not thirsty.

Write down the indicative moods and participles of the aorists of ἐλαύνω, λαγχάνω, ὠθέω, ὀράω, θρώσκω, καλέω, ὄλλυμι, ῥέω, πλέω.

Distinguish the meanings of χράω—χράομαι, τίνω—τίνομαι, παύω—παύομαι, ἄπτο—ἄπτομαι, φυλάττω—φυλάττομαι.

GREEK. (Honour Paper).

HERODOTUS AND XENOPHON.

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate, adding explanatory notes where necessary—

Τὸν δὲ ὑπολαβόντα φάναι· Ὡ βασιλεῦ, προθύμως μοι φαίνεαι εὐξασθαί νησιώτας ἱππευομένους λαβεῖν ἐν ἠπείρῳ,

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οικότα ἐλπίζων· νησιώτας δὲ τί δοκίεις εὔχεται ἄλλο ἢ ἐπεὶ τε τάχιστα ἐπόθητό σε μέλλοντα ἐπὶ σφίσι ναυπηγέσθαι νέας, λαβεῖν ἀρώμενοι Λυδοῦς ἐν θαλάσῃ, ἵνα ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ οἰκημένων Ἑλλήνων τέσωνται σε, τοὺς σὺ δουλώσας ἔχεις; Κάρτα τε ἡσθῆναι Κροῖτων τῷ ἐπιλόγῳ, καὶ οἱ προσφυνέως γὰρ δόξαι λέγειν, πειθόμενον παύσασθαι τῆς ναυπηγίης.

—Herodotus, Book i., Cap. 27, v. 13.

Ὡς δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὸν Τέλλον προετρέψατο ὁ Σόλων τὸν Κροῖτων εἶπας πολλά τε καὶ ὄλβια, ἐπειρώτα, τίνα δεύτερον μετ' ἐκείνων ἴδοι, δοκέων πάγχυ δευτερεῖα γῶν οἴσασθαι.

—Herodotus, Book i., Cap. 31, v. 1.

Οἶδα δ' ἐγὼ ψάμμον τ' ἀριθμὸν καὶ μέτρα θαλάσσης,
Καὶ κωφοῦ συνίημι καὶ οὐ φωνεῦντος ἀκούω.
Ὅδμή μ' ἐς φρένας ἦλθε κραταιρίνοιο χελώνης
Ἐψομένης ἐν χαλκῷ ἄμ' ἀρνείοισι κρέεσσι,
Ἥι χαλκὸς μὲν ὑπέστρωται, χαλκὸν δ' ἐπίεσται.

Ταῦτα οἱ Λυδοὶ θεσπισάσης τῆς Πυθίης συγγραψάμενοι οἰχόντο ἀπιόντες ἐς τὰς Σάρδεις. ὡς δὲ καὶ ὄλλοι οἱ περιπεμφθέντες παρήσαν φέροντες τοὺς χρησμοὺς, ἐνθαῦτα ὁ Κροῖσος ἕκαστα ἀναπτύσσων ἐπόρα τῶν συγγραμμάτων. τῶν μὲν δὴ οὐδὲν προσιέτό μιν· ὁ δὲ ὡς τὸ ἐκ Δελφῶν ἤκουσε, αὐτίκα προσεύχετό τε καὶ προσεδέξατο, νομίσας μῦνον εἶναι μαντήιον τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖσι, ὅτι οἱ ἐξευρήκει τὰ αὐτὸς ἐποίησε. ἐπεὶ τε γὰρ δὴ διέπεμψε παρὰ τὰ χρηστήρια τοὺς θεοπρόπους, φυλάξας τὴν κυρίην τῶν ἡμερέων ἐμηχανήσατο τοιάδε· ἐπινοήσας τὰ ἦν ἀμήχανον ἐξευρεῖν τε καὶ ἐπιφράσασθαι, χελώνην καὶ ἄρνα κατακόψας ὀμοῦ ἔψεε αὐτὸς ἐν λέβητι χαλκῷ χάλκεον ἐπίθημα ἐπιθείς.

—Herodotus, Book i., Cap. 47, v. 13.

Parse and explain the meaning of the following expressions used by Herodotus—

ἐνεφορέετο, προκεκριμένα, καταφρονήσας τὴν τυραννίδα, προηδέατό κού τι, ἐνωμοτίας καὶ τριηγάδας καὶ συσσίτια.

Translate—

Ἐδόκει δὲ μοι καὶ εἰς τὸ δοκιμάζειν φίλους ὁποίους ἄξιον κτᾶσθαι φρενοῦν τοιάδε λέγων· “Ἐπέ μοι,” ἔφη, “ὦ Κριτόβουλε, εἰ δεοίμεθα φίλον ἀγαθοῦ, πῶς ἂν ἐπιχειροῖμεν σκοπεῖν; ἄρα πρῶτον μὲν ζητητέον, ὅστις ἄρχει γαστρός τε καὶ φιλοποσίας καὶ λαγνείας καὶ ὕπνου καὶ ἀργίας; ὁ γὰρ ὑπὸ τούτων κρατούμενος οὐτ' αὐτὸς ἐαυτῷ δύναται ἂν οὔτε

φίλω τὰ δέοντα πράττειν." "Μὰ Δι', οὐ δῆτα," ἔφη.
 "Οὐκοῦν τοῦ μὲν ὑπὸ τούτων ἀρχομένου ἀφεκτέον δοκεῖ
 σοι εἶναι;" "Πάνυ μὲν οὖν," ἔφη. "Τί γάρ;" ἔφη,
 "ὅστις δαπανηρὸς ὢν μὴ ἀνάρκης ἐστίν, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ τῶν
 πλησίον δέεται, καὶ λαμβάνων μὲν μὴ δύναται ἀποδιδόναι,
 μὴ λαμβάνων δὲ τὸν μὴ δίδοντα μισεῖ, οὐ δοκεῖ σοι καὶ
 οὗτος χαλεπὸς φίλος εἶναι;" "Πάνυ," ἔφη. "Οὐκοῦν
 ἀφεκτέον καὶ τούτου;" "Ἀφεκτέον μέντοι," ἔφη, "Τί
 γάρ; ὅστις χρηματίζεσθαι μὲν δύναται, πολλῶν δὲ χρημά-
 των ἐπιθυμεῖ, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο δυσξέμβολός ἐστι, καὶ
 λαμβάνων μὲν ἡδέεται, ἀποδιδόναι δὲ οὐ βούλεται;"

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—Xenophon, Memorabilia ii., Cap. 6.

Translate into Greek Prose—

One day, it is said, while he was standing amidst some of his courtiers, an old man passed by, loaded with money which he was carrying to the treasury. The king observed that one of his favourite attendants whispered something to one standing near him. Upon inquiry, he found that he had said 'How happy would that money make me!' Without hesitation the king bestowed it all upon him, though it amounted to three thousand pounds. He added, 'You think yourself very happy in obtaining so large a sum, but I am more happy in having an opportunity of obliging a worthy man whom I love.' The generosity of this prince was more the result of a benign humour or light fancy, than of reason or judgment.

MATHEMATICS I. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Show that:—

$$(i.) (x + y)^4 = 2(x^2 + y^2)(x + y)^2 - (x^2 - y^2)^2.$$

$$(ii.) (b - c)(x - a)^2 + (c - a)(x - b)^2 + (a - b)(x - c) \\ = (b - c)(c - a)(a - b).$$

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Resolve into factors:—

$$2b^3c^2 + 2c^2a^2 + 2a^2b^2 - a^4 - b^4 - c^4.$$

II. Explain the meaning of a^2 , a^0 , a^{-1} .

Simplify $\sqrt{12} \times \sqrt[3]{108} \div \sqrt[6]{432}$; and evaluate $(16)^{-1}$.

Reduce to an equivalent fraction with a rational denominator:—

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}$$

III. Solve the equations:—

$$(i.) \quad x + 3(x + y)^2 = 310 - y$$

$$xy = 21$$

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

$$(iii.) \quad 4(x^2 + 3x) + 2\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} + 5 = 0$$

IV. In a mile race A gives B a start of 2 seconds and beats him by 5 yards $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet. He then gives him a start of 18 yards and is beaten by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a second. How many yards must he give him in order to run a dead heat?

V. Two equal vessels contain spirit and water, the ratios of the amount of spirit to the amount of water being $a:1$ and $b:1$ respectively. The contents of the two are mixed; show that the ratio of the amount of spirit to the amount of water in the mixture is $a + b + 2ab:2 + a + b$.

VI. Expand by the Binomial Theorem to five terms:—

$$(i.) \quad (a + \frac{1}{3}x)^3.$$

$$(ii.) \quad (x^5 + z^5)^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

If the coefficients of the $(r + 1)^{\text{th}}$ and $(r + 3)^{\text{th}}$ terms of $(1 + x)^n$ are equal, n being a positive integer, find r .

VII. Find the circular measure of an angle of 27π degrees and the number of degrees in an angle whose circular measure

$$\text{is } \frac{\pi}{27}.$$

VIII. Find the general expression for all the angles which have the same sine as the angle A . If $\sin \frac{A}{2}$ be expressed in terms of $\sin A$, show from a figure that it has four values.

IX. Prove the formulæ—

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

$$(ii.) \tan 2A - \tan A = \tan A \sec 2A$$

$$(iii.) 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

and employ the second formula to find the value of $\tan 15^\circ$ and of $\tan 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$.

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MATHEMATICS II. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. In any triangle an exterior angle made by producing a side is equal to the sum of the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles are together equal to two right angles.

The angle between the bisectors of two external angles of a triangle is equal to half the sum of the two adjacent interior angles.

- II. Equal chords of a circle are equally distant from the centre.

If two equal chords of a circle intersect either inside or outside the circle, the segments of the one are equal to the segments of the other.

- III. If the perpendicular from A on the side BC of the equilateral triangle ABC meet BC in D , and the inscribed circle in G ; prove that GD is twice AG .

- IV. Triangles of equal area which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.

- V. A line is divided into two parts in the ratio 3 to 1, and on each of these parts as diameter a circle is described; if a common tangent be drawn to these circles, it will meet the common diameter at a distance from the lesser circle, which is equal to its radius.

- VI. If a straight line be perpendicular to a plane, every plane which passes through it is perpendicular to that plane,

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If a straight line is equally inclined to each of three straight lines in a plane, it is perpendicular to the plane in which they are.

- VII. Prove formula suitable for solving a triangle when the three sides are given.

The sides of a triangle being 5, 12, 13 determine the angles having given

$$L \tan 11^\circ 18' 30'' = 9.3009670$$

$$L \tan 11^\circ 18' 40'' = 9.3010764$$

$$\log 2 \qquad \qquad \qquad = .3010300.$$

- VIII. Prove that in any triangle ABC

$$(i.) \tan B = \frac{b \sin C}{a - b \cos C}$$

$$(ii.) \sin \frac{1}{2}(A - B) = \frac{a - b}{c} \cos \frac{1}{2}C.$$

and solve the equation

$$\cos \theta + \cos 3\theta + \cos 4\theta + \cos 6\theta = 0.$$

HONOUR PAPERS.

Honour Papers set in Mathematics for the First Year were the same as the Pass Papers set for the Second Year.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS. I. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BEAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Assuming the Parallelogram of Velocities, prove the Parallelogram of Forces.

A spherical shot is rolling directly across the smooth horizontal deck of a ship, with a velocity of 10 feet a second; find where it would strike the side of the ship, supposing the ship, which is going ten miles an hour, to be suddenly stopped when the shot is 20 feet from the side.

- II. What is the Centre of Gravity of a body? How would you determine experimentally the position of the Centre of Gravity of a thin plate?

Weights of 1lb., 2lbs., 3lbs., and 4lbs. are suspended from a uniform lever 5 feet long, at distances of 1 foot, 2 feet, 3 feet, and 4 feet respectively from one end. If the mass of the lever is 4lbs., find the position of the point about which it will balance.

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III. Find the relation between the power and weight on a screw.

IV. Which of Newton's Laws of Motion connects a force with the acceleration it can produce in a given mass? State it.

A sledge weighing one ton is pulled on ice by a rope whose tension is equal to the weight of 56lbs: if the friction of the ice causes a horizontal retarding force on the sledge equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of its weight, find the acceleration produced.

V. What is meant by inertia? Give examples.

VI. Explain how Specific Gravities may be found by the Hydrostatic Balance.

A cylindrical glass tube 80 c.m. long, provided at one end of a stop-cock, is suspended vertically from one pan of a hydrostatic balance in such a way that the lower end is immersed in a large trough of mercury, but does not touch the bottom of the trough. The tube is weighed with the stop-cock open, and is then connected with an airpump and thoroughly exhausted, so that mercury rises in the tube to a height corresponding to the atmospheric pressure. The stop-cock is closed, and the tube, after being disconnected from the pump, is again weighed. State clearly what forces act on this tube before and after the exhaustion, and find whether the weight is greater after the exhaustion, and if so, by what amount.

VII. A piece of glass weighs 8.602 grammes in vacuo, 5.854 grammes in water, and 6.395 grammes in alcohol. Calculate the Specific Gravity of alcohol.

VIII. Describe the phenomena which attend the passage of a sound-wave through the air.

IX. Why would it not do to make the body of a violin solid?

X. A certain wire is vibrating transversely, and sounding its fundamental note C, when stretched with a weight of 240lbs. With what weight must the wire be stretched in order that the pitch of its fundamental note may be raised successively to E., F., and G.?

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS. II. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define Latent Heat, Specific Heat, Coefficient of Cubic Expansion.

Twenty-five grammes of ice at 0°C are immersed in 300 grammes of water at 19° . The latent heat of fusion of ice is 79. Find the resultant temperature.

- II. The specific gravity of ice is .917. Ten grammes of metal at 100°C are immersed in a mixture of ice and water, and the volume of the mixture is found to be reduced by 125 cubic millimetres without change of temperature. Find the specific heat of the metal.

- III. What is meant by Radiation of Heat? State Newton's Law of Cooling. Give instances to show that good radiators of heat are good absorbers. Account for the efficiency of a glass fire-screen.

- IV. State the laws of Refraction of Light.

Explain why the bottom of a lake appears nearer to the surface than it really is.

- V. What is the difference between a convex and a concave lens?

Where will be the image formed by a convex lens of 6 inches focal length of an object (1) 10 inches from the lens (2) 4 inches from the lens.

- VI. A person uses a convex lens of 1 in. focal length to form a magnified image of an object at the distance of most distinct vision, which in his case is 10 inches. If the eye is placed close to the lens how much is the object magnified?

- VII. When a test-tube filled with iron filings is shaken in a strong magnetic field, it is found to behave like a magnet. What conclusion do you draw from this as regards the molecular constitution of a magnet? Mention other experiments bearing on this point.

- VIII. A body A , charged with positive electricity, is suspended by a silk string near an unelectrified conductor B , similarly suspended. Of what sign are the potentials of A and B with respect to the earth? If B be put in communica-

tion with the earth, what changes take place? If *B* be insulated again, *A* removed to some distance, and *B* then put in communication with the earth, what further changes take place?

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- IX. Why is a two-fluid cell to be preferred to a single fluid cell? Describe a Bunsen cell. State Ohm's law.

Ten cells, each of internal resistance 2, and electromotive force 1.5 are connected :—

(a) in a single series :

(b) in two series of 5 each, the like ends of the two series being joined together :

(c) in parallel arc.

If the terminals are in each case connected by a wire of resistance 10, show what is the current in each case, and compare the rates of consumption of zinc.

- X. Explain the principle of the telephone, and describe some one form of the instrument.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(Pass Paper).

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. "Poetry and passion * * * insinuate themselves everywhere in language; they preside continually at the giving of names; they enshrine and incarnate themselves in these."
Trench.

Illustrate this remark by examples.

- II. State the causes which produce new words in a language, and the periods when a language is most prolific in this respect.

- III. Give examples of :—

(i.) Obsolete words in English.

(ii.) Words which, maintaining the same form, have modified their meaning.

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- IV. Write a short essay on the humour and the pathos of Charles Lamb.
- V. Describe the structure of the sonnet, with special reference to any English sonnet or sonnets.
- VI. Is there an allegorical purpose in Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*? State your reasons for accepting or rejecting the hypothesis.
- VII. Quote passages from the *Idylls* illustrative of Tennyson's minute observance of natural phenomena.
- VIII. Indicate the most striking characteristics of Tennyson's style.
- IX. Contrast Pope with Wordsworth ;
or
Shelley with Byron ;
or
Moore with Burns.
- X. Define poetry, and refer to any poem which, as you think, fulfils all the requirements of your definition.
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LATIN (TACITUS). (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate Tacitus—Agricola Cap. XXXIV.—

‘Si novae gentes atque ignota acies constitisset, aliorum exercituum exemplis vos hortarer: nunc vestra decora recensete, vestros oculos interrogate. Hi sunt quos proximo anno unam legionem furto noctis adgressos, clamore debellastis; hi ceterorum Britannorum fugacissimi ideoque tam diu superstites. Quo modo silvas saltusque penetrantibus fortissimum quodque animal contra ruere, pavida et inertia ipso agminis sono pellebantur, sic acerrimi Britannorum iam pridem ceciderunt, reliquus est numerus ignavorum et metuentium. Quos quod tandem invenistis, non restiterunt, sed deprehensi sunt; novissimae res, et extremo metu corpora defixere aciem in his vestigiis, in quibus pulchram et spectabilem victoriam ederetis. Transigite cum expeditionibus, imponite quinquaginta annis magnum diem, adprobate rei publicae numquam exercitui imputari potuisse aut moras belli aut causas rebellandi.’

Also—

Si quis piorum manibus locus, si, ut sapientibus placet, non cum corpore extinguuntur magnae animae, placide quiescas, nosque domum tuam ab infirmo desiderio et muliebribus lamentis ad contemplationem virtutum tuarum voces, quas nec lugeri nec plangi fas est. Admiratione te potius et immortalibus laudibus et, si natura suppeditet, imitando colamus: is verus honos, ea coniunctissimi cuiusque pietas. Id filiae quoque uxorique praeceperim, sic patris, sic mariti memoriam venerari, ut omnia facta dictaque eius secum revolvant, formamque ac figuram animi magis quam corporis complectantur, non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus quae marmore aut aere finguntur, sed, ut voltus hominum, ita simulacra voltus imbecilla ac mortalia sunt, forma mentis aeterna, quam tenere et exprimere non per alienam

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materiam et artem, sed tuis ipse moribus possis. Quidquid ex Agricola amavimus, quidquid mirati sumus, manet mansurumque est in animis hominum, in aeternitate temporum, in fama rerum; nam multos veterum velut inglorios et ignobiles oblivio obruit: Agricola posteritati narratus et traditus superstes erit.

—Tacitus. Agricola, Cap XLVI.

Also—

Quamquam severa illic matrimonia, nec ullam morum partem magis laudaveris. Nam prope soli barbarorum singulis uxoribus contenti sunt, exceptis admodum paucis, qui non libidine sed ob nobilitatem pluribus nuptiis ambiuntur.

Dotem non uxor marito, sed uxori maritus offert. Intersunt parentes ac propinqui ac probant munera, non ad delicias muliebres quaesita nec quibus nova nupta comatur, sed boves et frenatum equum et scutum cum framea gladioque. In haec munera uxor accipitur, atque in vicem ipsa armorum aliquid viro adfert: hoc maximum vinculum, haec arcana sacra, hos coniugales deos arbitrantur.

—Tacitus. Germania. Cap. XVIII.

Turn the following into *one* Latin period by the use of participial constructions, clauses with *cum*, *ubi*, *postquam*, &c. &c.

Napoleon saw that the enemies' forces were increasing and their courage rising. His own troops exhausted by heat and fatigue were pressed hard by a fresh and unwearied host and were struggling in vain against superior numbers. He accordingly advanced from the rising ground where he had been watching the issue of the fight, called round him the Old Guard which it was his habit to reserve for the last crisis of the battle and thus addressed them.

Write notes on the meaning and derivations of the following:—*stipendium*, *contubernium*, *cominus*, *obnoxius*; and on the constructions used with the verbs *cavere*, *invidere*, *credo*, *dono*, *gaudeo*, *doceo*.

LATIN. (Honour Paper).

A. LEEPER, M.A., LL.D.

Time—Three hours.

HORACE: *EPISTLES*.

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I. Explain allusions in the following—

- (a) Nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor,
Et mihi res, non me rebus subiungere conor.
- (b) Haec Janus summus ab imo prodocet.
- (c) Pacuvius docti famam senis, Accius alti,
Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro.
- (d) Ac potius, puer ut festis Quinquatribus olim,
Exiguo gratoque fruaris tempore raptim.

II. Write grammatical notes on the following—

- (a) Laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto.
- (b) “ Ut valet? ut meminit nostri.”
- (c) Exiguaeque togae simul et textore Catonem.
- (d) Ut qui nunc Satyrum, nunc agrestem Cyclopa movetur.

III. Translate—

- (a) Quid non ebrietas designat? Operta recludit,
spes iubet esse ratas, ad proelia trudit inertem,
sollicitis animis onus eximit, addocet artis
Fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum?
contracta quem non in paupertate solutum?
Haec ego procurare et idoneus imperor et non
invitus, ne turpe toral, ne sordida mappa
corruget nares, ne non et cantharus et laux
ostendat tibi te, ne fidos inter amicos
sit qui dicta foras eliminet, ut coeat par
iungaturque pari. Butram tibi Septiciumque
et nisi cena prior portiorque puella Sabinum
detinet, adsumam. Locus est et pluribus umbris
sed nimis arta premust olidae convivia caprae.
Tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe et rebus omissis
atria servantem postico falle clientem.
- (b) Si fortunatum species et gratia praestat,
mercemur servum qui dictet nomina, laevum
qui fodicit latus et cogat trans pondera dextram
porrigere: ‘ hic multum in Fabia valet, ille Velina;

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cui volet inportunus ebur.' Frater, pater, adde ;
ut cuique est actas, ita quemque factus adopta.

- (c) Miramur si Democriti pecus edit agellos
cultaque, dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox
cum tu inter scabiem tantam et contagia luci
nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures,
quae mare conpescant causae, quid temperet annum,
stellae sponte sua, iussaene vagentur et errent,
quid premat obscurum lunae quid proferat orbem,
quid velit et possit rerum concordia discors,
Empedocles, an Stertinium deliret acumen.
- (d) Continui montes, ni dissocientur opaca
valle, sed ut veniens dextrum latus aspiciat Sol,
laevum discedens curru fugiente vaporet.
- (e) Serus enim Graecis admovit acumina chartis,
et post Punica bella quietus quaerere coepit
quid Sophocles et Thespis et Aeschylus utile ferrent.
Tentavit quoque rem, si digne vertere posset,
et placuit sibi natura sublimis et acer :
nam spirat tragicum satis et feliciter audet,
sed turpem putat inscite metuitque lituram.

TACITUS : HISTORIES I.

I. Translate—

- (a) Pisonem ferunt statim intuentibus, et mox coniectis
in eum omnium oculis, nullum turbati aut exultantis
animi motum prodidisse. Sermo erga patrem impera-
toremque reverens, de se moderatus ; nihil in vultu
habituque mutatum, quasi imperare posset magis quam
vellet. Consultatum inde, pro Rostris an in senatu an
in castris adoptio nuncuparetur. Iri in castra placuit :
honorificum id militibus fore, quorum favorem ut largi-
tione et ambitu male acquiri, ita per bonas artes haud
spemendum. Circumsteterat interim Palatium publica
expectatio, magui secreti impatiens ; et male coërcitam
famam supprimentes augebant.
- (b) Haud dubiae jam in castris omnium mentes ; tantusque
ardor ut non contenti agmine et corporibus in suggestu,
in quo paulo ante aurea Galbae statua fuerat, medium
inter signa Othonem vexillis circumdarent. Nec tribunis
aut centurionibus adeundi locus : gregarius miles caveri
insuper praepositos jubebat. Strepere cuncta clamoribus
et tumultu et exhortatione mutua, non tanquam in

populo ac plebe, variis segni adulatione vocibus, sed ut quemque affluentium militum aspexerant, prensare manibus, complecti armis, collocare juxta, præire sacramentum, modo imperatorem militibus modo milites imperatori commendare.

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- (c) Pro consule Africam moderate, jam senior citeriorem Hispaniam pari justitia continuit, major privato visus, dum privatus fuit, et omnium consensu capax imperii, nisi imperasset.
- (d) Sic fit ut hinc res publica, inde hostes rei publicæ constitèrint. Quid? vos pulcherrimam hanc urbem domibus et tectis et congestu lapidum stare creditis? Muta ista et inanima interciderè ac reparari promiscua sunt: æternitas rerum et pax gentium et mea cum vestra salus incolumitate senatus firmatur. Hunc auspiciato a parente et conditore urbis nostræ institutum, et a regibus usque ad principes continuum et immortalem, sicut a majoribus accepimus, sic posteris tradamus. Nam ut ex vobis senatores, ita ex senatoribus principes nascuntur.

II. Write a note on the general characteristics of the style of Tacitus.

III. Give instances of his peculiarities in syntax and in the order of words.

IV. What portions of History are covered by the surviving works of Tacitus?

FOR LATIN PROSE.

After the mutual and repeated discharge of missile weapons, in which the archers of Scythia might signalise their superior dexterity, the cavalry and infantry of the two armies were furiously mingled in closer combat. The Huns who fought under the eyes of their king pierced through the feeble and doubtful centre of the allies, separated their wings from each other, and wheeling with a rapid effort to the left, directed their whole force against the Visigoths. As Theodoric rode along the ranks to animate his troops, he received a mortal stroke from the javelin of Audages, a noble Ostrogoth, and immediately fell from his horse. The wounded king was oppressed in the general disorder, and trampled under the feet of his own cavalry; and this important death served to explain the ambiguous prophecy of the haruspices.

GREEK—HERODOTUS. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR KELLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate—

᾽Ω παῖ, οὔτε δειλίην οὔτε ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἄχαρι παριδόν τοι ποίεω ταῦτα, ἀλλὰ μοι ὄψις ὀνείρου ἐν τῷ ὕπνῳ ἐπιστᾶσα ἔφη σε ὀλιγορόνιον ἔσεσθαι ὑπὸ γὰρ αἰχμῆς σιδηρῆς ἀπολέεσθαι, πρὸς ὧν τὴν ὄψιν ταύτην τόν τε γάμον τοι τοῦτον ἔσπευσα καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ παραλαμβάνόμενα οὐκ ἀποπέμπω, φυλακὴν ἔχων, εἰ κως δυναίμην ἐπὶ τῆς ἐμῆς σε ζῆσις διακλέψαι. εἰς γὰρ μοι μούνος τυγχάνεις ἐὼν παῖς· τὸν γὰρ δὴ ἕτερον [διεφθαρμένον τὴν ἀχοῖν] οὐκ εἶναι μοι λογίζομαι. Ἀμείβεται ὁ νεηνίης τοισίδε· Σὺν-γνώμη μὲν ὦ πάτερ τοι, ἰδόντι γε ὄψιν τοιαύτην, περὶ ἐμὲ φυλακὴν ἔχων· τὸ δὲ οὐ μανθάνεις, ἀλλὰ λέληθέ σε τὸ ὄνειρον, ἐμὲ τοι δίκαιόν ἐστι φράζειν. φῆς τοι τὸ ὄνειρον ὑπὸ αἰχμῆς σιδηρῆς φάναι ἐμὲ τελευτήσειν· ὅς δὲ κοῖται μὲν εἰσι χεῖρες, κοίη δὲ αἰχμῆ σιδηρῆ, τὴν σὺ φοβέεαι; εἰ μὲν γὰρ ὑπὸ ὀδόντος τοι εἶπε τελευτήσειν με ἢ ἄλλον τευ, ὅ τι τοῦτω οἴκε, χρῆν δὴ σε ποιέειν τὰ ποιέεις· νῦν δὲ ὑπὸ αἰχμῆς, ἐπεὶ τε ὧν οὐ πρὸς ἄνδρας ἡμῖν γίνεται ἢ μάχη, μέτεσ με. Ἀμείβεται Κροῖσος· ᾽Ω παῖ, ἔστι τῇ με νικῆς γνώμην ἀποφαίνων περὶ τοῦ ἐνυπνίου· ὡς ὧν νευκημένος ὑπὸ σέο μεταγινώσκω, μετήμῃ τέ σε εἶναι ἐπὶ τὴν ἄγρην.

—Herodotus, Lib. i., Cap. 38-40.

Parse fully ἐπιστᾶσα, ἀπολέεσθαι, λέληθε, κοίη, φοβέεαι, ὀδόντος, τευ, μέτεσ.

Translate also—

Κροῖσος δὲ τούτων ἀκούσας τόν τε ἄδρηστον κατοικτεῖρει, καίπερ ἐὼν ἐν κακῷ οἰκῆν τσοούτω, καὶ λέγει πρὸς αὐτόν· Ἐχω, ὦ ξεῖνε, παρὰ σεῦ πάσαν τὴν δίκην, ἐπειδὴ σεωτοῦ καταδικάζεις θάνατον. εἰς δὲ οὐ σύ μοι τοῦδε τοῦ κακοῦ αἴτιος, εἰ μὴ ὅσον ἀέκων ἐξεργάσασα, ἀλλὰ θεῶν κοί τις, ὅς μοι καὶ πάλαι προεσήμαινε τὰ μέλλοντα ἔσεσθαι. Κροῖσος μὲν νυν ἔθαψε, ὡς οἴκος ἦν, τὸν ἐωτοῦ παῖδα· ἄδρηστος δὲ ὁ Γορδέεω τοῦ Μίδεω, οὗτος δὴ ὁ φονεὺς μὲν τοῦ ἐωτοῦ ἀδελφεοῦ γενόμενος, φονεὺς δὲ τοῦ καθήραντος, ἐπεὶ τε ἡσυχίη τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐγένετο περὶ τὸ σῆμα, συγγνωσκόμενος ἀνθρώπων εἶναι τῶν αὐτὸς ἦδε βαρυσυμφωρῶτατος, ἐωτόν ἐπικατασφάζει τῷ τύμβῳ. Κροῖσος δὲ ἐπὶ δύο ἔτεα ἐν πένθεϊ μεγάλῳ κατῆστο τοῦ παιδὸς ἔσθηρην-μένος· μετὰ δὲ ἢ Ἀστυάγεω τοῦ Κναξάρω ἡγεμονίᾳ κατωρεθεῖσα ὑπὸ Κύρου τοῦ Καμβύσεω καὶ τὰ τῶν Περσῶν πρήγματι

αὔξανόμενα πένθεος μὲν Κροῦτον ἀπέπαυσε, ἐνέβησε δὲ ἐς φροντίδα, εἴ πως δύναιτο, πρὶν μεγάλους γενέσθαι τοὺς Πέρσας, καταλαβεῖν αὐτῶν αὔξανόμενῃ τὴν δύναμιν. μετὰ ὧν τὴν διάνοιαν ταύτην αὐτίκα ἀπεπειράτο τῶν μαντηῶν τῶν τε ἐν Ἑλληνισί καὶ τοῦ ἐν Λιβύῃ, διαπέμψας ἄλλους ἄλλῃ, τοὺς μὲν ἐς Δελφοὺς ἰέναι, τοὺς δὲ ἐς Ἄβας τὰς Φωκίων, τοὺς δὲ ἐς Δωδώνην.

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—Herodotus, Lib. i., Cap. 45-49.

Parse κατήστο, καταϊρεθῆσα, ἐνέβησε.

Translate—

εἰ τοῖνυν ἦν καὶ πᾶν τοιοῦτο τὸ Πελασγικόν, τὸ Ἀττικόν ἔθνος ἐὼν Πελασγικὸν ἅμα τῇ μεταβολῇ τῇ ἐς Ἑλληνας καὶ τὴν γλώσσαν μετέμαθε. καὶ γὰρ δὴ οὔτε οἱ Κρησιῶνες οὔτε οἱ Πλακινοὶ, σφίσι δὲ ὁμόγλωστοι, ἐισὶ ὁμόγλωστοι οὔτε οἱ Πλακινοὶ, σφίσι δὲ ὁμόγλωστοι, δηλοῦσί τε, ὅτι τὸν ἠνείκαντο γλώσσης χαρακτῆρα μεταβαίνοντες ἐς ταῦτα τὰ χωρία, τοῦτον ἔχουσι ἐν φυλακῇ. Τὸ δὲ Ἑλληνικὸν γλῶσση μὲν, ἐπεὶ τε ἐγένετο, αἰεὶ κοτε τῇ αὐτῇ διαχράται, ὡς ἐμοὶ καταφαίνεται εἶναι. ἀποσχισθὲν μέντοι ἀπὸ τοῦ Πελασγικοῦ, ἐὼν ἀσθενὲς, ἀπὸ σμικροῦ τέο τὴν ἀρχὴν ὀρμεόμενον αὔξεται ἐς πλῆθος τῶν ἔθνῶν πολλῶν, μάλιστα προσκεχωρηκότων αὐτῷ καὶ ἄλλων ἔθνῶν βαρβάρων συγχῶν. πρὸς δὴ ὧν ἐμοιγε δοκεῖ οὐδὲ τὸ Πελασγικὸν ἔθνος, ἐὼν βάρβαρον, οὐδαμὰ μεγάλως αὔξηθῆναι.

—Herodotus, Lib. i., Cap. 58.

Put into Greek Prose—

Croesus, when these words of the oracle were reported to him, was greatly delighted, and felt confident that, as a mule never could take the place of a man as King of Media, so neither could he and his descendants ever be deposed from the throne of Lydia. Next to this, he made careful enquiries as to which of the Greek nations was most powerful, in order that he might form an alliance with it.

Give an account of the different meanings expressed by the Middle Voice in Greek, and quote as many examples as you can.

Compare the uses of the Subjunctive Mood in Latin and in Greek.

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GREEK. (Honour Paper).

SOPHOCLES' "ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS" AND HERODOTUS,
BOOK II.

ALEXANDER LEPPER, M.A., LL.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

- (a) τίς ὄντιν ἂ θεοπίεπεια Δελφὶς εἶπε πέτρα
ἄρρητ' ἄρρητων τελέσαντα φοινίαισι χερσίν ;
ὦρα νιν ἀελλάδων
ἔππων σθεναρώτερον
φυγᾶ πόδα νομῶν.
ἐνοπλος γὰρ ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐπενθρόσκει
πυρὶ καὶ στεροπαῖς ὁ Διὸς γενέτας,
δειναὶ δ' ἄμ' ἔπονται.
Κῆρες ἀναπλάκητοι.
ἔλαμψε γὰρ τοῦ νιφόμεντος ἀρτίως φανείσα
φάμα Παρνασοῦ τὸν ἄδηλον ἄνδρα πάντ' ἰχνεύειν.
φοιτᾶ γὰρ ὑπ' ἀγρίαν
ἕλαν ἀνά τ' ἄντρα καὶ
πέτρας ὡς ταῦρος,
μέλεος μελέω ποδὶ χηρευόν,
τὰ μεσόμφαλα γᾶς ἀπονοσφίζων
μαντεῖα· τὰ δ' ἄει
ζῶντα περιποτάται.

—"Œdipus Tyrannus," 464-482.

- (b) IO. πρὸς θεῶν δίδαξον καμ', ἀναξ, ὅτου ποτὲ
μῆνιν τοσῆνδε πράγματος στήσας ἔχεις.
OI. ἐρῶ· σὲ γὰρ τῶνδ' ἐς πλεόν, γύναι, σέβω.
Κρέοντος, οἴά μοι βεβουλευκῶς ἔχει.
IO. λέγ', εἰ σαφῶς τὸ νεῖκος ἐγκαλῶν ἐρεῖς.
OI. φονέα με φησὶ Δαῖον καθεστάναι.
IO. αὐτὸς ξυνειδῶς, ἢ μαθὼν ἄλλον πάρα ;
OI. μάντιν μὲν οἶν κακοῦργον εἰσπέμψας, ἐπεὶ
τό γ' εἰς ἑαυτὸν πᾶν ἐλευθεροὶ στόμα.

—"Œdipus Tyrannus," 698-706.

- (c) εἶπερ ἐγὼ μάντις εἰμὶ καὶ κατὰ γνώμαν ἴδρις,
οὐ τὸν Ὀλυμπον ἀπέριον,
ὃ Κιθαιρῶν, οὐκ ἔση τὰν αὔριον
πανσέληνον, μὴ οὐ σέ γε καὶ πατριώταν Οἰδίπου
καὶ τροφὸν καὶ ματέρ' αὔξειν,

καὶ χορεύεσθαι πρὸς ἡμῶν, ὡς ἐπίηρα φέρον-
 τα τοῖς ἑμοῖς τυράννοις.
 ἰήϊε Φοῖβε, σοὶ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀρέστ' εἶη.
 τίς σε, τέκνον, τίς σ' ἐτίκτε τῶν μακραιώνων ἄρα
 Πανὸς ὄρεσσιβᾶτα πον
 προσπελωθεῖσ', ἢ σέ γ' εὐνάτειρά τις
 Λοξίου; τῷ γὰρ πλάκες ἀγρόνομοι πάσαι φίλαι·
 εἶθ' ὁ Κυλλάνας ἀνάσπων,
 εἶθ' ὁ Βακχεῖος θεὸς ναίων ἐπ' ἄκρων ὄρεων
 εὔρημα δέξατ' ἔκ του
 Νυμφᾶν Ἑλικωνίδων, αἷς πλεῖστα συμπαίξει.

—“*Œdipus Tyrannus*,” 1086-1109.

II. Translate—

- (a) Ἡ δὲ δὴ ἐξαίρεσις τῶν ἱρῶν καὶ ἡ καὶστις ἄλλη περὶ
 ἄλλο ἱρὸν σφί κατέστηκε. τὴν δ' ὦν μεγίστην τε
 δαίμονα ἡγῆνται εἶναι καὶ μεγίστην οἱ ὀρτὴν ἀνάγουσι,
 ταύτην ἐρχομαι ἐρέων. ἐπεὰν ἀποδείρωσι τὸν βοῦν,
 κατειξάμενοι κοιλήν μὲν κείνην πάσαν ἐξ ὧν εἶλον,
 σπλάγχνα δὲ αὐτοῦ λείπουσι ἐν τῷ σώματι καὶ τὴν
 πιμελήν, σκέλεα δὲ ἀποτάμνουσι καὶ τὴν ὄσφυν ἄκρην
 καὶ τοὺς ὤμους τε καὶ τὸν τράχηλον. ταῦτα δὲ ποιή-
 σαντες τὸ ἄλλο σῶμα τοῦ βοῦδος πιμπλάσι ἄρτων
 καθαρῶν καὶ μέλιτος καὶ ἀσταφίδος καὶ σύκων καὶ
 λιβανωτοῦ καὶ σμύρνης καὶ τῶν ἄλλων θνωμάτων.
 πλήσαντες δὲ τούτων καταγίζουσι, ἔλαιον ἄφθορον
 καταχέοντες. προνηστεύσαντες δὲ, θύουσι. καιομένων
 δὲ τῶν ἱρῶν τύπτονται πάντες· ἐπεὰν δὲ ἀποτύψωνται,
 δαῖτα προτίθενται τὰ ἐλίποντο τῶν ἱρῶν.

—Herodotus, Book ii., Chap. 40.

- (b) Τὰ δὲ δὴ πλοῖά σφί, τοῖσι φορτηγέουσι, ἔστι ἐκ τῆς
 ἀκάνθης ποιούμενα, τῆς ἢ μορφῇ μὲν ἐστι ὁμοιοτάτη
 τῷ Κυρηναίῳ λωτῷ, τὸ δὲ δάκρυν κόμμι ἐστὶ· ἐκ
 ταύτης ὦν τῆς ἀκάνθης κοψάμενοι ξύλα ὅσον τε
 διπῆχεα πλινθηδὸν συντιθεῖσι, ναπηγεύμενοι τρόπον
 τοιούδε. περὶ γόμφους πικνοὺς καὶ μακροὺς περιείρουσι
 τὰ διπῆχεα ξύλα· ἐπεὰν δὲ τῷ τρόπῳ τοῦτω ναπηγῆσων-
 ται, ζυγὰ ἐπιπολῆς τείνουσι αὐτῶν. νομεῦσι δὲ οὐδὲν
 χρέωνται, ἔσθωθεν δὲ τὰς ἁρμονίας ἐν ὧν ἐπάκτωσαν τῇ
 βύβλω. πηδάλιον δὲ ἐν ποιεῦνται, καὶ τοῦτο διὰ τῆς
 τρόπιος διαβύνεται· ἰστῷ δὲ ἀκανθίνῳ χρέωνται, ἰστί-
 οισι δὲ βυβλίνουσι.

—Herodotus, Book ii., Chap. 96.

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(c) Κρατήσας δὲ Αἰγύπτου πάσης ὁ Ψαρμίτιχος ἐποίησε τῷ Ἡφαίστῳ προπύλαια ἐν Μέμφι τὰ πρὸς νότον ἄνεμον τετραμμένα, αὐλήν τε τῷ Ἄπι, ἐν τῇ τρέφεται ἐπεὶν φανῆ ὁ Ἄπις, οἰκοδόμησε ἐναντίον τῶν προπυλαίων, πᾶσάν τε περίστυλον ἐοῦσαν καὶ τύπων πλήρη· ἀντὶ δὲ κίωνων ὑπεστᾶσι κολοσσοὶ δωοδεκαπήχες τῇ αὐλῇ. ὁ δὲ Ἄπις κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλήνων γλώσσάν ἐστι Ἐπαφος.

—Herodotus, Book ii., Chap. 153.

(d) ἔστι ἐν τῷ τεμένει τούτῳ Λητοῦς νηὸς ἐξ ἐνὸς λίθου πεπονημένος ἐς τε ὕψος καὶ ἐς μῆκος· καὶ τοῖχος ἕκαστος τούτουσι ἴσος· τεσσαεράκοντα πήχέων τούτων ἕκαστον ἐστι· τὸ δὲ καταστέγασμα τῆς ὀροφῆς ἄλλος ἐπικέεται λίθος ἔχων τὴν παρωροφίδα τετράπηχων.

—Herodotus, Book ii., Chap. 155.

III. Give the Attic form of—

ποιεῖνσι, οἰκηϊστάτον, λήγης, ἀπικόμενος, ὦν, προσκλή-
σαι, κεκοσμέεται, ἀποδεδέχεται.

IV. Explain and illustrate the uses of οὐ μή and μὴ οὐ.

V. Give a list of (a) Proclitics; (b) Enclitics. Explain the meaning of the two terms.

VI. What is Attic attraction? Give examples.

VII. For Greek Prose—

The States of Syracuse and Ephesus being at variance, there was a cruel law made at Ephesus, ordaining that if any merchant of Syracuse was seen in the city of Ephesus he was to be put to death unless he could pay 1,000 gold pieces for the ransom of his life. Ægeon, an old merchant of Syracuse, was discovered in the streets of Ephesus and brought before the Duke, either to pay the heavy fine or receive sentence of death. Ægeon had no money to pay the fine, and the Duke, before he pronounced the sentence of death upon him, desired him to relate the history of his life. Ægeon said he did not fear death, for sorrow had made him weary of his life. He began his own history in the following words:—"I was born at Syracuse, and brought up to the profession of a merchant. I married a lady with whom I lived very happily; but being obliged to go to Epidamnium, I was detained there by my business for six months, and finding I should be obliged to stay some time longer, I sent for my wife, who, during my absence, had given birth to two sons so exactly alike, that it was impossible to distinguish the one from the other."

APPLIED MATHEMATICS I. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Ordinary Exam.,
B.A.
Second Year.
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Time—Three hours.

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

Three smooth pegs A, B, C are stuck in a wall at the angles of an equilateral triangle, A being the highest and B, C being horizontal: a string, the length of which is equal to four times a side of the triangle, is hung over them and its two ends are attached to the same weight W : find the pressure on each peg.

- II. If the distances from a given straight line of a number of heavy particles $P_1, P_2, P_3, \&c.$, be $x_1, x_2, x_3, \&c.$, then the distance from the given straight line of the centre of gravity of these particles is—

$$\frac{P_1x_1 + P_2x_2 + P_3x_3 + \dots}{P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \dots}$$

Find the position of the Centre of Gravity of all the areas of each colour on the figure formed by cutting a chess board in two along a diagonal.

- III. The moment of a force about a given point is algebraically equal to the moment of its resolved part at right angles to the line joining the point with the particle on which the force acts.

A sphere rests upon a horizontal plane: two equal rods, connected together at their higher ends by a smooth hinge, rest symmetrically across the sphere, their lower ends touching without pressing the horizontal plane. Find the inclination of either rod to the vertical.

- IV. A weightless inclined plane, the base of which is rough and the inclined face smooth, is placed upon a rough horizontal plane; show that if the angle of the inclined plane be less than $\tan^{-1}\mu$, μ being the coefficient of friction between the surfaces in contact, no force, applied to the inclined face, will be able to move the inclined plane.

- V. A ladder rests against a vertical wall, to which it is inclined at an angle of 45° , the coefficient of friction of the wall and of the horizontal plane being respectively

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$\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, and the centre of gravity of the ladder being at its middle round. A man whose weight is one half the weight of the ladder ascends it : find to what height he will go before the ladder begins to slide.

VI. What is meant by the term "acceleration"?

If a certain acceleration be represented by 32 when a second and a foot are the units of time and length respectively : what will be its measure when a minute and a yard are units ?

VII. Prove that the time of sliding down any chord, supposed smooth, of a vertical circle drawn to the lowest point is constant.

A particle slides down a smooth straight tube of length l inclined at an angle a to the horizon, and then falls freely under the action of gravity : if the lower end of the tube be h feet above a horizontal plane, find when and where the particle will strike the plane.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS II. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Two masses, P , Q , are connected by a string which passes over a smooth pulley. Show that the acceleration of each is

$$\frac{P - Q}{P + Q}g.$$

Show that, if the tension of the string is one fourth of the sum of the weight, $P : Q = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} : 1$.

II. Prove that a piece of mud thrown from the top of a hansom cab wheel of diameter d feet, the cab moving with velocity v feet per second, will, when it strikes the ground, be at a distance $\frac{1}{4}v\sqrt{d}$ in front of the position then occupied by the contact of the wheel with the ground.

III. Show that the normal acceleration of a particle moving with uniform velocity v in a circle of radius r is $\frac{v^2}{r}$.

IV. A perfectly elastic particle is dropped from a point on the interior of a smooth sphere : show that after its second impact on the sphere it will ascend vertically, and will afterwards continually pass and re-pass along the same path if the horizontal distance of its first vertical path from the centre be $\frac{(3 - \sqrt{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2}$ \times radius of the sphere.

V. Distinguish between the whole pressure and the resultant pressure of a fluid upon any surface, and state under what circumstances they are equal to one another.

The base of a triangle is 1 foot in length and the altitude of the triangle is 10 inches. What will be the pressure on the triangle when it is wholly immersed, with its vertex at the surface of the water and the middle point of its base 4 inches below the surface, atmospheric pressure being neglected, and the mass of a cubic foot of water being taken to be $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ?

VI. Find the conditions for the equilibrium of a solid body floating in a fluid of greater density than the solid.

A solid hemisphere of radius a and weight W is floating in liquid, and at a point on the base at a distance c from the centre rests a weight w ; show that the tangent of the inclination of the axis of the hemisphere to the vertical for the corresponding position of equilibrium, assuming the base of the hemisphere

entirely out of the fluid is $\frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{c}{a} \cdot \frac{w}{W}$.

VII. Describe the action of Smeaton's single-barrelled air-pump, and find the density of the air in the receiver after n strokes, having given the capacities of the receiver and the barrel.

Show that the upper valve opens when the piston is at a distance from the end of the stroke, which is to the length as the pressure of air in the receiver to that of the atmosphere.

HONOUR PAPERS.

For Honours in Mathematics in the Second Year additional papers were set, viz. :—the Pass Papers of the Third Year B.A., and the paper in Pure Mathematics for the Second Year B.Sc.

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INDUCTIVE LOGIC. (Pass Paper).

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Distinguish inductive from deductive logic, and illustrate the importance of the latter as auxiliary to the former.
 - II. Contrast the method of Agreement with the method of Difference, (i.) as regards cogency, (ii.) as regards applicability.
 - III. Illustrate by examples the method of Concomitant Variations and the method of Residues.
 - IV. On what depends the value of an argument from analogy? Show that the argument from final causes in its most extreme form is based on a false analogy.
 - V. Review the philosophical controversy concerning our conception of cause.
 - VI. Classify fallacies.
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THIRD YEAR B.A.

HORACE: EPISTLES. (Pass Paper).

A. LEEPER, M.A., LL.D.

Time—Three hours.

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B.A.,
Third Year,
November, 1887.

I. Translate :—

(a) Fingit equum tenera docilem cervice magister
ire viam qua monstret eques : venaticus, ex quo
tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula,
militat in silvis catulus. Nunc adhibe puro
pectore verba puer, nunc te melioribus offer.
Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem
testa diu. Quodsi cessas aut strenuus anteis,
nec tardum opperor nec praecedentibus insto.

—Hor. Epist., Lib. I., Ep. 2.

(b) Vis recte vivere : quis non ?
si virtus hoc una potest dare, fortis ommissis
hoc age deliciis. Virtutem verba putas et
lucum ligna : cave ne portus occupet alter,
ne Cibyrica, ne Bithyna negotia perdas ;
nulle talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, porro et
tertia succedant, et quae pars quadrat acervum.

—Hor. Ep., Lib. I., Ep. 6.

(c) Septimius, Claudii, nimirum intelligit unus,
quanti me facias. Nam cum rogat et prece cogit
scilicet ut tibi se laudare et tradere coner,
dignum mente domoque legentis honesta Neronis ;
munere cum fungi propioris censet amici ;
quid possim videt ac novit me valdius ipso.
Multa quidem dixi cur excusatus abirem ;
sed timui mea ne finxisse minora putarer,
dissimulator opis propriae, mihi commodus uni.
Sic ego, maioris fugiens opprobria culpae,
frontis ad urbanae descendi praemia. Quodsi
depositum laudas ob amici iussa pudorem,
scribe tui gregis hunc et fortem crede bonumque.

—Hor. Ep., Lib. I., Ep. 9.

(d) Ne tamen ignores quo sit Romana loco res,
Centaber Agrippae, Claudii virtute Neronis

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Armenius cecidit ; ius imperiumque Phraates
Caesaris accepit genibus minor ; aurea fruges
Italiae pleno defundit Copia cornu.

—Hor. Ep., Lib. I., Ep. 12.

- (e) Nimirum hic ego sum. Nam tuta et parvola laudo,
cum res deficiunt, satis inter vilia fortis :
verum ubi quid melius contingit et unctius, idem
vos sapere et solos aio bene vivere, quorum
conspicitur nitidis fundata pecunia villis.

—Hor. Ep., Lib. I., Ep. 15.

- (f) Cum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures,
Me libertino natum patre et in tenui re
Maiores pennas nido extendisse loqueris,
Ut, quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas ;
Me primis Urbis belli placuisse domique ;
Corporis exigui, praecanum, solibus aptum,
Irasci celerem, tamen ut placabilis essem.
Forte meum si quis te percontabitur aevum,
Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres,
Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.

—Hor. Ep., Lib. I., Ep. 20.

- (g) Quattuor aut plures aulaea premuntur in horas,
Dum fugiunt equitum turmae peditumque catervae ;
Mox trahitur manibus regum fortuna retortis,
Esseda festinant, pilenta, petorrita, naves,
Captivum portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus.
Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus, seu
Diversum confusa genus panthera camelo,
Sive elephas albus volgi converteret ora ;
Spectaret populum ludis attentius ipsis,
Ut sibi praebentem nimio spectacula plura ;

—Hor. Ep., Lib. II., Ep. 1.

- (h) Frater erat Romae consulti rhetor ut alter
alterius sermone meros audiret honores,
Gracchus ut hic illi, foret huic ut Mucius ille.
Qui minus argutos vexat furor iste poetas ?
Carmina compono, hic elegos. Mirabile visu
caelatumque novem Musis opus ! Adspice primum
quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum
spectemus vacuum Romanis vatibus aedem :
mox etiam, si forte vacas, sequere et procul audi,

quid ferat et qua re sibi neccat uterque coronam.
Caedimur et totidem plagis consumimus hostem
lento Samnites ad lumina prima duello.

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—Hor. Ep., Lib. II., Ep. 2.

II. Distinguish in singular and plural?—

gratia, copia, ludus, pars, castrum, aqua, fortuna.

III. Translate :—

*nullus mones ; sub divo ; temporibus errare ; trans-
versum unguem ; solito magis ; nescio quo pacto ; a te sto ;
non est apud se ; heres ex asse ; esse solvendo ; jus
imagingum ; flocci aestimare ; homo trium literarum.*

IV. Put into Latin in as many ways as you can?—

“I saw him three days before he died.”

V. How do you supply the want of a future infinitive of
“*possum*”?

Translate :—“I hope to be able to do this.”

FOR LATIN PROSE.

When the conqueror, having passed within the lines, saw the most beautiful city of his age stretched beneath his feet, the sense alike of his own magnificent success and of the city's glorious past overcame him, and he burst, it is said, into tears of mingled joy and emotion. A crowd of associations rose before him ; the navy of Athens engulfed beneath those waters ; the annihilation of her two splendid armies, with two illustrious commanders ; the prolonged and fierce struggle with Carthage ; the long roll of tyrants and sovereigns ; in their foreground the prince whose memory was still green, the fame of his virtues and his prosperity second only to the splendour of his services to Rome.

HORACE: *ODES AND ARS POETICA*. (Honour Paper).

A. LEEPER, M.A., LL.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate, having regard to style as well as accuracy :—

(a) Ode I., Car. xxviii., 7-15—

Occidit et Pelopis genitor, conviva deorum,

Tithonusque remotus in auras

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Et Iovis arcanis Minos admissus, habentque
Tartara Panthoiden iterum Orco
Demissum, quamvis, clipeo Troiana reſixo
Tempora testatus, nihil ultra
Nervos atque cutem morti concesserat atrae,
Iudice te non sordidus auctor
Naturae verique.

(b) Ode II., Car. xi., 1-5—

Quid bellicosus Cantaber et Seythes,
Hirpine Quinti, cogitet Hadria
Divisus obiecto, remittas
Quaerere nec trepides in usum
Poscentis aevi pauca.

(c) Ode II., Car. xv., 13-16—

Privatus illis census erat brevis,
Commune magnum : nulla decempedis
Metata privatis opacam
Porticus excipiebat Arcton.

(d) Ode III., Car. xx., 9-16—

Interim, dum tu celeres sagittas
Promis, haec dentes acuit timendos,
Arbiter pugnae posuisse nudo
Sub pede palmam
Fertur et leni recreare vento
Sparsum odoratis humerum capillis,
Qualis aut Nireus fuit aut aquosa
Raptus ab Ida.

(e) Ode III., Car. xxix., 29-41—

Prudens futuri temporis exitum
Caliginosa nocte premit deus
Ridetque, si mortalis ultra
Fas trepidat. Quod adest memento
Componere aequus ; cetera fluminis
Ritu feruntur, nunc medio aequore
Cum pace delabentis Etruscum
In mare, nunc lapides adesos
Stirpesque raptas et pecus et domus
Volventis una non sine montium
Clamore vicinaeque silvae,
Cum fera diluvies quietos
Irritat amnes.

(f) Ode IV., Car. ix., 34-44—

Est animus tibi
Rerumque prudens et secundis
Temporibus dubiisque rectus,
Vindex avarae fraudis et abstinentis
Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniae,
Consulque non unius anni,
Sed quoties bonus atque fidus
Iudex honestum praetulit utili,
Reiecit alto dona noncentium
Voltu, per obstantes catervas
Explicuit sua victor arma.

(g) Ars Poet., 131-135—

Publica materies privati iuris erit, si
Non circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem,
Nec verbo verbum curabis reddere fidus
Interpres, nec desilies imitator in artum,
Unde pedem proferre pudor vetet aut operis lex.

(h) Ars Poet., 208-219—

Postquam coepit agros extendere victor et urbes
Latiore amplecti murus vinoque diurno
Placari Genius festis impune diebus,
Accessit numerisque modisque licentia maior;
Indoctus quid enim saperet liberque laborum
Rusticus urbano confusus, turpis honesto?
Sic priscae motumque et luxuriam addidit arti
Tibicen traxitque vagus per pulpita vestem;
Sic etiam fidibus voces crevere severis,
Et tulit eloquium insolitum facundia praeceps,
Utiliumque sagax rerum et divina futuri
Sortilegis non discrepuit sententia Delphis.

(i) Ars Poet., 289-294—

Nec virtute foret clarior potentius armis
Quam lingua Latium, si non offenderet unum
Quemque poetarum limae labor et mora. Vos, o
Pompilius sanguis, carmen reprehendite, quod non
Multa dies et multa litura coercuit atque
Perfectum decies non castigavit ad unguem.

(j) Ars Poet., 325-330—

Dicat

Filius Albini: Si de quincunce remota est

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Uncia, quid superat? Poteras dixisse. Triens. Eu!
Rem poteris servare tuam. Redit uncia, quid fit!
Semis.

- II. Write a note on Horace's use of the "complementary" infinitive with verbs and adjectives.
- III. Write notes upon the following constructions:—*Perfidum ridens; Da noctis medice, da, puer, auguris Murenæ; nil mortalibus, ardui est; dic properet; laborum decipitur; Proteus pecus egit altos visere montes; Scriberis Varro fortis et hostium victor Maeonii carminis alite; notus in fratres animi paterni.*
- IV. Give examples (from Horace, if possible) of *Zeugma, hendiadys, oxymoron, anacoluthon, asyndeton, prolepsis.*

V. Put into Oratio Obliqua:—

Tum Caius, Milites, eo ventum est ut pro avis et focus dimicemus. Nulla nunc in fuga spes est, neque vos ii estis qui fugam velitis. Ite igitur: in hostem signa ferte

VI. Translate into Latin:—

November 20th; on the east; a man of honor; by your leave!; anyone could do that; I do not see anyone; convicted of murder; accused of treason.

VII. Translate into Latin Prose:—

But one morning, the king having the night before pretended some indisposition, and that he would go to his rest, they who went into his chamber found that he was not there, nor had been in his bed that night. There were two or three letters found upon his table, writ all with his own hand, one to the Parliament another to the general, in which he declared the reason of his remove to be, an apprehension that some desperate persons had a design to assassinate him, and therefore he had withdrawn himself with a purpose of remaining concealed until the Parliament had agreed upon such propositions as should be fit for him to consent to, and he would then appear and willingly consent to anything that should be for the peace and happiness of the kingdom.

GREEK. (Pass Paper).

SOPHOCLES' "ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS"

ALEXANDER LEEPER, M.A., LL.D.

Time—Three hours.

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I. Translate—

- (a) ὦ πάντα νομῶν Τειρεσία, διδασκὰ τε
ἄρρητὰ τ', οὐράνιά τε καὶ χθονοστιβῆ,
πόλιν μὲν, εἰ καὶ μὴ βλέπεις, φρονεῖς δ' ὅμως
οἷα νόσφ' οὔνεσθιν· ἧς σὲ προστάτην
σωτήρᾳ τ', ὄναξ, μόνον ἐξευρίσκομεν.
Φοῖβος γὰρ, εἰ καὶ μὴ κλύεις τῶν ἀγγέλων,
πέμψασιν ἡμῖν ἀντέπεμψεν, ἐκλυσιν
μόνην ἂν ἐλθεῖν τοῦδε τοῦ νοσήματος,
εἰ τοὺς κτανόντας Λαῖον μαθόντες εὖ
κτείναιμεν, ἢ γῆς φυγάδας ἐκπεμψαίμεθα.
σὺ δ' οἷν φθονήσας μήτ' ἀπ' οἰωνῶν φάτιν
μήτ' εἰ τιν' ἄλλην μαντικῆς ἔχεις δδόν,
ῥύσαι σεαυτὸν καὶ πόλιν, ῥύσαι δ' ἐμέ,
ῥύσαι δὲ πᾶν μίαισμα τοῦ τεθνηκότος.
ἐν σοὶ γὰρ ἐσμέν· ἀνδρᾶ δ' ὠφελεῖν ἀφ' ὧν
ἔχοι τε καὶ δύναιτο κάλλιστος πόνων.

—"Œdipus Tyrannus," 300-315.

- (b) κάγω τὸν ἐκτρέποντα, τὸν τροχιλάτην,
παῖω δι' ὀργῆς· καὶ μ' ὁ πρέσβυς ὡς ὀρῆ,
ὄχου παραστείχοντα τηρήσας μέσον
κάρα διπλοῖς κέντροισί μου καθίκετο.
οὐ μὴν ἴσην γ' ἔτιωεν, ἀλλὰ συντόμως
σκήπτρῳ τυπεῖς ἐκ τῆσδε χειρὸς ὑπτιος
μέσης ἀπήνης εὐθύς ἐκκυλινδεται.
κτείνω δὲ τοὺς ξύμπαντας. εἰ δὲ τῷ ξένῳ
τοῦτῳ προσήκει Λαῖω τι συγγενές,
τίς τοῦδε τάνδρὸς ἐστὶν ἀθλιώτερος ;
τίς ἐχθροδαίμων μᾶλλον ἂν γένοιτ' ἀνὴρ ;
ὃ μὴ ξένων ἐξέσται μηδ' ἀσπῶν τινὰ
δόμοις δέχεσθαι, μηδὲ προσφωνεῖν τινὰ,
ἄθειν δ' ἀπ' οἴκων. καὶ τὰδ' οὔτις ἄλλος ἦν
ἢ γὰρ ἅπ' ἐμαυτῷ τάσδ' ἀρὰς ὁ προστιθείς.

—"Œdipus Tyrannus," 806-820.

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- (c) εἴ μοι ξυνείη φέροντι
μοῦρα τὰν εὐσεπτον ἀγνεῖαν λόγων
ἔργων τε πάντων, ὧν νόμοι πρόκεινται
ὑψίποδες, οὐρανίαν
δι' αἰθέρα τεκνωθέντες, ὧν Ὀλυμπος
πατὴρ μόνος, οὐδέ νιν
θνατὰ φύσις ἀνέρων
ἔτικτεν, οὐδέ μάν ποτε λάθα κατακοιμάσει·
μέγας ἐν τούτοις θεός, οὐδέ γηράσκει.
ὔβρις φυτεύει τύραννον·
ὔβρις, εἰ πολλῶν ὑπερπλησθῆ μάταν,
ἀ μὴ 'πίκαιρα μηδὲ συμφέροντα,
ἀκρότατον εἰσαναβάσ·
ἀπότομον ἐξώρουσεν εἰς ἀνάγκαν,
ἐνθ' οὐ ποδὶ χρησίμῳ
χρήται. τὸ καλῶς δ' ἔχον
πόλει πάλαισμα μήποτε λύσαι θεὸν αἰτοῦμαι.
—“*Œdipus Tyrannus*,” 863-880.

- (d) κοῦδέν γε θαῦμα, δέσποτ'. ἀλλ' ἐγὼ σαφῶς
ἀγνώτ' ἀναμνήσω νιν. εὖ γὰρ οἶδ' ὅτι
κάτοιδεν ἡμους τὸν Κιθαιρῶνος τόπον
ὁ μὲν διπλοῦσι ποιμνίοις, ἐγὼ δ' ἐνὶ
ἐπλησίαζον τῷδε τάνδρῳ τρεῖς ὄλους
ἐξ ἡρος εἰς ἀρκτοῦρον ἐκμήνους χρόνους·
χειμῶνα δ' ἤδη τάμα τ' εἰς ἔπαυλ' ἐγὼ
ἤλαννον οὗτός τ' εἰς τὰ Λαῖον σταθμά.
λέγω τι τοῦτων, ἢ οὐ λέγω πεπραγμένον;
—“*Œdipus Tyrannus*,” 1132-1140.

II. Write notes on the meaning of the following, illustrating by examples—

μὲν οὖν,
καὶ μὴν,
δ' οὖν,
τ' μὴν,
εἴθε,
εἰ καὶ and καὶ εἰ.

III. Distinguish ὥστε (a) with infinitive (b) with indicative.

IV. What is a cognate accusative? Give instances.

V. Distinguish between—

σύν and σὺν; ἐνι and ἐνί; βίος and βίος; εἰς and εἰς;
εἰς and εἰς; ἄρα, ἀρά, ἄρα, and ἀρῆ.

VI. Write in full—

Pres. subj. of *τιμάω*,
 Pres. opt. med. of *δουλόω*,
 Impf. ind. med. of *ἵημι*.

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VII. Explain the structure of the ordinary Dialogue Metre of Greek Tragedy.

VIII. Mention any Ionic and Doric forms that have been retained in the Dialogue of Tragedy.

IX. For Greek Prose—

Then the chief men and bishops who were in London held a meeting, and determined to make Edgar king—a young man sprung from the royal stock. But when William had come near the walls, and they did not see from what source to seek help, they settled to offer him the kingdom. And so they set out from the city and came to the camp. And, having been brought to the duke, they said that they had been sent to ask him to take upon him the kingdom and empire of the English, and to treat them kindly, and govern them as well as those kings who had been before. To which he answered that the kingdom promised by his relation, Edward, was due to him, but that, if they would keep their word, he, forgetting their rebellion, would protect them so well that they should never repent their deed. And so he was made king in the church which had been lately built by King Edward.

GREEK. (Honour Paper).

HERODOTUS.

A. LÆEPER, M.A., LL.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

(a) Οἱ δὲ ἵπποι οἱ ποτάμιοι νομῶ μὲν τῷ Παπρημίτῃ ἱροὶ εἶσι, τοῖσι δὲ ἄλλοισι Αἰγυπτίοισι οὐκ ἱροί. φύσιν δὲ παρέχονται ἰδέης τοιγόνδε· τετράπουν ἐστὶ, δίχληλον, ὄπλαϊ βόδς, σιμόν, λοφιήν ἔχον ἵππου, χαυλιόδοντας φαῖνον,

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οὐρὴν ἵππου καὶ φωνὴν· μέγας, ὅσον τε βούς ὁ μέγιστος· τὸ δέρμα δ' αὐτοῦ οὕτω δὴ τι παχὺ ἔστι, ὥστε αὐὸν γενομένου, ξυστὰ ποιέεσθαι ἀκόντια ἐξ αὐτοῦ.

—Herodotus ii. 41.

(b) Ὡς δ' ἄρα οἴχεσθαι τὸν Λιθίοπα ἐξ Αἰγύπτου, αὐτὶς τὸν τυφλὸν ἄρχειν, ἐκ τῶν ἐλέων ἀπικόμενον· ἐνθα πενήκοντα ἔτα, νῆσον χώσας σποδῶ τε καὶ γῆ, οἴκεε. ὅκως γάρ οἱ φοιτᾶν σίτος ἄγοντας Αἰγυπτίωv ὡς ἐκάστοισι προστετάχθαι σιγῇ τοῦ Αἰθίοπος, ἐς τὴν δωρεὴν κελεύειν σφέας καὶ σποδὸν κομίζειν. ταύτην τὴν νῆσον οὐδεὶς πρότερον ἐδυνάσθη Ἀμυρταίου ἐξευρεῖν· ἀλλὰ ἔτα ἐπὶ πλέω ἢ ἑπτακόσια οὐκ οἶοί τε ἦσαν αὐτὴν ἀνευρεῖν οἱ πρότεροι γενόμενοι βασιλεῖς Ἀμυρταίου· οὐνομα δὲ ταύτῃ τῇ νήσῳ Ἐλβῶ· μέγας δ' ἔστι πάντῃ δέκα σταδίων.

—Herodotus ii. 140

(c) Εἶδον δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς τὰ μέταλλα ταῦτα· καὶ μακρῶ ἦν αὐτῶν θωμασιώτατα τὰ οἱ Φοίνικες ἀνεύρον, οἱ μετὰ Θάσου κτίσαντες τὴν νῆσον ταύτην· ἥτις νῦν ἐπὶ τοῦ Θάσου τοῦτου τοῦ Φοίνικος τὸ οὐνομα ἔσχε. τὰ δὲ μέταλλα τὰ Φοινικικὰ ταῦτα ἔστι τῆς Θάσου μεταξὺ Αἰνίρων τε χώρον καλεομένου καὶ Κοινύρων, ἀντίον δὲ Σαμοθρήκης· ὅρος μέγα, ἀνεστραμμένον ἐν τῇ ζητήσει, τοῦτο μὲν νῦν ἔστι τοιοῦτο· οἱ δὲ Θάσιοι τῷ βασιλεῖ κελεύσαντι καὶ τὸ τεῖχος τὸ σφέτερον κατέilon, καὶ τὰς νέυς τὰς πάσας ἐκόμισαν ἐς Ἀβδηρα.

—Herodotus vi. 47.

DEMOSTHENES.

II. Translate—

(a) Πάντα δὴ ταῦτα δεῖ συνιδόντας ἅπαντας βοηθεῖν καὶ ἀπωθεῖν ἐκέισε τὸν πόλεμον, τοὺς μὲν εὐπόρους, ἢ ὑπὲρ τῶν πολλῶν ὧν καλῶς ποιῶντες ἔχουσι μικρὰ ἀναλίσκοντες τὰ λοιπὰ καρπῶνται ἀδεῶς, τοὺς δ' ἐν ἡλικίᾳ, ἵνα τὴν τοῦ πολεμεῖν ἐμπειρίαν ἐν τῇ Φιλίππου χώρᾳ κτησάμενοι φοβεροὶ φύλακες τῆς οἰκείας ἀκεραίου γένωνται, τοὺς δὲ λέγοντας, ἢ αἱ τῶν πεπολιτευμένων αὐτοῖς εὐθυναὶ βῆδαι γένωνται, ὡς ὅποι' ἄτ' ἂν ὑμᾶς περιστη τὰ πράγματα, τοιοῦτοι κριταὶ καὶ τῶν πεπραγμένων αὐτοῖς ἔσθε. χρυστὰ δ' εἶη παντὸς ἕνεκα.

—Olynth. i. 8.

(b) Ὅλωσ μὲν γὰρ ἡ Μακεδονικὴ δύναμις καὶ ἀρχὴ ἐν μὲν προσθήκης μέρει ἔστι τις οὐ μικρὰ, οἷο ὑπῆρξεν ποθ'

ἡμῖν ἐπὶ Τιμοθέου πρὸς Ὀλυνθίους· πάλιν αὖ πρὸς Ποτί-
δαϊαν Ὀλυνθίους ἐφάνη τι τοῦτο συναμφότερον· νῦν δὲ
Θετταλοῖς στασιάζουσι καὶ τεταραγμένοι ἐπὶ τὴν τυραν-
νικὴν οἰκίαν ἐβοήθησε· καὶ ὅποι τις ἂν, οἶμαι, προσθῆ κἂν
μικρὰν δόναμιν, πάντ' ὠφελεί.

—Olynth. ii. 6.

(c) καὶ τί ἂν εἰπεῖν τις ἔχοι; τὰς ἐπάλξεις ἅς κοιῶμεν,
καὶ τὰς ὁδοὺς ἅς ἐπισκευάζομεν, καὶ κρήνας καὶ λήρους;
ἀποβλέψατε δὴ πρὸς τοὺς ταῦτα πολιτενομένους, ὧν οἱ μὲν
ἐκ πτωχῶν πλοῦσιοι γεγόνασιν, οἱ δ' ἐξ ἀδόξων ἔντιμοι,
ἔτιοι δὲ τὰς ἰδίας οἰκίας τῶν δημοσίων οἰκοδομημάτων
σεμνοτέρας εἰσὶ κατεσκευασμένοι, ὅσῳ δὲ τὰ τῆς πόλεως
ἐλάττω γέγονε, τοσοῦτῳ τὰ τοῦτων ἠϋξήται.

—Olynth. iii. 7.

(d) Ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν οὐτ' ἄλλοτε πώποτε πρὸς χάριν
εἰλόμην λέγειν, ὅ τι ἂν μὴ καὶ συνοίσειν ὑμῖν πεπεισμένος
ᾧ, νῦν τε ἂ γινώσκω πάνθ' ἀπλῶς, οὐδὲν ὑποστειλόμενος,
πεπαρησίασμαι. ἐβουλόμην δ' ἂν, ὥσπερ ὅτι ὑμῖν
συμφέροι τὰ βέλτιστα ἀκούειν οἶδα, οὕτως εἰδέναι συνοίσειν
καὶ τῷ τὰ βέλτιστα εἰπόντι· πολλῷ γὰρ ἂν ἥδιον εἶπον.
νῦν δ' ἐπ' ἀδήλοισι οὔσι τοῖς ἀπὸ τούτων ἐμαυτῷ γενησομέ-
νοις, ὅμως ἐπὶ τῷ συνοίσειν ὑμῖν, ἂν πράξητε, ταῦτα
πεπεισθαι λέγειν αἰροῦμαι. νικῶν δ' ὅ τί πάσιν ὑμῖν
μέλλει συνοίσειν.

—Philip. i. 12.

(f) εἰ δέ γε δοῦλος ἢ ὑποβολιμαῖος τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα
ἀπόλλυε καὶ ἐλυμαίνετο, Ἡράκλεις ὅσῳ μᾶλλον δεινὸν
καὶ ὀργῆς ἄξιον πάντες ἂν ἔφασαν εἶναι. ἀλλ' οὐχ ὑπὲρ
Φιλίππου καὶ ὧν ἐκείνος πράττει νῦν, οὐχ οὕτως ἔχουσιν,
οὐ μόνον οὐχ Ἕλληνας ὄντος οὐδὲ προσήκοντος οὐδὲν τοῖς
Ἕλλησιν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ βαρβάρων ἐντεύθεν ὅθεν καλὸν εἰπεῖν,
ἀλλ' ὀλέθρου Μακεδόνας, ὅθεν οὐδ' ἀνδράποδον σπουδαῖον
οὐδὲν ἔν πρότερον.

—Philip. iii. 5.

III. What is the force of *ἵνα*, ὅπως, ὡς, with the past tenses of the indicative mood?

IV. In what forms may a wish be expressed in Greek?

V. Distinguish

πρὶν δειπνέειν,
πρὶν δειπνήσαι,
πρὶν δεδειπνηκέναι,

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- VI. Illustrate the various uses of
διά, ἐπί, κατά, and παρά,
as governing different cases.
- VII. What are the characteristics of the Ionic dialect?
- VIII. State the leading events (with dates) in the life of Demosthenes.
- IX. For Greek Prose—

I am far, very far, from wishing to proceed hastily in this most delicate matter. I feel that, for the good of India itself, the admission of natives to high office must be effected by slow degrees. But that, when the fulness of time is come, when the interest of India requires the change, we ought to refuse to make that change lest we should endanger our own power—this is a doctrine of which I cannot think without indignation. Governments, like men, may buy existence too dear. “*Propter vitam vivendi perdere causas*” is a despicable policy both in individuals and in states. In the present case such a policy would be not only despicable, but absurd. The mere extent of empire is not necessarily an advantage. To many governments it has been cumbersome; to some it has been fatal. It will be allowed by every statesman of our time that the prosperity of a community is made up of the prosperity of those who compose the community, and that it is the most childish ambition to covet dominion which adds to no man’s comfort or security. It is scarcely possible to calculate the benefits which we might derive from the diffusion of European civilization among the vast population of the East.

MATHEMATICS I. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Prove that the equation $ax + by + c = 0$ represents a straight line.

Find the equation of the straight line which passes

through the origin, and divides in the ratio $a : b$ the portion of the straight line $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ intercepted by the axes.

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II. Show that the polar equation of the straight line joining two points $(a, \alpha)(b, \beta)$ is $r^{-1} \sin(\alpha - \beta) + a^{-1} \sin(\beta - \theta) + b^{-1} \sin(\theta - \alpha) = 0$.

If $a \sin \alpha = b \sin \beta$, show that this line is parallel to the initial line.

III. Show that the lines $x^2 + 2xy \sec 2\alpha + y^2 = 0$ are equally inclined to $x + y = 0$.

IV. Find the equation of the tangent at any point of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$.

Show that the linear part of the equation of any curve passing through the origin gives the equation of the tangent at the origin.

V. If C be the centre of a circle and O any point, and if CO cut the polar of O in D , then $CD \cdot CO = r^2$, where r is the radius of the circle.

If the chord of contact of tangents to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ from a variable point h, k , subtend a right angle at the fixed point m, n , the locus of h, k is the circle,

$$(x^2 + y^2)(m^2 + n^2 - a^2) - 2a^2(xm + yn - a^2) = 0.$$

VI. What is the 'radical axis' of two circles? Find its equation.

Show that the locus of the radical centre of the circles $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = (r + \rho)^2$, $(x - a')^2 + (y - b')^2 = (r + \rho')^2$, $(x - a'')^2 + (y - b'')^2 = (r + \rho'')^2$, where r is a variable quantity, is a straight line.

VII. Find the equation of the normal to a parabola at any point x', y' . Express it also in terms of its inclination to the axis of x .

Show that the locus of the intersection of two normals to the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$, which are at right angles to one another, is

$$y^2 = a(x - 3a)$$

VIII. Find the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords of a parabola.

If a chord of a parabola be bisected by a fixed double ordinate to the axis, the locus of the pole of the chord is another parabola.

MATHEMATICS II. (Pass Paper).

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Show that the line whose equation is

$$y = mx + \sqrt{a^2m^2 + b^2}$$

will touch an ellipse for all values of m .

Two ellipses have a common centre, and their axes coincide in direction: also the sum of the squares of the axes is the same in the two ellipses; find the equation to a common tangent.

- II. Find the equation to the normal to an ellipse.

Any ordinate PM of an ellipse is produced to meet the circle on the axis major in Q , and normals to the ellipse and circle at P and Q respectively meet in R ; find the locus of R .

- III. Show that in an ellipse if one diameter bisect chords parallel to a second, the second diameter will bisect all chords parallel to the first.

Apply the form of equation to the tangent to an ellipse given in Question I to find the locus of the intersection of tangents at the extremities of conjugate diameters.

- IV. Give the ordinary definition of an asymptote, and find the equation to the asymptotes of an hyperbola: also find the equation to the hyperbola referred to the asymptotes as axes.

Is it possible that any curve should have an asymptote other than a straight line?

- V. Find the polar equation to a straight line through two given points of a conic, and deduce the polar equation to the tangent at any point.

Chords are drawn in a conic section so as to subtend a constant angle at the focus; prove that the locus of the foot of the perpendicular dropped from the focus upon the chord is a circle, except in a particular case, when it becomes a straight line.

- VI. Show how to find the asymptotes to a conic, and find the asymptotes of the curve $6x^2 - 7xy - 3y^2 - 2x - 8y - 6 = 0$.

- VII. If any chord of a conic be drawn through a point O it will be cut harmonically by the curve and the polar of O.
- VIII. Find the equation to a conic when the axes of co-ordinates are the tangent and normal at any point.
- IX. Find the value of c in order that the hyperbola

$$2xy - c = 0$$

may touch the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1 = 0$$

and show that the point of contact will be at the extremity of one of the equi-conjugate diameters of the ellipse.

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MENTAL PHILOSOPHY. (Pass Paper).

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

Time—Three hours.

LOCKE: *ESSAY ON HUMAN UNDERSTANDING*.

Introduction to Book I. and Book II.

- I. Explain and illustrate what Locke means by the term *idea*.
- II. Mention some of the most important ideas which we receive—
 - (i.) From sensation.
 - (ii.) From reflection.
 - (iii.) From sensation and reflection jointly.
- III. Prove that ideas of sensation are often modified by the judgment.
- IV. Give an instance of a privative cause producing a positive idea.
- V. Whence do we derive the ideas of *existence*, *infinity*, *power*?
- VI. Distinguish the idea of *space* from the idea of *solidity*, and the idea of *solidity* from that of *hardness*.

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VII. Compare our idea of *Body* with our idea of *Spirit*.

VIII. On what does personal identity, in the philosophic sense, depend ?

MORAL SCIENCE. (Pass Paper).

REV. D. PATON, D.D.

Time—Three hours.

Butler's Essay on Virtue—

1. On what grounds does Butler affirm the certain existence of the Moral Faculty ?
2. State and discuss the general observations which he afterwards makes regarding it.

Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy—

1. Classify and explain what in Moral Science are called the Active Powers.
2. The sense of duty and the desire for happiness are not identical. Justify this proposition.
3. Describe the process through which the mind passes in forming a moral judgment.
4. Define the principles auxiliary to the moral powers which assist in influencing conduct.
5. What are the two modes of reasoning that have been employed in defence of Theism? Criticise the two chief arguments in the text-book for the being of a God.
6. Discuss the considerations that tell for and that seem to tell against the Divine Benevolence.
7. State the reasons adduced as evidences of a future state.
8. Man lies under a threefold moral obligation. Explain and illustrate this.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(Pass Paper).

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Review briefly the influence on the English language of—
 - (a) The Introduction of Christianity ;
 - (b) The Norman Conquest ;
 - (c) The Revival of Learning.
- II. Indicate some passages in Johnson's Life of Milton where political antipathy has made the critic unjust to the poet.
- III. Examine Milton's obligations to Homer and Vergil in the composition of *Paradise Lost*.
- IV. Quote from *Paradise Lost* any passages illustrative of Milton's sublimity.
- V. "The Rape of the Lock is the most airy," says Johnson, "the most ingenious, and the most delightful of all Pope's compositions." Refer to passages in the poem specially illustrative of this remark.
- VI. Write an account of Addison's *Cato*, and point out its chief defects as a drama.

ENGLISH HISTORY. Pass Paper.

PROFESSOR MORRIS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Comment on the following antithesis by Macaulay :

"The talents and even the virtues of her (England's) first six French kings were a curse to her. The follies and vices of the seventh were her salvation."
- II. What is the special character of the Tudor monarchy ? What causes led to it ?

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- III. What was the difference in the character of the Reformation in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth?
- IV. What were the reasons for Elizabeth's treatment of Mary, Queen of Scots?
- V. In what sense is it true that the troubles of the reign of Charles I. began in the reign of Elizabeth?
- VI. Write characters of Laud, Hampden, and Falkland.
- VII. At the outset of the Civil War it looked as if the King would win. What changed this aspect of affairs?
- VIII. Give a description of Cromwell's foreign policy.
- IX. Write a life of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.
- X. Which were the great towns of England in the 17th century? Give some description of them.
- XI. Give an account of Monmouth's rising.
- XII. Trace the "errors that, in a few months, alienated a loyal gentry and priesthood from the House of Stuart."

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR MORRIS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Write a life of Victor Hugo, recounting his chief works, and summing up his influence on the literature of his country.
- II. "Had the reverse been the case, we should now form the plural by cutting off the *s* of the singular." Explain and comment on this statement.
- III. Give the plural of the following words:—*Arrière-pensée*, *Capet*, *chauve-souris*, *chef-lieu*, *chou*, *ciel*, *Hôtel-Dieu*, *Molière*, *noix*, *passe-partout*, *poitrail*, *travail*.

IV. Write in six columns the infinitive, the English meaning, the first person singular of the present indicative, the same person of the preterite indicative, the present and perfect participles :—*Aller, acquérir, boire, coudre, cueillir, cuire, paître, pouvoir, sortir, vaincre*

V. Explain the difference between masculine and feminine rhymes, and the structure of the *ballade*, both in huitains and in dizains, the *rondeau*, and the *triolet*.

VI. Translate—

(a) *Figaro*. C'est mon bon ange, Excellence, puisque je suis assez heureux pour retrouver mon ancien maître. Voyant à Madrid que la république des lettres était celle des loups, toujours armés les uns contre les autres, et que, livrés au mépris où ce risible acharnement les conduit, tous les insectes, les moustiques, les cousins, les critiques, les maringouins, les envieux, les feuellistes, les libraires, les censeurs, et tout ce qui s'attache à la peau des malheureux gens de lettres, achevait de déchiqueter et sucer le peu de substance qui leur restait ; fatigué d'écrire, ennuyé de moi, dégoûté des autres, abimé de dettes et léger d'argent ; à la fin, convaincu que l'utile revenu du rasoïr est préférable aux vains honneurs de la plume, j'ai quitté Madrid ; et, mon bagage en sautoir, parcourant philosophiquement les deux Castilles.

—Beaumarchais' *Barbier de Séville*, Act i., Sc. 3.

(b) *Bartholo*. Ma foi, ces gens-là sont si alertes ! Tenez, mon ami, je ne suis pas tranquille. Retournez chez le notaire. Qu'il vienne ici sur-le-champ avec vous.

Bazile. Il pleut, il fait un temps du diable ; mais rien ne m'arrête pour vous servir. Que faites-vous donc ?

Bartholo. Je vous reconduis ; n'ont-ils pas fait estropier tout mon monde par ce Figaro ! Je suis seul ici.

Bazile. J'ai ma lanterne.

Bartholo. Tenez, Bazile, voilà mon passe-partout ; je vous attends, je veille ; et vienne qui voudra, hors le notaire et vous, personne n'entrera de la nuit.

Bazile. Avec ces précautions, vous êtes sûr de votre fait.

—Beaumarchais' *Barbier de Séville*, Act iv., Sc. 1.

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VII. Translate—

- (a) Leur gémissante voix longtemps se plaignit seule.
La jeune aube parut sans réveiller l'aïeule.
La cloche frappa l'air de ses funèbres coups ;
Et, le soir, un passant, par la porte entr'ouverte,
Vit, devant le saint livre et la couche déserte,
Les deux petits enfants qui priaient à genoux.
- (b) Archers, mes compagnons de fêtes,
Faites
Votre épieu lisse et vos cornets
Nets.
- (c) Or, la belle à peine cloîtrée,
Amour dans son cœur s'installa.
Un fier brigand de la contrée
Vint alors et dit : Me voilà !
Quelquefois les brigands surpassent
En audace les chevaliers.
Enfants, voici les bœufs qui passent
Cachez vos rouges tabliers !
- (d) L'Orient fut jadis le paradis du monde.
Un printemps éternel de ses roses l'inonde,
Et ce vaste hémisphère est un riant jardin.
Toujours autour de nous sourit la douce joie ;
Toi qui gémis, suis notre voie :
Que t'importe le ciel, quand je t'ouvre l'Eden ?

VIII. Translate—

Nous vivions si bien de notre vache, ma mère et moi, que jusqu'à ce moment je n'avais presque jamais mangé de viande. Mais ce n'était pas seulement notre nourrice qu'elle était, c'était encore notre camarade, notre amie, car il ne faut pas s'imaginer que la vache est une bête stupide, c'est au contraire un animal plein d'intelligence et de qualités morales d'autant plus développées qu'on les aura cultivées par l'éducation. Nous caressions la nôtre, nous lui parlions, elle nous comprenait, et de son côté, avec ses grands yeux ronds pleins de douceur, elle savait très-bien nous faire entendre ce qu'elle voulait ou ce qu'elle ressentait.

IX. Translate into French—

I was travelling in a coach (*diligence*) : at the change of horses I saw a dog approach the door of the carriage.

He stood up on two legs, with the air of asking for something. "Give him a half-penny," said the driver, "you will see what he will do with it." I throw the bit of money, the dog runs to the baker's and brings back a bit of bread, which he begins to eat. It was the dog of a poor blind man recently dead. As he no longer had a master, he was asking alms on his own account.

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FRENCH HISTORY. (Pass Paper).

PROFESSOR MORRIS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Discuss the reasons for Henry IV.'s conversion.
- II. In what sense was Richelieu *felix opportunitate mortis*?
- III. Give a short account of the War of the Fronde.
- IV. What were the five great treaties of the reign of Louis XIV., and what wars did they respectively end?
- V. Describe the calamities of the last six years of the reign of Louis XIV.
- VI. Comment fully on the following remarks:—
 - (a) "Enough in him to make four kings and one honest man."
 - (b) "Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées."
 - (c) "At our age, one is no longer fortunate."
 - (d) "The baker, the baker's wife, and the baker's apprentice."
 - (e) "From those Pyramids forty centuries look upon your deeds."
- VII. What connection has Maria Thérèse (the Empress Queen) with French history?
- VIII. What writers helped forward the French Revolution? Give a longer account of the one whose influence you think most important.

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- IX. What were the problems in connection with the meeting of the States-General?
- X. Describe the circumstances connected with the deaths of Marat, Danton, and Robespierre.
- XI. What parts of France were most monarchical, and what towns most revolutionary?
- XII. Who was the Duke of Enghien? What did Napoleon cause to be done to him? What was Napoleon's defence?
-

NOVEMBER, 1887.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE
OF B.Sc.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN
GREEK
MATHEMATICS
ELEMENTARY PHYSICS

} Same papers, both
in Pass and
Honours, as set for
first year of the
B.A. degree.

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First Year,
November, 1887

BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.
BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.
PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

} Same papers as
set for the first
year of the
M.B. degree.

CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. You are told that a gas jar contains pure hydrogen. How would you prove it?
- II. Describe an experiment to show that two volumes of hydrogen and one volume of oxygen combine to produce two volumes of steam.

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- III. Aqueous hydrochloric acid is heated with chromium trioxide. Explain the reaction which takes place (with equation), and give other examples of a similar kind of action.
- IV. Describe the preparation of chloride of lime. Why is this substance so suitable as a disinfectant?
- V. How would you test for the presence of chlorine, bromine, and iodine in separate solutions, and for chlorine in presence of bromine, or iodine, or both?
- VI. How would you prepare nitrous oxide? What impurities of an objectionable nature would you look for in this gas as ordinarily prepared, and how would you remove them?
- VII. Describe the preparation and properties of phosphorus pentoxide, sulphur trioxide, boracic acid, alum, potassium iodide.
- VIII. Give with equations two methods for the preparation of calomel. What substances of an objectionable nature are sometimes found in it, and how do you account for their presence?
- IX. State "Avogadro's Law."
Is the equation
$$H + Cl = HCl$$
correct? Give fully the reasons for your answer.
- X. What reasons are there for writing formulae such as :—
(α) $K(OH)$, $Ca(OH)_2$, $Fe_3(OH)_6$.
(β) $NO_2(OH)$, $SO_2(OH)_2$, $PO(OH)_3$.
Is there any essential difference between the classes of compounds marked (α) and (β)? Explain your answer.

SECOND YEAR B.Sc.

ELEMENTARY APPLIED } Same papers as set for the
 MATHEMATICS } Second year of the B.A. degree.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Ordinary Exam.,
 B.Sc.
 Second Year,
 November, 1887.

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the present value of an annuity to continue for a certain number of years, allowing compound interest.

When $3\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. is the rate of interest, what sum must be paid now to receive a freehold estate of £373 6s. 8d. a year 10 years hence?

$$\log 1.032 = .0136797, \log 7.29798 = .8632030.$$

II. Show that every convergent of a continued fraction is nearer the fraction than any preceding convergent.

Prove that the difference of the infinite continued fractions,

$$\frac{1}{a + \frac{1}{b + \frac{1}{c + \frac{1}{a + \dots}}}}, \frac{1}{b + \frac{1}{a + \frac{1}{c + \frac{1}{b + \dots}}}}$$

is equal to $\frac{a-b}{1+ab}$

III. Find the sum of n terms of the following series—

(i.) $\frac{3}{1.2.3} + \frac{5}{2.3.4} + \frac{7}{3.4.5} + \frac{9}{4.5.6} + \dots$

(ii.) $1^2 + \frac{2^2}{x} + \frac{3^2}{x^2} + \frac{4^2}{x^3} + \dots$

IV. Show how to find the highest power of a prime number n which is contained in $\lfloor m \rfloor$.

What is the highest power of 3 which will divide $\lfloor 21 \rfloor$?

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V. There are a number of balls in a bag, three red and the rest blue. On drawing two the odds are 3 : 2 that one is red and the other blue. How many blue balls are there ?

VI. Given the expansions of $\sin a$ and $\cos a$ in terms of a , find the exponential values of the sine and cosine.

Prove that $\frac{\sin a}{1 - \cos a} = \cot \frac{a}{2}$, employing exponential values.

VII. Find the sum of

$\sin a + \sin (a + \theta) + \sin (a + 2\theta) + \dots$ to n terms.

Deduce thence the sum of n terms of the Arithmetical Progression $a + (a + b) + (a + 2b) + \dots$ to n terms.

VIII. Sum to infinity

$$\cos \theta + \frac{\operatorname{cosec} \theta}{1} \cos 2 \theta + \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta}{2} \cos 3 \theta + \dots$$

PHYSICS. I.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Show that any pencil after reflection from a plane surface will diverge from a single point; and that any ray in the pencil makes the same angle before and after incidence with any line in the plane.

A ray starts from any point in one side of a rectangle whose sides are polished. Construct its course if after reflection at each of the other three sides it returns to the starting point.

II. Prove the formula $\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} = \frac{2}{r}$ for reflection at a spherical mirror, and deduce the formula

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{2}{r}$$

A hemisphere of glass has its spherical surface silvered ;

a small pencil of parallel rays, whose axis coincides with the axis of the hemisphere, falls normally on the plane surface. Show that if q is the geometrical focus of the emergent pencil, A the centre of the hemisphere, O its vertex and μ the refractive index for glass.

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$$\frac{1}{Aq} = \frac{2\mu}{OA}$$

- III. Show that in the passage of light through a prism, using the ordinary notation,

$$D = \phi + \psi - i$$

and that the image formed is clearest when $\phi = \psi$

The refractive indices of three rays with respect to a given prism are μ_1, μ_2, μ_3 ; show that, if D_1, D_2, D_3 , their minimum deviations through it, are in Arithmetical Progression, then

$$\frac{\sin \frac{D_3}{2}}{\mu_2} = \frac{\sin \frac{D_1}{2} + \sin \frac{D_3}{2}}{\mu_1 + \mu_3}$$

- IV. In using the spectrometer it is necessary that the beam of light passing through the prism should consist of parallel rays, and that the edge of the prism should be parallel to the slit. How are these adjustments made?

- V. Distinguish between deviation and dispersion; and explain how achromatism is secured in the object glass of a telescope

- VI. Show that in the Astronomical telescope the magnifying power is equal to the ratio of the diameter of the object glass to the diameter of the image formed of it by the eye piece.

- VII. What is a harmonic vibration and a harmonic curve? Define the terms, *pitch, amplitude, phase.*

If the pressure of the air upon the tympanum vary in a periodic manner, but not in accordance with the harmonic law, what interpretation will the ear put upon the vibrations?

- VIII. Show how to draw a curve corresponding to the superposition of two or more simple tones.

Explain the production of beats, illustrating your explanation by diagrams.

PHYSICS II.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. A solid is weighed in a liquid at 0°C and 100°C . The volume of the solid at 0°C is unity, and at 100°C is 1.006. Also, the loss of weight by weighing in the liquid is, at 0°C , 1,800 grains; and at 100°C , 1,750 grains. Find the co-efficient of dilatation of the liquid.
- II. Describe Watt's Indicator, and explain how it measures the work done.
- III. How is quantity of statical electricity measured? What is the usual statical unit of electrical quantity? What do we mean when we say that the electric potential at a given point is n ? When electricity moves along a conductor, how does the work done become manifest?
- IV. A gold-leaf electroscope, connected with the ground by a wire, is placed near the prime conductor of an electrical machine: whenever a spark is taken from the machine the leaves diverge. Explain this.
- V. Define "capacity." What is the absolute unit of capacity? What is the one used in practice?

If the capacity of a pair of parallel discs in air be

$$\frac{S}{4\pi b}$$

where b is the distance between them and S the area of each, in what ratio will a charge be divided between a sphere of radius, one decimetre, and a plate one decimetre square connected with the sphere by a long wire, and at a distance of one millimetre from a similar parallel plate connected with the earth? What is the capacity of the whole system?

VI. In what ways may the magnetic moments of two magnets be compared?

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VII. Find the resistances in a series of shunts, A , B , and C , which shall respectively allow $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the current to pass through a galvanometer of resistance, G . What is the resistance of G , A , and C when put in circuit together?

VIII. A closed voltaic circuit is supported at its centre of gravity, but otherwise free. Explain the position it will assume under the influence of the earth's magnetism.

Show that a straight horizontal conductor placed east and west, and carrying a current, will, if exactly balanced, appear to lose or gain weight when the direction of the current is reversed.

IX. If a tangent galvanometer be arranged so that it can also be used as a sine galvanometer, show that (unless shunted) it cannot be used to measure as a sine galvanometer any current which produces in it more than 45° deflection when it is used as a tangent galvanometer.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

A. HELMS, PH.D., AND PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.SC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write the structural formula of one member of each of the following classes of compounds:—Ether, ketone, aldehyde, mercaptan, and isosulphocyanate.

Mention also a general method of preparation for each class.

II. Describe the preparation and properties of chloroform and iodoform.

III. How can nitromethane and nitrobenzene be prepared respectively? Into what compounds will they be converted by nascent hydrogen?

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- IV. How is potassium ferrocyanide manufactured? What are the principal products when it is (1) ignited, (2) heated with dilute sulphuric acid, (3) heated with concentrated sulphuric acid?
- V. Give a brief general account of glycerine. What compounds are formed on heating glycerine with (1) hydrochloric acid, (2) nitric acid, and (3) hydriodic acid?
- VI. How many succinic acids are known, and how can they be prepared? What effect has heat upon them?
- VII. Describe the formation of butyric and lactic acids from sugar by a fermentation process.
- VIII. Give one method for the artificial preparation of urea. How would you estimate it in urine? What is the effect of nitrous acid upon it?
- IX. What is the action of chlorine on toluene (1) in the cold, (2) in the boiling state? How would you distinguish the two classes of products?
- X. What is alizarin? How can it be made from anthracene?

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

The two following mixtures were given to candidates for qualitative analysis :—

- (1.) Oatmeal Porridge and Antimony.
- (2.) ({ Ammonic Acetate.
 { Arsenic Acid.
 { Strychnine.

Also for quantitative analysis :—

- (1.) Determination of Urea in sample of Urine.

Also for qualitative analysis. Detection of Cane Sugar, Grape Sugar, Starch, and Glycogen.

BOTANY I.

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

Ordinary Exam.
B Sc.
Second Year.
November, 1897.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Draw a floral diagram of a cruciferous plant and describe the characters of the Order.
- II. Describe the various morphological elements that constitute the stamen, and describe the principal modifications of this organ.
- III. Distinguish between the Natural Orders, Labiatae, Solanaceae, Scrophulariaceae, and Boraginaceae.
- IV. Refer to their Natural Orders the plants (1–12).
- V. Draw up a synoptical table of fruits, naming one or more illustrative examples of each.
- VI. Point out the respective characteristics of myrtaceous, caryphyllaceous, proteaceous, papilionaceous, and ligulate flowers.
- VII. How are grasses distinguished from other orders and what are the most useful plants of the order.

BOTANY II.

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

Time—Three hours.

Second Paper.

- I. Describe the common buttercup (*Ranunculus lappaceus*), and distinguish between the genera *Ranunculus*, *Aquilegia*, *Myosurus*, *Clematis*, and *Anemone*.
- II. Distinguish between the chief South Australian genera of the Order Cruciferae.
- III. Describe the seed under all its chief modifications in respect to relationship of its constituent parts,

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- IV. Describe in botanical language, only in so far as you can observe them, the two specimens placed before you.
- V. Determine, by the aid of Bentham's *Flora Australiensis*, the genera and species of the accompanying plants (1-5).

PHYSIOLOGY, AND
PHYSIOLOGY, PRACTICAL
EXAMINATION

{ The same papers as set for
the second year of the
M.B. degree.

GEOLOGY—FIRST PAPER.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Discuss the nature of the evidences of the former existence of glaciers in Southern Australia.
- II. Draw up a table of the stratified rocks of South Australia. State their geographical distribution, lithological and economical properties, and palæontological characteristics.
- III. Describe and account for "oblique lamination." How would you distinguish between this phenomenon and that of "unconformability?"
- IV. Describe fully the operation of the various agents concerned in the consolidation of rocks.
- V. How have limestones originated? and describe their chief varieties. Indicate the characteristics of any one great calcareous group in the geological series.
- VI. Describe and illustrate any actual section known to you showing unconformability, and state your inferences deducible therefrom.

GEOLOGY—SECOND PAPER.

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

Ordinary Exam.,
B.Sc.
Second Year.
November, 1887

Time—Three hours.

- I. Name the rock specimens (1—10).
 - II. Name the genera of fossils (1—10) and state what geological periods they respectively characterize.
 - III. Draw vertical sections to illustrate the conditions under which it is possible for a vertical shaft to penetrate twice the same bed. Explain fully your diagrams.
 - IV. Draw a vertical section corresponding with the line indicated on the accompanying geological map.
 - V. In a level country a quartz vein runs north and south and dips east at an angle of 30° . Show by plan and section the position of a vertical shaft to intersect the vein at a depth of 100 feet.
-

THIRD YEAR B.Sc.

MATHEMATICS
SYSTEMATIC BOTANY, WITH
VEGETABLE MORPHOLOGY,
HISTOLOGY, AND PHYSIOLOGY
GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, AND
PALÆONTOLOGY

No student
selected these
subjects.

PHYSICS I.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define the terms *moment of inertia*, *radius of gyration*, and explain fully the properties of the point known as *centre of oscillation*.
- II. What do you understand by the surface tension of a fluid? Explain how it accounts for the spreading of a drop of oil over the surface of water, and also for the phenomena of capillarity.
- III. Define the term *coefficient of viscosity*, and explain how it can be determined for any liquid by the rate of flow through capillary tubes.
- IV. Explain the terms *isothermal* and *adiabatic lines*. In a diagram containing both kinds of lines in which volume is measured horizontally, and pressure vertically, the adiabatic lines, where they cross the isothermals, are always inclined at a greater angle to the horizontal line than the isothermals. What does this indicate?
- V. Give Thomson's definition of absolute temperature, and illustrate it by means of line diagrams. Explain briefly how it is that the true absolute zero is very near to -273°C .

- VI. Define thermal conductivity, and distinguish it from thermometric conductivity. Describe Forbes' method of determining the latter.
- VII. Describe fully the phenomena of double refraction in a crystal of Iceland spar.
- VIII. Explain how a diffraction grating may be used to measure wave lengths.
- IX. State what you know of the interference of polarized light with reference to the two rays issuing from a doubly refracting crystal.

Ordinary Exam.,
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PHYSICS II.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Explain the formation of Chladni's figures. Describe the mode of vibration of a bell when sounding its fundamental note, and when sounding its harmonics. Account for the beats frequently heard when the sound is dying away.
- II. Give a brief account of Volta's 'contact theory.' Can a quadrant electrometer be used to detect the difference of potentials of two metals in contact?
- III. If the line joining a point P to the centre of a magnet of moment M be of length r and make an angle θ with the axis of the magnet, and if r be great compared with the length of the magnet, then the potential at P due to the magnet is $\frac{M \cos \theta}{r^2}$
- IV. What is Joule's law regarding the amount of heat evolved in an electric circuit?
- A copper wire joining the terminals of a cell of small internal resistance is more heated than a platinum wire of the same size would be; but if the internal resistance be large the reverse is the case. Explain this. Prove also that in order that the two wires may be equally heated the internal resistance of the cell must be a geometric mean between the resistances of the two wires.

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November, 1887

- V. Show that the electromotive force of any chemical reaction is equal to the product of the electro-chemical equivalent of the separated ion into its heat of combination, expressed in dynamical units.
- VI. Describe and explain Hughes' Induction Balance.

PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Four hours and a half.

[Select *one* piece of work from each of the following divisions.]

A.

- I. Find in two ways the specific gravity of the given liquid.
- II. Prove by Atwood's machine that if a body move with a constant acceleration, the velocity generated in a given time is proportional to that time.
- III. Find the value of Young's modulus for the given wire.

B.

- I. Find the latent heat of steam.
- II. Map the spectrum of the spark passing through the given tube.
- III. Measure the rotation of the plane of polarisation produced by the given solution.

C.

- I. If M be the magnetic moment of the given magnet, find $M.H.$
- II. Compare the electro-chemical equivalents of hydrogen and copper.
- III. Measure by Thomson's method the resistance of the given galvanometer.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. I.

A. HELMS, PH.D.

Ordinary Exam.,
B.Sc.
Third Year.
November, 1887

Time—Three hours.

The Candidate is only to attempt ten questions.

- I. How many hydrocarbons C_4H_{10} , and how many alcohols $C_4H_{10}O$ are theoretically possible? What products would the alcohols yield on oxidation?
- II. Write the formulae of acetamide and amidoacetic acid, and state how they can be prepared from acetic acid.
- III. State as many methods as you know of for the preparation of urea, and show in what relation biuret, guanidine, and oxaluric acid stand to it.
- IV. Give the formulae and methods of preparation of the two isomeric methyl cyanides, and state how acids and alkalis act upon them.
- V. By what re-action can ethyl-alcohol be prepared from acetylene?
- VI. Give a short account of the properties and preparation of the ethyl-phosphines, and of their products of oxidation.
- VII. Explain the terms "saturated" and "unsaturated" compounds, fully illustrating your explanation with examples.
- VIII. State the general reactions by which we can convert compounds of one carbon-series into derivatives of a higher or lower carbon-series.
- IX. Describe exactly how (by means of the nitro-compounds) methylamine can be obtained from methyl-alcohol, and aniline from benzene, giving all the intermediate steps.
- X. Describe the action of nitrous acid on the primary monamines of the C_nH_{2n+2} , and of the C_nH_{2n-6} series.
- XI. Write the formulae of ethylsulphuric and ethylsulphonic acids, and state how they can be prepared from ethyl alcohol. How would you prepare benzenesulphonic acid from benzene?
- XII. Give some account of the aniline dyes and of the phthaleins.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. II.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. An organic compound yields on analysis Carbon 54.44 per cent., Hydrogen 9.19 per cent., and its vapour density is found to be 4.56. Find its formula and state your opinion as to its nature.
- II. Give methods of preparation of monochloretane and moniodethane. What reaction takes place when the latter is heated with oxide of silver?
- III. You are given a sample of pure ethylene, explain how you would determine its composition by explosion with oxygen.
- IV. State what you know of the action of concentrated sulphuric acid at elevated temperatures on terebenthenes.
- V. What is thiophene, how was it discovered, and how can it be separated from benzene?
- VI. State what you know of the reasons for adopting the ordinary constitutional formula for naphthalene.
- VII. Given a carbon compound containing one atom of oxygen how would you proceed to determine whether it is an ether, an aldehyde, a ketone, or an alcohol?
- VIII. Phenol is heated with an alcoholic solution of caustic potash and (1) chloroform, (2) carbon tetrachloride; what are the products in each case?
- IX. Describe the preparation and properties of phenylhydrazine. For what class of compounds may it be used as a test? Give an example.
- X. Describe the preparation of indigo from cinnamic acid.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Six hours.

Two substances were given for qualitative analysis:—

- A. An alloy containing Bismuth, Silver, Antimony, Tin, Zinc, Magnesium.
- B. A mixture of Sodid sulphate, Oxalic acid, and Tartaric acid.

PHYSIOLOGY. I.

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

Ordinary Exam.
B.Sc.
Third Year.
November, 1887.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Write an account of the minute anatomy of the Thyroid Gland. State briefly what is known of the function of this and other ductless glands.
- II. Explain the mechanisms involved in a cough. Enumerate the localities from which may proceed afferent impulses which can evoke a cough.
- III. Show that the movement of the Iris depends partly on an extra-ocular and partly on an intra-ocular nerve mechanism.
- IV. Write an account of the formation of fat in the body.
- V. State the evidence as to the existence and mode of action of a respiratory centre in the Medulla Oblongata, pointing out the circumstances which mainly govern its activity.
What evidence is there as to the existence of a nervous mechanism of respiration in the spinal cord?
- VI. Discuss the evidence in favour of the localization of function in the cerebral cortex.

PHYSIOLOGY. II.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Compare and contrast skeletal, cardiac, and unstriped muscle in regard to structure and relation to electrical stimuli.
- II. Under what circumstances may sugar be made to appear in the urine? Discuss the causation of Diabetes Mellitus in reference to the method of puncture of a certain portion of the Medulla Oblongata.

Ordinary Exam.,
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Third Year.
November, 1887.

- III. When the Splanchnic nerves are cut what follows in respect to (a) the intestinal movements, (b) the calibre of the intestinal blood vessels, (c) the general blood pressure, and (d) the action of the heart?
- IV. The secretion of urine is partly a filtration process, and partly the result of an active secretion by the renal epithelium. Prove this statement.
- V. Discuss the evidence in favour of the existence of trophic nerve fibres and trophic nerve centres.
- VI. Write a brief description of death from the standpoint of the physiologist.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Prepare the vagus of a frog for the application of the stimulating electrodes.
- II. Take a tracing of a muscle curve with the Pendulum Myograph so as to show the latent period of contraction.
- III. Stain and mount the sections before you, identify them, and describe fully the appearances presented by that marked X.
- IV. Identify the specimens A, B, C, &c.

NOVEMBER, 1887.

HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

LATIN, PART I. GREEK, PART I. PURE MATHEMATICS, PART I. PHYSICS, PART I.	}	The same papers as set for the pass papers of the first year of the B.A. degree.
INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.	}	The same papers as set for the pass papers of the first year B.Sc. degree.
APPLIED MATHEMATICS. PHYSICS, PART II. BOTANY.	}	The same papers as set for the pass papers of the second year of the B.Sc. degree.

Higher Public Examination, November, 1887.

GERMAN.

PROFESSOR MORRIS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into German :—

Polycrates, Lord of Samos, stood upon the battlements, looking upon the island and the sea that he ruled. 'Am I not blest of heaven?' he said unto his guest, the King of Egypt. 'Truly,' replied the King, 'thou art loved by the gods and feared of thy fellows, yet hast thou foemen living yet, and he that is in jeopardy is not blest.' As

he spake a messenger drew near and gave unto Polycrates his chief foeman's head in a charger, saying, 'O King, thine enemies are slain.'

Then said the King of Egypt, 'Happy art thou; yet are thy ships at sea and may be wrecked: he whose state is at the mercy of the winds is not blessed.' As he spake the fleet of Polycrates drew nigh unto Samos, stately and unharmed.

II. Translate:—

(a.) Vor Zeiten war ein König und eine Königin, die sprachen jeden Tag „ach, wenn wir doch ein Kind hätten!“ und kriegten immer keins. Da trug sich zu, als die Königin einmal im Bade saß, daß ein Frosch aus dem Wasser ans Land kroch und zu ihr sprach „dein Wunsch soll erfüllt werden, ehe ein Jahr vergeht, wirst du eine Tochter zur Welt bringen.“ Was der Frosch gesagt hatte, das geschah, und die Königin gebar ein Mädchen, das war so schön, daß der König vor Freude sich nicht zu lassen wußte und ein großes Fest anstellte. Er ladete nicht bloß seine Verwandte, Freunde und Bekannte, sondern auch die weisen Frauen dazu ein, damit sie dem Kind hold und gewogen wären. Es waren ihrer dreizehn in seinem Reiche, weil er aber nur zwölf goldene Teller hatte, von welchen sie essen sollten, so mußte eine von ihnen daheim bleiben.

(b.) Denn Er war unser. Mag das stolze Wort
Den lauten Schmerz gewaltig überbönen.
Er mochte sich bei uns, im sichern Port,
Nach wildem Sturm zum Dauernden gewöhnen.
Indessen schritt sein Geist gewaltig fort
Zus Ewige des Wahren, Guten, Schönen,
Und hinter ihm, in wesenlosem Scheine,
Lag, was uns alle bändigt, das Gemeine.

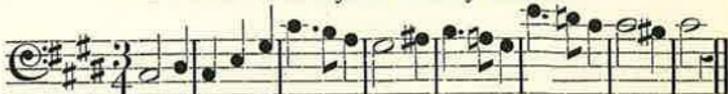
III. Translate:—

(a.) O daß ich aufwachte! Und das alles wäre ein Traum! In Verlichingens Gewalt, von dem ich mich kaum losgearbeitet hatte, dessen Andenken ich mied wie Feuer, den ich hoffte zu überwältigen! Und er—der alte treuherzige Götz! Heiliger Gott, was will aus dem Allen werden! Rückgeführt, Adelbert, in den Saal, wo wir als Buben unsere Jagd trieben — da du ihn liebtest, an ihm hingst wie an deiner Seele. Wer kann ihm nahen und ihn hassen? Ach! ich bin so ganz nichts hier! Glückselige Zeiten, ihr seid vorbei, da noch der alte Verlichingen hier am Kamin saß, da wir um ihn durch einander spielten und uns liebten wie die Engel. Wie wird sich der Bischof ängstigen und meine Freunde! Ich weiß, das ganze Land nimmt Theil an meinem Unfall. Was ist's! Können sie mir geben, wonach ich strebe?

(b.) Wird ein hübsch Feuerchen geben. Siehst du, wie die Kerls über einander purzelten und quiekten wie die Frösche! Es lief mir so warm über's Herz wie ein Glas Brantwein.

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First Year.
December, 1887.

- V. Transpose the following melody a perfect fourth higher, using a clef which will not necessitate the use of ledger lines. State what key the melody is in:—



- VI. If you were speaking of the chord of the Dominant 9th would you describe it as "a suspension 9 to 8 found on the Dominant?" Give reason for your answer.
- VII. May a Dominant 7th ever rise? If so under what circumstances?
- VIII. Give rules for harmonizing a melody containing notes that have been raised or lowered a chromatic semitone:—
- IX. Harmonize the following melody:—



- X Write a passage commencing in key of F and modulating through each of its attendant keys, but concluding in the original key.
- XI. In the key of E \flat write one example of each of the following chords:—Neopolitan 6th; Diminished triad; Dominant 13th; Added 6th.
- XII. Add three upper parts to the following bass:—



6 - 4	6	6	6 7	b6 9 8	6 b7 #6
6 5 2	4	4 5	b5 b5 - b4	5 -	3 -



6 5 - 5 - #5 - #6	6 6 - 7 - 9 8
4 # - 2 - 2 - 4	5 4 - - 5 7 3
3	# - 4

COUNTERPOINT.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Ordinary Exam.
Mus. Bac.
First Year.
December, 1887.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. What is the "tritone"? How can it be avoided in the first species of Counterpoint? Give examples.
- II. Why are two major thirds in succession forbidden?
- III. To what species of Counterpoint does the following example belong? Point out any errors in the example:—

- IV. Add an Alto part in the first species above the following C.F. (two parts):—

- V. Transpose the above C.F. a minor third higher, using the Alto Clef, and add a part below in the third species (two parts).
- VI. Continue the following:—

- VII. To the following C F. add a Bass part in the fifth species and a Treble part in the first species (three parts).

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VIII. Place the above subject in the Bass, and add a Treble part in the second species, and a Tenor part in the first species three parts.

IX. Write all the available cadences for Counterpoint in the third species (three parts).

∴ Figure the bass of Each Exercise. Candidates *must* work VI, VII, and VIII.

SECOND YEAR MUS. BAC.

Ordinary Exam.,
Mus. Bac.
Second Year,
December, 1887.

HARMONY.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Three Hours allowed.

- I. Define clearly — Diatonic, Chromatic, Melody, and Thorough-bass.
- II. Point out any peculiarities that distinguish perfect intervals from all other kinds of intervals. Say when a perfect 4th is a concord, and when a discord.
- III. Prove theoretically which is the higher note $A\flat$ or $G\sharp$
- IV. Analyse the following passage, giving the root of each chord on a separate stave. Figure the bass:—

- V. Over the note D sharp write the first inversion of a chord of the Minor 9th. Resolve it first as a Dominant 9th; second, as a Supertonic 9th; third, as a Tonic 9th.

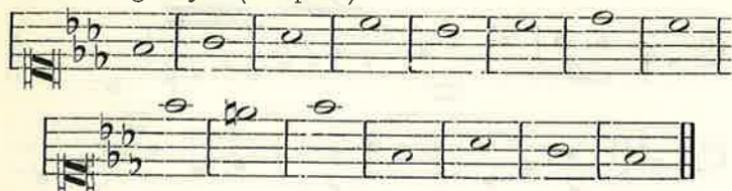
COUNTERPOINT, CANON AND FUGUE.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

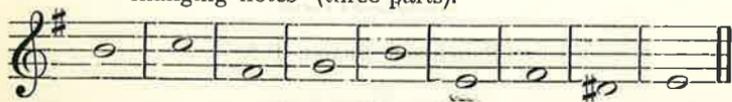
Ordinary Exam.,
Mus. Bac.
Second Year.
December, 1887.

Three Hours Allowed.

- I. What is a Pentaphonic scale? Write an example, beginning on the note E.
- II. In two-part Counterpoint may two major thirds ever be used in succession?
- III. In the first inversion of a major common chord it is not desirable to double the bass note. Account for this.
- IV. Add a Counterpoint of the first species below the following subject (two parts):—



- V. Transpose the above subject an 8va lower, using Tenor Clef, and add parts for Soprano, first species, and Bass, second species (three parts).
- VI. Add two parts below the following Canto Firmo *both* in the third species. Let each part contain examples of "changing notes" (three parts).



- VII. To the above C.F. add parts for Alto and Tenor in first species, and Bass in second species (four parts)
- VIII. Continue the following Double Counterpoint in the 8th and bring it to a satisfactory close in the eighth bar. Show the inversion, figuring the Bass in each case:—



Ordinary Exam.
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Second Year.
December, 1887.

IX. Name any works in which canonic imitations occur.

X. What are the constituent parts of a Fugue ?

XI. Give answers to the following fugue subjects. State which are real and which tonal --

The image contains four musical staves, each representing a different fugue subject. The first two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The third staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 2/4 time signature. The fourth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature.

ACOUSTICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. How may the velocity of sound in the air be determined ?

A march is being performed at one end of a concert hall, the speed being $\dot{=} 120$. One bar consists entirely of crotchets, and the echo from the opposite wall of the first note of the bar reaches the band whilst the second note is being played. What is the length of the hall ?

II. Explain what is meant by the terms 'pitch,' 'intensity,' and 'quality.'

Draw a diagram representing two transversal wave motions, of which the one is the octave of the other, but is of the same intensity and quality.

III. Describe Melde's method of illustrating the laws of vibrations of strings.

Ordinary Exam.,
Mus. Bac.
Second Year.
December, 1887.

IV. Explain the mode of action of an open organ pipe, and the manner of formation of its overtones.

V. Describe some experiment by which the interference of two series of sound-waves from the same source may be made apparent to the eye or ear.

VI. Explain the difference in quality of the oboe and the clarinet.

VII. Describe (i.) the 'mean-tone' temperament, (ii.) the 'equal' temperament.

VIII. Whereabouts are the hammers made to strike the middle strings of a piano? Why is this?

THIRD YEAR MUS. BAC.

HARMONY.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three Hours.

Ordinary Exam.,
Mus. Bac.
Third Year,
December, 1887.

- I. The combination $\frac{6}{4}$ when followed by a $\frac{5}{3}$ on the same bars has been described as a double appoggiatura. Express any opinion you may have in favor of, or against, this theory.
- II. Continue the following phrase and, without quitting the key of F, bring it to a natural termination in four bars. At discretion a $G\sharp$ may be substituted for the $A\flat$:—



- III. "Any of the chromatic concords of the minor or major key approached as such may be regarded as characteristic chords of a new key and quitted accordingly." Exemplify this statement.
- IV. Add parts for Alto, two Tenors, and a Bass to the following melody. Limit the choice of harmony to the Diatonic or Chromatic concords or discords in the key of B minor. Introduce suspensions and occasional passing notes. Figure the bass, and show the root of each discord on a separate staff :—



V. Write a progression beginning in the key of E and containing examples of extraneous modulation. Make enharmonic changes on chords of the augmented 6th (German), and the minor 13th.

Ordinary Exam.
Mus. Bac.
Third Year.
December, 1887.

VI. Analyse the following, figuring the bass and showing the roots of the chords on a separate stave:—

VII. Sketch the outline of a movement in Binary form for Pianoforte. Only the melody and a figured bass need be given, with occasional bars fully written out to show the distribution of the harmonies.

VIII. Write a short song to the following words with a pianoforte accompaniment. Cast the work in Ternary form, the first part being formed out of the first two lines of poetry, the second part out of the remaining lines, ending with a repetition of the first lines. The pianoforte part need not be fully written out. A figured bass with occasional bars for the right hand (to show the style of accompaniment) will suffice:—

Ordinary Exam
Mus. Bac.
Third Year.
December, 1887.

Take me, Mother Earth, to thy cold breast
And fold me there in everlasting rest !

The long day is o'er
I'm weary, I would sleep,
But deep, deep,
Never to waken more !

- IX. Write a four part song to the words given above. Let it follow the Ternary form as closely as possible, and in the second part contain some examples of imitation. The parts to be fully written out.

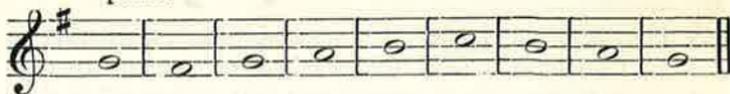
All Candidates must work Questions IV. and VI., and at least one of Questions VII., VIII., and IX.

COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three Hours.

- I, State some points of difference between Strict and Free Counterpoint.
- II. To the following Cantus Firmus add a Tenor part in the fourth species, and a Bass in the second species (three parts :—



- III. Place the same subject in the Bass (a fifteenth lower) and add three upper parts, all in the fifth species (four parts).
- IV. Transpose the same subject into the Tonic Minor, place in the Bass, and add four upper parts, all in the first species (five parts).
- V. Continue the following Canon between the Treble and Alto with a free Bass part for at least eight bars, adding a coda. Figure the bass :—



VI. Point out a feature of interest in the following commencement of a fugue. Answer the two subjects (filling with such matter as will satisfactorily connect the subjects with the answers) and state from what work the extract is taken :—



VII. Answer the following fugue subjects, and state whether each subject be real or tonal, and, if the latter, whether authentic or plagal :—

(a)



(b)



(c)



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VIII. Write a two-part fugue for pianoforte upon one of the above subjects. Let it contain examples of the following devices :—

- (a) curtailment of subject.
- (b) prolongation of subject
- (c) answer by contrary motion.
- (d) stretto.

The fugue need not exceed fifty bars in length. Figure the bass.

∴ Candidates are requested to bring with them copies of Beethoven's Sonatas and Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony (full score).

FORM AND INSTRUMENTATION.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three Hours.

- I. Define—Sonata, Concerto, Symphony, Overture, String-quartet, Glee, Madrigal, and Part-song.
- II. State the advantages or disadvantages of a knowledge of Form to one who has been endowed by nature with a genius for musical composition.
- III. What form would a movement be in of which the following is an analysis :—

<p>Bars 1... 8 key F.</p> <p>" 9...16 modulating episode.</p> <p>" 16...28 key C.</p> <p>" 29...32 episodal.</p> <p>" 33...40 key F.</p>	<p>Bars 40...70 various keys.</p> <p>" 71...78 Key F (as 1.. 8)</p> <p>" 79...86 episodal.</p> <p>" 87...90 as 16.. 28, but in key of F.</p> <p>" 100...112 Coda founded on bars 1...4.</p>
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IV. What are the indispensable conditions of a good melody ? Illustrate your answer by composing a melody of 16 bars, showing by brackets its division into phrases, sections, and periods.

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V. Say in what form each of the following movements of Beethoven's Sonatas is cast :—

Sonata Op. 2, No. 1. Adagio ; Prestissimo

“ Op. 13, Adagio Cantabile.

“ Op. 14, No. 2. Andante.

“ Op. 27, No. 1. Allegro Vivace.

VI. For which clarinet *must* the following passage have been written ? Give a reason for your reply :—



VII. Transcribe one of the following passages for a Trumpet, and the other for a Horn :—

(a)



(b)



VIII. Score the following extract for a full orchestra, filling in bars 6, 7, and 8 with such matter as will make the second phrase answer to the first phrase :—



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Musical score for two staves in G major, 2/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The first staff is in treble clef and the second in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic, and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN MUSIC.

THEORY OF MUSIC.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

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- I. Why are notes of different shapes used in music? Give the English and German names for the various kinds of notes.
- II. Make each of the following bars complete, according to the time signature, by adding either dots, or rests, or both :—

The musical notation for question II consists of two rows of three staves each. Each staff has a time signature and a partial musical phrase. Row 1: 4/4, C, 6/8. Row 2: 2/4, 2/2, 3/8.

- III What was the "Great Staff" or "Great Stave"? Is it still used? Can you show that the two staves used in pianoforte music are derived from the Great Stave?
- IV. What is an interval? Which is the smallest interval used?
- V. Is there any difference between a chromatic semitone and a diatonic semitone? Give one example of each.
- VI. Write under each of the following intervals its name and quality, as, major third, perfect fifth, &c.

The musical notation for question VI shows a single staff with seven pairs of notes labeled (a) through (g). The notes are: (a) G4, B4; (b) G4, A4; (c) G4, C5; (d) G4, D5; (e) G4, A4 with a sharp sign; (f) G4, B4 with a flat sign; (g) G4, B4 with a flat sign.

- VII. What is meant by the inversion of intervals? State what each of the intervals in question VI would become by inversion.
- VIII, What is a scale? How many different kinds of scales do you know?
- IX. Add time signatures to each of the following fragments of melody :

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X. Give the meaning of the following terms:—*Una Corda*, *Accelerando*, *A tempo*, *De capo*, *Bis*, *Ad libitum*, *l'istesso tempo*, *Sostenuto*, *8va...loco*.

XI. Transpose the following melody a major second higher:—



XII. Write the following melody at the *same pitch*, using in (a) the Alto Clef, in (b) the tenor Clef, and in (c) the Bass Clef:—



XIII. State the difference between a Major and a Minor Common chord. Write an example of each in four parts.

XIV. Add an alto part to the following, using only common chords:—



SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THEORY OF MUSIC.

There were no candidates.

NOVEMBER 1887.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

I. DICTATION.

Preliminary
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November, 1887.

Henry VIII. was one of the most remarkable among the kings of England. His burly figure and strong will have taken firm hold upon the English imagination. Of all the sovereigns who reigned since the organisation of Parliament, he was the most absolute. Parliament gave his proclamations the force of law, and permitted him to leave the kingdom by will. He collected forced loans, set up and pulled down ministers as he chose, and rarely met with any resistance to his wishes, whether he asked Parliament to change some ancient institution, or demanded from the law courts the condemnation of a wife, a nobleman, or a minister. Some have represented him as a monster of wickedness; others, as a sovereign of great ability honestly desirous to do his best for his country. Between these extremes the truth must lie.

I. READING.

A short passage from an English author was given to each candidate to test his reading.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

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

Time—Two and a-half hours (including Dictation and Reading).

A. GRAMMAR.

- I. Write down all the letters of the alphabet, in pronouncing which you specially employ your teeth.
- II. Write down all the cases of any noun.

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- III. Give instances of adjectives being used as abstract nouns.
- IV. Explain the meaning of the terms *Voice*, *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number*, and *Person*, as applied to a verb.
- V. Parse the word *passing* in each of the following sentences :—
 (a) He is reading about the *passing* of Arthur.
 (b) And Arthur, *passing* thence, rode to the wood.
 (c) This is good merely for *passing* the time.
- VI. Give two adverbs of place and two of time.
 Give any word which is used sometimes as an adverb and sometimes as a preposition.
- VII. Analyse the following sentence :—
 “At his accession Henry the Second was the monarch of greatest consequence in Europe.”

B. COMPOSITION.

Write a short letter descriptive of the present examination.

ARITHMETIC.

MR. W. R. PHILLIPS, LL.B.

Time—Two hours and a-half.

- I. Multiply £36 13s. 10d. by 1024 and divide the result by 5072.
- II. If a kilomètre be taken to be $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile, reduce 17 miles 6 furlongs 82 yards $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet to kilomètres.
- III. At what rate per cent. simple interest will £245 amount to £252 19s. 3d. in 9 months ?
- IV. *A.* sells an article for £48 16s. 6d. and makes $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. profit on the cost price. *B.*, the buyer, re-sells it at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. profit on the price at which he bought. At what price did *A.* buy and *B.* sell ?
- V. Multiply the difference between $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{1}$ and $\frac{1}{2}\frac{0}{1}\frac{1}{0}$ by the sum of $5\frac{9}{18}$ and $2\frac{5}{8}$ and divide the product by the difference between $12\frac{3}{8}$ and $6\frac{3}{4}$.

VI. Prove that

$$\frac{\cdot\ddot{2}\dot{1}}{\cdot\dot{2}1\dot{1}} = \frac{2331}{2321}$$

Express the difference of $1.538461\dot{5}$ and $.07692\dot{3}$ as a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms.

- VII. *A.* and *B.* run a race of $\frac{2}{3}$ mile on a course $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile round. They run in opposite directions, and *A.* wins by 40 yards. Where was *B.* when *A.* passed the post the first time?
- VIII. Eight men working at 5s. a day can do a piece of work in 14 days, twelve men at 4s. 6d. a day can do the same work in 12 days. How much will the work cost if four men at 5s. a day and eight at 4s. 6d. are employed together?
-

NOVEMBER, 1887.

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

I. ENGLISH.

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(a) OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Enumerate the various nations which from the earliest historic times till the present day have been in possession of England.
- II. Under what circumstances did Ireland, Wales, Scotland, India, Canada, and Australia become part of the British Empire.
- III. About what time were first introduced into England—*Gunpowder, Printed Books, Silk, Newspapers, Tea.*
- IV. State very briefly the chief facts in the life of—
 - (a) Any King,
 - (b) Any Priest,
 - (c) Any Soldier,
 - (d) Any Sailor,
 - (e) Any Scholar,
 specially distinguished in English History.
- V. Write a short account of any *one* of the following events :—
 - i. The Civil War of A.D. 1642.
 - ii. The Revolution of A.D. 1689.
 - iii. The Indian Mutiny of A.D. 1857.

(c.) GEOGRAPHY.

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

- I. Give an account of Papua (New Guinea).
- II. Define *naturalized* and *indigenous*. Illustrate your answer by giving a classified list of the plant and animal pro-

ductions of South Australia which are of commercial value, placing them in the order of their importance.

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- III. Give a brief sketch of the early discoveries of the Australian continent, and of the early history of the colony of South Australia.
- IV. Draw a map of South America, inserting thereon the leading physical features and the political boundaries.
- V. The approximate longitudes of Melbourne and Adelaide are 145° and 138° respectively. What is the difference in time between the two places? and explain how you obtain the result.

(b) ENGLISH LITERATURE.

GOLDSMITH: *THE DESERTED VILLAGE* and *THE TRAVELLER*.

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

Time—Two hours.

- I. "These were thy charms, sweet village! Sports like these,
With sweet succession taught even toil to please."
What are the charms and sports here alluded to?
- II. Reproduce as accurately as you can the description of the "village preacher" in the *Deserted Village*, and quote the simile beginning:
"As some tall cliff," &c.
- III. Give the substance of Goldsmith's criticism of the Italians, Swiss, and Dutch in the *Traveller*.
- IV. Fill up the blanks in the following quotations:—
- (a) "Ill fares the land to _____ a prey;
Where _____ decay."
- (b) My heart untravell'd _____
_____ lengthening chain.
- (c) The watch-dog's voice that _____
And the loud laugh that _____.

- V. Write notes on the words italicised in the following passages :
- i. The naked negro panting at the *line*
 - ii. And the gay grandsire skilled in *gestic* lore.
 - iii. *Luke's iron crown* and *Damien's bed of steel*.
 - iv. *The twelve good rules*, the royal game of *goose*.
 - v. Whether where *equinoctial fervours* glow.

2. LATIN.

CÆSAR, BOOK III.

F. HALCOMB, ESQ., M.A.

Time—Two hours.

I. Translate—

Quo in consilio, quum tantum repentini periculi praeter opinionem accidisset, ac jam omnia fere superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa conspicerentur, neque subsidio veniri neque commeatus supportari interclusis itineribus possent, prope jam desperata salute nonnullae hujusmodi sententiae dicebantur, ut impedimentis relictis eruptione facta iisdem itineribus quibus eo pervenissent ad salutem contenderent. Majori tamen parti placuit hoc reservato ad extremum consilio interim rei eventum experiri et castra defendere.

In the first passage write down the principal sentence and the one immediately subordinate to it.

Explain fully the construction of "subsidio veniri."

II. Translate—

Omni ora maritima celeriter ad suam sententiam perducta, communem legationem ad P. Crassum mittunt, Si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat.

Quibus de rebus Caesar ab Crasso certior factus, quod ipse aberat longius, naves interim longas aedificari in flumine Ligere, quod influit in Oceanum, remiges ex Provincia institui, nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet. His rebus celeriter administratis ipse quum primum per anni tempus potuit ad exercitum contendit.

Veneti reliquaeque item civitates cognito Caesaris adventu certiores facti, simul quod quantum in se facinus admisissent intelligebant, legatos (quod nomen ad omnes nationes, sanctum inviolatumque semper fuisset) retentos a se et in vincula coniectos, pro magnitudine periculi bellum parare et maxime ea quae ad usum navium pertinent providere instituunt.

Parse—Sanctum, remiges, facinus, velit, cognito.

Give also the modern name of the 'Liger,' and write a note on 'Provincia.'

III. Translate—

Dejectis, ut diximus, antennis, cum singulas binæ ac ternæ naves circumsteterant, milites summa vi transcendere in hostium naves contendebant.

If the simple cardinal numbers had been used, what difference would it have made to the sense of this passage?

IV. Give the English of—

Falces præacutæ—hiems suberat—multa nocte—perfuga—agger—vallum—ærariæ securæ.

V. Decline throughout—

Idem—ipse—tu—plus—senex ;
And compare—Dubius—multum—diu.

VI. Correct—

Marcus persuasus est istum dolorem patienter esse ferendum.

Milites sub jugo missi sunt.
Nescio quid malum fecit.

VII. Translate into Latin—

This done the enemy had no means of defence nor place to betake themselves to. So, after several towns had been stormed, they surrendered themselves and all their possessions to the General. But Cæsar determined that they should be severely punished, and some he put to death and others he sold as captives. The rest of the States immediately sent ambassadors to pray for peace.

VIII. Translate into Latin each of the following in two ways using different constructions —

- (a.) A city greater than Carthage.
- (b.) I believe that the city will be taken.
- (c.) All the best men in the State.

3. GREEK.

XENOPHON.

F. HALCOMB, ESQ., M.A.

Time—Two hours.

I. Parse—

ῥομμον. ἀποστάντες. ἐλοίμην. εἰδότες. ἀπεκρίνατο.
μεμνῆο.

II. Form the first person singular and plural of—

Fut. indic.—ἐλαύνω. ἀγγέλλω.

Second aor. indic.—λανθάνω. δίδωμι. ὑπισχνέομαι.

and conjugate the first aor. opt. active—καλέω.

III. Decline—

σεαυτοῦ. οὗτος. χρύσεος. ἱππέυς. μέγας.

IV. Distinguish—

εἰμί, εἶμι. τις, τίς.

ἦ, ἦ, ἦ, ἦ, ἦ, ἦ.

and αὐτός, ὁ αὐτός, αὐτὸς ὁ.

V. Give the English of these phrases—

εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος.

κακῶς ἔχειν.

τῶν οἴκοι.

and of

εἰς ζώνην δεδομέναι.

ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα.

ὀλίγου δεήσαντος καταλευσθῆναι.

VI. What cases do the following verbs and prepositions govern—

ἡγέομαι. στρατηγέω. ἀμαρτάνω. κατά. παρά. εἰς.

and what is the construction in—

(α) ἐλάβοντο τὸν ἄνδρα τῆς ζώνης.

(β) ἀντὶ ὧν ἔχω πάντων.

VII. What force have the prepositions in the following compounds—

παρῆν. μετάπεμπος. ἀνάβασις. διαλείπουσι.

VIII. Translate into English—

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Ἐν τοῖτοις τοῖς σταθμοῖς πολλὰ τῶν ὑποζυγίων ἀπόλετο ὑπὸ λιμοῦ· οὐ γὰρ ἦν χόρτος, οὐδὲ ἄλλο οὐδὲν δένδρον, ἀλλὰ ψιλὴ ἦν ἅπασα ἡ χώρα· οἱ δὲ ἐνοικοῦντες ὄνου ἀλέτας παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ὀρύττοντες καὶ ποιοῦντες εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἦγον καὶ ἐπώλων καὶ ἀναγοράζοντες σίτον ἕζον. Τὸ δὲ στράτευμα ὁ σίτος ἐπέλιπε, καὶ πρίασθαι οὐκ ἔην, εἰ μὴ ἐν τῇ Λυδία ἀγορᾷ ἐν τῷ Κίρου βαρβαρικῷ, τὴν καπίθην ἀλεύρων ἢ ἀλφίτων τεττάρων σίγλων. Ὁ δὲ σίγλος δύναται ἐπτὰ ὀβολοὺς καὶ ἡμιωβόλιον Ἀττικῶς· ἡ δὲ καπίθη δύο χοίνικας Ἀττικῶς ἐχώρει.

—Xenophon, Anabasis, Book i., cap. 5.

Πάλιν δὲ ὁ Κύρος ἠρώτα· Οὐκοῦν ὕστερον, ὡς αὐτὸς τὸ ὁμολογεῖς, οὐδὲν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἀδικοῦμενος ἀποστὰς εἰς Μυσσοὺς κακῶς ποιεῖς τὴν ἐμὴν χώραν, ὅ τι ἐδύνω; Ἐφη ὁ Ὀρόντης. Οὐκοῦν, ἔφη ὁ Κύρος, ὅπότ' αὐτὸς ἔγνωσ τὴν σεαυτοῦ δύναμιν, ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὸν τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος βωμὸν μεταμέλειν τέ σοι ἔφησθα καὶ πείσας ἐμὲ πιστὰ πάλιν ἔδωκας μοι καὶ ἔλαβες παρ' ἐμοῦ; Καὶ ταῦθ' ὁμολογεῖ ὁ Ὀρόντης. Τί οὖν, ἔφη ὁ Κύρος, ἀδικηθεῖς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ νῦν τὸ τρίτον ἐπιβουλεύω μοι φανερὸς γέγονας; Εἰπόντος δὲ τοῦ Ὀρόντου, ὅτι οὐδὲν ἀδικηθεῖς, ἠρώτησεν ὁ Κύρος αὐτόν· Ὅμολογεῖς οὖν περὶ ἐμὲ ἀδικος γεγενῆσθαι; Ἡ γὰρ ἀνάγκη, ἔφη ὁ Ὀρόντης.

—Xenophon, Anabasis, Book i., cap. 6.

IX. Translate into Greek, choosing carefully your particles—

For this reason, then, Xenias and Pasion went away; but Cyrus, when he heard of their flight, called the generals together and spoke as follows:—"These men are gone indeed, but, nevertheless, let them well know, at all events, that they have not escaped me. Yet, by Zeus! for my part I will not pursue them. Nay, let them go, knowing that they are behaving more evilly concerning us than we are concerning them."

4 FRENCH.

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

Time—Two hours.

I. Translate—

"Ma belle enfant, lui répondit son nouveau guide, il ne me plait pas plus qu'à vous de passer la nuit à compter les

étoiles, mais il faut que le marchand veille à sa marchandise. C'est de la faïence et de la porcelaine que je vais débiter à Revigano, et, si mes mules s'emportent, elles pourront fort bien ne faire que des tessons de toute ma pacotille."

II. Translate—

"Un merlin, prenez un merlin!" cria le colonel.

Ludovic en prit un; il lui échappa des mains.

"Finiissons-en!" répéta l'autre.

Du premier coup, le banc craqua; au troisième, il était abattu. Alors Ludovic se courba vers la plante, seule restée debout au milieu des débris.

Le comte était hâve, défait; la sueur ruisselait de son front.

"Monsieur, monsieur! pourquoi la tuer? Elle va mourir," s'écria-t-il enfin, redescendu encore une fois à l'état de suppliant.

Le colonel le regarda, sourit ironiquement, et, à son tour, ne répondit rien.

"Eh bien! reprit Charney avec violence, je veux la briser! je veux l'arracher moi-même!

—Je vous le défends!" dit le commandant avec sa forte voix; et il étendit sa canne devant Charney, comme pour placer une barrière entre le prisonnier et sa compagnie. Alors, sur son geste impératif, Ludovic saisit Picciola de ses deux mains pour la déraciner du sol.

III. Give the English equivalents for the following terms, as used in your text-book—

Chalumeau, nervure, hochet, éclopé, grimaud, tréteaux, cosse, nénufar, trouvaille, taupette.

IV. Translate into French—

Count Charney's lodgings were in the rear of the citadel, in a small building raised upon the remains of an old and strong structure, which had formerly been connected with the defensive works of the prison, but was now rendered useless by improvements in fortification. A table just large enough for his meals; a chair, the striking singleness of which seemed to warn him that no human being would ever come to sit beside him; a box for his clothes and linen; a small cupboard of painted deal, half worm-eaten; and a bed, narrow, but clean enough, made up the furniture of his room.

V. Translate—

Au bord d'un fleuve, un paysan,
Assis sur une large pierre,
Regardait l'eau couler d'un air impatient.
"L'ami, que fais-tu là ?—Monsieur, pour une affaire
Au village prochain je suis contraint d'aller ;
Je ne vois point de pont pour passer la rivière,
Et j'attends que cette eau cesse enfin de couler."

VI. Explain and illustrate the following terms in French Grammar—

Cédille, tréma, trait d'union, virgule, liaison.

VII. Adjectives are in French generally placed after the nouns which they qualify. Give some exceptions.

VIII. Write down the first person singular, present indicative of the following verbs—

Employer, savoir, faire, devoir, mourir.

IX. (a) *Voici la lettre que j'ai reçue.*

(b) *J'ai reçu votre lettre.*

On what principle is *reçue* used in (a), and *reçu* in (b) ?

5. GERMAN.

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

Time—Two hours.

I. Translate :—

Die beiden jungen Eheleute hatten Vertha noch spät zu einem¹ Spaziergange abgeholt, und alle Drei zogen² vertraulich unter dem tiefblauen Himmel auf und ab, oftmals in ihren Gesprächen durch die Bewunderung unterbrochen,³ die sie dem kostbaren Springbrunnen in der⁴ Mitte des Platzes und seinem wunderbaren Rauschen und Sprudeln zollen mußten. Es war ihnen so lieb und heimlich zu Sinn; zwischen die Baumschatten durch stahlen sich die Lichtschimmer der⁵ nahen Häuser; ein stilles Gesumme von spielenden Kindern und andern Lustwandelfinden Menschen wogte um sie her.

Parse the words marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 respectively in the above passage.

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II. Translate :—

Dann fing sie immer herzlicher an zu weinen, wie ein recht unverschuldet und recht bitterlich gekränktes liebes Kind. Endlich sagte sie ganz matt: Ach, holder Freund, ach, lebe wohl! Sie sollen dir nichts thun; nur bleibe treu, daß ich sie dir abwehren kann. Ach, aber fort muß ich, muß fort auf diese ganze junge Lebenszeit. O weh, o weh, was hast du angerichtet! O weh, o weh!

Und über den Rand der Barke schwand² sie hinaus. — Stieg³ sie hinüber in die Flut, verströmte sie darin, man wußt⁴ es nicht, es war wie beides und wie keins. Bald aber war sie in die Donau ganz verronnen⁵; nur flüsternten noch kleine Wellchen schluchzend um den Kahn, und fast vernehmlich war's, als sprächen⁶ sie: O weh, oh weh! Ach bleibe treu! O weh!

Parse the words marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 in the above passage.

III. Explain the following words in your text-book :—

Robold, Spuß, Kämmerling, Krämerfittel, Gottesacker.

IV. Translate :—

Es war einmal eine arme Frau, die hatte zwei Kinder. Das jüngste mußte alle Tage in den Wald gehen, und Holz holen. Als es nun einmal tief in den Wald hinein gegangen war, gestellte sich ein kleiner, schöner Knabe zu ihm, half ihm wacker Holz lesen und trug ihm die Bürde bis vor das Haus; dann aber war er, ehe ein Augenblick verging, verschwunden. Das Kind erzählte die Begegnung seiner Mutter, doch diese wollte es nicht glauben.

V. Translate into German :—

"Yesterday morning then," continued the knight, smiling in a friendly way upon Undine, "I set out upon my journey. The slender red tree-stems sparkled so pleasantly in the morning light, which spread its brightness over the green sward, and the leaves whispered together so merrily that I could not help laughing in my heart at those people who could apprehend anything *uncanny* (unheimlich) in that delightful spot. It will not take long to trot through the forest and back again, said I to myself with comfortable cheerfulness."

VI. When was the Kingdom of Prussia first established, and under what circumstances did the present King of Prussia become Emperor of Germany.

VII. Give the nominative singular, the genitive singular, and the nominative plural, in each case with the definite article, of the German equivalents for :—

Man, Woman, House.

- VIII. Write down the comparative and superlative of the German adjectives, signifying :—

Old, young, big, little, high.

- IX. Give the imperfect indicative and the past participle of the German verbs signifying :—

To eat (as a man eats), to eat (as a brute eats), to give, to speak, to take.

- X. Mention some German prepositions which govern the genitive case and some which govern the dative.

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Examination,
November, 1887.

6. GEOMETRY.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Two hours.

In order to pass in this paper it is only necessary to satisfy the Examiners in Parts I. and II., taken together; but candidates who wish to obtain a credit, are advised to attempt also the questions in Part III., and to omit those in Part I., at any rate until they have done what they can of the rest of the paper.

Candidates are expected to be clear in their statements, and accurate in their reasoning. Any symbols which conduce to clearness may be employed. When use is made of the result of a preceding proposition, the fact should be stated, but the number of the proposition referred to need not be quoted.

PART I.

- I. Define the terms 'Plane Angle,' 'Circle,' 'Segment of a Circle,' 'Obtuse-angled Triangle.' What is a Corollary?
- II. Show how to describe an equilateral triangle on a given finite straight line.
On a given base describe an isosceles triangle having each of the equal sides three times the given base.
- III. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line from a given point without it.

If two isosceles triangles are on opposite sides of the same base, the line joining their vertices is perpendicular to the base.

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- IV. Describe a square on a given straight line.

PART II.

- V. The straight lines which join the ends of two equal and parallel straight lines towards the same parts are themselves equal and parallel.

The straight lines which join the ends of two equal and parallel straight lines towards opposite parts bisect each other.

- VI. If a straight line be divided into two equal and also two unequal part, the squares on the unequal parts are together equal to twice the squares on half the line and on the line between the points of section.

Show that the sum of the squares on the segments of a straight line is the least possible when the line is bisected.

PART III.

- VII. If from a point outside a circle two straight lines be drawn, one to cut a circle, the other to meet it, and if the rectangle contained by the segments of the secant be equal to the square on the line meeting the circle, that line touches the circle.

Two circles whose centres are P and Q, touch each other externally, and a common tangent touches them in R and S respectively.

Show that the lines bisecting the angles R P Q and S Q P meet at right angles in R S.

- VIII. Show how to inscribe a square in a given circle.

- IX. If two diagonals of a regular pentagon intersect, the larger segment of each is equal to a side of the pentagon.

6. ALGEBRA.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Two hours.

[In order to pass in this paper it is only necessary to satisfy the Examiners in Parts I. and II. taken together, but candidates who

wish to obtain a credit are advised to attempt also the questions in Part III. and to omit those in Part I., at any rate until they have done what they can of the rest of the paper.]

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PART I.

I. Simplify the expression—

$$x - \left[y - \left\{ z - (x - \overline{y - z}) \right\} \right]$$

What must be added to $(a + b + c)^2$ that the sum may be $(a + b - c)^2$?

Why does a minus sign before a bracket change the sign of all the terms inside?

II. Multiply $a^3 + b^3$ by $a - b$, and divide the result by $a + b$. Find the continued product of

$$(1 + x + x^2) (1 - x + x^2) (1 - x^2 + x^4) (1 - x^4 + x^8).$$

III. Solve the equations—

$$(i.) \frac{x - 6}{3} + \frac{23 - 2x}{5} = 2$$

$$(ii.) (x - 1)(x - 2) = (x - 3)(x - 4) + 6$$

PART II.

IV. If $x^3 + 4x^2 + x + c$ is exactly divisible by $x + 3$, what is the value of c ?

Is $x^n - y^n$ always divisible by $x + y$? Is $x^n + y^n$?

V. Solve the equations—

$$(i.) \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{51}{26} \right) - \frac{2}{13} (1 - 3x) = x - \frac{1}{39} \left(5x - \frac{1 - 3x}{4} \right)$$

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

VI. A person completes three-fifths of a piece of work in eight days: with the aid of another person he completes the rest in three days. What time would it take each person to do the whole?

PART III.

VII. Reduce to its lowest terms—

$$\frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 5}{x^2 + 1}$$

and find the value of

$$\frac{1-x}{1+x} + \frac{1-x-x^2}{1+x+x^2} + \frac{1-x-x^2-x^3}{1+x+x^2+x^3}$$

- VIII. Find the fraction which, if 1 be added to its numerator, becomes $\frac{1}{2}$; but, if 1 be added to its denominator, becomes $\frac{1}{4}$.
- IX. A person having seven miles to walk increases his speed one mile an hour after the first mile, and is half-an-hour less on the road than he would have been had he not altered his rate. How long did he take ?
- X. Solve the equation—

$$\frac{x-1}{x^2+2} + \frac{x^2+2}{x-1} = \frac{7}{6}$$

7. (a).—ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Two hours.

- I. Under what circumstances does one vibrating body communicate its vibrations to another ?
- II. Describe and explain the use of the gridiron pendulum. If the gridiron be composed of five iron rods of equal length, and four brass rods of equal length, find the ratio which the length of an iron rod should bear to the length of a brass one in order that the length of the gridiron may be unaffected by changes of temperature. The coefficient of linear expansion for brass is .00001894 and for iron .00001166.
- III. How can steam be produced at a lower temperature than 100°C ?
- IV. Does the brightness of a light appear to diminish as we recede from it ? If so, why ?
- V. Explain—using diagrams—the manner in which a convex lens forms (i.) a real image, (ii.) a virtual image of an object.

- VI. Describe Coulomb's Torsion-balance. How would you use it to prove that the attraction of two small electrified bodies for one another is proportional to the product of the charges upon them?
- VII. What is meant by the "variation of the magnetic meridian"?
- VIII. Write out what you know of the phenomena of thermo-electricity.

7 (b).—CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Two hours.

- I. A piece of potassium is thrown into water. State fully the reactions which take place.
- II. Describe some of the points of resemblance and difference between chlorine, bromine, and iodine, and their principal compounds, as regards chemical behaviour.
- III. A rod with a drop of water adhering to it is dipped into a colourless gas: the drop of water becomes semi-solid from deposition of silica. What would you suppose the gas to be, and how would you prepare it?
- IV. How can ozone be converted into oxygen? Describe exactly how you would illustrate this experimentally.
- V. Sulphuretted hydrogen is passed into chlorine water. Explain, with an equation, the action which takes place.
- VI. You are given a mixture containing the chlorides of ammonium and sodium. How could you separate them?
- VII. How is phosphorus pentachloride prepared? What is the action upon it (1) of a small quantity (2) of a large quantity of water?
- VIII. Carbon dioxide is passed into lime-water: describe what takes place. What bearing has this on the hardness of natural waters?

7. (c).—BOTANY AND ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Time—Three hours.

[For a Pass, candidates will be required to answer to the satisfaction of the Examiners at least three questions in each section.]

SECTION I.—BOTANY.

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

- I. Describe fully all the parts of the ovary of a pea.
- II. What is pollen? What is its use?
- III. Describe with examples the following conditions:—*epipetalous, syngenesious, unisexual, diadelphous, versatile.*
- IV. What is a flower? What structures compose it, and what are their uses?
- V. What is the difference between an annual and a perennial plant.

DIVISION II.—PHYSIOLOGY.

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

- I. Describe the human backbone. What are its uses and characteristics?
- II. What is the sequence of events which takes place when you bend your arm at the elbow joint? Write a short account of the parts concerned in the movement.
- III. Compare the temperature of your body with that of a frog or fish. What is the cause of the difference? Explain how it is that the warmth of your body is kept at a uniform point.
- IV. How are the movements of inspiration and expiration carried out? What is the result of the process to the air and to the blood?
- V. Write what you can of the position and uses of the following structures and organs:—Lacteals, Lymphatic glands, Gall bladder, Ligaments, Red blood corpuscles, Thoracic Duct, Retina, Tympanum.

NOVEMBER, 1887.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

DIVISION A.

I. ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

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

Senior Public
Examination,
November, 1887.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Enumerate the claimants for the Spanish throne on the death of Charles II. of Spain, and discuss the merits of their respective claims.
- II. Mention all the countries subject to Spain in 1700, and detail the territorial losses sustained by Spain in consequence of the Peace of Utrecht.
- III. With what object in view did the English take part in the War of the Spanish Succession? How did it come to pass that in spite of many glorious victories England failed to attain that object?
- IV. State the main differences of opinion between Whigs and Tories in the reign of Ann, and write short memoirs of the most distinguished politicians of both parties.
- V. What were the staple products of England in the reign of Ann?
- VI. Describe some of the social follies of the age satirised by Addison in the *Spectator*.
- VII. Give the substance of Addison's remarks on the ballad of Chevy-Chase.
- VIII. Explain briefly the general purpose of each of the four epistles which constitute Pope's *Essay on Man*.
- IX. Quote from the *Essay on Man* any passages illustrative of once of Pope's poverty of thought and splendour of imagery.

Senior Public
Examination,
November, 1887.

- X. Explain in connection with the context the following lines from the *Essay on Man* :—

*“From pride, from pride, our very reasoning springs ;
Account for moral as for natural things :
Why charge we heaven in those, in these acquit ?
In both to reason right is to submit.”*

DIVISION A.

2. LATIN.

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

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 di, quos iterum pressa voces malo,
Quamvis Pontica pinus,
Silvae filia nobilis,
Iactes et genus et nomen inutile ;
Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
Fidit. Tu, nisi ventis
Debes ludibrium, cave.

II. Translate—

Latius regnes avidum domando
Spiritus, quam si Libyam remotis
Gadibus iungas et uterque Poenus
Serviat uni.
Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops,
Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi

Fugerit venis et aquosus albo
Corpore languor.

Redditum Cyri solio Phraaten
Dissidens plebi numero beatorum
Eximit Virtus populumque falsis
Dedocet uti

Vocibus, regnum et diadema tutum
Deferens uni propriamque laurum,
Quisquis ingentes oculo inretorto
Spectat acervos.

III. Translate—

Non, si trecentis, quotquot eunt dies,
Amice, places illacrimabilem
Plutona tauris, qui ter amplum
Geryonen Tityonque tristi

Compescit unda, scilicet omnibus,
Quicumque terrae munere vescimur,
Enaviganda, sive reges
Sive inopes erimus coloni.

Frustra cruento Marte carebimus
Fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadriae,
Frustra per autumnos nocentem
Corporibus metuemus Austrum :

Visendus ater flumine languido
Cocytos errans et Danaï genus
Infame damnatusque longi
Sisyphus Aeolides laboris.

Linquenda tellus et domus et placens
Uxor, neque harum, quas colis, arborum
Te praeter invisas cupressos
Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

Absumet heres Caecuba dignior
Servata centum clavibus et mero
Tinget pavimentum superbo,
Pontificum potiore cenis.

IV. Translate and, where necessary, annotate—

(a) Me tabula sacer
Votiva paries indicat uvida
Suspendisse potenti
Vestimenta maris deo.

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- (b) Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota.
 (c) Deliberata morte ferocior,
 Saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens
 Privata deduci superbo
 Non humilis mulier triumpho.
 (d) Nulla decempedis
 Metata privatis opacam
 Porticus excipiebat Arcton.

V. Translate—

Torquatus volo parvulus
 Matris e gremio suae
 Porrigens teneras manus
 Dulce rideat ad patrem
 Semihiante labello.

Sit suo similis patri
 Manlio, et facile insciis
 Noscitur ab omnibus,
 Et pudicitiam suae
 Matris indicet ore.

Talis illius a bona
 Matre laus genus approbet,
 Qualis unica ab optima
 Matre Telemacho manet
 Fama Penelopeo.

VI. Distinguish—

Conditum from *conditum*,
Oblitum from *oblitum*,
Scriberis from *scriberis*,
Jacere from *jacere*,
Lēvis from *lēvis*,

and mark the quantity of the penultimate syllable in the following words:—

fatigo, *fortuitus*, *declino*, *Ustica*, *Erycina*, *Orion*, *bimaris*,
atavus, *avitus*, *cervices*.

VII. Translate into Latin prose—

When everything was ready, Varus, who was in the land of the Cherusci, not far from the Weser, was told that a tribe in the north had revolted. At the head of a large army he at once set out to punish the rebels. He was led, with his legions, into the depths of the Teutoburg Wood. Heavy

rains had been falling for some time, so that marching was difficult. Suddenly, when no one dreamed of danger, the Romans looked up, and saw that the wooded heights above and around them were covered by armed men. The Germans fiercely avenged the wrongs they had suffered. Of the whole Roman army scarcely a man escaped. Varus, severely wounded, fell upon his sword and killed himself.

Senior Public
Examination,
November, 1887.

DIVISION A.

3. GREEK.

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

Τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐπίορκον καὶ ἄπιστον καλεῖν ἄνευ τοῦ τὰ πεπραγμένα δεικνύναι λουδορίαν εἶναι τις ἂν φήσειε¹ κενὴν δικαίως· τὸ δὲ πάνθ' ὅσα πώποτ' ἔπραξε, διεξιόντα² ἐφ' ἅπασιν τούτοις ἐλέγχειν καὶ βραχέος λόγου συμβαίνει δεῖσθαι, καὶ δυοῖν ἔνεκα ἡγοῦμαι συμφέρειν εἰρήσθαι, τοῦ τ' ἐκείνον, ὅπερ καὶ ἀληθὲς ὑπάρχει, φαῦλον φαίνεσθαι, καὶ τοῦ τοὺς ὑπερεκπεπληγμένους³ ὡς ἄμαχόν τινα τὸν Φιλιππον ἰδεῖν⁴ ὅτι πάντα διεξελήλυθεν οἷς πρότερον παρακρούμενος μέγας ἠϋξήθη⁵, καὶ πρὸς αὐτὴν ἦκει τὴν τελευταίην τὰ πράγματα⁶ αὐτῶ.

Parse the words marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 respectively in the above passage.

II. Translate—

ἀλλ', οἶμαι, νῦν μὲν ἐπισκοτεῖ τούτοις τὸ κατορθοῦν· αἱ γὰρ εὐπραξίαι δεινὰ συγκρῦψαι τὰ τοιαῦτα ὀνειδή· εἰ δέ τι πταίσει, τότ' ἀκριβῶς αὐτοῦ ταῦτ' ἐξετασθήσεται. δοκεῖ δ' ἔμοιγε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, δεῖξιν οὐκ εἰς μακρὰν, ἂν οἱ τε θεοὶ θέλωσι καὶ ὑμεῖς βούλησθε. ὥσπερ γὰρ ἐν τοῖς σώμασιν, τέως μὲν ἂν ἔρρωμένους ἦ τις, οὐδὲν ἐπαισθάνεται τῶν καθ' ἕκαστα σαθρῶν, ἐπὰν δὲ ἀρρώστημά τι συμβῇ, πάντα κινεῖται, κὰν ρήγμα κὰν στρέμμα κὰν ἄλλο τι τῶν ὑπαρχόντων σαθρὸν ᾖ, οὕτω καὶ τῶν πόλεων καὶ τῶν τυράννων, ἕως μὲν ἂν ἔξω πολεμῶσιν, ἀφανῆ τὰ κακὰ τοῖς πολλοῖς ἐστίν, ἐπειδὰν δὲ ὁμορος πόλεμος συμπλακῇ, πάντα ἐποίησεν ἔκδηλα.

τότ' ἀκριβῶς αὐτοῦ ταῦτ' ἐξετασθήσεται. Explain the construction of αὐτοῦ.

Write a note on the special force of the aorist ἐποίησεν in the conclusion of the above passage.

III. Translate—

Οὐ μὴν οὐδ' ἐκεῖνό γ' ὑμᾶς ἀγνοεῖν δεῖ, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅτι ψήφισμα οὐδενὸς ἀξίον ἐστίν, ἂν μὴ προσγένηται τὸ ποιεῖν ἐθέλειν τά γε δόξαντα προθύμως ὑμᾶς. εἰ γὰρ αὐτάρκη τὰ ψηφίσματα ἦν ἢ ὑμᾶς ἀναγκάζειν ἃ προσήκει πράττειν ἢ περὶ ὧν ἂν γραφῆ διαπραξασθαι, οὐτ' ἂν ὑμεῖς, πολλὰ ψηφισόμενοι, μικρὰ, μᾶλλον δ' οὐδὲν ἐπράττετε τούτων, οὔτε Φίλιππος τοσοῦτον ὑβρίκει χρόνον· πάλαι γὰρ ἂν ἐνεκά γε ψηφισμάτων ἐδεδώκει δίκην.

IV. Translate into Greek Prose—

It was much easier at first to preserve what we once had than to recover it now that it is lost; we have nothing now left to lose—we have everything to recover. This must be done by ourselves, and at once; we must furnish money; we must serve in person by turns; we must give our generals means to do their work well, and then exact from them a severe account afterwards—which we cannot do so long as we ourselves will neither pay nor serve.

V. Enumerate the various independent Hellenic States at the accession of Philip of Macedon. Mention any illustrious contemporaries of Demosthenes.

VI. (a) Give instances of Attraction of the Relative.

(b) Enumerate the special characteristics of verbs in—*μι* as distinguished from verbs in—*ω*.

(c) Illustrate the Greek mode of expressing indefinite frequency by translating into Greek the following sentences—

i. Whenever he sees me, he laughs at me.

ii. Whenever he saw me, he used to laugh at me.

DIVISION A.

4. FRENCH.

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate—

Qu'attendez-vous? Forcez ce silence obstiné.

Andromaque.

Il a promis mon fils.

Céphise.

Il ne l'a pas donné.

Andromaque.

Non non, j'ai beau pleurer, sa mort est résolue.

*Pyrrhus.*Daigne-t-elle sur nous tourner au moins la vue ?
Quel orgueil !*Andromaque.*

Je ne fais que l'irriter encor.

Sortons.

Pyrrhus.

Allons aux Grecs livrer le fils d'Hector.

*Andromaque, se jettant aux pieds de Pyrrhus.*Ah ! Seigneur, arrêtez ! Que prétendez-vous faire ?
Si vous livrez le fils, livrez-leur donc la mère.
 Vos sermens m'ont, tantôt, juré tant d'amitié ;
 Dieux ! ne pourrais-je au moins toucher votre pitié !
 Sans espoir de pardon m'avez-vous condamnée ?*Pyrrhus.*

Phœnix vous le dira, ma parole est donnée.

Andromaque.

Vous qui braviez pour moi tant de périls divers.

*Pyrrhus.*J'étais aveugle alors, mes yeux se sont ouverts.
 Sa grâce à vos désirs pouvait être accordée ;
 Mais vous ne l'avez pas seulement demandée.
 C'en est fait.

II. Translate—

Que je me perde, ou non, je songe à me venger.
 Je ne sais même encor, quoi qu'il m'ait pu promettre,
 Sur d'autres que sur moi si je dois m'en remettre.
 Pyrrhus n'est pas coupable à ses yeux comme aux miens,
 Et je tiendrai mes coups bien plus sûrs que les siens.
 Quel plaisir de venger moi-même mon injure !
 De retirer mon bras teint du sang du parjure !
 Et, pour rendre sa peine et mes plaisirs plus grands,
 De cacher ma rivale à ses regards mourans !

III. Translate and explain in connection with the context :—

- (a) *C'est trop en un jour essayer de refus.*
 (b) *Le perfide triomphe et se rit de ma rage.*
 (c) *Pensez-vous qu'après tout ses mânes en rougissent ?*

Senior Public
Examination,
November, 1887.

- IV. Translate the following passage descriptive of the immolation of Iphigénie—

Déjà, pour la saisir, Calchas lève le bras.
 “ Arrête, a-t-elle dit, et ne m'approche pas.
 “ Le sang de ces héros, dont tu me fais descendre,
 “ Sans tes profanes mains saura bien se répandre.”
 Furieuse, elle vole, et, sur l'autel prochain,
 Prend le sacré couteau, le plonge dans son sein.
 À peine son sang coule et fait rougir la terre,
 Les dieux font sur l'autel entendre le tonnerre,
 Les vents agitent l'air d'heureux frémissemens,
 Et la mer leur répond par ses mugissemens.

- V. Translate—

Il se mit à redescendre quatre à quatre. Je le suivais. En bas, et déjà le pied sur la première marche, il m'attira par le bras et me dit à l'oreille en levant son shako :—
 “ Regarde au fond, Joseph, la reconnais-tu ? ” Je vis la vieille cocarde tricolore dans la coiffe.

- VI. Translate—

On n'entendait plus qu'une grande rumeur, des plaintes, des cliquetis sans fin, des hennissements, de temps en temps une décharge ; puis de nouveaux cris, de nouvelles rumeurs, de nouveaux gémissements. Et dans cette épaisse fumée qui s'amassait contre la ferme, des vingtaines de chevaux passaient comme des ombres, la crinière droite, d'autres trainant leur cavalier la jambe prise dans l'étrier.

- VII. Give the English equivalents for the following French military terms :—

Caisson, gargousse, estafette, chambrée, état-major, traverser en écharpe, combat à l'arme blanche, soldat à chevron, officiers d'ordonnance, battre la diane.

- VIII. Translate into French—

We were in front of the road which leads from Fleurus. On the left was a white wall. Behind this wall rose some trees and a large house. In front stood a red-brick windmill. Just as we were halting, the Emperor came out of this mill accompanied by three or four generals, and also by two old peasants clad in smock-frocks, and holding their cotton caps in their hands. It was at this moment that the division raised the shout—‘Long live the Emperor’—

and that I saw him quite plainly, for he came up by a foot-path right in front of the battalion, with his hands behind his back, and his head bent down, listening to what a bald-headed peasant had to tell him. He paid no attention to our cheers, but turned round twice and pointed out the village of Ligny. He had become stouter in body and sallow in complexion since the battle of Leipsig, and were it not that he wore the well-known grey over-coat and cocked hat I doubt if I should have recognized him.

Senior Public
Examination.
November, 1887.

IX. What circumstances led to Napoleon's abdication in 1814? Who then became King of France, and what was his claim to the throne?

X. (i.) Write down five French nouns beginning with *h* aspirated.

(ii.) (a) *C'est un Anglais.* (b) *Il est Anglais.*

On what principle is *ce* used in (a) and *il* in (b)?

(iii.) (a) *Il était atteint d'une fièvre brûlante.*

(b) *Les ennemis se retiraient brûlant leurs bagages.*

On what principle is *brûlante* used in (a) and *brûlant* in (b)?

DIVISION A.

5. GERMAN.

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate :—

O süße Stimme! Vielwillkommener Ton
Der Mutter Sprach' in einem fremden Lande!
Des väterlichen Hafens blaue Berge
Seh' ich Gefangner neu willkommen wieder
Vor meinen Augen. Laß dir diese Freude
Versichern, daß auch ich ein Grieche bin!
Vergessen hab' ich einen Augenblick,
Wie sehr ich dein Bedarf,¹ und meinen Geist
Der herrlichen Erscheinung zugewendet.
O sage, wenn dir ein Verhängniß nicht
Die Lippe schließt, aus welchem unsrer Stämme
Du deine göttergleiche Herkunft zählst.²

Senior Public
Examination,
November, 1887.

II. Translate :—

Iphigenie. Was ich vermochte, hab' ich gern gethan.⁸
 Arkas. Noch änderst du den Sinn zur rechten Zeit.
 Iphigenie. Das steht nun einmal nicht in unsrer Macht.
 Arkas. Du hältst unmöglich, was dir Mühe kostet.
 Iphigenie. Dir scheint es möglich, weil der Wunsch dich trägt.
 Arkas. Willst du denn Alles so gelassen wagen?
 Iphigenie. Ich hab' es in der Götter Hand gelegt.
 Arkas. Sie pflegen Menschen menschlich zu erretten.
 Iphigenie. Auf ihren Fingerzeig kommt Alles an.

III. Translate the following passage descriptive of Mary Stuart after an interview with Queen Elizabeth.

Maria. Sie geht in Wuth! Sie trägt den Tod im Herzen!
 O, wie mir wohl ist, Hanna! Endlich, endlich,
 Nach Jahren der Erniedrigung, der Leiden,
 Ein Augenblick der Rache, des Triumphs!
 Wie Vergeslasten fällt's von meinem Herzen;
 Das Messer stieß ich in der Feindin Brust.
 Kennedy. Unglückliche! Der Wahnsinn reißt euch hin;
 Ihr habt die Unveröhnliche verwundet.
 Sie führt den Bly, sie ist die Königin;
 Vor ihrem Buhlen habt ihr sie verhöhnt!
 Maria. Vor Lester's Augen hab' ich sie erniedrigt!
 Er sah' es, er bezugte meinen Sieg!
 Wie ich sie niederchlug' von ihrer Höhe,
 Er stand' dabei, mich stärkte seine Nähe!

IV. Translate :—

Es war ein narkalter Herbstmorgen, als Hauenstein mit seiner⁴
 Kompagnie den Berg hinan marschierte, denn die Citadelle lag⁸
 auf einem Berge inmitten der Stadt. Die Mauerverte und
 Kasematten ließen nicht erkennen, wie groß die Hochebene und
 welche Gebäude auf derselben errichtet waren. Eine beträchtliche
 Anzahl Gefangener war hier eingeschlossen, nur wenige wegen
 Duell, denn das Jahr, in dem diese kleine Geschichte sich er-
 eignete, war das Jahr 1850; die meisten waren wegen politischer
 Vergehen verurteilt. Man überblickte von hier aus die ganze
 Stadt mit ihrem Häusergewirre, die vorgeschobenen Befestigungen
 und darüber hinaus die Dörfer der Umgegend.

V. Translate :—

Sie war, obgleich noch sehr jung, eher eine stolze Natur und
 nicht ohne ablehnende Herbitheit. Als Tochter eines Universitäts-
 lehrers sorgfältig und in einer gewissen akademischen Vornehm-
 heit erzogen⁹, lebte sie in mancherlei Vorurteilen, zu welchen
 auch das gegen junge Männer gehörte, welche den Studenten
 kaum abgestreift hatten und, ohne noch etwas Bedeutendes ge-
 leistet zu haben, schon etwas gelten wollten.¹⁰

Parse the words marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10
 in the above passages.

VI. Explain the following words in your text-books :—

Fährich, Britische, Tubus, Ronde, Probe, Kullisse, Eufenspiegelei, Spröde, Lumpengefinde!, Parzen.

VII. Translate into German :—

Left an orphan at an early age he had to thank for his education an old uncle who generously provided for him, and to whose property he was some day to succeed. The Baron felt all a father's love for his nephew, had great hopes of him, and was in circumstances to smoothe his course through life. Since he himself was old, decrepit, and lonely it was naturally an understood thing that the nephew should always spend his holidays at his uncle's country house in the neighbourhood of the Rhine. Frank at the last Easter vacation had been obliged to spend a very dreary week, so he resolved one evening to sound his uncle concerning the theatre.

VIII. Give instances of German verbs used reflexively where in English the verb would be intransitive.

DIVISION A.

6. ITALIAN.

No candidates.

DIVISION B.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS I.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

[In order to pass in this paper it is only necessary to satisfy the Examiners in Parts I. and II. taken together; but candidates who wish to obtain a credit are advised to attempt also the questions in Part III., and to omit those in Part I., at any rate until they have done what they can of the rest of the paper.]

Senior Public Examination, November, 1887.

I. A man buys 50 shares in a gold mining company at £5 6s. a share; at the end of six months he has to pay a call of 10s. a share, and at the end of nine months a further call of 5s. a share. At the end of the year he receives in dividends £45. He then sells out for £5 10s. a share. What has he made during the year, and what percentage are his earnings on his original investment?

II. Solve the equations:—

(i.) $14y - 9x = 24a$

$8a - 3x = 6y.$

(ii.) $\frac{nx + b}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{na + b}{\sqrt{a}}$

III. State the rules for finding the Greatest Common Measure and the Least Common Multiple of two algebraical expressions.

Find those of $3x^3 + x^2 + x - 2$ and $2x^3 - x^2 - x - 3.$

IV. Simplify the expression:—

$$\frac{(b+c)^2 + 2(b^2 - c^2) + (b-c)^2}{(b^4 - 2b^2c^2 + c^4) \left\{ \frac{1}{(b-c)^2} + \frac{2}{b^2 - c^2} + \frac{1}{(b+c)^2} \right\}}$$

PART II.

V. Find the cost of a marble column of two feet diameter and five yards height, marble being 15s. 6d. per cubic foot.

VI. What is meant by a "surd?"

If $x = 2 + \sqrt{2}$

Show that $x^2 + \frac{4}{x^2} = 12.$

VII. If $x + y + z = 0,$ show that

$x^2 + xy + y^2 = y^2 + yz + z^2 = z^2 + zx + x^2.$

VIII. Solve the equations:—

(i.) $\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{2}{x} + \frac{7}{y} &= \frac{3}{2} \\ 8x + 7y &= 9xy \end{aligned} \right\}$

(ii.) $-\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{3x+6} = 3.$

(iii.) $\left. \begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 14 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= 84 \\ xz &= y^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$

- IX. Two trains take 3 seconds to clear each other when passing in opposite directions, and 35 seconds when passing in the same direction; find the ratio of their velocities.

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November, 1887.

PART III.

- X. Show how to insert any number of Geometric Means between two given numbers.
- Insert three between $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt[3]{5}}$ and $\frac{9}{5}$
- XI. Prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral index.
Expand $(2+x)^6$ and $(a^{\frac{1}{2}} - a^{\frac{3}{2}}x)^6$
Find the value of $(1\frac{1}{50})^{11}$, correct to six places of decimals.
- XII. If the circular measure of one angle of a triangle be $\frac{2}{3}$, and of another $\frac{1}{2}$, find the number of degrees in the third angle.
- XIII. If $\tan^2 A + 2\sin^2 A = \frac{5}{6}$, find the general value of the angle A
- XIV. Show that

$$(i.) \frac{1 + \tan 2A \cdot \tan A}{\tan A + \cot A} = \frac{1}{2} \tan 2A$$

$$(ii.) \sin 7A \cdot \sin 3A = \sin^2 5A - \sin^2 2A$$

$$(iii.) \cos 15^\circ - \sin 15^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

DIVISION B.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS II.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

In order to pass in this paper it is only necessary to satisfy the examiners in Parts I. and II. taken together; but candidates, who wish to obtain a credit, are advised to attempt also the questions in Part III. and to omit those in Part I., at any rate until they have done what they can of the rest of the paper.

Candidates are required to be clear in their statements, and accurate in their reasoning; any symbols which conduce to clearness may be used. When use is made of the result of a preceding proposition, the fact should be stated, but the number of the proposition need not be given.

PART I.

- I. If a straight line fall upon two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to one another; and the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite upon the same side, and likewise the two interior angles upon the same side together equal to two right angles.

If straight lines be drawn through the vertices of a triangle each parallel to the opposite side, the triangle formed by these lines is equiangular to the given one.

- II. If the square described on one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described on the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.
- III. On a given straight line describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.
Find the points at which each of the two segments of a divided line subtends half a right angle.
- IV. If two circles touch each other internally, the straight line which joins their centres, being produced, passes through the point of contact.
- V. Show how to inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

PART II.

- VI. If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and also the two sides adjacent to these angles equal, then the triangles are equal in all respects.
Show that any straight line through the middle point of a diagonal of a parallelogram bisects the parallelogram.
- VII. If a straight line touch a circle and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle will be equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

AB, AC are two chords of a circle, BD is drawn parallel to the tangent at A to meet AC in D ; prove that the circle BCD touches AB .

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PART III.

VIII. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by the opposite sides.

If the diagonals be perpendicular to one another the sum of the rectangles contained by the opposite sides is twice the area of the quadrilateral.

IX. If two parallel planes be cut by any plane, their common sections with it are parallel.

X. Divide a given straight line into two parts so that the square on one part may bear a given ratio to that on the other.

XI. Show that in any triangle the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.

Show that if $2 \cos B = \frac{\sin A}{\sin C}$ the triangle is isosceles.

XII. Show that the logarithm of any power of a number is equal to the product of the logarithm of the number by the index of the power.

Given $\log 3 = \cdot 4771213$, $\log 2 = \cdot 3010300$

$\log 1348 = 3 \cdot 1296899$, $\log 1348 \cdot 1 = 3 \cdot 1297221$

Find $L \sin 60^\circ$ and $\sqrt[3]{6}$.

XIII. Given $B = 39^\circ 15'$, $C = 13^\circ$, $b = 326$, find A and c .

$\log 326 = 2 \cdot 5132176$. $\log 1 \cdot 159 = \cdot 0640834$.

$L \sin 13^\circ = 9 \cdot 3520880$. $\log 1 \cdot 1591 = \cdot 0641209$.

$L \sin 39^\circ 15' = 9 \cdot 8012015$.

DIVISION B.

8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. Define the terms Force, Tension, Equilibrium. What is a unit? What units of force are in ordinary use?
- II. What is meant by the composition of forces? Two forces which are to each other as 2 to $\sqrt{3}$, when compounded,

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produce a force equivalent to half the greater. Find the angle at which they are inclined to one another.

- III. Two uniform rods of lengths a and b respectively, are joined at their extremities so as to include an angle α . What is the position of their centre of gravity?
- IV. One end of a uniform beam is placed on the ground against a fixed obstacle, and to the other is attached a string which runs in a horizontal direction to a fixed point vertically above the obstacle, and passing freely over it, supports a weight W at its extremity, the beam being thus held at rest at an inclination of 45° to the horizon: prove that, if the string were attached to the centre, instead of the end of the beam, and passed over the same fixed point, a weight at the end of the string equal to $W\sqrt{2}$ would keep the beam at rest in the same position.
- V. What is meant by the momentum of a body? If a body of mass 15 is moving in a straight line with a constant acceleration 10, what is the change of momentum per minute, a pound, a foot, and a second being units?
- VI. There is a tension of 300lbs. on the rope by which a horse is drawing a barge of weight 20 tons along a canal. If the resistances to the motion of the barge amount to 270lbs., what is the acceleration of the barge?
- VII. A body is thrown horizontally with a velocity $4g$ from a point the height of which above the ground is $16g$. Where will it be (1) when it has fallen half way to the ground (2) when half the whole time of falling has elapsed?
- VIII. When a flat-bottomed vessel contains water, how is the pressure on the base determined? When is this the same as the weight of water in the vessel? When it is not so what other pressures make up the difference?
- IX. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a body floating in a fluid.
- Four cubic inches of platinum whose specific gravity is 21, and a certain bulk of lead whose specific gravity is 11, are connected by a fine thread passing over a smooth pulley, and rest in equilibrium. If the platinum and lead be now wholly immersed in water, by how much must the volume of the lead be increased to preserve equilibrium?

X. Describe the mercurial barometer.

The readings of a faulty barometer containing some air are 29.4 and 29.9 inches, the corresponding readings of a correct instrument being 29.8 and 30.4 inches respectively : prove that the length of the tube occupied by the air is 2.9 inches, when the reading of the faulty barometer is 29 inches ; and find the corresponding correct reading.

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DIVISION B.

9. CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Two colourless gases are mixed together and form a white solid, which dissolves in water. The solution gives a precipitate with a solution of silver nitrate (containing nitric acid) varying from white to pale yellow, and on boiling with lime gives off vapours which turn red litmus paper blue. What may the original gases have been ?
- II. What do you understand by oxidizing and reducing agents ? Give one example of each.
- III. Phosphorus is burnt in excess of oxygen. What is the product ? and what is the result of (1) dissolving it in cold water (2) boiling it for some time with water ?
- IV. Concentrated sulphuric acid is heated with (1) oxalic acid (2) alcohol (3) sulphur. Explain the chemical change in each case, and state how you would identify the products.
- V. A jet of hydrogen is brought into contact with spongy platinum ; what takes place ? Explain the action.
- VI. Describe briefly any process for the manufacture of washing soda on a large scale.
- VII. What is the chief source of chromium compounds, and by what process are they obtained ?
- VIII. Describe any process of extracting gold from its ores, explaining the principles on which it depends.

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- IX. A gaseous substance is decomposed by heating the tube through which it is passing, a black metallic mirror being at the same time deposited on the sides of the tube. The gas is inflammable, and causes black spots on a cold piece of porcelain placed in the flame. What conclusion could you draw as to the nature of the gas, and what further experiments would you carry out to determine it?
- X. Describe the method of construction of the ordinary mercurial barometer. Of what special use is the barometer in chemical work?

DIVISION B.

10, EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

- I. State some of the various forms which energy may assume. What transformations of energy occur in the lighting of a building by electricity, the dynamo being driven by a steam engine?
- II. What are the necessary conditions for the isochronism of a vibrating body? Give instances.
- III. Give some account of the different ways in which a rod may vibrate longitudinally.
- IV. How is it possible to freeze water by its own evaporation?
- V. "Heat is only converted into work by being carried from a body at a higher to one at a lower temperature." Explain this.
- VI. If a piece of polished platinum foil with an ink mark upon it be brought to a red heat by the flame of a Bunsen's burner in a dark room, the ink mark will shine out much more brightly than the polished platinum. Why is this?
- VII. What is meant by a wave of light? Explain according to the wave theory how a ray of light is bent in passing from one medium to another.
- VIII. What laws regulate the mutual action of currents on one another? What is the hypothesis as regards the con-

stitution of a magnet that Ampère has founded on these laws ?

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IX. Describe the Grove cell. The electro-motive force of one cell being 1.9, and its internal resistance 2, how many, arranged in series, will be required to light an incandescent lamp of resistance 150, requiring a current .8 ?

X. What is a "secondary battery" ?

DIVISION B.

II. BOTANY AND ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Time—Three hours.

For a Pass, Candidates will be required to answer to the satisfaction of the Examiners at least three questions in each section.

SECTION I.—BOTANY.

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

- I. Describe the typical structure of a stamen. State the peculiarities characteristic of the stamens of a Wall-flower, a Sow-thistle, a Snapdragon, and a Grass.
- II. Give an account of the structure of the head of an Aster.
- III. What is a berry? What is the advantage to a plant to have this kind of fruit?
- IV. What are the characters of the two groups of flowering plants?
- V. Describe the following conditions:—*gynandrous*, *monocious*, *apetalous*, *pappus*, and *replum*. Name illustrative examples of each.

SECTION II.—PHYSIOLOGY.

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

- I. Describe the structure of a tooth. State its chemical composition, and contrast it with that of bone.
- II. In what respect does the Liver differ from the Pancreas as to its blood supply. Compare and contrast the action of the secretions of these two organs on the different kinds of food.

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Explain with a diagram the disposition of the bile and pancreatic ducts in relation to the alimentary canal and to the gall-bladder.

- III. Write a short account of the lymphatic system and of its contents.
- IV. What do you understand by the term Reflex Action; mention two or three familiar examples. Analyse physiologically the following events :—*Coughing, Sneezing, Blushing, Pallor, Fainting.*
- V. Write a description of any one of the organs of special sense. *N.B.—Details of microscopic structure are not required.*

DIVISION B.

12. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

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

Time—Three hours.

- I. Give some account of the shape and size of the earth; and indicate how these physical characters have been determined.
- II. How do you account for springs? What are the most favourable conditions for sinking for water?
- III. Sketch the distribution of volcanoes. What is the cause of volcanic eruptions.
- IV. Discuss the question, "Does the rain follow the plough?"
- V. Distinguish between clay, chalk, and sandstone.
- VI. Explain the origin of glacier moraines; and by what signs would you recognize the former existence of glaciers.
- VII. What is meant by stratigraphical unconformity and what inferences are to be drawn from its occurrence? Refer to an actual illustrative example, if possible.
- VIII. Write an account of the physical history of one of the following river-valleys :—Niagara, Nile, Murray.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1887.

To His Excellency Sir WILLIAM CLEAVER FRANCIS ROBINSON, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of South Australia and the Dependencies thereof, &c., &c.

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 1887:—

I. ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

In May, the Council and Senate of the University had the honour to forward through your Excellency a dutiful Address congratulating Her Majesty the Queen on the completion of the Jubilee of her reign, and expressing their loyalty and devotion to her throne and person. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept the Address, and conveyed through your Excellency an expression of her thanks.

Address to the Queen.

II. DEATH OF SIR WALTER WATSON HUGHES.

The Council desire to record their regret at the death of Sir Walter Watson Hughes—the founder of the Chair of Classics, and of the Chair of English Language and Literature, and Mental and Moral Philosophy—whose munificence led to the establishment of the University.

Death of the Founder, Sir W. W. Hughes

III. RE-ELECTION OF THE CHANCELLOR.

On the 9th of November the office of Chancellor became vacant by expiration of tenure, and on the 6th of January, 1888, the Council re-elected the Hon. Samuel James Way, Chief Justice, to be Chancellor.

Chancellor re-elected.

IV. CHANGES IN THE COUNCIL.

On the 25th of February William Gardner, M.D., resigned his seat on the Council; and on the 23rd of March the Senate elected—Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G., LL.D., and William Symon, M.A. to fill this vacancy, and that occasioned by Professor Boulger's resignation recorded in our last report.

Resignations.

Appointments

On the 28th of October the Council accepted the resignation of the Hon. William Alexander Erskine West-Erskine, M.A., M.L.C.

Retiring
Members

In November—

Sir Robert Dalrymple Ross, M.P.
William Robinson Boothby, B.A., Sheriff of the Province.
The Rev. William Roby Fletcher, M.A.
The Right Rev. George Wyndham Kennion, M.A., D.D.,
Bishop of Adelaide, and
The Hon. David Murray, M.L.C.

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

On the 30th of November the Senate elected the undernamed gentlemen to fill the vacancies—

Appointments.

The Right Rev. George Wyndham Kennion, M.A., D.D.,
Bishop of Adelaide.
Edward William Hawker, LL.B., M.P.
William Robinson Boothby, B.A., Sheriff of the Province.
Sir John William Downer, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.
The Hon. David Murray, M.L.C., and
The Rev. William Roby Fletcher, M.A.

Sir R. D. Ross did not seek re-election.

V. THE SENATE.

Warden and
Clerk.

The Senate, on the 23rd of March, re-elected Frederic Chapple, B.A., B.Sc., to be Warden. James Thompson Hackett, B.A., has been re-appointed Clerk of the Senate.

VI. ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

Laws.

At the Commemoration held on the 21st of December the undermentioned undergraduates were admitted to Degrees—

Frederick Pelham Rowley, William James Isbister, John Alfred Northmore, Andrew Harriot Henning, Edgar Henry Limbert, Charles Mann,	}	to the Degree of LL.B.
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Science.

Daniel Walker, to the Degree of B.Sc.

Arts.

Cecil Silas Mead, David Henry Hollidge, Richard Bullock Andrews, Matthew Williams,	}	to the Degree of B.A.
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By special resolution of the Council Thomas Hudson Beare, (South Australian Scholar in 1879), who has been recently appointed Lecturer in Mechanics at the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, was admitted to the Degree of B.A. *in absentia*

VII. ALTERATION OF STATUTES AND REGULATIONS.

As no candidates presented themselves in the years 1886 and 1887 for the Angas Engineering Scholarship, the Council, at the request of the Hon. J. H. Angas, appointed a Committee to confer with him as to the best means of encouraging competition for this valuable Scholarship. It was suggested to Mr. Angas that, if he paid the capital sum appropriated by him to the foundation of the Scholarship, the University would be able to establish, in addition to the Scholarship, three Exhibitions, each tenable for three years and of the value of £60 a year. These Exhibitions would, it was thought, lead students to study Engineering and become competitors for the Angas Engineering Scholarship. Mr. Angas met the views of the Council with a ready concurrence, and agreed to pay the capital sum of £4,000 to the University on the 1st of January, 1888, reserving to himself the right of nominating the first Exhibitioner. Statutes giving effect to these arrangements have been prepared.

The Angas
Engineering
Scholarship
and the Angas
Engineering
Exhibitions.

A Statute has been framed regulating the fees payable by non-graduating students in Arts and Science.

Fees for Non-
graduating
Students.

The Regulations of the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine have been slightly amended.

Regulations
M. B. Course.

VIII. NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

The number of undergraduates in the various courses is 110, and of non-graduating students 69, of whom six entered for two classes, and one for three classes.

Students.

IX. FACULTY OF LAWS.

Six students commenced the course for the LL.B. Degree. Eight undergraduates completed the first, six the second, and six the third year. Eleven students obtained certificates that they had passed in the Law of Property; ten in the Law of Contracts; four in Constitutional Law; three in the Law of Wrongs; and eleven in the Law of Procedure.

Students.

The total number of undergraduates studying for the LL.B. Degree was twenty-nine, and nineteen non-graduating students have been preparing for certificates to enable them to practice in the Supreme Court.

The Stow Prize has been awarded to William James Isbister, a student of the third year.

Stow Prize.

In December Mr. Walter Ross Phillips, to the regret of the Council, resigned the Lectureship on Laws, which he had held since September, 1883. The Council have elected as his successor Mr. F. W. Pennefather, his appointment to date from the 1st of January, 1888.

Resignation of
Mr. Phillips,
Lecturer in
Laws, and ap-
pointment of
his successor.

X. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Students. Eight students commenced the course for the M.B. Degree; and five completed the first year, three the second, and five the third.

Two non-graduating students, with a view to enter themselves as undergraduates in 1888, attended the lectures of the Medical Course.

Forty-four non-graduating students attended the course of lectures on Elementary Physiology; one the lectures on Biology; and one, with special permission, the lectures on Anatomy.

Prizes. The Council, with his approval, have decided that Sir Thomas Elder's prize for Physiology for Students in Medicine shall be awarded to the student of the First Year who passes the best Examination in Anatomy, Biology, and Physiology. This prize accordingly has been awarded to Henry Arthur Powell. The prize for non-graduating students has been awarded to James Anderson and Samuel Gent, who were bracketed equal.

XI. THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Students. One student commenced the course for the B.Sc. Degree; one completed the first, one the second, and one the third year.

Four non-graduating students attended the lectures on Natural Philosophy, one attended the lectures on Chemistry, and one the lectures on Mathematics.

XII. THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Leave of Absence granted to Professor Kelly. Professor Kelly, on account of ill-health, has been granted twelve months' leave of absence from the 1st of March, 1888. The Council have accepted Professor Boulger as Professor Kelly's substitute during his absence.

Students. Three students commenced the course for the B.A. Degree, and three completed the first, eleven the second, and four the third year.

One non-graduating student attended the lectures on English Language and Literature.

Scholarships. The University Scholarships were awarded to Frank Sandland Hone, William James Bonnin, and Ernest Neville Marryat.

The John Howard Clark Scholarship for proficiency in English Literature was awarded to Alexander Wyllie.

XIII.—THE BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.

Student Eleven students commenced the course for the Mus. Bac. Degree; eight completed the first, four the second, and five the third year. The total number of graduating students in music was thirty, and of non-graduating students two.

XIV. HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Thirty candidates entered themselves for various subjects of the Higher Public Examination. The results are shown in the subjoined table:—

Subject.	Entered.	Passed.
Latin, Part I	6	6
Greek, Part I	2	1
German	1	1
Pure Mathematics, Part I	9	6
Applied Mathematics	1	1
Physics, Part 1	16	14
Physics, Part 2	2	2
Inorganic Chemistry	7	1
Elementary Biology and Physiology	2	2
Botany	3	2

XV. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

Public Examinations in the Theory of Music were held this year at Adelaide, Mount Barker, Kadina, and Crystal Brook.

In the Junior Division, 28 candidates entered; 16 gained First Class Certificates and 9 Second Class Certificates.

For the Senior Division there were no candidates.

In the *Practice* of Music 35 candidates entered for the Junior Division. Seventeen obtained First Class Certificates and 13 Second Class Certificates.

In the Senior Division of the *Practice* of Music 14 candidates entered; 9 gained First Class Certificates and 4 Second Class Certificates.

The Class Lists will be found in Appendix B.

XVI. CADETSHIP AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

No candidate presented himself for examination for the Cadetship in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

XVII. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Forty-one candidates entered themselves for the Matriculation Examination in March, of whom four passed in the first class; six in the second class; and eleven in the third class; and one candidate passed in Greek and two in Chemistry, for the purpose of commencing the Medical Course.

The results of the Matriculation Examination appear in the Class Lists (Appendix B.) of this Report.

XVIII. THE SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Seventy-five candidates entered for this Examination, of whom

two were examined at Mount Gambier. Two passed in the first class, eight in the second class, and thirty-three in the third class.

In Appendix B. will be found the Class List.

Class Lists.

XIX. THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Candidates.

Eighty-nine candidates entered for the Junior Public Examination, of whom two were examined at Mount Gambier. One passed in the first class; eight in the second class; and thirty-eight in the third class; and fourteen candidates passed but were not classified, as they were over the prescribed age.

In Appendix C. will be found the Class List.

XX. THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Candidates.

This Examination, which was instituted for the purpose of separating the Compulsory from the Optional Subjects in the Junior and Senior Public Examinations, was held for the first time this year. There were 301 candidates, of whom 201 passed.

In Appendix D. will be found the names of those who passed.

XXI. THE EVENING CLASSES.

Alterations in Subjects of Evening Lectures.

The Council in arranging for the Evening Lectures for 1887 paid special attention to the requirement of students proceeding to the Higher Public Examination. With this object new classes were formed in Botany, in Inorganic Chemistry, and in Physics. In compliance with petitions from students classes in Practical Chemistry and in Practical Physics were established at the beginning of the Second Term, both of which have been well attended. Classes could not be formed in French and German owing to the number of entries not reaching the minimum fixed by the Regulations.

The subjoined table shows the subjects of the lectures, the names of the lecturers, the number of lectures delivered, and the number of students who attended during each Term :—

SUBJECT.	LECTURER.	No. of lectures.	No. of Students.		
			First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.
Latin	Prof. Boulger ...	53	17	14	8
Greek	Professor Kelly ...	30	—	2	2
Mathematics, Elementary	Mr. Churchward	50	9	9	10
Mathematics, Advanced ...	Professor Bragg	53	9	8	6
Physics	Professor Bragg	53	20	18	18
Physics, Practical	Professor Bragg	18	—	20	16
Chemistry, Inorganic	Professor Rennie	53	21	21	21
Chemistry, Practical	Professor Rennie	19	—	15	14
Botany	Professor Tate ...	38	—	8	7
English Literature	Mr. Wharton, ...	22	13	13	13

XXII. REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY ON THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY.

A meeting of the University, which was convened on the 19th of October, for the purpose of electing two members of the Board of Governors of the Public Library and Art Gallery of South Australia lapsed for want of a quorum. The election in consequence devolved upon the Council, who re-elected J. D. Thomas, M.D., and elected Professor Rennie in place of the Hon. W. A. E. West-Erskine, M.A., M.L.C., who had resigned.

Representatives on Board of Public Library.

XXIII. REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY ON THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

Edward Willis Way, M.B., continued to represent the University on the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital.

Representative on Board of Adelaide Hospital.

XXIV. BUILDING.

During the year a wall and iron railing have been erected in front of the University, towards the cost of which the Government contributed £250, and Sir Thomas Elder £100. Steps are about to be taken to complete the fencing of the North-terrace frontage of the University.

New fence.

XXV. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the income and expenditure during the year 1887, duly audited, is annexed to this Report. There is also a further statement showing the actual position of the University with respect to its property, funds, and liabilities to the close of 1887.

Accounts.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

S. J. WAY,
Chancellor.

Adelaide, January, 1888.

APPENDIX A.

I.—LIST OF STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

Hone, Frank Sandland Moore, William Alfred	|	B.A. Stow, Francis Leslie
Clark, Arthur Howard	|	B.Sc.
Benny, Benjamin Bertouch, Rudolph Paul Albrecht von Bonnin, Alfred	|	LL.B. Gwynne, Illyd Gordon Ingleby, Rupert Wright, Leslie Garner
Fowler, Laura Margaret Frampton, Walter J. Giles, Henry O'Halloran Good, Joseph Ernest	|	M.B. Mantell, Walter Woodroffe Mead, Cecil Silas Powell, Henry Arthur Seabrook, Leonard Llewellyn
Bonnin, Katherine Campbell, Jean Lantsbery, Sarah Mann, Frances Mitchell, Ernest Edwin Richardson, Edith Maude	|	MUS. BAC. Samson, John William Sanders, William Townsend, Alice Annie Way, Florence Jane Elizabeth Winwood, Susan Ann
The following Students entered for the purpose of obtaining Certificates, but with no intention of proceeding to a Degree—		
Hourigan, Richard	|	LL.B. Foster, Henry Edgar
Govett, Ernest	|	MUS. BAC. Sharp, Cecil James

CLASS LISTS.

II.—ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B., MARCH, 1887.

The names in all Classes are in alphabetical order.

FIRST YEAR. FIRST CLASS	|	SECOND CLASS.
None	|	None
SECOND CLASS.	|	THIRD CLASS.
None	|	Mann, Charles
THIRD CLASS.	|	THIRD YEAR.
Price, Arthur Jennings	|	FIRST CLASS.
Warren, Thomas Hogarth	|	None
SECOND YEAR.	|	SECOND CLASS.
FIRST CLASS.	|	None
None	|	THIRD CLASS.
	|	Rowley, Frederick Pelham

The following Students of the First Year are entitled to a Certificate of having passed in—

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

Horn, Edward Palmer	|	Sabine, Ernest Maurice
Mitchell, Samuel James	|	Wright, Charles Joseph Harvey
Rounsevell, Horace Vernon	|	

The following Students of the Second Year are entitled to a Certificate of having passed in

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Andrews, Walter Frederick	|	Mellor, James Taylor
Hill, Henry Richard	|	Scott, Douglas Comyn

The following Students of the Third Year are entitled to a Certificate of having passed in

THE LAW OF PROCEDURE.

Berry, George Augustus	|	Knowles, Francis Edward
Hamp, John Chipp	|	

THE LAW OF WRONGS.

Berry, George Augustus

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.,
NOVEMBER, 1887.

The undermentioned Undergraduates passed this Examination :—

	FIRST YEAR.		THIRD CLASS.
None	FIRST CLASS.		Giles, Eustace
			Magarey, William Ashley
None	SECOND CLASS.		Mellor, James Taylor
			Scott, Douglas Comyn
			Warren, Thomas Hogarth
Bonnin, Alfred	THIRD CLASS.		THIRD YEAR.
Heuzenroeder, William Eberhard			FIRST CLASS.
Horn, Edward Palmer			Isbister, William James *
Mitchell, Samuel James			SECOND CLASS.
Sabine, Ernest Maurice			Northmore, John Alfred
Wright, Lewis Garner			THIRD CLASS.
	SECOND YEAR.		Henning, Andrew Harriot
	FIRST CLASS.		Limbert, Edgar Henry
None			Mann, Charles
None	SECOND CLASS.		

The following Students of the First Year are entitled to Certificates for having passed in

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

Crompton, Henry Woodhouse	|	Gwynne, Iltyd Gordon
Foster, Henry Edgar	|	Hargrave, Joshua Addison
Greer, George Andrew	|	Ingleby, Rupert

* Winner of the Stow Prize.

The following Students of the Second Year are entitled to Certificates for having passed in

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Bertram, Robert Matthew	|	Rounsevell, Horace Vernon
Dempsey, Richard Francis	|	Rowley, Spencer Toler

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Bertram, Robert Matthew	|	Rounsevell, Horace Vernon
Durston, Sidney Bridle	|	Rowley, Spencer Toler
Michell, George Francis	|	Wright, Charles Joseph Harvey

The following Students of the Third Year are entitled to Certificates for having passed in

THE LAW OF PROCEDURE.

Andrews, Walter Frederick	|	Hill, Henry Richard
Cavenagh, James Gordon	|	Jones, Albert Edward
Downer, Frank Hagger	|	Knowles, Francis Edward
Hall, Anthony James Alexander		Wright, Charles Joseph Harvey

LAW OF WRONGS.

Downer, Frank Hagger		Hill, Henry Richard
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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.B.,
NOVEMBER, 1887.

<p>FIRST YEAR.</p> <p>FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>Fowler, Laura Margaret</p> <p>SECOND CLASS (in alphabetical order)</p> <p>Mead, Cecil Silas</p> <p>Powell, Henry Arthur*</p> <p>THIRD CLASS (in alphabetical order)</p> <p>Giles, Henry O'Halloran</p> <p>Seabrook, Leonard Llewellyn</p> <p>SECOND YEAR.</p> <p>FIRST CLASS.</p> <p>Verco, William Alfred</p>	<p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <p>Morgan, Alexander Matheson</p> <p>THIRD CLASS.</p> <p>Beyer, Franz Victor</p> <p>THIRD YEAR.</p> <p>FIRST CLASS (in order of merit).</p> <p>Hope, Charles Henry Standish</p> <p>Goldsmith, Frederick</p> <p>SECOND CLASS (in alphabetical order)</p> <p>Lynch, Arthur Francis Augustin</p> <p>Magarey, Cromwell</p> <p>THIRD CLASS.</p> <p>Robin, Vincent John</p>
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SPECIAL ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.,
MARCH, 1887.

THIRD YEAR.

SECOND CLASS.

Mead, Cecil Silas.

* Winner of Sir Thomas Elder's prize for Anatomy, Physiology, and Biology, for 1887.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE
OF B.A., MARCH, 1887.

FIRST YEAR.

Fletcher, Lancelot Kohry | Hopkins, Alfred Nicholas

SECOND YEAR.

Williams, Matthew | Wright, Charlotte Elizabeth Arabella

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.,
NOVEMBER, 1887.

FIRST YEAR.

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Hone, Frank Sandland	...	...	Latin	...	...	Second Class
Hone, Frank Sandland	...	...	Greek	...	...	Second Class
Hone, Frank Sandland	...	...	Mathematics	..	...	Third Class

SECOND YEAR.

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Wyllie, Alexander	...	...	Latin	...	...	Second Class
Marryat, Ernest Neville	...	...	"	...	...	Second Class
Fischer, George Alfred	...	...	"	...	...	Third Class
Wyllie, Alexander	...	...	Greek	...	...	Second Class
Burgess, Thomas Martin	...	...	"	...	...	Second Class
Fischer, George Alfred	...	...	"	...	...	Third Class
Burgess, Thomas Martin	...	...	Mathematics	...	...	First Class
Wyllie, Alexander	...	...	"	...	...	Second Class

PASSED.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

Hopkins, Alfred Nicholas | LeMessurier, Thomas Abram

THIRD CLASS.

Bonnie, William James | Solomon, Judah Moss
Knight, Percy Norwood

THIRD YEAR.

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Hollidge, David Henry	...	...	Classics	...	...	Second Class
Andrews, Richard Bullock	...	...	"	...	...	Second Class
Williams, Matthew	...	...	"	...	...	Third Class

Student who, whilst not studying for a Degree, has, at the Ordinary Examination for the First Year of the B.A. Course, passed in English Language and Literature—

Leask, Mina Graham

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.,
NOVEMBER, 1887.

<p>FIRST YEAR. SECOND CLASS. Passed with Honours. Clark, Arthur Howard (Mathematics)</p> <p>SECOND YEAR. FIRST CLASS. Passed. Farr, Clinton Coleridge</p> <p>SECOND CLASS. None</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>Walker, Daniel</p> <p>None</p>	<p>THIRD CLASS.</p> <p>THIRD YEAR. FIRST CLASS. Passed.</p> <p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <p>THIRD CLASS.</p>
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ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MUS. BAC.,
DECEMBER, 1887.

The names in all Classes are in alphabetical order.

<p>FIRST YEAR. FIRST CLASS. Mitchell, Ernest Edwin Richardson, Edith Maude Sanders William</p> <p>SECOND CLASS. Townsend, Alice Annie Way, Florence Jane Elizabeth Winwood, Susan Ann</p> <p>THIRD CLASS. Hinson, Stanley Mann, Frances</p> <p>SECOND YEAR. FIRST CLASS. Tilly, Florence Mary</p>	<p>SECOND CLASS. Pybus, William Richard Simpson, Mary King</p> <p>THIRD CLASS. Bundey, Ellen Milne</p> <p>THIRD YEAR. FIRST CLASS. None</p> <p>SECOND CLASS. Jones, Thomas Henry Püttmann, Franziska Helena Marie</p> <p>THIRD CLASS. Cave, Ellen May Stephens, Thomas Noakes Whittell, Anna Maria Prince</p>
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III.—Table showing the subjects of the Courses of Lectures attended by students not studying for Degrees and the numbers who attended the Lectures and passed the Examinations in those subjects :—

Subjects.	Number attending Lectures.	Entered for Examination.	Number passed.
English Literature ...	1	1	1
Natural Philosophy ...	4	4	4
Elementary Pure Mathematics	1	0	0
Inorganic Chemistry ...	2	1	0
Biology	1	0	0
Animal Physiology ...	44	0	0
Law of Property ...	2	2	1
Constitutional Law ...	4	5	3
Law of Contracts ...	6	6	6
International Law ...	0	0	0
Law of Wrongs	5	5	2
Law of Procedure ...	5	5	5
Harmony	} 2	0	0
Counterpoint ..			
Anatomy	2	0	0
Botany	1	0	0

APPENDIX B.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

CLASS LISTS.

HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1887.

The names are arranged in alphabetical order.

LATIN—PART I.

Bronner, Carl	Jacob, Ann
Chapman, Frederick George	Maegraith, Alfred Edward
Dalby, John	Snell, John Henry

GREEK—PART I.

Dalby, John

GERMAN.

Bronner, Carl

MATHEMATICS, PART I.

Finlayson, John Harvey	Maegraith, Alfred Edward
Gallagher, William Edward	Snell, John Henry
Goyder, Alexander Woodroffe	Turner, Ernest Frederick

PHYSICS, PART I.

*Anderson, James	*Neale, William Lewis
Bosch, Theodore Silas	Noack, John Charles
*Denton, Eli	Russack, Frederick William
Gallagher, William Edward	*Sells, Edward Perronet
Goyder, Alexander Woodroffe	*Simpson, Alfred Edward
*McInerney, Thomas	Snell, John Henry
*Maegraith, Alfred Edward	Turner, Ernest Frederick

PHYSICS, PART II.

Griffiths, Richard Fletcher	Jones, William Arthur
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MATHEMATICS, APPLIED.

*LeMessurier, Thomas Abram

CHEMISTRY (INORGANIC).

Turner, Ernest Frederick, with Second Class Honours.

BOTANY.

*George, Madeline Rees	McMinn, Elizabeth Renouard
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BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY (ELEMENTARY).

Goyder, Alexander Woodroffe	Turner, Ernest Frederick
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* An asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed with credit.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE PRACTICE OF
MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1887.

All Classes in alphabetical order.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Brinsden, Mary Berry
Cooper, Ethel Caroline
Davies, Hester Lillian
Hamer, Kate Bayliss
Hawkins, Fanny Susanna

Reimann, Marie
Sheridan, Violet Laura
Shorney, Laura Kate
Townsend, Alice Annie

SECOND CLASS.

Eaton, Mary Ellie
Fraser, Jane Brown

Nankervis, Maria Grace
Wilson, Jeanie Reid

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE THEORY OF MUSIC,
NOVEMBER, 1887.

(All Classes are in alphabetical order).

FIRST CLASS.

Burgess, Elizabeth
Cleggett, Hannah
Davies, Hester Lillian
Drew, Katherine
Edmunds, Laura Mary
Haycraft, Edith Florence
Læssel, Rhea Marie
Müller, Charlotte Mary

Nankervis, Maria Grace
Newman, Maude Evelyn
Richardson, Marion Watson
Simpson, Jeanie May
Stockdale Annie Rosina
Taylor, John Noblett
Watson, Edith Mary
Wylie, Florence

SECOND CLASS.

Bosch, Dorothea Elise
Bowman, Ada May
Everard, Rosa Maria
Hastwell, Edith
McKenzie, Helen Mary

Medcalf, Elizabeth Marion
Pflaum, Catherine
Snadden, Minnie Vaughan
Woolnough, Edith

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN THE PRACTICE OF MUSIC,
NOVEMBER, 1887.

All classes are in alphabetical order.

SINGING.

FIRST CLASS.

Jury, Alice Emily

Woolnough, Edith

SECOND CLASS.

Pflaum, Catherine

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Blackburn, Thomas Wordsworth Gavin	Hastwell, Edith
Bosch, Dorothea Elise	Hodge, Emily Mary Eleanor
Davey, Florence Emily	Lossel, Rhea Marie
Davies, Vida Ann	Nitschke, Charles Henry Luder
Everard, Rosa Maria	William Richard
Fellowes, Jane Tait	Pflaum, Catherine
Goode, Frances Ethel	Seabrook, Emily Nina
Harkness, Mary Kerr	Simpson, Jeanie May

SECOND CLASS.

Bowman, Ada May	Sabiston, Mary Ann
Gower, Mary Omerod	Sharp, Margaret Alice
Harvey, Ellen Blanche	Smith, Sarah Mursell
Ind Lillian	Staples, Katie Mary
Johnston, Flora A. W.	Westwood, Kathleen Julia
Kelly, Florence	Wylie, Florence

I. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1887.

First Class.

(In order of merit.)

Frewin, Thomas Hugh, 1*, 2*, 3, 4	LAST PLACE OF EDUCATION.
Wheatly, Frederick William, 1, 3*, 4, 5	Prince Alfred College
Chapple, Frederick John, 1*, 2, 3, 4	Prince Alfred College
Kay, Frederick Walter, 1, 3, 8a, 8b	Prince Alfred College

Second Class.

In order of merit.

Lathlean, Fletcher, 1, 3, 8a, 8b	Prince Alfred College
Barr-Smith, Eristoun, 1*, 4, 11*	Mr. d'Arenberg's Tuition
Valentine, Harry, 1, 3, 5	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Cudmore, Arthur Murray, 1, 3, 8a	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Shorney, Mabel, 5*, 7, 9a*	Advanced School for Girls
Hourigan, Richard, 1, 3	Christian Brothers College

Third Class.

(In alphabetical order.)

Bloxam, Charles a'Court, 1, 5, 8a	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Boucaut, Ray, 3, 8a	Mr. d'Arenberg's Tuition
Bronner, Carl, 5, 8b, 9c*	Training College
Cave, Lucy Grierson, 5, 7	Private Tuition
Davis, Arthur Colin, 5, 7	Prince Alfred College
Good, Joseph Ernest, 1, 4	Mr. d'Arenberg's Tuition
Graham, Lena Henrietta, 5, 9a	Advanced School for Girls
Hill, Ida, 4, 11	Private Tuition
Shanahan, Patrick Francis, 1, 3	Christian Brothers' College
Shepherd, Florence Nightingale, 5*, 9b	Advanced School for Girls
Tassic, William, 1, 7	Private Tuition

The following Candidates passed in the undermentioned subjects for the purpose of commencing the Medical Course :—

Cleave, John, 8 α

Giles, Henry O'Halloran, 8 α

Powell, Henry Arthur, 2

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached.

The figures attached to the name of any Candidate show in which of the *optional* subjects the Candidate passed, as follows :—

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Passed in Latin |
| 2. | " " Greek |
| 3. | " " Mathematics |
| 4. | " " French |
| 5. | " " German |
| 7. | " " English |
| 8 α . | " " Chemistry |

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 8 β . | Passed in Natural Philosophy |
| 9 α . | " " Animal Physiology |
| 9 β . | " " Botany |
| 9 γ . | " " Geology |
| 10 β . | " " Modern History |
| 11. | " " Music |

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, MARCH 1887.

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Forty-one Candidates offered themselves for this Examination, of whom Five failed in the Compulsory Subjects. Of the remaining Thirty-six Twelve failed to pass in the Optional Subjects. The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who entered themselves for, and of those who (having passed in the Compulsory Subjects), passed also in various Optional Subjects :—

Optional Subjects.	No. of Boys entered.	No. of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed.	Totals.
Latin	23	5	28	12	1	13
Greek	5	0	5	2	0	2
Mathematics	16	0	16	10	0	10
French	6	4	10	4	2	6
German	10	5	15	5	4	9
English	7	4	11	2	2	4
Chemistry	12	0	12	7	0	7
Natural Philosophy	3	0	3	3	0	3
Animal Physiology	3	5	8	0	2	2
Botany	1	4	5	0	1	1
Geology	5	0	5	1	0	1
Music	0	4	4	0	2	2
Ancient History	1	0	1	0	0	0

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER AND
DECEMBER, 1887.

First Class.

(In alphabetical order).

Cavenagh, Wentworth Roland, 1, 2, 3*, 4, 5*, 7*, 11	LAST PLACE OF EDUCATION St. Peter's Collegiate School
Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna, 1, 2, 4*, 5*, 7*, 11*, 12	Advanced School for Girls

Second Class.

(In alphabetical order).

Angel, Walter, 1, 2, 3, 7*	Prince Alfred College
Burnett, Maude Elizabeth, 1, 4, 5, 7, 11*, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Cottrell, Walter Pearce, 1, 2, 5*, 12	Martin Luther School
Eimer, Emmie Clara Georgina, 1, 4, 5*, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Isbister, James Linklater Thomson, 1, 2*, 7, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Spehr, Carl Louis, 1, 2, 3, 7*, 12	High School, Mount Gambier
Stockdale, Annie Rosina, 1, 2, 4*, 12	The Misses McMinns' School
Weinrich, Joseph Hermann, 1, 2*, 3, 7, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School

Third Class.

(In alphabetical order).

Adamson, Ross Fifeshire, 1, 2, 7, 9	Prince Alfred College
Bathurst, Henry Christie, 1, 2, 7	Prince Alfred College
Carroll, William, 1, 2, 7	Christian Brothers' College
Casey, Jeremiah William, 1, 2, 7	Christian Brothers' College
Clark, Albert Edward, 1, 2, 5, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Congrave, Berkley Fairfax, 1, 2, 3, 7	Prince Alfred College
Cotton, Edward Witherage, 1, 2, 3, 7, 9	Prince Alfred College
Cottrell, Isabel Roberta, 1, 4, 5, 11	Ladies' Coll. School, Semaphore
Cox, Katherine Haydon, 1, 2, 4, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Cruickshank, Lillian Alice, 1, 4, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Dempster, William Edward, 1, 2, 3, 7, 9	Prince Alfred College
Fowler, David, 1, 2, 4, 7	Prince Alfred College
Gibbes, Alexander Edward, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Goode, Arthur, 1, 2, 11, 12	Glenelg Grammar School
Gray, Jane Lamont, 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Haslam, Ernest Bailey, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7	Prince Alfred College
Haslam, Joseph Auburn, 1, 2, 3, 7	Prince Alfred College
Haycraft, Edith Florence, 1, 2, 4, 7	Hardwicke College
Hone, Gilbert Bertram, 1, 2, 3, 7	Prince Alfred College
Joyner, Alfred Ernest, 1, 2, 7	Whinham College
Kirby, Mary Maude, 1, 4, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
McCarthy, Walter James, 1, 2, 3, 7, 9	Prince Alfred College
McNamara, James Henry, 1, 2, 7	Christian Brothers' College
Mellor, Edward Albert Dawson, 1, 2, 7, 9	Prince Alfred College
Miller, Florence, 1, 4, 5, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Moroney, Joseph John, 1, 2, 7	Christian Brothers' College
Oldham, Alfred Mulville, 1, 2, 7	Prince Alfred College
Penny, Evelyn Emma, 1, 4, 5, 11	Ladies' Coll. School, Semaphore
Richards, Joseph Spencer, 1, 2, 9	Prince Alfred College

Sanders, William, 1, 2, 7
 Stow, Edith Mary, 1, 4, 11, 12
 Weld, Mary Eleanor, 1, 4, 5, 11, 12
 Wilson, William Reid, 1, 2, 7

Private Tuition
 Advanced School for Girls
 Advanced School for Girls
 Prince Alfred College

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached.

The figures attached to the name of any candidate show in which subjects the candidate passed, as follows :

- 1.—English
- 2.—Latin
- 3.—Greek
- 4.—French
- 5.—German
- 6.—Italian
- 7.—Pure Mathematics

- 8.—Applied Mathematics
- 9.—Chemistry
- 10.—Experimental Physics
- 11.—Botany and Physiology
- 12.—Physical Geography and the Principles of Geology.

NOVEMBER, 1887.—SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

75 Candidates entered themselves for this Examination, of whom 7 failed to pass the Preliminary Examination, and 25 failed to satisfy the Examiners. The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who entered themselves for, and of those who passed in various Subjects :

Subjects.	No. of Boys entered.	No. of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed.	Total.
Latin	51	8	59	41	6	47
Greek	26	0	26	14	0	14
Pure Mathematics	47	10	57	29	3	32
Applied Mathematics	5	0	5	2	0	2
French	8	17	25	5	15	20
German	11	8	19	6	8	14
English	52	18	70	40	16	56
Chemistry	28	0	28	12	0	12
Natural Philosophy	5	0	5	4	0	4
Botany and Physiology... ..	2	15	17	2	12	14
Physical Geography and Geology	7	12	19	6	11	17

APPENDIX C.

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1887.

(All classes in Alphabetical order.)

First Class.

Howchin, Stella, 1*, 4*, 5*, 6, 7c

LAST PLACE OF EDUCATION.
Advanced School for Girls

Second Class.

Chapple, Edith, 1*, 4, 5, 7c
Corbin, Hugh Burton, 2*, 3, 5, 6
Heyne, Laura Olga Hedwig, 1*, 4, 5, 6, 7c
McKwin, George, 1*, 2, 6*
Kemp, Olive Annie, 1* 4, 5, 7c
Loessel, Rhea Marie, 1, 4, 5*, 7c
Marlow, Alfred Cleveland, 1, 2, 3, 6*
Sabiston, Mary Ann, 1*, 4, 5, 7c

Advanced School for Girls
St. Peter's Collegiate School
Advanced School for Girls
Whinham College
Advanced School for Girls
Unley Park School
Prince Alfred College
Advanced School for Girls

Third Class.

Adamson, Albert Stanley, 1, 2, 6
Allen, Robert Henry, 2, 5, 6, 7b
Bastard, John Kitely, 1, 2, 6
Beck, Edward Deighton, 2, 6, 7b
Birks, Raymond, 1, 2, 6
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton, 2, 6, 7b
Blackburn, Thomas Wordsworth Gavin, 2, 3, 5, 7b
Bonnin, Francis Josiah, 1, 6, 7c
Boothby, Gilbert, 1, 2, 6
Bosch, Anna Josephine, 1, 5, 7c
Brown, James Watson, 1, 2, 6, 7b
Caterer, Clarence Philipps, 1, 2, 6
Fisk, Nellie, 1, 4, 7c
Green, Charles Harrington, 1, 2, 4, 6
Hague, Percy, 1*, 2, 6
Hamer, Ethel May, 1, 4, 7c
Hamilton, Albert Edwin, 1, 2, 6
Hardy, Inez Mary, 1, 4, 7c
Hilfers, James, 1, 2, 5, 6
Hill, Herbert Edward, 1, 2, 3, 6
Joyner, Frank Reeve, 1, 2, 6
Kelsey, Roland Marcus, 2, 5, 6
Kennedy, Francis Thomas, 1, 2, 3, 6
Lambert, Ada Mary, 1, 5, 7c
Lang, William Alfred Westall, 1, 2, 6

Prince Alfred College
St. Peter's Collegiate School
Whinham College
St. Peter's Collegiate School
Prince Alfred College
St. Peter's Collegiate School
St. Peter's Collegiate School
Glenelg Grammar School
Whinham College
Advanced School for Girls
St. Peter's Collegiate School
Glenelg Grammar School
Advanced School for Girls
Prince Alfred College
Prince Alfred College
Advanced School for Girls
Prince Alfred College
Unley Park School
Whinham College
Prince Alfred College
Whinham College
St. Peter's Collegiate School
Christian Brothers College
Advanced School for Girls
Prince Alfred College

Lee, Charles Arthur, 1, 2, 6	Prince Alfred College
Maley, Lily, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Newman, Edgar Harrold, 1, 2, 6	Prince Alfred College
Nicholls, Leslie Herbert, 1, 2, 6*	Prince Alfred College
Penny, Clifton Raymond, 1, 2, 6	Prince Alfred College
Saunders, Eva Rebecca, 1, 4, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Sincock, John, 1, 2, 3, 6	High School, Mount Gambier
Smith, Julian Augustus Roman, 1, 2, 6	Prince Alfred College
Taylor, Harry Samuel, 1*, 2, 6	Prince Alfred College
Valentine, Charlotte May, 1, 4, 7c	Advanced School for Girls
Willcox, Frank May, 1, 2, 6	Hahndorf College
Williams, Eva Roubel, 1, 2, 4, 5	Private Tuition
Wright, Amelia Ellen, 2, 6, 7c	Advanced School for Girls

The following Candidates passed, but being over sixteen years of age at the time of examination, are not classified :—

Austin, Matilda Beatrice, 1*, 4, 5, 7c	Unley Park School
Ayers, Frederic Gordon, 2*, 3, 5, 7b	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Bonnin, James Atkinson, 1, 6, 7c	Glenelg Grammar School
Boucaut, James Penn, 1, 2, 4	Prince Alfred College
Coleman, Frederick, 1, 6, 7a	Private Study
Cook, Harry Ashford, 1, 2, 6	Prince Alfred College
Corbin, Cecil, 2, 5, 6	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Laurie, Ebenezer Curtis, 1, 2*, 5, 6	Prince Alfred College
Lyons, Thomas Wellington, 1, 2, 6	Prince Alfred College
Pitcher, John Blood, 2, 6, 7b	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Robertson, Helen Maude, 1, 6, 7c	The Misses McMin's School
Russell, Alfred Edward James, 1, 2, 7b	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Tomkinson, Arthur Hugh, 1, 2, 7b	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Wilson, Eva Marion, 1, 5, 7c	Advanced School for Girls

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached.

The figures attached to the name of any Candidate show in which subjects the Candidate passed, as follows :—

1.—English	6.—Mathematics
2.—Latin	7a.—Elementary Physics
3.—Greek	7b.—Elementary Chemistry
4.—French	7c.—Elementary Botany and Physiology
5.—German	

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1887.

89 *Candidates entered for this Examination, of whom 9 failed to pass the Preliminary Examination and 19 failed to satisfy the Examiners. The following Table shows the Number of Candidates who entered themselves for, and of those who passed in, various Subjects.*

Subjects.	No. of Boys entered.	No. of Girls entered.	Total.	No. of Boys passed.	No. of Girls passed.	Total.
English	50	28	78	45	21	66
Latin	59	4	63	48	2	50
Greek	13	0	13	7	0	7
French	3	25	28	2	14	16
German	13	15	28	10	12	22
Mathematics	57	14	71	40	5	45
Chemistry	40	0	40	9	0	9
Elementary Physics ...	3	0	3	1	0	1
Physiology and Botany	3	25	28	2	20	22

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1887.

Pass List, in alphabetical order.

Adams, Charles Francis	Daenke, Frederick William
Adamson, Albert Stanley	Davies, Llewelyn Albert
Allen, Robert Henry	Davis, Evelyn Maud Lewis
Almond, Herbert William	Dobbs, Eliza
Ambrose, Ethel Mary Murray	Douglas, Francis John
Ambrose, Lily Finlayson	Dowell, Vernon Wallis
Andrews, Hargrave William	Dowie, Charles Stuart
Ashton, William Stephen	Downer, James Frederick
Austin, Matilda Beatrice	Downer, John Hamilton
Ayers, Frederic Gordon	Driffield, Walter Wren Carus
Bagot, Annie Meade	Duncan, Robert Smith
Balfour, John Gordon	Dungey, John Edward Fox
Basedow, Alfred	Ehmcke, Herman Charles William
Bastard, John Kiteley	Eimer, Emmie Clara Georgina
Beaney, Norman Whittell	Field, Edgar John Besley
Beare, Edwin Arthur	Field, Edith May Field
Beck, Edward Deighton	Field, Gertrude Elizabeth Bentham
Bell, Florence Elsie	Fisher, Ella Constance
Benham, Ellen Ida	Fisk, Nellie
Birks, Raymond	Fleming, Hugh
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton	Fletcher, Harold Browning
Blackburn, Thomas Wordsworth Gavin	Fowler, David
Bonnin, Francis Josiah	Fox, John Henry
Bonnin, James Atkinson	Frampton, Napier
Boothby, Gilbert	Fraser, Robert Brown
Bosch, Anna Josephine	Fry, Henry
Boucant, James Penn	Gillmann, William Holland
Boucant, Walter Hillary	Glen, Alexander Henry
Bowden, Ella Harriet	Goldsack, James Grylls
Bowen, Ethel Maude	Green, Charles Harrington
Brown, James Watson	Hague, Percy
Builder, Alfred	Hamer, Ethel May
Butler, Leonard John Walker	Hamilton, Albert Edwin
Campbell, Allan James	Hamilton, Henry Arthur
Castine, Sidney Barkla	Hammer, William
Caterer, Clarence Phillipps	Hardy, Inez Mary
Cave, Annie Alma	Harris, Richard Henry
Caw, Mary Olive	Haslam, Albert Llewellyn
Chapple, Alfred	Hayward, Lucian Franklin
Chapple, Edith	Heyne, Laura Olga Hedwig
Clark, Albert Edward	Hilfers, James George
Claxton, Elsie Mabel	Hill, Arthur
Collins, David	Hill, Herbert Edward
Connor, Stanley	Hipwell, Harold LeHunt
Cook, Harry Ashford	Holbrook, John
Corbin, Cecil	Homburg, Hermann
Corbin, Hugh Burton	Horgan, Francis Finbar
Cowling, Albert Bright	Hornabrook, Rupert Water
Cox, Matthew Smith	Howard, Lionel Henry
Crompton, Alfred	Howchin, Stella
Cruickshank, Lilian Alice	Ifould, Frank Lomer
	Irwin, Henry Offley

Ive, Sydney Frederick
 Jackson, Arthur Enderby
 Johnson, Edward Angas
 Johnstone, Percy Emerson
 Jones, Arthur Burley
 Joyner, Alfred Ernest
 Joyner, Frank Reeve
 Jude, Frederick John
 Kelsey, Roland Hareus
 Kemp, George Albert William
 Kemp, Olive Annie
 Kennedy, Francis Thomas
 Kiley, Patrick Francis
 King, Frank Herbert
 King, William Frank
 Kugelmann, Maude Alice
 Lambert, Ada Mary
 Lander, Herbert
 Lang, William Alfred Westall
 Laurie, Ebenezer Curtis
 Laurie, Ida Helen Hurman
 Lawrance, Mabel
 Lester, Peter Henry Joseph
 Lillywhite, Ralph
 Little, Egbert Percy Graham
 Loader, George
 Loessel, Rhea Marie
 Lovely, William Harvey Chapman
 Lyons, Thomas Wellington
 McEwin, George
 McLachlan, Alexander John
 McMananny, James Aloysius
 McNamara, Percival Laurence
 Maley, Lily
 Marchant, William Arthur
 Marlow, Alfred Cleveland
 Marryat, Cyril Beaumont
 Martin, Katie Ethel
 Messenger, Arthur
 Millar, Francis James
 Miller, Frederick John George
 Moloney, John Langford
 Moloney, Thomas John
 Morris, Alan Hugh
 Mudge, Charlotte Bowden
 Müller, Charlotte Mary
 Murray, John Linly
 Newman, Edgar Harrold
 Nicholls, Leslie Herbert

Nicholson, Rupert
 Parsons, Herbert Angas
 Parsons, Letitia
 Penny, Clifton Raymond
 Pike, Florence May
 Pitcher, John Blood
 Plummer, Violet Mary
 Price, Annette Agnes
 Puddy, Albert Ernest
 Rees, Sydney Bagot
 Richardson, Ethel Maude
 Rosman, Ernest William
 Russell, Alfred Edward James
 Ryder, Thomas Stephen
 Sabiston, Mary Ann
 Salom, Edgar Jacob
 Salter, Arthur Frederick
 Sanders, Lewis Samuel
 Saunders, Eva Rebecca
 Schrader, Arthur
 Scriven, George Francis
 Searcy, Charlotte Mabel
 Smeaton, Bronte
 Smith, Archibald John
 Smith, Julian Augustus Roman
 Smyth, Henrietta
 Solomon, Emma Amalie
 Spencer, Richard Moss
 Steele, William
 Taylor, Harry Samuel
 Tippert, Herbert Bonamy
 Tomkinson, Arthur Hugh
 Trevenen, Mabel Mary
 Trüdinger, Anna
 Valentine, Charlotte May
 Vohr, Emma Louisa B.
 Wadey, Walter Henry
 Watson, Kate
 Weld, Elizabeth Eleanor
 Wigg, Frank Morewood
 Wilcox, Frank May
 Williams, Charles Hartley
 Williams, Eva Roubel
 Wilson, Eva Marion
 Wilson, Isabel Mathieson
 Wilson, Linley Campbell
 Wright, Amelia Ellen
 Wright, Harley Beaumont
 Zowe, Agnes Adeline

	Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To General Endowment—Sir W. Hughes, Sir T. Elder, and others...					40,750	3	0	By Value of Land granted by H.M. Government ...	55,000	0	0			
Land Endowment from H. M. Government...					55,000	0	0	Expended in Improvements thereon ...	2,879	15	1			
Contributed towards the Building by H.M. Government..					17,764	0	0	Expended in University Buildings				57,879	15	1
Contributed towards the Building by Private Donations...					1,890	5	0	Library—Expended to Date...				39,071	3	1
Income (less annual charges)...					17,904	10	2	Laboratory do.				2,403	10	5
Rent in Arrears...					4,695	14	1	Museum do.				2,710	9	9
Medical School Endowment Fund—Sir T. Elder ...	10,000	0	0					Furniture do.				340	4	10
Hon. J. H. Angas ...	6,000	0	0					Sundry Mortgages—				1,446	8	0
					16,000	0	0	General Loans from 5½% to 7% ...	32,550	0	0			
The Dr. Charles Gosse Lectureship Endowment Fund (Capital Account) ...	800	0	0					John Howard Clark Scholarship, at 7% ...	500	0	0			
Income Account ...	120	11	5					Stow Prize Scholarship, at 7% ...	500	0	0			
					920	11	5	Deposits at E. S. and A. C. Bank—				33,550	0	0
Medical School (Income received to date) ...					3,727	14	1	Dr. Charles Gosse Lecture-ship on Ophthalmic Surgery, at 4% ...	800	0	0			
Stow Prize and Scholarship Endowment Fund (Capital Account) ...	500	0	0					Evening Lectures Fund, at 4% ...	1,220	0	0			
Income Account ...	155	16	9					General Income at 4% ...	500	0	0			
					655	16	9	Medical School Endowment Fund—Deposited at E. S. and A. C. Bank at 4% ...	13,000	0	0			
John Howard Clark Scholarship Endowment Fund (Capital Account) ...	500	0	0					Loan on Mortgage at 6% ...	3,000	0	0			
Income Account ...	26	5	7					Sundry Debtors, including				16,000	0	0
					526	5	7	Rent in Arrears ...				5,001	8	0
Evening Lectures Endowment Fund ...					1,220	0	0	Agent-General of S. A. —						
Chair of Music ...					1,086	16	0	Amount in his hands ...				71	2	2
Prize given by J. B. Sheridan, Esq. ...					12	12	0	Balance in Bank ...				669	6	9
Library Deposit Account ...					9	0	0	Sinking Fund ...				500	0	0
					£162,163	8	1					£162,163	8	1

CCCLXIX

Audited and found correct,
Adelaide, 28th January, 1888.

W. S. DOUGLAS, }
HENRY STODART. } Auditors.

Account of Income and Expenditure for the year 1887, furnished in
INCOME.

	£	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank on 31st December, 1886 ...	2,038	15	7		
Cash in hand on 31st December, 1886		0	8	2	
				2,039	3 9
<i>Income—</i>					
H. M. Government—Subsidy on General Endowments	2,006	0	0		
Fees	2,209	6	6		
Interest	1,916	17	6		
Rent	1,991	4	1		
				8,123	8 1
<i>Evening Classes—</i>					
Interest on Endowment	64	5	11		
Government Subsidy thereon	61	0	0		
Fees received from Students	202	10	0		
				327	15 11
<i>J. H. Clark Scholarship Fund—</i>					
Interest on Investment	35	0	0		
Government Subsidy thereon	25	0	0		
				60	0 0
<i>Stow Prize and Scholarship Fund—</i>					
Interest on Investment	35	0	0		
Government subsidy thereon	25	0	0		
				60	0 0
<i>Library Deposit Account</i>				9	0 0
<i>Medical School—</i>					
Apparatus Sold	50	4	6		
Interest on Investment	880	2	1		
Government Subsidy	800	0	0		
				1,730	6 7
<i>Laboratories—</i>					
Apparatus sold				16	4 8
<i>The Dr. Chas. Gosse Lectureship on Ophthalmic Surgery—</i>					
Interest on Investment	42	3	2		
Government Subsidy thereon	40	0	0		
				82	3 2
<i>Chair of Music—</i>					
From Sundry Subscribers				491	15 0
<i>Agent-General of South Australia—</i>					
Balance from previous remittances				109	4 6
<i>English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank—</i>					
Deposit Repaid				15,020	0 0
				£28,069	1 8

Audited and found correct,
Adelaide, 28th January, 1888.

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>				782	13	11
<i>Annual Expenses—</i>						
Salaries	8,366	0	6			
Senate Account	36	2	11			
Examinations	371	19	6			
Charges	324	8	9			
Land Tax	166	13	4			
Stationery	46	9	9			
Advertising	11	4	7			
Printing	146	16	0			
				9,469	15	4
<i>Evening Classes—</i>						
Amount deposited at E. S. & A. C. Bank at 4 %	1,220	0	0			
Fees paid to Lecturers	259	15	8			
				1,479	15	8
<i>Library—Binding and Purchase of Books...</i>				156	16	9
<i>Laboratories—Purchase of Apparatus</i>				132	17	4
<i>Furniture</i>				7	1	6
<i>Museum</i>				9	0	0
<i>Medical School Endowment Fund—</i>						
Amount Deposited at E. S. and A. C. Bank at 4%				13,000	0	
<i>J. H. Clark Scholarship—</i>						
Paid Scholars				60	0	0
<i>The Dr. Charles Gosse Lectureship on Ophthalmic Surgery—</i>						
Amount Deposited at E. S. and A. C. Bank at 4%				800	0	0
<i>Sir Thomas Elder's Prizes for Physiology</i>				20	0	0
<i>Stow Prize Account—</i>						
Amount paid in Prizes				15	0	0
<i>Chair of Music—</i>						
Fees paid to Professor Ives				156	1	9
<i>Agent General of South Australia—</i>						
Amount remitted				100	0	0
<i>Medical School—</i>						
Purchase of Apparatus				210	12	8
<i>Sinking Fund—</i>						
Amount in E. S. and A. C. Bank	375	0	0			
Amount in Savings Bank	125	0	0			
				500	0	0
<i>E. S. and A. Cs Bank—</i>						
Further deposit at 4 %				500	0	0
<i>Balance in Bank</i>				669	6	9
				£28,069	1	8

W. S. DOUGLAS, }
HENRY STODART, } Auditors.