THE

Adelaide University Calendar

FOR THE

ACADEMICAL YEAR 1897.

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

1897.

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ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1897.

CALENDAR FOR 1897.

JANUARY.

January	9	Saturday	Last day of entry for Special Senior Public Examination in March.
"	29	Friday ...	Council Meeting.

FEBRUARY.

February	9	Tuesday ...	Last day of entry for LL.B. Examination in March.
"	20	Saturday	Last day of entry for Preliminary Examination in March.
"	26	Friday ...	Council Meeting.
"	27	Saturday	Last day of entry for Evening Scholarships Examination to be held in March.

MARCH.

March	8	Monday ...	Vacation ends.
"	9	Tuesday ...	First Term begins. LL.B., Preliminary, Senior Public, Evening Scholarships, and Angas Engineering Exhibition Examinations begin.
"	13	Saturday	Senate. Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate notices of motions for meeting of Senate on March 25th.
"	15	Monday ...	Lectures begin.
"	24	Wednesday	Senate meets.
"	26	Friday ...	Council Meeting.

APRIL.

April	1	Thursday	Examination for J. H. Clark Scholarship begins.
"	16	Friday ...	Good Friday. Easter recess begins.
"	19	Monday ...	Easter Monday. Public holiday.
"	20	Tuesday ...	Easter recess ends.
"	21	Wednesday	Lectures resumed.
"	30	Friday ...	Council Meeting.

MAY.

May	15	Saturday	Last day of entry for LL.D. Examination in November.
"	21	Friday ...	First Term and Lectures end.
"	22	Saturday	Vacation begins.
"	24	Monday ...	Queen's Birthday (Public Holiday).
"	28	Friday ...	Council Meeting.

JUNE.

June	7	Monday ...	Second Term begins. Lectures resumed.
"	20	Sunday ...	*Accession of Queen Victoria.
"	21	Monday ...	*Public holiday.
"	25	Friday ...	Council Meeting.
"	30	Wednesday	Last day for sending in compositions for the Mus. Bac. Degree.

JULY.

July	17	Saturday	Senate. Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate notices of motions for meeting of Senate on July 22nd.
"	28	Wednesday	Senate meets.
"	30	Friday ...	Council Meeting.

AUGUST.

August	13	Friday ...	Second Term and Lectures end.
"	14	Saturday	Vacation begins.
"	21	Saturday	Last day of entry for the Preliminary Examination.
"	27	Friday ...	Council Meeting.
"	30	Monday ...	Third Term begins. Lectures resumed.
"	31	Tuesday ...	Preliminary Examination begins.

SEPTEMBER.

September	1	Wednesday	Public Holiday. Last day of entry for M.A. Examination in December.
"	24	Friday ...	Council Meeting.

OCTOBER.

October	1	Friday ...	Last day of entry for Public Examinations in Theory of Music.
'	9	Saturday	Last day of entry for Public Examinations in Practice of Music.
"	15	Friday ...	Last day of entry for the M.D., Ch.M., LL.B., M.B. and Ch.B., Mus. Bac., and Advanced Course in Music Examinations in November.
"	22	Friday ...	Last day of entry for B.A., B.Sc., and Higher Public Examinations in November.
"	29	Friday ...	Council Meeting.
"	30	Saturday	Last day of entry for the Senior and Junior Public Examinations in November.

NOVEMBER.

November	5	Friday ...	Lectures end. Public Examinations in Theory of Music begin.
"	9	Tuesday ...	Prince of Wales' Birthday.
"	13	Saturday	Senate. Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate nomina tions of Candidates for five annual vacancies in the Council, for the offices of Warden and Clerk, and for sending in notices of motions for Senate meeting on the 25th November.
"	15	Monday ...	LL.D., M.D., Ch.M., LL.B., M.B. and Ch.B., B.A., B.Sc., Mus. Bac., Higher Public, and Advanced Course in Music Examinations begin.
"	22	Monday ...	Senior and Junior Public Examinations begin.
"	24	Wednesday	Senate meets. Election of Warden and Clerk and five members of Council.
"	26	Friday ...	Council Meeting.

DECEMBER.

December	1	Wednesday	Examination for the M.A. Degree begins.
	9	Thursday	Last day of entry for the Angas Engineering Exhibition Examination to be held in March, 1898.
"	10	Friday ...	Council Meeting.
"	14	Tuesday ...	Third Term ends.
"	25	Saturday	Christmas Day.
"	28	Tuesday ...	Anniversary of Proclamation of the Colony. Public Holiday.

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

University to consist of Council and Senate.

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

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

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

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

Vacancies in the Council, how created and filled.

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

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

Senate how constituted.

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

Questions how decided, quorum.

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

Chairmanship of Council and Senate.

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

Council to have entire management of the University.

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

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

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

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

Colleges may be affiliated, and boarding-houses licensed.

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

Statutes and Regulations to be allowed by Governor.

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

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

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

University to confer Degrees.

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

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

Students to be in residence during term.

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

No religious test to be administered

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

Endowment by annual grant.

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

Endowment in Land.

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

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

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

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

Council or Senate to report annually to the Governor.

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

Governor to be Visitor.

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

Short Title.

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

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY ACT *No.* 20 *of* 1874. *No.* 143 *of* 1879.

Preamble.

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

University has been duly constituted.

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

Power to repeal Statutes and Regulations.

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

Repeal of power to confer certain Degrees.

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

Short Title.

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

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

Preamble.

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

Repeal and revival.

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

Admission of women to Degrees.

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

Words importing masculine gender include feminine.

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

Title.

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

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE TO CONFER DEGREES IN SURGERY.

No. 441 *of* 1888.

Preamble.

Whereas a School of Medicine has recently been established in the University of Adelaide, and it is expedient to enable the said University to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Surgery and Master of Surgery—Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Province of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province, in this present Parliament assembled, as follows :

University may confer degrees of Bachelor or Master of Surgery.

1. The University of Adelaide shall have power to confer, after examination, the degrees of Bachelor of Surgery and Master of Surgery, according to the statutes and regulations of the said University: Provided always that it shall be lawful for the said University to make such statutes as they may deem fit for the admission, without examination, to any such degree of Bachelor or Master of Surgery of persons who may have obtained a corresponding degree at any other University.

Masters of Surgery to be members of Senate.

2. Persons who shall be admitted by the University of Adelaide to the degree of Master of Surgery shall, on admission thereto, become members of the Senate of the said University.

Title of Act.

3. This Act may be cited as "The Degrees in Surgery Act."

Incorporation.

4. "The Adelaide University Act," "The Adelaide University Act Amendment Act," and "The University of Adelaide Degrees Act," so far as their respective provisions are applicable to and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are incorporated, and shall respectively be read with this Act.

S.A. INSTITUTE ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1879.

No. 151 *of* 1879.

Preamble.

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

South Australian Institute Board increased to nine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title.

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

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

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

Constitution of Board.

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

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

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

This Section further enacts that :—

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

Election of members of the Board.

Section 9 enacts that :—

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

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

All members to be on same footing.

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

Casual vacancy, how filled.

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

On failure to elect, the Governor may appoint.

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

Repeal.

Section 51 repeals Sections 1 and 5 of the Act No. 151 of 1879 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, 1896,

Horatio Thomas Whittell, M.D.
Revd. David Paton, M.A., B.D., D.D.

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

No. 306 *of* 1884.

University to elect one member, and Commissioners of Hospital another.

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

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

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

Representative at the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital,

Elected 1897,

STANDING ORDERS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I. THE OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Warden and his functions.

1. A member of the Senate shall be elected annually as 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.

In absence of Warden, Senate may elect a Chairman.

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.

Clerk of Senate and his duties.

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

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.

Times of meeting of 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.

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.

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. Quorum.

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. Adjournments.

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

III. NOTICES.

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. Notices of Meetin and of Motions.

18. All notices of motion or of questions and all nominations must reach the Clerk at the University, before 1 p.m. on the eleventh day before the day of meeting.

IV. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

A. AGENDA.

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

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.

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. Of Motions not on the Notice-Paper.

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.

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.

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."

On what question a Member may and may not speak.

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.

Personal explanations.

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.

Rules of Debate.

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.

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

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

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

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

Of Motions.

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

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

Motions and Amendments must be seconded.

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

Withdrawal of questions.

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

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 evening 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

Division.

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.

Warden to have casting Vote.

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.

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.

Elections of Warden and Clerk and Members of Council.

58. The annual election of Warden and of Clerk shall take place at the ordinary meeting in November.

Nominations to vacancies.

58A.* Whenever an extraordinary vacancy shall occur in the office of Warden, the Senate, at its next meeting and without previous nomination being required, shall elect one of its members as Warden, and the member so elected shall hold office till the next November meeting.

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.

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

Nominations, how cancelled

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.

* Passed by Senate, 28th March, 1894.

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.

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

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.

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

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."

Warden to be Chairman unless unwilling to act.

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.

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.

Select Committees, —Quorum.

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.

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

Reports of Select Committees

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.

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.

1897.

VISITOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE COUNCIL.

THE CHANCELLOR:

Elected for the third time, 27th January, 1893.

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

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR:

Elected for the first time, 25th September, 1896.

WILLIAM BARLOW, LL.D.

Elected by the Senate, 29th November, 1893.

EDWARD HENRY RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.
JOSIAH HENRY SYMON, Q.C.
SIR SAMUEL DAVENPORT, K.C.M.G., LL.D.

Elected by the Senate, 28th November, 1894.

SIR JOHN WILLIAM DOWNER, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.
GEORGE JOHN ROBERT MURRAY, B.A., LL.B.
WILLIAM ROBINSON BOOTHBY, C.M.G., B.A., (Sheriff of the Province).
EDWARD CHARLES STIRLING, C.M.G., M.A., M.D., F.R.S.
DAVID MURRAY, J.P.

Elected by the Senate, 27th March, 1895.

VERCO, JOSEPH COOKE, M.D.

Elected by the Senate, 27th November, 1895.

FREDERICK AYERS, M.A.
WILLIAM BARLOW, LL.D.
ALFRED AUSTIN LENDON, M.D.
THE RIGHT REV. JOHN REGINALD HARMER, M.A., D.D.
THE REV. JAMES JEFFERIS, LL.D.

Elected by the Senate, 25th November, 1896.

THE REV. DAVID PATON, M.A., B.D. D.D.
ROBERT BARR SMITH, J.P.
JAMES HENDERSON, B.A.
JOHN LANCELOT STIRLING, LL.B., M.L.C.
SIR CHARLES TODD, K.C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.
WILLIAM MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.

II.

THE SENATE.

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

DOCTORS OF LAWS.

BARLOW, WILLIAM (Dublin, 1884) 1885
BARRY, ALFRED (Oxford) 1889
DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL (Cambridge, 1886) 1888
FARR, GEORGE HENRY (Cambridge, 1882) 1883
JEFFERIS, JAMES (Sydney, 1885) 1895
KINTORE, THE EARL OF (Aberdeen, 1889) 1889
SMITH, JAMES WALTER (London, 1856) 1882
TORR, WILLIAM GEORGE (Dublin, 1892) 1892
WAY, SAMUEL JAMES (Oxford, 1891) 1892

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE (St. Andrews, 1883) 1885
BOLLEN, CHRISTOPHER (Toronto, 1891) 1894
BORTHWICK, THOMAS (Edinburgh, 1891) 1892
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
GORGER, OSCAR (Heidelberg, 1871) 1878
HAMILTON, THOMAS KINLEY (Dublin, 1879) 1885
HOPE, CHARLES HENRY STANDISH 1891
LENDON, ALFRED AUSTIN (London, 1881) 1883
MACKINTOSH, JAMES SUTHERLAND (Edinburgh, 1838) 1878
MAGAREY, SYLVANUS JAMES (Melbourne, 1888) 1888
MITCHELL, JAMES THOMAS (Aberdeen, 1885) 1885
NIESCHE, FREDERICK WILLIAM (Edinburgh, 1886) 1889
PATERSON, ALEXANDER STUART (Edinburgh, 1857) 1877
POULTON, BENJAMIN (Melbourne, 1883) 1884
SEABROOK, THOMAS EDWARD FRAZER (St. Andrews, 1861) ... 1877
STEWART, ROBERT (Melbourne, 1886) 1886
STIRLING, EDWARD CHARLES (Cambridge, 1880) 1882
SWIFT, HARRY (Cambridge, 1887) 1888
SYMONS, MARK JOHNSTON (Edinburgh, 1878) 1885
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

DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

OAKELEY, SIR HERBERT STANLEY (Oxford) 1895

MASTER OF SURGERY.

ROGERS, RICHARD SANDERS (Edinburgh, 1887) 1891

MASTERS OF ARTS.

AYERS, FREDERICK (Cambridge, 1875) 1877
BAKEWELL, JOHN WARREN (Cambridge, 1874) 1877

BENSLY, EDWARD VON BLOMBERG (Cambridge, 1889) 1895
BOULGER, EDWARD VAUGHAN (Dublin, 1872) 1884
BRAGG, WILLIAM HENRY (Cambridge, 1888) 1888
BRAY, GILDART HARVEY (Aberdeen, 1890) 1891
BURTT, THOMAS (Cambridge, 1855) 1877
BUTLER, FREDERICK STANLEY 1893
BUXTON, SIR THOMAS FOWELL (Cambridge, 1859) 1895
CAMPBELL, COLIN ARTHUR FITZGERALD (Cambridge, 1889) ... 1889
CARR, WHITMORE (Dublin, 1848) 1877
CHAPMAN, ROBERT WILLIAM (Melbourne, 1888) 1889
COOKE, WILLIAM ERNEST 1889
D'ARENBERG, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS (Dublin, 1876) 1881
DOVE, GEORGE (Cambridge, 1859) 1877
DURNO, LESLIE (Aberdeen) 1893
ELCUM, CHARLES CUNNINGHAM (Cambridge) 1879
FARR, GEORGE HENRY (Cambridge, 1853) 1877
FIELD, THOMAS (Cambridge, 1857) 1877
FOWLER, JAMES RICHARD (Cambridge, 1890) 1891
FREWIN, THOMAS HUGH 1892
GIRDLESTONE, HENRY (Oxford, 1889) 1894
GOSNELL, ARTHUR WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1888) 1895
HARMER, JOHN REGINALD (Cambridge, 1884) 1895
HAYWARD, CHARLES WATERFIELD (Oxford, 1892) 1892
HOLLIDGE, DAVID HENRY 1889
HOWELL, EDWARD TUCKER (Oxford, 1860) 1877
KEARNEY, ALAN WELLS (Cambridge, 1877) 1889
KENNION, GEORGE WYNDHAM (Oxford, 1871) 1883
KINTORE, THE EARL OF (Cambridge, 1877) 1889
LAMB, HORACE (Cambridge, 1875) 1877
LEMESSURIER, THOMAS ABRAM 1894
LINDON, JAMES HEMERY (Cambridge, 1884) 1886
LOWRIE, WILLIAM (Edinburgh, 1883) 1883
MACBEAN, JOHN (Aberdeen, 1832) 1877
MACKENZIE JOHN GEORGE KENNETH (Oxford, 1888) 1894
MARRYAT, CHARLES (Oxford, 1853) 1877
MEAD, SILAS (London, 1859) 1877
MILNE, WILLIAM SOMERVILLE (Oxford, 1886) 1890
MITCHELL, WILLIAM (Edinburgh, 1892) 1895
MÜCKE, CARL WILHELM LUDWIG (Jena, 1847) 1877
PATON, DAVID (Glasgow, 1864) 1878
POOLE, FREDERIC SLANEY (Cambridge, 1875) 1877
POOLE, HENRY JOHN (Oxford, 1856) 1877
RAYNOR, PHILIP EDWIN (Oxford, 1882) 1890
RENNICK, FRANCIS HENRY (Melbourne, 1880) 1882
ROBERTSON, JOSEPH (Sydney, 1877) 1894
ROBIN, PERCY ANSELL (London, 1885) 1885
SELLS, ALFRED (Cambridge, 1847) 1877
SHARP, WILLIAM HEY (Oxford, 1871) 1877
STANFORD, WILLIAM BEDELL (Oxford, 1864) 1879
STIRLING, EDWARD CHARLES (Cambridge, 1872) 1877
STUCKEY, JOSEPH JAMES (Cambridge, 1864) 1877
SUTHERLAND, ARCHIBALD COOK (Edinburgh, 1865) 1889
SUTHERLAND, GEORGE (Melbourne, 1879) 1882
SYMON, WILLIAM (St. Andrews, 1876) 1879
THOMAS, THOMAS EGGLESTON (Melbourne, 1881) 1883

TODD, SIR CHARLES (Cambridge, 1886) 1886
TRELEAVEN, WALTER 1893
WEBB, ROBERT BENNETT (Oxford, 1869) 1877
WOOD, MONTAGUE COUCH (Oxford, 1880) 1888
YOUNG, WILLIAM JOHN (Dublin, 1882) 1883

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

ANDERSON, JAMES ROBERT 1884
ANDREWS, RICHARD BULLOCK 1891
BEARE, EDWIN ARTHUR 1892
BENHAM, EDWARD WARNER 1891
BLOXAM, CHARLES A'COURT 1891
BOOTHBY, CHARLES BRINSLEY 1886
CLELAND, EDWARD ERSKINE 1890
DEMPSEY, RICHARD FRANCIS 1888
DOWNER, GEORGE HENRY 1885
GILES, EUSTACE 1889
GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN (Cambridge, 1883) 1886
GILL, ALFRED 1885
HALL, ANTHONY JAMES ALEXANDER 1888
HALL, ROBERT WILLIAM 1884
HARRIS, FRANK DIXON 1886
HAWKER, EDWARD WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1873) 1877
HAY, JAMES (Cambridge, 1880) 1883
HENDERSON, WILLIAM 1884
HENNING, ANDREW HARRIOT 1887
HEUZENRŒDER, WILLIAM EBERHARD 1891
HEWITSON, THOMAS... 1884
HORN, EDWARD PALMER 1889
HOURIGAN, RICHARD EDWARD 1893
INGLEBY, RUPERT 1889
ISBISTER, WILLIAM JAMES 1887
JEFFERIS, JAMES (London, 1856) 1877
JONES, ALBERT EDWARD 1888
KNOWLES, FRANCIS EDWARD 1888
LIMBERT, EDGAR HENRY 1887
MAGAREY, WILLIAM ASHLEY 1888
MANN, CHARLES 1887
MELLOR, JAMES TAYLOR 1888
MELROSE, ALEXANDER 1886
MITCHELL, SAMUEL JAMES 1890
NORTHMORE, JOHN ALFRED 1887
PHILLIPS, WALTER ROSS (Cambridge, 1878) 1883
PRICE, ARTHUR JENNINGS 1890
ROWLEY, FREDERICK PELHAM... 1887
SABINE, CLEMENT EGBERT EPPES 1884
SABINE, ERNEST MAURICE 1891
SCOTT, DOUGLAS COMYN 1888
SEWELL, CHARLES EDWARD 1886
SMITH, SYDNEY TALBOT (Cambridge, 1884) 1886
SOLOMON, JUDAH MOSS 1891
STIRLING, JOHN LANCELOT (Cambridge, 1871) 1877
STOW, FRANCIS LESLIE 1892
UPTON, HENRY... 1888
VARLEY, CHARLES GRANT 1884

WARREN, THOMAS HOGARTH 1889
WEBB, NOEL AUGUSTIN 1886
WHITINGTON, FREDERICK TAYLOR 1886
WRIGHT, LEWIS GARNER 1891

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

ALTMANN, CHARLES AUGUST (Melbourne, 1883) 1883
BLACKNEY, SAMUEL (Toronto, 1891) 1891
BOLLEN, PERCIVAL (Toronto, 1891) 1891
CAVENAGH-MAINWARING, WENTWORTH ROWLAND ... 1892
CLELAND, WILLIAM LENNOX (Edinburgh, 1876) 1880
FINNISS, JOHN HENRY SUFFIELD (Edinburgh, 1876) 1886
GIBBES, ALEXANDER EDWARD... 1892
GILES, HENRY O'HALLORAN 1891
GILES, WILLIAM ANSTEY (Edinburgh, 1882) 1886
GOLDSMITH, FREDERICK 1889
GUNSON, JOHN BERNARD 1893
HAMILTON, ALEXANDER ARCHIBALD (Dublin, 1880) 1883
HAMILTON, JAMES ALEXANDER GREER (Dublin, 1876) ... 1880
HARROLD, ROWLAND EDWARD (Edinburgh, 1890) 1892
HOPE (*neè* FOWLER), LAURA MARGARET 1891
HYNES, TIMOTHY AUGUSTIN (Edinburgh, 1888) 1889
IRWIN, HENRY OFFLEY 1893
LLOYD, HENRY SANDERSON (Edinburgh, 1883) 1883
LYNCH, ARTHUR FRANCIS AUGUSTIN 1889
MAGAREY, CROMWELL 1889
MARTEN, ROBERT HUMPHREY (Cambridge, 1888) 1888
MEAD, CECIL SILAS 1891
MORGAN, ALEXANDER MATHESON 1890
MOULE, EDWARD ERNST 1893
NESBIT, WILLIAM PEEL (Edinburgh, 1873) 1877
POWELL, HENRY ARTHUR 1891
ROGERS, RICHARD SANDERS (Edinburgh, 1887) 1891
RUSSELL, ALFRED EDWARD JAMES 1893
SANGSTER, JOHN IKIN 1893
SEABROOK, LEONARD LLEWELLYN 1891
SHANAHAN, PATRICK FRANCIS... 1893
SHUTER, RICHARD ERNEST (Melbourne, 1891) 1895
VERCO, WILLIAM ALFRED 1890
WAY, EDWARD WILLIS (Edinburgh, 1871) 1877

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

ANDREWS, RICHARD BULLOCK... 1887
BARLOW, WILLIAM (Dublin, 1855) 1877
BEARE, THOMAS HUDSON... 1887
BLACKBURN, CHARLES BICKERTON 1893
BOOTHBY, WILLIAM ROBINSON (London, 1850) 1877
BOWYEAR, GEORGE JOHN SHIRREFF (Cambridge, 1871)... ... 1882
BURGESS, THOMAS MARTIN 1888
BYARD, DOUGLAS JOHN (Oxford, 1882)... 1889
CATERER, THOMAS AINSLIE (Clerk of the Senate) 1876
CHAPPLE, FREDERIC (London, 1870) (Warden of the Senate) ... 1877
CORVAN, JAMES HAMILTON (Dublin, 1865) 1877
DALBY, JOHN 1891
DONALDSON, GEORGE 1882

FISCHER, GEORGE ALFRED 1888
GILL, ALFRED 1882
HACKETT, JAMES THOMPSON (Melbourne, 1879) 1882
HALCOMB, FREDERICK (Oxford, 1859) 1877
HAY, JAMES (Cambridge, 1880) 1883
HEINEMANN, EDMUND LEWIS (Oxford, 1887) 1890
HENDERSON, JAMES 1880
HENNIKER-MAJOR, ALBERT EDWARD JOHN (Cambridge) ... 1891
HEYNE, AGNES MARIE JOHANNA 1891
HOCTOR, JOHN FRANCIS (Dublin, 1871) 1877
HONE, FRANK SANDLAND 1889
HOPE, CHARLES HENRY STANDISH (Cambridge, 1883) 1889
HOPKINS, ALFRED NICHOLAS 1888
HOPKINS, WILLIAM FLEMING 1884
HUGHES, ALFRED (Cambridge, 1886) 1889
KERR, DONALD ALEXANDER 1883
KINGSMILL, WALTER 1883
KNIGHT, PERCY NORWOOD 1888
LABATT, EDWARD (Dublin, 1870) 1877
McCARTHY, WALTER JAMES 1891
MACK, HANS HAMILTON 1880
MARRYATT, ERNEST NEVILLE 1888
MATHEWS, RICHARD TWITCHELL (London, 1883) 1883
MEAD, CECIL SILAS 1887
MINCHIN, EDWARD JAMES (Dublin, 1879) 1894
MORSE, CHARLES WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1850) 1877
MURRAY, GEORGE JOHN ROBERT 1883
NANKIVELL, JOHN THOMAS (Cambridge, 1871) 1877
NICHOLLS, LESLIE HERBERT 1893
PENNEFATHER, FREDERICK WILLIAM (Cambridge, 1874) ... 1888
ROBIN, CHARLES ERNEST 1886
ROGERS, RICHARD SANDERS 1882
SCOTT, ANDREW (Melbourne, 1881) 1883
SHARP, CECIL JAMES (Cambridge, 1882) 1882
SMEATON, STIRLING 1880
SMYTH, JOHN THOMAS (Melbourne, 1874) 1878
SOLOMON, JUDAH MOSS 1888
SPICER, EDWARD CLARK (Melbourne, 1877) 1877
TRÜDINGER, ANNA 1892
TRÜDINGER, WALTER 1892
WALKER, WILLIAM JOHN 1885
WELD, OCTAVIUS (Toronto, 1856) 1877
WILKINSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM 1884
WILLIAMS, MATTHEW 1887
WOODS, JOHN CRAWFORD (Edinburgh, 1843) 1877
WRIGHT, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH ARABELLA 1888
WYLLIE, ALEXANDER 1888
YOUNG, ARETAS CHARLES WILLIAM (Oxford, 1871) 1883

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

ALLEN, JAMES BERNARD 1891
BENHAM, ELLEN IDA 1892
BROWN, JAMES WATSON 1893
CHAPPLE, FREDERIC JOHN 1891
CORBIN, HUGH BURTON 1892

DORNWELL, EDITH EMILY 1885
FARR, CLINTON COLERIDGE 1888
FLETCHER, ALFRED WATKIS 1889
GOYDER, ALEXANDER WOODROFFE... 1889
HASLAM, JOSEPH AUBURN 1892
HAYCRAFT, EDITH FLORENCE 1890
HOWCHIN, STELLA 1893
ISBISTER, JAMES LINKLATER THOMSON 1891
KIRBY, MARY MAUDE 1890
LEMESSURIER, THOMAS ABRAM 1893
PLUMMER, VIOLET MAY 1893
RICHARDSON, FRANK JOSEPH WEBB... 1893
SMITH, JULIAN AUGUSTUS ROMAINE 1892
SOLOMON, SUSAN SELINA 1890
TREHY, ANNIE LOUISA VIRGINIA 1890
TRELEAVEN, WALTER 1893
WAINWRIGHT, EDWARD HARLEY (London, 1878) 1883
WALKER, DANIEL 1887
WHEATLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM 1890
WYLLIE, ALEXANDER 1891

BACHELORS OF MUSIC.

IVES, JOSHUA (Cambridge, 1884) 1885
JONES, THOMAS HENRY 1889
WALE, WILLIAM HENRY (Oxford, 1874) 1896

III.

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

ASH, GEORGE, LL.B. ... ... 19th December, 1894
WADEY, WALTER HENRY, LL.B. ... ... 19th December, 1894
GUNSON, WILLIAM JOSEPH, LL.B. ... ... 19th December, 1894
NEWMAN, EDGAR HAROLD, LL.B, ... 19th December, 1894
HONE, FRANK SANDLAND, M.B., CH.B. ... 19th December, 1894
FISCHER, GEORGE ALFRED, M.B., CH.B. ... 19th December, 1894
CORBIN, CECIL. M.B., CH.B. ... ... 19th December, 1894
CUDMORE, ARTHUR MURRAY, M.B., CH.B. ... 19th December, 1894
GOODE, ARTHUR, M.B., CH.B. ... ... 19th December, 1894
YOUNG, DAVID HASTINGS, M.B. (Edinburgh, 18) 19th December, 1894
JOHNSTONE, PERCY EMERSON, B.A. ... ... 19th December, 1894
CHAPPLE, MARIAN, B.A. .. .. 19th December, 1894
KOLLOSCHE, JOHN, B.A. ... ... 19th December, 1894
CHAPPLE, ALFRED, B.Sc. ... ... 19th December, 1894
BIRKS, LAWRENCE, B.Sc. ... ... 19th December, 1894
AYERS. JULIAN, LL.B. ... ... 18th December, 1895
DOWNER, JAMES FREDERICK, LL.B.... ... 18th December, 1895
SPEHR, CARL LOUIS, LL.B. ... ... 18th December, 1895
BONNIN, JAMES ATKINSON, M.B., CH.B. ... 18th December, 1895
BENBOW, JOHN, B.A ... ... 18th December 1895
CONYBEARE, WILLIAM JAMES (Cambridge, 1894) 18th December, 1895
SOLOMON, ISAAC HERBERT, B.A. ... ... 18th December, 1895
CLARK, EDWARD VINCENT, B.Sc. ... ... 18th December, 1895
LEITCH, OLIVER, B.Sc. ... ... 18th December, 1895

STUCKEY, EDWARD JOSEPH, B.Sc.	18th December, 1895
SIMPSON, HENRY GORDON LIDDON, LL.B.	16th December, 1896
NEWLAND, PHILIP MESMER, LL.B.... ...	16th December, 1896
NEWLAND, HENRY SIMPSON, M.B. CH.B....	16th December, 1896
SMEATON, BRONTE, M.B., CH.B.	16th December, 1896
CAMPBELL, ALLAN JAMES, M.B., CH.B. ...	16th December, 1896
CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD WAY, M.B., CH.B.	16th December, 1896
HORNABROOK, RUPERT WALTER, M.B., CH.B.	16th December, 1896
ISBISTER, JAMES LINKLATER THOMSON, M.B., CH.B.	16th December, 1896
BAYLY, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, BA.	16th December, 1896
LANG, SYDNEY CHAPMAN, B.A.	16th December, 1896
ROBERTSON, LIONEL JOSEPH, B.A.	16th December, 1896
WILSON, JAMES BEITH, B.A.	16th December, 1896
THOMPSON, THOMAS ALEXANDER B.Sc....	16th December, 1896
STUCKEY, FRANCIS SEAVINGTON, B.Sc. ...	16th December, 1896
DAVIES, EDWARD HAROLD, MUS. BAC. ...	16th December, 1896

IV.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

Hughes Professor of Classics, and Comparative Philology and Literature:
EDWARD VON BLOMBERG BENSLY, M.A.

Hughes Professor of English Language and Literature, and of Mental and Moral Philosophy:
WILLIAM MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.

Elder Professor of Mathematics:
WILLIAM HENRY BRAGG, M.A.

Lecturer on Mathematics and Physics:
ROBERT WILLIAM CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Elder Professor of Natural Science:
RALPH TATE, F.G.S., F.L.S.

Angas Professor of Chemistry:
EDWARD HENRY RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc.

Professor of Music:
JOSHUA IVES, MUS. BAC.

Professor of Laws:

Elder Professor of Anatomy:
ARCHIBALD WATSON, M.D. (Paris and Göttingen), F.R.C.S. (England).

Lecturer on Physiology:
EDWARD CHARLES STIRLING, C.M.G., F.R.S. M.A., M.D. (Cambridge), F.R.C.S. (England).

Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics:
JOSEPH COOKE VERCO, M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (England)

Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Surgery:
BENJAMIN POULTON, M.D. (Melbourne), M.R.C.S. (England)

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)

Lecturer on Clinical Medicine:
WILLIAM THORNBOROUGH HAYWARD, M.R.C.S. (England)

Lecturer on Clinical Surgery:
ALFRED AUSTIN LENDON, M.D. (London)

CLERK OF THE SENATE.

THOMAS AINSLIE CATERER, B.A.

REGISTRAR.

CHARLES REYNOLDS HODGE.

COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1897.

Education Committee.

THE CHANCELLOR (Chairman)
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR (Deputy Chairman)
THE BISHOP OF ADELAIDE
REV. DR. JEFFERIS
REV. DR. PATON
DR. STIRLING
PROFESSOR RENNIE
MR. G. J. R. MURRAY
PROFESSOR MITCHELL

The Finance Committee.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR (Chairman)
SIR CHAS. TODD
MR. SYMON
MR. HENDERSON
MR. BARR SMITH
MR. G. J. R. MURRAY.

The Library Committee.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
REV. DR. PATON (Chairman)
DR. STIRLING
DR. VERCO
MR. G. J. R. MURRAY
MR. SYMON
MR. BARR SMITH
PROFESSOR MITCHELL

THE FACULTIES.

THE FACULTY OF LAWS.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
MR. F. AYERS
MR. G. J. R. MURRAY
THE PROFESSOR AND LECTURERS

THE FACULTY OF MEDICIN

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
DR. LENDON (Dean)
DR. STIRLING
PROFESSOR RENNIE
PROFESSOR BRAGG
DR. VERCO
PROFESSOR WATSON
PROFESSOR TATE
W. L. CLELAND, M.B.
THE LECTURERS

FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
THE BISHOP OF ADELAIDE
REV. DR. PATON
MR. HENDERSON
PROFESSOR BENSLY (Dean)
PROFESSOR BRAGG
PROFESSOR MITCHELL
MR. CHAPMAN

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
SIR CHARLES TODD
REV. DR. JEFFERIS
PROFESSOR BRAGG (Dean)
PROFESSOR TATE
PROFESSOR RENNIE
DR. STIRLING
MR. CHAPMAN

BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.

THE CHANCELLOR
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
REV. DR. PATON
MR. F. AYERS
DR. VERCO
PROFESSOR IVES (Chairman)
PROFESSOR BRAGG
MR. T. N. STEPHENS

BOARD OF DISCIPLINE.

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

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1896.

To His Excellency Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of South Australia and the Dependencies thereof, &c., &c., &c.

The Council of the University of Adelaide have the honour to present to your Excellency the following Report of the Proceedings of the University during the year 1896.

I. The Council and Officers.

It is with deep grief that the Council have to record the death of the late Vice-Chancellor, John Anderson Hartley. Mr. Hartley was a member of the first Council appointed in 1874, and from that time till his death devoted himself with untiring energy and zeal to the best interests of the University.

He was elected Vice-Chancellor on the 1st December, 1893, and was re-elected on the 29th November, 1895.

To the regret of the Council F. A. Pennefather, B.A., LL.D., in July last, in consequence of illness, resigned his position as Professor of Laws.

On the 25th September the Council elected William Barlow, B.A., LL.D., to be Vice-Chancellor.

In November

James Henderson, B.A.
William Austin Horn, J.P.
The Rev. David Paton, M.A., D.D.
Sir Charles Todd, K.C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.
The Venerable Archdeacon Farr, M.A., D.D.

in conformity with the provisions of the University Act, ceased to hold office as members of the Council.

On the 25th November the Senate elected the undermentioned gentlemen to fill the vacancies thereby occasioned in the Council—

Paton, The Reverend David, M.A., D.D.
Smith, Robert Barr, J.P.
Henderson, James, B.A.
Stirling, John Lancelot, LL.B., M.L.C.
Todd, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.
Mitchell, William, M.A., D.Sc.

II. SENATE.

The Senate, on the 25th November, re-elected Frederick Chapple, B.A., B.Sc., to be Warden, and Thomas Ainslie Caterer, B.A., Clerk of the Senate.

III. ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

At the Commemoration held on the 16th December, the following were admitted to Degrees—

Henry Gordon Liddon Simpson Philip Mesmer Newland	To the Degree of LL.B.
Henry Simpson Newland Bronte Smeaton Allan James Campbell Archibald Way Campbell Rupert Walter Hornabrook James Linklater Thomson Isbister	To the Degrees of M.B and Ch.B.
William Reynolds Bayly Sydney Chapman Lang Lionel Joseph Robertson James Beith Wilson	To the Degree of B.A.
Thomas Alexander Thompson Francis Seavington Stuckey	To the Degree of B.Sc.
Edward Harold Davies	To the Degree of Mus. Bac.

The undermentioned graduate of another University was at the same time admitted *ad eundem gradum*—

Wale, William Henry, Mus. Bac., University of Oxford.

IV. REGULATIONS AND STATUTES.

During the year the following alterations in the Regulations have been made in Council, approved by the Senate, and countersigned by the Governor—

LL.B. DEGREE.—Regulation XV. allowed on the 31st December, 1890, has been repealed, and a new Regulation substituted.

M.B. AND CH.B. DEGREES.—The Regulations allowed on the 18th day of December, 1889, the 13th day of August, 1890, the 9th day of December, 1891, the 15th day of December, 1892, the 11th day of July, 1893, and the 12th day of December, 1894, respectively, have been repealed, and new Regulations substituted.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.—Regulation I., Clause 7 of Regulation II., and Regulations V., VI., and VIII., allowed on the 17th November, 1886, have been repealed, and new Regulations substituted.

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.—Regulation I., Clause 6 of Regulation II., and Regulation V., allowed on the 17th November, 1886, have been repealed, and new Regulations substituted.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.—Regulation I., allowed on the 13th November, 1890, has been repealed, and a new Regulation substituted.

A new Regulation providing for Schedule of Details of Subjects has also been added to the Regulations of this Examination.

V. THE DR. DAVIES THOMAS SCHOLARSHIPS.

The sum of £400 has been received from Mrs. Davies Thomas, for the present purpose of founding two Scholarships in memory of the late Dr. Davies Thomas, formerly a member of the Council, and Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

VI. NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

The number of undergraduates in the various courses was one hundred and five, and of non-graduating students, two hundred and fifteen.

VII. FACULTY OF LAWS.

The number of undergraduates studying for the LL.B. Degree was ten. Two graduates in Arts are proceeding to the Degree under Regulation IX., and sixteen non-graduating students have been preparing for certificates to enable them to practise in the Supreme Court.

Five students commenced the course for the LL.B. Degree none of whom completed the first year. Three undergraduates completed the second year, two the third, and two the fourth.

Stow Prizes were awarded to Alfred Burton Hardy, a student of the second year, Frederick William Young, a student of the third year, and Henry Gordon Liddon Simpson, a student of the fourth year.

The undermentioned gentlemen very readily and generously placed their services at the disposal of the University for the LL.B. examinations in November, 1896, and March, 1897:—Messrs. A. Buchanan, E. B. Grundy, A. Melrose, LL.B., F. W. Richards, LL.D., Jas. Gordon, S.M., W. A. Magarey, LL.B., T. B. Gall.

VIII. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The number of undergraduates studying for the M.B. Degree was forty-eight.

Eight students commenced the course for the M.B. Degree. Nine completed the first year's course, nine the second, eight the third, nine the fourth, and six the fifth.

Eleven non-graduating students attended the lectures on Materia Medica.

Sir Thomas Elder's prizes were awarded to Francis Josiah Bonnin, a student of the first year, and Arthur Geoffrey Owen, a student of the second year.

The Dr. Davies Thomas' Scholarships were awarded to Julian Augustus Romaine Smith, a student of the third year, and Allan Elliott Randell, a student of the fourth year.

The Everard Scholarship was awarded to Henry Simpson Newland and Bronte Smeaton, who were bracketed equal.

IX. Faculty of Arts.

The number of undergraduates studying for the B.A. Degree was seventeen, including three evening scholars.

Six students commenced the course for the B.A. Degree, and four completed the first year's course, four the second, and four the third.

Forty-four non-graduating students attended various lectures of the B.A. course.

The John Howard Clark Scholarship for proficiency in English Literature was awarded to Edward Clyde Padman.

X. Faculty of Science.

The number of undergraduates studying for the B.Sc. Degree was seventeen, including six evening scholars.

Nine students commenced the course for the B.Sc. Degree. Six completed the first year's course, one the second, and two the third.

One hundred and sixty-one non-graduating students attended various lectures of the B.Sc. course, of whom ninety-two attended from the School of Mines, seven from the Education Department, and eleven from the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Angas Engineering Exhibition was awarded to Alfred Maurice Paton.

XI. Board of Musical Studies.

The number of undergraduates studying for the Mus. Bac. Degree was eleven. Two students commenced the course.

Six students attended the lectures of the Advanced Course of Public Examinations in Music.

At the examination in November, two students completed the first year's course, one the second, and three the third.

One student obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Music.

XII. Evening Classes.

Evening Classes were held in the following subjects:—English Latin Part I., Mathematics, Physics Part I., Greek Part II., Geology, Inorganic Chemistry, Electric Engineering Parts I. and II.

A table showing the subjects of the Lectures delivered, the names of the Lecturers, and the number of students who attended during each Term will be found in the Calendar.

XIII. Higher Public Examination.

Forty-two candidates entered for various subjects of the Higher Public Examination.

XIV. Senior Public Examination.

At the Special Senior Public Examination in March, nine candidates entered, six for the whole examination, and three for special subjects. Four candidates passed in the Third Class, and three candidates passed in special subjects.

At the Examination held in November, two hundred and two candidates entered. Eight passed in the First Class, twenty-four in the Second, and tweuty-one in the Third. Sixteen candidates passed in special subjects.

XV. Junior Public Examination.

At the Examination held in November, one hundred and sixteen candidates entered. Seven passed in the First Class, five in the Second, and forty in the Third Class; and twenty-seven other candidates passed, but were not classified, as they were over the prescribed age.

XVI. Preliminary Examination.

At the Examination held in March, one hundred and forty-seven candidates entered, of whom seventy-four passed.

Four hundred and fourteen candidates entered for the Preliminary Examination held in September, and two hundred and eleven passed.

Local Examinations were held at Clare, Port Pirie, and at Perth, Western Australia.

XVII. Public Examinations in Music.

In the Theory of Music one hundred and ninety-two candidates entered for the Junior Division. Seventy-six gained First Class Certificates, and eighty-one Second Class Certificates.

In the Senior Division thirty candidates entered; six gained First Class Certificates, and thirteen Second Class Certificates.

In the Practice of Music one hundred and ninety candidates entered for the Junior Division. Thirty obtained First Class Certificates and eighty-four Second Class Certificates.

In the Senior Division of the Practice of Music forty-four candidates entered; five obtained First Class Certificates, and seventeen Second Class Certificates.

In the Advanced Course of Public Examinations in Music three students presented themselves and two passed.

Local Examinations were held at Clare, Port Pirie, Moonta, Port Augusta, and at Hobart, Tasmania.

The Council this year adopted the principle of additional Examiners. Mr. T. N. Stephens at the invitation of the Council kindly consented to act as additional Examiner in Theory, and Mr. W. H. Wale, Mus. Bac., was appointed examiner for Practice of Music.

XVIII. Representation of the University on the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.

Horatio Thomas Whittell, M.D., and the Rev. David Paton, M.A., D.D., were re-elected to represent the University on the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia.

XIX. Representation of the University on the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital.

Edward Willis Way, M.B., was re-elected to represent the University on the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital.

XX. University Library.

The Library Committee have received two more consignments of books, part of the Barr Smith Library.

XXI. University Scholarships.

Under the Regulations of 1893 the following awards were made in March for the year 1896:—Evening Scholarships—Edith Collison, Joseph Edward Fitzgerald, Hermann Albert Gerney, Ignatius Eugene Moloney, Olive Gertrude Newman, Albert Carl Unbehaun, and in November Reginald Robert Stuckey, Bertie Harcourt Moore, and Alexander Livingstone Nairn were recommended for Entrance Scholarships for 1897.

XXII. University Extension.

During the year Extension Lectures were given by Professors Bragg, Mitchell, Ives, and Dr. Stirling, and all the lectures were largely attended. Professor Bensly delivered a course of Extension Lectures at Gawler, Professor Bragg a course at Mount Barker, and Mr. R. W. Chapman a course at Norwood.

XXIII. Accounts.

An abstract of the income and expenditure during the year 1896, 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 at the close of 1896.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

WILLIAM BARLOW,

Vice-Chancellor.

Adelaide, January, 1897.

BALANCE SHEETS,

1896.

Account of Income and Expenditure for the year 1896, *furnished in*

INCOME.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance—								
In Bank on 31st December, 1895			299	4	1			
In hands of Agent-General on 31st December, 1895			88	1	0			
						387	5	1
Income—								
H.M. Government subsidy on endowments ...						3,201	0	0
Fees—								
Arts and Sciences	£696	19 2						
Law	335	18 0						
Medicine	1,341	4 6						
Music	668	0 0						
Preliminary Examinations ...	294	10 6						
Junior do.	121	16 0						
Senior Examinations	242	0 6						
Evening Classes	363	14 8						
			4,064	3	4			
Interest			2,665	4	5			
Rent...			1,314	16	2			
						8,044	3	11
Arts and Science Schools (Laboratories)—								
Laboratory Fees and Refunds ...						26	13	1
Interest—								
In advance for 1897						125	0	0
						£11,784	2	1

OF ADELAIDE.

compliance with the 18*th Section of Act* 37 *and* 38 *Victoria, No.* 20 *of* 1874.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Arts and Science (including Higher Public Examination)—						
Salaries	4,291	0	0			
Other Expenses—						
Additional Examiners	28	7	0			
Examination Papers	51	14	0			
Physical Laboratory	78	4	5			
Chemical Laboratory	102	13	1			
Printing and advertising, &c.	16	15	6			
				4,568	14	0
Law—						
Salaries	525	0	0			
Other Expenses—						
Examination Papers	7	13	0			
				532	13	0
Medicine—						
Salaries	2,450	14	0			
Other Expenses—						
Additional Examiners...	24	3	0			
Examination Papers, &c.	9	10	0			
Physiological Laboratory	28	5	2			
Anatomical Department	42	2	9			
				2,554	14	
Music—						
Salary	500	0	0			
Other Expenses—						
Additional Examiners	72	12	0			
Examination Papers	9	8	0			
Advertising	2	8	6			
Supervisors, Hire of Piano, Expenses Local Examinations, &c.	25	13	5			
				610	1	11
Public Examinations—						
Preliminary Examinations—						
Additional Examiners and Supervisors ...	86	12	6			
Examination Papers and Stationery ...	19	18	6			
				106	11	0
Junior Examination—						
Additional Examiners and Supervisors ...	30	19	6			
Examination Papers and Stationery ...	16	10	9			
				47	10	3
Senior Examinations—						
Additional Examiners and Supervisors ...	21	13	6			
Examination Papers and Stationery ...	22	11	9			
				44	5	3
				£8,464	10	4

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		11,784 2 1
Arts, Science, and Medical Schools—		
Rebate of Duty on Spirit		57 17 4
Str T. Elder Prizes—		
Received from Sir Thomas Elder		20 0 0
Calendar Account—		
Received on sale of Calendars		21 0 4
Received from Students—		
Laboratories	54 3 9	
Library Deposits	11 0 0	
Locker Rents...	8 5 0	
		73 8 9
Suspense Account—		
Received from Federal Bank during year ...		0 15 10
		£11,957 4 4
Extension Lectures—		
Unexpended Balance	54 6 10	
Fees Received	64 7 6	
		118 14 4
Barr Smith Library Account—		
Unexpended Balance from 1895	53 0 8	
Withdrawn from the Bank of Adelaide... ...	250 0 0	
Interest	15 18 10	
		318 19 6
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—		
Investment Account—		
Mortgages repaid	6,502 8 2	
Deposit withdrawn from Bank of Adelaide ...	1,554 0 0	
Deposit withdrawn from E.S.A. Bank	1,176 0 0	
Dr. Davies Thomas Scholarship—		
Amount received from Mrs. Davies Thomas ...	400 0 0	
		9,632 8 2
		£22,027 6 4

CHAS. R. HODGE, Registrar.

29th January, 1897.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		8,464 10 4
Evening Classes—		
Salaries	118 19 4	
Other Expenses—		
Advertising, Printing, &c.	1 14 2	
		120 13 6
Angas Engineering Scholarship—		
Remitted to Agent-General during year ...		200 0 0
Angas Engineering Exhibition—		
Paid Exhibitioners...		180 0 0
J. H. Clark Scholarship—		
Paid Scholars		40 0 0
Everard Scholarship—		
Paid Scholars		50 0 0
Stow Prizes—		
Paid Prizemen		45 0 0
Sir T. Elder's Prizes—		
Paid Prizemen		20 0 0
Registrar's Department—		
Salaries		611 9 4
Senate Account		12 3 10
Stationery		20 9 11
Advertising (General Charges)		1 19 10
Printing (General Charges)		25 16 6
Library		79 0 0
Building (Repairs)		74 10 10
Land Tax		254 4 8
Charges—		
Gas, Water, House Sundries, Auditors' Fees, Insurance, Petty Cash, &c., &c.		248 0 11
Calendar Account—		
Printing		68 13 0
Refunds to Students—		
Library Deposit account	11 0 0	
Laboratory	24 9 2	
		35 9 2
Repayments to Endowment Fund (Capital Account)—		
Deposited in Bank of Adelaide	540 0 0	
Invested in Mortgage Bonds	180 0 0	
		720 0 0
Balance—		
In hands of Agent-General	88 1 0	
In Bank of Adelaide (Current Account) ...	597 1 6	
		685 2 6
		11,957 4 4
Extension Lectures—		
Advertising, Printing, and other Expenses ...	88 1 10	
Balance...	30 12 6	
		118 14 4
Barr Smith Library Account—		
Expended on Books	68 10 0	
Deposited in Savings Bank	250 0 0	
Balance	0 18 8	
		318 19 6
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—		
Mortgage Bonds Purchased (including premium)	8,138 0 0	
Deposited in Bank of Adelaide during Year ...	1,494 8 2	
		9,632 8 2
		£22,027 6 4

Audited and found correct,

EDWIN THOMAS, F.A.S.A.,
ANDREW S. NEILL, A.A.S.A., } Auditors.

Statement Showing the Actual Financial

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ENDOWMENTS—						
Sir W. W. Hughes (Arts and Science)...	20,000	0	0			
Sir T. Elder (Arts and Science) ...	20,000	0	0			
Sir T. Elder (Medical School)	10,000	0	0			
Hon. J. H. Angas (Chair of Chemistry)	6,000	0	0			
Hon J. H. Angas (Engineering Scholarship)	4,000	0	0			
Evening Classes	1,220	0	0			
Everard Scholarship	1,000	0	0			
Dr. Charles Gosse Lectureship	800	0	0			
Stow Prizes and Scholarship	500	0	0			
John Howard Clark Scholarship ...	500	0	0			
The Dr. Davies Thomas Scholarship ...	400	0	0			
Roby Fletcher Scholarship	160	0	0			
St. Alban's Scholarship	150	0	0			
Private Subscriptions	750	3	0			
				65,480	3	0
LAND ENDOWMENT—						
From Her Majesty's Government ...				55,000	0	
BUILDING ACCOUNT—						
Contributed by Her Majesty's Government	18,014	0	0			
Contributed by Private Donations ...	1,890	5	0			
				19,904	5	0
BARR SMITH LIBRARY ACCOUNT—						
Donation from R. Barr Smith, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0			
Intrest thereon	86	12	5			
				1,086	12	5
PRIZES				12	12	0
EXTENSION LECTURES—						
Fees received				118	14	4
RENT AND INTEREST, &C., in arrear				497	5	9
SUNDRY CREDITORS				125	0	0
INCOME ACCOUNT—						
Income received in excess of Expenses, and devoted to Building and Furnishing, &c., of the University ...				*26,374	10	2
				£168,599	2	8

CHAS. R. HODGE, Registrar.
29th January, 1897.

NOTE.—The amount due to Endowment Fund is £2,000

OF ADELAIDE.

Position on 31st December, 1896.

Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT—						
*Amount invested on Mortgage	24,122	11	10			
Amount on Deposit at E.S. & A. Bank	11,109	0	0			
Amount on Deposit at Bank of Adelaide	5,830	8	2			
Amount on Deposit at Savings Bank ...	153	13	9			
Amount invested in Treasury Bills ...	14,050	0	0			
Amount invested in Mortgage Bonds ...	8,318	0	0			
				63,583	13	9
LAND ACCOUNT—						
By value of Land granted by Her Majesty's Government	54,896	6	3			
Paid to Her Majesty's Government for value of Improvements thereon ...	2,879	15	1			
				57,776	1	4
BUILDING ACCOUNT—						
Expended on University Buildings ...				38,424	18	2
BARR SMITH LIBRARY ACCOUNT—						
Expended on Books	585	13	9			
On Deposit at Bank of Adelaide ...	250	0	0			
On Deposit at the Savings Bank ...	250	0	0			
Balance	0	18	8			
				1,086	12	5
LIBRARY—Books and Binding				3,276	14	5
LABORATORIES—Material and Apparatus ...				2,000	0	0
MUSEUM—Exhibits				150	0	0
FURNITURE				1,000	0	0
EXTENSION LECTURES—						
Advertising and Printing	88	1	10			
Unexpended Balance	30	12	6			
				118	14	4
SUNDRY DEBTORS				497	5	9
CASH AT BANKERS—						
General Current Account 608 2 6						
Less Cheques Outstanding 11 1 0						
	597	1	6			
AGENT-GENERAL—						
Amount in his hands	88	1	0			
				685	2	6
				£168,599	2	8

*This amount is liable to be reduced by a loss, not actually made, but estimated at not less than £2,000.

Audited and found correct,

EDWIN THOMAS, F.A.S.A.,
ANDREW S. NEILL, A.A.S.A., } Auditors.

STATEMENTS OF VARIOUS ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

EVENING CLASSES.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	*Payments.*	£ s. d.
Interest on Endowment	54 18 0	Fees Paid to Lecturers	118 19 4
Government Subsidy	61 0 0	Charges	1 14 2
Fees received from Students	363 14 8	Amount credited to General Charges	358 19 2
	£479 12 8		£479 12 8

NOTE.—The amount stated above as paid to Lecturers was for French, Histology, and Chemistry only. The general funds of the University bore the cost of instruction for the rest of the classes, as well as the miscellaneous charges.

J. H. CLARK SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Interest on Investment	22 10 0	Balance due 1895	5 5 5
Government Subsidy	25 0 0	Paid Scholars	40 0 0
		Balance	2 4 7
	£47 10 0		£47 10 0

NOTE.—Each scholar is to receive one-half of the annual income, so long as that income does not exceed £60.

STOW PRIZE AND SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Interest on Investment	22 10 0	Paid Prizemen	45 0 0
Government Subsidy	25 0 0	Balance transferred to General Account	2 10 0
	£47 10 0		£47 10 0

NOTE.—The University has agreed to give three prizes of £15 a year and a gold medal if the Examiners report that there are students worthy to receive them.

THE DR. CHAS. GOSSE LECTURESHIP ON OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

Interest on Investment	36 0 0	Paid Lecturer	60 0 0
Government Subsidy	40 0 0	Balance transferred to General Account	16 0 0
	£76 0 0		£76 0 0

ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP AND EXHIBITION.

Interest on Investment	180 0 0	Paid Scholar	200 0 0
Government Subsidy	200 0 0	Paid Exhibitioners	180 0 0
	£380 0 0		£380 0 0

NOTE.—The University is liable to pay annually the sum of £200 for the Scholarship and £180 for the Exhibitions, in addition to a contingent liability of £100 every three years for the travelling expenses of a scholar.

SIR T. ELDER'S PRIZES FOR PHYSIOLOGY.

Received from Sir Thomas Elder	20 0 0	Paid Prizes	20 0 0
	£20 0 0		£20 0 0

EVERARD SCHOLARSHIP.

Interest on Investments	45 0 0	Paid Scholars	50 0 0
Government Subsidy	50 0 0	Balance transferred to General Account	45 0 0
	£95 0 0		£95 0 0

NOTE.—The annual liability on account of the Everard Scholarship is £50.

CHAS. R. HODGE, Registrar.

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.

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.

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 les

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

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

CHAPTER IV.—OF PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

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

a. The Hughes Professor of Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature.

b. The Hughes Professor of English Language and Literature and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

c. The Elder Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics, who shall also give instruction in Physics.

d. The Elder Professor of Natural Science.

e. The Elder Professor of Anatomy, who shall also give instruction in Comparative Anatomy, shall be the Director of the Anatomical Museum, and shall prepare specimens of Anatomy, Pathology, and Microscopic Anatomy for the same.

f. The Angas Professor of Chemistry, who shall be the Director of the Chemical Laboratory, shall conduct classes in Practical Analysis, and shall, if required, give special instruction in the various methods employed in the detection of poisons and in the adulteration of foods and drugs. Nothing contained in these Statutes shall prevent the Angas Professor of Chemistry from accepting any public appointment, with the sanction of the Council.

g. The Professor of Music, whose term of office expires on the last day of December, 1889. *

h. The Professor of Laws. †

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

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

4. Whenever sickness or any other cause shall incapacitate any Professor or Lecturer from performing the duties of his office, the Council may appoint a substitute to act in his stead during such

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

† Allowed June 11, 1890.

incapacity, and such substitute shall receive such proportion not exceeding one-half of the salary of the Professor or Lecturer so incapacitated as the Council shall direct.

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

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

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

8. During Term, except on Sundays and public holidays, the whole time of the Professors shall be at the disposal of the Council for the purposes of the University: Provided that the Council may for sufficient reason, on the application of any Professor, exempt him altogether, partly, or on particular occasions, from this Statute, and may at pleasure rescind any such exemption.*

CHAPTER V.—OF THE REGISTRAR.

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

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

CHAPTER VI.—OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

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

CHAPTER VII.—OF THE SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor shall be the Custodians of the

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

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

CHAPTER VIII.—OF TERMS.

1. The Academical Year shall be divided into three terms for all the Faculties, except Medicine.

2. The first term shall commence on the second Tuesday in March, and the third term shall terminate on the second Tuesday in December in each year.

3. The Council shall year by year fix the commencement of the second and third and the termination of the first and second terms, and there shall be two vacations of a fortnight each during the Academical Year.

CHAPTER IX.—OF MATRICULATION AND DEGREES.

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

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

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

3. Any person who has been admitted to a Degree in any University 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 absentiâ* with the permission of the Council.

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

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

Form of Presentation for Students of the University of Adelaide.

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

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

Form of Presentation for Graduates of other Universities.

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

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

Form of Admission to any Degree.

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

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

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

CHAPTER X.—OF THE FACULTIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XI.—OF THE BOARD OF MUSICAL STUDIES.

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

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

3. The Board shall annually elect a Chairman.

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

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

He shall preside at the meetings of the Board.

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

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

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

CHAPTER XII.—OF THE BOARD OF DISCIPLINE.

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

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

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

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

He shall preside at the meetings of the Board.

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

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

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

(*a*) To dismiss such complaint.

(*b*) To admonish the Student complained against.

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

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

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

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

(*g*) To expel from the University such Student.

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

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

CHAPTER XIII.—OF THE "ANGAS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP" AND THE "ANGAS ENGINEERING EXHIBITIONS."

Of the Angas Engineering Scholarship.

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

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

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

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

5. The examination shall be in the following subjects:

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

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

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

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

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

* The Council have now added **Machine Design** For details see page 88.

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

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

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

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

Of the Angas Engineering Exhibitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice of entry and fee for Scholarship and Exhibition.

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

20. The Statutes contained in this Chapter shall come into operation on the receipt by the University from the Honorable John Howard Angas, his executors or administrators, of the sum of £4,000, which shall be invested in such a manner as to entitle the University to an annual grant, equal to five pounds per centum per annum thereon, under the Fifteenth Section of the Adelaide University Act. The income (including such grant) to be derived from that sum, or so much of such income as shall be sufficient, shall be applied in paying the said

Exhibitions, the Angas Engineering Scholarship, and the sum of £100 mentioned in the ninth of the Statutes in this chapter, and so much of such income as in any year shall not be so applied, shall be at the disposal of the Council for the purposes of the University.

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

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

a. Anything which shall have been done or suffered before the Statutes contained in this chapter shall have come into operation under any of the Statutes repealed hereby; or

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

24. The following is the prescribed form of

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

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

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

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

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

Signature of Candidate .....

25. The following is the prescribed form of

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

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

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

Signature of Candidate .....

Address of Candidate.....

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

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

1. Proof of date of my birth.....
2. Certificate that I have passed the requisite Examination.....

Signature of Candidate .....

Allowed the 18th January, 1888.

CHAPTER XIV.—OF THE JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIPS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XV.—OF THE STOW PRIZES AND SCHOLAR.

The Statutes of the Stow Prizes and Scholar, allowed by the Governor on the 18th December, 1886, are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

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 Students 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.

* Allowed 15th December, 1892.

3. After the Examinations, the Board of Examiners shall report to the Council the names of the Students who (having passed the Examinations proper to their respective years) have been most successful in the law subjects at such Examinations and are, in the opinion of the Board, worthy to receive prizes; and Stow Prizes shall be awarded to such Students accordingly.

4. Every Student who at Three Examinations passed by him (Two of which shall be the Third and Fourth Year Examinations), shall win a Stow Prize, shall receive a gold medal, and in the certificate of his degree shall be styled the "Stow Scholar."

5. Students, who have already graduated in Arts or obtained the University's Final Certificate of having passed in the subjects qualifying for admission as a Practitioner of the Supreme Court, are eligible as Candidates for the Stow Prize only in the event of their proceeding to the LL.B. Degree under the Regulations prescribed for Students who have not already graduated in Arts or obtained the above mentioned Certificates.

6. No Student, who claims exemption from any subject in an Examination on the ground of having previously passed in it, can compete for the Stow Prize in that Examination.

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 XVIA.—OF THE EVERARD SCHOLARSHIP.*

Whereas the late William Everard has bequeathed the sum of £1,000 to the University, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be called by his name, and the Council of the University of Adelaide have agreed to invest that sum and to apply the income thereof in the manner specified in these statutes, It is hereby provided that in consideration of the receipt by the University of the above-mentioned sum—

1. The Scholarship shall be called "The Everard Scholarship," and shall be competed for annually.

2. The Scholarship shall be of the value of Fifty Pounds, and shall be paid to the Scholar in one sum at the Commemoration at which the Scholar is entitled to take his Degree.

3. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Student who shall be placed first in the Class List of the Final Examination for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery; provided that he shall have passed through the whole of his medical course at this University and that he shall be considered worthy by the Board of Examiners.

4. The Scholar so appointed shall in the certificate of his Degree be styled the Everard Scholar.

* Allowed 13th November, 1890.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF CONDUCT AT EXAMINATIONS.

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

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

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*CHAPTER XVIII.—OF ACADEMIC DRESS.

Chapter XVIII. of the Statutes of Academic Dress, allowed by the Governor on the 18th December 1886, is hereby repealed and the following Statute is substituted therefor :—

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

2. The academic dress shall be :

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

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

For Bachelors and Doctors of Laws, Bachelors and Doctors of Medicine, Bachelors and Masters of Surgery, Bachelors and Masters of Arts, Bachelors and Doctors of Science, Bachelors and Doctors of Music—Black gowns similar in shape and material to those used at Cambridge for the same Degrees; and hoods of the same shape as those used at that University.

The hoods for Bachelors to be of black silk or stuff lined to a width of six inches with silk. The colour of such lining to be, for Bachelors of Laws, blue; for Bachelors of Medicine and Bachelors of Surgery, rose; for Bachelors of Arts, grey; for Bachelors of Science, yellow; and for Bachelors of Music, green.

The hoods for Masters to be of black silk lined entirely with silk of a darker shade of the colour used for the hoods for Bachelors of the same faculty.

The hoods for Doctors to be of silk of a darker shade of the colour

* Allowed 9th December, 1891.

used for the hoods of Bachelors of the same faculty, lined entirely with silk of the lighter shade of the same colour.

The colours above referred to shall accord with specimens attached to a document marked A, to which the seal of the University has been affixed.

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

CHAPTER XIX.—SAVING CLAUSE AND REPEAL.

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

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

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

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

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

Provided that—

I. This repeal shall not affect—

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

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

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

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

Allowed the 18th December, 1886.

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*CHAPTER XX.—OF THE ROBY FLETCHER SCHOLARSHIP.

Whereas a sum of one hundred and sixty pounds has been paid to the University by various subscribers for the purpose of founding a Scholarship in memory of the late Rev. William Roby Fletcher, M.A., formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University, it is hereby provided that—

I. The Scholarship shall be awarded to such matriculated student of the second year in the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Laws as shall be the most distinguished in the class of Mental and Moral Philosophy, provided that in the opinion of the Council such student is of sufficient merit.

II. The holder of the Scholarship shall be exempt from payment of fees for instruction during the third year of the course in the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Laws.

III. This Statute may be varied from time to time.

* Allowed 11th December, 1895.

**CHAPTER XXI.—OF THE DR. DAVIES-THOMAS SCHOLARSHIPS.

Whereas Mrs. Davies-Thomas has given the sum of £400 for the present purpose of founding two Scholarships to be called after the late Dr. Davies-Thomas, and the Council of the University of Adelaide have agreed to invest that sum and to apply the income thereof in the manner specified in these Statutes. It is hereby provided that in consideration of the receipt by the University of the above-mentioned sum :—

I. The Scholarships shall be called the Dr. Davies-Thomas Scholarships, and shall be competed for annually.

II. Each Scholarship shall be of the value of £10 and shall be awarded to the best student in each of the Third and Fourth years of the M.B. course who shall be placed in the First Class.

III. Each scholar shall be credited with the said sum of £10 towards payment of his or her fees.

** Allowed 15th December, 1896.

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 (except where otherwise stated). 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 1897.

Subject to the above conditions, it is proposed to hold Evening Classes in the following subjects during the year 1897 :—

	Minimum Number to form a Class.
1. Latin	10
2. Greek	10
3. Mathematics	10
4. Physics	10
5. Inorganic Chemistry	10
6. Mineralogy	10
7. Geology	10

		Minimum Number to form a Class.		
8. English 9. French 10. German	... ...	Number to be fixed by Lecturer.		
11. Physics, Practical	...	10	Fee £1 0 0	per term
12. Chemistry, Practical	...	10	1 0 0	"
13. Biology	...	10	2 2 0	"
14. Electric Engineering	...	—	0 13 4	"

The Lectures will have special reference to the subjects of the Higher Public Examination.

N.B.—If ten Students express a wish to have instruction in any subject not mentioned in the list of Lectures, and state their readiness to pay the fees and attend regularly, the Council will consider whether such request can be complied with.

NOTE.—For regulations concerning Scholarships for Evening Students see page 83.

EVENING CLASSES.

The following Table shows the subjects of the lectures, the names of the lecturers, the number of lectures delivered, and the number of students who attended Evening Classes during each term in 1896.

SUBJECT.	LECTURER.	No. of Lectures.	No. of Students. First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term
Latin...	Professor Bensly ...				
Greek	Professor Bensly ...				
Physics, Part I.	Professor Bragg ...				
Physics, Part I., Practical ...	Professor Bragg ...				
Chemistry, Inorganic	Professor Rennie ...				
Chemistry, Practical	Professor Rennie ...				
Geology	Professor Tate and Mr. W. Howchin				
Electric Engineering, Part I. ...	Mr. R. W. Chapman ...				
Electric Engineering, Part II. ...	Mr. R. W. Chapman ...				

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 following Regulations have been made by the Minister of Education :—

A.—FOR DAY STUDENTS.

I.—Entrance Scholarships.

I. Three scholarships, of the value of £35, £30, and £25 respectively, will be offered for competition annually. Each Scholarship will be tenable for one year.

II. Candidates must have been resident in the colony for at least one year immediately preceding the examination, and must be under eighteen years of age on the 31st of December in the year in which the examination is held. They must not previously have attended any part of the day undergraduate course at the University.

III. The award of the scholarships shall be decided by the result of the Senior Public Examination of the University, together with such further examination as may, if necessary, be prescribed by the University Council.

IV. The particular subjects of examination and the relative value of each shall be fixed by the University Council, subject to the approval of the Minister.

V. The scholarships will not be awarded unless the Board of Examiners of the University certify that in their opinion the candidates show such special ability as to justify their further education at the University.

VI. Successful candidates must enter the University as undergraduate students in either Arts or Science in the March following the examination. Except in case of illness or other sufficient cause, they must attend all the lectures, and pass all the examinations required by the University in the selected course.

VII. Payment of the scholarships will be made in three equal instalments at the end of the three University terms. Each scholar must present a certificate of diligence and proficiency in a form to be prescribed by the Minister, and payment may be reduced or withheld altogether if such certificate is not satisfactory to the Minister.

VIII. No person may hold one of these scholarships in conjunction with any other tenable at the University, except the John Howard Clark scholarship.

II. Undergraduate Scholarships.

IX. Three scholarships, of the value of £35, £30, and £25 respectively, will be offered for competition in 1894, and following years, among undergraduates who have completed the first year of their University course in Arts or Science, and three of like value in 1895, and following years, among undergraduates who have similarly completed the second year.

X. Candidates may be undergraduates who have either held a scholarship during the year or were eligible to compete for one at the beginning of the year.

XI. The scholarships will be divided between the Arts and Science schools in the proportion of the number of scholars studying in those schools respectively during the year for which the scholarships are offered.

XII. The scholarships will be awarded according to the results of the terminal and final University examinations for the year, provided that no scholarship shall be awarded to any candidate unless he has passed with credit in at least one subject at the final examination, and the examiners report to the Minister that his work is of such a nature as to justify his appointment to a scholarship.

XIII. Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, the examiners may recommend the Minister to vary the number and amount of the scholarships in any one year, provided that no one scholarship shall exceed £35 and that the total shall not exceed £90.

XIV. Successful candidates must continue their undergraduate course in the following year in the school in which they have entered. Except in case of illness or other sufficient cause, they must attend all the lectures and pass all the examinations required by the University in the selected course.

XV. Payment of the scholarships will be made in three equal instalments at the end of the three University terms. Each scholar must present a certificate of diligence and proficiency, in a form to be prescribed by the Minister; and payment may be reduced or withheld altogether if such certificate is not satisfactory to the Minister.

XVI. No person may hold one of these scholarships in conjunction with any other tenable at the University except the John Clark scholarship.

B.—FOR EVENING STUDENTS.

I.—Entrance Scholarships.

XVII. Five scholararships will be offered for competition to students entering on the evening course of study for a degree in Arts or Science, five to students who have completed the first year, four to students who have completed the second year, and four to students who have completed the third year. The value of each of these scholarships will be £10.

*XVIII. Candidates for the entrance scholarships must have been resident in the colony for at least one year immediately preceding the examination, and must be between sixteen and twenty-one years of age on the 31st of December immediately preceding the date of the examination. Candidates for the other scholarships must comply with similar conditions, one year of age being added for each year of the University course.

XIX. The subjects of examination for the entrance scholarships shall be fixed by the University Council, subject to the approval of the Minister. The examination shall be qualifying, not competitive, and the scholarships shall be awarded to such candidates as in the opinion of the Board of Examiners show the most promise, due allowance being made for their previous opportunities.

XX. The subjects of examination for the scholarships to be awarded at the end of each year shall be such portions of the Arts or Science course as have been studied in the evening classes during the year.

XXI. The scholarships shall be divided between the Arts and Science schools in the proportion of the number of scholars studying in those schools respectively during the year for which the scholarships are offered.

XXII. Such portion of the scholarship as may be necessary to pay the University fees shall be paid on the certificate of the Registrar at the beginning of the University year, and the balance shall be paid at the close of the year on production of a certificate from the Registrar that the scholar has diligently and regularly attended the prescribed lectures.

XXIII. Should any difficulty arise in the interpretation of the Regulations referring to University scholarships the question shall be referred to the Minister, whose decision shall be final.

* Note.—The Hon. the Minister of Education has agreed to raise the maximum age to 25.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Entrance Scholarships—Day Students.

The subjects of examination shall be—

English, Latin, Pure Mathematics, French or German, Greek or Physics and Chemistry. — As set for the Senior Public Examination.

The scale of marks shall be as follows :—

	Scale of Marks.	
English	200	
Latin	500	
Pure Mathematics	700	
French	300	Alternative
German	300	Alternative
Greek	700	Alternative
Physics and Chemistry	500	Alternative

The following awards have been made to these Scholarships :—

1876 *Æq.*	Mack, Hans Hamilton
	Robin, Percy Ansell
1877	Wyatt, Harry Sutton (resigned)
	Donaldson, Arthur
1878	Moore, Edwin Canton
1879	Holder, Sydney Ernest
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 Henry
1885	Hollidge, David Henry
	Duence, Richard
March	Hayward, Charles Waterfield (resigned)
October	Andrews, Richard Bullock *vice* Hayward, resigned
1886	Burgess, Thomas Martin
March	Wyllie, Alexander
	Fischer, George Alfred
1887	Hone, Frank Sandland
March	Bonnin, William James
	Marryat, Ernest Neville
1888	Butler, Frederick Stanley
March	Frewin, Thomas Hugh
	Wheatley, Frederick William

1889 March	Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna
	McCarthy, Walter James
	Chapple, Frederic John
1890 March	Trüdinger, Walter
	Hone, Gilbert Bertram
	Smith, Julian Augustus Romaine
	Proxime accessit. Trüdinger, Anna
1891 March	Boundy, Frank Palmer
	Nicholls, Leslie Herbert
	Blackburn, Charles Bickerton
1892 March	Chapple, Alfred
	Johnstone, Percy Emerson
	Adams, Ernest Henry
1893 March	Stuckey, Edward Joseph
	Leitch, Oliver
	Solomon, Isaac Herbert

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1894 March	Stuckey, Francis Seavington, *First*
	Robertson, Lionel Joseph, *Second*
	Lang, Sydney Chapman, *Third*
1894 November	Padman, Edward Clyde, *First*
	Annells, William Charles, } *Equal*
	Giles, Ireton Elliott, } *Equal*
1895 November	Goode, Samuel Walter, *First*
	Chapple, Phoebe, *Second*
	McBride, William John, *Third*
1896 November	Stuckey, Reginald Robert, *First* (Resigned)
	Moore, Bertie Harcourt, *First*
	Nairn, Alexander Livingstone, *Second*
	Lillywhite, Cuthbert, *Third*

NOTE.—Reginald Robert Stuckey resigned, and the Honourable the Minister of Education approved the award of a Scholarship to Cuthbert Lillywhite.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE EVENING SCHOLARSHIPS ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD IN 1897 AND 1898.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION IN MARCH, 1897.

1. ENGLISH—
   - (*a*) Outlines of English History, 1603 to 1820.
   - (*b*) Literature.
     1. Repetition of 300 lines of poetry selected by the candidate.
     2. An English essay.
     3. Scott's *Kenilworth.*
   - (*c*) Geography.
     1. A special knowledge of the geography of Australasia, along with *one* of the following:—
     2. The general geography of the world.
     3. The industrial and commercial geography of the British Empire, Europe, and the United States.
     4. Outlines of Physical Geography.

2. MATHEMATICS—
   (*a*) Arithmetic—Euclid, Book I.
   (*b*) Algebra to Simple Equations.

Candidates will also be required to—

3. Appear before the Board of Examiners and produce Certificates of previous study and Examinations passed.
4. Attend a *viva voce* Examination if considered necessary by the Board of Examiners.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION IN MARCH, 1898.

1. ENGLISH—
   (*a*) Outlines of English History, 1603 to 1820.
   (*b*) Literature.
      1. Repetition of 300 lines of poetry selected by the Candidate.
      2. An English essay.
      3. Thackeray's *Esmond*.
   (*c*) Geography.
      1. A special knowledge of the geography of Australasia, along with *one* of the following :—
      2. The general geography of the world.
      3. The industrial and commercial geography of the British Empire, Europe, and the United States.
      4. Outlines of Physical Geography.

2. MATHEMATICS—
   (*a*) Arithmetic—Euclid, Book I.
   (*b*) Algebra to Simple Equations.

Candidates will also be required to—

3. Appear before the Board of Examiners and produce Certificates of previous study and Examinations passed.
4. Attend a *viva voce* Examination if considered necessary by the Board of Examiners.

EVENING CLASSES.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following awards have been made :—

1894 March	Harry, Arthur Hartley Mitton, Ernest Gladstone Sewell, Frank Stubbs, Cyril Havelock (resigned) Whitington, Bertram
1895 March	Burgess, May Cooke, Isabel (resigned) Lyall, David Murray (resigned) Moloney, Ignatius Eugene (resigned) Unbehaun, Albert Carl } retired Fitzgerald, Joseph Edward } retired
1896 March	Collison, Edith Newman, Olive Gertrude Fitzgerald, Joseph Edward Gerney, Hermann Albert (resigned) Moloney, Ignatius Eugene Unbehaun, Albert Carl

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 66.

An examination for this Scholarship will be held in March, 1898, and should the Scholarship not be awarded, an examination for this Scholarship will, if required, be held in March, 1899.

For form of notice by candidates of intention to compete for the Scholarship. (*Vide* page 69).

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

1. MATHEMATICS.—The Mathematical subjects of the course of the B.Sc. Degree.

2. PHYSICS.—The subjects in Physics of the course of the B.Sc. Degree.

3. GEOLOGY.

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

(2) The application of the science to drainage and water supply, architecture, road construction, and cognate branches.

(3) The candidates will be required to prove a practical acquaintance with the methods of constructing geological sections and maps. In this particular, specimens of actual work done may be submitted in evidence of practical knowledge.

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

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

5. ELEMENTARY MACHINE DESIGN.

Nature of materials used in machine construction. Screw threads. Bolts, nuts, keys, and cotters. Shafting and shaft couplings. Journals and bearings. Toothed gearing. Cranks. Eccentrics. Connecting rods. Pistons and stuffing boxes. Lubricators. Valves, cocks, and slide valves. Boilers.

The following awards have been made of this Scholarship.

1882. Donaldson, George, B.A.

1889. Farr, Clinton Coleridge, B.Sc.

1892. Wyllie, Alexander, B.Sc.

1895. { Birks, Laurence, B.Sc. / Chapple, Alfred, B.Sc. } equal.

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 67 and 68.

An examination for one Exhibition will be held in March, 1897.

The subjects for Examination in March, 1897, will be found in the Calendar for 1896 (page 89).

For form of notice by candidate of intention to compete for an Angas Engineering Exhibition, see page 70.

The following Schedule has been drawn up in accordance with No. 13 of the Statutes concerning these Exhibitions for the year 1898.

1. MATHEMATICS (Pure and Applied).

PURE MATHEMATICS.

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

Algebra—To Quadratic Equations and Surds, both inclusive.

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

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

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

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

2. MODERN LANGUAGES—French, German. As prescribed for the Senior Public Examination. (*Vide* Appendix E, page 37.)

3. SCIENCE.—Chemistry and Physics. As prescribed for the Senior Public Examination. (*Vide* Appendix E, page 38.)

4. PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY (Practical Examination).

Physics—Candidates will be asked to perform some simple experiments such as are described in Worthington's "First Course of Laboratory Practice."

Chemistry—Candidates will be asked to analyse simple salts soluble in water or acid, containing not more than one acid and one base.

5. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.—As prescribed for the Senior Public Examination. (*Vide* Appendix E, page 39.)

The scale of marks for this examination shall be as follows :—

Modern Languages—		
French	300	
German	400	
		700
Mathematics—		
Pure and Applied Mathematics		1000
Science—		
Chemistry	4 00	
Physics	500	
Physical Geography and Geology	300	
		1200

The following awards have been made to these Exhibitions :—

1888. Farr, Clinton Coleridge (nominated by the Hon. J. H. Angas).
1889. Allen, James Bernard.
1890. Haslam, Joseph Auburn.
1891. Brown, James Watson.
1892. Birks, Lawrence.
1893. Clark, Edward Vincent.
1894. Thompson, Thomas Alexander.
1895. Stephens, Charles Francis
1896. Paton, Alfred Maurice.

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

For the conditions of this Scholarship see Statutes, Chapter XVI. "Of the Commercial Travellers' Association Scholarship," pages 72 and 73.

The following awards have been made of this Scholarship :

1884. Bertram, Robert Matthew.
1889. Harrison, Rosa Lillian.
1891. Bostock, Jessie.
1894. Dibben, Nellie Helen.

THE JOHN HOWARD CLARK SCHOLARSHIPS.

For the conditions of these Scholarships see Statutes, Chapter XIV. "Of the John Howard Clark Scholarships," pages 70 and 71.

The Council have prescribed the following subjects for the examination for these Scholarships to be held, if required, in April, 1897, and 1898 :—

Skeat—Primer of English Etymology.
Stopford Brooke—Primer of English Literature.
Shakespeare—Julius Cæsar.
Bacon—Advancement of Learning, Book II. (Macmillan).
Hales—Longer English Poems (with repetition of *Lycidas*, Gray's *Elegy*, and Wordsworth's Ode on *Immortality*).

The following awards have been made of these Scholarships—

1882. Murray, George John Robert.
1883. Hopkins, William Fleming.
1884. Robin, Charles Ernest.
1885. Mead, Cecil Silas.
1886. Andrews, Richard Bullock.
1887. Wyllie, Alexander.
1888. Hone, Frank Sandland.
1889. Butler, Frederick Stanley.
Proxime accessit. Doolette, Dorham Longford.
1890. McCarthy, Walter James
Proxime accessit. Heyne, Agnes Marie Johanna.
1891. Hone, Gilbert Bertram.
1892. Blackburn, Charles Bickerton.
1893. Chapple, Marian.
1894. Solomon, Isaac Herbert.
1895. Robertson, Lionel Joseph
1896. Padman, Edward Clyde

NOTE.—The value of this Scholarship varies from year to year, and will probably not exceed £20 per annum.

THE EVERARD SCHOLARSHIP.

For the conditions of this Scholarship see Statutes Chapter XVIA. "Of the Everard Scholarship" page 73.

The following awards have been made of this Scholarship—

1890. Verco, William Alfred.
1891. Mead, Cecil Silas.
1892. Cavenagh-Mainwaring, Wentworth Rowland.
1893. Sangster, John Ikin.
1894. Hone, Frank Sandland.
1895. Bonnin, James Atkinson
1896. { Newland, Henry Simpson } equal.
{ Smeaton, Bronte }

THE DR. DAVIES THOMAS SCHOLARSHIP.

For the conditions of this Scholarship see Statutes Chapter XXI. "Of the Dr. Davies Thomas Scholarship," pages 76 and 77.

The following award has been made of this Scholarship—

1896. Smith, Julian Augustus Romaine (Student of the Third Year).
Randall, Allan Elliott (Student of the Fourth Year).

THE ST. ALBAN SCHOLARSHIP.

The Masonic Lodge of St. Alban of South Australia having paid to the University the sum of £150 for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be called the St. Alban Scholarship, the University has agreed—

1. That the St. Alban Scholarship shall be awarded by the University to any matriculated Student thereof, who (being certified in the form hereinafter provided, or in some similar form, to be a son or daughter of a worthy past or actual member of the said Fraternity) shall be nominated by the said Lodge as a person to whom a St. Alban's Scholarship shall be awarded. Each Student so nominated shall hold such Scholarship for such number of consecutive academical Terms as the Student must for the time being complete in order to obtain a Degree in (as the case may require) Laws, Medicine, Arts, Science, or Music: Provided nevertheless that the said Lodge may from time to time at the end of any academical year terminate the tenure of the Scholarship by the holder thereof for the time being, and substitute another matriculated Student for such holder. Each Student so substituted shall therefrom have all the advantages appertaining to such Scholarship.

2. Each Scholar studying for a Degree in Arts, Science, or Music, shall during such time as he or she shall hold the Scholarship be exempt from the payment of all University fees including the fees payable on taking the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, or Bachelor of Music. Each Scholar studying for a Degree in Laws or Medicine shall in each year, during which he or she shall hold the Scholarship, be credited by the University with the sum of £15 towards payment of his or her fees. Any Student ceasing to hold the Scholarship shall not be exempt from payment of such fees or entitled to credit for such sum of £15 after the time at which he or she shall cease to hold such Scholarship.

3. Scholars shall be in all respects subject to the Statutes and Regulations for the time being of the University.

4. Save by permission of the Council of the University no Scholar shall be entitled to exemption from or to a reduction of University fees during more than the number of academical Terms, reckoned consecutively, which such Scholar must complete in order to obtain a Degree in the course of study pursued by him or her, and the Terms shall be computed from the day next preceding the commencement of the academic year in which he or she shall become a Scholar.

5. Certificates in the respective forms hereinafter provided, or in some similar form, and purporting to be signed by the Master or Acting Master and by the Secretary or Acting Secretary, for the time being of the St. Alban Lodge, and to be sealed with the seal thereof, shall

respectively be accepted by the University as sufficient evidence of the truth of the statements contained therein respectively, and of the due signature and sealing thereof repectively.

6. In the event of the Lodge St. Alban being erased or dissolved or becoming extinct, and in the event of its warrant becoming extinct or being delivered up to the Grand Master for the time being of the said Fraternity in South Australia, or being cancelled or becoming extinct, the said Grand Master, or (failing him) the Pro-Grand Master, or (failing him) the Deputy Grand Master, shall be entitled to exercise the aforesaid right of nominating persons (being sons or daughters of worthy members of the said Fraternity as aforesaid) to whom the St. Alban Scholarship shall be awarded by the University, of terminating the tenure of such Scholarship by any holder thereof for the time being, and of substituting another matriculated student of the University in the room of any scholar whose tenure of the Scholarship shall have been terminated by such Grand Master or by the St. Alban Lodge. And certificates similar in form to those hereinafter set forth, but adapted to the altered circumstances and purporting to be signed by the Grand Master for the time being of the said Fraternity in South Australia, shall be accepted by the said University as sufficient evidence as well of the right of the person by whom any such Certificate shall purport to be signed to sign it and to do the act mentioned therein, as of the fact that the alleged act has been duly done.

FORMS OF CERTIFICATES.

To the University of Adelaide.

Lodge St. Alban hereby certifies that
is the son (or daughter) of
who was (or is) a worthy member of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons under the Grand Lodge of South Australia, and hereby nominates the said
as a person to whom the University shall award a St. Alban Scholarship. The said scholar-designate is to study for the degree of Bachelor of

Insert in full names of nominee.

Insert in full names of nominee's father.

Insert in full names of nominee.

Insert Laws, Medicine, Arts Science, or Music, according to the fact

Dated at Adelaide this day of in the year 18

(Lodge Seal).

Signed,

Master of St. Alban Lodge.

Signed,

Secretary of the St. Alban Lodge.

To the University of Adelaide.

Lodge St. Alban hereby certifies that it has determined the tenure by of the St. Alban Scholarship, and has substituted in the room of the said

Insert scholars names in full

Insert names in full of new nominee.

Dated at Adelaide the day of in the year 18

(Lodge Seal.)

Signed,

Master of Lodge St. Alban.

Signed,

Secretary of Lodge St. Alban.

The following awards of this Scholarship have been made—

1891. Bowen, Frederick James Alfred.
1892. Walker, Ellen Lawson.
1894. Makin, Frank Humphrey.

COMMISSIONS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

Under certain Regulations, one Commission in the British Army may be granted annually to a student of the University of Adelaide.

Candidates must be within the ages of 18 and 22, and must have passed such literary examination as the Council may decide. They will have to undergo a further examination before the home authorities in military subjects, viz.:—

1. The elements of Field Fortification.
2. Military Topography.
3. The Elements of Tactics.
4. Military Law.

The full Regulations may be seen on application to the Registrar, and the Council are anxious that eligible candidates should take advantage of the opportunities given.

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, 1882	First Prize—Dornwell, Edith Emily. Second Prize—Knight, Mary Adela McCulloch.
March, 1884.	Gee, Frederick William. Joyce, Mary Amelia.
March, 1885.	Not awarded.

In 1885 the Council decided that these prizes should be divided into equal amounts, and offered for competition to Students in Medicine and non-graduating Students respectively. By a subsequent decision of the Council the prize assigned to Students in Medicine was awarded to the best student in all the subjects of the First Year's Course of the M.B. degree, provided he were placed in the First Class.

By a further resolution of the Council the prize formerly given to non-graduating Students is now awarded to the best Student of the Second Year of the M.B. Course, who shall be placed in the First Class.

Under these regulations the following awards have been made :

December, 1885.	Hope, Charles Henry Standish (Student in Medicine) Jacob, Caroline, Walker, Jeannie Miller Campbell — Non-graduating Students.
December, 1886.	Verco, William Alfred (Student in Medicine) Bristowe, Edith (Non-graduating Student)
December, 1887.	Powell, Henry Arthur (Student in Medicine) Anderson, James, Gent, Samuel — Non-graduating Students
December, 1888.	Cavenagh, Wentworth Rowland (Student in Medicine) Austin, Matilda Beatrice, Coleman, Frederick — Non-graduating Students
December, 1889.	Irwin, Henry Offley (Student in Medicine) Howchin, Stella (Non-graduating Student)
December, 1890.	Hone, Frank Sandland (Student in Medicine) Poole, Elsie Allen (non-graduating Student)
December, 1891.	Bonnin, James Atkinson (Student in Medicine) No non-graduating Students in Physiology in 1891.
December, 1892.	Pulleine, Robert Henry (Student in Medicine of the First Year) Bonnin James Atkinson (Student in Medicine of the Second Year)

December, 1893.	Randell, Allan Elliott (Student in Medicine of the First Year). Not awarded in the Second Year.
December, 1894.	Blackburn, Charles Bickerton (Student in Medicine of the First Year). Randell, Allan Elliott (Student in Medicine of the Second Year).
December, 1895.	Owen, Arthur Geoffrey } Equal. Students in Medicine of the First Year. Zwar, Bernhard Traugott } Blackburn, Charles Bickerton (Student in Medicine of the Second Year).
December, 1896.	Bonnin, Francis Josiah (Student in Medicine of the First Year). Owen, Arthur Geoffrey (Student in Medicine of the Second Year).

THE STOW PRIZES.

For conditions see Statutes, Chapter XV. "Of the Stow Prizes and Scholar," pages 71 and 72.

The following awards have been made of the Stow Prize :

1883.	Hewitson, Thomas ...	2nd year
	Gill, Alfred	1st year
1884.	Hewitson, Thomas ...	3rd year
	Not awarded ...	1st and 2nd years
1885.	Not awarded	
1886.	Not awarded	
1887.	Isbister, William James	3rd year
	Not awarded ...	1st and 2nd years
1888.	Not awarded	
1889.	Not awarded	
1890.	Stow, Francis Leslie ...	1st year
	Not awarded ...	2nd and 3rd years
1891.	Stow, Francis Leslie ...	2nd year
	Not awarded ...	1st and 3rd years
1892.	Stow, Francis Leslie ..	3rd year
	Ash, George	2nd year
	Not awarded	1st year
1893.	Ash, George	3rd year
	Spehr, Carl Louis ...	2nd year
	Not awarded	1st year
1894.	Not awarded.	
1895.	Young, Frederick William	2nd year
	Newland, Philip Mesmer	3rd year
1896.	Hardy, Alfred Burton	2nd year
	Young, Frederick William	3rd year
	Simpson, Henry Gordon Liddon	4th year

THE STOW SCHOLARSHIP.

The following award has been made :

1892. Stow, Francis Leslie

ROBY FLETCHER SCHOLARSHIP.

1895. Wilson, James Beith } Equal
(Resigned) Robertson, Lionel Joseph }

1896. Annells, William Charles (resigned)
Brown, James Watson
Proxime accessit—
Stuckey, Rupert Bramwell

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

REGULATIONS.

I. Students who in the Senior Public Examination pass in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics may be enrolled as Matriculated Students in Arts.

II. Students who have not complied with the above conditions may nevertheless, be enrolled as Matriculated Students on satisfying the Professors in the Faculty of Arts that they have sufficient knowledge to enable them to enter upon the First Year's Course.

III. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Arts every candidate must, after matriculation, complete three academical years of study, and pass the Examination proper to each year as hereinafter specified.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

†VII. In addition to the Pass work candidates may be examined for

* Allowed 18th December, 1889. † Allowed 6th December, 1893.

Honours.

Credit in the First and Second years and for Honours in the Third year.

A candidate who presents himself for the Credit or Honour Examination in any subject and fails to obtain Credit or Honours may be returned as having passed in that subject if the Examiners be of opinion that his answers show sufficient knowledge.

Candidates for Credit or Honours in Languages must show satisfactory power of composition.

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 alphabetical order.

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

Fee for Graduating Students for each Term's instruction	£5	5	0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts ...	3	3	0

Fees for Non-Graduating Students in each Term:—

FIRST YEAR.

Latin	1	10	0
Greek	1	10	0
English Language and Literature... ...	1	10	0
Elementary Pure Mathematics	1	10	0
Physics...	2	2	0

SECOND YEAR.

Latin	1	10	0
Greek	1	10	0
Logic	1	10	0
Elementary Applied Mathematics ...	2	2	0

THIRD YEAR.

Each subject	2	2	0

* Allowed 3rd August, 1892. † Allowed 12th December, 1894.

XIII. The following form of Notice is prescribed :

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

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

1. 4.
2. 5.
3.

I send herewith the prescribed certificates of attendance at lectures.

(Signed).....

Dated this day of 189 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

ADDENDUM.

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

Allowed : 18th December, 1886.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A. IN NOVEMBER, 1897.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

(*a*) Grammar.
(*b*) Prose Composition.
(*c*) Translation from Latin into English.
(*d*) *Cicero*—Letters to Atticus, Books I. and II.
Horace—Odes, Book I.

Additional books for Credit.

Livy—Book I.
Vergil—Georgics, Books I. and II.

GREEK.

(*a*) Grammar.
(*b*) Prose Composition.
(*c*) Translation from Greek into English.
(*d*) *Lysias*—Selected Speeches. Ed. by E. S. Shuckburgh (published by Macmillan).
Homer—Odyssey, Book I.

Additional books for Credit.

Herodotus, Book II.
Aeschylus—Prometheus Bound.

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).

Credit.

Algebra, Trigonometry (including Elementary Spherical Trigonometry), Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

Elementary Physics (Including Practical Physics).

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

English Language and Literature.

Pass.

Skeat—Primer of English Etymology (Clarendon Press).
Shakespeare—Julius Cæsar (Pitt Press).
Carlyle—Sartor Resartus.
Hales—Longer English Poems (Macmillan).

Additional for Credit.

Stopford Brooke—Primer of English Literature (Macmillan).
Spenser—The Faerie Queene, Book I. (Macmillan).

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

Latin.

(*a*) Grammar.
(*b*) Prose Composition.
(*c*) Translation from Latin into English.
(*d*) *Livy*—Book I.
Vergil—Georgics, Books I. and II.

Additional books for Credit.

Tacitus—Annals, Book I.
Lucretius—Book I.

Greek.

(*a*) Grammar.
(*b*) Prose Composition.
(*c*) Translation from Greek into English.
(*d*) *Herodotus*—Book II.
Aeschylus—Prometheus Bound.

Additional books for Credit.

Thucydides—Book II.
Homer—Iliad, XVIII.

Elementary Applied Mathematics.

Pass.

Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

Text books recommended:

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

Credit.

Elementary Analytical Conics, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus.

Text books recommended:

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

Logic

Pass.

Fowler, Deductive Logic (Clarendon Press).
Fowler, Inductive Logic (Clarendon Press).
Elements of the Psychology of Knowledge.

Additional for Credit.

Höffding—Elements of Psychology, pp. 87-220 (Macmillan).

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

Classics and Ancient History.

Latin.

(*a*) Grammar and Criticism.
(*b*) Prose Composition.
(*c*) Translation from Latin into English.
(*d*) *Tacitus*—Annals, Book I.
Lucretius—Book I.

Additional books for Honours.

Cicero—Tusculan Disputations, Book I.
Plautus—The Mostellaria.

Greek.

(*a*) Grammar and Criticism.
(*b*) Prose Composition.
(*c*) Translation from Greek into English.
(*d*) *Thucydides*—Book II.
Homer—Iliad, Book XVIII.

Additional Books for Honours.

Plato—Phaedo.
Aristophanes—The Frogs.

A general knowledge of Greek and Roman History will be required, especial attention being paid to those periods with which the subject matter of the selected books is connected.

Mathematics.

Pass.

Elementary Analytical Conics, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus.

Honours.

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

Mental and Moral Science.

Pass.

Höffding—Elements of Psychology (Macmillan).
Mackenzie—Manual of Ethics (Clive & Co.).
Lectures on Modern Philosophy.

Additional for Honours.

Hume—Inquiry concerning Human Understanding (any edition of Hume's Essays, *e.g.*, Ward, Lock, & Co.'s).
Kant—Selections by Watson (Maclehose).
Spencer—Data of Ethics (Williams & Norgate).

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.

Emerson—History of the English Language (Macmillan).
Bacon—Essays (Macmillan).
Carlyle—Sartor Resartus.
Chaucer—Prologue (Clarendon Press).
Spenser—Faerie Queene, Book I. (Macmillan).
Shakespeare—Richard II. (Warwick edition).

Additional for Honours.

(*a*) *Sweet*—Anglo-Saxon Primer (Clarendon Press).
General Knowledge of the history of English Literature, with special reference to Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Addison, Wordsworth.
Raleigh—The English Novel (Murray).
(*b*) *Shakespeare*—Hamlet, As You Like It.
Dryden—Essay on Dramatic Poesy.
Shelley—Prometheus Unbound.
Tennyson—In Memoriam.

English History.

Pass.

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

Additional for Honours.

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

French Language and Literature.

Pass.

Fasnacht's Synthetic French Grammar (Macmillan).
Voltaire—Siècle de Louis XIV. Part I. (Pitt Press).
Victor Hugo—Les Odes, in the volume entitled Odes et Ballades (Paris: Hachette).
Gosset's French Prosody.
Translation of easy passages from authors not specified.
French Composition.

Additional for Honours.

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

French History.

Pass.

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

Additional for Honours.

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

German Language and Literature.

Pass.

Whitney's German Grammar, omitting the portions in small type. (Macmillan).
Freytag—Die Journalisten (Whittaker).
Schiller—Maria Stuart (Macmillan).
Translation of easy passages from authors not specified.
German Composition.

Additional for Honours.

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

German History.

Pass.

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

Additional for Honours.

Gibbon's 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.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

NOVEMBER, 1896.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into Latin Prose—

The unfortunate death of Polonius gave the king a pretence for sending Hamlet out of the kingdom. He would willingly have put him to death, fearing him as dangerous; but he dreaded the people, who loved Hamlet, and the queen, who, with all her faults, doted on the prince, her son. So this subtle king, under pretence of providing for Hamlet's safety, that he might not be called to account for Polonius' death, caused him to be conveyed on a ship bound for England, under the care of two courtiers, by whom he despatched letters to the English court, which in that time was in subjection and paid tribute to Denmark, requiring for special reasons there pretended, that Hamlet should be put to death as soon as he landed on English ground. Hamlet, suspecting some treachery, in the night-time secretly got at the letters, and skilfully erasing his own name, he in the stead of it put in the names of those two courtiers, who had the charge of him, to be put to death: then sealing up the letters, he put them into their place again.

CHARLES LAMB: *Tales from Shakspeare.*

LATIN UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

I. Translate into English Prose—

O fons Bandusiae splendidior uitro,
dulci digne mero non sine floribus,
cras donaberis haedo,
cui frons turgida cornibus

primis et uenerem et proelia destinat.
frustra: nam gelidos inficiet tibi
rubro sanguine riuos
lasciui suboles gregis.

te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae
nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile
fessis uomere tauris
praebes et pecori uago.

fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,
me dicente cauis impositam ilicem
saxis, unde loquaces
lymphae desiliunt tuae.

HORACE: *Carmina*, III. xiii.

II. Saltatorem appellat L. Murenam Cato. maledictum est, si uere obicitur, uehementis accusatoris, sin falso, maledici conuiciatoris. quare, cum ista sis auctoritate, non debes, Marce, adripere maledictum ex triuio aut ex scurrarum aliquo conuicio neque temere consulem populi Romani saltatorem uocare, sed circumspicere, quibus praeterea uitiis adfectum esse necesse sit eum, cui uere istud obici possit. nemo enim fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit, neque in solitudine neque in conuiuio moderato atque honesto. tempestiui conuiuii, amoeni loci, multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio. tu mihi adripis hoc, quod necesse est omnium uitiorum esse postremum, relinquis illa, quibus remotis hoc uitium esse non potest.

CICERO: *Pro L. Murena*, 13.

HORACE: *Carmina*, Book I. CICERO: *First and Second Speeches against Catilina.*

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

A.

I. Translate into English Prose, with short notes where necessary:—

a. Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium
uictor Maeonii carminis alite,
quam rem cumque ferox nauibus aut equis
miles te duce gesserit.

Comment on the construction of lines 1 and 2, and explain the emendation that many editors accept.

b. quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, et
quem fors dierum cumque dabit, lucro
appone.

c. te, boues olim nisi reddidisses
per dolum amotas, puerum minaci
uoce dum terret, uiduus pharetra
risit Apollo.

d. felices ter et amplius,
quos irrupta tenet copula nec malis
diuolsus querimoniis
suprema citius soluet amor die.

e. quem tu, ceruos uti uallis in altera
uisum parte lupum graminis immemor,
sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu,
non hoc pollicitus tuae.

f. Vile potabis modicis Sabinum
cantharis, Graeca quod ego ipse testa
conditum leui, datus in theatro
cum tibi plausus.

g. nam seu mobilibus ueris inhorruit
aduentus foliis, seu uirides rubum
dimouere lacertae,
et corde et genibus tremit.

How has the MS. reading here given been emended?

h. frui paratis et ualido mihi,
Latoe, dones et, precor, integra
cum mente nec turpem senectam
degere nec cithara carentem.

i. Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero
pulsanda tellus; nunc Saliaribus
ornare puluinar deorum
tempus erat dapibus, sodales.

antehac nefas depromere Caecubum
cellis auitis, dum Capitolio
regina dementis ruinas
funus et imperio parabat.

Point out some of the causes to which the effectiveness of the last four lines is due.

II. Explain anything that demands notice in the following—

a. blandum et auritas fidibus canoris
ducere quercus.

b. uino et lucernis Medus acinaces
immane quantum discrepat.

c. exitio est auidum mare nautis.

d. quid libet impotens sperare.

e. Omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos
uisere montes.

f. diua potens Cypri.

III. Mark and name the metre of

a. puer quis ex aula capillis ad cyathum statuetur unctis?

b. Te spes et albo rara Fides colit uelata panno nec comitem abnegat.

c. reddas incolumem precor et serues animae dimidium meae.

d. seu plures hiemes seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam.

e. post certas hiemes uret Achaicus ignis Iliacas domos.

f. quo nos cumque feret melior fortuna parente ibimus o socii comitesque.

Quote any lines of Greek poetry you can which are metrically parallel to the above, and mark the quantity of each syllable in cicatricum, oliuae, infrequens, apricus, Usticae, Pegasus, loricae, quadrimus, apium.

IIII. Write short explanatory notes on—

quicquid de Libycis uerritur areis.—audax Iapeti genus.—almae filius Maiae.—nec regna uini sortiere talis.—Catonis nobile letum.—Parthos Latio imminentes.—uitreamque Circen.—fide Teia.—Thebanae . . Semeles puer.—Iubae tellus.—quid Tiridaten terreat unice securus.—Pelopis genitor.—Panthoides.—quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem uates? — saeuis Liburnis.—Lesbio primum modulate ciui.

and give the meaning of emirari—domus exilis Plutonia—diota—angiportus—testudo—amystis.

B.

I. Translate—

a. Si te iam, Catilina, comprehendi, si interfici iussero, credo, erit uerendum mihi, ne non potius hoc omnes boni serius a me quam quisquam crudelius factum esse dicat.

b. Quid uero? nuper, cum morte superioris uxoris nouis nuptiis domum uacuefecisses, nonne etiam alio incredibili scelere hoc scelus cumulasti? quod ego praetermitto et facile patior sileri, ne in hac ciuitate tanti facinoris immanitas aut exstitisse aut non uindicata esse uideatur.

c. Quot ego tuas petitiones ita coniectas, ut uitari posse non uiderentur, parua quadam declinatione et, ut aiunt, corpore effugi !

d. Etenim si summi uiri et clarissimi ciues Saturnini et Gracchorum et Flacci et superiorum compluri um sanguine non modo se non contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt, certe uerendum mihi non erat, ne quid hoc parricida ciuium interfecto inuidiae mihi in posteritatem redundaret.

Explain the references in the above extract.

e. Tandem aliquando, Quirites, L. Catilinam furentem audacia, scelus anhelantem, pestem patriae nefarie molientem, uobis atque huic urbi ferro flammaque minitantem, ex urbe uel eiecimus uel emisimus uel ipsum egredientem uerbis prosecuti sumus. abiit excessit euasit erupit.

f. nemo est istorum tam misericors, qui illum non ad Manlium quam ad Massilienses ire malit.

Briefly explain the meaning of this.

g. Ex hac enim parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia ; hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum ; hinc fides, illinc fraudatio ; hinc pietas, illinc scelus ; hinc constantia, illinc furor ; hinc honestas, illinc turpitudo ; hinc continentia, illinc libido ; denique aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo, prudentia, uirtutes omnes certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignauia, temeritate, cum uitiis omnibus ; postremo copia cum egestate, bona ratio cum perdita, mens sana cum amentia, bona denique spes cum omnium rerum desperatione confligit.

II. Write notes with syntax or usage of—

Tongilium mihi eduxit—nunquam tu non modo otium, sed ne bellum quidem nisi nefarium concupisti.—aliis fructum libidinum, aliis mortem parentum non modo impellendo uerum etiam adiuuando pollicebatur—loco ille motus est cum est ex urbe expulsus.

III. Give the meaning of—

praestolor, detestor, regie, naufragus, malleolus, popina, decoctor, obligo, sentina, comissatio, sacrarium, circumscriptor, ordo.

IIII. Write explanatory notes on—

tua illa Manliana castra—uia Aurelia—tabulae nouae —omnia sunt externa unius uirtute terra marique pacata —homines ex iis coloniis, quas Sulla constituit—mani-

catis et talaribus tunicis—hos ego uideo consul et de republica sententiam rogo—hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus—praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes proximis Idibus tibi impendere senties.

CREDIT.

The Credit papers in Latin for the First year were the same as the Pass papers for the Second year.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into Greek Prose—

My Lord, This man, notwithstanding his plausible name, is one of the vilest men in our Country; He neither regardeth Prince nor People, Law nor Custom: but doth all that he can to possess all men with certain of his disloyal notions, which he in the general calls Principles of Faith and Holiness, And in particular, I heard him once myself affirm, *that Christianity, and the Customs of our Town of* Vanity, *were Diametrically opposite, and could not be reconciled.* By which saying, my Lord, he doth at once, not only condemn all our laudable doings, but us in the doing of them.

* * * * * *

My Lord, I could say much more, only I would not be tedious to the Court. Yet if need be, when the other Gentlemen have given in their Evidence, rather then anything shall be wanting that will dispatch him, I will enlarge my Testimony against him.

BUNYAN: *The Pilgrim's Progress.*

GREEK UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into English Prose—

I. Ὣς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ Θέτις ἀργυρόπεζα,
βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων αἶξασα.

ἶξεν δ' ἐς κλισίην οὗ υἱέος· ἔνθ' ἄρα τόν γε
εὗρ' ἀδινὰ στενάχοντα· φίλοι δ' ἄμφ' αὐτὸν ἑταῖροι
ἐσσυμένως ἐπένοντο καὶ ἐντύνοντ' ἄριστον·
τοῖσι δ' ὅις λάσιος μέγας ἐν κλισίῃ ἱέρευτο.
ἡ δὲ μάλ' ἄγχ' αὐτοῖο καθέζετο πότνια μήτηρ,
χειρί τέ μιν κατέρεξεν, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν·
" τέκνον ἐμόν, τέο μέχρις ὀδυρόμενος καὶ ἀχεύων
σὴν ἔδεαι κραδίην, μεμνημένος οὔτε τι σίτου
οὔτ' εὐνῆς; οὐ γὰρ δηρὸν βέῃ, ἀλλά τοι ἤδη
ἄγχι παρέστηκεν θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή.
ἀλλ' ἐμέθεν ξύνες ὦκα, Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι.
σκύζεσθαί σοί φησι θεούς, ἐὲ δ' ἔξοχα πάντων
ἀθανάτων κεχολῶσθαι, ὅτι φρεσὶ μαινομένῃσιν
Ἕκτορ' ἔχεις παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν οὐδ' ἀπέλυσας.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ λῦσον, νεκροῖο δὲ δέξαι ἄποινα."

HOMER: *Iliad*, Ω 120-137.

II. Ταῦτα λαβὼν ὁ Παυσανίας τὰ γράμματα, ὧν καὶ πρότερον ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν Πλαταιᾶσιν ἡγεμονίαν, πολλῷ τότε μᾶλλον ἦρτο καὶ οὐκέτι ἐδύνατο ἐν τῷ καθεστηκότι τρόπῳ βιοτεύειν, ἀλλὰ σκευάς τε Μηδικὰς ἐνδυόμενος ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου ἐξῄει καὶ διὰ τῆς Θρᾴκης πορευόμενον αὐτὸν Μῆδοι καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι ἐδορυφόρουν, τράπεζάν τε Περσικὴν παρετίθετο καὶ κατέχειν τὴν διάνοιαν οὐκ ἐδύνατο, ἀλλ' ἔργοις βραχέσι προυδήλου ἃ τῇ γνώμῃ μειζόνως ἐσέπειτα ἐμελλε πράξειν. δυσπρόσοδόν τε αὐτὸν παρεῖχε καὶ τῇ ὀργῇ οὕτω χαλεπῇ ἐχρῆτο ἐς πάντας ὁμοίως ὥστε μηδένα δύνασθαι προσιέναι· διόπερ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὐχ ἥκιστα ἡ ξυμμαχία μετέστη.

THUCYDIDES I. cxxx.

HOMER: ILIAD A. LYSIAS: SELECTED SPEECHES.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

A

I. Translate into English Prose—

(a). ἔνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν Ἀχαιοὶ
αἰδεῖσθαί θ' ἱερῆα καὶ ἀγλαὰ δέχθαι ἄποινα·
ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἥνδανε θυμῷ,
ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἀφίει, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλεν·
" μή σε, γέρον, κοίλῃσιν ἐγὼ παρὰ νηυσὶ κιχείω
ἢ νῦν δηθύνοντ' ἢ ὕστερον αὖτις ἰόντα,

μή νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμῃ σκῆπτρον καὶ στέμμα θεοῖο.
τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω· πρίν μιν καὶ γῆρας ἔπεισιν
ἡμετέρῳ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ ἐν Ἄργεϊ, τηλόθι πάτρης,
ἱστὸν ἐποιχομένην καὶ ἐμὸν λέχος ἀντιόωσαν.
ἀλλ' ἴθι, μή μ' ἐρέθιζε, σαώτερος ὥς κε νέηαι."

Parse δέχθαι, ἀφίει, κιχείω; explain the form ἀντιόωσαν, and the negatives in the 7th line; and scan line 2, noting anything in the scansion that calls for remark.

(β). ἀλλ' ἦ τοι μὲν ταῦτα μεταφρασόμεσθα καὶ αὖτις,
νῦν δ' ἄγε νῆα μέλαιναν ἐρύσσομεν εἰς ἅλα δῖαν,
ἐν δ' ἐρέτας ἐπιτηδὲς ἀγείρομεν, ἐς δ' ἑκατόμβην
θείομεν, ἂν δ' αὐτὴν Χρυσηίδα καλλιπάρῃον
βήσομεν· εἷς δέ τις ἀρχὸς ἀνὴρ βουληφόρος ἔστω,
ἢ Αἴας ἢ Ἰδομενεὺς ἢ δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς
ἦὲ σύ, Πηλεΐδη, πάντων ἐκπαγλόταt' ἀνδρῶν,
ὄφρ' ἡμῖν ἑκάεργον ἱλάσσεαι ἱερὰ ῥέξας."

Parse ἐρύσσομεν, θείομεν, βήσομεν, ἱλάσσεαι.

(γ). Πηλεΐδης δ' ἐξαῦτις ἀταρτηροῖς ἐπέεσσιν
Ἀτρεΐδην προσέειπε, καὶ οὔ πω λῆγε χόλοιο·
"οἰνοβαρές, κυνὸς ὄμματ' ἔχων, κραδίην δ' ἐλάφοιο,
οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον ἅμα λαῷ θωρηχθῆναι
οὔτε λόχονδ' ἰέναι σὺν ἀριστήεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν
τέτληκας θυμῷ· τὸ δέ τοι κὴρ εἴδεται εἶναι.
ἦ πολὺ λώϊόν ἐστι κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν
δῶρ' ἀποαιρεῖσθαι, ὅς τις σέθεν ἀντίον εἴπῃ·
δημοβόρος βασιλεύς, ἐπεὶ οὐτιδανοῖσιν ἀνάσσεις·
ἦ γὰρ ἄν, Ἀτρεΐδη, νῦν ὕστατα λωβήσαιο.

(δ). ἀλλ' ἄγε, διογενὲς Πατρόκλεις, ἔξαγε κούρην
καί σφωιν δὸς ἄγειν. τὼ δ' αὐτῶ μάρτυροι ἔστων
πρός τε θεῶν μακάρων πρός τε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων
καὶ πρὸς τοῦ βασιλῆος ἀπηνέος, εἴ ποτε δὴ αὖτε
χρειὼ ἐμεῖο γένηται ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι
τοῖς ἄλλοις. ἦ γὰρ ὅ γ' ὀλοιῇσι φρεσὶ θύει,
οὐδέ τι οἶδε νοῆσαι ἅμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω,
ὅππως οἱ παρὰ νηυσὶ σόοι μαχεοίατ' Ἀχαιοί."

Parse μαχεοίατ'.

(ε). "κλῦθί μευ, ἀργυρότοξ', ὃς Χρύσην ἀμφιβέβηκας
Κίλλαν τε ζαθέην Τενέδοιό τε ἶφι ἀνάσσεις·
ἦμὲν δή ποτ' ἐμεῦ πάρος ἔκλυες εὐξαμένοιο,
τίμησας μὲν ἐμέ, μέγα δ' ἴψαο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν·
ἠδ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν μοι τόδ' ἐπικρήηνον ἐέλδωρ·
ἤδη νῦν Δαναοῖσιν ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἄμυνον."

(ζ). τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη·
"αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπες.

καὶ λίην σε πάρος γ' οὔτ' εἴρομαι οὔτε μεταλλῶ,
ἀλλὰ μάλ' εὔκηλος τὰ φράζεαι, ἅσσ' ἐθέλῃσθα·
νῦν δ' αἰνῶς δείδοικα κατὰ φρένα, μή σε παρείπῃ
ἀργυρόπεζα Θέτις, θυγάτηρ ἁλίοιο γέροντος·
ἠερίῃ γὰρ σοί γε παρέζετο καὶ λάβε γούνων·
τῇ σ' ὀΐω κατανεῦσαι ἐτήτυμον, ὡς Ἀχιλῆα
τιμήσεις, ὀλέσεις δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν."

II. Give the meaning of the following words, parsing them where necessary, and explaining any forms that demand notice :—ποιπνύω, τεταγών, ἄαπτος, ἀπούρας, καρπαλίμως, δάσσαντο, κνίση, ἀπολυμαίνομαι, εἰρύαται, ἀλεγίζω, ὀίεαι, ἐφετμέων, φθινύθεσκε.

III. What uses of the subjunctive mood which do not occur in Attic Greek are found in the Homeric poems?

B.

I. Translate—

(α). Ἐγὼ τοίνυν, ὦ βουλή, ἐν μὲν τῷ τέως χρόνῳ, ὅσοι με φάσκοιεν δεινὸν εἶναι καὶ ἀκριβῆ καὶ οὐδὲν ἂν εἰκῇ καὶ ἀλογίστως ποιῆσαι, ἠγανάκτουν ἄν, αἱρούμενος μᾶλλον λέγεσθαι ὡς μοι προσῆκε· νῦν δὲ πάντας ἂν ὑμᾶς βουλοίμην περὶ ἐμοῦ ταύτην τὴν γνώμην ἔχειν, ἵνα ἡγῆσθέ με σκοπεῖν, εἴπερ τοιούτοις ἔργοις ἐπεχείρουν, καὶ ὅ τι κέρδος ἐγίνετο τῷ ἀφανίσοντι καὶ ἥτις ζημία τῷ ποιήσαντι, καὶ τί ἂν λαθὼν διεπραξάμην καὶ τί ἂν φανερὸς γενόμενος ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἔπασχον.

(β). Ἀκούω δ' αὐτὸν καὶ διισχυρίζεσθαι, ὅτι ΕΠ' ΑΥΤΟΦΩΡΩΙ τῇ ἀπαγωγῇ ἐπιγέγραπται· ὃ πάντων ἐγὼ οἶμαι εὐηθέστατον. ὡς εἰ μὲν τὸ ΕΠ' ΑΥΤΟΦΩΡΩΙ μὴ προσεγέγραπτο, ἔνοχος ὢν τῇ ἀπαγωγῇ, διότι δὲ τοῦτο προσγέγραπται, ῥᾳστώνην τινὰ οἴεται αὐτῷ εἶναι. τοῦτο δὲ οὐδενὶ ἄλλῳ ἔοικεν ἢ ὁμολογεῖν ἀποκτεῖναι, μὴ ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ δέ, καὶ περὶ τούτου διισχυρίζεσθαι, ὥσπερ, εἰ μὴ ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ μέν, ἀπέκτεινε δέ, τούτου ἕνεκα δέον αὐτὸν σώζεσθαι.

(γ). Πῶς οὖν οὐκ ἂν δειλαιότατος εἴην, εἰ τῶν μὲν καλλίστων καὶ μεγίστων διὰ τὴν συμφορὰν ἀπεστερημένος εἴην, ἃ δ' ἡ πόλις ἔδωκε προνοηθεῖσα τῶν οὕτως διακειμένων, διὰ τὸν κατήγορον ἀφαιρεθείην; μηδαμῶς, ὦ βουλή, ταύτῃ θῆσθε τὴν ψῆφον. διὰ τί γὰρ ἂν καὶ τύχοιμι τοιούτων ὑμῶν; πότερον ὅτι δι' ἐμέ τις εἰς ἀγῶνα πώποτε καταστὰς ἀπώλεσε τὴν οὐσίαν; ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἂν εἷς ἀποδείξειεν. ἀλλ' ὅτι πολυπράγμων εἰμὶ καὶ θρασὺς καὶ φιλαπεχθήμων; ἀλλ' οὐ τοιαύταις ἀφορμαῖς τοῦ βίου πρὸς τὰ τοιαῦτα τυγχάνω χρώμενος.

II. Give the English for the following; add brief explanatory notes where they are really necessary—ἀπογραφή, προπέ-

ρυσιν, παρασκευή, σανίδιον, εἰσάγειν δίκην, ὤφλεν εὐθύνην, ἀστράβη, παραφρυκτωρεύεσθαι, ἐκδικάζειν, φορμός, συκοφαντεῖν, βουλεύειν, ἀντίδοσις, ἀγωνισάμενον τῆς ξενίας, ἀνάκρισις, τριηραρχία, εἰσφορά, προπηλακίζομαι, ἀντίγραφον, βάσανος, διατίθεσθαι, σιτοφύλακες, and the Greek for voting urns, to bribe, to get leave to bring an action, estate (in the legal sense), an interpleader, the total, the points in dispute, to confiscate, to give a dowry, an arbitrator, barber's shop, to lend, to weigh, to be guardian to, to impeach.

III. Write notes on the Syntax of *βοηθῆσαι* Καλλίᾳ *τὰ δίκαια—περὶ ὧν ἀποκρυπτόμεθα μηδένα εἰδέναι—ῥᾴδιον τοίνυν εἰδέναι ὅτι οὐδ' αὐτὸς Παγκλέων νομίζει ἑαυτὸν μὴ ὅτι Πλαταιέα εἶναι, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐλεύθερον — τούτοις δ' ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐπετρέψατε, ὡς μεγάλην καὶ ἐλευθέραν τὴν πόλιν ποιήσωσιν.*

IIII. Write short explanatory notes on--

(α). *ἐγὼ δὲ οὕτω πολλοῦ ἐδέησα τῶν τετρακοσίων γενέσθαι, ὥστε οὐδὲ τῶν πεντακισχιλίων κατελέγην.*

(β). *τὰ ἐκ τῶν κύρβεων θύοντες.*

(γ). *ὀγδόῳ δ' ἔτει δοκιμασθέντος μετὰ ταῦτα τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου τοῖν μειρακίοιν.*

(δ). *ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἀπολομένων τῶν νεῶν ἡ μετανάστασις ἐγένετο,* and give a table for reckoning Athenian money, distinguishing between names which denote *coins* and those which denote *sums*.

CREDIT.

The Credit papers in Greek for the First year were the same as the Pass papers for the Second year.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Solve the equations—

(i.) $x^2 + 2abx - ax - a^4 - a^3 - a^2 b - a^2 b^2 = 0.$

(ii.) $2x + 3y - z = 5$

$x + y + 2z = 5$

$x^2 + \frac{2}{z^2} = \frac{3x}{z}$

II. A certain fall in the price of silver would make it possible to buy two more ounces for £4; a rise of double the amount of the supposed fall would lessen the amount to be bought for £4 by $3\frac{1}{3}$ ozs. Find the price of silver.

III. Simplify

$$\sqrt[p+q]{\frac{a^{p^2}}{a^q}\cdot a^{-q}} \div \sqrt[p]{a^{p+q}\cdot a^{p-2q}}$$

IV. Show that the geometric mean between a and b is also the geometric mean of the arithmetic and harmonic means between the same quantities.

If two harmonic means be inserted between a and b, and also two geometric means and two arithmetic means, show that the product of the geometric means is a geometric mean between the product of the arithmetic and the product of the harmonic means.

V. Write down the coefficient of x^6 in $\left(1-\frac{x}{3}\right)^{-6}$ and find the value of $\sqrt[3]{998}$ to 6 places of decimals.

VI. Find the number of combinations of n things, r together. If five points be taken on each of the sides of a triangle, how many triangles can be formed each having for its angular points three out of the fifteen.

VII. Find the values of sin 18°, and cos 3°.

VIII. Given $\tan\theta = a$, find an expression to include all possible values of θ.

Also solve the equation $\sec\theta - \tan^2\theta = \frac{1}{25}$

IX. Show that

(i.) $$\frac{1 - 6\tan^2\frac{\alpha}{2} + \tan^4\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\left(1 + \tan^2\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^2} = \cos 2\alpha$$

(ii.) $$\cos^{-1}\frac{2x}{1+x^2} + \tan^{-1}\frac{2x}{1-x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

PURE MATHEMATICS (Pass).

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

Time—Three hours.

I. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, prove

that the angles made by this line with the line touching the circle are equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

ABC is an isosceles triangle having $AB = AC$. D is the centre of its inscribed circle. If a circle be described to pass through B, D, and C, show that AB and AC are tangents to it.

II. Inscribe a regular pentagon in a given circle.

$ABCDE$ is a regular pentagon and AE, CD are produced to meet in F. Show that BF is bisected by DE.

III. $ABCD$ are four points, taken in order, on a circle. BE is drawn so that the angle $DBE = ABD$, and CE is drawn to meet it so that CE produced through C makes with DC an angle $= ACD$. Show that E lies on the circle.

IV. Prove that a straight line drawn parallel to one side of a triangle cuts the other two sides, or those sides produced, proportionally.

ABC is a triangle and a straight line LMN cuts AB and AC in M and N respectively, and CB produced in L. If $AB : AC = LN : LM$, prove that $BM = CN$.

V. Describe a rectilineal figure which shall be of given area and similar to a given rectilineal figure.

VI. Draw a perpendicular to a given plane from a given point without it.

VII. Show how to transform a system of logarithms having a given base to another system with a different base.

Prove that

$$\log \frac{96}{175} + \log \frac{45}{28} + \log \frac{6125}{24} + \log \frac{28}{225} = \log 28.$$

VIII. In any triangle prove that

(a). $$\frac{b-c}{b+c} \cot \frac{A}{2} = \tan \frac{B-C}{2}$$

(b). $$\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{1+\cos(A-B)}{\cos A + \cos B}$$

IX. In a triangle ABC if $c = 105$ ft., $b = 79$ ft., and $B = 40°$, determine the two possible values of A, having given

$\log 1{\cdot}05 = {\cdot}0211893$, $L \sin 40° = 9{\cdot}8080675$
$\log 7{\cdot}9 = {\cdot}8976271$, $L \sin 58°41' = 9{\cdot}9316143$
$L \sin 58°\ 42' = 9{\cdot}9316911$

CREDIT.

The Credit papers in Mathematics for the First year were the same as the Pass papers for the Second year.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Not more than ten questions are to be attempted altogether, nor more than four from any one section.

SECTION I.

I. State and prove the law of the Parallelogram of Forces. How can you prove it experimentally?

II. On one horizontal axle are mounted two cylinders of diameters 12 and 10 inches respectively. A rope winds round the larger cylinder a few times, passes down and under a pulley, from which hangs a weight of 100 lbs., and then winds a few times round the smaller cylinder in the opposite direction. What force must a man apply at the end of a handle of 18 inches radius, so as to turn the axle and lift the weight?

III. When a shot is fired from a gun, is the momentum of the shot the same as that of the gun? Is the energy? Explain as far as you can.

IV. Describe a way of comparing the specific gravities of two liquids which would mix if put together, setting out (*a*) the principles, (*b*) the practical details, (*c*) the peculiar advantages of the method you describe.

V. If a spherical bubble of air in rising from the bottom to the surface of a lake swells to double its original diameter, how deep is the lake?

SECTION II.

VI. Inside a chamber with thick iron walls, *e.g.*, the conning-tower of a warship, the magnetic force on the compass needle is weak. Explain this.

VII. A metal conductor is mounted on an insulating stand and electrified. A neighbouring electroscope shows a divergence of its leaves. If a second insulated unelectrified conductor be placed between the first conductor and the electroscope without touching either, the leaves diverge further. Why?

VIII. An iron wire is stretched between two blocks A and B, and a current is made to pass along it. Two wires from a galvanometer are connected to two points on the wire 10 cm. apart, and a deflection of 20° is noted. If now another wire, of copper, be stretched between the same blocks, the deflection falls to 5°. Give a probable explanation.

IX. Describe very briefly some form of dynamo, alternating or continuous.

X. What are the anode and kathode in a vacuum tube? State what you know of Crookes' experiments with kathode streams.

SECTION III.

XI. Explain the way in which an image of an object is formed in a mirror. On looking at the image of a candle in a mirror, some faint images can be seen in addition to the strong one. How are they caused?

XII. If an image of a bright object is formed on a screen by means of a lens, a little colour is often perceived. Why? How is this avoided in the construction of optical instruments?

XIII. Describe a way of measuring the coefficient of expansion of a liquid due to rise of temperature.

XIV. What is the Specific Heat of a substance? How may it be measured?

XV. An organ pipe is being sounded. A paper tray is lowered into the pipe. When half way down it does not affect the note, but when three-quarters of the way down the note jumps up an octave. Explain this.

CREDIT.

The Credit papers in Physics for the First year were the same as the Pass papers for the Second year.

ENGLISH LITERATURE (I.)

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

Write essays on the following subjects :—

(1.) Addison's method in character description.

(2.) A critical appreciation of *one* poem from Hales's collection.

(3.) "In the contrast of Richard and Bolingbroke lies the key-note of the play" of Richard II.

ENGLISH LITERATURE (II.)

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give a history of the language before the Norman Conquest, including an account of the foreign elements.

II. Explain the vowel scale, and use it to account for the shifting of the vowel sound in a variety of words.

III. What forms of consonantal change are exemplified in *day, child, enough, through, kept*? Give parallel examples.

IV. Give the main facts in the literary life of Dryden, *or* Johnson, *or* Byron.

V. What are the outstanding merits and defects of Pope's poetry? Discuss the extent of its influence on the poetry of the eighteenth century.

VI. Give an account of the soliloquy of Richard, beginning

"I have been studying how I may compare
This prison where I live unto the world."

VII. Explain—

(1.) "Fell sorrow's tooth doth never rankle more
Than when he bites, but lanceth not the sore."

(2.) "Nor I nor any man that but man is
With nothing shall be pleased, till he be eased
With being nothing."

SECOND YEAR.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into Latin Prose—

I had occasionally much conversation with him on the state and prospects of his nation, especially of that part

of it which still continued in the original country of the Haiks—Ararat and its confines, which, it appeared, he had frequently visited. He informed me that since the death of the last Haik monarch, which occurred in the eleventh century, Armenia had been governed both temporally and spiritually by certain personages called patriarchs; their temporal authority, however, was much circumscribed by the Persian and Turk, especially the former, of whom the Armenian spoke with much hatred, whilst their spiritual authority had at various times been considerably undermined by the emissaries of the Papa of Rome, as the Armenian called him.

"The Papa of Rome sent his emissaries at an early period amongst us," said the Armenian, "seducing the minds of weak-headed people, persuading them that the hillocks of Rome are higher than the ridges of Ararat; that the Roman Papa has more to say in heaven than the Armenian patriarch, and that puny Latin is a better language than nervous and sonorous Haik."

GEORGE BORROW: *Lavengro.*

LATIN UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One hour and a half.

Translate into English Prose—

I. 'Quid mi igitur suades? ut uiuam Maenius, aut sic
ut Nomentanus?' pergis pugnantia secum
frontibus aduersis componere: non ego, auarum
cum ueto te fieri, uappam iubeo ac nebulonem.
est inter Tanain quiddam socerumque Viselli.
est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines,
quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.
illuc, unde abii, redeo, qui nemo, ut auarus,
se probet ac potius laudet diuersa sequentes,
quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber,
tabescat, neque se maiori pauperiorum
turbae conparet, hunc atque hunc superare laboret,
sic festinanti semper locupletior obstet,
ut, cum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus,
instat equis auriga suos uincentibus, illum
praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem.

inde fit, ut raro, qui se uixisse beatum
dicat et exacto contentus tempore uita
cedat uti conuiua satur, reperire queamus.
iam satis est. ne me Crispini scrinia lippi
conpilasse putes, uerbum non amplius addam.

HORACE: *Sermones*, I. i. 101-121.

II. Vbi eo uenit, in confertissima turba prope regium tribunal constitit. ibi cum stipendium militibus forte daretur, et scriba cum rege sedens pari fere ornatu multa ageret eumque milites uolgo adirent: timens sciscitari, uter Porsinna esset, ne ignorando regem semet ipse aperiret, quis esset, quo temere traxit fortuna facinus, scribam pro rege obtruncat. uadentem inde, qua per trepidam turbam cruento mucrone sibi ipse fecerat uiam, cum concursu ad clamorem facto conprehensum regii satellites retraxissent, ante tribunal regis destitutus, tum quoque inter tantas fortunae minas metuendus magis quam metuens 'Romanus sum' inquit 'ciuis; C. Mucium uocant. hostis hostem occidere uolui, nec ad mortem minus animi est, quam fuit ad caedem: et facere et pati fortia Romanum est. nec unus in te ego hos animos gessi; longus post me ordo est idem petentium decus. proinde in hoc discrimen, si iuuat, accingere, ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, ferrum hostemque in uestibulo habeas regiae. hoc tibi iuuentus Romana indicimus bellum. nullam proelium timueris; uni tibi et cum singulis res erit.'

LIVY: *Ab Vrbe Condita*, II. xii.

VERGIL: AENEID VI LIVY: BOOK I.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

A.

I. Translate—

(i.) Ventum erat ad limen, cum uirgo, 'poscere fata
'tempus,' ait; 'deus, ecce, deus!' cui talia fanti
ante fores subito non uoltus, non color unus,
non comptae mansere comae; sed pectus anhelum,
et rabie fera corda tument; maiorque uideri
nec mortale sonans, adflata est numine quando
iam propiore dei.

(ii.) Hinc uia Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas.
turbidus hic caeno uastaque uoragine gurges
aestuat atque omnem Cocyto eructat harenam.
portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
terribili squalore Charon : cui plurima mento
canities inculta iacet ; stant lumina flamma ;
sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus.
ipse ratem conto subigit, uelisque ministrat,
et ferruginea subuectat corpora cumba,
iam senior ; sed cruda deo uiridisque senectus.

(iii.) Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci
personat, aduerso recubans immanis in antro.
cui uates, horrere uidens iam colla colubris,
melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam
obicit. ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens
corripit obiectam, atque immania terga resoluit
fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro.

(iiii.) Igneus est ollis uigor et caelestis origo
seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant
terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque auras
dispiciunt clausae tenebris et carcere caeco.
quin et supremo cum lumine uita reliquit,
non tamen omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes
corporeae excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.

II. Translate and briefly explain—

(i.) sed non ante datur telluris operta subire,
auricomos quam qui decerpserit arbore fetus.

(ii.) explebo numerum reddarque tenebris.

(iii.) quisque suos patimur manes.

(iiii.) Cnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna,
castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri,
quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani,
distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.

III. Scan the following lines, noting anything that calls for observation :

(i.) pingue super oleum fundens ardentibus extis.

(ii.) deturbat laxatque foros simul accipit alueo.

(iii.) ferreique Eumenidum thalami et Discordia demens.

IIII. Give the English for—brattea, cortina, trames, torus, porro, loca senta situ.

V. Write brief explanatory notes on—

(i.) quam metui ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent.

(ii.) aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci
descendens, gener aduersis instructus Eois.
(iii.) Euboicis Cumarum . . . oris.
(iiii.) causa mali tanti coniunx iterum hospita Teucris, externique iterum thalami.
(v.) hortator scelerum Aeolides.
(vi.) Amphrysia uates.
(vii.) casta licet patrui seruet Proserpina limen.
(viii.) Marpesia cautes.
(viiii.) maestamque Eriphylen, crudelis nati monstrantem uolnera.

VI. Explain anything noticeable in the syntax or usage of—
(i.) Aeneas miratus enim motusque tumultu
dic ait O Virgo.
(ii.) uidi et crudeles dantem Salmonea poenas
dum flammas Iouis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.
(iii.) iam tuta tenebam,
ni gens crudelis madida cum ueste grauatum
ferro inuasisset.
(iiii.) et tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine posset aduersos legere.
(v.) gaudet cognomine terra.
(vi.) hac uice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis
iam medium aetherio cursu traicerat axem.
(vii.) State briefly what inconsistencies there are in Vergil's account of the condition of the dead, *or* quote lines from this book in which Vergil's indebtedness to previous writers is seen.

B.

I. Translate—
(i.) Inde cum actae boves quaedam ad desiderium, ut fit, relictarum mugissent, reddita inclusarum ex spelunca boum uox Herculem conuertit. quem cum uadentem ad speluncam Cacus ui prohibere conatus esset, ictus claua fidem pastorum nequiquam inuocans morte occubuit. Euander tum ea profugus ex Peloponneso auctoritate magis quam imperio regebat loca, uenerabilis uir miraculo litterarum, rei nouae inter rudes artium homines, uenerabilior diuinitate credita Carmentae matris, quam fatiloquam ante Sibyllae in Italiam aduentum miratae eae gentes fuerant. is tum Euander concursu pastorum trepidantium circa aduenam manifestae reum caedis excitus postquam facinus facinorisque causam audiuit, habitum formamque uiri aliquantum

ampliorem augustioremque humana intuens rogitat, qui uir *esset.*

(ii.) Ad haec consultanda procurandaque multitudine omni a ui et armis conuersa et animi aliquid agendo occupati erant, et deorum assidua insidens cura, cum interesse rebus humanis caeleste numen uideretur, ea pietate omnium pectora imbuerat, ut fides ac ius iurandum, pro obnoxio legum ac poenarum metu ciuitatem regerent, et cum ipsi se homines in regis uelut unici exempli mores formarent, tum finitumi etiam populi, qui antea castra, non urbem positam in medio ad sollicitandam omnium pacem crediderant, in eam uerecundiam adducti sunt, ut ciuitatem totam in cultum uersam deorum uiolare ducerent nefas.

(iii.) inde illam absentis insectationem esse natam, quod morando spem destituerit. non dubitare, si uera deferantur, quin prima luce, ubi uentum in concilium sit, instructus cum coniuratorum manu armatusque uenturus sit. dici gladiorum ingentem esse numerum ad eum conuectum. id uanum necne sit, extemplo sciri posse. rogare eos, ut inde secum ad Turnum ueniant. suspectam fecit rem et ingenium Turni ferox et oratio hesterna et mora Tarquini, quod uidebatur ob eam differri caedes potuisse.

(iiii.) (Numa annum) ita dispensauit, ut uicesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, plenis omnium annorum spatiis dies congruerent.

II. Give the meaning of the following, adding a brief note where necessary—

ultro, ambitiose, ambages, oratores, expertus, obnoxius, absonus, arbiter, coepti, obseruantia.

III. (i) Write brief explanatory notes on—

spolia opima, Consualia, lex horrendi carminis erat, interrex, pater patratus, perduellio, templum, minorum gentium patres.

(ii.) What light does the comparative study of early beliefs and civilisation throw on the following—

(*a*) The capture of the Sabine women, (*b*) The institution of the Vestal virgins?

IIII. Explain anything noticeable in the syntax of—

(i.) id ubi dixisset, hastam in fines eorum emittebat.

(ii.) ad Murciae datae sedes.

(iii.) regnasse Romae aduenam non modo uicinae sed ne Italicae quidem stirpis

(iiii.) pluribus tamen auctoribus filium ediderim

V. What are the chief reasons which forbid us to accept Livy's account of the Kings of Rome as historical?

VI. Draw a plan of Rome indicating the position of the "seven hills," the Mons Ianiculanus, the Campus Martius, the Circus Maximus, the Forum Romanum, the Nova Via, the Vicus Cyprius, the Porta Capena, the "Servian walls," the agger of Servius Tullius, the temple of Iuppiter Capitolinus, the Carcer Mamertinus, the Curia Hostilia, the Aedes Vestae, the temple of Iuppiter Stator, and the temple of Diana.

CREDIT.

The Credit papers in Latin for the Second year were the same as the Pass papers for the Third year.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One and a half hours.

Translate into Greek prose:—

The first character of right childhood is that it is Modest. A well-bred child does not think it can teach its parents, or that it knows everything. It may think its father and mother know everything—perhaps that all grown-up people know everything; very certainly it is sure that *it* does not. And it is always asking questions, and wanting to know more. Well, that is the character of a good and wise man at his work. To know that he knows very little;—to perceive that there are many above him wiser than he; and to be always asking questions, wanting to learn, not to teach. No one ever teaches well who wants to teach, or governs well who wants to govern; it is an old saying (Plato's, but I know not if his, first) and as wise as old.

RUSKIN: *The Crown of Wild Olive.*

GREEK UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—One and a half hours.

Translate into English Prose—

(α). Ἀλλὰ Ζεῦ τέλεσόν μοι Ὀλύμπιε καίριον εὐχήν·
δὸς δέ μοι ἀντὶ κακῶν καί τι παθεῖν ἀγαθόν.
τεθναίην δ', εἰ μή τι κακῶν ἄμπαυμα μεριμνέων
εὑροίμην, δοίην δ' ἀντ' ἀνιῶν ἀνίας·
αἶσα γὰρ οὕτως ἐστί· τίσις δ' οὐ φαίνεται ἡμῖν
ἀνδρῶν, οἳ τἀμὰ χρήματ' ἔχουσι βίῃ
συλήσαντες· ἐγὼ δὲ κύων ἐπέρησα χαράδρην,
χειμάρρῳ ποταμῷ πάντ' ἀποσεισάμενος·
τῶν εἴη μέλαν αἷμα πιεῖν· ἐπί τ' ἐσθλὸς ὄροιτο
δαίμων, ὃς κατ' ἐμὸν νοῦν τελέσειε τάδε.

THEOGNIS, 341-350.

(β). Ἑλλάδι καὶ Μεγαρεῦσιν ἐλεύθερον ἆμαρ ἀέξειν
ἱέμενοι θανάτου μοῖραν ἐδεξάμεθα·
τοὶ μὲν ὑπ' Εὐβοίας ἄκρῳ πάγῳ, ἔνθα καλεῖται
ἀγνὰς Ἀρτέμιδος τοξοφόρου τέμενος·
τοὶ δ' ἐν ὄρει Μυκάλας, τοὶ δ' ἔμπροσθεν Σαλαμῖνος,
(ναῶν Φοινισσᾶν ἐξολέσαντες Ἄρη,)
τοὶ δὲ καὶ ἐν πεδίῳ Βοιωτίῳ, οὗτινες ἔτλαν
χεῖρας ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους ἱππομάχους ἱέναι.
ἀστοὶ δὲ (μνᾶμ') ἄμμι τόδε γέρας ὀμφαλῷ ἀμφὶ
Νισαίων ἔπορον δαμοδόκων ἀγόρων.

SIMONIDES, 107 (167).

(γ). Τῶν δὲ κροκοδείλων φύσις ἐστὶ τοιήδε. τοὺς χειμεριωτάτους μῆνας τέσσερας ἐσθίει οὐδέν, ἢν δὲ τετράπουν χερσαῖον καὶ λιμναῖόν ἐστι· τίκτει μὲν γὰρ ᾠὰ ἐν γῇ καὶ ἐκλέπει, καὶ τὸ πολλὸν τῆς ἡμέρης διατρίβει ἐν τῷ ξηρῷ, τὴν δὲ νύκτα πᾶσαν ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ· θερμότερον γὰρ δή ἐστι τὸ ὕδωρ τῆς τε αἰθρίης καὶ τῆς δρόσου. πάντων δὲ τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν θνητῶν τοῦτο ἐξ ἐλαχίστου μέγιστον γίνεται· τὰ μὲν γὰρ ᾠὰ χηνέων οὐ πολλῷ μέζονα τίκτει, καὶ ὁ νεοσσὸς κατὰ λόγον τοῦ ᾠοῦ γίνεται, αὐξανόμενος δὲ γίνεται καὶ ἐς ἑπτακαίδεκα πήχεας καὶ μέζων ἔτι. ἔχει δὲ ὀφθαλμοὺς μὲν ὑός, ὀδόντας δὲ μεγάλους καὶ χαυλιόδοντας κατὰ λόγον τοῦ σώματος· γλῶσσαν δὲ μοῦνον θηρίων οὐκ ἔφυσε, οὐδὲ κινέει τὴν κάτω γνάθον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦτο μοῦνον θηρίων τὴν ἄνω γνάθον προσάγει τῇ κάτω. ἔχει δὲ καὶ ὄνυχας καρτεροὺς καὶ δέρμα λεπιδωτὸν ἄρρηκτον ἐπὶ τοῦ νώτου. τυφλὸν δὲ ἐν ὕδατι, ἐν δὲ τῇ αἰθρίῃ ὀξυδερκέστατον.

HERODOTUS II. 68.

SOPHOCLES: ANTIGONE. PLATO: SOCRATES' DEFENCE.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

A.

I. Translate into English Prose, with short notes where necessary—

(α). Ἀκτὶς ἀελίου, τὸ κάλλιστον ἑπταπύλῳ φανὲν
Θήβᾳ τῶν προτέρων φάος,
ἐφάνθης ποτ', ὦ χρυσέας
ἁμέρας βλέφαρον, Διρκαίων ὑπὲρ ῥεέθρων μολοῦσα,
τὸν λεύκασπιν Ἀργόθεν ἐκβάντα φῶτα πανσαγίᾳ
φυγάδα πρόδρομον ὀξυτέρῳ κινήσασα χαλινῷ·
ὃς ἐφ' ἡμετέρᾳ γᾷ Πολυνείκους
ἀρθεὶς νεικέων ἐξ ἀμφιλόγων
ὀξέα κλάζων
αἰετὸς εἰς γᾶν ὡς ὑπερέπτα,
λευκῆς χιόνος πτέρυγι στεγανὸς
πολλῶν μεθ' ὅπλων
ξύν θ' ἱπποκόμοις κορύθεσσιν.
στὰς δ' ὑπὲρ μελάθρων φονώσαισιν ἀμφιχανὼν κύκλῳ
λόγχαις ἑπτάπυλον στόμα,
ἔβα, πρὶν ποθ' ἁμετέρων
αἱμάτων γέννσιν πλησθῆναί τε καὶ στεφάνωμα πύργων
πευκάενθ' Ἥφαιστον ἑλεῖν· τοῖος ἀμφὶ νῶτ' ἐτάθη
πάταγος Ἄρεος, ἀντιπάλῳ δυσχείρωμα δράκοντος.

(β). Μή νυν ἓν ἦθος μοῦνον ἐν σαυτῷ φόρει,
ὡς φὴς σύ, κοὐδὲν ἄλλο, τοῦτ' ὀρθῶς ἔχειν.
ὅστις γὰρ αὐτὸς ἢ φρονεῖν μόνος δοκεῖ
ἢ γλῶσσαν, ἣν οὐκ ἄλλος, ἢ ψυχὴν ἔχειν,
οὗτοι διαπτυχθέντες ὤφθησαν κενοί.
ἀλλ' ἄνδρα, κεἴ τις ἦ σοφός, τὸ μανθάνειν
πόλλ' αἰσχρὸν οὐδὲν καὶ τὸ μὴ τείνειν ἄγαν.
ὁρᾷς παρὰ ῥείθροισι χειμάρροις ὅσα
δένδρων ὑπείκει, κλῶνας ὡς ἐκσῴζεται,
τὰ δ' ἀντιτείνοντ' αὐτόπρεμν' ἀπόλλυται.
αὕτως δὲ ναὸς ὅστις ἐγκρατῆ πόδα
τείνας ὑπείκει μηδέν, ὑπτίοις κάτω
στρέψας τὸ λοιπὸν σέλμασιν ναυτίλλεται.

(γ). Ἔτλα καὶ Δανάας οὐράνιον φῶς
ἀλλάξαι δέμας ἐν χαλκοδέτοις αὐλαῖς·
κρυπτομένα δ' ἐν τυμβήρει θαλάμῳ κατεζεύχθη·
καίτοι καὶ γενεᾷ τίμιος, ὦ παῖ παῖ,
καὶ Ζηνὸς ταμιεύεσκε γονὰς χρυσορύτους.

ἀλλ' ἁ μοιριδία τις δύνασις δεινά·
οὔτ' ἄν νιν ὄλβος οὔτ' Ἄρης, οὐ πύργος, οὐχ ἁλίκτυποι
κελαιναὶ ναῦες ἐκφύγοιεν.
ζεύχθη δ' ὀξύχολος παῖς ὁ Δρύαντος,
Ἠδωνῶν βασιλεύς. κερτομίοις ὀργαῖς,
ἐκ Διονύσου πετρώδει κατάφαρκτος ἐν δεσμῷ.
οὕτω τᾶς μανίας δεινὸν ἀποστάζει
ἀνθηρόν τε μένος. κεῖνος ἐπέγνω μανίαις
ψαύων τὸν θεὸν ἐν κερτομίοις γλώσσαις.
παύεσκε μὲν γὰρ ἐνθέους γυναῖκας εὐιόν τε πῦρ,
φιλαύλους τ' ἠρέθιζε Μούσας.

II. Scan the first of the above extracts and name the metre. Also scan and name precisely the metre of the following lines, and correct the 5th so as to restore the metre.

ἆ γῆς Θήβης ἄστυ πατρῷον
καὶ θεοὶ προγενεῖς,
ἄγομαι δὴ κοὐκέτι μέλλω.
λεύσσετε, Θήβης οἱ κοιρανίδαι,
τὴν βασιλίδα μούνην λοιπήν,
οἷα πρὸς οἵων ἀνδρῶν πάσχω,
τὴν εὐσεβίαν σεβίσασα.

And point out anything remarkable in the scansion of

(α). καὶ μὴν ὁρῶ τάλαιναν Εὐρυδίκην ὁμοῦ.
(β). οὐδ' ὄρνις εὐσήμους ἀπορροιβδεῖ βοάς.
(γ). τυφὼς ἀείρας σκηπτὸν οὐράνιον ἄχος.

III. Write short notes on the use of ἄγευστος, ῥέθος, σαίνω, ἀλάστορος, ἀποφράγνυμαι, and quote the opening ten lines of the play, marking the chief differences of reading.

IIII. Comment carefully on the syntax or usage in—

(α). ὡς ἂν σκοποὶ νῦν ἦτε τῶν εἰρημένων.
(β). σχολῇ ποθ' ἥξειν δεῦρ' ἂν ἐξηύχουν ἐγώ.
(γ). τεάγ, Ζεῦ, δύνασιν τίς ἀνδρῶν κατάσχοι ;
(δ). εἰ ταῦτα λέξεις, ἐχθαρεῖ μὲν ἐξ ἐμοῦ.
(ε). θαρσεῖν οὐδὲν πάραμυθοῦμαι
μὴ οὐ τάδε ταύτῃ κατακυροῦσθαι.

B.

I. Translate—

(α). Δεῖ γὰρ πρὸς ὑμᾶς τἀληθῆ λέγειν· ἢ μὴν ἐγὼ ἔπαθόν τι τοιοῦτον· οἱ μὲν μάλιστα εὐδοκιμοῦντες ἔδοξάν μοι ὀλίγου δεῖν τοῦ πλείστου ἐνδεεῖς εἶναι ζητοῦντι κατὰ τὸν θεόν, ἄλλοι δὲ δοκοῦντες φαυλότεροι ἐπιεικέστεροι εἶναι ἀνδρες πρὸς τὸ φρονίμως ἔχειν. δεῖ δὴ ὑμῖν τὴν ἐμὴν πλάνην ἐπιδεῖξαι ὥσπερ πόνους τινὰς πονοῦντος, ἵνα μοι καὶ ἀνελεγκτὸς ἡ μαντεία γένοιτο. μετὰ γὰρ τοὺς πολιτικοὺς ἦα

ἐπὶ τοὺς ποιητὰς τούς τε τῶν τραγῳδιῶν καὶ τοὺς τῶν διθυράμβων καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, ὡς ἐνταῦθα ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ καταληψόμενος ἐμαυτὸν ἀμαθέστερον ἐκείνων ὄντα.

(β). Ἀλλ', ὦ Μέλητε, οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως σὺ ταῦτα οὐχὶ ἀποπειρώμενος ἡμῶν ἐγράψω τὴν γραφὴν ταύτην, ἢ ἀπορῶν ὅ τι ἐγκαλοῖς ἐμοὶ ἀληθὲς ἀδίκημα· ὅπως δὲ σύ τινα πείθοις ἂν καὶ σμικρὸν νοῦν ἔχοντα ἀνθρώπων, ὡς οὐ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐστὶν καὶ δαιμόνια καὶ θεῖα <καὶ δαίμονας καὶ θεοὺς> ἡγεῖσθαι, καὶ αὖ τοῦ αὐτοῦ <μήτε δαίμονια μήτε θεῖα> μήτε δαίμονας μήτε θεοὺς [μήτε ἥρωας,] οὐδεμία μηχανή ἐστιν.

Explain clearly the meaning of the signs < > and [ ].

(γ)· Οὔτε γὰρ ἐν δίκῃ οὔτ' ἐν πολέμῳ οὔτ' ἐμὲ οὔτ' ἄλλον οὐδένα δεῖ τοῦτο μηχανᾶσθαι, ὅπως ἀποφεύξεται πᾶνποιῶν θάνατον. καὶ γὰρ ἐν ταῖς μάχαις πολλάκις δῆλον γίγνεται ὅτι τό γε ἀποθανεῖν ἄν τις ἐκφύγοι καὶ ὅπλα ἀφεὶς καὶ ἐφ' ἱκετείαν τραπόμενος τῶν διωκόντων· καὶ ἄλλαι μηχαναὶ πολλαί εἰσιν ἐν ἑκάστοις τοῖς κινδύνοις, ὥστε διαφεύγειν θάνατον, ἐάν τις τολμᾷ πᾶν ποιεῖν καὶ λέγειν. ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐ τοῦτ' ἦ χαλεπόν, ὦ ἄνδρες, θάνατον ἐκφυγεῖν, ἀλλὰ πολὺ χαλεπώτερον πονηρίαν· θᾶττον γὰρ θανάτου θεῖ.

Explain carefully the construction of ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐ κ.τ.λ.

II. (α). Give the exact meaning of οὐ πάνυ, δ'οὖν, ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, ὅ τι παθών, and mention any idiomatic use of τοιοῦτος occurring in this book.

(β). Write short notes on οὐ μὴ παύσωμαι, ἐάν τε σὺ καὶ Ἄνυτος οὐ φῆτε ἐάν τε φῆτε, and quote or construct an example of the attraction of the relative into the case of the antecedent.

III. Give the Greek for—To cross-examine, he proposes death as the penalty for me, they are angry with me instead of with themselves, but as it is, to acquit, to condemn, a pair of horses, it is worth little or nothing, as I began by saying, to speak arrogantly, gratis, on condition that.

IIII. Give the English for αὐτοσχεδιάζειν, ἀντωμοσία, φορτικός, ὑποστειλάμενος, χαριεντίζομαι, ἀφθονία, πλημμέλεια, ἀναπλῆσαι, ὡς ὤνησας, ὑπολογίζομαι, ἀντιγραφή, εἰρωνεύεσθαι, μάλιστα μέν, νυστάζω, ἐνδεικνύναι, ἀπαναισχυντεῖν, ἀσχολία.

V. Describe briefly and distinctly the nature and importance of Socrates' work among the Athenians.

VI. Explain briefly the allusions in—

(α). τότ' ἐγὼ μόνος τῶν πρυτάνεων ἠναντιώθην μηδὲν ποιεῖν παρὰ τοὺς νόμους.

(β). ὑμῶν τῷ πλήθει ἑταῖρός τε (sc. ἦν) καὶ ξυνέφυγε τὴν φυγὴν ταύτην καὶ μεθ' ὑμῶν κατῆλθε.

CREDIT.

The Credit papers in Greek for the Second year were the same as the Pass papers for the Third year.

PURE MATHEMATICS. (Pass).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Given the exponential series, prove that

$$(a.)\ \log_e(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \ldots\ldots$$

$$(b.)\ \log_e 2 = 2\left\{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{5}\cdot\frac{1}{3^5} + \ldots\ldots\right\}$$

II. Find an expression for the present value of an annuity to continue for a certain number of years, allowing compound interest.

A man borrows £4,000 and agrees to pay it back in 10 years in annual instalments beginning at the end of the first year. What should be the amount of his annual payment, allowing compound interest at 5 per cent.?

III. What are recurring series? Show that they may be considered as derived from the expansion of a fraction.

Find the n^{th} term of the recurring series—

$$6 + 12x + 30x^2 + 84x^3 + \ldots\ldots$$

IV. State and prove Fermat's theorem.

If n be a prime number, prove that $n^{12} - 1$ is divisible by 78.

V. A box contains 6 marbles, all different colours. They are picked out at random, one by one, and are not put back. Find the probabilities

(a) That a particular marble will be chosen at the third selection;

(b) That a particular marble will not be chosen until the last.

VI. Expand $\sin^n\theta$ in terms of series of multiples of θ when n is an odd positive integer.

Prove that

$$2^9 \cos^4\theta \sin^6\theta = 6 - 2\cos 2\theta - 8\cos 4\theta + 3\cos 6\theta + 2\cos 8\theta - \cos 10\theta.$$

VII. Resolve $x^{2n} - 2x^n \cos\theta + 1$ into factors.

VIII. Find the sum to n terms of the series—

$$\cos 2\theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta \operatorname{cosec} 3\theta + \cos 4\theta \operatorname{cosec} 3\theta \operatorname{cosec} 5\theta + \cos 6\theta \operatorname{cosec} 5\theta \operatorname{cosec} 7\theta + \ldots\ldots$$

IX. In any spherical triangle show that

(*a.*) $\cot a \sin b = \cot A \sin C + \cos b \cos C$

(*b.*) $\cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = \cos^2 \frac{c}{2} \sin^2 \frac{A+B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{c}{2} \sin^2 \frac{A-B}{2}$

X. If the sides of a spherical triangle be small compared with the radius of the sphere, then each angle of the spherical triangle exceeds by one-third of the spherical excess the corresponding angle of the plane triangle whose sides are of the same length as the arcs of the spherical triangle.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS I. (Pass).
(Dynamics and Hydrostatics).

PROFESSOR BRAGS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the angle of elevation, which, with a given velocity of projection, will give the greatest horizontal range to a projectile.

There are two parallel walls 30 ft. high and 40 ft. apart. From a point on the ground at a distance of 20 ft. from the nearer wall a body is projected so as just to clear both walls. Find the velocity of projection, and also the time taken between the walls.

II. If a sphere of mass m moving with a velocity u impinge on a sphere of mass m_1 moving with a velocity u_1 in the same direction, show that the velocity of the former after impact is

$$\frac{mu + m_1 u_1 - em_1 (u - u_1)}{m + m_1}$$

where e is the elasticity of both spheres.

A perfectly elastic ball is dropped on to the floor from a height of 16 ft. A quarter of a second afterwards a

ball of half the mass is dropped from the same spot. When and where will the two balls collide, and what will be their velocities after collision?

III. Find the tension of the string of a conical pendulum.

If a bicyclist ride round a corner at the rate of 7 miles an hour, describing a circle of 10 yards radius, find (approximately) his inclination to the vertical.

IV. If equal volumes of two liquids be mixed, the specific gravity of the mixture is 1·5; if equal weights, it is 1·3. Find the specific gravity of each liquid.

V. Find the position of the centre of pressure on a parallelogram, the upper edge of which is in the surface of a homogeneous liquid, not exposed to pressure.

VI. State the conditions that must be satisfied in order that a body may float stably in a fluid.

Three spherical balls, each of 2 inches diameter and of specific gravities 1·5, 1, and ·5 respectively, are dropped into a cylinder of 6 inches diameter filled with water to a height of 6 inches. By how much does each alter (1) the pressure on the base, (2) the resultant pressure on either of the two halves into which the curved surface may be divided by a vertical plane.

VII. Two closed metallic cylinders of equal section stand with their axes vertical one on top of the other. The upper is 40 inches, the lower 20 inches high. A fine tube runs from the bottom of the upper to the bottom of the lower cylinder. The upper is initially full of mercury, the lower of air at atmospheric pressure. Find how much mercury must run from the upper to the lower cylinder before there is equilibrium.

VIII. Describe the ordinary air-pump, pointing out the causes which limit its action.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS II. (Pass).

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

Time—Three hours.

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

If A, B, C, D denote four forces acting at a point in equilibrium, the angles between A and B, B and C,

C and D, D and A being α, β, γ, δ respectively, prove that

$$\frac{B \sin \beta - D \sin \gamma}{A} = \frac{B \sin \alpha - D \sin \delta}{C}$$

II. Prove that a number of forces acting upon a rigid body, their lines of action all being in the same plane, will keep it in equilibrium provided the algebraical sum of their moments about one given point in the plane, and of their resolved parts in each of two directions at right angles, be zero.

III. A uniform rod weighing 4 lbs. has a weight of 4 lbs. hung from one end and a weight of 10 lbs. from the other. The rod with its weights is suspended by a cord passing over a smooth horizontal peg, the ends of the cord being attached to the ends of the rod. If the length of the cord is equal to $\sqrt{3}$ times the length of the rod, show that when in equilibrium the rod makes an angle of 30° with the horizontal.

IV. Find the position of the centre of mass of a triangular pyramid.

V. State the laws governing limiting or dynamical friction, and explain what is meant by the "angle of friction."

A body rests on a rough plane inclined to the horizontal at an angle greater than λ (the angle of friction), and is just kept from slipping down by a force P acting at an angle θ with the plane. Show that P will have its least value when θ is measured below the plane and $= \lambda$.

Also show that for any other greater value of P there are two directions in which it may act to produce equilibrium which make equal angles on each side of this position.

VI. A uniform rod AB is hinged at its lower end A and is held up inclined to the vertical by an elastic cord BC joining B with a fixed point C vertically above A. If $AC = AB$, the unstretched length of the cord is equal to $\frac{1}{2} AB$, and its modulus of elasticity is equal to half the weight of the rod, prove that the rod will rest at an angle of 60° with the vertical, and find the magnitude and direction of the reaction at the hinge.

VII. A and B are moving in different directions with different velocities. Show how to determine the velocity of B relative to A.

VIII. In an absolute system of units the unit of length is the yard, the unit of time the minute, and the unit of mass that of a hundredweight. Compare the unit of work in this system with the foot-pound, and find the measure of a horse-power.

IX. Two masses, m and m', are tied to the ends of a string passing freely over a pulley. Determine the acceleration and the tension of the string.

If the masses are 4 and 6 lbs. respectively, and start on a level, find the difference between their heights at the end of 2 secs. if the pulley itself moves downwards with an acceleration of 10 ft. sec. units.

CREDIT.

The Credit papers in Mathematics for the Second year were the same as the Pass papers for the Third year.

LOGIC (Pass).

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Two hours.

I. What is a logical proposition? Analyse the mental act implied in forming it. Give the classification of propositions adopted in Formal Logic, and remark upon its value and thoroughness.

II. Draw inferences by Opposition, Permutation, and Conversion from

(α.) The errors of well-doers are an excuse to those who do ill.

(β.) They only live who love and honour have.

III. Explain the method by which the list of legitimate syllogisms is discovered.

IV. Show that the second figure can prove negative conclusions only, the third particular conclusions only, and that the fourth figure cannot prove a universal affirmative.

V. Examine the following arguments :—

(α.) A whale is not a fish, for it is neither cold-blooded nor breathes by gills.

(β.) By one kind of immediate inference two negatives are found to be equal to an affirmative,

and so I can argue that, because money is wealth, what is not money is not wealth.

(γ.) Since colonies have sprung from a mother-country, I can prove by analogy that they should at first be supported by the parent, and later that they should remain attached to her, and, if necessary, give her support.

VI. State the fallacies incident to induction, and give an example of each.

VII. Distinguish sensation, perception, conception, and imagination.

VIII. What is meant by a law of the mind? Illustrate by reference to laws of memory.

LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY (Credit).

Time—Two hours.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.

I. Distinguish the logical and psychological treatment of mental problems.

II. Explain the growth of a general concept in individual minds.

III. Discuss the laws of association.

IV. Explain the influence of contrast in the elements of knowledge.

V. Write an account of the constructive imagination.

VI. Connect the various faculties of knowledge as expressions of a single purpose to bring the manifold of experience within our control.

THIRD YEAR.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND PROFESSOR W. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into Latin Prose—

i. All our friends took their share and fought like men in the great field. All day long, whilst the women were praying ten miles away, the lines of the dauntless Eng-

lish infantry were receiving and repelling the furious charges of the French horsemen. Guns which were heard at Brussels were ploughing up their ranks, and comrades falling, and the resolute survivors closing in. Towards evening, the attack of the French, repeated and resisted so bravely, slackened in its fury. They had other foes besides the British to engage, or were preparing for a final onset. It came at last: the columns of the Imperial Guard marched up the hill of Saint Jean, at length and at once to sweep the English from the height which they had maintained all day, and spite of all: unscared by the thunder of the artillery, which hurled death from the English line—the dark rolling column pressed on and up the hill. It seemed almost to crest the eminence, when it began to wave and falter. Then it stopped, still facing the shot. Then at last the English troops rushed from the post from which no enemy had been able to dislodge them, and the Guard turned and fled.

THACKERAY: *Vanity Fair.*

ii. For the soldier's trade, verily and essentially, is not slaying, but being slain. This, without well knowing its own meaning, the world honours it for. A bravo's trade is slaying; but the world has never respected bravos more than merchants: the reason it honours the soldier is, because he holds his life at the service of the State. Reckless he may be—fond of pleasure or of adventure—all kinds of bye motives and mean impulses may have determined the choice of his profession, and may affect (to all appearance exclusively) his daily conduct in it; but our estimate of him is based on this ultimate fact—of which we are well assured—that put him in a fortress breach, with all the pleasures of the world behind him, and only death and his duty in front of him, he will keep his face to the front; and he knows that his choice may be put to him at any moment—and has beforehand taken his part—virtually takes such part continually—does, in reality, die daily.

RUSKIN: *Unto this Last.*

LATIN UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND PROFESSOR W. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into English—

I. Adde quod absumunt uiris pereuntque labore,
adde quod alterius sub nutu degitur aetas.

labitur interea res et Babylonica fiunt,
languent officia atque aegrotat fama uacillans.
huic lenta et pulchra in pedibus Sicyonia rident
scilicet et grandes uiridi cum luce zmaragdi
auro includuntur teriturque thalassina uestis
adsidue et Veneris sudorem exercita potat.
et bene parta patrum fiunt anademata, mitrae,
interdum in pallam atque Alidensia Ciaque uertunt.
eximia ueste et uictu conuiuia, ludi,
pocula crebra, unguenta coronae serta parantur,
nequiquam, quoniam medio de fonte leporum
surgit amari aliquit quod in ipsis floribus angat,
aut cum conscius ipse animus se forte remordet
desidiose agere aetatem lustrisque perire,
aut quod in ambiguo uerbum iaculata reliquit
quod cupido adfixum cordi uiuescit ut ignis,
aut nimium iactare oculos aliumue tueri
quod putat in uoltuque uidet uestigia risus.

LUCRETIUS : *De Rerum Natura* IIII. 1121-1100.

II. Sic fatus, noctis tenebris rapit agmina ductor
impiger et torto Balearis uerbere fundae
ocior et missa Parthi post terga sagitta ;
uicinumque minax inuadit Ariminon. ignes
solis lucifero fugiebant astra relicto,
iamque dies primos belli uisura tumultus
exoritur. seu sponte deum, seu turbidus Auster
impulerat, maestam tenuerunt nubila lucem.
constitit ut capto iussus deponere miles
signa foro, stridor lituom clangorque tubarum
non pia concinuit cum rauco classica cornu.
rupta quies populi stratisque excita iuuentus
deripuit sacris adfixa penatibus arma
quae pax longa dabat : nuda iam crate fluentis
inuadunt clupeos curuataque cuspide pila
et scabros nigrae morsu robiginis enses.
ut notae fulsere aquilae Romanaque signa,
et celsus medio conspectus in agmine Caesar,
diriguere metu, gelidus pauor occupat artus,
et tacito mutos uoluunt in pectore questus.

LUCAN : *Pharsalia* I. 228-247.

CICERO ATTICO SAL.

III. Petitionis nostrae, quam tibi summae curae esse scio, huiusmodi ratio est, quod adhuc coniectura prouideri possit. prensat unus P. Galba : sine fuco ac fallaciis more maiorum negatur. ut opinio est hominum, non

aliena rationi nostrae fuit illius haec praepropera prensatio ; nam illi ita negant uolgo, ut mihi se debere dicant : ita quiddam spero nobis profici, cum hoc percrebrescit, plurimos nostros amicos inueniri. nos autem initium prensandi facere cogitabamus eo ipso tempore, quo tuum puerum cum his litteris proficisci Cincius dicebat, in campo comitiis tribuniciis a. d. XVI. Kalend. Sextiles. competitores, qui certi esse uideantur, Galba et Antonius et Q. Cornificius—puto te in hoc aut risisse aut ingemuisse ; ut frontem ferias, sunt, qui etiam Caesonium putent—: Aquillium non arbitrabamur, qui et negauit et iurauit morbum et illud suum regnum iudiciale opposuit ; Catilina, si iudicatum erit meridie non lucere, certus erit competitor ; de Auli filio et de Palicano non puto te exspectare dum scribam. de iis, qui nunc petunt, Caesar certus putatur ; Thermus cum Silano contendere esistimatur, qui sic inopes et ab amicis et *ab* existimatione sunt, ut mihi uideatur non esse *ἀδύνατον* Curium obducere sed hoc praeter me nemini uidetur. nostris rationibus maxime conducere uidetur Thermum fieri cum Caesare ; nemo est enim ex iis, qui nunc petunt, qui si in nostrum annum reciderit firmior candidatus fore uideatur, propterea quod curator est uiae Flaminiae, quae tum erit absoluta : sane facile eum ac libenter Caesari consulem accedere uiderim.

CICERO : *Letters to Atticus*, I.

IIII. Iam Tiberium corpus, iam uires, nondum dissimulatio deserebat : idem animi rigor ; sermone ac uoltu intentus quaesita interdum comitate quamuis manifestam defectionem tegebat. mutatisque saepius locis tandem apud promunturium Miseni consedit in uilla, cui L. Lucullus quondam dominus. illic eum adpropinquare supremis tali modo compertum. erat medicus arte insignis, nomine Charicles, non quidem regere ualetudines principis solitus, consilii tamen copiam praebere. is uelut propria ad negotia digrediens et per speciem officii manum complexus pulsum uenarum attigit. neque fefellit : nam Tiberius, incertum an offensus tantoque magis iram premens, instaurari epulas iubet discumbitque ultra solitum, quasi honori abeuntis amici tribueret. Charicles tamen labi spiritum nec ultra biduum duraturum Macroni firmauit. inde cuncta conloquiis inter praesentes, nuntiis apud legatos et exercitus festinabantur. septimum decimum kal. Aprilis interclusa anima creditus est mortalitatem expleuisse ; et multo gratantum concursu ad capienda imperii primordia

Gaius Caesar egrediebatur, cum repente adfertur redire Tiberio uocem ac uisus uocarique qui recreandae defectioni cibum adferrent. pauor hinc in omnes, et ceteri passim dispergi, se quisque maestum aut nescium fingere; Caesar in silentium fixus a summa spe nouissima expectabat. Macro intrepidus opprimi senem iniectu multae uestis iubet discedique ab limine. sic Tiberius finiuit octauo et septuagesimo aetatis anno.

TACITUS : *Ab Excessu Augusti*, VI. LX.

LATIN.

LUCRETIUS, BOOK I.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND PROFESSOR W. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

1. Translate, with short notes where necessary :—

a. Principio quoniam duplex natura duarum
dissimilis rerum longe constare repertast,
corporis atque loci, res in quo quaeque geruntur,
esse utramque sibi per se puramque necessest.
nam quacumque uacat spatium, quod inane uocamus,
corpus ea non est ; qua porro cumque tenet se
corpus, ea uacuum nequaquam constat inane.
sunt igitur solida ac sine inani corpora prima.
praeterea quoniam genitis in rebus inanest,
materiem circum solidam constare necessest,
nec res ulla potest uera ratione probari
corpore inane suo celare atque intus habere,
si non, quod cohibet, solidum constare relinquis.
id porro nil esse potest nisi materiai
concilium, quod inane queat rerum cohibere.
materies igitur, solido quae corpore constat,
esse aeterna potest, cum cetera dissoluantur.
tum porro si nil esset quod inane uocaret,
omne foret solidum ; nisi contra corpora certa
essent quae loca complerent quaecumque tenerent,
omne quod est, spatium uacuum constaret inane.

b. Praeterea spatium summai totius omne
undique si inclusum certis consisteret oris
finitumque foret, iam copia materiai
undique ponderibus solidis confluxet ad imum
nec res ulla geri sub caeli tegmine posset
nec foret omnino caelum neque lumina solis,
quippe ubi materies omnis cumulata iaceret
ex infinito iam tempore subsidendo.

at hunc nimirum requies data principiorum
corporibus nullast, quia nil est funditus imum
quo quasi confluere et sedes ubi ponere possint.
semper in adsiduo motu res quaeque geruntur
partibus e cunctis infernaque suppeditantur
ex infinito cita corpora materiai.
est igitur natura loci spatiumque profundi,
quod neque clara suo percurrere fulmina cursu
perpetuo possint aeui labentia tractu
nec prorsum facere ut restet minus ire meando :
usque adeo passim patet ingens copia rebus
finibus exemptis in cunctas undique partis.

I. Translate and comment on :—

a. Aulide quo pacto Triuiai uirginis aram
Iphianassai turparunt sanguine foede
ductores Danaum delecti, prima uirorum.

b. Ennius ut noster cecinit qui primus amoeno
detulit ex Helicone perenni fronde coronam,
per gentis Italis hominum quae clara clueret.

c. nec clam durateus Troiianis Pergama partu
inflammasset equos nocturno Graiiugenarum.

d. ergo rerum inter summam minimamque quid escit?
nil erit ut distet ; nam quamuis funditus omnis
summa sit infinita, tamen, paruissima quae sunt,
ex infinitis constabunt partibus aeque.

e. Heraclitus init quorum dux proelia primus,
clarus ob obscuram linguam magis inter inanis
quamde grauis inter Graios qui uera requirunt.

f. et qui principium gignundis aera rebus
constituere, aut umorem quicumque putarunt
fingere res ipsum per se, terramue creare
omnia et in rerum naturas uertier omnis,
magno opere a uero longe derrasse uidentur.

g. quorum Acragantinus cum primis Empedocles est,
insula quem triquetris terrarum gessit in oris.

h. Nunc et Anaxagorae scrutemur homoeomerian.

i. hoc pacto sequar atque, oras ubicumque locaris
extremas, quaeram quid telo denique fiat.

k. cudere enim crebro possunt partemque morari,
dum ueniant aliae ac suppleri summa queatur.

III. Explain the meaning of the following terms :— rerum natura—primordia (what are the synonyms?)—naturae species ratioque—solidus—communis sensus—cacumen.

IV. Discuss the form of the following words :— indugredi — infantibu' — redducit — consumpse — alid — tuimur — stilicidi—sublima—glōmere—denserier.

V. Explain the construction of :—

a. multa nouis uerbis praesertim cum sit agendum.
b. discrepat aeternum tempus potuisse manere.
c. nec commutatur quicquam, quin omnia constant.
d. materies aliqua ratione aversa uiai.
e. ut uideatur
quo non longius haec sensus natura sequatur.

VI. How does Lucretius refute the Heraclitean ἀρχή? What is the real meaning of the doctrine πῦρ ἀρχή ἐστιν ἁπάντων? Whom is Lucretius really attacking?

LATIN.

PLAUTUS: MILES GLORIOSUS. TACITUS: HISTORIES, II.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND PROFESSOR W. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

A.

I. Translate into English Prose—

a. Quaere : ego hinc abscessero abs te huc interim. illuc sis uide,
quem ad modum adstitit seuero fronte curans, cogitans.
pectus digitis pultat : cor credo euocaturust foras.
ecce auortit : nisam laeuo in femine habet laeuam manum.
dextera digitis rationem conputat : feruit femur
dexterum, ita uehementer icit : quod agat, aegre suppetit.
concrepuit digitis : laborat, crebro commutat status.
eccere autem capite nutat : non placet quod repperit.
quidquid est, incoctum non expromet, bene coctum dabit.
ecce autem aedificat : columnam mento suffigit suo.
apage, non placet profecto mihi illaec aedificatio :
nam os columnatum poetae esse indaudiui barbaro,
quoi bini custodes semper totis horis occubant.
euge, euscheme hercle adstitit et dulice et comoedice.
habet, opinor. age, si quid agis : uigila, ne somno stude :
nisi quidem hic agitare mauis uarius uirgis uigilias.
tibi ego dico : a, feriatus ne sis, heus, Palaestrio,
vigila inquam, expergiscere inquam : lucet hoc inquam.

b. PE. Tute me ut fateare faciam esse adulescentem moribus :
ita ego ad omnis conparebo tibi res benefactis frequens.
opusne erit tibi aduocato tristi, iracundo? ecce me.
opusne leni? leniorem dices quam mutumst mare,

liquidiusculusque ero quam uentus est fauonius.
vel hilarissumum conuiuam hinc indidem expromam tibi,
vel primarium parasitum atque obsonatorem optumum.
tum ad saltandum non cinaedus malacus aequest atque ego.

PA. quid ad illas artis optassis, si optio eueniat tibi?

PL. huic pro meritis ut referri pariter possit gratia
tibique, quibus nunc me esse experior summae sollicitudini.
at tibi tanto sumptui esse mihi molestumst.

PE. morus es. nam in mala uxore atque inimico si quid sumas sumptus est :
in bono hospite atque amico quaestus est quod sumitur,
[ut quod in diuinis rebus sumptumst sapienti lucrost.]
deum uirtute est te unde hospitio accipiam apud me comiter.
es, bibe, animo obsequere mecum atque onera te hilaritudine :
liberae sunt aedes, liberum autem ego me volo vivere.
nam mihi deum uirtute dicam propter diuitias meas
licuit uxorem dotatam genere summo ducere :
sed nolo mi oblatratricem in aedis intro mittere.

c. Sat habeo. nunc tibi uicissim quae imperabo, discito.
quom extemplo hoc erit factum, ut intro haec abierit, ibi tu ilico
facito uti uenias ornatu ornatus huc nauclerico.
causiam habeos ferrugineam et scutalam ob oculos laneam :
palliolum habeas ferrugineum, nam is colos thalassicust :
id conexum in umero laeuo, expapillato bracchio,
coniciens in collum, tam autem lumbis subligaculo
praecinctis, aliqui adsimulato quasi gubernator sies.
atque apud hunc senem omnia haec sunt : nam is piscatores habet.

II. Translate and comment on—

a. At peditastelli quia erant siui uiuerent.
b. Is amabat meretricem [altam] Athenis Atticis.
c. Adcuratote ut sine talis domi agitent conuiuium.
d. Mulier holitori numquam supplicat, si quast mala.
e. Reperi, conminisce, cedodum calidum consilium cito.
f. Mirumst lolio uictitare te tam uili tritico.
g. Ibo intro : ne, dum absum, illis sortitus fuat.
h. Si albicapillus hic uidetur, ne utiquam ab ingenio senet.
i. Da mi, uir, Kalendis meam qui matrem inuerim.
j. Verum ubi dies decem continuos sit, east odiorum Ilias.

III. How are the following words used in Plautus?—enim—auden—satin—quasi—licet—oppido—uel—audio—qui—heia.

IIII. Explain the forms :— Prosum — despexe — cumquam — potisset — compsissume — ei — tis — mentibitur — sisti — ibus.

V. Give the meaning of the words :—Nardinum—delices—morium, deasciari—arrabonem—inde—ariolatur—uolup nunciam—toraria.

VI. What are the chief metres used in Plautus? Give the scheme of each, and illustrate by scanning a typical line.

B.

I. Translate, with brief marginal notes where necessary—

(*a*) Non fallebat duces impetus militum, sed bellantibus aliis placuit expectari. bello ciuili uictores uictosque numquam solida fide coalescere, nec referre, Vitellium an Othonem superstitem fortuna faceret. rebus secundis etiam egregios duces insolescere : discordiam his ignauiam luxuriem, et suismet uitiis alterum bello, alterum victoria periturum. igitur arma in occasionem distulere, Vespasianus Mucianusque nuper, ceteri olim mixtis consiliis ; optimus quisque amore rei publicae, multos dulcedo praedarum stimulabat, alios ambiguae domi res. ita boni malique causis diuersis, studio pari bellum omnes cupiebant.

(*b*) Et erat insula amne medio, in quam gladiatores nauibus molientes, Germani nando perlabebantur. ac forte plures transgressos completis Liburnicis per promptissimos gladiatorum Macer adgreditur, sed neque ea constantia gladiatoribus ad proelia, quae militibus, nec perinde nutantes e nauibus quam stabili gradu e ripa uolnera derigebant. et cum uariis trepidantium inclinationibus mixti remiges propugnatoresque turbarentur, desilire in uada ultro Germani, retentare puppes, scandere foros aut comminus mergere ; quae cuncta in oculis utriusque exercitus quanto laetiora Vitellianis, tanto acrius Othoniani causam auctoremque cladis detestabantur.

(*c*) Nec ultra in defectores aut bona cuiusquam saeuitum : rata fuere eorum, qui acie Othoniana ceciderant, testamenta aut lex intestatis : prorsus, si luxuriae temperaret, avaritiam non timeres. epularum foeda et inexplebilis libido : ex urbe atque Italia inritamenta gulae gestabantur strepentibus ab utroque mari itineribus ; exhausti conuiuiorum apparatibus principes ciuitatum ; uastabantur ipsae ciuitates ; degenerabat a labore ac uirtute miles adsuetudine uoluptatum et contemptu ducis.

praemisit in urbem edictum, quo uocabulum Augusti differret, Caesaris non reciperet, cum de potestate nihil detraheret. pulsi Italia mathematici; cautum seuere, ne equites Romani ludo et harena polluerentur. priores id principes pecunia et saepius ui perpulerant; ac pleraque municipia et coloniae aemulabantur corruptissimum quemque adulescentium pretio inlicere.

(*d*) Dum quaeritur tempus locus, quodque in re tali difficillimum est, prima uox, dum animo spes timor, ratio casus obuersantur, egressum cubiculo Vespasianum pauci milites, solito adsistentes ordine ut legatum salutaturi, imperatorem salutauere: tum ceteri adcurrere, Caesarem et Augustum et omnia principatus uocabula cumulare. mens a metu ad fortunam transierat: in ipso nihil tumidum adrogans aut in rebus nouis nouum fuit.

II. Give clearly the meaning of the following words and phrases, adding a brief explanation, if necessary:—officium, delationem factitare, speculator, diploma, ambitioso imperio regebat, agminis coactores, sagulum, etesiae, decurio, gliscere, certum esse, procurator, partes, uexillarii, and give the English for furlough and condemned for forgery.

III. Comment on anything calling for notice in the syntax or usage of—si luxuriae temperaret auaritiam non timeres —Titianus et Proculus, ubi consiliis uincerentur, ad ius imperii transibant — decumam legionem propinquare litori ut transmissurus iussit—is rumor ab exploratoribus Vitellii dispersus an in ipsa Othonis parte seu dolo seu forte surrexerit, parum compertum.

IIII. Write brief explanatory notes on the following:—imperio, quod uaria sorte laetum rei publicae aut atrox, ipsis principibus prosperum uel exitio fuit—suo quam patris imperio moderatior — infamibus Vaticani locis — pons Muluius — antiquitus infausto die Cremerensi Alliensique cladibus, identify Paetus Thrasea, Mucianus, Suetonius Paulinus, and Berenice, and describe the position of Antipolis, Forum Iuliense, Placentia, and Mutina, giving the modern name in each case.

V. Give a tabular statement of the chief events in the history of the Roman Empire between the death of Nero and the death of Otho.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND PROFESSOR W. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into Greek prose :—

The Athenians were utterly broken in spirit. They repented that they had ever come to Sicily ; their hopes had failed them ; their special craft had failed them ; they were beaten, as they had never looked to be beaten, on their own element, on the sea which they held to be part of the Athenian dominion. In other wars they had been able to appeal to the political feelings of some party in the city against which they had been warring. But Alkibiades had indeed led them astray when he told them that Sicily would be an easy conquest, because no man in Sicily cared for the city which might be his own dwelling-place, but which had seldom been the dwelling-place of his fathers. In Syracuse Athens had met her match. It was not merely that Syracuse was a great and mighty city, rich in ships and horses. She was something greater; democracy was pitted against democracy ; men felt in Syracuse, no less than in Athens, the full strength of that binding and ennobling spirit which makes every man in a free city strive for the welfare of his city as for his own.

FREEMAN : *History of Sicily*..

Epicurus. Tell me, then, whether the horse of a rider on the road should not be spurred forward if he started at a shadow.

Leontion. Yes.

Epicurus. I thought so : it would however be better to guide him quietly up to it, and to show him that it was one. Death is less than a shadow : it represents nothing, even imperfectly.

Leontion. Then at the best what is it? Why care about it, think about it, or remind us that it must befall us? Would you take the same trouble, when you see my hair entwined with ivy, to make me remember that, although the leaves are green and pliable, the stem is fragile and rough, and that before I go to bed I shall have many knots and entanglements to extricate? Let me have them ; but let me not hear of them until the time is come.

Epicurus. I would never think of death as an embarrassment, but as a blessing.

Ternissa. How? A blessing?

Epicurus. What, if it makes our enemies cease to hate us? What, if it makes our friends love us the more?

Leontion. Us? According to your doctrine we shall not exist at all.

Epicurus. I spoke of that which is consolatory while we are here, and of that which in plain reason ought to render us contented to stay no longer. You, Leontion, would make others better; and better they certainly will be, when their hostilities languish in an empty field, and their rancour is tired with treading upon dust.

LANDOR: *Imaginary Conversations.*

GREEK UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., and PROFESSOR W. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into English Prose—

I. Αὐτίκ' ἔπειτ' ἄνεμος μὲν ἐπαύσατο, ἡ δὲ γαλήνη
ἔπλετο νηνεμίη, κοίμησε δὲ κύματα δαίμων.
ἀνστάντες δ' ἔταροι νεὸς ἱστία μηρύσαντο
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν νηὶ γλαφυρῇ θέσαν, οἱ δ' ἐπ' ἐρετμὰ
ἑξόμενοι λευκαινον ὕδωρ ξεστῇς ἐλάτῃσιν.
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κηροῖο μέγαν τροχὸν ὀξέι χαλκῷ
τυτθὰ διατμήξας χερσὶ στιβαρῇσι πίεζον·
αἶψα δ' ἰαίνετο κηρός, ἐπεὶ κέλετο μεγάλη ἶς
Ἠελίου τ' αὐγὴ Ὑπεριονίδαο ἄνακτος·
ἑξείης δ' ἐτάροισιν ἐπ' οὔατα πᾶσιν ἄλειψα.
οἱ δ' ἐν νηί μ' ἔδησαν ὁμοῦ χείράς τε πόδας τε
ὀρθὸν ἐν ἱστοπέδῃ, ἐκ δ' αὐτοῦ πείρατ' ἀνῆπτον·
αὐτοί δ' ἑξόμενοι πολιὴν ἅλα τύπτον ἐρετμοῖς.
ἀλλ' ὅτε τόσσον ἀπῆμεν, ὅσον τε γέγωνε βοήσας,
ῥίμφα διώκοντες, τὰς δ' οὐ λάθεν ὠκύαλος νηῦς
ἐγγύθεν ὀρνυμένη, λιγυρὴν δ' ἔντυνον ἀοιδήν·
"δεῦρ' ἄγ' ἰών, πολύαιν' Ὀδυσεῦ, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,
νῆα κατάστησον, ἵνα νωιτέρην ὄπ' ἀκούσῃς.
οὐ γάρ πώ τις τῇδε παρήλασε νηὶ μελαίνῃ,
πρίν γ' ἡμέων μελίγηρυν ἀπὸ στομάτων ὄπ' ἀκοῦσαι,
ἀλλ' ὅ γε τερψάμενος νεῖται καὶ πλείονα εἰδώς·
ἴδμεν γάρ τοι πάνθ', ὅσ' ἐνὶ Τροίῃ εὐρείῃ
Ἀργεῖοι Τρῶές τε θεῶν ἰότητι μόγησαν,
ἴδμεν δ', ὅσσα γένηται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ."

HOMER: Odyssey *μ*, 168-191.

II. Ἄγε δὴ φύσιν ἄνδρες ἀμαυρόβιοι, φύλλων γενεᾷ προσόμοιοι,
ὀλιγοδρανέες, πλάσματα πηλοῦ, σκιοειδέα φῦλ' ἀμενηνά,
ἀπτῆνες ἐφημέριοι, ταλαοὶ βροτοί, ἀνέρες εἰκελόνειροι,
προσέχετε τὸν νοῦν τοῖς ἀθανάτοις ἡμῖν, τοῖς αἰὲν ἐοῦσι,
τοῖς αἰθερίοις, τοῖσιν ἀγήρῳς, τοῖς ἄφθιτα μηδομένοισιν.
ἵν' ἀκούσαντες πάντα παρ' ἡμῶν ὀρθῶς περὶ τῶν μετεώρων,
φύσιν οἰωνῶν γένεσίν τε θεῶν ποταμῶν τ' Ἐρέβους τε Χάους τε
εἰδότες ὀρθῶς Προδίκῳ παρ' ἐμοῦ κλάειν εἴπητε τὸ λοιπόν.
Χάος ἦν καὶ Νὺξ Ἔρεβός τε μέλαν πρῶτον καὶ Τάρταρος. εὐρύς·
γῆ δ' οὐδ' ἀὴρ οὐδ' οὐρανὸς ἦν· Ἐρέβους δ' ἐν ἀπείροσι κόλποις
τίκτει πρώτιστον ὑπηνέμιον Νὺξ ἡ μελανόπτερος ᾠόν,
ἐξ οὗ περιτελλομέναις ὥραις ἔβλαστεν Ἔρως ὁ ποθεινός,
στίλβων νῶτον πτερύγοιν χρυσαῖν, εἰκὼς ἀνεμώκεσι δίναις.
οὗτος δὲ Χάει πτερόεντι μιγεὶς νυχίῳ κατὰ Τάρταρον εὐρὺν
ἐνεόττευσεν γένος ἡμέτερον, καὶ πρῶτον ἀνήγαγεν ἐς φῶς.
πρότερον δ' οὐκ ἦν γένος ἀθανάτων, πρὶν Ἔρως ξυνέμιξεν ἅπαντα.
ξυμμιγνυμένων δ' ἑτέρων ἑτέροις γένετ' οὐρανὸς ὠκεανός τε
καὶ γῆ πάντων τε θεῶν μακάρων γένος ἄφθιτον. ὧδε μέν ἐσμεν
πολὺ πρεσβύτατοι πάντων μακάρων. ἡμεῖς δ' ὡς ἐσμὲν Ἔρωτος
πολλοῖς δῆλον· πετόμεσθά τε γὰρ καὶ τοῖσιν ἐρῶσι σύνεσμεν.

ARISTOPHANES: The Birds, 685-704.

III. Καί μιν Κροῖσος πυθόμενος τῶν Λυδῶν τῶν ἐς τὰ χρηστήρια φοιτεόντων ἐωυτὸν εὖ ποιέειν μεταπέμπεται ἐς Σάρδις, ἀπικόμενον δὲ δωρέεται χρυσῷ τὸν ἂν δύνηται τῷ ἑωυτοῦ σώματι ἐξενείκασθαι ἐσάπαξ. ὁ δὲ Ἀλκμέων πρὸς τὴν δωρεήν, ἐοῦσαν τοιαύτην, τοιάδε ἐπιτηδεύσας προσέφερε· ἐνδὺς κιθῶνα μέγαν, καὶ κόλπον βαθὺν καταλιπόμενος τοῦ κιθῶνος, κοθόρνους τοὺς εὕρισκε εὐρυτάτους ἐόντας ὑποδησάμενος ἦιε ἐς τὸν θησαυρὸν ἐς τόν οἱ κατηγέοντο. ἐσπεσὼν δὲ ἐς σωρὸν ψήγματος πρῶτα μὲν παρέσαξε παρὰ τὰς κνήμας τοῦ χρυσοῦ ὅσον ἐχώρεον οἱ κόθορνοι, μετὰ δὲ τὸν κόλπον πάντα πλησάμενος χρυσοῦ καὶ ἐς τὰς τρίχας τῆς κεφαλῆς διαπάσας τοῦ ψήγματος καὶ ἄλλο λαβὼν ἐς τὸ στόμα ἐξῆιε ἐκ τοῦ θησαυροῦ, ἕλκων μὲν μόγις τοὺς κοθόρνους, παντὶ δέ τεῳ οἰκὼς μᾶλλον ἢ ἀνθρώπῳ· τοῦ τό τε στόμα ἐβέβυστο καὶ πάντα ἐξώγκωτο. ἰδόντα δὲ τὸν Κροῖσον γέλως ἐσῆλθε, καί οἱ πάντα τε ἐκεῖνα διδοῖ καὶ πρὸς ἕτερα δωρέεται οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἐκείνων. οὕτω μὲν ἐπλούτησε ἡ οἰκίη αὕτη μεγάλως, καὶ ὁ Ἀλκμέων οὗτος οὕτω τεθριπποτροφήσας Ὀλυμπιάδα ἀναιρέεται.

HERODOTUS: VI. 125.

IIII. Ἦν δὲ τοῦτο εὐπρεπὲς πρὸς τοὺς πλείους, ἐπεὶ ἔξειν γε τὴν πόλιν οἵπερ καὶ μεθίστασαν ἔμελλον. δῆμος μέντοι ὅμως ἔτι καὶ βουλὴ ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου ξυνελέγετο· ἐβούλευον δὲ οὐδὲν ὅ τι μὴ τοῖς ξυνεστῶσι δοκοίη, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ λέγοντες ἐκ τούτων ἦσαν καὶ τὰ ῥηθησόμενα πρότερον αὐτοῖς προύσκεπτο. ἀντέλεγέ τε οὐδεὶς ἔτι τῶν ἄλλων, δεδιὼς καὶ ὁρῶν πολὺ τὸ ξυνεστηκός· εἰ δέ τις καὶ ἀντείποι, εὐθὺς ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου ἐτεθνήκει, καὶ τῶν δρασάντων οὔτε ζήτησις οὔτ' ἂν ὑποπτεύοιντο δικαίωσις ἐγίγνετο, ἀλλ' ἡσυχίαν εἶχεν ὁ δῆμος καὶ κατάπληξιν τοιαύτην ὥστε κέρδος ὁ μὴ πάσχων τι βίαιον, εἰ καὶ σιγῴη, ἐνόμιζε. καὶ τὸ ξυνεστηκὸς πολὺ πλέον ἡγούμενοι εἶναι ἢ ὅσον ἐτύγχανεν ὂν ἠσσῶντο ταῖς γνώμαις, καὶ ἐξευρεῖν, αὐτοὶ ἀδύνατοι ὄντες, διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς πόλεως καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀλλήλων ἀγνωσίαν οὐκ εἶχον.

THUCYDIDES: VIII. 66.

GREEK.

PLATO: PHAEDO.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND PROFESSOR W. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. State clearly the successive arguments advanced in this dialogue to establish the immortality of the soul, distinguishing any which are not independent but complementary. Which is finally accepted as sufficient? Show in what respect each of the earlier arguments falls short.

II. Briefly explain the contents or reference of the following passages, only giving a translation when necessary to elucidate the meaning:—

(α). ὁμοῦ πάντα χρήματα.

(β). ἆρ' οὖν οὐ κατὰ πάντα ταὐτα συμβαίνει τὴν ἀνάμνησιν εἶναι μὲν ἀφ' ὁμοίων, εἶναι δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ ἀνομοίων;

(γ). Πηνελόπης τινὰ ἐναντίως ἱστὸν μεταχειριζομένην.

How is the comparison of the old weaver introduced?

(δ). τὴν δὲ τοῖς διὰ τῶν εἰκόνων τὰς ἀποδείξεις ποιουμένοις λόγοις ξύνοιδα οὖσιν ἀλαζόσιν.

How does Socrates dispose of the theory that soul is a harmony?

(ε). ἀπὸ δὴ θαυμαστῆς ἐλπίδος, ὦ ἑταῖρε, ὠχόμην φερόμενος, ἐπειδὴ προϊὼν καὶ ἀναγιγνώσκων, ὁρῶ ἄνδρα τῷ μὲν νῷ οὐδὲν χρώμενον [οὐδέ τινας αἰτίας ἐπαιτιώμενον] εἰς τὸ διακοσμεῖν τὰ πράγματα.

Why should the words enclosed in square brackets be ejected? What does Socrates mean by his δεύτερος πλοῦς?

(ζ). τῷ καλῷ τὰ καλὰ καλά.

(η). ἄλλην δὲ ὑπόθεσιν ὑποθέμενος, ἥτις τῶν ἄνωθεν βελτίστη φαίνοιτο.

(θ). οὐκ ἄρα μόνον τὰ εἴδη τὰ ἐναντία οὐχ ὑπομένει ἐπιόντα ἄλληλα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄλλ' ἄττα τὰ ἐναντία οὐχ ὑπομένει ἐπιόντα.

(ι). τὸ μὲν οὖν ταῦτα διισχυρίσασθαι οὕτως ἔχειν, ὡς ἐγὼ διελήλυθα, οὐ πρέπει νοῦν ἔχοντι ἀνδρί· ὅτι μέντοι ἢ ταῦτ' ἐστὶν ἢ τοιαῦτ' ἄττα περὶ τὰς ψυχὰς ἡμῶν καὶ τὰς οἰκήσεις ἐπείπερ ἀθάνατόν γε ἡ ψυχὴ φαίνεται οὖσα, τοῦτο καὶ πρέπειν μοι δοκεῖ καὶ ἄξιον κινδυνεῦσαι οἰομένῳ οὕτως ἔχειν· καλὸς γὰρ ὁ κίνδυνος.

When does Plato introduce myths and for what purpose? Refer to instances in other dialogues.

(κ). οἱ περὶ τοὺς ἀντιλογικοὺς λόγους.

(λ). οὐ μέντοι ἴσως βιάσεται αὐτόν· οὐ γάρ φασι θεμιτὸν εἶναι.

(μ). τί δὲ δὴ τὰ τοιάδε, ὦ Σιμμία; φαμέν τι εἶναι δίκαιον αὐτὸ ἢ οὐδέν;

III. Translate—

(α). ἡσθῆναι . μοι ἔδοξε τῇ τοῦ Κέβητος πραγματείᾳ.

What is Cebes' character? How does it differ from Simmias'?

(β). οἶμαι γὰρ ἂν τοὺς πόλλους αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἀκούσαντας δοκεῖν εὖ πάνυ εἰρῆσθαι εἰς τοὺς φιλοσοφοῦντας καὶ ξυμφάναι ἂν τοὺς μὲν παρ' ἡμῖν ἀνθρώπους καὶ πάνυ, ὅτι τῷ ὄντι οἱ φιλοσοφοῦντες θανατῶσι καὶ σφᾶς γε οὐ λελήθασιν ὅτι ἄξιοί εἰσιν τοῦτο πάσχειν.

(γ). κινδυνεύει τοι ὥσπερ ἀτραπός τις ἐκφέρειν ἡμᾶς.

(δ). Εἰπόντος δὴ τοῦ Σωκράτους ταῦτα ὑπολαβὼν ὁ Κέβης ἔφη· Ὦ Σώκρατες, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ καλῶς λέγεσθαι, τὰ δὲ περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς πολλὴν ἀπιστίαν παρέχει τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, μὴ ἐπειδὰν ἀπαλλαγῇ τοῦ σώματος οὐδαμοῦ ἔτι ᾖ ἀλλ' ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ διαφθείρηταί τε καὶ ἀπολλύηται, ᾗ ἂν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀποθνῄσκῃ, εὐθὺς ἀπαλλαττομένη τοῦ σώματος καὶ ἐκβαίνουσα ὥσπερ πνεῦμα ἢ καπνὸς διασκεδασθεῖσα οἴχηται διαπτομένη καὶ οὐδὲν ἔτι οὐδαμοῦ ᾖ. ἐπεί, εἴπερ εἴη που αὐτὴ καθ' αὑτὴν συνηθροισμένη καὶ ἀπηλλαγμένη τούτων τῶν κακῶν ὧν σὺ νῦν δὴ διῆλθες πολλὴ ἂν ἐλπὶς εἴη καὶ καλή, ὦ Σώκρατες, ὡς ἀληθῆ ἐστιν ἃ σὺ λέγεις· ἀλλὰ τοῦτο δὴ ἴσως οὐκ ὀλίγης παρα-

μυθίας δεῖται καὶ πίστεως, ὡς ἔστι τε ἡ ψυχὴ ἀποθανόντος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καί τινα δύναμιν ἔχει καὶ φρόνησιν.

Emend the text of the above extract.

(ε). Ἆρ' οὖν οὕτως ἔχει, ἔφη, ἡμῖν, ὦ Σιμμία; εἰ μὲν ἔστιν ἃ θρυλοῦμεν ἀεί, καλόν τε καὶ ἀγαθὸν καὶ πᾶσα ἡ τοιαύτη οὐσία, καὶ ἐπὶ ταύτην τὰ ἐκ τῶν αἰσθήσεων πάντα ἀναφέρομεν, [ὑπάρχουσαν πρότερον ἀνευρίσκοντες ἡμετέραν οὖσαν, καὶ ταῦτα ἐκείνῃ ἀπεικάζομεν, ἀναγκαῖον, οὕτως] ὥσπερ καὶ ταῦτα ἔστιν, οὕτως καὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν ψυχὴν εἶναι καὶ πρὶν γεγονέναι ἡμᾶς.

Give reasons for rejecting the words in square brackets.

(ζ). ὅτι μὲν γὰρ ἦν ἡμῶν ἡ ψυχὴ καὶ πρὶν εἰς τόδε τὸ εἶδος ἐλθεῖν, οὐκ ἀνατίθεμαι μὴ οὐχὶ πάνυ χαριέντως καί, εἰ μὴ ἐπαχθές ἐστιν εἰπεῖν, πάνυ ἱκανῶς ἀποδεδεῖχθαι· ὡς δὲ καὶ ἀποθανόντων ἡμῶν ἔτι που ἔσται, οὔ μοι δοκεῖ τῇδε. ὡς μὲν οὐκ ἰσχυρότερον καὶ πολυχρονιώτερον ψυχὴ σώματος, οὐ ξυγχωρῶ τῇ Σιμμίου ἀντιλήψει· δοκεῖ γάρ μοι πᾶσι τοῦτοις πάνυ πολὺ διαφέρειν.

(η). διὸ δὴ καὶ ὁ μέν τις δίνην περιτιθεὶς τῇ γῇ ὑπὸ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ μένειν δὴ ποιεῖ τὴν γῆν, ὁ δὲ ὥσπερ καρδόπῳ πλατείᾳ βάθρον τὸν ἀέρα ὑπερείδει· τὴν δὲ τοῦ ὡς οἷόν τε τε βέλτιστα αὐτὰ τεθῆναι δύναμιν οὕτω νῦν κεῖσθαι, ταύτην οὔτε ζητοῦσιν οὔτε τινὰ οἴονται δαιμονίαν ἰσχὺν ἔχειν, ἀλλὰ ἡγοῦνται τούτου Ἄτλαντα ἄν ποτε ἰσχυρότερον καὶ ἀθανατώτερον καὶ μᾶλλον ἅπαντα συνέχοντα ἐξευρεῖν καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς τὸ ἀγαθὸν καὶ δέον ξυνδεῖν καὶ συνέχειν οὐδὲν οἴονται.

(θ). Τί δέ; ἑνὶ ἑνὸς προστεθέντος τὴν πρόσθεσιν αἰτίαν εἶναι τοῦ δύο γενέσθαι ἢ διασχισθέντος τὴν σχίσιν οὐκ εὐλαβοῖο ἂν λέγειν; καὶ μέγα ἂν βοᾴης ὅτι οὐκ οἶσθα ἄλλως πως ἕκαστον γιγνόμενον ἢ μετασχὸν τῆς ἰδίας οὐσίας ἑκάστου οὗ ἂν μετάσχῃ καὶ ἐν τούτοις οὐκ ἔχεις ἄλλην τινὰ αἰτίαν τοῦ δύο γενέσθαι ἀλλ' ἢ τὴν τῆς δυάδος μετάσχεσιν καὶ δεῖν τούτου μετασχεῖν τὰ μέλλοντα δύο ἔσεσθαι, καὶ μονάδος ὃ ἂν μέλλῃ ἓν ἔσεσθαι.

What is there here to show that this dialogue belongs to the middle stage of Plato's Philosophy?

(ι). ὅταν τε οὖν ὑποχωρήσῃ τὸ ὕδωρ εἰς τὸν τόπον τὸν δὴ κάτω καλούμενον, [τοῖς] κατ' ἐκεῖνα τὰ ῥεύματα διὰ γῆς εἰσρεῖ τε καὶ πληροῖ αὐτὰ ὥσπερ οἱ ἐπαντλοῦντες· ὅταν τε αὖ ἐκεῖθεν μὲν ἀπολίπῃ δεῦρο δὲ ὁρμήσῃ, τὰ ἐνθάδε πληροῖ αὖθις, τὰ δὲ πληρωθέντα ῥεῖ διὰ τῶν ὀχετῶν καὶ διὰ τῆς γῆς, καὶ εἰς τοὺς τόπους ἕκαστα ἀφικνούμενα, εἰς

οὓς ἑκάστους ὁδοποιεῖται, θαλάττας τε καὶ λίμνας καὶ ποταμοὺς καὶ κρήνας ποιεῖ.

(κ). ἐγγυήσασθε οὖν με πρὸς Κρίτωνα, ἔφη, τὴν ἐναντίαν ἐγγύην ἣ ἣν οὗτος πρὸς τοὺς δικαστὰς ἠγγυᾶτο.

Explain this.

IIII. Give the Greek for to compose a fable, I am very glad you reminded me, there are two alternatives, to fall asleep, to be infected with, I was talking nonsense without knowing it, bugbears, a nail, a raft, joints, odd and even, one and a half, a lava stream, sediment, the extremes in both directions; and the English for ἀντιλαμβάνομαι, ἀνα-, ἀπο-, δια-, κατα-, and ὑπολαμβάνω, ἐπικελεύειν, προσφέρειν, ἐγγύς τι τείνειν, θρυλεῖν, ἀποδημία, ἀδολεσχῶ, σκιαγραφία, διακρίνεσθαι, ἔγκλημα, μορφή, διαδικάζομαι, τέλμα, ξυγγραφικῶς, θολερός, ἐπᾴδειν, and πλημμελής, adding a word or two of explanation where necessary.

V. Carefully explain anything calling for remark in the syntax or usage of—

(α). ὥστε διὰ τοῦτο οὐχ ὅπως ἀγανακτῶ, ἀλλ' εὔελπίς εἰμι κ.τ.λ.

(β). μὴ γάρ οὐχ αὕτη ᾖ ἡ ὀρθὴ πρὸς ἀρετὴν ἀλλαγή.

(γ). ἀναγκαῖον τὰς τῶν τεθνεώτων ψυχὰς εἶναί που, ὅθεν δὴ πάλιν γίγνεσθαι.

(δ). ἐὰν μέν τις καὶ χαριέντως ἔχων τὸ σῶμα τελευτήσῃ καὶ ἐν τοιαύτῃ ὥρᾳ.

(ε). ἐμοὶ γὰρ δοκεῖ . . . . τὸ μέντοι αὖ τὰ λεγόμενα περὶ αὐτῶν μὴ οὐχὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐλέγχειν καὶ μὴ προαφίστασθαι, πρὶν ἂν πανταχῇ σκοπῶν ἀπείπῃ τις πάνυ μαλθακοῦ εἶναι ἀνδρός.

(ζ). ἀλλὰ τόδε ἄδηλον παντὶ, μὴ πόλλα δὴ σώματα καὶ πολλάκις κατατρίψασα ἡ ψυχὴ . . . . ἀπολλύηται.

(η). ἔστιν ἄρα, ᾗ δ' ὅς, περὶ ἕνια τῶν τοιούτων, ὥστε μὴ μόνον αὐτὸ τὸ εἶδος ἀξιοῦσθαι τοῦ αὐτοῦ ὀνόματος εἰς τὸν ἀεὶ χρόνον κ.τ.λ.

(θ). σχολῇ γὰρ ἄν τι ἄλλο φθορὰν μὴ δέχοιτο, εἴγε τὸ ἀθανατὸν ἀΐδιον ὂν φθορὰν δέξεται.

(ι). πλέον θάτερον ἡγησάμενος ἀπεργάζεσθαι.

ARISTOPHANES: THE CLOUDS. THUCYDIDES, BOOK II.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND PROFESSOR W. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

A.

I. Translate into English Prose—

Ἀέναοι Νεφέλαι,
ἀρθῶμεν φαναραὶ δροσερὰν φύσιν εὐάγητον,
πατρὸς ἀπ' Ὠκεανοῦ βαρυαχέος
ὑψηλῶν ὀρέων κορυφὰς ἔπι
δενδροκόμους, ἵνα
τηλεφανεῖς σκοπιὰς ἀφορώμεθα
καρπούς τ' ἀρδομέναν θ' ἱεραν χθόνα
καὶ ποταμῶν ζαθέων κελαδήματα
καὶ πόντον κελάδοντα βαρύβρομον·
ὄμμα γὰρ αἰθέρος ἀκάματον σελαγεῖται
μαρμαρέαις ἐν αὐγαῖς.
ἀλλ' ἀποσεισάμεναι νέφος ὄμβριον
ἀθανάτας ἰδέας, ἐπιδώμεθα
τηλεσκόπῳ ὄμματι γαῖαν.

What metre is this?

(β). ὦ θεώμενοι, κατερῶ πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐλευθέρως
τἀληθῆ, νὴ τὸν Διόνυσον τὸν ἐκθρέψαντά με.
οὕτω νικήσαιμί τ' ἐγὼ καὶ νομιζοίμην σοφός,
ὡς ὑμᾶς ἡγούμενος εἶναι θεατὰς δεξιοὺς
καὶ ταύτην σοφώτατ' ἔχειν τῶν ἐμῶν κωμῳδιῶν
πρώτην ἠξίωσ' ἀναγεῦσ' ὑμᾶς, ἣ παρέσχε μοι
ἔργον πλεῖστον· εἶτ' ἀνεχώρουν ὑπ' ἀνδρῶν φορτικῶν
ἠττηθείς, οὐκ ἄξιος ὤν· ταῦτ' οὖν ὑμῖν μέμφομαι
τοῖς σοφοῖς, ὧν εἵνεκ ἐγὼ ταῦτ ἐπραγματευόμην.
ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς ὑμῶν πόθ' ἑκὼν προδώσω τοὺς δεξιούς.
ἐξ ὅτου γὰρ ἐνθάδ' ὑπ' ἀνδρῶν, οἷς ἡδὺ καὶ λέγειν,
ὁ σώφρων τε χὠ καταπύγων ἄριστ' ἠκουσάτην,
κἀγώ, παρθένος γὰρ ἔτ' ἦ κοὐκ ἐξῆν πώ μοι τεκεῖν,
ἐξέθηκα, παῖς δ' ἑτέρα τις λαβοῦσ' ἀνείλετο,
ὑμεῖς δ' ἐξεθρέψατε γενναίως κἀπαιδεύσατε.
ἐκ τούτου μοι πιστὰ παρ' ὑμῶν γνώμης ἔσθ' ὅρκια.
νῦν οὖν Ἠλέκτραν κατ' ἐκείνην ἦδ' ἡ κωμῳδία.
ζητοῦσ' ἦλθ', ἤν που 'πιτύχῃ θεαταῖς οὕτω σοφοῖς·
γνώσεται γάρ, ἥπερ ἴδῃ, τἀδελφοῦ τὸν βόστρυχον.

Explain the allusions in the above extract.

(γ). ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ.

νηπύτιος γάρ ἐστ' ἔτι
καὶ τῶν κρεμαθρῶν οὔπω τρίβων τῶν ἐνθάδε.

ΨΕΙΔΙΠΠΙΔΗΣ.

αὐτὸς τρίβων εἴης ἄν, εἰ κρέμαιό γε.

ΣΤΡΕΨΙΑΔΗΣ.

οὐκ ἐς κόρακας ; καταρᾷ σὺ τῷ διδασκάλῳ ;

ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ.

ἰδοὺ κρέμαι', ὡς ἠλίθιον ἐφθέγξατο
καὶ τοῖσι χείλεσιν διερρυηκόσιν.
πῶς ἂν μάθοι ποθ' οὗτος ἀπόφευξιν δίκης
ἢ κλῆσιν ἢ χαύνωσιν ἀναπειστηρίαν ;
καίτοι γε ταλάντου τοῦτ' ἔμαθεν Ὑπέρβολος.

ΣΤΡΕΨΙΑΔΗΣ.

ἀμέλει, δίδασκε· θυμόσοφός ἐστιν φύσει·
εὐθύς γέ τοι παιδάριον ὂν τυννουτονὶ
ἔπλαττεν ἔνδον οἰκίας ναῦς τ' ἔγλυφεν
ἁμαξίδας τε σκυτίνας εἰργάζετο,
κἀκ τῶν σιδίων βατράχους ἐποίει πῶς δοκεῖς.

(δ). ἰὼ ἰὼ τέκνον· ἰώ, ἰοῦ ἰοῦ.
ὡς ἥδομαί σου πρῶτα τὴν χροιὰν ἰδών.
νῦν μέν γ' ἰδεῖν εἶ πρῶτον ἐξαρνητικὸς
κἀντιλογικός, καὶ τοῦτο τοὐπιχώριον
ἀτεχνῶς ἐπανθεῖ, τὸ τί λέγεις σύ ; καὶ δοκεῖν
ἀδικοῦντ' ἀδικεῖσθαι καὶ κακουργοῦντ', οἶδ' ὅτι.
ἐπὶ τοῦ προσώπου τ' ἔστιν Ἀττικὸν βλέπος.
νῦν οὖν ὅπως σώσεις μ', ἐπεὶ κἀπώλεσας.

(ε). περίδου νυν ἐμοί,
εἰ μὴ τετράμετρόν ἐστιν ἡμιεκτέον.

(ζ). οὕτως εἴσεται
κατὰ σελήνην ὡς ἄγειν χρὴ τοῦ βίου τὰς ἡμέρας.

II. Give the English for ἐτεόν, λημᾶν, στραγγεύομαι, σαμφόρας, ἐγκεκοισυρωμένη, παιπάλη, σοροπηγοί, στόμφαξ, κολοκύντη, θρυαλλίς, γρύζω, ἔναγχος.

III. Write short notes on the syntax or usage of—

(α). ἦν οὖν μάθῃς μοι τὸν ἄδικον τοῦτον λόγον,
ἃ νῦν ὀφείλω διὰ σέ, τούτων τῶν χρεῶν
οὐκ ἂν ἀποδοίην οὐδ' ἂν ὀβολὸν οὐδενί.

(β). τί κυπτάζεις ἔχων περὶ τὴν θύραν ;

(γ). ποίους θεοὺς ὀμεῖ σν ;

(δ). οἵμοι παρανοίας, ὡς ἐμαινόμην ἄρα,
ὅτ' ἐξέβαλλον τοὺς θεοὺς διὰ Σωκράτην.

And scan and name the following lines :—

(α). ἀλλ' οὐ δύναμαι δείλαιος εὕδειν δακνόμενος.

(β). ἔλθετε δῆτ', ὦ πολυτίμητοι Νεφέλαι, τῷδ' εἰς ἐπίδειξιν·

(γ). οὕτω νικήσαιμί τ' ἐγὼ καὶ νομιζοίμην σοφός.

(δ). χώρει δευρί, δεῖξον σαυτὸν
τοῖσι θεαταῖς, καίπερ θρασὺς ὤν.

(ε). καὶ τὸν Σιμωνίδην ἔφασκ' εἶναι κακὸν ποιητήν.

IIII. Write brief explanatory notes on—

(α). ὥσπερ Περικλέης εἰς τὸ δέον ἀπώλεσα.

(β). ΜΑΘ. τί ἐθαύμασας ; τῷ σοι δοκοῦσιν εἰκέναι ;
ΣΤΡ. τοῖς ἐκ Πύλου ληφθεῖσι, τοις Λακωνικοῖς.

(γ). καίτοι πρότερόν γ' ἐπτώχευες
Τήλεφος εἶναι Μυσὸς φάσκων.

What is the metre of these last two lines ?

(δ). ΜΑΘ. ἡ δέ γ' Εὔβοί', ὡς ὁρᾷς
ἡδὶ παρατέταται μακρὰ πόρρω πάνυ.
ΣΤΡ. οἶδ'· ὑπὸ γὰρ ἡμῶν παρετάθη καὶ Περικλέους.

B.

I. Translate, with brief notes where necessary—

α. Ξυνελών τε λέγω τήν τε πᾶσαν πόλιν τῆς Ἑλλάδος παίδευσιν εἶναι καὶ καθ' ἕκαστον δοκεῖν ἄν μοι τὸν αὐτὸν ἄνδρα παρ' ἡμῶν ἐπὶ πλεῖστ' ἂν εἶδη καὶ μετὰ χαρίτων μάλιστ' ἂν εὐτραπέλως τὸ σῶμα αὔταρκες παρέχεσθαι. καὶ ὡς οὐ λόγων ἐν τῷ παρόντι κόμπος τάδε μᾶλλον ἢ ἔργων ἐστὶν ἀλήθεια, αὐτὴ ἡ δύναμις τῆς πόλεως, ἣν ἀπὸ τῶνδε τῶν τρόπων ἐκτησάμεθα, σημαίνει. μόνη γὰρ τῶν νῦν ἀκοῆς κρείσσων ἐς πεῖραν ἔρχεται καὶ μόνη οὔτε τῷ πολεμίῳ [ἐπελθόντι] ἀγανάκτησιν ἔχει ὑφ' οἵων κακοπαθεῖ, οὔτε τῷ ὑπηκόῳ κατάμεμψιν ὡς οὐχ ὑπ' ἀξίων ἄρχεται. μετὰ μεγάλων δὲ σημείων καὶ οὐ δή τοι ἀμάρτυρόν γε τὴν δύναμιν παρασχόμενοι τοῖς τε νῦν καὶ τοῖς ἔπειτα θαυμασθησόμεθα (καὶ οὐδὲν προσδεόμενοι οὔτε Ὁμήρου ἐπαινέτου οὔτε ὅστις ἔπεσι μὲν τὸ αὐτίκα τέρψει, τῶν δὲ ἔργων τὴν ὑπόνοιαν ἡ ἀλήθεια βλάψει), ἀλλὰ πᾶσαν μὲν θάλασσαν καὶ γῆν ἐσβατὸν τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ τόλμῃ καταναγκάσαντες γενέσθαι, πανταχοῦ δὲ μνημεῖα κακῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν ἀΐδια ξυγκατοικίσαντες. περὶ τοιαύτης οὖν πόλεως, οἵδε τε γενναίως δικαιοῦντες μὴ ἀφαιρεθῆναι αὐτὴν μαχόμενοι ἐτελεύτησαν, καὶ τῶν λειπομένων πάντα τινὰ εἰκὸς ἐθέλειν ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς κάμνειν.

β. Τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔτος, ὡς ὡμολογεῖτο ἐκ πάντων, μάλιστα δὴ ἐκεῖνο ἄνοσον ἐς τὰς ἄλλας ἀσθενείας ἐτύγχανεν ὄν· εἰ δέ τις καὶ προέκαμνέ τι, ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη. τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἀπ' οὐδεμιᾶς προφάσεως, ἀλλ' ἐξαίφνης ὑγιεῖς ὄντας πρῶτον μὲν τῆς κεφαλῆς θέρμαι ἰσχυραὶ καὶ τῶν ὀφθαλμων ἐρυθήματα καὶ φλόγωσις ἐλάμβανε, καὶ τὰ ἐντός, ἥ τε φάρυγξ καὶ ἡ γλῶσσα, εὐθὺς αἱματώδη ἦν καὶ πνεῦμα

ἄτοπον καὶ δυσῶδες ἠφίει· ἔπειτα ἐξ αὐτῶν πταρμὸς καὶ βράγχος ἐπεγίγνετο, καὶ ἐν οὐ πολλῷ χρόνῳ κατέβαινεν ἐς τὰ στήθη ὁ πόνος μετὰ βηχὸς ἰσχυροῦ· καὶ ὁπότε ἐς τὴν καρδίαν στηρίξειεν, ἀνέστρεφέ τε αὐτὴν καὶ ἀποκαθάρσεις χολῆς πᾶσαι ὅσαι ὑπὸ ἰατρῶν ὠνομασμέναι εἰσὶν ἐπῆσαν, καὶ αὗται μετὰ ταλαιπωρίας μεγάλης. λύγξ τε τοῖς πλείοσιν ἐνέπεσε κενή, σπασμὸν ἐνδιδοῦσα ἰσχυρόν, τοῖς μὲν μετὰ ταῦτα λωφήσαντα, τοῖς δὲ καὶ πολλῷ ὕστερον. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἔξωθεν ἁπτομένῳ σῶμα οὔτ' ἄγαν θερμὸν ἦν οὔτε χλωρόν, ἀλλ' ὑπέρυθρον, πελιτνόν, φλυκταίναις μικραῖς καὶ ἕλκεσιν ἐξηνθηκός· τὰ δὲ ἐντὸς οὕτως ἐκάετο ὥστε μήτε τῶν πάνυ λεπτῶν ἱματίων καὶ σινδόνων τὰς ἐπιβολὰς μηδ' ἄλλο τι ἢ γυμνοὶ ἀνέχεσθαι, ἥδιστά τε ἂν ἐς ὕδωρ ψυχρὸν σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ῥίπτειν.

II. Translate and comment on—

α. τὸ ἐν Λίμναις Διονύσου, ᾧ τὰ ἀρχαιότερα Διονύσια τῇ δωδεκάτῃ ποιεῖται ἐν μηνὶ Ἀνθεστηριῶνι.

β. ἐμοὶ δ' ἀρκοῦν ἂν ἐδόκει εἶναι ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔργῳ γενομένων ἔργῳ καὶ δηλοῦσθαι τὰς τιμάς, οἷα καὶ νῦν περὶ τὸν τάφον τόνδε δημοσίᾳ παρασκευασθέντα ὁρᾶτε, καὶ μὴ ἐν ἑνὶ ἀνδρὶ πολλῶν ἀρετὰς κινδυνεύεσθαι εὖ τε καὶ χεῖρον εἰπόντι πιστευθῆναι.

γ. καὶ καθεζόμενοι ἔτεμνον πρῶτον μὲν Ἐλευσῖνα καὶ τὸ Θριάσιον πεδίον, καὶ τροπήν τινα τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἱππέων περὶ τοὺς Ῥείτους καλουμένους ἐποιήσαντο.

δ καὶ ὄνομα μὲν διὰ τὸ μὴ ἐς ὀλίγους ἀλλ' ἐς πλείονας οἰκεῖν δημοκρατία κέκληται, μέτεστι δὲ κατὰ μὲν τοὺς νόμους πρὸς τὰ ἴδια διάφορα πᾶσι τὸ ἴσον, κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἀξίωσιν, ὡς ἕκαστος ἔν τῳ εὐδοκιμεῖ, οὐκ ἀπὸ μέρους τὸ πλεῖον ἐς τὰ κοινὰ ἢ ἀπὸ ἀρετῆς προτιμᾶται.

ε. καὶ πολλοὶ ἐς ἀναισχύντους θήκας ἐτράποντο σπάνει τῶν ἐπιτηδείων διὰ τὸ συχνοὺς ἤδη προτεθνάναι σφίσιν· ἐπὶ πυρὰς γὰρ ἀλλοτρίας φθάσαντες τοὺς νήσαντας οἱ μὲν ἐπιθέντες τὸν ἑαυτῶν νεκρὸν ὑφῆπτον, οἱ δέ, καιομένου ἄλλου, ἄνωθεν ἐπιβαλόντες ὃν φέροιεν ἀπῆσαν.

ζ. ἔπειτα ᾧ μάλιστα πιστεύοντες προσέρχονται, ὡς προσῆκον σφίσιν ἀνδρείοις εἶναι, οὐ δι' ἄλλο τι θαρσοῦσιν ἢ διὰ τὴν ἐν τῷ πεζῷ ἐμπειρίαν τὰ πλείω κατορθοῦντες, καὶ οἴονται σφίσι καὶ ἐν τῷ ναυτικῷ ποιήσειν τὸ αὐτό.

III. Comment on anything noteworthy in the grammar of—

α. λέγεται δὲ καὶ Ἀλκμαίωνι τῷ Ἀμφιάρεω, ὅτε δὴ ἀλᾶσθαι αὐτὸν μετὰ τὸν φόνον τῆς μητρός, τὸν Ἀπόλλω ταύτην τὴν γῆν χρῆσαι οἰκεῖν.

β. οὔτε γὰρ ναυτικὸν ἦν προφυλάσσον ἐν αὐτῷ οὐδὲν οὔτε προσδοκία οὐδεμία μὴ ἄν ποτε οἱ πολέμιοι ἐξαπιναίως οὕτως ἐπιπλεύσειαν.

γ. ἀφικνοῦνταί τε ἐπὶ Στράτον, πόλιν μεγίστην τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας, νομίζοντες, εἰ ταύτην πρώτην λάβοιεν, ῥᾳδίως ἂν σφίσι τἆλλα προσχωρήσειν.

δ. ὁρῶντες δὲ οἱ Πλαταιῆς αὐτοὺς ἀπειλημμένους ἐβουλεύοντο εἴτε κατακαύσωσιν ὥσπερ ἔχουσιν, ἐμπρήσαντες τὸ οἴκημα, εἴτε τι ἄλλο χρήσωνται.

ε. καὶ ἡ ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν καὶ ἡ ἀγρυπνία ἐπέκειτο διὰ παντός.

ζ. ὥστ' εἴ μοι καὶ μέσως ἡγούμενοι μᾶλλον ἑτέρων προσεῖναι αὐτὰ πολεμεῖν ἐπείσθητε, οὐκ ἂν εἰκότως νῦν τοῦ γε ἀδικεῖν αἰτίας φεροίμην.

IIII. Compare Thucydides' description of the plague with those of Lucretius, Boccaccio, and Defoe.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY (Pass).

J. H. McFarland, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—Not more than five questions are to be attempted in each division of the paper.

I. Find the tangent of the angle between the two straight lines $y = mx + c$ and $y = m'x + c'$. Find the equations of the straight lines through the origin which make angles of 30° with $x + y = 2$.

II. Find the condition that the straight line $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = p$ shall touch the circle $(x - f)^2 + (y - g)^2 = r^2$.

Find the equation to the circle inscribed in the triangle formed by the straight lines $x = o$, $y = o$, and $x + y = 4$.

III. Find the equation of the tangent at x' y' to the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$. Show that it is of the form $y = mx + \frac{a}{m}$.

Hence find the locus of the intersection of two tangents to a parabola which cut one another at an angle of 45°.

IV. Define the eccentric angle at any point of an ellipse and show that $\frac{ax}{\cos \phi} - \frac{by}{\sin \phi} = a^2 - b^2$ is the equation to the

normal at the point whose eccentric angle is ϕ. If the normal at any point P of an ellipse cut the major axis in G, show that the locus of the middle point of PG is a concentric ellipse.

V. Deduce the equation to a hyperbola in the form $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Show the equations to its asymptotes are $y = \pm \frac{b}{a} x$.

Find the equations to the asymptotes of
$$2x^2 - xy + 4x = 2y + 6.$$

VI. Find the polar equation (i.) to a circle when the pole is on the circumference and the initial line passes through the centre; (ii.) the polar equation of an ellipse when the focus is taken as pole and the major axis as the initial line.

VII. Find the equation to the tangent and normal at the point θ on the curve
$$x = a(\theta + \sin\theta),\ y = a(1 - \cos\theta).$$

VIII. In the curve $r = f(\theta)$. Find the inclination of the radius vector to the tangent.

Show that in the curve $r = ae^{\theta \cot \alpha}$ the tangent makes a constant angle with the radius vector. Show also that the curve which is the locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the pole on any tangent possesses the same property.

IX. Show that the radius of curvation at any point of a curve is given by
$$\rho = \frac{ds}{d\phi} = \frac{\left\{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right\}^{3/2}}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}$$

Prove that in the catenary $y^2 = c^2 + s^2$
$$c\rho = y^2$$

X. Show how to find the envelope of a family of curves obtained by giving different values to the constant c in the equation $\phi(x, y, c) = 0$.

Find the envelope of the straight lines
$\frac{ax}{\cos\phi} - \frac{by}{\sin\phi} = a^2 - b^2$ obtained by giving different values to θ.

XI. Define (i.) a cusp; (ii.) a point of inflexion on a curve.

Show that the point where
$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{2/3} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{2/3} = 1$ cuts the axes are cusps.

Also that the points when the circle $r = 10$ cuts the curve $r = 11 - 2 \cos 5\ \theta$ are points of inflexion on the latter.

XII. Trace the curves—

(i.) $(x - a)y^2 = x^3 + a^3$

(ii.) $r = a\ (1 + \cos\ \theta)$

(iii.) $r = a.\ \frac{\theta^2}{\theta^2 + 1}$

MATHEMATICS (Pass).

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Find from first principles the differential coefficient of x^n when n is a positive integer.

Find the differential coefficients of

$$\frac{1 + x^2}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}},\ \tan^{-1}(a^{2x}\ x^2),\ \text{and}\ (\sin x)\ \tan^2 x.$$

II. State and prove Leibnitz's Theorem for determining the n^{th} differential coefficient of the product of two functions.

Write down the n^{th} differential coefficient of $x^3 \sin x$.

III. If $y = e^x \cos x$, show that

$$\frac{d^{n+2}y}{dx^{n+2}} - 2\ \frac{d^{n+1}y}{dx^{n+1}} + 2\ \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = 0$$

and expand y in a series of ascending powers of x.

IV. Show how to evalulate the indeterminate forms $\frac{0}{0}$ and $\infty - \infty$.

Find the limiting value when $x = 0$ of $(\cot x)^{\sin x}$.

V. ABC is an isosceles triangle such that $AB = AC$. PQ is drawn parallel to BC, cutting AB and AC in P and Q respectively. R is the middle point of BC. Find the position of PQ such that the area of PQR is a maximum.

VI. Evaluate the integrals

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\,.\,dx\,, \quad \int \sec^6 x\,.\,dx\,, \text{ and } \int \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x^2}\,.\,dx\,.$$

VII. Show that $\int_0^{2a} \phi(x)\,dx = 2\int_0^a \phi(x)\,dx$ or 0, if $\phi(2a - x) = +\phi(x)$ or $-\phi(x)$.

Find the value of $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x\,dx$.

VIII. Find the length of the curve $y = \log \cos x$ measured from the origin to any point x, y on the curve.

IX. Find the volume generated by revolving about one of the equi-conjugate diameters one of the halves into which the diameter divides an ellipse where semi-axes are a, b.

MATHEMATICS.

Solid Geometry. (Honours).

J. H. MacFarland, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Investigate the equations to a straight line through the point (α, β, γ).

Find the length of the straight line drawn through (α, β, γ) parallel to $\frac{x}{\lambda} = \frac{y}{\mu} = \frac{z}{\nu}$ to meet the plane $lx + my + nz = p$.

II. Find the equation to the right circular cone referred to rectangular axes, which contains three given straight lines passing through the origin.

III. Find the equations to the tangent plane and the normal at any point of the surface

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1.$$

Prove that the tangent planes of the cone

$$\frac{x^2}{b+c} + \frac{y^2}{c+a} + \frac{z^2}{a+b} = 0$$

cut the surface $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$ in rectangular hyperbolas.

IV. Find the area of the section of $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$, by the plane $lx + my + nz = p$.

Show that the area of the section of $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2fyz + 2gzx + 2hxy = 1$, by the plane which passes through the extremities of its principal axes is

$$\frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} \cdot \left(\frac{a + b + c}{abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

V. What is meant by saying that one surface is the polar reciprocal of another?

Find the reciprocal of $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$, with respect to the point $x' y' z'$.

If BC, CA, AB are three chords of a conicoid, each of which subtends a right angle at a fixed point S, prove that the plane ABC always touches a spheroid.

VI. Show how to find the conditions that a proposed straight line may be a generator of a given surface. Can a generator be drawn on

$$a^2 y^2 (2a - z) = x^2 z^3$$

through the point (a, a, a)?

Prove that any plane through a generator of a surface of the second degree is a tangent plane.

VII. Explain the two methods of generating a developable surface, and find the differential equation of such surfaces from each method of generation.

VIII. Find (i.) the equation to the osculating plane, and (ii.) the equations to the principal normal at any point of a curve. Find them at the point (o, o, r) for the curve $x^2 + y^2 = ry$, $z^2 + ry = r^2$.

IX. Define an umbelic, and investigate equations for determining the umbelics of a given surface. Find, by any method, the umbelics of the surfaces

(i.) $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$,

(ii.) $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$,

(iii.) $x^3 + y^3 - z^3 = c^3$.

X. Find the equation to the surface generated by a variable circle whose plane is always parallel to $x + y = o$, and which always passes through the axes of x and y and the line $x = y$, $z = c$.

MATHEMATICS.

Statics. (Honours).

J. H. McFARLAND, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. If any number of forces act on a particle in any directions ; show how to find the magnitude and direction of the resultant.

A particle is placed on the outside of a cube and is acted on by eight forces represented by straight lines drawn from the particle to the angles of the cube. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant.

II. Find the resultant of any number of couples acting on a body, the planes of the couples being paralled to each other.

If every element of a uniform wire in the form of a plane closed curve be acted on tangentially in the same direction of rotation by a force varying inversely as the square of the distance of the element from a given point in the area enclosed by the wire; prove that if the given point be taken as origin of moments, the resultant couple is independent of the length and form of the wire.

III. Show that any system of forces can always be reduced to a force and a couple, the axis of the latter being parallel to the direction of the former.

Show that when a system of forces is reduced in any way to two forces P and Q the moment of P about Q varies inversely as Q.

IV. Find the centre of gravity of a uniform solid bounded by the planes $z = o$, $z = m\,x + n$, and the cylinder $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

V. Define the *coefficient of friction* between two substances.

A circular disc of radius a and weight W lies inside a smooth sphere of radius r and a particle of weight w is placed on the disc. If the coefficient of friction between the disc and the particle be u, prove that the greatest distance from the centre of the disc at which the particle can rest is $= \mu \sqrt{r^2 - a^2} \cdot \frac{W + w}{w}$

VI. A weightless elastic string is stretched over a rough plane curve ; show how to find the tension at any point.

A weight P just supports another weight Q by means of a fine elastic string (whose weight may be neglected) passing over a rough cylinder whose axis is horizontal. If λ be the modulus of elasticity, μ the coefficient of friction, and a the radius of the cylinder show that the extension of that part of the string which is in contact with the cylinder is $\frac{a}{\mu} \log \frac{Q+\lambda}{P+\lambda}$

VII. A rhombus $A\ B\ C\ D$ formed of four uniform freely jointed rods each of length a and weight w is suspended in a vertical plane by two equal strings $O\ A$ and $O\ C$, of length l, from a fixed point O. Determine the tension of a tie string connecting B and D when the angle $B\ A\ D = 2\alpha$.

VIII. Find the relation between the power and the weight in a system of pulleys where the string which passes round any pully is attached at one end to the weight and at the other the next pully, the strings being parallel.

In such a system prove that if the tensions of the string increase in geometrical progression so do the weights of the pulleys.

IX. Prove that for a material system, with fixed supports and in equilibrium under the action of gravity the condition for stability is that the height of its centre of gravity should be a minimum.

A smooth prolate spheroidal shell is placed with its axis vertical and a uniform heavy stick whose length is greater than the latus rectum of the generating ellipse of the spheroid is placed inside. Determine the position of stable equilibrium and also of unstable.

A heavy body the section of which is a cycloid, rests on a rough horizontal plane and has its centre of gravity at the centre of curvature of the curve at the point of contact. Find whether the equilibrium is stable or unstable.

X. If V be the potential of an attracting mass M, and if M_0 be the portion of M contained within a closed surface S, then

$$\int \frac{d\,V}{d\,n} \cdot d\,S = -\,4\pi\,M_0$$

where $d\,S$ is an element of S and $d\,n$ an element of the normal drawn outwards at $d\,S$, the integral being taken over the whole surface S.

Show that a sphere consisting of concentric shells of uniform density attracts an external particle P with a force varying inversely as the square of the distance of P from its centre.

MATHEMATICS (Honours).

DYNAMICS OF A PARTICLE AND HYDROMECHANICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. If a particle move on a parabola so that the velocity parallel to the axis is constant, find the acceleration along the tangent and normal.

II. A particle moves under an attraction in its line of motion varying directly as the distance of the particle from a fixed point in that line. Determine the motion.

A particle of mass m is attached to the middle point of a string of length $2l$, to whose ends similar particles are also attached. The string is laid over two smooth pegs in the same horizontal line. Find the position of equilibrium and the time of a small oscillation about it.

III. Prove that when a particle describes an orbit about a centre of force of strength P, then

$$v^2 = P.p.\frac{dr}{dp}$$

If a particle describe a curve in such a way that the velocity at any point is equal to the velocity in a circle at that distance, then $p \propto r^n$; and find the value of P in terms of r.

IV. A particle under no forces is projected in a resisting medium of uniform density of which the resistance varies as the velocity: determine the motion.

A particle slides down a curve in a vertical plane in a resisting medium where the resistance is proportional to the velocity. The velocity is proportional to the distance along the curve from a fixed point. Find the general equation of the class of curves for which this is possible.

V. A smooth straight tube revolves with constant angular velocity in a vertical plane about a horizontal axis. Determine the motion of a smooth particle placed inside the tube.

If when the tube is vertical the particle be at a distance a above the axis and have no vertical motion, and if the angular velocity of the tube be w where $2w^2a = g$, show that the particle describes a certain circle.

VI. Find expressions to give the position of the centre of pressure of any area immersed in a fluid, with reference to the principal axes of the area at its centre of gravity.

A circular area immersed in a fluid revolves about a point in its circumference. Find the locus of the centre of pressure referred to axes in the area.

VII. A cylinder closed at both ends and of average density ·5 is floating in water. A larger cylinder with one end open and of given weight and size is made to float mouth downwards so as to cover the lower cylinder. Find the position of equilibrium.

VIII. Show that on the Kinetic theory of gases $p = \frac{1}{3}\rho\bar{v}^2$, using the customary notation.

IX. Show that in the case of long waves in shallow water $v = \sqrt{gh}$, where h is the depth.

MATHEMATICS (Honours).

PROBLEM PAPER.

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

Time—Three hours.

I. $ABCD$ is a rectangle, and points are marked off along AB and AD dividing each line into n equal parts. The first of these points from A along AB is joined with the first from D along DA, the second from A along AB, with the second from D along DA, and so on. Show that the envelope of these lines is a parabola, and find the position of its axis.

II. Through any point P is drawn a straight line cutting any surface represented by a rational algebraical equation of the n^{th} degree in the points $A_1, A_2, \ldots\ldots A_n$, and through any other point Q a parallel straight line is drawn cutting the surface in $B_1, B_2, \ldots\ldots B_n$. Show that the ratio

$$\frac{PA_1 \cdot PA_2 \cdot PA_3 \ldots\ldots PA_n}{QB_1 \cdot QB_2 \cdot QB_3 \ldots\ldots QB_n}$$

is constant, being independent of the direction of the parallel lines, and dependent only on the position of the points and the nature of the surface.

III. A ladder stands on the ground with its foot against a vertical wall, and is held so as to make an angle a with the vertical by a chain of length l attached to the wall and to any point on the ladder. Determine the proper position for the chain of this given length in order that the tension on it may be a minimum, and if the ladder is of length $2a$ and weight W, show that the tension is then $= \dfrac{4\ Wa\ \sin^2 \frac{a}{2}}{l}$.

IV. Two parabolas have their vertices at the same point and their axes at right angles. From any point P perpendiculars are drawn to the axes, cutting one parabola in Q, Q' and the other in R, R'. If $PQ \,.\, PQ' = PR \,.\, PR'$ show that the locus of P is a rectangular hyperbola such that the square on its semi-axis $=$ the sum of the squares on the semi-latera recta of the parabolas.

V. One end of a heavy uniform chain hangs over the edge of a smooth plane inclined at 30° with the horizontal. The rest of the chain lies straight down the inclined plane, which is of length a, with its other end coiled up on a horizontal plane at the foot of the inclined plane. If a length a hang over the top edge to start with, investigate the motion, and show that when a length x lies over the edge the velocity is given by

$$(x + a)^2 . v^2 = \frac{g}{6} . (x - a)\ (4x^2 + 7\ ax + a^2)$$

Also determine the tension of the chain at any moment at the foot of the inclined plane.

VI. A lamina in the form of a quadrilateral with two parallel sides is immersed vertically in a liquid with its parallel sides horizontal. If the lengths of these parallel sides be a and b $(a > b)$, and a is on top, show that the depth of a below the surface must be $\dfrac{b}{a-b} . h$ in order that the centre of pressure may be half-way between a and b where h is the height of the lamina.

VII. If a conical glass, whose altitude is a and the generating angle θ, be filled with water, find the radius of the sphere which, being put into it, shall cause the greatest quantity of water to overflow.

VIII. A plane section of the ellipsoid $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 + z^2/c^2 = 1$ has an area A, and the co-ordinates of its middle point are α, β, γ. If the section also touches the confocal ellipsoid $\frac{x^2}{a^2-\lambda} + \frac{y^2}{b^2-\lambda} + \frac{z^2}{c^2-\lambda} = 1$, prove that

$$\frac{\lambda A^2}{\pi^2 a^2 b^2 c^2} = \left(1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{a^2} - \frac{\beta^2}{b^2} - \frac{\gamma^2}{c^2}\right)^3$$

IX. A particle moves along a plane curve under the action of a force from a fixed point in the plane of the curve, the force being proportional to distance of the particle from the fixed point. If the time of describing any arc measured from a given point is equal to that of describing the chord of the arc, show that the curve must be of the form $r^2 = a^2 \sin 2\theta$.

X. A point M is attracted towards three points A, B, C by forces respectively equal to mr, $m_1 r_1$, $m_2 r_2$, where m, m_1, m_2 are constants and r, r_1, r_2 the distances of the point M from A, B and C. If the angle BAC is a right angle, find the position of equilibrium for M (1st) when M is free to move in space, (2nd) when M can only move in a given plane.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY (I.)
(Honours.)

PROFESSOR MITCHELL AND REV. D. PATON, M.A., D.D.

Time—Three hours

I. What are the limits of empirical psychology? pyschology possible? Include an examination of Kant's objections.

II. What is the psychological definition of Feeling? How would you classify feelings?

III. Explain the sensational elements in our knowledge of space. What other elements are involved?

IV. State clearly your notion of
(1) The unity of the mind;
(2) The activity of the mind; and
(3) The faculties of the mind.

V. Compare the method of Kant in his Critiques with that of Locke, Berkeley, and Hume.

VI. Examine Hume's "Sceptical Solution of Sceptical Doubts."

VII. State Kant's antimonies of Cosmology, and examine his solution of them.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY (II.)

(Honours).

PROFESSOR MITCHELL AND REV. D. PATON, M.A., D.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain the logic of Ethics, comparing it with the logic of other sciences as regards the nature of their data and criteria.

II. Examine the statement that a doctrine of Ethics may be constructed independently of a theory of the nature of the individual will.

III. Desire, wish, motion, intention. Would you give different definitions to these words? How would you relate their definitions to your definition of will?

IV. How do you distinguish between pleasure and happiness? Show that the place which these concepts have in ethical theories is determined by their doctrine of will.

V. How does Kant deduce the several forms of the categorical imperative? Examine his doctrine as affording (1) a standard of right, (2) a motive for individual action.

VI. Compare Kant's notion of a *summum bonum* with Spencer's notion of the end of moral evolution. Include a comparison of the grounds on which each justifies his idea.

VII. Examine Spencer's conciliation of Egoism and Altruism.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY (III.)

(Honours).

PROFESSOR MITCHELL AND REV. D. PATON, M.A., D.D.

Time—Three hours.

Write essays on *three* of these subjects:—

1. Attention.
2. Association of Ideas.
3. Final Cause.
4. Idea of a Social Organism.
5. Kant's treatment of the causal relation as an answer to Hume.

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE COURSE FOR THE B.A. DEGREE IN 1896.

Campbell, James Way
Gerny, Hermann Albert
Goode, Samuel Walter
Holder, Ethel Roby
Mayo, Helen Mary
Newland, Clive

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, B.A. DEGREE, 1896.

Annells, William Charles
Bayly, William Reynolds
Campbell, James Way
Devenish, Albert Sydney
Giles, Ireton Elliott
Gerny, Hermann Albert
Goode, Samuel Walter
Harry, Arthur Hartley
Holder, Ethel Roby
Lang, Sydney Chapman
Lane, Annie
Mayo, Helen Mary
Newland, Clive
Padman, Edward Clyde
Robertson, Lionel Joseph
Sewell, Frank
Wilson, James Beith

STUDENTS NOT STUDYING FOR A DEGREE.

English Literature.

George, Madeline Rees
McIntosh, James
Moulden, Frank Beaumont
Thornber, Ellen
Wade, S. J.
Webb, Sarah Jane
Wilcox, Nellie
Wright, Blanche Lucy Amand

Latin.

Austin, Launcelot St. George Piercy
Haslam, Joseph Auburn
Hitchcock, Frank Percy
Jacob, Ann
Jacob, Caroline
Moulden, Frank Beaumont

Greek.

Clark, Caroline
Frampton, Mrs. F. W.
Marryat, Florence
Robinson, Ethel Davy

Logic.

Sholl, Reginald Frank

Mathematics.

Austin, Launcelot St. George Piercy
Nordmann, Wilfred
Phillips, James Howard
Rowe, Walter Tidd
Sadleir, Eliza Georgina
Thomson, James Simpson

Theory and History of Education.

Allen, Eleanor
Adamson, Lydia
Bayly, Louisa
Chapple, Marian
George, Madeline Rees
Gmeiner, Leonora
Hastwell, Alicia
Hollidge, David Henry
Kimber, Millicent
Maughan, M.
Mitchell, Millicent
Nadebaum, A. E.
Noye, Thomas
Osborne, Edmund
Overbury, Margaret
Pearson, Isabel
Pike, Florence
Smith, Archeline
Sullivan, Samuel George
Sunter, Joseph Tegilgas
Thornber, Ellen
Trudinger, Walter
Williams, Alfred
Wright, Blanche Lucy Amand

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE B.A. DEGREE.
NOVEMBER, 1896.

CLASS LIST.

FIRST YEAR.

Campbell, James Way, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Holder, Ethel Roby, 1, 2, 3*, 4, 5
Goode, Samuel Walter, 1*, 2*, 3, 4, 5*	Newland, Clive, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

1. Latin. 2. Greek. 3. Pure Mathematics. 4. Physics. 5. English. * An asterisk denotes credit.

SECOND YEAR.

Annells, William Charles, 1*, 2*, 3, 4*	Giles, Ireton Elliott, 1*, 2, 3, 4
Devenish, Albert Sidney, 1, 2, 3, 4	Padman, Edward Clyde, 1*, 2, 3, 4

1. Latin. 2. Greek. 3. Applied Mathematics. 4. Logic. * An asterisk denotes credit.

HONOURS AND SEPARATE SUBJECT LIST.

Names in order of merit.

THIRD YEAR.

CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

Bayly, William Reynolds	...	First Class
Lang, Sydney Chapman, Robertson, Lionel Joseph	equal	Second Class
Wilson, James Beith	...	Third Class

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Lang, Sydney Chapman	...	First Class
Robertson, Lionel Joseph, Wilson, James Beith	equal	Second Class

MATHEMATICS.

Pass.

Bayly, William Reynolds

OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

REGULATIONS.

I. The examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall take place once in each year in the month of December.

II. No candidate shall be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts until after the expiration of two academical years from the time at which he obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this or in some other University recognized by this University.

III. Every candidate shall be required to show a competent acquaintance with one at least of the following branches of knowledge :

1. *Classics and Comparative Philology.*
2. *Metaphysics, Logic, and Political Economy.*
3. *Mathematics.*

IV. Schedules fixing the special authors and works to be studied in Latin and Greek, and defining as far as may be necessary the range of questions to be set in the other subjects, shall be drawn up by the Faculty of Arts, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in the year preceding that in which the examination is held.

V. A notice in the subjoined form shall be sent by each candidate to the Registrar not less than three months before the date of examination.

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

I, a Bachelor of Arts of the University of , hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the third term of 18 , for examination in the following branch, and send herewith the prescribed fee of £5 5s.

*VI. Fee for the M.A. degree, £5 5s.

(Signed).....

Dated this day 18 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

* Allowed, 11th July, 1893.

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

Allowed, 18th December, 1886.

Regulation V., allowed the 18th December, 1886, has been repealed and the above Regulation V., allowed 18th December, 1889, substituted.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., IN DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897.

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

BRANCH I.

CLASSICS AND COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

(Old Schedule for 1897.)

The Examiners will, for the most part, but not entirely, limit their selection of passages to the following books, and in each year four will be prescribed for special study.

GREEK.

Homer—Odyssey, Books I. to VI.
Aeschylus—Agamemnon. Choephoroe. Eumenides.
Sophocles—Ajax. Antigone. Electra.
Euripides—Medea. Hecuba. Bacchae.
Aristophanes—Wasps. Knights. Frogs.
Herodotus—Books III. and IV.
Thucydides—Books VI. and VII.
Plato—Apologia and Phaedo.
Demosthenes—De Corona.

LATIN.

Virgil—Georgics. Aeneid.
Horace—Odes and De Arte Poetica. Satires
Plautus—Menaechmi and Captivi.
Juvenal—Satires I., III., IIII., X.
Lucretius—Book I.
Cicero—The Verrine Orations.
Livy—Books XXI., XXII, XXIII
Tacitus—The Histories, Books I., II.
Suetonius—Lives of Julius Caesar and Augustus.

Composition—Greek and Latin prose.

The papers set at the Examination will also contain questions in general scholarship and in the subject matter of the books prescribed.

Candidates will be expected to have a general acquaintance with the History of Greece and Rome, and Comparative Philology, as applied to the illustration of the Latin and Greek Languages.

The subjects for special study in December, 1897, are

GREEK.

Homer—Odyssey, Books I. to VI.
Thucydides—Books VI. and VII.

LATIN.

Plautus—Menaechmi and Captivi.
Tacitus—Histories, Books I. and II.

CLASSICS, ANCIENT HISTORY, AND COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

(New Schedule for 1898.)

The Examination will be in the following subjects :—

(*a*). Translation into English from Greek and Latin writers.
(*b*). Greek and Latin Prose Composition.
(*c*). Grammar, Criticism, and Comparative Philology as applied to the Greek and Latin Languages.

(*d*). Subjects for special study for 1898—

Homer—Odyssey.
Plato—Republic.
Lucretius—De Rerum Natura.
Cicero—Letters to Atticus.

Questions on Philosophy and History will be set with special reference to the selected books as well as an essay on some theme connected with the subjects of Examination.

Candidates who propose to read Classics with a view to entering for the M.A. Examination are advised to take the earliest opportunity of consulting the Professor of Classics about their course of reading.

Branch II.

Mathematics.

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

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

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

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

Candidates who present themselves in Applied Mathematics will be examined in

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

Branch III.

Philosophy and Economics.

Candidates are required to select three of the following subjects and to intimate them to the Registrar when entering their names :—

1. Psychology.
2. Logic and History of Logic.
3. Ethics and History of Ethics.
4. Metaphysics and History of Philosophy.
5. Principles of Education.
6. Principles of Economics.

In subjects 1, 2, 3, 4, a more thorough and extended knowledge will be expected of the work prescribed for Pass and Honours, in the B.A. Course.

In 5, the syllabus is that given under Higher Public Examination, but a knowledge of Ethics, and a more thorough knowledge of Psychology, will be expected.

In 6, the Examination will comprise the subjects treated in Mill, but candidates should interview the Professor with reference to a concurrent course of reading.

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

REGULATIONS.

I. Students who, in the Senior Public Examinations, pass in either Latin, Greek, French, or German, and in Pure Mathematics and Physics, may be enrolled as Matriculated Students in Science.

II. Students who have not complied with the above conditions may, nevertheless, be enrolled as Matriculated Students on satisfying the Professors in the Faculty of Science that they have sufficient knowledge to enable them to enter upon the First Year's Course.

III. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate must, after matriculation, complete three academical years of study, and pass the Examination proper to each year as hereinafter specified, and, in addition, must at some time before completing the course satisfy the Examiners in two of the following languages:—Latin, Greek, French, and German; but candidates who have passed in one or more of the above languages at the Senior Public Examination shall not be required to present themselves for further examination in such language or languages.

First Year.

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

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

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

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

Regulation V. of the Degree of Bachelor of Science allowed by the Governor on the 16th December, 1886, is hereby repealed, and the following Regulation is substituted therefor:—

Second Year.

†V. At the Second Examination every candidate shall be required to

* Allowed 18th December, 1889.
† Allowed 11th December, 1895.

satisfy the examiners in each subject of one of the following groups, namely :—

Group A. { Mathematics. Applied Mathematics. Physics.

Group B. { Applied Mathematics. Physics Inorganic and Practical Chemistry and Assaying.

Group C. { Physics. Inorganic and Practical Chemistry and Assaying. Elementary Organic Chemistry.

Group D. { Elementary Organic Chemistry. Botany. Physiology.

Group E. { Physics. Inorganic and Practical Chemistry and Assaying. Botany. Geology.

Regulation VI. of the Degree of Bachelor of Science allowed by the Governor on the 9th December, 1891, is hereby repealed, and the following Regulation is substituted therefor :—

Third Year

*VI. At the Third Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each subject of one of the following groups, provided that the group selected must be marked with the same letter as that in which the candidate has already passed in his Second year :—

Group A. { Mathematics. Physics.

Group B. { Physics. Metallurgy and Assaying.

Group C. { Advanced Organic, Inorganic, and Practical Chemistry. Metallurgy.

Group D. { Advanced Organic, Inorganic, and Practical Chemistry. Physiology.

Group E. { Geology, Palæontology, and Mineralogy. Metallurgy and Assaying.

†VII. In addition to the Pass work Candidates may be examined for Credit in the First and Second years and for Honours in the Third year.

A candidate who presents himself for the Credit or Honour Examination in any subject and fails to obtain Credit or Honours may be returned as having passed in that subject if the Examiners be of opinion that his answers show sufficient knowledge.

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.

* Allowed 11th December, 1895.
† Allowed 6th December, 1893.

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 alphabetical order.

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

Fee for Graduating Students for each term's instruction	£7	7	0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Science	3	3	0

Fees for non-graduating Students for Lectures and corresponding practical work in each Term :—

FIRST YEAR.

Elementary Pure Mathematics	£1	10	0
" Physics	2	2	0
" Biology and Physiology	2	2	0
" Inorganic Chemistry	2	2	0

SECOND YEAR.

Pure Mathematics	2	2	0
Applied Mathematics	2	2	0
Physics	3	3	0
Elementary Organic Chemistry	3	3	0
Botany	2	2	0
Physiology	3	3	0
Geology	2	2	0
Practical Chemistry and Assaying	3	3	0

THIRD YEAR.

Mathematics	2	2	0
Physics	5	5	0
Advanced Organic and Inorganic Chemistry ...	5	5	0
Animal Physiology, including Histology, Physiological Chemistry, and the Elements of Development	5	5	0
Geology, Palæontology, and Mineralogy	3	3	0
Metallurgy and Assaying	5	5	0

NOTE.—Students who shall have completed their Second Year on the 31st December, 1895, shall have the option of continuing their course under the Regulations in force in 1895.

Regulation XII. allowed by the Governor on the 13th November, 1890, has been repealed, and the above Regulation substituted therefor.

* Allowed 3rd August, 1892.
† Allowed 11th December, 1895.

XIII. The following form of notice is prescribed :

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

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

1. 4.
2. 5.
3.

I send herewith the prescribed Certificates of Attendance at Lectures.

(Signed).....

Dated this day of , 189 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

ADDENDUM.

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

Allowed 18th December, 1886.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc. IN NOVEMBER, 1897.

LANGUAGES.

LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, GERMAN } The Subjects prescribed for the Senior Public Examination.

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).

Credit.

Algebra, Trigonometry (including Elementary Spherical Trigonometry) Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

Elementary Physics (including Practical Physics).

Pass.

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

Credit.

A thorough knowledge of the Pass Subjects of the Second Year.

Elementary Biology.

The instruction in this subject will include:—

Pass

1. The fundamental facts and laws of the morphology, histology, physiology, and life-history of plants, as illustrated by the following types :—
   Yeast Plant, Bacteria, Protococcus, Mucor, Penicillium, Spirogyra, 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.
Elementary Biology : Parker.
The Frog, an Introduction to Anatomy and Histology : Milnes Marshall.
Essentials of Histology : Schäfer ; or
Elements of Histology : Klein ;
Introduction to Botany : Dendy & Lucas.

Credit.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.

Pass.

The non-metallic elements and their more commonly known compounds.
The following metals and their more commonly known compounds :—
Potassium, Sodium, Silver.
Calcium, Strontium, Barium
Aluminium.
Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.
Lead.
Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.
Platinum.
Spectrum analysis, the elements of chemical theory, the atomic theory and cognate subjects, and the laws of electrolysis.

Text books recommended :—

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

Credit.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

Pure Mathematics.

Pass.

Algebra. Trigonometry (including Elementary Spherical Trigonometry).

Applied Mathematics.

Pass.

Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

Text books recommended :

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

Credit.

Elementary Analytical Conics. Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus.

Text-books recommended :

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

Physics (including Practical Physics).

Pass.

Sound : The general theory of Waves and Vibrations.

Geometrical Optics.

Text-book recommended :—

Heath's Elementary Geometrical Optics.

Heat.

Text-book recommended :—

Tait's Heat.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Text-book recommended :—

Sylvanus Thomson—Electricity and Magnetism.

Practical Work.

Glazebrook and Shaw's Practical Physics.

Credit.

A thorough knowledge of the Pass Subjects of the 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, Dulcite, Isodulcite. 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. Glycocyamine. 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-book recommended:

Organic Chemistry: Remsen.

Credit.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Botany.

Pass.

The General Structure and Physiology of a flowering plant; *General Characters and Functions* of the root, stem, leaves, and floral organs; *Reproduction*, fertilization, fruit, seed, and germination.

Botanical Characters of the following Natural Orders:

Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Goodenoviæ, Campanulaceæ, Epacrideæ, Boragineæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Solanaceæ, Amarantaceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Proteaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ, and Filices.

Practical Botany.

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

Text-books recommended:

Class Book: Balfour; or Manual of Botany: Balfour.

Flora of South Australia: Tate; or

Introduction to Botany: Dendy & Lucas.

Credit.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Physiology.

Pass.

The subject matter of Parts I., II., and III. of the Text-book of Physiology: Foster.

Text-book recommended:

Text Book of Physiology: Foster.

Practical Examination.

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

Also to show a practical acquaintance with the most important apparatus used in studying the physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory system.

Text-books recommended:

Essentials of Histology: Schäfer; or
Elements of Histology: Klein.
Outlines of Practical Physiology: Stirling.
Essentials of Chemical Physiology: Halliburton.
Part V. of Text-book of Physiology (Foster) should also be consulted.

Credit.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Geology.

Pass.

I. The principles of geological dynamics, and physiography. Effects of rain; sources of water supply. Geological action of rivers. Marine denudation. Geological action of snow and ice. Formation of modern strata. Central heat. External phenomena of volcanoes. Movements of the earth's crust. Agency of organic beings in modifying the earth's surface.

II. The composition and formation of the principal rocks. Disintegration of rocks. Classification and characters; metamorphism. Cleavage.

III. The structure of rock masses. Stratification. Calculation of thickness of strata. Disturbance and contortion of strata, &c., &c. Construction of geological sections and maps.

IV. The laws and generalizations of Palæontology.

V. Classification of the Geologic Systems of Europe; their Australian equivalents and characteristic fossils.

Text-book: Geikie, Manual of Geology.

Credit.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

SYLLABUS FOR NEW SUBJECTS.—METALLURGY COURSE.

Inorganic Chemistry: The subjects of the First Year's Course treated more fully.

Practical Chemistry: Qualitative and simple quantitative analysis.

****Assaying:*** Fire assays of lead, silver, gold, tin, and the wet assay of copper.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

Mathematics.

Pass.

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

Honours.

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

Physics, including Practical Physics.

Pass.

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

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

* Students will obtain instruction in this subject at the School of Mines.

Properties of Matter: Elasticity, Viscosity, Capillarity, Diffusion

Optics.

Text-book recommended :—
Preston's Theory of Light.

Heat.

Text-book recommended :—
Maxwell's Theory of Heat.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Text-books recommended :—
Cumming's Theory of Electricity.
Maxwell's Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.
Stewart & Gee's Practical Physics, Part II.

Honours.
A more thorough knowledge of the same subjects.

Advanced Organic, Inorganic, and Practical Chemistry.

Pass.
More advanced organic, inorganic, and practical chemistry. Students may be required to perform simple quantitative analyses, and to make preparations of organic or inorganic compounds.

Honours.
A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects, and especially of more recent discoveries.

**Animal Physiology, including Histology, Physiological Chemistry, and the Elements of Development.*

Pass.
This Course includes the subjects prescribed for the second year, and in addition the subject matter of parts IV. and V. of the Text-book of Physiology : Foster, and of the Text-book of Human Physiology : Landois and Stirling.
Text-books recommended :

Text-book of Physiology : M. Foster.
Text-book of Human Physiology : Landois and Stirling.

Practical Examination.

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

Text books recommended :
The same as for the Second Year's Course, and in addition
Quain's Anatomy, Vol. I., Part I. (Embryology), and Part II. (General Anatomy and Histology).
Text-book of Chemical Physiology and Pathology (Halliburton) should also be consulted.

Honours.
A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Geology, Mineralogy, and Palæontology.

Geology and Palæontology.

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

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

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. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Fossilization.
3. The use of the blowpipe, and of such chemical tests as are calculated to be serviceable when in the field.
4. The systematic description of the more important species, with particular reference to the mode and places of occurence, both of those substances which bear a commercial value, and of those which derive their chief interest from geological and physical consideration. Candidates for examination will be required to prove a practical acquaintance with crystal forms, and with minerals, and the physical and chemical methods of discriminating them.

Honours.

A more thorough knowledge of the above subjects.

Text-books recommended:—

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

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

SYLLABUS FOR NEW SUBJECTS.—METALLURGY COURSE.

Metallurgy: A thorough knowledge of the chemistry of all the ordinary metals; a knowledge of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuel, and of the principal methods for the extraction of the ordinary metals from their ores; also a knowledge of the physical characteristics of the metals and their alloy.

***Assaying:** Analysis of coke, coal, &c., slags, and the determination by wet methods of the principal metals and other substances of importance in metallurgy.

* **Students will obtain instruction in this subject at the School of Mines.**

OF THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

REGULATIONS.

I. The Physical Laboratory shall be open during Term Time for three afternoons in the week; the hours and days to be fixed by the Professor of Natural Philosophy, subject to approval by the Council.

II. Instruction will be given in Practical Physics; but no student will be admitted to Laboratory Work unless he shall have shown to the satisfaction of the Professor of Natural Philosophy that he possesses sufficient theoretical knowledge to enable him to carry on his work intelligently.

III. Apparatus will be supplied by the University for the general use of Students on the condition that breakages and damages be made good.

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

FEES.

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

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

Allowed, 18th December, 1886.

OF THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

REGULATIONS.

I. The Chemical Laboratory shall be open daily during Term Time (Saturdays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

II. Instruction will be given in Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis: but no student will be admitted to Laboratory Work unless he shall have shown to the satisfaction of the Professor of Chemistry that he possesses sufficient theoretical knowledge to enable him to carry on his work intelligently.

III. Each student will be provided with a set of re-agents and a separate working bench, fitted with drawers, shelves, and cupboards, to which gas and water are laid on, and also with all apparatus necessary for the ordinary courses of Experimental Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis, except filter papers, litmus papers, and platinum wire and foil, but these latter will be supplied by the University at cost price.

IV. Each day student will be required to pay a yearly deposit fee of £1, and each evening student a yearly deposit fee of 10s., against which all breakages will be debited and the balance refunded at the end of the year. Should the value of the apparatus broken exceed the amount of the deposit fee before the end of the year, a fresh deposit fee must be paid.

V. Students engaged in Quantitative Analysis will be required to provide themselves with a platinum crucible and capsule, and a set of gramme weights.

VI. Students engaged in private investigations will be required to provide themselves with any materials they may require which are not included amongst the ordinary re-agents; also with the common chemicals, when they are employed in large quantities.

VII. The larger and more expensive pieces of apparatus will be supplied for the general use of students by the University on the condition that all breakages be made good.

VIII. All preparations made from materials belonging to the Laboratory shall become the property of the University.

IX. No experiments of a *dangerous nature* may be performed without the express sanction of the Professor of Chemistry.

X. For original research, carried on by students or graduates with the consent and under the direction of the Professor, the Laboratory will be open gratis, except as regards such payment

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

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

FEES.

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

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

Allowed the 13th August, 1890.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, B.Sc. DEGREE

NOVEMBER, 1896.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, GERMAN — No Candidates.

PHYSICS

Pass—The same papers as set for the First Year of the B.A. Degree.

Credit—The same papers for Pass as set for the Second Year of the B.Sc. Degree.

ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS — The same papers both for Pass and Credit as set for the First Year of the B.A. Degree.

BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY, PRACTICAL BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY (Pass Papers) — The same papers as set for the First Year of the M.B. Degree.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

(Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.)

I. What volume of sulphur dioxide (measured at standard temperature and pressure) would yield sufficient sulphuric acid to completely decompose one gramme of nitrate of lead? What weight of sulphate of lead would be formed?

II. Describe the manufacture of bleaching powder. Discuss its nature and explain fully its decomposition by acids.

III. The density of the vapours given off when ammonium chloride is heated is approximately 0.92 as compared with air: how do you explain this fact. State how the conclusions deduced from this observation can be confirmed by direct experiment and mention another case of the same kind.

III. How would you prepare a pure solution of ammonia? Comment on the nature of the solution and point out some respects in which it differs from solutions of caustic potash and caustic soda. How would you propose to detect the presence of ammonia in drinking water?

IV. Write methods of preparation for anhydrous and diluted hydrocyanic acid respectively, and describe a test for detecting its presence.

A solution of potassium cyanide dissolves chloride of silver and metallic gold: explain the changes in each case.

V. Write an account of three methods for the preparation of sulphuretted hydrogen and describe the reactions which take place when (*a*) it is mixed with chlorine; (*b*) when it is passed over heated iron; (*c*) when it is passed into a solution of ferric chloride; (*d*) when it is passed into alkaline and acid solutions respectively of nickel sulphate.

VI. Describe the reactions which take place when

(*a*) Solutions of auric chloride and ferrous sulphate are mixed.
(*b*) Phosphorus oxychloride is heated with phosphorus.
(*c*) Sodium is heated in ammonia gas and the product is heated in nitrous oxide.
(*d*) Potassium bichromate is heated with sulphuric acid and some oxidizable organic substance.

VII. How would you prepare

(*a*) A solution of sodium hypophosphite.
(*b*) Perchloric acid.
(*c*) Potassium silicofluoride.
(*d*) Boron trifluoride.
(*e*) A solution of ferric hydroxide.
(*f*) Ammonium carbamate.
(*g*) Sodium stannate.
(*h*) Chromium oxychloride.

Explain the use of this last substance in detecting a chloride in presence of a bromide.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Four hours.

Five substances were given, two containing not more than one acid and one base, and one not more than two acids and two bases.

SECOND YEAR.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS { The same papers both in Pass and in Credit as set for the Second Year, B.A.

PHYSIOLOGY
PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY { The same papers as set in these subjects for the Second Year of the M.B. Degree.

BOTANY I. { The same paper as set for the First Year of the M.B. Degree.

PHYSICS I.

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the construction of Hadley's sextant, and prove that the angle subtended by the two objects at the eye is twice the angle between the mirrors.

II. Show that at a single refraction the deviation is greater the greater the angle of incidence. What is the connection between the refractive index of a material and the critical angle?

II. Establish the general formula $\frac{1}{u}+\frac{1}{v}=\frac{2}{r}$ for reflection at a single spherical surface.

It is required to throw an image of an object on to a screen by means of a concave mirror. The object being placed 6 feet from the screen, what must be the radius of the mirror, and in what position must it be placed in order that the image may be four times the size of the object?

IV. Show that when a ray of light passes through a prism which is more highly refractive than the surrounding medium the deviation is towards the thick end of the prism, but if the prism is less highly refractive than the surrounding medium the deviation is towards the edge of the prism.

V. An achromatic combination is to be made of a double convex and a double concave lens in contact. Investi-

gate the condition of achromatism and show that the focal lengths of the lenses must vary directly as the dispersive powers of their materials.

VI. Describe Gregory's reflecting telescope.

The focal length of the object glass of a microscope is $\frac{1}{3}$ inch; that of the eye piece is 2 inches. Taking the least distance of distinct vision as 12 inches, find the distance between the object glass and eye piece when the object viewed is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from the object glass.

VII. Explain how a longitudinal wave may be represented graphically as a transverse wave, and hence show how the effects of two longitudinal waves travelling along the same line of particles may be compounded. What will be the effect of sounding together two musical notes whose vibration frequencies are n and $n+p$ respectively.

VIII. Describe some method of showing the effect of compounding simple harmonic vibrations at right angles, and show that if the vibrations compounded are of equal amplitude and differ in phase by a quarter period the resultant effect is uniform motion in a circle.

IX. Describe an experimental method of determining the velocity of sound in a gas, and explain the theory of the method.

PHYSICS (ELECTRICITY AND HEAT).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain carefully the effect of the thickness and quality of the glass of a Leyden jar on its usefulness.

Six Leyden jars, each of capacity C, being arranged in series, find an expression for their united capacity. Also find a similar expression when they are arranged in parallel.

II. What is the contact-potential of metals? How may it be shown?

III. Define the terms *magnetic pole, strength of magnetic pole, intensity of magnetic field, magnetic induction.* How may the strengths of two poles be compared?

IV. State the principal laws of electrolytic action.

V. Describe some sensitive form of galvanometer.

VI. A small coil of wire has its ends connected to the terminals of a dead-beat galvanometer. A long bar magnet is

made to approach the coil, pass through it, and is taken away on the other side. What will be the nature of the deflections shown by the galvanometer needle?

VII. How would you measure the resistance of an incandescent lamp—(1) when cold (2) when hot?

VIII. Describe the air thermometer and the method of its use.

IX. Describe and explain Bunsen's ice-calorimeter.

X. State briefly proofs that radiant heat is the same sort of thing as radiant light.

CREDIT PAPERS.

The Credit Papers in Physics for the Second Year were the same as the Pass Papers in Physics for the Third Year.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (I.).

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

Time—Three hours.

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

I. Write what you know of dissociation and the laws which govern it.

II. What is Faraday's law of electrolysis? Explain the modern theory of electrolytic dissociation.

III. What is Henry's law relating to the solubility of gases? Explain its application to the solubility of mixed gases.

IV. Sulphuretted hydrogen is passed into water in which iodine is suspended. Explain fully why a solution of hydriodic acid of greater specific gravity than 1·56 cannot be obtained by this method.

V. What do you understand by *catalytic* action? Explain fully any one case of this kind of action.

VI. Describe fully Moissan's apparatus for the preparation of fluorine, and state what you know of its properties.

VII. Describe the preparation of iodine from crude Chili saltpetre. Write a brief account of periodic acid and one or two of the principal periodates.

VIII. Describe Chance's process for the saving of the sulphur in alkali waste.

IX. Write what you know of the preparation and properties of metaphosphoric acid and its salts. How could you distinguish between ortho-, pyro-, and meta-phosphori acids?

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (II.).

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

Time—Three hours.

(N.B.—Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.)

I. Write an account of the preparation and properties of the oxides of antimony, and give some account of the antimonates.

II. Describe the preparation of potassium chlorate on the large scale, and give an account of its properties.

III. Write an account of the preparation and properties of the oxides of sodium, and explain how caustic soda is manufactured on the large scale.

IV. Write a brief account of the English process of copper smelting.

V. Write what you know of

(*a*) The Aluminates;

(*b*) The Alums;

(*c*) Aluminium Sulphide.

VI. State briefly some of the most important facts about thallium and its compounds.

VII. Write what you know of the chlorides of tin and their properties.

VIII. How is chromium trioxide prepared, and what are its properties? What evidence is there for the existence of a higher oxide of chromium?

IX. Compare the oxides of nickel and cobalt.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY (Credit).

Time—Twelve hours.

I. Analyse the alloy qualitatively.

II. Determine the quantity of iron present in the solution placed before you volumetrically.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

The same paper as set for the Second year of the M.B. course.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Time—Four hours.

Two substances were given for qualitative analysis, of the same kind as those for the Second Year M.B.

GEOLOGY (I.).

W. HOWCHIN, F.G.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe how *chemical* action may be either *destructive* or *constructive* in relation to rock masses.

II. How do sedimentary and igneous rocks respectively differ as to texture, stratification, jointing, and weathering?

III. Name and describe the chief rock-forming minerals in the following classes :—Carbonates, silicates, sulphates, oxides.

IV. What is meant by the terms *acidic* and *basic*, as applied to rocks? Give examples in their respective classes.

V. Describe the difference between *local* and *regional* metamorphism.

VI. The deposition of strata is sometimes locally interrupted by a greater or less interval of time. State the conditions under which this might occur; how such an interval can be recognised in the strata; and by what means the relative length of time it represents can be inferred.

VII. Draw a geological section from Yorke's Peninsula to the Murray Plains, passing through Ardrossan and Hallett's Cove.

VIII. Name the rock specimens (1–10).

GEOLOGY (II.).

W. HOWCHIN, F.G.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Which is the oldest fossiliferous formation in Australia? Mention localities where it occurs, and the evidences on which its age has been determined.

II. What is the zoological position of the Echinodermata? Briefly describe the principal Orders, and give particulars of their geological distribution.

III. Enumerate the principal Coal-fields of Australia, their geological age, and the fossils that distinguish them.

IV. Describe the general features of the flora characteristic of the Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Cainozoic Divisions.

V. Explain the terms *syncline* and *anticline*. Draw both a plan and vertical section in which the four uppermost Palæozoic formations exhibit anticline outcrops with the lowest member exposed by denudation.

VI. Name the genera of the fossils submitted (1–8), and the geological formations in which they respectively occur.

THIRD YEAR.

MATHEMATICS.

The same Papers both for Pass and Honours as set for the Third Year of the B.A. Course.

PHYSICS (Honours).

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A., W. SUTHERLAND, M.A., and R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. If F is the electric force at any point x, y, z, then the whole electric energy is

$$\frac{1}{8\pi}\cdot\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F^2\,dx.\,dy.\,dz.$$

II. Prove that when the needle of a quadrant electrometer is kept at a much higher potential than any potentials to be given to the quadrants, and when the deflection of the needle is small, the difference of potential of the quadrants is proportional to the deflection. Explain how the instrument may be used to measure large differences of potential, establishing the appropriate formula for the method.

III. Explain in general terms how the communication of a charge of electricity to an insulated curved fluid surface such as a mercury meniscus, alters its surface tension, and determine the change in the surface tension of a rain drop of a radius v produced by a charge q, showing that its amount in a strip of unit width is equal to the electrical energy of the charge per unit surface.

IV. Find an expression for the loss of energy by hysteresis during a magnetic cycle.

Describe Ewing's molecular theory of magnetism. On this theory, what, would you say, becomes of the hysteresis loss?

V. Assuming that in an alternating dynamo driven at uniform speed the *E.M.F.* is a simple harmonic function of the time, prove that, if the dynamo be connected to an adjustable inductionless resistance, the activity is a maximum when $R = 2\pi L/T$: where L is the inductance of the dynamo circuit and R the resistance of the whole circuit.

If a harmonic *E.M.F* be put on to the primary of a transformer, show how to draw a diagram which shall give the magnitudes and phases of the primary and secondary currents.

VI. Assuming that the force exerted in any direction by a circuit carrying unit current on a magnetic pole is equal to the rate of change of the number of lines passing through the circuit consequent on motion of the pole in that direction, show that the mutual energy of two circuits carrying currents x and y is

$$-x.\,y.\iint \frac{\cos e}{r}.\,ds.\,ds'$$

using the customary notation.

VII. Describe a method of comparing a self-inductance with a capacity *or* a resistance, proving the appropriate formula.

VIII. Describe the absolute electrodynamometer, and find a formula for its use.

IX. Enumerate the methods of finding v. State also which have been most used, describing in general terms the method of experiment in each case.

PHYSICS (Honours).

LIGHT AND THERMODYNAMICS.

Time—Three hours.

I. State the "principle of least time" in connection with the path of a ray of light, and prove that it holds as regards a ray reflected at a plane surface, and also one refracted at a plane surface separating two homogeneous media; and then apply the principle to write down briefly the

connection between the positions of conjugate foci and the focal length of a lens.

II. Show how the refractive index of a substance can be determined by interference experiments, and mention any uses that have been made of the method.

III. Describe as fully as you can the operations involved in the absolute measurement of wave lengths of light.

IV. Investigate the relation between the amplitudes of the incident, reflected and refracted rays when the light is polarised in the plane of incidence, using Fresnel's hypotheses. And show that the relative intensities of the incident, reflected and refracted rays are as

$$a^2 \;:\; a^2 \frac{\sin^2 (i-r)}{\sin^2 (i+r)} \;:\; a^2 \frac{\sin^2 2i}{\sin^2 (i+r)}$$

where a is the amplitude of the incident ray, and i and r are the angles of incidence and refraction respectively.

V. Briefly discuss the theory of Rotatory Polarisation, and describe fully the construction and method of use of Laurent's Polarimeter.

VI. Explain clearly what is meant by the term "dissipation of energy," in general, and after proving that in an irreversible cycle in a heat engine $\int \frac{dH}{\theta}$ is negative, show that in an engine worked with an irreversible cycle there is always waste of heat.

VII. Explain in general terms how it comes that saturated steam on being suddenly expanded exhibits cloudy condensation; and establish the thermodynamic equation by means of which and the necessary physical measurements it is possible to calculate the amount of condensation accompanying a given expansion at a given temperature.

VIII. Describe Dulong and Petit's experiments on the laws of cooling, and briefly discuss their results.

IX. From the following data for ethyl oxide calculate its latent heat of vaporisation in calories at 30° *C*.

When t is temperature *C*. and p is saturation pressure of vapour in millimetres of mercury at temperature near 30° *C*.

$$p = 635 + 23{\cdot}55\,(t - 30) + {\cdot}42\,(t - 30)^2$$

and the volume of a gramme of ethyl oxide at 30° *C* is 400 *c.c.* as saturated vapour, and 1·423 *c.c.* as liquid. Density of mercury at 0° *C.* = 13·59′ g = 981 *C.G.S.*

A calorie = 4·2 joules, and a joule = 10^7 ergs. [On account of experimental uncertainty in the number 400, the computation need not be carried to a higher degree of accuracy than within $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the strict result.]

PHYSICS (Honours.)

GENERAL PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

I. A plane wave of homogeneous light is incident on a plane diffraction grating, the front of the wave being parallel to the grating. The light is then refracted by a convex lens also parallel to the grating. Investigate the nature of the illumination on a parallel screen passing through the principal focus of the lens, and show that if I_m denote the intensity of the m^{th} bright band and I the intensity of the central band

$$\frac{I_m}{I} = \left(\frac{a+d}{am\pi}\right)^2 . \sin^2 \frac{am\pi}{a+d}$$

where a is the width of a single opening on the grating, and d the width of one of the divisions between the openings.

II. Show that the force tending to move two circuits carrying currents is equal to the product of the currents multiplied by the rate of change of their mutual induction, consequent on the motion.

Two circular currents of strength x and y are in one plane. Their radii are a and b, and the distance between their centres is c, which is large in comparison with the radii. Show that the force drawing the circuit together is $\frac{3\pi^2 a^2 b^2}{c^4} . xy$

III. What various meanings may be given to the term coefficient of self-induction when the circuit referred to contains iron?

Find an expression giving the rise of current with time when a steady E.M.F. is applied to a circuit of constant self-induction; and show also how to obtain the same thing by an approximate geometrical construction when the self-induction is not constant, but its value for all currents is known.

IV. Write essays on not more than two of the following :—

(*a*). Cornu's spiral.

(*b*). The passage of polarised light through media subjected to electrostatic strain.

(*c*). Forbes' conductivity experiments.

(*d*). The electric discharge in rarefied gases.

(*e*). The thermo-electric diagram.

(*f*). Hertz' experiments in electro-magnetic radiation.

(*g*). The measurement of intense magnetic fields.

(*h*). Dynamical models of current induction.

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE COURSE FOR THE B.Sc. DEGREE IN 1896.

Chapple, Phœbe
Collison, Edith
Connor, Julian Dove
Cooke, William Ternent
McBride, William John
Marryat, Cyril Beaumont
Moloney, Ignatius Eugene
Newman, Olive Gertrude
Paton, Alfred Maurice

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, SESSION 1896.

Burgess, May
Chapple, Phœbe
Collison, Edith
Connor, Julia Dove
Cooke, William Ternent
Drew, Thomas Mitchell
Fitzgerald, Joseph Edward
McBride, William John
Marryat, Cyril Beaumont
Moloney, Ignatius Eugene
Newman, Olive Gertrude
Paton, Alfred Maurice
Stephens, Charles Francis
Stuckey, Francis Seavington
Thompson, Thomas Alexander
Unbehaun, Albert Carl
Whitington, Bertram

STUDENTS NOT STUDYING FOR A DEGREE.

PHYSICS.

Acraman, Gerald
Anderson, John George
Austin, Launcelot St. George Piercy
Bagshaw, Edward Gilbert
Bell, Norman Crighton
Bertouch, Bernard von
Blaikie, Thomas William
Boas, Isaac Herbert
Borthwick, Ferniehirst Halidon
Bromley, Roy Lunt
Brooks, George Vickery
Campbell, James McDonald
Close, Frank Wilkinson
Close, James Ayrton
Conrad, Frank Herbert
Coventry, Cameron Hilder
Cox, Rachael
Craigie, F. W.
Earle, Hardman
Gehrs, Donald Raeburn
Goodhart, George Frederick
Grierson, Norman Victor
Hack, Clement Alfred
Hall, Charles James
Hamilton, Anthony
Henderson, Edgar Temple
Henderson, Edwin Thomas
Henwood, William Percival
Hooper, Harley Everett
Howitt, George
Joyner, Arthur Selby Livingstone
Joyner, Kenelm Percy
Kennedy, Henry Leo
Kenny, Michael Bernard
Lane, Fred Beeby
Leahy, John
Lucas, Richard Bright
Moncrieff, Percy Woods
Phillips, Sidney
Phillips, Samuel Gallie
Plummer, Philip James Arthur
Prisk, Percival
Proctor, Harold Tetley
Ralph, Herbert Daw Ainsley
Robinson, Allan Douglas
Robinson, Ethel Davy
Robinson, Kenneth Maltby
Sangster, Charles Arthur
Solomon, Percy Montefiore
Stoward, Frederick
Stubbs, Philip Strawson
Thomas, William George Frederick
Wadey, Herbert Theodore
Way, James
Wainwright, Charles Leonard
Wainwright, Florence
Williams, William Stewart
Wooldridge, Garbut Thomas
Wright, Arthur John Spiller

CHEMISTRY.

Bardsley, John
Bell, Willoughby George
Borthwick, Ferniehirst Halidon
Blades, Walter Herbert
Bowen, Frederick James Alfred
Browne, Alice
Browne, Mary
Button, Ethel May

Campbell, Matthew Hall
Congreve, Alfred George
Edwards, Howard Clive
Fallon, James Patrick
Fox, James Michael
Fox, William Francis
Giles, Nigel Stuart
Gryst, Edward Fisher
Hack, Clement Alfred
Hammer, William Frederick
Harris, William Francis
Harvey, Eric Charles
Henderson, Edwin Thomas
Hockley, Henry Edward
Hornabrook, Harry Alfred
Jones, Percy Walter
Joyner, Frank Reeve
Landseer, Lawrence Harcourt
McCarthy, Walter James
McMillan, Samuel Herbert
Malzard, William John Duncan
Matthews, Herbert John
Mundy, Charles John Woodroffe
Newland, Victor Marra
Nicholls, Josiah Alexander
Patchell, Frederick William Finley
Patchell, Mary Emma
Phillips, James Howard
Pryor, James
Robinson, Allan Douglas
Russach, Frederick William
Sagar, Edward Arthur
Sanderson, Henry Horner
Shepherd, Emmanuel Stuart Lidgett.
Sims, Fred. William
Solomon Harrie Walter
Thomas, Joe
Thomson, J. S.
Trudinger, Walter
Tullock, James
Whitham, Ernest
Williams, Charles Egerton Stanley
Williams, William Henry Walsey
Wilson, George Albert
Wright, William
Wyly, Arthur James

ELECTRIC ENGINEERING—PART I.

Addison, Hartley Eustace
Anderson, John George
Bradford, Leslie
Coventry, Frank Robert
Dippe, Adolph
Edwards, James Read
Fanning, Joseph
Green, Frederick William
James, Joseph Glassup
Kekwick, Edwin Huntley
Leak, Daniel
Lodge, George
Loutit, Thomas Inkster
McAnna, John
Mounster, Walter Edward
Samuels, Joseph King
Simpson, Frederick Neighbour
Smeaton, Graham
Stuart, John Percival
Teale, Fred.
Thompson, John Harold
Tilbury, William
Uren, Arthur Randolph
Watson, William H.
Winwood, Samuel
Wyly, Reginald Corvan

ELECTRIC ENGINEERING—PART II.

Blyth, Arthur Trevor
Duncan, Archibald Walker
Duncan, Robert
Flint, T.
Grayson, Charles Edward
Greenlees, William James
Haycraft, John Howard
Hitchcox, Ernest Anslow
Inglis, William
Jackman, Frank Elliott
Jenkin, William Herbert
Lawton, Howard Norman
Pilgrim, Henry Auburn
Simpson, Frederick Neighbour
Stapleton, Percival
Vardon, Ralph
Wittber, Carl Wilhelm
Whitehill, Ernest George

GEOLOGY.

Crompton, Robert
Fox, James Michael
Hemingway, Arthur John
Howe, Alexander Maxwell
Miller, Florence
Mitton, Ernest Gladstone
Moule, John William
Whillas, Herbert Ridgway
Wooldridge, Garbut Thomas
Wright, George Lytton

BOTANY.

Heynemann, Wilhelmina Susanna Hillier
Tilly, Florence M.

BIOLOGY.

Wainwright, Florence.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Heynemann, Wilhelmina Susanna Hillier

CLASS LISTS, 1896.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc., NOVEMBER, 1896.

PASS LIST.

FIRST YEAR.

Chapple, Phœbe, 1*, 2*, 3, 4
Connor, Julian Dove, 1, 2*, 3, 4
Cooke, William Ternent, 1, 2, 3, 4*
Marryat, Cyril Beaumont, 1, 2, 3, 4
McBride, William John, 1, 2, 3, 4
Paton, Alfred Maurice, 1*, 2*, 3, 4*

1. Pure Mathematics. 2. Physics. 3. Biology and Physiology. 4. Inorganic Chemistry.
* An asterisk denotes credit.

SECOND YEAR.

Stephens, Charles Francis, 1, 2*, 3*, 4*

1. Physics. 3. Botany. 3. Geology. 4. Chemistry and Assaying. * An asterisk denotes credit.

HONOURS AND SEPARATE SUBJECT LIST.

Names in order of merit.

THIRD YEAR.

MATHEMATICS.

Thompson, Thomas Alexander	... .	First Class
Stuckey, Francis Seavington ...	... ...	Second Class

PHYSICS.

Thompson, Thomas Alexander	... ...	Second Class
Stuckey, Francis Seavington ...	... ... —	Second Class

HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

I. A Higher Public Examination will be held annually.

Regulation II. of the Higher Public Examination allowed by the Governor on the 18th December, 1886, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

* II. Candidates must have attained the full age of eighteen years on the day on which the examination begins, but this rule may be relaxed in special cases at the discretion of the Council.

Regulation III. of the Higher Public Examination, allowed by the Governor on the 2nd October, 1895, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

† III. Candidates may be examined in any one or more of the following subjects, provided that no Candidate shall be allowed to take Part II. or Part III. of any subject in the same year as Part I.

1. Latin, Part I.
   " " II.
2. Greek, Part I.
   " " II.
3. French.
4. German.
5. English Language and Literature.
6. Mathematics, Part I.
   " " II.
   " " III.
7. Physics, Part I.
   " " II.
8. Logic.
9. Chemistry, Part I.
   " " II. A.
10. " " II. B.
11. Biology, Physiology, Part I.
12. Physiology, Part II.
13. Botany.
14. Geology.
15. Theory and History of Education.
16. Electric Engineering, Part I.

IV. Schedules defining the range of study shall be published in the month of January in each year. The date of the examination shall by fixed by the Council.

* Allowed 2nd October, 1895.
† Allowed 11th December, 1895.

V. Certificates shall be given showing the subjects in which the candidate has passed.

VI. Candidates who produce certificates of having passed at this examination in the subjects required to complete the First and Second years of the course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science respectively, shall be entitled to proceed to the Third Year's Course, and on completing the Third Year to receive the Degree.

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

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

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

I declare that I was born on
I enclose herewith the prescribed fee of £
(Signed).....
Dated this day of , 189 .
To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

Allowed: 18th of December, 1886.

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

1. LATIN. Part I. The same subjects as for the 1st Year B.A.
" Part II. " " 2nd Year B.A.
2. GREEK. Part I. " " 1st Year B.A.
" Part II. " " 2nd Year B.A.
3. FRENCH. The same subjects as prescribed for a pass (omitting History) for 3rd Year B.A.
4. GERMAN. The same subjects as prescribed for a pass (omitting History) for 3rd Year B.A.
5. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. The same subjects as for the 1st Year B.A.
6. MATHEMATICS. Part I. The same subjects as for 1st Year B.A.
" Part II. Pure Mathematics as for 2nd Year B.Sc.
" Part III. Applied Mathematics, as for the 2nd Year B.A. or B.Sc.
7. PHYSICS. Part I. The same subjects as for 1st Year B.A. and B.Sc.
Part II. " " 2nd Year B.Sc.

NOTE.—Candidates for either of these Parts, who have not gone through the corresponding laboratory course at the University, may be subjected to a Practical Examination.

8. LOGIC. The same subjects as for 2nd Year B.A.
9. CHEMISTRY. Part I. The same subjects as for 1st Year B.Sc.
" Part IIA. The same subjects as for the 2nd Year B.Sc., Group C.
" Part IIB. The same subjects as for the 2nd Year B.Sc., Group D.

NOTE.—In order to qualify themselves for examination, students must have

gone through the Practical laboratory course given in connection with the lectures at the University on this subject, or must afford evidence satisfactory to the Faculty of Science, of having done work equivalent to it.

10. BIOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY. Part I. The same subjects as for 1st Year B.Sc.
11. PHYSIOLOGY. Part II. The same subjects as for 2nd Year B. Sc.
12. BOTANY. The same subjects as for 2nd Year B.Sc.
13. GEOLOGY. The same subjects as for 2nd Year B.Sc.
*14. THEORY AND HISTORY OF EDUCATION.
†15. ELECTRIC ENGINEERING. Part I.

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*THEORY AND HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

Professor Mitchell will form a class on this subject if five students intimate their intention of joining. The class will meet once a week at a time most convenient to the students.

The course will comprise (*a*) The Principles of Education, with special reference to the psychology of mental growth; (*b*) Practice of Education, curriculum and methods of teaching; (*c*) History of Education and Educational Literature.

The text books to be used in class are: Laurie, *Institutes of Education* (J. Thin); Compayré, *History of Pedagogy* (Sonnenschein); Locke, *Thoughts on Education* (Pitt Press); Spencer, *Education* (Williams & Norgate).

The following are recommended in connection with the lectures:—A text book on Psychology, *e.g.*, Höffding's *Elements of Psychology* (Macmillan), or Sully's *Teachers' Handbook of Psychology* (Longmans); a text book on Logic, *e g.*, Jevons's *Primer* or *Elementary Lessons* (Macmillan). Laurie, *Pre-Christian Education* (Longmans), and *Language and Linguistic Method* (Thin); Fitch, *Lectures on Teaching* (Pitt Press); Herbart, *Science of Education* (Sonnenschein); Lange, *On Apperception* (Heath & Co, Boston).

Professor Mitchell will be happy to advise candidates who are unable to join the class.

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† "ELECTRIC ENGINEERING." PART I.

The following will be the course:—

The fundamental principles and phenomena of Electricity and Magnetism.
The elementary theory of electro-magnets and magnetic circuits.
The elementary theory of the construction and use of Dynamo-Electric Machinery: the electric light, the transmission of power, the telegraph, telephone, and other practical applications of electricity.

Text-book recommended:
Elementary Electricity and Magnetism: Silvanus Thompson.

Books of Reference recommended;
Handbook of Practical Telegraphy: Culley.
The Electro-Magnet: Silvanus Thompson.
The Dynamo: Silvanus Thompson.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1896.

The same papers as set for the First and Second years for the B.A. and B.Sc. Degrees, with the exception of French and German.

FRENCH (Pass).

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. (1) Give, with examples the various uses of qui, que, and quoi as relatives and interrogatives.

(2) Give the French for :—In spring. In summer. A fortnight. A week ago. We were deceived without being aware of it. As for me, I had to retrace my steps. We have obeyed you, and waited for them all this afternoon, though we should have been very glad to go and spend the evening with you. We are sorry, of course, but it was for you to say what we ought to have done.

(3) Write and translate French sentences to show the difference between *répondre de* and *répondre à*, *tenir de* and *tenir à*, *venir de* and *venir à*, *convenir de* and *convenir à*.

II. (1) Mention the chief metrical differences between French and English verse (excluding the difference in legitimate rhymes).

(2) "A French poet can never have more than two rhymes, so to speak, on hand at the same time, one masculine and one feminine." Explain this.

III. Translate into English—

(1) C'en est fait maintenant, pareils aux hirondelles,
Partez ; qu'un même but vous retrouve fidèles.
Et moi, pourvu qu'en vos combats
De votre foi nul cœur ne doute,
Et qu'une âme en secret écoute
Ce que vous lui direz tout bas ;

Pourvu, quand sur les flots en vingt courants contraires
L'ouragan chassera vos voiles téméraires,
Qu'un seul ami, plaignant mon sort,
Vous voyant battus de l'orage,
Pose un fanal sur le rivage,
S'afflige, et vous souhaite un port ;

D'un œil moins désolé je verrai vos naufrages.
Mais le temps presse, allez ! rassemblez vos courages ;
Il faut combattre les méchants.
C'est une sceptre aussi que la lyre !
Dieu, dont nos âmes sont l'empire,
A mis un pouvoir dans les chants.

(2) Il viendra,—quand viendront les dernières ténèbres,
Que la source des jours tarira ses torrents,
Qu'on verra les soleils, au front des nuits funèbres,
Pâlir comme des yeux mourants ;
Quand l'abîme inquiet rendra des bruits dans l'ombre,
Que l'enfer comptera le nombre
De ses soldats audacieux,
Et qu'enfin le fardeau de la suprême voûte
Fera, comme un vieux char tout poudreux de sa route,
Crier l'axe affaibli des cieux.

Il viendra,—quand la mère, au fond de ses entrailles,
Sentira tressaillir son fruit épouvanté ;
Quand nul ne suivra plus les saintes funérailles
Du juste, en sa tombe attristé ;
Lorsqu'approchant des mers sans lit et sans rivages,
L'homme entendra gronder, sous le vaisseau des âges,
La vague de l'éternité.

Il viendra,—quand l'orgueil, et le crime, et la haine,
De l'antique alliance auront enfreint le vœu ;
Quand les peuples verront, craignant leur fin prochaine,
Du monde décrépit se détacher la chaîne,
Les astres se heurter dans leurs chemins de feu,
Et dans le ciel,—ainsi qu'en ses salles oisives
Un hôte se promène, attendant ses convives,—
Passer et repasser l'ombre immense de Dieu.

[Point out the rhymes in the above passage which are not permissible in English.]

(3) On fait dire au roi, dans une déclaration de ce temps-là, que le cardinal avait en effet levé ces troupes de son argent ; ce qui doit confondre l'opinion de ceux qui ont écrit qu'à sa première sortie du royaume Mazarin s'était trouvé dans l'indigence. Il donne le commandement de sa petite armée au maréchal d'Hocquincourt. Tous les officiers portaient des écharpes vertes ; c'était la couleur des livrées du cardinal. Chaque parti avait alors son écharpe : la blanche était celle du roi ; l'isabelle, celle du prince de Condé. Il était étonnant que le cardinal Mazarin, qui avait jusqu'alors affecté tant de modestie, eût la hardiesse de faire porter ses livrées à une armée,

comme s'il avait un parti différent de celui de son maître ; mais il ne put résister à cette vanité : c'était précisément ce qu'avait fait le maréchal d'Ancre, et ce qui contribua beaucoup à sa perte. La même témérité réussit au cardinal Mazarin : la reine l'approuva. Le roi, déjà majeur, et son frère, allèrent au-devant de lui.

(4) M. Sardou a toujours sur lui du papier et prend en note tout idée, tout incident qui peut servir à faire une pièce ou se rapporter à une pièce ébauchée. Il lui arrive de prendre des notes le soir, en voiture, quand il revient de dîner en ville ; un mot, un geste, une attitude, moins encore ; tout ce qui peut être utile est aussitôt fixé. Tout en nous donnant ces renseignements, M. Sardou se lève, ouvre un bahut et en tire une vingtaine de dossiers, qui sont rangés méthodiquement dans leurs chemises ; on dirait des paperasses de notaire. Il y en a, paraît-il, une cinquantaine, qui tous portent des noms de pièces ; ce sont des pièces ébauchées, à contours déjà arrêtés, et qui sont fréquemment divisées en actes. D'autres dossiers, moins complets, sont au nombre de deux cents ; ceux-là ne renferment pas une pièce possible, mais une idée de pièce ; ils se réduisent à un petit mot griffonné à la hâte, à deux ou trois fiches, parfois à un article découpé dans un journal, dans lequel on voit quelques mots soulignés au crayon rouge ; là où un indifférent lecteur a passé son chemin, l'œil du maître s'est arrêté et a découvert un germe de pièce ; le germe a été recueilli et mis méthodiquement dans un dossier, où il attend.

IV. Translate into French—

Everybody loved the boy, but because of his beauty and his graceful ways, so like his father's, I mistrusted him. The careless laugh, the tones of the voice, startled me when I heard them in the house; and in the twilight the outlines of his figure and the lift of his head thrilled my heart with powerful recollections. But no sister ever bore such love for a brother as Margaret did for him. Always she followed him with worshipping eyes, watched for his coming, grieved for his going, ready at any moment to sacrifice herself for his lightest whim.

"He is coming to-day, he is coming to-day," she would say on Saturday mornings. But through the week she was quiet and subdued.

"Why do you not talk to me as you talk to him?" I asked.

"You would not understand," she answered, looking

at me wonderingly. Then I called to mind my father's teaching and the words wnich had roused me to a passionate faith in Right, and Truth, and Honour, and Justice, and I tried to repeat them.

GERMAN (Pass).

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. (1) Give the various genders, plurals, and meanings of these words :—See, Thor, Geſicht, Wort, Bund, Band.

(2) Explain and exemplify the use of the accusative to express space and time. Give examples also of the genitive of time.

(3) Write the third singular present and preterite indicative active, and the past participle of :—aufſtehen, ausſprechen, bekommen, beſitzen, bereiten, vorleſen, verbergen. Add the meaning.

II. Translate into English :—

(1). Oberſt. Aber, Senden, wie konnten Sie mich in dieſe Verlegenheit ſetzen? Sie wiſſen, daß Oldendorf ſeit Jahren in meinem Hauſe verkehrt, und daß es für mich ſehr unangenehm ſein muß, ihm öffentlich entgegen zu treten.

Senden. Hat der Profeſſor wirklich ſolche Anhänglichkeit an Sie und Ihr Haus, ſo hat er jetzt die beſte Gelegenheit, ſie zu zeigen. Es verſteht ſich von ſelbſt, daß er ſogleich zurücktreten wird.

Oberſt. Ich bin davon doch nicht überzeugt; er iſt in manchen Dingen ſehr hartnäckig.

Senden. Tritt er nicht zurück, ſo iſt ein ſolcher Egoismus kaum noch Hartnäckigkeit zu nennen. Und in dieſem Falle haben Sie doch ſchwerlich eine Verpflichtung gegen ihn; eine Verpflichtung, Herr Oberſt, welche dem ganzen Lande Schaden brächte. Außerdem hat er keine Ausſicht gewählt zu werden, wenn Sie annehmen, denn Sie werden ihn mit einer nicht großen, aber ſichern Majorität beſiegen.

(2). Erhöhen willſt du mich — zeigſt mir von ferne
Bedeutend einen koſtbarn Preis — Und wärſt
Du ſelbſt der Preis und deine Frauengunſt!
Wer biſt du, Aermſte, und was kannſt du geben?
Mich locket nicht des eiteln Ruhmes Geiz!
Bei ihr nur iſt des Lebens Reiz —
Um ſie, in ew'gem Freudenchore, ſchweben
Der Anmuth Götter und der Jugendluſt,
Das Glück der Himmel iſt an ihrer Bruſt,
Du haſt nur todte Güter zu vergeben!

Das eine Höchste, was das Leben schmückt,
Wenn sich ein Herz, entzückend und entzückt,
Dem Herzen schenkt in süßem Selbstvergessen,
Die Frauenkrone hast du nie besessen,
Nie hast du liebend einen Mann beglückt!
— Ich muß den Lord erwarten, ihren Brief
Ihm übergeben. Ein verhaßter Auftrag!
Ich habe zu dem Höflinge kein Herz.
Ich selber kann sie retten, ich allein,
Gefahr und Ruhm und auch der Preis sei mein!

(3). Man löst sich nicht allmählig von dem Leben!
Mit Einem Mal, schnell, augenblicklich muß
Der Tausch geschehen zwischen Zeitlichem
Und Ewigem, und Gott gewährte meiner Lady
In diesem Augenblick, der Erde Hoffnung
Zurück zu stoßen mit entschloßner Seele
Und glaubenvoll den Himmel zu ergreifen.
Kein Merkmal bleicher Furcht, kein Wort der Klage
Entehrte meine Königin — Dann erst,
Als sie Lord Lesters schändlichen Verrath
Vernahm, das unglückselige Geschick
Des werthen Jünglings, der sich ihr geopfert,
Des alten Ritters tiefen Jammer sah,
Dem seine letzte Hoffnung starb durch sie,
Da flossen ihre Thränen; nicht das eigne Schicksal,
Der fremde Jammer preßte sie ihr ab.

(4). Wohl war es ein ernstes, oft rauhes Leben in des Königs Dienst, unaufhörlich das Schaffen und Entbehren; auch dem Besten war es schwer, dem strengen Herrn genug zu thun, auch der größten Hingebung wurde ein kurzer Dank; war eine Kraft abgenutzt, wurde sie vielleicht kalt bei Seite geworfen: ohne Ende war die Arbeit, überall Neues, Angefangenes, Gerüste an unfertigem Baue. Wer in das Land kam, dem erschien das Leben gar nicht anmuthig; es war so herb, einförmig, rauh, wenig Schönheit und sorglose Heiterkeit zu finden. Und wie der frauenlose Haushalt des Königs, die schweigsamen Diener, die unterwürfigen Vertrauten unter den Bäumen eines stillen Gartens dem fremden Gast den Eindruck eines Klosters machten, so fand er in dem ganzen preußischen Wesen etwas von der Entsagung und dem Gehorsam einer großen emsigen Ordensbrüderschaft.

(5). Ob es mir gelungen ist, in den vorstehenden Ausführungen das Richtige zu treffen, muß ich dem Urteil des geneigten Lesers überlassen. Zur Unterstützung derselben mag vielleicht dienen, daß ich das, was von mir für den Unterricht in der englischen Sprache vorgeschlagen und empfohlen wird, in 25-jähriger Lehrthätigkeit zum größten Teil selbst angewendet und erprobt habe. Doch bin ich nicht der Meinung, daß der von mir beschriebene und empfohlene Weg für die Unterweisung im Englischen der einzige gangbare ist und der einzige, der zum Ziele führt. Andere mögen auf anderem Wege die gleichen, vielleicht noch bessere Leistungen erzielen. Indessen ist die Methode nicht die einzige Bedingung für das Gelingen des

Unterrichtswerks. Denn es kommt immer noch sehr viel darauf an, in welcher Weise die methodischen Grundsätze und Ratschläge für den fremdsprachlichen Unterricht, welche die Didaktik an die Hand gibt, in jedem einzelnen Falle von dem Lehrer angewendet werden.

III. Translate the following, and make a note on any grammatical points deserving mention:—

(1). Ich habe in England mich an viel gewöhnen lernen.
(2). Und ich und Ihr, wir alle sind des Todes.
(3). Nicht allein genug ist sich
Das Herz, ein irdisch Pfand bedarf der Glaube,
Das hohe Himmlische sich zuzueignen.

IV. Translate into German:—

(1) There has been a great want of rain in the country. I don't remember him. There is a knock at the door. No sooner did he come than he began to complain. The story was too absurd for me to believe. The more you try the easier it gets.

(2) There was once a barbarous king, who, among other strange customs, prided himself most on this: If a man was accused of crime he had him brought into the theatre, which was crowded with spectators. The proclamation went out that he was to be torn by wild beasts in the ordinary manner, after it had been decided in a new way whether he were guilty or innocent. A tiger, made furious by hunger and madness, was kept behind one of two doors opening on to the arena.

CLASS LISTS.

HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1896.

PASS LIST.

LATIN—PART I.

Lane, Annie

GREEK—PART I.

*Clark, Caroline

GREEK—PART II.

Sewell, Frank

FRENCH.

Archer, May Lucy Charlotte
Gellert, Rachel
Heynemann, Wilhelmina Susanna Hillier

GERMAN.

Heynemann, Wilhelmina Susanna Hillier

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Lane, Annie
Martin, Stephen John
McIntosh, James
Robinson, Ethel Davy
Smyth, Isabel Agnes Ekin

MATHEMATICS—PART I.

Anderson, Charles Buxton
*Burgess, May
Collison, Edith
Fitzgerald, Joseph Edward
Lane, Annie
Newman, Olive Gertrude
Smyth, Isabel Agnes Ekin
Thomson, James Simpson

MATHEMATICS—PART II.

Whitington, Bertram

MATHEMATICS—PART III (APPLIED).

Laurie, Ebenezer Curtis

PHYSICS—PART I.

Austin, Launcelot St. George Piercy
Bromley, Roy Lunt
Brooks, George Vickery
Burgess, May
Collison, Edith
Coulter, Jabez Francis
Fitzgerald, Joseph Edward
Hamilton, Anthony
Jones, Percy Walter
Lane, Annie
Lucas, Richard Bright
Newman, Olive Gertrude
Phillips, Sidney
Robinson, Ethel Davy
Unbehaun, Albert Carl
Wainwright, Florence

PHYSICS—PART II.

Whitington, Bertram

LOGIC.

Dorman, Benjamin
Harry, Arthur Hartley
Sewell, Frank

CHEMISTRY—PART I. (INORGANIC).

Giles, Nigel Stuart
Jones, Percy Walter
Thomson, James Simpson

CHEMISTRY—PART II. (ORGANIC).

Bell, Harry Charles Rikard
Phillips, James Howard

* An asterisk denotes credit.

BIOLOGY—PART I.

Sadleir, Eliza Georgina | Wainwright, Florence

PHYSIOLOGY—PART II.

Heynemann, Wilhelmina Susanna Hillier

BOTANY.

*Heynemann, Wilhelmina Susanna Hillier

GEOLOGY.

Mitton, Ernest Gladstone

*An asterisk denotes credit.

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

REGULATIONS.

I. A Certificate that he has passed a Matriculation Examination of the University shall, if he has passed in Latin, be granted to each successful Candidate at the Senior Public Examination who shall satisfy the Registrar that he intends to become an Articled Clerk.

II. Term Examinations in the subjects of study lectured upon during the respective Terms shall be held about the close of the First and Second Terms in each year. All Students are required to present themselves for examination at the Term Examinations.

III. Annual Examinations in the subjects of study for each academical year shall be held about the close of the Third Term in each year, and also during the First Term of the following year. Students proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, who have failed to pass or who have not presented themselves at the Annual Examination in the Third Term of any year, may by permission of the Faculty, subject to the approval of the Council, present themselves for examination at the Annual Examination in the First Term of the following year; provided that Students who have failed to pass at the Annual Examination in the Third Term of any year shall in no case be permitted to present themselves at the Annual Examination in the First Term of the following year, except on the recommendation of the Board of Examiners.

IV. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, Students not coming within Regulations IX. and XI. must, after Matriculation, complete four academical years of study as hereinafter specified, and pass the Annual Examinations, and one at least of the Term Examinations proper to each of those years.

*V. At the Annual Examination for the first year of the Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, every Student proceeding to that Degree shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :— First Year.

1. *Latin* (as in the first year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only).

* Allowed 15th December, 1892.

2. *Roman Law.*

3. *Constitutional Law.*

4. *English Language and Literature* (as in the first year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only).

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

1. *Latin* (as in the second year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only), or *Greek* (as in the first year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only).

2. *Law of Property.*

3. *Logic* (as in the second year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only), or *Elementary Pure Mathematics* (as in the first year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only).

Third Year. VII. At the Annual Examination for the third year every Student shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects :—

1. *Jurisprudence.*

2. *Principles of Equity.*

3. *Law of Contracts.*

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

1. *International Law (Public and Private).*

2. *The Law of Wrongs (Civil and Criminal).*

3. *The Law of Procedure*, or, *Mental and Moral Science* (as in the third year for the B.A. Course, pass subjects only).

IX. Students who have already graduated in Arts may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws by passing in the following subjects at the Annual Examinations :—

1. *Roman Law.*

2. *Constitutional Law.*

3. *Law of Property.*

4. *Jurisprudence.*

5. *Principles of Equity.*

* Allowed 15th December, 1892.

6. *Law of Contracts.*

7. *International Law (Public and Private).*

8. *The Law of Wrongs (Civil and Criminal).*

9. *The Law of Procedure,* or *Mental and Moral Science.*

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

X. Students will not be required to pass in the subjects which are also included in the B.A. Course, or the alternatives for such subjects, if they have previously passed such first-mentioned subjects in the B.A. Course.

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

1. *Roman Law.*

2. *Jurisprudence.*

3. *International Law (Public and Private).*

4. *Principles of Equity.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

XVII. Any student may present himself for examination at the Annual Examinations in any subject in which he has gained credit for one academical year's attendance at Lectures, and has passed at least one Term Examination in such subject; but (except as mentioned in Regulations X. and XI.) no student shall so present himself in any subject in which he has failed to gain credit for attendance at the University Lectures during so many Terms as shall constitute one academical year, or to pass at least one of such Term Examinations, unless (as to lectures)—

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

and unless (as to the Term Examinations)—

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

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

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

XIX. The names of the students passing each Annual Examination

* Allowed 15th December, 1896.

for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be arranged in three classes, in alphabetical order in each.

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

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

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

XXI. The undermentioned fees shall be payable in advance:

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

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

XXIII. The following Forms of Notice are prescribed:

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I, , a student of this University, hereby give notice that for the purpose of completing the year of the course for

the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, I intend to present myself at the Annual Examination in the year 18 for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz.:

[Here state the subjects.]

I send 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 18

(Signature of Student).....

(Address).....

To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

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

[Here state the subjects.]

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

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

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

Dated this day of 18

(Signature of Student).....

(Address).....

To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

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

(*a*) Anything done or suffered under any Regulations hereby repealed before the allowance or counter-signature by the Governor of these Regulations ; or

(*b*) Any right or status acquired, duty imposed, or liability incurred by or under any Regulation hereby repealed; or

(c) The validity of any order made or exemption granted by the Council under any Regulation hereby repealed. Allowed the 31st December, 1890.

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

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

* DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1897, AND MARCH, 1898.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

As in the First Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

As in the First Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

ROMAN LAW.

Text-books recommended:

Poste's Institutes of Gaius.
Sandars' Institutes of Justinian.

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

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

(a) The History of responsible Government in Great Britain.
(b) The relation of the Crown and British Parliament to the colonies.

Text-books recommended:

Taswell Langmead's Constitutional History.
Tarring's Laws relating to the Colonies.
The Colonial Laws Validity Act (28 and 29 Vict. c. 63.)
The Acts in force in South Australia relating to the Constitution.
Dicey's Law of the Constitution.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

LATIN.

As in the Second Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

GREEK.

As in the First Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

LOGIC.

As in the Second Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

ELEMENTARY PURE MATHEMATICS.

As in the First Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

The Elementary Principles of the Law of Real and Personal Property.
The Real Property Acts. Local Legislation relating thereto.

Text-books recommended:

Stephen's Commentaries, vols. I. and II., as far as relates to Personal Property.
William's Real Property.
William's Personal Property.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Text-books recommended:

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

PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.

Text-book recommended:—

Snell: Principles of Equity.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Text-books recommended:

Anson on Contracts.
Snell: Principles of Equity. Parts I. and III.
Smith's Leading Cases [the cases referring to the Law of Contract].

FOURTH YEAR'S COURSE.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

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

Text-books recommended:

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

THE LAW OF WRONGS.

(Civil and Criminal):

Text-books recommended:

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

LAW OF PROCEDURE.

(*a*) Law of Evidence.

Text-books recommended:

Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence.
Best's Law of Evidence.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

As in the Third Year of the B.A. Course. Pass subjects only.

*** For details of subjects for the Ordinary LL.B. Examination in March, 1897, see University Calendar for 1896.**

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The rules of the Supreme Court, of which copy is annexed, were issued under the Seal of the Court on the third day of June, 1890, The rules which concern Students of Law in the University are published in the Calendar for the convenience of reference :—

Whereas by an Act of the Parliament of the Province of South Australia, No. 31 of 1885-6, intituled "An Act to consolidate the several Ordinances relating to the establishment of the Supreme Court of the Province of South Australia," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Judges of the Supreme Court to make and practise such General Rules and Orders touching and concerning the admission of attorneys, solicitors and barristers as the circumstances of the Province may require : And whereas it has been considered expedient to consolidate and amend the General Rules and Orders made by the Judges of the Supreme Court on the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, the twenty-fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and the seventeenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five : Now, therefore, it is ordered as follows :—

PART I.

1. All the said General Rules and Orders shall be, and the same are hereby, annulled from and after the coming into operation of the present Rules : Provided that this annulment shall not affect anything lawfully done or suffered, or any right or title accrued, or obligation or liability incurred, or duty or restriction imposed by or under any of the annulled Rules and Orders prior to the coming into the operation of the present Rules.

PART II.

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

8. Every such articled clerk and every person not actually called to the bar or admitted as mentioned in Rule 11, shall, before he applies for admission to practise in the Court, after examination, have taken, or be entitled to take, the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the University of Adelaide, or shall, at the

proper examinations of the University of Adelaide, have passed in—

The Law of Property,

Constitutional Law,

The Law of Obligations,

The Law of Wrongs (civil and criminal), and

The Law of Procedure:

and shall furnish to the Board the said University's final certificate of having so passed.

9. The Board may require every such clerk as is mentioned in these rules to answer, verbally or in writing under his hand, such questions touching his conduct and service during his clerkship as the Board shall think fit to propose. Every such clerk (and each practitioner, solicitor, attorney, or proctor with whom he may have served any part of his clerkship) shall, if required by the Board, and if not prevented by sufficient cause from complying with such requirement, attend the Board and give such explanations as the Board may require touching the said conduct and service.

PART III.

11. The following persons only shall, subject to these Rules, be eligible to be admitted to practise as barristers, attorneys, solicitors, and proctors, that is to say :—

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

II. Persons who shall have served the full term of five years as associate or assistant or acting associate to the Judges of the Court or any of them : Provided that if any such person shall, before or during service as such associate or assistant or acting associate have taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws or of Arts in the University of Adelaide, or in any University recognised by the University of Adelaide, such service for the full term of three years shall be sufficient : Provided also that such associate or asssistant or acting associate shall, by

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

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

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

S. J. WAY, C.J.

(L.S.) JAS. P. BOUCAUT, J.

W. H. BUNDEY, J.

EXAMINATION PAPERS,
NOVEMBER, 1896.

FIRST YEAR.

ROMAN LAW.

MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B., AND MR. F. W. RICHARDS, LL.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate with short notes :—Constant autem jura Popul-Romani ex legibus, plebiscitis, senatusconsultis, coni stitutionibus Principum, edictis eorum qui jus edicendi habent, responsis prudentium.

II. State the chief provisions of the lex Aelia Sentia.

III. What were the modes of acquisition of ownership derived from the jus gentium ?
Write a full note on one of them.

IV. Explain the nature of *pignus* and shew its position in the development of the Roman law of mortgage.

V. Define *furtum* and point out in what respects the definition of the Institutes is defective. Compare with it the definition of larceny in the English common law.

VI. Translate and explain—

Omnium actionum quibus inter aliquos apud judices arbitrosve de quaque re quaeritur, summa divisio in duo genera deducitur : aut enim in rem sunt aut in personam. Namque agit unusquisque aut cum eo qui ei obligatus est vel ex contractu vel ex maleficio, quo casu proditae actiones in personam sunt, per quas intendit adversarium ei dare aut dare facere oportere et aliis quibusdam modis ; aut cum eo agit qui nullo jure ei obligatus est, movet tamen alicui de aliqua re controversiam. Quo casu proditae actiones in rem sunt. Veluti si rem corporalem possideat quis, quam Titius suam esse affirmet, et possessor dominum se esse dicat : nam si Titius suam esse intendat, in rem actio est.—*J.* IV. VI. 1.

VII. Enumerate the various requisites for the validity of a will under the Roman Law of Justinian's time.

VIII. State the principal hardships of Intestate Succession under the older law of Rome. How were they remedied by prætorian legislation ?

IX. What duties did the contract of *Emptio et Venditio* impose on the vendor?

What in addition to the contract was necessary in order to pass the property in the thing sold?

X. What were the chief classes of privileges implied by the term "Civitas?" What, if any, of them were implied by the term "Latinitas?"

Account for the fact that this distinction is of little importance in the later Roman Law.

XI. Explain the following expressions—

Beneficium divisionis, beneficium cedendarum actionum, dies cedit, justa causa, exceptio non numeratae pecuniae.

XII. Translate and comment on—

Videamus autem et de ea successione quae nobis ex emptione bonorum competit. Bona autem veneunt aut vivorum aut mortuorum. Vivorum, velut eorum qui fraudationis causa latitant, nec absentes defenduntur; item eorum qui ex lege Julia bonis cedunt; item judicatorum post tempus, quod eis partim lege XII. tabularum, partim edicto Praetoris ad expediendam pecuniam tribuitur. Mortuorum bona veneunt velut eorum, quibus certum est neque heredes neque bonorum possessores neque ullum alium justum successorem existere.—*G.*, III. 77 & 78.

What were the advantages to the debtor of a cessio bonorum?

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B., AND MR. F. L. STOW, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the origin and functions of the respective offices of *Sheriff, Ealdorman, Chancellor, Justiciar.*

II. Describe the constitution and functions of the Witenagemot. Can any historical connection be traced between it and any existing institution?

III. Examine the origin of the English race, and describe briefly the social and political institutions which the early English settlers transplanted into England.

IV. What was the origin of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer?

V. "It is the prerogative of the Crown to receive Appeals from the Colonies." By whom, in what cases, and by what procedure is the prerogative exercised?

VI. Show how the Cabinet system of government arose and attained its present form. Why does the continuation in power of a South Australian Ministry depend on the possession of a majority in the House of Assembly?

VII. (1) Give an outline of the history of the Parliamentary privilege of freedom from arrest. What is the law in South Australia?

(2) Examine the provisions of the Constitution Amendment Act, 1894, with regard to a woman's right (*a*) to vote at Parliamentary elections, (*b*) to sit in Parliament.

VIII. Show shortly how the House of Commons obtained its present control over taxation and the expenditure of public money. In what respects do the steps relating to the introduction and passing of a money Bill in South Australia differ from the steps taken in the case of other Bills?

IX. Trace shortly the growth of the ideas of election and representation from the Norman conquest to the end of Edward I. reign. How is the idea of representation connected with the origin of trial by Jury?

X. To what extent does English law apply to—

(*a*) A colony formed by English settlers.

(*b*) A place conquered by English arms and annexed to the English Crown.

What powers of legislation are possessed by the Crown with regard to *a* and *b* respectively?

XI. Explain generally how the introduction of feudalism into England improved the administration and strengthened the political institutions of the nation.

XII. Show clearly the significance of the maxim: "The King can do no wrong."

LATIN
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE } The same papers as set for the First year of the B.A. course.

SECOND YEAR.

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B., AND MR. T. B. GALL.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain what is meant by *tenure*, and describe the original incidents of *socage* tenure.

What was enacted by the Statute of Tenures (12 Car. II., c. 24)?

II. An estate is limited to *A* and the heirs of his body. What is the effect of such a limitation by the common law, and how has it been affected by statute?

III. Sketch the history of the proprietary rights of married women.

IV. Write a full note on distress for rent.

V. What are the powers of a legal mortgagee *(a)* of land not subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act, 1886; *(b)* of land registered under that Act?

VI. What warranties are implied upon a sale of goods under the Sale of Goods Act, 1895?

VII. Define the terms *bill of lading*, *charterparty*, *freight*, *maritime lien*.

Mention the chief cases in which a maritime lien attaches, and show how it may be enforced.

VIII. Explain the nature of a debt.

When may interest be recovered on a debt?

IX. What are the rights of an author of a literary work *(a)* at common law; *(b)* by statute?

X. Define a policy of assurance.

A insures his life for £5,000 and dies insolvent. Are the policy moneys, or any portion of them, assets for the payment of the deceased's debts? If not, who is entitled to them?

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B., AND MR. T. B. GALL.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain the following:—

(*a.*) Tenancy at will;

(*b.*) Tenancy by sufferance;

(*c.*) Tenancy from year to year;
(*d.*) Lease for term of years.

State how each may be created, give examples, and point out differences.

II. Define an estate in fee simple, and state how the law relating to the descent of such an estate has been altered by legislation in this colony.

III. Define "mortgage debt." Explain the difference between an equitable and a legal mortgage, and state how each may be effected.

IV. *A* purchases and obtains title to a piece of land in the year 1860, and then leaves the province. *B*, without *A's* knowledge or concurrence, enters into possession of the land in 1861, and occupies it until *A's* return in 1890. *A* then seeks to recover possession. *B* resists. What are *A* and *B's* rights respectively?

V. What covenants are implied in
(*a.*) Conveyances of land in fee simple;
(*b.*) Assignments of leaseholds;
(*c.*) Transfers of leases under Real Property Act, 1886;
(*d.*) Transfers of land subject to mortgage under Real Property Act, 1886?

VI. Define "chose in action." Give examples, and trace the law relating to the assignability of choses in action.

VII. Explain "nuncupative Will," and "Donatio mortis causa," and state the requisites to the execution and attestation of a valid Will.

VIII. Define and explain the nature of "Goodwill."
What restrictions does the sale of the goodwill of a business impose upon the vendor?

IX. Can a valid security be taken over chattels to secure payment of
(*a.*) A debt;
(*b.*) A present advance;
(*c.*) Future advances?

X. Explain the terms Intestacy, Administration, and Administration *de bonis non*; and state how personal property is distributed on the death of the owner intestate.

LATIN } The same papers as set for the Second year of the B A.
LOGIC } course.

THIRD YEAR.

JURISPRUDENCE.

MR. F. L. STOW, LL.B., AND MR. W. A. MAGAREY, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain Holland's statement that Jurisprudence is a progressive science.

II. Why is the Roman Jus Gentium peculiarly fitted to form the basis of Abstract Jurisprudence?

III. State the elements of a Right, and give shortly the views of Austin and Holland respectively with reference to the Rights and Duties of the State.

IV. Can Custom be properly considered Law?

V. Explain fully the distinctions between—
(1.) Substantive and Adjective Law;
(2.) Public and Private Law.
How far are the distinctions °co-terminous?

VI. Criticise the proposition—Injury supposes intention or inadvertence.

VII. "The movement of the progressive societies has hitherto been a movement from status to contract."—*Maine.* Shew fully the significance of this statement.

VIII. What do you understand by the "law of persons"? Was the Roman conception of the law of persons the same as that of modern English writers on jurisprudence?

IX. What are the constituent elements of a contract? Summarise Sir H. Maine's account of the history of contract amongst the Romans.

X. Show the nature of the early forms of testamentary disposition among the Romans.

XI. What is meant by the social compact? Do you consider the theory contains any truth?

XII. What place does international law occupy in jurisprudence?

PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.

MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B., AND MR. A. BUCHANAN.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain and illustrate the maxim *Equality is equity.*

II. Trace the history of the principle that a purchaser of trust property is liable to see to the application of the purchase money.

III. When may executors carry on the trade or business of the testator?

What is the extent of their liability for debts incurred by them in the business?

IV. In what different ways may the estate of a deceased person be administered in South Australia?

V. Explain fully the nature of "restraint on anticipation."

VI. Under what circumstances will the Court specifically enforce a verbal contract for the sale of lands?

VII. In a marriage settlement of personal estate a life interest is given to the husband, with a gift over in the event of his becoming insolvent. In what cases is this gift over valid, and in what cases invalid?

VIII. What is meant by a fraud on a power of appointment? Give an example.

IX. Can a trustee going abroad give his agent a general power of attorney to act for him? If not why not?

X. Define a demonstrative legacy, and compare its incidents with those of general and specific legacies as regards abatement and ademption.

XI. What are sureties entitled to as between themselves besides contribution, and what as between themselves and the creditor on payment?

XII. What is required on an *ex-parte* application for an interlocutory injunction—and, if granted, what terms are usually imposed?

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B., AND MR. A. MELROSE, LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Under what circumstances can a debt which is barred by the Statute of Limitations be recovered by the creditor?

II. A contract is the result of the concurrence of *Agreement* and *Obligation*. Explain this statement carefully, giving examples of agreements and obligations respectively, which are not contracts.

III. What must be proved by a plaintiff who desires to enforce a contract made by a married woman in her own right?

IV. (1). *A* sends by messenger to *B* a written offer to buy *B's* farm, requesting a reply by the messenger. *B* accepts in the manner indicated. The messenger never delivers the reply to *A*.

(2). Facts as before, except that *A* had specified no mode of acceptance.

(3). Facts as in (2), except that *B* accepts in ordinary course of post, and his letter is lost in transmission. Is there a contract? Discuss each case with reference to this question.

V. (*a*) Define the general character of the "Fraud" which will vitiate a contract.

(*b*) "The legal definition of fraud does not necessarily include any degree of moral turpitude . . . . . The presence or absence of a corrupt motive distinguishes 'moral' from 'legal' fraud.

State your opinion of this proposition.

VI. Write notes on following cases—

Spencer's case, Lampleigh v. Braithwait, DeCrespigny v. Bailey, Maxim Nordenfelt Gun Co. v. Nordenfelt.

VII. In what cases may a party to a contract

(1) Avoid it so as to escape liability;

(2) Affirm or ratify it so as to render himself liable upon it?

VIII. Enumerate the modes in which a contract may be discharged.

(1). A landlord covenants to repair his tenant's premises at a certain time. Before that time arrives he notifies to the tenant his intention to repudiate the contract.

(2). *A* having promised to assign to *B*, within seven years, from the date thereof, all his interest in a lease, assigns all his interest to *X* before the end of the seven years.

Discuss in each case the rights of the injured party.

IX. (*a*) Under what circumstances will the Courts set aside an improvident bargain?

(*b*) *A* having ascertained that *B*, an aged and illiterate person, is entitled to considerable property as next of kin to an intestate, agrees in writing with *B* to divulge

the information (of which *B* is then totally ignorant) and to actively assist in recovering the property, in consideration of receiving half the property. *B* is without means of obtaining independent advice. The information is given to *B* by *A*, who then takes the necessary legal proceedings and recovers the property for *B*.

Can *A* recover his half from *B*?

X. Define—*Condition subsequent, Unreal consideration, Stoppage in transitu, Equitable Assignment, Bill of Exchange.*

XI. (*a*) A labourer agrees verbally with a farmer to cut the latter's hay crops for the next two years at a price payable as each crop is cut. When the first crop is ripe the farmer rejects the labourer's services and cuts it himself.

(*b*) A tailor agrees verbally to make a suit of clothes for a customer from material chosen by the customer, and worth £10. The customer on receipt of the clothes rejects and returns them, and refuses to pay the price.

Can these contracts be enforced by the labourer and tailor respectively?

XII. A contract may be illegal, because—

(1). Its objects are forbidden by statute.

(2). * * * *

(3). Its objects are discouraged by common law, as contrary to public policy.

Supply the omission of (2), and discuss proposition (3), giving illustrations.

FOURTH YEAR.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

MR. F. L. STOW, LL.B., AND MR. F. W. RICHARDS, LL.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. What essential difference in nature is there between the rules included under the head "Private International Law," and those under the head "Public International Law"?

II. Under what circumstances and to what extent will the right of self-preservation justify a State in violating the ordinary rights of another State? Quote instances.

III. By what principles should a neutral State be guided when the question arises whether it shall treat a revolted Province *(a)* as a belligerent community, *(b)* as an independent State?

IV. What is necessary to constitute a title by occupation under Public International Law?

Give the principal arguments of each side in one of the following boundary disputes:—(1) The Texas Boundary; (2) The Oregon Boundary.

V. Define "War." Explain clearly the general view which International Law takes of the relation of belligerency.

VI. Discuss the rights according to Public International Law of *(a)* Any one State, *(b)* of all the "Great Powers" of Europe, to interfere in the internal government of any State on humanitarian grounds.

VII. During hostilities on land, who must be considered legitimate combatants? Discuss the positions of the principal classes of combatants on whose behalf rights of combatancy have at various times been claimed.

VIII. What do you understand by the *forum speciale obligationis*? Summarise the chief rules which determined this forum under the empire of Justinian. Show clearly any resemblance between English law regulating the choice of laws to govern the essential validity of contracts and the above rules.

IX. To what extent will our courts entertain actions relating to immovables situated out of the jurisdiction?

X. By what law are rights to individual articles of movable property governed? Quote illustrative cases.

XI. Before the marriage of *A* and *B* (the wife) a settlement was made of part of *B's* immovable and part of her movable property. By what law will the operation (as distinguished from the formal validity) of the settlement on *B's* property therein included be governed? The marriage was celebrated in France, where *A* was then domiciled, but on the faith of an agreement between *A* and *B* that they should make their permanent abode in South Australia. And by what law will *A's* rights with regard to *B's* property *not* included in the settlement be governed?

XII. What is the "doctrine of Moorhouse *v.* Lord," and how does it differ from the doctrine laid down in Udny *v.* Udny?

LAW OF WRONGS (CIVIL AND CRIMINAL).

MR. T. HEWITSON, LL.B., AND MR. JAMES GORDON, S.M.

Time—Three hours.

I. (*a*) In what cases may a person sue either on contract or in tort on the same cause of action?

(*b*) There may be two causes of action with a common defendant, or the same act or event which makes A liable for "breach of contract to B may make him liable for a tort to Z." Illustrate this.

II. Define Libel. What is meant by fair comment as an exception to liability? Examine the provisions of the Libel Act of 1895 in this connection.

III. Define perjury.

What are the essential matters to be proved in a prosecution for perjury?

Can a person be found guilty of perjury who gives evidence which he believes to be false although as a fact it is true?

Give reasons for answer.

IV. Define negligence, contributory negligence, and "inevitable accident."

What persons (if any) are exempt from liability for consequences of their negligence?

Write notes on the following cases—

Scott v. *Shepherd.*
Nichols v. *Marsland.*
Radley v. *London and North Western Railway Company*

V. Write notes on the following cases—

Limpus v. *London General Omnibus Company, Derry* v. *Peek, Davies* v. *Mann, Indermaur* v. *Davies.*

VI. Explain the doctrine of *Scienter*, and state to what extent (if any) the doctrine has been affected by legislation in this Colony.

VII. "Acts of interference with land or goods may be justified by the consent of the owner or occupier, or they may be excused or justified by the authority of the law." Discuss each of these grounds of justification or excuse, giving examples.

A in wrongful possession is forcibly ejected by B, the rightful owner. Is B liable in any way?

VIII. What constitutes a false pretence in Criminal Law? Give examples.

A is indicted for false pretences, but on the trial his offence proves to have been larceny. Is A entitled to be acquitted? Give reasons for your answer.

IX. Define *Embracery, Arson, Malice aforethought, Special Owner, Misprision.*

X. What are the different remedies for infringement of copyright?

XI. What is theft? In what ways and by whom may theft be committed?

XII. Examine carefully the applications of the maxim *Volenti non fit injuria*, and its limitations.

LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE.

MR. R. INGLEBY, LL.B, AND MR. E. B. GRUNDY.

Time—Three hours.

I. In what cases are declarations of a deceased testator as to his testamentary intentions, and as to the contents of his will, deemed to be relevant?

II. When is oral evidence excluded by documentary evidence, and when may documentary evidence be modified or supplemented by oral evidence?

III. Define "Estoppel by Conduct," and give illustrations.

IV. Under what conditions is a statement made by *A* admissible (*a*) in his favour, (*b*) against him, (*c*) in favour of a third person, (*d*) against a third person? Give illustrations. Distinguish between statements so admissible and statements excluded as hearsay.

V. Explain the probative effect of Judgments.

VI. Of what facts are all Courts and Judges bound to take judicial notice?

VII. "The Court shall grant all such remedies as any of the parties may appear to be entitled to; so that all matters in controversy between the said parties respectively may be completely and finally determined, and all multiplicity of legal proceedings concerning any of such matters avoided" (S. C. Act, Sec. 5, subs. VIII.). How is this principle given effect to in practice?

VIII. State the modes by which the following judgments may be enforced, namely :—

A judgment for *A*—the payment of money ;
" *B*—the payment of money into Court;
" *C*—the recovery or for the delivery of the possession of land ;
" *D*—the recovery of any property other than land or moneys.

IX. When, and by what means, can a defendant obtain the benefit of the "*Third Party Procedure*," under the Rules of the Supreme Court ?

X. When may a plaintiff issue a specially indorsed writ ? State the procedure upon such a writ to Judgment for plaintiff.

XI. When, and in what manner, can a plaintiff or defendant in an action in the Supreme Court apply for "*immediate relief*" ? And what are the powers of a Judge on the Application ?

XII. When may a writ be served out of the jurisdiction ? What steps must a plaintiff take before serving out of the jurisdiction

(*a*) A writ of summons ;
(*b*) A summons issued out of the Local Court of Adelaide ?

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE COURSE FOR THE LL.B. DEGREE IN 1896.

Byrne, John Thomas
Johnstone, Percy Emerson
Solomon, Isaac Herbert
Tennant, Frederick Augustus
Vaugham, John Howard

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS—SESSION, 1896.

LL.B. Degree.

Brown, James Watson
Byrne, John Thomas
Hardy, Alfred Burton
Johnstone, Percy Emerson
Newland, Philip Mesmer
Parsons, Herbert Angas
Simpson, Henry Gordon Liddon
Solomon, Isaac Herbert
Stuckey, Rupert Bramwell
Tennant, Frederick Augustus
Vaughan, John Howard
Young, Frederick William

Students in Law not Studying for a Degree.

Ashton, Edward James Wilberforce
Barwell, Henry Newman
Boucaut, James Penn
Bray, Cecil Thomas
Hague, Percy
Heggaton, Horace John
Homburg, Hermann
Homburg, Robert
Johnson, James Howard
Little, Egbert Percy Graham
McEwin, George
Moulden, Frank Beaumont
Supple, Charles Joseph
Stuart, Walter Leslie
Vandenberg, William John
Ward, Henry Torrens

CLASS LISTS, 1896.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B., MARCH, 1896.

FIRST YEAR.

None

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

None

THIRD CLASS.

Parsons, Herbert Angas

The undermentioned Students are entitled to Certificates in the following subjects:—

Law of Property.

Barwell, Henry Newman

Law of Contracts.

Homburg, Hermann

Constitutional Law.

Johnson, James Howard
Vandenbergh, William John

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B., NOVEMBER, 1896.

CLASS LIST.

FIRST YEAR.

None

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

Brown, James Watson
Hardy, Alfred Burton
Stuckey, Rupert Bramwell

THIRD CLASS.

None

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Young, Frederick William

SECOND CLASS.

Parsons, Herbert Angas

THIRD CLASS.

None

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Simpson, Henry Gordon Liddon

SECOND CLASS.

Newland, Philip Mesmer

THIRD CLASS.

None.

Students proceeding to the Degree of LL.B. under Regulation IX. :—

ROMAN LAW.

Johnstone, Percy Emerson | Solomon, Isaac Herbert

LAW OF PROPERTY.

Johnstone, Percy Emerson | Solomon, Isaac Herbert

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Solomon, Isaac Herb

The undermentioned Students are entitled to Certificates in the following subjects :—

LAW OF PROPERTY.

Bray, Cecil Thomas | Stuart, Walter Leslie
Homburg, Robert | Supple, Charles Joseph

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

McEwin, George

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Johnson, James Howard | McEwin, George

LAW OF EQUITY.

Ashton, Edward James Wilberforce

LAW OF WRONGS.

Hague, Percy

LAW OF PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

Ashton, Edward James Wilberforce | Homburg, Hermann
Barwell, Henry Newman |

OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

The Regulations of the Degree of Doctor of Laws, allowed on the 18th December, 1886, are hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

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. *Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation.*
3. *Public International Law, or*
   The Law of Partnership.
4. *Essays and Problems on the subjects of the Examination.*

The Council may vary the subjects from time to time, but at least one academical year's notice of any change shall be given.

VII. Schedules suggesting the course of study 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.

VIII. The names of candidates who pass the examination shall be arranged in a single class in order of merit.

†IX. 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.

1
2
3
4
5

The subject of my Essay will be
I send herewith the prescribed fee of £15 15s.
Dated this day of 18
Signature of Candidate.....
Postal Address.....

To the Registrar
University of Adelaide.

†X. The undermentioned fees shall be paid in advance:

Examination fee	£15	15	0
Fee for the Degree of Doctor of Laws ...	£10	10	0

† Allowed 12th December, 1894.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.D. IN NOVEMBER, 1897.

1. Roman Law.

General History of Roman Law.

Books recommended:

Muirhead's Historical Introduction to the Private Law of Rome.
Moyle's Institutes of Justinian.

The Commentaries of Gaius and the Institutes of Justinian.

Books recommended:

Poste's Elements of Roman Law, Gaius.
Moyle's Institutes of Justinian.

The following portions of the Digest:

Book VII., Tit. 1 (De usu fructu et quemadmodum quis utatur fruatur).
Book XLIV., Tit. 7 (De obligationibus et actionibus).
Book II., Tit. 14 and 15 (De pactis and de transactionibus).
Book IX., Tit. 2 (Ad legem Aquiliam).

Books recommended:

Roby's Introduction to Justinian's Digest and Commentary De usu fructu.
Holland & Shadwell's Select Titles from the Digest of Justinian.
Grueber's Lex Aquilia.

2. Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation.

Books recommended:

Austin's Jurisprudence.
Holland's Jurisprudence.
Markby's Elements of Law.
Maine's Ancient Law, Early History of Institutions, Village Communities, Early Law and Custom.
Bentham's Principals of Morals and Legislation, Theory of Legislation.
Sidgwick's Science of Politics.

3. Public International Law.

Books recommended:

Hall's International Law.
Phillimore's International Law.

Law of Partnership.

Book recommended:

Lindley's Law of Partnership.

NOTE.—Candidates will be required to show not merely an acquaintance with these books, but a competent knowledge of the subjects of study and examination.

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

REGULATIONS.

I. No student shall be permitted to commence the Medical Course until he shall have completed his sixteenth year.

II. Students before entering on the Medical Course are required to pass the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects :

1. English Language and Literature.
2. Latin.
3. Mathematics.
4. One of the following :—(*a*) Greek, (*b*) French, (*c*) German, (*d*) Italian.

On entering the Medical Course students are required to send their names to the Registrar of the University for registration as Medical Students by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom.

III. To obtain the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery every candidate must complete five academical years of medical study, and pass the examination proper to each year.

IV. The academical year in Medicine shall comprise two Sessions, the First Session commencing about the second week in March and ending about the third week in August, and the Second Session commencing about the second week in September and ending about the second week in December. During the First Session there shall be a vacation, beginning on the last day of the First Term and ending on the first day of the Second Term.

V. The Examinations shall be held in the Second Session of each academical year.

VI. No student shall in any academical year be credited with attendance at the University lectures on any subject unless he shall have attended in each session of that year three-fourths of the lectures given in that subject, except in cases of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council.

VII. During the First Academical Year students shall be required

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

(*b*) To dissect during six months to the satisfaction of the Professor of Anatomy.

(*c*) To attend a course of lectures on Physiology.

(*d*) To perform practical biological and physiological work during such Academical Year to the satisfaction of the Lecturer on Physiology.

(*e*) To attend a course of lectures on Chemistry.

(*f*) To perform practical work in Inorganic Chemistry during three months to the satisfaction of the Professor of Chemistry.

(*g*) To attend a course of lectures on Botany.

(*h*) To attend lectures on the Elements of Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Light, and Acoustics, unless he shall have already passed in these subjects at either the Junior or Senior Public Examination.

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

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

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

IX. During the Second Academical Year students shall be required—

(*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 Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics.

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. *Materia Medica* and *Elementary Therapeutics.*

XI. During the Third 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 demonstrations on Regional and Surgical Anatomy.

(*d*) To attend a course of lectures on Physiology.

(*e*) To perform Practical Physiological work during such Academical Year to the satisfaction of the Lecturer on Physiology.

(*f*) To attend a course of lectures on Therapeutics.

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 and practice, and these certificates shall be in addition to the certificates required for the Second Examination.

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

1. *Anatomy*, general and descriptive, with *Dissections.*
2. *Regional and Surgical Anatomy.*
3. *Physiology,* including *Practical Physiology, Histology,* and *Physiological Chemistry.*
4. *Therapeutics.*

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

(*a*) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

(*b*) To attend a course of lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(*c*) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

(*d*) To attend a course of lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(*e*) To attend a course of lectures on Practical Surgery.

(*f*) To attend a course of lectures on Obstetrics.

(*g*) To attend a course of lectures on Forensic Medicine.

(*h*) To attend a course of lectures on Pathology.

(*i*) To perform a course of Operative Surgery.

(*j*) To attend diligently *Post Mortem* Examinations at the Adelaide Hospital for six months, during three of which he shall perform them himself.

(*k*) To hold the office of Dresser and Surgical Clerk at the Adelaide Hospital during six months.

(*l*) To receive instruction in Dentistry from some person approved by the Council.

(*m*) 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.*
2. *Principles and Practice of Surgery,* including *Surgical Anatomy, Clinical Surgery and Operative Surgery.*
3. *Forensic Medicine.*
4. *Pathology.*

XV. During the Fifth Academical Year students shall be required

(*a*) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

(*b*) To attend a course of lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(*c*) To attend a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

(*d*) To attend a course of lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(*e*) To attend a course of lectures on the Diseases peculiar to Women.

(*f*) To attend a course of lectures on Ophthalmic Surgery.

(*g*) To attend a course of lectures on Aural Surgery.

(*h*) To attend a course of lectures on Lunacy, and to attend the practice of the Hospitals for the Insane during three months.

(*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.

(*j*) 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.

(*k*) To hold the office of Medical Clerk at the Adelaide Hospital during six months.

(*l*) 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. The following shall be the Fees for each Course payable in advance :—

FIRST YEAR.

Anatomy and Dissections	£7	7	0			
Biology (including Elementary Physiology)	6	6	0			
Chemistry (including Practical Chemistry)	9	9	0			
Botany	2	2	0			
Physics, Heat, Light, &c. (including practical work)	4	4	0			
				£29	8	0

SECOND YEAR.

Anatomy and Dissections	£7	7	0			
Physiology (including Practical Physiology)	6	6	0			
Chemistry	9	9	0			
Materia Medica	3	3	0			
				£26	5	0

THIRD YEAR.

Anatomy and Dissections, including Regional and Surgical Anatomy ...	£7	7	0			
Physiology (including Practical Physiology)	6	6	0			
Therapeutics	4	4	0			
				£17	17	0

FOURTH YEAR.

Medicine, Principles and Practice	4	4	0			
Surgery " "	6	6	0			
Clinical Surgery	2	2	0			
Clinical Medicine	2	2	0			
Obstetrics	3	3	0			
Forensic Medicine	3	3	0			
Practical Surgery	2	2	0			
Operative Surgery	2	2	0			
Pathology	6	6	0			
				31	10	0

FIFTH YEAR.

Medicine, Principles and Practice	£4	4	0			
Surgery " "	6	6	0			
Clinical Medicine	2	2	0			
Clinical Surgery	2	2	0			
Diseases of Women	3	3	0			
Ophthalmic Surgery	3	3	0			
Aural Surgery	1	1	0			
Insanity	1	1	0			
				23	2	0
Fee for each Ordinary Examination	£3	3	0			
Total amount of Examination Fees for the Five Years				15	15	0
Fee for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery				5	5	0
Total cost of Degree				£149	2	0

XXII. The following Forms of Notice are prescribed :—

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

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

1. 4.
2. 5.
3.

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

(Signed).....

Dated this day of 18 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

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

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

1. 4.
2. 5.
3.

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

(Signed).....

Dated this day of 18 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

XXIII. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations it shall be lawful for the Council to admit to the Fifth Examination for the degree students who have attended not fewer than ten cases of midwifery.

XXIV. Students in Medicine may be excused examination in Elementary Biology and Physiology, Inorganic Chemistry, Botany, and the Elements of Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Light, and Acoustics, at the end of their First Year's Course, and in Chemistry at the end of their Second Year's Course, if they have already passed the examinations in those subjects in the corresponding years of the course for the degree of Bachelor of Science; but such Students shall not be entitled to classification in these years.

XXV. From and after the allowance and countersignature by the Governor of these Regulations, there shall be repealed hereby the Regulations concerning the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, which were allowed and counter-

signed by the Governor on the 18th day of December, 1889, the 13th day of August, 1890, the 9th day of December, 1891, the 15th day of December, 1892, the 11th day of July, 1893, and the 12th day of December, 1894, respectively: Provided that this repeal shall not affect—

(*a*) Anything done or suffered under any Regulations hereby repealed before the allowance or countersignature by the Governor of these Regulations; or

(*b*) Any right or status acquired, duty imposed, or liability incurred by or under any Regulation hereby repealed; or

(*c*) The validity of any order made or exemption granted by the Council under any Regulation hereby repealed.

Allowed 15th December, 1896.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY M.B. AND Ch.B. EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER 1897.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

Elementary Anatomy.

I. Descriptive Anatomy.

Bones, Joints, and Muscles, illustrated by osteological specimens and recent dissections.

Text-books recommended:—

Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical: Gray; or
Elements of Anatomy: Quain.
Human Osteology: Holden, may also be consulted.

II. Practical Anatomy.

Daily attendance in the Dissecting Room from 9 to 5, excepting at lecture hours and on Saturday afternoons.

Text-books recommended:—

Demonstrations of Anatomy: Ellis; or
Practical Anatomy: Heath.

Elementary Biology.

The instruction in this subject will include:—

1. The fundamental facts and laws of the morphology, histology, physiology, and life-history of plants, as illustrated by the following types:—

   Yeast Plant, Bacteria, Protococcus, Mucor, Penicillium, Spirogyra, 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.
Elementary Biology: Parker;
The Frog, an Introduction to Anatomy and Histology: Milnes Marshall.
Essentials of Histology: Schäfer; or
Elements of Histology: Klein.
Introduction to Botany: Dendy and Lucas.

Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.

I. Inorganic Chemistry.

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

The following metals and their more commonly known compounds :—

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

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

II. Practical Chemistry.

Simple Inorganic Qualitative Analysis.

Text-books recommended :—

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

Botany.

Thegeneral structure and physiology of a flowering plant :—

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

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

Reproduction, Fertilization, Fruit, Seed,and Germination.

Botanical Characters of the Natural Orders :—

Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Goodenoviæ, Campanulaceæ, Epacridæ, Boragineæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Solanaceæ, Amarantaceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Proteaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ, and Filices.

Practical Examination.

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

Text-books recommended :—

Class Book : Balfour ; or
Manual of Botany ; Balfour.
Flora of South Australia : Tate ; or
Introduction to Botany : Dendy and Lucas.

Elementary Physics.

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

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

Anatomy.

I. Anatomy.

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

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

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

II. Practical Anatomy.

Attendance, and Text-books recommended, as in first year.

Physiology.

The subject matter of Parts I., II., and III. of the Text-book of Physiology : Foster.

Text-book recommended :

Text-book of Physiology : Foster.

Practical Examination.

Each candidate must be prepared (1) to make, examine and describe microscopical specimens of animal tissues and organs. (2) To prove a practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood, urine, glycogen. Also to show a practical acquaintance with the most important apparatus used in studying the physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory system.

Text-books recommended :

Essentials of Histology : Schäfer ; or
Elements of Histology : Klein.
Outlines of Practical Physiology : Stirling.
Essentials of Chemical Physiology : Halliburton.
Part V. of Text-book of Physiology : Foster ; should also be consulted.

Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry.

Law of Substitution. Compound Radicals.

Homologous Series. Principles of Ultimate Analysis.
Chemical History of the Cyanogen Group. Cyanogen. Hydrocyanic Acid.
Cyanic Acid and Urea. Sulphocyanic Acid. Uric Acid.
Amylaceous and Saccharine substances.
Fermentation. Alcohol, Wine, Beer, &c.
Homologues of Alcohol. Ethers, simple and mixed. Oxidation of Alcohol. Aldehyde and Acetic Acid and their homologues.
Glycol and Oxalic Acid and their homologues.
Glycerine. Fatty and oily bodies. Saponification.
Principle vegetable acids.
Ammonia and its derivatives. Ammonium and ammoniacal salts.
Chief natural organic bases.
Chief constituents of the vegetable and animal organisms. Blood, Milk, Bile, Urine, &c. Decay. Putrefaction. Destructive distillation. Benzene, and some of its chief derivatives, especially Phenol, Salicylic Acid, Nitrobenzenes, Aniline, and allied substances.

Practical Chemistry.

Qualitative analysis of mixtures containing not more than two acids and two bases, and not more than one organic acid and one organic base, the organic substances to be selected from the following list:—
Oxalates, Acetates, Benzoates, Succinates, Tartrates, Urates. Meconates, Gallates, Tannates, Cyanides, Double Cyanides, Alcohol, Starch, Cane-sugar, Grape-sugar, Urea, Morphia, Quinine, Strychnine.
Students may also be required to determine sugar or urea in urine.

Text-book recommended:—
Organic Chemistry: Remsen.

Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics.

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

Text-book recommended:
Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Materia Medica, Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6: F. Lauder Brunton.

Books of reference recommended:
Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, Sections 1 and 2: F. Lauder Brunton.
Handbook of Materia Medica: Isanbad Owen.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

I. Anatomy.

II. Practical Anatomy.

Regional and Surgical Anatomy.

1) Regional Anatomy as applied to Surgery, and (2, surface Anatomy as applied to the Fine Arts.

Text-book recommended :

Manual of Surgical Applied Anatomy : Treves.

Physiology.

This course includes the subjects prescribed for the second year, and in addition the subject matter of Part IV. of the Text-book of Physiology : Foster.

Text-book recommended :—

Text-book of Physiology : Foster.

Practical Examination.

This course includes the subjects prescribed for the second year, and in addition each candidate will be required to show a practical acquaintance with the physiology and histology of the special senses.

Text-books recommended :—

Essentials of Histology : Schäfer ; or
Elements of Histology : Klein.
Outlines of Practical Physiology : Stirling.
Essentials of Chemical Physiology : Halliburton.
Part V. of Text-book of Physiology : Foster ; should also be consulted.

Therapeutics.

General and special.

Text-book recommended :

F. Lauder Brunton.

FOURTH 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.
The Principles and Practice of Medicine : Fagge.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.

General Principles of Surgical Diagnosis.
Inflammation, Erysipelas, Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Gangrene.
Injuries of Soft Parts.
Injuries and Diseases of Bones and Joints.

Venereal Diseases.
Injuries and Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Text-books recommended :

Practice of Surgery : Bryant, or
Science and Art of Surgery : Erichsen, or
Manual of Surgery ; 3 vols., Treves.

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

Text-books recommended :

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

Obstetrics.

Anatomy and Physiology of the Female Organs of Generation.
Physiology and Pathology of Pregnancy.
Natural and Difficult Labour.
Pathology and Management of the Puerperal State.

Text-books recommended :

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

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-books recommended :

Forensic Medicine (last edition) : Guy & Ferrier, or
Forensic Medicine : Dixon Mann

Pathological Anatomy.

1. Attendance in the dead house and *post mortem* examinations.

Text-book recommended :

Post Mortem Examinations : Virchow.

2. Microscopical demonstrations of pathological specimens.

Text-books recommended :

Manual of Pathology : Coats ; or
Text-book of Pathology : Hamilton ;
and elements of Surgical Pathology : Pepper.

Operative Surgery.

Operations on the dead body.

Text-book recommended :

Students' Manual of Operative Surgery : Treves.

FIFTH YEAR'S COURSE.

Principles and Practice of Medicine.

For synopsis see Fourth Year's Course.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.

The subjects of the Third Year and in addition—

The Constitutional Effects of Injury.
Diseases and Injuries of Bloodvessels.
Diseases and Injuries of Lymphatics.
Diseases and Injuries of Nerves.
Diseases and Injuries of Muscles and Synovial Membranes.
Hernia.
Tumours.
Deformities.
Injuries and Diseases of Special Regions.

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

Diseases Peculiar to Women.

Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation.

Text-books recommended :

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

Ophthalmic Surgery.

Injuries of the Eye and its appendages.
Diseases of the Eyelids, Conjunctiva, and Lachrymal apparatus.
Diseases of the Eyeball including Glaucoma, Amblyopia, and functional Disorders of Vision.
Refraction.
Affections of the Ocular Muscles.
Colour Vision and its defects.

Text-book recommended :

A handbook of the Diseases of the Eye and their Treatment: Henry Swanzy (4th edition).

Aural Surgery.

Anatomy and Physiology of the Ear shortly considered.
Injuries and diseases of the auricle.
Diseases of External Auditory Canal, including foreign bodies in the Ear.
Diseases of the Membrana Tympani and Tympanum and their consequences.
Diseases of Naso-Pharynx and Eustachian Tube.
Diseases of the Inner Ear.

Text-book recommended :

A guide to the Study of Ear-Disease: P. McBride (W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh).

The following work may also be consulted :

Text-book of Diseases of the Ear: Politzer.

Lunacy.

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

Text-book recommended:

Clinical Lectures on Mental diseases: Clouston.

Elements of Hygiene.

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

Causes and prevention of specific diseases, disinfection and deodorization, vital statistics, climate, micro-organisms.
The Health, Quarantine, and Vaccination Acts and Regulations in force in South Australia.

A part of the Examination will be Practical.

Text-books recommended:

Hygiene and Public Health: Louis C. Parkes.
Hygiene and Public Health: Whitelegge.

The following works may also be consulted:—

Practical Hygiene: Parkes.
Hygiene and Public Health: Buck.
Vital Statistics: Newsholmes.

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

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

A—I. That medical students of the University of Adelaide be admitted as pupils to the practice of the Hospital under the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

II. Pupils may attend, according to the subject for which they have entered, the practice of the Hospital between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. (including attendance on the morning visits of the Resident Medical Officer) ; at no other time will the pupils be allowed in the Wards except by special permission of some Physician or Surgeon.

III. No medical or surgical pupil shall publish the report of any case without the written permission of the Physician or the Surgeon under whose care the patient has been.

IV. No pupil may introduce visitors into the Hospital without permission from some member of the Honorary Staff or from one of the Resident Medical Officers.

V. Pupils entering for dispensary practice shall be under the immediate control of the Dispenser, and, in his absence, of the Assistant Dispenser, who shall be answerable to the Board for their good conduct.

VI. Every pupil shall conduct himself with propriety, and discharge with zeal and assiduity the duties assigned to him, and pay for or replace any article and make good any loss sustained by his negligence.

VII. If any pupil infringe any rule of the Hospital, or otherwise misconduct himself, he shall be subject to dismissal by the Board, and shall, on dismissal, forfeit all payments which he may have made, and all rights accruing therefrom.

VIII. The members of the Honorary Staff of Physicians and Surgeons will give clinical instruction on the following terms, viz.—

For the medical practice of the Hospital, for each pupil £5 5s. per annum.

For the surgical practice of the Hospital, for each pupil, £5 5s. per annum.

(These fees to include the appointment of Clinical Clerk and Dresser).

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

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

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

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

IX. Every Physician shall have one or more Clinical Clerks, and every Surgeon shall have one or more Dressers, and all such Clerks and Dressers shall be appointed by the Board on the recommendation of the Honorary Staff of the Hospital.

X. Subject to these rules, every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall hold office for six months, but shall, in the absence of another candidate, be eligible for re-appointment.

XI. Every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall always accompany in his visits to the Wards the Physician or the Surgeon to whom he is attached.

XII. The Clinical Clerk and Dresser of the receiving Physician or Surgeon shall, except when he is required to attend lectures at the University, be in attendance each day during the receiving week of such Physician and Surgeon.

XIII. Every Clinical Clerk and every Dresser shall attend daily to assist the Resident Medical Officers in their duties.

XIV. The following shall be the duties of Clinical Clerks and of Dressers :—They shall, under the supervision of the Resident Medical Staff, take a correct history of each case on the day of admission or as soon after as possible, and enter the same in the Case Book ; they shall keep a correct report of each case and of the treatment thereof and of its results until the patient's discharge or death, and enter it from day to day in their Case Book.

XV. No student shall visit any patient in the Ovariotomy 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.

RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS TO THE PRACTICE OF THE ADELAIDE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Medical students are admitted as pupils to the practice of the Adelaide Children's Hospital under the conditions hereinafter mentioned, and subject to any fresh rules that the Board of Management may make from time to time :—

I. Students may attend the practice of the Adelaide Children's Hospital, between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 12 noon, and at other times if they have obtained the permission of one of the Visiting or Resident Medical Officers.

II. No student may publish the report of any case without the authority of the Visiting Medical Officer under whose care the patient has been.

III. No student may introduce visitors into the Hospital without the permission of the Resident Medical Officer, or in his or her absence of the Superintendent of Nurses.

IV. The fees to be paid are as follow :—

In three months' course	...	£1	1	0
In perpetual attendance	...	2	2	0

(The fees are to be paid to the Secretary of the Hospital.)

N.B.—Until otherwise ordered the Board of Management allows all such fees to be devoted to the purchase of appliances and books for the teaching of the students.

V. Certificates of attendance signed by the Resident Medical Officer are issued after approval of the Medical Committee of the Board of Management.

EXAMINATION PAPERS,

NOVEMBER, 1896.

FIRST YEAR.

ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write a description of the vertebral column.

II. Describe the cerebral aspect of the base of the skull.

III. Enumerate in their relative position the bones and ligaments of the foot and ankle.

IV. Sketch the anatomical relations of the Rectus Abdominis muscle.

V. Give an account of the musculi interossei and musculi lumbricales, comparing those of the foot with those of the hand.

VI. Write a classification of the joints, and give examples of each.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

A *vivâ voce* and Practical Examination was held in the Dissecting Room.

BIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S., and R. H. PERKS, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write what you know concerning the reproductive processes in Vorticella and Hydra.

II. Define and explain the terms holozoic, holophytic and saprophytic as applied to the nutrition of organisms. Mention examples of each form from the types you have studied during the year's course.

III. Draw a diagram representing the relation of the parts cut through in a transverse section of the frog at the level of the kidneys.

IV. Trace, from its origin, the growth of the structure known as a broad bean.

V. Explain what is meant by alternation of generations as illustrated by the growth of the prothallus of the fern.

Candidates, for the BS.c. Degree, who wish to pass with credit must substitute the following questions for any two of the above, but no credit will be given unless the answers reach a certain standard.

VI. Write what you know concerning recent investigations into the minute structure of cells.

VII. Write a short essay on Organic Evolution, and the means whereby it is brought about.

PRACTICAL BIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S., and R. H. PERKS, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Identify the specimens *A*, *B*, *C*, &c.

II. Dissect out the nervous system of the mussel.

III. Determine by the microscope the nature of the materials *X*, *Y*, *Z*, and, in each case, state a reason for your answer.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.SC.

Time—Three hours.

(Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.)

I. What volume of sulphur dioxide (measured at standard temperature and pressure) would yield sufficient sulphuric acid to completely decompose one gramme of nitrate of lead? What weight of sulphate of lead would be formed?

II. Describe Deacon's process for the manufacture of chlorine, explaining the reactions involved. Explain the reactions which take place (*a*) when a solution of chlorine in water is exposed to sunlight; (*b*) when chlorine is passed into solutions of caustic potash, potassium bromide, and ferrous sulphate respectively.

III. How would you prepare a pure solution of ammonia? Comment on the nature of the solution and point out some respects in which it differs from solutions of caustic potash and caustic soda. How would you propose to detect the presence of ammonia in drinking water?

IV. Write methods of preparation for anhydrous and diluted hydrocyanic acid respectively, and describe a test for detecting its presence.

A solution of potassium cyanide dissolves chloride of silver and metallic gold: explain the changes in each case.

V. Write an account of three methods for the preparation of sulphuretted hydrogen and describe the reactions which take place when (*a*) it is mixed with chlorine; (*b*) when it is passed over heated iron; (*c*) when it is passed into a solution of ferric chloride; (*d*) when it is passed into alkaline and acid solutions respectively of nickel sulphate.

VI. What reactions take place when concentrated sulphuric acid is heated with carbon, sulphur, and mercury respectively? Give an account of the properties of the principal gaseous product.

How is sodium thiosulphate prepared, what is the action of acids upon it, and what is its action (in solution) upon silver chloride.

VII. How would you prepare—

(*a*) A solution of sodium hypophosphite.
(*b*) A solution of potassium arsenite starting from arsenical iron pyrites.
(*c*) Potassium bromide.
(*d*) Silver nitrate from a silver coin.
(*e*) Magnesium sulphate from dolomite.
(*f*) Bismuth subnitrate.
(*g*) Mercuric iodide from cinnabar.
(*h*) Zinc sulphate from zinc blende.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Four hours.

I. Analyse qualitatively the substances placed before you.

N.B.—There were five substances each containing not more than one acid and one base.

MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYSTEMATIC.

BOTANY.

W. L. Cleland, M.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe four modifications of the scale-leaf region of the stem.

II. Describe the plant I. as regards the arrangement and insertion of leaves, the inflorescence, the calyx, the corolla, the andrœcium, and the gynœcium.

III. Refer to their botanical division, sub-class and natural order the flowers II to V.

IV. Describe the fruits VI. to IX. as regards their apocarpous or syncarpous arrangement, their superior or inferior character, and give the botanical name of the fruit.

V. How would you distinguish a seed from a seed-like fruit?

VI. What do you understand by the term *cross-pollination*? By what agencies is it generally brought about?

ELEMENTS OF HEAT, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

The same papers as set for Physics for the First year of the B.A. degree.

SECOND YEAR.

ANATOMY.

Professor Allen, M.A., M.D., B.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the steps of a dissection of the orbit, giving in their order the structures met with, and their relations, but not describing any structure in detail.

The brain is supposed to have been removed.

The dissection does not include that of the globe of the eye, nor the lids, nor the lachrymal apparatus other than the gland. (24).

II. Describe a transverse section of the spinal cord about the middle of the neck. (20).

III. Describe the topographical anatomy of the heart in relation to the anterior wall of the chest. (12).

IV. Describe the urinary bladder of the male, with its relations, blood-vessels and nerves, excluding microscopic anatomy. (20).

V. Describe the posterior interosseous nerve. (12).

VI. Describe the arteries of the sole of the foot. (12).

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

A *vivâ voce* and Practical Examination was held in the Dissecting Room.

PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S., AND E. TEICHELMANN, F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

Five questions only are to be attempted.

I. Adduce reasons for regarding the heart beat as not originating from nervous impulses. By what nervous paths, and in what manner is the heart susceptible of influences through the nervous system?

II. Describe the changes of pressure which occur within the thoracic cavity during quiet breathing, and explain the effects, produced by these changes, on the arterial blood pressure.

III. Discuss the origin of urea in the body. About how much is secreted in twenty-four hours, and what are the principal causes of variation in the output of this substance?

IV. Describe the structure of the pancreas, and the changes that take place in this organ during its physiological activity.

V. What physical changes does the fat of the food undergo in the processes of digestion and absorption? What evidence is there that fat may be formed from other components of the food than fatty substances?

VI. Describe the changes, structural and functional, which take place in a muscle and its motor nerve when severed from the central nervous system.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S., and E. TEICHELMANN, F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Identify the specimens, *A*, *B*, *C*, &c.

II. Describe the construction of the instrument allotted to you, and state the nature and objects of the experiments for which it may be used. Draw a diagram showing the arrangement of the apparatus in which you have seen this instrument used.

III. Make preparations from the recently killed frog of medullated nerve, which shall show the axis cylinder, the medullary sheath, and the nodes of Ranvier.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the preparation of chloroform, explaining the reactions that occur in the process.

How would you test for small quantities of chloroform in an alcoholic solution?

II. Describe the preparation, properties, and reactions of formaldehyde.

III. "The analysis of the substance pointed to the formula $C_3H_6O_4$. Further investigations led to the formula being written $C_2H_3(OH)_2CO_2H$." What inference should you draw as to the probable methods employed and results obtained in the study of the substance?

IV. Give some account of the preparation and properties of uric acid, and explain the facts which have led to the constitution assigned to it.

V. Explain fully the following statements :—

"The relation of a sulphonic acid to sulphuric acid is like that of acetic acid to carbonic acid, and its relation to sulphurous acid is like that of acetic acid to formic acid."

VI. How may the homologues of benzene be obtained from benzene itself? And how may benzene be prepared from its homologues?

VII. Describe the preparation and chief reactions of diazobenzene nitrate.

VIII. Explain the statement—"It has been shown that severa of the alkaloids are related to pyridine and quinoline."

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Analyse qualitatively the substances placed before you. There were two substances each containing not more than two acids and two bases, and not more than one organic acid and one organic base.

THIRD YEAR.

PHYSIOLOGY.

C. J. MARTIN, M.B., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

Five questions only are to be attempted.

I. Give an account of the paths of absorption, and the immediate destination, of the different kinds of food-stuffs absorbed. State the experimental evidence on which your conclusions are based.

II. Describe, *with diagrams*, the minute structure of the spleen.

III. Within what limits does the temperature of the human body vary in health? Give an account of the physiological mechanisms by means of which the temperature is maintained within such limits.

IV. Write a short account of the lymphatic circulation under the following heads :—

(a) The general arrangement of the lymphatic system ;

(b) The structure of lymphatics and lymph glands ;

(c) The forces by which the circulation of lymph is brought about ;

(d) The nature of lymph.

V. Describe shortly the nervous mechanism of respiration. What results are produced upon the respiratory movements of a rabbit by

(1) Section of one vagus;
(2) Section of both vagi;
(3) Stimulation of the central end of a vagus;
(4) Stimulation of the central end of the superior laryngeal?

VI. Describe the course of the fibres constituting the Internal Capsule. By what means have their destinations been ascertained?

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. Stirling, M.D., F.R.S., and E. Teichelmann, F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Identify the specimens 1, 2, 3, &c.

II. Mount the specimens *X*, *Y*, *Z*; name them and draw diagrams of a characteristic part.

III. Arrange the apparatus for the purpose of showing the resolution of the curve of tetanus.

IV. Demonstrate to the examiner the spectra of Oxy-hæmoglobin, reduced Hæmoglobin and Carbonic Oxide Hæmoglobin.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

The same paper as set for the Fourth year.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

The same paper as set for the Fourth year.

PATHOLOGY.

Professor Watson, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write a short essay on new-formation of connective tissue, whether dependent on inflammation or not.

II. Sketch your views on the nature and mode of production of suppuration.

III. Discuss the etiology and pathology of hydatid disease.

IV. Describe the lesions of structure which affect the arteries (exclusive of aneurism), and explain the influence of those changes upon the circulation.

V. Discuss the morbid conditions met with in the abdominal and pelvic viscera as a result of tuberculosis.

N.B.—It is not expected that all the questions will be answered.

MATERIA MEDICA.

W. L. CLELAND, M.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. What is the root I.? Describe its physiological action.

II. What are the seeds II.? Name the officinal preparations.

III. What are the leaves III.? What compound powder contains them?

IV. What do you understand by *bromism?*

V. What salt of *potassium* would you specially select for its action on the urinary secretion? State whether it has a direct or indirect alkaline action, or both.

VI. Contrast the astringing action of *nitrate of silver* and *tannic acid.*

VII. What preparations contain metallic mercury? What symptoms in your patient would warn you to discontinue the administration of the drug?

VIII. Of what drug is *atropine* the active principle? What is its physiological action when applied locally (*a*) to the conjunctiva, and (*b*) the surface of the skin; and taken internally on (*a*) the intestinal canal, (*b*) the respiratory centre, (*c*) the bronchial mucus membrane, and (*d*) glandular secretions generally?

IX. What drug does *chloral hydrate* antagonise, and in what particular direction?

X. What is the action of *antipyrin* on the temperature of the body (*a*) in health, and (*b*) in disease? Can you give any explanation of its antipyretic action?

XI. Supposing it was necessary to produce vesication, what diseased condition would cause you to select some other agent than cantharides? What would you substitute?

XII. Contrast the expectorant action of *ipecacuanha* and *senega* How would you administer *apomorphine* so as to get an expectorant action, and which of the above drugs would its action most resemble?

FOURTH YEAR.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE (I).

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.)

Time—Three hours.

I. Write all you know about the causation and diagnosis of Tetanus.

II. Describe the pathological anatomy and histology of the small red kidney. Enumerate the complications of this disease.

III. Give the varieties and treatment of Urticaria.

IV. Describe the morbid anatomy and symptoms of Osteo-arthritis.

V. Diagnose between Lymphadenoma, Leucocythæmia, and pernicious Anæmia.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE (II).

JOSEPH C. VERCO, M.D. (LONDON), F.R.C.S. (ENGLAND).

Time—Three hours.

I. Discuss fully the symptoms of Epilepsy.

II. Give the symptoms, course, and complications of Erythema multiforme.

III. What diseases may occasion an enlarged spleen?

IV. Describe the symptoms of Myxædema.

V. How would you treat a case of Acute Rheumatism?

VI. Diagnose between paralysis agitans and insular sclerosis.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

B. POULTON, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Time—Three hours.

I. Under what circumstances and conditions may it be necessary or expedient to open the Trachea? Describe the operation and the after treatment.

II. State the different forms of congenital malformation of the Rectum and Anus causing obstruction to the evacuation of fæcal matter. Describe any necessary operative measures.

III. Varicose Veins—Mention the most frequent positions in which they are found; describe the morbid changes in the vessels and other tissues. Give the symptoms and the treatment, palliative and radical.

IV. Distinguish between between irreducible, inflamed, obstructed, and strangulated Hernia. Describe closely the symptoms and treatment of a strangulated femoral hernia in a middle-aged female.

V. How may fracture of the Skull-base be caused? Describe the leading forms with their signs, and give the treatment.

SURGICAL ANATOMY.

The same paper as set for the Fifth year.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.

A. A. Lendon, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write a short article on "Malpraxis," and illustrate your statements with imaginary cases.

II. Write an account of poisoning by any two of the following substances:—arsenic, nitric acid, carbolic acid, strychnine, opium, belladonna.

III. Describe the appearance of the body in death from drowning, and discuss the value of the various signs.

CLINICAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Clinical and Practical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery were also held.

FIFTH YEAR.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE (I.)

R. Scott-Skirving, M.B., Ch.M., and Joseph C. Verco, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Enumerate all the pathological conditions you know in which the "Knee-jerk" may be absent. In which of them is Inco-ordination also a prominent symptom?

II. Describe briefly the eye-symptoms and trophic lesions met with in Locomotor ataxia.

III. What are the signs of Pleurisy with effusion? What conditions would make "tapping" advisable? What spot would you choose for your puncture, and why?

IV. Which do you consider the chief abdominal complications of Enteric Fever? Sketch out briefly a suitable line of treatment in an ordinary case of that disease under these heads:—

(*a*) General;

(*b*) Dietetic (indicating quantities in 24 hours of the various foods ordered);

(*c*) Medicinal.

V. A patient is brought into hospital in a comatose state. It is uncertain whether it is a case of apoplexy, uræmia, or opium poisoning. What are the chief diagnostic differences between these conditions.

VI. Write prescriptions suitable in the following cases, viz.:—

(*a*) A simple febrile attack;

(*b*) A case of Psoriasis { 1. Constitutional treatment, 2. Local treatment;

(*c*) Night sweating;

(*d*) Hæmoptysis in Phthisis.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE (II.)

Joseph C. Verco, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

Time—Three hours.

I. Give the diagnosis and appropriate treatment of stone in the kidney.

II. Discuss the diagnosis of hydatid of the liver from other disease in the abdomen.

III. How would you treat an uncomplicated case of simple gastric ulcer?

IV. Describe the different forms of true acne, and give their treatment.

V. Write what you know about the murmurs associated with disease of the cardiac valves.

VI. Show in what way and to what extent affection of the skin may aid in the diagnosis of visceral disease.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY (I.)

F. D. Bird, M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the symptoms and treatment of Post-Nasal Adenoid Growths. What ill effects may be produced if they are left untreated?

II. How would you diagnose Gummatous ulcer from Epitheliomatous ulcer of the tongue? Give your treatment of the former.

III. Describe the various fractures of the Scapula, and comment on the difficulties of their diagnosis.

IV. Describe the signs and symptoms of Extravasation of Urine in a man of 45 years of age. How would you treat him? Compare the causation of Extravasation of Urine in the adult and in the boy.

V. Describe a Psoas abscess which has reached the adductor region.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY (II.)

B. Poulton, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Time—Three hours.

I. Enumerate the various kinds of Cystic Tumours met with in the neck. Describe their nature, diagnosis, and treatment.

II. In case of Strangulated Inguinal Hernia the tumour has been removed by taxis; the symptoms are unrelieved.

To what various circumstances may this be attributed? Discuss the possible conditions and operative measures.

III. Sketch the various stages of Hip-joint disease (tuberculosis). Describe the treatment in full.

IV. Describe in detail Thiersch's method of skin grafting, giving instances of its use.

V. To what morbid processes is the Prostate liable? Detail the progress of a case of chronic enlargement, and discuss the methods of treatment.

SURGICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Specify the situation, extent, and attachments of the perineal and pelvic fasciæ, and give the relations of the Peritoneum to the pelvic viscera in both sexes.

II. Write a description, from a surgeon's point of view, of the epiphyses of the long bones.

III. Enumerate the serous membranes connected with the Diaphragm, and give the relations of each of the several viscera in contact with it.

IV. Write a full description of the large omentum, and sketch briefly the anatomy of the orifices through which it may be herniated.

OBSTRETICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the muscular and mucous coats of the uterus.

II. Differentiate the diagnosis of pregnancy from conditions which simulate it.

III. Describe the methods of performance of the various kinds of version, mentioning the indications for each, and the essential conditions.

IV. Give the symptoms and effects of prolonged labour, mentioning the influence of the stage of labour and the state of the uterus, and indicate the treatment.

V. Give the causes, conditions, and treatment of amenorrhaea.

VI. Give the causes, effects, and treatment of retroversion or retroflexion of the uterus, virginal, and parous.

Any five but not more than five questions to be answered.

OPHTHALMIC AND AURAL SURGERY.

M. J. SYMONS, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

(Four, and only four, questions to be answered.)

I. State the distinguishing features which separate Follicular from Granular ophthalmia, and the treatment of the former.

II. State the causes, symptoms, prognosis, and treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum.

III. State the causes, symptoms, prognosis, and treatment of Hypopyon ulcer.

IV. State the nature, appearances, symptoms, and treatment of Conical Cornea.

V. State the symptons, objective and subjective, of Albumenuric Retinitis.

AURAL SURGERY.

W. ANSTEY GILES, M.B.

I. Describe the Eustachian Tube. Name the diseases to which it is liable, and state the methods of treatment recommended.

II. The varieties, cause, symptoms, and treatment of Aural Polypus.

LUNACY.

A. S. PATERSON, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Distinguish between melancholia mania and dementia What is the fundamental difference between dementia and amentia?

II. Define illusion, hallucination, delusion. What is the relative importance of each from a psychological point of view? and why?

III. What is mania a potu? It usually terminates favourably. Explain why? How is a case of this sort with tremor of the lips and tongue to be distinguished from a case of general paralysis? What is the guiding principle in the treatment.

IV. What are the forms of procedure necessary to obtain the admission of a patient into a Lunatic Asylum in South Australia (1) pauper, (2) private or pay, (3) dangerous.

HYGIENE.

H. T. WHITTELL, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. At the Adelaide Sewage Farm the sewage is purified by one of two methods. 1st. By what is known as irrigation; 2nd. By what is known as "filtration through earth." What are the essential requirements in the arrangement and management of that part of the farm where the second method is adopted? State what you know of the chemical or other changes effected during the purification.

II. Give a short description of the Shone system for the removal of sewage.

III. Describe a good domestic water filter. What are the advantages or disadvantages of ordinary filters.

IV. Answer one of the following questions :—

(*a*). What is the law in reference to vaccination with calf lymph in South Australia?

(*b*). What are the powers of a Local Board of Health with respect to a nuisance which such Board has ascertained to exist within its jurisdiction, and which, though since removed or discontinued, is likely to recur or be repeated?

V. What do you understand by—

(*a*). The mean age at death.

(*b*). The expectation of life.

(*c*). The probable duration of life.

VI. Portions of the lung and pleura of a slaughtered animal are supposed to be tuberculous. As officer of health

you are required to give your opinion. State fully your method of examination.

VII. A room of six thousand cubic feet capacity containing pure air is entered and occupied by ten adults. Thirteen thousand cubic feet of pure air are admitted to the room per hour to supply the place of an equal volume of air removed by ventilation. What, under ordinary conditions, will be the proportion of carbonic acid per thousand volumes in the air of the room at the end of the third hour? Explain your method of calculation.

VIII. You are sent to a quarantined ship to determine whether an eruption of a week's duration on one of the crew is chicken-pox or smallpox. State fully how you would arrive at your diagnosis.

IX. The section on the slide handed to you was cut from a growth in an animal which was supposed to be suffering from an infectious disease. It has been stained with Biondi's triple stain (fuchsine s, meth-green, and meth-orange). Search it for micro-organisms. If you find any sketch and name them. State what you know of such organisms in man and the lower animals.

X. Has the mustard in the packet handed to you been adulterated? If so, with what?

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE COURSE FOR THE M.B. DEGREE IN 1896.

Bonnin, Francis Josiah
Formby, Henry Harper
Harris, James Frederick
Healy, Robert
Heggaton, Rupert Dufty
Holder, Eric James Roby
Lewis, James Brook
Verco, Sydney Manton

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS—SESSION, 1896.

M.B. AND CH.B. DEGREES.

Auricht, Johannes Friedrich Theodor
Bell, Harry Charles Rikard
Benham, Rosamond Agnes
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton
Bonnin, Francis Josiah
Butler, Frederick Stanley
Campbell, Allan James
Campbell, Archibald Way
Chapple, Frederic John
Clarke, Philip Sylvester
Cleland, John Burton
Cooper, Claude Tidswell
Douglas, Francis John
Drew, Thomas Mitchell
Evans, Harold Maund
Formby, Henry Harper
Goode, Christina Love
Grey, William Charles
Hains, George Myer
Harris, James Frederick
Halcomb, Charles Digby
Healy, Robert
Heggaton, Rupert Dufty
Helder, Eric James Roby
Hornabrook, Rupert Walter
Hunter, William Allen
Isbister, James Linklater Thomson
Johnson, Edward Angas
Leitch, Oliver
Lewis, James Brook
Magarey, Frank William Ashley
Makin, Frank Humphrey
Mead, Gertrude Ella
Nairn, Archibald Balfour
Newland, Henry Simpson
Owen, Arthur Geoffrey
Plummer, Violet May
Randell, Allan Elliott
Russell, Herbert Henry Ernest
Shorney, Herbert Frank
Smeaton, Bronte
Smith, Julian Augustus Romaine
Verco, Clement Armour
Verco, Sydney Manton
Way, Inman
Wilson, Charles Ernest Cameron
Zwar, Bernhard Traugott
Zwar, Hermann

The undermentioned non-graduating Students also attended lectures :—

MATERIA MEDICA.

Blades, Walter Herbert
Bowen, Frederick James Alfred
Button, Ethel May
Gryst, Edward Fisher
Hammer, William Frederick
Harris, William Francis
McMillan, Samuel Herbert
Sagar, Edward Arthur
Shepherd, Emmanuel Stuart Lidgett
Williams, Charles Egerton Stanley
Wright, William

CLASS LISTS.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF M.B. AND CH.B., NOVEMBER, 1896.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

In order of Merit.

Bonnin, Francis Josiah
Formby, Henry Harper
Clarke, Philip Sylvester

SECOND CLASS..

In alphabetical order.

Benham, Rosamond Agnes | Lewis, James Brook

THIRD CLASS.

In alphabetical order.

Halcomb, Charles Digby | Verco, Sydney Manton
Heggaton, Robert Dufty | Way, Inman

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Owen, Arthur Geoffrey

SECOND CLASS.

In alphabetical order.

Makin, Frank Humphrey | Zwar, Bernhard Traugott

THIRD CLASS.

In alphabetical order.

Cleland, John Burton | Verco, Clement Armour
Hunter, William Allen | Zwar, Hermann
Shorney, Herbert Frank

Passed in ANATOMY, thereby completing the Second Year—

Leitch, Oliver.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Smith, Julian Augustus Romaine.

SECOND CLASS.

In alphabetical order.

Blackburn, Charles Bickerton | Magarey, Frank William Ashley
Hains, George Myer

THIRD CLASS.

In alphabetical order.

Auricht, Johannes Frederich Theodor | Goode, Christina Love
Butler, Frederick Stanley | Wilson, Charles Ernest Cameron

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Randell, Allan Elliott

SECOND CLASS.

In alphabetical order.

Chapple, Frederic John | Johnson, Edward Angas
Cooper, Claude Tidswell | Mead, Gertrude Ella
Douglas, Francis John | Plummer, Violet May
Evans, Harold Maund | Russell, Herbert Henry Ernest

THIRD CLASS.

None

FIFTH YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

In order of merit.

Newland, Henry Simpson } equal | Campbell, Allan James
Smeaton, Bronte }

SECOND CLASS.

Campbell, Archibald Way | Isbister, James Linklater Thomson
Hornabrook, Rupert Walter

THIRD CLASS.

None.

OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

REGULATIONS.

I. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be held once in each year, during the month of November.

II. No candidate shall be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have produced certificates to the following effect :—

1. Of having been admitted to the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in this University ; or of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine *ad eundem gradum*.

2. Of having, subsequently to admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in this University or in any other University whose degrees are recognised by the University of Adelaide,

*(*a*) Attended to Clinical or Practical Medicine, during two years, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University ;

*(*b*) Or, attended to Clinical or Practical Medicine, during one year, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University, and of having been engaged, during three years, in the practice of his profession.

(*c*) Or, of having been engaged, during five years, in the practice of his profession.

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

III.—These certificates must be forwarded to the Registrar at least one month before the commencement of the Examination.

IV.—The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, *vivâ voce* interrogation, practical demonstrations, and reports of cases in a hospital.

* NOTE.—The following are the Hospitals at present recognised in South Australia :—

The Adelaide Hospital.

The Adelaide Children's Hospital.

Attendance at the Adelaide Children's Hospital will only be recognised for three months, excepting where the candidate has held the post of Resident Medical Officer for not less than a year, when it will be recognised for the whole of the time.

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

1. *Theory and Practice of Medicine,* including—
   (a) Patholoy,
   (b) Therapeutics, and
   (c) Hygiene.
2. *Mental Physiology and Lunacy.*
3. *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.*
4. *The History of Medicine.*

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

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

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

I, a Bachelor of Medicine of the University of Adelaide, having obtained that Degree on the day of , in the year 18 , intend to present myself at the next Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.
I send herewith the prescribed fee of £15 15s.

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

To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

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

Examination fee	...	...	...	£15	15 0
Fee for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine				10	10 0

* Allowed 12th December, 1894.

OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SURGERY.

REGULATIONS.

I.—The Examination for the Degree of Master of Surgery shall be held once in each year, during the month of November.

II.—No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have produced Certificates to the following effect :—

1. Of having been admitted to the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in this University, or of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine *ad eundem gradum*.

2. Of having, subsequently to admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in this University, or in any other University whose degrees are recognised by the University of Adelaide,

*(a) Attended to Clinical or Practical Surgery, during two years, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University;

*(b) Or, attended to Clinical or Practical Surgery, during one year, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University, and of having been engaged during three years in the practice of his profession;

(c) Or, of having been engaged, during five years in the practice of his profession.

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

III.—These Certificates must be forwarded to the Registrar at least one month before the commencement of the Examination.

IV.—The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, *viva voce* interrogation, practical demonstrations, and reports of cases in a hospital.

* NOTE.—The following are the Hospitals at present recognised in South Australia :—

The Adelaide Hospital.

The Adelaide Children's Hospital.

Attendance at the Adelaide Children's Hospital will only be recognised for three months, excepting where the candidate has held the post of Resident Medical Officer for not less than a year, when it will be recognised for the whole of the time.

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

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

Candidates will also be required—

(1) *To write commentaries on surgical cases.*

(2) *To write a short extempore essay on some surgical topic.*

(3) *To examine and report on cases of surgical patients in the wards of a hospital.*

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

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

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

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £15 15s.

Signature of Candidate.....

Postal Address.....

To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

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

Examination fee	£15	15	0
Fee for the Degree of Master of Surgery ...	10	10	0

* Allowed 12th December, 1894.

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.*

REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

† Allowed 13th November, 1890.

Second Year.

VI. At the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects—

1. *Acoustics.*
2. *Harmony.*
3. { *Counterpoint.*
   { *Double Counterpoint, Canon, and Fugue.*

Third Year.

VII. At the Third Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music every Candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects—

1. *Harmony.*
2. *Counterpoint, Canon, and Fugue.*
3. *Instrumentation; Form in Composition.*
4. *Playing from a figured bass, and from vocal and orchestral scores.*

VIII. The Examinations in all the above subjects will be partly by printed questions and partly *vivâ voce.*

IX. After passing the Third Examination, and before receiving his Degree, each candidate must send to the Registrar a Musical Exercise composed by himself for the occasion, of such length as to occupy not less than twenty minutes in performance and fulfilling the following conditions—

(a.) It must be a Vocal Composition to any words the writer may select.

(b.) It must contain real five-part vocal Counterpoint, with specimens of imitation, Canon and Fugue.

(c.) It must have accompaniments for a quintett String band, with or without an Organ part.

The Candidate will be required to make a written declaration that the Exercise is entirely his own unaided Composition. Such Exercise must reach the Registrar before the 30th of June in the year in which the candidate proposes to take his degree. No Exercise which has been rejected shall be used either in whole or part for the Exercise on any subsequent occasion except by special consent of the Examiners in Music. After the Exercise has been approved by the Examiners the Candidate must deposit a fair and complete copy of such Exercise in the University Library.

X. Schedules defining, as far as may be necessary, the scope of the Examinations in the above-mentioned subjects shall be drawn up by the Board of Musical Studies, subject to the approval of

the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

XI. The names of the successful Candidates at each Examination shall be arranged in three classes in alphabetical order in each.

XII. The names of all other Students passing in any of the above-mentioned subjects shall be arranged in alphabetical order in lists, which shall indicate the subjects, in which each Student has passed.

XIII. A Student who shall pass in any subject shall be entitled to a Certificate to that effect.

* XIV. The following fees shall be payable in advance:—

Entrance fee for Students not intending to graduate in Music	£0 10 6
Fees payable in each term by every Student in Music	£3 3 0

Examination fees—

Fee for each subject specified in each candidate's notice for the Ordinary Examination in Music...	£0 15 0
Students who have not paid Fees in respect of attendance at Lectures, must pay an additional Fee of	*£5 5s. 0d.*
at each of the three Ordinary Examinations in Music.	
Certificate of having passed in one or more subjects of any Examination in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Music	£0 5 0
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 18 , for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz.:

1. 4.
2. 5.
3.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £

Dated this day of (Signed).....
18 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

* Allowed 13th November 1890

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

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

1. 4.
2. 5.
3.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £

(Signed) .....

Dated this day of 18 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

*XV. Candidates who have passed in the Advanced Course of Public Examinations in Music shall be exempted from the requirements of the First year's course for the Degree of Bachelor of Music on payment of the difference between the full fees for the latter course and the amount already paid by the candidate for the Advanced Course.

* Allowed 12th December, 1894.

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

Allowed the 18th of December, 1886.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1897.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Notes, Rests, Clefs, Intervals, Scales, Time, Abbreviations, and other signs.

Text-books suggested—
Davenport's "Elements of Music," and Banister's "Music."

HARMONY.

Common Chords, Chords of the Dominant 7th, Dominant 9th, Dominant 11th, and 13th, Suspensions, Chords of the Augmented 6th, Cadences, Passing Notes, Sequences, Modulation, Harmonizing Melodies.

Text-books recommended—
Stainer's Harmony Primer; Banister's "Music."

COUNTERPOINT.

Single Counterpoint; all species in two or three parts

Text-book recommended—
Banister's "Music."

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

ACOUSTICS.

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

Text-book recommended—

Tyndall's "Sound."

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

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

DOUBLE COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE in two parts.

Text-books recommended—

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

Works of reference recommended—

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

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

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

CANON AND FUGUE, in not more than four parts.

FORM.

The various forms employed in classical composition.

INSTRUMENTATION.

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

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

Text-book recommended—

Prout's "Instrumentation."

Books of reference recommended—

Berlioz's "Instrumentation."
Ouseley's "Form."
Richter's "Fugue."

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1896.

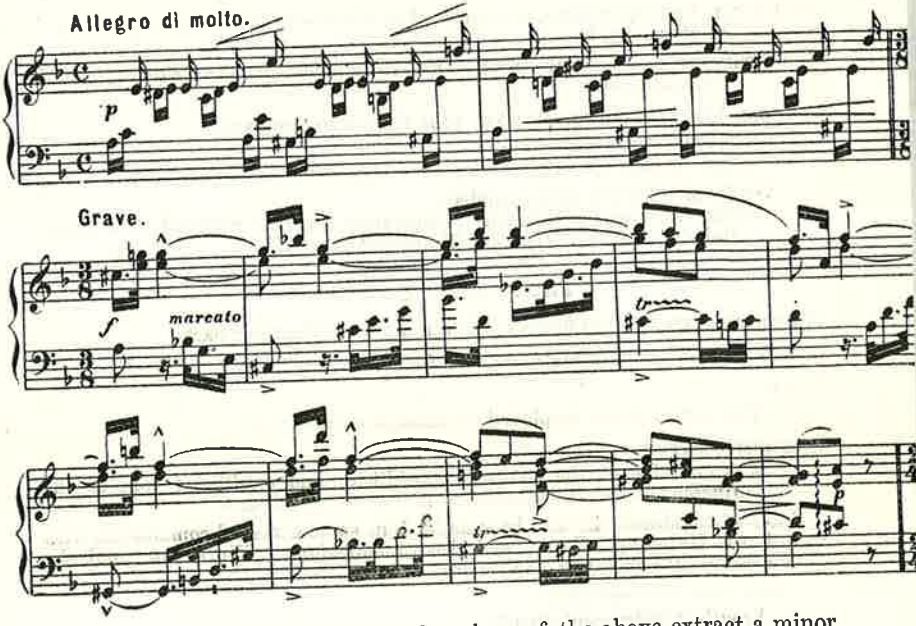
FIRST YEAR.

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC. HARMONY.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Analyse the following passage, giving the root of each chord upon a separate stave. Figure the bass :—



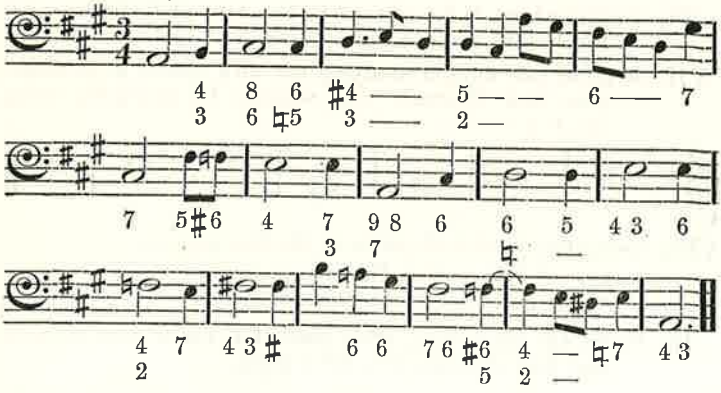
II. Transpose the first four bars of the above extract a minor third lower.

III. Write three forms of the scale of F Minor, beginning on the Dominant.

IV. Harmonize this melody in four parts, using proper clefs for Tenor and Alto :—

V. What is a sequence? How many kinds are there?

VI. Add three parts above this bass. Short score may be used :—



VII. What is meant by—

1. Natural modulation.
2. Extraneous modulation.
3. Enharmonic modulation.

Give a short example of each.

COUNTERPOINT.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

∴ Candidates *must* figure the bass of each exercise.

I. Comment on this cadence, given in some text books as suitable for the second species :—

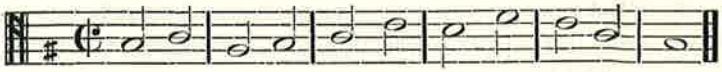
II. Are hidden consecutives allowed between a middle and an outer part?

III. In the key of B Flat write—

(a) Two examples of a Tritone (2nd species, three parts).
(b) Two examples (1st species, two parts).
(c) Two examples (3rd species, three parts).

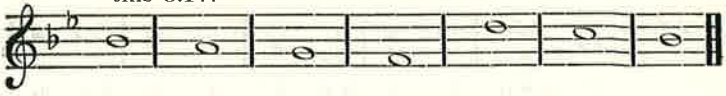
IV. Show how you would *correct* each of the foregoing examples.

V. Add parts for Bass (1st species) and Treble (2nd species) to this C.F. (three parts) :—



VI. To the above C.F. add parts for Alto (1st species) and Treble (4th species), three parts.

VII. Mention two ways of studying the fifth species of Counterpoint. and illustrate your remarks by examples, using this C.F. :—



VIII. Using the above C.F., write in the two parts :—

(a) A Bass part in the 3rd species.

(b) A Bass part in the 2nd species.

IX. Using the same C.F., write parts for Tenor (1st species) and Bass (5th species), three parts.

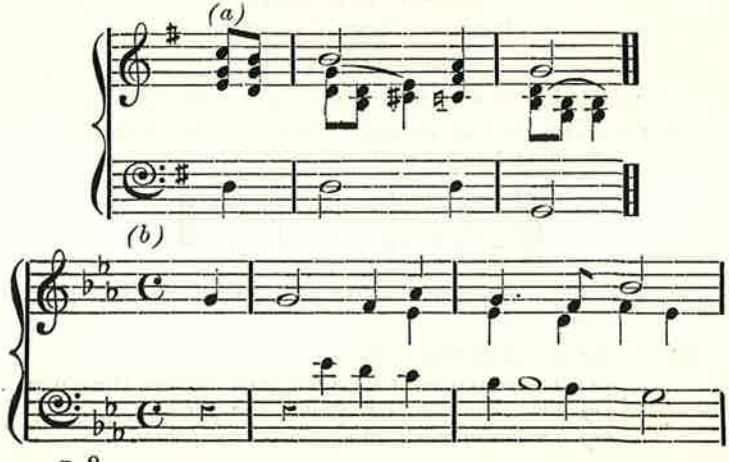
SECOND YEAR.

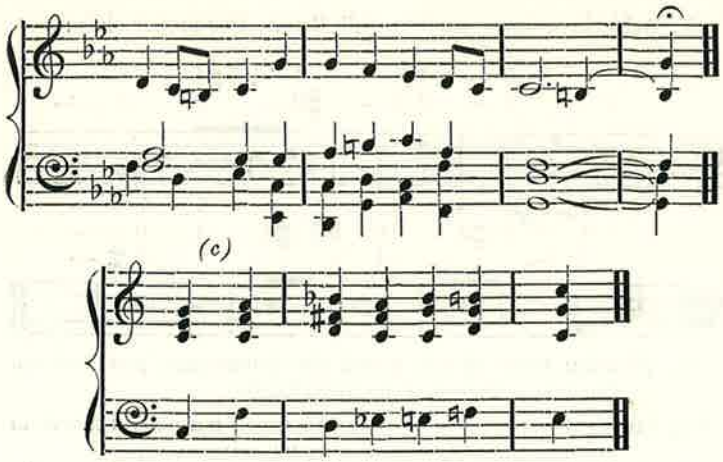
HARMONY.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

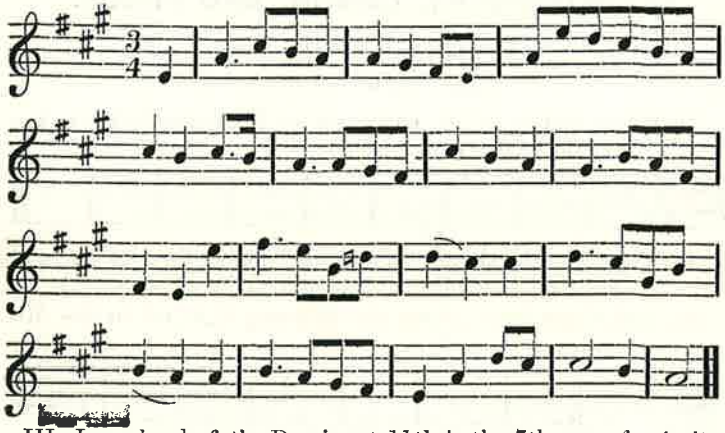
Time—Three hours.

I. Explain the harmony of the following passages :—





II. Arrange this melody for the pianoforte, using such rhythm as you think suitable :—



III. In a chord of the Dominant 11th is the 7th ever *free* in its progression?

IV. In the key of B Flat write examples of :—

(*a*) The chord of the Dissonant 5th.

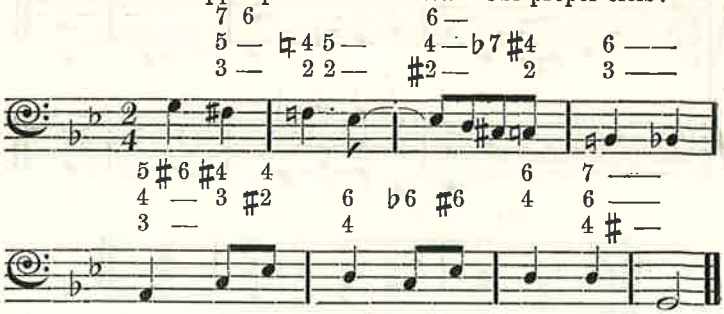
(*b*) A suspension 5—6.

(*c*) A fundamental discord, prepared in one position and suspended in another.

(*d*) A supertonic major 9th, resolving upon the 3rd.

Bring each example to a natural conclusion.

V. Add three upper parts to this Bass. Use proper clefs :—



VI. **Mention some chords useful for enharmonic modulations.** Show how they may be introduced.

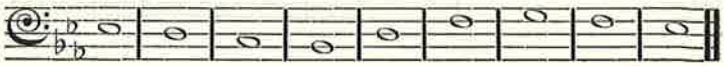
VII. In what respect does the Day theory of harmony differ from another with which you may be acquainted?

COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

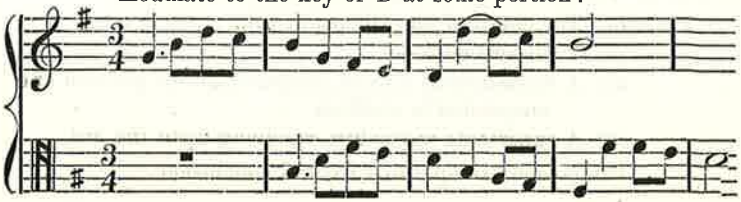
I. To the following C.F. add parts for Tenor and Treble in the second species (three parts) :—



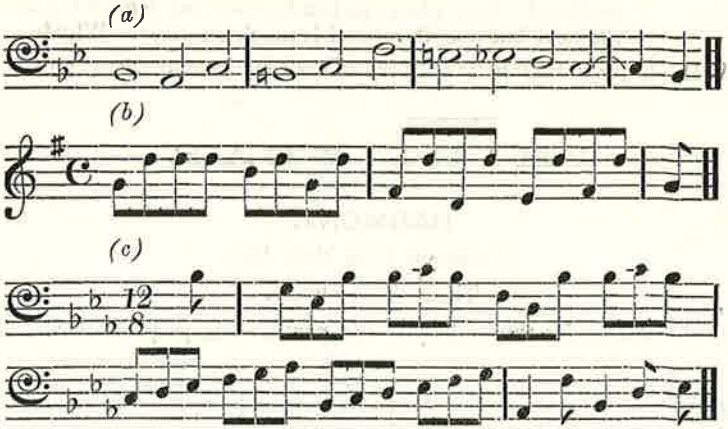
II. Transpose the above C.F. an octave higher for Alto, and add parts for Bass (3rd species) and Treble (4th species).

III. Add three parts above the following C.F., *all* in the 5th species :—

IV. Continue the following for about sixteen bars as a Canon 2 in 1 at the octave, make it perpetual, but add a coda; modulate to the key of D at some portion :—



V. Give answers to the following Fugue subjects. State which (subjects) are tonal and which authentic:—



VI. Write a counter-subject to the first of the above subjects. From what work is this subject taken?

VII. What is Double Counterpoint? When is it used? At what intervals may it be written?

ACOUSTICS.

PROFESSOR BRAGG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain what is meant by the term "sound-wave"? What are the mechanical characteristics which determine pitch, intensity, and quality?

II. What is the use of the sounding-board in certain musical instruments?

III. Describe briefly Melde's experiments on the vibrations of strings.

IV. What overtones does a tuning-fork possess? Describe the ways in which it vibrates when sounding them.

V. When a little paper tray is placed half-way down a sounding organ-pipe, it does not interfere with the sound, but when placed three-quarters of the way down it makes the note jump up an octave. Why?

VI. What are Kundt's dust-figures? How are they produced, and what do they show?

VII. When a circular plate is made to vibrate in six segments divided from one another by radii, and the hands are placed over adjacent segments, very little effect is produced; but when the hands cover any segment and the next but one, the sound is much stronger. Why?

VIII. Explain Helmholtz's theory of Consonance and Dissonance.

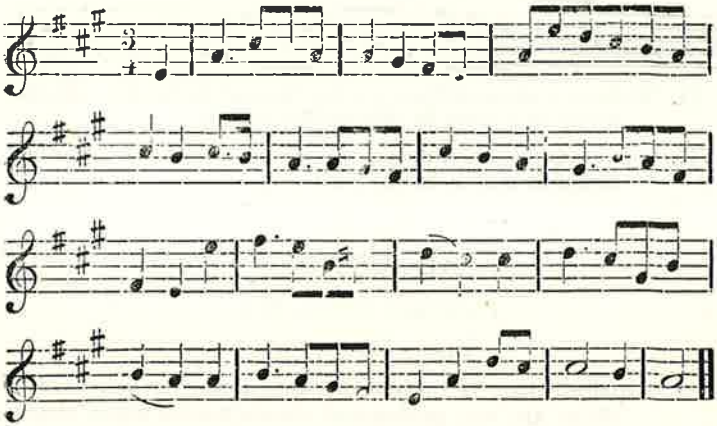
THIRD YEAR.

HARMONY.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Harmonise this melody in five parts, using proper clefs :—



II. Mention some instances of "Pedals." Are any other notes than Tonic and Dominant ever used?

III. Arrange the melody given in Question I. as an air with two variations for pianoforte, or for string quartet.

IV. Show four different figurings to the following bass :—

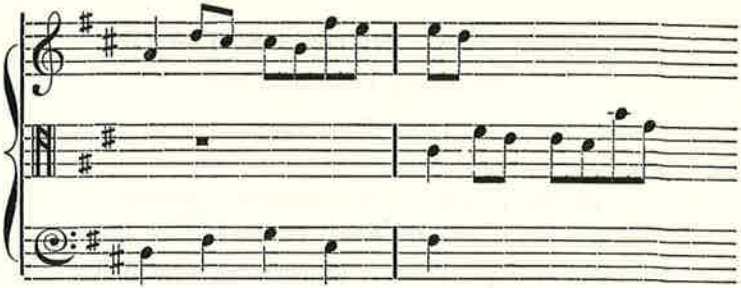
V. Mention same ways of effecting enharmonic modulation.

COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE.

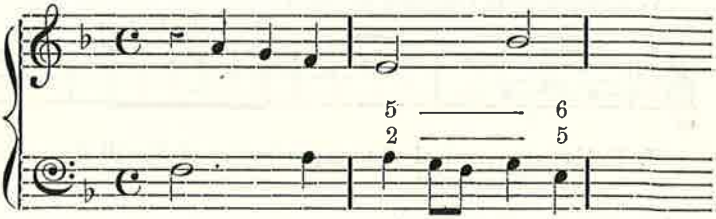
PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

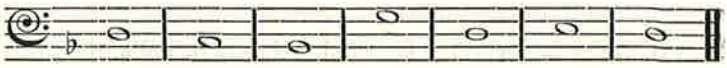
Continue the following as a Canon 2 in 1 at the octave, with a free bass part, for at least eight bars. Make it infinite. The Counterpoint may be "free":—



II. Continue the following as a Double Counterpoint at the tenth for eight bars. The cadence may be free. Figure the bass:—



III. Add parts for Treble (5th species), Alto (1st species), and Tenor (2nd species), to the following:—



IV. Transpose the above C.F. into the Tonic Major an octave higher, and add parts for two Trebles and Tenor (1st species), and Bass 4th species), five parts.

V. Write the exposition of a four part Fugue on this subject. Begin with a middle voice :—

VI. Show that the above subject is suitable for treatment in Stretto.

VII. What is "Quadruple" Counterpoint?

FORM AND INSTRUMENTATION.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the forms of :—

(*a*) The overture to the "Messiah" (*Handel*).

(*b*) The Final "Jupiter Symphony" (*Mozart*).

II. Say in what particulars a Ternary movement differs from a Minuet.

III. Analyse (from memory) the slow movement of the Jupiter Symphony (*Mozart*).

IV. Complete the following as a short melody in Minuet form :—

V. Explain the method of tone production of Ventil Horns and Slide Trombones.

VI. Give the compass of :—

(*a*) The Oboe

(*b*) Horn in A

(*c*) Trumpet in G

(*d*) Kettle Drums

VII. Score the following for a full orchestra including four Horns (an extract from an organ study by Rink).

VIII. What instruments did Mozart usually employ in his Symphonies.

STUDENTS WHO COMMENCEDH] COURSE FOR THE MUS. BAC. DEGREE IN 1896.

Saunders, Helen Muriel | Sprod, Mary Ann

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS—SESSION, 1896.

MUS. BAC. DEGREE.

Campbell, Florence Way
Cooke, Florence Emmeline
Davies, Edward Harold
Hantke, Mabel Louise Theodora
Hole, William Margary
Jessop, Thomas James
Matthews, Henry William
Norman, Caroline
Saunders, Helen Muriel
Sprod, Mary Ann
Weierter, Frederick William

CLASS LISTS, 1896.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MUS. BAC., NOVEMBER, 1896.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

None.

THIRD CLASS.

Saunders, Helen Muriel | Sprod, Mary Ann

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

Norman, Caroline

THIRD CLASS.

None.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

None.

THIRD CLASS.

Cooke, Florence Emmeline | Hole, William Margary

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR MUS. BAC. DEGREE.

FIRST CLASS.

Davies, Edward Harold

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.
ADVANCED COURSE.

REGULATIONS.

*I. To obtain the Advanced Certificate of the Public Examination in Music, each candidate must complete one academical year of study, and pass an Examination in the following subjects, viz. :—

(*a*) *The Elements of Music,*
(*b*) *Harmony (in four parts),*
(*c*) *Counterpoint (in three parts),*
(*d*) *Musical Analysis,*
(*e*) *Playing upon the Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, or other orchestral instrument.*

Candidates who have passed in the Advanced Course of the Public Examinations in Music shall be exempted from the requirements of the First Year's Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Music on payment of the difference between the full fees for the latter course and the amount already paid by the candidate for the Advanced Course.

II. To complete an academical year of study, a candidate must attend the courses of Lectures delivered on each of the Theoretical 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.

III. 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.

IV. 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.

V. The names of the successful candidates at each Examination shall be arranged in two classes, in alphabetical order in each.

VI. Candidates who have completed the course of study, and passed the Examination herein prescribed, may obtain a certificate of

* Allowed 12th December, 1894.

having attended the University lectures and passed the Public Examination in Music, Advanced Course.

VII. The following fees shall be payable in advance :—

Fee payable in each term by every Student in Music ...	£2	2	0
Fee on attending the Examination	3	3	0

Allowed 3rd August, 1892.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC, ADVANCED COURSE, IN NOVEMBER, 1897.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

(a) ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Notes, Rests, Clefs, Intervals, Scales, Time, Abbreviations, and other signs.

Text-books recommended—

Davenport's "Elements of Music," and Banister's "Music."

(b) HARMONY.

Common Chords, Chords of the Dominant 7th, Dominant 9th, Dominan, 11th, and 13th, Suspensions, Chords of the Augmented 6th, Cadencest Passing Notes, Sequences, Modulation, Harmonizing Melodies.

Text-books recommended—

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

(c) COUNTERPOINT.

Single Counterpoint; all species in two and three parts.

Text-book recommended—

Banister's "Music."

(d) MUSICAL ANALYSIS.

The analysis, at sight, of a short extract from a classical composition.

(e) PLAYING UPON THE PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, OR OTHER ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENT.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

Candidates will be required to :—

(1.) Perform a solo or solos selected from a list of pieces which may be obtained from the Registrar of the University.
(2.) Play a short piece of music at first sight.
(3.) Play any scale or arpeggio that may be called for by the Examiner.
(4.) Answer questions on the Elements of Music, and on Form in Composition, with special reference to the piece selected for performance.

ORGAN PLAYING.

Candidates will be asked to :—

(1.) Perform a solo or solos selected from a list of pieces which may be obtained from the Registrar of the University.
(2.) Play a short piece of music at first sight.

(3.) Play on manual or pedal any scale that may be called for by the Examiner.

(4.) Answer questions on the Elements of Music; on Form in Composition, with special reference to the piece selected for performance; on the pitch and quality of organ stops; and on the combination of the various stops.

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 (2), (3), and (4) of Pianoforte Playing.

*** Candidates may bring their own accompanists.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC, ADVANCED COURSE. LIST OF PIECES.

PIANOFORTE.

Candidates will be asked to play one piece from each of the following lists :—

LIST A.	LIST B.
MOZART.—Fantasia and Fugue in C.	BEETHOVEN.—Sonata in A, Op. 2, No. 2.
BACH.—Prelude and Fugue in F minor (Book I., No. 12).	BEETHOVEN.—Sonata in D, Op. 10, No. 3.
MENDELSSOHN.—Prelude and Fugue in F minor (No. V. of six Preludes and Fugues).	MENDELSSOHN.—Sonata in E, Op. 6.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1896.

The same papers as set for the First Year of the Mus. Bac. Degree.

STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE ADVANCED COURSE IN MUSIC IN 1896.

Jenner, Lucy Mary
Newman, Maud Evelyn
Richards, Elizabeth Edna
Saunders, Helen Muriel
Thornber, Mrs. Marion
Williams, Eleanor Maud

CLASS LIST, 1896.

FIRST CLASS.

Williams, Eleanor Maude.

SECOND CLASS.

Newman, Maude Evel n.

OF PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

REGULATIONS.

I. Public Examinations in the Theory and Practice of Music shall be held annually.

II. Both male and female candidates shall be eligible for examination and the Regulations shall be read accordingly.

III. Schedules defining as far as may be necessary the range of the Examinations shall be published in the month of January in each year.

THEORY OF MUSIC.

IV. Junior and Senior Examinations in the Theory of Music shall be held annually.

V. Candidates shall be admitted to either Examination without restriction as to age.

VI. At the Junior Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in

Notes, Staves, Clefs, Keys, Intervals, Time, Transposition, Common Chords, and the knowledge of the technical terms used in Music.

VII. At the Senior Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in

1. *Harmony.*
2. *Counterpoint.*
3. *History of Music.*

VIII. The Examination shall be held on or about the first Friday in the month of November in each year.

IX. The following fees shall be paid at the time of giving notice to attend :

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

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

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

* Allowed 31st December, 1890.

XI. The names of successful candidates shall be arranged in two classes, in alphabetical order in each.

XII. The list of successful candidates shall be posted at the University and shall state the last place of education from which each candidate comes.

XIII. Certificates shall be given to the successful candidates stating in which class they have been placed.

PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

XIV. Junior and Senior Examinations in the Practice of Music shall be held annually.

XV. Candidates shall be admitted to either examination without restriction as to age.

XVI. Candidates shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in one or more of the following subjects :—

1. *Pianoforte Playing.*
2. *Organ Playing.*
3. *Solo Singing.*
4. *Playing on any Orchestral Instrument.*

XVII. The Examinations shall be held during the month of November.

XVIII. The following fees shall be paid at the time of giving notice to attend :—

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

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

And in no case will the fee be returned.

*XIX. Candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves for examination on or before the 10th day of October; but notices may be received on or before the 20th day of October on payment of an extra fee of 10s. 6d.

XX. The names of successful candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order in two classes in each of the above subjects.

XXI. The list of successful Candidates shall be posted at the University, and shall state the subjects in which each Candidate has passed, and also the last place of education from which he comes.

* Allowed 31st December, 1890.

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

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

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

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

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

Allowed 18th December, 1886.

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 recommended—

Davenport's "Elements of Music," and Stainer's Harmony Primer, Chaps. I. to IV. inclusive.

SENIOR.

Senior candidates will be expected to show knowledge of the following subjects:—

HARMONY.

Harmony in not more than four parts including the harmonizing of melodies.

COUNTERPOINT.

All species of single Counterpoint in two parts.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

A general knowledge of Musical History within the period 1500 to 1860.

Text books recommended—

Stainer's Harmony Primer; Banister's "Music"; Bonavia Hunt's History of Music.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

I. Pianoforte Playing.

Candidates will be required to :—

(*a.*) Perform a solo or solos selected from a list of pieces which may be obtained from the Registrar of the University.

(*b.*) Play a short piece of music at first sight.

(*c.*) Play any scale or arpeggio that may be called for by the Examiners

(*d.*) Answer questions on the Elements of Music.
Senior candidates must be prepared to play all major and minor scales on octaves, thirds sixths, and tenths (single notes), and arpeggios on common chords and chords of the Dominant 7th and Diminished 7th.

Junior candidates must be prepared to play all major and minor scales (in the octave position only), and arpeggios on common chords.

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 classica 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 (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) of Subject I.

*** Candidates may bring their own accompanists.

SUBJECT 1.—PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

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

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

JUNIOR.

LIST A.

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

BEETHOVEN, L. VON—Sonata, Op. 49, No. 1; Sonata, Op. 49, No. 2; Sonata, Op. 79; Rondo, Op. 51. No. 1; Rondo, Op. 51, No. 2; Variations in G; (the Rondos and Variations are contained in Section III. of Hallé's Pract. Piaf School.)

CLEMENTI—Any one of the following Sonatas:—Op. 20 in E flat; Op. 21 in D; Op. 24 in B flat; Op. 33, No. 1 in F; Op. 26, No. 3 in D; Op 25, No. 2 in G; Op. 12, No. 4, in E flat; Op. 36, No. 1 in A; Op. 26, No. 2 in F sharp m.; Op. 2, No. 1 in C; Op. 47, No. 2 in B flat; Op. 37, in E flat.

CRAMER, J. B.—Sonatas, Op. 43, Op. 47, and Op. 48.

DUSSEK—Sonata in B flat, Op. 34; Sonata in G, No. 2, Op. 47; 'La Consolation'; Sonata in D, Op. 47, No. 1; Sonata in B flat, Op. 24.

ESCHMANN, J. C.—Sonata, Op. 33, in C; Sonata, Op. 23, No. 1 in C.

GOETZ, H.—Sonatines, Op. 8, No. 1 in F; No. 2 in E flat.

HANDEL, G. F.—Any *one* of his Suites for Pianoforte. Hornpipe and Aria.

HAYDN, J.—Any *one* of the Piano forte Sonatas; Fantasia in C, $\frac{3}{8}$-time; 12 variations in E flat (on a Minuet from his Quartets).

HELLER, ST.—Sonatine, Op. 147.

HUMMEL, J. N.—Rondo, Op. 11, in E flat, Sonata, in C; (No. 1. Litolff).

LIST B.

BACH—Echo (Partita in B minor); Fugue in G (Fifth French Suite); Sarabande and Allemande in E (Sixth French Suite); Bouree in A minor (Suites Anglaises).

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

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

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

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

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

HILLER, F.—Op. 81, Bk. 1, No. 4, Gigue; Bk. 2, No. 7, Minuet; Ghaselen, Op. 54.

HUMMEL, J. N.—Indian Rondo (in E minor); Trois Amusements, No. 3, Op. 105; La Contemplazione; Rondo Brillant in B flat, Op. 107; Variations in E (Les deux Journeés); Op. 42, six pieces facies; Rondoletto Op. 52

HENSELT, A.—Chant sans Paroles, Op. 33.

HANDEL—Fantasia in C.

HARTMANN, J. P. E.—Novellettes, Op. 55.

JENSEN, A.—Wanderbilder, Op. 17, No. 3.

LIST A.

KUHLAU, F.—Sonatine, Op. 20, No. 3; do., Op. 26, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; do., Op. 52, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Rondos, Op. 84, in F. and A.

MOZART, W. A.—Any *one* of the Pianoforte Sonatas (except No. 16, Novello).

PARADIES—Sonata in D (No. 10); Sonata in E; Sonata in F; Sonata in A; Sonata in E minor.

REINECKE, C.—Sonatines, Op. 47, Nos. 2 and 3.

SCHUMANN, R.—Op. 118, 3 Kindersonaten.

WOELFE—Sonata in C, Op. 53

LIST B.

KALKBRENNER—Rondo in C.

KIRCHNER, TH.—Op. 35, Spielsachen

KULLAK, TH.—Pastorales, Op. 75, No. 1; Sang und Klang, Op. 100, No. 2.

MENDELSSOHN, F.—Andante and Allegro, Op. 16, No. 1; any of the Songs without Words.

MERKEL, G.—Bagatelles, Op. 81; Tonblüthen, Op. 82; Aquarellen, Op. 61.

MOSCHELLES, J.—Rondos, Op. 54, 66, 71, 82.

MOSZKOWSKI, M.—Scherzo Op. 1.

RAFF, J.—Op. 75, Suite de morceaux

REINECKE, C.—Kleine Fantasiestücke, Op. 17; Märchengestalten, Op. 147.

RHEINBERGER, J.—Three Studies, Op. 6; five pieces, Op. 9.

RUBINSTEIN, A.—Soirées de Petersburg, Op. 44; two Melodies, Op. 3; Miniatures, Op. 93.

SCHARWENKA, PH.—Mazurkas, Op. 29.

SCHLESINGER—Rondino in B flat.

STERKEL—Andante in E flat; Rondo in A.

SCHUMANN, R.—Any *two* of the more difficult numbers from Album, Op. 68.

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

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

SENIOR DIVISION.

LIST A.

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

LIST B.

BARGIEL, W.—Op. 32, 8 Pianoforte pieces; Characterstücke, Op. 1; 3 Pianoforte pieces, Op. 8.

BEETHOVEN. L. VON.—Bagatelles, Op 119 and 126.

BENNETT, W. S.—Three Sketches,

List A.

Beethoven, L. von—Any *one* of the Pianoforte Sonatas (except those given in Junior List A); Rondo capriccioso, Op. 129; Rondo favori in F; Fantasia, Op. 77, in G m.; any of the more difficult sets of Variations.

Brahms, J.—Sonatas, Op. 1, 2, and 5; Variations on a Theme by Schumann, Op. 9; Variations on a Theme by Handel, Op. 24; Ballades, Op. 10.

Chopin, F.—Sonata in B flat m., Op. 35; Ballades in A flat, Op. 47; do. Op. 23, in G m.; Scherzo, in B flat m., Op. 31; do., in B m., Op. 20; Fantasia, Op. 49.

Gade, N. W.—Sonata, in E m., Op. 28.

Handel—Fugue in F sharp; Fugue in F; Fugue in F minor.

Haydn, J.—Sonata in E flat; (No. 9 Litolff) Variations on a Theme in F m.

Heller, St.—Sonata, Op. 9, in D m.; Sonata, Op. 65, in B m.

Hiller, F.—Sonata, Op. 47.

Hummel, J. N.—Any *one* of the Pianoforte Sonatas (except No. 1, Litolff); Fantasia in E flat, Op. 18; La bella Capricciosa, Op. 55.

Jensen, A.—Sonata in F sharp m., Op. 25

Kessler, J. C.—Sonata in E flat, Op. 47.

Kiel, F.—Variations and Fugue, Op. 17.

Klengel, A.—Any *one* of the 24 Canons and Fugues.

Liszt, F.—Sonata in B m.

Mendelssohn, F.—Any *one* of the Preludes and Fugues, Op. 35;

List B.

Op. 10, No. 2 and 3; Allegro Grazioso, Op. 18; Rondo à la Polonaise, Op. 37; Toccata in C minor, Op. 38; Scherzo, Op. 27.

Bruch, M.—Op. 14, two Pianoforte pieces.

Chopin—Berçeuse in D flat, Op. 57; Fantaisie Impromptu, Op. 66; Ballade in A flat, Op. 47; Scherzo in B minor, Op. 20; Tarantelle in A flat, Op. 43; Bolero, Op. 19; Polonaise in A, Op. 40, No. 1. Any of the Nocturnes; any of the Valses; 2 Polonaise, Op. 26; Rondo in E flat, Op. 16; Andante and Polonaise, in E flat, Op. 21; Polonaise, Op. 53; Impromptus, Op. 66 and 29; any of the Preludes and Mazurkas.

Ehlert, L.—Rhapsodies, Op. 15; Lyrische Skizzen, Op. 12; Lieder und Studien, Op. 20.

Eschmann, J. C.—Studies. Op. 16; three pieces caractéristiques, Op. 30; Album Leaves, Op. 47; Romance and Allegro, Op. 24; Esquisses, Op. 28; Trifolium, Op. 64.

Gade, N. W.—Aquarellen Op. 19; Idyllen, Op. 34; Fantasiestücke, Op. 41; Volkstaüze, Op. 31.

Gernsheim, F.—Preludes, Op. 2; Variations, Op. 18.

Heller, St.—Two Tarantelles, Op. 85; Ländler und Walzer, Op. 97; two Valses, Op. 93; Saltarella, Op. 77; Transcriptions, Op. 72; The Trout, Op. 33; Scherzo in G m., Op. 108; Nocturnes, Op. 91; Impromptu, Op. 129; Jägerlied, Op. 73; Freischützstudien, Op. 127; La Chasse, Op. 29.

Henselt, A.—Rhapsodies, Op. 4; Romances, Op. 22; Pensée fugitive, Op. 8; Nocturnes, Op. 6; Poème d'amour, Op. 3, Transcriptions, Op. 19.

Hiller, F.—Modern Suite, Op. 144; Six pieces, Op. 130; Reveries, Op. 17, 21, and 33.

List A.

Sonata in E, Op. 6; Capriccioso in F sharp m., Op. 5; Trois Caprices, Op. 33; Rondo capric., Op. 14; Andante and Variations in E flat, Op. 82; Andante cantabile and Preslo agitato in B minor; Variations sérieuses, Op. 54; Fugue in D, No. 3, Op. 7; Fugue in A, No. 5, Op. 7.

MOSCHELES, J.—Sonata in E, Op. 41; Sonata mélancolique in F sharp, Op. 46.

MOZART, W. A.—Sonata in D (Novello, No. 6); Sonata in F (Novello, No. 15); Sonata in D (Novello, No. 19); Fantasia and Sonata in C; Fantasia in C m.; do. in D m.; do., in C (with Fugue); Rondo in A m.

NICODE, J. L.—Variations and Fugue, Op. 18.

REINECKE, C.—Preludes and Fugues, Op. 65; Variations on Theme by Handel, Op. 84.

RHEINBERGER, J.—Theme with Variations, Op. 41; do., Op. 61; Sinfonische Sonate, Op. 47.

RÖNTGEN, J.—Sonata in D flat, Op 10.

RUBINSTEIN, A.—Sonata, Op. 12, in E m.; do., Op. 100, in A m.; do., Op. 20, in C m.; do., Op. 41, in F m.; Prelude and Fugue, Op. 53, No. 1.

SCARLATTI, D.—Any *one* of his 60 Sonatas.

SCHARWENKA, X.—Sonata, Op. 9; Ballade, Op. 8.

SCHUBERT, F. — Any *one* of the Pianoforte Sonatas; Fantasia in G, Op. 78; Fantasia, Op. 15, in C.

SCHUMANN, R.—Sonata, Op. 22, in G m.; do., Op. 11, in F sharp m.; do., Op. 14, in F m.; Four Fugues, Op. 72; Fantasia in C, Op. 17.

THALBERG, S.—L'art du Chant appliqué au Piano; Concert Study, Op. 45, in A m.

List B.

HUMMEL, J. N.—Three Amusements Op. 105; La Bella Capricciosa, Op. 55; Capriccio in F, Op 49; La Galante, Op. 120; Grand Rondo in A flat, Op. 118.

JENSEN, A.—Alla marcia ite, Op. 42; Eroticon, Op. 44; Laüdler, Op. 46.

KALKBRENNER, F. Rondo, Op. 130.

KIEL, F.—Four characteristic pieces, Op. 55; Fantasia, Op. 68.

KIRCHNER, TH.—Album Leaves, Op. 7; ten pieces, Op. 2; Studies and Pieces, Op. 30; Legends, Op. 18; Romances, Op. 22; Preludes, Op. 9; Scherzo, Op. 8.

KLEINMICHEL, R.—Aquarellen, Op. 12; four pieces, Op. 15; Album Leaves, Op. 17.

KULLAK, TH.—Solo Pieces, Op. 104; Im Grünen, Op. 105; Poèmes, Op. 113; Sang und Klang, Op. 100; two Polonaises, Op. 101; Gazelle, Op. 22.

LISZT, F.—Transcriptions on Schubert's Songs; Glanes; Soireés de Vienne; Fantasia on Lucia, Op. 13; Spinning Song from Flying Dutchman; Fantasia on Huge nots; Rhapsodies Hongroises, &c.

LOESCHHORN, A.—Two Pianoforte pieces, Op. 54; Jeade Nayade, Op. 129; Valsede Concert, Op. 131.

LYSBERG, C. B.—Idylle, Op. 62; Andante-Idylle, Op. 84.

MENDELSSOHN, F.—Fantasia Irlandais, Op. 15: Charakterstücke, Op. 7; Fantasias or Caprices, Op. 16, Nos. 2 and 3; Lieder ohne Worte, Nos. 10, 11, 15, 17, 24, 32, 34.

MERKEL, G.—Capriccietto and Serenades, Op. 83.

MOSZKOWSKI, M.—Humoreske, Op 14.

NORMAN, L.—Two pieces, Op. 1; four pieces, Op. 2; four pieces, Op. 5; four pieces, Op. 9; Album Leaves, Op. 11.

List A.

VOLKMANN, R. — Variations on Theme by Handel, Op. 26; Sonata, Op. 12, in C m.

WEBER, C. M. v.—Any *one* of the four Pianoforte Sonatas.

WEBER, G.—Sonata in B flat, Op. 1.

WESTLAKE—Fugue in Octaves.

WÜLLNER, F.—Sonata, Op. 6, in D m; do., Op. 10, in E.

List B.

RAFF, J.—Suite, Op. 72; twelve pieces, Op. 55; Fantasia, Op. 119.

REINECKE, C.—Hausmusik, Op. 77; Gavotte, Op. 123, No. 1; Four charact. pieces, Op. 13.

RHEINBERGER, J.—Toccata, Op. 12 Zum Abschied, Op. 59; six charact. pieces, Op. 67.

RUBINSTEIN, A.—Six Morceaux, Op. 51; Danses populaires, Op. 82; Polonaise, Op. 5, No. 1; Barcarolle in F minor; Barcarolle in G; Tarantella in B minor.

SAINT-SAENS.—Gavotte, Op. 23.

SCHARWENKA, PH.—Scène de Danse, Op. 6; Polonaise, Op. 15.

SCHARWENKA, X.—Two Tales, Op. 5; Impromptu, Op. 17.

SCHOLZ, H.—Lyrische Blätter, Op. 40.

SCHOLZ, B.—Kindergestalten, Op. 40.

SCHUBERT, F.—Momens musicales, Op. 94; Impromptus, Op. 90; Impromptus, Op. 142; Fantasia, Op. 15; Fantasia, Op. 78.

SCHUMANN, R.—Humoreske, Op. 20 (first movement); Arabeske in C major; Noveletten in B minor; Carnival's Jest, Op. 26; Novelletten in D; Bunte Blätter, Op. 99; Albumblätter, Op. 124; Scherzocte, Op. 31; Intermezzo, Op. 4; Arabeske, Op. 18; Blumenstück, Op. 19; three Romanza, Op. 28; Novellettes, Op. 21; Humoreske, Op. 20; Nachtstücke, Op. 23; Fantasiestücke, Op. 12; Kreisleriana, Op. 16; Carneval, Op. 9.

TAUBERT, E. E.—Six Arabesken, Op. 28.

TAUBERT, W.—Campanello, Op. 41.

THALBERG, S.—Décameron, Op. 57; Tarantelle, Op. 65; L'arpeggio, Op. 35.

WEBER—Polacca Brillante in E; Rondo (Il Moto Continuo); Rondo Brillante in E flat; Grand Polonaise in E flat.

Subject 2.—ORGAN PLAYING.

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

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

JUNIOR.

List A.

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

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

List B.

Hiles, Henry—Six Impromptus, Set I., any number; Set II., any number.

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

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

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

ORGAN PLAYING.

SENIOR.

List A.

Bach—Any one of the important Preludes and Fugues.

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

Hesse—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).

Subject 4.—VIOLIN PLAYING.

JUNIOR.

Studies—De Bèriot: Violin School (first part)
Kayser: 36 Studies, Books 2 and 3

Pieces—De Bêriot: Three boquets (any one).
Ersfeld: Romance Op. 15.
Haydn: Sonatas for Violin and Piano (any one).
Mackenzie: Six Violin Pieces (1, 2, 3, or 4)
Mozart: Sonatas for Violin and Piano (any one).
Scharwenka: Tone Pictures, Op. 20 (No. 2).
Weber: Six Sonatinas (any one).

SENIOR.

STUDIES—Krentyer: 2-23.
Fiorillo: Studies.

PIECES—Bach: Concerto No. 1 (any movement).
Beethoven: Romance in F.
" Romance in G.
De Bêriot: Airs variés.
Rode: Air varié in G.
Svendsen: Romance Op. 26.

Other pieces of equal standard to the above may be chosen by the candidate, but the titles of such pieces must be submitted to the Registrar for approval at least one month before the examination.

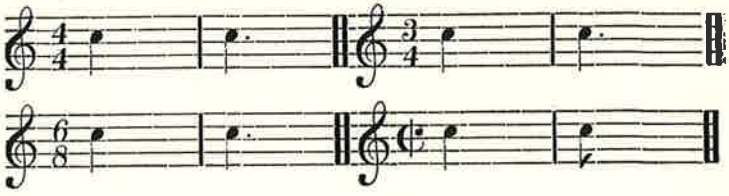
EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1896.

THEORY OF MUSIC (Junior).

PROFESSOR IVES, Mus. Bac., and MR. T. N. STEPHENS.

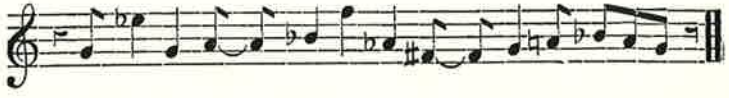
Time—Three hours.

I. Add *rests* in each of the following bars, so as to make the time correct, according to the signature :—



II. The black notes of a pianoforte are often spoken of as "flats" and "sharps." Are the white notes ever used as flats and sharps?

III. Write the following melody an octave higher, using the Treble Clef :—



IV. Write the same melody an octave lower, using the Tenor Clef.

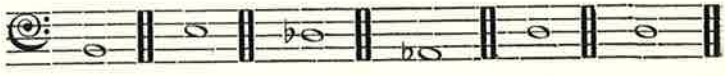
V. Write the same melody a perfect fourth lower, using the Alto Clef.

VI. (*a*) In what key is the melody given in Question III.?
(*b*) What time signature ought it to have?
(*c*) Where should the bar lines be placed?

VII. Write three forms of the scale of E Minor, ascending and descending one octave.

VIII. To the following notes add the interval named over each :—

Augmented 5th.	Major 7th.	Augmented 6th.	Minor 9th.	Major 6th.	Diminished 5th.



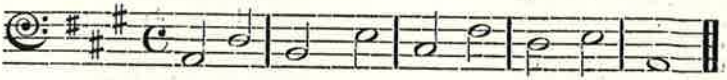
IX. Invert the above intervals and rename them.

X. Write the first four bars of "Home, Sweet Home" in the key of F. If you do not know this tune you may write four bars of "God Save the Queen."

XI. Write in four parts the chords mentioned over each of the following bass notes :—

Minor Common Chord	Augmented Triad	Major Triad	Diminished Triad

XII. Write two parts above the following bass, using only common chords :—



JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THEORY OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1896.

FIRST CLASS.

Addison, Mary Tennant
Ash, Ethel
*Bagge, Bertha Mary
Bagge, Rosa
*Bamberger, Dorothy Amelia
Bayer, Emmeline Kent
Beddome, Daisy Evelyn
Bone, Elsie May
Bowering, Frank
Brook, Charlotte Mary
Bruce, Bessie
Bruce, Nellie Gertrude
Calf, Clarice Corbett
Callary, Mary Imelda
Clayton, Bessie Caroline
*Cockrum, Florence Sarah
Cornock, Elsie May
DeCean, Fern Victoria
Dunstan, Elizabeth East
Fleming, Maggie Evelyn
Flood, Olivia Ella
*Forwood, Ethel May
Foulis, Harriet
Furner, Annie Blanche
*Gordon, Isabel Jessie
Hardwick, Edith Elsie Ann
Harry, Mary Winifred
Herbert, Adelaide Ella
*Hill, Marianne
Horton, Hilda Elizabeth
Humphris, Daisy
Hunn, Dorcas Elizabeth
Hyett, Margaret Jane
Jagoe, Florence Emma
Jones, Ethel Jane
Kearney, Harriet Kate
Langsford, Helen Clifford
LeLievre, Nellie Roseland
*Lion, Lilian Olive
Lipsham, Kate Caroline
Liston, Maud Renner
Love, Rosye Edith
Luke, Ellen Matilda
Maddern, Gertrude Mary
Magarey, Mary Campbell
Mann, Sophy Winifred
Morris, Phœbe Annie
Nash, Kathleen Constance
Nicholls, Jessie Millicent
*O'Hare, Mary
Pitman, Florence Ina
Pizey, Lucy Harriett Emily
Primrose, Queenie
Radford, Ethel Jane
Richardson, Hazel May
Rowley, Maud Alice
Runge, Margaret Hilda
Russell, Kathleen
Sampson, Ethel
Shand, Addie Maud
*Shanks, Fanny Norma
Shoobridge, Winifred May
Simpson, Sarah
Smith, Amy
Smith, Ida Viner
Stuckey, Isobel Kate
Tall, Clara Phillipa
Tanner, Catherine Mary Agnes
Turner, Ellen Fifield
Tyler, Sidney Lincoln
Warren, Kate Hilda
Webb, Ada Nancy
Wigglesworth, Ethel Annie
*Williams, Hilda Eliza
Wright, Eva Martha
Yeo, Minnie Annette

SECOND CLASS.

Adams, Edith Cornetta
Adamson, Esther Elizabeth
Addison, Agnes Gawler
Allen, Ethel Muriel
Allen, Mary Jane
Anthorny, Annie Isobel
Bayly, Elizabeth Annie
Bellhouse, Linda Bessie
Blyth, Amy Babington
Brown, Margaret
Burnell, Una Mary
Butler, Helen Margaret
Cæsarowicz, Charlotte Ernestine
Carstens, Wilhelima Matilda
Chambers, Marion Malta
Coltman, Emma Bertha
Colville, Margaret
Craigie, Ethel Beatrice
Davidson, Janet Isabella
Davis, Angelita Pintorcilla
Dean, John Fielden
Dean, Sarah Millicent
Dowling, Eva Annie
Easom, Bertha Louisa
Fenn, Barbara
Filsell, Elsie

* An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit.

Francis, Florence Edith
Freeman, Gertrude Ursula
Gardiner, Lily Stewart
Gardiner, Marion Barr
Giles, Eleanor Salome
Giles, Florence Helen
Giles, Rachel Eunice
Godfree, Charlotte Mary
Hall, Olive May
Hannan, Catherine
Hantke, Ethel Hilda Hedwig
Healey, Lina May
Henderson, Winifred Emily
Hill, Eva Beatrice
Jacobs, Gertrude Grace
Kelly, Janet Mabel
Kelly, Margaret Teresa
King, Victoria Louisa Mercy
Kingston, Dorothy
Lane, Annie
Lane, Mary
Linke, Florence Jane
McBride, Leila Vera
McMillan, Mary Jane
Malzard, Marion May
Martin, Mary Ida
Mitchell, Edith Annie
Norris, Edith Kate
Osman, Alice Maud
Paddock, Edith Lizzie
Parker, Frances Louisa
Parkinson, Charlotte Ethel Violet
Parkinson, Mary Olive
Pash, Violet Mary
Raymont, Maud Elizabeth
Schuetze, Catherine Dorothea
Searcy, Stella Maud
Short, Eva Winifred
Skinner, Alice Bruce
Skinner, Annie Edith
Small, Amy Caroline
Smith, Esther Phillipa
Smith, Hilda Elizabeth Tilbrook
Stephens, Marian Fidelia
Stone, Edith Jane
Styles, Olive Nellie
Thomas, Charlotte Emily
Thompson, Ann
Tilbrook, Anna Isabel
Tormay, Agnes
Tormay, Annie Margaret
Torr, Florence Laura
Watts, Elsie Christiana
Way, Marion
Wilkinson, Lilian

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN PRACTICE OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1896.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Addison, Mary Tennant
Almond, Ethel May
Begg, Ida Katharine
Bristow, Lillian Broughton
Chatterton, May Violet
Cornock, Elsie May
Davy, Ruby Claudia Emily
Dunn, Gertrude Lilian
Fleming, Maggie Evelyn
Forwood, Ethel May
Gordon, Lizzie Hughes
Hantke, Ethel Hilda Hedwig
Horner, Olive May
Jelly, Jeannie
Linn, Lillian Olive
Linn, Mabel Violet
McDougall, Ellen
Morris, Phœbe Annie
Müller, Mabel Ellen
Richardson, Hazel May
Russell, Kathleen
Sanderson, Katherine Seaborne
Saunders, Mary
Scarfe, Emily
Turner, Mary Agnes
Whillas, Helen May
Winwood, Edith May

SECOND CLASS.

Andrews, Margaret Elizabeth
Bagge, Rosa
Bell, Ella Gertrude
Bell, Florence Elsie
Brown, Mabel
Carstens, Matilda Wilhelmina
Charlick, Muriel Baker
Clarke, Ethel Rose
Clark, Hilda May
Crowder, Margaret Emily
Davidson, Janet Isabella
Deeley, Shiela Constance
Doolette, Lillian Gertrude
Donaldson, Rosina
Drew, Ethel
Easom, Bertha Louisa
Foale, Caroline Eugenie
Forgan, Elizabeth Latta

Francis, Florence Edith
Fry, Muriella Margaret
Gillard, Ida Dorothy
Goddard, Ines Kate
Hack, Elsie Miriam Earl
Hales, Hilda
Hardy, Mabel Florence
Hardwick, Edith Elsie Ann
Harry, May
Harvey, Beatrice
Herbert, Adelaide Ella
Hooper, Ruby May
Horner, Alice
Horner, Lily
Howitt, Charlotte
Jessop, Mabel Alice
Kelly, Ella Bethune
Kitchen, Mabel
Lawrance, Catherine
Lucas, Lillian Moonta
Levi, Blanche
Love, Rosye Edith
Loveder, Una Annie
McMillan, Mary Jane
Martin, Ada Ethel Mary
Melrose, Effie Jessie
Moorhouse, Blanche Lucy Nelly
Mussared, Annie
Norman, Gertrude May
O'Neil, May Irene
Parkes, Marian Cecelia
Pash, Violet Mary
Pickering, Amy
Primrose, Queenie
Robinson, Cicely Harcourt
Schmidt, Louisa Sophia Wilhelmina
Schuetze, Catherine Dorothea
Scrymgour, Margaret Helen
Smart, Gertrude Ethel
Smith, Amy
Smith, Emmie Hammond
Smith, Ida Gwendoline Viner
Staples, Edith Adelaide
Stephens, Marian Fidelia
Strawbridge, Nellie
Thomas, Charlotte Emily
Tilbrook, Anna Isabel
Toleman, Florence Olive Clare
Tunnecliff, Jean
Ward, Lucy Beatrice
Watts, Elsie Christiana
Wheaton, Nelly Joyse
Wilson, Agnes Sinclair
Wilson, Sarah Ann
Wood, Ruby Maud

VIOLIN PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Hocking, Mabel Beatrice

SECOND CLASS.

None

ORGAN PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Bray, Margaret Jane

SECOND CLASS.

None

SINGING.

FIRST CLASS.

Braddock, Alice

SECOND CLASS.

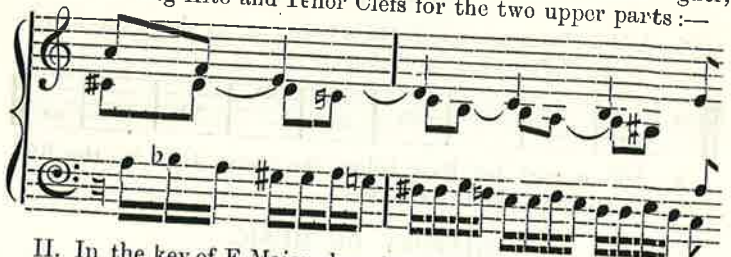
Addison, Agnes Gawler
Craigie, Ethel Beatrice
Crane, Nellie Graham
Crawley, Fanny Louise
Clarke, Louisa
Dowdy, Florence Josephine
Humphris, Daisey
Kingsborough, Florence May
Lipsham, Nellie Kate
Neate, Olive
Rowe, Alice May

THEORY OF MUSIC (Senior).

PROFESSOR IVES, Mus. Bac., and MR. T. N. STEPHENS.

Time—Three hours.

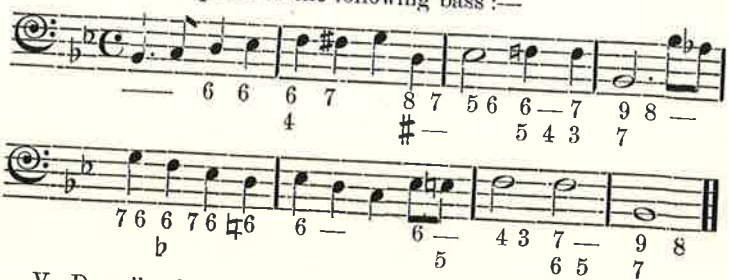
I. Write the following in open score, a major third higher, using Alto and Tenor Clefs for the two upper parts :—



II. In the key of E Major show two ways of writing a chromatic scale, ascending and descending one octave.

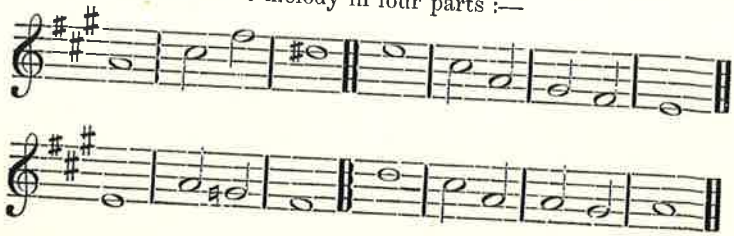
III. Why are the terms "melodic" and "harmonic" applied to different forms of the minor scale?

IV. Add three parts to the following bass :—



V. Describe harmony in bars 3, 4, and 7 of the above figured bass.

VI. Harmonise this melody in four parts :—

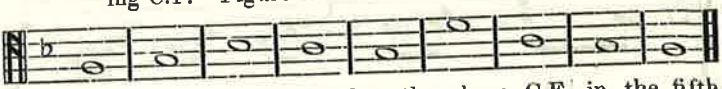


VII. What is modulation? Through what keys does the figured bass in Question IV. pass?

VIII. Over the following bass note write—(*a*) the second inversion of a Dominant 7th; (*b*) the third inversion of a Dominant Major 9th. State what key each example is in :—

COUNTERPOINT.

IX. Add a Counterpoint of the second species above the following C.F. Figure the bass :—



X. Add a part for Bass below the above C.F. in the fifth species. Figure the bass.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

XI. What influence had Palestrina upon music? When did he live?

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THEORY OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1896.

FIRST CLASS.

Henderson, Ellen Sophia
Hunter, Evelyn Maud
Taplin, Mary May
Thornber, Margaret Catherine
Ure, Jane Drysdale
Whillas, Helen May

SECOND CLASS.

Beeton, Caroline Maud
Burgess, Amy Caroline
Büring, Anna Augusta Elizabeth
Corvan, Mary Trenna
Finlay, Montague
Gordon, Harold
Hobbs, Florence Mabel
Ingleby, Edith
Naismith, Gertrude
Porter, Ethel Merrington
Taeuber, Oscar Edward
Talbot, Marion Amelia
Whiting, James Alexander Clyde

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN PRACTICE OF MUSIC. NOVEMBER, 1896.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Gardiner, Beryl
*Hamilton, Elsie Maud
Masson, Barbara Ann Barron

SECOND CLASS.

Ash, Ethel
Bayer, Emmeline Kent
Fullarton, Lizzie
Heale, Edith Eliza
Hopcraft, Mabel Jane
Humphris, Daisey
Jacobs, Gertrude Grace
Naismith, Gertrude
Nicolle, Mabel Rosalie
O'Hare, Mary
Thomas, Hilda Kyffin
Thornber, Margaret Catherine
Verco, Elsie Mabel

VIOLIN PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

Richardson, Violet Alice

ORGAN PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Johns, Nicholas James
Tallents, Thomas Edward

SECOND CLASS.

Nicholls, George Austin

SINGING.

FIRST CLASS.

None

SECOND CLASS.

Colman, Nora Helen
Tucker, Wilhelmina Mary Dorothea

* An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

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.

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.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

* I. Every candidate must satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—

(1) Dictation.
(2) An elementary knowledge of the English Language.
(3) English Composition.
(4) Arithmetic.

II. Examinations will be held twice in the year. They will begin on the second day of the first and third terms respectively.

III. On or before the 21st day of February or August candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves, and such notice shall be in the following form :—

To the Registrar of the
University of Adelaide.

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

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

IV. A fee of 10s. 6d. shall be paid by each candidate at the time of giving notice to attend. In no case will the fee be returned ; but if, not less than seven days before the examination, a candidate shall notify to the Registrar his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future examination.

V. Any candidate who may fail to give notice by the prescribed date may be permitted by the Council to attend on payment of an extra fee of 10s. 6d.

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

†VII. Schedules defining as far as may be necessary the range of questions to be set shall be published not less than twelve months before the date of the examination to which they are intended to apply.

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

* Allowed 13th November, 1890.
† Allowed 15th December 1896.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN SEPTEMBER, 1897, AND MARCH, 1898.

ENGLISH.

An elementary knowledge of the English Language.
Text-book for Grammar and Analysis—

Scott. Lady of the Lake. Cantos I.—III.

COMPOSITION.

One and a-half hours will be given for Composition.

ARITHMETIC.

Easy questions on the elementary processes of Arithmetic, including fractions, decimals, practice, rectangular areas and volumes, square root, percentages, simple interest, profit and loss, and exchanges.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1896.

ENGLISH.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

I. Analyse—I am not *sure* that he always listens to the reading as I thought he did, for several *times looking* in his direction I have seen a wandering look in his eyes.

II. Parse the words in italics in the above passage and in this one :—

Breathes there the man with soul so *dead*
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own, my native *land?*

III. Define Mood and Voice, and distinguish, with examples, the different moods and voices from one another.

IV. Give sentences to illustrate each of the following :—

(1) A noun clause as the subject of a sentence.
(2) The possessive of the relative pronoun "which."
(3) The accusative of the interrogative pronoun "who."
(4) A nominative absolute.

V. Give the meaning of these words, and write sentences to illustrate :—Principle, scrupulous, edible, deference, democracy, fidelity, suavity, consecrate.

VI. Explain exactly the grammatical errors in the following :—

(1) Fearing the cargo was too heavy, part of it was unloaded.
(2) I heard of him saying as you were ill.
(3) He was very injured by the accident.
(4) We laid down to rest.
(5) We can answer these questions easy enough.

COMPOSITION.

Time—Three-quarters of an hour.

Write an essay on *one* of these subjects :—

1. Cycling.
2. The Opening of Spring.

ARITHMETIC.

Time—Two hours.

I. Divide the sum of $\frac{5}{6}$, $3\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, $1\frac{1}{4\,2}$, and $\frac{17}{56}$, by the difference between $\frac{7}{20}$ and $\frac{8}{15}$ of $\frac{6}{7}$.

II. *A* has £17 16s. $4\frac{1}{2}$d., and *B* has £10 17s. $10\frac{1}{2}$d. How much must *B* give *A* in order that *A* may have twice as much as *B*?

III. Express the sum of £·21691 and 2·317 shillings as the decimal of £6 5s. 4d.

IV. What is the greatest length of which 1 mile 0 fur. 36 p. 2 yds. and 1 mile 1 fur. 16 p. 4 yds. are exact multiples?

V. Water is poured into a rectangular tank 10 ft. 6 in. long, 7 ft. 3 in. wide, and 8 ft. high, until it is within 5 in. of the top. Find the number of gallons of water in the tank, given that a gallon of water weighs 10 lbs. and that a cub. ft. of water weighs 1000 oz.

VI. A bankrupt pays his creditors 16s. $4\frac{1}{2}$d. in the pound. Find the loss sustained by a creditor to whom he owes £765 10s. 6d.

VII. A dealer makes a profit of 20 per cent. by selling certain articles at the rate of 12 for 7s. 6d. What profit would he make per cent. by selling them at 9d. each?

VIII. A sum of money is deposited for three months in a bank which pays interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Principal and interest amount to £1,078 14s. What was the amount deposited?

DICTATION.

Many persons are very sensible of the effects of fine poetry upon their feelings, who do not well know how to refer these feelings to their causes: and it is always a delightful thing to be made to see clearly the sources from which our delight has proceeded, and to trace the mingled stream that has flowed upon our hearts, to the remoter fountains from which it has been gathered; and when this is done with warmth as well as precision, and embodied in an eloquent description of the beauty which is explained, it forms one of the most attractive, and not the least instructive, of literary exercises. In all works of merit, however, and especially

in all works of original genius, there are a thousand retiring and less obtrusive graces, which escape hasty and superficial observers, and only give out their beauties to fond and patient contemplation; a thousand slight and harmonizing touches, the merit and the effect of which are equally imperceptible to vulgar eyes.

Candidates are also asked to spell the word in italics in each of the following sentences:—

I am in *receipt* of your letter.
The two lines are *parallel.*
Discipline is essential in a good school.
I am in *possession* of an estate.
That peach was simply *delicious.*
We took so much luggage that we found it a *nuisance.*
The diamond shone with great *brilliancy.*
A *diligent* student is sure to succeed.
He shows every *symptom* of the disease.
The *mechanism* of a watch is simple.

PASS LISTS.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1896.

Allen, John
Appleby, Frederick William
Back, Charles Frederick William
Basedow, Herbert
Beythien, Alfred Theodore
Blue, William Belworthy
Botten, George Cobbett
Boucaut, Helen Louise
Brady, Ellen
Caw, Alfred Beech
Clarke, George Ephraim
Cooper, Sydney Alex
Cornish, John Ross Robert
Crammond, Alice Maud
Dawes, Richard Charles Hope
Engelbrecht, Herman
Fleming, Maggie Evelyn
Forwood, Alfred Henry
Gale, Margaret Hepburn
Gerny, Victor August
Gibbons, William Francis Joseph
Gillen, Vincent de Paul
Goode, Arthur Headley
Goode, Maud
Gordon, James Leslie
Gosse, Charles John
Graham, Sydney Hartley
Greenless, Alan David
Grieve, Garnet Ninian
Hancock, Mabel
Harrington, Arthur Eustace
Harris, Margaret Joyce
Harvey, Alan Keith
Hawke, Cyril William Chippendale
Holmes, Charles Bertram
Holmes, Henry Nicholls
Hughes, Oscar William
Hunn, William Morgan
Hunter, Oswald
Hunwick, William Alfred
Jeanes, Walter Wilton
Jessop, Charles Lewis
Jorgensen, Olaf Edward
Laffer, Grace
Lewis, Samuel Thomas Frederick Benningfield
McArthur, David William Stanley
Mohony, Herbert Arnold
Milne, John Phillips
Moseley, Francis Arnold
Oborn, Emily Elizabeth Russell
O'Hare, John Thomas
Porter, Ethel Merington
Pritchard, Allan Garfield
Rose, Clement Thomas
Sando, Victor Anthony
Sangster, Charles Arthur
Searle, Frederick John
Shepherd, John Alfred
Smith, Estelle Laura
Smith, Ida Viner
Smith, Mabel Law
Sutton, Anthony Francis Michael
Taylor, Phœbe Jane
Theile, Otto Frederick
Tonkin, Charles Sydney
Torr, Florence Laura
Tweedie, Allan Graham
Wallman, Hubert Philcox
Whittingham, Czarina Elizabeth
Williams, John Henry
Wolff, Ernest
Worth, William Conrade
Worthington, Arthur Francis Bennitt
Wylly, Guy George Egerton

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Allen, Frank Gregory
Allen, John Howard
Angus, Barbara
Archer, Frank Kendry
Attkins, Pearl Kimberley
Ayers, John Morphett
Agnew, Thomas Philip
Bagot, Christopher George Seymour
Barbour, Graemme Madowal
Barnard, Marguerita Mira
Barnett, Roland
Barrien, Gilbert Frederick Wisbeach
Barry, William Michael Lawrence
Beaney, Horace Spencer
Beddome, Daisy Evelyn
Bevilacqua, Annie Maude
Bevilacqua, Florence
Bishop, Howard Henry
Blair, Zuleika

Boyle, Ignatius G.
Bramwell, Michael Christopher
Brandt, William Albert
Brice, Harold Wheaton
Brook, Charlotte Mary
Brookman, George
Bryan, William Thomas
Burgess, John Howard
Burns, Alice Beatrice
Butcher, Sydney Alfred
Chambers, Allan Ward
Churchward, Clifton Reed
Cleland, William Lauder
Cocks, Stanley Goldsworthy
Coglan, James
Colebatch, Jasper Clyatt
Colville, Margaret
Colyer, Frederick Ifould
Cooper, Sydney
Costello, Eugene J.
Cowell, William James
Cox, Henry John
Crozier, Millicent Moorna
Cruttenden, Lizzie Hunter
Darby, Edith Beatrice
Davidson, Aitchson
Davidson, Donald
Daw, Frank Compson
Dawkins, Percy Campbell
Day, Leslie Harcourt
Dean, Amy Gertrude Dale
Decean, Cecil John
Drew, Harold Charles
Drew, May Lillian
Dunn, Gertrude Lillian
Dunstone, Victoria Adelaide
Dwyer, John
Evans, Harold Swallwood
Eyres, William Ernest
Farrer, Albert James
Fisk, Elsie
Flett, Maggie Gertrude
Flood, Frederick Bradley
Fotheringham, Roy Stirling
Fraser, William Johnson
Gardiner, Beauchamp Lennox
Gardner, George
Gatzmeyer, Francis Joseph
Giles, Acland
Giles, Philip
Gilmore, Mary
Godfree, George Joseph
Goss, Majorie Schollar
Gray, George Gladstone
Growden, Hambly Maynard
Hack, Roy Darton
Hall, Stanley Frank
Hardy, Guy Burton
Hastwell, Alfred Ernest
Hawkes, Charles Leslie
Heale, Henry George
Healy, Lina May
Heddle, Frederick Arnold
Heseltine, Augustus Frederick
Higgins, Percy William
Hill, Albert Danzil
Hill, Eva Beatrice
Hodge, Carrington Payne
Holder, Sophia Ellen
Holtze, Alexis Leopold
Hughes, John Grant Duncan
Hunter, Evelyn Maud
Hines, Mabel Josephine
Hutton, William Bernard
Hyde, Annie Jane
Jacobi, Frieda Louisa Anne
James, Edwin Francis
James, Elsie Jane
Jelley, John Andrew
Jessop, Mabel Alice
Johnson, Harold Morris
Jolly, Elsie Elizabeth
Jukes, Edwin
Keats, Lilian Louisa
Keats, Thomas Augustus
Keene, Lilian Ivy
Kelly, Garnet Francis
Kneebone, Philip George
Kingston, Dorothy
Kinnish, Mary Tabitha
Lane, Annie
Lang, Frank Harold
Leader, Ella Mabel
Lennox, Margaret Emily
Lewis, Essington
Linklater, Harold Munro
Lipsham, Kate Caroline
Lloyd, Arthur Benjamin
McAree, John Victor
McCarthy, Thomas William
McGowan, Robert William
McKay, Harry James
McKelvie, Janet
McKenna, John
McNamara, James Donald
McNamara, Mary Elizabeth
Magarey, Katie Lucette
Mann, Winifred Constance
Marmion, Percy Edward
Martin, Ada Ethel May
Martin, James McNeil
Maugham, Maurice Edward
Miller, Raymond Orlando Maurice
Miller, William Robert

Milner, Percy
Mitford, Katherine Frances
Moorhouse, Blanche Lucy
Morgan, Sydney Stanley
Moroney, Rose May
Muecke, Mina Florence
Murray, William Priestly
Nicholls, Jessie Millicent
Nicholls, Sydney Wentworth
Nienaber, Olivia Marie
Nock, Horace Keyworth
O'Mara, Cornelius Joseph
Osborne, David Robert
Padman, Clara Helen
Paine, Helen Mary
Paine, Herbert Kingsley
Paltridge, Richard Lee
Parr, Harry Sydney
Pearson, Henry Ernest
Peters, Annie Adelaide
Peters, Constance
Piesse. May Hilda
Pitt, Arthur William
Pizey, Edward John
Pyke, Joseph
Reedy, Gertrude Mary
Regan, Lucie Teresa
Reynell, Gladys
Richardson, John Percival
Ring, Hilda Mary
Russell, Walter Henry
Sandford, Olive Ada
Scarborough. Mabel Eleanor
Schmoock, Elsie May
Scott, Douglas Gordon
Scott, Malcolm Eric Angas
Sells, Miles Francis De Grave
Shanks, Fanny Norma
Sharpe, Archibald James
Shaw, Florence May
Sheridan, John James
Shevlin, Joseph Benedict
Shierlaw, Norman Craig
Simpson, Sarah
Slattery, Annie May
Smith, Arthur Wearing
Smith, Edith May
Smith, Frank
Smith, Henry David
Smith, James Steel
Smith, Mabel Hilda
Smith, Zoe Francis
Stephen, (Fenton Wilberforce
Stewart, Charles Keable
Stokes, Edward
Stuckey, Vivian Charles
Sudholz, Wilhelm Ernst
Swan, Herbert Anderson
Thomas, Reginald Kyffin
Thwaites, Gertrude Mary
Timcke, Hedwig Dora
Todd, William Henry
Tolmer, Gerald Stedman
Torr, Leonie May
Torr, Ruby Emmeline
Trengrove, Frederick
Verco, Jessie Constance
Ward, John Frederick
Warmington, Isabel
Webb, Edward Meryon
Webber, George
Welch, Herbert Ernest
West, Gordon Roy
Wilcox, Edwin Arthur
Williams, Hilda Eliza
Williams, Spencer Clarence
Wilton, Jane Raymond
Wood, Norman Hallett

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

*I. (*a.*) Candidates for this Examination must have either passed the Preliminary Examination or must satisfy the Examiners in—

(*a*) Dictation

(*b*) Arithmetic

in addition to the subjects selected by them under Regulation II.

(*b.*) There shall be no limit of age for candidates, 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—Arithmetic, the substance of Euclid, Books I. and II., with Exercises, and Algebra to Simple Equations.

Questions for Credit only, will also be set in the substance

* Allowed 15th December, 1896.

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. The following fees shall be paid by each candidate on entering his name for the Examination :—

By Candidates who have passed the Preliminary Examination	£1 1 0
By Candidates who have not passed the Preliminary Examination	1 11 6

In no case will the fee be returned; but if the candidate shall notify to the Registrar, not less than seven days before the 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.

* Allowed 15th December, 1896,

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

2. The general list of successful candidates shall be arranged in three classes, in alphabetical order. The list shall state the last place of education from which each candidate comes, and shall also indicate in which subjects he has passed.

3. *(a)*. Candidates who satisfy the examiners in four subjects and obtain credit in not less than two of the four, *or* who satisfy the examiners in three subjects and obtain credit in all of them, shall be placed in the First Class.

(b). Candidates who satisfy the examiners in four subjects and obtain credit in one of them, *or* who satisfy the examiners 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, containing the names of candidates who pass with credit, arranged in order of merit.

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

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

Allowed the 17th November, 1886.

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

*Allowed the 13th August, 1890

XI.

Repealed 15th December, 1892.

† Allowed 12th December, 1894.

DETAILS OF THE SUBJECTS FOR THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION TO BE HELD NOVEMBER, 1897.

COMPULSORY ARITHMETIC.

Easy questions on the elementary processes of Arithmetic including fractions, decimals, practice, rectangular areas and volumes, square root, percentages, simple interest, profit and loss, and exchanges.

ENGLISH.

(*a*) Outlines of the History of England.
(*b*) English Literature:—*Scott.* Lady of the Lake, Cantos I.—III.
(*c*) Outlines of Geography, especially the Geography of Australasia.
The Elements of Physical Geography:—

The Earth.—Its *form*, *motions*, *measurements*, and *mapping* of its *surface*.

The Sea.—Divisions, depth, saltness, form and nature of the ocean floor, waves, currents, and tides.

The Land.—Continents and islands, coast lines, mountains, plains, and valleys.

Distribution of rain, river systems, lakes, and inland seas.

Text book: Geikie's Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography.

LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, AND GERMAN.

(*a*) Unseen passages of simple narrative prose.
(*b*) Composition. Simple sentences to test knowledge of Grammar and the more common constructions of syntax.
Use of Dictionary allowed for *a* and *b*.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.—Questions on processes detailed in Compulsory Arithmetic (see above), and also on Compound Interest and Stocks and Shares.
Geometry—The substance of Euclid Books I. and II., with Exercises.
Algebra—To simple Equations (inclusive).

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

* Candidates for a Pass only need not attempt these.

PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

(a) *Elementary Physics.*

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

Text Book recommended—Wright's Text Book of Physics; the very elementary portions only.

NOTE.—Candidates should work a few simple experiments, such as may be found in Worthington's First Course of Laboratory Practice, or Gregory's Elementary Practical Physics Macmillan).

(b) *Elementary Chemistry*—

The elementary Chemistry of the acid-forming elements, based upon Remsen's Elements of Chemistry (a Text Book for beginners), pages 1-154.

(c) *Elementary Botany and Physiology*—

Botany. The questions will be confined to the general structure of the flowering plant, with especial reference to the following illustrative plants:—*Sweetwilliam, Wallflower, 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). Candidates should provide themselves with forceps and magnifying glass.

Physiology.

Text Book recommended—Foster's Primer of Physiology.

Candidates are recommended also to consult Elementary Physiology (Foster & Shore), and will be required to show a practical acquaintance with the position, appearance, and general structure of the principal organs of the body.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1896.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—One hour and a half.

(Only six questions are to be attempted.

I. Give an account of the reign of Alfred.

II. State the circumstances in which Magna Charta was drawn-up and signed, and mention some of its provisions.

III. State what you know about: Earl Godwin, Earl of Warwick, Sir Thomas More, Earl of Chatham.

IV. Name some of the most famous men in the time of Elizabeth, and write a short note on each.

V. Give, with dates, an account of the battles of Evesham, Agincourt, Bosworth, Marston Moor, Trafalgar.

VI. What do you know of the history of parliament under Charles I. and Cromwell?

VII. Write notes on the following:—Danegeld, Tonnage and Poundage, National Debt, Domesday Book, Dissolution of the Monasteries.

VIII. Name some famous archbishops of Canterbury, and state what you know about three of them.

IX. Give some account of the Solemn League and Covenant, Test Act, Act of Union between England and Scotland, Reform Act of 1832.

X. Name some of the prime ministers of this century, and say what you know of their policy.

XI. Give an account of the social condition of England at any period before 1800.

XII. State about what time the following writers lived (*e.g.*, in whose reigns):—Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, Dryden, Defoe, Pope, Swift, Goldsmith, Burns, Wordsworth. Name one important work of each of these writers.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Time—Two hours.

I. Write an essay on *The Deserted Village* to show how you appreciate (1) its descriptions of nature, (2) its descriptions of men, and (3) its theory about luxury.

[*This essay should occupy you for an hour.*]

II. Quote twelve lines beginning from each of any two of the following :—

As some lone miser visiting his store.
But small the bliss that sense alone bestows.
Gay sprightly land of mirth and social ease.
There all around the gentlest breezes stray.
Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey.
Sweet was the sound, when oft at evening's close.
A man he was to all the country dear.
A man severe he was and stern to view.

III. What places are referred to in the first two of the following lines? Explain fully what you understand by the others :—

(*a*) Man seems the only growth that dwindles here.
(*b*) Where the broad ocean leans against the land.
(*c*) And e'en his failings leaned to Virtue's side.
(*d*) Still to ourselves in every place consigned,
Our own felicity we make or find.
(*e*) The robe that wraps his limbs in silken sloth
Has robbed the neighbouring fields of half their growth.

IV. Explain in detail the meaning of the following passage :—

And thou, fair Freedom, taught alike to feel
The rabble's rage and tyrant's angry steel ;
Thou transitory flower, alike undone
By proud contempt or favour's fostering sun,
Still may thy blooms the vengeful clime endure
I only would repress them to secure :
For just experience tells, in every soil,
That those that think must govern those that toil ;
And all that Freedom's highest aims can reach
Is but to lay proportion'd loads on each.
Hence, should one order disproportioned grow,
Its double weight must ruin all below.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time—Two hours.

I. Draw a map of the River Murray and its principal tributaries. Name its South Australian tributaries.

II. Name the minerals found in South Australia, and state where they occur.

III. Enumerate the British possessions in America, and write a a brief account of *one* of them.

IV. What formation and conditions are necessary for an Artesian Spring? Where do these occur in Australia, and whence do they obtain their water supply?

V. What are icebergs? How and where are they formed, and what office do they perform?

VI. Where are the following places--Delhi, Odessa, Lima, New Orleans, Dongola, Singapore, St. Helena?

Describe two of the above.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

Time—One hour.

I. Give the meaning, gender, accusative and ablative singular, and genitive plural of caespes, calcar, domus, faenus, femur, nubes, ordo, uis.

II. State clearly the rules for the formation of the genitive plural of the 3rd declension, giving examples and taking notice of exceptions.

III. Give the nominative fem. and neut. in both numbers, the gen. and abl. singular masc., and the meaning of aliquot, acer, quisquam, quisque, quiuis, uigil, uterque.

IV. Give the 1st person perf. active, the supine, the infinitive, and the meaning of allicio, cado, censeo, consulo, crepo, fulcio, misceo, rado, scindo, scisco, and sterno, and mark the quantity of each syllable in every form given.

V. Give rules for the construction of dum, and opus est, and for the sequence of tenses, illustrating in each case by examples.

VI. Explain clearly, with examples, apodosis, chiasmus, cognate accusative, hortative subjunctive, inceptive verb, objective genitive.

LATIN COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION.

Time—Two hours.

Translate into Latin—

1. The general sent a small detachment of cavalry in advance, to cut off the enemy's supplies.
2. It seems that their army might have conquered the Romans.
3. They said they were afraid that they would not be able to come back before midnight.
4. The doctor maintained that he said nothing of the kind.
5. The boy was unwilling to go home because he knew that his father would be very angry with him.
6. Were you able to hear the remarks he was making?
7. When Caesar reached the camp he gave immediate orders for an attack on the Gauls.
8. He said he would not prevent them from going to Rome.
9. Do you really believe that what he said is true?
10. After killing three thousand of the enemy, they marched sixteen miles in order to take the city before relief came.
11. You ought not to have done that.
12. Surely you don't expect to satisfy the judges, when you write Latin so badly?

Translate into English—

(1.) Hac pugna pugnata Romam profectus est nullo resistente. in propinquis urbi montibus moratus est. cum aliquot ibi dies castra habuisset et Capuam reuerteretur, Q. Fabius Maximus, dictator Romanus, in agro Falerno ei se obiecit. hic clausus locorum angustiis noctu sine ullo detrimento exercitus se expediuit Fabioque, callidissimo imperatori, dedit uerba. namque obducta nocte sarmenta in cornibus iuuencorum deligata incendit eiusque generis multitudinem magnam dispalatam immisit. quo repentino obiecto uisu tantum terrorem iniecit exercitui Romanorum, ut egredi extra uallum nemo sit ausus.

(2.) LAELIUS. Est, ut dicis, Cato; sed fortasse dixerit quispiam tibi propter opes et copias et dignitatem tuam tolerabiliorem senectutem uideri, id autem non posse multis contingere.

CATO. Est istuc quidem, Laeli, aliquid, sed nequa-

quam in isto sunt omnia; ut Themistocles fertur Seriphio cuidam in iurgio respondisse, cum ille dixisset non eum sua, sed patriae gloria splendorem assecutum: 'nec hercule,' inquit, 'si ego Seriphius essem, nec tu, si Atheniensis, clarus umquam fuisses.' quod eodem modo de senectute dici potest; nec enim in summa inopia leuis esse senectus potest, ne sapienti quidem, nec insipienti etiam in summa copia non grauis.

(3) Missus Hannibal in Hispaniam primo statim aduentu omnem exercitum in se conuertit; Hamilcarem iuuenem redditum sibi ueteres milites credere; eundem uigorem in uoltu uimque in oculis, habitum oris lineamentaque intueri. dein breui effecit, ut pater in se minimum momentum ad fauorem conciliandum esset; numquam ingenium idem ad res diuersissimas, parendum atque imperandum, habilius fuit. itaque haud facile discerneres, utrum imperatori an exercitui carior esset; neque Hasdrubal alium quemquam praeficere malle, ubi quid fortiter ac strenue agendum esset, neque milites, alio duce plus confidere aut audere.

GREEK GRAMMAR.

Time—One hour.

I. Give rules with examples for the termination in all cases of the singular of Fem. Substantives of the 1st declension.

II. Write down the acc. and gen. sing. and the meaning of λεώς, μνᾶ, πρέσβυς, τριήρης, θής, ἅλς, πῆχυς, and αἰδώς.

III. Give the gen. and acc. sing. M. and F. of ἁπλοῦς, ὅστις, σώφρων, χαρίεις, and ἵλεως.

IIII. Give the comparative and superlative of ἐχθρός, ῥᾴδιος, ἀλγεινός, ὀλίγος; the cases governed by κατά, ἐπί, παρά, πρός, with the meaning in each instance; and the Greek for 87, 400, 3000.

V. Give the 1st pers. sing. indic. Act. and Pass. of the perfects, futures, and aorists of δείκνυμι, δέχομαι, ᾕδομαι, λάγχανω, πλέω, σβέννυμι, φθείρω, πρέπω, ἵημι, and give the meaning of each of these verbs.

VI. Write out in full the imperfect indicative of εἶμι, and the present optative passive of τιμάω.

VII. Explain, with examples, enclitic, proclitic, barytone, proleptic infinitive, reciprocal pronoun, perispomenon.

Why is Ω the last character in the Greek alphabet?

GREEK COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into Greek—

1. The ambassadors killed the king.
2. All the Greeks in the island became soldiers.
3. The horsemen were unable to advance.
4. The poet says he is happy.
5. This life is the pleasantest.
6. Did you not see my father on the ship?
7. He said that he would not come home?
8. They went to the city in order to see the army.
9. They were afraid that this would happen.
10. Who is this man? If I had known his name, I would have told you.

II. Translate into English—

(α). Πρῶτον μὲν οὖν, ὦ ἄνδρες, (δεῖ γὰρ καὶ ταῦθ' ὑμῖν διηγήσασθαι) οἰκίδιόν ἐστί μοι διπλοῦν, ἴσα ἔχον τὰ ἄνω τοῖς κάτω, κατὰ τὴν γυναικωνῖτιν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀνδρωνῖτιν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὸ παιδίον ἐγένετο ἡμῖν, ἡ μήτηρ αὐτὸ ἐθήλαζεν· ἵνα δὲ μή, ὁπότε λούεσθαι δέοι, κινδυνεύῃ κατὰ τῆς κλίμακος καταβαίνουσα, ἐγὼ μὲν ἄνω διητώμην, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες κάτω.

Why is δέοι in the optative?

(β). Κἀγὼ τούτων οὐδὲν ἐνθυμούμενος οὐδ' ὑπονοῶν ἐκάθευδον ἄσμενος, ἥκων ἐξ ἀγροῦ. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἦν πρὸς ἡμέραν, ἧκεν ἐκείνη καὶ τὴν θύραν ἀνέῳξεν. ἐρομένου δ' ἐμοῦ τί αἱ θύραι νύκτωρ ψοφοῖεν, ἔφασκε τὸν λύχνον ἀποσβεσθῆναι τὸν παρὰ τῷ παιδίῳ, εἶτα ἐκ τῶν γειτόνων ἐνάψασθαι. ἐσιώπων ἐγὼ καὶ ταῦτα οὕτως ἔχειν ἡγούμην.

Why is ψοφοῖεν in the optative?

(γ). Ἐπεὶ δὲ οὔτε Χειρίσοφος ἦκεν οὔτε πλοῖα ἱκανὰ ἦν οὔτε τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἦν λαμβάνειν ἔτι, ἐδόκει ἀπιτέον εἶναι. καὶ εἰς μὲν τὰ πλοῖα τούς τε ἀσθενοῦντας ἐνεβίβασαν καὶ τοὺς ὑπὲρ τετταράκοντα ἔτη καὶ παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ τῶν σκευῶν ὅσα μὴ ἀνάγκη ἦν ἔχειν. καὶ Φιλήσιον καὶ Σοφαίνετον τοὺς πρεσβυτάτους τῶν στρατηγῶν εἰσβιβάσαντες τούτων ἐκέλευον ἐπιμελεῖσθαι. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἐπορεύοντο· ἡ δὲ ὁδὸς ὡδοποιημένη ἦν. καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται πορευόμενοι εἰς Κερασοῦντα τριταῖοι πόλιν Ἑλληνίδα ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ Σινωπέων ἄποικον ἐν τῇ Κολχίδι χώρᾳ. ἐνταῦθα ἔμειναν ἡμέρας δέκα· καὶ ἐξέτασις σὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις ἐγίγνετο καὶ ἀριθμός, καὶ ἐγένοντο ὀκτακισχίλιοι καὶ ἑξακόσιοι. οὗτοι ἐσώθησαν. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἀπώλοντο ὑπό τε τῶν πολεμίων καὶ χιόνος καὶ εἴ τις νόσῳ.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

Time—One hour.

I. Write out the following in the corresponding masculine forms :—1. *notre vieille servante*; 2. *la duchesse et sa nièce*; 3. *elles sont toutes arrivées*; 4. *douce et molle*; 5. *ma chère bienfaitrice*; 6. *celle à laquelle.*

II. Put down the third person singular of the preterite and future of—*acheter*, *aller*, *se réfugier*, *envoyer*, *déployer*, *teindre*, *reconnaître.*

III. Write out in full the present indicative of *jeter*, and the imperfect indicative of *négliger.*

IV. What parts of the verb are formed, and how are they formed—1. from the infinitive; 2. from the present participle; 3. from the present indicative?

V. What part of the verb is used after a preposition in French? Mention the exception to the rule, and translate—1. before leaving; 2. after singing; 3. without speaking; 4. in speaking thus.

VI. Give examples of the English possessive pronoun rendered in French by the article.

FRENCH.

Time—Two hours.

I. Translate into English—

(i.) CHARLES XII. AT BENDER.

Dans ce loisir de Bender, qui fut plus long qu'il ne pensait, il prit insensiblement du goût pour la lecture. Le baron Fabrice, gentilhomme du duc de Holstein, jeune homme aimable, qui avait dans l'esprit cette gaîté et ce tour aisé qui plaît aux princes, fut celui qui l'engagea à lire. Il était envoyé auprès de lui à Bender pour y ménager les intérêts du jeune duc de Holstein, et il y réussit en se rendant agréable. It avait lu tous les bons auteurs français. Il fit lire au roi les tragédies de Pierre Corneille, celles de Racine, et les ouvrages de Boileau. Le roi ne prit nul goût aux satires de ce dernier, mais il aimait fort ses autres écrits. De toutes les tragédies françaises, Mithridate était celle qui lui plaisait davantage, parce que la situation de ce roi vaincu et respirant la vengeance, était conforme à la

sienne. Il montrait avec le doigt à M. Fabrice les endroits qui le frappaient ; mais il n'en voulait lire aucun tout haut, ni hasarder jamais un mot en français.

—VOLTAIRE.

(ii.) Marche deux heures tous les jours, dors sept heures toutes les nuits ; couche-toi dès que tu as envie de dormir ; lève-toi dès que tu t'éveilles ; travaille dès que tu es levé. Ne mange qu'à ta faim, ne bois qu'à ta soif, et toujours lentement. Ne parle que lorsqu'il est nécessaire ; n'écris que ce que tu peux signer, ne fais que ce que tu peux dire. N'oublie jamais que les autres compteront sur toi, et que tu ne dois pas compter sur eux. N'estime l'argent ni plus ni moins qu'il ne vaut ; c'est un bon serviteur et un mauvais maître. Pardonne d'avance à tout le monde, pour plus de sureté ; ne méprise pas les hommes, ne les hais pas davantage et ne ris pas d'eux outre mesure ; plains-les. Songe à la mort, tous les matins en revoyant la lumière, et tous les soirs en rentrant dans l'ombre. Quand tu souffriras beaucoup, regarde ta douleur en face ; elle te consolera d'elle-même et t'apprendra quelque chose.

—A. DUMAS.

II. Translate into French—

(i.) Daguessean was born in sixteen hundred and sixty-eight at Limoges in France. He was very learned and a great orator. He wrote many books. He died at the age of eighty-three, in the year seventeen hundred and fifty-one. . . . He used to dine at twelve o'clock. But his wife always made him wait five or ten minutes in the dining-room. He put some books and his writing materials (*de quoi écrire*) into the dining-room, and wrote every day whilst waiting for his dinner. He thus used the minutes which he would have lost before dinner, and in ten years he wrote one of his most beautiful books.

(ii.) *a*. What is the matter with him?
b. The sun was shining and I was hot.
c. He comes from England and is going to France.
d. He has been ill these three days.
e. He has cut his finger.
f. He is a friend of mine.
g. That is the best book I have read.
h. I wish you to do it.
i. Can you tell me the way to Paris?
j. This room is fifteen feet long.

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

Time—One hour.

I. Give the meaning, the gender, the genitive singular, and the nominative plural of:—Auge, Blatt, Herr, Leib, Lied, Monat, Gebirge, Gefahr, Herz, Art, Ort, Wald, That, Mädchen, Zeit.

II. *Decline* the German for (1) my pretty child, (2) my pretty children, (3) our kind mother, (4) our kind mothers.

III. Give the German for—(1) you will be loved, (2) he has been praised, (3) he might have died, (4) they will have spoken, (5) let us go away.

IV. Give the third person singular, present, and past of the indicative and subjunctive of mögen and dürfen.

V. Give the meaning and the principal parts of—brennen, waſchen, legen, liegen, lügen, ziehen, zeihen, fahren, raten, ſchlafen.

GERMAN.

PART II.

Time—Two hours.

I. Translate into German :—

1. Give me two pairs of gloves ; one brown pair and one white.
2. Where are the books I lent you ? I don't know.
3. Do you know my younger brother who has just begun to come to school ?
4. I have not been able to write you a long letter for I have had to work very hard.
5. We should try to make as few mistakes as we can.
6. After breakfast we read the newspapers, and then went for a walk through the streets.
7. I went into a few shops and bought two bottles of red wine, three pounds of tea, and some bread.
8. We had them sent home, and returned on foot by the same streets as we had come.

II. Translate into English—

1. Der Bauer ſteht vor ſeinem Feld
Und zieht die Stirne kraus in Falten:

„Ich hab' den Acker wohl bestellt
Auf reine Aussaat streng gehalten;
Nun seh' mir eins das Unkraut an,
Das hat der böse Feind gethan."

Da kommt sein Knabe hoch beglückt,
Mit bunten Blumen reich beladen,
Im Felde hat er sie gepflückt,
Kornblumen sind es, Mohn und Raden.
Er jauchzt: „Sieh, Vater, nur die Pracht!
Die hat der liebe Gott gemacht."

2. Adelheid. Wenn Ihnen das Frühstück nicht unangenehm war, so wollen wir für ein zweites sorgen.

Schmock. O ich bitte, bemühen Sie sich meinetwegen nicht.

Adelheid. Können wir Ihnen sonst mit etwas helfen?

Schmock. Womit sollen Sie mir helfen? Ich habe jetzt alles im Stande. Mein Unglück ist nur, ich stecke in einem schlechten Geschäft. Ich muß sehen, daß ich aus der Litteratur herauskomme.

Adelheid (mitleidig). Es ist wohl recht schwer, sich in der Litteratur wohl zu fühlen?

Schmock. Je nachdem. — Mein Redakteur ist ein ungerechter Mensch. Er streicht zu viel und bezahlt zu wenig. Achten Sie vor allem auf Ihren Stil, sagt er, guter Stil ist die Hauptsache. Schreiben Sie gewichtig, Schmock, sagt er, schreiben Sie tief, man verlangt das heutzutage von einer Zeitung, daß sie tief ist. Gut, ich schreibe tief, ich mache meinen Stil logisch. Wenn ich ihm aber die Arbeit bringe so wirft er sie von sich und schreit: Was ist das? Das ist schwerfällig, das ist pedantisch, sagt er. Sie müssen schreiben genial, brillant müssen Sie sein, Schmock, es ist jetzt Mode, daß alles angenehm sein soll für die Leser. — Was soll ich thun? Ich schreibe wieder genial, ich setze viel Brillantes hinein in den Artikel; und wenn ich ihn bringe, nimmt er den Rotstift und streicht alles Gewöhnliche und läßt mir nur die Brillanten stehen.

Oberst. Ist so etwas möglich?

Schmock. Wie kann ich bestehen bei solcher Behandlung? Wie kann ich ihm schreiben lauter Brillantes die Zeile für fünf Pfennig? Dabei kann ich nicht bestehen.

3. Die alten Egypter, unsere Vorläufer und Lehrer in den Anfängen höherer Gesittung, begnügten sich nicht mit dem Braten des Fleisches wie die homerischen Griechen, welche ihre fetten Lämmer und Ochsen über hellem Feuer am Spieße brieten; der Egypterin standen Töpfe und Pfannen in verschiedenen Größen zur Verfügung, und sie verstand die Kunst, das Fleisch zu kochen. Wir wissen dies aus der biblischen Geschichte, welche berichtet, daß die Israeliten sich nach den „Fleischtöpfen" Egyptens zurücksehnten. Und nicht bloß Töpfer gab es in Egypten, auch das ehrsame Handwerk der Böttcher wurde dort bereits ausgeübt, denn Herodot berichtet von 22 Fischarten, die, gesalzen und in Fäßchen verpackt, einen Handelsartikel bildeten. Nur der Aal galt für heilig und wurde nicht gegessen. Enten, Gänse, Wachteln, Rinder lieferten den Egyptern die Fleischnahrung. Aus dem Samen der Lotusblume buken sie Brot; auch in der Kuchenbereitung waren sie nicht unerfahren, ja selbst

gesäuertes Brot war ihnen nicht unbekannt, wie wir aus dem zweiten Buche Moses erfahren. Von ihnen ging die Kunst des Brotbackens auf die Griechen und von diesen auf die Römer über, durch welche letztere unsere heidnischen Vorfahren damit bekannt wurden. In den egyptischen Gärten sproßte und grünte allerlei Gemüse, das die Egypter gern aßen.

MATHEMATICS (Algebra).

Time—Two hours.

Candidates who wish merely to obtain a Pass must attempt the questions in Parts I. and II. only. Candidates who wish to obtain a Credit must attempt the questions in Parts II. and III. only. Should any candidate attempting Parts II. and III. fail to obtain a Credit, he may still be allowed a Pass if his work be good enough.

No candidate may attempt questions from all three parts.

PART I.

I. Find the value of—

$$\left[a^3 - b\left\{c + \frac{bc - a^2(ac-b)}{2b-3a} \div \frac{ab}{a-b}\right\} \div \frac{a^2c}{bc-1}\right] \times \frac{a+b}{b+c}$$

when $a=2$, $b=4$, and $c=5$.

II. Add together $\frac{2x}{x^2-1}$, $\frac{2x^3}{-x^4+1}$, and $\frac{5}{x^3+1}$, and multiply the sum by $\frac{x^4+x^2+1}{x+2}$.

III. Divide 85 into two parts, so that when the greater is divided by the difference the quotient is 3.

IV. Solve the equations—

(i.) $\frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{x-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3x+1}{3x-\frac{7}{4}}$.

(ii.) $\frac{1}{x+1} + 2 = \frac{2}{3(x+1)}$.

PART II.

V. Find the highest common factor of $2a^2x + 2x^3 + 3ax^2 + a^3$, and $2a^3 + 3a^2x - ax^2 - 2x^3$.

VI. Resolve into factors—

(i.) $3x^2 + 10x + 3$

(ii.) $x^2 - y^4 + y^2 - 2xy$

(iii.) $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$

(iv.) $(x^2 + x - 6)(x^2 + x - 2) + 4$.

VII. Find the time between 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock at which the hands of a clock are in the same straight line.

PART III.

VIII. Solve the equations—

(i.) $(3x+1)(x-2) = -2$

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

(iii.) $\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{x} + y &= 8 \\ \frac{4}{x} - 3y &= -14 \end{aligned}\right\}$

(iv.) $\left.\begin{aligned} x^2 + x + y &= 11 \\ x^2y &= 30 - xy \end{aligned}\right\}$

IX. There are 57 coins in a bag, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences. The value of the lot is £2 16s. 0d. If florins were put in instead of the half-crowns, the number of sixpences halved, and five shillings taken out, the value would be £1 18s. 0d. Find the number of each kind of coin.

X. Find the square root of—

(i.) $7 - 2\sqrt{10}$

(ii.) $2a^2 + 2\sqrt{a^4-1}$.

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6. MATHEMATICS (Geometry).

Time—Three hours.

Candidates who wish merely to obtain a pass are required to work from Parts I. and II. only. Candidates who wish to obtain a credit must confine their attention to Parts II. and III. Should any candidates attempting Parts II. and III. fail to obtain a credit, they may still be allowed to pass if their work be up to the requisite standard.

No candidate may attempt questions from all three parts.

PART I.

I. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line from a given point without it.

Draw a straight line such that every point on it is equidistant from two given points.

II. Prove that the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.

Hence show that the sum of the interior angles of any five-sided rectilineal figure is equal to six right angles.

III. ABC is a triangle having an acute angle at C, and AD is drawn perpendicular to BC. Prove that the square on AB is less than the squares on BC and CA by twice the rectangle BC, CD.

If F is the middle point of BC in the above triangle, prove that the sum of the squares on AB and AC is double the sum of the squares on AF and FC.

PART II.

IV. Prove that the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another.

$ABCD$ is a quadrilateral figure such that $AB = AD$ and $CB = CD$. Show that the diagonals intersect at right angles.

V. Prove that triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

Construct a right-angled triangle equal to a given parallelogram.

VI. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, prove that the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts together with twice the rectangle contained by the two parts.

Show that the sum of the squares on the two parts has its least value when the parts are equal.

PART III.

VII. In equal circles prove that equal angles stand upon equal arcs whether they be at the centres or circumferences.

Through any point A on the circumference of a circle two chords, AB and AC, are drawn. Through any other point D on the circle two other chords, DE and DF, are drawn parallel to AB and AC respectively. Prove that BF is parallel to CE.

VIII. Prove that the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; the angle in a segment of a circle greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

ABC is a right-angled triangle inscribed in a circle. tangents are drawn at A and C, meeting at D. Show that the angle BAC is half the angle ADC.

IX. From a point P outside a given circle a tangent PA is drawn to the circle, and also a line PCD cutting the circle in C and D. Prove that the angle PCA = the angle PAD.

X. Inscribe a circle in a given regular pentagon.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Time—Three hours.

(Not more than eight questions are to be attempted.)

I. Describe the ordinary balance, and explain the precautions that must be taken to make it sensitive.

II. What is meant by "Centrifugal Force"? Give two practical instances.

III. Describe a simple form of barometer. Why is mercury used in preference to other liquids? Does the size or shape of the tube make any difference?

IV. A heavy glass ball is hung by a fine wire from one pan of a balance, and is counterpoised. A beaker of water is then placed under the balance so that the ball is submerged. It requires 3·78 gm. to restore the balance. Then the water is taken away and another liquid is placed under the balance in a similar way. It now requires 5·16 gm. to restore the balance. Find the specific gravity of the liquid, and explain the principle of the experiment.

V. Describe a way of showing that some metals conduct heat more easily than others.

VI. Explain what happens when a liquid "boils".

VII. Describe some form of photometer and the way in which it is used.

VIII. Colour is often caused by the destruction of colour. In what way? Give examples.

IX. Explain why electricity will not stay on a conductor that has points sticking out into the air.

X. An iron retort stand is generally magnetised. Why? Which end is the N. pole?

XI. Describe the electric glow-lamp, and explain its principle.

CHEMISTRY.

Time—Two hours.

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

I. Explain and illustrate three kinds of chemical action.

II. How do you know that the oxygen and nitrogen in the air are not chemically combined?

III. Explain the manufacture of water-gas. Describe the preparation and properties of its heavier constituent. How can water-gas be utilised for illuminating purposes?

IV. Describe the preparation, properties, and uses of hydrogen peroxide.

V. Describe the construction of Davy's safety lamp, and explain the principle used in its construction.

VI. Describe the preparation, properties, and uses of sulphur dioxide.

VII. How is white arsenic prepared from arsenical pyrites? Give some account of its properties.

BOTANY.

Time—Two hours.

I. Describe the flower of the Pea.

II. Describe the position and number of the stamens in the Wallflower, the Gumtree, and the Lily.

III. Describe the calyx of the Sow-thistle and its relation to the fruit.

IV. What do you understand by the terms *synantherous*, *monadelphous*, *adnate*, and *versatile*, as applied to stamens.

V. Describe the leaf of the *Castor-oil tree*, the *Pea*, the *Gum-tree*, and the *Sow-thistle*.

VI. Describe the fruit of the Wallflower, and give its botanical name.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Time—Two hours.

I. Describe the structure of the skin. What is a mucous membrane, and in what respects does the latter differ from the former?

II What does a muscle—say the biceps of the arm—look like to the naked eye? What is its structure, and what happens when such a muscle is made to contract?

III. Why does blood appear red? Have you ever seen blood

under a high power of the microscope? What can be then seen? What do you mean by coagulation of the blood?

IV. What causes the air to enter the lungs in an inspiration and to leave them in an expiration? What are the differences between the air breathed in and the air breathed out?

V. What are capillary blood vessels? Describe the events that happen to the blood in these capillaries.

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1896.

PASS LIST.

FIRST CLASS.

	Last Place of Education.
Brooks, Albert Joseph, 1, 2, 4, 6*, 7**b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Büring, Blanka, 1*, 4, 5*, 6, 7*c*	Advanced School for Girls
Fairweather, Andrew, 1*, 2, 4*, 6, 7*a*	Way College
Gordon, James Leslie, 1*, 2, 3, 4*, 7**b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Jefferis, Muriel, 1*, 4, 6, 7**b*, 7*c*	Misses Brown's School
Robinson, Spencer, 1*, 2, 6*, 7**b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Winterbottom, Arthur Wellesley Hill, 1, 2, 5, 6*, 7**b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School

SECOND CLASS.

Bevan, Arthur Percy, 1, 2, 6, 7**b*	Whinham College
Brady, Ellen, 1*, 4, 7**c*	Advanced School for Girls
Burden, Helen Gertrude, 2, 4*, 5, 7*c*	Miss Martin's School
Hague, Harold Wilfred, 1*, 6*, 7*a*	Prince Alfred College
Hannagan, Francis, 1, 2, 4*, 6	St. Paul's, Mt. Gambier

THIRD CLASS.

Adcock, Leonard Charles, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7*a*	Prince Alfred College
Agnew, Mary Anna, 1, 4*, 6	Convent of Mercy
Allen, Frank Gregory, 1, 2, 4, 6	Perth High School
Basedow, Herbert, 1, 5*, 6	Prince Alfred College
Begley, Edward Thomas, 1, 2, 4, 6	Christian Bros.' College, Perth
Bryan, William Thomas, 1, 4, 6	Christian Bros.' College, Perth
Bullock, Royden George, 1, 2, 5, 7*b*	Queen's School
Büring, Antoinette Hermine, 1, 4, 5*	Advanced School for Girls
Byrt, Patrick James, 1, 4, 6	Christian Bros.' College
Cowell, Francis Henry, 1, 2, 5, 6	Prince Alfred College
Davidge, James Leonard, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7*b*	Whinham College
Farr, Muriel Edith, 1, 4, 7*c*	Misses McMinn's School
Finlayson, Ronald Nickels, 1, 2, 7**b*	Whinham College
Fotheringham, Nellie Annie, 1, 4, 7*c*	Misses Brown's School
Gartrell, Herbert William, 1 6*, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Gerny, Victor August, 1, 4, 5, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Greenlees, Alan David, 1, 2, 6, 7*a*	Prince Alfred College
Hack, Elsie Miriam Earl, 1, 2, 4, 6	Mrs. Hübbe's School
Hannah, George Edwin, 1, 2, 4, 6	Christian Brothers' College, Perth
Henderson, Dorothy Anna, 1, 4*, 7*c*	Unley Park School
Hunter, Oswald, 1, 4, 6, 7*a*	Way College
Jacobi, Frieda Louisa Anne, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7*c*	Advanced School for Girls
Johanson, James Carl Heinrich, 1, 2, 4, 6	Way College
Laycock, Fred, 1, 5, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Lipsham, Maggie, 1, 4, 7*c*	Hardwicke College
Little, Francesca Agnes, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7*c*	Advanced School for Girls
McArthur, David William Stanley, 1, 2, 5, 6	Prince Alfred College
Mitton, Daisy Alexandra, 1, 4, 6, 7*c*	Woodville High School
Moroney, Austin James, 1, 4, 6, 7*b*	Christian Brothers' College
Moseley, Francis Arnold, 2, 4, 6	Perth High School
Muecke, Mina Florence, 1, 4, 7*c*	Misses Brown's School
O'Connor, Peter Joseph, 1, 4, 6, 7*a*, 7*b*	Christian Brothers' College
Opie, Eleanor, 1, 4, 7*c*	Advanced School for Girls
Partridge, Wilfred Fewks, 1, 4, 7*a*	Way College
Smith, Alfred Ernest Bernie, 1, 4, 6	Christian Brothers' College, Perth

Taylor, Arthur Roy, 2, 5, 6	Prince Alfred College
Tuckwell, Ernest Sinclair, 1, 6, 7*b*	Whinham College
Verco, Claude Maythorn, 1, 2, 5, 6	Prince Alfred College
Weidenbach, Arnold Edwin, 1, 2, 4, 7*a*	Way College
Williams, Grace Lawrie, 1, 4, 7*c*	Unley Park School

The following Candidates also passed the Examination, but, being above the specified age, were not classified :—

Bennett, Claude Ernest, 1, 4, 7*a*	Prince Alfred College
Burnard, Stanley Reginald, 1, 2, 5, 6*, 7*a*	Prince Alfred College
Candler, William Thomas, 1, 6, 7**b*	Christian Brothers' College
Cooney, Andrew Augustine, 4, 6, 7*a*	Christian Brothers' College
Cornish, John Ross Robert, 1, 4, 6, 7*a*	Way College
Edwards, Roland Oliver, 1, 5, 7*a*	Prince Alfred College
Hemingway, Ethel Alice, 1, 4, 5, 7*c*	Advanced School for Girls
Jessop, Charles Lewis, 1, 2, 4	Queen's School
Kelly, Thomas Francis, 1, 4, 7**b*	Christian Brothers' College
Kenihan, James Christopher, 1, 4, 6*, 7*b*	Christian Brothers' College
Kingston, Kathleen Molly, 1, 5, 7*c*	Mrs. Kingston and Miss Dow
McAree, Francis Edward, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7*b*	Christian Brothers' College
McInnes, Jane, 1, 4, 7*c*	Hardwicke College
Malzard, Marion May, 1, 4, 7*c*	Ladies' Collegiate School, Semaphore
Moroney, Katie Clare, 1, 4, 6	Convent of Mercy
Pavia, Charles John, 1, 6*, 7**c*	Semaphore Collegiate School
Powell, Orbell Edward, 1, 4, 7*a*	Way College
Robertson, William Arthur, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7**b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Rose, Clement Thomas, 1, 2, 5, 6*, 7**a*	Prince Alfred College
Sullivan, Cecil Arthur Edgar, 1, 6, 7*a*	Prince Alfred College
Taylor, Percy George, 1, 2. 7*a*	Prince Alfred College
Trehy, Louisa Maud 1, 4, 6	Mrs. Kingston and Miss Dow
Verco, Jane Elizabeth, 1, 4*, 7**c*	Unley Park School
Webb, Percy Middleton, 1, 6, 7**a*	Way College
Worthington, Arthur Francis Bennett, 1, 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Wylly, Guy George Egerton, 1, 2, 4	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Young, Annie Gertrude, 1, 4, 7*c*	Dryburgh House School

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the candidate passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached.

The figures attached to the name of any candidate show in what subjects the candidate passed, as follows :—

1.—English	6.—Mathematics
2.—Latin	7*a*.—Elementary Physics
3.—Greek	7*b*.—Elementary Chemistry
4.—French	7*c*.—Elementary Botany and Physiology
5.—German	

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1896.

116 *Candidates entered themselves for this Examination, of whom 36 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	81	34	115	62	32	94
Latin	62	2	64	29	2	31
Greek	1	0	1	1	0	1
French	49	32	81	30	28	58
German	28	9	37	16	8	24
Mathematics	72	21	93	46	10	56
Chemistry	40	2	42	23	1	24
Elementary Physics ...	31	1	32	21	0	21
Botany and Physiology	2	30	32	2	20	22

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

* I. There shall be no limit of age for candidates at this Examination but they must either have passed the Preliminary Examination or must satisfy the Examiners in :—

(*a*) Dictation
(*b*) Arithmetic

in addition to the subjects selected by them under Regulation II.

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 for Credit only 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

* Allowed 15th December, 1896.

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. (*a.*) The Examination shall begin on or about the last Monday in November.

(*b.*) 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, and who shall have given at least two months previous notice of their intention to present themselves for that Examination.

* VI. The following fees shall be paid by each candidate on entering his name for the Examination :—

For the entire Examination in November ...	£2	2	0
For any separate subject	0	15	0
For the Special Examination in March	7	7	0
Candidates who have not passed the Preliminary Examination will be required to pay in all cases an additional fee of	0	10	6

In no case will the fee be returned ; but if the candidate shall notify to the Registrar, not less than seven days before the 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

* Allowed 15th December, 1896.

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.....

†VIII. 1. Lists of successful candidates will be posted at the University.

2. The general list of successful candidates shall be arranged in four 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, 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 subject, shall be placed in the Second Class.

(*c*) Candidates who pass in more than three subjects, or in three subjects with one credit, will be placed in the Third Class.

(*d*) Candidates who pass in three subjects without a credit, will be placed in the Fourth Class.

4. Special lists will also be issued for each subject, containing the names of candidates who pass with credit, arranged in order of merit.

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

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

Allowed the 17th November, 1886.

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

* Candidates who have not passed the Preliminary Examination will strike this out.
† Allowed 15th December, 1896.
‡ Allowed 13th December, 1890.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1897, AND FOR THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN MARCH, 1898.

COMPULSORY ARITHMETIC.

Easy questions on the elementary processes of Arithmetic, including fractions, decimals, practice, rectangular areas, and volumes, square root, percentages, simple interest, profit and loss, and exchanges.

DIVISION A.

1. ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

(*a*) *History of England—The Age of Elizabeth* (Creighton), in Epochs of Modern History (Longmans).
(*b*) *English Literature*:—
Shakespeare—Julius Cæsar (Pitt Press).
Macaulay—Lord Clive (Pitt Press).

Additional for credit—

Selections from the Spectator (Macmillan).

2. LATIN.

*(*a*) Grammar.
*(*b*) Prose Composition.
*(*c*) Unseen passages for translation from Latin into English.
(*d*) Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, Book I.
(*e*) Roman History from 133 B.C. to 14 A.D.

*Candidates are warned that, however satisfactory their work may be in (*d*) and (*e*), it is impossible for them to pass if they fail in the other sections.

3. GREEK.

*(*a*) Grammar.
*(*b*) Prose Composition.
*(*c*) Unseen passages for translation from Greek into English.
(*d*) Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I.
(*e*) Greek History from 479 B.C. to 387 B.C.

*Candidates are warned that, however satisfactory their work may be in (*d*) and (*e*), it is impossible for them to pass if they fail in the other sections.

4. FRENCH.

(*a*) Unseen passages. Two of prose and two of verse. Only one of each kind need be taken by candidates for a pass.
(*b*) Grammar and Prose Composition (unusual words and phrases supplied).

French History—Yonge's Primer (Macmillan).

5. GERMAN.

(*a*) Unseen passages. Two of prose and two of verse. Only one of each kind need be taken by candidates for a pass.
(*b*) Grammar and Prose Composition (unusual words and phrases supplied).

German History—Simes's, from page 172 (Macmillan).

6. ITALIAN.

(*a*) *D'Azeglio.* Ettore Fieramosca.
(*b*) Prose Composition (unusual words and phrases supplied).
Italian History—W. Hunt (Macmillan).

7. PURE MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, including the various processes; the elements of mensuration, including the areas of parallelograms, triangles, circles, and the surfaces of spheres and cones, the volumes of parallelopipeds, prisms, pyramids, spheres and cones.

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

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

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

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

* Candidates for a Pass only need not attempt these.

8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

Text Books recommended—

J. B. Lock: Mechanics for Beginners, omitting Section VIII.
J. Hamblin Smith: Hydrostatics.

. CHEMISTRY, WITH THE COGNATE PORTION OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

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

Specific Heat. Latent Heat.

The elementary Chemistry of the more commonly occurring elements and their compounds, based upon Remsen's Elements of Chemistry.

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

10. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Elements of Light, Heat, Sound, Electricity, and Magnetism. Text Book recommended—Wright's Physics (Longmans).

NOTE.—Candidates should make experiments such as may be found in Worthington's First Course of Laboratory Practice, or Gregory's Elementary Practical Physics (Macmillan).

1. BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Botany.—The more conspicuous morphological variations of the sexual organs in each of the following orders, with particular reference to the more commonly occurring genera of the local flora: Ranunculaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Proteaceæ, Goodenoviæ, Compositæ, Scrophularinaceæ, Epacrideæ, Orchideæ, and Liliaceæ.

Questions may be set in reference to the type plants enumerated in the Syllabus for the Junior Examination of the previous year.

Candidates will be required to classify specimens (with or without the aid of the "Flora") illustrative of any of the above-mentioned orders. They should also provide themselves with forceps and magnifying glass.

Text-books—

Oliver—Lessons in Elementary Botany.
Tate—Flora of South Australia; or
Dendy & Lucas—Introduction to Botany.

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

Physiology.

Text-book recommended—Elementary Physiology (Foster & Shore).

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 andposition of high plains. Low plains, their relations to geological structure, their position, distribution, and characteristics. Different kinds of valleys.

(*c*) Ocean—Divisions, depth, density, temperature, and colour. Form and nature of the ocean floor. Movements of the ocean. Waves and currents.

(*d*) Distribution of rain. Subterranean circulation of water. Springs, their origin, temperature, and mineral contents.

(*e*) River systems of the world. Deltas. Extent and peculiarities of lakes

(*f*) Snow line. Glaciers. Icebergs.

(*g*) Distribution of winds in both hemispheres. Special local winds and their causes.

(*h*) Phenomena of and causes that produce or modify climate.

(*i* Volcanic and earthquake phenomena.

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

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

Geology.

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

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

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

The theory of the origin of salt lakes.

Proofs that large areas of the earth's surface are now being slowly elevated above or depressed beneath the sea. The relations

of coral reefs and of earthquake and volcanic phenomena to this branch of the subject.

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

The candidates will also be required to make sketches, and name unlabelled specimens of the commoner rocks of this country. They should provide themselves with scales and compasses.

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

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1896.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Time—Two hours.

I. Name, with dates, the Prime Ministers of the period beginning with Earl Grey, and state concisely the reasons for their retiring.

II. Give the history of the passage of the Reform Bill, in 1832, into the Reform Act.

III. Describe the state of pauperism investigated by the Poor Law Commissioners. State the essential features of the Poor Law Act.

IV. State and explain the points of the People's Charter. Which of these are law in South Australia?

V. *Either* give in outline the Revolutions of 1848, *or* show on what grounds the question is discussed whether a country thrives better under Free Trade or under Protection.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Time—Two hours.

I. Write an essay on the death scene of John of Gaunt, quoting where you can.

II. State concisely the part taken by the Duke of York in the play, after the departure of Richard for Ireland.

III. "There are four points of metre in which Shakespeare's earlier and later practice are wholly unlike or even diametrically opposed."

Explain this as far as you can, and say how they appear in Richard II.

IV. Explain in detail (by paraphrase or otherwise) the following passage:—

> Each substance of a grief hath twenty shadows
> Which shows like grief itself but is not so;
> For sorrow's eye, glazed with blinding tears,
> Divides one thing entire to many objects;

Like perspectives, which rightly gazed upon
Show nothing but confusion, eyed awry
Distinguish form: so your sweet Majesty,
Looking awry upon your lord's departure,
Find shapes of grief more than himself to wail;
Which look'd on as it is, is nought but shadows
Of what is not.

V. Explain the meaning of the following lines, and write notes on the words in italics :—

(1) The *apprehension* of the good
Gives but the greater feeling to the worse.

(2) We see the wind sit sore upon our sails,
And yet we strike not, but *securely* perish.

(3) How *fondly* dost thou spur a forward horse.

VI. What qualities in the character of Louis are brought out in Scott's *Quentin Durward*?

VII. (*a*) Explain what you understand by *feudal system*, and *times of chivalry*. Who was *Charlemagne*?

or

VII. (*b*) Show how the character *Le Balafré* gives humour to the story.

LATIN.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates for a Pass only may omit either (a) or (b) in question II. and any five sentences in V. (c).

I. Translate into Latin Prose—

The English were besieging Orleans; Joan the Maid drove them from its walls. How did it happen that a girl of seventeen, who could neither read nor write, became the greatest general on the side of France? How did a woman defeat the hardy English soldiers who were used to chase the French before them like sheep?

We must say that France could only be saved by a miracle, and by a miracle she was saved. This is a mystery; we cannot understand it. Joan the Maiden was not as other men and women are. But, as a little girl, she was a child among children, though better, kinder, stronger than the rest, and, poor herself, she was always good and helpful to those who were poorer still.

II. Translate into English Prose—

(*a*) Haec mea, si casu miraris, epistula quare
alterius digitis scripta sit: aeger eram.

aeger in extremis ignoti partibus orois,
incertusque meae paene salutis eram.
quem mihi nunc animum dira regione iacenti
inter Sauromatas esse Getasque putes?
nec caelum patior nec aquis adsueuimus istis,
terraque nescio quo non placet ipsa modo.
non domus apta satis, non hic cibus utilis aegro,
nullus Apollinea qui leuet arte malum,
non qui soletur, non qui labentia tarde
tempora narrando fallat, amicus adest.

i. Why are sit, putes, and leuet in the subjunctive?
ii. Classify the ablatives digitis, dira regione, and arte.
iii. What case is aegro and why?
iiii. Scan lines 6 and 9.

(*b*) Per eosdem dies ab Hierone classis Ostia cum magno commeatu accessit. legati in senatum introducti nuntiarunt eadem C. Flamini consulis exercitusque allatam adeo aegre tulisse regem Hieronem, ut nulla sua propria regnique sui clade moueri magis potuerit. itaque, quamquam probe sciat magnitudinem populi Romani admirabiliorem prope aduersis rebus quam secundis esse, tamen se omnia, quibus a bonis fidelibusque sociis bella iuuari soleant, misisse; quae ne accipere abnuant, magno opere se patres conscriptos orare. iam omnium primum ominis causa Victoriam auream pondo ducentum ac uiginti adferre sese: acciperent eam tenerentque et haberent propriam et perpetuam. aduexisse etiam trecenta milia modium tritici, ducenta hordei, ne commeatus deessent, et quantum praeterea opus esset, quo iussissent, subuecturos.

(i.) For what word does C. stand? Why should this letter be used?
(ii.) In what case is modium? Give parallel forms.
(iii). Why are acciperent and esset in the subjunctive?

III. Translate—

(*a*) His constitutis rebus et consilio cum legatis et quaestore communicato, ne quem diem pugnae praetermitteret, opportunissime res accidit, quod postridie eius diei mane eadem et perfidia et simulatione usi Germani frequentes omnibus principibus maioribusque natu adhibitis ad eum in castra uenerunt, simul, ut dicebatur, sui purgandi causa, quod contra, atque esset dictum et ipsi petissent, proelium pridie commisissent, simul ut, si quid

possent, de indutiis fallendo impetrarent. quos sibi Caesar oblatos gauisus illos retineri iussit; ipse omnes copias castris eduxit equitatumque, quod recenti proelio perterritum esse existimabat, agmen subsequi iussit.

i. Why is commisissent in the subjunctive?

ii. Why is the character j not used now in any well-edited text of a classical Latin author?

(b) Hostes postero die multo maioribus coactis copiis castra oppugnant, fossam complent. eadem ratione, qua pridie, ab nostris resistitur. hoc idem reliquis deinceps fit diebus. nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur; non aegris, non uolneratis facultas quietis datur. quaecumque ad proximi diei oppugnationem opus sunt, noctu comparantur; multae praeustae sudes, magnus muralium pilorum numerus instituitur; turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur. ipse Cicero, cum tenuissima ualitudine esset, ne nocturnum quidem sibi tempus ad quietem relinquebat, ut ultro militum concursu ac uocibus sibi parcere cogeretur.

Why is esset in the subjunctive?

IIII. Give the Latin for hostages, a foot and a-half thick, triangular, not more than 800 horsemen, nearer the west, on this side of the Rhine, tin, to enrol, to weigh anchor, a beam; and the English for amentum, testudo, turma, essedarii, pagus, fibula, and confluens.

V *(a)* Give the perfect, supine, infinitive (marking the quantity of the penultimate vowel), and meaning of sancio, expergiscor, ordior, uello, fodio, uro, cresco, and caueo.

(b) Give the abl. sing., gen. plur., and gender of calcar, fur, accipiter, ordo, femur, frons (2), hiemps, praedo, iusiurandum, requies.

(c) Translate into Latin—

i. They gave him the name of Marcus.

ii. I hope to come before daybreak.

iii. Do you really suppose that he does not know that his grandmother died last year?

iiii. He asserted that he could not believe the king at all.

v. There can be no doubt that the infantry will leave the camp to-morrow.

vi. He broke his leg while travelling to Rome.

vii. I am afraid you will not tell me what you think.

viii. I am waiting till my father comes.

viiii. The Romans pitched two camps in order to occupy the enemy's territory.

x. To which of the two boys did he give the book? To both. It is easy for anyone to say that. Each man has his own house.

(*d.*) Give the main rules for *Oratio Obliqua.*

VI. (*a*) Give a clear but very brief account of Caesar's second invasion of Britain.

(*b*) Give the dates of the following events :—the battle of Cannae, the death of Augustus, the Latin war, the accession of Vespasian, the second Punic war, the fall of Carthage, the capture of Rome by Alaric, the conspiracy of Catilina, the dictatorship of Sulla, the Licinian laws?

(*c*) What is meant by the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire? Distinguish between the legitimate and the illegitimate use of these terms, and give the date of the coronation of Charles the Great.

GREEK.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into Greek—

(*α*). i. They offered to give him the horse.

ii. He returned from exile without any one noticing it.

iii. They succeeded in none of the objects of their expeditions.

iiii. He said that he could do nothing himself, but that his friends were willing to go on the voyage.

(*β*). Of this war we know all the events in great detail, because we have the history of it from writers who lived at the time. The history of the greater part of the war was written by Thucydides, who was not only living at the time, but himself held a high command in the Athenian army. And the history of the latter years of the war was written by Xenophon, another Athenian writer, who also lived at the time.

II. Translate into English—

(*α*). *σοὶ τόνδε πλεκτὸν στέφανον ἐξ ἀκηράτου*
λειμῶνος, ὦ δέσποινα, κοσμήσας φέρω,

ἔνθ' οὔτε ποιμὴν ἀξιοῖ φέρβειν βοτὰ
οὔτ' ἦλθέ πω σίδηρος, ἀλλ' ἀκήρατον
μέλισσα λειμῶν' ἐαρινὸν διέρχεται·
Αἰδὼς δὲ ποταμίαισι κηπεύει δρόσοις.
ὅσοις διδακτὸν μηδέν, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ φύσει
τὸ σωφρονεῖν εἴληχεν εἰς τὰ πάνθ' ὁμῶς,
τούτοις δρέπεσθαι· τοῖς κακοῖσι δ' οὐ θέμις.

(β). Ἐπειδὴ δὲ μετεξέβημεν εἰς τὸ ἕτερον πλοῖον, ἐπίνομεν. καὶ ὁ μέν ἐστι φανερὸς ἐκβὰς ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου καὶ οὐκ εἰσβὰς πάλιν· ἐγὼ δὲ τὸ παράπαν οὐκ ἐξέβην ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου τῆς νυκτὸς ἐκείνης. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ, ἐπειδὴ ἀφανὴς ἦν ὁ ἀνήρ, ἐζητεῖτο οὐδέν τι μᾶλλον ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἢ καὶ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ· καὶ εἴ τῳ τῶν ἄλλων ἐδόκει δεινὸν εἶναι, καὶ ἐμοὶ ὁμοίως. καὶ εἷς τε τὴν Μιτυλήνην ἐγὼ αἴτιος ἦν πεμφθῆναι ἄγγελον, καὶ τῇ ἐμῇ γνώμῃ ἐπέμπετο· καὶ ἄλλου οὐδενὸς ἐθέλοντος βαδίζειν, οὔτε τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ πλοίου οὔτε τῶν αὐτῷ τῷ Ἡρώδῃ συμπλεόντων, ἐγὼ τὸν ἀκόλουθον τὸν ἐμαυτοῦ πέμπειν ἕτοιμος ἦν· καίτοι οὐ δήπου γε κατ' ἐμαυτοῦ μηνυτὴν ἔπεμπον εἰδώς.

III. Translate into English—

(α). ἐλθὼν δὲ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα τῶν μὲν ἰδίᾳ πρός τινα ἀδικημάτων ηὐθύνθη, τὰ δὲ μέγιστα ἀπολύεται μὴ ἀδικεῖν.

Explain clearly (i.) why there is a negative in this sentence, (ii.) why that negative is *μή*.

(β). καὶ ἐς μὲν τὴν εἰρκτὴν ἐσπίπτει τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφόρων (ἔξεστι δὲ τοῖς ἐφόροις τὸν βασιλέα δρᾶσαι τοῦτο), ἔπειτα διαπραξάμενος ὕστερον ἐξῆλθε καὶ καθίστησιν ἑαυτὸν ἐς κρίσιν τοῖς βουλομένοις περὶ αὐτὸν ἐλέγχειν. καὶ φανερὸν μὲν εἶχον οὐδὲν οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται σημεῖον, οὔτε οἱ ἐχθροὶ οὔτε ἡ πᾶσα πόλις, ὅτῳ ἂν πιστεύσαντες βεβαίως ἐτιμωροῦντο ἄνδρα γένους τε τοῦ βασιλείου ὄντα καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι τιμὴν ἔχοντα.

(i.) What is the active of *ἐσπίπτει*? Give other examples of intransitive verbs doing duty as passives.

(ii.) Explain clearly the use of *ἄν* towards the end of the extract.

(γ). οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ τὸ χωρίον βίᾳ οὐχ ἡλίσκετο, δείσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ τολμηρὸν καὶ τὴν νεωτεροποιίαν, καὶ ἀλλοφύλους ἅμα ἡγησάμενοι, μή τι, ἢν παραμείνωσιν, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἰθώμῃ πεισθέντες νεωτερίσωσι, μόνους τῶν ξυμμάχων ἀπέπεμψαν, τὴν μὲν ὑποψίαν οὐ δηλοῦντες, εἰπόντες δὲ ὅτι οὐδὲν προσδέονται αὐτῶν ἔτι.

(i.) Give careful reasons for the mood of every finite verb in the above extract.

(ii.) Describe briefly and clearly what the historical circumstances are which Thucydides is here describing.

(δ). διεκομίζοντο εὐθὺς ὅθεν ὑπεξέθεντο παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας. Explain the construction.

(ε). ἐκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ξυμμαχίδος πεντήκοντα τριήρεις διάδοχοι πλέουσαι ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἔσχον κατὰ τὸ Μενδήσιον κέρας, οὐκ εἰδότες τῶν γεγενημένων οὐδέν· καὶ αὐτοῖς ἔκ τε γῆς ἐπιπεσόντες πεζοὶ καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης Φοινίκων ναυτικὸν διέφθειραν τὰς πολλὰς τῶν νεῶν, αἱ δ' ἐλάσσους διέφυγον πάλιν.

IIII. Give the Greek for a building, to come to terms, a truce for 30 years, a siege, a seafight, a benefit, prisoners, to sell as a slave, light armed troops, tribute, to revolt, to bribe, to be a general with nine colleagues, and the English for σκυτάλη, ἐκκολάπτω, ἀκροθίνιον, ἀπόδειξις, ἐφορμεῖν, ἀποσαλεύω, ἀξίωσις.

V. (α). Give the genitive and accusative singular of ἀγήρως, ἄστυ, Σωκράτης, υἱός, mentioning alternative forms. Give the meaning of πηλίκος, δεῖνα, τοιόσδε, τόσος, and ὁπότερος.

(β). Give the principal parts of ἀνοίγνυμι, ἐλαύνω, καθαίρω, κεράννυμι, λανθάνω, τείνω.

(γ). Give shortly, with examples, the chief forms of conditional sentences.

(δ). What are the proper classical Greek names for the characters incorrectly called omicron and epsilon?

VI. (α). Explain very briefly the origin, nature, and development of the Confederacy of Delos.

(β). Give with dates the principal events connected with the Athenians' attempt to extend their *land empire* in Greece.

(γ). When were the following battles fought? Where are the places after which they are called? Who were the combatants? What was the result?—Marathon, Plataea, Mycale, the Eurymedon, Arbela, Leuctra, Delium, Aegospotami, Cnidus.

FRENCH.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English prose :—

(i.) Comme on voit un torrent, du haut des Pyrénées,
Menacer des vallons les nymphes consternées ;

Les digues qu'on oppose à ses flots orageux
Soutiennent quelque temps son choc impétueux ;
Mais bientôt renversant sa barrière impuissante,
Il porte au loin le bruit, la mort et l'épouvante ;
Déracine en passant ces chênes orgueilleux,
Qui bravaient les hivers, et qui touchaient les cieux ;
Détache les rochers du penchant des montagnes,
Et poursuit les troupeaux *fuyants* dans les campagnes;
Tel Bourbon descendait à pas précipités
Du haut des murs *fumants* qu'il avait emportés ;
Tel d'un bras foudroyant *fondant* sur les rebelles,
Il moissonne *en courant* leurs troupes criminelles.
Les Seize avec effroi fuyaient ce bras vengeur,
Egarés, confondus, dispersés par la peur.

—VOLTAIRE.

(ii.) DÉCOUVERTE.

J' étais enfant. J' aimais les grands combats,
Les chevaliers et leur pesante armure,
Et tous les preux qui tombèrent là-bas
Pour racheter la Sainte-Sépulture.

L'Anglais Richard faisait battre mon cœur ;
Et je l'aimais, quand après ses conquêtes
Il revenait, et que son bras vainqueur
Avait coupé tout un collier de têtes.

D'une Beauté je prenais les couleurs.
Une baguette était mon cimeterre ;
Puis je partais à la guerre des fleurs
Et des bourgeons dont je jonchais la terre.

Je possédais au vent libre des cieux
Un banc de mousse où s'élevait mon trône.
Je méprisais les rois ambitieux,
De rameaux verts j'avais fait ma couronne.

J'étais heureux et ravi. Mais un jour
Je vis venir une jeune compagne.
J'offris mon cœur, mon royaume et ma cour,
Et les châteaux que j'avais en Espagne.

Elle s'assit sous les marronniers verts ;
Or, je crus voir, tant je la trouvais belle,
Dans ses yeux bleus comme un autre univers,
Et je restai tout songeur auprès d'elle.

Pourquoi laisser mon rêve et ma gaîté
En regardant cette fillette blonde ?
Pourquoi Colomb fut-il si tourmenté
Quand, dans la brume, il entrevit un monde ?

DE MAUPASSANT.

(iii.) L'hôtel de Rambouillet, fort de l'appui de Richelieu, devint une cour littéraire où fut admis quiconque eut le talent de se faire passer pour un bel esprit ; et dans cette noble maison il n'était nul besoin, pour être accueilli, d'étaler des titres de noblesse. Le roturier y marchait de pair avec le gentilhomme, et tous les parchemins généalogiques n'y valaient pas l'humble feuille de papier qui contenait un madrigal ou un sonnet. C'était un grand avantage, pour le perfectionnement de la société française, que cette égalité dans un salon aristocratique, entre gens de divers états et de diverses conditions. La roture ne songeait point alors à se soulever contre la noblesse ; elle lui rendait sans peine des hommages en échange des égards qu'elle en recevait. Tous les genres de supériorité étaient également reconnus : l'homme de lettres était reçu familièrement dans l' hôtel du grand seigneur, qui ne dédaignait à son tour de le visiter dans son humble logis. Il existait enfin une sorte de fraternité entre le gentilhomme qui versait son sang pour son pays sur les champs de bataille et le poète qui célébrait ses triomphes dans ses vers.

—MENNECHET : Littérature moderne.

(iv.) LES JONGLEURS JAPONAIS.

Plusieurs de nos lecteurs ont sans doute vu le célèbre jeu des papillons, qui n'est pas un tour d'escamotage, mais un simple tour d'adresse. Le jongleur prend devant le public une feuille de papier, en déchire un petit morceau auquel il donne en quelques coups de doigt la forme d'un papilllon, puis il le lance en l'air, et en agitant son éventail, il le fait monter, descendre, tourner, se reposer, reprendre son vol, comme le peut faire un vrai papillon voltigeant librement dans un jardin. Puis il en fabrique un second qu'il lance à la poursuite du premier, et voilà les deux bestioles artificielles qui se recherchent, s'évitent, se rapprochent, s'éloignent l'une de l'autre, et continuent leurs jeux charmants jusqu'à ce qu'il plaise à leur créateur d'arrêter le mouvement de l'éventail dont le vent, savamment dirigé, suffisait à leur donner la vie.

—VILLETARD : Le Japon.

II. Translate into French—

The brother of Arminius had assumed the Roman name of Flavius, and had gained considerable distinction

in the Roman service, in which he had lost an eye from a wound in battle. When the Roman outposts approached the river Weser, Arminius called out to them from the opposite bank, and expressed a wish to see his brother. Flavius stepped forward and the brothers began a conversation from the opposite sides of the stream, in which Arminius questioned his brother respecting the loss of his eye, and what battle it had been lost in, and what reward he had received for his wound. Flavius told him how the eye was destroyed, and mentioned the increased pay that he had on account of its loss, and showed the collar and other military decorations that had been given him. Arminius mocked at these as badges of slavery; and then each began to try to win the other over; Flavious boasting the power of Rome, and her generosity to the submissive; Arminius appealing to him in the name of their country's gods, of the mother who had borne them, and by the holy names of fatherland and freedom, not to prefer being the betrayer to being the champion of his country.

III. 1. "Déracine en passant ces chênes orgueilleux,
Qui bravaient les hivers, et qui touchaient les cieux."

Scan these two lines in accordance with the rules of French metre, by numbering the different syllables which count and bracketing the others.

2. Examine the italicized words in I. i. with regard to the rule of the agreement of the present participle, and state the rule. Is *fuyants* correct?

3. *Orageux, orgueilleux, poursuit, foudroyant, moissonne, fuyaient.* What are the nouns corresponding to these adjectives or verbs?

4. What is the feminine of *vengeur?*

IV. Tell shortly what you know of the following:—the "Jacquerie"; the character and reign of Louis XI.; the battle of Ivry; the States General; the Wars of the Spanish succession; the Jacobins; the Third Republic.

GERMAN.

Time—Three hours.

(Credit Candidates will answer the whole paper, Pass Candidates will answer Part **I.** *and may afterwards attempt other questions.)*

PART I.

I. (*a.*) Name the prefixes of verbs which are always inseparable, and give an example of each with the meaning.

(*b.*) Write the 1st singular perfect indicative of **übergehen** and **überſetzen** when the prefix is separable and when it is not, and give the meaning.

(*c.*) Write these 3rd singular preterites in a column and then put beside each its meaning and its infinitive:—**bat, bot, blies, lag, log, flog, floh, hob, hieb, riet, lud, ſchuf.**

(*d.*) Give the rule for the mood of the principal verb in oblique narration, and translate:—He thought the pen might be lying on the table, but I asked him how that was possible, and bade him go and find it.

II. Translate into English:—

(*a*) Ich gehe durch eine Schule der Geduld, ſie iſt hart, langwierig, grauſam, ja barbariſch. Ich rette mich daraus, indem ich das Univerſum im Ganzen anſehe, wie von einem fremden Planeten. Da erſcheinen mir alle Gegenſtände unendlich klein, und ich bemitleide meine Feinde, daß ſie ſich ſo viel Mühe um ſo Geringes geben. Iſt es das Alter, iſt es das Nachdenken, iſt es die Vernunft? ich betrachte alle Ereigniſſe des Lebens mit viel mehr Gleichgiltigkeit als ſonſt. Giebt es etwas für das Wohl des Staats zu thun, ſo ſetze ich noch einige Kraft daran, aber unter uns geſagt, es iſt nicht mehr das feurige Stürmen meiner Jugend, nicht der Enthuſiasmus, der mich ſonſt beſeelte. Es iſt Zeit, daß der Krieg zu Ende gehet denn meine Predigten werden langweilig, und bald werden meine Zuhörer ſich über mich beklagen. So ſchrieb und trauert, der König, aber er hielt aus. Und wer durch die finſtere Energie ſeines Entſchluſſes erſchüttert wird, der möge ſich vor der Meinung hüten, daß in ihr die Kraft dieſes wunderbaren Geiſtes ihren höchſten Ausdruck finde.

(*b*). Je dunkler, je ſchattiger, ein Baum,
Um ſo lieber ſingt ein Vogel darauf;
Je ſchwermütiger, je düſterer ein Traum,
Um ſo lieber wacht man auf.
Je härter, um ſo edler der Stein.
Je müder, je mehr gebrochen
Ein edles Herz von Pein,
Um ſo tiefer und ſtiller ſein Pochen.
Wem ein großes Leid geſchehn
Der muß ewig elend ſein.
Blumen kann man wieder ſäen,
Herzen, die uns recht verſtehen,
Wenn uns die verloren gehen,
Den Verluſt bringt nichts mehr ein.

III. (*a.*) State the main events of the war of 1866 and give the terms of the Peace of Prague.

(*b.*) Say where the following places are and write a short historical note on each of them:—Fleurus, Lodi, Marengo, Ulm, Leipzig.

IV. Translate into German—

(1.) A few days ago we left your brother, and followed our friends to town.

(2.) We met two men in the train, and resolved to speak to them, though we did not know them.

(3.) They shook hands with us but I don't know whether they understood what we said.

(4.) I am afraid they did not, for when we asked any questions they only smiled politely and answered "yes."

(5.) On arriving at the hotel we ordered rooms and then went to call on our friends.

(6.) They are in good health and have enjoyed everything that has turned up as well as they could.

(7.) Three hours afterwards we returned, and being tired went to bed and fell asleep immediately.

(8.) Next morning it rained so hard that we stayed in doors to read beside the huge fire.

(9.) I have been writing letters all the afternoon, and I hope you will think of me and send me news.

(10.) It does not matter to me what you write about, but tell me how you are and how things go with you.

PART II.

V. Translate—

(a). Dieſe Zeit iſt vorbei! Ich bin jetzt mehr erleuchtet, als erhitzt. Solche kühle Erleuchtung kommt aber immer zu ſpät bei den Menſchen. Ich ſehe jetzt im klarſten Lichte die Steine über welche ich geſtolpert. Ich hätte ihnen ſo leicht ausweichen können, ohne darum einen unrechten Weg zu wandeln. Jetzt weiß ich auch, daß man in der Welt ſich mit allem be. faſſen kann, wenn man nur die dazu nötigen Handſchuhe anzieht. Und dann ſollten wir nur das thun, was thunlich iſt und wozu wir am meiſten Geſchick haben, im Leben wie in der Kunſt. Ach! zu den unſeligſten Mißgriffen des Menſchen gehört, daß er den Wert der Geſchenke, die ihm die Natur am bequemſten entgegen trägt, kindiſch verkennt, und dagegen die Güter, die ihm am ſchwerſten zugänglich ſind, für die koſtbarſten anſieht. Den Edelſtein, der im Schoße der Erde feſtgewachſen, die Perle, die in den Untiefen des Meeres verborgen, hält der Menſch für die beſten Schätze; er würde ſie gering achten, wenn die Natur ſie gleich Kieſeln und Muſcheln zu ſeinen Füßen legte. Gegen unſere Vorzüge ſind wir gleichgiltig; über unſere Gebrechen ſuchen wir uns ſo lange zu täuſchen, bis wir ſie endlich für Vortrefflichkeiten halten. Als ich einſt nach einem Konzerte von Paganini dieſem Meiſter mit leidenſchaftlichen Lobſprüchen über ſein Violinſpiel entgegentrat, unterbrach er

mich mit den Worten: „Aber wie gefielen Ihnen heute meine Komplimente, meine Verbeugungen?"

(b). Ich bin's gewohnt, den Kopf recht hoch zu tragen,
Mein Sinn ist auch ein bißchen starr und zähe;
Wenn selbst der König mir ins Antlitz sähe,
Ich würde nicht die Augen niederschlagen,
Doch, liebe Mutter, offen will ich's sagen:
Wie mächtig auch mein stolzer Mut sich blähe,
In deiner selig süßen, trauten Nähe
Ergreift mich oft ein demutvolles Zagen.
Ist es dein Geist, der heimlich mich bezwinget,
Dein hoher Geist, der alles kühn durchdringet,
Und blitzend sich zum Himmelslichte schwinget?
Quält mich Erinnerung, daß ich verübet
So manche That, die dir das Herz betrübet,
Das schöne Herz, das mich so sehr geliebet!

VI. Translate into German—

He lived about four years longer, in the enjoyment of good spirits and of health such as is rarely enjoyed by those who attain such an age. At length, on the 22nd of August, 1818, in the 89th year of his age, he met his death with the same tranquil and decorous fortitude which he had opposed to all the trials of his various and eventful life. He had at length gone down to his grave in peace and honour after so many troubles and so much obloquy. He was deficient in respect for the rights of others and in sympathy for their sufferings. But while his principles were somewhat lax and his hea t somewhat hard, we must admire his rare talents, his dauntless courage, his honourable poverty and his fervent zeal for the interests of the state.

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7. PURE MATHEMATICS (I.)

Time—Three hours.

Candidates who wish merely to obtain a Pass are required to work from Parts I. and II only. Candidates who wish to obtain a Credit must confine their attention to Parts II. and III. Should any Candidates attempting Parts II. and III. fail to obtain a Credit, they may still be allowed to pass if their work be up to the requisite standard.

No Candidate may attempt questions from all three Parts.

PART I.

I. The area of a square field is $30\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Find to the nearest foot the length of a diagonal.

II. A farmer buys 120 sheep, and sells 40 of them at a profit of 10 per cent., 50 at a profit of 12 per cent., and the

remaining 30 at a loss of 5 per cent. On the whole he gains £5 2s. What did he give for each sheep?

III. Simplify

$$\frac{bc\,(a-1)^2}{(a-b)\,(a-c)} + \frac{ca\,(b-1)^2}{(b-c)\,(b-a)} + \frac{ab\,(c-1)^2}{(c-a)\,(c-b)}$$

IV. Find the G.C.M. of

$3x^5 + 5x^4 + 4x^3 - 2x - 1$, and $3x^5 + 4x^4 + 3x^3 + x^2 + 1$.

V. Solve the equations

(i.) $3x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$.

(ii.) $ax^2 - bx + c = 0$.

PART II.

VI. A cylindrical tank is to be built 20 feet in diameter to hold 20,000 gallons of water. What must be its depth, given that a gallon of water measures $277\frac{1}{4}$ cubic inches?

VII. If $2s = a + b + c$

Prove that

$$(a-b)\sqrt{\frac{s-c}{(s-a)\,(s-b)}} + (c-a)\sqrt{\frac{s-b}{(s-c)\,(s-a)}} + (b-c)\sqrt{\frac{s-a}{(s-b)\,(s-c)}} = 0.$$

VIII. Solve the equations—

(a) $\dfrac{3}{x} - \dfrac{2x-1}{2x+1} = \dfrac{1-x}{x-\frac{6}{23}}$

(b) $\begin{cases} 2x^2 + xy + 2y^2 = 8 \\ x^2 - 3xy + y^2 = 11 \end{cases}$

IX. Two trains, one 80 feet and the other 74 feet long, when travelling in opposite directions, take $1\frac{1}{2}$ secs. to completely pass one another. Also, the first travels over one mile in half a minute less time than the other. Find the speeds of the trains in miles per hour.

PART III.

X. Show that a ratio of greater inequality is diminished, and a ratio of less inequality is increased, by the addition of the same quantity to each of its terms.

If $\dfrac{a}{b} = \dfrac{c}{d} = \dfrac{e}{f}$

Prove that

$$\frac{la^2}{b^2} + \frac{mc^2}{d^2} + \frac{ne^2}{f^2} = (l+m+n)\left(\frac{a+c+e}{b+d+f}\right)^2$$

XI. Find the sum and also the continued product of n terms forming a Geometrical Progression, the first term being a and common ratio r.

Four quantities in Harmonical Progression are such that the product of the first and fourth is 1, whilst the sum of the second and third is $1\frac{2}{3}$. Find the quantities.

XII. State and prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.

Find the coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $\left(3x - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{12}$

XIII. Show geometrically that $\cos(180° - A) = -\cos A$, and that $\tan(270° + A) = -\cot A$.

Prove that $\cos 40° + \cos 80° + \cos 160° = 0$.

XIV. A man standing on a level plain on which a tower is erected observes the angle of elevation of the top of the tower to be 43°. He then walks a distance of 20 yards directly towards the tower and observes the angle of elevation of a mark on the tower to be 35° The distance of this mark from the top of the tower he knows to be one-third of the height of the tower. Find the height of the tower, given $\tan 35° = \cdot 7$ and $\tan 43° = \cdot 93$.

MATHEMATICS II.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates who wish merely to obtain a pass must attempt the questions in Parts I. and II. only. Candidates who wish to obtain a credit must attempt the questions in Parts II. and III. only. Should any candidate attempting Parts II. and III. fail to obtain a credit, he may still be allowed a pass if his work be good enough. No candidate may attempt questions from all three parts.

PART I.

I. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and also the angles included by those sides equal, the triangles are equal in all respects.

In what other cases, certain facts being given about two triangles, can you deduce that they are equal in all respects?

II. If of two sides of a triangle one is longer than the other, then the angle which is opposite the longer side is greater than the angle which is opposite the shorter.

$A\,B\,C\,D$ is a quadrilateral figure. $A\,B$ is the longest side, $C\,D$ the shortest. Show that the angle $B\,C\,D$ is greater than the angle $B\,A\,D$. Is it also greater than $C\,B\,A$?

III. In any triangle the square on the side opposite an acute angle is less than the squares on the sides containing it, by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle and the acute angle.

IV. In equal circles equal angles, whether at the centres or at the circumferences, stand on equal arcs.

A triangle $A\,B\,C$ is inscribed within a circle. Chords $A\,X$ and $A\,Y$ are drawn, either both within, or both without the angle $B\,A\,C$ so that the angle $B\,A\,X$ is equal to the angle $C\,A\,Y$. Show that $X\,Y$ is parallel to $B\,C$.

PART II.

V. The base $B\,C$ of a triangle is produced both ways to D and E so that $D\,B$, $B\,C$, and $C\,E$ are equal. $A\,D$ and $A\,E$ are joined. Show that the sum of the squares on the sides of the triangle $A\,D\,E$ is greater than the sum of the squares on the sides of the triangle $A\,B\,C$ by twelve times the square on $B\,C$.

VI. Show that two circles cannot touch one another at more than one point.

VII. P and Q are two points within a given circle. Show how to find a point O on the circumference of the circle such that $O\,P$ and $O\,Q$ being produced to meet the circles R and S, $R\,S$ may be equal to a given straight line.

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

Show that the angle between the bisector of the vertical angle of a triangle and the perpendicular on the base is equal to half the difference between the base angles. Hence show how to construct a triangle given the angle at the vertex, the perpendicular from the vertex on the base, and the difference between the base angles.

PART III.

IX. Show that, if the bisectors of the angles at the base of a triangle meet in the straight line drawn from the vertex to the middle point of the base, the triangle is isosceles.

X. Equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides.

Two circles, whose centres are O and Q, meet one another at right angles at P and R. Through P a straight line APB is drawn meeting one circle in A and P, the other in P and B, and AP is equal to PB. Show that the rectangle contained by AB and OQ is equal to the rectangle contained by the diameters of the circles.

XI. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are together greater than the third.

XII. Given $\log 33 = 1{\cdot}51851$, find $\log 33^{\frac{1}{13}}$ and also $\log (\cdot 00033)^{\frac{1}{13}}$.

Also given $\log 2 = \cdot 30103$ and $\log 3 = \cdot 47712$ find x from the equation

$$2^{3-x} = 15^{2-2x}.$$

XIII. Show that in any triangle

(i.) $$\cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}$$

(ii.) $$\frac{b-c}{a} + \frac{c-a}{b} + \frac{a-b}{c}$$
$$= \frac{c-b}{a} \cos A + \frac{b-a}{c} \cos C + \frac{a-c}{b} \cos B.$$

XIV. What is the difference between an "identity" and an "equation"?

Find all the values of θ and ϕ that satisfy

$$\left.\begin{aligned} 2 \sin \theta &= 2 \sin \phi - \cos \phi \\ 2 \cos \theta &= 2 \cos \phi - \sin \phi \end{aligned}\right\}$$

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS,

Time—Three hours.

I. A body is projected with a velocity of 20 ft. per sec., and is acted upon by an acceleration of 4 ft. sec. units in the direction of its motion. How far will it have gone, and what velocity will it have, at the end of 10 seconds?

II. Enunciate and prove the proposition known as "The Parallelogram of Velocities."

From a carriage of a railway train moving at the rate of 30 miles an hour a missile is projected at right angles to the train with a velocity of 33 ft. per sec. Find the initial velocity of the missile relative to the ground.

III. Prove that the sum of the moments of two forces acting at a point about any given point in the plane of the forces is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point.

IV. A uniform beam 10 ft. long and weighing 60 lbs. is supported at its ends. At a point 3 ft. from one end a weight of 90 lbs. is hung. Find the pressures on the supports.

V. Find the position of the centre of gravity of a uniform triangular lamina.

VI. Find the relation between the Power and the Weight in the system of pulleys in which all the pulleys are arranged in two blocks, one block fixed, the other moveable; the same string going round all the pulleys, and all the strings being parallel.

Show also that if the weight is raised any given distance that the work done by the Power is equal to the work done in raising the weight, neglecting friction.

VII. Three pounds of alcohol (specific gravity ·79) are mixed with two pounds of water. What is the specific gravity of the mixture? What will be the apparent weight of one pound of lead, specific gravity 11·35, when immersed in the mixture?

VIII. The height of the barometer column being 30 inches and the specific gravity of mercury 13·6, find the pressure per square inch at a depth of 50 ft. below the surface of a fresh water lake exposed to atmospheric pressure.

IX. Describe and explain the action of the ordinary suction pump. Draw a diagram in illustration.

CHEMISTRY.

Time—Three hours.

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

I. Describe an apparatus for obtaining oxygen and hydrogen by means of an electric current. In what proportions by volume are these gases obtained?

II. Write what you know of the different kinds of natural waters.

III. Describe the Weldon process for the manufacture of chlorine. How is bleaching powder made, and what are its uses?

IV. Describe the various steps in the manufacture of mercuric cyanide and cyanogen.

V. Explain how you would prepare
(*a*). Caustic potash.
(*b*). Superphosphate of lime.
(*c*). Magnesia usta.
(*d*). Cupric oxide.
(*e*). Calomel.
(*f*). Lunar caustic (from a silver coin)
(*g*). Red lead.

VI. Write what you know of the preparation and properties of oxalic acid.

VII. Ten grammes of steam at 100°C are passed into 100 grammes of water at 15°C, to what point will the temperature of the water be raised?

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Time—Three hours.

(Not more than nine questions are to be attempted.)

I. Define the terms "heat," "temperature," "specific heat," "dew-point."

II. What is an air-thermometer? What are its advantages and disadvantages?

III. Explain carefully the principle of "Papin's digester."

IV. Describe a way of finding the number of vibrations per second in a sound of given pitch.

V. What is a "pinhole camera"? Explain its principles and method of use.

VI. Explain the way in which a simple lens is used to magnify objects.

VII. What is the "spectrum"? State what you know of ether-waves other than those that are visible.

VIII. What is the purpose of the "keeper" of a magnet?

IX. How would you show experimentally that when a piece of ebonite is rubbed with flannel, the electricity developed on the ebonite is equal in quantity, though opposite in sign, to that developed on the flannel?

X. What effect has the thickness of the glass of a Leyden jar on its usefulness?

XI. State Ohm's law. If five Daniel cells, each of E.M.F. one

volt, and internal resistance four ohms, be connected in series with a coil of wire of twenty ohms resistance, what will be the current generated?

XII. What is electrolysis? Give two examples.

BOTANY.

Time—Two hours.

I. Describe the arrangement of the carpels of *Ranunculus*, and what is the botanical name of the fruit of this plant?

II. Describe the arrangement and insertion of the stamens of the flower of the *Gum-tree* as regards the calyx and ovary.

III. What meaning do you attach to the terms *pappus*, *tubular*, *ligulate*, *synantherous*, *bifid*, and *phyllaries*, as applied to flowers of various *Compositæ*?

IV. Describe the number and position as regards the ovary of the stamens in *Orchideæ* and *Liliaceæ*.

V. What is the difference between a *legume*, a *follicle*, and a *siliqua*?

VI. Describe the flower of a plant belonging to the *Goodenoviæ*.

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7 (c). PHYSIOLOGY.

Time—Two hours.

I. Describe—
a. What you have seen,
b. What you have learned
of the constitution of blood?

What can be observed when freshly-drawn blood is allowed to stand in a glass vessel? What are the events which have taken place, say, within an hour?

II. What do you know concerning the digestion and absorption of the fat of the food?

III. In what respects, physiologically considered, does a dead body differ from a living body?

IV. Describe the structure of a large nerve such as the sciatic. How would you proceed to show this nerve in a dead rabbit? What are the functions of this nerve?

V. The iris. What is the use of this structure? Under what circumstances does the pupil dilate and contract?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Time—Three hours.

I. To what causes are we to attribute the difference between continental and insular climates?

II. Explain the various processes by which the surface soil is produced.

III. What part do rivers play in the transport of materials, and how are such materials disposed of?

IV. On the south coast of Australia rain falls most plentifully in winter, and, in the central and northern regions of the continent, in summer. Explain why this is the case.

V. How is the atmosphere warmed? Why does heat diminish with altitude?

VI. In what way do coral reefs indicate movements of the earth's crust?

VII. How can the irregular contour of a coast-line, such as headlands, isolated masses of rock, and bays, be accounted for?

VIII. Explain the following terms as applied to rocks:—dip, cleavage, false bedding, fault. Illustrate by sketches.

IX. Give the origin and composition of the following rocks:—granite, limestone, clay, sandstone.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1896.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

None.

THIRD CLASS.

	Last Place of Education.
Borthwick, Ferniehirst Halidon, 1, 5, 7	Private Tuition
Healy, Robert, 1, 2, 4, 7	Mr. F. A. d'Arenberg's Tuition
Lewis, James Brook, 1, 2, 5, 7	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Ward, Henry Torrens, 1, 2, 7	Mr. F. A. d'Arenberg's Tuition

The following candidates passed in the undermentioned special subjects:—

Benham, Rosamond Agnes, 10	Private Study
Fleming Stanley Hugh, 2	Prince Alfred College
Way, Inman, 10	Private Tuition

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

9 *Candidates entered themselves for this Examination (six for the whole Examination and three for Special Subjects), of whom 2 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	6	0	6	4	0	4
Latin	7	0	7	4	0	4
Greek	0	0	0	0	0	0
French	2	0	2	1	0	1
German	2	0	2	2	0	2
Pure Mathematics	5	0	5	4	0	4
Applied Mathematics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemistry	1	0	1	0	0	0
Physics	2	1	3	1	1	2
Botany and Physiology... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Geography and Geology	1	0	1	0	0	0

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1896.

PASS LIST.

FIRST CLASS.

	Last Place of Education.
Cooper, Constance May, 1*, 4*, 5*, 7, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Dodwell, George Frederic, 1, 2, 3*, 5*, 7*, 9*, 10*, 12	Prince Alfred College
Lillywhite, Cuthbert, 1*, 2, 4, 7*, 9, 10*, 12	Prince Alfred College
Moore, Bertie Harcourt, 1, 2, 3, 5*, 7*, 9	Prince Alfred College
Stokes, Charles Hartley, 1, 2, 4* 7, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Stuckey, Reginald Robert, 1*, 2, 3, 4, 7*, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Suckling, Frank Martin, 1, 2, 4, 7*, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Wehrstedt, Walter Franz, 1*, 2, 3, 4, 7*, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School

SECOND CLASS.

Ambrose, Theodore, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7*, 10	Way College
Bray, Harry, 1, 2, 4, 7, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Broadbent, Percy Lewis, 1, 2, 5, 7, 9*, 10	Prince Alfred College
Caw, Alexander Ruan, 1, 2, 7, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Chapple, Harold, 1, 5, 7, 8, 9*, 10	Prince Alfred College
Clark, Archer Septimus, 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10*	Prince Alfred College
Duffield, Walter Geoffrey, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7*, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Dutton, Henry Hampton, 1, 2, 4, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Eitzen, Louis Tisdell Rudolph, 1, 2, 5, 7*, 9, 10	Prince Alfred College
Gregory, Harold Victor, 1, 5, 9*, 10	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Heggaton, Juanita Bessie, 1*, 4*, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Higgins, Edward Charles, 1, 2, 4* 7	Mr. A. W. Gosnell's Tuition
James, Alfred Charles, 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10*	Prince Alfred College
Jennings, Francis Alexander, 1*, 2, 4, 5, 7*, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Kelly, William Ryton, 1*, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10*	Prince Alfred College
Malin, Stanley Arthur, 1, 2, 3, 7, 9*	Prince Alfred College
Moncrieff, Edward Woods, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Nairn, Alexander Livingston, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7*, 9, 10	Prince Alfred College
Rutt, Edith Elizabeth, 1, 4, 11*, 12	Dryburgh House School
Sanders, Isabel Mary, 1*, 4, 11*, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Skipper, Stanley Herbert, 1*, 4, 7*, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Treleaven, Bessie Louise, 1*, 4, 11*, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Wells, Clement Victor, 1, 2, 4, 7*, 10, 12	Way College
Williams, Elsie, 1*, 4*, 5, 11*, 12	Advanced School for Girls

THIRD CLASS.

Ashton, Thomas Badge, 1, 2, 3, 7, 10	Way College
Atkinson, Alfred Harris Owst, 1, 2, 12	Private Tuition
Bagot, Walter Hervey, 1*, 2, 4, 7	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Baker, Robert Colley, 1, 2, 4, 7	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Bircher, Albert Andrew, 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10	Christian Brothers' College
Borthwick, Ferniehirst Halidon, 1, 5, 9, 10	Private Tuition
Brady, Albert Edward, 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10	Christian Brothers' College
Bromley, Helen Clarice, 1*, 4, 5, 10, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Brown, Mary Home, 1, 4, 7, 11, 12	Misses Brown's School
Collison, Ruth, 1, 4, 5, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Colville, John, 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 12	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Finlayson, Katherine Alice, 1, 4, 7, 11	Miss Martin's School
Grummet, Cyril Adolph, 1, 2, 12	Whinham College
Kane, Amy Grace, 1*, 4, 5, 7, 12	Advanced School for Girls
Love, Roberta Rachael, 1, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12	Advanced School for Girls

Magarey, Rupert Eric, 1, 5, 7, 9	Prince Alfred College
Muecke, Francis Frederick, 1, 5, 9	Prince Alfred College
Palmer, William Edward, 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10	Prince Alfred College
Sadleir, Georgina Hunt, 1, 4, 10	Advanced School for Girls
Sandford, James Wallace, 1, 5, 7	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Thomas, Thomas Theodore, 1, 5, 7, 10	Prince Alfred College

The following Candidates passed in the undermentioned special subjects: –

Ambrose, Ethel Mary Murray, 2	Unley Park School
Birks, Margaret Eason, 10	Miss Martin's School
Blackmore, James Gairdner, 10*	St. Peters Collegiate School
Buttfield, Hilda Marston, 1	Hardwicke College
Coventry, Cameron Hilder, 7, 10	F. A. D'Arenberg's Tuition
Flecker, Oscar Sydney, 10*	Prince Alfred College
Gilbert, Henry, 10*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Grieve, Helen Una, 11*	Unley Park School
Hamlin, Florence May, 11	Unley Park School
Jefferis, Annie Adelaide, 1, 7	Private Tuition
Limbert, Osmond Charles Harvey, 7	Private Study
Rogers, Florence Emily, 11*	Unley Park School
Simpson, May Jane, 11*	Unley Park School
Thomson, Grace Ellen Mary, 1, 4	Hardwicke College
Tucker, Hilda Adelaide Sydney, 11*	Unley Park School
Williams, Eleanore Maud, 4, 11	Miss Martin's School

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed *with credit* in the subject represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached.

The figures attached to the name of any Candidate show in which 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, 1896.—SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

202 *Candidates entered themselves for this Examination (183 for the whole Examination, and 19 for special subjects), of whom 33 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...	62	24	86	55	23	78
Latin	61	6	67	34	1	35
Greek	13	0	13	8	0	8
French	35	25	60	20	16	36
German...	25	10	35	19	7	26
Pure Mathematics	62	19	81	50	7	57
Applied Mathematics	1	0	1	1	0	1
Chemistry	51	1	52	40	0	40
Experimental Physics	35	3	38	29	3	32
Botany and Physiology ...	2	22	24	0	18	18
Physical Geography and Geology	12	16	28	7	11	18