CALENDAR

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

FOR THE YEAR

1901.

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

1901.

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ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

PART I.

PREFACE

To Calendar for 1901.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE was established by Act of Parliament in the year 1874, and in the year 1881 Royal Letters Patent were issued by Her Majesty the Queen declaring that the degrees granted by it should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration throughout the British Empire as if granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

It was the first University in Australia to provide for the granting of degrees to women, as authorised by Act of Parliament in 1880.

The University grants degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Music, and Diplomas in Music and in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy.

The University owes its origin to the munificence and public spirit of the late Sir Walter Watson Hughes and Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G., from each of whom a gift of £20,000 was received for this purpose. Further endowments were granted by Parliament, provision being made in the Act of Incorporation ("The Adelaide University Act, 1874") for an annual grant from the public revenues of a sum equal to five per cent. on the capital funds then or afterwards to be possessed by the University, but not exceeding in any one year the sum of £10,000. Under the authority of the same Act an endowment in land of 50,000 acres and a grant of five acres in the City of Adelaide as a site for the University buildings were provided for.

At first the Professorships founded in the University were four in number, their subjects being the following: (1) Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature, (2) English Language and Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, (3) Mathematics, and (4) Natural Science. The first and second were established in accordance with the terms of Sir Walter Watson Hughes' donation, and bear his name, the third and fourth bear in the same way the name of Sir Thomas Elder.

The academical work of the University was commenced in March, 1876, the number of matriculated students being 8, and of non-graduating students attending lectures 52. The foundation stone of the University buildings was laid by his Excellency Major-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, K.C.M.G., on July 30th, 1879, and the buildings were opened by him in April, 1882. Their total cost, including that of subsequent additions, was about £38,000.

In 1883 Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G., made a second gift to the University amounting to £10,000, for the foundation of a School of Medicine. The University Council thereupon established a Chair of Anatomy and a Lectureship in Physiology, and made further provision for the first two years of the medical course. In 1886 arrangements were completed for a complete medical curriculum. In 1884 the Hon. J. H. Angas, M.L.C., gave £6,000 for the endowment of a Chair of Chemistry, and in the following year the first Angas Professor of Chemistry was appointed. The Chair of Music was established in 1884 and a Professor of Music appointed. This chair had no special endowment, but through the efforts of His Excellency Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., was supported for the first five years by voluntary subscriptions from the public amounting to £530 per annum, of which sum Sir Thomas Elder contributed £300 yearly. In 1890 the Council established a Professorship of Law in place of the Lectureship in Law which had existed since 1883.

In 1878 the Hon. J. H. Angas gave £4,000 to provide for Scholarships to encourage the training of scientific men, and especially Civil Engineers, with a view to their settlement in South Australia.

In 1892, and again in 1897 and 1899, Robert Barr Smith, Esquire, presented to the University £1,000 for the purposes of the Library. During the year two donations for £1,000 each for the further purchase of books have been made by an anonymous donor. The Library now, in consequence of the large additions rendered possible by these gifts, contains about 10,000 volumes.

On the 6th day of March, 1897, Sir Thomas Elder died, having bequeathed to the University the sum of £65,000, his total gifts to the Institution amounting from first to last to nearly £100,000. By the terms of his will the bequest was apportioned in the following manner, namely, £20,000 to the School of Medicine and £20,000 to the School of Music, while the residue was left

available for the general purposes of the University. An Elder Conservatorium of Music was accordingly established in 1898, in which instruction is given in all branches of musical education. The foundation-stone of the Conservatorium building was laid by Governor Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton on September 26th, 1898. The Conservatorium, which contains a large public hall and an admirable suite of class-rooms for instruction in music was completed in February and formally declared open by His Excellency the Governor, Lord Tennyson, on the 26th September last.

In 1898 the Council was enabled, by means of Sir Thomas Elder's bequest, to make arrangements for a post-graduate course in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy, and for the granting of a Diploma in these subjects.

The University is governed by a Council, which usually consists of twenty members, elected by the Senate, but which consists of twenty-one members whenever the Chancellor at the time of his election to that office is not a member of the Council. The Senate consists of all graduates of the degree of Master or Doctor, in any of the several faculties, and of all other graduates of three years' standing, besides graduates of other Universities who have been admitted *ad eundem gradum* by the Council. All Statutes and Regulations must be passed both by the Council and by the Senate and approved by the Governor. The Senate was constituted in 1877, there being at that date at least 50 qualified graduates, the minimum number required by the Act of Incorporation.

The number of graduates admitted by examination since the establishment of the University is 232. The number of undergraduates in the year 1900 was 238, and of non-graduating students 222, exclusive of those studying at the Elder Conservatorium, of whom in 1900 there were 296. The teaching staff of the University comprises 10 Professors and 12 Lecturers, and that of the Elder Conservatorium 9 Teachers.

Facilities for University examinations have been extended to the country, and local centres with permanent Committees have been formed, for examinations in Music only at Broken Hill, and for the Primary, Junior Public, Senior Public, Higher Public, and Music Examinations at Mount Gambier, Narracoorte, Port Pirie,

Clare, Jamestown, and Moonta, and at Albany and Perth in Western Australia. In the interests of education, Extension Lectures have also been given in country centres, as well as at the University.

JANUARY XXXI.		1901.
1	Tu	New Year's Day. Inauguration of Commonwealth. Public holiday.
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	*S*	
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	Education Committee meet.
12	S	
13	*S*	
14	M	Last day of entry for the Senior Public Examination in March.
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	*S*	
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	Finance Committee meet.
25	F	Council Meeting.
26	S	
27	*S*	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

1901.		FEBRUARY XXVIII.
1	F	
2	S	
3	*S*	
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	Education Committee meet.
9	S	
10	*S*	
11	M	
12	Tu	Last day of entry for the LL.B., Supplementary M.B., Examinations in March.
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	*S*	
18	M	Last day of entry for the Preliminary Examination in March.
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	Finance Committee meet.
22	F	Council Meeting.
23	S	
24	*S*	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	Last day of entry for Evening Scholarships Examination in March.

MARCH XXXI.		1901.
1	F	
2	S	
3	*S*	
4	M	
5	Tu	Conservatorium opens.
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	Education Committee meet.
9	S	
10	*S*	
11	M	Long Vacation ends.
12	Tu	First Term begins. LL.B., Supplementary M.B., Preliminary, Senior Public, Angas Scholarship, Angas Exhibition, and Evening Scholarships Examinations begin.
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	Senate. Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate notices of motion for meeting of Senate on March 27th.
17	*S*	
18	M	Lectures begin.
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	*S*	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	Senate meets.
28	Th	Finance Committee meet.
29	F	Council meeting.
30	S	
31	*S*	

1901.		APRIL XXX.
1	M	
2	Tu	Last day for sending in compositions for the Mus. Doc. Degree.
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	Good Friday. Easter recess begins.
6	S	
7	*S*	
8	M	Easter Monday.
9	Tu	Easter recess ends.
10	W	Lectures resumed.
11	Th	
12	F	Education Committee meet.
13	S	
14	*S*	
15	M	Conservatorium Half-Term begins.
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	*S*	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	Finance Committee meet.
26	F	Council Meeting.
27	S	
28	*S*	
29	M	
30	Tu	

MAY XXXI.		1901.
1	W	Last day of entry for Primary Examinations in Theory and Practice of Music.
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	*S*	
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	Education Committee meet.
11	S	Last day of entry for the LL.D. Examination in November.
12	*S*	
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	*S*	
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	First Term and Lectures end. Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	S	Conservatorium First Term ends. Vacation begins.
26	*S*	
27	M	Public Holiday.
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	Finance Committee meet.
31	F	Council Meeting.

1901.		JUNE XXX.
1	S	Primary Examinations in Theory and Practice of Music begin.
2	*S*	
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	*S*	
10	M	Second Term begins. Lectures resumed. Conservatorium re-opens.
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	Education Committee meet.
15	S	
16	*S*	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	F	
22	S	
23	*S*	
24	M	Public Holiday.
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	Finance Committee meet.
28	F	Council Meeting.
29	S	
30	*S*	Last day for sending in compositions for the Mus. Bac. Degree.

JULY XXXI.		1901.
1	M	
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	*S*	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	Education Committee meet.
13	S	Senate. Last day for sending to Clerk of Senate notices of motion for meeting of Senate on July 24.
14	*S*	
15	M	Conservatorium Half Term begins.
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	*S*	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	Senate meets.
25	Th	Finance Committee meet.
26	F	Council Meeting.
27	S	
28	*S*	
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

1901.		AUGUST XXXI.
1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	*S*	
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	Education Committee meet.
10	S	Last day of entry for the Primary Examination in September.
11	*S*	
12	M	Examination for the Mus. Doc. degree begins.
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	*S*	
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	Second Term and Lectures end.
24	S	Conservatorium Term ends. Vacation begins.
25	*S*	
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	Finance Committee meet.
30	F	Council Meeting.
31	S	

SEPTEMBER XXX.		1901.
1	*S*	
2	M	Public Holiday. Last day of entry for the M.A. Examination in December.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	*S*	
9	M	Third Term begins. Lectures resumed. Conservatorium re-opens.
10	Tu	Primary Examination begins.
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	Education Committee meet.
14	S	
15	*S*	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	*S*	
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	Finance Committee meet.
27	F	Council Meeting.
28	S	
29	*S*	
30	M	Last day for sending in Thesis for the D.Sc. Degree.

1901.		OCTOBER XXXI.
1	Tu	Last day of entry for Junior and Senior Public Examinations in Theory and Practice of Music in November.
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	*S*	
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	Meeting of University to elect Representatives on the Board of Governors of the Public Library, &c.
10	Th	
11	F	Education Committee meet.
12	S	Last day of entry for the M.D., D.Sc., Ch.M., LL.B., M.B. and Ch.B., B.A., B.Sc., Mus. Bac., and Advanced Course in Music Examinations and for Diploma of Associate in Music to be held in November.
13	*S*	
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	*S*	
21	M	Conservatorium Half Term begins.
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	Finance Committee meet.
25	F	Council Meeting.
26	S	
27	*S*	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	Last day of entry for the Junior, Senior, and Higher Public Examinations in November.

NOVEMBER XXX.		1901.
1	F	Lectures end. Junior and Senior Public Examinations in Theory and Practice of Music begin.
2	S	
3	*S*	
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	Education Committee meet.
9	S	Prince of Wales born, 1841
10	*S*	
11	M	Public Holiday.
12	Tu	LL.D., M.D., D.Sc., Ch.M., LL.B., M.B., B.A., B.Sc., Mus. Bac., and Advanced Course in Music, and Diploma of Associate in Music Examinations begin.
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	*S*	
18	M	Junior and Senior Public Examinations begin.
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	*S*	
25	M	Higher Public Examination begins.
26	Tu	
27	W	Senate meets. Election of Warden and Clerk and members to fill vacancies on Council.
28	Th	Finance Committee meet.
29	F	Council Meeting.
30	S	

1901.		DECEMBER XXXI.
1	*S*	
2	M	Examination for M.A. Degree begins.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	*S*	
9	M	
10	Tu	Third Term ends. Conservatorium closes.
11	W	
12	Th	Finance Committee meet.
13	F	Council Meeting. Last day of entry for the Angas Engineering Exhibition Examination in March, 1902.
14	S	
15	*S*	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	*S*	
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	Christmas Day.
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	Anniversary of Proclamation of the Colony.
29	*S*	
30	M	
31	Tu	

The University of Adelaide.

1901.

Visitor.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Chancellor.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR SAMUEL JAMES WAY, Bart., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D. Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of South Australia. Elected, for the fourth time, 7th March, 1898.

Vice-Chancellor.

WILLIAM BARLOW, B.A., LL.D. Elected, for the second time, 25th November, 1898.

The Council.

THE CHANCELLOR.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR. Elected a member of the Council 23rd November, 1898.
SIR JOSIAH HENRY SYMON, Q.C. Elected 24th November, 1897.
GEORGE JOHN ROBERT MURRAY, B.A., LL.B. Elected 24th November, 1897.
SIR JOHN WILLIAM DOWNER, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P. Elected 24th November, 1897.
FREDERIC CHAPPLE, B.A., B.Sc. Elected 24th November, 1897.
SHERIFF WILLIAM ROBINSON BOOTHBY, C.M.G., B.A., Elected 23rd November, 1898.
PROFESSOR WILLIAM HENRY BRAGG, M.A., Elected 23rd November, 1898.
EDWARD CHARLES STIRLING, C.M.G., M.A., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Elected 23rd November, 1898.
JOSEPH COOKE VERCO, M.D., F.R.C.S., Elected 23rd November, 1898.
JAMES HENDERSON, B.A. Elected 22nd November, 1899.
PROFESSOR WILLIAM MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc. Elected 22nd November, 1899.
THE REV. DAVID PATON, M.A., B.D., D.D. Elected 22nd November, 1899.
THE REV. JAMES JEFFERIS, LL.D. Elected 22nd November, 1899.
BENJAMIN POULTON, M.D. Elected 22nd November, 1899.
JAMES ALEXANDER GREER HAMILTON, M.B. Elected 28th November, 1900.
ROBERT BARR SMITH, J.P. Elected 28th November, 1900.
WILLIAM THORNBOROUGH HAYWARD, M.R.C.S. Elected 28th November, 1900.
RICHARD JOHN HENRY WILLS. Elected 28th November, 1900.
JOHN LANCELOT STIRLING, LL.B., M.L.C. Elected 28th November, 1900.
SIR CHARLES TODD, K.C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S. Elected 28th November, 1900.

* The Senate.

CONSISTING OF ALL MASTERS OF ARTS, MASTERS OF SURGERY, DOCTORS OF MEDICINE, DOCTORS OF LAWS, DOCTORS OF SCIENCE, AND DOCTORS OF MUSIC, AND OF ALL OTHER GRADUATES OF THREE YEARS' STANDING.

WARDEN—FREDERIC CHAPPLE, B.A., B.Sc. Elected 1883.

CLERK—THOMAS AINSLIE CATERER, B.A. Elected 1888.

** The Standing Orders of the Senate will be found in the Appendix.*

Professors.

Hughes Professor of Classics, and Comparative Philology and Literature :—
EDWARD VON BLOMBERG BENSLY, M.A. (Camb.) Appointed 1895.

Hughes Professor of English Language and Literature, and of Mental and Moral Philosophy :—
WILLIAM MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.) Appointed 1894.

Elder Professor of Mathematics and Physics :—
WILLIAM HENRY BRAGG, M.A. (Camb.) Appointed 1885.

Elder Professor of Natural Science :—
RALPH TATE, F.G.S. Appointed 1875.

Elder Professor of Anatomy :—
ARCHIBALD WATSON, M.D. (Paris and Göttingen), F.R.C.S. Appointed 1884.

Professor of Physiology :—
EDWARD CHARLES STIRLING, C.M.G., M.A., M.D. (Camb.), F.R.S., F.R.C.S. Appointed 1882 as Lecturer. Appointed Professor in 1900.

Elder Professor of Music :—
JOSHUA IVES, Mus. Bac. (Camb.) Appointed 1884.

Angas Professor of Chemistry :—
EDWARD HENRY RENNIE, M.A. (Sydney), D.Sc. (Lond). Appointed 1885.

Professor of Law :—
JOHN WILLIAM SALMOND, M.A. (N.Z.), LL.B. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, Fellow of University College, London. Appointed 1897.

Professor of Modern History and English Language and Literature :—
ROBERT LANGTON DOUGLAS, M.A. (Oxford). Appointed 1900.

Lecturers.

Lecturer on Engineering :—
ROBERT WILLIAM CHAPMAN, M.A.. B.C.E. (Melb.). Appointed 1888.

Lecturer on German Language and Literature :—
REV. ERNEST JOHN EITEL, M.A Ph.D. Appointed 1899.

Lecturer on the Law of Property and the Law of Procedure :—
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS D'ARENBERG, M.A. (Dub.). Barrister-at-Law. Appointed 1897.

Lecturer on Chemistry :—
ALFRED JAMES HIGGIN. Appointed 1898.

Lecture on Mathematics and Physics :—
JAMES BERNARD ALLEN, B.Sc. Appointed 1900.

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

Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Surgery :—
BENJAMIN POULTON, M.D., Ch.B. (Melb.), M.R.C.S.

Lecturer on Obstetrics and Diseases peculiar to Women and Children :—
EDWARD WILLIS WAY, M.B. (Edin.), M.R.C.S.

Lecturer on Materia Medica :—
WILLIAM LENNOX CLELAND, M.B. (Edin.).

The Dr. Charles Gosse Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery :
MARK JOHNSTON SYMONS, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin)

Lecturer on Forensic Medicine and Clinical Surgery :—
ALFRED AUSTIN LENDON, M.D. (Lond.).

Lecturer on Lunacy :—

Lecturer on Bacteriology:—
THOMAS BORTHWICK, M.D. (Edin.)

Lecturer on Aural Surgery :
WILLIAM ANSTEY GILES, M.B. Ch.M., (Edin.).

Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy and Teacher of Operative Surgery :—
ARCHIBALD WATSON, M.D. (Paris and Göttingen), F.R.C.S

Lecturer on Clinical Medicine :—
WILLIAM THORNBOROUH HAYWARD, M.R.C.S.

CLINICAL TEACHERS

AT THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

Members of the Staff nominated by the University.

Physicians :—
JOSEPH COOKE VERCO, M.D. (Lond.). F.R.C.S.; and
WILLIAM THORNBOROUGH HAYWARD, M.R.C.S., L.K. and Q.C.P.

Surgeons :—
BENJAMIN POULTON, M.D., Ch.B. (Melb). M.R.C.S.; and
WILLIAM ANSTEY GILES, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.).

Gynæcologist :—
EDWARD WILLIS WAY, M.B., (Edin), M.R.C.S.
JAMES ALEXANDER GREER HAMILTON, M.B., as Assista Gynæcologist.

Opthalmologist :—
MARK JOHNSTON SYMONS, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.)

Assistant Physicians :—
ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER HAMILTON, M.B. (Dublin); and
HARRY SWIFT, M.D. (Cantab).

Assistant Surgeons :—
MELVILLE RICHARD HINDMARSH JAY, M R.C.S.; and
WENTWORTH ROWLAND CAVENAGH-MAINWARING, M.B., Ch.B. F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Members of the Senior Staff at the Adelaide Hospital, in addition to the Staff nominated by the University.

Physicians :—
FREDERICK WILLIAM NIESCHE. M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.).
RICHARD SANDERS ROGERS, M.A., M.D., Ch.M. (Edin).

Surgeons :—
LEONARD WATKINS BICKLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).
ARTHUR EDMUND SHEPHERD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.)

Surgeon and Gynæcologist—
ALEXANDER DISNEY LEITH NAPIER, M.D., Ch.M. (Aberd.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Opthalmologist :—
ALFRED WILLIAM HILL, M.D. (Brux.), M.R.C.S.

AT THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Medical Officers :—

WILLIAM McDONALD CAMPBELL, L.R.C.P., F.L.P.S.G.
ALFRED EDGAR WIGG, M.B. (Brux.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
ALFRED AUSTIN LENDON, M.D. (Lond.).
WILLIAM THORNBOROUGH HAYWARD, M.R.C.S.
HARRY SWIFT, M.D. (Cantab.).
JOHN MICHIE, M.B., Ch.B.
MARK JOHNSTON SYMONS, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.).

Additional Examiners for Degrees, 1900.

LL.B. DEGREE.

A. BUCHANAN	Law of Procedure
F. A. d'ARENBERG, M.A.	Constitutional Law
P. McM. GLYNN, B.A., LL.B.	Law of Wrongs
J. T. HACKETT, B.A.	Equity
J. HENDERSON, B.A.	Law of Contracts
G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B.	Roman Law
T. B. GALL	Law of Property
F. W. RICHARDS, LL.D.	Jurisprudence
F. L. STOW, LL.B.	International Law

M.B. DEGREE.

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.Sc.	Chemistry
PROFESSOR ALLEN, M.D.	Anatomy
PROFESSOR ANDERSON STUART, M.D.	Physiology

B.A. DEGREE.

H. W. ALLEN, M.A.	Classics
REV. D. PATON, M.A., D.D.	Mental and Moral Philosophy
J. H. MICHELL, M.A.	Mathematics
MDLLE. DUSSAU	French
REV. E. I. ROBSON, M.A.	Greek and Latin

B.Sc. DEGREE.

J. H. MICHELL, M.A.	Mathematics
J. DENNANT	Geology
J. B. LEWIS	Applied Mechanics
PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.Sc.	Chemistry
J. C. SANDERS	Surveying
A. H. MERRIN	Mining Engineering
D. C. SELMAN	Mechanical Drawing
— ESDAILE	Assaying
B. W. TURNER	Metallurgy
PROFESSOR ANDERSON STUART, M.D.	Physiology
W. SUTHERLAND, M.A.	Physics

MUS. BAC. DEGREE.

W. H. WALE, Mus. Bac.

Laboratory Assistants.

Physiological Laboratory :—
WILLIAM FULLER.

Physical Laboratory :—
ARTHUR LIONEL ROGERS.

Staff of the Elder Conservatorium of Music.

Acting Director :—
FREDERICK CHARLES BEVAN, GENTLEMAN OF THE CHAPELS ROYAL.

Teachers of the Pianoforte :—
IMMANUEL GOTTHOLD REIMANN.
BRYCESON TREHARNE, A.R.C.M.
HERMANN KUGELBERG.

Teachers of Singing :—
FREDERICK CHARLES BEVAN, GENTLEMAN OF THE CHAPELS ROYAL
MISS GULI HACK, A.R.C.M.

Teacher of the Violin :—
HERMANN HEINICKE.

Teacher of the Violoncello :—
HERMANN KUGELBERG.

Teacher of Orchestral Playing :—
HERMANN HEINICKE.

Teacher of Ensemble Playing (Chamber Music) :—
HERMANN KUGELBERG.

Teacher of Theory of Music—
THOMAS HENRY JONES, MUS. BAC.

Teacher of Italian :—
PROFESSOR DOUGLAS, M.A.

Teacher of Elocution :—
EDWARD REEVES.

Lady Superintendent :—
MRS. J. S. WESTON.

Registrar's Department.

Registrar :—
CHARLES REYNOLDS HODGE. Appointed 1892.

Accountant and Chief Clerk :—
FREDERICK WILLIAM EARDLEY. Appointed 1900.

Librarian :—
ROBERT JOHN MILLER CLUCAS. Appointed 1900.

University Auditors.

J. EDWIN THOMAS,
ANDREW S. NEILL.

Officers of Local Centres.

CLARE—
Chairman—DR. BAIN; Hon. Secretary—MR. MAGNUS BADGER.

MOONTA—
Chairman—MR. H. W. UFFINDELL; Hon. Secretary—REV. W. COOKE.

PORT PIRIE—
Chairman—MR. F. S. DELANO; Hon. Secretary—MR. F. WALTERS.

JAMESTOWN—
Chairman—MR. H. BOUCAUT; Hon. Secretary—REV. C. S. BEAUMONT.

NARRACOORTE—
Chairman—MR. A. ATTIWELL; Hon. Secretary—REV. S. J. BLOYD.

MOUNT GAMBIER—
Chairman—MR. F. H. DANIEL; Hon. Secretary—MR. C. L. SPEHR, LL.B.

ALBANY—
Chairman—MR. C. McKENZIE; Hon. Secretary—REV. G. BREWSTER, M.A.

PERTH—
Chairman—HON. J. W. HACKETT, M.L.C.; Hon. Secretary—MR. W. ERNEST COOKE, M.A.; Assistant Secretary—MR H. M. JOSCELYNE, B.A.

COMMITTEES FOR 1901.

Education Committee.

THE CHANCELLOR, CHAIRMAN.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR (Deputy Chairman)
REV. DR. JEFFERIS.
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J. HENDERSON, B.A.
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PROFESSOR BRAGG
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PROFESSOR MITCHELL
F. CHAPPLE, B.A., B.Sc.

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R. J. H. WILLS

Library Committee.

REV. DR. PATON, CHAIRMAN.

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PROFESSOR MITCHELL
PROFESSOR BENSLY
PROFESSOR DOUGLAS
PROFESSOR RENNIE
PROFESSOR SALMOND

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PROFESSOR SALMOND, DEAN.

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Faculty of Medicine.

DR. LENDON, DEAN.

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W. L. CLELAND, M.B.
E. W. WAY, M.B.
W. T. HAYWARD, M.R.C.S
DR. BORTHWICK.
DR. SYMONS
W. A GILES, M.B.
A. J. HIGGIN

Faculty of Arts.

PROFESSOR DOUGLAS, DEAN.

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THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
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F. CHAPPLE, B.A., B.Sc.
R. J. H. WILLS
PROFESSOR BENSLY
PROFESSOR MITCHELL
PROFESSOR BRAGG
R. W. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C E
J. B. ALLEN, B.Sc.

Faculty of Science.

R. W. CHAPMAN, DEAN.

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THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
SIR CHARLES TODD
REV. DR. JEFFERIS
F. CHAPPLE, B.A., B.Sc.
PROFESSOR TATE
PROFESSOR STIRLING
PROFESSOR BRAGG
PROFESSOR RENNIE
A. J. HIGGIN.
J. B. ALLEN, B.Sc.

Board of Musical Studies.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, CHAIRMAN.

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T. N. STEPHENS
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Board of Education.

THE CHANCELLOR
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PROFESSOR MITCHELL
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L. W. STANTON (Chairman Board of Inspectors of Schools)
THOS. BULGAN (Member of Board of Inspec ors)
C. L. WHITHAM (Member of Board of Inspectors)

Board of Discipline.

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

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

PROFESSOR WILLIAM MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc.
REV. DAVID PATON, M.A., B.D., D.D. } Elected 27th October, 1899.

Representative of the University on the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital.

WILLIAM THORNBOROUGH HAYWARD, M.R.C.S. Elected February, 1901.

Former Chancellors.

SIR RICHARD DAVIES HANSON, CHIEF JUSTICE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Appointed 1874. Died 1876.

THE RIGHT REV. AUGUSTUS SHORT, D.D., BISHOP OF ADELAIDE. Appointed 1876. Resigned 1883.

Former Vice-Chancellors.

THE RIGHT REV. AUGUSTUS SHORT, D.D., BISHOP OF ADELAIDE. Appointed 1874. Elected Chancellor 1876.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR SAMUEL JAMES WAY, BART., D.C.L., LL.D., CHIEF JUSTICE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Appointed 1876. Elected Chancellor 1883.

THE REV. WILLIAM ROBY FLETCHER, M.A. Appointed 1883. Died 1894.

THE VENERABLE CANON FARR, M.A., LL.D. Appointed 1887.

JOHN ANDERSON HARTLEY, B.A., B.Sc., INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF SCHOOLS. Appointed 1893. Died 1896.

Former Wardens of the Senate.

WILLIAM GOSSE, M.D. Elected 1877. Died 1883.

THE VENERABLE CANON FARR, M.A., LL.D. Elected 1880.

Former Professors.

Classics:—

REV. HENRY READ, M.A. Appointed 1874. Resigned 1878.

DAVID FREDERICK KELLY, M.A. Appointed 1878. Died 1894.

EDWARD VAUGHAN BOULGER, M.A., D.Litt. Appointed 1894. Resigned 1894.

English Language and Literature and Mental and Moral Philosophy:—

REV. JOHN DAVIDSON. Appointed 1874. Died 1881.

EDWARD VAUGHAN BOULGER, M.A., D.Litt. Appointed 1883. Resigned 1894.

Mathematics:—

HORACE LAMB, M.A., F.R.S. Appointed 1875. Resigned 1885.

Law:—

FREDERICK WILLIAM PENNEFATHER, B.A., LL.D. Appointed 1888. Resigned 1896.

Former Treasurer.

THE HON. SIR HENRY AYERS, G.C.M.G. Appointed 18th December, 1874. Resigned 27th August, 1886.

The finances have since been managed by a Committee on a system prepared by the Treasurer.

Former Registrars.

WILLIAM BARLOW, B.A., LL.D. Appointed 1874. Resigned 1882.

JOHN WALTER TYAS. Appointed 1882. Resigned 1892.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

FROM 1876 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.

Name.	*Date.*	*University.*	*Degree.*
ADAMS, Alfred James	1900	Cambridge (1899)	M.A.
ALLEN, James Bernard	1891		B.Sc.
ALTMANN, Charles August ..	1883	Melbourne (1883)..	M.B.
ANDERSON, James Robert ..	1884		LL.B.
ANDREWS, Richard Bullock ..	1887 1891		B.A. LL.B.
ANNELLS, William Charles ..	1899		M.A.
ASTLES, Harvey Eustace ..	1885	St. Andrews (1883)	M.D
* AYERS, Frederic	1877	Cambridge (1875)	M.A.
AYERS, Julian	1895		LL.B.
	B.		
BAKEWELL, John Warren ..	1877	Cambridge (1874)..	M.A.
BARLOW, William	1877 1885	Dublin (1855) " (1884)	B.A. LL.D.
BARRY, Alfred	1889	Oxford	LL.D.
BARWELL, Henry Newman ..	1899		LL.B.
BAYLY, William Reynolds.. ..	1896 1898		B.A. B.Sc.
BEARE, Edwin Arthur	1892		LL.B.
BEARE, Thomas Hudson	1887		B.A.
BENBOW, John	1895		B.A.
BENHAM, Edward Warner ..	1891		LL B.
BENHAM, Ellen Ida	1892		B.Sc.
BENSLY, Edward von Blomberg ..	1895	Cambridge (1889)..	M.A.
BIRKS, Laurence	1894		B.Sc.
BLACKBURN, Charles Bickerton ..	1893		B.A.
BLACKNEY, Samuel	1891	Toronto (1891) ..	M.B.
BLOXAM, Charles a'Court.. ..	1891		LL.B.
† BOAS, Isaac Herbert	1899		B.Sc.
BOLLEN, Christopher	1894	Toronto (1891) ..	M.D.
BOLLEN, Percival..	1899	Toronto (1899) ..	M.D.
BONNIN, James Atkinson	1895		M.B., Ch.B.
BOOTHBY, Charles Brinsley ..	1886		LL.B.
BOOTHBY, William Robinson ..	1877	London (1850) ..	B.A.
BORTHWICK, Thomas	1892	Edinburgh (1891)..	M.D.
BOULGER, Edward Vaughan ..	1884	Dublin (1872) ..	M.A.
BOWYEAR, George John Shirreff ..	1882	Cambridge (1871)..	B.A.
BRAGG, William Henry	1888	Cambridge (1888)..	M.A.
BRAY, Gildart Harvey	1891	Aberdeen (1890) ..	M.A.
BROWN, James Watson	1893 1898		B.Sc. LL.B.

* *Deceased.*
† *Not yet Members of Senate.*

† BURGESS, May	1899		B.Sc
BURGESS, Thomas Martin ..	1888		B.A.
* BURTT, Thomas	1877	Cambridge (1855)..	M.A.
BUTLER, Frederick Stanley ..	1893		M.A.
BUXTON, Sir Thomas Fowell ..	1895	Cambridge (1859)..	M.A.
BYARD, Douglas John	1889	Oxford (1882) ..	B.A.

C.

CAMPBELL, Allan James	1896		M.B., Ch.B.
CAMPBELL, Archibald Way ..	1896		M.B. Ch.B.
CAMPBELL, Colin Arthur Fitzgerald	1889	Cambridge (1889)..	M.A.
CAMPBELL, Florence Way ..	1897		Mus. Bac.
CARR, Whitmore	1877	Dublin (1848) ..	M.A.
CATERER, Thomas Ainslie ..	1876		B.A.
CAVENAGH-MAINWARING, Wentworth Rowland	1892		M.B., Ch.B.
CHAPMAN, Robert William ..	1889	Melbourne (1888)..	M.A.
CHAPPLE, Alfred	1894		B.Sc.
CHAPPLE, Frederic (Warden of the Senate	1877	London (1870) ..	B.A.
CHAPPLE Frederic John.. ..	1891 1898	Melbourne (1897)	B.Sc. M.B., Ch.B.
† CHAPPLE, Harold	1900		B Sc.
CHAPPLE, Marian	1894		B.A.
† CHAPPLE, Phœbe..	1898		B.Sc.
* CHARLESWORTH, Thomas William	1877		M.A.
† CHIGWELL, Arthur Kent	1900		B.A.
* CHURCHWARD, Samuel	1877	London (1873)	B.A.
† CHURCHWARD, Spencer	1900		B.A.
† CLARK, Archie Septimus	1900		B.Sc.
† CLARK, Caroline	1899		B.A.
CLARK, Edward Vincent	1895		B.Sc.
CLELAND, Edward Erskine ..	1890		LL.B.
CLELAND, William Lennox ..	1880	Edinburgh (1876)..	M.B.
COCKBURN, Sir John Alexander ..	1877	London (1874) ..	M.D.
† COLLISON, Edith	1900		B Sc.
COLVIN, Bazett David	1898	Cambridge (1864)	M.A.
CONYBEARE, William James ..	1895	Cambridge (1894) ..	B.A.
COOKE, William Ernest	1889		M.A.
† COOKE, William Ternent	1900		B.Sc.
† COOPER, Claude Tidswell	1899	Melbourne (1899)	M.B., Ch B.
CORBIN, Cecil	1894		M.B., Ch.B.
CORBIN, Hugh Burton	1892		B.Sc.
CORVAN, James Hamilton ..	1877	Dublin (1865) ..	B.A.
† COVENTRY, Cameron Hilder ..	1900		B.Sc.
CRAWFURD, Lionel Payne ..	1897	Oxford (1890) ..	M.A.
CUDMORE, Arthur Murray ..	1894		

* *Deceased.*
† *Not yet Members of Senate.*

D.

DALBY, John	1891		B.A.
d'ARENBURG, Frederick Augustus	1881	Dublin (1876) ..	M.A.
DAVENPORT, Sir Samuel	1888	Cambridge (1886)..	LL.D.
DAVIDSON, George	1898	St. Andrews (1879)	M.A.
DAVIES, Edward Harold	1896		Mus. Bac.
DEANE, Charles Maslen.. ..	1877	Edinburgh (1862)..	M.D.
DEMPSEY, Richard Francis ..	1888		LL.B.
* DENDY, Arthur	1877	Oxford (1851)	M.A.
DEVENISH, Albert Sydney ..	1899		M.A.
* DONALDSON, Arthur	1881		B.A.
DONALDSON, George	1882		B.A.
DORNWELL, Edith Emily	1885		B.Sc.
DORSCH (*née* Heyne), Agnes Marie Johanna..	1891		B.A.
DOUGLAS, Francis John	1898	Melbourne (1897)	M.B., Ch.B.
DOUGLAS, Robert Langton ..	1900	Oxford (1891) ..	M.A.
DOVE, George	1877	Cambridge (1859)..	M.A.
DOWNER, George Henry	1885		LL.B.
DOWNER, James Frederick ..	1895		LL.B.
† DUFFIELD, Walter Geoffrey ..	1900		B.Sc.
* DUNCAN, Handasyde	1877	Glasgow (1831)	M.D.
* DUNLOP, James Dunlop	1883	Edinburgh (1881)	M.B.
* DURNO, Leslie	1893	Aberdeen ..	M.A.

E.

ELCUM, Charles Cunningham ..	1879	Cambridge ..	M.A.
ENGLEHART, August Friedrich Gottfried	1877	Giessen (1870) ..	M.D.
ESAU, Charles Frederick Herman ..	1877	Göttingen (1851) ..	M.D
EVANS, Harold Maund	1897	Melbourne (1897)..	M.B.

F.

FARR, Clinton Coleridge	1888		B.Sc.
FARR, George Henry	1877 1883	Cambridge (1853) " (1882)	M.A. LL.D.
* FIELD, Thomas	1877	Cambridge (1857)..	M.A.
FINNISS, John Henry Suffield ..	1886	Edinburgh (1876)..	M.B.
FISCHER, George Alfred	1888 1894		B.A. M.B., Ch.B.
* FLETCHER, Alfred Watkis ..	1889		B.Sc.
* FLETCHER, William Roby ..	1877	London (1856)	M.A.
* FLOOD, John Wellesley	1881		B.A., M.B.
FOWLER, James Richard	1891	Cambridge (1890)..	M.A.
FREWIN, Thomas Hugh	1892		M.A.

* *Deceased.*
† *Not yet Members of Senate*

G.

* GARDNER, William	1877	Glasgow (1876)	M.D.
* GETHING, Robert..	1877	Edinburgh (1847)	M.D.
GIBBES Alexander Edward ...	1892		M.B., Ch.B.
GILES, Eustace	1889		LL.B.
GILES, Henry O'Halloran	1891		M.B., Ch.B.
GILES, Ireton Elliot	1897		B.A.
GILES, Thomas O'Halloran	1886	Cambridge (1883)..	LL.B.
GILES, William Anstey	1886	Edinburgh (1882)..	M.B.
GILL, Alfred	1882 1885		B.A. LL.B.
GIRDLESTONE, Henry	1894	Oxford (1889) ..	M.A.
* GLOVER, Ralph Francis	1877	Queen's, Ireland (1869)	B.A.
GLYNN, Patrick McMahon ..	1898	Dublin (1879) ..	LL.B.
GOLDSMITH, Frederick	1889		M.B., Ch.B.
GOODE, Arthur	1894		M.B., Ch.B.
† GOODE, Samuel Walter	1898		B.A.
GORGER, Oscar	1878	Heidelberg (1871)..	M.D.
GOSNELL, Arthur William ..	1895	Cambridge (1888)..	M.A.
* GOSSE, Charles	1877	Aberdeen (1875)	M.D.
* GOSSE, William	1877	Heidelberg (1870)	M.D.
GOYDER, Alexander Woodroffe ..	1889		B.Sc.
GREENWAY, Thomas Charles ..	1900		B.Sc.
GUNSON, John Bernard	1893		M.B., Ch.B.
* GUNSON, John Michael	1877	Heidelberg (1867)	M.D.
GUNSON, William Joseph	1894		LL.B.

H.

HACKETT, James Thompson ...	1882	Melbourne (1879)..	B.A.
HALCOMB, Frederick	1877	Oxford (1859) ..	B.A.
HALL, Anthony James Alexander ..	1888		LL.B.
HALL, Robert William	1884		LL.B.
HAMILTON, Alexander Archibald ..	1883	Dublin (1880) ..	M.B.
HAMILTON, Charles Wolfe ..	1899	Dublin (1894) ..	M.D.
HAMILTON, James Alexander Greer	1880	Dublin 1876) ..	M.B.
HAMILTON, Thomas Kinley ..	1885	Dublin (1879) ..	M.D.
* HARDING, Thomas Williamson ..	1890	Cambridge (1890)	M.A.
† HARDY, Alfred Burton	1898		LL.B.
HARMER, John Reginald	1895	Cambridge (1884)..	M.A.
HARRIS, Frank Dixon	1886		LL.B.
HARROLD, Rowland Edward ...	1892	Edinburgh (1890)..	M.B.
* HARTLEY, John Anderson ..	1877	London (1868)	B.A.
HASLAM, Joseph Auburn	1892		B.Sc.
HAWKER, Edward William ..	1877	Cambridge (1873)..	LL.B.
HAY, Alexander Gosse	1897	Cambridge (1896)..	B.A.
HAY, James	1883	Cambridge (1880)..	LL.B., B.A.
HAYCRAFT, Edith Florence ..	1890		B.Sc.
HAYWARD, Charles Waterfield ..	1892	Oxford (1892) ..	M.A.

**Deceased.*
† Not yet Members of Senate.

HEADLAM, Morley Lewis Caulfield	1900	Oxford (1893)	M.A.
HEINEMANN, Edmund Lewis ..	1890	Oxford (1887) ..	B.A.
HENDERSON, James	1880		B.A.
HENDERSON, John Henderson ..	1899	Glasgow (1882)	M.B.
HENDERSON, William	1884		LL.B
HENNIKER-MAJOR, Albert Edward John	1891	Cambridge (1889) ..	B.A.
HENNING, Andrew Harriot ..	1887		LL.B.
HEUZENRŒDER' William Eberhard	1891		LL.B.
HEWITSON, Thomas	1884		LL.B.
HOCTOR, John Francis	1877	Dublin (1871) ..	B.A.
† HOLDER, Ethel Roby	1898		B.A.
* HOLDER Sydney Ernest	1882		B.A.
† HOLE, William Margarey	1898		Mus. Bac.
HOLLIDGE, David Henry	1889		M.A.
HONE, Frank Sandland	1889 1894		B.A. M.B., Ch.B.
HOPE, Charles Henry Standish ..	1889 1891	Cambridge (1883)	B.A. M.D.
HOPE (*née* Fowler), Laura Margaret	1891		M.B.
HOPKINS, Alfred Nicholas.. ..	1888		B.A.
* HOPKINS, William Fleming ..	1884		B.A.
HORN, Edward Palmer	1889		LL.B.
HORNABROOK, Rupert Walter ..	1896		M.B., Ch.B.
HOURIGAN, Richard Edward ..	1893		LL.B.
HOWCHIN, Stella	1893		B.Sc.
HOWELL, Edward Tucker	1877	Oxford (1860) ...	M.A.
HUGHES, Alfred	1889	Cambridge (1886)..	B.A.
HYNES, Timothy Augustin	1889	Edinburgh (1888)..	M.B.

I.

† ILIFFE, James Drinkwater ..	1899		B.Sc.
INGLEBY, Rupert	1889		LL.B.
IRWIN, Henry Offley	1893		M.B., Ch.B.
ISBISTER, James Linklater Thompson	1891 1896		B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.
ISBISTER, William James	1897		LL.B.
IVES, Joshua	1885	Cambridge (1884)..	Mus. Bac.

J.

JEFFERIS, James	1877 1895	London (1856) ... Sydney (1885) ..	LL.B. LL.D.
JERVIS-SMITH, Frederick John ..	1898	Oxford (1872) ..	M.A.
JOHNSON, Edward Angas	1897	Melbourne (1897)...	M.B., Ch.B.
JOHNSTONE, Percy Emerson ..	1894 1898		B.A. LL.B.
JONES, Albert Edward	1888		LL.B.
JONES, Thomas Henry	1889		Mus. Bac.

* *Deceased.*
† *Not yet Members of Senate.*

K.

KEARNEY, Alan Wells	1889	Cambridge (1877)..	M.A.
KELLY, Alexander Charles ..	1877	Edinburgh (1832)..	M.D.
KELLY, David Frederick	1879	Cambridge (1878)	M.A.
† KELLY, (*neé* Püttmann), Franziska Helen Marie	1898		Mus. Bac.
KENNION George Wyndham	1883	Oxford (1871) ..	M.A.
KERR, Donald Alexander	1883		B.A.
KINGSMLIL, Walter	1883		B.A.
KINGSTON, Charles Cameron ..	1898	D.C.L., Oxford (1897)	LL.D.
KINTORE, The Earl of	1889 1889	Cambridge (1877) Aberdeen (1889)..	M.A. LL.D.
KIRBY, Mary Maude	1890		B.Sc.
KNIGHT, Percy Norwood	1888		B.A.
KNOWLES, Francis Edward ..	1888		LL.B.
KOLLOSCHE, John	1894		B.A.

L.

LABATT, Edward	1877	Dublin (1870) ..	B.A.
* LABATT, George Augustus ..	1877	Dublin (1839)	B.A.
LAMB, Horace	1877	Cambridge (1875) .	M.A.
† LANE, Annie	1899		B.A.
* LANG, Sydney Chapman	1896		B.A.
* LEITCH, James Westwood ..	1884		B.A.
* LEONARD, James	1877	London (1849)	B.A.
LEITCH, Oliver	1895		B.Sc.
LENDON, Alfred Austin	1883	London (1881) ..	M.D.
LE MESSURIER, Thomas Abraham	1893 1894		B.Sc. M.A.
† LILLYWHITE, Cuthbert	1899		B.Sc.
LIMBERT, Edgar Henry	1887		LL.B.
* LINDON, James Henry	1883	Cambridge (1884)	M.A.
LLOYD, Henry Sanderson	1883	Edinburgh (1883)..	M.B.
LOWRIE, William	1883	Edinburgh (1883)..	M.A.
LYNCH, Arthur Francis Augustin ..	1889		M.B., Ch.B

M.

* McCULLAGH, William George ..	1877	Dublin (1854)	B.A.
MACBEAN, John	1877	Aberdeen (1832) ..	M.A.
† McBRIDE, William John	1898		B.Sc.
McCARTHY, Walter James ..	1891		B.A.
MACK, Hans Hamilton	1880		B.A.
MACKENZIE, John George Kenneth	1894	Oxford (1888) ..	M.A.
* MACKINTOSH, James Sutherland..	1878	Edinburgh (1838)...	M.D.
MAGAREY, Cromwell	1889		M.B., Ch.B.
MAGAREY, Sylvanus James ..	1888	Melbourne (1888)..	M.D.
MAGAREY, William Ashley ..	1888		LL.B.
MANN, Charles	1887		LL.B
MARRYAT, Charles	1877	Oxford (1853) ..	M.A

* *Deceased.*
† *Not yet Members of Senate.*

† MARRYAT, Cyril Beaumont ..	1898		B.Sc.
MARRYAT, Ernest Neville ..	1888		B.A.
MASTERS, Frederick George ..	1900	Cambridge (1888)..	M.A.
MATTHEWS, Richard Twitchell ..	1883	London (1883) ...	P.A.
MEAD, Cecil Silas	1887 1891		B.A. M.B., Ch.B.
MEAD, Silas	1877	London (1859) ..	M.A.
MELLOR, James Taylor	1888		LL.B.
MELROSE, Alexander	1886		LL.B.
MILNE, William Somerville ..	1890	Oxford (1886) ..	M.A.
MINCHIN, Edward James ..	1894	Dublin (1879) ..	B.A.
MITCHELL, James Thomas ..	1885	Aberdeen (1885) ..	M.D.
MITCHELL, Samuel James ..	1890		LL.B.
MITCHELL, William	1895	Edinburgh (1892)..	M.A.
† MITTON, Ernest Gladstone ..	1899		B.Sc.
† MOORE, Bertie Harcourt	1900		B.Sc.
* MOORE, Edwin Canton	1882		B.A.
MORGAN, Alexander Matheson ..	1890		M.B., Ch.B.
MORSE, Charles William	1877	Cambridge (1850)..	B.A.
MOULE, Edward Ernst	1893		M.B., Ch.B.
* MÜCKE, Carl Wilhelm Ludwig ..	1877	Jena, 1847	M.A.
MURRAY, George John Robert ..	1883		B.A.

N.

NANKIVELL, John Thomas ..	1877	Cambridge (1871)..	B.A.
NAPIER, Alexander Disney Leith ..	1899	Aberdeen (1878)	M.D.
* NESBIT, William Peel	1877	Edinburgh (1873)	M.B.
* NEUBAUER, Max Friedrich ..	1877	Munich (187)	M.D.
NEWLAND, Henry Simpson ..	1896		M.B., Ch.B.
NEWLAND, Philip Mesmer ..	1896		LL.B.
NEWMAN, Edgar Harrold	1894		LL.B.
NEWMAN, George Gough	1892	London (1891) ..	B.A.
NICHOLLS, Leslie Herbert ..	1896		B.A.
NIESCHE, Frederick William ..	1889	Edinburgh (1886)..	M.D.
NORTHMORE, John Alfred ..	1887		LL.B.

O.

OAKELEY, Sir Herbert Stanley ..	1895	Oxford	Mus. Doc.

P.

PADMAN, Edward Clyde	1897 1900		B.A. LL.B.
* PALMER, Hamilton Charles ..	1877	London (1851)	LL.B.
PARSONS, Herbert Angas ..	1897		LL.B.
PATERSON, Alexander Stuart ..	1877	Edinburgh (1857)	M.D.
† PATON, Alfred Maurice	1898		B.Sc.
PATON, David	1878	Glasgow (1864) ..	M.A.
PENNEFATHER, Frederick William	1888	Cambridge (1874)..	B.A.
PHILLIPS, Walter Ross	1883	Cambridge (1878)..	LL.B.

* *Deceased.*
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PLUMMER, Violet May	1893 1897	Melbourne (1897)..	B.Sc. M.B.
POOLE, Frederick Slaney	1877	Cambridge (1875)	M.A.
POOLE, Henry John	1877	Oxford (1856) ..	M.A.
POULTON, Benjamin	1884	Melbourne (1883)..	M.D.
POWELL, Henry Arthur	1891		M.B., Ch.B.
PRICE, Arthur Jennings	1890		LL.B.

R.

RANDELL, Allan Elliott	1897	Melbourne (1897)..	M.B., Ch.B.
* RAWLINGS, Joseph Henry ..	1877	Edinburgh (1866)	M.D.
RAYNOR, Philip Edwin	1890	Oxford (1882) ..	M.A.
* READ, Henry	1877	Cambridge	M.A.
* RENNER, Friedrich Emil	1877	Jena (1847)	M.D.
RENNICK, Francis Henry.. ..	1882	Melbourne (1880)..	M.A.
RENNIE, Edward Henry	1885	London (1882) ..	D.Sc.
RICHARDS, Frederick William ..	1897	London (1896) ..	LL.D.
* RICHARDSON, Frank Joseph Webb	1893		B.Sc.
* ROBINSON, William George ..	1878		B.A.
ROBERTSON, Joseph	1894	Sydney (1877) ..	M.A.
ROBERTSON, Lionel Joseph ..	1896		B.A.
ROBIN, Charles Ernest	1886		B.A.
ROBIN, Percy Ansell	1880 1885	London (1885)	B.A. M.A.
ROGERS, Richard Sanders ..	1891 1897 1897	Edinburgh (1887) Edinburgh (1893)	Ch.M. M.D. M.A.
ROWLEY, Frederick Pelham ..	1887		LL.B.
RUSSELL, Alfred Edward James ..	1893		M.B., Ch.B.
† RUSSELL, Herbert Henry Ernest ..	1899	Melbourne (1899)	M.B., Ch.B.

S.

* SABINE, Clement Egbert Eppes ..	1884		LL.B.
SABINE, Ernest Maurice	1891		LL.B.
SALMOND, John William	1897	London (1887) ..	LL.B.
SANGSTER, John Ikin	1893		M.B., Ch.B.
SCOTT, Andrew	1883	Melbourne (1881)..	B.A.
SCOTT, Douglas Comyn	1888		LL.B.
SEABROOK, Leonard Llewellyn ..	1891		M.B., Ch.B.
SEABROOK, Thomas Edward Fraser	1877	St Andrews (1861)	M.D.
* SELLS, Alfred	1877	Cambridge (1847)..	M.A.
SEWELL, Charles Edward	1886		LL.B.
† SEWELL, Frank	1899		B.A.
SHANAHAN, Patrick Francis ..	1893		M.B., Ch.B
SHARP, Cecil James ..	1882	Cambridge (1882)..	B.A.
SHARP, William Hey	1877	Oxford (1871) ..	M.A.
* SHORT, Augustus	1877	Oxford (1826)	M.A.
SHUTER, Richard Ernest	1895	Melbourne (1891)..	M.B.
SIMPSON, Henry Gordon Liddon ..	1896		LL.B.
SMEATON, Bronte	1896		M.B., Ch.B.

* *Deceased.*
† *Not yet Members of Senate.*

SMEATON, Stirling	1889		B.A.
* SMITH, Arthur William	1877	London (1872)	M.D.
SMITH, James Walter	1882	London (1856) ..	LL.D.
SMITH, Julian Augustus Romaine ..	1892		B.Sc.
SMITH, Sydney Talbot	1886	Cambridge (1884)..	LL.B.
SMYTH, John Thomas .. .	1878	Melbourne (1874)..	B.A.
SOLOMON, Isaac Herbert	1895 1898		B.A. LL.B.
SOLOMON, Judah Moss	1888 1891		B.A. LL.B.
SOLOMON, Susan Selina	1890		B.Sc.
SOUTER, John Francis	1897	Aberdeen (1889) ..	M.B.
SPEHR, Carl Louis	1895		LL.B.
SPICER, Edward Clark	1877	Melbourne (1877)..	B.A.
STANFORD, William Bedell ..	1879	Oxford (1864) ..	M.A.
STEPHENS, Charles Francis ..	1897		B.Sc.
* STEWART, Robert	1886	Melbourne (1886)..	M.D.
STIRLING, Edward Charles ..	1877 1882	Cambridge (1872).. M.A. Cambridge (1880).. M.D.	
STIRLING, John Lancelot	1877	Cambridge (1871)	LL.B.
STOW, Francis Leslie	1892		LL.B.
STUCKEY, Edward Joseph ..	1895		B.Sc.
STUCKEY, Francis Seavington ..	1896		B.Sc.
STUCKEY, Joseph James	1877	Cambridge (1864)..	M.A.
† STUCKEY, Rupert Bramwell ..	1898		LL.B.
* SUNTER, Joseph Tregilgas	1883	Melbourne (1880)	B.A.
SUTHERLAND, Archibald Cook ..	1889	Edinburgh (1865)..	M.A.
SUTHERLAND, George	1882	Melbourne (1879)...	M.A.
SWIFT, Harry	1888	Cambridge (1887)...	M.D.
* SYMON, William	1879	St. Andrews (1876)	M.A.
SYMONS, Mark Johnston	1885	Edinburgh (1878)	M.D.

T.

TENNYSON, Baron Lord Hallam ..	1900	Cambridge ( )	D.Litt.
* THOMAS, John Davies	1877	London (1871)	M.D.
THOMAS, Thomas Eggleston ..	1883	Melbourne (1881)..	M.A.
THOMPSON, Thomas Alexander ..	1896		B.Sc.
TODD, Sir Charles	1886	Cambridge (1886)..	M.A.
* TODMAN, James	1877	Edinburgh (1852)	M.D.
TORR, William George	1892	Dublin (1892) ..	LL.D.
TRATMAN, Frank	1899	London (1892) ..	M.D.
TREHY, Annie Louisa Virginia ..	1890		B.Sc.
TRELEAVEN, Walter	1893		B.Sc., M.A.
TRÜDINGER, Anna	1892		B.A.
TRÜDINGER, Walter	1892		B.A.
* TUCKER, William Alfred Edgcumbe	1885		B.A., LL.B.

U.

UPTON, Henry	1888		LL.B.

* *Deceased.*
† *Not yet Members of Senate.*

V.

VARLEY, Charles Grant	1884		LL.B.
† VAUGHAN, John Howard.. ..	1900		LL.B.
VERCO, Joseph Cooke	1877	London (1876) ..	M.D.
VERCO, William Alfred	1890		M.B., Ch.B.
VON TREUER, Adolph	1877	Dorpat (1844)	LL.B.

W.

WAINWRIGHT, Edward Harley ..	1883	London (1878) ..	B.Sc.
* WADEY, Walter Henry	1894		LL.B.
† WAINWRIGHT, Charles Leonard ..	1900		B.Sc.
WALE, William Henry	1898	Oxford (1874) ...	Mus. Bac.
WALKER, Daniel	1887		B.Sc.
† WALKER, Ellen Lawson	1899		B.Sc.
WALKER, William John ..	1885		B.A.
WARREN, Thomas Hogarth ..	1889		LL.B.
WATSON, Archibald	1885	Paris and Göttingen (1880) ..	M.D.
WAY, Edward Willis	1877	Edinburgh (1871)..	M.B.
WAY, Sir Samuel James	1892	D.C.L., Oxford (1891)	LL.D.
WEBB, Noel Augustin	1886		LL.B.
WEBB, Robert Bennett	1877	Oxford (1869) ..	M.A.
† WEHRSTEDT, Walter Franz ..	1899		B.A.
WELD, Octavius	1877	Toronto (1866)	B.A.
WEST, Arthur George Bainbridge ..	1897	Oxford (1892) ..	M.A.
* WEST-ERSKINE, William Alexander Erskine	1877	Oxford (1864)	M.A.
WHEATLEY, Frederick William ..	1890		B.Sc.
† WHITINGTON, Bertram	1899		B Sc.
WHITINGTON, Frederick Taylor ..	1886		LL.B.
* WHITTELL, Horatio Thomas ..	1877	Aberdeen (1858) ..	M.D.
WILKINSON, Frederick William ..	1884		B.A.
* WILLIAMS, Francis	1877	Oxford (1860)	M.A.
WILLIAMS, Matthew	1887		B.A.
WILSON, Charles Ernest Cameron ..	1900	Melbourne (1899)	M.B.
WILSON, James Beith	1896		B. A.
WOOD, Montague Couch	1888	Oxford (1880) ..	M.A.
WOODS, John Crawford	1877	Edinburgh (1843) ..	B.A.
WORTHINGTON, Thomas	1898	Cambridge ..	M A
WRIGHT, Charlotte Elizabeth Arabella	1888		B.A.
WRIGHT, Lewis Garner	1891		LL.B.
WYLLIE, Alexander	1888 1891		B.A. B.Sc.

Y.

YOUNG, Aretas Charles William ..	1883	Oxford (1871) ..	B.A.
YOUNG, David Hastings	1894	Edinburgh ...	M.B.
YOUNG, Frederick William ..	1897		LL.B.
YOUNG, William John	1883	Dublin (1882) ...	M.A.

* *Deceased.*
† *Not yet Members of Senate.*

List of Students in Law who have obtained the Final Certificate.

ANDREWS, Walter Frederick	1888
ASHTON, Edward James Wilberforce	1896
ATKINSON, Alfred Harris Owst	1900
BARWELL, Henry Newman	1895
BEARE, Edwin Arthur	1896
BENNY, Benjamin	1891
BERRY, George Augustus	1887
* BERTRAM, Robert Matthew	1888
BRAY, Cecil Thomas	1900
BRAY, Gildart Harvey	1894
CASTLE, Gordon Harwood	1885
CAVENAGH, James Gordon	1887
CLELAND, Edward Erskine	1890
DOWNER, Frank Hagger	1887
DRIFFIELD, George Carus	1896
DURSTON, Sidney Bridle	1889
FOSTER, Henry Edgar	1889
FOX, John Henry	1895
GREER, George Andrew	1889
GWYNNE, Illted Gordon	1891
HAGUE, Percy	1897
HALL, Anthony James Alexander	1887
HAMP, John Chipp	1887
HARGRAVE, Joshua Addison	1890
HILL, Henry Richard	1887
HILL, Herbert Edward	1898
HOMBURG, Hermann	1896
HOMBURG, Robert	1897
HOURIGAN, Richard Edward	1893
JAMES, Alfred Charles	1899
JOHNSON, James Howard	1900
JOYNER, Frederick Allen	1885
KEATS, Frederick Phillip	1900
LITTLE, Egbert Percy Graham	1898
McEWIN, George	1897
McLACHLAN, Alexander John	1894
MELLOR, James Taylor	1887
MICHELL, George Francis	1888
MOULDEN, Frank Beaumont	1895
NESBIT, Reginald George	1900
NICHOLLS, Theodore Henry	1900
PENNY, Clifton Raymond	1893
ROUNSEVELL, Horace Vernon	1888
ROWLEY, Frederick Pelham	1886

* *Deceased.*

ROWLEY, Spencer Toler	1888
SHEPHERD, Joseph Scoresby	1899
STOCKDALE, William John	1889
STUART, Walter Leslie	1906
SUPPLE, Charles Joseph	1903
TAYLOR, Harry Braithwaite	1886
TENNANT, Frederick Augustus	1899
VANDENBERGH, William John	1896
VON BERTOUCH, Rupert Paul Albrecht	1892
* WADEY, Walter Henry	1892
WARD, Henry Torrens	1900
WHITBY, Percy Edward Robert	1891
WIGLEY, Henry Vandeleur	1899
WINNALL, John Edward Hyde	1893
WOOLDRIDGE, William Phillips	1894
WRIGHT, Charles Joseph Harvey	1888
WRIGHT, Lewis Garner	1891

Associates in Music.

PUDDY, Maude Mary	1900

* *Deceased.*

Benefactions.

Date.	Donor.	Amount.	Object.
		£	
1872	Sir W. W. Hughes ..	20,000	Endowment of Chairs in Classics and English Literature.
1874	Sir Thos. Elder ..	20,000	Endowment of Chairs in Mathematics and Natural Science.
1878	Hon. J. H Angas ..	4,000	To found an Engineering Scholarship.
1879	South Australian Commercial Travellers' Association	150	To found a Scholarship (Commercial Travellers).
1880	Public Subscriptions ..	500	To found Scholarships for English Literature in Memory of John Howard Clark.
1882-96	Sir Thos. Elder ..	260	Prizes for Physiology.
1883	Sir Thos. Elder ..	10,000	Endowment of a Medical School.
1883	Public Subscriptions ..	500	For Prizes and Scholarship in Memory of Mr. Justice Stow.
1884	Hon. J. H. Angas ..	6,000	Endowment of a Chair of Chemistry.
1884-89	Sir Thos. Elder ..	1,500	In support of Chair of Music.
"	Private Subscriptions ..	1,150	
1884	Sir Thos. Elder ..	1,000	Endowment of Evening Classes.
"	Literary Societies' Union	220	
1886	Public Subscriptions ..	800	Endowment of Lectureship on Ophthalmic Surgery in Memory of Dr. Chas. Gosse.
1888-89	Sir Thos. Elder ..	1,000	To enable the Council to establish full Medical curriculum.
1890	W. Everard, Esq. ..	1,000	To found a Scholarship (The Everard Scholarship in Medicine).
1890	St. Alban Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons	150	To found the St. Alban Scholarship.
1892-97 1899	R. Barr Smith, Esq. ...	3,000	For purchase of books for University Library.
1895	Public Subscriptions ..	160	To found a Scholarship in Memory of the Rev. W. Roby Fletcher.
1896	Mrs. Davies Thomas ..	400	To found Scholarships in Memory of Dr. John Davies Thomas.
1897	Sir Thos. Elder ..	20,000	Endowment of School of Medicine.
1897	Sir Thos. Elder ..	20,000	Endowment of School of Music.
1897	Sir Thos. Elder ..	25,000	Endowment for general purposes.
1898	Public Subscriptions ..	600	To found Studentships in Memory of John Anderson Hartley.
	Public Subscriptions ..	600	For general purposes.
1900	An Anonymous Donor ..	2,000	For purchase of books for University Library.
1900	His Excellency Lord Tennyson ..	100	To provide Medals for English Literature in the Junior Senior, and Higher Public Examinations.
1900	Trustees of Robert Whinham Fund ..	£84 9 6	To provide for the Robert Whinham Prize for Elocution in the Elder Conservatorium.

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

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

Chapter IV.—Of Professors and Lecturers.

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

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

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

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

d. The Elder Professor of Natural Science.

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

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

**g.* The Elder Professor of Music.

†*h.* The Professor of Laws.

‡*i.* The Professor of Physiology.

‡*j.* The Professor of Modern History and English Language and Literature.

2. There shall be such other Professors and 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

* *Allowed January* 26, 1898.
† *Allowed June* 11, 1890.
‡ *Allowed April* 11, 1900.

Council may appoint a substitute to act in his stead during such incapacity, and such substitute shall receive such proportion not exceeding one-half of the salary of the Professor or Lecturer so incapacitated as the Council shall direct.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

† *Allowed* 18*th September*, 1900.

Chapter VII.—Of the Seal of the University.

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

Chapter VIII.—Of Terms.

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

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

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

Chapter IX.—Of Matriculation and Degrees.

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

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

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

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

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

5. Persons who have completed the whole or part of their under graduate 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 three 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.

* *Allowed 27th December*, 1899.

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 lect 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 Chair, man of the Board of Musical Studies, and such Professors or Lecturers as may be appointed by the Council.

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

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

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

He shall preside at the meetings of the Board.

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

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

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

(*a*) To dismiss such complaint.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter XIII. Of the "Angas Engineering Scholarship" and the "Angas Engineering Exhibitions."

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

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

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

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

5. The examination shall be in the following subjects:

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

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

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

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

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

* *The Council have now added* **Machine Design.** *For details see page 153.*

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

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

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

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

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 being awarded his Exhibition enrol himself as a matriculated student in Science, and must thenceforward prosecute continuously and with diligence his studies for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and attend lectures and pass examinations proper to that Degree.

The Exhibition shall be forfeited if the holder fail to observe the above requirements, unless such failure shall in the opinion of the Council have been caused by ill-health or other unavoidable cause.

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

* *Allowed 27th December*, 1899.

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

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

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

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

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

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 , 19 , 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.....19 .

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

Signature of Candidate .....
Address of Candidate... .....
Dated this.....day of... 19

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

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

Signature of Candidate .. ..

Allowed the 18th January, 1888.

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* Chapter XIV.—Of the John Howard Clark Scholarship.

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, which shall be competed for at the annual examination in English Language and Literature for the Ordinary Degree of Bachelor of Arts. The scholarships shall be called the "John Howard Clark Scholarships."

2. If 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 at the end of the first year of his tenure of the Scholarship present a thesis on a topic in English Literature which shall have been approved by the Faculty of Arts six

months previously. If this condition is not complied with, or if the thesis presented is not considered by the Council to be of sufficient merit, the Scholarship shall lapse, and the holder shall have no further right to the title of "John Howard Clark Scholar."

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 or lapse 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 15th day of December, 1892, are hereby repealed, and the following are substituted therefor :—

Whereas a sum of Five Hundred Pounds was 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 whereas the said sum was paid to the University for the purpose of establishing the prizes hereinafter mentioned : It is hereby provided :

1. That there shall be annual prizes, to be called "The Stow Prizes."

2. Each of such Prizes shall consist of the sum of fifteen pounds, or (at the option of the prizeman) of books to be selected by him of the value of fifteen pounds.

3. A Stow Prize may be awarded to any Candidate for the

* *Allowed January*, 1899.

LL.B. Degree, who, at any November Examination, shall pass in not less than three subjects, and who in the opinion of the Board of Examiners shall have shown exceptional merit in not less than two subjects.

4. Not more than four Stow Prizes may be awarded in any one year.

5. Every Bachelor of Laws, who shall during his course have obtained three Stow Prizes, shall receive a gold medal, and shall be styled "Stow Scholar."

Chapter XVI.—Of the Commercial Travellers' Association Scholarship.

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

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

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

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

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

*5. Whenever there shall not be a Scholar, the said Committee may in any Academical year nominate some student (being a son or daughter of a member, or deceased member, of the said Association) in the Faculties of Arts or Science or a Student of Music (including any student in the Elder Conservatorium), and such student shall be entitled to exemption from fees payable during that year to an amount not exceeding £10.

*6. The third Clause of the Statute relating to the Commercial Travellers' Association shall apply to all such students.

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 27th December*, 1899. † *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 used for the hoods of Bachelors of the same faculty, lined entirely with silk of the lighter shade of the same colour.

* *Allowed 9th December*, 1891.

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.

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*Chapter XX.—Of the Roby Fletcher Prize.

Whereas a sum of £160 has been paid to the University by various subscribers for the purpose of founding a prize in memory of the late Rev. William Roby Fletcher, M.A., formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University, it is hereby provided that :—

The Roby Fletcher prize shall be £10, and shall be awarded to the Student who passes the best examinations in Psychology and Logic for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, provided he is of sufficient merit.

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†Chapter XXI.—Of the Dr. Davies-Thomas Scholarship.

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. The money shall be paid to the Scholars at the next ensuing Commemoration.

IV. These Statutes may be varied from time to time.

* *Allowed 27th December*, 1899. † *Allowed 15th December*, 1896.
‡ *Allowed 28th January*, 1898.

*Chapter XXII.—Of the Hartley Studentship.

Whereas a sum of £600 has been subscribed with the intention of founding a Studentship in memory of the late John Anderson Hartley, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide and Inspector-General of Schools, and whereas the said sum has been paid to the University of Adelaide to be used and administered by it in fulfilment of such intention, and the University has decided in recognition of the services of the said John Anderson Hartley to the said University from its foundation until his lamented death in 1896, to supplement the income from the said sum, so as to give effect to the following scheme, it is hereby provided as follows :—

1. There shall be three Studentships to be called the "Hartley Studentships," of which one shall be open for competition every year by students intending to enter upon the course for the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree.

2. The Hartley Studentship shall be awarded in each year to the most successful candidate at the Senior Public Examination in November, provided that in the opinion of the examiners he is of sufficient merit.

3. The subjects for such examination and their relative value shall be from time to time determined by the Council.

†4. Every Hartley Student shall forthwith, after the award of the Studentship, commence his course, and shall diligently prosecute his studies for the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree, and shall be exempt for three consecutive years from all class fees payable in respect thereof.

†5. The Studentship shall be forfeited if the Student shall, in the opinion of the Council, be guilty of misconduct, or if he shall fail to observe the requirements of Clause 4, unless such failure shall, in the opinion of the Council, have been caused by ill-health or other unavoidable cause.

6. Any such Studentship which shall be given up or forfeited before the holder has commenced his course for the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree shall be awarded to the next most successful competitor, if, in the opinion of the examiners, he is of sufficient merit.

7. The Hartley Studentship shall not be held concurrently with any of the University Scholarships awarded by the Education Department, and any competitor who is entitled to a Scholarship of each kind shall make his election between them.

8. These provisions shall be subject to alteration from time to time, in such manner as to the University shall seem fit.

* *Allowed January*, 1899. † *Allowed 27th December*, 1899.

XXIII.—Of the Election of Representatives on the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chancellor, and Warden, the members of the University present shall elect a Chairman.

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

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

Allowed : April, 1880.

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* Chapter XXIV.—Of Non-Graduating Students.

1. Persons not intending to graduate may be admitted to any of the courses of lectures or examinations in Degree or Diploma subjects, and may be granted certificates showing the subjects in which they may pass.
2. Except where otherwise provided by Regulations such persons shall pay the same fees and be subject to the same rules regulating discipline and conduct as undergraduates.

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* Chapter XXV.—Miscellaneous.

1. In any Statute or Regulation unless there is something in the context repugnant to such construction words importing the masculine gender or singular number shall be construed to include the feminine and plural respectively and *vice versâ*.
2. Statutes and Regulations relating to Scholarships, Studentships, Exhibitions, or Prizes may be varied from time to time, unless the founders have expressly stipulated to the contrary.

* *Allowed 27th December*, 1899.

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE COMMEMORATION OF UNIVERSITY ALUMNI.

Whereas it is desirable that the University shall commemorate any of its alumni who shall have achieved marked distinction, it is hereby resolved that :—

I. The Council may determine by an absolute majority, and upon such evidence as it shall deem sufficient, and subject to the concurrence of the Senate, to commemorate after death any alumnus of this University, who shall have been a great benefactor thereof, or shall have achieved distinction in any career or subject, and in particular—

By signal acts of courage in the performance of duty or in the cause of humanity.

By eminent services to South Australia or the Empire.

By signal acts of Philanthropy.

By attaining eminence in Science, Literature, Art, or any Professsion.

II. The Council shall transmit to the Senate for its concurrence a copy of each determination, together with a statement of the evidence and reasons in its favour, and the nature and situation of the intended memorial.

III. The modes of commemoration shall be inexpensive, and may be by mural tablets or other memorials erected within the precincts of the University, and bearing commemorative inscriptions. Each inscription shall contain a brief statement of the grounds upon which the commemoration has been awarded, and the statement shall be recorded also in the minutes of the Council.

IV. The Council shall compile and keep a record of the Academic and extra University career of each alumnus.

V. Private persons also may, in modes and upon grounds approved by the Council, (by an absolute majority), and by the Senate, commemorate deceased alumni by memorials erected within the precincts of the University. The design of each memorial, the inscription to be placed upon it, and its situation, must be approved by the Council.

Persons desirous of approval shall supply such evidence and information as the Council shall require, and comply with such terms and conditions as the Council shall impose.

VI. The foregoing and any future resolutions may be altered or added to by an absolute majority of the Council, with the concurrence of the Senate.

Approved 22nd August, 1900

REGULATIONS.

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

REGULATIONS.

I. Candidates may obtain either the Ordinary or the Honours Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

II. To obtain the Degree, whether the Ordinary or the Honours Degree every candidate

(*a*). Must be a matriculated student of the University.

(*b*). Must after matriculating spend three academical years at least in his course of study at the University.

(*c*). Must pass the Senior Public Examination in Pure Mathematics, Greek, and Latin.

Candidates for the Ordinary Degree must further satisfy the requirements of Regulation III., and candidates for the Degree with Honours must satisfy the requirements of Regulation No. IV.

III. Candidates for the Ordinary Degree are required to attend lectures regularly and pass examinations in six of the following subjects, of which not less than three must be taken from Subjects 1 to 9 :—

1. *Greek.*
2. *Latin.*
3. *English Language and Literature.*
4. *French.*
5. *German.*
6. *English History.*
7. *Modern European History.*
8. *Economics.*
9. *Mental and Moral Science :* (A) Psychology.
   (B) Logic.
   (C) Ethics.
   (D) Education.
   (E) History of Philosophy.

(Psychology and one other of these branch-subjects are reckoned together as one of the six subjects qualifying for the degree; Psychology and three others as two of the six subjects qualifying for the degree.)

10. *Pure Mathematics.*
11. *Applied Mathematics.*
12. *Physics.*
13. *Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomy.*
14. *Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.*
15. *Elementary Biology and Geology.*

The names of candidates who pass the examinations for the Ordinary Degree shall be arranged alphabetically without classification.

IV. Candidates for the Honours Degree are required to attend lectures regularly and pass examinations in one of the following Departments, but they may take Honours in more than one Department :—

A. *Classics.*
B. *History and Economics.*
C. *Mental and Moral Science.*
D. *Mathematics.*

Candidates in Classics are required to pass in Greek and Latin, as prescribed for the Ordinary Degree, before, or in the the same year as they sit for the Honours Examination.

Candidates in History and Economics are required to pass in English History, Modern European History and Economics, and in one foreign language, ancient or modern, as prescribed for the Ordinary Degree before, or in the same year as they sit for the Honours Examination.

Candidates in Mental and Moral Science are required to pass in Psychology, Logic, Ethics, Economics, and History of Philosophy, and in one foreign language, ancient or modern, as prescribed for the Ordinary Degree, before, or in the same year as they sit for the Honours Examination.

Candidates in Mathematics are required to pass in Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, and Physics as prescribed for the Ordinary Degree before, or in the same year as they sit for the Honours Examination.

The names of candidates who pass with Honours shall be arranged alphabetically in three classes.

V. All Examinations referred to in the foregoing regulations shall take place in November of each year. Candidates must enter their names a month before the day fixed for Examination, and must present certificates showing that they have regularly attended the prescribed lectures and done written, laboratory,

or other practical work (where such is required) to the satisfaction of the Professors or Lecturers.

VI. Candidates may be excused attendance at lectures on any subject in which they desire to be examined, but only upon special grounds to be allowed by the Council.

NOTE.—*Any student obtaining an exemption is recommended to apply to the proper Professor for information and advice respecting the subjects of the examination.*

VII. No graduate who has obtained the Honours Degree of Bachelor of Science in the department of Mathematics can obtain the Honours Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the corresponding department.

VIII. Students who have passed examinations *in pari materiâ* in other Faculties or otherwise, and desire that the examinations they have passed should be counted *pro tanto* for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall on application to the Council be granted such exemption from the requirements of these Regulations as the Council shall determine.

IX. Students from other Universities who may desire that the instruction they have received and the examinations they have passed be counted *pro tanto* for the degree of Bachelor of Arts of this University, may, on application to the Council, be granted such exemption from the requirements of these Regulations as the Council shall determine.

X. Schedules defining the range of study for lectures, laboratory work, and examinations shall be drawn up by the Faculty of Arts, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published as early as possible in each year.

XI. The following fees shall be paid in such instalments as the Council shall from time to time determine, each instalment being payable in advance.

	Entire course			Examination.		
A. Ordinary Degree of B.A.—						
Elementary Greek	2	2	0		—	
Greek, Latin, English Language and Literature, French, German, English History, Modern European History, Economics, Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Astronomy, each	4	4	0	2	2	0
Psychology, Logic, Ethics, Education, History of Philosophy, each	2	2	0	1	1	0
Physics, Chemistry, each ... Lectures	4	4	0	2	2	0
Physics, Chemistry, each ... Laboratory work	6	6	0			
Elementary Biology	4	4	0	1	1	0
Geology	5	5	0	1	1	0

B. Honours Degree of B.A.—

1. For lectures in each Department—£10 10s. per annum.
2. For the examination in each Department—£3 3s.

Candidates must also pay the examination fees prescribed above for subjects of the course for the Ordinary degree in which they are required to pass.

C. Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, £3 3s.

Candidates who fail in any examination are not exempted from payment of fees on entering again in the same subject for that examination.

Students who wish to take a course of lectures a second time may do so on payment of half fees, but full fees will be required for Laboratory work.

The fees which Candidates pay for a course of lectures or an examination which they afterwards find themselves unable to attend will not be returned, unless the Council shall otherwise determine.

XII. All previous regulations concerning the degree of Bachelor of Arts are hereby repealed, but students who shall have completed the first or second year of their course in 1899, shall have the option of continuing under the regulations in force when they entered upon the course, or of coming under these regulations. If they shall elect to continue their course under these regulations they shall receive credit for the lectures they have attended and the examinations they have passed under the previous regulations.

Allowed : 27th December, 1899.

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

LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS FOR THE PASS DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS FOR 1901.*

In courses of lectures which extend over two years, there are usually two lectures a week; in courses which are completed in one year there are usually about four lectures a week. Certain specified courses are given only in alternate years, but examinations are held every year in all subjects for which candidates have entered their names. No candidate is examined in any subject for the degree until he has completed the full course of lectures on that subject as prescribed below.

1. GREEK.

The course of lectures is begun every year, and is completed in two years. Fee for the course, £4 4s., or 14s. per term.

Subjects of examination in 1901 :—

(*a*) Translation from English into Greek.
(*b*) Translation from Greek into English.

(*c*) Books specially set for 1901 :—
Odyssey—*Books IX. to XII.*
Euripides—*Medea.*
Aristophanes—*The Clouds.*
Herodotus—*Book I.*
Plato—*Republic, Books I. and II.*
Lysias—*The* 16 *speeches in E. S. Shuckburgh's edition.*

(*d*) Questions on Grammar and the subject matter of the books set, with special reference to the lectures given.

[*The above course can only be taken with advantage by those who have already passed in Greek in the Senior Public or an equivalent Examination. An elementary course (called Elementary Greek) will be given for the benefit of those students who have not reached this standard. Fee for course, £4 4s., or £1 8s. per term.*]

Books specially set for 1902 :—
Odyssey—*Books IX. to XII.*
Euripides—*Medea.*
Aristophanes—*The Frogs.*
Herodotus—*Book I.*
Plato—*Theaetetus.*
Demosthenes—*Select Private Orations* (Paley and Sandys).

2. LATIN.

The course of lectures is begun every year, and is completed in two years. Fee for the course, £4 4s., or 14s. per term.

Subjects of examination in 1901 :—
(*a*) Translation from English into Latin.
(*b*) Translation from Latin into English.
(*c*) Books specially set for 1901 :—
Vergil—*Æneid, Book VI.*
Horace—*Carmina, Book I.*
Juvenal—*Satires,* 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 (in J. D. Duff's edition).
Cicero—*Letters to Atticus, Book I.*
Livy—*Ab urbe condita, Book I.*
Tacitus—*Ab excessu Diui Augusti, Book I.*
(*d*) Questions in Grammar and on the subject matter of the set books, with special reference to the lectures given.

Books specially set for 1902 :—
Vergil—*Æneid, Book VI*
Horace—*Carmina, Book III.*
Juvenal—*Satires,* 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 (in J. D. Duff's edition).
Livy—*Ab urbe condita, Book I.*
Cicero—*Letters to Atticus, Book I.*
Tacitus—*Histories, Book I.*

3. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The course of lectures is given annually, and is completed in one year. It comprises the history of the language, the history of the literature, and study of prescribed books. Fee for the course, £4 4s., or £1 8s. per term.

Subjects of examination in 1901 :—The Professor's lectures, and the following books :—
Skeat—*Primer of English Etymology.*
Stopford Brooke—*Primer of English Literature.*
Palgrave—*The Golden Treasury. 1st Series.*
Chaucer—*Prologue to the Canterbury Tales* (Clarendon Press).

Spenser—*The Shepheards' Calendar* (Macmillan).
Shakespeare—*Richard II.* (The Warwick Shakespeare).
Sir T. Browne—*Religio Medici* (Golden Treasury Edition).
Hales—*Longer English Poems.*
Lamb—*Essays of Elia.*
Tennyson—*Early Poems, ed. by J. Churton Collins* (Methuen).

[*The John Howard Clark Scholarship is awarded as the result of this Examination.*]

4. FRENCH.

No course of lectures is at present provided, but an annual examination is held.

Subjects of examination in 1901 :—

(*a*) Translation from English into French.
(*b*) Translation from French into English.
(*c*) Saintsbury—*Short History of French Literature.*
(*d*) Books specially set :—
Molière—*Le Malade Imaginaire* (Macmillan).
Voltaire—*Siècle de Louis XIV., Part I.* (Pitt Press).
V. Hugo—*Les Odes,* in the volume *Odes et Ballades* (Hachette).
De Vigny—*Cinq-Mars* (Siepmann's French Series).
(*e*) History of the French Language—Brachet's *Historical Grammar of the French Language.*

Subjects of examination in 1902 :—

(*a*) Translation from English into French.
(*b*) Translation from French into English.
(*c*) Saintsbury—*Short History of French Literature.*
(*d*) Books specially set :—
Racine—*Athalie* (Pitt Press).
Mme. de Staël—*Dix années d'exil* (Pitt Press).
Sainte Beuve—*Selections from the Causeries du Lundi* (Masson's French classics).
Emile Faguet—*Dix-huitième siècle.*

Students are also recommended to read the following :—

Thierry—*Lettres sur l'histoire de France* (Pitt Press).
Coppée—*Contes choisis* (by Miss M. F. Skeat).
Voltaire—*Mérope* (by George Saintsbury).
V. Hugo—*Les travailleurs de la mer.*
P. Loti—*Pêcheur d' Islande.*
A. Daudet—*Lettres de mon moulin.*
E. About—*Le roi des Montagnes* (Pitt Press).

5. GERMAN.

The course of lectures is begun every year, and is completed in two years. Fee for course, £4 4s., or 14s. per term.

Subjects of examination in 1901 and 1902 :—

(*a*) Translation from English into German.
(*b*) Translation from German into English.
(*c*) History of the German Language.
(*d*) History of German Literature.
(*e*) Books specially set :—
Lessing—*Laokoon* (ed. Hamann).
Goethe—*Faust Part I.* (ed. Jane Lee).
Goethe—*Iphigenie auf Tauris* (Siepman's Series).

For the use of candidates not attending the lectures the following books are recommended :—

Selss:—*Brief History of the German Language*, and
Selss :—*Outline of German Literature.*

6. ENGLISH HISTORY.

The course of lectures is given every second year, and is completed in one year. It will be given in 1902. Fee for the course, £4 4s., or £1 8s. per term.

Bright—*History of England;* or
Gardiner—*A Student's History of England.*
Creighton—*The Age of Elizabeth* (Epoch Series).
Gardiner—*The Puritan Revolution* (Epoch Series).

7. MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY.

The course of lectures is given every second year, and is completed in one year. It will be given in 1901. Fee for the course, £4 4s., or £1 8s. per term.

Books recommended in 1901 :—

Bryce—*The Holy Roman Empire.*
Hallam—*Europe during the Middle Ages.*
Johnson—*Europe in the Sixteenth Century.*
Gardiner—*The Thirty Years' War.*
Gardiner, Mrs.—*The French Revolution.*
Fyffe—*The History of Modern Europe.*

The first five books ought to be purchased by the Student; the last can be read in the library.

8. ECONOMICS.

The course of lectures is given every second year, and is completed in one year. It will be given in 1901. Fee for the course, £4 4s., or £1 8s. per term.

Subjects of Examination in 1901 :—The Professor's lectures. Marshall's *Economics of Industry* will be followed in the earlier part of the course. Students should also possess Mill's *Political Economy.*

9. MENTAL SCIENCE.

Courses of lectures on Psychology, on Logic, and on the History of Philosophy will be given every year, and on Ethics every second year. These courses are all completed in one year. Lectures will be given in Ethics in 1902. Lectures on the Theory of Education will be given in 1901 and on the History of Education in 1902. The examinations in all subjects may be taken separately. Fee for each course, £2 2s., or 14s. per term.

Subjects of examination in 1901 :—The Professor's lectures, with the following text books :—

9A. PSYCHOLOGY.
Stout—*Manual of Psychology.*

9B. LOGIC.
Creighton—*An Introductory Logic.*

[*The Roby Fletcher Prize is awarded on the results of the examinations in* 9A *and* 9B.

9C. ETHICS.
Mackenzie—*Manual of Ethics.*
Sidgwick—*History of Ethics.*

9D. EDUCATION.
The examination is confined to the Theory and History of Education. Text-books to be read in connection with lectures are—Laurie, *Institutes of Education*; Herbart, *Science of Education*; Compayré, *History of Pedagogy.*

9E. HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
A general history and criticism of philosophical theories, with a special study of Modern Philosophy from Descartes to

Kant. Students should possess Descartes's *Method* (Chicago Publishing Co.), Hume's *Essays* (Ward, Lock, & Co.), and Schwegler's *History of Philosophy*.

10. PURE MATHEMATICS.

A course of lectures is begun every year, and is completed in two years. Fee for the course, £4 4s., or 14s. per term.

Subjects of examination :—

Algebra, Trigonometry, the most elementary portions of Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions, and of the Infinitesimal Calculus.

The examinations of the two years may be taken separately or together.

Students should provide themselves with the following :—

Todhunter—*Algebra.*
Todhunter—*Trigonometry.*
Smith—*Conic Sections.*
Edwards—*Differential Calculus for Beginners.*
Edwards—*Integral Calculus for Beginners.*

11. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

A course of lectures is begun and completed each year. Fee for the course, £4 4s., or £1 8s. per term.

Subjects of examination :—

Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics, treated with the aid of the elements of Analytical Geometry, and of the Infinitesimal Calculus.

Students should provide themselves with the following :—

Loney—*Dynamics.*
Greaves—*Statics.*
Greaves—*Hydrostatics.*

N.B.—Before commencing this course, students should have attended at least half the course No. 10, Pure Mathematics.

12. PHYSICS.

A course of lectures is begun every year, and is completed in two years. Fee :—Lectures, £4 4s., or 14s. per term ; Laboratory work, £6 6s., or 14s per term for the first three terms, £1 8s. per term for the remaining three terms.

Text Books recommended :—

The examinations of the two years may be taken separately or together.

Subjects of examination :—

The Professor's lectures and the following text books :—

For the First Year :—

Aldons—*An Elementary Course of Physics.*

For the Second Year :—

Watson—*A Text Book of Physics.*
Glazebrook and Shaw—*Practical Physics.*

13. SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

No course of lectures is at present provided, but an annual examination is held.

Subjects of examination :—

Spherical Trigonometry, Astronomy, including the theory and use of the telescope, spectroscope, &c., elementary computations, and general descriptive Astronomy.

14. INORGANIC AND ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

The course of lectures in each subject is given every year. The lectures and examinations are identical with those of the first two years of the course for

the M.B. degree. The examinations may be taken separately or together. Fee for each subject: Lectures, £4 4s., or 14s. per term. Laboratory work, £6 6s., or £1 1s. per term.

Subjects of examination for 1901. See pp. and of Calendar.

15. BIOLOGY AND GEOLOGY.

These courses are given every year, and may be taken separately or together. The lectures and examinations in Biology are identical with those of the first year of the B.Sc. course, and the lectures and examinations in Geology are identical with those of the second year of the B.Sc. course. Fee for Biology course, £4 4s., or £1 8s. per term. Fee for Geology course, £5 5s., or £1 15s. per term.

Subjects of examination for 1901. See p. of Calendar.

*ADVICE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE PASS DEGREE:—

1. *It will be observed that no restriction is placed on the order in which the subjects chosen may be studied, or in the number of subjects which a student may take up at the same time. It is left to the student not merely to choose the six subjects which he purposes to study, but to take them up in the order which is best for him, and to distribute them over the three years or more (but not less) in the manner that he finds most convenient. It will also be observed that no restriction is put upon the number of subjects in which a student may enter for examination in any year.*
2. *It will assist the student in deciding upon the order of his course and the number of examinations which he assigns to each year, if he will distinguish between the subjects in which the course of lectures is completed in one year and in which he may therefore enter for examination at the end of one year's study, and the subjects in which the course is extended over two years, and in which, therefore, he cannot be examined until he has attended lectures for two years.*
3. *If a student is ever in doubt as to which of two related subjects he ought to study first, he should apply for advice to the Professors or Lecturers on the subjects.*

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS WITH HONOURS.*

A. Honour School of Classics.

The examination will comprise—

(*a*) Translation into Greek prose and verse.†
(*b*) Translation into Latin prose and verse.†
(*c*) Translation from Greek into English.
(*d*) Translation from Latin into English.
(*e*) Questions on Grammar and the Elements of Comparative Philology as applied to the Greek and Latin languages.
(*f*) Questions on Greek and Roman History, and on the subject matter of such Greek and Latin books as may be specially chosen.
(*g*) Books specially chosen for 1901—
Iliad—*Books I. and XVIII.*
Odyssey—*Books I. and IX.*
Aeschylus—*Prometheus Bound.*
Sophocles—*Oedipus the King.*
Aristophanes—*The Clouds.*
Herodotus—*Book I.*

† *Translation into verse is optional.*

Thucydides—*Books I. and VIII.*
Plato—*Phaedo, Republic, Books I. and II.*
Lysias—*The* 16 *Speeches in E. S. Shuckburgh's edition.*
Plautus—*Mostellaria.*
Lucretius—*Book I.*
Vergil—*Aeneid, Books I. and VI.*
Horace—*Carmina, Book I.; Epistles, Book I.*
Juvenal—*The* 14 *Satires in J. D. Duff's edition.*
Cicero—*Letters to Atticus, Book I.; Tusculan Disputations, Books I. and II.; The Second Philippic.*
Livy—*Books I. and XXI.*
Tacitus—*Ab excessu Diui Augusti, Book I.*

Books specially set for 1902—
Iliad—*Books I. and XVIII.*
Odyssey—*Books I. and IX.*
Aeschylus—*Agamemnon.*
Sophocles—*Oedipus the King.*
Aristophanes—*The Clouds.*
Herodotus—*Book I.*
Thucydides—*Books VI. and VII.*
Plato—*Phaedo, Republic, Books I. and II.*
Demosthenes—*Select Private Orations* (Paley and Sandys).
Plautus—*The Mostellaria.*
Lucretius—*Book I.*
Vergil—*Aeneid, Books I. and VI.*
Horace—*Carmina, Book III.; Epistles, Book I.*
Juvenal—*The* 14 *Satires in J. D. Duff's edition.*
Cicero—*Letters to Atticus, Book I.; Tusculan Disputations, Books I. and II.; The Orations against Catilina.*
Livy—*Books I. and XXI.*
Tacitus—*Histories, Book I.*

B. Honour School of Modern History and Economics.

In the Honour School of Modern History a candidate is required to present himself for examination in six subjects:—1. English History, political and constitutional; 2. Modern European History; 3. A special subject; 4. Political Science; 5. Economics; 6. A foreign language, ancient or modern.

I. The History of England.

[Under this head is included (1). The History of Scotland from 1603. (2). The History of Ireland from the reign of Henry II. (3). The History of Australia and of other English colonies and dependencies.]

(A) Political History.

Books recommended:—
Gardiner—*A Student's History of England.*
Green—*A Short History of the English People.*
Jenks—*The History of the Australasian Colonies* (Cambridge Historical Series).

(B) Constitutional History.

Stubbs—*Select Charters.*
Stubbs—*Constitutional History of England.*
Hallam—*Constitutional History.*

Gardiner—*Constitutional Documents of the Puritan Revolution.*
May—*Constitutional History.*
Dicey—*The Law of the Constitution.*

II. MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY.

Bryce—*The Holy Roman Empire.*
Hallam—*Europe during the Middle Ages.*
Johnson—*Europe in the Sixteenth Century.*
Gardiner—*The Thirty Years' War.*
Gardiner, Mrs.—*The French Revolution.*
Fyffe—*The History of Modern Europe.*

III. SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

Each Candidate is required to offer himself for examination in *one* of the Special Subjects prescribed for the year 1901, or in some other Special Subject approved of by the Professor of Modern History. He is required to inform the Professor what Special Subject he intends to offer at least nine months before the examination.

(A) **The First Three Crusades.**

1. T. A. Archer & C. L. Kingsford—*The Crusades.*
   Finlay—*History of Greece*, Vol. III. and IV., Clarendon Press Edition.
   Von. Sybel—*History and Literature of the Crusades.*
2. *Tudebod and the Gesta Francorum.*
   Raymond d'Agiles.
   Fulcher de Chartres.
   William of Tyre. Books XVI., XVII., 1-8.
   Behâ-ed-dîn (French Translation).

All the above chronicles are to be found in Recueil des Historiens des Croisades publié par les soins de L' Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1841-1884).

(B) **The History of the Florentine Republic.**

1. Napier—*Florentine History.*
   Perrens—*Histoire de Florence.*
   Bertini—*Piccola Storia di Firenze.*
   Villari—*History of Florence*, Vols. I. and II.
   Ewart—*Cosimo de Medici.*
   Armstrong—*Lorenzo de Medici.*
   Lucas—*Girolamo Savonarola.*
   Villari—*Life and Times of Savonarola.*
   Villari—*Life and Times of Machiavelli.*
   Symonds—*Renaissance in Italy.*
   Creighton—*History of the Papacy.*
   Pastor—*History of the Popes.*
2. Villani, G.—*Storie Fiorentine.*
   Compagni, Dino—*Cronica* (*Del Lungo's Edition*).
   Guicciardini—*Storia Fiorentina.*
   Machiavelli—*Il Principe* (*translated*).
   Machiavelli—*Istorie Fiorentine* (*translated*).
   Commines—*Mémoires.*
   Landucci—*Diario.*
   Vespasiano da Bisticci—*Vite di Uomini Illustri.*

(C) **North America before 1789.**

1. *Thwaites—*The Colonies*, 1492-1750, *in the "Epochs of American History Series.*
*Hart—*Formation of the Union*, 1750-1829, *in the Epochs of American History Series.*
Channing—*The United States of America*, 1765-1865.
Goldwin Smith—*The United States, an Outline of Politica History.*
*Hildreth—*History of the United States.* 6 vols.
Bancroft—*History of the United States.* 6 vols.
McMaster—*History of the People of the United States.* 6 vols.
*Justin Winsor—*Narrative and Critical History of America.* 6 vols.
*Doyle—*The English in America.* 3 vols.
*Lecky—*History of England in the Eighteenth Century.*
Mahon—*History of England.*
Payne—*History of the New World, called America.*
Harisse—*John Cabot.*
*Fiske—*Discovery of America.*
*Harisse—*Christophe Colomb, Son Origine, sa Vie, &c.*
Parkman—*The old Régime in Canada.*
Parkman—*Montcalm and Wolf.*
*Trevelyan—*The American Revolution.*
Stedman—*History of the American War.*
*Irving—*Life of Washington.*
Lodge—*Life of Washington.*
*Bryce—*The American Commonwealth.*
Tocqueville—*Democracy in America.*

2. Macdonald—*Select Charters Illustrative of American History* 2 vols.
Stevens—*Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America*, 1773-1783. 25 vols.
Stevens—*The Campaign in Virginia*, 1781. *A collection of Pamphlets, M.S. Notes, and Letters relating to the Clinton Cornwallis Controversy.* 2 vols.

The books mentioned under each special subject are recommended not as compulsory subjects of examination, but for the purpose of indicating to the Student the best sources of information. The more important authorities are marked with an asterisk.

To obtain high honours candidates must show a knowledge of the original authorities mentioned in the above lists of books.

IV. Political Science.

Aristotle—*Politics.*

(No knowledge of the Greek original will be required. Students will only be expected to know the subject matter of the Politics).

Hobbes—*Leviathan, CXIII.-XXX.*
Maine—*Ancient Law.*

V. Economics.

Candidates must pass the Examination for the Pass Degree, and they will be further examined in Smith's *Wealth of Nations*; Bastable's *Public Finance*, Cunningham's *Growth of English Industry and Commerce.*

C. Honour School of Mental and Moral Science.

Subjects of Examination in 1902 in addition to requirements of Regulation IV. :—

A more complete knowledge of Psychology, Logic, Ethics, and Philosophy.

Additional books recommended :—

In Psychology—*James.*

In Logic—*Bosanquet.*

In Ethics—*Kant* (*Abbot*), *Green, Spencer.*

In History of Philosophy—A more special knowledge of Plato, Aristotle, and of the History of Modern Philosophy since Hume.

D. Honour School of Mathematics.

Subjects for the final examination :—

Analytical Geometry, Infinitesimal Calculus, Analytical Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydrodynamics, Elementary Rigid Dynamics.

Fees.

The fee for lectures in each of the above departments is £10 10s. per annum, or £3 10s. per term.

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*Advice to candidates for the Degree with Honours :—

Students should from the outset decide whether they are to study for the Ordinary degree or the degree with honours. The subjects for the Ordinary Degree which a student in honours must take are specified in the Regulations, and he is not required to take any others, but he should have passed in all of these regulations a year at least before he takes the final examination. As the final examination generally represents two years' study, the student should beware of crowding his last year with too much work by including the subjects for the Ordinary Degree. Some will doubtless do well to attend lectures for more than three years before entering for the final examination. The lectures which a student in honours must attend throughout his course, in addition to lectures on the subjects for the Ordinary Degree, are prescribed by the professors of the several departments in which the degree with honours may be taken

Time Table of Lectures for the Pass Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The days and hours for Lectures are not finally fixed before the end of February, by which date all intending students should intimate to the Registrar (1) the Lectures which they desire to attend during the ensuing session, and (2) whether they are engaged in other work during the day or evening, and at what hours.

The following is the Time Table of Lectures for the Pass Degree during the past session, viz., 1900. The Lectures marked with an asterisk cannot be given after 4 o'clock during the session 1901. The others may be held then according to convenience. Except when otherwise mentioned, Lectures last one hour. The time for Lectures and Laboratory work in Chemistry, and the other Natural Sciences which are included in the syllabus for the Pass Degree in Arts, will be found in the Time Table for Science, page 97. The lectures in Honours, and for the M.A. Degree, are arranged by the Professors to whom early intimation should be made.

SUBJECT.	LECTURER.	M.	TU.	W.	TH.	F.
Greek—						
Elementary Greek....	Prof. Bensly	10	—	—	—	10
Lecture on a Greek Author[1]	Do.	4	—	—	4	—
Composition & Translation Lecture	Do.	—	—	4	—	—
Latin—						
Lecture on a Latin Author[1]	Do.	—	4	—	—	4
Composition & Translation Lecture	Do.	—	—	4	—	—
English Literature.....	Prof. Douglas	12	12	12	12	—
German.....	Dr. Eitel	—	5.30	—	—	5 30
English History[2]	Prof. Douglas	—	8	8	8	8
Modern European History[3]	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
Economics[3]	Prof. Mitchell	—	—	—	—	—
Psychology.....	Do.	2	—	—	2	—
Logic.....	Do.	—	—	5	—	5
Ethics[2].....	Do.	3	3	—	—	—
Philosophy.....	Do.	—	2	—	3	3
Education[3]	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
Pure Mathematics—						
Part I.	Mr. Allen	9	—	9	—	
Do. (for Evening Students)..	Do.	5	—	—	5	—
Part II	Prof. Bragg	—	—	9	—	9
Part III.	Mr. Chapman	—	10	—	10	—
Applied Mathematics ...	Do.	9	9	—	9	—
Physics—						
Lectures—Part I.	Prof. Bragg	—	10	—	10	—
Do. do. (for Evening Students)	Do.	7	—	—	7	—
Laboratory—Part I...	Mr. Allen	—	11	—	11	—
Do. do. (for Evening Students)	Prof. Bragg	8	—	—	8	—

[1] There are special Reading Classes in addition.
[2] These Lectures will not be given in 1901.
[3] These Lectures were not given in 1900, but will be given in 1901.

OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

REGULATIONS.

I. The examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall take place once in each year in the month of December.

II. No candidate shall be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts until after the expiration of two academical years from the time at which he obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this or in some other University recognized by this University.

III. Every candidate shall be required to show a competent acquaintance with one at least of the following branches of knowledge :

1. *Classics and Comparative Philology.*
2. *Metaphysics, Logic, and Political Economy.*
3. *Mathematics.*

IV. Schedules fixing the special authors and works to be studied in Latin and Greek, and defining as far as may be necessary the range of questions to be set in the other subjects, shall be drawn up by the Faculty of Arts, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in the year preceding that in which the examination is held.

V. A notice in the subjoined form shall be sent by each candidate to the Registrar not less than three months before the date of examination.

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

I, a Bachelor of Arts of the University of , hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the third term of 18 , for examination in the following branch, and send herewith the prescribed fee of £5 5s.

(Signed).....

Dated this day 18 .

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

*VI. Fee for the M.A. degree, £5 5s.

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.

* *Allowed 11th July, 1893.*

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., IN DECEMBER 1901 AND 1902.

BRANCH I.

CLASSICS.

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, textual Criticism, and Comparative Philology as applied to the Greek and Latin Languages.

(*d*). Subjects for special study for 1901.

Homer—The Odyssey.

Tacitus—Ab Excessu Diui Augusti.

Candidates will be required to write an essay on some theme connected with the subjects of examination.

Students 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 have a knowledge (*a*) of Mental and Moral Philosophy, such as is required for the B.A. degree with honours, and (*b*) of the Elements of Economics, and to select one of the following as a special study :—

1. Psychology.
2. Logic and Epistemology.
3. Ethics and History of Ethics.
4. Metaphysics and History of Philosophy.
5. Principles and History of Education.
6. Principles of Economics.

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

REGULATIONS.

I. Candidates may obtain either the Ordinary or the Honours Degree of Bachelor of Science.

II. To obtain the Degree, whether the Ordinary or the Honours Degree, every candidate

(*a*). Must be a matriculated student of the University.

(*b*). Before matriculating must pass the Senior Public Examination, including in such examination the subject of Mathematics; or satisfy the Faculty of Science of his fitness to enter upon the course of study which he proposes to take for the degree.

(*c*). Must after matriculating spend three academical years at least in his course of study at the University.

(*d*). Must regularly attend courses of lectures and pass an examination in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Elementary Biology within a range of study to be annually defined in the Schedules hereinafter mentioned, and therein to be called the compulsory subjects of the Degree of Bachelor of Science; but a student taking the special mining course (referred to in Regulation IV.), is exempted from lectures and examination in Elementary Biology.

(*e*). Must pass in two of the following languages in the Senior Public Examination:—Latin, Greek, French, German.

Candidates for the Ordinary Degree must further fulfil the requirements of Regulation IV., and candidates for the Honours Degree must fulfil the requirements of Regulation V.

III. Students who at the Senior Public Examination have shown special excellence in Mathematics, may be exempted from attendance at lectures, and from passing the examination in Compulsory Mathematics.

* IV. Candidates for the Ordinary Degree are required to attend lectures regularly and pass examinations

(*a*). In two of the following five subjects:—

1. *Mathematics, Pure and Applied.*
2. *Physics.*
3. *Chemistry.*
4. *Physiology.*
5. *Geology, Mineralogy, Botany*

or,

(*b*). In the following subjects, which form a special course for students intending after graduation to study for the diploma in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy :

Mathematics, including Applied Mechanics.
Physics.
Chemistry and Assaying.
Geology and Mineralogy.
Surveying, Levelling, Mechanical Drawing.

or,

(*c*). In the following subjects, which form a special course for students desirous of studying Agriculture :

Chemistry.
Geology.
Agriculture.
Viticulture and Œnology.

The names of candidates who pass the examinations for the Ordinary Degree shall be arranged alphabetically without classification.

Allowed 18th September, 1900.

V. Candidates for the Honours Degree are required to attend lectures regularly, and pass examinations in one of the following Departments, but they may take Honours in more than one Department :—

1. *Mathematics.*
2. *Physics.*
3. *Chemistry.*
4. *Physiology, Physiological Chemistry; Botany.*
5. *Geology, Palæontology, Mineralogy, and Mineralogical Chemistry; Botany.*

Candidates for Honours in any Department are required to pass the prescribed Examination in the corresponding subjects for the Ordinary Degree before, or in the same year as they sit for the Honours Examination.

The names of candidates who pass with Honours shall be arranged alphabetically in three classes under each department.

VI. All Examinations referred to in the foregoing regulations shall take place in November of each year. Candidates must enter their names a month before the day fixed for Examination, and must present certificates showing that they have regularly

attended the prescribed lectures and done written, laboratory, or other practical work (where such is required) to the satisfaction of the Professors or Lecturers.

VII. Candidates may be excused attendance at lectures on any subject in which they desire to be examined, but only upon special grounds to be allowed by the Council.

NOTE.—*Any student obtaining an exemption is recommended to apply to the proper Professor for information and advice respecting the subjects of the examination.*

VIII. No graduate who has obtained the Honours Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the department of mathematics can obtain the Honours Degree of Bachelor of Science in the corresponding department.

IX. Students who have passed examinations *in pari materiâ* in other Faculties or in the Higher Public Examination or otherwise, and desire that the examinations they have passed should be counted *pro tanto* for the Degree of Bachelor of Science may on application to the Council be granted such exemption from the requirements of these Regulations as the Council shall determine.

X. Students from other Universities who may desire that the instruction they have received and the examinations they have passed be counted *pro tanto* for the degree of Bachelor of Science of this University, may, on application to the Council, be granted such exemption from the requirements of these Regulations as the Council shall determine.

XI. Schedules defining the range of study for lectures, laboratory and other practical work and examinations shall be drawn up by the Faculty of Science, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published as early as possible in each year.

*XII. The following fees shall be paid in such instalments as the Council shall from time to time determine, each instalment being payable in advance.

A. FOR COMPULSORY SUBJECTS—

	Entire Course.	Examination.
Mathematics	£2 2 0	£1 1 0
Physics { Lectures	2 2 0	1 1 0
Physics { Laboratory Work ...	2 2 0	
Chemistry { Lectures	2 2 0	1 1 0
Chemistry { Laboratory Work...	3 3 0	
Elementary Biology	4 4 0	1 1 0

* *Allowed 18th September*, 1900.

B. ORDINARY DEGREE OF B.Sc.—

Mathematics	£10 10 0	£3 3 0	
Physics { Lectures	8 8 0	3 3 0	
Physics { Laboratory Work ...	15 15 0		
Chemistry { Lectures	8 8 0	3 3 0	
Chemistry { Laboratory Work ...	15 15 0		
Physiology, Lectures and Laboratory work	18 18 0	3 3 0	
Geology	12 12 0	1 1 0	
Mineralogy	4 4 0	1 1 0	
Botany	4 4 0	1 1 0	

The fees for Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Physiology do not include the fees for the compulsory parts of those subjects.

C. SPECIAL COURSE UNDER REGULATION IV*b*.—

A Composition Fee of forty-five guineas (£47 5s.) for the whole Course may be paid. This is exclusive of Examination Fees, which amount to £11 11s.

If Subjects are taken separately—

	Entire Course.	Examination.
Mathematics	£10 10 0	£3 3 0
Physics { Lectures	4 4 0	2 2 0
Physics { Laboratory	7 7 0	
Chemistry and Assaying { Lectures ...	4 4 0	2 2 0
Chemistry and Assaying { Laboratory ...	12 12 0	
Geology and Mineralogy ...	12 12 0	2 2 0
Surveying and Levelling ...	2 2 0	1 1 0
Mechanical Drawing	1 10 0	1 1 0

The fees for Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry do not include the fees for the compulsory parts of those subjects.

D. SPECIAL COURSE UNDER REGULATION IV*c*.—

The following are the fees—

	Entire Course.	Examination.
Chemistry { Lectures	£8 8 0	3 3 0
Chemistry { Laboratory Work ...	15 15 0	
Geology	6 6 0	1 1 0
*Agriculture ... ... Viticulture and Œnology	26 0 0	

The fee for Chemistry does not include the fee for the compulsory part of that subject.

E. HONOURS DEGREE OF B.Sc.

1. For Lectures in Mathematic	£10 10 0	per annum.
For Lectures and Laboratory Work in Physics	18 18 0	"
" " " " Chemistry	18 18 0	"
For Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, and Botany	18 18 0	"
For Geology, Palæontology, Mineralogy, and Botany	18 18 0	"
2. For the Examination in each Department ...	3 3 0	"

Candidates must also pay the Examination Fees prescribed above for the subjects of the course for the Ordinary Degree in which they are required to pass.

** This fee includes Board and Lodging at the Agricultural College during the days the Student is attending Lectures there.*

Students who fail in any examination are not exempted from payment of fees on entering again in the same subject for that examination.

Students who wish to take a course of lectures a second time may do so on payment of half fees, but full fees will be required for Laboratory work.

The fees which candidates pay for a course of lectures or for an examination which they afterwards find themselves unable to attend, will not be returned unless the Council shall otherwise determine.

XIII. All previous regulations concerning the degree of Bachelor of Science, are hereby repealed, but students who shall have completed the first or second year of their course in 1899 shall have the option of continuing under the regulations in force when they entered upon the course, or of coming under these regulations. If they shall elect to continue their course under these regulations they shall receive credit for the lectures they have attended and the examinations they have passed under the previous regulations.

NOTE.—Students before taking their degree in Agriculture must conduct an experiment on some agricultural subject, and submit a report of the same.

Allowed 27th December, 1899.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE B.Sc. DEGREE FOR 1901.

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

COMPULSORY MATHEMATICS.

A course of lectures is given annually.
Fee, £2 2s., or 14s. per term.
Subjects of examination in 1900:

(*a*). Geometry of the straight line and circle: the Theory of Proportion and of Similar Rectilinear Figures: Elementary Solid Geometry.
(*b*). The Elements of Algebra as far as the Binomial Theorem.
(*c*). The Elements of Trigonometry as far as the Solution of Triangles.

Text-books recommended:

Hall & Stevens—*A text-book of Euclid's Elements.*
Hall & Knight—*Elementary Algebra.*
Lock—*Elementary Trigonometry.*

COMPULSORY PHYSICS.

A course of lectures is given annually.
Fee—For Lectures, £2 2s., or 14s. per term; for Laboratory Work, £2 2s., or 14s. per term.

Text-books recommended:

Daniell—*Physics for Students of Medicine;* or
Aldous—*An Elementary Course of Physics.*

COMPULSORY CHEMISTRY.

A. LECTURES. This Course is given annually and is completed in one year. Fee for Course, £2 2s. Per term, 14s.

Subjects of examination in 1900—

Thermometry. Laws of gases. Elements of Latent Heat and Specific Heat. The more commonly occurring elements and their compounds. Spectrum analysis. The elements of chemical theory. The laws of electrolysis.

B. PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY. This course is given annually and is completed in one year.

Fee for course, £3 3s. Per term, £1 1s.

The practical work will consist of Qualitative Analysis of simple salts and of very simple mixtures.

EXAMINATION. The examination in compulsory Chemistry includes *both* theoretical and practical chemistry. These cannot be taken separately, and the fee is £1 1s.

Books recommended:

Introduction to the study of Chemistry, Remsen. Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Inorganic, Chapman Jones.

COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.

This course is given annually and is completed in one year. Fee for course £4 4s.; per term, £1 8s.; fee for examination, £1 1s.

Subjects for examination in 1900:

The same as for Biology in the First Year Medicine.

FOR THE ORDINARY DEGREE.

MATHEMATICS.

To pass in Mathematics, Pure and Applied, the candidate must attend lectures regularly and pass examinations in—

(*a*) Pure Mathematics I.,
(*b*) Applied Mathematics;

One of the following three—

(*c*) Pure Mathematics II.,
(*d*) Applied Mechanics.
(*e*) Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomy.

(*a*). PURE MATHEMATICS I.—A course of lectures is begun every year, and is completed in two years. The lectures of the first year are practically identical with those given in Compulsory Mathematics. Students who have passed, or been exempted from, the examination in Compulsory Mathematics, are required to take the lectures of the second year only of the course. Fee for the course, £2 2s., in addition to the fee for Compulsory Mathematics, or 14s. per term.

Subjects of examination:—Algebra, Trigonometry, the most elementary portions of Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions, and of the Infinitesimal Calculus.

Text-books recommended—

Todhunter—*Algebra.*
" *Trigonometry.*
Smith—*Conic Sections.*
Edwards—*Differential Calculus for Beginners.*
" *Integral Calculus for Beginners.*

(*b*) APPLIED MATHEMATICS.—A course of lectures is given annually. Fee for the course, £4 4s., or £1 8s. per term.

Subjects of examination:—Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics, treated with the aid of the elements of Analytical Geometry and of the Infinitesimal Calculus.

Text-books recommended—

Greaves—*Statics.*

Loney—*Dynamics.*

Besant, new edition—*Hydrostatics.*

(*c*) PURE MATHEMATICS II.—A course of lectures is given annually. Fee for the course, £4 4s., or £1 8s. per term.

Subjects of examination:—Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions, Infinitesimal Calculus.

Text-books recommended—

Smith—*Conic Sections.*

Edwards—*Differential Calculus.*

Todhunter—*Integral Calculus.*

(*d*) APPLIED MECHANICS.—A course of lectures is given annually. Fee for the course, £4 4s., or £1 8s. per term. Subjects of examination:—

The testing of materials. Behaviour of iron and steel under stress. The properties of colonial timbers for engineering purposes.

Calculations regarding the strength of tension rods, ropes, and chains, struts and columns, beams, hooks.

Computations regarding the stability and stress of some simple forms of such framework structures as iron roofs and bridges.

The strength of boilers and pipes against internal pressure.

Calculations relating to the motions, stresses, power, and efficiency of pieces of mechanism, with special application to machinery used in mining.

The theory of the steam-engine.

Text-books recommended:

Jamieson—*Applied Mechanics.*

Ewing—*The Steam Engine*

(*e*). SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.—No course of lectures is at present provided, but an annual examination is held.

Subjects of examination:—Spherical Trigonometry, Astronomy, including the theory and use of the telescope, spectroscope, &c., elementary computations, and general descriptive Astronomy.

PHYSICS.

A course of lectures is begun every year, and completed in three years. The lectures of the first year are practically identical with those given in Compulsory Physics.

Fee for the first year's Lectures, £2 2s., or 14s. per term.
" " Laboratory Work, £2 2s., or 14s. per term.
" second year's Lectures, £4 4s., or £1 8s. per term.
" " Laboratory Work, £7 7s., or £2 9s. per term.
" third year's Lectures, £4 4s., or £1 8s. per term.
" " Laboratory Work, £8 8s., or £2 16s. per term.

Text-books recommended:

For the first year—As above.

For the second year—

Watson—*A Text-book of Physics.*

Glazebrook and Shaw—*Practical Physics.*

For the third year—

Preston—*Light.*

Maxwell—*Heat.*

Ewing—*Steam Engine.*
Silvanus Thompson—*Electricity and Magnetism.*

CHEMISTRY.

LECTURES. The lectures on this subject will extend over two years, but will be divided into two parts, each part being delivered in alternate years.*
Fee for whole course, £8 8s. Fee for each part, £4 4s. Per term, £1 8s.

PART I. The Chemistry of the elements, including the Elementary Chemistry of the rarer elements and their compounds, with the outlines of technical processes. Chemical Theory and Chemical Physics, including the Kinetic Theory of Gases, the Atomic Theory, the determination of Atomic Weights, Valency, the Periodic Law, Solutions, the Elements of Thermo-chemistry, Electrolysis, Mass Action, Dissociation, Chemical Affinity. This course will be given in 1901.

Books recommended:
Inorganic Chemistry, Newth.
For consultation, Outlines of General Chemistry, Ostwald; Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Chemistry.

PART II.—Elementary and Advanced Organic Chemistry, including both the fatty and aromatic compounds. This course will not be given in 1901 unless the necessity should arise for students proceeding under the old Regulations.

Books recommended:
Organic Chemistry, Bernthsen.
Organic Chemistry, Wade.
For consultation, Roscoe & Schorlemmer's Chemistry.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—This course extends over two years and will be begun every year. Fee for the course, £15 15s.; per term, £2 12s. 6d. The practical work will consist of Complex Qualitative Analysis, Quantitative Inorganic and Organic Analysis, Preparations of pure substances. Determinations of melting and boiling points, Vapour density, &c.

EXAMINATIONS.—Students may be examined separately in Lectures Part I. or Part II., and in Practical Chemistry. The fee for any one of these examinations is £1 1s.

* NOTE.—If both parts should be required in any one year to meet the requirements of Students proceeding under the old regulations, suitable provision will be made.

PHYSIOLOGY.

This course extends over two years, is commenced every year and is divided into two parts. Each part is delivered every year. Fee for whole course, £21; for each part, £10 10s.; per term, £3 10s.

Part I. consists of the course for the Second Year in Medicine, and Part II. that for the Third Year.

Examinations.—Students may be examined separately in parts I. and II., or they may take them together. Fee for examination in the whole course, £3 3s.; for each part, £1 11s. 6d.

Subjects for examination in 1900:—The same as for the M.B. degree.

Text-books.—for the Ordinary degree, those recommended for the M.B. degree.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Lectures will extend over two years, but will be divided into two parts, each part being delivered in each year.

Part I. PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY and the Outlines of the Stratigraphical Geology of Australia.
Text-book:—Geikie.

Part II. GEOLOGY. A fuller treatment of the principal subjects comprised in Part I.; the features in detail of the Geological systems of the Australian sedimentary rocks; Geological mapping and section drawing; Economical Geology; and Geology in relation to Mining.

PALÆONTOLOGY.—With special reference to the constituents of the Australian faunæ.

[Students proceeding to the Mining course are exempt from this subject.]

Text-book:
Nicholson's Manual of Palæontology.

MINERALOGY.—The physical properties of minerals, their occurrence and genesis; Crystallography; Blowpipe analysis; Identification of the more important species.

Text-book: Krause.

BOTANY.

Lectures will extend over the second and third terms of one year, and will have especial reference to the morphology of the organs utilized in classification. Candidates will be required to determine the constituents of the local flora.

Fee for course, £4 4s.; per term, £2 2s.

Text-books recommended:
Class Book: Balfour; or
Manual of Botany; Balfour.
Flora of South Australia: Tate; or
Introduction to Botany: Dendy and Lucas.

SPECIAL MINING COURSE.

MATHEMATICS.

Students taking the Mining Course must attend lectures regularly and pass examinations in Pure Mathematics I., Applied Mathematics, and Applied Mechanics.

PHYSICS.

Students must attend lectures regularly, and pass examinations in the subjects of the first two years of the above course in Physics.

CHEMISTRY AND ASSAYING.

LECTURES.—This course extends over one year and is begun every alternate year. The course is the same as Part I. of the Chemistry for the Ordinary Degree of B.Sc. The fee for the course is £4 4s., or £1 8s. per term. This course will be given in 1901.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY AND ASSAYING.—This course extends over two years and is begun every year. Fee for the course, £12 12s.; per term, £2 2s.
The practical work will consist of—Complex Qualitative Analysis and Quantitative Analysis of Inorganic Substances only, special attention being directed to minerals, ores, and metallurgical products.

N.B.—The assaying is taken at the School of Mines and includes the volumetric estimation of zinc, lead, arsenic, chromium, manganese, silver, and cyanogen; also the gravimetric determination of the constituents of fuel, fireclay, zinciferous galena, silicates not decomposed by acids and containing alkalies and of phosphoric acid, antimony, arsenic, and nickel.

Book recommended for Qualitative Analysis:
Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Inorganic, Chapman Jones.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

SURVEYING, LEVELLING, AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.

The construction, adjustment, and use of surveying and levelling instruments —the theodolite, sextant, level, miner's dial, &c.

Land surveying.

Underground surveying.

The determination of heights by vertical angles, the barometer and boiling point thermometer.

The preparation of survey plans.

Fee for course, £2 2s., or 14s. per term.

Text-books recommended :

Middleton and Chadwick—*Treatise on Surveying.*

Brough—*Mine Surveying.*

Baker—*Engineers' Surveying Instruments.*

Mechanical Drawing will not be taught at the University, but the Students will be expected to attend the class on Elementary Machine Design at the School of Mines.

Students may, at their option, attend either the day class in surveying and levelling at the University or the evening class in the same subject at the School of Mines.

SPECIAL COURSE IN AGRICULTURE, VITICULTURE, AND ŒNOLOGY.

CHEMISTRY.

LECTURES.—The same course as prescribed for the B.Sc. Pass Degree, *vide* page .

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—This Course extends over two years and will be begun every year. Fee for the course, £15 15s. ; per term, £2 12s. 6d. The practical work will consist of Complex Qualitative Analysis, Quantitative Inorganic and Analysis, including Analysis of Soils, Agricultural Products, and Manures, Preparations of pure substances, Determinations of melting and boiling points, Vapour density, &c.

GEOLOGY.

The Principles of Geology, and the outlines of the Stratigraphical Geology of Australia.

Text-book : Geikie.

AGRICULTURE.

Illustrations of the relations of Physical and Natural Science with Agriculture.

1. SOILS.
   - (*a*) Origin, disintegration, distribution.
   - (*b*) Chemical composition, nitrogen of the soil, nitrification, symbiosis, influence on nitrogen of humid and arid conditions; phosphorus, quantitative relations of phosphorus in soils and crops; other elements of plant food; injurious ingredients, acidity, exhaustion.
   - (*c*) Physical texture, proximate constituents of soils ; capillarity, surface tension, solution, soil water, rainfall in relation to yields, conservation of soil moisture.
   - (*d*) Soil temperature—influence of water, aspect, and cultivation.
   - (*e*) Subsoils—aeration of soils and subsoils.
   - (*f*) Amendments.

1. Tillage operations.
2. Subsoiling.
3. Liming and use of lime compounds.
4. Drainage.

(*g*) Factors of fertility and indications of fertility.

. MANURES.

(*a*) Farmyard manure: composition, fermentation, influence of foodstuffs, modes of application, effects on soil.

(*b*) Artificial manures: sources, manufacture, application.

1. Phosphatic fertilisers.
2. Nitrogenous fertilisers.
3. Potassic manures.
4. Special manures.

(*c*) History of the use of manures.

3. CROPS.

Rotations, general and special, modifications of the principles of rotation in relation to climatic conditions, catchcrops.

The several farm crops considered in detail—

(*a*) History.
(*b*) Botanical position.
(*c*) Varieties.
(*d*) Soils suitable.
(*e*) Climate.
(*f*) Cultivation and general treatment.
(*g*) Harvesting, marketing, or utilisation.
(*h*) Parasitic diseases and insect pests to which each crop is liable.

4. LIVESTOCK.

Principles of breeding.

Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs.

(*a*) Position in animal kingdom.
(*b*) Points of well-defined breeds.
(*c*) History of improvement.
(*d*) Management in detail.
(*e*) Economic position.

5. DAIRYING.

Selection and management of dairy stock.
A study of milk.
Manufacture of dairy produce.
Dairy bacteriology.
Ensilage.

6. FOODSTUFFS.

Chemical composition, digestibility, food-ratios.

7. FARM EQUIPMENT.

(*a*) Implements: relative advantages of different implements, design and construction.

(*b*) Farm buildings: plans, materials of construction.

8. IRRIGATION.

(*a*) History and extension in different countries.
(*b*) Tillage in relation to irrigation.
(*c*) Amount, frequency, and mode of application of water.
(*d*) Water suitable for irrigation.
(*e*) Sewage irrigation.
(*f*) Alkali lands.
(*g*) Drainage in relation to irrigation.

VITICULTURE.

1.
(*a*) Botanical study of the vine and collateral genera (*Ampelidæ*), characteristic features, geographical distribution, and cultural value of each genus, with more especial reference to genus (*Vitis*).
(*b*)
1. Anatomy of the Vine.
2. Physiology of the Vine.
(*c*) Creation of new varieties by :—Selection of cuttings, by seedlings, by artificial hybridisation. Complete study of hybridisation.

2. AMPELOGRAPHY.
Preamble.
Study of principal varieties of vines with indication of their culture, value and adaption to different soils.
(*a*) American vines.
(*b*) European, Asiatic, and African vines.

3. CREATION OF THE VINEYARD.
(*a*) Choice of locality.
1. Climate, local and general.
2. Soil.
(*b*) Preparation of soil.
(*c*) Methods of propagation :—
1. By seedlings.
2. By segmentation.
(*a*) Cuttings.
(*b*) Layers.
(*c*) Grafts.
(*d*) Laying out and planting of Vineyards.

4. YEARLY CULTIVATION OF VINEYARD.
(*a*) Cultivation of soils.
(*b*) Manures.
(*c*) Pruning.
(*d*) Vintage.

5. DISEASES OF VINES.
(*a*) Parasitical.
1. Vegetable parasites.
2. Animal parasites.
(*b*) Non-parasitical.
1. Meteorological accidents.
2. Physiological disorders.

6. A comparative study of Viticulture as it is practised in the typical vine countries, with a brief notice on characteristic wines.

7. Historical and economic study of viticulture with special reference to Australian conditions.

ŒNOLOGY.

1. Preliminary notions.
2. Study of the grape—composition, ripening.
3. Fermentation.
4. Buildings and machinery, cellar plant.
5. Manufacture of red wine.
6. Manufacture of white wines and special wines.
7. Methods of improving the must.
8. Subsequent treatment and maturing ; blending and putting on the market.
9. Diseases.
10. Utilisation of residues.

11. Analysis and adulterations.
12. Distillation and brandy-making.
    Viticultural Laboratory.
    (*a*) Wine tasting.
    (*b*) Practical chemistry in relation to viticulture.

FOR THE HONOURS DEGREE.

MATHEMATICS.

A special course in Honours Mathematics is given annually, forming continuation of the courses given for the Pass Degree.

Candidates for the Honours Degree in Mathematics pay a fee of £10 10s. a year, or £3 10s. a term.

Subjects for the final examination :

Analytical Geometry, Infinitesimal Calculus, Analytical Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydrodynamics, Elementary Rigid Dynamics.

PHYSICS.

A special course of lectures in Honours Physics is given annually, forming a continuation of the courses given for the Pass degree.

Candidates for the Honours degree in Physics pay a fee of £18 18s. a year, or £6 6s. a term.

In addition to the special course mentioned above, they are required to attend the same lectures as candidates for the Pass degree. They are required to spend as much as possible of their time on Laboratory Work, especially after their first year, by which time they should have passed in all their compulsory subjects. They are also expected to attend such portions of the lectures on Mathematics and Chemistry as the Professor of Natural Philosophy may deem necessary for the better understanding of Advanced Physics.

Text-books recommended for the course in Honours Physics :

Thomson & Poynting—*Sound.*
Preston—*Light.*
Preston—*Heat.*
Ewing—*Steam Engine.*
Gray—*Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.*
J. J. Thomson—*Electricity and Magnetism.*

CHEMISTRY.

Candidates for the Honours Degree in Chemistry are required to show a more detailed knowledge of the subjects than is required for the pass degree, and to pass a more stringent examination. They will be expected to spend all the time not necessarily devoted to lectures to work in the laboratory. They will also be expected to attend such portions of the lectures on Mathematics and Physics as the Professor of Chemistry may deem necessary for the better understanding of Advanced Chemistry.

Students for the Honours Degree in Chemistry pay a fee of £18 18s. or £6 6s. a term.

Text-books.—Those for the Pass degree, and, in addition, others to which reference will from time to time be given.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Candidates for the Honours Degree in Physiology are required to show a more detailed knowledge of the subject than is required for the Pass Degree, and to pass a more stringent examination. They are required to attend lectures

and pass an examination in Organic Chemistry. They are required also to attend a course of Practical Chemistry (qualitative and quantitative), with special reference to substances of physiological importance. It is expected that Students will devote all their time not necessarily occupied in lectures to work in the chemical and physiological laboratories.

Students for the Honours Degree in Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, and Botany pay a fee of £18 18s. a year, or £6 6s. a term.

Text-books.

Those recommended for the Ordinary degree, and, in addition, the following should be consulted :—

Text-book of Physiology, Schäfer.
Text-book of Human Physiology, Landois & Stirling.
General Physiology, Verworn (English Translation by F. S. Lee).
Quain's Anatomy, Vol. I., Part 2.
Text-book of Chemical Physiology and Pathology, Halliburton.
The Chemical Basis of the Animal Body, Sheridan Lea (Appendix to Foster's Physiology).
Also various special articles and other works to which reference will be given.

GEOLOGY.

The Quantitative and Qualitative Analyses of Minerals. Students will require to spend a considerable time in the Laboratory during two years.

Students for the Honours Degree in Geology, Palæontology, Mineralogy, Mineralogical Chemistry, and Botany pay a fee of £18 18s. a year, or £6 6s. a term.

OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

REGULATIONS.

I. Candidates for the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall be Bachelors of Science of at least three years standing.

II. Every candidate must give to the Examiners satisfactory evidence of scholarship and power of original research. To this end he must submit a thesis in some branch of Science on a subject proposed by the candidate and approved by the Faculty of Science. He must adduce sufficient evidence of the authenticity of his thesis. He may, if the Examiners think fit, be required to pass an examination in that branch of Science from which the subject of his thesis is taken, unless he has at some previous B.Sc. examination passed with first-class honours in that branch. In any case the Examiners may examine him in the subject matter of his thesis.

III. Candidates who satisfy the foregoing conditions may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Science.

IV. Fee on presenting Thesis £10 10 0
Fee for Degree of Doctor of Science... 5 5 0

V. If a Candidate fails to satisfy the Examiners the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to one further examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

Allowed 18th September, 1900.

*OF THE DIPLOMA IN MINING ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY.

REGULATIONS.

The Regulations of the Diploma in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy, allowed on the 26th January, 1898, are hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

I. Students who have passed in the Compulsory Mathematics Physics and Chemistry for the B.Sc. Degree, and also in the subjects of the special course set out in Regulation IV. (*b*) for that degree, may proceed to the course for a diploma in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy.

II. Candidates for the diploma are required to attend lectures regularly and pass Examinations in—

1. Metallurgy and Assaying.
2. Mining Engineering.

and are required before obtaining the diploma to produce to the satisfaction of the Council evidence of having obtained at least six months' practical experience, not necessarily consecutive, on mining or metallurgical works.

III. Candidates may be examined for Honours in either Metallurgy or Mining Engineering, but not in both in the same year.

IV. Candidates for Honours in Metallurgy are required to pass the ordinary Examination in that subject, and in addition

(*a*). To attend and pass an Examination in a special course of Quantitative Analysis.

(*b*). To pass a Special Examination in Metallurgy.

V. Candidates for Honours in Mining Engineering are required to pass the ordinary and also a Special Examination in that subject.

VI. Schedules defining the range of study for lectures, laboratory and other practical work, and examinations, shall be drawn up by the Faculty of Science, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published as early as possible in each year.

VII. Students who have passed examinations in *pari materiâ* in other Faculties or otherwise, and desire that the examinations they have passed should be counted *pro tanto* for the Diploma shall on application to the Council be granted such exemption from the requirements of these Regulations as the Council shall determine.

* *Allowed 27th December*, 1899.

VIII. All Examinations referred to in the foregoing regulations shall take place in November of each year. Candidates must enter their names a month before the day fixed for Examination, and must present certificates showing that they have regularly attended the prescribed lectures and done written or other practical work (where such is required) to the satisfaction of the Professors or Lecturers.

IX. Candidates may be excused attendance at lectures on any subject in which they desire to be examined, but only upon special grounds to be allowed by the Council.

X. The following fees shall be paid in such instalments as the Council shall from time to time determine, each instalment being payable in advance :—

	Entire Course.	Examination.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A. PASS SUBJECTS—		
Metallurgy ... ... —	5 5 0	2 2 0
Assaying	3 3 0	1 1 0
Mining Engineering	8 8 0	2 2 0
B. HONOURS SUBJECT—		
Special Course of Quantitative Analysis	8 8 0	
C. FEE FOR DIPLOMA		3 3 0

SCHEDULE DRAWN UP UNDER No. VI. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE DIPLOMA IN MINING ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY IN 1901.

METALLURGY AND ASSAYING.

Pass.

A. Metallurgy. Fee for course, £5 5s.; per term, £1 15s.
Subjects of examination in 1901—
The chemical and physical properties of the metals and their alloys. Solid, liquid, and gaseous fuel. The principal methods for the extraction of the ordinary metals from their ores.

B. Assaying. Fee for course £3 3s.; per term, £1 1s.
Subjects of examination in 1901—
Fire assays of gold, silver, lead, tin, and the theory of the processes employed.

Examinations.

Students may be examined separately in Metallurgy and Assaying.
Fees :—For Metallurgy, £2 2s ; for Assaying, £1 1s.

Honours.

The fees are the same as for the pass course.
A. Metallurgy. A more detailed knowledge of the pass subjects.
B. The more difficult parts of general inorganic quantitative analysis.

Examinations.

The fees are the same as for the pass examinations.

MINING ENGINEERING.

Prospecting.
Mining tools and appliances. Air compressors and machine drills. The use of explosives.
Methods of conducting Mining operations.
Winding engines and machinery. System of underground haulage.
The drainage, ventilation, and lighting of mines.
Ore-dressing, crushing and concentrating plants.
Preparation of mining plans.
An additional short course of lectures will also be given on Hydraulics.

Books recommended :

C. Le Neve Foster—*Text-book of Ore and Stone Mining.*
S. J. Truscott—*The Witwatersrand Goldfields.*
Louis—*Gold Milling.*
H. W. Hughes—*Text-book of Coal Mining.*
W. H. Storms—*Methods of Mine Timbering.*

Time Table of Lectures and Practical Work for the Degree of Bachelor of Science and the Diploma in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy.

The days and hours are not finally fixed before the end of February, by which date all intending students should intimate to the Registrar (1) the Lectures, &c., which they desire to attend during the ensuing session, and (2) whether they are engaged in other work during the day or evening, and at what hours.

The following is the Time Table of Lectures for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and the Diploma in Mining Engineering, during the past session, viz., 1900. The Lectures marked with an asterisk cannot be given after 4 o'clock during the session 1901. The others may be held after that hour according to convenience. Except when otherwise stated, Lectures last one hour.

SUBJECT.	LECTURER.	M.	TU.	W.	TH.	F.
Pure Mathematics—						
Part I.	Mr. Allen	9	—	9	—	9
Do. (for Evening Students)	Do.	5	—	—	5	—
Part II.	Prof. Bragg	—	—	9	—	9
Part III.	Mr. Chapman	—	10	—	10	—
Applied Mathematics	Do.	9	9	—	9	—
Physics—						
Lectures—Part I.	Prof. Bragg	—	10	—	10	—
Do. do. (for Evening Students)	Do.	7	—	—	7	—
Laboratory—Part I.	Mr. Allen	—	11	—	11	—
Do. do. (for Evening Students)	Prof. Bragg	8	—	—	8	—
Compulsory Chemistry [1]	Prof. Rennie	—	—	10	—	10
Do. do. (for Evening Students) [1]	Mr. Higgin	—	—	6.15	—	6.15
Organic Chemistry (for M.B. and B.A. Degrees) [1]	Prof. Rennie	—	—	4.15	—	4.15
Advanced Chemistry [2]	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
Metallurgy	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
Applied Mechanics	Mr. Chapman	12	—	10—12	—	10
Surveying and Levelling [3]	Do.	10—11.30	—	—	—	—
Mining Engineering	Do.	—	12	12	—	11.30—1
Thermodynamics (Honours)	Do.	—	—	—	12	—
Electric Engineering—						
Part I.	Mr Allen	—	—	8—9.30	—	—
Part II.	Do.	—	—	7	—	8—9.30
Elementary Geology	Prof. Tate	—	5.40	—	5.40	—
*Advanced Geology and Mineralogy	Do.	—	10—12	—	10—12	—
Palæontology	Do.	—	—	2	—	—
Botany	Do.	—	4	—	4	—
*Biology (First year)	Prof. Stirling and Mr. Fuller	11—12.30	—	11—12.30	—	11—12.30
*Physiology—						
Second year	Do.	10	11—12.30	10	11—12.30	—
Third year	Do.	—	12	—	12	—

[1] Students must also spend from two to four hours a week in the Laboratory.
[2] Students must also spend two or three days a week in the Laboratory.
[3] Students are also required to do out-door work on Saturdays from 9 till 1.

OF THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

RULES.

I. The Physical Laboratory shall be open daily during Term time (Saturdays excepted), at such hours as shall be considered necessary by the Professor of Physics, 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 Physics 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. For original research, carried on by students or graduates with the consent and under the direction of the Professor of Physics, the Laboratory will be open *gratis*, except as regards such payment for material and special attendance as may be considered necessary by the Professor.

V. The Professor of Physics 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.

The above Rules were made by the Council on the 30th June, 1899.

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

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAW, AND OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE FINAL CERTIFICATE IN LAW.

REGULATIONS.

I. All Students before commencing the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall either—

1. Have passed the Senior Public Examination (including Latin), or
2. Have already graduated in Arts.

II. All Students before commencing the course for the Final Certificate required for admission as a Practitioner of the Supreme Court shall either—

1. Have passed the Senior Public Examination (including Latin), or
2. Shall be articled, or qualified to be articled, to a Practitioner of the Supreme Court.

III. A Certificate that he has passed a Matriculation Examination of the University shall be given to any Student in Law who shall have passed the Senior Public Examination (including Latin).

IV. The subjects for Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be divided into two classes, hereinafter distinguished as Ordinary Subjects and Special Subjects.

*V. The Ordinary Subjects are the following :—

1. The Law of Property (Part I.).
2. The Law of Property (Part II.).
3. The Law of Contracts.
4. The Law of Wrongs (Civil and Criminal).
5. The Law of Evidence and Procedure.
6. Constitutional Law.

*VI. The Special Subjects are the following :—

1. Latin.
2. } Any two subjects of the course for the Ordinary
3. } Degree of Bachelor of Arts exclusive of Latin.
4. Roman Law.
5. Jurisprudence.
6. International Law (Public and Private).

VII. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws are required to pass in all the above subjects, both Ordinary and Special.

VIII. Candidates for the Final Certificate are required to pass in the Ordinary subjects only.

IX. Students who shall have already graduated in Arts will be credited with having passed in the Special subjects numbered 1, 2, and 3.

X. Students will be credited with having passed in any of the Special subjects numbered 1, 2, and 3, in which they may have already passed in the B.A. Course in accordance with the Regulations for the B.A. Degree.

XI. Annual Examinations shall be held in November and March in each year.

XII. All Subjects whether Ordinary or Special may be taken at any Annual Examination, and in any order, Provided that no student shall present himself for examination in any Special subject in March without the special permission of the Faculty.

XIII. No Student shall at any Annual Examination present himself for examination in more than three Special subjects save by the special permission of the Faculty.

XIV. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter stated no student shall present himself for examination in any subject in respect of which he has not gained credit for one academical year's attendance at lectures during the immediately preceding year.

XV. No Student shall be credited with an academical year's attendance at lectures in any subject unless he shall have attended and gained credit for three-fourths of the lectures given on that subject in each term of the year, and shall have presented himself at two Term Examinations in the subject during the year, and shall have passed one at least of such examinations.

XVI. Any student shall be exempt from the requirements of Regulation XIV., if, and so long as he is articled to a Practitioner of the Supreme Court, whose office is more than ten miles distant from the University.

XVII. The Council on the recommendation of the Faculty of Law, may by special order, and on special grounds, exempt any Student wholly or partially, from the requirements of Regulation XIV.

XVIII. All Students shall be classified as proceeding either to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, or for the Final Certificate, but any Student may at any time (even after obtaining the Final Certificate) if qualified under Regulation I., be removed from one class into the other, on application to the Registrar, and all Ordinary subjects in which he may have passed while in the one class shall be credited to him in the other.

*XIX. Schedules defining the scope of the subjects of study and appointing text-books in respect of the same shall be drawn up by the Faculty, subject to the approval of the Council, and students will be required to show not merely an acquaintance with those books, but also a competent knowledge of the subjects of study.

NOTE.—Students who commenced their course in or before the year 1900 may continue under the Regulations as they stood in that year.

XX. The names of all Students who shall pass an Annual Examination in any subject shall be arranged under the heading of such subject in three classes in order of merit in each class. A copy of such list shall be transmitted by the Registrar to the Chief Justice or to the Senior Judge of the Supreme Court.

XXI. Students shall give to the Registrar one calendar month's notice of their intention to present themselves at an Annual Examination. A notice not complying with this Regulation shall not be received unless the Faculty of Law, on application, orders otherwise.

XXII. The undermentioned fees shall be payable in advance :—

(1). Entrance fee payable by all students at the commencement of their Course	£2	2	0
(2). Fee payable in each Term for every subject in which a Student attends lectures	1	11	6
(3). Fee for each subject at an Annual Examination ...	1	1	0
(4). Fee for the Final Certificate	5	5	0
(5). Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws...	5	5	0

XXIII. These Regulations shall apply to all present students but they shall be credited with the subjects in which they may have already passed under the Regulations hereby repealed. Students now proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws under Regulation IX. or XI. of the Regulations hereby repealed shall be exempt from the requirements of Regulation XIV., nor shall they be required to pass in any additional subject in consequence of the establishment of these present Regulations.

XXIV. The following form of notice is prescribed :—

Form of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by any Student intending to present himself at an Annual Examination in Law.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I, , a student of this University, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Annual Examination in Law, in the month of next for examination in the undermentioned subjects :

[Here state subjects.]

* *Allowed 10th December*, 1900.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £ being £1 1s. 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

(Signature of Student).....

(Address).....

To the Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

XXV. From and after the allowance and counter-signature by the Governor of those Regulations, there shall be repealed all Regulations hitherto made respecting the Degree of Bachelor of Laws and the Final Certificate in Law.

Allowed January, 1899.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS AND THE FINAL CERTIFICATE IN LAW—NOVEMBER, 1901, AND MARCH, 1902.

NOTE.—The Lists of Statutes here given are intended as a guide to the general scope of the Examinations, but are not necessarily exhaustive.

I. LAW OF PROPERTY—

Principles of the Law of Real Property.
Principles of the Law of Personal Property.
Statutes: No. 8 of 1841 (Registration of Deeds); No. 15 of 1843; 25 of 1852; 6 of 1860 (Property Act); 182 of 1880 (Settled Estates); 203 of 1881 (Partition); 228 of 1881 (Estates Tail); 442 of 1888 (Distress for Rent); 580 of 1893 (Re-entry); 380 of 1886 (Real Property Act); 569 of 1893; 5 of 1853, sections 163-165 (Ejectment); 537 of 1891, Part III. (Administration and Probate); 385 of 1886, Part VI. (Insolvency); 389 of 1886 (Bills of Sale); 78 of 1877 (Patents).

IA. LAW OF PROPERTY (Part II.)—

The following subjects (treated more fully than in Property Part I.)—Trusts, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Administration of Deceased Persons' Estates, Married Women's Property, Insolvency, and Companies.
The Trustee Act, No. 586 of 1893.
The Administration and Probate Act, No. 537 of 1891.
The Real Property Act, No. 380 of 1886, Parts XII. and XV.
The Limitations of Suits and Actions Act, No. 14 of 1866-7.
The Bills of Sale Act, No. 389 of 1886, and No. 4 of 1855-6.
The Married Women's Property Acts, No. 300 of 1883-4, and No. 701 of 1898, as far as it relates to property.
The Insolvent Act, No. 385 of 1886.
Act No. 7 of 1862, Part, II.

The Supreme Court Act No. 116 of 1878, Section 6.
Act No. 8 of 1841 (Registration of Deeds).
The Companies Act, No. 557 of 1892.

Text-books :—
Williams' Real Property.
Williams' Personal Property.
Underhill's Law of Trusts.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—

(*a*) Outlines of the Constitutional History of England.
(*b*) Elements of English Constitutional Law.
(*c*) Relations of the Crown and Imperial Parliament to the Colonies.
(*d*) Imperial and Provincial Acts relating to the Constitution of South Australia.
(*e*) The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Text-books :
Anson's Law and Custom of the Constitution :
Volume I. (Parliament) except Chapter V., sections 1, 2 and 3.
Volume II. (The Crown), Chapters I., II., III. IV. (sections 1 and 2), V. (sections 3, 4 and 5), and X.
Students not attending Lectures will find the Imperial and Provincial Acts relating to the Constitution of South Australia collected in Blackmore's "Law of the Constitution of South Australia" (Government Printer).

III. LAW OF CONTRACTS—

(*a*) General Principles as to the creation, discharge, performance, and enforcement of Contracts.
The Married Women's Property Acts, No. 300 of 1883-4, and No. 701 of 1898 (so far as it relates to Contracts).
The Bills of Exchange Act, No. 312 of 1884 (so far as its subject matter is dealt with in the text-book).
The Bills of Lading Act, No. 25 of 1859.
The Limitation of Suits and Actions Act, No. 14 of 1866-7 (so far as it relates to Contracts).
The Mercantile Law Amendment Act, No 3 of 1861.
The Assurance Companies Act, No. 277 of 1882, sections 64--66.
The Property Act, No. 6 of 1860, section 19.
The Supreme Court Act, No. 116 of 1878, section 6, sub-sections 6 and 7.
(*b*) The Contract of Sale.
The Sale of Goods Act, No. 630 of 1895.

Text-book :
Anson's Law of Contract.

IV. LAW OF WRONGS.

(*a*) Law of Torts.
Married Women's Property Act, No. 300 of 1883-4 (so far as it relates to Torts).
Employer's Liability Acts, No. 325 of 1884, and No. 458 of 1889.
Act for Compensating the Families of persons killed by Accident, No. 1 of 1865-6 as amended by No. 17 of 1874.
Companies' Act, No. 557 of 1892, Section 221.
Law of Libel Amendment Act, No. 646 of 1895.

Act to Amend the Law of Slander, No. 7 of 1865.
The Limitation of Suits and Actions Act, No. 14 of 1866-7, Sections 36, 37, 38, 47.
Act, No. 6 of 1867, Sections 19, 20, and 24.

(*b*) Criminal Law, so far as it relates to the following indictable offences:—Treason, Treason-felony, Rioting, Forcible Entry, Sedition, Piracy, Perjury, Nuisance, Homicide, Assault, Bigamy, Libel, Larceny, Embezzlement, False Pretences, Burglary, Housebreaking, Conspiracy to Defraud, Misappropriation, Forgery.
Outlines of Criminal Procedure in indictable offences.
The Criminal Law Consolidation Act, No. 38 of 1876, so far as it relates to the above-mentioned matters.

Text-books:
Pollock's Law of Torts.
Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law.

V. EQUITY AND INSOLVENCY.

The following subjects:—Trusts, Mortgages, Pledges and Liens, Administration of Deceased Persons' Estates, Married Women's Property, Specific Performance, Election, Penalties and Forfeitures, Suretyship, Partnership, Insolvency.
The Trustee Act, No. 586 of 1893.
The Administration and Probate Act, No. 537 of 1891.
The Real Property Act, No. 380 of 1886, Parts XII. and XV., as amended by No. 569 of 1893.
The Limitation of Suits and Actions Act, No. 14 of 1866-7, so far as it relates to mortgages.
The Bills of Sale Act, No. 389 of 1886.
The Married Women's Property Acts, No. 300 of 1883-4, and No. 701 of 1898.
The Workmen's Lien Act, No. 575 of 1893, as amended by No. 658 of 1896.
The Partnership Act, No. 506 of 1891.
The Insolvent Act, No. 385 of 1886; Parts 3 to 8 inclusive.
The Supreme Court Act, No. 116 of 1878, Sect. 6, Sub-sect. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7.
Act to Amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant, No. 580 of 1893.
Act No. 7 of 1862, Part 2.

Text-books:
Snell's Equity, so far as it deals with the above-mentioned matters.
Underhill's Law of Trusts.

VI. ROMAN LAW—

The elements of Roman Law so far as comprised in the Institutes of Justinian.
Outlines of the History of Roman Law.

Text-book:
Hunter's Systematic and Historical Introduction to Roman Law.
Gneist's Institutionum Syntagma.

VII INTERNATIONAL LAW—

(*a*) Public International Law
(*b*) Private International Law.
An Act to amend the Law with respect to Wills, No. 620 of 1895.

Text-books :

Lawrence's Principles of International Law.
Dicey's Conflict of Laws, omitting Book II., Part I. (Jurisdiction of the High Court), the Appendix, andthe American Notes.

VIII. JURISPRUDENCE—

Text-books :

Campbell's Students' Austin.
Salmond's First Principles of Jurisprudence.

Other books recommended :

Maine's Ancient Law.
Pollock's First Book of Jurisprudence.
Bentham's Theory of Legislation by Dumont (Hildreth's Translation).

IX. LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE—

(*a*) Principles of the Law of Evidence.
Statutes : No. 2 of 1852 ; 24 of 1855, sections 12-21, and 35-42 inclusive ; 13 of 1866 ; 10 of 1869 ; 162 of 1879 ; 245 of 1882 ; 435 of 1888.

Text-books :

Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence.
Powell's Law of Evidence.

(*b*) Procedure of the Supreme Court.
Supreme Court Acts, No. 5 of 1853 ; No. 24 of 1855-6, No. 3 of 1862, No. 8 of 1867, and No. 116 of 1878, with Rules of 1878, 1884, and 1893.
Intercolonial Debts Act, No. 407 of 1887.
Creditors' Remedies Act, No. 181 of 1880.

Text-book :

Odgers' Principles of Pleading.

(*c*) Procedure of the Local Court.
Local Courts Act, No. 386 of 1886.

X. LATIN—

(*a*) Translation from English into Latin.
(*b*) Translation from Latin into English.
(*c*) Books specially set—
Livy—*Ab urbe condita.*
Horace—*Carmina,* Book I.
Juvenal—*Satires* 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 (in J. D. Duff's Edition).
(*d*) Questions in grammar, and in the subject matter of the set books, with special reference to the lectures given.

XI. For Details of Special Subjects 2 and 3 see the Schedule to the Regulations for the B.A. Degree.

NOTE.—The following course of study is recommended to candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws :—

FIRST YEAR.

Latin.
Two subjects included in the B.A. Course.

SECOND YEAR.

Law of Property (Part I.)
Constitutional Law.
Law of Contract.

THIRD YEAR.

Law of Property (Part II.)
Law of Wrongs.
Roman Law.

FOURTH YEAR.

International Law.
Jurisprudence.
Law of Evidence and Procedure.

It is recommended that candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws should not enter into Articles until after the completion of their first year's course at the University.

For details of subjects for examination in March, 1901, see the Calendar for 1900.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Rules of the Supreme Court respecting the admission of legal practitioners were issued on the third day of June, 1890. Such of these rules as concern Students of Law in the University are here printed for convenience of reference :—

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.

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.

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

SCHEDULE DRAWN UP UNDER No. VII. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.D. IN NOVEMBER, 1901.

1. Roman Law.
   General History of Roman Law.
   The Commentaries of Gaius and the Institutes of Justinian.
   The following portions of the Digest :
   Book XLI., Tit. 2 (De adquirenda vel amittenda possessione).
   Book XLI., Tit. 1 (De adquirendo rerum dominio).
   Book XLIV., Tit. 7 (De obligationibus et actionibus).
   Book IX., Tit. 2 (Ad legem Aquiliam).
   Books recommended :
   Hunter's Roman Law.
   Moyle's Institutes of Justinian.
   Poste's Elements of Roman Law (Gaius).
   Sohm's Institutes of Roman Law (Ledlie's transl).
2. Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation.
   Books recommended :
   Austin'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.
   Lindley's Study of Jurisprudence.

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

Pollock's First Book of Jurisprudence.
Holmes' Common Law.

3. Public International Law.
Books recommended:
Hall's International Law.
Lawrence's International Law.
Wheaton'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.

NOTE.—At present instruction is given in only the first three years of the Medical Course; all teaching for the remaining two years of the Course has been suspended. When its resumption is determined on, due notice will be given.

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.

NOTE.—The General Medical Council will not in future accept any Certificate of Pass in Preliminary Examination in General Education unless the whole of the subjects included in the Preliminary Examination required by the Council for registration of students in Medicine, have been passed at the same time; but this rule shall not apply to those who previous to 1st January, 1892, have passed a part of any Preliminary Examination recognised by the Council.

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.

* *The Mathematics required are numbers 7 and 8 only of the Senior Public Examination.*
† *Allowed January, 1899.*

†V. The Ordinary Examination 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 Physics.

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 Physics.*

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.

* *Allowed 27th December,* 1899.

(*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.

(*g*) To attend a course of Practical Demonstrations on Elementary Bacteriology, and to produce a certificate of proficiency, signed by the Demonstrator.

(*h*) To receive instruction in Practical Pharmacy during a period of three months, from some person approved by the Council.

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

* *Allowed January*, 1898.

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	£8	8	0	
Biology (including Elementary Physiology)	4	4	0	
Chemistry (including Practical Chemistry)	5	5	0	
Botany	4	4	0	
Physics, (including practical work) ...	4	4	0	
				£26 5 0
Second Year.				
Anatomy and Dissections	£8	8	0	
Physiology (including Practical Physiology)	9	9	0	
Chemistry	6	6	0	
Materia Medica	3	3	0	
				£27 6 0
Third Year.				
Anatomy and Dissections, including Regional and Surgical Anatomy ...	£8	8	0	
Physiology (including Practical Physiology)	9	9	0	
Therapeutics	4	4	0	
Bacteriology	3	3	0	
				£25 4 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

* *Allowed 27th December*, 1899.

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				£154 7 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. (*a*) Students who have passed examinations *in pari materiâ* in other Faculties or otherwise, and desire that the examinations they have passed should be counted *pro tanto* for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, may on application to the Council be granted such exemption from the requirements of these Regulations as the Council shall determine.

(*b*) Students who have been granted exemption in any subject shall not be entitled to classification in the year which comprises that subject.

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 countersigned 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.

†XXVI. In addition to the Ordinary Examination held in the Second Session of each academical year, a Supplementary Examination may be held in the following March. No candidate shall be allowed to present himself at any such Supplementary Examination without the special permission of the Council.

†XXVII. Candidates who, by reason of illness or other sufficient cause allowed by the Council, have been prevented from attending the whole or part of any Ordinary Examination, may apply to the Council for permission to present themselves at the next ensuing Supplementary Examination.

†XXVIII. Candidates who have presented themselves but have failed to pass any Ordinary Examination may, if recommended by the Board of Examiners, apply to the Council for permission

* *Allowed 27th December*, 1899. † *Allowed January*, 1899.

to present themselves for re-examination at the next ensuing Supplementary Examination. Such recommendation shall be given or refused by the Board of Examiners when settling the results of the Ordinary Examinations, and the Board shall in no case recommend a candidate unless he shall have passed with credit in at least one-half of the subjects of the Ordinary Examination, nor shall the Board in any case recommend for a Supplementary Examination any student of the fifth year who has failed to pass in his Ordinary Examination.

*XXIX. No Candidate shall be required to be re-examined at the Supplementary Examination in any subject in which he may have passed at the Ordinary Examination in the previous year, and, on passing the Supplementary Examination in the subjects in which he may have failed to present himself or to pass at the Ordinary Examination, he shall be deemed to have completed an academical year of his course.

*XXX. A fee of £5 5s. shall be payable by each Candidate at a Supplementary Examination.

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 1901.

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.

* *Allowed January*, 1899.

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, Fresh-water 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.

The general structure and physiology of a flowering plant :—

Elementary Tissues, their Constituents, Contents, and Mode of Development.

General characters and functions of the Root, Stem, Leaves, and Floral Organs.

Reproduction, Fertilization, Fruit, Seed, and Germination.

Botanical Characters of the Natural Orders :—

Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Goodenoviæ, Campanulaceæ, Epacridæ, Borragineæ, 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 : Groom's Elementary Botany.
Manual of Botany ; Balfour.
Flora of South Australia : Tate.

Elementary Physics.

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

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

Anatomy.

I. Descriptive 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. and II. of the Text-book of Physiology : Foster.

Text-books recommended :

Text-book of Physiology : Foster.
Human Physiology : Waller.
Manual of Physiology : Stewart.
Kirkes' Handbook of Physiology : Halliburton.

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 Experimental Physiology : Brodie.
Essentials of Chemical Physiology : Halliburton.

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: T. Lauder Brunton.

Books of reference recommended:
Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, Sections 1 and 2: T. Lauder Brunton.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

Anatomy.

I. Descriptive Anatomy.

II. Practical Anatomy.

III. 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 Parts III. and IV. of the Text-book of Physiology: Foster.

Text-books recommended:—

See under Second Year.

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:—

See under Second Year.

Therapeutics.

General and special.

Text-book recommended:

Mitchell Bruce: Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Practical Pharmacy.

Instruction during a period of three months by some person approved by the Council.

NOTE.—This Course may be deferred till the Fourth Year if found to be more convenient.

Elementary Bacteriology.

1. General Morphology and Biology.

Form, structure, motility, multiplication, spore-formation, chemical composition and classification of Bacteria; their nutrition, and conditions affecting their growth; the results of their vital activity and their chemical products, &c.; their death and conditions pertaining thereto.

2. Examination and Cultivation of Bacteria.

Methods of (1) Sterilisation of vessels and instruments used; (2) Preparation of various culture media; (3) Cultivation of Bacteria; (4) Separation of pure cultures; (5) Filtration of cultures; (6) Inoculation of animals; (7) Examination under the microscope in hanging drop and film specimens; (8) Staining of Bacteria, spores, and flagella.

3. Antisepsis and Asepsis.

Demonstrations and practical applications, &c.

4. Bacteriological Examination

Of Air, Water, Milk, &c.

5. Bacteria in relation to Disease.

6. General Bacteriological Diagnosis.

Methods of obtaining, transferring, and examining material.

7. Special Methods of Diagnosis

In certain pathogenic processes.

8. Bacteriology

Of (1) Suppuration and allied conditions, (2) Pneumonia, (3) Tuberculosis, (4) Diphtheria, and (5) Typhoid Fever.

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.
Hygienand Public Health : Buck.
Vital Statistics : Newsholmes.

RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS TO THE PRACTICE OF THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

The following rules for the admission of students to the practice of the Adelaide Hospital are published in the Calendar for convenience of reference :—

I. Medical students of the University of Adelaide shall be admitted as pupils to the practice of the Hospital under the control of the Senior Resident Medical Officer.

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 Senior Staff or the Senior Resident Medical Officer.

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 mis conduct 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 Senior 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.

And for both medical and surgical practice (as in the fifth year), £10 10s. 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.

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 a 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 who 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 the Senior Resident Medical Officer, countersigned by their respective Physicians and Surgeons, and afterwards by the Chairman of the Board.

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

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.

* NOTE.—The following are the Hospitals at present recognised in South Australia :—
The Adelaide Hospital.
The Adelaide Children's Hospital.
The Perth Hospital.

Attendance at the Adelaide Children's Hospital will only be recognised for thr e 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.

IV.—The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, *vivâ voce* interrogation, practical demonstrations, and reports of cases in a hospital.

V.—Candidates shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects :—

1. *Theory and Practice of Medicine,* including—
   (a) Pathology,
   (b) Therapeutics, and
   (c) Hygiene.
2. *Mental Physiology and Lunacy.*
3. *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.*
4. *The History of Medicine.*

It shall be optional for Candidates to substitute for the examination in the History of Medicine a written Thesis relating to some one of the subjects included in the medical curriculum. The subject of such Thesis shall be first approved by the Faculty of Medicine and the Thesis shall be forwarded to the Registrar of the University at least two weeks before the examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

VI.—The names of successful candidates shall be arranged in order of merit, and in one class.

*VII. A notice in the subjoined form shall be sent by each candidate to the Registrar, not less than one month before the date of the Examination :—

I, a Bachelor of Medicine of the University of Adelaide, having obtained that Degree on the day of , in the year 18 , intend to present myself at the next Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £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 18th December, 1889.
* *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 Surgrey, during two years, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University;
   *(b) Or, attended to Clinical or Practical Surgery, during one year, in a hospital or medical institution recognised by this University, and of having been engaged during three years in the practice of his profession ;
   (c) Or, of having been engaged, during five years in the practice of his profession.

Candidates who shall have passed in the First Class at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be exempted from one year's attendance on Clinical or Practical Surgery in a recognised institution, or from two years' practice of their profession. At least one-half of the time specified for Clinical or Practical Surgery must be devoted to Surgery as distinguished from Medicine.

III.—These Certificates must be forwarded to the Registrar at least one month before the commencement of the Examination.

IV.—The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, *vivâ voce* interrogation, practical demonstrations, and reports of cases in a hospital.

* NOTE.—The following are the Hospitals at present recognised in South Australia :—
The Adelaide Hospital.
The Adelaide Children's Hospital.
The Perth 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 18th December, 1889.
* *Allowed 12th December, 1894.*

OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.

REGULATIONS.

*I. Students who satisfy the Professor 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*) have passed in the following subjects of the Senior Public Examination :—

1. English Literature,
2. History.
3. One language other than English,
4. One other subject not being a language,

or (*c*) produce evidence of having passed such Examinations in this or any 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—

* *Allowed 10th December*, 1900.

1. { *The Elements of Music.*
   { *Harmony.*
2. *Counterpoint.*
3. *History of Music.*
4. *Pianoforte Playing or Organ Playing.*

*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.*
4. *Form and Analysis.*
5. *One of the following practical subjects :—*
   (*a*) *Singing,*
   (*b*) *Pianoforte,*
   (*c*) *Organ,*
   (*d*) *Violin,*
   (*e*) *Violoncello.*

*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 Musical Composition and Musical Analysis.*
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.

* *Allowed 10th December*, 1900.

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 :—

* *Allowed 13th November, 1890.*

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

I, an Undergraduate of the University, hereby give notice that, for the purpose of completing the year of the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Music, I intend to present myself at the Ordinary Examination in the term of 18 , for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz.:

1. 4.
2. 5.
3.

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £ .

(Signed).....

Dated this day of 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 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.

SCHEDULE DRAWN UP UNDER No. X. OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER, 1901.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Notes, Rests, Clefs, Intervals, Scales, Time, Abbreviations, and other signs.

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.

COUNTERPOINT.

Single Counterpoint; all species in two or three parts.

Text-books recommended—

Banister's "Music."

Stainer's "Harmony" and Bertenshaw's "Harmony and Counterpoint.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

Text-books recommended—

Bonovia Hunt's "History of Music."

Parry's "The Evolution of the Art of Music."

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

List of pieces to be played by first year students

(*a*) Scales. Any major, minor or chromatic scale in the octave position, single notes each hand.

(*b*) Arpeggi. The arpeggio of all major and minor common chords in all positions.

(*c*) Studies. Bach's two-part inventions Nos. 8 and 12.

(*d*) Pieces. Mozart. Sonata in F major (No. 5, Peters).

(*e*) Reading at sight.

ORGAN PLAYING.

List of pieces to be played by first year students.

(*a*) Scales. Any major, minor or chromatic scale in the octave position, with hands alone or with feet alone.

(*b*) Arpeggi. The Arpeggio of all major and minor common chords in all positions with hands alone or feet alone

(*c*) Stainer's Organ Primer (Novello) Nos. 88 and 93.

(*d*) T. S. Bach. Prelude and Fugue in F major No. 4 of "Acht Kleine Preludien und Fugen."

(*e*) Playing at sight.

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. Helmholtoz'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.

COUNTERPOINT, in four parts.

DOUBLE COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE in two parts.

Text-books recommended—

Macfarren's "Rudiments of Harmony."
Macfarren's "Counterpoint."
Higgs' "Fugue."
Banister's "Music."
Tyndall's "Sound."

Works of reference recommended—

"Six Lectures on Harmony," Macfarren: Ellis's translation of Helmholtz's "Die Lehre von den Tonempfindungen"; Prout's "Harmony" and "Counterpoint."
"Form and Analysis."

SINGING

Candidates will be required to—

(*a*) Sing any major, minor or chromatic scale.
(*b*) Sing Arpeggio of common chords and of Dominant Sevenths.
(*c*) Sing two studies selected from a list obtainable from the Registrar.
(*d*) Sing two pieces selected from lists obtainable from the Registrar.
(*e*) Sing at sight.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

a) Play any major, minor or chromatic scale.
b) Play Arpeggio of common chords and of Dominant Sevenths.
c) Play two studies selected from a list obtainable from the Registrar.
d) Play two pieces selected from lists obtainable from the Registrar.
(*e*) Play at sight.

ORGAN PLAYING.

(*a*) Play any major, minor or chromatic scale.
(*b*) Play Arpeggio of common chords and of Dominant Sevenths.
(*c*) Play two studies selected from a list obtainable from the Registrar.
(*d*) Play two pieces selected from lists obtainable from the Registrar.
(*e*) Play at sight.
(*f*) Answer questions on the pitch and quality of organ stops: and on the combination of the various stops.

VIOLIN PLAYING.

(*a*) Play any major, minor or chromatic scale.
(*b*) Play Arpeggio of common chords and of Dominant Sevenths.
(*c*) Play two studies selected from a list obtainable from the Registrar.
(*d*) Play two pieces selected from lists obtainable from the Registrar.
(*e*) Play at sight.

VIOLONCELLO PLAYING.

(*a*) Play any major, minor or chromatic scale.
(*b*) Play Arpeggio of common chords and of Dominant Sevenths.
(*c*) Play two studies selected from a list obtainable from the Registrar.
(*d*) Play two pieces selected from lists obtainable from the Registrar.
(*e*) Play at sight.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

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

CANON, in two parts, 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-books recommended—

Macfarren's "Harmony."
Macfarren's "Counterpoint."
Higg's "Fugue."
Prout's "Instrumentation."
Ouseley's "Form."

Books of reference recommended—

Berlioz's "Instrumentation."
Prout's "Fugue."

OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

REGULATIONS.

I. Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Music may present themselves for examination after the lapse of two years from the time of their obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Music at this University or at some other University whose Degrees are recognized by the University of Adelaide.

II. Every candidate shall be required to send to the Registrar of the University, on or before the 2nd of April, an Exercise composed for the occasion. The Exercise must be legibly written (and the pages numbered), and must be accompanied by a written declaration, signed by the candidate, that the work is his own unaided composition, and must comply with the following conditions :—

(*a.*) It must be a composition for solo-voices and chorus, and may be on either a sacred or secular subject.

(*b.*) It must have an accompaniment for full Orchestra, and must occupy about forty minutes in performance.

(*c.*) It must have an instrumental Overture, or Interlude, in the form of the first movement of a Symphony, or Sonata.

(*d.*) It must contain some specimens of Canon and Fugue, and also one or more movements written in real eight-part harmony.

III. No Exercise which has been rejected shall be used in whole or part for the Exercise on any subsequent occasion, except by special consent of the Council. After it has been approved by the Examiners and before taking his Degree the Candidate must deposit a complete copy of such Exercise in the University Library.

IV. Candidates whose Exercises have been approved shall be required to pass a Final Examination in :—

1. Harmony, up to eight parts.
2. Counterpoint, up to eight parts.
3. { Double Counterpoint, / Canon, and Fugue, } up to five parts.
4. Instrumentation.
5. History of Music.
6. Musical Analysis.

V. The above examination shall be held in the month of August.

VI. The names of the successful candidates at each examination shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

VII. The following Fees shall be payable in advance:—

Fee payable on presenting the Exercise ...	£6	6	0
" " " attending the Final Examination	£5	5	0
" " " taking the Degree of Doctor of Music	£10	10	0

HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

The Regulations of the Higher Public Examination were repealed on the 27th December, 1899. For courses of study see B.A. and B.Sc. Regulations.

THE TENNYSON MEDALS.

REGULATIONS.

WHEREAS a sum of One Hundred Pounds has been paid to the University by Lord Tennyson, with the intention of providing Medals for the Public Examinations, it is hereby provided—

1. Three Medals, to be called the Tennyson Medals, may be awarded yearly, as follows :—
2. A Silver Medal shall be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in English Literature in the Junior Public Examination.
3. A Silver Medal shall be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in English Literature in the Senior Public Examination.
4. A Gold Medal shall be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in English Literature in the Higher Public Examination.
5. The Medals shall not be awarded if, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, no candidate is worthy.
6. These Regulations may be varied from time to time.

Allowed 18th December, 1900.

EVENING CLASSES.

The University possesses a small endowment for the encouragement of students who are unable to attend lectures during the day. The Council has accordingly made the following arrangements:—

1. Full courses of Lectures and practical work in Arts and Science may be given in the evening or late in the afternoon when there is an adequate demand, and when the work is of a kind that can be adequately studied in the evening. A reference to the time-tables in Arts and Science (see pp. 75 and 97) will show what evening courses were given during the past session, and intending students will there see a notice in accordance with which they may be able to have lectures fixed at an hour to suit them. They should also consult with the Dean of the Faculty in which they propose to study.

The Education Department has established scholarships for the encouragement of such students. For details see Evening Scholarships, pp. 164 and 165. And the Council admits students of the School of Mines and students of the Pharmaceutical Society at a reduced fee.

2. Special courses of lectures and practical work in Electric Engineering are given every year. For details and fees see under schedules of lectures in Science, p. 97

3. The Council has also instituted short courses of lectures—called Extension Lectures—in Arts and Science, at a nominal fee. Public intimation of these lectures is made from time to time during the session.

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;

The Electro-Magnet: Silvanus Thompson.
The Dynamo: Silvanus Thompson.

Fee—£2 for the Course, or 13s. 4d. per Term.

RULES FOR THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

I. Opening and Closing of the Library.

1. The Library shall be open on Week Days from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it shall be open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

2. The Library shall be closed on Sundays, on Public Holidays, and on such other days, and at such other times, as the Council may direct, previous notice of such closing being given.

II. Persons Entitled to Admission for Reading Purposes.

1. The following persons shall be entitled to use the Library for reading purposes:—

(1). Past and Present Members of the University Council.

(2). Officers of the University.

(3). Graduates of the University, including those who have been admitted *ad eundem gradum.*

(4). Students attending lectures at the University, subject to the Rules in Section III.

(5). Other persons, subject to the Rules in Section IV.

III. Rules for the Admission of Students who are Not Graduates.

1. Any student wishing to make use of the Library shall apply to the Librarian for a ticket, entitling the holder to admission to the Library for one year.

2. Such ticket can be either cancelled or temporarily withdrawn at any time by the Library Committee if the holder shall have been guilty of improper conduct in the Library.

IV. Rules for the Admission of Other Persons.

1. Persons, other than those already specified, who are desirous of using the Library for purposes of study may, on application to the Council, receive a ticket entitling them to the use of the Library for a fixed period of time.

Any Member of the Library Committee may grant admission to the Library until next meeting of the Council.

V. Persons Entitled to Borrow Books from the Library.

The following persons shall be entitled to borrow books from the Library :—

(1). Members of the Council.

(2). Officers of the University.

VI. Rules for Borrowing Books.

1. Any book can be borrowed from the Library with the exception of those classed as works of reference and such others as may be set apart. In all such cases special leave must be obtained from the Council before the book can be borrowed.

2. The title of any book borrowed, and the date of borrowing, must be entered at the time by the officer in charge, in a book provided for the purpose.

3. Books borrowed must be returned within one month of the date of issue, and all books must be returned before the day appointed for cleaning and examining the Library.

4. Those infringing Rule 3 shall be fined a shilling a volume for the books which they have failed to return, after being warned by the Librarian.

5. The borrower shall restore the volume in the same condition in which he received it (fair wear and tear excepted), and shall be liable for any damage it may have received in his keeping.

VII. Rules for the Conduct of Readers in the Library.

1. The use of pens and ink in the Library is strictly prohibited.

2. Readers who are not entitled to borrow books are strictly forbidden to remove them from the Library.

3. Readers, other than Members of the Council and Officers of the University, must, after consulting books, leave them on one of the tables, and not restore them to the shelves.

4. Readers causing any damage in the Library, or behaving in such a way as to interfere with the comfort of other readers, shall incur the penalty of a fine, the amount to be fixed by the Board of Discipline, or may be excluded from the Library by the Librarian or officer in attendance, and may be further deprived of the use of the Library for such term as the Council may determine.

Made by Council 15th December, 1899.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES.

The Angas Engineering Scholarship.

The Hon. J. H. Angas has founded in connection with the University a Scholarship of £200 a year for three years, 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 47.

An examination for this Scholarship will be held in March, 1901, and should the Scholarship not be awarded, an examination for this Scholarship will, if required, be held in March, 1902.

For form of notice by candidates of intention to compete for the Scholarship. (*Vide* page 50).

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

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

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

3. GEOLOGY.

(1) As prescribed in the Third year's course in Science (Group B Regulations of 1899).

(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 year's course, and the Second year's course, Group B, Regulations of 1899, in Science (except assaying), with the addition of such special subjects as are mentioned below.

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. An elementary knowledge of the chemistry of oils used as fuel and for lubrication. 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.

Awards.

1882. Donaldson, George, B.A.
1889. Farr, Clinton Coleridge, B.Sc.
1892. Wyllie, Alexander, B.Sc.
1895. { Birks, Laurence, B.Sc. } equal.
{ Chapple, Alfred, B.Sc. }
1898. Clark, Edward Vincent, B.Sc.

The Angas Engineering Exhibitions.

These Exhibitions are of the value of £60 per annum, tenable for three years by undergraduates in Science. For conditions see Statutes, Chapter XIII. "Of the Angas Engineering Scholarship and the Angas Engineering Exhibitions, Sections 11 to 19 inclusive, pages 48 and 49.

An examination for one Exhibition will be held in March, 1901.

The subjects for Examination in March, 1901, will be found in the Calendar for 1900 (pages 145 and 146).

For form of notice by candidate of intention to compete for an Angas Engineering Exhibition, see pages 50 and 51.

The following Schedule has been drawn up in accordance with No. 13 of the Statutes concerning these Exhibitions for the year 1901.

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. LANGUAGES—French, German, Latin (any two). As preprescribed for the Senior Public Examination. (*Vide* page 375.)

3. SCIENCE.—Chemistry and Physics. As prescribed for the Senior Public Examination. (*Vide* page 376.)

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* page 376.)

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	400	
Physics	500	
Physical Geography and Geology	300	
		1200

Awards.

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.
1897. Not awarded.
1898. Chapple, Harold
1899. No candidates.
1900. Chapple, Ernest

The John Howard Clark Scholarships.

These two Scholarships, of about £20 for two years, were founded by public subscription in memory of the late John Howard Clark for the encouragement of English Literature at the University. For conditions see Statutes, Chapter XIV. "Of the John Howard Clark Scholarships," pages 51 and 52.

Awards.

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
1897. Goode, Samuel Walter
1898. { Nairn, Alexander Livingstone / Wehrstedt, Walter Franz } equal.
1899. Churchward, Spencer.
1900. April—Cowell, Francis Henry
November—Poole, Dorothea Landon

Proxime accesserunt.

Neate, Hilda Katie
Bromley, Helen Clarice
Sanders, Isabel Mary
Hales, Lizzie Ann

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

In future the examination for this Scholarship will not be held in April. The Scholarship will be awarded for English Literature in the ordinary degree examination in November.

The Roby Fletcher Prize.

This Scholarship was founded by public subscription in memory of

the late Rev. W. Roby Fletcher, M.A., formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University. The prize is of the value of £10, and is awarded annually. For conditions see Statutes, Chapter XX., page 57.

Awards (Scholarships)

1895. Wilson, James Beith } Equal
(Resigned) Robertson, Lionel Joseph }
1896. Annells, William Charles (resigned)
Brown, James Watson
Proxime accessit—
Stuckey, Rupert Bramwell
1897. Goode, Samuel Walter (resigned)
Holder, Ethel Roby
1898. Wehrstedt, Walter Franz (resigned).
Vaughan, John Howard.
1899. Churchward, Spencer.

NOTE.—*This has now been altered to the Roby Fletcher Prize.*

Awards (Prizes).

1900. Bennett, Richard William } equal
Tuckwell, Ernest Sinclair }

The Stow Prizes.

These Prizes were founded by public subscription in memory of the late Mr. Justice Stow. They are of the value of £15 each and are awarded to undergraduates in Law who show exceptional merit in any year of their course.

For conditions see Statutes, Chapter XV. "Of the Stow Prizes and Scholar," pages 52 and 53.

Awards.

1883.	Hewitson, Thomas	2nd year
	Gill, Alfred	1st year
1884.	Hewitson, Thomas	3rd year
1887.	Isbister, William James	3rd year
1890.	Stow, Francis Leslie	1st year
1891.	Stow, Francis Leslie	2nd year
1892.	Stow, Francis Leslie	3rd year
	Ash, George	2nd year
1893.	Ash, George	3rd year
	Spehr, Carl Louis	2nd year
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
1897.	Young, Frederick William ...	4th year
1898.	Hardy, Alfred Burton	4th year
	Skipper, Stanley Herbert	1st year
1899.	Bennett, Richard William.	
	Hunter, Oswald.	
1900.	Bennett, Richard William	
	Padman, Edward Clyde	
	Skipper, Stanley Herbert	

The Stow Scholarship.

Every Bachelor of Laws who, during his undergraduate course, has three times obtained the Stow Prize is entitled to the style of Stow Scholar, and receives a gold medal.

Awards.

1892. Stow, Francis Leslie
1897. Young, Frederick William

The Elder Prizes.

Sir Thomas Elder having since 1882 given £20 yearly for prizes in the Faculty of Medicine the Council, at his death in 1897, resolved to continue the Prizes. They are of the value of £10 each and are awarded to the best students in the first and second years of the M.B. Course who are placed in the First Class.

Awards.

(*For previous holders see Calendar for* 1898.)

1898. Ambrose, Ethel Mary Murray, First year.
Ambrose, Theodore, Second year.
1899. Not awarded.
1900. Scott, Malcolm Leslie, First year.
Not awarded in Second year.

The Dr. Davies Thomas Scholarships.

These two Scholarships of the value of £10 each were founded by Mrs. Davies Thomas in memory of the late Dr. Davies Thomas, Lecturer in the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics at the University.

They are 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.

For conditions see Statutes Chapter XXI. "Of the Dr. Davies Thomas Scholarships," page 57.

Awards.

1896. Smith, Julian Augustus Romaine (Student of the Third Year).
Randall, Allan Elliott (Student of the Fourth Year).
1897. Owen, Arthur Geoffrey (Student of the Third Year).
No Fourth Year Students.
1898. Formby, Henry Harper (Student of the Third Year).
No Fourth Year Students.
1899. Stuckey, Francis Seavington (Student of the Third year).
No Fourth Year Students.
1900. Muecke, Francis Frederick.
No Fourth Year Students.

The Everard Scholarship.

This Scholarship, founded by the late William Everard, is of the value of £50, and is awarded to the student who is placed first in the Class List of the Final Examination for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

For conditions see Statutes Chapter XVIA. "Of the Everard Scholarship," page 54.

Awards.

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 }
1897. }
1898. } No Fifth Year Students. Scholarship not awarded.
1899. }
1900. }

The Hartley Studentship.

This Studentship has been founded by public subscription in memory of the late John Anderson Hartley, B.A., B.Sc., Vice-Chancellor of the University and Inspector-General of Schools of South Australia. It is awarded on the results of the Senior Public Examination, is tenable for three years, and is available for either the B.A. or B.Sc. Course.

For conditions see Statutes Chapter XXII. "Of the Hartley Studentship," page 58.

Awards.

1898. Jolly, Norman William
1899. Priest, Herbert James.
1900.

The South Australian Commercial Travellers' Association (Incorporated) Scholarship.

This Scholarship has been founded by the Commercial Travellers Association, and is awarded on the nomination of that Association.

For conditions see Statutes, Chapter XVI. "Of the Commercial Travellers' Association Scholarship," pages 53 and 54.

Awards.

1884. Bertram, Robert Matthew.
1889. Harrison, Rosa Lillian.
1891. Bostock, Jessie.
1894. Dibben, Nellie Helen.
1899. Ellis, Annie Rita.

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

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

Dated at Adelaide the day of in the year 18

(Lodge Seal.)

Signed,
Master of Lodge St. Alban.

Signed,
Secretary of Lodge St. Alban.

Awards.

1891. Bowen, Frederick James Alfred.
1892. Walker, Ellen Lawson.
1894. Makin, Frank Humphrey.
1898. Broadbent, Percy Lewis (resigned).
1900. Poole, Dorothea Landon.

University Scholarships.

These Scholarships have been established by the Education Department of the South Australian Government, under the following Regulations :—

A.—FOR DAY STUDENTS.

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

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 in 1900 and the Higher Public Examination in subsequent years, 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 furthe. 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 courser

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.

IX. The subjects of examination shall be—

English, Latin, Pure Mathematics, French or German, Greek or Physics and Chemistry, Botany and Physiology, Physical Geography and Geology	As set for the Higher Public Examination.

The scale of marks shall be as follows :—

	Scale of Marks.
English Literature	200
English History	200
Greek	400
Latin	400
French	300
German	300
Pure Mathematics	600
Applied Mathematics	200
Physics	200
Chemistry	200
Biology (with either Physiology or Botany)	200
Physical Geography and Geology	200

X. 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.

Entrance Scholarships.

Awards.

(*For previous holders see Calendar for* 1898.)

1898.	McArthur, David William Stanley	First
	Fairweather, Andrew	Second
	Cowell, Francis Henry	Third
1899.	Gartrell, Herbert William ...	First
	Priest, Herbert James	Second (resigned)
	Searle, Frederick John	Second
	Paine, Herbert Kingsley	Third
1900.	Wilton, John Raymond	First
	Smith, Frank	Second
	Langdon, Reginald Yorke ...	Third

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Awards.

(*For previous holders see Calendar for* 1898.)

For 1899.

SECOND YEAR.

Clark, Archie Septimus	First
Easther, Stanley Victor	Second (deceased)
Duffield, Walter Geoffrey	Third

THIRD YEAR.

Wehrstedt, Walter Franz	First
Lillywhite, Cuthbert	Second
Whitington, Bertram	Third

For 1900.

SECOND YEAR.

McArthur, David William Stanley	First
Fairweather, Andrew	Second
Cowell, Francis Henry	Third

THIRD YEAR.

Duffield, Walter Geoffrey	Equal,
Jude, Gertrude Josephine	First and Second
Clark, Archie Septimus	Third

For 1901.

THIRD YEAR.

McArthur, David William Stanley	First
Fairweather, Andrew	Second
Cowell, Francis Henry	Third

B.—FOR EVENING STUDENTS.

I. Five scholarships 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.

II. 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.

III. 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.

IV. The subjects for 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.

V. 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.

VI. 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.

VII. 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.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE EVENING SCHOLARSHIPS ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD IN 1901 AND 1902.

Subjects for Examination in March, 1901.

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 *vivâ voce* Examination if considered necessary by the Board of Examiners.

Subjects for Examination in March, 1902.

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 *vivâ voce* Examination if considered necessary by the Board of Examiners.

Awards.

(*For previous holders see Calendar for* 1898.)

Awarded 1898—For 1899.

Brown, Mary Home
Collison, Edith
Heyne, Laura Olga Hedwig
Jennings, Francis Alexander
Kirby, Bevan (resigned).
Newman, Olive Gertrude (resigned).
Nordmann, Wilfred Gottlieb Rowland Patrick
Paton, Dora Isabel

Awarded March, 1899.

Baker, William
Bell, Willoughby George
Coventry, Cameron Hilder
Clark, Annie Millicent

Fitzgerald, Edward Thomas Colombus
Noltenius, Harry Edward
Stephens, Charles Francis

Awarded November, 1899—For 1900.

Baker, William
Bell, Willoughby George
Brown, Mary Home
Clark, Annie Millicent
Heyne, Laura Olga Hedwig
Jennings, Francis Alexander
Noltenius, Harry Edward
Nordmann, Wilfred Gottlieb Rowland Patrick
Paton, Dora Isabel
Stephens, Charles Francis (resigned).

Awarded November, 1900—For 1901.

FOR A SECOND YEAR.

Allen, John Howard
Loan, Charles Edward
Rose, Clement Thomas

FOR A THIRD YEAR.

Baker, William
Bell, Willoughby, George
Clark, Annie Millicent

FOR A FOURTH YEAR.

Heyne, Laura Olga Hedwig
Paton, Dora Isabel
Noltenius, Harry Edward
McMillan, Samuel Herbert

In March five Scholarships will be awarded to students for a First Year, two for a Second Year, and one for a Third. Candidates must apply to the Registrar not later than 28th February, 1901.

The South Australian Scholarships.

This Scholarship, which is now discontinued, was of the value of £200 a year for four years. It was established by the Education Department of the South Australian Government, and awarded on the recommendation of the University to a student who at the date of examination had not attained the age of 21 years. The holders were required to study during the tenure of the scholarship at a European University.

Awards.

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.

Junior Public Examination.

Prizes and Honour List, 1900.

Awards.

(*For previous awards see Calendar for* 1899.)

Deakin, John Edward Ferdinand	First.	Christian Brothers' Coll.' Perth.
Darwin, Lisle Julius	Second.	Prince Alfred College.
Miller, James	Third.	Christian Brothers' Coll., Perth.

Honour List.

(In order of merit.)

Reynell, Walter Rupert... ...	Queen's School
Begley, Edward	Christian Brothers' College, Perth
Cantor, Morris Emanuel Lamen	Christian Brothers' College, Perth
Holder, Winifred Breakspeare ...	Advanced School for Girls
Ellis, Annie Rita	Advanced School for Girls
Kleeman, William Hurtle ...	Prince Alfred College
Evans, Robert Stodden ...	Prince Alfred College
Frayne, Ernest John	Way College
Fry, Henry Kenneth	Prince Alfred College
Cross, Hubert Stephen ...	Perth Boys' School
Flecker, Hugo	Prince Alfred College
Moffat, Wilfred Douglas ...	Prince Alfred College
Schild, Stanley Dickerson ...	Prince Alfred College

Senior Public Examination.

Prizes.

Three Prizes, of the value of £10, £5, and £3 respectively, will be annually awarded to the most distinguished candidates in the whole Examination who shall be under seventeen years of age on the 1st December in the year in which the Examination is held. (See Senior Public Examinations.)

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.

Affiliation to the University of Cambridge.

The application made to the University of Cambridge to confer on Students from the University of Adelaide the same privileges as are conferred on Students from Colleges affiliated to the University of Cambridge has been granted, and the following Clause has been added to the Regulations of that University relating to the affiliation of the University of Adelaide :—

"That Matriculated Students of the University of Adelaide who have "completed therein two academical years of study and have passed the "First and Second Annual Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor "of Arts, Science, Laws, or Medicine, be entitled to be admitted to the "privileges of affiliation, provided that in some one or more of the "Examinations (other than the Junior Public Examination) held by "that University they have satisfied the Examiners in Latin, one other "language not being English, Elementary Pure Mathematics, and "Elementary Applied Mathematics."

NOTE.—The Ordinances of the University of Cambridge may be consulted on application to the Registrar.

LIST OF STUDENTS, 1900.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS—SESSION, 1900.

LL.B. DEGREE.

Bennett, Richard William
Campbell, James Way
Finlayson, Ronald Nickels
Edmunds, Charles Augustus
Giles, Acland
Gunson, George Frederick
Hargrave, Charles Townsend
Heseltine, Samuel Richard
Hunter, Oswald
Jessop, Charles Lewis
Keats, Frederick Phillipps
Kennedy, Donald Angus
LeMessurier, Thomas Abram
Napier, Thomas John Mellis
Nootnagel, Albert Hermann
Osborne, David Robert
Padman, Edward Clyde
Shierlaw, Howard Alison
Skipper, Stanley Herbert
Supple, Charles Joseph
Vaughan, John Howard
Weaver, Alfred Charles

M.B. AND CH.B. DEGREES.

Ambrose, Ethel Mary Murray
Ashton, Thomas Badge
Benham, Rosamond Agnes
Bennett, Claude Ernest
Birks, Melville
Brady, Albert Edward
Brummitt, Elliott Arthur
Brummitt, Robert Douglas
Burnard, Eulalie Hardy Hanton
Burnard, Renfrey Gershom
Caw, Alexander Ruan
Chapple, Phoebe
Clayton, Arthur Ross
Cooper, Constance May
Cowan, Frank Gladstone
Hayward, Lionel Wykeham
McAree, Francis Edward
Magarey, Rupert Eric
Mayo, George Elton
Mayo, Helen Mary
Muecke, Francis Frederick
Newland, Clive
Robertson, Lionel Joseph
Russell, Walter Henry
Scott, Malcolm Leslie
Stokes, Alfred Francis
Stuckey, Edward Joseph
Weidenbach, Arnold Edwin
Wells, Clement Victor

B.A. DEGREE.

Barnes, Joseph Thomas
Benny, Ruth Grace
Berriman, George Stevens
Bostock, Jessie Elizabeth
Bromley, Helen Clarice
Buckley, Bridget
Campbell, James Way
Chignell, Arthur Kent
Churchward, Spencer
Clark, Annie Millicent
Coles, Edward
Colville, John
Coulter, Edward L.
Cowell, Francis Henry
Davie, Sarah Eva
Dibdin, May
Dodwell, George Frederick
Durie, Amy Elizabeth Thompson
Galle, Edward Hermann
Gartrell, Francis John
Greenland, Violette
Guthrie, Agnes May
Hales, Lizzie Ann
Hall, Charles Fishbourne
Harry, Arthur Hartley
Hay, Agnes Rosina
Hills, Annie Ridge
Hooper, Ethel Maud Mary
Hunter, Ann Cecilia
Huppatz, Adelaide Mary
Jefferies, Lionel Harry
Jefferis, Annie Adelaide
Jeffers, Catherine Cecilia Thornton
Kayser, Ella Amalia
Llewellyn, Robert
Loan, Edward Charles
Menmuir, Caroline Spargo
Monk, Mabel Elsie
Muirden, William
Nadebaum, Rudolph Oertel

Nairn, Alexander Livington
Neate, Hilda Katie
Noltenius, Harry Edward
O'Grady, Mary Angeline Lucille
Owen, Edith
Owen, Sarah
Poole, Dorothea Landon
Pryor, James
Ralph, Ida Louise
Robertson, Kathleen
Rofe, Herbert Henry
Rofe, Percy James
Rose, Clement Thomas
Rush, Harry Thomas
Russack, Frederick William
Sanders, Isabel Mary
Searle, Frederick John
Simpson, Ellen Elsie
Slane, Amelia
Smith, Ida Gwendoline Viner
Smith, Daisy Maud
Smyth, Isabel Agnes Ekin
Smyth, Edith Raymond Ekin
Stokes, Edward
Stuckey, Edward Joseph
Symmons, Ethel
Thomson, Helen Janet
Tuckwell, Ernest Sinclair
Turner, Florence Isabel Dove
Walton, Gertrude Mary
West, Reginald Arthur
Westhoven, Charles Joseph
Wright, George Herbert

B.Sc. Degree.

Adey, William James
Alexander, Robert George
Allen, John Howard
Baker, William
Basedow, Herbert
Bednall, William Kendall
Belcher, Percy Dudley
Bell, Willoughby George
Benham, Ellen Ida
Boas, Isaac Herbert
Bosworth, Richard Leslie Eugene
Brooks, George Vickery
Brown, Mary Home
Buttfield, Leslie Doig
Chapman, Charles Eustace
Chapple, Ernest
Chapple, Harold
Clark, Jessie Rose
Clark, Archie Septimus
Cleland, William Lauder
Collison, Edith
Comley, Charles Herbert
Connor, Julian Dove
Cooke, William Ternent
Cooper, Sidney Alexander
Coventry, Cameron Hilder
Davis, John Frederick
Denton, William Charles
Dodwell, George Frederick
Duffield, Walter Geoffrey
Dunstone, Leonard John
Fairweather, Andrew
Farsky, Hilda Gesina Franziska
Ferguson, Andrew
Gardiner, Beauchamp Lennox
Gartrell, Herbert William
Gates, Benjamin John
Gerney, Victor August
Goode, Matthew Edward
Greenlees, Alan David
Greenway, Thomas Charles
Gregory, Harold Victor
Hamilton, Anthony
Harfield, Bowman Luke
Heddle, Frederick Arnold
Henderson, Ronald Earle William
Heseltine, Augustus Frederick
Heyne, Laura Olga Hedwig
Hunn, William Morgan
Jennings, Francis Alexander
John, Anna Kathinka
Johncock, Charles Fuller
Jolly, Norman William
Jones, Laurie Lindsay
Judell, Lester Maurice Wolff
Jude, Gertrude Josephine
Kingston, Dorothy
Lavers, Henry
McArthur David William Stanley
McCarthy, Walter James
McMillan, Samuel Herbert
Magarey, William Thomas
Males, William Richard
Martin, Phillip Thomas Thorne
Maughan, Maurice Edward
Michell, John
Moore, Bertie Harcourt
Nadebaum, Henry Frederick
Newman, Charles Stanley
Nichols, Henry Francis
Nicholls, Josiah Alexander
Padman, Isabel
Patchell, Mary Emma
Paton, Dora Isabel

Paton, Adolph Ernest
Pearson, Henry Ernest
Peters, Albrecht Ludwig Julius
Phillips, James Howard
Priest, Herbert James
Prisk, Percy Tungkillo Harris
Pritchard, George Ernest
Robinson, Percival
Schubert, Paul
Shaw, James
Snell, Richard John
Stoward, Frederick
Taylor, Arthur Roy
Thomas, Evan
Thomson, James Simpson
Trotter, Randolph Francis Oscar
Von Bertouch, Bernhard
Von Bertouch, Victor
Wainwright, Charles Leonard
West, William Arthur
Whitham, Ernest de Whally
Whitington, Bertram

MUS. BAC. DEGREE.

Burnell, Norman Leslie
Davis, Angelita Pintorcilla
Dunn, Amy
Forrester, Adelaide Valeria
Flood, Olivia Ella
Hellemann, Gorjes Christian Crawfford
Hodges, Gwendoline May
Jelley, Jeannie
Johns, Nicholas James
Kemp, Marion Kirkwood
O'Sullivan, Letitia Mary
Otto, Arthur Hermann
Phipps, Charlotte Lucy Barkwell
Puddy, Maude Mary
Rosman, Mary Mildred
Wainwright, Florence
Whillas, Helen May
Williams, Eleanor Maude

STUDENTS IN LAW STUDYING FOR FINAL CERTIFICATE.

SESSION 1900.

Atkinson, Alfred Harris Owst
Bray, Cecil Thomas
Bright, William Stuart
Fleming, Stanley Hugh
Gillen, Vincent de Paul
Goldsworthy, William Beazley
Johnson, James Howard
McDonald, Arthur Elliott St. Clair
Nesbit, Reginald George
Nicholls, Theodore Henry
Shepherd, Joseph Scoresby
Ward, Henry Torrens
Webb, Albert Bindley

ADVANCED COURSE IN MUSIC.

Dunn, Amy
Manning, Hilda Mahala

NON-GRADUATING STUDENTS.

SESSION 1900.

Adams, Oswald Vernon Roy
Adamson, Lydia
Aimers, Charles Louis
Andrews, Frederic Somerville
Andrews, Percival Henry
Angell, Robert Martin
Annells, Herbert Edwards
Anthony, William Gwennap
Arndt, Franz Rudolph
Arthur, John
Bagot, Christopher George Seymour
Bagot, Walter Henry
Bails, Ernest
Barrett, Frederick James
Barrett, Herbert Arthur
Benson, Charles Thomas Bernard
Berry, Bernard Sydenham
Bickford, Reginald

Bishop Gideon Charles
Bissemberger, Lewis Richard
Blaikie, Robert Francis
Botten, George Cobbett
Bowden, Frank Manton
Bowen, Arthur Whitridge
Brandt, William Albert
Brooker, Hamilton Thompson
Brooks, Albert Joseph
Burgan, Charles
Burt, Oscar James
Butterworth, George Bollen
Buttfield, Emil Henry Sidney
Campbell, Alan Forrest
Carruthers, John
Chapman, Reginald Eugene
Charlton, Charles
Cherry, William Herbert
Church, Kenneth Campbell
Clark, Herbert Sydney
Clayton, Joseph Woods
Cobb, Mrs. Reginald
Coghlan, James
Collison, John Cleeve
Congreve, Thomas Gordon
Cooper, Leonard Windham
Cooper, Sydney
Croft, William Sibery
Crompton, Robert
Crooks, Hilda Napier
Cullen, John
Davidson, Charles Lingard
Davidson, Thomas Aitchison
DeMole, George Ernest
Delprat, Theodore Daniel
Denny, Mary
Doepel, Henry
Drummond, Alfred Arthur
Drummond, Andrew Malcolm
DuRieu, Edgar Francis
East, Roswell Wellington
Eaton, Mary Ellie
Edquist, Alfred George
Edwards, James Read
Ekers, Theodore Edwin
Epsley, John Arthur
Field, Frederick Robert
Finlayson, Frederick William
Fleming, John Knight
Folland, Leonard George
Formby, Hugh
Fotheringham, Kenneth
Fraser, Hector
Fraser, John
Frost, Clarence Harry
Fulton Claude Victor
Fulton, Thomas Hamilton Green
Goode, Ewart Noel
Gosse, William Arthur
Graham, Sydney Hartley
Grubb, Frederick Charles
Grubb, George Etherington
Grützmacher, Christian Louis Frederick Lyle
Hancock, William Rupert
Hargrave, Arthur Albert
Harkin, Patrick
Harrington Arthur Eustace
Harris, Thomas Bertram
Harry, John
Haslam, Joseph Auburn
Hawkins, Civiall
Haycraft, John Howard
Heddle, Frederick Arnold
Henley, James Vivian
Heywood, Edmund Eardley Gordon
Higginbottom, Lloyd Arden
Hitchcox, Richmond Thomas
Hodgson, Harold
Holder, Frederick Stephen
Holtze, Alexis Leopold
Hooper, Harley Everett
Horton, Thomas
Hosking, Edward
Hurley, Lawrence
Ingamells, Eric Marfleet
Jene, Herbert Louis
Jenkin, Arthur George
Jolly, Bertram D.
Jones, Vincent Nestor
Joyner, Arthur Selby Livingstone
Joyner, Eric Paterson
Keats, Thomas Augustus
Keidel, Alfred Hermann Otto
Kendall, Archibald Ernest
Kruger, Oscar Gorg
Lane, Fred Beeby
Lang, Frank Harold
Leahy, George
Lewis, Harris Morgan
Lindsay, Eustace Coulta Sheppard
Linklater, Harold Munro
McBean, Malcolm
McColl, Malcolm
McEwin, James Guthrie
McKenzie, Ernest George
McLauchlan, James Ivey
McLean, Robert Ross
McLeish, Ernest
Magarey, Percy Rupert
Malzard, William John Duncan
Martin, Harry

Martin, Victor Garfield
Matters, Clement Waterhouse
Maughan, Minnietta
Maxfield, Charles Thomas
Miethke, Hermann Hubert
Minchin, Max Ernest
Mitchell, Percival Harris
Morriss, William James
Motteram, Philip
Moulds, Arthur James
Moule, Charles Lancelot
Murdock, Alexander Morrison
Murphy, Horace Sylvanus Burton
Murphy, Arthur Thomas Hedley
Newland Ralph Dimock
Osborne, William Oliver
Overbury, Margaret
Pank, Arthur Locke
Parker, Sydney Albert
Parsons, Ernest Harold
Parsons, Frank Elliott
Pavy, Campbell Combe
Peter, Jose
Pickup, Malcolm Richard
Pollitt, Cyril Arthur
Potter, Leonard Harcourt
Powell, Royden Esca
Price, William Arthur
Pritchard, Alec George
Pritchard, Allan Garfield
Pritchard, Edgar Willie
Randle, George Alexander
Rashleigh, Clair Willoughby
Read, Frederick William
Redman, Alfred Irvan Percy
Reichardt, Eugene Oscar
Roberts, Thomas G.
Robertson, John Harper
Robertson, William Arthur
Robinson, Roy Lister
Robinson, Spencer
Russell, James Richmond
Sadlier, DeVere Ralph
Schroeder, Arthur Theodore Horace
Scott, Robert Woolley
Secker, William Anthony
Sells, Caroline
Sharley, James
Shearing, Harry Maitland
Sheridan, John
Slattery, Richard Francis
Smith, Edward Frederick
Smith, Francis Villeneuve
Smith, Frank
Soward, Lewis Douglas
Steel, Dudley George
Stephen, Fenton Wilberforce
Sudholz, Wilhelm Ernst
Sweetapple, Theodora Maude
Taylor, Alfred Percy
Torode, Charles Henry
Tregoning, Methuslah Prisk
Tresise, Ernest Oliver
Trudgen, Theo. George
Trüdinger, Oscar Erdeling Goetmann
Turner, Henry Macaulay
Unbehaun, Gustav Emil
Usher, William Clement
Walters, John Daniel Teague
Waterhouse, Herbert Shaw
Wells, Percy Middleton
Wenmoth, Thomas Francis
Wheatley, Frederick William
White, Alexander Laprowda
Wilkinson, Robert William
Williams, James Alfred DuBois
Wishart, Alfred Philp
Wishart, Mayo Augustus
Wood, Norman Hallett
Woolcock, Horace Bottrill
Wooldridge, Ernest Alfred
Wyllie, Agnes

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION FROM 1893 TO 1900 INCLUSIVE.

(For previous List see Calendar for 1893, *page* 59.*)*

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

M.—March Examination.
N.—November Examination.

Name.	Class.	Year.	Month.
Adcock, Leonard Charles	3	1897,	N.
Agnew, Mary Anna ...	4	1897,	N.
Ambrose, Theodore ...	3	1895,	N.
Ambrose, Theodore ...	2	1896,	N.
Angus, Barbara ...	2	1899,	N.
Angus, Catherine ...	4	1898,	N.
Ashton, Thomas Badge	3	1895,	N.
Ashton, Thomas Badge	3	1896,	N.
Ashton, Thomas Elliot	2	1900,	N.
Atkinson, Alfred Harris Owst	3	1896,	N.
Bagot, Walter Hervey	3	1896,	N.
Baker, Robert Colley ..	3	1896,	N.
Bamberger, Amalia Wilhelmine Dorothea ...	1	1894,	N.
Barbour, Graemme Madowal	3	1899,	N.
Basedow, Herbert ...	2	1897,	N.
Bates, Frederick John	2	1900,	N.
Bayley, Brian Brock ...	2	1900,	N.
Bayley, Emma Louisa Stanton	3	1893,	N.
Beck, Christian Anderson	2	1885,	N.
Beddome, Reginald Lancaster	1	1900,	N.
Begley, Edward Thomas	3	1897,	N.
Begley, Edward Thomas	3	1898,	N.
Bell, Harry Charles Rikard	3	1894,	N.
Bengtel, Carl Joseph ...	2	1894,	N.
Benham, Rosamond Agnes	3	1894,	N.
Bennett, Claude Ernest	3	1898,	N.
Bennett, Claude ...	4	1897,	N.
Berry, Hannah Maud...	3	1894,	N.
Bircher, Albert Andrew	3	1896,	N.
Bircher, Victoria Mary	2	1895,	N.
Birks, Katharine Emily	4	1900,	N.
Birks, Margaret Eason	3	1895,	N.
Birks, Melville ...	2	1898,	N.
Black, John Wrixon ...	2	1895,	N.
Blackmore, James Gairdner	3	1895,	N.
Blackmore, Jane Drummond Gordon ...	4	1897,	N.
Boothby, Frederick Brooke	3	1897,	M.
Borthwick, Ferniehirst Halidon	3	1896,	M.
Borthwick, Ferniehirst Halidon	3	1896,	N.
Borthwick, Ferniehirst Halidon	3	1897,	N.
Brady, Albert Edward	3	1896,	N.
Brady, Ellen	2	1897,	N.
Braidwood, Aveline Charlotte	2	1900,	N.
Bray, Harry	2	1896,	N.
Bright, William Stuart	3	1898,	N.
Broadbent, Percy Lewis	2	1896,	N.
Bromley, Helen Clarice	3	1896,	N.
Brooks, Albert Joseph	1	1898,	N.
Brown, Edgar Jabez ...	3	1895,	N.
Brown Harry Wheeler	1,	1893,	N.
Brown, Mary Home ...	3	1896,	N.
Brummitt, Elliott Arthur	4	1898,	N.
Brummitt, Elliott Arthur	4	1899,	M.
Brummitt, Elliott Arthur	3	1899,	N.
Brummitt, Robert Douglas	3	1899,	N.
Bryan, Cyril Philipps	3	1900,	N.
Bryan, William Thomas	3	1898,	N.
Buchanan, Bryce Copland	2	1900,	N.
Bullock, Royden George	2	1898,	N.
Burden, Helen Gertrude	3	1897,	N.
Burden, Mildred Constance	3	1894,	N.
Büring, Blanka ...	2	1898,	N.
Büring, Leopold ...	1	1893,	N.
Büring, Oscar Rudolph	2	1900,	N.
Burnard, Eulalie Hardy Hanton	1	1899,	N.
Burnard, Renfrey Gershom	2	1898,	N.

Name.	Class.	Year.	Month.
Burnard, Renfrey Gershom	3	1899,	N.
Byrne, John Thomas ..	3	1894,	N.
Byrne, John Thomas ...	3	1895,	N.
Campbell, James Way	2	1894,	N.
Campbell, James Way	2	1895,	N.
Campbell, Neil	3	1900,	N.
Carter, Reginald John	3	1900,	N.
Catchlove, Charles Hamilton Leyland ...	1	1893,	N.
Caterer, Edith Susanna	3	1895,	N.
Caw, Alexander Ruan	2	1896,	N.
Caw, Alexander Ruan	1	1897,	N.
Caw, Alfred Beech ...	2	1899,	N.
Chapple, Ernest ...	1	1899,	N.
Chapple, Gertrude ...	3	1894,	N.
Churchward, Ellen Daisy	3	1893,	N.
Churchward, Stella Mary	1	1900,	N.
Clarke, Philip Sylvester	2	1894,	N.
Clayton, Arthur Ross...	3	1897,	N.
Clayton, Arthur Ross ...	3	1898,	M.
Cleland, John Burton ...	3	1894,	N.
Cleland, Leslie Glen ...	3	1897,	N.
Cleland, William Lauder	3	1899,	N.
Clerke, Louise Frances	3	1895,	N.
Clifton, Edmund Cecil	3	1899,	N.
Clifton, Edward Cecil	2	1900,	N.
Close, James Ayrton ...	3	1895,	N.
Colebatch, Jasper Clyatt	3	1899,	N.
Colebatch, Mary Clyatt	2	1893,	N.
Colebatch, Walter John	3	1893,	N.
Collison, Alice May ...	2	1894,	N.
Collison, Ruth	3	1896,	N.
Colville, Arthur Landseer	3	1900,	N.
Colville, John	3	1896,	N.
Colville, Margaret ...	3	1900,	N.
Cooper, Constance May	1	1896,	N.
Cooper, Constance May	2	1899,	N.
Cooper, Sydney ...	4	1899,	N.
Cooney, Andrew Augustine	3	1899,	N.
Cooper, Constance May	3	1900,	M.
Cooper, Leonard Windham	3	1899,	N.
Cooper, Raymond Windham	3	1900,	N.
Corbin, Dorothea ...	1	1894,	N.
Corbin, John	3	1894,	N.
Corbin, John	3	1895,	N.
Corbin, Margaret ...	3	1897,	N.
Cotton, Robert Harold	3	1899,	N.
Cowan, Frank Gladstone	3	1900,	M.
Cowan, Horace Stanhope	3	1894,	N.
Cowperthwaite, Elsie Eleanor	1	1900,	N.
Cowell, Francis Henry	1	1898,	N.
Cowell, Hubert Henry	4	1900,	N.
Craigie, Muriel Evelyn	3	1897,	N.
Davidge, James Leonard	2	1897,	N.
Davidson, Elsie Milner	3	1900,	N.
Davey, Constance Muriel	4	1900,	N.
Dawson, Dean	3	1900,	N.
Deakin, John Edward Ferdinand	3	1898,	N.
De Mole, George Ernest	2	1897,	N.
Dodwell, George Frederic	1	1896,	N.
Dowdy, William Ernest	3	1894,	N.
Dowdy, William Ernest	3	1895,	N.
Drummond, Euphemia Gibb	4	1900,	N.
Dunn, Gertrude Lillian	4	1899,	N.
Dunstan, Elizabeth East	2	1895,	N.
Dutton, Henry Hampton	2	1896,	N.
Earl, Olive Louise ...	2	1894,	N.
Easther, Stanley Victor	1	1897,	N.
Edmunds, Charles Augustus	3	1898,	N.
Edmunds, Charles Augustus	3	1899,	N.
Eitzen, Louis Tisdell Rudolph	2	1896,	N.
Ellis, Arthur Benjamin	2	1900,	N.
England, Annie Elizabeth	3	1895,	N.
Fairweather, Andrew ...	3	1897,	N.
Fairweather, Andrew ...	1	1898,	N.
Farr, Muriel Edith ...	3	1898,	N.
Farr, Muriel Edith ...	2	1899,	N.
Farske, Hilda Gesina Francisca	1	1897,	N.
Field, Bessie Williams	4	1897,	N.
Field, Constance Ruby	1	1893,	N.
Finlayson, Katherine Alice	3	1896,	N.
Finlayson, Ronald Nickels	3	1897,	N.
Fitzgerald, Joseph Edward	1	1893,	N.
Fiveash, Nora Florence	3	1900,	N.
Flecker, Oscar Sidney	2	1895,	N.

Name.	Class.	Year.	Month.
Flecker, Otto Randolph	2	1897,	N.
Fleming, Maggie Evelyn	4	1899,	N.
Fleming, Stanley Hugh	3	1895,	N.
Flint, Ada Clark ...	3	1893,	N.
Ford, Henry Penberthy	3	1893,	N.
Formby, Henry Harper	3	1894,	N.
Formby, Henry Harper	3	1895,	N.
Fowler, Rodney ...	2	1893,	N.
Fry, Alfred Turner ...	2	1897,	N.
Fry, Muriella Margaret	1	1897,	N.
Gale, Margaret Hepburn	3	1899,	N.
Gardner, George ...	1	1900,	N.
Gardner, Catherine Forrest	3	1900,	N.
Gartrell, Herbert William	1	1898,	N.
Gartrell, Herbert William	1	1899,	N.
Gerney, Victor August	3	1897,	N.
Gibbons, William Francis Joseph	4	1898,	N.
Giles, Ackland	2	1899,	M.
Giles, Nigel Stuart ...	3	1893,	N.
Gilbert, Henry	2	1895,	N.
Gillen, Vincent de Paul	3	1898,	N.
Goldsworthy, Ottho Eric	3	1900,	N.
Goldsworthy, William Beazley	3	1895,	N.
Good, Emily Milvain	1	1900,	N.
Goode, Myra Elizabeth	3	1899,	N.
Goodfellow, Dorothy Mary M.	4	1900,	N.
Gooden, Ernest Oswald	3	1894,	N.
Gordon. James Leslie...	1	1899,	N.
Goss, Marjorie Schollar	1	1899,	N.
Greenlees, Alan David	1	1899,	N.
Gregory, Harold Victor	2	1896,	N.
Grewar, Leonard Dangar	3	1898,	M.
Grey, William Charles	3	1894,	M.
Grieve, Helen Una ...	2	1897,	N.
Grummet, Cyril Adolph	3	1896,	N.
Gunson, George Frederick	3	1894,	N.
Hains, George Meyer ...	1	1893,	N.
Halcomb, Charles Digby	3	1895,	M.
Hall, Charles Fishbourne...	4	1897,	N.
Hamilton, Elsie Maud	3	1895,	N.
Hamlin, Florence May...	3	1895,	N.
Hannagan, Francis ...	4	1897,	N.
Hansen, Henry Lawrence	2	1894,	N.
Hansen, John Patrick...	3	1894,	N.
Hargrave, Charles Townshend	4	1899,	M.
Hargrave, Nathaniel John			
Harris, James Frederick	3	1895,	N.
Harris, Margaret Joyce	2	1900,	N.
Harris, Mabel Hope ...	3	1900,	N.
Harry, May Margaret...	2	1900,	N.
Hartley, Muriel Ida ...	3	1895,	N.
Hawkes, Charles Leslie	1	1900,	N.
Hayward, Harold Thornborough	3	1897,	N.
Hayward, Lionel Wykeham	1	1898,	N.
Healy, Lina May ...	3	1899,	N.
Healy, Robert	3	1894,	N.
Healy, Robert	3	1895,	N.
Healy, Robert	3	1896,	M.
Heggaton, Juanita Bessie	2	1896,	N.
Heggaton, Rupert Dufty	3	1893,	N.
Henderson, Dorothy Anna	3	1897,	N.
Henderson, William ...	2	1900,	N.
Hemingway, Arthur John	1	1893,	N.
Heseltine, Augustus Frederick	2	1899,	N.
Heseltine, Samuel Richard	3	1898,	M.
Heseltine, Verner George	2	1893,	N.
Hewgill, Rupert Percy Alexander	1	1893,	N.
Heyne, Ida Maria ...	1	1894,	N.
Higgins, Edward Charles	2	1896,	N.
Hill, Clement	3	1893,	N.
Holder, Eric James Roby	3	1895,	N.
Holder, Rhoda Sims ...	1	1897,	N.
Holder, Sophia Ellen ...	3	1900,	N.
Homburg, Robert ..	3	1894,	M.
Hone, Frances Helen ...	3	1894,	N.
Hooper, Charles William	1	1900,	N.
Hooper, Isabel Brackenridge	4	1899,	N.
Horne, William Joseph	3	1894,	N.
Hugo, Victor	3	1894,	N.
Hughes, John Grant Duncan	2	1900,	N.

Name.	Class.	Year.	Month.
Humpherys, Bessie Maud	3	1895,	N.
Hunn, William Morgan	3	1897,	N.
Hunter, Oswald ..	3	1897,	N.
Hunter, Oswald ..	1	1898,	N.
Hunter, William Allen	2	1894,	N.
Jacob, Dorthea Violet	1	1900,	N.
Jacob, Mary Adele ...	3	1900,	N.
Jacobi, Frieda Louisa ...	1	1898,	N.
James, Alfred Charles	2	1896,	N.
Jennings, Francis Alexander	1	1895,	N.
Jennings, Francis Alexander	2	1896,	N.
Jessop, Charles Lewis	4	1900,	M.
Johnson, James Howard	3	1894,	M.
Jolly, Norman William	1	1897,	N.
Jolly, Norman William	1	1898,	N.
Jones, Laurie Lindsay	3	1898,	N.
Joyce, Robert	4	1899,	N.
Joyce, Robert	4	1900,	N.
Jude, Gertrude Josephine	3	1897,	N.
Judell, Lester Maurice Wolffe...	2	1899,	N.
Kahan, Raoul Robellaz	3	1899,	N.
Kane, Amy Grace ...	3	1896,	N.
Keats, Frederick Phillips	2	1895,	N.
Keene, Lilian Ivy ...	4	1900,	N.
Kelly, William Ryton	3	1895,	N.
Kelly, William Ryton	2	1896,	N.
Kenihan, James Christopher...	3	1899,	M.
Kennedy, Donald Angus	4	1898,	N.
Kennedy, Henry Leo ...	3	1894,	N.
Kennedy, Henry Leo ...	1	1895,	N.
Kinnish, Mary Tabitha	3	1900,	N.
Laffan, Anna	2	1899,	N.
Lambert, William John	3	1898,	N.
Lambert, William John	1	1899,	N.
Langdon, Reginald Yorke	1	1900,	N.
Latty, Claude Percival	3	1900,	N.
Lawrence, Ethel Eliza	3	1893,	N.
Lawrence, Sophy Farr	3	1893,	N.
Leahy, George	4	1900,	N.
Lewis, James Brook ...	3	1893,	N.
Lewis, James Brook ...	3	1895,	N.
Lewis, James Brook ...	3	1896,	M.
Lewis, Leslie Thomas ...	2	1900,	N.
Lewis, Essington ...	3	1900,	N.
Limbert, Bertha Margaret	4	1899,	N.
Lipsham, Maggie ...	3	1897,	N.
Little, Francesca Agnes	2	1898,	N.
Lloyd, Arthur Benjamin	2	1900,	N.
Love, Roberta Rachael	3	1896,	N.
Love, Rosye, Edith ...	3	1895,	N.
Lungley, Catherine ...	3	1894,	N.
Lutz, Louis August Alfred	2	1899,	N.
Lyall, Bessie Robertson	3	1894,	N.
Lyall, David Murray ...	3	1897,	N.
Lyddy, John Paterick	2	1895,	N.
Lyons, Mary Ellen Catherine	3	1893,	N.
Macaulay, Robert Wilson	2	1900,	N.
McAree, Francis Edward	3	1898,	N.
McAree, John Victor ...	4	1899,	N.
McAree, John Victor ..	3	1900,	N.
McArthur David William Stanley	1	1898,	N.
McDonald, Arthur Elliott St. Clair	3	1899,	N.
McDonald, William John Patrick	3	1895	N.
McKenzie, Mary Catherine	3	1893,	N.
McKenzie Ivy Catherine Janet	3	1900,	N.
Maclagan, Archibald George Remington ...	3	1897,	M.
Maclennan, James Sydney Kilcoy	4	1900,	N.
McLaren, Rory Eric ..	2	1899,	N.
McLaren, Rory Eric ...	1	1900,	N.
Magarey, Archibald Campbell	4	1900,	N.
Magarey, Percy Rupert Robertson	3	1895,	M.
Magarey, Rupert Eric	3	1896,	N.
Magarey, Rupert Eric	2	1897,	N.
Magarey, William Thomas	2	1899,	N.
Main, Effie Lizzie ...	3	1897,	N.
Makin, Ernest Llewellyn	3	1895,	N.
Malin, Stanley Arthur	3	1895,	N.
Malin, Stanley Arthur	2	1896,	N.
Mann, Sophy Winifred	2	1895,	N.
Marshall, Amy Louisa	3	1895,	N.
Martin, Ada Ethel Mary	2	1898,	N.
Martin, Charles Garnet Sydney	4	1897,	N.

Name.	Class.	Year.	Month.
Martin, Emily Rosa	3	1893,	N.
Martin, John Claude	1	1900,	N.
Martin, Victor Garfield	3	1898,	N.
Martin, Victor Garfield	1	1899,	N.
Mayo, George Elton	3	1897,	N.
Mayo, George Elton	3	1898,	N.
Mayo, George Elton	3	1899,	M.
Mayo, Helen Mary	3	1895,	N.
Menkens, Muriel Perth	3	1900,	N.
Miller, Raymond Orlando Maurice	3	1899,	N.
Miller, Archie Ferguson	3	1900,	N.
Mitchell, Garnet Ethelbert	3	1900,	N.
Moloney, Eugene Ignatius	3	1894,	N.
Moncrieff, Edward Woods	3	1895,	N.
Moncrieff, Edward Woods	2	1896,	N.
Moncrieff, Percy Woods	2	1895,	N.
Monk, Mabel Elsie	3	1893,	N.
Moore, George Douglas	2	1900,	N.
Moroney, Austin James	3	1898,	N.
Moseley, Francis Arnold	2	1899,	N.
Moseley, Francis Arnold	2	1900,	N.
Moulden, Emily Meredith	3	1900,	N.
Muecke, Francis Frederick	3	1896,	N.
Muecke, Francis Frederick	2	1897,	N.
Muecke, Mina Florence	3	1899,	N.
Murphy, Martin Patrick	3	1895,	N.
Nairn, Alexander Livingstone	2	1895,	N.
Nairn, Alexander Livingstone	2	1896,	N.
Neill, Mary Gwendolen	3	1895,	N.
Nesbit, Reginald George	2	1895,	N.
Newland, Clive	3	1895,	N.
Newland, Marra Victor	3	1894,	N.
Newland, Ralph	2	1897,	N.
Nicholls, Christine Emma	3	1899,	N.
Nicholls, Theodore Henry	3	1897,	M.
Nienaber, Olivia Marie	3	1900,	N.
Noltenius, Harry Edward	3	1897,	N.
Noltenius, Arthur Roy	3	1900,	N.
Norman, William Ashley	4	1900,	N.
Nottle, Roy	3	1900,	N.
O'Connell, James Augustine	3	1899,	N.
O'Connell, John Pearson	3	1898,	N.
O'Connell, John Robert Keys	3	1894,	N.
O'Grady, Standish John	2	1893,	N.
O'Hare, John Thomas	4	1899,	N.
O'Neill, Edward Patrick	3	1897,	N.
Opie, Eleanor	4	1898,	N.
Osborne, David Robert	4	1899,	M.
Owen, Arthur Geoffrey	1	1893,	N.
Padman, Isabel	3	1899,	N.
Padman, Clara Helen	2	1900,	N.
Paine, Herbert Kingsley	1	1899,	N.
Paine, Herbert Kingsley	1	1900,	N.
Palmer, William Edward	3	1896,	N.
Parker, Vera Carleton	2	1898,	N.
Parker, Ernest Frederick	1	1900,	N.
Parkinson, Thomas Smirk Percival	3	1894,	N.
Partridge, Wilfred Fewkes	3	1897,	N.
Partridge, Wilfred Fewkes	2	1898,	N.
Paton, Adolph Ernest	1	1899,	N.
Paton, Dora Isabel	1	1897,	N.
Pearson, Henry Ernest	1	1899,	N.
Pitcher, Margaret Mary	4	1899,	N.
Plummer, Muriel Effie	2	1899,	N.
Plummer, Rex Garnet	1	1900,	N.
Plummer, Philip James Arthur	3	1895,	N.
Pollitt, Mary Carleton	3	1893,	N.
Pollitt, Winifred Carleton	3	1894,	N.
Poole, Ellen Nora	3	1895,	N.
Priest, Herbert James	1	1899,	N.
Pritchard, Catherine Margaret	3	1900,	N.
Prockter, Jean Hodgkiss	4	1900,	N.
Puddy, Maude Mary	3	1900,	N.
Quigley, Cornelius O'Neill	3	1898,	N.
Ralph, Ida Louise	2	1893,	N.
Reedy, Gertrude May	1	1900,	N.
Reynell, Gladys	2	1899,	N.
Richardson, Cecil Olive	3	1900,	N.
Ring, Hilda Mary	3	1898,	N.
Rischbieth, Harold	3	1894,	N.
Roach, Paul Anthony	2	1900,	N.

Name.	Class.	Year.	Month.
Roberts, Edith May ...	3	1894,	N.
Robertson, Gertrude Annie	3	1893,	N.
Robinson, Allan Douglas	1	1895,	N.
Robinson, Ethel Davy	3	1895,	N.
Robinson, Roy Lister ...	1	1899,	N.
Robinson, Spencer ...	1	1898,	N.
Robson, Helen Gertrude	2	1893,	N.
Rogers, Florence Emily	2	1897,	N.
Rooney, Francis George	3	1900,	N.
Rose, Clement Thomas	2	1898,	N.
Rose, Clement Thomas	1	1899,	N.
Rosman, Alice Grant ...	3	1899,	N.
Russell, Walter Henry	3	1899,	N.
Russell, Walter Henry	3	1900,	M.
Rutt, Edith Elizabeth	2	1896,	N.
Sadleir, Georgina Hunt	3	1896,	N.
Sadleir, Mary Hammersley	3	1893,	N.
Sanders, Isabel Mary ...	2	1896,	N.
Sandford, James Wallace	3	1896,	N.
Sare, Joseph Herbert	3	1894,	N.
Searle, Frederick John	1	1899,	N.
Scott, Malcolm Leslie ..	1	1899,	N.
Seddon, Arthur James Gordon	3	1900,	N.
Sells, Miles Francis De-Grave	2	1899,	N.
Shepherd, Joseph Scoresby	4	1897,	N.
Shierlaw, Howard Alison	3	1897,	N.
Shierlaw, Norman Craig	2	1900,	N.
Shorney, Herbert Frank	3	1893,	N.
Simpson, Alfred Allen	3	1894,	N.
Simpson, Sarah ...	3	1900,	N.
Skipper, Stanley Herbert	2	1896,	N.
Slane, Amelia	3	1895,	N.
Smith, Ida Gwendoline Viner	1	1899,	N.
Smith, Frank	1	1900,	N.
Smith, James	2	1900,	N.
Smith, Francis Villeneuve	3	1900,	N.
Solomon, Florence May	3	1894,	N.
Stanton, Evelyn Dulcie Stanton	3	1897,	N.
Stanton, Rachael Pittar Stanton	2	1900,	N.
Stables, Edith Quarrendon	3	1900,	N.
Stephen, Fenton Wilberforce	4	1899,	N.
Stokes, Alfred Frances	2	1899,	N.
Stokes, John Maynard	3	1895,	N.
Stokes, Charles Hartley	1	1896,	N.
Stuart, Walter Leslie ...	3	1894,	M.
Stuckey, Gulielma Ellen	2	1897,	N.
Stuckey, Reginald Robert	1	1896,	N.
Stuckey, Vivian Charles	1	1900,	N.
Suckling, Frank Martin	1	1896,	N.
Supple, Charles Joseph	3	1894,	N.
Swann, Minna Jane ...	3	1894,	N.
Tapley, Marianne ...	2	1895,	N.
Taylor, Arthur Roy ...	2	1898,	N.
Taylor, Arthur Roy ...	1	1899,	N.
Taylor, Stuart Corbett	3	1895,	N.
Tennant, Frederick Augustus	3	1895,	M.
Ternouth, Hirell Alice	4	1897,	N.
Thiriou, Marie Louise	3	1899,	N.
Thomas, Millicent Kyffin	3	1894,	N.
Thomas, Thomas Theodore	3	1896,	N.
Thomas, Fred Russell	3	1900,	N.
Treleaven, Bessie Louise	2	1896,	N.
Trüdinger, Martin ...	3	1899,	N.
Tuckwell, Ernest Sinclair	3	1897,	N.
Tucker, Bertha Beatrice Olga	2	1899,	N.
Urquhart, Alfred James	3	1897	M.
Verco, Claude Maythorn	3	1898,	N.
Verco, Clement Armour	2	1893,	N.
Verco, Sydney Manton	3	1895,	N.
Verco, Olive Mary ...	3	1900,	N.
Von Doussa, Stanley Bowman	3	1895,	N.
Wainwright, Florence	3	1894,	N.
Walker, Florence Ethel	3	1893,	N.
Wallman, Hubert Philcox	2	1900,	N.
Walton, Gertrude Mary	3	1898,	N.
Ward, Henry Torrens...	3	1896,	M.
Ward, John Frederick	1	1899,	N.
Ward, John Frederick	1	1900,	N.
Waterhouse, Lorna Maud	2	1900,	N.
Way, Inman	3	1895,	M.
Weaver, Alfred Charles	3	1897,	N.
Webb, Albert Bindley	4	1900,	M.
Weidenbach, Arnold Edwin	2	1897,	N.
Wells, Alfred Cuthbert	1	1900,	N.

Name.	Class.	Year.	Month.
Wells, Clement Victor	3	1894,	N.
Wells, Clement Victor	2	1895,	N.
Wells, Clement Victor	2	1896,	N.
West, Reginald Arthur	3	1899,	N.
Whitington, Norah Emily	2	1899,	N.
Wilks, Vida Alice ...	1	1897,	N.
Williams, Elsie ...	2	1896,	N.
Williams, Mary Violet	3	1893,	N.
Williams, Florence Irene	3	1900,	N.
Winterbottom, Arthur Wellesley Hill ...	2	1897,	N.
Wilton, John Raymond	1	1899,	N.
Wilton, John Raymond	1	1900,	N.
Wood, Tom Percy ...	4	1899,	N.
Young, Annie Gertrude	3	1898,	N.
Zwar, Bernhard Traugott	2	1894,	N.
Zwar, Bernhard Traugott	3	1895,	M.
Zwar, Hermann ...	3	1893,	N.

SOCIETIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

Adelaide University Union.

The objects of the Union are :—

1. To promote social life amongst the members of the University.
2. To receive and discuss papers on University subjects.
3. To hold periodical debates on subjects approved by the Committee.
4. To discuss all University subjects, the consideration of which has been approved of by the Committee.

The Union has at present a handsome and commodious room on the University premises. This room is used for debates, socials, and other meetings. On its tables are to be found current magazines and newspapers. At present it serves the purpose of reading, smoking, and general club room for the members of the Union.

With the growth of the Union it is intended to add to the present buildings—smoking, dressing, and billiard rooms, &c.

All officers, graduates, undergraduates, and students in law of the University of Adelaide are eligible for membership.

Annual subscription, £1 1s. ; life member's subscription, £5 5s.

The officers for the year 1900-1901 are :—

President—The Right Hon. Sir Samuel James Way.

Vice-Presidents—Professor Bragg, M.A., E. J. Stuckey, B.Sc.

Hon. Treasuer—W. G. Duffield, B.Sc.

Hon. Secretary—L. J. Robertson, B.A.

Committee—Messrs. A. R. Caw, H. Chapple, J. D. Connor, B.Sc., R. E. Magarey, F. F. Muecke, G. F. Mayo, E. C. Padman, B.A. LL.B., J. H. Vaughan, LL.B.

Adelaide University Scientific Society, 1900.

This Society has been formed with the object, mainly, of bringing together students and others connected with the University, and interested in the various branches of Science, of promoting the study of Science by periodical meetings, preparing papers, and occassional lectures, and also of applying the knowledge by visiting institutions connected with applied science, and making excursions to places of scientific interest.

The Adelaide Medical Students' Society

This Society was founded by the medical students in 1889.

Its chief objects are to encourage the writing of papers on subjects of general medical interest by students, and to promote fellowship among the medical students.

Meetings are held once a month during the first two terms, at which papers, written by students, are read and afterwards discussed.

Various periodicals of interest are taken by the Society.

The Medical Students' Dinner is held annually under the auspices of the Society.

All students of medicine of the Adelaide University are eligible as members.

The officers are elected at the first meeting of the year.

The subscription is 2s. 6d. per annum.

Adelaide University Christian Union.

FOUNDED 1890. RE-ORGANIZED 1896.

Objects.—To strengthen the bonds of Union amongst Christian students, to influence fellow-students to become followers of Christ, to deepen the spiritual lives of students, to promote Christian work, especially by and for students, to lead students as they go forth from the University to place their lives where they will be most useful in extending the Kingdom of Christ.

Meetings, to which all students are invited, are held weekly, and addresses are given by students and friends of the Union.

Bible Classes for men and women students meet weekly to follow a three year's course of study, consisting of (1) The Life of Jesus, (2) The Parables and Miracles of Jesus, and (3) The Life of Paul. The Bible Study for 1901 will be "The Life of Jesus."

A handbook, of convenient shape for the waist-coat packet, containing in condensed form such information as a new student requires is published at the beginning of each year, and presented to students.

President—E. J. Stuckey, B.Sc.
Vice-President—A. R. Caw.
Corresponding Secretary—F. H. Cowell.
Recording Secretary—Miss E. M. Ambrose.
Treasurer—H. A. Shierlaw.

Adelaide University Sports' Association.

This Association was formed in the beginning of 1897 by the amalgamation of the Lacrosse, Lawn Tennis, and Boat Clubs. Its object was to do away with interest in one club to the exclusion of the others, and to bring membership of all the clubs within the reach of every student.

The honorary office-bearers of the Association are a patron, president, six vice-presidents, two joint treasurers, and a secretary.

The General Committee composed of the office-bearers, together with two delegates from each constituent club, has sole control of all moneys belonging to the Association, and has power to perform all such acts as shall appear to them necessary for the management of the Association.

The Committee meets once a month for the despatch of business.

Membership.—Every graduate, or undergraduate, or law student of the Adelaide University, or graduate of any other recognized University is eligible for membership.

The annual subscription for members is £1 10s., and for honorary members £1 1s. Upon payment of this subscription members are entitled to enjoy the privileges of each constituent club, and to wear the black and white colours of the Association.

The membership of the Association now is about 70.

The Committee hopes that the time is not far distant when every student will avail himself of the benefits of membership, thereby fostering that spirit of *esprit de corps* which is so essential to student life.

The University Shakspeare Society.

THE UNIVERSITY, ADELAIDE.

THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION, 1900.

OFFICERS :

Patron—The Chancellor, the Right Honourable Sir S. J. Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L.

President—The Vice-Chancellor, W. Barlow, Esq., B.A., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents—Professor Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc. ; Professor Ives, Mus. Bac. ; Professor Salmond, M.A., LL.B. ; Professor Douglas, M.A. ; Mr. P. McM. Glynn, B.A., LL.B., M.P. ; Rev. A. T. Boas ; Mr. Wybert Reeve ; and Mr. J. H. Symon, Q.C.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. E. H. Lock, *Register* Office, Adelaide.

Librarian—Mr. S. Smeaton, B.A., Office Engineer-in-Chief.

Committee—Mr. F. F. Wholohan (Chairman), Mr. A. W. Marshall, Mr. C. R. Hodge, Mr. H. Barrett, Mrs. Ive, Miss Deeble, Miss Haslam.

The objects of the Society are to promote an intimate knowledge of the plays of Shakspeare, and of matters connected with Shakspearian study.

The means employed are (*a*) The reading of the plays, (*b*) The delivery of lectures or reading of essays upon Shakspearian subjects, (*c*) The discussion of such subjects by the members, and (*d*) any other such means as the Committee may deem to be expedient to the end in view.

The Subscription Fee for each member is 7s. 6d. for the Session, due on the 23rd of April in each year. In the event of the Subscription Fee of any member being unpaid three (3) months from that date, the Committee have power to remove the name from the list of members.

The Committee have power to elect as Honorary Members of the Society any persons who have materially helped the Society in any way, or who have done good service in extending the knowledge and appreciation of Shakspeare within the Colony of South Australia.

The meetings of the Society are held fortnightly, at the University, and date from the first Thursday after the 23rd April in each year until the second Thursday in November of the same year, the University vacations being observed.

The Meetings of the Society commence at 7.45 p.m., and close at 9.30 p.m., extension of time for closing to be arranged by resolution.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1900.

Pass Degree of B.A.

(New Regulations.)

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Professor Bensly, M.A., and Rev. E. I. Robson, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

(*Law Students must only translate the first piece, and give up their papers at* 11.30. *Other Students must translate both pieces.*)

Translate into Latin Prose :

I. Amphion and Zethus being removed, Laius became King of Thebes. With him commences the ever-celebrated series of adventures of Oedipus and his family. Laius, forwarned by the oracle that any son whom he might beget would kill him, caused Oedipus, as soon as he was born, to be exposed on Mount Cithaeron. Here the herdsmen of Polybus King of Corinth accidentally found him, and conveyed him to their master, who brought him up as his own child. In spite of the kindest treatment, however, Oedipus, when he grew up, found himself exposed to taunts on the score of his unknown parentage, and went to Delphi to enquire of the god the name of his real father. He received for answer the admonition not to go back to his country ; if he did so, it was his destiny to kill his father and become the husband of his mother.

Grote.

II. TO MR. WORTLEY.

Turin, April 11, 1741.

I take this opportunity of writing to you on many subjects in a freer manner than I durst do by the post, knowing that all letters are opened both here and in other places, which occasions them to be often lost,

besides other inconveniences that may happen. The English politics are the general jest of all the nations I have passed through ; and even those who profit by our folly cannot help laughing at our notorious blunders ; though they are all persuaded that the minister does not act from weakness but corruption, and that the Spanish gold influences his measures. I had a long discourse with Count Mahony on this subject, who said, very freely, that half the ships sent to the coast of Naples, that have lain idle in our ports last summer, would have frightened the Queen of Spain into a submission to whatever terms we thought proper to impose.

LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU.

LATIN UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND REV. E. I. ROBSON, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Law students must only translate the first piece, and give up their papers at 11.30. *Other students must translate both pieces.*

Translate into English—

I. Diffugere niues, redeunt iam gramina campis
arboribusque comae ;
mutat terra uices et decrescentia ripas
flumina praetereunt ;
Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet
ducere nuda choros.
immortalia ne speres, monet annus et almum
quae rapit hora diem.
frigora mitescunt Zephyris, uer proterit aestas
interitura, simul
pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox
bruma recurrit iners.
damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae ;
nos ubi decidimus,
quo pater Aeneas, quo diues Tullus et Ancus,
puluis et umbra sumus.
quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae
tempora di superi ?

cuncta manus auidas fugient heredis, amico
quae dederis animo.
cum semel occideris et de te splendida Minos
fecerit arbitria,
non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
restituet pietas :
infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum
liberat Hippolytum,
nec Lethaea ualet Theseus abrumpere caro
uincula Pirithoo.

HORACE : CARMINA, IIII. 7.

II. Vigiliis deinde dispositis ceteris omnibus tesseram dari iubet, ubi secundae uigiliae bucina datum signum esset, armati cum silentio ad se conuenirent. quo ubi, sicut edictum erat, taciti conuenerunt, "hoc silentium, milites," inquit "omisso militari adsensu in me audiendo seruandum est. ubi sententiam meam uobis peregero, tum quibus eadem placebunt in dextram partem taciti transibitis ; quae pars maior erit, eo stabitur consilio. nunc, quae mente agitem, audite. non fuga delatos nec inertia relictos hic uos circumuenit hostis : uirtute cepistis locum, uirtute hinc oportet euadatis. ueniendo huc exercitum egregium populo Romano seruastis : erumpendo hinc uosmet ipsos seruate. digni estis, qui pauci pluribus opem tuleritis, ipsi nullius auxilio egueritis. cum eo hoste res est, qui hesterno die delendi omnis exercitus fortuna per socordiam usus non sit ; hunc tam opportunum collem inminentem capiti suo non ante uiderit quam captum a nobis ; nos tam paucos tot ipse milibus hominum nec ascensu arcuerit, nec tenentes locum, cum diei tantum superesset, uallo circumdederit. quem uidentem ac uigilantem sic eluseritis, sopitum oportet fallatis, immo necesse est. in eo enim loco res sunt nostrae, ut uobis ego magis necessitatis uestrae index quam consilii auctor sim. neque enim, maneatis an abeatis hinc, deliberari potest, cum praeter arma et animos armorum memores nihil uobis fortuna reliqui fecerit, fameque et siti moriendum sit, si plus, quam uiros ac Romanos decet, ferrum timeamus. ergo una est salus erumpere hinc atque abire."

LIVY : AB VRBE CONDITA, VII., XXXV., 1—9.

VERGIL: AENEID VI.
HORACE: CARMINA VI.
JUVENAL: SATIRES I., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., X.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND REV. E. I. ROBSON, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

[*Law students must only attempt Sections B and C, and give up their papers at 4 p.m.*]

A.

I. Translate—

(i.) Magnum reginae sed enim miseratus amorem
Daedalus ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resoluit,
caeca regens filo uestigia. tu quoque magnam
partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes.
bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro,
bis patriae cecidere manus. quin protinus omnia
perlegerent oculis, ni iam praemissus Achates
adforet, atque una Phoebi Triuiaeque sacerdos.

Explain the moods, and note anything remarkable in scansion.

(ii.) Pascentes illae tantum prodire uolando,
quantum acie possent oculi seruare sequentum.
inde ubi uenere ad fauces graue olentis Auerni,
tollunt se celeres liquidumque per aera lapsae
sedibus optatis gemina super arbore sidunt,
discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.

(iii.) Corripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum
Aeneas, strictamque aciem uenientibus offert,
et, ni docta comes tenues sine corpore uitas
admoneat uolitare caua sub imagine formae,
inruat, et frustra ferro diuerberet umbras.

Explain the form of the condition.

(iv.) Tum uates sic orsa loqui: 'dux inclute Teucrum,
'nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen;
'sed me cum lucis Hecate praefecit Auernis
'ipsa deum poenas docuit, perque omnia duxit.
'Cnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna,
'castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri,
'quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani,
'distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.'

(v.) 'Ne quaere doceri,
'quam poenam, aut quae forma uiros fortunaue mer̃set.'

Write notes on the above passage.

(vi.) Principio caelum ac terras camposque liquentes
lucentemque globum Lunae Titaniaque astra
spiritus intus alit: totamque infusa per artus
mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet.

(vii.) Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis oliuae
sacra ferens? nosco crines incanaque menta
regis Romani; primam qui legibus urbem
fundabit, Curibus paruis et paupere terra
missus in imperium magnum. cui deinde subibit
otia qui rumpet patriae residesque mouebit
Tullus in arma uiros et iam desueta triumphis
agmina. quem iuxta sequitur iactantior Ancus,
nunc quoque iam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.

II. Give notes on—

remigium alarum—inextricabilis error—euantes orgia Phrygias—defixus lumina—orantes transmittere; and parse direxti—quiui—aurai—ollis—lenibat.

B.

Translate—

(i.) Audiet ciues acuisse ferrum,
quo graues Persae melius perirent,
audiet pugnas uitio parentum
rara iuuentus.
quem uocet diuum populus ruentis
imperi rebus? prece qua fatigent
uirgines sanctae minus audientem
carmina Vestam?

Explain the subjunctives.

(ii.) Nunc et campus et areae
lenesque sub noctem susurri
composita repetantur hora,
nunc et latentis proditor intimo
gratus puellae risus ab angulo,
pignusque dereptum lacertis
aut digito male pertinaci.

(iii.) Te, boues olim nisi reddidisses
per dolum amotas, puerum minaci

uoce dum terret, uiduus pharetra
risit Apollo.

Explain the form of the condition.

(iv.) Ecce furit, te reperire atrox,
Tydides melior patre.
quem tu, ceruus uti uallis in altera
uisum parte lupum graminis inmemor,
sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu,
non hoc pollicitus tuae.

(v.) Quid si Threicio blandius Orpheo
auditam moderere arboribus fidem?
num uanae redeat sanguis imagini,
quam uirga semel horrida,
non lenis precibus fata recludere,
nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi?

(vi.) Eheu cicatricum et sceleris pudet
fratrumque. quid nos dura refugimus
aetas? quid intactum nefasti
liquimus? unde manum iuuentus
metu deorum continuit? quibus
pepercit aris? O utinam noua
incude diffingas retusum in
Massagetas Arabasque ferrum!

Scan the last four lines.

(vii.) Quae generosius
perire quaerens nec muliebriter
expauit ensem nec latentes
classe cita reparauit oras.

Mention any proposed emendations in the two last passages.

C.

Translate—

(i.) Cum pars Niliacae plebis, cum uerna Canopi
Crispinus, Tyrias umero reuocante lacernas,
uentilet aestiuum digitis sudantibus aurum
nec sufferre queat maioris pondera gemmae,
difficile est saturam non scribere.

(ii.) Omne in praecipiti uitium stetit.

(iii.) Atque ideo nulli comes exeo tamquam
mancus et extinctae, corpus non utile, dextrae.

(iv.) Quamuis quota portio faecis Achaei?

(v.) Si toga sordidula est et rupta calceus alter
pelle patet, uel si consuto uulnere crassum
atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix.

(vi.) Nec enim minor haeserat illis
quos operit glacies Maeotica ruptaque tandem
solibus effundit torrentis ad ostia Ponti
desidia tardos et longo frigore pingues.

(vii.) Habet Trebius propter quod rumpere somnum
debeat et ligulas dimittere, sollicitus ne
tota salutatrix iam turba peregerit orbem
sideribus dubiis aut illo tempore quo se
frigida circumagunt pigri serraca Bootae.

(viii.) Sic Pedo conturbat, Matho deficit, exitus hic est
Tongilii, magno cum rhinocerote lauari
qui solet et uexat lutulenta balnea turba
perque forum iuuenes longo premit assere Maedos
empturus pueros argentum murrina uillas;
spondet enim Tyrio stlattaria purpura filo.

(ix.) Quantum uis stipulare et protinus accipe, quid do
ut totiens illum pater audiat?

(x.) Praeter maiorum cineres atque ossa uolucri
carpento rapitur pinguis Lateranus, et ipse,
ipse rotam adstringit multo sufflamine consul.

Give the right reading of the last line in the above passage, and explain how the corrruption arose.

(xi.) Eloquium ac famam Demosthenis aut Ciceronis
incipit optare et totis quinquatribus optat
quisquis adhuc uno parcam colit asse Mineruam,
quem sequitur custos angustae uernula capsae.

(xii.) Sed torua canino
latrauit rictu quae post hunc uixerat uxor.

(xiii.) Igitur Fortuna ipsius et urbis
seruatum uicto caput abstulit.

(xiv.) Fortem posce animum mortis terrore carentem,
qui spatium uitae extremum inter munera ponat
naturae.

What differing interpretations of the last sentence have been offered?

CICERO: LETTERS TO ATTICUS, I.
LIVY: AB VRBE CONDITA, I.
TACITUS: AB EXCESSV DIVI AUGVSTI, I.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND REV. E. I. ROBSON, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Law students must attempt only Section A, and give up their papers at 3.

A.

Translate—

i. Quod scribis, etiam si cuius animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, quid dicas, neque id neglexi, sed est miro quodam modo adfectus. ego autem, quae dicenda fuerunt de te, non praeterii: quid autem contendendum esset ex tua putabam uoluntate statuere oportere; quam si ad me perscripseris, intelliges me neque diligentiorem esse uoluisse quam tu esses, neque negligentiorem fore quam tu uelis.

Emend the above passage.

ii. consul autem ipse paruo animo et prauo, tantum cauillator genere illo moroso quod etiam sine dicacitate ridetur, facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, nihil agens cum re publica, seiunctus ab optimatibus, a quo nihil speres boni rei publicae, quia non uult, nihil mali, quia non audet. eius autem collega et in me perhonorificus et partium studiosus ac defensor bonarum. quin imo leuiter inter se dissident. sed uereor ne hoc, quod infectum est, serpat longius.

What emendation has been made in the above passage? Is it necessary?

iii. idem ego ille—non enim mihi uideor insolenter gloriari, cum de me apud te loquor, in ea praesertim epistola quam nolo ab aliis legi—idem, inquam, ego recreaui adflictos animos bonorum unum quemque confirmans, excitans: insectandis uero exagitandisque numariis iudicibus omnem omnibus studiosis ac fautoribus illius uictoriae παῤῥησίαν eripui, Pisonem consulem nulla in re consistere umquam sum passus, desponsam homini iam Syriam ademi, senatum ad pristinam suam seueritatem reuocaui atque abiectum excitaui, Clodium praesentem fregi in senatu cum oratione perpetua plenissima grauitatis, tum altercatione eius modi, ex qua li et pauca degustes.

iv. ecce aliae deliciae equitum uix ferendae! quas ego non solum tuli, sed etiam ornaui. Asiani, qui de censoribus conduxerunt, questi sunt in senatu se cupiditate prolapsos nimium magno conduxisse: ut induceretur locatio, postulauerunt. ego princeps in adiutoribus atque adeo secundus. nam, ut illi auderent hoc postulare, Crassus eos impulit. inuidiosa res, turpis postulatio et confessio temeritatis.

v. sine fuco ac fallaciis, more maiorum, negatur.

vi. Tulliolam C. Pisoni L. F. Frugi despondimus.

vii. nam puer festiuus, *ἀναγνώστης* noster, Sositheus decesserat.

viii. populum ut antiquaret rogabant.

ix. illa contionalis hirudo aerarii, misera ac ieiuna plebecula.

x. *νᾶφε καὶ μέμνασ' ἀπιστεῖν· ἄρθρα ταῦτα τᾶν φρενῶν.*

B.

I. Translate—

i. His immortalibus editis operibus cum ad exercitum recensendum contionem in campo ad Caprae paludem haberet, subito coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque tam denso regem operuit nimbo, ut conspectum eius contioni abstulerit. nec deinde in terris Romulus fuit. Romana pubes sedato tandem pauore, postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux rediit, ubi uacuam sedem regiam uidit, etsi satis credebat patribus, qui proxumi steterant, sublimen raptum procella, tamen uelut orbitatis metu icta maestum aliquamdiu silentium obtinuit.

ii. lex horrendi carminis erat: duumuiri perduellionum iudicent. si a duumuiris prouocarit, prouocatione certato. si uincent, caput obnubito, infelici arbori reste suspendito, uerberato uel intra pomerium uel extra pomerium.

Explain *pomoerium*.

iii. tum abducto in secretum uiro Tanaquil "uiden tu puerum hunc" inquit, "quem tam humili cultu educamus? scire licet hunc lumen quondam rebus nostris dubiis futurum praesidiumque regiae adflictae: proinde materiam ingentis publice priuatimque decoris omni indulgentia nostra nutriamus."

iv. iam enim ita clam quidem mussitantes, uolgo tamen eum appellabant—; an quicquam superbius esse quam ludificari sic omne nomen Latinum? principibus longe a domo excitis ipsum, qui concilium indixerit, non adesse. temptari profecto patientiam, ut, si iugum acceperint, obnoxios premat. cui enim non apparere, adfectare eum imperium in Latinos?

v. inde certamine accenso Collatinus negat uerbis opus esse, paucis id quidem horis posse sciri, quantum ceteris praestet Lucretia sua. "quin, si uigor inuentae inest, conscendimus equos, inuisimusque praesentes nostrarum ingenia? id cuique spectatissimum sit, quod necopinato uiri aduentu occurrerit oculis." incaluerant uino. "age sane!" omnes. citatis equis auolant Romam.

II. Give the context of—Melius peribimus quam uiduae aut orbae uiuemus—id ubi dixisset, hastam in fines eorum emittebat—ea erat confessio caput rerum Romae esse—sceleratum Vicum uocant—summa papauerum capita dicitur baculo decussisse.

III. Explain the moods of—

(i.) Priusquam inde digrederentur, roganti Mettio, ex foedere icto quid imperaret, imperat Tullus, uti iuuentutem in armis habeat, usurum se eorum opera, si bellum cum Veientibus foret.

(ii.) Ut tamen, quoniam Numa in pace religiones instituisset, a se bellicae caerimoniae proderentur, nec gererentur solum sed etiam indicerentur bella aliquo ritu, ius ab antiqua gente Aequiculis, quod nunc fetiales habent, descripsit, quo res repetuntur.

(iii.) Lucumoni contra omnium heredi bonorum cum diuitiae iam animos facerent, auxit ducta in matrimonium Tanaquil summo loco nata, et quae haud facile his, in quibus nata erat, humiliora sineret ea, quo innupsisset.

C.

Translate—

i. Post quae L. Arruntius haud multum discrepans a Galli oratione perinde offendit, quamquam Tiberio nulla uetus in Arruntium ira: sed diuitem, promptum, artibus egregiis et pari fama publice, suspectabat. quippe Augustus supremis sermonibus cum tractaret, quinam adipisci

principem locum suffecturi abnuerent aut inparis uellent uel idem possent cuperentque, M'. Lepidum dixerat capacem sed aspernantem, Gallum Asinium auidum et minorem, L. Arruntium non indignum et, si casus daretur, ausurum.

ii. Ut seditionem attigit, ubi modestia militaris, ubi ueteris disciplinae decus, quonam tribunos, quo centuriones exegissent, rogitans, nudant uniuersi corpora, cicatrices ex uulneribus, uerberum notas exprobrant; mox indiscretis uocibus pretia uacationum, angustias stipendii, duritiam operum ac propriis nominibus incusant uallum fossas pabuli materiae lignorum adgestus, et si qua alia ex necessitate aut aduersus otium castrorum quaeruntur. atrocissimus ueteranorum clamor oriebatur, qui tricena aut supra stipendia numerantes, mediretur fessis, neu mortem in isdem laboribus, sed finem tam exercitae militae neque inopem requiem orabant. fuere etiam qui legatam a diuo Augusto pecuniam reposcerent, faustis in Germanicum ominibus; et si uellet imperium, promptas ostentauere.

What important peculiarity of construction is to be found in the above passage?

What emendations have been proposed in the last half-dozen words of the above passage? Which do you adopt?

iii. Diuersa omnium, quae umquam accidere, ciuilium armorum facies. non proelio, non aduersis e castris, sed isdem e cubilibus, quos simul uescentis dies, simul quietos nox habuerat, discedunt in partes, ingerunt tela. clamor uulnera sanguis palam, causa in occulto; cetera fors regit. et quidam bonorum caesi, postquam intellecto in quos saeuiretur pessimi quoque arma rapuerant. neque legatus aut tribunus moderator adfuit: permissa uulgo licentia atque ultio et satietas.

iv. Nec patrum cognitionibus satiatus iudiciis adsidebat in cornu tribunalis ne praetorem curuli depelleret; multaque eo coram aduersus ambitum et potentium preces constituta. set dum ueritati consulitur, libertas corrumpebatur. inter quae Pius Aurelius senator questus mole publicae uiae ductuque aquarum labefactas aedis suas, auxilium patrum inuocabat. resistentibus aerarii praetoribus subuenit Caesar pretiumque aedium Aurelio tribuit, erogandae per honesta pecuniae cupiens, quam uirtutem diu retinuit, cum ceteras exueret.

LATIN GENERAL PAPER.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., and REV. E. I. ROBSON, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

(*Law Students must answer only Sections B, C, and D, and give up their papers at* 11.30. *Other Students must answer all the sections.*)

A.

I. What is meant by saying that the Aeneid is a "literary epic"? Do you know of any other poems of this class? Mention any of Vergil's models and imitators.

II. What was Vergil's ideal for Rome as an Imperial City? Into whose mouth does he put it? Give a short account of the steps by which Aeneas gained entrance into the nether world.—Describe his meeting with Dido.—To what does Vergil compare (i) autumn leaves, (ii.) a swarm of bees?

III. Bring out the full force of these epithets:—*pius* Aeneas—*horrendae* Sibyllae—*auricomos* fetus—siluam *immensam*—*ferales* cupressos—*nocturnas* aras—sub luce *maligna*—*malesuada* fames—*rauca* fluenta—*lugentes* campi.

B.

I. Explain the constructions of:

Scriberis Vario—nescius aurae fallacis—fuge quaerere—audax perpeti—egit uisere—sunt quos iuuat—dis pietas mea cordi est—immane quantum discrepat—fors et debita iura te maneant—sapientiae consultus—Liburnis inuidens priuata deduci triumpho.

II. What do you gather of—(1) Horace's own philosophy; (2) the chief philosophical systems of his time?

III. Who were:

Nereus—Clio—Tarquinius—fratres Helenae—Alcides—Archytas—Prometheus? Explain: Libros Panaeti—Cyclopum officinas—Catonis nobile letum.

C.

I. Write brief notes on:

Aruiragus—caluus Nero—Cumae—Gades—Galba—Quintilianus—Seianus—Tigellinus—Verres—Virro.

II. Explain clearly to what the following passages refer—

i. Iubet a praecone uocari
ipsos Troiugenas, nam uexant limen et ipsi
nobiscum.

ii. "exeat" inquit
"si pudor est, et de pulvino surgat equestri
cuius res legi non sufficit."

iii. dignus Aricinos qui mendicaret ad axes.

iv. quales Claudius edit
ante illum uxoris post quem nil amplius edit.

v. metuens uirgae iam grandis Achilles
cantabat patriis in montibus et cui non tunc
eliceret risum citharoedi cauda magistri.

vi. nobilis ornatur lauro collega secunda.

vii. atque ibi magnus
mirandusque cliens sedet ad praetoria regis,
donec Bithyno libeat uigilare tyranno.

III. Give a brief account of Life in Rome, and Country Life in Italy, in the days of Juvenal; referring, as far as you can, to passages of the Satires.

D.

Write explanatory notes on the following passages—

i. Spero, si absolutus erit, coniunctiorem illum nobis fore in ratione petitionis.

ii. Quintus frater, ut mihi uidetur, quo uolumus animo est in Pomponiam.

iii. Antonium porro in cogendis pecuniis dictitare partem nobis quaeri.

iv. nunc uero, quod a te probata sunt, multo mihi ἀττικώτερα uidentur.

v. operae Clodianae pontes occuparunt.

vi. me tantum comperisse omnia criminabatur.

vii. illum in sermonibus Gnaeum Ciceronem appellant.

viii. ordinum concordia.

ix. Heluetii sine dubio sunt in armis excursionesque in prouinciam faciunt.

x. quam mihi dicis obtigisse Σπάρταν.

E.

I. Give a short note on—

(i). Livy's use of materials for writing history.

(ii). His treatment of primitive myths. Give an example.

II. What is Livy's attitude towards Rome of his own day? How does this show itself in his history?

III. Write short historical or explanatory notes upon: Ascanius—Lupercal—Euander—opima spolia—nefasti dies—tempora Tullo regi aptiora quam Numae—centuriae—maxime inclitum in terris oraculum.

F.

I. Give a family tree of the Caesars, showing the connection with the Emperor Augustus of the following persons:—C. Iulius Caesar—M. Vipsanius Agrippa—Germanicus—the Emperors Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero—the elder Agrippina—the younger Agrippina—Liuia—the elder Iulia.

II. Refer the following passages to their context:—

i. Eo immitior quia tolerauerat.

ii. nisi quod castitate et mariti amore quamuis indomitum animum in bonum uertebat.

iii. diuus Iulius seditionem exercitus uerbo uno compescuit.

iv. deorum iniurias dis curae.

v. quaeque apud concordes uincula caritatis, incitamenta irarum apud infensos erant.

III. State briefly the main causes for the substitution of imperial for republican government at Rome, and describe the nature of the change.

ENGLISH LITERATURE (I).

Time—Two hours.

(Candidates are expected to attempt all the questions in section A, *and not less than four questions nor more than six in sections* B *and* C *together, All candidates must attempt questions* B4 *and* C4. *The answers to the questions in section* A *must be handed in separately from the rest.)*

A.

I. Give some account of the dialects of old and middle English, pointing out their relative importance at different times.

II. What have been the chief causes of the divergence of spelling from pronunciation in modern English? Illustrate.

III. Account for the changes in these words derived from the forms in italics:—*Sco*, shol; *halig*, holy; *gos*, goose, gosling; *god-sib*, gossip; *strang*, strong, strength; *hnaegan*, neigh; *genoh*, enough; *igland*, island; *efete*, newt.

B.

I. When and why is the final *e* employed in Middle English, in nouns and adjectives?

II. What can be reasonably concluded as to Chaucer's personal appearance, his temperament, and his manner of life, from a study of the poet's works?

III. Paraphrase the following passages:—

"Full ofte tyme he had the bord bigonne
Aboven alle naciouns in Pruce.
In Lettow hadde he reysed and in Ruce
No cristen man so ofte of his degree."

"Of fustian he wered a gipoun
Al bismotered with his habergeoun."

"What should he studie, and make him-selven wood,
Upon a book in cloistre alway to poure,
Or swinken with his handes, and laboure,
As Austin bit? How shal the world be served?
Lat Austin have his swink to him reserved."

"But of his craft to rekene wel his tydes,
His stremes and his daungers him bisydes,
His herberwe and his mone, his lodemenage,
Ther was noon swich from Hull to Cartage."

"A-morwe when that day bigan to springe,
Up roos our host, and was our aller cok,
And gadrede us togidre alle in a flok,
And forth we riden, a little more than pas,
Unto the watering of seint Thomas."

IV. Explain the following lines:—

"His arwes drouped nought with fetheres lowe."

Hir gretteste ooth was but by sëynt Loy."

"Ful many a draughte of wyn had he ydrawe
From Burdeux-ward, whyl that the chapman slepe."

"Wel coude he fortunen the ascendent
Of his images for his pacient."

"He sette nat his benefice to hyre,
And leet his sheep encombred in the myre,
And ran to London, unto sëynt Poules,
To seken him a chaunterie for soules."

"And yet he hadde a thombe of gold, pardee."

"Now draweth cut, er that we ferrer twine."

"A vernicle hadde he sewed on his cappe."

C.

I. Give a brief sketch of the plan of the Faerie Queen and explain what was Spenser's chief motive in writing it.

II. Write a short essay on the history of allegory in English literature before the age of Spenser.

III. Explain the allusions in the following lines :—

"Helpe now, O holy virgin! chief of nyne,
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will."

In. 2.

"By this the northerne wagoner had set
His sevenfold teme behind the stedfast starre."

I. ii. 2.

"Whose double gates he findeth locked fast
The one faire fram'd of burnisht ivory."

I. i. 40.

"She . . . . . .
. . . in her right hand bore a cup of gold,
With wine and water fild up to the hight,
In which a Serpent did himselfe enfold,
That horrour made to all that did behold."

I. x. 13.

"Eftsoones unto an holy Hospitall,
That was foreby the way she did him bring;
In which seven Bead-men, that had vowed all
Their life to service of high heaven's King,
Did spend their daies in doing godly thing-"

I. x. 36.

"Up Una rose . . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . her wandring knight to seeke,
With paines far passing that long wandring Greeke,
That for his love refused deitye."

I. iii. 21.

IV. Give the meaning and derivation of the words underlined in the following lines :—

"But first thou must a season fast and pray
Till from her bands the spright assoiled is."

"A goodly lady clad in scarlot red
Purfled with gold and pearle of rich assay
And like a Persian mitre on her hed
Shee wore, with crownes and owches garnished."

"Like Eyas hauke up mounts unto the skies."

"Where then does meet a franklin faire and free."

"And them long time before, great Nimrod was,
That first the world with sword and fire warrayd."

"A goodly person, and could menage faire
His stubborne steed with curbed canon bitt."

"His cruel wounds, with cruddy blood congeald
They binden up so wisely as they may."

"Whiles from their journall labours they did rest."

ENGLISH LITERATURE. (II).

(History of English Literature.)

Time—Two hours and a half.

(*Candidates are expected to attempt not less than six nor more than eight questions.*)

I. Give an account of the origin of the Romance system of versification, and of its early history in England, clearly showing in what respect it differed from the system it superseded.

II. Describe briefly the plan of the Canterbury Tales, and discuss its merits.

III. Enumerate the chief stages in the evolution of the English religious drama.

IV. Write a short history of the English sonnet, carefully defining its chief formal types.

V. Discuss the different theories of the origin of euphuism, and define the chief characteristics of this mannerism.

VI. Contrast the attitude of Marlowe towards the intellectual and national movements of his time with that of Spenser.

VII. Describe the main sources of the Elizabethan drama.

VIII. Enumerate the works of Shakespeare's second period, and define their general character.

IX. Write a short life of Milton, mentioning such allusions to his personal history as are to be found in his works.

X. Write an appreciation of the poetry of Cowper, and show in what respects that poet may be regarded as a pioneer of a new movement in literature.

XI. Define Wordsworth's attitude towards Nature, and contrast it with that of Shelley.

XII. Explain briefly the following terms:—antithesis, *chant royal*, decadence, feminine ending, hypallage, *strambotti*, pageant, tragedy, *virtù*, arcadianism, picaresque novel, caesura, eclogue, unstopped line, assonance, jongleur, metonymy, *trouvère*, Alexandrine.

ENGLISH LITERATURE III.

Time—Two hours.

(Candidates are expected to attempt not less than six nor more than eight questions.)

I. Give an account of the sources of *As You Like It.*

II. Enumerate the different tests for fixing the date of an Elizabethan play, and apply them to *As You Like It.*

III. Write a short essay on Shakespearian Humour, and contrast the humour of Rosalind with that of Jacques and Touchstone.

IV. "Bacon," it has been said, "was the parent of modern science."
Discuss and criticize this statement.

V. Give a summary of the argument of Bacon's essay *Of Unity in Religion*, and discuss its position in the history of Toleration in England.

VI. What do you know of the sources of the *Ancient Mariner*. Describe the circumstances of its composition.

VII. Contrast Shelley's *Adonais* with Milton's *Lycidas*.

VIII. Describe the circumstances under which *Sartor Resartus* was written, and summarize its leading ideas.

IX. Write *brief* biographical notes on Dr. Lingard, Hegel, J. P. Richter, Montesquieu, Bardili, Novalis, Smollett, Bolivar, Callot.

X. Write notes on the words underlined in the following passages :—

"A gallant curtle-axe upon my thigh."

"'Tis not your inky brows, your black-silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream."

. . . . "that which here stands up
Is but a quintain, a mere life-less block."

"The windes with wonder whist
Smoothly the waters kist."

"And sable stole of Cipres lawn
Over thy decent shoulders drawn!"

"Russet lawns and fallows gray."

"Her joy in gilded chariots when alive,
And love of Ombre, after death survive."

"The nappy reeks wi' mantling ream,
An' sheds a heart-inspiring steam.
The luntin pipe an sneeshin mill
Are handed round wi' right good will;
The cantie auld folks cracking crouse,
The young ones rantin through the house."

"Are those her sails that glance in the Sun,
Like restless gossameres."

"Full on this casement shone the wintry moon
And threw warm gules on Madeline's fair breast."

"With sea-born gales their gelid wings expand
To winnow fragrance round the smiling land.

XI. *Either* write out either stanzas V. and VI. (lines 57 to 84) of Wordsworth's "Ode on Intimations of Immortality," and add notes whenever you think them to be necessary. [Stanza V. begins with the line "Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting."];

Or, write out lines 354-375 of the "The Ancient Mariner," and add notes. [Line 354 reads, "Around, around, flew each sweet sound.];

Or, write out lines 46-73 of Cowper's "On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture out of Norfolk," and add notes. [Line 46 reads, "Where once we dwelt our name is heard no more."];

Or, write out lines 85-102 of Milton's "Lycidas," and add notes. [Line 85 reads, "O fountain, Arethuse, and thou honour'd flood."]

XII. Explain the allusions in the following passages:—

"In vain the Tyrian maids their wounded Thamuz mourn."

"But that two-handed engine at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more."

"A pipkin there, like Homer's tripod, walks."

"But Macciavel knew not of a Friar Clement, nor a Ravaillac, nor a Iaureguy, nor a Baltazar Gerard: yet his Rule holdeth still, that Nature nor the Engagement of Words are not so forcible as Custome."

"There is use also of ambitious men in pulling down the greatness of any subject that overtops; as Tiberius used Macro in the pulling down of Sejanus."

The rites, by some supposed to be of the Menadic sort, or perhaps with an Eleusinian or Cabiric character, are held strictly secret.

"The brave old Linden, stretching like a parasol of twenty ells in radius, overtopping all other rows and clumps, towered up from the central *Agora* or *Campus Martius*."

FRENCH I.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate into English—

(*a*) Le souffle de l'automne a jauni les vallées;
Leurs feuillages errants dans les sombres allées

Sur le gazon flétri retombent sans couleurs ;
Adieu l'éclat des cieux ! le bel azur s'altère,
Et le soupir charmant de l'oiseau solitaire
A disparu comme les fleurs.

L'aquilon seul gémit dans les campagnes nues :
Tout se voile ; les cieux, vaste océan de unes,
Ne reflètent sur nous qu'un jour terne et changeant ;
L'orage s'est levé ; l'hiver s'avance et gronde,
L'hiver, saison des jeux pour les riches du monde,
Saison des pleurs pour l'indigent !

(*b*) Prince, il est peu de rois que les Muses instruisent ;
Peu savent éclairer les peuples qu'ils conduisent.
Savoir fouler aux pieds la coupe de l'erreur
Dont veut vous enivrer un ennemi flatteur,
Des prélats courtisans confondre l'artifice,
Aux organes des lois enseigner la justice ;
Du séjour doctoral chassant l'absurdité,
Dans son sein ténébreux placer la vérité
Eclairer le savant et soutenir le sage,
Voilà ce que j'admire et c'est là votre ouvrage.

II. Translate into English—

La Norwège est séparée de la Suède par une rivière, le Swiftson ; on le passe dans un bac, et, très peu après, on rencontre les premières croupes des Dofrines. A chaque instant le point de vue change ; les collines deviennent montagneuses, les ruisseaux paisibles se changent en torrents furieux et la route s'élance au milieu des escarpements les plus invraisemblables. En Norwège, on ignore l'art de tourner une montagne ; le chemin monte d'un côté et descend de l'autre ; c'est aussi simple que dangereux. Les paysans nous regardaient, avec assez d'étonnement, nous aventurant dans une calèche à ressorts sur des pentes si peu complaisantes. Nous lisions sur leurs physionomies la traduction de leurs exclamations de mauvais augure. Malgré les fâcheuses prédictions, nous avous gagné Christiania sans encombre.

On arrive à Christiania par une épouvantable côte, raide comme un escalier et à peu près aussi unie ; du fond de cette côte, on aperçoit la ville au fond d'un immense entonnoir. Vue à vol d'oiseau, elle présente du côté de la mer une vaste échancrure où se pressent un grand nombre de vaisseaux de toute dimension ; du côté de la terre, elle s'appuie et s'échelonne sur des collines élevées, couvertes en été d'une végétation

vivace. La situation a une certaine analogie avec celle de Marseille, plus la verdure et moins le soleil.

III. (*a*) What was Victor Hugo's idea in writing "Odes et Ballades"?

(*b*) Explain clearly—

Il tomba roi ; puis, dans sa route,
Il voulut, fantôme ennemi,
Se relever, afin sans doute
De ne plus tomber à demi.
Alors, loin de sa tyrannie,
Pour qu'une effrayante harmonie
Frappât l'orgueil anéanti,
On jeta ce captif suprême
Sur un rocher, débris lui-même
De quelque ancien monde englouti !

(*c*) Write a very short comment on Hugo's ballad, "La fée et la péri."

IV. (*a*) Write in French a short comment on Turenne, or Anne d'Autriche.

(*b*) Do you think that Mazarin was a great diplomat? If so, why?

V. (*a*) What do you know about Molière?

(*b*) Mention some of his works.

(*c*) Explain shortly Toinette's part in "Le Malade Imaginaire."

VI. (*a*) What was the origin of the drama?

(*b*) Give the names of the principal dramatists of the eighteenth and nineteenth century, and their principal works.

VII. (*a*) How and why was the conditional mood formed?

(*b*) Explain the following words in italic—

1. Et le peuple lassé des fureurs de guerre,
   Si ce n'est pour danser *n'orra* plus de tambours.
2. Dames *oyez* un conte lamentable.
3. Peu m'en *chaut*.
4. Il *soulait* passer.
5. Puis-je te donner un cor d'ivoire
   Voire.
   Un dais neuf à pans de velours
   Lourds.

(*c*) Translate into modern French—

Pro Deo amur, et pro Christian poblo et nostro domnun salvament, d'ist di en avant, in quant Deus savir et prodir me dunat, si salvarai eo cist meon fradre Karlo et in adjudha et in cadhuna cosa, si cum om per dreit son fradra salvar dist, in o quid il mi altresi fazet.

FRENCH II.

Time—Two hours.

I. Translate into French—

a. The room they entered took up most of the cottage, and served for dining-room, parlour, and kitchen combined. Two roughly-made sofas or bunks with feather cushions, and some three-legged stools, with a table in the centre, comprised most of the furniture. There was, however, a large cupboard occupying the recess between the fireplace and the end wall, which contained many of Auntie's household gods. Iron or tin utensils hung from numberless pegs, or were ranged on shelves. Of earthenware there was very little. Everything was scrupulously clean; the tin plates, pots, and pans were indeed of dazzling brightness. There were only three other small rooms: one occupied by the Headman, another by Mrs. Cleeve and Petrel, while the third was kept for chance strangers. Without the smallest pretensions to luxury, or even what we may consider the necessary conveniences of life, the building made a comfortable dwelling for people accustomed to their rough, free life.

The breakfast was hot, the fish were fried to perfection, the cakes that had been baked on the hearth were deliciously light; above all, appetites were keen. Milk there was in abundance, for the station owned a flock of goats which grazed and disported themselves on the banks and among the rocks in the vicinity of the huts.

b. A river ran through the plains of Pharsalia, which were surrounded on all sides by high mountains. Pompey pitched his camp on a spot where it was very difficult to reach it. He was persuaded to risk the battle against his own judgment; but his men were sure of victory, and amused themselves by preparing for a feast, which was to be enjoyed when the battle was over. They had

even settled what great offices and treasures they should have on their return to Rome; and some had gone so far as to hire houses suitable for the dignity which they intended to acquire. These were young men, boasting and presumptuous. Cæsar's soldiers were very different, and Cæsar took advantage of what he knew to be the character of Pompey's chief officers, and told his troops when the battle began to strike at their faces instead of their legs or their bodies, as he was convinced they were so vain of their handsome appearance that rather than have it injured they would run away. The prospect of a battle was a relief to Cæsar himself; and he cheered his men by saying that the wished-for day was come at last when they should fight with men, and not with disease and famine.

c. Chang Chi Tung, with whom I had a conversation, is about five feet six, with a broad intelligent forehead, clear dark eyes, and rather large and mobile mouth. His moustache is dark, while his long scanty beard is white. He has accumulated no fortune, every dollar of his revenue being devoted to the development of his province. He is a great road-maker; he has started mines, foundries, and factories, which so far have not been remunerative, but they afford evidence of his determination to prove that his principle of "China for the Chinese" is no mere reactionary formula, but a worthy and patriotic ambition.

HISTORY I.

Time—Two hours.

Candidates are advised to attempt not less than six nor more than eight questions.

I. "In his work of organization . . . Theodore was unconsciously doing a political work." Comment upon this statement.

II. Examine the effects of the Norman Conquest on the development of feudalism in England.

III. Write a short account of the Third Crusade.

IV. Give the most important articles of the Provisions of Oxford, and show what were the real questions at issue between the king and the baronial party.

V. Discuss the causes of Joan of Arc's success.

VI. Contrast the foreign policies of Wolsey and Cromwell.

VII. "The chief work of the Renaissance was the emancipation of man from the tyranny of outward systems." Discuss this statement.

VIII. What were the most important social results of the dissolution of the monasteries.

IX. Discuss the question of the authenticity of the Casket Letters, and show how the production of them affected Mary's position (*a*) in Scotland, (*b*) in England.

X. Give an account of the Irish administration of Sir Henry Sidney, and show what events followed from it.

XI. Describe briefly (*a*) the character, and (*b*) the policy of Philip II.

XII. State briefly what were the most important provisions of the following statutes:—First Statute of Westminster, 1275; Statute of Mortmain, 1279; Statute of Winchester, 1285; Statute of Provisors, 1393; Statute of Labourers, 1351; the Poor-law of 1601.

ENGLISH HISTORY II.

Time—Two hours.

(Candidates are expected to attempt not less than five nor more than seven questions.)

I. Explain the foreign policy of James I. after 1614, and contrast it with that of Cecil.

II. "During the first three campaigns of the Civil War strategical superiority was entirely on the king's side." Discuss this statement.

III. What were the chief articles of the Petition and Advice? How far was this document in accordance with Cromwell's views?

IV. Write an account of either the Battle of Marston Moor or the Battle of Naseby, and illustrate with a plan.

V. "In his determination to support his own religion, James II. began to take steps which rapidly alienated from him his firmest supporters in the Church of England." To what actions of James does the writer allude? Explain the precise effect of each of them.

VI. What difficulties prevented William of Orange from at once accepting the invitation brought to him by Admiral Herbert? Show how they were removed.

VII. Examine the charges against Warren Hastings, and criticize Macaulay's estimate of that statesman.

VIII. Give a brief account of the career of General Benedict Arnold, showing clearly the historical importance (*a*) of his early campaigns, (*b*) of his plans in 1779 and 1780.

IX. Explain the position (*a*) of England, (*b*) of France, at the Congress of Vienna.

X. Describe Napoleon's preparations for the invasion of England in 1804. How far do you considerhis plan was practicable?

9a. PSYCHOLOGY. (Pass.)

Time—Three hours.

(Only eight questions are to be attempted; candidates should select those which they can answer most fully.)

I. What are the qualities of light sensations, and how are they accounted for by qualities of the stimuli? What is Hering's theory of their physiological origin?

II. Give the structure and functions of the skin as an organ of sense. What are the organs of motor sensations? Are pain sensations due to special pain nerves?

III. State and examine the theories which have been formed to account for the pleasures and pains of sensation.

IV. Explain exactly the mutual relations of cognition, conation, and feeling-tone. Illustrate by examples at the perceptual and at the conceptual level.

V. State and discuss the theory of Associationism. What is the function of association in knowledge?

VI. Define emotion, mood, disposition, temperament, anh interest or "sentiment." Show their connection witd one another and account for their origins.

VII. Give the history of our perception and our idea of Cause, and show how popular errors have arisen in this connection.

VIII. Give examples of illusion in our perception of time and space, and explain their origin.

IX. How does a good differ from a bad memory? What are the causes of this difference? How far is improvement possible?

X. Analyse the process of thinking. How does it depend on language? What is the psychological theory of the origin of language?

XI. Give the origin and development of our ideas of self. How does voluntary decision depend on this development?

XII. Recalling your mental attitude in selecting and answering whatever question you have just finished, give an analytical account of the construction of the train of ideas in your mind, and of your feeling and conative attitudes.

9b. LOGIC. (Pass.)

Time—Three hours.

I. Exemplify the formal fallacies in definition and division.

II. Exemplify the usual fallacies in immediate inference,

III. Why are the moods of the imperfect figures reduced? State a concrete syllogism in Baroko and reduce it by both methods.

IV. Examine the following arguments:

a. *B* must be *C*, for *A* is *B*.

b. *A* is not *C*, for, if it were, *E* would be *F*, and it is not.

c. To be wealthy is not to be healthy; not to be healthy is to be miserable; therefore to be wealthy is to be miserable.

d. He is innocent, for he has faced his accusers; a guilty man would have run away.

e. I should believe free trade to be the cause of your prosperity, if I did not see other countries flourish under protection.

V. Define Cause. Do we ever know the full cause of any event? In what sense may we assert, and in what sense deny, that the same effect has the same cause?

VI. Examine the statement that every inductive inference is only probable. What is our ground of certainty (*a*) that the sun will rise to-morrow, (*b*) that every event has a cause?

VII. What is the function of hypothesis in investigation? What are the conditions of a legitimate hypothesis? Give examples.

VIII. Define Law. Distinguish between natural and moral laws, and between empirical and scientific laws.

IX. "Mill's five canons, so far from being the final criterion in inductive inference, are themselves subject to qualification, and give at best only empirical conclusions." Discuss this.

9c.—ETHICS (Pass).

Time—Three hours.

I. Define the scope of Ethics, stating the connection of its problems, and its relation to kindred sciences.

II. Examine utilitarianism so far as it offers a criterion of right.

III. What is Spencer's attitude to utilitarianism? State and examine the value of his distinction between Absolute and Relative Ethics.

IV. How does Spencer conciliate Egoism and Altruism? Discuss.

V. What is meant by saying that the ethical end is perfection or the realization of self? Explain the application of this end as a criterion of right, and consider whether any other end can proceed farther.

VI. What is the connection between virtues, duties, and rights?

VII. How do Plato, Aristotle, and the Stoics deal with the cardinal virtues?

VIII. Give in outline, and remark upon, the criticism of Hobbes's relativity of morality by the more important English writers from Cudworth to Butler.

9d.—THEORY AND HISTORY OF EDUCATION. (Pass.)

Time—Three hours.

I. Give a systematic statement of the problems of the theory of education.

II. Show by examples how the rules of method are applications of psychological principles.

III. Analyse the process of reasoning. What is the difference of the reasoning capacity in a child of seven and in a boy of fourteen? What is the cause of the difference, and how does education remove it?

IV. How far can memory be educated?

V. On what grounds would you determine the relations of subjects in a school curriculum? Refer to Herbart, Laurie, and Spencer.

VI. Give the outline of a short course of lessons on any school subject according to the "formal steps" of Herbart, viz., Clearness, association, system, method.

VII. How may all instruction be an education of the will? Explain the part of discipline in such education, making reference to the following:—"Discipline is not so much a conjunction of many measures, of wholly separate acts, as a *continuous treatment* which only now and then, for the sake of clearness, resorts to rewards and punishments."

VIII. "Instruction is but the least part of education." Give a summary account of Locke's views on educational values.

IX. Give an account of the educational reforms of Comenius and Pestalozzi.

X. What do know of the efforts to organise primary education before it became a national undertaking?

9e HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. (Pass.)

Time—Three hours.

I. Hume is described as the child of Locke and the parent of Kant. Explain this statement.

II. Examine the *Enquiry* as the "Bible of Agnosticism."

III. Give, without criticism, an outline of the history of materialism.

IV. Write a review of Spinoza.

V. State and discuss Berkeley's criticisms of Locke's doctrines of abstract ideas, substance, and primary qualities.

VI. Give an account of the philosophy *either* of Malebranche *or* of Leibnitz.

PURE MATHEMATICS I. (No. 10.)

ANALYTICAL CONICS.

Time—Three hours.

I. A straight line joins the points (x_1y_1) (x_2y_2). Find the co-ordinates of the point which divides it in the ratio m to n.

If A,B,C are three points in a straight line, and D,E,F are three other points in another straight line, and if the ratio of AB to BC is the same as the ratio of DE to EF, show that the middle points of AD, BE, CF are also in a straight line.

II. Show the meaning of the constants in the equation $y = mx + c$; and find the equations of the two straight lines which pass through the point (3.1) and make angles of 45° with the straight line $x + 2y = 6$.

III. Find the equation of the straight line passing through the point of intersection of the straight lines $3x - y = 6$ and $x + 2y = 2$, and cutting off equal intercepts from the axes.

IV. Find the equation of a straight line in polar co-ordinates.

Through a given point O is drawn a straight line to meet two fixed lines in P and Q; and on OPQ is taken a point S so that OS is the harmonic mean between OP and OQ. Find the locus of S.

V. Find the general equation of the circle whose radius is r, and centre at (h, k).

Find the equation of the circles passing through the points (2,1), (4,1), such that the chord joining these two points cuts off a segment containing an angle equal to 45°.

VI. Find the general equation of the tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$; and the equation of the straight lines which touch the two circles $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and $x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 4y = 4$.

VII. Various circles are drawn so as to cut the axis of x in two points and the axis of y in two points. If the distance between the two points on the axis of x is always equal to $2a$, and the similar distance on the axis of y is always equal to $2b$, show that the locus of the centre is $x^2 - y^2 = a^2 - b^2$.

VIII. Show that the straight line $y = mx + \frac{a}{m}$ always touches the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$.

Find the equation of the tangent common to the two curves $y^2 = 4ax$ and $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$.

IX. Find the equation of the normal at any point x' y' of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$; and express it in terms of the eccentric angle. (You may assume the equation of the tangent.)

X. Show that in the hyperbola the locus of the middle points of all the chords parallel to $y = mx$, is $y = m'x$ where $mm' = b^2/a^2$.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Give the meaning of $\frac{d\phi(x)}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2\phi(x)}{dx^2}$ and point out the geometrical significance of each.

II. Differentiate $\sqrt{\sin x}$ and $\log \tan e^x$ with respect to x, and $\sin\theta + \sin^2 2\theta + \sin^3 3\theta$ with respect to $\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta + \cos^3 3\theta$.

III. State and prove Leibnitz's theorem for successive differentiations.

Find $\frac{d^4y}{dx^4}$ where $y = x^3 \log x$.

IV. Prove that the limiting value when $x = a$ of $\frac{\phi(x)}{\psi(x)}$ is equal to $\frac{\phi'(a)}{\psi(a)}$

Find the limit when $x = o$ of $\frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^4}$

V. Find the volume of the greatest right circular cone that can be inscribed in a circular cone of base radius 6 feet and perpendicular height 10 feet, so as to have the same axis and so that the vertex of the inscribed cone is at the centre of the base of the given cone.

VI. Evaluate $\int \frac{3x+4}{2x^2+x+1}\,dx$; $\int \sin^4 x \cos^3 x\,dx$; $\int_0^{2a} \sqrt{2x-xa^2}\,dx$.

VII. Find the value of $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x\,dx$.

VIII. Find the area of the loop of the curve $r = a(\sec\theta + \tan\theta)$.

IX. Find the volume generated by the revolution about its latus rectum of the part of a parabola between this line and the vertex.

X. From any point without a circle two straight lines equal to the radius are drawn to meet the circle. Find the maximum area that can be embraced between these lines and the circumference of the circle.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS I.

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the components of a given force in two directions in its plane making angles α, β with the direction of the force.

P and Q are two forces at right angles. If Q be diminished by P and P be increased by Q, show that the new resultant makes an angle of 45° with the first resultant.

II. Establish the necessary and sufficient conditions of equilibrium in the case of any number of forces in one plane, acting at various points and in various directions upon a rigid body.

III. Two boards are supported with their lower edges in contact on a horizontal plane, and so that each makes an angle of 45° with the horizontal. Between the boards rest

two equal cylinders. Their axes are on the same level and horizontal, and each cylinder rests on one board and makes contact with the other cylinder along a generating line. If each cylinder weighs 50 lbs., find the pressure between the cylinders and the pressure between one of the cylinders and the board in contact with it, all the surfaces being smooth.

IV. Find the position of the centres of mass—
(*a*) of a belt of a sphere cut off by two parallel planes.
(*b*) of a uniform rod whose density at any point varies as the square of its distance from one end.

V. Find the relation between the power and the weight in the case of a screw—1st, neglecting friction; 2nd, allowing for friction.

VI. A uniform rod rests in an inclined position with its lower end in contact with a rough vertical wall. A string attached half way between its centre and lower end has its other end tied to the wall, the string being horizontal. If when the rod is on the point of slipping it makes an angle α with the horizontal, prove that $\tan \alpha = 2 \tan \lambda$, where λ is the angle of friction.

VII. Explain what is meant by the moment of inertia of a body about any axis, and prove that the moment of inertia about any axis is equal to the moment of inertia about a parallel axis through the centre of gravity, together with the product of the whole mass into the square of the distance of the centre of gravity from the first axis.

Find the moment of inertia of a lamina in the shape of an equilateral triangle about an axis in its own plane, bisecting it symmetrically.

VIII. A wheel rolls along a horizontal plane with uniform velocity without sliding. Show how to find the velocity at any point P of its rim, and prove that at any instant the motion of P is at right angles to AP, where A is the point on the rim at that instant in contact with the plane.

IX. Establish the formula $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$.

A stone is dropped from a height h, and after falling $\frac{1}{3}$ of the distance passes a stone that was projected vertically upwards at the instant the first was dropped. Find the greatest height reached by the second stone.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS II.

Time—Three hours.

I. Show that the path of a projectile is a parabola.

A man travelling on a railway truck moving with a velocity of 35 feet per second can throw a stone with a velocity of 65 feet per second. Find the greatest distance forward on the horizontal plane that he could project a stone.

II. Find the acceleration of a particle moving with uniform speed in a circle.

A particle starts from rest and slides without friction along a helix of diameter 2 feet, and distance, in the direction of the axis, between consecutive spirals, of π feet. Find the acceleration of the particle after half a second has elapsed.

III. Show that the time of vibration of a simple pendulum is $2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$.

If $g = 981$ in C.G.S. units, find what the unit of time would have to be in order that g should be equal to 1 if the unit of length were 10 c m.

IV. A cubical tank, whose side is 9 feet, is made of plates 3 feet square. Find the pressure on one of the bottom plates of the wall when the tank is filled with water. If one of these bottom plates were hinged at its upper edge, and otherwise fastened only at its lower edge, find the strain on the hinge due to the hydrostatic pressure.

V. Find the centre of pressure of a circular disc immersed in a liquid with its plane vertical and one point of the circumference in the surface of the liquid.

VI. Explain the use of the Hydrostatic Balance to determine the specific gravity of a solid lighter than water and insoluble in it.

VII. A U tube having 5 centimetres horizontal and the rest vertical has 25 centimetres of its length filled with mercury and 30 centimetres with water. How much does the surface of the water stand above that of the mercury? If now the whole is immersed in turpentine of specific gravity ·87 until the surface of water is 10 centimetres below that of the turpentine, find by how

much the difference of level of water and mercury is altered. Sp. gr. of mercury 13·6.

VIII. A pump delivers 1,000 gallons per hour, raising them 35 feet; the friction of the pipes is equivalent to a back pressure of 2 pounds per square inch, and the water is projected with a velocity of 24 feet per second. Find the horse-power at which the pump is working.

IX. A cistern is filled to a height of 2 feet with mercury. Find the velocity with which the mercury would issue from an orifice at the bottom into a vacuum, the height of the barometer being 30 inches.

PHYSICS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Show that the laws of refraction of light can be deduced from the wave theory.

Find the minimum deviation produced by a prism of refracting angle 41°, and refractive index $\frac{10}{7}$ for the light under examination.

Sin 20° 30′ = ·350.

II. Find the position of the focus of a plane wave falling upon a convex spherical refracting surface.

An object is placed 5 c.m. from a lens of a focal length 10 c.m. Find where a second lens of the same focal length must be placed to form an image of the object 30 c.m. from the first lens.

III. Give an account of the different types of spectra given by different bodies.

IV. Describe fully a method of measuring the refractive index of a liquid.

V. Explain the principle of interference and show how it can be applied to account for the approximately rectilinear propagation of light.

VI. Describe a Nicol's Prism. Enumerate the various methods you are acquainted with for producing polarised light.

VII. Give the Young-Helmholtz theory of Colour Vision.

VIII. What is meant by a simple harmonic vibration? How does the vibration of a stretched string differ from simple harmonic?

IX. Explain Helmholtz's theory of Consonance and Dissonance, describing experiments upon which the theory is based.

X. Describe a laboratory method of measuring the velocity of sound in air and in hydrogen. Upon what properties of a gas does the velocity of sound through it depend?

PHYSICS.

(B.A. SUBJECT No. 12. B.Sc. SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.)

ELECTRICITY AND HEAT.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the Icepail experiment of Faraday, and explain carefully its significance.

If an electrified ball be placed within, but insulated from, a metal vessel; which is itself placed within, but insulated from a second metal vessel; and this within a third and so on, the last being insulated, how will the charges of electricity arrange themselves? If any one of the series be put to earth, what will be the result?

II. A spherical air condenser, the radii of whose spherical surfaces are 5 and 7 cm. respectively, is charged so that the difference of potential between the plates is 50 electrostatic units. Find the charge.

What is (approximately) the capacity of the earth (i) in electrostatic units (ii) in microfarads?

III. Describe the permeameter, and give the theory of its use.

IV. Describe the potentiometer method of measuring low resistances and explain in detail how you would apply it to the measurement of the resistance of the armature of a dynamo?

V. Describe the d'Arsonval galvanometer: giving some account of its uses and limitations.

VI. Sketch the characteristic curve of a shunt dynamo explaining its shape and meaning.

VII. Explain carefully a method of measuring the dilatation coefficient of a solid.

What rise of temperature will cause a brass pendulum to lose ten seconds a day, supposing the coefficient of expansion of brass to be ·000019?

VIII. What are the two principal 'specific heats' of a gas? Write a brief description of the determination of one of these constants.

IX. Define the term 'dewpoint', and describe a method of obtaining its value.

X. Give a short account of the variations in heat energy in the various parts of the solar spectrum, and the methods employed in observing them.

B.Sc. Students are to substitute for Questions 1, 5 *and* 8, *above, the following:—*

I. Give the principle of the 'influence machine' and a short description of the Wimshurst.

V. A condenser of capacity C is discharged through a coil of inductance L and negligible resistance, show that the discharge is oscillatory with a period $2\pi\sqrt{LC}$. How may the oscillatory nature of the discharge be experimentally shown?

III. Define the terms 'isothermal' and 'isentropic' and show from a diagram that the ratio of elasticity at constant temperature to elasticity at constant entropy is equal to the ratio of specific heat at constant volume to specific heat at constant pressure.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

The same paper as set for Compulsory Chemistry in B.Sc. course.

GEOLOGY.

The same papers as set for Ordinary Examination, B.Sc. Degree.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1900.

B.A. Degree.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

(OLD REGULATIONS.)

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., and MR. H. W. ALLEN, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into Greek Prose :—

I. You know full well that your country's independence was Great Britain's holy bond. Do you not know that thousands of your own kith and kin are enjoying in Natal and Cape Colony a full and perfect measure of equity and justice, which, as administered by Great Britain, is unparalleled in the world for perfection? You know in your own hearts that you are rushing headlong to ruin. President Steyn and Mr. Abraham Fischer, it is said, told you that there was nothing for you to do but to fight for South Africa as a whole. Then, again, your President inconceivably fooled you with some such statement as this :—'That the struggle was for the life and destiny of you all, and that victory shall be yours.' Never a divinity inspired him to shape your aims and ends! The President, too, is reported to have said, 'That the Lord would never permit the subjection of the Afrikander by the English.' Subjection, indeed! In all fairness, I ask you—Has England ever threatened the Afrikander with subjection? When, where, and how? I should need have to pause for a reply. Truly, the reverse of subjection has been my happy experience.

Appeal by Free State Minister, Rev. A. A. Van der Lingen, to Burghers, February 2, 1900.

II. Meanwhile, however, it is certain, as before remarked, that if this inference can be drawn as to Socrates, it can be drawn as to all others who resemble the observed individuals in the same attributes in which

he resembles them ; that is (to express the thing concisely) of all mankind. If, therefore, the argument be admissible in the case of Socrates, we are at liberty, once for all, to treat the possession of the attributes of man as a mark, or satisfactory evidence, of the attribute of mortality. This we do by laying down the universal proposition, "All men are mortal," and interpreting this, as occasion arises, in its application to Socrates and others. By this means we establish a very convenient division of the entire logical operation into two steps ; first, that of ascertaining what attributes are marks of mortality, and, secondly, whether any given individuals possess these marks.

—J. S. MILL.

GREEK UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND MR. H. W. ALLEN, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into English—

I. Ἦ καὶ ἐπ' Ἀντινόῳ ἰθύνετο πικρὸν ὀιστόν.
ἦ τοι ὁ καλὸν ἄλεισον ἀναιρήσεσθαι ἔμελλεν,
χρύσεον ἄμφωτον, καὶ δὴ μετὰ χερσὶν ἐνώμα,
ὄφρα πίοι οἴνοιο, φόνος δέ οἱ οὐκ ἐνὶ θυμῷ
μέμβλετο· τίς κ' οἴοιτο μετ' ἀνδράσι δαιτυμόνεσσιν
μοῦνον ἐνὶ πλεόνεσσι, καὶ εἰ μάλα καρτερὸς εἴη,
οἳ τεύξειν θάνατόν τε κακὸν καὶ κῆρα μέλαιναν ;
τὸν δ' Ὀδυσεὺς κατὰ λαιμὸν ἐπισχόμενος βάλεν ἰῷ,
ἀντικρὺς δ' ἀπαλοῖο δι' αὐχένος ἦλυθ' ἀκωκή.
ἐκλίνθη δ' ἑτέρωσε, δέπας δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε χειρὸς
βλημένου, αὐτίκα δ' αὐλὸς ἀνὰ ῥῖνας παχὺς ἦλθεν
αἵματος ἀνδρομέοιο. θοῶς δ' ἀπὸ εἷο τράπεζαν
ὦσε ποσὶ πλήξας. ἀπὸ δ' εἴδατα χεῦεν ἔραζε·
σῖτός τε κρέα τ' ὀπτὰ φορύνετο. τοὶ δ' ὁμάδησαν
μνηστῆρες κατὰ δώμαθ', ὅπως ἴδον ἄνδρα πεσόντα,
ἐκ δὲ θρόνων ἀνόρουσαν ὀρινθέντες κατὰ δῶμα,
πάντοσε παπταίνοντες ἐυδμήτους ποτὶ τοίχους·
οὐδέ πῃ ἀσπὶς ἔην οὐδ' ἄλκιμον ἔγχος ἑλέσθαι.

HOMER, ODYSSEY, xxii., 8-25.

II. Πρὸς τόνδε σοφίας τις ἂν ἀγὼν ἥκοι πέρι ;
εἰ τὰ καλὰ πᾶσι φανερὰ καὶ τὰ μὴ καλά,
τούτου τίς ἀνδρῶν ἐγένετ' ἀσυνετώτερος,
ὅστις τὸ μὲν δίκαιον οὐκ ἐσκέψατο,
οὐδ' ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὸν κοινὸν Ἑλλήνων νόμον ;
ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐξέπνευσεν Ἀγαμέμνων βίον,
πληγεὶς θυγατρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς ὑπὲρ κάρα,
αἴσχιστον ἔργον, οὐ γὰρ αἰνέσω ποτέ,
χρῆν αὐτὸν ἐπιθεῖναι μὲν αἵματος δίκην
ὁσίαν διώκοντ', ἐκβαλεῖν τε δωμάτων
μητέρα· τὸ σῶφρόν τ' ἔλαβεν ἂν τῆς συμφορᾶς,
καὶ τοῦ νόμου τ' ἂν εἶχετ' εὐσεβής τ' ἂν ἦν.
νῦν δ' ἐς τὸν αὐτὸν δαίμον' ἦλθε μητέρι.
κακὴν γὰρ αὐτὴν ἐνδίκως ἡγούμενος,
αὐτὸς κακίων μητέρ' ἐγένετο κτανών.
ἐρήσομαι δέ, Μενελέως, τοσόνδε σε·
εἰ τόνδ' ἀποκτείνειεν ὁμόλεκτρος γυνή,
χὠ τοῦδε παῖς αὖ μητέρ' ἀνταποκτενεῖ,
κἄπειθ' ὁ κείνου γενόμενος φόνῳ φονον
λύσει, πέρας δὴ ποῖ κακῶν προβήσεται ;

EURIPIDES, ORESTES, 491-511.

III. Καὶ μήν, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἐμοί τε εἰπεῖν καὶ σοὶ ἀκοῦσαι πάνυ ἄξιον, οἵῳ ὑμῖν τῶν πολιτῶν μειρακίῳ ἐντετύχηκα. καὶ, εἰ μὲν ἦν καλός, ἐφοβούμην ἂν σφόδρα λέγειν, μὴ καί τῳ δόξω ἐν ἐπιθυμίᾳ αὐτοῦ εἶναι· νῦν δέ, καὶ μή μοι ἄχθου, οὐκ ἔστι καλός, προσέοικε δὲ σοὶ τήν τε σιμότητα καὶ τὸ ἔξω τῶν ὀμμάτων· ἧττον δὲ ἢ σὺ ταῦτ' ἔχει. ἀδεῶς δὴ λέγω. εὖ γὰρ ἴσθι ὅτι ὧν δὴ πώποτε ἐνέτυχον, καὶ πάνυ πολλοῖς πεπλησίακα, οὐδένα πω ᾠήθην οὕτω θαυμαστῶς εὖ πεφυκότα. τὸ γὰρ εὐμαθῆ ὄντα, ὡς ἄλλῳ χαλεπόν, πρᾷον αὖ εἶναι διαφερόντως, καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις ἀνδρεῖον παρ' ὀντινοῦν, ἐγὼ μὲν οὔτ' ἂν ᾠόμην γενέσθαι οὔτε ὁρῶ γιγνομένους· ἀλλ' οἵ τε ὀξεῖς ὥσπερ οὗτος καὶ ἀγχίνοι καὶ μνήμονες ὡς τὰ πολλὰ καὶ πρὸς τὰς ὀργὰς ὀξύρροποί εἰσι, καὶ ἅττοντες φέρονται ὥσπερ τὰ ἀνερμάτιστα πλοῖα, καὶ μανικώτεροι ἢ ἀνδρειότεροι φύονται· οἵ τε αὖ ἐμβριθέστεροι νωθροί πως ἅπαντῶσι πρὸς τὰς μαθήσεις καὶ λήθης γέμοντες. ὁ δὲ οὕτω λείως τε καὶ ἀπταίστως καὶ ἀνυσίμως ἔρχεται ἐπὶ τὰς μαθήσεις τε καὶ ζητήσεις μετὰ πολλῆς πραότητος, οἷον ἐλαίου ῥεῦμα ἀψοφητὶ ῥέοντος, ὥστε θαυμάσαι τὸ τηλικοῦτον ὄντα οὕτω ταῦτα διαπράττεσθαι.

PLATO, THEAETETUS, 143E-144B.

IIII. Καὶ ταῦτ' οὐκ ἐγὼ μὲν κατηγορῶ, ἕτεροι δὲ παραλείπουσιν, ἀλλὰ κἀγὼ λέγω καὶ πάντες ἐπιτιμῶσι, καὶ ὑμεῖς σύνιστε καὶ οὐκ ὀργίζεσθε. ἐκεῖνο γὰρ πεπόνθατε πρὸς Δημοσθένη· συνείθισθε ἤδη τἀδικήματα αὐτοῦ ἀκούειν, ὥστε οὐ θαυμάζετε. δεῖ δ' οὐχ οὕτως, ἀλλ' ἀγανακτεῖν καὶ τιμωρεῖσθαι, εἰ χρὴ τὰ λοιπὰ τῇ πόλει καλῶς ἔχειν. δεύτερον δὲ καὶ πολὺ τούτου μεῖζον ἀδίκημα ἠδίκησεν, ὅτι τὸ βουλευτήριον τὸ τῆς πόλεως, καὶ τὴν δημοκρατίαν ἄρδην ἔλαθεν ὑφελόμενος. καὶ τηλικαύτην αὐτὸς αὑτῷ δυνάστειαν κατεσκεύασεν, ὥστ' ἤδη παριὼν ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα, πρεσβεύσειν μὲν ἔφη ὅποι ἂν αὐτῷ δοκῇ, κἂν μὴ ὑμεῖς ἐκπέμπητε, εἰ δέ τις αὐτῷ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἀντείποι, καταδουλούμενος τοὺς ἄρχοντας, καὶ συνεθίζων μηδὲν αὐτῷ ἀντιλέγειν, διαδικασίαν ἔφη γράψειν τῷ βήματι πρὸς τὸ στρατηγεῖον· πλείω γὰρ ὑμᾶς ἀγαθὰ ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ ἔφη ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος πεπονθέναι ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐκ τοῦ στρατηγείου. καὶ τηλικούτων κακῶν αἴτιος γεγενημένος Δημοσθένης, οὐκ ἀγαπᾷ εἰ μὴ δίκην δέδωκεν, ἀλλ' εἰ μὴ καὶ χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ στεφανωθήσεται ἀγανακτεῖ· οὕτως, ὡς ἔοικε, πονηρὰ φύσις μεγάλης ἐξουσίας ἐπιλαβομένη δημοσίας ἀπεργάζεται συμφοράς.

AESCHINES, IN CTESIPHONTEM, 144 (535).

THUCYDIDES I.
ARISTOPHANES, THE CLOUDS.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND MR. H. W. ALLEN, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

A.

I. Translate, with marginal notes where you think them desirable :—

a. Τὰ μὲν οὖν παλαιὰ τοιαῦτα ηὗρον, χαλεπὰ ὄντα παντὶ ἐξῆς τεκμηρίῳ πιστεῦσαι.

b. οὕτως ἀταλαίπωρος τοῖς πολλοῖς ἡ ζήτησις τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ἑτοῖμα μᾶλλον τρέπονται.
ἐκ δὲ τῶν εἰρημένων τεκμηρίων ὅμως τοιαῦτα ἄν τις νομίζων μάλιστα ἃ διῆλθον οὐχ ἁμαρτάνοι, καὶ οὔτε ὡς ποιηταὶ ὑμνήκασι περὶ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὸ μεῖζον κοσμοῦντες μᾶλλον πιστεύων, οὔτε ὡς λογογράφοι ξυνέθεσαν ἐπὶ τὸ προσαγωγότερον τῇ ἀκροάσει ἢ ἀληθέστερον, ὄντα ἀνεξέλεγκτα καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ὑπὸ χρόνου αὐτῶν ἀπίστως ἐπὶ τὸ μυθῶδες ἐκνενικηκότα.

c. καὶ δῆλον ὅτι, εἰ τοῖς πλέοσιν ἀρέσκοντές ἐσμεν, τοῖσδ' ἂν μόνοις οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀπαρέσκοιμεν, οὐδ' ἐπεστρατεύομεν ἐκπρεπῶς μὴ καὶ διαφερόντως τι ἀδικούμενοι.

d. τὸ πιστὸν ὑμᾶς, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τῆς καθ' ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς πολιτείας καὶ ὁμιλίας ἀπιστοτέρους ἐς τοὺς ἄλλους, ἤν τι λέγωμεν, καθίστησι· καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ σωφροσύνην μὲν ἔχετε, ἀμαθίᾳ δὲ πλέονι πρὸς τὰ ἔξω πράγματα χρῆσθε.

e. τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἔτυχε γὰρ πρεσβεία πρότερον ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι περὶ ἄλλων παροῦσα, καὶ ὡς ἤσθοντο τῶν λόγων, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παριτητέα ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους εἶναι, τῶν μὲν ἐγκλημάτων πέρι μηδὲν ἀπολογησομένους, ὧν αἱ πόλεις ἐνεκάλουν, δηλῶσαι δὲ περὶ τοῦ παντὸς ὡς οὐ ταχέως αὐτοῖς βουλευτέον εἴη, ἀλλ' ἐν πλείονι σκεπτέον.

f. πολεμικοί τε καὶ εὔβουλοι διὰ τὸ εὔκοσμον γιγνόμεθα, τὸ μὲν ὅτι αἰδὼς σωφροσύνης πλεῖστον μετέχει, αἰσχύνης δὲ εὐψυχία, εὔβουλοι δὲ ἀμαθέστερον τῶν νόμων τῆς ὑπεροψίας παιδευόμενοι καὶ ξὺν χαλεπότητι σωφρονέστερον ἢ ὥστε αὐτῶν ἀνηκουστεῖν, καὶ μὴ τὰ ἀχρεῖα ξυνετοὶ ἄγαν ὄντες, τὰς τῶν πολεμίων παρασκευὰς λόγῳ καλῶς μεμφόμενοι ἀνομοίως ἔργῳ ἐπεξιέναι, νομίζειν δὲ τάς τε διανοίας τῶν πέλας παραπλησίους εἶναι καὶ τὰς προσπιπτούσας τύχας οὐ λόγῳ διαιρετάς.

g. ἦν γὰρ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς, βεβαιότατα δὴ φύσεως ἰσχὺν δηλώσας, καὶ διαφερόντως τι ἐς αὐτὸ μᾶλλον ἑτέρου ἄξιος θαυμάσαι· οἰκείᾳ γὰρ ξυνέσει, καὶ οὔτε προμαθὼν ἐς αὐτὴν οὐδὲν οὔτ' ἐπιμαθών, τῶν τε παραχρῆμα δι' ἐλαχίστης βουλῆς κράτιστος γνώμων καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ἐπὶ πλεῖστον τοῦ γενησομένου ἄριστος εἰκαστής· καὶ ἃ μὲν μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοι, καὶ ἐξηγήσασθαι οἷός τε, ὧν δὲ ἄπειρος εἴη, κρῖναι ἱκανῶς οὐκ ἀπήλλακτο.

II. Translate and comment on—

a. τὴν μὲν οὖν γενομένην ναυμαχίαν αὐτοὶ κατὰ μόνας ἀπεωσάμεθα τοὺς Κορινθίους.

b. (i.) οὐκ αἰσθόμενοι ὅτι ἥσσηντο.

(ii.) οὐ ῥαδίως τὴν διάγνωσιν ἐποιοῦντο ὁποῖοι ἐκράτουν ἢ ἐκρατοῦντο.

(iii.) ἔγνω ἐφ' ᾧ ὁ ἔφορος ἐχώρει.

Discuss the tenses in these three subordinate clauses. Do they represent original past tenses in the direct discourse? Does the imperf. in the last passage show that the sentence is relative, and not indirect question?

c. παρὰ τὸ μὴ οἴεσθαι χρῆναι.

d. καὶ ἢν μὲν ἐσακούωσί τι πρεσβευομένων ἡμῶν, ταῦτα ἄριστα· ἢν δὲ μή, ...

e. ἀπισχυρισάμενοι δὲ σαφὲς ἄν καταστήσετε αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ὑμῖν μᾶλλον προσφέρεσθαι.

B.

I. Translate with short notes where necessary—

α. ΦΕ. Ἄπαγε τὸν ἵππον ἐξαλίσας οἴκαδε.
ΣΤ. ἀλλ', ὦ μέλ', ἐξήλικας ἐμέ γ' ἐκ τῶν ἐμῶν,
ὅτε καὶ δίκας ὤφληκα, χἄτεροι τόκου
ἐνεχυράσεσθαί φασιν.

β. κατὰ τῆς τραπέζης καταπάσας λεπτὴν τέφραν,
κάμψας ὀβελίσκον, εἶτα διαβήτην λαβών,
ἐκ τῆς παλαίστρας θυμάτιον ὑφείλετο.

γ. ἀλλ' οὕνεκά γε ψυχῆς στερρᾶς δυσκολοκοίτου τε μερίμνης
καὶ φειδωλοῦ καὶ τρυσιβίου γαστρὸς καὶ θυμβρεπιδείπνου,
ἀμέλει θαρρῶν οὕνεκα τούτων ἐπιχαλκεύειν παρέχοιμ' ἄν.

δ. μή μοί γε λέγειν γνώμας μεγάλας· οὐ γὰρ τούτων ἐπιθυμῶ,
ἀλλ' ὅσ' ἐμαυτῷ στρεψοδικῆσαι καὶ τοὺς χρήστας
διολισθεῖν.

ε. αὖθις ἐς τἀρχαῖον ὑμῖν, εἴ τι κἀξημάρτετε,
ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον τὸ πρᾶγμα τῇ πόλει ξυνοίσεται.

ζ. ἀνθ' ὧν λαχὼν Ὑπέρβολος
τῆτες ἱερομνημονεῖν, κἄπειθ' ὑφ' ἡμῶν τῶν θεῶν
τὸν στέφανον ἀφῃρέθη.

η. περίδου νυν ἐμοί,
εἰ μὴ τετράμετρόν ἐστιν ἡμιεκτέον.

θ. κἄπ' ἐκ τούτων ὧν ἂν λέξῃ
ῥηματίοισιν καινοῖς αὐτὸν
καὶ διανοίαις κατατοξεύσω.
τὸ τελευταῖον δ', ἢν ἀναγρύξῃ,
τὸ πρόσωπον ἅπαν καὶ τὠφθαλμὼ
κεντούμενος ὥσπερ ὑπ' ἀνθρηνῶν
ὑπὸ τῶν γνωμῶν ἀπολεῖται.

ι ὅτι τῆς αἰδοῦς μέλλεις τἄγαλμ' ἀναπλάττειν.

κ ὦ καλλίπυργον σοφίαν κλεινοτάτην ἐπαοικῶν
ὡς ἡδύ σου τοῖσι λόγοις σῶφρον ἔπεστιν ἄνθος.
εὐδαίμονες δ' ἦσαν ἄρ' οἱ ζῶντες τότ' ἐπὶ τῶν προτέρων.
πρὸς οὖν τάδ', ὦ κομψοπρεπῆ μοῦσαν ἔχων,
δεῖ σε λέγειν τι καινόν, ὡς ηὐδοκίμηκεν ἀνήρ.

λ. 'ἐγὼ γὰρ Αἰσχύλον νομίζω πρῶτον ἐν ποιηταῖς,
ψόφου πλέων, ἀξύστατον, στόμφακα, κρημνοποιόν;'
κἀνταῦθα πῶς οἴεσθέ μου τὴν καρδίαν ὀρεχθεῖν.

II. Give the meaning of *ἐγκεκοισυρωμένην—λημᾶν—τί κυπτάξεις ἔχων;—ἔξει τὸν ἀσκάντην λαβών—ᾠξυρέ—σοροπηγός—λεκάνη—προτένθης.*

III. Write brief explanatory notes on—

α. *Ὑπὸ γὰρ ἡμῶν παρετάθη καὶ Περικλέους.*

β. *γνώσεται γάρ, ἥνπερ ἴδῃ τἀδελφοῦ τὸν βόστρυχον.*

γ. Σωκράτης ὁ Μήλιος.

IIII. Comment on the syntax of—

α. *Διφθέραν ἐνημμένος.*

β. *δέδοικά σ', ὦ πρεσβῦτα, μὴ πληγῶν δέῃ* (or *δέει*).

γ. *φρουρᾶς ᾗδων.*

V. Scan the following lines and name the metre of each—

α. *Μήπω μήπω γε πρὶν ἂν τουτὶ πτύξωμαι, μὴ καταβρεχθῶ.*

β. *λῆμα μὲν πάρεστι τῷδέ γ'.*

γ. *ταχύ γ' ἂν δύναιο μανθάνειν περὶ ῥυθμῶν.*

δ. *ἀλλ' ἀνατρέψω 'γὼ αὖτ' ἀντιλέγων.*

SOPHOCLES, OEDIPUS TYRANNUS. PLATO, PHAEDO.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND MR. H. W. ALLEN, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

A.

I. Translate, with brief marginal notes where you think them desirable—

α. *Ὧν ὕπερ, ὦ χρυσέα θύγατερ Διός,*
εὐῶπα πέμψον ἀλκάν·
Ἄρεά τε τὸν μαλερόν, ὃς νῦν ἄχαλκος ἀσπίδων
φλέγει με περιβόατος ἀντιάζων,
παλίσσυτον δράμημα νωτίσαι πάτρας.
τελεῖν γάρ, εἴτι νὺξ ἀφῇ,
τοῦτ' ἐπ' ἦμαρ ἔρχεται.

β. TE. *οὐδ' ἱκόμην ἔγωγ' ἄν, εἰ σὺ μὴ 'κάλεις.*
OI. *οὐ γάρ τί σ' ᾔδη μῶρα φωνήσοντ', ἐπεὶ*
σχολῇ σ' ἂν οἴκους τοὺς ἐμοὺς ἐστειλάμην.
TE. *ἡμεῖς τοιοίδ' ἔφυμεν, ὡς μὲν σοὶ δοκεῖ,*
μῶροι, γονεῦσι δ', οἵ σ' ἔφυσαν, ἔμφρονες.
OI. *ποίοισι; μεῖνον. τίς δέ μ' ἐκφύει βροτῶν;*

ΤΕ. ἥδ' ἡμέρα φύσει σε καὶ διαφθερεῖ.
ΟΙ. ὡς πάντ' ἄγαν αἰνικτὰ κἀσαφῆ λέγεις.
ΤΕ. οὔκουν σὺ ταῦτ ἄριστος εὑρίσκειν ἔφυς ;
ΘΙ. τοιαῦτ' ὀνείδιζ' οἷς ἔμ' εὑρήσεις μέγαν.
ΤΕ. αὕτη γε μέντοι σ' ἡ τύχη διώλεσεν.

c. εἴπερ ἐγὼ μάντις εἰμὶ καὶ κατὰ γνώμαν ἴδρις,
οὐ τὸν Ὄλυμπον ἀπείρων,
ὦ Κιθαιρών, οὐκ ἔσει τὰν αὔριον
πανσέληνον, μὴ οὐ σέ γε καὶ πατριώταν Οἰδίπουν
καὶ τροφὸν καὶ ματέρ' αὔξειν,
καὶ χορεύεσθαι πρὸς ἡμῶν, ὡς ἐπὶ ἥρα φέροντα τοῖς ἐμοῖς
τυράννοις.
ἰήϊε Φοῖβε, σοὶ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀρέστ' εἴη.

d. ὁ δ' ὡς ὁρᾷ νιν, δεινὰ βρυχηθεὶς τάλας
χαλᾷ κρεμαστὴν ἀρτάνην. ἐπεὶ δὲ γῇ
ἔκειτο τλήμων, δεινὰ δ' ἦν τἀνθένδ' ὁρᾶν.
ἀποσπάσας γὰρ εἱμάτων χρυσηλάτους
περόνας ἀπ' αὐτῆς, αἷσιν ἐξεστέλλεο,
ἄρας ἔπαισεν ἄρθρα τῶν αὑτοῦ κύκλων,
αὐδῶν τοιαῦθ', ὁθούνεκ' οὐκ ὄψοιντό νιν
οὔθ' οἷ' ἔπασχεν οὔθ' ὁποῖ' ἔδρα κακά,
ἀλλ' ἐν σκότῳ τὸ λοιπὸν οὓς μὲν οὐκ ἔδει
ὀψοίαθ', οὓς δ' ἔχρῃξεν οὐ γνωσοίατο.
τάδ' ἐκ δυοῖν ἔρρωγεν οὐ μόνου κάτα,
ἀλλ' ἀνδρὶ καὶ γυναικὶ συμμιγῆ κακά.
ὁ πρὶν παλαιὸς δ' ὄλβος ἦν πάροιθε μὲν
ὄλβος δικαίως· νὼν δὲ τῇδε θἠμέρᾳ
στεναγμός, ἄτη, θάνατος, αἰσχύνη, κακῶν
ὅσ' ἐστὶ πάντων ὀνόματ', οὐδέν ἐστ' ἀπόν.

II. Translate and comment fully on the syntax of—

a ἔρημος ἀνδρῶν μὴ ξυνοικούντων ἔσω.

b. οἶσθ' ὡς ποίησον.

c. ἠγόμην δ' ἀνὴρ
ἀστῶν μέγιστος τῶν ἐκεῖ, πρίν μοι τύχη
τοιάδ' ἐπέστη.

d. Δίκας ἀφόβητος.

e. ὦ θεῶν μαντεύματα, ἵν' ἐστέ.

f. εἰκῇ κράτιστον ζῆν, ὅπως δύναιτό τις.

g. οἶδα μήτε μ' ἂν νόσον
μήτ' ἄλλο πέρσαι μηδέν.

III. "Frequently the whole action of a Greek drama would form merely the fifth act of a modern play."

Explain and comment on this statement, with particular reference to the *Oedipus Tyrannus*.

B.

I. Translate, with brief marginal notes where necessary—

α. Τί δέ; ἦ δ' ὅς· ἦ πάσχομέν τι τοιοῦτον περὶ τὰ ἐν τοῖς ξύλοις καὶ οἷς νῦν δὴ ἐλέγομεν ἐν τοῖς ἴσοις; ἆρα φαίνεται ἡμῖν οὕτως ἴσα εἶναι, ὥσπερ αὐτὸ ὃ ἔστιν ἴσον, ἢ ἐνδεῖ τι ἐκείνου του τοιοῦτον εἶναι, οἷον τὸ ἴσον, ἢ οὐδέν; Καὶ πολύ γε, ἔφη, ἐνδεῖ. Οὐκοῦν ὁμολογοῦμεν, ὅταν τίς τι ἰδὼν ἐννοήσῃ, ὅτι βούλεται μὲν τοῦτο, ὃ νῦν ἐγὼ ὁρῶ, εἶναι οἷον ἄλλο τι τῶν ὄντων, ἐνδεῖ δὲ καὶ οὐ δύναται τοιοῦτον εἶναι οἷον ἐκεῖνο, ἀλλ' ἐστὶν φαυλότερον, ἀναγκαῖόν που τὸν τοῦτο ἐννοοῦντα τυχεῖν προειδότα ἐκεῖνο, ᾧ φησιν αὐτὸ προσεοικέναι μέν, ἐνδεεστέρως δὲ ἔχειν; Ἀνάγκη.

β. δεῖν γὰρ περὶ αὐτὰ ἓν γέ τι τούτων διαπράξασθαι, ἢ μαθεῖν, ὅπῃ ἔχει, ἢ εὑρεῖν ἤ, εἰ ταῦτα ἀδύνατον, τὸν γοῦν βέλτιστον τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων λόγων λαβόντα καὶ δυσεξελεγκτότατον ἐπὶ τούτου ὀχούμενον ὥσπερ ἐπὶ σχεδίας κινδυνεύοντα διαπλεῦσαι τὸν βίον, εἰ μή τις δύναιτο ἀσφαλέστερον καὶ ἀκινδυνότερον ἐπὶ βεβαιοτέρου ὀχήματος ἢ λόγου θείου τινὸς διαπορευθῆναι.

γ. ἀπὸ δὴ θαυμαστῆς ἐλπίδος, ὦ ἑταῖρε, ᾠχόμην φερόμενος, ἐπειδὴ προϊὼν καὶ ἀναγιγνώσκων ὁρῶ ἄνδρα τῷ μὲν νῷ οὐδὲν χρώμενον οὐδέ τινας αἰτίας ἐπαιτιώμενον εἰς τὸ διακοσμεῖν τὰ πράγματα, ἀέρας δὲ καὶ αἰθέρας καὶ ὕδατα αἰτιώμενον καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ καὶ ἄτοπα.

Emend the above passage.

δ. οὕτως ἄρα ὁ Σιμμίας ἐπωνυμίαν ἔχει σμικρός τε καὶ μέγας εἶναι, ἐν μέσῳ ὢν ἀμφοτέρων, τοῦ μὲν τῷ μεγέθει ὑπερέχειν τὴν σμικρότητα ὑπέχων, τῷ δὲ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς σμικρότητος παρέχων ὑπερέχον.

II. Write brief explanatory notes on—

α. Λέγω δὲ περὶ πάντων, οἷον μεγέθους πέρι ὑγιείας ἰσχύος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἑνὶ λόγῳ ἁπάντων τῆς οὐσίας, ὃ τυγχάνει ἕκαστον ὄν.

β. τί δέ; αὐτὰ τὰ ἴσα ἔστιν ὅτε ἄνισά σοι ἐφάνη, ἢ ἡ ἰσότης ἀνισότης;

γ. καὶ τοῦ εἰργμοῦ τὴν δεινότητα κατιδοῦσα, ὅτι δι' ἐπιθυμίας ἐστίν.

δ. εἰ γάρ τις καὶ πλέον ἔτι τῷ λέγοντι ἤ, ἃ σὺ λέγεις, συγχωρήσειεν, δοὺς αὐτῷ μὴ μόνον ἓν τῷ πρὶν καὶ γενέσθαι

ἡμᾶς χρόνῳ εἶναι ἡμῶν τὰς ψυχάς, ἀλλὰ μηδὲν κωλύειν, καὶ ἐπειδὰν ἀποθάνωμεν, ἐνίων ἔτι εἶναι καὶ ἔσεσθαι καὶ πολλάκις γενήσεσθαι καὶ ἀποθανεῖσθαι αὖθις. . . .

Emend the above passage.

ε. τὴν δὲ τοῦ ὡς οἷόν τε βέλτιστα αὐτὰ τεθῆναι δύναμιν οὕτω νῦν κεῖσθαι, ταύτην οὔτε ζητοῦσιν οὔτε τινὰ οἴονται δαιμονίαν ἰσχὺν ἔχειν

III. Refer briefly to their context—

α. οἱ δ' ἄνθρωποι διὰ τὸ αὐτῶν δέος τοῦ θανάτου καὶ τῶν κύκνων καταψεύδονται.

β. ἀλλὰ ταύτῃ μὲν οὐχ ὅμοιοι οἱ λόγοι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.

γ. τὰ μὲν Ἁρμονίας ἡμῖν τῆς Θηβαικῆς ἴλεά πως, ὡς ἔοικε, μετρίως γέγονεν.

δ. ἔστι δὲ ἄρα αὕτη ἡ αἰώρα διὰ φύσιν τοιάνδε τινά.

IIII. Comment on the syntax in—

α. Πρὸ τοῦ ἄρα ἄρξασθαι ἡμᾶς ὁρᾶν καὶ ἀκούειν καὶ τἆλλα αἰσθάνεσθαι.

β. ἀλλὰ τόδε ἄδηλον παντί, μὴ . . . . ἡ ψυχὴ τὸ τελευταῖον . . . . ἀπολλύηται.

γ. τὸ γὰρ μὴ διελέσθαι οἷόντ' εἶναι, ὅτι ἄλλο μέν τί ἐστι τὸ αἴτιον τῷ ὄντι, ἄλλο δὲ ἐκεῖνο, ἄνευ οὗ τὸ αἴτιον οὐκ ἄν ποτ' εἴη αἴτιον.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND MR. H. W. ALLEN, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into Latin Prose :

I. After recording the vice or folly of so many Roman princes, it is pleasing to repose, for a moment, on a character conspicuous by the qualities of humanity, justice, temperance, and fortitude; to contemplate a sovereign affable in his palace, impartial on the seat of judgment, and victorious, at least by his generals, in the Persian war. The most glorious trophy of his victory consisted in a multitude of captives, whom Tiberius entertained, redeemed, and dismissed to their homes. The merit or misfortunes of his own subjects had a dearer claim to his beneficence, and he measured his bounty not so much by their expectations as by his own dignity. This maxim, however dangerous in a trustee

of the public wealth, was balanced by a principle of humanity and justice, which taught him to abhor, as of the basest alloy, the gold that was extracted from the tears of the people. For their relief, as often as they had suffered by natural or hostile calamities, he was impatient to remit the arrears of the past or the demands of future taxes, and he sternly rejected the servile offerings of his Ministers, which were compensated by tenfold oppression.

GIBBON.

II. Again, let us not be too ready to detect an inconsistency in our author, but rather let us teach ourselves to distinguish between inconsistency and having two sides to an opinion. "Before I admit that two and two are four," some one said, "I must first know to what use you are going to put the proposition." That is to say, even the plainest proposition needs to be stated with a view to the drift of the discussion in hand, or with a view to some special part of the discussion. When the turn of some other part of the matter comes, it will be convenient and often necessary, to bring out into full light another side of your opinion, not contradictory, but complementary, and the great distinction of a candid disputant or of a reader of good faith, is his willingness to take pains to see the points of reconciliation among different aspects and different expressions of what is substantially the same judgment.

JOHN MORLEY.

LATIN UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND MR. H. W. ALLEN, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

Translate into English:

I. O saepe mecum tempus in ultimum
deducte Bruto militiae duce,
quis te redonauit Quiritem
dis patriis Italoque caelo,

Pompei, meorum prime sodalium,
cum quo morantem saepe diem mero
fregi, coronatus nitentes
malobathro Syrio capillos?

tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
sensi relicta non bene parmula,
cum fracta uirtus et minaces
turpe solum tetigere mento.

sed me per hostes Mercurius celer
denso pauentem sustulit aere;
te rursus in bellum resorbens
unda fretis tulit aestuosis.

ergo obligatam redde Ioui dapem,
longaque fessum militia latus
depone sub lauru mea nec
parce cadis tibi destinatis.

obliuioso leuia Massico
ciboria exple, funde capacibus
unguenta de conchis. quis udo
deproperare apio coronas

curatue myrto? quem Venus arbitrum
dicet bibendi? non ego sanius
bacchabor Edonis: recepto
dulce mihi furerest amico.

HORACE, CARMINA II., vii., 1-20.

II. Qui iuga, qui siluas tueor, satus aethere Faunus,
haec populis uentura cano: iuuat arbore sacra
laeta patefactis incidere carmina fatis.
aurea secura cum pace renascitur aetas
et redit ad terras tandem squalore situque
alma Themis posito . . . .
dum populos deus ipse reget, dabit impia uictas
post tergum Bellona manus, spoliataque telis
in sua uesanos torquebit uiscera morsus,
et, modo quae toto ciuilia distulit orbe,
secum bella geret: nullos iam Roma Philippos
deflebit, nullos ducet captiua triumphos;
omnia Tartareo subigentur carcere bella
immergentque caput tenebris lucemque timebunt.
candida pax aderit; nec solum candida uultu,
qualis saepe fuit ceu libera Marte professo,
quae, domito procul hoste, tamen grassantibus armis
iubila diffudit tacito discordia ferro:
omne procul uitium simulatae cedere pacis
iussit et insanos Clementia contudit enses.

CALPURNIUS: ECLOGUE I., 33-59.

III. Sed quid ego tam uehementer inuehor? uerbo uno repellar. "emi," inquit. o di immortales, praeclaram defensionem! primum, si id quod uis tibi ego concedam, ut emeris, quoniam in toto hoc crimine hac una defensione usurus es, quaero cuiusmodi tu iudicia Romae putaris esse, si tibi hoc quemquam concessurum putasti, te in praetura tot res tam pretiosas tota ex prouincia coemisse. uidete maiorum diligentiam, qui nihildum etiam istiusmodi suspicabantur, uerum tamen ea, quae in paruis rebus accidere poterant, prouidebant. neminem, qui cum potestate aut legatione in prouinciam esset profectus, tam amentem fore putauerunt ut emeret argentum—(dabatur enim de publico); ut uestem—(praebebatur enim legibus); mancipium putarunt, quo et omnes utimur et non praebetur a populo. sanxerunt, NE QUIS EMERET NISI IN DEMORTUI LOCUM. si qui Romae esset demortuus? immo, si quis ibidem. non enim te instruere domum tuam uoluerunt in prouincia, sed illum usum prouinciae supplere. quae fuit causa cur tam diligenter nos in prouinciis ab emptionibus remouerent? haec, iudices, quod putabant ereptionem esse, non emptionem, cum uenditori suo arbitratu uendere non liceret. in prouinciis intellegebant, si is, qui esset cum imperio ac potestate, quod apud quemque esset emere uellet, idque ei liceret, fore uti quod quisque uellet, siue esset uenale siue non esset, quanti uellet auferret.

CICERO, IN VERREM, IV., §§ 8-10.

IIII. Diu infructuosam et asperam militiam tolerauerant ingenio loci caelique et seueritate disciplinae, quam in pace inexorabilem discordiae ciuium resoluunt, paratis utrimque corruptoribus et perfidia inpunita. uiri, arma, equi, ad usum et ad decus supererant. sed ante bellum centurias tantum suas turmasque nouerant; exercitus finibus prouinciarum discernebantur: tum aduersus Vindicem contractae legiones, seque et Gallias expertae, quaerere rursum arma nouasque discordias; nec socios, ut olim, sed hostes et uictos uocabant. nec deerat pars Galliarum, quae Rhenum accolit, easdem partes secuta ac tum acerrima instigatrix aduersum Galbianos: hoc enim nomen fastidito Vindice indiderant. igitur Sequanis Aeduisque ac deinde, prout opulentia ciuitatibus erat, infensi expugnationes urbium, populationes agrorum, raptus penatium hauserunt animo, super

auaritiam et adrogantiam, praecipua ualidiorum uitia, contumacia Gallorum inritati, qui remissam sibi a Galba quartam tributorum partem et publice donatos in ignominiam exercitus iactabant. accessit callide uulgatum, temere creditum, decumari legiones et promptissimum quemque centurionum dimitti.

TACITUS, HIST. I., 51.

PLAUTUS: MOSTELLARIA.

CICERO: TUSCULAN DISPUTATIONS, I., II.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND MR. H. W. ALLEN, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

A.

1. Translate, with short notes where necessary:

(i.) O carnuficium cribrum, quod credo fore:
ita te forabunt patibulatum per uias
stimulis carnufices si huc senex reuenerit.

ii. PHILE. cedo cerussam.
SC. quid cerussa nam opust?
PHILE. malas qui oblinam.
SC. una opera te ebur atramento candefacere postules.

iii. ubi sunt isti plagipatidae, ferritribaces uiri,
uel isti, qui hastis trium nummorum causa subeunt sub falsa?

Emend the second line of the above passage.

iv. TR. abi sis, belua:
continuo adueniens pilum iniecisti mihi.
DA. hic homost inanis.
TR. hic homo certest ariolus.
DA. quin tu istas mittis tricas?
TR. quin, quid uis, cedo.

v. hoc habet: repperi qui senem ducerem,
quo dolo a me dolorem procul pellerem.

vi. TR. uiden coagmenta in foribus?
TH. uideo.
TR. specta quam arte dormiunt.
TH. dormiunt?
TR. illud quidem, ut coniuent, uolui dicere.

vii. TH. at enim ne quid captionis mihi sit, si dederim tibi.
TR. egone te ioculo modo ausim dicto aut facto fallere?
TH. egon' aps te ausim non cauere, ne quid committam tibi?

viii. TH. Ilico intra limen isti astate, ut, quom extemplo uocem,
continuo exiliatis: manicas celeriter conectite.
ego illum ante aedis praestolabor ludificatorem meum.

II. Translate:

satin abiit?—euentus rebus omnibust, uelut horno messis magnast—gaudeo me nil esse huius causa—uel rationem puta—cum stacta accubo—usquin ualuisti?—adeo etiam argenti faenus cedit—mirum quin uigilanti diceret—quid, eas quanti destinat?—quia edepol ambo ab infumo tarmes secat—illi erunt bucaedae multo potius quam ego sim restio—nauci non erit.

III. Write brief notes on the syntax or usage of the following:

i. Quid tibi, malum, me, aut quid ego agam, curatiost?

ii. quid illis futurumst ceteris, qui te amant?

iii. quor non tangerem?

iv. DA. reddeturne igitur faenus? TR. reddeturne: abi.

v. TR. dic te daturum, ut abeat. TH. egon dicam dare?

vi. ostium quod in angiportust horti, patefeci foris.

IV. Explain the following forms:

Techina—patrissat—necassis—abi dierecte—die crastini—perduint.

B.

I. Translate, with short notes where necessary to explain its construction—

i. Omne pronuntiatum—sic enim mihi in presentia occurrit ut appellarem ἀξίωμα: utar post alio, si inuenero melius—id ergo est pronuntiatum, quod est uerum aut falsum.

ii. Num igitur dubitamus sicut pleraque—quamquam hoc quidem minime; persuadent enim mathematici, terram in medio mundo sitam ad uniuersi caeli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinere, quod κέντρον illi uocant?

iii. Quasi uero intellegant qualis sit in ipso corpore, quae conformatio, quae magnitudo, qui locus, ut, si iam possent

in homine uiuo cerni omnia, quae nunc tecta sunt, casurusne in conspectum uideatur animus an tanta sit eius tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem. *Emend the above passage.*

iiii. Itaque commemorat, ut cygni, qui non sine causa Apollini dicati sint, sed quod ab eo diuinationem habere uideantur, qua prouidentes quid in morte boni sit cum cantu et uoluptate moriantur, sic omnibus bonis et doctis esse faciendum.

v. Tantum autem abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit, quod tibi dudum uidebatur, ut uerear ne homini nihil sit non malum aliud, certe sit nihil bonum aliud potius, si quidem uel di ipsi uel cum dis futuri sumus.

vi. Metrodorus quidem perfecte eum beatum putat, cui corpus bene constitutum sit et exploratum ita semper fore. quis autem iste, cui id exploratum possit esse?

vii. Hoc posito et uerborum concertatione sublata tantum tamen excellet illud, quod recte amplexantur isti, quod honestum, quod rectum, quod decorum appellamus, quod idem interdum uirtutis nomine amplectimur, ut omnia praeterea, quae bona corporis et fortunae putantur, perexigua et minuta uideantur, nec malum ullum, ne si in unum quidem locum conlata omnia sint, cum turpitudinis malo comparanda.

viii. Et, si uerum quaerimus, in omnibus officiis persequendis anima est adhibenda contentio; ea est sola officii tamquam custodia.

II. Translate uerbi causa—male Hercule narras—si minus id obtinebis—ut ait ille in Synephebis—sine mutuatione et uersura—ex quo libris omnia referserunt—excetra—animi inductio—in extremis Niptris

III. Write brief explanatory notes on—

i. quintum genus adhibet uacans nomine, et sic ipsum animum ἐνδελέχειαν appellat nouo nomine quasi quandam continuatam motionem et perennem.

ii. rationem illi sententiae suae fere non reddebant, nisi quod erat numeris aut descriptionibus explicandum.

iii. philosophorum, qui naturae cognitionem admirantur eiusque inuentori et principi gratias exsultantes agunt eumque uenerantur ut deum.

iiii. Stoici autem usuram nobis largiuntur tamquam cornicibus

v. nos, qui sequimur probabilia nec ultra quam ad id, quod ueri simile occurrit, progredi possumus.

vi. qui contortis et minutulis conclusiunculis, nec ad sensus permanantibus effici uolunt, non esse malum dolorem.

III. Name the metres of the following extracts and scan iii., noting any peculiarity.

i. Per speluncas saxis structas asperis, pendentibus.

ii. haec omnia uidi inflammari.

iii. aspicite, o ciues, senis Enni imaginis formam.

iiii. mater, te appello, tu, quae curam somno suspensam leuas.

JUVENAL: SELECT SATIRES.
TACITUS: AB EXCESSU DIUI AUGUSTI, I., II.

PROFESSOR BENSLY, M.A., AND MR. H. W. ALLEN, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

A.

I. Translate, with brief marginal notes where you think them desirable :—

(*a*). Pars magna Italiae est, si uerum admittimus, in qua
nemo togam sumit nisi mortuus. ipsa dierum
festorum herboso colitur si quando theatro
maiestas tandemque redit ad pulpita notum
exodium, cum personae pallentis hiatum
in gremio matris formidat rus ieus infans,
aequaeles habitus illic similesque uidebis
orchestram et populum ; clari uelamen honoris
sufficiunt tunicae summis aedilibus albae.

(*b*). finge tamen te
inprobulum, superest illic qui ponere cogat :
'uis tu consuetis, audax conuiua, canistris
impleri panisque tui nouisse colorem ?'
'scilicet hoc fuerat, propter quod saepe relicta
coniuge per montem aduersum gelidasque cucurri
Esquilias, fremeret saeua cum grandine uernus
Iuppiter et multo stillaret paenula nimbo.'

(*c*). libera si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam
perditus ut dubitet Senecam praeferre Neroni ?
cuius supplicio non debuit una parari

simia nec serpens unus nec culleus unus.
par Agamemnonidae crimen, sed causa facit rem
dissimilem. quippe ille deis auctoribus ultor
patris erat caesi media inter pocula, sed nec
Electrae iugulo se polluit aut Spartani
sanguine coniugii, nullis aconita propinquis
miscuit, in scaena numquam cantauit Orestes,
Troica non scripsit. quid enim Verginius armis
debuit ulcisci magis aut cum Vindice Galba,
quod Nero tam saeua crudaque tyrannide fecit?

(*a*). pone domi laurus, duc in Capitolia magnum
cretatumque bouem : Seianus ducitur unco
spectandus, gaudent omnes. 'quae labra, quis illi
uultus erat. numquam, si quid mihi credis, amaui
hunc hominem. sed quo cecidit sub crimine? quisnam
delator quibus indiciibus, quo teste prolauit?'
nil horum ; uerbosa et grandis epistula uenit
a Capreis. 'bene habet, nil plus interrogo. sed quid
turba Remi?' sequitur fortunam ut semper et odit
damnatos. idem populus, si Nortia Tusco
fauissit, si oppressa foret secura senectus
principis, hac ipsa Seianum diceret hora
Augustum.

II. Translate accurately, and explain the grammar and allusions in :—

(*a*). Munera nunc edunt, et uerso pollice, uulgus
cum iubet, occidunt populariter.

(*b*). Sic libitum uano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni.

(*c*). Res fisci est, ubicunque natat.

(*d*). Occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros

(*e*). Inde Dolabella + atque hinc + Antonius, inde
sacrilegus Verres referebant nauibus altis
occulta spolia et plures de pace triumphos.

(*f*). Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic
omnia dixisset.

(*g*). Quis enim uirtutem amplectitur ipsam
praemia si tollas?

(*h*). Cannarum uindex, et tanti sanguinis ultor
anulus.

III. At what time did Juvenal write? Mention some of the chief objects of his satire. Was he sincere in his castigation of vice?

B.

I. Translate, with brief notes in the margin where you think them desirable :

(*a*) Nec legatus obuiam ibat : quippe plurium uaecordia constantiam exemerat. repente lymphati destrictis gladiis in centuriones inuadunt : ea uetustissima militaribus odiis materies et saeuiendi principium. prostratos uerberibus mulcant, sexageni singulos, ut numerum centurionum adaequarent ; tum conuulsos lauiatosque et partim exanimos ante uallum aut in amnem Rhenum proiciunt. Septimius cum perfugisset ad tribunal pedibusque Caecinae aduolueretur, eo usque flagitatus est, donec ad exitium dederetur.

(*b*) Vitellius primum iter sicca humo aut modice adlabente aestu quietum habuit : mox inpulsu aquilonis, simul sidere aequinoctii, quo maxime tumescit Oceanus, rapi agique agmen. et opplebantur terrae : eadem freto litori campis facies, neque discerni poterant incerta ab solidis, breuia a profundis. sternuntur fluctibus, hauriuntur gurgitibus ; iumenta, sarcinae, corpora exanima interfluunt, occursant. permiscentur inter se manipuli, modo pectore, modo ore tenus exstantes, aliquando subtracto solo disiecti aut obruti. non uox et mutui hortatus iuuabant aduersante unda ; nihil strenus ab ignauo, sapiens ab inprudenti, consilia a casu differe : cuncta pari uiolentia inuoluebantur.

(*c*) contra Gallus Asinius disseruit : auctu imperii adolenisse etiam priuatas opes, idque non nouum, sed e uetustissimis moribus. aliam apud Fabricios, aliam apud Scipiones pecuniam ; et cuncta ad rem publicam referri, qua tenui angustas ciuium domos, postquam eo magnificentiae uenerit, gliscere singulos. neque in familia et argento quaeque ad usum parentur nimium aliquid aut modicum nisi ex fortuna possidentis. distinctos senatus et equitum census, non quia diuersi natura, sed, ut locis ordinibus dignationibus antistent, ita iis quae ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum parentur, nisi forte clarissimo cuique plures curas, maiora pericula subeunda, delenimentis curarum et periculorum carendum esse.

(*d*) et erant qui formam, aetatem, genus mortis ob propinquitatem etiam locorum, in quibus interiit,

magni Alexandri fatis adaequarent, nam utrumque corpore decoro, genere insigni, haud multum triginta annos egressum, suorum insidiis externas inter gentes occidisse: sed hunc mitem erga amicos, modicum uoluptatum egisse, neque minus proeliatorem, etiam si temeritas afuerit praepeditusque sit perculsas tot uictoriis Germanias seruitio premere. quod si solus arbiter rerum, si iure et nomine regio fuisset, tanto promptius adsecuturum gloriam militae, quantum clementia, temperantia, ceteris bonis artibus praestitisset.

II. Describe the chief characteristics of Tacitus' style. Under what influence was it formed?

III. Translate, and comment on the grammar of:

Ambiguus imperandi — Dissentire manifestus — Mox bellum in Ampsiuarios Stertinio mandat ni deditionem properauissent—Literas ad exercitus tamquam adepto principatu misit, nusquam cunctabundus nisi cum in senatu loqueretur—Aegyptum proficiscitur cognoscendae antiquitatis — Iamque sero diei subducit legionem faciendis castris—Oblitus faciem suo cruore—Paci firmator.

MATHEMATICS. (Honours.)

DYNAMICS OF A PARTICLE AND HYDROMECHANICS

Time—Three hours.

I. Find expressions for the accelerations along and perpendicular to the radius vector, in the case of a particle moving in a plane curve.

If a particle move under the influence of a constant force along the normal, show that the direction of motion revolves with an angular velocity which varies inversely as the linear velocity.

II. A bead, constrained to move on a straight wire, is acted on by an attraction always directed to a point outside the line, and varying directly as the distance of the bead from that point. Determine the motion.

Discuss also the cases—

(i) When there is friction of constant amount between the bead and the wire;

(ii) When there is friction proportional to the velocity.

III. A perfectly elastic particle slides down a length l of a smooth fixed inclined plane, and strikes a smooth rigid horizontal plane passing through the foot of the inclined plane. Prove that the maximum range of the ensuing parabolic path, as the inclination of the inclined plane is varied, is $8l/3\sqrt{3}$.

IV. A particle is acted on by a central attraction, determine the polar equation of its path.

Two particles move in the same central orbit, one closely following the other. If their masses are so small that their mutual attractions are negligible, show that the (small) angular distance between them varies inversely as the square of their distance from the centre.

V. If a particle on a smooth plane be under an attraction varying inversely as the cube of the distance to a point outside the plane and be projected from any point in the plane with the velocity from infinity then in the orbit described ρ is proportional to p.

VI. Form the equations of motion in the case of a particle under given forces moving in a smooth tube in the form of a given plane curve which revolves in a given manner about an axis in its plane.

A smooth circular cone of angle 2α has its axis vertical and its vertex, pierced with a small hole, downwards. A mass M hangs at rest by a string which passes through the hole, and a mass m attached to the upper extremity describes a horizontal circle on the inner surface of the cone. Find the time T of a complete revolution, and prove that small oscillations about the steady motion take place in the time $T \operatorname{cosec} \alpha \{(M+m)/3m\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

VII. A closed cylinder, whose base diameter is equal to its length, is full of water, and hangs freely from a point in its upper rim: prove that the vertical and horizontal components of the resultant thrust on its curved surface are each equal to half the weight of the water.

VIII. Prove the formula for the position of the metacentre.

A solid in the shape of a double cone bounded by two circular ends floats in a liquid of twice its density with its axis horizontal: prove that the equilibrium is stable or unstable according as the semi-vertical angle is less or greater than 60°.

IX. Show that the form of the surface taken by a soap film stretched between two circular wires, parallel and coaxal, is that obtained from the revolution of a catenary about the directrix.

MATHEMATICS (Honours).

PROBLEMS.

Time—Three hours.

I. There are $(m+n)$ coins in a bag, which are either sixpences or shillings, and n of them are known to be sixpences; of the remaining m coins, any number of sixpences is equally probable. Prove that the chance of drawing a sixpence is $(2n+m) / (2n+2m)$.

II. A straight line is drawn through the point $(a\,o)$ on the axis of x, at an inclination $k\alpha$ with the axis where k is a constant. If α be variable, show that the envelope of the straight line is a cycloid.

III. A point E is taken on the straight line AD, and a point F on the straight line BC, so that $AE : ED :: BF : FC$. Show, geometrically, that the middle points of AB, EF, and DC are in a straight line.

IV. Trace the curve $a^2y^2 = x^2(2a - x)(x - a)$.

V. Find the areas of the portions of the surfaces $x^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2$ and $x^2+y^2 = ax$ which are bounded by their curve of intersection.

VI. A straight line is drawn through a given point so as to cut a given central quadric in points, the normals at which are perpendicular. Show that the line is a generator of a quadric cone, which will be right circular if the given point lie on a focal conic of the quadric or on a certain quadric confocal with the given quadric.

VII. The density (ρ) of a sphere is a function of the distance from the centre. If the attraction at a distance r (where the density is ρ) is $-\frac{4\pi}{n^2} \cdot \frac{d\rho}{dr}$, find the function.

VIII. A heavy string of given length passes over two pegs in the same horizontal line, and is in equilibrium, one peg being fixed and the other being moveable along a horizontal line. Find the locus of the end of the string below the moveable peg.

IX. A particle of mass m is attached to a uniform string of length l and weight wl, and is projected vertically upwards with such a velocity V as just to raise the whole string. The resistance of the air is taken to be k times the square of the velocity at any moment, and the string is supposed to be collected in a coil at the point of projection. Show that

$$V^2 = \frac{2mg^2}{2gk+3w}\left\{\left(1+\frac{lw}{mg}\right)^{\frac{2gk+3w}{w}} - 1\right\}$$

SOLID GEOMETRY. (Honours.)

MR. J. H. MICHELL, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the direction-cosines of the perpendicular to the two directions (l, m, n), (l', m', n'), stating the sense of the line defined by your answer.

Show that the direction-cosines (λ, μ, ν) of a line making angles θ, ϕ with the lines (l, m, n), (l', m', n'), are given by

$$\lambda \sin^2\psi = l(\cos\theta - \cos\phi\cos\psi) + l'(\cos\phi - \cos\theta\cos\psi) + (mn' - m'n)\Delta, \text{ \&c.}$$

where $$\Delta^2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cos\psi & \cos\phi \\ \cos\psi & 1 & \cos\theta \\ \cos\phi & \cos\theta & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

and ψ is the angle between the two given lines.

II. Find the equation of the plane through the point (p, q, r) and the line $(x-a)/l = (y-b)/m = (z-c)/n$.

Show that the area of the triangle formed in the plane $lx + my + nz = p$, by its intersections with the three planes $ax+by+cz=o$, $a'x+b'y+c'z=o$, $a''x+b''y+c''z=o$; is

$$\tfrac{1}{2}\, p^2\, \sqrt{l^2+m^2+n^2}\ \Delta^2 / \Delta_1\Delta_2\Delta_3,$$

where $$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a' & b' & c' \\ a'' & b'' & c'' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} l & m & n \\ a & b & c \\ a' & b' & c' \end{vmatrix}, \text{ \&c.}$$

III. Find the conditions that $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2fyz + 2gzx + 2hxy + d = o$, may be a surface of revolution.

Show that if the same equation represents a right circular cone, its semi-vertical angle a is given by $(1 - 3\cos^2 a)\ (gh/f + hf/g + fg/h) = a + b + c$.

IV. Find the equations of the generators of the surface $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 - z^2/c^2 = 1$.

Show that the line of intersections of the generators at any two points of a given plane section passes through a fixed point.

V. Show that the points on plane sections parallel to $lx + my + nz = o$ of the ellipsoid $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 + z^2/c^2 = 1$, which are at maximum or minimum distances from the centre, lie on the cone

$$lyz\,(1/b^2 - 1/c^2) + mzx\,(1/c^2 - 1/a^2) + nxy\,(1/a^2 - 1/b^2) = o.$$

VI. Show how to find the envelope of a series of surfaces whose equations involve two variable parameters, and prove that the envelope touches each of the surfaces. Find the envelope of the plane through the projections on the co-ordinate planes of the point (x, y, z) lying on the ellipsoid $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 + z^2/c^2 = 1$.

VII. Define the torsion of a curve, and obtain an expression for its magnitude at any point. A curve is formed by taking points at a constant distance t along the binormals of a given curve whose curvature and torsion at s are k, τ respectively. Show that the curvature k' of the new curve is given by

$$k'^2(1 + t^2\tau^2)^3 = \{(k - t\,d\tau/ds)^2 + t^2\tau^2(k^2 + \tau^2)\}\ (1 + t^2\tau^2) - t^4\tau^2(d\tau/ds)^2$$

VIII. Prove the equation—

$$(rt - s^2)\rho^2 + k\{t(1 + p^2) + r(1 + q^2) - 2pqs\}\rho + k^4 = o$$

for the principal curvatures at a point of a surface. Find all the surfaces having constant principal curvatures.

IX. State and prove Euler's and Meunier's theorems for the curvatures of the plane sections of a surface at any point. Show that the rates of rotation of the normal to a surface, along and around two perpendicular lines on the surface, are equal. Hence show that the condition

that a solid of curves may be cut orthogonally by a system of surfaces is

$$l\left(\frac{dn}{dy}-\frac{dm}{dz}\right)+m\left(\frac{dl}{dz}-\frac{dm}{dx}\right)+n\left(\frac{dm}{dx}-\frac{dl}{dy}\right)=o$$

where (l,m,n) is the direction at (x,y,z) of the curve which passes through that point.

ANALYTICAL STATICS. (Honours.)

MR. J. H. MICHELL, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. A lamina in a given plane is acted on by a given system of forces such as (X, Y) at (x, y). The lamina has rough contact with a fixed straight-edge $lx+my=p$ at the point (a, b). Find the analytical conditions of equilibrium, the pressure at the contact and the least co-efficient of friction compatible with equilibrium.

II. Investigate the graphical determination of the resultant of a system of forces in one plane by means of the force polygon and the funicular polygon.

III. Six light bars are jointed together at their ends to form a tetrahedral frame whose corners are at A_1 (x_1, y_1, z_1) . . . Four forces (X_1, Y_1, Z_1) . . . are applied at the corners and balance. Show that the stress T_{12} in A_1, A_2 is given by

$$T_{12}\begin{vmatrix} x_1, & y_1, & z_1, & 1 \\ x_2, & y_2, & z_2, & 1 \\ x_3, & y_3, & z_3, & 1 \\ x_4, & y_4, & z_4, & 1 \end{vmatrix} = A_1 A_2 \begin{vmatrix} X_1, & Y_1, & Z_1, & 0 \\ x_1, & y_1, & z_1, & 1 \\ x_3, & y_3, & z_3, & 1 \\ x_4, & y_4, & z_4, & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

IV. Find the resultant wrench of a system of forces such as (X, Y, Z) at (x, y, z).

The uniform heavy rectangular lid $ABCD$ of a box is smoothly hinged at the ends of an edge AB. The lid is supported out of its horizontal closed position by a rod of given length fixed at C and at the top corner of the box which coincides with D when the lid is closed.

Find the thrust in the rod, and, as far as possible, the stresses at the hinges.

V. State and prove the principle of Virtual Work.

A lamina has two degrees of freedom in its plane. Show that for equilibrium in a given position the single resultant of the external forces on it must lie on a

definite straight line, the constraints being supposed smooth.

VI. Give general formulæ for the determination of the centre of mass of a volume, using spherical polar co-ordinates, and find the centre of mass of a solid sphere whose density varies inversely as the square of the distance from a point on the surface.

Show that the volume of the tetrahedron $G_1\ G_2\ G_3\ G_4$, formed by the centres of mass of four systems of particles $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \ldots \mu_1, \mu_2 \ldots \nu_1, \nu_2 \ldots \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \ldots$ at the points $A_1\ A_2 \ldots$, $B_1, B_2 \ldots$, $C_1, C_2 \ldots$, $D_1, D_2 \ldots$ respectively, is

$$\frac{1}{M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4} \Sigma \left\{ \lambda_p \mu_q \nu_r \sigma_s \left[A_p B_q C_r D_s \right] \right\}$$

where $[A_p B_q C_r D_s]$ is the volume of the tetrahedron formed by the points named and $\mathrm{M} = \Sigma\lambda$, &c.

VII. A uniform tape is stretched across a stream. The length of the tape, its weight, tension at one end and the difference of level of the ends, are known. Find the horizontal distance between the ends.

Show that if λ is the modulus of extension of the tape the total extension is

$$\frac{1}{2\lambda} (aT_0 + lT)$$

where a is the horizontal span, l the length of tape, T_0 the horizontal tension, T the terminal tension, and the ends are supported on the same level.

VIII. Find the attraction of a circular disc at a point on its axis.

Show that the attraction of a uniform thin spherical cap, cut off a sphere of radius a by a plane, at a point P on the axis of symmetry, distant $c(>a)$ from the centre O of the sphere, is

$$\frac{4\pi m a^2}{c} \cos^2 \frac{\psi}{2}$$

where ψ is the angle subtended by OP at a point on the edge of the cap and m is the mass per unit area.

IX. Prove Poisson's equation

$$\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2V}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2V}{dz^2} = -4\pi\rho$$

for the potential.

Find the distribution of matter which gives potential $\alpha x^2+\beta y^2+\gamma z^2$ inside a sphere of radius a and

$$\frac{\alpha+\beta+\gamma}{3}\left(\frac{a^3}{r}-\frac{a^5}{r^3}\right)+\frac{a^5}{r^5}(\alpha x^2+\beta y^2+\gamma z^2)$$

outside, the origin being at the centre of the sphere and $r^2=x^2+y^2+z^2$.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the condition that three given straight lines $ax+by+c=0$, $a_1x+b_1y+c_1=0$, and $a_2x+b_2y+c_2=0$ should meet in a point.

Find the equation of the straight line which passes through the intersection of $x+2y+1=0$, and $6x-y+6=0$, and also cuts off equal intercepts from the axes.

II. Find an expression for the tangent of the angle between two straight lines when given

(1). In the form $y=m_1x+c_1$, $y=m_2x+c_2$.
(2). In the form $ax^2+2hxy+by^2=0$.

Find the angle between the straight lines drawn from the origin to the points where $x+y=6$ meets $3x^2-y^2+7x=1$.

III. Prove (analytically) that if a straight line OPQ be drawn from a fixed point O to meet a fixed circle in P and Q, then $OP.OQ$ is a constant.

A variable circle cuts the axis of x in P and Q and touches a fixed straight line, $x\cos\alpha+y\sin\alpha-p=0$. If $OP.OQ$ is constant, O being the origin, find the locus of the centre of the circle.

IV. Show that the middle points of all parallel chords in a parabola lie on a straight line which is parallel to the axis.

Find the equation of the chord in the parabola $y^2=12x$ whose middle point is (5,2).

V. One of a pair of conjugate diameters of an ellipse is produced to meet the directrix. From the intersection a perpendicular is drawn to the other. Show that it passes through the focus.

VI. Find the polar equation of a conic section referred to the focus as pole.

Show that in a rectangular hyperbola focal chords which are perpendicular to one another are equal.

VII. Find the position and magnitude of the axes of the conic whose equation is $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 1$.

A system of conics is drawn having the origin as centre, an area equal to $\pi / \sqrt{3}$, and passing through the point (1.0). Find the locus of the ends of the axes.

VIII. Find the asymptotes to the following curves :

(1). $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$.

(2). $(x^2 - y^2)(x - 3y) = 3x^2 + y^2 + 1$.

IX. Find a condition for the convexity of concavity of a curve towards the axis of x : and find any points of inflexion on the curve $y = \log x/x$.

Trace this curve : and also the curve $y = (\tan x/x)^2$.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Find from first principles the differential coefficients of $\tan x$ and $\sin^{-1} x$.

Differentiate with respect to x

$$\log \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \text{ and } \left(\cot x\right)^{\tan x}.$$

II. If $y = e^{\sin^{-1} x}$, prove that

$$\left(1 - x^2\right)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x\frac{dy}{dx} = y.$$

and expand y in a series of ascending powers of x.

III. If $\phi(x)$ and $\psi(x)$ each become zero when $x = a$, prove that

$$\underset{x=a}{\text{Lt}} \frac{\phi(x)}{\psi(x)} = \frac{\phi'(x)}{\psi'(x)}$$

Evaluate—

$$\underset{x=1}{\text{Lt}} \frac{3x^3 - 5x^2 + 2}{4x^4 - 7x^3 + 3} \text{ and } \underset{x=0}{\text{Lt}} \left(\text{cosec } x\right)^{\sin x}$$

IV. Find the n^{th} differential coefficients of $\sin(ax + b)$ and $(x + a)^3 \log_e (x + a)$.

V. A straight fence is built partly across a circular block of ground, the fence beginning at the centre and being less

than the radius of the circle in length. If a man walks round the circular boundary, find his position when the fence hides from his view the greatest portion of the opposite boundary.

VI. Establish the formula for "integration by parts."

Integrate

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\,dx, \quad \int \frac{dx}{\cos^4 x} \quad \int \frac{x^4 dx}{\sqrt{x+1}} \quad \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\,(x-1)^2}$$

VII. If $\phi(x) = \phi(2a - x)$ for all values of x comprised between o and a, prove that

$$\int_o^{2a} \phi(x)\,dx = 2\int_o^a \phi(x)\,.\,dx$$

Evaluate $\int_o^{\pi} \sin^3\theta\,.\,\cos^4\theta\;d\theta$ and $\int_o^{\pi} \cos^3\theta\,.\,\sin^4\theta\,.\,d\theta.$

VIII. Find the length of the arc of a parabola between the vertex and extremity of the latus rectum in terms of the latus rectum.

IX. Trace the curve $r^2 \sin\theta = a^2 \cos 3\theta$, and find the area of one of its loops.

ETHICS
PHILOSOPHY
PSYCHOLOGY
LOGIC

The same papers as set for the Ordinary Examination for the B.A. Degree, New Regulations.

PHILOSOPHY.

(Special Paper for Honours under Old Regulations.)

Time—Three hours.

Write on three of the following :—

I. Realism.

II. The criterion of truth.

III. Theories of the origin of feeling.

IV. Socialism and individualism.

V. "Virtue consists in activity, and ethics is therefore based on a theory of Will."

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1900.

B.Sc. Degree.

(NEW REGULATIONS).

COMPULSORY MATHEMATICS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Draw a straight line to touch a circle from a given point outside the circle.

From a point A outside a circle, tangents AB, AC are drawn to the circle. Show that the line joining their middle points lies wholly outside the circle.

II. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about the equal angles proportionals, the triangles shall be similar.

III. If four straight lines be proportionals, the rectangle contained by the means is equal to the rectangle contained by the extremes.

From A and B, two of the angles of a triangle ABC, perpendiculars AD, BE are let fall upon the opposite sides and intersect at F. Show that the rectangle CB, BD is equal to the rectangle EB, BF.

IV. A, B and C are any three points inside a circle. Chords $DABE$, $FBCG$, $HCAK$, are drawn through them meeting the circumference in D, E, F, G, H, K. Show that the sum of the arcs KF, EH, GD is greater than the sum of the arcs FE, HG, DK.

V. ABC is any triangle. Points P, Q and R are taken in BC, CA, AB respectively, such that $BP : PC :: CQ : QA :: AR : RB$. Also P', Q', R' are taken in BC, CA, AB such that $CP' = BP$, $AQ' = CQ$, $BR' = AR$. Show that the triangle PQR is equal to the triangle $P'Q'R'$.

VI. Of the angles which form a trihedral solid angle, any two are together greater than the third.

BOC, COA, AOB are three angles forming a solid angle at O. If these angles are bisected by straight lines OP, OQ, OR respectively, show that the angles POQ, QOR, ROP are together less than BOC, COA, AOB.

VII. Given $\log_{10} 2 = \cdot 3010300$, find $\log_{10} \cdot 0256$, and the logarithms of 1 and 10 to the base $\cdot 002$.

VIII. In any triangle show that

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

and that

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

IX. Given $a = 217$ $b = 213$ $c = 112$. Find C.

log 271 = 2·4329693	log 159 = 2·2013971
log 54 = 1·7323938	Ltan 15° − 5′ = 9·4305727
log 58 = 1·7634280	Ltan 15° − 6′ = 9·4310753.

COMPULSORY MATHEMATICS.

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Time—Three hours.

I. What are the factors of $10x^2 - 19x - 56$ and $a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4$: and the H.C.F. of $x^3 - 3xy^2 + 2y^3$ and $x^3 + 3x^2y - 4y^3$?

II. Solve the equations—

(i.) $\dfrac{x^2}{2x+1} - \dfrac{4x+2}{x^2} = 1$.

(ii.) $\left.\begin{matrix} x + y = 6 \\ x^3 + y^3 = 72 \end{matrix}\right\}$

(iii.) $\left.\begin{matrix} x^2 - 2y^2 = x + 3 \\ xy = 2y + 3 \end{matrix}\right\}$

III. A and B are travelling on the same road to London. B is 25 miles behind A, when, at the fiftieth milestone from London, A overtakes a flock of geese going at the rate of three miles in two hours. B overtakes the same flock at the forty-fifth milestone. At what rate was B travelling?

IV. Show that in the equation $x^2 - px + q = 0$, p is equal to the sum, and q the product of the roots. If the roots of the equation $5x^2 + 7x + b = 0$ are equal, find b.

V. The expenses of a ship—the fuel, food, wages, &c.—are £50 a day when at anchor. When steaming they are in excess of this by an amount proportional to the cube of the speed. If the total expenses of a trip are £800 when

it is done in ten days, what will they be if it is done in nine?

VI. Show that the sum of n terms of an A.P. whose first term is a and common difference b is given by

$$s=\frac{n}{2}\left\{2a+(n-1)b\right\}$$

Insert 5 arithmetic means between -1 and $8\cdot5$.

VII. At a certain distance from the foot of a flagstaff it has an elevation of 30°. When the observer approaches thirty yards nearer it has an elevation of 60°. How much further is it to the foot of the staff?

VIII. Prove—

(i.) $\cos(A+B)=\cos A.\ \cos B-\sin A\ \sin B$ (geometrically).

(ii.) $\sin 3A=3\sin A-4\sin^3 A$.

(iii.) $8(\cos^6\theta+\sin^6\theta)=5+3\cos 4\theta$.

IX. Trace the changes in the value of $\tan A$, as A goes from 0° to 360°, and find the values of sin 750° : sec 240° : tan 345° : cot 195°.

COMPULSORY PHYSICS.

Time—Three hours.

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

SECTION I.

I. Write out Newton's Law of Motion, beginning, "Change of motion, &c."; and give illustrations from—(1) The falling of a raindrop; (2) the motion of the earth round the sun; (3) the gliding of a bird through the air.

II. A sinker weighing 33 grammes is fastened to a piece of cork weighing 10 grammes, and the pair just float in water. If the S.G. of cork be ·25, find that of the sinker.

III. Give the theory of the barometer, and some arguments in favour of the truth of the theory. Explain the construction of a meteorological map, and the meaning of the word "cyclone," as used in meteorology.

IV. Find the relation between the power and the weight in the case of the Screw, neglecting friction: and explain generally how friction modifies this result.

V. Define the terms—*Energy*, *Horsepower*. If a bicyclist ride six miles an hour against a wind blowing six miles an hour, and if the pressure of wind at twelve miles an hour be taken at 8 ozs. per square foot, and the surface of bicyclist and bicycle at 10 square feet, find the rate in horsepower at which the cyclist is working in overcoming the force of the wind.

SECTION II.

VI. Sketch the distribution of the lines of magnetic force in the following cases:—(1) A magnet placed in the earth's magnetic field and pointing N and S under its influence; (2) four equal bar magnets placed so as to make four sides of a square, the magnets not quite touching at the corners. Neglect the earth's field in this case, and suppose the magnets to be so placed that at two corners of the square there are only N poles and at two only S poles.

VII. You have a metal vessel on an insulating stand and a metal ball hung by a silk thread. Sketch the arrangement of the lines of electric force in the following cases:—(i.) The vessel uncharged and some distance from the ball, which is charged; (ii.) the charged ball suspended within the vessel without contact; (iii.) the ball removed to its former position after contact With two such vessels—one having a small positive charge, the other a small negative charge—two such balls and a piece of wire, show how you may increase considerably the charges in the vessels.

VIII. Explain the terms "resistance" and "electro-motive force. State briefly on what details of construction the electro' motive force and internal resistance of a cell depend; and describe a way of finding the electro-motive force of a cell—given a tangent galvanometer and a known resistance.

IX. Give a description of the electric arc, and its phenomena. What duties must be performed by the mechanism of an arc lamp?

X. A coil of wire *A* is placed close to a coil of wire *B*. *A* is connected to a battery and key, *B* to a galvanometer. When the current is made or broken in *A's* circuit, there is a current in *B's* circuit. Give briefly the laws of this phenomenon, and explain how it is modified by the positions of the coils and the presence of iron.

SECTION III.

XI. What is the difference between "heat" and "temperature"? Give a short description of the units of heat and temperature.

XII. Define the term "Specific heat." What is meant by the term "Water equivalent of a vessel"? How would you find it (i.) by experiment, (ii.) by calculation from the weight and specific heat of the vessel?

XIII. Given that light is a wave motion travelling at different speeds in air and water, explain the refraction of a ray in passing from air into water. Describe an experiment by which the phenomena of refraction (including total reflection) may be shown.

XIV. Describe an experiment showing the tendency of a lens to produce colour in the image, and explain the method by which this effect is largely provided against.

XV. Explain how a string may vibrate as a whole or in any number of equal parts.

COMPULSORY CHEMISTRY } The same papers as set for the First Year of the M.B. Degree.
" **BIOLOGY** }

PURE MATHEMATICS
APPLIED MATHEMATICS } The same papers as set for Ordinary B.A. Degree.
PHYSICS

GEOLOGY (I).

Time—Three hours.

I. Write brief notes upon the principal *glaciated* areas known in South Australia.

II. How would you distinguish in the field between a *synclinal*, and an *anticlinal* axis in strata? Illustrate by sections.

III. What are *outliers* and *inliers*? Illustrate by sections.

IV. Classify the igneous rocks of South Australia into *acidic* and *basic*. Quote localities of occurrence for each rock mentioned.

V. Give Australian examples of:—(*a*) *conformable*, (*b*) *uncomformable* series of strata. What do these features respectively teach concerning the geological order of events?

VI. How would you recognise the intrusive nature of a basaltic dyke intersecting limestone and shale?

VII. Give the petrographical characters and state the mode of origin of:—*Mica-schist*, *diorite*, *dolomite*, *travertine*, *kaolin-clay*.

VIII. What do you understand by the terms:—*Current-bedded*, *concretion*, *erosion-surface*, *reversed fault*, *talus*.

GEOLOGY (II.)

Time—Three hours.

I. How is it known that the Coal Measures of South Queensland are younger than the Hawkesbury Sandstone.

II. In what Australian rocks do ganoid fish, land plants, mammals, tetrabranchiate, cephalopods, and exogens first appear?

III. What is implied by the term *Eocene*? In what parts of South Australia do beds occur which are referred to this age.

IV. Give the zoological position, and geological range of each of the following:—*Nummulites*, *Endoceras*, *Phacops*, *Monograptus*, *Productus*, *Mastodonsaurus*, *Glossopteris*, *Magellania*, *Cyathophyllum*, *Pholadomya*.

V. A series of beds containing *Graptolites* is overlain by a limestone containing:—*Olenellus*, *Salterella Archæocyathinous* corals. Explain the anomaly; and how may it be accounted for?

VI. Describe the Cretaceous system in the Lake Eyre basin.

VII. Describe a *Belemnite*. In what rocks do they occur.

VIII. How does a *Goniatite* differ from an *Ammonite*? In what geological systems are they respectively found.

IX. Give a concise sketch of the chief geological systems in South Australia.

X. What are the special features of the Hunterian system of New South Wales?

BOTANY I. { The same paper as set for the Second Year of the M.B. Degree.

BOTANY. (II).

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe in detail the fruits (1—3).

II. Refer the plants (1—10). to their Natural Orders.

III. Determine the spocies to which the following South Australian plants belong (1—5).

IV. Determine the botanical nature of the accompanying specimens (1—3).

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1900.

B.Sc. Degree and Special Mining Course and Diploma in Mining and Metallurgy.

(OLD REGULATIONS.)

APPLIED MECHANICS I. (Pass).

MR. J. B. LEWIS, M.C.E., AND MR. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. A tension member of a bridge consists of two flats 10 inches wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick and is riveted to the web of the boom. This web consists of a plate 1 inch in thickness and 18 inches deep. The tension member makes an angle of 45° with it. Rivets $\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter. Design joint.

II. It is proposed to build a stone dam for a mine reservoir 70 feet high, 6 feet wide at the top, 50 feet wide at the bottom, the face of the wall sloping ot 3 horizontal and 7 vertical. The stone weighs 160 lbs. per cubic foot. Show exactly how you would proceed to determine whether the proposed design has sufficient stability. Without actually going through the whole of the calculations do sufficient to show that you thoroughly understand how to do it.

III. A beam of 16 feet span is loaded with weights of 5, 10, and 15 tons, at distances 4 feet, 8 feet, and 12 feet from one end. Draw to scale the bending moment and shear diagrams.

IV. A cross girder of 9 feet span and 12 inches deep has to support a distributed load of 12 tons. Make a sketch showing a suitable section. Show calculations.

V. A boiler is 6 feet diameter, 18 feet long, and has a flue 3 feet in diameter. The working pressure is 100 lbs. Make a sketch showing the thickness of plates and arrangement of joints. Explain how you obtain these particulars.

VI. Determine the diameter of a round wrought-iron shaft to transmit 200 H.P. at 200 revolutions per minute, the stress on the outer fibres not to be greater than 9,000 lbs. per square inch.

VII. Write an account of the design of retaining walls for earth.

APPLIED MECHANICS II. (Pass).

MR. J. B. LEWIS, M.C.E., AND MR. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

I. Calculate the stresses on the various members of the bridge truss drawn on the diagram given you and loaded as shown.

II. Determine by graphic methods the stresses due to wind pressure in the roof truss sketched in the second diagram, the wind pressure being as shown. The windward end is free to move on expansion rollers, the other end being fixed

III. A hollow cylindrical cast-iron pillar is 24 ft. long, and its external and internal diameters are 9 in. and 7 in. respectively. Calculate its breaking weight, its ends being flat and well bedded.

IV. Discuss the effect of the use of the steam jacket and the advantage of compound expansion on the efficiency of the steam engine.

V. A flywheel, 16 ft. diameter over all, has a rim of section 10 in. by 6 in., the diameter inside of rim being 14 ft. 4 in. It makes 80 revolutions per minute. The wheel is built in two halves which are held together by two square bolts with cotters. If the width of the cotter slot is one-third that of the bolt, compute the proper size of each bolt. Compute also the energy stored up in the wheel.

VI. Write an account of the various types of steam engine condensers.

APPLIED MECHANICS, (Honours.)

MR. J. B. LEWIS, M.C.E., AND MR. CHAPMAN, M.A., B.C.E.

Time—Three hours.

1. Draw the bending moment and shear diagrams for a continuous girder of 3 spans of 30 feet each with a uniformly distributed load of 2 tons per foot.

II. A trestle bridge has the formation level 80 ft. above foundations. The base is 27 ft. wide ; width between girders which are web plate, is 7 ft. ; depth of girder 3 ft.

decking, etc., 18 inches ; train depth 10 ft. ; span 30 ft. dead lode each span 20 tons ; weight of each trestle leg 50 lbs. per foot, weight of railway carriage 11 tons for length of 30 ft. Compute the maximum wind pressure it will resist. State whether you think it has sufficient stability for a narrow gauge railway, and give reasons for your opinion.

III. Design a column of steel angles, 30 ft. high, to support a load of 20 tons.

IV. Make on outline drawing of an X girder of 10 panels, 100 ft. long and 17 ft. deep ; dead load of 3 tons per panel point. Determine the stresses when there is a live load of 1 ton per foot run applied at top of girder (*a*) half the length of girder, and (*b*) quarter the length of girder.

V. Discuss the relative sensitiveness of Watt's Governor with the slides above the hinge point of the arms, the common pendulum governor, and the crossed-arm governor.

The balls of a governor each weigh 3 lbs. and are each hinged to a pair of equal rods, one of each pair connected to the spindle and the other to a slider which moves the throttle. The speed suddenly increases from 70 to 72 revolutions. Find the pull on the slider.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS I.

Time—Three hours.

I. Find the components of a given force in two directions in its plane making angles α. β with the direction of the force.

P and Q are two forces at right angles. If Q be diminished by P and P be increased by Q, show that the new resultant makes an angle of 45° with the first resultant.

II. Determine the magnitude and position of the resultant of two unequal parallel forces P and Q acting upon a rigid body, (1) when the forces act in the same direction (2) when they act in opposite directions.

III. Two boards are supported with their lower edges in contact on a horizontal plane and so that each makes an angle of 45° with the horizontal. Between the boards rest two equal cylinders. Their axes are on the same level and

horizontal, and each cylinder rests on one board and makes contact with the other cylinder along a generating line. If each cylinder weighs 50 lbs., find the pressure between the cylinders and the pressure between one of the cylinders and the board in contact with it, all the surfaces being smooth.

IV. Find the position of the centres of mass—

(*a*) Of a uniform triangular lamina.

(*b*) Of the frustrum of a cone.

V. Find the relation between the power and the weight in the cases of (*a*) the ordinary wheel and axle, (*b*) the screw, neglecting friction.

VI. A uniform rod rests in an inclined position with its lower end in contact with a rough vertical wall. A string attached half way between its centre and lower end has its other end tied to the wall, the string being horizontal. If, when the rod is on the point of slipping, it makes an angle α with the horizontal, prove $\tan \alpha = 2 \tan \lambda$, where λ is the angle of friction.

VII. A wheel rolls along a horizontal plane with uniform velocity without sliding. Show how to find the velocity of any point P of its rim, and prove that at any instant the motion of P is at right angles to AP, where A is the point on the rim at that instant in contact with the plane.

VIII. Establish the formula $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}$ ft.^{2}

A stone is dropped from a height h, and after falling $\frac{1}{3}$ of the distance passes a stone that was projected vertically upwards at the instant the first was dropped. Find the greatest height reached by the second stone.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS II.

Time—Three hours.

I. Show that the path of a projectile is a parabola.

A man travelling on a railway truck moving with a velocity of 35 feet per second can throw a stone with a velocity of 64 feet per second. If he throws straight up with reference to the truck, find how far the stone will

move forwards with reference to the earth before again coming to the level of the truck.

II. Find the acceleration of a particle moving with uniform speed in a circle.

A string 3 feet long is fixed at one end, and to the other a one pound weight is attached. The weight is held so as to stretch the string horizontally and then let fall. Find the tension of the string when the weight reaches the lowest point of its path.

III. Find the loss of kinetic energy when a sphere of 100 pounds weight, moving with a velocity of 10 feet per second, impinges directly upon an equal sphere at rest, the co-efficient of restitution being one half.

IV. A cubical tank, whose side is 9 feet, is made of plates 3 feet square. Find the pressure on one of the bottom plates of the wall when the tank is filled with water. If one of these plates were hinged at its upper edge, and otherwise fastened only at its lower edge, find the strain on the hinge due to the hydrostatic pressure.

V. Find the centre of pressure of a rectangular disc immersed in a liquid with the plane vertical and one edge in the surface of the liquid.

VI. Explain the use of the Hydrostatic Balance to determine the specific gravity of a solid lighter than water and insoluble in it.

VII. A U tube having 5 centimetres horizontal and the rest vertical has 25 centimetres of its length filled with mercury and 30 centimetres with water. How much does the surface of the water stand above that of the mercury? If now the whole is immersed in turpentine of specific gravity ·87 until the surface of the water is 10 centimetres below that of the turpentine, find by how much the difference of level of water and mercury is altered. Specific gravity of mercury 13·6.

VIII. A pump delivers 1,000 gallons per hour, raising them 35 feet ; the friction of the pipes is equivalent to a back pressure of two pounds per square inch, and the water is projected with a velocity of 24 feet per second. Find the horse-power with which the pump is working.

IX. A barometer stands at 76 centimetres. If the tube has a cross-section of one square centimetre and the length of the vacuum above the mercury is six centimetres, find how much the mercury would fall if a cubic centimetre of air were introduced.

SURVEYING I.

Time—Three hours.

I. (*a*) Give a short description of the adjustments of the Y theodolite.

(*b*) Explain in what respects the construction of the transit theodolite differs from that of the Y.

(*c*) In observing for true north which instrument would be the most serviceable and why?

II. *ABCD* is a block of land.

Bearing of *AB* 25°, length 400 links,
" *BC* 63°, " 800 "
" *AD* 90°, " 1200 "

A portion *ABFE* containing exactly 2 acres is to be cut off by a line perpendicular to *AD*.

Supply the distances *AE*, *BF*.

III. The original boundary *AD*, between two sections of land, runs through deep swamps near the points *B* and *C*. To avoid these it is arranged to fence it along the traverse *ABCD*, the bearings and distances of which are given in the diagram supplied.

(*a*) Calculate the exact bearing and length of the original line *AD*.

(*b*) Plot the figure to a scale of 5 chains to 1 inch and estimate approximately by scale the acres that would have to be exchanged to rectify the deeds.

IV. Three bore holes, *A*, *B*, and *C*, are sunk in a level plane to the floor of a coal seam. *ABC* forms an equilateral triangle, the length of one side being 500 feet. The depths are 400 feet, 438 feet, and 450 feet, at *A*, *B*, *C*, respectively. If *AB* runs N. and S. find the strike and dip of the seam.

V. *AB* and *BC* are two straight portions of a line of railway, the bearings being 45° and 120° respectively. It is required to join them by a curve of 40 chains radius, *A* being the tangent point.

(*a*) Compute the length of *BA* and the length of the curve.

(*b*) Describe how you would proceed to fix the point *A* if the intersection point *B* were inaccessible.

(*c*) Calculate the necessary angles for setting out the curve from *A* in chain lengths, supposing that in chaining towards *A* the last chain peg on the straight line was 20 links behind *A*.

SURVEYING II.

Time — Three hours.

I. (*a*) Describe briefly the adjustments of the Dumpy level.

(*b*) Are all these adjustments absolutely essential to correct levelling? Explain why.

II. The following distances are measured and the angles of depression taken on a road on the slope of a hill with the view of improving the grade :—

AB, 6 chains (horizontal distance), angle of depression 2° 30′.

BC, 4 chains (horizontal distance), angle of depression 3° 15′.

CD, 5 chains (horizontal distance), angle of depression, 4° 15′.

It is proposed to cut the hill from *A* to *D*.

(*a*) What will be the grade of the new road?

(*b*) Estimate approximately the amount of cutting, the road being 15 ft. wide at the bottom and the side slopes 1 vertical to $1\frac{1}{2}$ horizontal.

III. A circular reservoir has an internal diameter of 150 ft. at the top. It is 15 ft. deep at the centre and 12 ft. deep at the sides. The wall is of concrete, 2 ft. 6 in. wide at the top and 3 ft. 6 in. wide at the bottom ; the outer face being vertical. There is a layer of concrete all over the bottom to a depth of 9 in.

(*a*) Calculate the capacity of the reservoir in gallons.

(*b*) Estimate the amount of concrete required.

IV. Give an account of the methods of making the connection of the underground and surface surveys of a mining property

(*a*) When there are two vertical shafts connected underground.

(*b*) When only one shaft is available.

V. Describe the construction of the aneroid barometer.

On the tops of two adjacent hills simultaneous baro metric readings are taken. On one the reading is 27.68 and the temperature 52° F.; on the other the the reading is 28.50 and the temperature 56° F. Determine the difference in the heights.

VI. A surveyor sets up his level between the points A and E and takes the following staff readings:—At *A* 8.73, *B* 6.67, *C* 4.45, *D* 5.86, *E* 2.27. He then moves his level further on, and reads as follows:—*E* 1.56, *F* 3.47, *G* 6.76, *H* 4.50, *J* 6.88, *K* 5.32. The height of *A* above datum is 140.00. Enter up the levels as if in a page of level book; calculate reduced levels, and check results.

MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Time—Four hours.

Not more than nine questions are to be attempted.

Sketches should be neat, and in good proportion, but need not be drawn to scale except where specified.

I. Give dimensioned sketches of both a single riveted lap and butt point for a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch steel boiler plate, with equal tearing and shearing resistance.

II. Design an ordinary cotter joint suitable for joining up pump rods. Maximum tension 10 tons.

III. Draw to scale the curve you would give the teeth of a 2″ pitch spur wheel. Assume the ordinary proportions.

IV. An engine shaft transmits 30-horsepower at 80 revolutions per minute by means of a spur wheel 5 ft. diameter. Calculate the pitch of the teeth, size of shaft, and dimensions of key.

V. Give sketches and explain the construction of a large split pulley for rope gearing. What precautions have to be taken in casting such a pulley? Why should the rope touch only the sides of the groove?

VI. The outside and inside widths of a slide valve for a small engine are $4\frac{1}{2}$″ and $2\frac{1}{2}$″. The steam port is $\frac{5}{8}$″ wide, the valve opens the port fully to steam and there is no inside lap. Draw a Zeuner's diagram for the valve, and determine the angular advance of the eccentric to cut off at $\frac{3}{4}$ of the stroke.

VII. Given for an ordinary slide valve:
Steam lap = 1 inch
Cut off at $\frac{5}{8}$ stroke
Steam lead = $\frac{1}{4}$ inch
Determine the radius of the eccentrics, angular advance, and positions of crank for chief events of the stroke.

VIII. Sketch and describe the action of some of the more important forms of lubricators used for cylinders, axles, shafts, &c.

IX. Give sketches and explain the construction of:
(*a*) An engine pistou
(*b*) A piston rod stuffing box.
The latter to be fitted with metallic packing.

X. Draw sections of the most important forms of screw threads, and give the reasons for varying these forms.
Explain how you would design the nut for a large square threaded screw so as to ensure equal tearing, and shearing and tearing resistance between both.

XI. Explain with sketch some reliable form of friction clutch for throwing high speed machinery in and out of gear without stopping the main shaft.

XII. Explain why bolts, connecting together parts of machines, should be of uniform diameter when they are subjected to heavy impulsive loads.
Sketch the bolt used in large connecting rod ends, and explain how by reducing its diameter up to a certain limit its strength is increased. What is the limit?

In addition to the paper a practical examination in Mechanical Drawing was held at the School of Mines.

MINING ENGINEERING I. (Pass).

MR. A. H. MERRIN AND MR. CHAPMAN.

Time—Three hours.

I. Three bore holes are put down on a level plane and intersect a coal seam at depths of 250, 280, and 320 feet respectively, The bore holes are at the corners of an equilateral triangle, the length of one side being 500 feet. If the line joining the two first runs N. and S., find the strike and dip of the seam.

II. A quartz lode striking N.W. and S.E., and dipping at an average angle of 40° towards the N.E., has been driven along towards the S.E. It is suddenly cut off by a cross-course striking N. 30° E., and dipping at 60° towards the N.W. If the heave is 25 feet and the hanging wall has moved downwards along the dip of the fault, determine by plotting the position of the faulted portion and also the nature and amount of throw.

III. Explain the operation of "blocking out" wash dirt, as practised on the Creswick field, and describe the system of timbering adopted.

IV. Enumerate the principal sources of loss in the use of compressed air as a motive power in mines, and discuss the compound system of air compression.

V. It is required to circulate 100,000 cubic feet of air per minute in a mine, the necessary water gauge pressure being computed to be 3 inches. An exhaust fan of the Guibal type is to be erected. Determine proper dimensions for the fan.

VI. An airway 7 feet by 5 feet conveys 20,000 cubic feet of air per minute to a point 200 yards from the downcast shaft, where the air is split into two airways, one 7 feet by 5 feet 500 yards long, the other 6 feet by 5 feet 400 yards long. They reunite at a point 100 yards from the upcast, to which they are led by an airway 7 feet by 5 feet. Compute the current passing along each airway, the water gauge reading, and the horse-power required.

VII. Describe fully some system of working which you would consider suitable to adopt in the case of a lode about 20 feet wide, dipping 60 degrees and having a soft footwall. Include full detailsof the method of timbering.

MINING ENGINEERING II. (Pass).

MR. A. H. MERRIN AND MR. CHAPMAN.

Time—Three hours.

1. A mine, 400 feet deep, has an inflow of water at the rate of 12,000 gallons per hour. Sketch the general arrangement of a Cornish pumping plant to deal with this quantity, and give the principal dimensions of surface plant and pitworks.

II. Give a brief account of—*(a)* The Whiting hoist system; *(b)* The Koepe winding system.

III. Give a brief outline of the various methods that have been devised for rendering the strain on the winding engine as uniform as possible throughout the winding.

Compute the weight of chain and size of pulley required for a chain counterbalance of a winding engine, having given the following particulars:—Winding takes place in two compartments always from a depth of 1,480 ft.; weight of skip, 2,000 lbs.; weight of load, 3,500 lbs. The rope weighs 2 lbs. per foot run. The winding drum is 12 ft. diameter. The chain hangs in a small pit 100 ft. deep.

IV. Design a system of timbering suitable for a vertical shaft 16 ft. by 6 ft. in the clear, with two winding compartments, each 4 ft. 6 in. wide.

V. Design one of the cams of a stamper battery, the diameter of the cam shaft being $4\frac{7}{8}$ in., the diameter of a stem of one of stamps, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., clearance $\frac{3}{16}$ in., height of drop 7 in., weight of stamp 1,000 lbs. Explain clearly the principles on which the design is based.

VI. Describe as fully as you can the construction of some type of piston jig, and discuss the comparative merits of the systems of side discharge and discharge through the sieve.

VII. Give a general sketch of the system of ore dressing adopted on the Broken Hill mines.

or

Write a general account of the principal types of crushing rolls, paying special attention to the modern high-speed rolls.

MINING ENGINEERING I. (Honours.)

MR. A. H. MERRIN AND MR. CHAPMAN.

Time—Three hours.

I. Make dimensioned sketches showing the complete construction of a 10-stamp battery. Each stamp to weigh about 1,000 lbs. and to have a drop of 6 in. Amalgamation plates to be placed inside the mortar-box in the front. Make the sketches as complete as you can, showing battery-frame, arrangement of shafting, and give princi-

pal dimensions. Estimate the greatest possible number of falls per minute for each stamp, and the horse-power required when running at what you would consider the proper speed. Discuss the principal points in your design. Discuss also the questions of vertical *v.* inclined screens, wire *v.* punched iron screens.

II. Give an account of the "long wall" system of mining.

MINING ENGINEERING II. (Honours.)

MR. A. H. MERRIN AND MR. CHAPMAN.

Time—Three hours.

I. Winding engines are required for a shaft 2,000 ft. deep. Weight of skip, 2,000 lbs.; weight of load, 3,000 lbs.; maximum speed of winding, 1,000 ft. per minute. Determine proper dimensions for winding engine and drum, the size rope required, H.P. of engine, and make a dimensioned sketch of the winding arrangements. The engines are to be a horizontal pair working on first motion. Discuss also the application of the compound principle to winding engines.

II. Give an account of the various systems of sinking a shaft through quicksands.

III. Write essays on either—

(*a*) Magnetic concentration, *or*,

(*b*) The Wilfley table, Frue vanner, and Lührig vanner.

METALLURGY I. (Pass).

BASIL W. TURNER, A.R.S.M.

Time—Three hours.

I. What is the chief difficulty experienced in the cyanide treatment of slimes?

Describe shortly a plant for treatment of slimes.

II. What class of material is usually treated by chlorination?

Describe a stationary vat chlorination plant, illustrating your answer by a sketch plan.

III. Define the terms flux and slag.

What are the usual fluxes used in the blast furnace smelting of lead and iron ores, and what is the composition of the slags produced in both classes of smelting.

IV. Sketch a plan and longitudinal section of a Parkes' plant for the softening and desilverization of base bullion, and describe the softening and desilverization process.

V. Give sketch and dimensions of a modern copper blast furnace for production of coarse matte.

By what devices in design is the necessity of frequent stoppages of the furnace for repairs prevented.

VI. Enumerate the series of operations involved in the production of refined copper from a sulphide ore (pyrites) containing 5 per cent. of copper, by the Welsh method of smelting.

What are the chief chemical reactions upon which the process depends.

VIII. What are the advantages resulting from the use of hot blast in furnaces for the production of pig iron? Describe the means by which the blast is heated.

METALLURGY II. (Pass).

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the Le Chatelier pyrometer, indicating the kind of work for which it is fitted and the accuracy obtainable in its use.

II. Sketch and describe the Wilson gas producer.

III. Sketch and describe the Coppée coke oven.

IV. Write what you know of the properties and reactions of sulphide of lead in so far as they are of importance in the metallurgy of lead.

V. Sketch and describe an ordinary hand-worked roasting furnace for lead ores, giving dimensions. What modification is necessary if the ore is to be slagged? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of sintering and slagging the ore respectively.

VI. Describe a converter for Bessemerizing copper matte and state the difficulties connected with its use.

VII. Describe the Ziervogel process for the extraction of silver from copper matte, explaining the chemical changes in the vof the process. arioagesus st

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METALLURGY. (Honours).

BASIL W. TURNER, A.R.S.M., and PROFESSOR RENNIE, M.A., D.Sc

Time—Three hours.

I Explain the conditions under which steel is hardened or softened. Describe a "cooling curve" and discuss the "critical points" in such a curve, mentioning briefly any microscopical evidence bearing on the question.

II. Discuss the theory of the use of steam in a gas producer.

III. Discuss briefly the principles and practice of pyritic smelting.

IV. Describe the process of copper smelting in use at the Argo works, emphasizing its peculiarities, and explaining, as far as it is known, the process in use there for extracting gold from the residues of the Ziervogel process.

V. Describe the wet methods that have been proposed and put into practice for the separation of zinc from lead in lead-zinc sulphide ores, and the methods that have been proposed and put into practice for the recovery of the zinc thus separated.

VI. How does phosphorus affect the physical properties of steel, and by what means is phosphorus eliminated in the Bessemer and Siemens' steel-making processes.

For what steel-making processes would a pig iron produced from (*a*) an ore containing ·05 per cent. of phosphorus, (*b*) an ore containing 0·2 per cent. of phosphorus, (*c*) an ore containing 1·5 per cent. of phosphorus, be adapted?

VII. By what consideration would you be guided in the erection of retort coking ovens in preference to beehive ovens?

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1900.

Honours, Degree of B.Sc.

MATHEMATICS. { The same papers as set for the final examination for the B.A. Degree.

PHYSICS. (Light and Heat.)

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain the action of a Zone Plate.

Discuss the effect of replacing the opaque zones in an ordinary plate by transparent films of such thickness as to retard the light passing by half a wave length.

II. Determine the character of the illumination produced on a screen when parallel light falls on it through a narrow slit.

III. Describe fully Fresnel's biprism experiment giving the theory and experimental detail.

IV. Give an account of the optical action of uniaxial crystals.

V. Compare and contrast the various methods with which you are acquainted, by which the plane of polarisation of a beam of light can be rotated.

VI. Describe methods for producing and for detecting elliptically polarised light. How can the ratio of the axes of an elliptically polarised beam be measured?

VII. Explain how a Carnot's Heat Engine could be used as a freezing machine.

Given a Carnot's Engine and an ocean of water at 20°C, find how many ergs of work would have to be supplied to turn one kilogramme of water at 0°C into ice.

VIII. Show that the great distance sound travels is evidence that the condensation and rarefaction involved are adiabatic.

IX. Describe a method of directly measuring the ratio of the elasticities of a gas at constant pressure and constant volume; state any inaccuracies in the method and explain how this ratio is most accurately determined.

X. The product pv. slightly decreases for hydrogen but increases for most other gases when the pressure is increased from one to two atmospheres. Discuss the significance of these facts.

PHYSICS (Honours).

LIGHT AND HEAT.

MR. W. SUTHERLAND AND MR. R. W. CHAPMAN.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe with as much detail as you can supply—

(*a*). A method of measuring the index of refraction of a substance by an interference apparatus.

(*b*). A method of measuring a small change of length by an interference apparatus.

II. Explain fully Huygen's construction for the wave surface in a uniaxal crystal, and describe experimental work which suffices to verify it.

III. Prove that a rectilinear simple harmonic motion can be resolved into two circular rotations, and show how the rotation of the plane of polarisation of a beam of plane polarised light passing through a crystal of quartz parallel to the optic axis can be explained by the aid of this resolution.

IV. Give a brief description of the application of Babinet's compensator to the study of polarised light.

V. Establish the equation $pv^{\gamma} = constant$, for the adiabatic compression of a perfect gas, the ratio of whose specific heats at constant pressure and at constant volume is γ; and by its means establish the formula for the velocity of sound through a perfect gas at a given temperature in terms of its pressure and density at that temperature.

VI. Prove that the difference of the latent heats of fusion of a solid at the different appropriate pressures at two nearly equal temperatures is equal to the difference of its specific heats as solid and liquid at the mean of those pressures multiplied by the small difference of temperature.

VII. Give such account as you can of the relation between the radiation of a body and its temperature and the tempereture of its environment. Give Newton's law of cooling, and explain how it can be used in measuring the specific heat of a liquid.

VIII. Discuss the application of the entropy-temperature diagram to the steam engine, and apply it to examine the effect upon the efficiency of the engine of superheating the steam.

IX. If in a perfect gas the temperature changes from t to t', and the volume from v to v', show that the change of entropy is $k \log \frac{t'}{t} + (K - k) \log \frac{v}{v'}$ where K and k are the specific heats.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM (Honours).

MR. W. SUTHERLAND AND PROFESSOR BRAGG.

Time—Three hours.

I. Prove, from the first principles of electrostatics, that the electrostatic energy of a number of charged conductors can be expressed as a quadratic function either of the charges or of the potentials of the conductors.

II. Find by the method of images the distribution of electricity on an infinite conducting plate of zero potential, under the influence of a point charge.

Obtain this result also by inverting the distribution of a charge on a sphere with reference to a point on the surface.

III. Given that the energy of a pair of currents is $\frac{1}{2}Lx^2 + Mxy + \frac{1}{2}Ny^2$, and given also that variation of the number of lines of magnetic induction passing through a circuit produce an electromotive force in the circuit equal to the rate of variation, show that the work done in a small slow approach of the two circuits is $x.\ y.\ dM$. What difference is made by the approach being greater and more rapid?

IV. Prove that the discharge of a condenser of capacity C through a circuit of resistance R and self-inductance L, in which R^2C is less than $4L$, is oscillatory with period

$$\frac{4\pi LC}{(4LC - R^2C^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

V. Establish the formula for determining the charge of a condenser by means of the ballistic galvanometer, and explain how you would proceed to find the ratio of the electrostatic to the electromagnetic unit of electricity by means of condensers and ballistic galvanometer.

VI. Explain clearly how the current in an alternating dynamo comes to lag in phase behind the impressed volts; and calculate the angle of lag in terms of the resistance and self-inductance of the circuit and the frequency of

alternation. Calculate the mean power in terms of the mean current, mean volts, and angle of lag.

VII. Show, by diagram, or otherwise, that two alternating machines will work in parallel but not in series. Discuss briefly the conditions under which one of the two will work as dynamo and the other as motor.

VIII. Obtain an expression for the magnetic potential of a uniformly magnetised sphere at an external point. How would you measure experimentally the intensity of magnetisation of such a sphere?

IX. Give a sketch of the general magnetic properties of iron and of their explanation on the hypothesis that each molecule of iron is a small magnet.

PHYSICS (Honours).

GENERAL PAPER.

MR. W. SUTHERLAND AND MR. J. B. ALLEN.

Time—Three hours.

I. Sketch the history of the measurements of the velocity of light.

II. Show by elementary considerations how the kinetic theory of gases explains the laws of Boyle and Charles, and also the independence of the viscosity of a perfect gas upon its pressure.

III. Form the differential equation of potential for a wire along which there is a variable flow of electricity, allowing for loss by the surface, the wire's resistance and capacity per unit length being supposed given. Examine more fully the case in which the impressed E.M.F. is a harmonic function of the time.

IV. Write brief essays on one subject from each of the following groups :—

I. (*a*) The Zeeman effect.
(*b*) Echelon gratings.

II. (*a*) Direct observation of ionic velocities.
(*b*) The lowering of freezing points of solutions.

III. (*a*) The relations of capillary phenomena to molecular attractions.
(*b*) Methods of estimating the order of magnitude of molecules.

PHYSICS (Electricity and Magnetism).

Time—Three hours.

I. Prove that the energy of a condenser is $\frac{1}{2}CV^2$: exhibit this diagrammatically, and show that if the two plates of the condenser be maintained by a battery at a constant difference of potential, the energy given out by the battery during a small approach of the plates is divided into two equal portions, one going into the energy of the field, the other into mechanical work.

II. Explain generally the method of images, and find the distribution of electricity on a large earthed metal plate under the influence of a neighbouring point charge.

If there be two point charges at the same distance d from the plate, and a distance r from each other, find the force urging them together.

III. How would you calculate, and how determine by experiment, the two following quantities—(i.) the field at the centre of a circular coil; (ii.) the sum of its areas?

IV. Describe the magnetometric method of obtaining the hysteresis curve for a sample of iron.

V. Granted that a current running round a circuit exerts a uniform magnetomotive force all over any area bounded by the circuit proportional to the ampere-turns, show that the energy of the field in the case of two neighbouring circuits is $\frac{1}{2}Lx^2 + Mxy + \frac{1}{2}Ny^2$, the symbols having their usual meaning.

VI. If three telegraph wires having resistances of 200 ohms, 250 ohms and 300 ohms respectively, be worked by one battery having a resistance of 20 ohms, by how much per cent. will the current which passes along the first line, when no current is passing along either the second or third lines, be altered (1st) by a current being sent along the second also; (2nd) by currents being sent along both lines.

VII. Describe the experiment in which a capacity is determined in terms of a resistance.

Two condensers are placed in series, thus:—A, condenser, B, condenser, C. The terminals A and C are joined to the two ends of a resistance-box and also through a key to, the terminals of a battery. B is joined through a ballistic galvanometer, and a key to a point D in the box. The galvanometer key is opened,

and the battery key closed, till the condensers are charged. Then the galvanometer key is put down. Show that the ratio of the capacity between A and B to that between B and C is inverse to the ratio of the resistance between A and D to that between D and C, when there is no current throughthe galvanometer.

VIII. Given that a periodic E.M.F. equal to E *sin* pt acts on a circuit of resistance R and inductance L, find the resultant current. Exhibit the result in a diagram.

How may the power given to an alternating current circuit be measured?

IX. Show that the period of an oscillatory circuit containing self induction L, capacity C, and negligible resistance is $2\pi\sqrt{LC}$. Calculate this if the self-inductance be ·1 henry and the capacity ·3 microfarad.

CHEMISTRY, (Honours).

PROFESSOR MASSON, M.A., D.SC.

Time—Three hours.

Write papers on any *five* of the following subjects, of which three must be from the first five and two from the last four.

I. The hydrolysis of salts of weak acids, or of weak bases, in aqueous solution.

II. The results of the application of the electric furnace to chemical problems.

III. Molecular compounds.

IV. The variation of physical properties in a homologous series of carbon compounds.

V. The theory of electrolytic solution pressure.

VI. The synthesis of sugars.

VII. Organic synthesis by means of aceto-acetic ether.

VIII. The constitution of quinones.

IX. The constitution of camphor.

CHEMISTRY. (Honours.)

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

Time—Three hours.

I. It has been stated that if sodium nitrate be fused with ordinary cast-iron in fine powder, sodium hyponitrite is formed, and this yields a yellow precipitate of the silver salt on carefully neutralizing the solution of the fused mass with acetic acid and adding silver nitrate This statement is based chiefly on the determination of the percentage of silver in the precipitate so formed. Indicate clearly any possible source of error in the above experiment.

II. A solution contains sodium sulphide and hydroxide only, how would you determine the amount of each? Another solution contains sodium carbonate and hydroxide only, how would you determine the amount of each?

III. A sample of limestone contains, besides carbonate of lime, small quantities of silica, iron, alumina, and magnesia. Explain fully, stating all the precautions necessary and the reasons for them, how you would estimate the amount of each of these substances and of the lime.

IV. Commercial amorphous phosphorus is proved to contain a small percentage of arsenic as an impurity. How would you determine its amount?

V. An alloy contains tin, lead, zinc, and copper. Sketch a process for its quantitative analysis.

VI. The weight of the residue obtained by evaporating a solution of the normal sulphates and chlorides of sodium and magnesium to dryness is not an accurate measure of the total dissolved solids. Explain this fact; and describe an analytical method for ascertaining the true value.

VII. A solution contains the chlorides and bromides of potassium and sodium, and nothing else. Show that the weight per litre of each metal and each halogen can be estimated from the results of the following operations:—

(1). A measured volume of the solution is evaporated with sulphuric acid, the excess of the latter is driven off, and the mixture of normal sulphates so obtained is weighed.

(2). The SO_4 in this residue is determined as $BaSO_4$.

(3). A second measured volume of the solution is treated with excess of silver nitrate and the washed and dried precipitate of mixed silver salts is weighed.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (Pass).

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Write a brief account of the preparation and properties of the olefines.

II. Give a general account of the phosphorus organic bases, and of their properties.

III. What are lactones, lactames, and lactimes? Under what conditions are they formed? What are their general characteristics?

IV. Write a brief account of the methods by which closed ring compounds, containing three or more methylene groups, have been prepared, and compare them with the olefines.

V. Write the now generally accepted structural formula for uric acid, and state the evidence on which it is based. Explain the connection between uric acid, xanthine, theobromine, and caffeine.

VI. Explain the reactions which take place between meta-diamido-benzene and (*a*) nitrous acid, (*b*) diazo-benzene chloride, (*c*) nitroso-dimethyl-aniline.

VII. Constrast the properties of the benzene carboylic acids, and of their partially and completely hydrogenized derivatives; and indicate the bearing of the established facts on the question of the constitution of benzene.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (Pass).

PROFESSOR RENNIE M.A., D.Sc.

Time—Three hours.

I. Discuss the reaction which takes place when sulphuretted hydrogen is passed into water in which iodine is suspended.

II. It has been suggested that chemical action does not take place between two substances without the intervention of a third. Discuss this statement.

III. Discuss the positions of tellurium, germanium, gold and mercury in the usual periodic classification of the elements.

IV. Write what you know of the compounds of the metals with hydrogen.

V. What is the difference between ferro- and ferri-cyanides? Explain the reactions which take place between potassium ferrocyanide and potassium ferricyanide and ferrous and ferric salts respectively, and the action of caustic alkalies on the precipitates. Explain also the reactions which take place in the Prussian Blue test for hydrocyanic acid.

VI. Write a paper on fluorine.

VII. In what minerals is molybdenum found? Write a short account of the chemistry of molybdenum, including phosphomolybdic acid and its ammonium salt.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Two hours.

I. Describe fully, stating all the precautions necessary, the procedure you would adopt in determining by Fehling's solution the amount of dextrose in a sample of diabetic urine.

II. Write the formula of dextrose and describe fully the chemical action of phenylhydrazin upon it.

III. Write what you know of the synthesis, structure, chemical relationships, properties, and decompositions of urea.

IV. Write what you know of choline, creatine, keratin, lecithin, leucine, and tyrosine.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY (Pass).

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Show how to deduce the laws of Boyle and Avogadro from the usual assumptions of the kinetic theory of gases; and explain the observed deviations from Boyle's Law.

II. Explain the reasoning upon which the conclusion as to the mon-atomic character of Argon, Helium, &c., is based.

III. Deduce the equation for the determination of the molecular weight of a substance by the freezing-point method; and describe fully Beckmann's apparatus for determining the lowering of freezing point, and the method of using it.

IV. Sketch the nature of the evidence for the existence of "molecular aggregation" in liquids.

V. Define "molecular conductivity," state the nature of its dependence on temperature and dilution, and explain its connection with chemical activity.

VI Discuss the particular case of dissociation in which a solid, on heating, yields two gases in equal volumes.

VII. Write a brief paper on "Neutralization," from the point of view of the electrolytic dissociation theory.

PHYSIOLOGY (Pass) The same paper as set for the Third Year of the M.B. Degree.

PHYSIOLOGY I. (Honours).

PROFESSOR ANDERSON STUART, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write an account of the histological changes in cells during rest and activity; show what visible changes occur—and what is the meaning of these changes—in the following tissue elements:—(1) Striped muscle fibre, (2) peptic gland cells, (3) pyloric gland cells, (4) chalice cells, (5) epithelium of intestinal villi, (6) epithelium of Lieberkuehn's follicle.

II. (*a*) After a forced inspiration the glottis is closed and an effort of forced expiration is made; (*b*) after a forced expiration the glottis is closed and an effort of forced inspiration is made; describe in each case the precise effect upon (*a*) the intra-pulmonary air pressure; (*b*) the pressure in the pleural cavity; (*c*) the action of the heart and the pressure of the blood in the systemic arteries.

III. Discuss the theories which have been put forward as to the manner in which the lymph is formed.

IV. What are the connections of the Fillet? Draw diagrams illustrating the points you mention. Discuss the probability of the association of this tract with the function of hearing.

V. Give an account of the part played by the lower organisms in the several parts of the alimentary tract showing specially what their action is on the different kinds of food-stuffs.

VI. Milk; discuss its (*a*) mode of formation in the mammary gland; (*b*) coagulation—from both the chemical and physiological points of view; (*c*) composition under different conditions; (*d*) value as a food at different ages.

PHYSIOLOGY II. (Honours).

E. C. Stirling, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Trace the growth of our knowledge concerning coagulation of the blood.

II. To what extent do the various cutaneous sensations, including pain, imply specific nerve terminations? Discuss, in this connection, the validity of the doctrine of the specific energy of nerves as formulated by Johannes Müller.

III. Write an account of death from the standpoint of the physiologist.

IV. State Pflüger's views concerning (1) the genesis of living substance, (2) its nature considered from a chemical standpoint. What evidence might be considered as supporting such views?

V. Describe the histological and other changes which have been observed to occur in the retina in consequence of the action of light. What views have been advanced as to the function of visual purple?

VI. What important contributions to physiological knowledge are associated with the names of Harvey, Descartes, Galvani, Priestly, Charles Bell, Schleiden, Schwann, Wöhler, Helmholtz, Liebig, du Bois Reymond, Claude Bernard.

PHYSIOLOGY III. (Honours).

E. C. Stirling, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

(a) Corpora non agunt nisi soluta—Discuss this dictum as applied to vital phenomena.

(*b*) The effects of stimuli upon living tissues with particular reference to the production of exhaustion.

(*c*) The genesis and development of voluntary movements.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Time—Seven hours.

I. Make methylene blue preparations showing the terminations of motor nerves in end plates.

II. Demonstrate eosinophil cells in frog's blood.

III. Make preparations showing the structure of smooth muscle of the frog.

IV. State exactly the situations from which the sections T & V have been taken. Describe, with diagrams, the conspicuous features presented in each case.

V. Using the revolving drum, compare the tracing of a normal muscle curve with that of a veratrinized muscle. What are the features of the latter?

GEOLOGY (Honours).

Time—Three hours.

[*You are permitted to attempt* SIX *Questions only. The value of a full answer in Series I. is* 20 *marks; in Series II*, 30 *marks.*]

SERIES I.

I. A section displays a *current-bedded* stratum overlain by horizontal beds. How would you ascertain that the relationship is not one of unconformability?

II. Describe the structure of the following rocks:—*Marble, quartzite, mica schist, hornblende schist, gneiss.* Give a feasible explanation of the origin of such rocks.

III. What is the nature of *flints* and *chert*? How and where do they occur, and what is their origin?

IV. Briefly discuss the doctrines of *homotaxis* and *contemporaneity.*

V. In what manner have deposits of *alluvial gold* been formed? Explain, with the aid of a diagram, the method of determining the course of a concealed *alluvial lead* by a series of bores.

SERIES II.

VI. To what geological epoch do you refer the "newer basalt" of South Australia and Victoria? Give reasons.

VII. Describe the succession of strata in the Lake Eyre basin. Mention characteristic fossils of the beds referred to.

VIII. Describe the nature of the phenomena which produce *discontinuity* in a bedded deposit.

IX. Draw a geological section from Murray Bridge to Port Willunga Note characteristic fossils of the formations indicated.

X. Describe the nature and origin of "saddle reefs." Name the localities of their occurrence.

MINERALOGY (Honours).

Time—Three hours.

(*You may select any seven of the following questions*).

I. Draw an oblique rhombic prism and an oblique rectangular prism. Write on each face its symbol according to a recognised system of notation.

II. What is a hemihedral crystal? Quote an example of one (in any crystallographic system) and show by means of a diagram how it may be derived from the corresponding holohedral form.

III. Specify the hardness, chemical composition, and crystallographic system (if any) of the following gem stones:—Ruby, topaz, opal, garnet, turquoise, emerald. Name localities in which they respectively occur.

IV. Name the accompanying crystallographic models (1—10).

V. By what tests may the presence of the following metals be detected in minerals:—Bismuth, chromium, silicon, tungsten?

VI. Give the general characters of the zeolite group of minerals. Mention the names, with the crystallographic systems of those common in Australia.

VII. You are requested to identify specimens of the following minerals without applying blowpipe tests:—Hematite, kerargyrite, steatite, limonite, schorl, graphite orthoclase. What special characters would you rely upon in the case of each?

VIII. What are pseudomorphic minerals? Quote examples, and give details as to the changes effected.

IX. By what blowpipe tests can the following minerals be distinguished from each other:—Magnesite from calcite, celestine from gypsum, zaratite from malachite?

X. Give the names and chemical constitution of the principal triclinic felspars. How may they be distinguished from members of the monoclinic section of felspars?

PALÆONTOLOGY (Honours).

Time—Three hours.

I. In what important respects do the *Aporosa*, *Perforata*, and *Fungidæ* sections of the Madreporaria differ? Illustrate by reference to genera and species in each section.

II. Name and describe with diagrams any two genera of ferns which characterize the Mesozoic strata of Australia.

III. Refer the following fossils to their proper zoological classes: —*Stenotheca rugosa* (Hall), *Natica variabilis* (Moore), *Echinolampas posterocrassus* (Gregory), *Orthoceras striato-punctatum* (Munster), *Didymograptus caduceus* (Salter), *Phacops caudatus* (Barrande), *Cypræa eximia* (Sowerby), *Ethmophyllum Hindei* (Etheridge fils), *Cyprina Clarkei* (Moore), *Pelicaria coronata* (Tate). Mention the strata, and, if you can, particular localities from which they have been recorded from Australia.

IV. What is the geological range of *Trigonia*, *Dentalium*, *Pleurotomaria*? Quote species of each three genera from Australian strata.

V. Diagnose three genera of the family Spatangoidea

VI. Give a general classification of the class Palliobranchiata, and give the salient morphological characters of the more important genera of any one family.

VII. Diagnose the chief genera of Palæozoic Pteropoda, giving the geological range of each.

VIII. Name six genera of restricted Palæozoic Gasteropoda and six genera of restricted Mesozoic Lamellibranchiata.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1900.

LL.B. Degree.

ENGLISH HISTORY
ENGLISH LITERATURE
LATIN
LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY

The same papers as set for the Ordinary B.A. Degree.

LAW OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

MR. F. A. d'ARENBERG, M.A. AND MR. T. B. GALL.

Time—Three hours.

I. *A* gives a bill of sale over his stock in trade to *B* in consideration of and to secure a past debt of £300 and a contemporaneous advance of £50. Within two months *A* is adjudicated insolvent and the Official Receiver claims the stock in trade under the insolvency. What are the rights of *B* and the Official Receiver respectively?

II. Explain the meaning and origin of "Patent" and "Copyright," and mention the principal conditions subject to which a patent is granted and upon which its validity depends.

III. What rights has a husband in his wife's personal chattels and choses in action at common law? How are these rights affected by the Married Woman's Property Acts, 1883?

IV. A married woman domiciled in South Australia dies there in 1895, intestate, possessed of real and personal estate. Her husband, two illegitimate children born to her before marriage, and one child born in wedlock survive her. Who is entitled to her property, and in what shares and proportions?

V. Write a short historical account of the development of civil remedies for the recovery of chattels, having regard specially to the restitution of specific chattels.

VI. State what you know of the distinctions between common law and maritime law, in the cases of lien, collision, mortgage, judgments, and raising money by hypothecation.

VII. Under what circumstances can a tradesman recover interest on his account? What is the effect of a notice on a bill "If this account not paid within twelve months interest at 5 per cent. will be charged"?

VIII. *A* by will directed his trustees to pay income arising from 10,000 consols and certain freeholds to his wife *dum sola*, and after her marriage to accumulate the income till her death, and then pay the corpus and accumulations to *M*. *A* died in 1850. Widow married in 1852. In 1873 there were no next of kin and no heirs of *A*, and widow was still alive. Who are entitled?

IX. State six exceptions to the rule that no man can confer a better title to personal property than he has himself.

X. What rights of action are assignable *(a)* in contract, *(b)* in tort? What claim has a trustee in bankruptcy to the insolvent's rights of action?

LAW OF REAL PROPERTY.

MR. F. A. d'ARENBERG, M.A., and MR. T. B. GALL.

Time—Three hours.

I. Distinguish between a simple and a special trust of land. To what extent are persons acquiring the trustee's estate bound by the trust *(a)* if the land be under the Real Property Act, *(b)* if under the old system?

II. Under what circumstances are trusts, created by will, subject to the provisions of the Statute of Uses?

III. Explain the doctrine of Merger, at common law and in equity. What recent legislation is there on the subject? A., tenant for life of Blackacre, leases the same to B. (his eldest son) for 99 years, who is also tenant in tail in remainder of Blackacre, and then dies. Can B. take advantage of the lease when he becomes tenant in tail in possession?

IV. What is meant by the maxim, "Once a mortgage, always a mortgage." Write a short note on the powers of the mortgagor to bind the estate by covenants in the mortgage, to take effect after the mortgage money is paid.

V. Who is entitled to redeem a mortgage! How is the redemption affected by the Statute of Limitations? What is meant by the Nullum Tempus Act?

VI. Explain fully the rule that land cannot be limited to the unborn child of an unborn person, after an estate to such person. Testator devised freehold to trustees for his daughter for life to her separate use, and after her death to the use of any husband she might marry, and after the death of the survivor in trust for the children of such marriage. Are these limitations good?

VII. What covenants are implied by Statute in

a. Conveyance of freehold for valuable consideration.

b. Conveyance of freehold by way of mortgage.

c. Conveyance by trustees.

d. Assignment of lease for years.

Give reference to Statute.

VIII. What remedies has a landlord against a tenant for breach of covenant in lease? And what special remedy has he for recovery of rent in arrear? Describe procedure, and refer to Statute.

IX. Explain the following:—

a. Tenancy at will.

b. Tenancy by sufferance.

c. Tenancy from year to year.

d. *Interesse termini.*

e. Covenants which run with the land.

f. The decision in *Dumper's Case*, and state whether same is law now.

X. Describe the remedies of a mortgage of freeholds—

a. Under the Real Property Act, 1886.

b. Under the old system of conveyancing.

And state in what respect a mortgage of freehold under the Real Property Act differs from a mortgage under the old system.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

PROFESSOR SALMOND, M.A., LL.B., AND MR. F. A. d'ARENBERG, M.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. State the chief points in which the rights and liabilities of a British subject differ from those of an alien.

In what ways is British nationality acquired and lost? In what cases may an alien own land in South Australia?

II. Explain fully Queen Victoria's title (*a*) to the throne of England, (*b*) as Empress of India.

Supposing all the blood of the Stuarts to become extinct, who would be entitled to the throne?

III. Under what authority was the Constitution Act passed, and what was the composition of the legislature which passed it?

How may it be amended? State the chief amendments which have been made in it.

IV. Discuss the reasons from a constitutional point of view which led to the substitution of William and Mary for James II. on the throne of England.

V. Give as full an account as you can of the rise of representative government in England.

VI. What are the qualifications necessary for membership of the House of Lords? Are there any limitations on the Crown's right to create new Peers? What were the suggestions of the Peerage Bill in 1719, and what led to the introduction of the Bill?

VII. Give an account of the past and present state of the law as to the holding of offices, pensions, and public contracts by Members of Parliament in England and South Australia.

VIII. Discuss historically the office of Prime Minister. What limits are there on his power to dismiss his colleagues?

IX. Write notes on the following cases:—

Att.-Gen. *v.* Stewart
Musgrave *v.* Pulido
Att.-Gen. of N.S.W. *v.* McLeod
Tobin *v.* The Queen
Bradlaugh *v.* Gosset
Stockdale *v.* Hansard.

X. What jurisdiction has the Privy Council in appeals from English Courts, from Colonial Courts, and from Courts in Foreign Countries? Can it take appeals from the Colonial Police Courts?

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

PROFESSOR SALMOND, M.A., LL.B., AND MR. J. HENDERSON, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. What are the effects upon a contract of the following events:

1. The death of one of the parties,
2. The marriage of one of the parties being a woman,
3. The insolvency of one of the parties,
4. Delay in the performance of it by one of the parties?

II. Discuss the extent to which the parties would be bound in the following instances:—

(1). *A* agreed to sell. and *B* agreed to purchase, an estate on terms reduced to writing, but signed by *A* only, who subjoined a letter to his solicitor instructing him to prepare an agreement for signature by both parties.

(2). *A* wrote offering *B* certain land at a price named. *B* wrote in reply, "I accept your offer, and now send contract, which I have signed. Please execute it, and advise me of your having done so." The contract contained unusual conditions, on account of which *A* refused to sign it.

(3). The Government advertised for tenders for supply of goods. The advertisement stated that all contractors would have to sign a formal contract after acceptance of tender. *A's* tender was accepted, and notice of acceptance given, after receipt of which, but before signing the formal contract, he withdrew his tender.

III. Give as full an account as you can of the law as to covenants running with the land.

IV. (*a*) What is meant by "stoppage in transitu"?

By whom and in what manner may the right be exercised.

(*b*) In which of the following cases are the goods in transit? The goods have been delivered:

(1) By the vendor on board a ship chartered by the buyer; in terms of the charter-party the captain and crew continue servants of the ship owners:

(2) To a common carrier, who, with the buyer's consent, warehouses them to his order:

(3) To one whose ordinary business is that of a warehouseman, but who held them to await shipment for a further destination under the buyer's original order.

Give your reasons.

V. Explain fully the effect of mistake upon a contract, apart from misrepresentation.

What was decided in the case of *Smith* v. *Hughes*?

A sells to *B* a stone which resembles a diamond but is not. Advise *B* as to his rights in each of the following cases:

(1). *A* and *B* both believe it to be a diamond.

(2). *A* knows that it is not a diamond, and that *B* believes that it is.

(3). *A* knows that it is not a diamond, and *B* believes that it is, but *A* does not know of such belief.

(4). The stone is called a diamond honestly, but mistakenly, in the receipt for the purchase-money.

(5). *A* gives a warranty that the stone is a diamond, knowing well that it is not.

VI. (*a*) In an ordinary contract of sale of goods what conditions or warranties are implied in favor of the purchaser?

(*b*) What conditions are implied in a contract of sale by sample?

VII. *A* makes a contract on behalf of *B* but exceeds his authority in so doing:

Can *A* sue or be sued on the contract?

If *A* has contracted in his own name, can *B* ratify the contract?

If *A* with due authority contracts in his own name for the purchase of land, can *B* sue or be sued on the contract?

A is instructed by *B* to buy goods from C. *A* does so without disclosing the existence of his principal, and *B* then pays *A* the price of the goods. Advise *C* as to his rights.

VIII. In what classes of cases, and upon what principles, will the specific performance of contracts be enforced?

IX. Explain generally how the courts deal with written contracts the meaning of which appears to be doubtful.

X. Write short notes on the following cases :

Wilson *v.* Love.
Goodwin *v.* Robarts.
Clayton's Case.
Gibb *v.* Guild
Taylor *v.* Caldwell.

LAW OF WRONGS.

PROFESSOR SALMOND, M.A., LL.B., AND MR. P. MCMAHON GLYNN, B.A., LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. What criminal offence if any is committed in the following cases, giving reasons for your answer in each instance :

1. *A* by falsely pretending to be the agent of *B*, collects rent from *B*'s tenants, and spends the money.

2. *A* goes into an hotel and orders a glass of beer and a bottle of whiskey. He drinks the beer and takes away the whiskey, refusing to pay for either, and never having intended to pay.

3. *X* writes to *A* and *B*, and by mistake puts a cheque meant for *B* in the envelope addressed to *A*. On discovering the cheque, *A* makes up his mind to appropriate it and does so.

4. The treasurer of a cricket club misappropriates subscriptions received by him.

5. *A* gives *B* a £5 note to take to *C*, and *B* misappropriates the money.

II. Define homicide and the terms used in the definition.

Under what circumstances is a person guilty of homicide who

a. While being arrested for burglary inflicts wounds on the arresting policeman, who dies under an operation intended to aid recovery.

b. Without intending to do so causes another's death.

III. Give a list of the civil wrongs in which malice is an essential element, and explain accurately what is meant by the term in each case.

What does it mean in the law of homicide ?

IV. What constitutes forgery?

Advise as to criminal proceedings in the following facts:—

A person wilfully

a. Includes more land in a deed of conveyance than the grantor by his execution intended to convey.

b. Omits from a will a legacy mentioned in his instructions.

c. Signs his own name to a picture painted by another artist.

d. Inserts in a consent to judgment a greater amount than that which the defendant agreed to.

V. A municipal council authorises an electric lighting company to lay down electric cables under the streets. The Company employs a contractor to do the work, who sublets part of it to a sub-contractor. Through the negligence of a servant of the sub-contractor an excavation in the street is left unlighted at night. A carriage containing *A*'s wife and child and driven by *A*'s coachman is overturned in the excavation, and these three persons are injured, and one of the horses killed. Advise *A* as to his rights against the Municipal Council, the Company, and the two contractors.

VI. Write a note on the question of the suspension of the civil remedy where the facts amount to felony.

VII. State the chief provisions of the Employers' Liability Acts 1884 and 1889.

VIII. What were the facts of and the principles declared in the case of Rylands *v.* Fletcher.

State the principle governing the liability of a railway company in an action for damages to a crop ignited by sparks from the company's engine.

IX. Write notes on four of the following cases:

Wood *v.* Leadbitter.
Brinsmead *v.* Harrison.
Hollins *v.* Fowler.
Byrne *v.* Boadle.
Indermaur *v.* Dames.
Harrold *v.* Watney.

X. In actions of negligence what is the test of the defendant's liability when contributory negligence (*a*) is, (*b*) is not, pleaded.

What is meant by the *Judicium Rusticum*.

Write notes on

Tuff *v.* Warman.

Davies *v.* Mann.

EQUITY AND INSOLVENCY.

PROFESSOR SALMOND, M.A., LL.B., AND MR. J. T. HACKETT, B.A.

Time—Three hours.

I. Advise the trustee in *A's* insolvency as to his rights in the following cases, stating the reasons for your opinion in each case :

(*a*) One month before the filing of the petition *A* gave *B* a security duly registered over his factory together with the machinery and stock in trade therein, to secure an advance of £1,000 and a past debt of £500.

(*b*) The insolvent's wife claims to prove a debt of £5,000 due to her under a voluntary covenant in a postnuptial settlement and also a debt of £100 for money lent.

(*c*) One month after adjudication the trustee disclaims a lease and the landlord claims to distrain for the rent accrued since the adjudication and to prove for damages for the disclaimer.

II. In what cases will equity refuse to order specific performance of an agreement apart from the question whether there is an adequate remedy at law or not?

III. Give an account (1) of the equitable, (2) of the statutory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to relieve against the ferfeiture of a lease. Within what time or times must an application for relief be made? Can relief be given against forfeiture for breach of a covenant not to sublet?

IV. What are "provable" debts in insolvency? Is a debt payable *in futuro* or a debt payable upon a contingency which has not yet arisen a provable debt, and, if so, how is such debt valued? In what respects does the right of set-off in insolvency differ from the right of set-off between solvent persons?

V. Explain and illustrate the equitable doctrine of purchase for value without notice. Does it apply to choses in action? In what cases is constructive notice imputed to a purchaser? At what time must notice exist in order to affect a purchaser? What provisions are contained in the Real Property Act on this matter?

VI. Where two trustees have been guilty of a breach of trust and one has had to make good the loss, in what cases will he be entitled to contribution or indemnity from the other trustee or from a beneficiary?

VII. By what methods are the following securities effected, distinguishing when necessary land under the Real Property Act from land under the old system:

(1) A sub-mortgage, (2) a mortgage of a lease, (3) a mortgage of shares, (4) a mortgage of the interest of a beneficiary in a trust fund?

VIII. What is the rule as to a trustee's duty to sell wasting and reversionary property, and what are the exceptions to the rule? If property ought to be converted, how should the income be apportioned between the life-tenant and remainderman pending conversion?

A is entitled to the reversion of a fund subject to the life-interest therein of *B*. *A* died leaving his personal estate upon trust for conversion and investment, and to pay the income to *B* for life, and after *B's* death for *C* absolutely. What is *B* entitled to in respect of the fund?

IX. What special rules have been established by Courts of Equity for the protection of mortgagors against mortgagees?

A has two hotels, one of which is freehold and the other leasehold. He borrows £1,000 from *B*, a brewer, repayable in five years, and gives him a mortgage of the freehold property to secure the amount. The mortgage contains a covenant that during the continuance of *A's* lease he will not purchase beer for either of his hotels except from *B*. To what extent, if at all, is this covenant binding?

X. On the death of a person intestate leaving (*a*) a widow or widower and children, (*b*) a widow or widower but no issue, what portion of the estate will such widow or widower take in each case? Can an illegitimate child take under the intestacy of its father, mother, father's

father or mother's father? Can the father, mother, father's father or mother's father take under the intestacy of an illegitimate child?

ROMAN LAW.

PROFESSOR SALMOND, M.A., LL.B., and MR. G. J. R. MURRAY, B.A., LL.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Translate and comment on the following passage:—

Pro eo qui promittit solent alii obligari, qui fidejussores appellantur, quos homines accipere solent, dum curant ut diligentius sibi cautuum sit. . . . . Si plures sint fidejussores, quotquot erunt numero, singuli in solidum tenentur. Itaque liberum est creditori a quo velit solidum petere. Sed ex epistula divi Hadriani compellitur creditor a singulis, qui modo solvendo sint litis contestatae tempore, partes petere. Ideoque si quis ex fidejussoribus eo tempore solvendo non sit, hoc ceteros onerat. . . . . Si quid autem fidejussor pro reo solverit, eius reciperandi causa habet cum eo mandati judicium. . . . . In stipulationibus fidejussorum sciendum est generaliter hoc accipi, ut quodcumque scriptum sit quasi actum, videatur etiam actum: ideoque constat, si quis se scripserit fidejussisse, videri omnia sollemniter acta.

II. Write an account of the Twelve Tables.

III. Define with any necessary explanations the following terms: actio noxalis, beneficium competentiae, correi promittendi, lis crescens, substitutio exemplaris, actio praescriptis verbis, contractus innominati, traditio brevi manu, universitas, nomina arcaria.

IV. What reasons are there for thinking that intestate succession is more ancient than testamentary succession?

V. What limitations were imposed by Roman Law upon a testator's power of leaving his property as he pleased, (1) with respect to his children (2) with respect to his heirs? What remedies were available in case such limitations were disregarded?

VI. Caius kills a hare, takes a swarm of bees, and finds some hidden treasure on the land of Maevius. What are the rights of Caius?

VII. Distinguish between servitus and dominium, and between servitutes personarum and servitutes praediorum.

In what modes were servitudes (1) acquired (2) transferred (3) destroyed.

VIII. Translate and explain the following passages:

(*a*) Societas solvitur ex personis, ex rebus, ex voluntate, ex actione, ex tempore.

(*b*) Jus bonorum possessionis introductum est a praetore emendandi veteris juris gratia.

(*c*) Singulorum autem hominum multis modis res fiunt; quarundam enim rerum dominium nanciscimur jure naturali, quod, sicut diximus, appellatur jus gentium, quarundam jure civili.

IX. Give as complete an account as you can of the forms of mortgage and other real securities recognised by Roman Law.

X. What is the nature of the obligation and the means of enforcing it in the following cases:

(*a*) Caius has libelled the wife of Titius.

(*b*) Sempronius has stolen Titius' clothes from the shop of Davus where they had been left to be cleaned.

(*c*) Maevius, who had borrowed ten *aurei* from Cassius for two years, refuses to repay the money.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

PROFESSOR SALMOND, M.A., LL.B., AND MR. F. L. STOW, LL.B.

I. What law determines the rights of a husband over the property of his wife (1) *inter vivos*, (2) on the death of the wife?

II. Discuss the usages of nations as to what articles are to be deemed contraband.

III. State fully the rules of private international law as to the validity of a will of personal estate.

IV. What is the law regarding the rights of navigation possessed by a state over rivers or parts of rivers not within its territory? Shew how the law has been modified by treaty as to some of the principal rivers.

V. Discuss the questions which arose in the Alabama Arbitration, and state as accurately as you can the law on these subjects.

May a neutral state allow belligerent ships of war to receive in its ports supplies of coal and provisions?

VI. The law of what place will the Court follow in administering the estate of a deceased person? Give the principles laid down in *In re Kloebe, Kannreuther* v. *Gieselbrecht.*

VII. Explain fully the law as to the ratification of treaties. What is the effect of the outbreak of war upon a treaty between the belligerents? What is meant by the doctrine of *uti possidetis.*

VIII. To what extent (if at all) will the jurisdiction of the Courts of a country where a cause of action has arisen be recognised in our Courts as against a person who has left that country before action? Quote the leading cases, giving the facts, so far as material.

IX. What do you know of the following matters:

1. The Silesian loan controversy,
2. The case of the Springbok,
3. The case of the Franconia,
4. The Trent case?

X. What (if any) effect will be given here to a foreign bankruptcy as regards (1) the assignment of the bankrupt's property to the representative of his creditors, (2) the discharge of the bankrupt from his debts?

JURISPRUDENCE.

PROFESSOR SALMOND, M.A., LL.B., AND MR. F. W. RICHARDS, LL.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. Explain fully the nature of intention. What is meant by indirect intention? Distinguish between intention and motive. What is meant by malice? Examine the proposition that motives are irrelevant in law.

II. Define an "Independent Political Society," and consider the application of the term to

(*a*) France during the occupation of the allied armies in 1815.

(*b*) Egypt at the present time.

(*c*) Any single State of the United States of America.

(*d*) Any of the independent and savage societies inhabiting Australia prior to its settlement by British people.

III. Analyse fully the conception of incorporation and explain its uses. Are there any other classes of fictitious persons known to the law?

IV. State the principal senses in which the word "equity" is used. What does it mean in the expression "English Courts of Equity."

V. In what cases can a precedent (1) establish new law, (2) alter law already established? In what circumstances is a judge at liberty to disregard a precedent? What is the difference between reversing a decision, overruling it, and refusing to follow it?

VI. Explain and discuss the following proposition:—

"Independently of the position or establishment which it may receive from the Sovereign, the rule which a custom implies is merely a rule of positive morality."

VII. Distinguish (1) between civil and criminal liability, and (2) between penal and remedial liability.

How do you class the following proceedings in respect of these distinctions:

(*a.*) A penal action.
(*b.*) An action for damages for libel.
(*c.*) An action for an injunction.
(*d.*) A divorce suit.
(*e.*) A prosecution for an offence punishable by fine only.

VIII. Explain and distinguish between—

(*a*) Jus quod ad personas pertinet
and
Jus quod ad res pertinet.

(*b*) Dominium rei singulae
Jura in re aliena
Dominium rerum per universitatem acquisitarum.

IX. Analyse carefully the conception of ownership and distinguish between (1) corporeal and incorporeal ownership; (2) trust and beneficial ownership; (3) vested and contingent ownership.

X. What are the principles of construction or interpretation of statute and judiciary law respectively?

Define carefully "ratio decidendi."

LAW OF EVIDENCE AND LOCAL COURT PROCEDURE.

MR. F. A. d'ARENBERG, M.A., AND MR. A. BUCHANAN.

Time — Three hours.

I. To what extent is a married woman, by common law and by statute, a competent or compellable witness against her husband in South Australia *(a)* in civil proceedings, *(b)* in criminal?

II. Give as many instances as you can in which that which is apparently hearsay or secondhand evidence is treated by the law as original evidence.

III. How far does a judgment *in personam* act as an estoppel? What is the effect of giving in evidence a verdict without judgment in a former case?

IV. State the rules applicable to *(a)* confessions, *(b)* admissions, being used as evidence.

V. What powers has a Local Court to order delivery of specific goods for a price in money? What preliminary procedure is necessary?

VI. What method of procedure is provided by the Local Court Act, 1886, for defendants in *assumpsit detinue* or *trover* who do not claim any interest in the subject matter, but assert the right to be in a third party?

VII. What are the provisions of the Local Courts Act, 1886, with respect to suing and serving persons who are out of the province?

VIII. What may happen if, at the day appointed for hearing a cause, the defendant appears but the plaintiff does not appear?

IX. When is a right "public" and when "general"? Declarations as to "public" and "general" rights respectively will be relevant if made by whom and when?

X. What do you understand by the terms "conclusive proof" and "a presumption"?

XI. State what means a witness may avail himself of to refresh his memory? Does the adverse party acquire any (and what) rights in respect of such means if availed of?

XII. What is meant by "estoppel by conduct"?

SUPREME COURT PROCEDURE.

MR. F. A. d'ARENBERG, M.A., AND MR. A. BUCHANAN.

Time—Three hours.

I. For what claims can a plaintiff issue a specially endorsed writ? To what extent must particulars of claim be set out in the endorsement?

II. Classify the various cases provided for in Order XIII., and state the procedure appropriate to each in default of appearance.

III. When may a writ be served out of the jurisdiction? What steps must a plaintiff take before serving out of the jurisdiction? How can a foreigner be served?

IV. Mention the principal rules of pleading enumerated in Order LXI. How do they differ from the English rules?

V. Write a full note on the case of *Smurthwaite* v. *Hannay*, A.C., 1894., and state what alteration in the law it led to in England.

VI. When are cases on the Civil side of the Supreme Court tried before a Jury? Of how many Jurors does a Jury consist? Are there any, and what, cases or circumstances in which less than the whole number of Jurors can return a verdict?

VII. If a plaintiff is in doubt as to the person from he is entitled to redress, what course is open to him?

VIII. State shortly the procedure in lieu of demurrer.

IX. Can statutory provisions in respect of the practice or procedure of the Supreme Court in force at the passing of the Supreme Court Act, 1878, be modified except by Statute; and, if so, to what extent?

X. State shortly the provisions of Order XLI., relating to attachment of debts.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1900.

M.B. Degree.

FIRST YEAR.

ANATOMY.

W. R. CAVENAGH-MAINWARING, M.B. CH.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the inferior maxillary bone of the face.

II. Enumerate the muscles that arise from the external, and internal condyles of the humerus respectively, and give the origin and insertion of each muscle.

III. Describe the general characters of a vertebra.

IV. Enumerate the ligaments found in connection with the knee-joint, and give the sites of their attachment to the bones.

V. Describe the clavicle.

VI. Write a description of the sartorius, the tibialis posticus, and the interossei muscles of the foot.

[*At least three questions must be answered.*]

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

A *vivâ voce* and Practical Examination was held in the Dissecting Room.

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Amœba, Hæmatococcus, Saccharomyces, Bacterium, Mucor; state precisely the reasons which lead you to assign each of these organisms to the animal or vegetable kingdom, as the case may be.

II. Describe with diagrams the external features of a bean seedling attached to the seed, and of a young fern plant attached to the prothallus. From what sources and by what means does each of these young plants derive its food (1) during the early stages of growth, (2) during subsequent stages?

III. Describe with a diagram the structure of the Antennule, Second Maxilla, Third Maxillipede, and of an Abdominal Somite of the crayfish.

IV. Write an account of what is meant by the term Metabolism.

V. Describe the microscopic structure of a striped muscle, and of a medullated nerve fibre.

VI. Explain, with a diagram, the course taken by the blood in returning from the hind limbs of the frog to the heart. Comment upon any special features presented.

ELEMENTARY PRACTICAL BIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Identify the specimens *a*, *b*, *c*, &c.

II. Determine by the microscope the nature of the materials *x*, *y*, *z*.

III. Make the dissection assigned to you; indicate by flag labels the structures to which you wish to draw attention, and draw a diagram explanatory of your dissection.

Attach your name and leave your work on the tray.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

(N.B.—Candidates are expected to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.)

I. What weight of nitric acid will be sufficient to convert 10 litres of sulphur dioxide, at 0°*C* and 760 *m.m.*, into sulphuric acid, and what volume of a solution of barium chloride containing 10 grammes per litre will be exactly precipitated by the sulphuric acid so formed?

II. Describe two methods for the preparation of a solution of hydriodic acid. What takes place when a concentrated solution of hydriodic acid is (1) exposed to light (2), warmed with excess of concentrated sulphuric acid?

III. You buy some ammonia solution which you find to contain zinc and chlorine, how would you prepare a pure solution from it? Compare solutions of ammonia and potash as to (1) the substances existing in them (2) their effect when added to solutions containing copper, iron, zinc, calcium and magnesium respectively? What differences would be observed in the effects if before adding ammonia a quantity of ammonium chloride were added? Describe the effect of heat on ammonium chloride, microcosmic salt, magnesium ammonium orthophosphate, ammonium nitrite.

IV. Describe the preparation and properties of *anhydrous* hydrocyanic acid.

V. Explain the nature of the evidence for the belief in the existence of two atoms in the molecule of hydrogen.

VI. How would you prepare a sample of pure silica from impure quartz?

VII. Compare the metals lithium, calcium, strontium, barium as to (1) their occurrence in nature, (2) their hydroxides, (3) their sulphates, (4) their phosphates.

VIII. Explain the changes which take place in the fusion tests for chromium and manganese respectively. What further change takes place if the product is boiled with concentrated hydrochloric acid in the former case and with water in the latter case?

IX. Explain the reactions which take place when

(*a*) Solutions of ferrous sulphate and auric chloride are mixed.

(*b*) Gold is placed in a solution of potassium cyanide.

(*c*) Solutions of potassium iodide and copper sulphate are mixed.

(*d*) A solution of sodium sulphate is electrolysed (1) with platinum electrodes, (2) with copper electrodes.

(*e*) Cuprous oxide is boiled with concentrated hydrochloric acid and the product thrown into water and left exposed to the air.

(*f*) Red lead is treated with nitric acid.

(*g*) Solutions of stannous and mercuric chlorides are mixed.

BOTANY.

PROFESSOR TATE, F.G.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Name two Orders in which *apocarpous* fruits prevail, and briefly distinguish them.

II. Describe the various modifications of the *involucre* and *pappus* in Compositæ. Name South Australian genera in illustration.

III. Name four Orders characterised by the *ripe ovulary breaking vertically into distinct fruitlets.* Briefly distinguish each one from the others.

IV. Name an Order distinguished by *stamens connate with the style.* Describe its other important characters

V. Compare and contrast *Lobelia* and *Goodenia.*

VI. In what respects does the inflorescence of *Eryngium* (Or. Umbelliferæ) simulate that of Compositæ? How is its systematic position determined?

VII. Explain the effect of (*a*) *cohesion*, (*b*) *adhesion*, (*c*) *suppression* in modifying the structure of the flower, illustrating your answer by reference to Leguminosae.

VIII. Describe the nature and origin of a *free central placenta.* Name some exemplar plants and the Orders to which they belong.

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. "The momentum of the shot is equal to the momentum of the gun; but the energy of the shot is greater than the energy of the gun." Explain this statement fully.

II. Explain carefully the action of the centrifugal machines in which heavier liquids are separated from lighter ones.

III. Define the term "specific gravity," and describe the experimental use of the specific gravity flask.

IV. Describe the ordinary air-pump and explain its action.

V. Define the terms "modulus of elasticity," "tenacity." In what sense is it true that a hollow beam is stronger than a solid one?

SECTION II.

VI. Define the terms "current," "potential," as well as you can; and explain what is meant by 'an electric condenser."

VII. Bars of iron or steel that have been long in the same position are often found to be magnetised. Explain why, and give examples.

VIII. Give a description of the secondary cell (accumulator).

IX. Write what you can of the units of current, resistance, and E.M.F. State Ohm's law.

X. Enumerate the pieces of apparatus required to produce the Rontgen rays, and draw a diagram showing how the various parts are put together and used.

SECTION III.

XI. Describe two experiments showing differences in the powers of bodies to conduct heat.

Why is a piece of flannel a worse conductor when new than when old and matted?

XII. Explain fully the various reasons why an ether spray has such a chilling effect.

XIII. Draw diagrams to show how it is that some eyes are unable to see things well which are close, and others, things which are far off; and how lenses can help to cure these defects.

XIV. What is an achromatic lens? Give a general explanation of its construction.

XV. In the "toy telephone," two membranes stretched across rings have their middle points connected by a thread stretched tight. When one membrane is spoken to, an ear placed close to the other will hear. Explain carefully the mechanism of the transmission of sound.

SECOND YEAR.

ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR ALLEN. M.D., B.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the steps of a dissection of the bend of the elbow giving in order the structures met with and their relations, but not describing any structure in detail.

II. Describe the synovial membrane of the knee.

III. Describe the inguinal canal of the male, including its walls, contents, and relations.

IV. Describe the origin, course, relations, branches, and anastomoses of the lingual artery.

V. Describe the origin, course, relation, branches and communications of the obturator nerve.

VI. Describe the structure and relations of the root of the right lung.

VII. Describe the third ventricle of the brain.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

A *vivâ voce* and Practical Examination was held in the Dissecting Room.

PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Write an account of the red blood corpuscles in respect to their origin, structure, and chemical composition. Indicate briefly the bodies which may be derived from Hæmoglobin and their relations to the latter.

II. Describe the functions, movements and innervation of the large intestine.

III. What are the effects of the respiratory movements other than those which are concerned with the interchange of

gases? Describe the manner in which these are brought about.

IV. What are the histological characters of the sweat glands? What are the chief factors which govern their secretion?

V. Write an account of hunger and thirst from the point of view of the physiologist.

VI. Describe the microscopical structure, (*a*) of a developing, (*b*) of a fully developed tooth.

Wherever possible illustrate your answer by diagrams.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Identify the specimens *A*, *B*, *C*.

II. Mount and describe, with suitable diagrams and marginal notes, the specimens *R*, *S*.

III. Describe, with diagrams, the piece of apparatus assigned to you. Explain exactly how it works, and for what experiments it may be used.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

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

Time—Three hours.

I. Half a gramme of an organic liquid yields, as its only products of combustion, 1.138 gramme of carbon dioxide and 0.466 gramme of water. Calculate a formula from this result; and name two isomeric substances to which it corresponds.

II. How could you distinguish, by the use of potash solution, between ether ("sulphuric ether") and ethyl acetate ("acetic ether")?

III. Give instances of the use of hydriodic acid as a reducing agent, and explain its mode of action.

IV. Describe and exemplify a method by which a C_n chain may be converted into a C_{n+1} chain.

V. Give an account of the action of nitrous acid on primary amines, distinguishing between the results obtained with fatty and aromatic amines.

VI. Give an account of the action of oxidising agents on the homologues of benzene. How may benzene itself be obtained from the products of such oxidation?

VII. Give instances of sulphonic acids, and describe their formation. Explain their relation to the mercaptans.

VIII. Write what you know of the preparation, constitution, properties, and uses of picric acid.

MATERIA MEDICA.

W. L. CLELAND, M.B.

Time—Three hours.

I. What is the root (I.)? Name of plant? Preparations containing it?

II. What are the leaves (II.)? Name of plant? Preparations? Physiological action?

III. What are the seeds (III.)? Preparations? Physiological action?

IV. What salts of lithium are official? Does physiological action resemble most that of the potassium or sodium salts? In what respect is it superior to either?

V. What iodides are official? What are the symptoms of iodism? Why are *spiritus ætheris nitrosi* and *bismuthi subnitras* incompatible with *potassii iodidum*?

VI. What salts of zinc are official? Which are caustic or astringent?

VII. What official liquors contain arsenic? Which contain arsenites, and which arseniates? Which do you mean by the unofficial names of "Fowler's Solution" and "Donovan's Solution."

VIII. What is benzoin? Name the preparation and also give its synonym. Why is it added to lard? What acid is obtained from it, and name the two tinctures of which the acid is an ingredient? Describe the physiological action on bronchial mucous membrane and renal secretion.

IX. What is the action of chloral hydras on (*a*) cerebral centres, (*b*) spinal centres, (*c*) heart? Why are alkalis incom-

patible with it? For what drug is it sometimes used as an antidote in a case of poisoning?

X. What is senega? Physiological action on respiratory apparatus?

XI. What is apomorphine? Contrast and state its action when given (*a*) subcutaneously, and (*b*) *per os* or as an inunction?

XII. What is the source of nux vomica? State respectively the preparations made from the seed and the alkaloid contained in it.

THIRD YEAR.

ANATOMY I.

PROFESSOR ALLEN, M.B., B.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the lateral masses of the ethmoid bones.

II. Describe the ligaments of the shoulder joints, including the synovial membrane.

III. The gastrocnemius and soleus having been removed, describe a dissection of the back of the leg, limited above by the oblique line of the tibia and below by the ankle joint. All parts exposed to be fully described within the limits of the dissection. The peronei are not included.

IV. Describe the origin, course, relations, branches, and communications of the gustatory nerve.

V. Describe the origin, course, relations, branches, and anastomoses of the deep epigastric artery.

VI. Describe the course, relations, branches, and communications of the left recurrent laryngeal nerve.

ANATOMY II.

PROFESSOR ALLEN, M.D., B.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the cervix uteri, with its relations and its blood-supply, *not* including microscopic anatomy.

II. Describe the topographical anatomy of the heart and of its valves with relation to the chest walls.

III. Describe a vertical transverse section of the medulla oblongata through the centre of the olivary body. The parts exposed are not to be traced beyond the section. Draw a diagram to illustrate your answer.

IV. Describe as fully as you can the Eustachean tube, with its relations and its blood-supply.

V. Describe fully the triangular ligament of the male perinæum and the structures included between its layers.

PHYSIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON STUART, M.D.

Time—Three hours.

I. What influence upon the efficiency of a muscle-nerve preparation, considered as a machine for doing work, have the following conditions, viz :

(*a*) The kind of stimulus applied to the nerve fibre ?
(*b*) The strength of the stimulus ?
(*c*) The duration of the stimulation ?
(*d*) The length of nerve traversed by the stimulus ?
(*e*) The volume and the form of the muscle ?

II. (*a*) Explain what is meant by the term "residual" air and "collapse" air.

(*b*) What respiratory phenomena follow :
1. Section of both superior laryngeal branches of the vagus ?
2. Stimulation of their proximal ends ?
3. Section of the trunk of one vagus ?
4. Stimulation of the proximal end of this vagus

III. Give an account of all the various means by which the action of the heart may be inhibited.

IV. State the evidence upon which we believe that the bile pigments are formed from hæmoglobin of the blood.

V. (*a*) Describe the theories that have been put forward concerning the formation of the urine.

(*b*) Describe how the act of micturition is carried out in a dog, the spinal cord of which has been completely severed at the level of the sixth dorsal vertebra.

VI. Third cranial nerve.—Describe all the consequences following section, or paralysis, of this nerve on the right side in man.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

E. C. STIRLING, M.D., F.R.S.

Time—Three hours.

I. Identify the specimens 1, 2, 3, &c.

II. Prepare and mount microscopic specimens from the frog showing the structure of serous membranes.

III. Mount and describe with diagrams and marginal references the specimen Q

IV. Perform the experiment assigned to you, and call the attention of the examiner to the result.

THERAPEUTICS.

JOS. C. VERCO, M.D. (LOND.), F.R.C.S., ENG.

Time—Three hours.

I. What are "indications" and "contra-indications" for treatment? Discuss different kinds and cite examples.

II. What drugs may be used in the treatment of diarrhœa? Explain their action, and give the conditions under which the different drugs would be specially beneficial.

III. Discuss renal congestion from heart disease and its treatment.

IV. Enumerate the common and special properties of tea, coffee, cocoa, and alcohol as articles of diet.

V. "The same drug in different doses has very different therapeutic actions." Give examples in support of this statement, with the doses which will produce the effects stated.

VI. Contrast the therapeutics of Potash, Soda, Ammonia, Lithia, and their Salts.

VII. Give the therapeutics of Iron and Lead preparations.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1900.

Mus. Bas. Degree.

FIRST YEAR.

HARMONY.

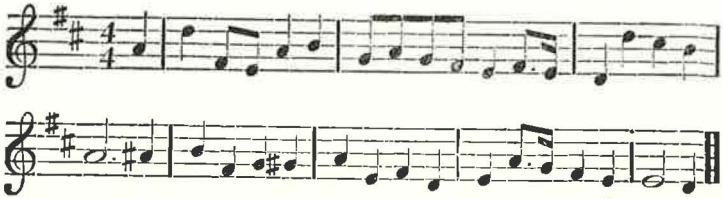
PROFESSOR IVES.

Time—Three hours.

I. What is a Pedal-point? Is it always used in the lowest part? Mention some instances of its use.

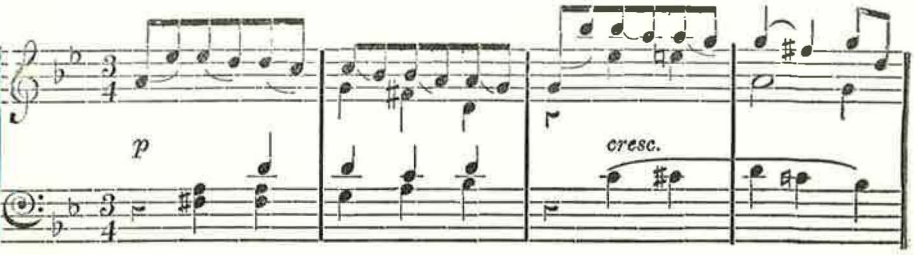
II. What is Sequence? How many kinds are there? Write examples.

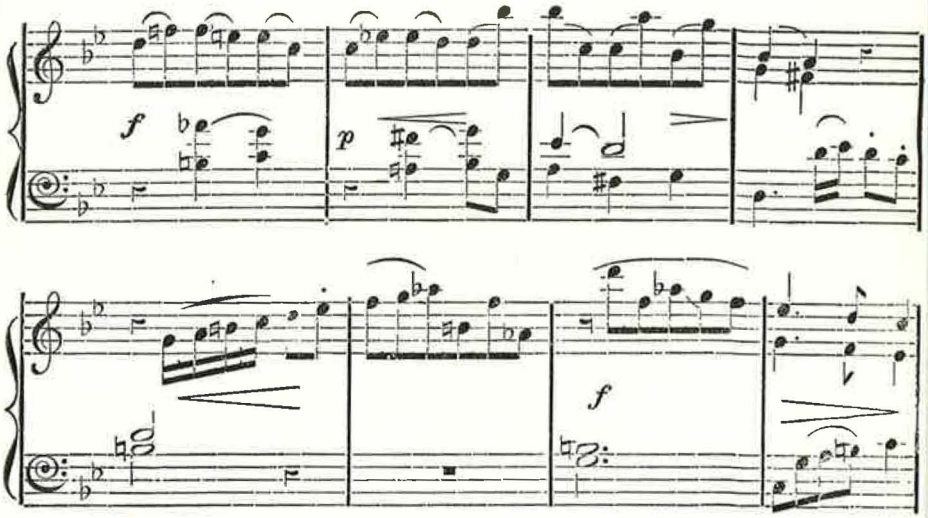
III. Harmonise this melody for four voices, using proper Clefs for the inner parts :—



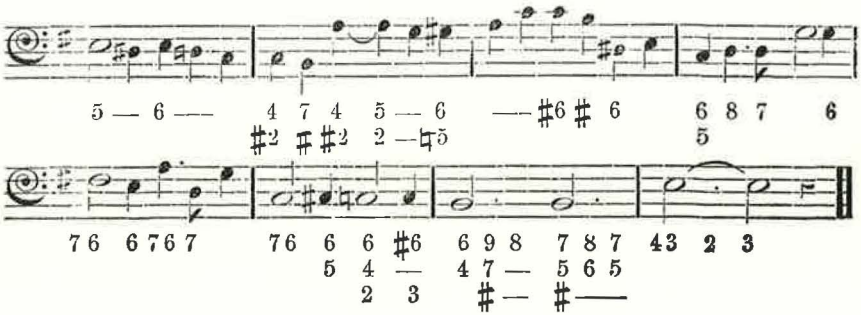
IV. Define "Natural," "Extraneous," and "Enharmonic" modulation, writing a short example of each.

V. Analyse the following passage with regard to the harmony used :—





VI. Add three upper parts to this bass. Mark the root of each discord. Add time signatures :—



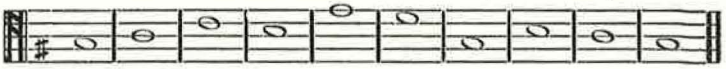
VII. In the key of F Minor write a chromatic scale in two ways. Begin on the submediant.

COUNTERPOINT.

Time—Three hours.

∴ *It is imperative that the bass of each exercise be figured.*

I. To the following Canto Fermo add parts for Bass in fifth species and Treble in first species (three parts).



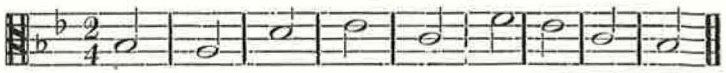
II. To the above subject add parts for Treble in the second species, and Bass in the first species (three parts).

III. Below this subject add—

(*a*) A part for Tenor in the third species.

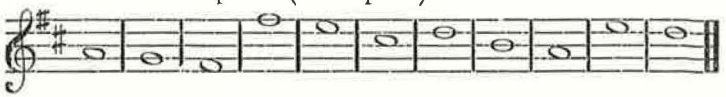
(*b*) A part for Bass in the fourth species.

Each exercise to be in two parts only.



IV. Transpose the above C.F. a Major 7th lower, and add parts above it for Tenor, second species, and Treble, first species (three parts).

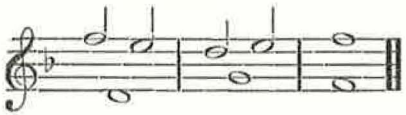
V. To the following C.F. add parts for Bass and Alto, both in the first species (three parts) :—



VI. Write a part for Bass below the above C.F., using the fifth species (two parts).

VII. What are "changing notes"? Give at least four different examples.

VIII. Comment upon this cadence, and suggest a reason for the progression of the Treble voice.



SECOND YEAR.

HARMONY (Second Year).

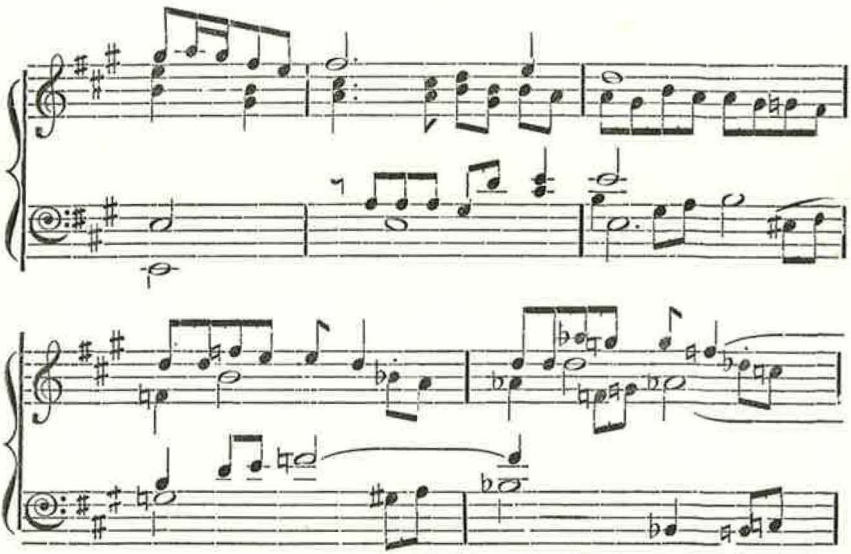
PROFESSOR IVES.

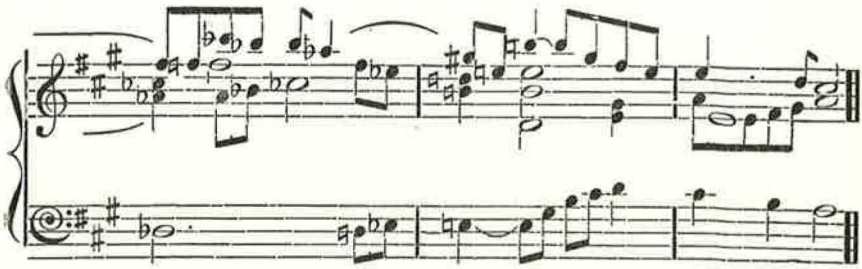
Time—Three hours.

I. Define—"Passing notes," "Auxiliary notes," "Anticipations,', "Driving notes," "Pedals." Write a short progression introducing Anticipations and Driving notes.

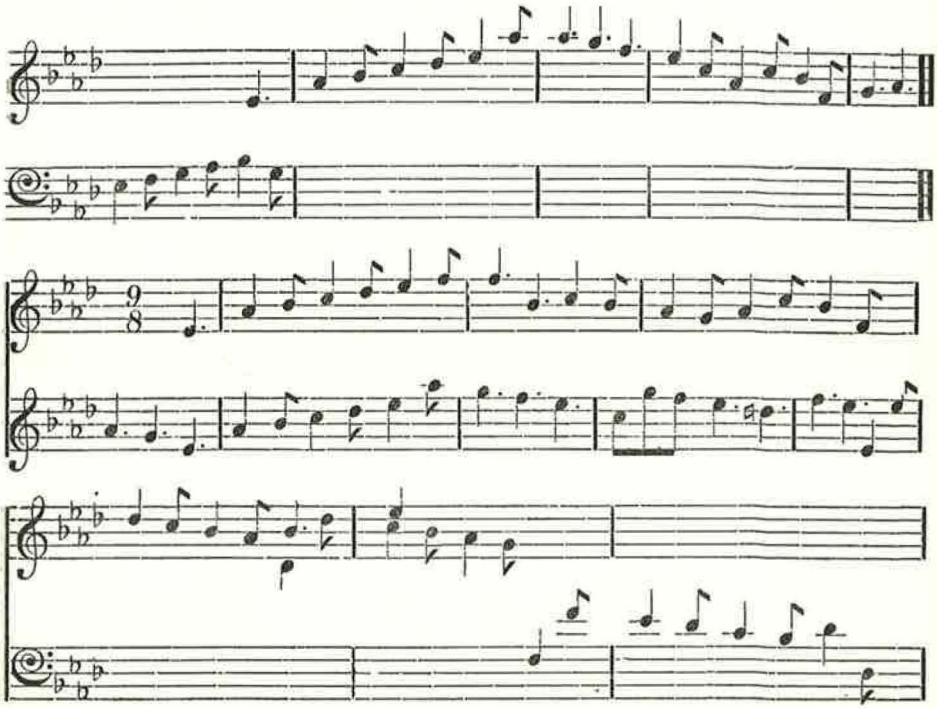
II. What notes of a key are used as Pedals? Do Macfarren's statements on that point agree with the practice of modern composers?

III. Analyse the following extract with regard to the Harmony used. State what modulations are made and how they are effected. Is the passage written in "strict" or in "free" style?

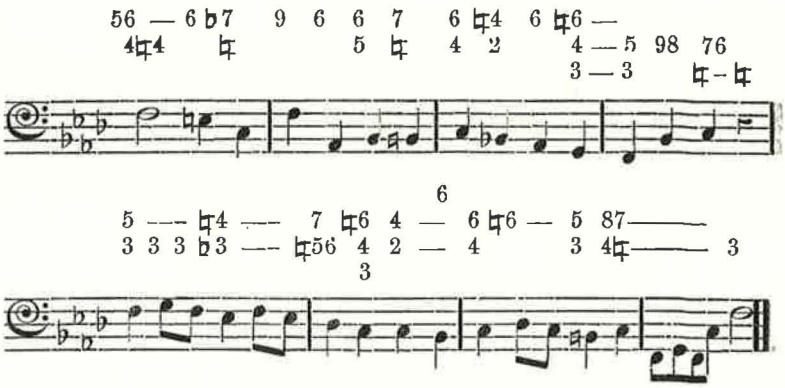




IV. Harmonise this melody for four voices. Fill in bars 11 and 12 with original matter of an imitative character, in which the parts may cross. Use vocal score.



V. Add three parts above this bass, in vocal score. Introduce occasional passing notes :—



VI. Write passages introducing the following modulations :—

(*a*) From A major to A flat major.
(*b*) From A major to F major.
(*c*) From A minor to B Flat major.

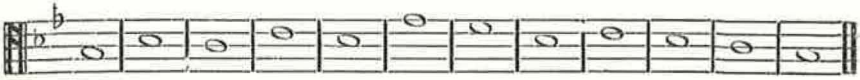
COUNTERPOINT, CANON, AND FUGUE.

Time—Three hours.

I. Briefly trace the evolution of the art of Counterpoint.

II. May a $\frac{6}{4}$ chord ever be used or implied in Strict Counterpoint?

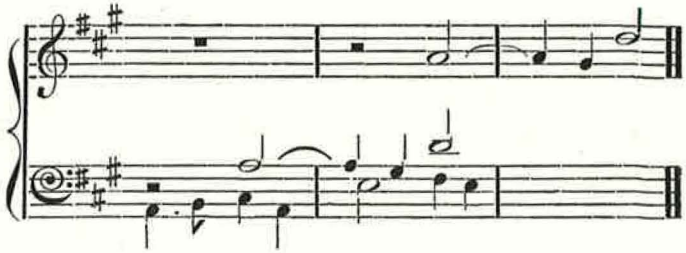
III. To the following C.F. add parts for bass and treble, *both* in in the second species (three parts).



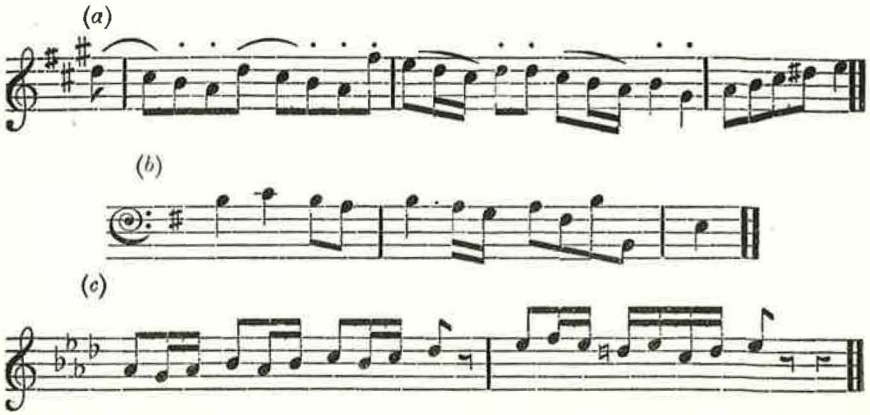
IV. Transpose the above subject a minor sixth lower for a bass voice, and add parts above for tenor, alto, and treble, *all* in the fifth species. Introduce imitative devices (four parts).

V. What is Double Connterpoint? Why is it used?

VI. Continue the following as a Canon, two in one at the octave, and make it infinite. There must be at least eight bars within the repeats Add a coda. The bass is free.



VII. Give answers to these Fugue subjects:—



VIII. Write a counter-subject (invertible at the tenth) to any one of the above Fugue subjects. Show the inversion.

The Bass of each exercise MUST *be figured.*

ACOUSTICS.

Time—Three hours.

I. How can the vibration frequency of a note of definite pitch be measured.

II. Show that the vibrations of a stretched string can be considered as due to the superposition of waves, starting from the bow, and continually reflected at the ends of the string.

III. Describe Kundt's method of comparing the velocity of sound in air and glass.

IV. Describe experiments which show that the ear, in receiving a complex musical sound, analyses it into the component simple tones.

V. Give an account of the upper partial tones of a vibrating cylindrical column of air open at one or both ends.

VI. Define the diatonic and equally tempered scales.

VII. Explain fully how the dissonant effect of certain intervals, depends upon the type of instrument upon which the notes of the interval are produced.

VIII. Give a brief account of the manner in which the sound is produced and modified in the human voice.

THIRD YEAR.

No candidates.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

PART II.

PUBLIC LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

PERMANENT CENTRES where the undermentioned Examinations may be held, have been formed in **Clare, Moonta, Port Pirie, Jamestown, Narracoorte, Mount Gambier,** and **Albany** and **Perth, in Western Australia.**

PRELIMINARY, in March.
PRIMARY, in September.
JUNIOR PUBLIC, in November.
SENIOR PUBLIC, in November.
HIGHER PUBLIC, in December.

No charge beyond the ordinary statutory fees will be made to Local Candidates.

LOCAL OFFICERS.

CLARE :
Chairman—Dr. Bain. Hon. Secretary—Mr. Magnus Badger.

MOONTA :
Chairman—Mr. H. W. Uffindell. Hon. Secretary—Rev. W. Cooke.

PORT PIRIE :
Chairman—Mr. F. S. Delano. Hon. Secretary—Mr. F. Walters.

JAMESTOWN :
Chairman—Mr. H. Boucaut. Hon. Secretary—Rev. C. S. Beaumont.

NARRACOORTE :
Chairman—Mr. A. Attiwell. Hon. Secretary—Rev. S. J. Bloyd.

MOUNT GAMBIER :
Chairman—Mr. F. H. Daniel. Hon. Secretary—Mr. C. L. Spehr, LL.B.

ALBANY :
Chairman—Mr. C. McKenzie. Hon. Secretary, Rev. G. Brewster, M.A.

PERTH :
Chairman—Hon. J. W. Hackett, M.L.C. Hon. Secretary—Mr. W. Ernest Cooke, M.A. Assistant Secretary—Mr. H. M. Joscelyne, B.A.

THE TENNYSON MEDALS.

REGULATIONS.

WHEREAS a sum of One Hundred Pounds has been paid to the University by Lord Tennyson, with the intention of providing Medals for the Public Examinations, it is hereby provided—

1. Three Medals, to be called the Tennyson Medals, may be awarded yearly, as follows :—
2. A Silver Medal shall be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in English Literature in the Junior Public Examination.
3. A Silver Medal shall be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in English Literature in the Senior Public Examination.
4. A Gold Medal shall be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in English Literature in the Higher Public Examination.
5. The Medals shall not be awarded if, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, no candidate is worthy.
6. These Regulations may be varied from time to time.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

REGULATIONS.

I. Four grades of examinations shall be held annually, viz.:—Primary, Junior, Senior, and Higher Public.

II. 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.

III. All papers proposed to be set shall be approved by the Board of Examiners before being printed.

IV. 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.

V. The Primary, Junior, Senior, and Higher Public Examinations may be held in other places than the City of Adelaide.

VI. Such examinations shall be held only under the supervision of persons appointed by the Council.

REPEAL.

All previous Regulations of the Preliminary, Junior Public, and Senior Public Examinations are hereby repealed, and the above mentioned Regulations substituted therefor.

Allowed 18th September, 1900.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The Regulations of this Examination have been repealed, and it will be held for the last time in March, 1901.

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, during the first and third terms respectively.

*III. Candidates must give at least three weeks' 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, the 12th December, 1888, and on the 13th November, 1890, are hereby repealed.

* *Allowed 13th December*, 1890. † *Allowed 20th January*, 1898 ‡ *Allowed 15th December*, 1898.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN MARCH, 1901.

ENGLISH.

(*a*) An elementary knowledge of Grammar, as in Morris's Primer (Macmillan).

The exercises in Grammar will be taken from Scott's *Marmion*, Cantos i.-iii.; or *Lady of the Lake*, Cantos i.-iv.

(*b*) The meaning of words in common use.

A portion of these will be taken from Scott's *Marmion*, Cantos i.-iii.; or *Lady of the Lake*, Cantos i.-iv.

(Note.—The poetical introductions to the poems prescribed are included in all cases.)

COMPOSITION.

One hour and a-half 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, 1900.

ENGLISH.

Time—Two hours.

NOTE.—Candidates are NOT expected to do both of the following Papers, but only that paper which contains questions upon the poem which they have studied.

For Candidates who have studied

MARMION.

I. Analyse the following passage :—

All gazed at length in silence drear,
Unbroke, save when in comrade's ear,
Some yoeman, wondering in his fear,
Thus whispered forth his *mind* :—
"*Saint* Mary ! saw'st thou e'er *such* sight ?
How pale his *cheek*, his eye how bright,
Whene'er the firebrand's fickle light
Glances beneath his cowl."

II. Parse the words in italics in the foregoing passage and also in the following :—

Nought *living* meets the eye or ear,
But well I *ween* the dead are near ;
For *though*, in feudal strife, a foe
Hath laid Our Lady's chapel *low*,
Yet still beneath the hallowed soil,
The peasant rests *him* from his toil.

III. Give the meaning of the following words, and write sentences to illustrate them :—prejudice, timorous, novice, emulate, ponderous, bequeath, deteriorate, frigid, perfidious, responsible, identity, demean, decimate, ominous, capricious.

IV. (*a*) State how the feminine of a masculine noun is usually formed, and explain the origin of the suffix used.
(*b*) Give examples of feminine endings of foreign origin,

and of irregular feminine forms. (*c*) What remains are there in modern English of older forms of marking the feminine of masculine nouns?

V. Enumerate and define the different classes of pronouns, and give examples of each class.

VI. Give the past and past participle of the following verbs:—throw, stride, awake, seethe, steal, ring, grind, shoot, work, sweat, beseech, shoe, gird, sling, saw, see, thrive, shrive, eat, forbear.

For Candidates who have studied

LADY OF THE LAKE.

I. Analyse the following passage:—

While *yet* he loitered on the spot,
It seemed as Ellen marked him not;
But when he turned *him* to the glade,
One courteous parting *sign* she made;
And *after* oft the knight would say,
That not when prize of festal day
Was dealt *him* by the brightest fair,
Who e'er wore jewel in her hair,
So highly did his bosom swell,
As at that simple mute farewell.

II. Parse the words in italics in the foregoing passage and also in the following:—

They bid me *sleep*, they bid me pray,
They say my brain is warped and wrung—
I cannot sleep on *Highland* brae,
I cannot pray in Highland tongue.
But *were* I now where Allen glides,
Or *heard* my native Devon's tides,
So sweetly would I rest and *pray*,
That Heaven would close my wintry day.

III. Give the meanings of the following words, and write sentences to illustrate them:—marauding, mimicry, lineage, slanderous, pinnacle, bequeath, deteriorate, frigid, perfidious, responsible, identity, demean, decimate, invulnerable, frenzy.

IV. (*a*) State how the feminine of a masculine noun is usually formed, and explain the origin of the suffix used. (*b*) Give examples of feminine endings of foreign origin, and of irregular feminine forms. (*c*) What remains are there in modern English of older forms of marking the feminine of masculine nouns?

V. Enumerate and define the different classes of pronouns, and give examples of each class.

VI. Give the past and past participle of the following verbs :—throw, stride, awake, seethe, steal, ring, grind, shoot, work, sweat, beseech, shoe, gird, sling, saw, see, thrive, shrive, eat, forbear.

COMPOSITION.

Time—One hour and a half.

Describe your favourite game or hobby, and give reasons for your preference,

or

Give an outline of some story you have read.

N.B.—Your composition should cover about two pages, but it may be longer if you wish.

ARITHMETIC.

Time—Two hours.

I. Add together ·301 of 492, ·013 of 41·2 and ·333 ÷ ·0037.

II. How many cubes measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches each way can be cut out of 6 blocks of timber each measuring 1 ft. 3 in. by 10 in. and 5 ft. 10 in. long?

III. Find the value of—

$$\frac{\frac{43}{80}+\frac{89}{112}+\frac{17}{21}-\frac{86}{105}}{\frac{19}{90}+\frac{73}{126}+\frac{3}{10}+\frac{212}{315}}$$

IV. How long would a pump delivering 7,000 gallons per hour take to fill a rectangular tank 14 ft. long, $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and 6 ft. deep? A cubic foot of water contains $6\frac{1}{4}$ gallons.

V. The simple interest on £786 10s. 4d. in four years comes to £78 13s. 0·4d. What is the rate per cent. per annum?

VI. Find the cost of fencing a square field 5,290 acres in area, at £3 4s. 6d. per chain.

VII. An egg merchant buys eggs at 10d. per dozen. One day he sells 31 dozen at a profit of 20 per cent. and the next day 26 dozen at a profit of 25 per cent. Find the profit on the whole transaction. Also find the percentage of profit.

DICTATION.

Observing an old man creeping up and down from one picture to another, and retouching all the fine pieces that stood before me, I could not but be very attentive to all his motions. I found his pencil was so very light, that it worked imperceptibly, and after a thousand touches, scarce produced any visible effect in the picture on which he was employed. However, as he busied himself incessantly, and repeated touch after touch without rest or intermission, he wore off insensibly every little disagreeable gloss that hung upon a figure, he also added such a beautiful brown to the shades, and mellowness to the colours, that he made every picture appear more perfect than when it came fresh from the master's pencil. I could not forbear looking upon the face of this ancient workman, and, immediately, by the long lock of hair upon his forehead, discovered him to be Time.

This is a word of one *syllable*.

It is *inconceivable* that the story can be true.

We endeavoured to *resuscitate* the boy who was apparently drowned.

He showed every *symptom* of the *disease*.

His actions were foolish and very *injudicious*.

The market showed a downward *tendency*.

They vowed to have *vengeance* on their enemies.

She wore diamonds of *inestimable* value.

They were well sheltered from the *inclemencies* of the weather.

PASS LISTS.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1900.

Atkins, James Roden
Atwell, Harold George
Bardsley, George
Belcher, Cecily Frances Havergal
Berry, Hilda Faith
Bevan, Isabel
Boucaut, Rita Vanessa
Boyle, Ruby Gertrude
Bray, Marmion Matthews
Bromley, Frederick Charles
Brummitt, Ida Muriel
Burgess, Frank Howard
Butler, Francis James
Casey, Catherine Esther Mary Teresa
Catt, Frederick Clifford
Caulfield, Catherine
Chamberlain, John Aloysius
Chambers, Stuart Hansford
Clare, Dorothy Cotgrave
Clare, Francis Henry
Clark, Rose
Cleggett, Ella
Cohen, Sydney
Cooper, Jessaline Marion
Crawford, Mary Blair
Darling, Harold Gordon
Davey, Archie Frith
Davies, Juliet Alice
Davis, Amy Philcox
Dobbie, Leonard Campbell
Donald, Ann Grace
Dowie, Helen Mary
Duffield, Kenneth Launcelot
Dunn, Florence Hilda
Durrant, James Murdoch Archer
Dwyer, Ethel Mary
Eilbeck, Tom
Farrelly, Christina Bridget
Forwood, Reginald Ernest
Fowles, Carlyle Mosely
Fray, Hilda Frances Meeverley
Giles, Harold
Gillingham, Ruby Clare
Gooden, Stanley Roy
Gordon, Kenneth Douglas
Gray, Walter Henry
Greenway, Eleanor
Haggard, Frederick Henry Debonair
Hannah, William John
Hansen, Francis Iva
Hardie, Jane Frances
Haselgrove, Frederick Richard Eric
Haslam, Olive Roach
Haynes, Harriett Maria
Hodge, Lloyd Mervyn
Holland, Charlotte Annie
Hull, Ethel
Hyett, Frederick George
Illingworth, Mabel Maida
James, John Alfred
James, Roy Pickard
Jenkins, Arnold Godfrey
John, Bertha Ellen
Jones, Annie May
Kelly, James Patrick
Lampe, Victor Leslie
Lawrence, John Leslie
Leahy, Bernard
LeLeu, Eleanor Grace
Lindschau, Berthold Ferdinand Lacelle
Little, George Alfred
McDonald, Amelia Mary
McMahon, Annie Katrine
Magarey, Allan William
Malin, Ella Marie
Marcus, Royston
Marshall, Edna Annie
Marshall, Percy William Hardie
Menkens, Frank Hermann
Mitchell, Harold Flinders
Moffat, David Alan Henderson
Moncrieff, Josephine Hartley
Monger, Violet Beatrice
Mudie, Elizabeth Mary
Muecke, Violet Margaret
Muirhead, Henry Mortimer
Nottle, William
O'Leary, Eugene Patrick
Palmer, Elsie Marion
Parsons, Millicent Annie
Phillips, Essie
Pile, Maud Hamilton
Powell, Marion Alicia
Quiglev, Katherine
Richardson, Belle
Richardson, Edith Agnes
Ring, Lillian Jean

Roberts, Donald Gladstone
Robin, Philip deQueteville
Ronald, Stuart Douglas
Rosman, Frank Edgar
Rumball, Lilian Mabel
Schröder, Amy Gertrude
Smith, Harold Whitmore
Smith, Hector Melville
Sorrell, Frank Harold
Stables, Bertha Cordeaux
Stirling, Edward Guy
Stone, Lily Henrietta
Swann, Annie Luxford
Tardiff, Dudley Bohn
Taylor, Gladys Leslie
Thomson, Elsie
Trott, Arthur George
Waltke, Margaret Mary
Ward, Emily Gladys
Warren, Errol Jessica Leslie
Whitridge, Charles Clyde
Whitridge, William Oswald Roberts
Whitehill, Elizabeth Dorothea Eddington
Williams, Harrold Seymour
Woolcock, John Milton
Woollard, Alice Maud Constance

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Adams, Annie Florence
Allen, Edgar
Allen, Isabel Elizabeth
Allen, Lois Waveney
Angwin, William Britten
Armstrong, Kathleen Monarto
Ash, Albert Amberley
Atchison, Ada Maud Mary
Bagster, Lancelot Salisbury
Bakewell, Eleanor Gladys
Barnard, Florence Katharine
Barnes, Florence Marion
Barritt, Walter Reginald
Bartholomaeus, Edmund Stanley
Bartlett, Olive Annie Constance
Barton, Felix Kingston
Barugh, Doris
Batchelor, Maude Gladys
Bateman, Herbert Pearson
Bell, Elizabeth
Bennett, Frank Norman
Bennett, Frederick Norman
Benson, Lulu Mary
Berthold, Pauline Hilda
Bignell, Gertrude Edith
Biggs ,James Marshall
Bills, Edith Margaret
Binnie, Mary Ann
Black, Eustace Couper
Blacket, John Wesley
Blackmore, John Coleridge
Bleckley, Eric William
Blue, Donald Argyle
Bluntish, Rossiter Stanford
Bott, Bruce George
Bott, Reginald Charles
Bottrell, Edith Jane
Boucaut, Marion Agnes
Bowden, Elsie Alice
Bowering, Percy
Bradford, John William Archie
Bradley, Catherine Forster
Braidwood, Myra
Brailey, Rene
Brandt, Ada May
Broad, Wilfred Ray
Brockman, Edward Alfred Drake
Bromilow, Herbert Johnson
Brooks, Esther Ethel
Brown, Constance Marion
Brown, Leonard Sawtell
Brown, Millicent Mary
Brown, Thomas George Barret Carl
Burke, James Christopher
Butterworth, Isabel Brenda Stewart
Buttfield, Frank Stewart Jenner
Buxton, Arthur James
Campbell, Ida Florence
Campbell, Jessie
Campbell, William Riche
Carter, Herbert Victor
Caterer, Margaret Hilda
Catt, Mary Isabel
Chandler, Ellen Maude
Channon, Gertrude Helena
Chennell, Constance Muriel
Cherry, Frederick Graham Spower
Clarke, Stella
Claughton, Eva Beatrice Annie
Clement, Lucy Helen
Clindening, Gerald Talbot
Close, Mercy Laura
Cockrum, Percy Thomas
Conochie, David Meikle
Connor, Jean Millicent
Conrad, Harold Victor
Coombe, Annie
Coombs, Ada Marie

Cooper, Gladys Mary
Cooper, Harold Moore
Couch, Victoria Agnes
Cowan, George Dalrymple
Cowan, Elizabeth Olive
Cowell, Florence Ada
Cowling, Hilda Cassie Maude
Cowperthwaite, Winnifred Maud
Cox, Leila Isabel
Craigie, Cecil Harold Lindsay
Crawcour, Joseph Aubrey
Crawford, Horace
Crawford, Violet McCulloch
Crook, Ernest
Crosby, Louis Henry
Curtin, John Patrick Joseph
Dann, Vera Constance
Darke, Albert Alan
Darwin, Errol Raffael Henry
Davidson, Arthur Leonard
Davidson, Daniel McLaren
Davidson, Mary Eleanor
Davidson, Roy Laidlow
Davis, Elsie Mahala Isaat
Dawson, Herbert Roy
Deady, Elizabeth
Deakin, Joseph Arthur
Deakin, Lillian Mary
Dix, Helen Joy
Donald, Amy Beatrice
Duffy, William
Durney, Nell Betteridge Beeching
Dwyer, Mary Elizabeth
Dyer, Mabel Edith
Edwards, David Stanley Livingstone
Ellis, Elizabeth Margaret Titt
Ellis, Vera Madge
Everard, Alice Marie Gladys
Everard, James Edward
Ewens, Blanche Maria
Feltstead, Sydney Gordon
Ferguson, Angus Salier
Ferguson, Duncan
Fisk, Eva
Flannagan, John James
Foss, Vittoria
Franck, Conrad Frederick
Fraser, Margaret
Freeman, Isabella
Freeman, Margherita Mahy
Fricker, Sidney
Fry, Norman Percy Wiltshire
Fullarton, John Ritchie
Furner, Annie Blanche
Gardner, Mary Beatrice
Gatzemeyer, John Aloysius
Geddes, Elizabeth Grant
Gemmell, William
George, Hilda Constance
George, Mildred May
Gibson, Frederick Charles Herbert
Giles, Isabel Marjorie Cockburn
Gill, Thomas Flinders
Gleeson, Leslie McEllister
Goode, Alfred Henry Lancelot
Goode, Georgina May
Gorrie, Ethel Homes
Gosse, Gertrude Constance
Gower, John Lewes Davison
Grant, Audrey Lenore
Grant, Emily Jane
Gray, Frank Charles Murray
Green, Effie Madeline
Green, Margaret Cecilia
Greenwood, Ethel Annie Elizabeth Maud
Greif, Charles
Grundy, Clement Frederick
Haining, Harold Roy
Haining, Leslie John
Hall, Ethel Crawford
Hall, Ida May
Hantke, Elsie Blanche Ida
Harper, Prescott Henry
Harrington, Olive Elma
Harris, Edward Noel
Harris, Hubert Lacell
Hartley, Thomas Jeffrey
Harvey, Arnold Bernays
Harvey, Gilbert Aberdein
Hayes, Thomas
Healy, William Thomas
Herbert, Irene Margueritta
Higginbottom, Loveday Mary
Hocking, Mildred Cheetham
Hodge, Gertrude May
Hogarth, Vance Bowman
Holland, Dora Emily
Homburg, John
Hopkins, Horatio Reginald
Horgan, Johanna
Howlett, Leslie David
Hudson, Charles Archer
Hunter, Irene Gertrude
Hunter, Roy Allan
Hynes, Mary Anastasia
Inglis, Fred.
Ireland, Allan Grenville
Jackson, Fanny Edith
Jacob, Ross Blyth

James, Cecilia
James, David Sydney
Jansen, Gustav Herman
Jeffries, Lewis Wibmer
Jessop, Barbara
Jessop, Dorothy Frances
Johnson, Frederick Ernest
Johnson, Theresa
Johnston, Frederick Marshall
Jona, Judah Leon
Jones, Ansell Britten
Jones, Grace Evelyn
Jones, Percy Harold
Jörgensen, Caroline Olivia
Jowett, Margaret
Juett, Alexander
Keene, Laurie Ronald
Kelly, Esther Mary
Kelly, Sidney James
Kennedy, Alice
Kennedy, James
Kennedy, John
Kenny, Daniel
Kenny, Joseph Patrick
Kentish, Ernest Horwood
Kinnish, Henry Arthur
Kite, Eva May Dalwood
Kloss, John Emil Alfred
Knill, Laura Margaret
Kruger, Pixie Emilie Sophie
Laffer, Blanche Muriel
Lane, Clarice
Lang, Muriel Minnie
Lang, William Holland
Laurence, Sydney Charles
Laurence. Robert Kerr
Leggoe, Rollo Hazleton
LeLievre, Lillian Kate
LeMessurier, Alfred Roy
Leschke. Louise Marie
Lester, Frank Erskin
Levy, Minnie
Lewis, Ada Clayton
Lewis, Irene Gwendoline
Lewis, Kathleen Frances
Lewis, Marion Elizabeth
Ligertwood, Leith
Lillecrap, Beatrice Annie
Lindschau, Marion Elizabeth
Linklater, Elsie Agnes
Longbottom, William Archer
Lovering, Hettie
Lucas, Charles Garrett
McCarthy, Laurence Charles
McColl, Archibald Dougald
McColl, Elizabeth
McDonald, James Watson
McGovern, Mary Magdalen
McGrath, Augustine Tracey Duncan
Mackenzie, Charles Norman
Malone, John Stephen
Malpas, Ada Constant
Martin, Allen
Martin, Archibald Edward
Martin, William Thomas
May, Jessie Edith
Melbourne, Alexander Clifford
Mellowship, Leslie James
Menkens, Cyril
Menzie, Duncan
Mercer, Ralph
Merton, Frederick
Mettam, Arthur William
Metters, Frederic Hubert
Miethke, Edith Esther
Miethke, Minna Octavia
Milbourn, Hannah Clarissa
Miller Harold
Miller, Raymond Joseph Becker
Miller, Rosie Muriel
Millhouse, Ernest Joseph
Milne, Clive Gordon
Mills, Edward Whitfield
Mitchell, Arthur Onslow
Mitchell, William Stanley
Mizon, William Joseph
Moloney, Sissie
Monks, Arthur John
Mooney, Elizabeth Mary
Moore, Bessie Harriet Barker
Moore, Ivie
Moore, Lilian Maud
Moore, Spencer John
Morcombe, William George
Moroney, John Stephen
Moroney, Josephine Margaret Mary
Morris, Ermyn Alice
Moseley, Archibald
McMullen, William Frederick
Murdoch, Christiana Mary
Murphy, Evangeline
Neale, Ernest Hillary William
Nelligan, Adrian
Norman, Olive Hay
Norman, Robert Hayes
Nowland, Louis Raymond
O'Brien, Augusta Mary
Ockenden, Clifford Harry
O'Dea, Justin Loyden
Ogden, Olive Isabel

O'Leary, Joseph Humphrey Emmet
O'Loughlin, Maurice Aloysius
O'Mahoney, Cormac John
Opie, Elizabeth Irene
Oswald, Ada
Oswald, Cecil William Orlando
Oswald, George Harry
Padman, Catherine Emma
Palmer, Edwin Charles
Palmer, Josephine May
Pament, Ernest Frederick Murray
Paris, Arthur Edward
Parker, Guy Carleton
Parry, Thomas Suter
Pearse, Frederick Leslie
Penrose, Alberta
Phillis, Irwin Ernest
Philpott, Frances Veronica
Playfair, Christina Campbell
Playne, John Morton
Pickering, Philip Henry
Pitt, Arleigh Vance
Poole, Marjory Vera
Powell, Kathleen Naomi
Puddy, Isaac Horace Clatworthy
Quin, Allan Lockhart
Read, George Henry
Reedy, Leslie Cecil
Richardson, Jean Lindsay
Richardson, Lillie Marion
Richardson, Mary Louisa
Robertson, Sydney Beresford
Robinson, Leonard Chartres
Rockliffe, William Henry
Roe, Hilda Blanche
Roediger, May Victoria
Rosengarten, Wilfred David
Rundle, Aubrey Upton
Sabey, John Warwick
Sage, Arthur Lyndsay
Sage, Eva Mary
Sanders, Hilary Frances Sheld
Sanders, John Curthew
Sandford, Percy Warwick
Scammell, Kathleen Annette
Scarborough, Rachel May
Schild, Douglas Dickerson
Schulz, Adolf John
Schulze, Leslie Allen
Schulz, Minnie
Segerlins, Richard Oscar
Sells, Clement David Edward
Senior, Arthur William
Sewell, William Orlando
Shanks, Jessie Cordelia
Shepherd, Henry George
Sherwood, Olive Constance
Shiels, Thomas Bernard
Simpson, Albert Vincent
Simpson, Hugh Denny
Skipper, Mervyn Garnham
Smith, Arthur William
Smith, Ellen
Smith, Eva Holly
Smith, Harold Victor
Smith, Vera Lisnagore
Solomon, Ivy Frances
Solomon, Samuel Douglas
Sperber, Carola Charlotte
Stacy, Margaret Hannah
Stapley, Felix David Dill
Stanley, Harold Leopold
Stephens, Alice Beeching
Stevens, Bernard Emerson
Steward, Hilda Margaret
Stockdale, Grace Irene
Stockham, Winifred
Stolz, Elizabeth Emilie
Stone, Emma Amelia
Swan, Arthur Howard
Swann, George Gordon
Symons, George
Symon, Elizabeth Margaret
Symon, Lesley Kilmeny
Tamblyn, Ethel May
Tapley, Willis Wayte
Tapper, Nelson
Tassie, Arthur Cecil
Tassie, Robert Wilson
Thomas, Frank Emerson
Thomson, Harry
Thwaites, Gilbert Thomas
Tildesley, Florence
Toombs, Florence Susannah
Townsend, Alice Mary
Trimmer, Ronald
Trueman, Everidge Stanley
Tuke, Stanley
Turnbull, Edith Maud
Unbehaun, Charles Herman
Vardon, Hilda Marion
Vincent, Gladys Antoinette
Viner-Smith, Cuthbert
Viney, Horace George
Vivian, William
Waddy, Ethel Alice
Wainwright, William
Wallace, Ethel Mary
Wallis, Ernest James
Wallmann, Reginald Horton

Warren, Percy Hampton
Waters, Mary Anna
Watkins, Charles Thomas
Webb, Floris Ella
Weidenbach, Leo Percy
Weir, Mary May
Wheatley, Herbert Holland
White, Lillian May
White, Myra Lamorna
Whiting, Edith Eliza
Whitington, Arthur Onslow
Wilkinson, John Maynard
Wilkinson, Vera Euphrasia
Willmott, Josiah Percival
Williams, Alice Fox
Williams, Eirene Mary
Williams, Kathleen Agnes
Williamson, Arthur Burton
Wilson, Beatrice Evelyn Louise
Wilson, Gladys Mary
Wood, Frederick Howard
Wyles, Thomas Andrew
Young, Horace George
Yuill, Margaret Skelton
Yuill, Mary Joan

PRIMARY PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

I. Every candidate must satisfy the Examiners in at least four of the following subjects, of which two must be numbers 1 and 2 :—

(1) English Grammar and Composition and Dictation.
(2) Arithmetic.
(3) Geography of the British Isles and Australasia.
(4) English History.
(5) Greek.
(6) Latin.
(7) French.
(8) German.
(9) Algebra.
(10) Geometry.

II. A candidate who does not pass in four subjects, including numbers 1 and 2, fails in the whole examination.

III. The Examination will be held during the third University term.

IV. Candidates must give at least four weeks' notice of their intention to present themselves, and such notice must be given on a printed form, which may be obtained from the Registrar or Local Secretary.

V. A fee of 10s. for four subjects, and 2s. 6d. for each additional subject, shall be paid by each candidate at the time of giving notice to attend.

In no case will the fee be returned ; but if, 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.

VI. Candidates who may fail to give notice by the prescribed date may be permitted by the Council to present themselves on payment of an extra fee of 5s.

VII. A list of successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order, showing the subjects in which the candidate passed and the last place of education from which each candidate comes, will be posted at the University and published in the report on the public examinations.

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.

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

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

Allowed 18th September, 1900.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE PRIMARY PUBLIC EXAMINATION TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER, 1901.

1. ENGLISH.
   (*a*) *Grammar*—An elementary knowledge of grammatical distinctions, including inflexions, the parsing and analysis of sentences, detection of grammatical errors.
   (*b*) *Composition*—An essay or letter on a simple subject, mainly to test grammatical accuracy and punctuation.
   (*c*) *Dictation*—A list of words in common use.

2. ARITHMETIC.
   Easy questions on the elementary processes of Arithmetic, including fractions, decimals, practice, rectangular areas, and volumes.

3. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES AND AUSTRALASIA.
   Candidates will not be expected to draw maps, but outline maps will be issued for candidates to fill in as required.
   Geography of the British Isles, as in Longman's Shilling Geography.
   Teachers are recommended to use Wittber's Geography of Australasia, which, however, contains more detail than will be expected from candidates.

4. ENGLISH HISTORY.
   Gardiner—Outline of English History, First Period.

5. GREEK.
   First Lessons in Greek, by J. W. White (Macmillan).

6. LATIN.
   Macmillan's Shorter Latin Course, First Year.

7. FRENCH.
   (*a*) Grammar.—Macmillan's Progressive French Course—1st year.
   (*b*) Easy translation from French into English, and from English into French.

8. GERMAN.
   (*a*) Grammar.—Articles, declensions, prepositions, the verb, numerals and adjectives, on the basis of Balk's Conversation Grammar, pp. 3 to 50.
   (*b*) Easy translation from German into English, and from English into German.

9. ALGEBRA.
   Elements of Algebra, including Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Brackets, and Simple Equations, with problems.

10. GEOMETRY.
    Euclid Book I., Definitions and Axioms. Propositions 1 to 20, with exercises.

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

I. Every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in at least five of the following subjects, but there is no limit to the number of subjects for which a candidate may sit :—

(1) English Literature.
(2) English History.
(3) Geography.
(4) Greek.
(5) Latin.
(6) French.
(7) German.
(8) Arithmetic
(9) Algebra.
(10) Geometry.
(11) Physics.
(12) Inorganic Chemistry.
(13) Physiology.
(14) Botany.

II. The Examination shall begin on or about the last Monday in November.

III. Candidates who fail to pass in five subjects shall be credited with any subjects in which they do pass, and when they have completed the five subjects shall receive certificates showing the subjects in which they have passed, and the dates, but candidates may again present themselves in any subject in which they have already passed.

IV. Candidates who have already obtained certificates may have other subjects added to their certificates by passing them at later examinations.

V. The following fees shall be paid by each candidate on entering his name for the examination :—

For Candidates who have not previously presented themselves	£1	0	0
Subsequent entries for each separate subject	0	5	0
Or for the whole Examination	1	0	0

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.

VI. On or before the 31st October candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves, and such notice must be given on a printed form, which may be obtained from the Registrar or Local Secretary.

VII. Candidates who may fail to give notice by the prescribed date may be permitted by the Council to present themselves on payment of an extra fee of 5s.

VIII. (*a*) A list of successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order showing the subjects in which the candidate passed

and the last place of education from which each candidate comes, will be posted at the University and published in the report on public examinations.

b) Lists of candidates, who have distinguished themselves in the several subjects will also be published.

(*c*) Three prizes of the value of £10, £5, and £3, respectively, will be annually awarded to the most distinguished candidates in the whole Examination, who shall be under sixteen years of age on the 1st of December in the year in which the Examination is held, and the names of other candidates who have distinguished themselves in the whole Examination will be published in order of merit. The award of the prizes and the position on the Honour List will be determined by the aggregate of marks in not more than six subjects. The scale of marks assigned to each subject shall be published in the schedule of details.

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

Allowed 18th September, 1900.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1901.

1. ENGLISH LITERATURE.
   (*a*) *Shakespeare*—Julius Cæsar (Blackie's School Edition).
   (*b*) *Tennyson*—Selections, Part I.
   To be committed to memory:—*The Brook*; *The Revenge*; *Ulysses*.
   Questions will be asked on grammar and prosody in relation to the prescribed books.
2. ENGLISH HISTORY.
   Gardiner—Outline of English History (the whole book).
3. GEOGRAPHY.
   A general knowledge of physical, descriptive, and political geography as in Longman's Shilling Geography.
   Candidates will not be expected to draw maps, but outline maps will be issued for candidates to fill in as required.
4. GREEK.
   (*a*) Grammar.
   (*b*) Easy Prose Composition. Simple sentences to test knowledge of Accidence and the more common principles of Syntax.
   (*c*) Translation of simple unseen passages.

5. LATIN.

(*a*) Grammar

(*b*) Easy Prose Composition. Simple sentences to test knowledge of Accidence and the more common principles of Syntax.

(*c*) Translation of simple unseen passages.

6. FRENCH.

(*a*) Grammar.

(*b*) Easy Prose Composition. Simple sentences to test knowledge of Accidence and the more common principles of Syntax.

(*c*) Easy translation from French into English

7. GERMAN.

(*a*) Grammar.—Balk's Conversation Grammar.

(*b*) Prose Composition.—Simple sentences to test knowledge of Accidence and the more common principles of Syntax.

(*c*) Easy translation from German into English.

8. ARITHMETIC.

As for the Primary Examination and, in addition, interest and discount, percentages, profit and loss, ratio and proportion, unitary method, square root, stocks and shares, metric system and approximations.

9. ALGEBRA.

As for the Primary Examination and, in addition, fractions, factors, highest common factor, lowest common multiple, and simultaneous equations of the first degree, with problems.

10. GEOMETRY.

Books I. and II., with exercises.

11. PHYSICS.

The Elementary Laws of Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Heat.

Text Book recommended—An Introduction to Practical Physics D. Rintoul (Macmillan). Excepting the portions marked with an asterisk.

12. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Elementary Chemistry—

The elementary Chemistry of the acid-forming elements, based upon Remsen's Elements of Chemistry (a Text Book for beginners), 2nd Edition, pages 1-165.

13. PHYSIOLOGY.

Physiology.

Text Book recommended—Physiology for Beginners (Foster and Shore). Candidates will be required to show a practical acquaintance with the position, appearance, and general structure of the principal organs of the vertebrate body.

14. BOTANY.

Elementary Botany—

Botany. The questions will be confined to the general structure of the flowering plant, with especial reference to the following illustrative plants:—

Larkspur, Mallow, Wallflower, Pelargonium, Primrose, Chrysanthemum, Lily, Snapdragon, Jonquil, an Orchid, Pea, Wild Rose and *Wild-oat.*

SCALE OF MARKS FOR CREDIT LIST AND FOR PRIZES.

English Literature	200	Arithmetic	200
English History	200	Algebra	300
Geography	200	Geometry	300
Greek	400	Physics	200
Latin	400	Chemistry	200
French	300	Physiology	200
German	300	Botany	200

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1900.

PRELIMINARY ARITHMETIC.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

I. Simplify

$$\frac{\frac{31}{42}+\frac{121}{65}+\frac{32}{91}-\frac{7}{30}}{1+\frac{\frac{2}{13}}{\frac{5}{42}+\frac{4}{13}+\frac{1}{546}}}$$

II. Find the square root of

119,259·7156.

III. Determine the area in square yards of a rectangular plot of ground 32·63 yards broad and 84·25 yards long. Find also the width in yards to two places of decimals of a plot of the same area and 91·3 yards in length.

IV. What principal invested for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years at 4 per cent. per annum, simple interest, will amount to £521 11s.

V. A ditch 4 feet wide and 2 feet deep with vertical sides is to be excavated around the sides of a rectangular piece of ground 3 chains long and 2 chains broad. Find the cost of excavating at $8\frac{1}{2}$d. per cubic yard of earth removed.

VI. An alloy contains 5 per cent. of aluminium costing 1s. 6d. per lb., and 12 per cent of copper costing $8\frac{1}{2}$d. per lb. The remainder consists of lead costing £11 per ton. Find the value of 5 tons of the alloy.

VII. A train travels 148 miles 55 chains in 3 hours $34\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. Find its average speed in feet per second.

PRELIMINARY DICTATION.

Seeing that nations are always watchfully jealous of each other, and inclined to rejoice in every evil that happens to a neighbour, it would appear safe to predict that little intercourse could exist between persons of different nationality. When however we observe the facts, we often find very strong and durable friendships of this description, the chief obstacle to their

formation being not so much nationality as difference of language. There is no doubt a prejudice that one is not likely to get on well with a foreigner; but when once this is overcome, it is often found that very powerful feelings of mutual respect and sympathy draw the strangers together. The nearest approach to a general rule is the affirmation that likeness of character is the secret of companionship. This has a great appearance of probability, and may be the basis of many durable associations. But after observing others, we might come to the conclusion that an opposite law would be equally applicable.

The lawyer's speech showed great *astuteness.*

His words carried deep *significance.*

Earthquakes form a striking class of *phenomena.*

The two versions are *essentially* the same.

His grief was very *poignant.*

The child is very *mischievous.*

The performance was a mere *burlesque.*

The lamp holds a pint of *kerosene.*

He poured out a glass of *champagne.*

He was tried before the *ecclesiastical* courts.

HISTORY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

(Only five *questions are to be attempted. Candidates are advised to select those which they can answer* most fully.)

I. Give what account you can of the history of Northumbria and Mercia between 600 and 800.

II. What did Alfred do for his country with respect to literature, education, and justice? In whose reign did Dunstan live, and what did he do with respect to these?

III. What were the dominions of Henry II.? By what means did he extend the authority of the Crown in England?

IV. When did Henry III. reign? Narrate the chief events in his reign from 1258 to the end.

V. What caused the war with France in the reign of Edward III., the war with Scotland in the reign of

Henry VII., and the war with Spain in the reign of Elizabeth? Mention the chief incidents with their dates.

VI. Write an account of four important persons who lived in the reign of Elizabeth.

VII. Write an account of four who lived in the reign of George III.

VIII. What do you know of the parliaments of James I. and Charles I. till the meeting of the Long Parliament?

IX. How and when did England acquire India, Canada, Gibraltar?

X. Write notes on the Corporation Act, the Stamp Act, the Mutiny Act, the Triennial Act, the Septennial Act.

XI. Say what you understand by eight of the following terms: the national debt, the Corn Laws, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Treasury, tithes, Whig, Catholic Relief, revenue from excise, revenue from customs.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

(For Candidates who have studied "Marmion.")

I. Explain the following passages:—

(1). He took the Sangreal's holy quest,
And slumbering saw the vision high,
He might not view with waking eye.

(2). Saint Cuthbert sits and toils to frame,
The sea-born beads that bear his name.

(3). Grecian fires and loud alarms
Called ancient Priam forth to arms.

(4). His crook, his scrip, his oaten reed,
And all Arcadia's golden creed.

(5). And Harry Hotspur forced to yield,
When the dead Douglas won the field.

(6). One of these flowers whom plaintive lay
In Scotland mourns as wede away.

II. What are the meanings of the following words :—
Recreant, slogan, stint, wimple, wain, yclept, guerdon, crosier, culverin, linstock.

III. Paraphrase he following passage :—
The scenes are desert now and bare,
Where flourished once a forest fair,
When these waste glens with copse were lined,
And peopled with the hart and hind.
Yon thorn—perchance whose prickly spears
Have fenced him for three hundred years,
While fell around his green compeers—
Yon lonely thorn, would he could tell
The changes of his parent dell,
Since he, so grey and stubborn now,
Waved in each breeze a sapling bough.
Would he could tell how deep the shade
A thousand mingled branches made.

IV. Write short notes on the following names :—
Odin, Ulysses, St. George, Holyrood, St. Bede, Oberon, Bamborough, Arminius, Haco, Dunedin.

V. Give a short account of the life and writings of Sir Walter Scott.

VI. Distinguish as accurately as you can between poetry and prose. What different kinds of poetry are there? What do you know of the different metres in which poetry can be written? What is the prevailing metre in "Marmion," and what are the variations?

(For Candidates who have studied "The Lady of the Lake.")

I. Explain the following passages :—

(1). These drew not for their fields the sword
Like tenants of a feudal lord.

(2). Where Rome, the Empress of the world,
Of yore her eagle wings unfurled.

(3). Huge as the towers which builders vain
Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain.

(4). Crags, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hurled,
The fragments of an earlier world.

(5). For darkling was the battle tried,
And fortune sped the lance.

(6). While Albany with feeble hand
Held borrowed truncheon of command.

II. What are the meanings of the following words :—
Arraignment, proselyte, glaive, fealty, caitiff, burgher, solstice, omen, rendezvous, kerne?

III. Paraphrase the following passage :—

Time rolls his ceaseless course. The race of yore,
Who danced our infancy upon their knee,
And told our marvelling boyhood legends store
Of their strange ventures happed by land or sea,
How are they blotted from the things that be.
How few, all weak, and withered of their force,
Wait on the verge of dark eternity,
Like stranded wrecks, the tide returning hoarse
To sweep them from our sight.

Time rolls his ceaseless course,
Yet live there still who can remember well,
How, when a mountain chief his bugle blew,
Both field and forest, dingle, cliff, and dell,
And solitary heath the signal knew ;
And fast the faithful clan around him drew.

IV. Quote any three of the following passages :—

(1). Ten lines beginning with
"The western waves of ebbing day."

(2). Ten lines beginning with
"The wild rose eglantine and broom."

(3). Twelve lines beginning with
"Soldier rest, thy warfare o'er."

(4). Twelve lines beginning with
"The wandering stranger round him gazed."

V. Give a short account of the life and writings of Sir Walter Scott.

VI. Distinguish as accurately as you can between poetry and prose. What different kinds of poetry are there? What do you know of the different metres in which poetry can be written? What is the prevailing metre in the "Lady of the Lake," and what are the variations?

LATIN.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates for a Pass only must answer Parts I. and II., and no more. Candidates for Credit must answer Parts II. and III., and no more.

PART I.

I. Translate into Latin—

i. Whom did he see?
ii. Who is his father?
iii. They lived at Miletus.
iv. He became a slave.
v. My brother and I killed the lion.
vi. The horses were larger than the bulls.
vii. You (Plur.) said that the king was dead.
viii. They could not catch the horses.
ix. I am afraid that he will not come.
x. He went home to see his children.

II. Translate into English—

i. Vincere scis, Hannibal; uictoria uti nescis.
ii. Penelope coniunx semper Vlixis ero.
iii. Nox erat et caelo fulgebat luna sereno
inter minora sidera.
iv. Arma uirumque cano.
v. Dictator omnes luce prima extra portam Collinam adesse iubet.

Why is luce prima in the ablative?

vi. Caesar acceptis litteris hora circiter XI diei statim nuntium in Bellouacos ad M. Crassum quaestorem mittit.
vii. Caesar rursus ad uexandos hostes profectus magno coacto equitum numero ex finibus ciuitatis in omnes partes dimittit.
viii. Erat adeo ueritatis diligens ut ne ioco quidem mentiretur.

Why is mentiretur in the subjunctive?

ix. Quae dum in Asia geruntur accidit casu ut legati Prusiae Romae apud T. Quintium Flaminium consularem cenarent.
x. Sed nos tempus est huius libri finem facere.

PART II.

I. Give the meaning, gender, and accusative plural of manus, currus, caput, agricola, hortus, classis, eques, faber, arbor, litus.

II. Give the meaning, present infinitive active (marking the quantity of the last syallable but one), and the 1st person singular perfect indicative active of probo, capio, caedo, haurio, sedeo, uolo, cognosco, maneo, uerto, peto, sumo.

III. Give the English for huc, eiusdem, absque, coram, and the Latin for worse (nom. sing. masc.), better (nom. plur. neut.), about, after, before, thirty-five, twentieth, and state what cases are governed by pro, inter, ob, praeter.

IV. Put into Oratio Obliqua after *dixit*.
Quae cum ita sint domum meam redibo.

V. Explain the difference beoween final and consecutive clauses, and give an example of each.

VI. With what Latin words are the following words connected:—Senile, mellifluous, insular, artistic? Give English words connected with cura and sisto.

VII. Give the Latin for table, sister, cat, sometimes, apple, milk, to climb, to run, field, corn.

PART III.

I. Translate into Latin—

i. He asked me what I had done.
ii. If I had seen you I would have told you this.
iii. What price did he pay for the horse?
iv. He says the prisoners will be put to death.
v. Hannibal crossed the Rhodanus very quickly; in two days he got together all the boats he wanted to take his soldiers across. The Gauls were on the opposite bank to prevent him landing. So he sent some soldiers by night to go farther up the river, and cross where the Gauls did not see them.

II. Translate into English—

i. His rebus cognitis Marcius Rufus quaestor in castris relictus a Curione cohortatur suos, ne animo deficiant. illi orant atque obsecrant, ut in Siciliam nauibus reportentur. pollicetur magistrisque imperat nauium, ut primo uespere omnes scaphas ad litus adpulsas habeant. sed tantus fuit omnium terror, ut alii adesse copias

Iubae dicerent, alii cum legionibus instare Varum iamque se puluerem uenientium cernere, quarum rerum nihil omnino acciderat, alii classem hostium celeriter aduolaturam suspicarentur.

Why is suspicarentur in the subjunctive?

ii. Quanta tibi dederim nostris monumenta libellis,
o mihi me coniunx carior, ipsa uides.
detrahat auctori multum fortuna licebit:
tu tamen ingenio clara ferere meo;
dumque legar, pariter mecum tua fama legetur,
nec potes in maestos omnis abire rogos;
cumque uiri casu possis miseranda uideri,
inuenies aliquas quae, quod es, esse uelint.

GREEK.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates for a pass only must answer Parts I. and II. and no more. Candidates for credit must answer Parts II. and III. and no more.

PART I.

I. Translate into Greek—

i. He was the first to speak.
ii. The men are dying.
iii. Our father is poor.
iv. The girl comes to her mother.
v. The boy gave a rose to the daughter.
vi. I saw him in the market.
vii. We have many enemies.
viii. He said this and went away.
ix. These are twelve good men and true.
x. Who art thou?

II. Translate into English:—

i. εἴδομεν τοὺς ποταμούς.
ii. ἡ ὁδὸς πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἄγει.
iii. οἱ παλαιοὶ τὸν ἥλιον ἐνόμιζον θεὸν εἶναι.
iv. οὐκ οἶσθα ὅ τι λέγεις.
v. ὁ στρατιώτης θαυμάζει τὰ δένδρα.
vi. ποῦ ἐστιν ἡ τοῦ τυράννου οἰκία;
vii. μετὰ τοῦτο οἱ πρέσβεις ᾤχοντο.
viii. ἐπεὶ δὲ εἶδον οἱ Ἕλληνες τοὺς πολεμίους ἐδόκει ῥᾷστον εἶναι ἰέναι ἐπ' αὐτούς.

PART II.

I. Give the meaning, gender, genitive singular, and accusative plural of *νόσος, ποιμήν, κύων, εἰρήνη, δοῦλος, τοξότης, ἔτος, ῥήτωρ, ἱππεύς, ἐλπίς.*

II. Give the second person singular of the imperfect indicative active of *καλῶ, διδάσκω, εὑρίσκω, ἀπόλλυμι, πίνω, τείνω,* and give the meanings of these verbs.
Write out in full imperative of *οἶδα.*

III. Give the masculine, feminine, and neuter of the genitive singular and dative plural of *λυθείς, ὅστις, ταχύς, τάλας,* and give the comparative and superlative of *εὐμενῶς* and *αἰσχρῶς,* and of *γεραιός, πολύς,* and *σοφός.*

IV. What is the Greek for heaven, moon, fatherland, thirty-one, to conquer, to learn, the people, sacred, the head, Hercules?

V. Write down and mark with their appropriate accent (giving also the name of the accent in each case) the third person singular and plural of the present indicative active of *τιμῶ* and of *λύω.*
What is an enclitic?

VI. What cases are governed by *εἰς, ἀντί, διά,* and *παρά,* and what meaning does each of them have in each instance?

PART III.

I. Translate into Greek—

i. No one said anything
ii. Three men were present and one woman.
iii. Everyone denied that he knew him.
iv. Some crossed the river but others remained in the town.
v. The messengers went to the king and persuaded him to flee.
vi. I will do it myself.
vii. Whenever the horse went to the town he used to drink.
viii. The sailors when they read the book wished that they too were able to fight for their sons and daughters.

II. Translate into English—

a. *Ἀκούσατε οὖν ἐμοῦ πρὸς θεῶν· καὶ ἐὰν ἐγὼ φαινῶμαι ἀδικεῖν, οὐ χρή με ἐνθένδε ἀπελθεῖν, πρὶν ἂν δῶ τὴν δίκην.*
Parse *δῶ,* and account for the case of *ἐμοῦ.*

β. Τὴν μὲν νύκτα οὕτω διήγαγον· ἅμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οἱ στρατηγοὶ εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἠγοῦντο· οἱ δὲ εἵποντο ἀναλαβόντες τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τὰ σκεύη.
Parse εἵποντο.

γ. Ἐπεὶ δε ταῦτα εἶπε πολὺ πλείονες ἐξανίσταντο λέγοντες ὡς δέοι αὐτὸν ἄρχειν. Ἀγασίας δὲ εἶπεν ὅτι γελοῖον εἴη εἰ οὕτως ἔχοι.
Parse δέοι.

FRENCH.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

SECTION A.

Candidates for a Pass should take Sections A. and B.; Candidates for Credit take Sections B. and C.

I. (*a*) Compare—bon, mauvais, petit, and give the adverbs derived from these words. Translate —My best friend is here. I am much better.

(*b*) Give the meaning and the plural of—hibou, voix, clou, nez, ciel, glacial; the feminine of—muet, gras, neveu, empereur, duquel, juif.

(*c*) Give the adjectives corresponding to—gloire, chaleur, courage; and the substantives corresponding to—faible, honnête, propre.

II. (*a*) Write in full the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Subjunctive of—savoir, tenir.

(*b*) The Imperative—s'asseoir, cueillir.

(*c*) Give the Infinitive and the Past Participle of—qu'il meure, tu acquiers, il pleut, nous ferions.

III. Give the gender and meaning of—costume, faim, voyage, soif, verre.

IV. Give in words the French for—$\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, Charles the First, Henry the Eighth, 580 men, the Paris Exhibition opened on the 15th of April, 1900.

V. Distinguish between—le tour and la tour, le vase and la vase, le mousse and la mousse, un méchant écrivain and un écrivain méchant.

VI. What is the place of the adjective in a French sentence? Give examples.

VII. Translate—

(*a*) We have had fine weather.
(*b*) Who is speaking?
(*c*) I have been to London four times.
(*d*) I will give you nothing.
(*e*) They spoke very loud.
(*f*) These are my horses; where are yours?

SECTION B.

I. Translate—

When I visited Goethe at Weimar, I took him for a God, and was about to address him in Greek; but, as I noticed that he understood German, I told him in this latter language that the plums along the road from Jena to Weimar were excellent. Many a long winter's night I had thought of the profound remarks I should make to Goethe if I should ever see him. Now that I saw him at last face to face, I told him that the plums of Saxony were delicious! And Goethe smiled.

II. Write in French the names of the months and of the seasons.

III. Translate—

A dix heures, l'empereur faisait appeler M. de Las-cases, pour déjeuner avec lui; le déjeuner fini, et après une demi heure de conversation, M. de Las-cases relisait ce qui lui avait été dicté la veille; cette lecture achevée, Napoléon continuait de dicter jusqu' à quatre heures. A quatre heures, il s'habillait et sortait pour qu'on pût faire sa chambre, descendait dans le jardin, qu'il affectionnait beaucoup, et au bout duquel une espèce de berceau recouvert en toile, comme une tente, lui offrait un abri contre le soleil; il s'asseyait ordinairement sous ce berceau, là il dictait à celui de ses compagnons qui arrivait de la ville pour ce travail, jusqu' à l'heure du diner. Le reste de la soirée, on lisait, ou du Racine, ou du Molière, car on n'avait pas de Corneille; Napoléon appelait cela aller à la comédie ou à la tragédie. Enfin il se couchait.

IV. Turn into idiomatic English—

Il y a un siècle que je ne vous ai vu

Que me voulez-vous ?
Il m' en veut.
Je n' en ai que faire.

SECTION C.

I. Translate—

Mais vous avez pu remarquer que je suis douè d' une rare tenacité de caractère ; je ne me rebute jamais de rien, et j'ai toujours poussé droit devant moi vers le but que je m' étais marqué, avec l'entêtement du Breton qui, n'ayant pas de marteau, enfonce un clou dans la muraille en le frappant du front. Je porte cette disposition d' esprit dans les petites choses comme dans les grandes, et je sens lorsque je n' ai pas réussi, lorsque je me suis heurté à un obstacle imprévu une envie têtue et boudeuse de revenir contre lui, de le démolir pièce à pièce et de passer.

II. Translate—

It was getting late ; but, though the King was dead, the fight still went on. Of the King's own chosen men it would seem that not one either fled or was taken prisoner. All died at their posts, save a few wounded men who were cast aside as dead, but found strength to get away on the morrow. But the others fled, some of them on the horses of the slain men. Yet even in this last moment, they knew how to revenge themselves on their conquerors.

III. Translate—

(a) Which way did she go ?
(b) The more I know of him, the more I like him.
(*c*) I am very much pleased with this watch.
(*d*) They were not at home when I arrived.

GERMAN.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

(Candidates for a **Pass** *should take Sections A and B ; Candidates for* **Credit**, *take Sections B. and C.)*

SECTION A.

I. Translate—

1. Der Bau wuchs ſchneller als er gedacht hatte.

2. Es gelang ihm nicht, weil er vergaß daß die Reihe an ihm war.
3. Er würde gelobt worden sein, wenn er nicht ungeduldig geworden wäre.
4. Es mag wohl sein daß ich es thun kann, wenn ich mich daran gewöhnt habe.
5. Das Messer, mit dem er sich in den Finger schnitt, war eben geschliffen worden.
6. Der Bote sagte die Boote seien zur Abreise bereit.

II. Translate into German—

1. Did you go out yesterday?
2. What time is it? Do you know?
3. Please remember me to your parents.
4. I am pleased seeing you so diligent.
5. There are many people who would travel if they had the money and the time for it.

SECTION B.

I. 1. Give the genitive and dative singular of—der Knabe, der Name, das Herz, die Nation, der Staat, das Auge, das Geld, der Friede.

2. Give the meaning, gender, and dative plural of—Gans, Pflanze, Vogel, Blatt, Kapital, Gemach, König, Art.

3. Write in words (not figures) the German for—81; 1018; 22nd; 93rd; 102nd; 1000th; 1001st; 11.50 a.m.

4. What cases are governed by the following prepositions—neben, entgegen, zwischen, durch, während, unter, vermittelst, ungeachtet? Also give the meaning of the preposition in each case.

5. Give the second and third person singular, indicative, present, of—fahren, wachsen, erlöschen, müssen, waschen, lassen, mögen, dürfen. Also give the meaning of each verb.

II. Translate in prose—

Ich gieng im Walde so für mich hin,
Und nichts zu suchen, das war mein Sinn.
Im Schatten sah ich ein Blümchen stehn,
Wie Sterne leuchtend, wie Aeuglein schön.
Ich wollt' es brechen, da sagt' es fein:
„Soll ich zum Welken gebrochen sein?"
Ich grub's mit allen den Würzlein aus,
Zum Garten trug ich's am hübschen Haus.
Und pflanzt' es wieder am stillen Ort:
Nun zweigt es immer und blüht so fort.

SECTION C.

I. Translate—

Ein Bauersmann hatte sieben Söhne, die öfters mit einander uneins waren. Da ließ sie der Vater eines Tages zusammen kommen, legte ihnen sieben Stäbe vor, die fest zusammengebunden waren, und sagte: „Versuchet dieses Bündel Stäbe zu zerbrechen; wem es gelingt, dem will ich hundert Thaler bar zahlen." Einer nach dem andern strengte lange seine Kräfte an, und jeder sagte am Ende: „Es ist gar nicht möglich!" — Lächelnd sagte der Vater: „Nichts ist leichter." Er löste das Bündel auf und zerbrach einen Stab nach dem andern mit geringer Mühe. „Ei! riefen die Söhne, so ist es freilich leicht, so könnte es ein kleiner Knabe!" — Der Vater aber sprach: „Wie es mit diesen Stäben ist, so ist es mit euch! So lange ihr fest zusammen haltet, werdet ihr bestehen, und niemand wird euch überwältigen können. Wenn aber das Band der Eintracht, das euch verbinden sollte, aufgelöst bleibt, so wird es euch gehen, wie den Stäben, die hier (N.B.) zerbrochen auf dem Boden umherliegen."

II. Translate into German—

1. We were afraid, there might be thunder and lightning.
2. I have resolved to pay each labourer in proportion as he may have worked.
3. I think it would be better if we went home.
5. A faithful servant does his work without being told.
5. It is not all gold that glitters.

MATHEMATICS (Arithmetic and Algebra).

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

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. A person lends £500 for two years at 5 per cent. per annum compound interest. Find how much more he would receive if interest had been reckoned half-yearly instead of yearly.

II. A bag contains a certain number of half sovereigns, an equal number of half-crowns and of florins, twice as many pennies, and three times as many half-pennies. The total sum represented is £7 7s. 11d. Find the number of coins.

III. Solve the equations

(i) $x^2+3\,ax+b = (x+a)\,(x-b)$.

(ii) $\dfrac{x+1}{2}+\dfrac{x+2}{3}+\dfrac{x+3}{4}=\dfrac{x+24}{12}$.

IV. Find the value when $x=3$ and $y=4$ of the expression

$$\left\{x^3+y^3-3\,xy\,(y-x)\right\}\left\{(x^3+3x^2y)\,2+(-y)^2(x-y)\right\}$$
$$-1{,}000\div\frac{xy^2}{3}.$$

V. Simplify

$$\frac{2a-\dfrac{2\,(a-b)}{1+ab}}{1+\dfrac{a\,(a-b)}{1+ab}}.$$

PART II.

VI. Two persons, starting from the same corner, begin to walk in opposite directions round a square field containing 774,400 square yards. One walks at the rate of 3 miles per hour, the other $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. How far apart will they be after ten minutes? Give result in yards and decimals of a yard.

VII. A man had a certain sum invested in 4 per cent. stock at 95. He withdrew it and reinvested with £400 added in $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at 99, and his income was thereby increased by £50. How much was originally invested?

VIII. Resolve into factors

$$a^2+\frac{a}{b}-\frac{6}{b^2}$$

$$x^6-9a^4$$

$$a^2+2ab+3ac+4bc+2c^2$$

IX. *A* working alone can do a piece of work in a certain number of days. With *B* to help him 8 days less are required. *B* only works half as fast as *A* and is paid accordingly only half *A's* wages. If *B* earns 5s. per day find the cost of the whole work.

X. Find the greatest common factor of

$$6x^4-13x^3+5x^2-x-1 \text{ and } 9x^4+3x^3+x+1.$$

PART III.

XI. Find three successive odd numbers the sum of whose squares is 251.

XII. Solve the equations

(i.) $(x^2-3x)^2-2x^2+6x-8=0$

(ii.) $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+144=25\ (x+y)-2xy. \\ \sqrt{x+y}\ +\ \sqrt{(x^2+y^2)5}=18 \end{cases}$

(iii). $xy=12 \quad xz=21 \quad yz=28$

XIII. A picture measures 18 inches by 12 inches and is to be framed by a frame of uniform width. The area of the frame is to be $\frac{11}{24}$ of that of the picture. Find the necessary width of the frame.

XIV. Simplify

$$\frac{1}{4(1+\sqrt{a})}+\frac{1}{(\ -\sqrt{a})}+\frac{1}{2(1+a)}$$

Find the valu eof $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{4}}$ to 4 decimal places.

MATHEMATICS (Geometry).

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

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. Define the terms:—*Polygon, circle, rhombus, postulate, corollary.*

II. Show how to bisect a given rectilineal angle.

Show also how to draw from a given point O, a straight line which shall make equal angles with two given straight lines, AB and CD.

III. Show that (*a*) the three interior angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles, and (*b*) all the interior angles of any rectilinear figure, together with four right angles, are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.

IV. If a straight line be drawn parallel to the base BC of a triangle ABC, and meet the sides in D and E, and if the angles BDE and BCE are together equal to two right-angles, then the triangle is isosceles.

PART II.

V. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diagonals of any parallelogram are equal.

Two straight lines, AOB and COD, meet in O. The The parallelograms OA & C and $OBFD$ are completed. Show that, if AC is parallel to BD, the points E, O, and F are on a straight line.

VI. Show how to describe a square on a given straight line.

VII. In every triangle, the square on the side subtending an acute angle is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle 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.

VIII. In any triangle the sum of the squares on the sides is equal to twice the square on half the base together with twice the square on the line joining the vertex to the middle point of the base.

From any point O straight lines are drawn to the four corners of the parallelogram $ABCD$. If $OA^2 + OC^2 = OB^2 + OD^2$, show that the parallelogram is rectangular.

PART III.

IX. If two circles touch one another internally, the straight line which joins their centres passes, if produced, through the point of contact of the circles.

X. Two circles, whose centres are O and Q, meet in the point E. The straight line OQ meets the circles in A and B. EA and EB are produced to meet the circles again in C and D. OC and QD are produced to meet in P. Show that the triangle OPQ is isosceles.

X. The angle in a semi-circle is a right-angle; and the angle in a segment greater than a semi-circle is less than a right-angle.

ABC is a triangle with a right-angle at A. Circles are drawn on BA and AC as diameters, and they meet in A and D. At D a tangent is drawn to the circle on AB, and this tangent meets AC in F. Show that F is the middle point of AC.

XII. Show how to describe about a given circle a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

Show how to describe a circle so as to touch the circumference of a circle and two of the radii which enclose an angle of two-thirds of a right angle.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Given that the area of a triangle is equal to half the product of the base into the altitude, prove that the area of a circle $= \pi r^2$, where r is the radius.

II. Explain carefully how you would find the volume of a given weight of some substance affected by water, *e.g.*, unused cement.

III. A thin test-tube floats upright in water with some shot and a little water for ballast. There is a certain difference of level between the water inside and outside the test-tube. If more water is poured in this difference is very little altered. Why?

IV. Explain the principle of the barometer. How high would a water barometer be? If a little air got on top of the mercury in a mercury barometer, what would be the effect? Would the effect be the same for all readings of the barometer?

V. Describe an experiment to show how much air expands as its temperature rises. What is the rule based on experiment?

VI. Describe an experiment to show that the boiling point of water depends on the pressure. Give two practical illustrations.

VII. How is the specific heat of a substance determined? If 10 grs. of a substance at 10°C, whose specific heat is ·3 be mixed with 20 grs. of another substance at 20°C, whose

specific heat is ·5, find the resultant temperature, neglecting gains or losses of heat from other sources, or from the act of mixing.

VIII. Calculate the horizontal force necessary to draw a weight of 100 grs., hanging by a string 60 cm. long, 30 cm. away from the vertical.

IX. How would you find, experimentally, the position of the centre of gravity of a card of irregular shape?

Calculate the position of the centre of gravity of a piece of wire making three sides of a square.

X. How does the bending of a beam by a given weight depend on the thickness (other things being the same)?

Why does a plank bend less under a given weight when put on edge than when put flat? Why should the best edge be put at the bottom?

CHEMISTRY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

I. Into how many classes may chemical action be divided? Give two instances of each kind.

II. Describe two methods for the preparation of oxygen, and write an account of its chemical and physical properties.

III. How are yellow and red phosphorus prepared? Contrast the properties of these substances, and give some account of their uses.

IV. State how you would prepare and collect some sulphur dioxide gas. Give a sketch of the apparatus you would employ for its preparation, and write an account of its uses.

V. How do you account for the presence of carbonate of lime in some natural waters? What effect is produced when such water is boiled?

VI. What is flame? Why are some flames luminous and others non-luminous?

VII. What is meant by the term "destructive distillation?" Give some examples.

BOTANY.

Time—Two hours.

I. Describe the bulb of a *gladiolus*, *jonquil*, or *hyacinth*. What developments take place after planting?

II. What is the botanical nature of each of the following food-materials:—*Carrot, onion, bran, sago, rice?*

III. Define the following terms:—*Parasite, evergreen, bract, spine, prickle.*

IV. Give the names of five stone-fruit trees, and write a short description of the flower of one of them.

V. What is meant by a *regular* and *irregular* corolla, by a *choripetalous* and by a *sympetalous* flower? Name an exemplar plant for each.

VI. Describe the following forms of fruit:—*Follicle, siliqua achene, capsule, pyxis*; and name an exemplar plant in each case.

VII. Describe the ovary and fruit of *Pelargonium.*

PHYSIOLOGY.

The Board of Examiners.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe, with a diagrammatic sketch, the form and parts of a Dorsal Vertebra. How are the ribs connected with the vertebræ and with the sternum?

II. Write what you know concerning (1) the regulation of the blood supply to the body as a whole, and (2) to a particular organ.

III. Explain exactly how the heat of the warm blooded body is produced. How is the heat (1) distributed, (2) regulated?

IV. What are the waste products of the animal body? By what means is each of these got rid of?

V. What are the microscopic appearances presented by a drop of milk; what is its chemical composition, and on what depends the value of milk as an article of diet?

VI. Describe, with a diagram, the structure of the eye, with particular reference to the parts concerned in accommodation. (*Microscopic details are not required, but the names of parts should be stated in the diagram.*)

GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates are only to attempt ten questions. The questions have been so arranged that candidates should be able to answer ten questions whether they have used the 1899 *or earlier editions of Hughes's Class Book.*

I. Name what you consider to be the twelve most important shipping ports of the world, and name two of the principal articles of export from each.

II. State what you know of the following places—Hongkong, Agra, New Orleans, Cairns, Port Pirie.

III. Name the navigable rivers of Australia, giving a rough estimate of the extent to which they are navigable.

IV. Contrast very briefly the physical features of Australia with those of Europe.

V. Write a brief account of the mountain systems of North and South America.

VI. Explain clearly why the days are longer than the nights in summer at Adelaide. State whether the days are longer or shorter than here during December at Hobart, Cairo, and Edinburgh.

VII. The land of the continental areas exhibits two great slopes, one long, the other short. Explain this statement and illustrate by reference to the different continents.

VIII. What are the principal causes of ocean currents? Give the course of three important currents.

IX. State what you know of the variations of the saltness of the sea from place to place, giving at the same time the causes for the variation.

X. What are the areas over which the trade winds are mainly felt, in what directions do they blow, and how are they caused?

XI. State what you know respecting the changes of temperature experienced as we penetrate the earth's crust.

XII. Enumerate the conditions favourable to the production of a heavy rainfall in a country.

XIII. To what extent does the ocean bed differ in general characteristics from the surface of the land?

PASS LISTS.

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1900.

FIRST CLASS.

		Last Place of Education.
Abbott, Marian Eliza,	1*, 5*, 6, 7*c*	Advanced School for Girls
Begley, Edward.	1, 2*, 4, 6*, 7*b*	Chrisian Brothers', Perth
Bray, Marmion Matthews,	1*, 2, 6, 7*a*, 7*b**	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Cantor, Morris Emanuel Lamen,	1*, 2, 4, 6, 7*b**	Christian Bros' Coll., Perth
Darwin, Lisle Julius,	1*, 2, 5*, 6*, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Deakin, John Edward Ferdinand,	1*, 2*, 4*, 6*, 7*b**	Christian Bros.' Coll., Perth
Ellis, Annie Rita,	1, 4, 5*, 6, 7*c**	Advanced School for Girls
Flecker, Hugo,	1, 2, 5*, 6*, 7*b**	Prince Alfred College
Frayne, Ernest John,	1, 2, 6*, 7*a**, 7*d**	Way College
Kleeman, William Hurtle,	1, 2*, 5, 6, 7*b**	Prince Alfred College
Miller, James,	1, 2, 4, 6*, 7*b**	Christian Bros.' Coll., Perth
Reynell, Walter Rupert,	1, 2*, 4, 6*, 7*b**	Queen's School
Schild, Stanley Dickerson,	1, 2, 5, 6*, 7*b**	Prince Alfred College
Smith, Harold Whitmore,	1*, 2, 6, 7*a**, 7*d**	Way College

SECOND CLASS.

Blundell, Dorothy Lucy,	1*, 2, 4, 6	Wicklyffe Ladies' Coll. Perth
Bowen, Haddon Lancelot,	2, 5, 6. 7*b**	Prince Alfred College
Cross, Hubert Stephen,	1, 4, 6*, 7*d*	Perth Boys' School
Evans, Robert Stodden,	1, 2, 5, 6*, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Fisher, Francis William,	1*, 2. 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Fry, Henry Kenneth,	1, 2, 5, 6, 7*b**	Prince Alfred College
Gardner, Edith Josephine,	1*, 4, 5, 6,	Advanced School for Girls
Holder, Winifred Breakespeare,	1*, 2, 4, 6,	Advanced School for Girls
Hübbe, Edith Ulrica,	1, 2, 4, 7c, 7*d**	Mrs. Hübbe's School
Jackman, Charles Stuart,	1, 2, 5, 6, 7*b**	Prince Alfred College
Love, Ethel Love,	1*, 4, 5, 7*c*	Advanded School for Girls
Miller, Leonard Samuel,	1, 2, 6, 7*a* 7*d**	Way College
Moffat, Wilfred Douglas	1, 2, 5, 6, 7*b**	Prince Alfred College
Roach, Kathleen,	1*, 4, 5, 6, 7*c*	Advanced School for Girls
Sweeney, John Grant,	1, 2, 6*, 7*a*, 7*d*	Way College
Williams, Mabel Evangeline,	1*, 4, 7*c*, 7*d*	Girls' Coll. School, Malvern

THIRD CLASS.

Arrow, Marjorie,	4, 5, 7*d*	Miss Arrow's School, Albany
Asher, Rudolph,	1*, 6, 7*b*	University College
Baker, Lillian Effie French,	1, 4, 6, 7*d*	Wicklyffe Ladies' Sc., Perth
Baker, Mabel Jewell,	1, 4, 5, 6	Advanced School for Girls
Bardsley, George,	1. 6, 7*b**	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Betts, Lionel Oxborrow,	1, 6, 7*a*	Way College
Bonnin, Frederick George,	1, 2, 4, 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Buick, Archibald Morley,	2, 6, 7*d*	Way College
Burgess, Leslie Frank,	1, 2, 6, 7*d*	Malvern College
Canning, Robert Wernheim,	1, 2, 4, 6, 7*b*	Christian Bros.'Col., Perth
Carey, John William,	4, 6, 7*d*	Sacred Heart School, Pt Ade.
Clare, Dorothy Cotgrave,	1, 4, 6, 7*c*	Wilga College
Clark, Rosie,	1, 4, 7*d*	Miss Stenhouse's School

Close, Frances Hannah,	1, 4, 5, 7*c*	Advanced School for Girls
Cooper, George Alexander.	1, 2*, 4	High School, Perth
Cowan, Darcy Rivers Warren,	2. 4, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Creswell, Millicent Ellen Thornton,	1, 4, 7*c*, 7*d*	Tormore House School
Cudmore, Collier Robert.	1, 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Diment, William Stuart,	2, 4, 6, 7*d*	Way College
Donnell, Ethel Jessie.	1, 2, 6	Advanced School for Girls
Dunckley, Charles Gilmour,	1. 4, 6	Scotch College, Perth
Durrant, James Murdoch Archer,	1, 6, 7*a*, 7*b*	Agricultural School, Adelaide
Ellis, Elizabeth Margaret Titt,	1, 4, 7*d*	Tormore House School
Ellis, Frank,	1, 2, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Fahy, James Francis,	1, 2, 4, 6, 7*b*	Christian Bros.' Col., Perth
Gill, Lancelot Waring,	1, 4, 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Gillen, Francis Arnold,	1, 4, 6, 7*a*, 7*b*	Christian Bros.' Col., Adelaide
Harry, Daisy Kate,	1, 4, 5, 7*d*	Advanced School for Girls
Haselgrove, Frederick Richard Eric,	1, 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Henderson, Douglas Gerald,	1, 4, 6, 7*b*	Christian Bros.' Col., Adelaide
Hensley, Marie Hutson,	1, 4, 7*d*	Miss Kay's School
Hese, Victor Henry,	1, 2, 5, 6	Prince Alfred College
Higginbottom, Edwin Corlett,	1, 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Hill, Hermann Ernest,	1, 2, 5, 6, 7*b*, 8	Prince Alfred College
Hill, Muriel,	1, 5, 6, 7*b*	Agricul. School, Jamestown
Holden, Edward Wheewall	2, 4, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Hope, Percy George Samuel	1, 2, 5, 6	Scotch College, Perth
Howard, Arthur.	1, 4, 6, 7*d*	Perth Boys' School
Hughes, Stokes Edmund,	1, 2, 6	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Hunter, Ashton,	1, 7*a*, 7*d**	Way College
Ingamells, Dora.	1, 4, 6, 7*c*, 7*d*	Advanced School for Girls
James, Charles Francis,	1, 4, 6, 7*b*	Christian Bros.' Col., Adelaide
Jones, Annie May.	1, 4, 5	Advanced School for Girls
Lampe, Victor Leslie.	1, 2, 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Langman, Mary Lillecrapp,	1, 4, 5, 7*c*, 7*d*	Girls' Coll. School, Malvern
Lyons, Valek Alfred,	1, 2, 6, 7*a*	Way College
McFarlane, Gordon Hector,	1, 2, 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
McGrath, Joseph,	1, 4, 6, 7*a*, 7*b*	Christian Bros.' Col., Adelaide
Mander, Linda Maud,	1, 4, 5, 6	Advanced School for Girls
Martin, Alexander Oswald,	1, 2, 6	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Milne, Claud William,	2, 6, 7*d*	Muirden College
Minihan, John Joseph,	1, 4, 6, 7*b*	Christian Bros.' College, Perth
Morley, Florence Roby,	1, 4, 7*d*	Girls' Coll. School, Malvern
Norman, Dorothy Clara,	1, 5, 7*c*, 7*d*	Tormore House School
O'Hare, Daniel,	1, 4, 6, 7*a*, 7*b*	Christian Bros.' Col., Adelaide
Oliver, Elsie Louisa,	1, 4, 7*c*, 7*d*	Hardwicke College
Padman, William Stuart,	1, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Paterson, Lilly Isabel,	1, 2, 4	Advanced School for Girls
Paynter, Ralph Horwood,	1, 2, 6	Malvern College
Pendlebury, Richard James,	2, 4, 6	Way College
Penny, Bertram Stephens,	1, 2, 3, 4	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Pilgrim, Frederick Suhling,	5, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Quinlan, Bernard Gerald	1, 2, 4, 6, 7*b*	Christian Bros.' Col., Perth
Read, Arthur Florance,	1, 2, 4, 6, 7*b*, 8	Christian Bros.' Col., Perth
Rennie, Edward James Cadell,	1, 2, 4, 6	Queen's School
Richards, Archibald Charles,	5, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Rockliff, William Henry,	1, 4, 6, 7*d*	Perth Boys' School
Ruwoldt, Myrtle Louise Hilda,	1, 4, 5*	Advanced School for Girls

Saunders, Douglas,	1, 2, 6, 7*d*	Way College
Scanlan, Cecil Patrick,	1, 4, 6, 7*d*	Perth Boys' School
Smith, Christian Jollie Brunhilde Ochiltrie,	1, 3, 6	Private tuition
Stephens, Lillian Mary Theakston,	1*, 4, 6	Advanced School for Girls
Stevens, Eugene Frederick,	1, 2, 4, 6	Scotch College, Perth
Stone, Lily Henrietta,	1, 4, 7*d*	Perth Girls' School
Swan, Warren Alexander,	1, 2. 4	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Tuke, John Peatfield,	1, 4, 6, 7*d*	Perth Boys' School
Verco, Reginald John,	1, 2, 5, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Wald, George,	1, 6, 7*a*, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Walker, James Leonard,	1, 2, 4, 6, 7*a*	High School, Perth
West, John Stanley,	1, 5, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Williams, Irene Florence,	1, 4, 7*d*, 8	Girls' Coll. School, Malvern
Winterbottom, Lindsey Page,	1, 2, 4, 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Worsnop, Elsie Madeline,	1, 5, 7*d*	Girls' Coll. School, Malvern

The undermentioned candidates also passed the examination, but, being above the specified age, were not classified:—

Barringer, Ethel,	1*, 4, 7*c*, 7*d*	Miss M. G. Leask
Bennett, Frederick Norman	1, 2, 6, 7*b*, 7*d**,	Pupil Teachers' School
Bowman, Leslie Gilbert,	1, 2, 4, 6, 7*b*, 8	Christian Bros.' Col., Perth
Bray, Clifford Samuel,	1, 2, 5*, 6*, 7*b**	Prince Alfred College
Burden, Hilda Margaret,	1*, 2, 4*, 6, 7*d*	Norwood High School
Burnett, Evylyn Constance	1*, 4, 5, 6, 7*c**	Advanced School for Girls
Butler, Helen Margaret	1*, 4, 5, 6, 7*c*	Advanced School for Girls
Cæsarowicz, Ivan Feodorf,	1, 4, 6, 7*a*	Christian Bros.' Col., Adelaide
Catchlove, Sydney George Leyland,	2, 5, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Christoph, Herman August Waldemar,	2, 5*, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Close, Frank Wilkinson,	1, 3, 5, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Coghlan, Ada,	1, 4, 7*c*	Wilga College
Dollman, Kate Nina	1, 4, 7*c*, 7*d*	Unley Park School
Donnelly, Thomas Hugh,	1, 6, 7*a*, 7*d*	Way College
Doudy, Cecil Roy	1, 2, 5, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Drew, William Alfred Vernon	5, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Flood, John Wellesley,	1, 2 4	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Foss, Ernest Cecil,	1, 4, 6, 7*d*	Perth Boys' School
Fotheringham, Alan Beveridge,	2, 4, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Fraser, Percival Allan,	1, 2, 5, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Freeman, Isabel,	1*, 2, 5, 6, 7*b*	Pupil Teachers' School
Freeman, Margherita Mahy	1, 4, 6, 7*d*	Girls' School, Perth
Fry, Kathleen Hampson,	1, 4, 6, 7*c*, 7*d**, 8	Tormore House School
Gilbert, Joseph,	1, 2, 4, 7*b**	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Goode, Reginald Alfred,	1, 6, 7*d*	Malvern College
Grover, Ernest O'Donnell,	1, 2, 4, 6	Christian Bros.' Schl., Albany
Haining, Elsie Wilson,	1, 4, 7*d*	Convent of Mercy, Angas St.
Harry, Reginald Freeman,	1, 2, 6, 7*a*, 7*d*	Way College
Hartmann, Johann Carl,	1, 2. 5*, 6, 7*d*	Pt Pass Preparatory School
Hill, Hilda Mary,	1, 5, 6, 7*b*	Public School, Jamestown
Hillman, Lilian Frances,	1, 4, 7*d*	Girls' High School, York, W.A.
Hoare, Emily Marie,	4, 6, 7*a*, 7*d*	Miss Kepert
Holland, Charlotte Annie,	1, 4, 7*c**, 7*d*	Unley Park School
Horrocks, Daphn Jean.	1, 4, 7*c*, 7*d*	Tormore House School
I'Anson, Arthur Kinsey,	1, 6, 7*a*	Way College
Jacob, Margaret,	5, 7*c*, 7*d*	Tormore House School
Jacob, Melleiar Phelps,	2, 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School

Jeffreys, John Alfred,	1, 4, 6, 7*b*, 7*d*	Perth Boys' School
Jowett, Mary Elizabeth,	1, 4, 7*b*, 7*d*	Loretto Convent, Perth
Kahan, Douska,	1, 4, 7*b*	Loretto Convent, Perth
Kast, Blanche Claribel,	1, 4, 7*c**, 7*d*	Unley Park School
King, Muriel Ermine Margaret,	1, 4, 5, 7*c*, 7*d*	High School, Norwood
Knight, Hilda,	1, 4, 6, 7*b*	High School, Parkside
Lucas, Oscar Horne,	2, 5, 6*	Malvern College
McArdell, Harris Phillip Oldfield,	1, 2, 4, 7*b*	Scotch College, Perth
McLeod, Allan Murdock,	5, 6, 7*b*	Agricul. School, Jamestown
McNamara, Martin Joseph,	2, 3, 4, 6, 7*b*	Christian Bros.' Col., Adelaide
Mahony, Monica Mary,	1, 4, 5, 7*d*	Dominican Conv't, Franklin St
May, Eva Annie,	1, 5, 7*d*	High School, Clare
Murray, John Stanley,	4, 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Nash, Brant Huddleston,	1, 2, 4, 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Oborn, Herbert Russell,	1, 6, 7d	Pub. Schl., Wirrabara Forest
Oborn, John Stuart Russell,	1, 6, 7*d*	Pub. Schl., Wirrabara Forest
Parkhouse, Devon,	2, 3, 4, 6, 7*b*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Pile, Maud Hamilton,	4, 6, 7*c*	Miss Martin's School
Reid, Walter Gliddon,	2, 6, 7*b*	St, Peter's Collegiate School
Richards, George Walter,	1, 2, 6	Prince Alfred College
Richards, Ida Elizabeth,	6, 7*c*, 7*d*	Unley Park School
Rowe, Margaret,	1, 6, 7*d*	Perth Girls' School
Rowe, Samuel Harold Drew,	1, 2, 7*d*	High School. Perth
Rowley, May D'Albiac,	1, 4,* 7*d*	Miss M. G. Leask
Sage, Jeanie,	1, 2, 4*, 6	Medindie School and Kindgn.
Schulz, Adolf John.	1*, 5*, 6, 7*b**, 7*d**	Pupil Teachers' School
Sherlock, Francis Huddart,	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	High School, Perth
Shortt, Cecil Ernest,	1, 2*, 3*, 6, 7*b**, 8	Prince Alfred College
Stirling, Edward Guy,	1, 2, 4*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Stow, Ewart Rolfe,	1, 2, 5, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Sutton, Ursula,	1, 4, 7*d*	Dominican Convent, Cabra
Temby, William Norman,	1, 2, 5, 6*, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College
Trengove, Arthur Martin,	1*, 2, 6, 7*d*	Way College
Verco, Constance Mary,	1, 4, 5, 6	Advanced School for Girls
Vohr, Hedwig,	1, 5, 6, 7*b*	Agricultural School, Jamestn.
Wallace, Ethel Mary,	1,* 4, 6, 7*d*	Perth Girls' School
Wells. Elsie Myrtle,	1*, 4, 5, 6. 7*c*, 8	Advanced School for Girls
Westhoven, Claude Herbert,	1, 4, 6, 7*b*	Christian Bros.' Col., Perth
Wight, Albert Raymond,	1, 4, 6, 7*b*	Prince Alfred College

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with *credit* in the subject represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached.

The figures attached to the name of any Candidate show in what subject the Candidate passes, as follows:—

1.—English
2.—Latin
3.—Greek
4.—French
5.—German
6.—Mathematice
7*a*. Elementary Physics
7*b*. Elementary Chemistry
7*c*. Elementary Botany and Physiology
7*d*. Geography.
8. Preliminary Arithmetic and Dictation

The undermentioned University Students of the Education Department also passed in GREEK:—

Barnes, Joseph Thomas; Hales, Lizzie Ann; Monk, Mabel Elsie; Neate, Hilda Katie; Sanders, Isabel Mary; Slane, Amelia; Smith, Daisy Maud

Prizes and Honour List.

The following is the order of merit of the best candidates in the competition for the three prizes awarded by the University Council :—

1.	Deakin, John Edward Ferdinand (£10),	Christian Bros.' Col., Perth
2.	Darwin, Lisle Julius (£5),	Prince Alfred College
3.	Miller, James (£3),	Christian Bros.' Col., Perth
4.	Reynell, Walter Rupert	Queen's School
5.	Begley, Edward,	Christian Bros.' Col., Perth
6.	Cantor, Morris Emanuel Lamen	Christian Bros.' Col., Perth
7.	Holder, Winifred Breakspeare	Advanced School for Girls
8	Ellis, Annie Rita	Advanced School for Girls
	Kleeman, William Hurtle	Prince Alfred College
	Evans, Robert Stodden	Prince Alfred College
11.	Frayne, Ernest John	Way College
	Fry, Henry Kenneth	Prince Alfred College
13.	Cross, Hubert Stephen	Perth Boys' School
	Flecker, Hugo,	Prince Alfred College
14.	Moffat, Wilfred Douglas	Prince Alfred College
	Schild, Stanley Dickerson	Prince Alfred College

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1900.

267 *Candidates presented themselves for this Examination, of whom* 71 *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	158	93	251	109	70	179
Latin	128	11	139	87	8	95
Greek	10	9	19	7	7	14
French	80	83	163	59	74	133
German	39	32	71	31	33	64
Mathematics	161	64	225	123	36	159
Elementary Physics ...	38	5	43	18	1	19
Chemistry	113	10	123	79	7	86
Botany and Physiology	0	64	64	0	31	31
Geography	54	58	112	33	44	77
Preliminary Arithmetic and Dictation ...	12	4	16	9	3	12

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

NOTE.—The former Regulations of the Senior Public Examination have been repealed. For details of Examination in March, 1900, see Calendar for 1900, pages 371 to 373, or apply to the Registrar for information.

REGULATIONS.

I. Every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in at least five of the following subjects :—

(1) English Literature.
(2) History.
(3) Greek.
(4) Latin.
(5) French.
(6) German.
(7) Arithmetic and Algebra.
(8) Geometry.
(9) Trigonometry.
(10) Physics.
(11) Inorganic Chemistry.
(12) Physiology.
(13) Botany.
(14) Physical Geography and Geology.

II. (*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 one month's previous notice of their intention to present themselves for that Examination.

III. Candidates who fail to pass in five subjects shall be credited with any subjects in which they do pass, and when they have completed the five subjects shall receive certificates showing the subjects in which they have passed, and the dates, but candidates may again present themselves in any subject in which they have already passed.

IV. Candidates who have already obtained certificates may have other subjects added to their certificates by passing them at later examinations.

V. The following fees shall be paid by each candidate on entering his name for the examination :—

For candidates who have not previously presented themselves	£1	10	0
Subsequent entries for each separate subject ...	0	10	0
Or, for the whole Examination	1	10	0
For the Special Examination in March	7	7	0

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.

VI. On or before the 31st October candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves, and such notice must be given on a printed form, which may be obtained from the Registrar or Local Secretary.

VII. Candidates who may fail to give notice by the prescribed date may be permitted by the Council to present themselves on payment of an extra fee of 5s.

VIII. (*a*) A list of successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order, showing the subjects in which the candidate passed and the last place of education from which each candidate comes will be posted at the University and published in the report on the public examinations.

(*b*) Lists of candidates who have distinguished themselves in the separate subjects will also be published.

(*c*) Three prizes of the value of £10, £5, and £3 respectively will be annually awarded to the most distinguished candidates in the whole Examination, who shall be under seventeen years of age on the 1st of December in the year in which the Examination is held, and the names of other candidates who have distinguished themselves in the whole Examination will be published in order of merit. The award of the prizes and the position on the honour list will be determined by the aggregate of marks in not more than six subjects. The scale of marks assigned to each subject shall be published in the schedule of details.

IX. Schedules defining as far as may be necessary the range of the questions to be set shall be published not less than fifteen months before the date of the Examination to which they are intended to apply.

Allowed 11th September, 1900.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1901 AND MARCH, 1902.

For Details of Subjects for the Senior Public Examination to be held under the Old Regulations in March, 1901, *see Calendar for* 1900, *pages* 371 *to* 373, *or apply to the Registrar for the information.*

1. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

(*a*) *Shakespeare*—The Merchant of Venice.
(*b*) *Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics* (Palgrave), edited by W. Bell.

Book II. (Macmillan's English Classics). To be committed to memory:—*Character of a Happy Life* (Sir H. Wotton), *To Daffodils* (R. Herrick), *L'Allegro* (Milton).

2. ENGLISH HISTORY.

Gardiner—Student's History of England, Part III.

3. GREEK.

*(a) Grammar.
*(b) Prose Composition.
*(c) Unseen passages for translation from Greek into English.
(d) *Euripides*—Scenes from Euripides; The Electra, edited by Arthur Sidgwick (Longman, Green, & Co.).
Xenophon—The Anabasis, Book I., edited by Alfred Pretor (Camb. Univ. Press).
(e) Greek History, from 431 to 403 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. LATIN.

*(a) Grammar.
*(b) Prose Composition.
*(c) Unseen passages for translation from Latin into English.
(d) *Cæsar*—De Bello Gallico, Book I., edited by A. G. Peskett (Camb. Univ. Press).
Ovid—The Fasti, Book VI., edited by Arthur Sidgwick (Camb Univ. Press).
(e) Roman History, from 219 B.C.—202 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.

5. FRENCH.

(a) Grammar.
(b) Translation from English into French.
(c) Translation from French into English.

6. GERMAN.

(a) Grammar.—In addition to the subjects of the Primary and Junior Examinations, questions and exercises on word-formation and word-combination on the basis of Whitney's Compendious German Grammar, p. 393 to 425.
(b) Translation from English into German.
(c) Translation from German into English.

7. ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Arithmetic including the theory of the various processes, the elements of mensuration, including the areas of parallelograms, triangles, circles, and the surfaces of spheres and cones, the volume of parallelopipeds, prisms, pyramids, spheres, and cones.
Algebra to Equations of the Second Degree, including Surds and Indices.

8. GEOMETRY.

Euclid—Books I., II., III., and IV., with exercises.

9. TRIGONOMETRY.

Elementary portions, as the substance of Lock's Elementary Trigonometry, Chapters I. to X.

10. PHYSICS.

Elements of Light, Heat, Sound, Electricity, and Magnetism.

Text Book recommended—Wright's Physics (Longman's).

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).

11. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

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, with the exception of chapters XXV. and XXVI.

N.B.—An intelligent knowledge of Chemical principles will be required as far as they are explained in the above named text-book

12. PHYSIOLOGY.

Text-book recommended—Physiology for Beginners (Foster and Shore).

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

13. BOTANY.

The more conspicuous morphological variations of the sexual organs in each of the following orders:—Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Proteaceæ, Goodenoviæ, Compositæ, Scrophularinaceæ, Labiatæ, Orchideæ, Amaryllideæ, and Liliaceæ.

Questions may be set in reference to the type plants enumerated in the Syllabus for the Junior Examination of the previous year.

Text-books—

Oliver—Lessons in Elementary Botany.

Tate—Flora of South Australia.

Questions relating to obscure characters, or those not readily determined without the aid of a microscope, will not be set.

14. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Physical Geography.

Text-book recommended — Hughes' Class Book of Physica Geography (1899 edition).

Geology.

Questions will be confined to the undermentioned topics in the elements of Physical Geology:—

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

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

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

SCALE OF MARKS FOR CREDIT LIST AND PRIZES.

English Literature	200	Geometry	300
English History	200	Trigonometry	200
Greek	400	Physics	200
Latin	400	Chemistry	200
French	300	Physiology	200
German	300	Botany	200
Arithmetic and Algebra	300	Physical Geography and Geology	200

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1900.

PRELIMINARY ARITHMETIC AND DICTATION.

The same papers as set for the Junior Public Examination.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

Candidates for a Pass *will answer Sections A and B. Candidates for* Credit *will answer Sections B and C.*

A.

I. Describe the political position of France at the date of the Treaty of Utrecht.

II. Write a short history of the South Sea Bubble. Can you find any parallels to this social phenomenon in the present century?

III. Give an account of the important constitutional measures of the year 1715.

IV. Write a brief biographical sketch of the founder of Methodism.

B.

V. Relate the circumstances of the establishment of the colony of Georgia, and give some account of its founder.

VI. Describe the Battle of Fontenoy, and illustrate with a plan.

VII. Enumerate the measures (*a*) military, (*b*) judicial, (*c*) legislative, taken by the English Government after the Forty-five, and estimate their effect on the subsequent history of Scotland.

VIII. Write brief biographical notes on Berkeley, Atterbury, Gibbon, Butler, James Thomson, and Smollett.

C.

IX. "The financial measures that Walpole took to restore public confidence after the South Sea Bubble formed the firm basis of his tenure of power." Discuss this statement, and enumerate the measures to which the writer refers.

X. What were the terms of the Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle? State what important international questions then requiring settlement were left untouched by this Treaty.

XI. Give a brief account of the more important writings of Bolingbroke, and show what influence they had on subsequent history.

XII. Briefly explain Rousseau's teaching (*a*) as an educationalist, (*b*) as a political philosopher.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

Candidates for a Pass *will answer Sections A and B; candidates for a* Credit *Sections B and C.*

A.

I. Give an account of the sources of *Macbeth.* Show in what respects the tragedy diverges from historical reality.

II. Discuss Shakespeare's use of the supernatural in *Macbeth.*

III. Give the meaning of the words *in italics* in the following passages:—

"'*Aroint* thee, witch!' the rump-fed *ronyon* cries."

"I'll charm the air to give a sound.
While you perform your *antic* round."

. . . . . from the western isles
of *kerns* and *gallowglasses* is supplied."

"FIRST WITCH: I come, *Graymalkin!*
SECOND WITCH: *Paddock* calls."

"Pour in sow's blood, that hath eaten
Her nine *farrow.*"

. . . . "But I have words
That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not *latch* them."

"The *weird* sisters, hand in hand.
Posters of the sea and land."

. . . . "I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin."

. . . . "Light thickens; and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood."

"We have *scotch'd* the snake, not killed it."

"And on thy blade and *dudgeon gouts* of blood."

. . . . "Come, *seeling* night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day."

"No *jutty*, frieze,
Buttress, nor *coign* of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed and procreant cradel."

B.

IV. Write a short biography of Washington Irving.

V. Give a brief account of the career of Captain Kidd. Can you call to mind any allusions to this pirate in the best story of adventure written for the present generation?

VI. Write notes on the following words and phrases:—Banshee, the Coliseum, the Rialto, Jack Straw's Castle, Jupiter Tonans, the *Santa Casa*, Niobe, *improvisatore*, the Pelasgian cities, Johnson's "Lives."

C.

VII. Discuss Wordsworth's attitude towards Nature, and contrast it with that of Shelley.

VIII. Explain briefly the allusions in the following passages:—

"Once did she hold the gorgeous East in fee
And was the safeguard of the West."

"A famous man is Robin Hood,
The English ballad-singer's joy."

"What hideous warfare hath been waged,
What kingdoms overthrown,
Since first I spied that primrose-tuft,
And marked it for my own."

"I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous boy,
The sleepless soul that perished in his pride."

"From town to town, from tower to tower,
The red rose is a gladsome flower.
Her thirty years of winter past,
The red rose is revived at last."

"Medea's spells dispersed the weight of years,
And Eson stood a youth 'mid youthful peers."

IX. Explain the doctrine of pre-existence as held by Wordsworth, and illustrate by quotations from the *Ode on Intimations of Immortality*.

X. Write out the sonnet entitled *London 1802* ("Milton! thou should'st be living at this hour," &c.), and supply brief notes.

LATIN.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

(Candidates for a Pass only must answer Parts I. and II., and no more. Candidates for Credit must answer Parts II. and III., and no more.)

PART I.

Translate into Latin prose:

I. (i.) I saw him four years ago at Brundusium, and hope to see him again within a few days.

(ii.) He said that he would leave the city, for he believed it would be taken.

(iii.) He replied that there were no lands which could be given to so great a multitude.

(iv.) The general saw that the infantry had already retreated, and at first feared that they were conquered; but with great bravery they again entered the fight and defeated their opponents, who at length fled.

II. Translate into English:

In Italia bellum gerimus; omnia circa plena ciuium ac sociorum sunt; armis, uiris, equis commeatibus iuuant iuuabuntque: id iam fidei documentum in aduersis rebus nostris dederunt; meliores prudentiores constantiores nos tempus diesque facit Hannibal contra in aliena, in hostili est terra inter omnia, inimica infestaque, procul ab domo ab patria; neque illi terra neque mari est pax; partem uix tertiam exercitus eius habet quem Hiberum amnem traiecit.

PART II.

I. Translate into English:

(i.) Ego multos homines excellenti animo ac uirtute fuisse sine doctrina, et naturae ipsius habitu prope

diuino per se ipsos et moderatos et grauis exstitisse fateor; etiam illud adiungo saepius ad laudem atque uirtutem naturam sine doctrina quam sine natura ualuisse doctrinam.

(ii) In beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est a L. Lucullo pro consule.

(iii.) Nam nisi multorum praeceptis multisque litteris mihi ab adulescentia suasissem nihil esse in uita magno opere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, in ea autem persequenda omnis cruciatus corporis, omnia pericula mortis atque exsili parui esse ducenda, nunquam me pro salute uestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes atque in hos profligatorum hominum cottidianos impetus obiecissem.

(iv.) Itaque, credo, si ciuis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore ciuitate donaretur perficere non potuit.

II. Give the meaning of:—Alueolus proauus, praetextatus acroama, praeco, manubiae, togatus, adire haereditatem

III. What was the "lex Siluani et Carbonis"?

IV. Translate:

(i.) Talia iactanti stridens Aquilone procella.
uelum aduersa ferit fluctusque ad sidera tollit.

(ii.) Conueniunt quibus aut odium crudele tyranni
aut metus acer erat.

(iii.) Fit strepitus tectis, uocemque per ampla uolutant
atria; dependent lychni laquearibus aureis
incensi et noctem flammis funalia vincunt.

(iv.) Di tibi, si qua pios respectant numina, si quid
usquam iustitia est et mens sibi conscia recti
praemia digna ferant.

(v.) Dixit, et auertens rosea ceruice refulsit
ambrosiaeque comae diuinum uertice odorem
spirauere, pedes uestis defluxit ad imos
et uera incessu patuit dea.

(vi.) . . . . . manet alta mente repostum
iudicium Paridis spretaeque iniuria formae.

(vii.) Quisquis es, haud, credo, inuisus caelestibus auras
uitalis carpis Tyriam qui aduneris urbem.
Perge modo, atque hinc te reginae ad lumina perfer.
Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatam,
nuntio et in tutum uersis aquilonibus actam
ni frustra augurium uani docuere parentes.

V. Translate :

(i.) *Vrbem* quem statuo uestra est.

(ii.) Ignauum fucos *pecus* a praesepibus arcent.

(iii.) *Heracliaene* esse tu eum adscriptum negabis.

(iv.) Cum Iuno alternum seruans sub pectore uolnus
haec secum : Mene incepto *desistere* uictam

Say what the case of each italicised noun is and account for it, and also for the mood of "desistere."

VI. Give the meaning of fetus, cingula, amictus, croceus, ebor, stipo, instar, crispans, lupa, sator, fiducia, maturo, sulcus.

VII. Who was L. Licinius Lucullus? Who were the opposing parties at the First Battle of Philippi?

PART III.

I. Translate into English :

(i.) Talia uociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat
cum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum.
namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum
ecce leuis summo de uertice uisus Iuli
fundere lumen apex tactuque innoxia mollis
lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasci
nos pauidi trepidare metu crinemque flagrantem
excutere et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignis.

(ii.) Corrupisse dicitur A. Cluentius iudicium quo inimicum innocentem Statium Albium condemnaret. Ostendam, iudices primum, (quoniam caput illius atrocitatis atque inuidiae fuit innocentem pecunia circumuentum) neminem umquam maioribus criminibus, grauioribus testibus esse in iudicium uocatum ; deinde ea de eo praeiudicia esse facta ab ipsis iudicibus a quibus condemnatus est ut non modo ab iisdem sed ne ab aliis quidem ullis absolui ullo modo posset ; faciamque ut intelligatis in tota illa causa quid res ipsa tulerit quid error affinxerit quid inuidia conflarit.

II. Translate into Latin prose :

They say that he betrayed his country, and attempt to prove it by the statements of men who are traitors themselves.

I trust that you will place no faith in them, for they are not worthy to be believed. Would that I could tell

you all that he has suffered at their hands, but I am afraid of wearying you. I hope, however, you will not forget his valour and his truthfulness. These should not in such a case as this be lightly valued.

GREEK.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates for a Pass must answer Parts I. and II., and no more.
Candidates for Credit must answer Parts II. and III., and no more.

PART I.

I. Translate into Greek—

α. He said that he knew this.

β. They were afraid that these things would happen.

γ. The slave killed his master in order that he might become free.

δ. After this sea fight, as the summer was drawing to a close, the Thebans and their allies with a large army invaded Attica, and began to lay the country waste. Hereupon a battle took place. The Theban force was defeated; many were killed and the rest fled. The Athenians after setting up a trophy returned home.

II. Translate into English—

α.

ΕΞΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ

Ποῖ γῆς ἄνακτα τῆσδε Θησέα μολὼν
εὕροιμ' ἄν, ὦ γυναῖκες; εἴπερ ἴστ', ἐμοὶ
σημήνατ'· ἆρα τῶνδε δωμάτων ἔσω;

ΧΟΡΟΣ

ὅδ' αὐτὸς ἔξω δωμάτων πορεύεται.

ΕΞΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ

Θησεῦ, μερίμνης ἄξιον φέρω λόγον
σοὶ καὶ πολίταις οἵ τ' Ἀθηναίων πόλιν
ναίουσι καὶ γῆς τέρμονας Τροιζηνίας.

β. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀφίκετο εἰς τὴν Παφλαγονίαν, ἦλθεν Ὄτυς καὶ συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσατο· καὶ γὰρ καλούμενος ὑπὸ βασιλέως οὐκ ἀνεβεβήκει. πείσαντος δὲ τοῦ Σπιθριδάτου κατέλιπε τῷ Ἀγησιλάῳ Ὄτυς χιλίους μὲν ἱππέας, δισχιλίους δὲ πελταστάς. χάριν δὲ τούτων εἰδὼς Ἀγησίλαος τῷ Σπιθριδάτῃ· εἰπέ μοι, ἔφη, ὦ Σπιθριδάτα, οὐκ ἂν δοίης Ὀτυϊ τὴν θυγατέρα; πολύ γε, ἔφη, μᾶλλον ἢ ἐκεῖνος ἂν λάβοι φυγάδος ἀνδρὸς βασιλεύων πολλῆς καὶ χώρας καὶ δυνάμεως.

PART II.

I. Translate into English—

α. Καὶ νῦν τὰ προσταχθέντ' ἀναγκαίως ἔχει,
σαίρειν σιδηρᾷ τῇδέ μ' ἁρπάγῃ δόμους.

β. οὐδεὶς μολὼν δεῦρ' ὅστις οὐ κατεσφάγη.

γ. ἀπώμοσ', ὦ κάλλιστον, ὦ Κυκλώπιον,
ὦ δεσποτίσκε, μὴ τὰ σ' ἐξοδᾶν ἐγὼ
ξένοισι χρήματ'.

Explain why *μὴ* and not *οὐ* is used here, and why *ἐγὼ* is Nominative.

δ. ναυπηγίαν ὡς εἴ τις ἁρμόζων ἀνὴρ
διπλοῖν χαλινοῖν τρύπανον κωπηλατεῖ.
οὕτω κυκλώσω δαλὸν ἐν φαεσφόρῳ
Κύκλωπος ὄψει, καὶ συναυανῶ κόρας.

ε. δαλὸς δ' ἔσωθεν αὐλίων ὠθεῖ καπνόν·
παρευτρέπισται δ' οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν πυροῦν
Κύκλωπος ὄψιν· ἀλλ' ὅπως ἀνὴρ ἔσει.

ζ. ἀλλ' οὔτι μὴ φύγητε τῆσδ' ἔξω πέτρας
χαίροντες, οὐδὲν ὄντες· ἐν πύλαισι γὰρ
σταθεὶς φάραγγος, τάσδ' ἐναρμόσω χέρας.

Write a note on οὔτι μὴ φύγητε.

II. Parse *προσῇτε*—*ἐξημελγμένον*—*περνάντα*—*κατηνθρακώμεθα*—*ᾔδεισθα* (what is the correct Attic form of this last word?)

III. Give the meaning of *ἐξαντλῶ*—*πολιός*—*ποδαπός*—*καυτός*—*τέφρα*—*χρίμπτομαι.*

IIII. Scan the following lines :—

α. κακῶν τε λῆστις εἶτ' ἐγὼ οὐκ ὠνήσομαι.

β. καλὸν τὸ πῶμα δαιτὶ πρὸς καλῇ δίδως.

V. Translate into English—

α. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀκούσαντες ὀργὴν μὲν φανερὰν οὐκ ἐποιοῦντο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπὶ κωλύμῃ, ἀλλὰ γνώμης παραινέσει δῆθεν τῷ κοινῷ ἐπρεσβεύσαντο, ἅμα δὲ καὶ προσφιλεῖς ὄντες ἐν τῷ τότε διὰ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μῆδον προθυμίαν τὰ μάλιστα αὐτοῖς ἐτύγχανον), τῆς μέντοι βουλήσεως ἁμαρτάνοντες ἀδήλως ἤχθοντο. οἵ τε πρέσβεις ἑκατέρων ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνεπικλήτως.

Explain *τὴν ἐς τὸν Μῆδον προθυμίαν.*

β. καί μοι εὐεργεσία ὀφείλεται (γράψας τὴν ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος προάγγελσιν τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως καὶ τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν, ἣν

ψευδῶς προσεποιήσατο, τότε δι' αὐτὸν οὐ διάλυσεν), καὶ νῦν ἔχων σε μεγάλα ἀγαθὰ δρᾶσαι πάρειμι διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν σὴν φιλίαν.

γ. καὶ τῆς μὲν γῆς ἐκράτουν ὅσα μὴ προϊόντες πολὺ ἐκ τῶν ὅπλων (οἱ γὰρ ἱππῆς τῶν Θεσσαλῶν εἶργον), τὴν δὲ πόλιν οὐχ εἷλον, οὐδ' ἄλλο προυχώρει αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν ὧν ἕνεκα ἐστράτευσαν.

Explain the construction of the last four words of the above passage.

δ. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Σάμιοι ἐξαπιναίως ἔκπλουν ποιησάμενοι ἀφράκτῳ τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἐπιπεσόντες τάς τε προφυλακίδας ναῦς διέφθειραν καὶ ναυμαχοῦντες τὰς ἀνταναγομένας ἐνίκησαν, καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐκράτησαν ἡμέρας περὶ τέσσαρας καὶ δέκα καὶ ἐσεκομίσαντο καὶ ἐξεκομίσαντο ἃ ἐβούλοντο.

VI. Give the English for *ἀσχολία—σκυτάλη—τέμενος—ὁμολογία—νεώριον—ἐκδιαιτᾶσθαι*, and the Greek for an informer—a hostage—a pretext—to accuse—to build—to sell into slavery.

VII. Give the dates of the Revolt of Naxos, the Battle of Tanagra, and the Thirty Years' Truce, and briefly identify Pausanias and Pericles.

PART III.

I. Translate into Greek—

α. If the Athenians had been present the Persians would not have conquered.

β. He said that he himself was not the king's slave.

γ. After an interval of three years war broke out again between France and England. The war was carried on by sea and on land. Whether it was a just one or not I cannot say. My only object is to relate the facts. At the beginning of the war several of the French colonies were taken by the English, who used them as a base of operations. When two-thirds of the French fleet had been captured, envoys were sent from Paris to treat of peace.

II. Translate into English—

α. Ἀμηχανῶ δ' ἔγωγε κοὐκ ἔχω μαθεῖν,
εἴτ' οὖν ἄμεινόν ἐστι γίγνεσθαι τέκνα
θνητοῖσιν, εἴτ' ἄπαιδα καρποῦσθαι βίον.
ὁρῶ γὰρ οἷς μὲν οὐκ ἔφυσαν, ἀθλίους·

ὅσοισι δ' εἰσίν, οὐδὲν εὐτυχεστέρους.
καὶ γὰρ κακοὶ γεγῶτες ἐχθίστη νόσος,
κἂν αὖ γένωνται σώφρονες, κακὸν μέγα,
λυποῦσι τὸν φύσαντα μὴ πάθωσί τι.

β. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ αἱ νῆες πλήρεις ἦσαν καὶ ἐσέκειτο πάντα ἤδη ὅσα ἔχοντες ἔμελλον ἀνάξεσθαι, τῇ μὲν σάλπιγγι σιωπὴ ὑπεσημάνθη, εὐχὰς δὲ τὰς νομιζομένας πρὸ τῆς ἀναγωγῆς οὐ κατὰ ναῦν ἑκάστην, ξύμπαντες δὲ ὑπὸ κήρυκος ἐποιοῦντο, κρατῆράς τε κεράσαντες παρ' ἅπαν τὸ στράτευμα καὶ ἐκπώμασι χρυσοῖς τε καὶ ἀργυροῖς οἵ τε ἐπιβάται καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες σπένδοντες. ξυνεπηύχοντο δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὅμιλος ὁ ἐκ τῆς γῆς τῶν τε πολιτῶν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος εὔνους παρῆν σφίσι.

FRENCH.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates for Pass take Sections A. and B.; Candidates for Credit take Sections B. and C.

SECTION A.

I. Translate into French—

Jacques Rousseau, a baker, used to buy his butter from Jean Lenoir, a peasant who lived in the same village. After a time he perceived that he never obtained enough butter for his money, and meeting Lenoir he told him of what he suspected (soupçonner). But the peasant denied the accusation. A week later he had to appear before the judge. The first thing the judge said to Lenoir was, "Bring in your weights." "I have none," answered Jean. "Then how do you weigh your butter?" "Oh, that's very simple; I buy four pound loaves from the baker, and use them to weigh the four pounds of butter which I send to Rousseau every Sunday."

II. Translate into English—

Au fond c'est l'idée de Buffon. L'homme est un animal tellement supérieur à la nature qu'il est comme une force particulière à la planète. Il la change. Après les grandes révolutions géologiques, il y en a une autre, lente et minutieuse, mais incessante, qui est la vie

de l'homme sur la terre, sa multiplication, ses travaux, son égoïsme impérieux et acharné, son vouloir-vivre plus violent que celui d'aucun autre animal, la suite avec laquelle il multiplie les espèces végétales qui lui servent ; détruit les espèces végétales qui lui unisent. Remarquez qu'il est le seul animal qui vive partout où la vie animal est possible, pourvu qu'il ait un peu d'air pour ses poumons. "Il est le seul des êtres vivants dont la nature soit assez forte, assez étendue, assez flexible pour pouvoir subsister et se multiplier partout et se prêter aux influences de tous les climats de la terre. Aucun des animaux n'a obtenu ce grand privilège. Loin de pouvoir se multiplier partout, la plupart sont confinés dans de certains climats et même dans des contrées particulières ; les animaux sont à beaucoup d'égards des productions de la terre. l'homme est en tout l'ouvrage du ciel." C'est de ce ton que Buffon parle toujours du "maître de la terre."

SECTION B.

I. Translate in English prose :

On a dit quelque part qu'il n'est homme sur terre
Dont le coeur en secret ne recherche, n'espère
Un certain idéal qu'il a toujours rêvé.
Je crois que la plupart meurt sans l'avoir trouvé.
Au fond d'un petit bourg de la vieille Limagne
Vivaient, loin des regards, au pied d'une montagne,
Deux Esprits, faits pour l'ordre et pour la pauvreté,
Deux époux, deux amants, heureux, pleins de beauté,
Riches de ces trésors que n'a pas la richesse,
D'un amour sans nuage et d'un cœur sans vieillesse.
Un soir que tous les deux reprenaient le chemin
De leur toit, un cheval accourut hors d'haleine,
Et, faisant sous ses pieds disparaître la plaine,
Rudement, tout à coup, s'abattit à leurs yeux.
Sur quoi, le cavalier, s'excusant de son mieux,
Et contre les frimas demandant un asile,
Tous les trois de concert regagnèrent la ville
On arrive, on s'assoit, voilà le souper prêt.
L'étranger, cependant, à tout reste muet :
"Sainte Vierge, monsieur, lui dit la jeune femme,
Qu'avez-vous ? Est-ce donc que notre pauvreté"
Vous fait répudier notre hospitalité ?"
L'étranger répondit : "Dieu m'en garde, madame."

II. When do the French insert a negative when the English form is affirmative? Give examples.

III. Give the second person singular—Present, Indicative, and Subjunctive—Present of: acquérir, vaincre, vouloir, créer. The Present and Past Participles of: falloir, croître, vieillir.

IV. Give two French proverbs.

V. Translate into French—

(*a*) "My best book," said Voltaire, "is the little good I have done."

(*b*) Do you dine at seven? We shall not be ready in time. Let us make haste.

(*c*) This is the actress whom I saw playing at the theatre.

(*d*) He is full of the courage necessary for a soldier.

(*e*) I do not know what you are thinking of.

(*f*) It is getting late.

VI. Answer three of the following questions—

(*a*) Why has Louis XIV. been called "Le Roi Soleil."

(*b*) What is understood by the words: gabelle, hobereau, jacquerie, Fronde.

(*c*) What do you think of Napoléon as a general and as a man?

(*d*) When and by whom were these words said: "De l'audace, encore de l'audace et toujours de l'audace."

(*e*) How was the Revolution of 1848 brought about?

SECTION C.

I. Translate into French—

On June 18, 1815 (in letters), the grey light of a Sunday morning was breaking over a shallow valley lying between parallel ridges of low hills some twelve miles to the south of Brussels. All night the rain had fallen furiously, and still the fog hung low, and driving showers swept over plain and hill as from the church spires of half-a-dozen tiny villages the matin bells began to ring. For centuries those bells had called the villagers to prayers; to day, as the wave of sound stole through the misty air, it was the signal for the awakening of two mighty armies to the greatest battle of modern times. More ink has, perhaps, been shed about Waterloo than about any other battle known to history, and still the story bristles with conundrums. It is still,

for example, a matter of debate whether, when Wellington first resolved to fight at Waterloo, he had any express promise from Blücher to join him on that field. Did Wellington ride over alone to Blücher's headquarters on the night before Waterloo, and obtain a pledge of aid, on the strength of which he fought next day? It is possible to quote the same expert on both sides of this question. Kopes, for example, the latest Waterloo critic, devotes several pages to proving that the interview never took place, and then adds a note to his third edition declaring that he has seen evidence which convinces him it did take place.

II. Translate into English prose—

Un jour, je vis passer une femme inconnue.
Cette femme semblait descendre de la nue,
Elle avait sur le dos des ailes, et du miel
Sur sa bouche entr'ouverte, et dans ses yeux le ciel.
A des voyageurs las, à des errants sans nombre,
Elle montrait du doigt une route dans l'ombre
Et semblait dire : " On peut se tromper de chemin."
Son regard faisait grâce à tout le genre humain ;
Elle était radieuse et douce ; et, derrière elle,
Des monstres attendris venaient, baisant son aile.
Des lions graciés, des tigres repentants,
Nemrod sauvé, Néron en pleurs ; et par instants
A force d'être bonne elle paraissait folle.
Et, tombant à genoux, sans dire une parole,
Je l'adorai, croyant deviner qui c'était.
Mais elle, devant l'ange en vain l'homme se tait,
Vit ma pensée et dit : " Faut-il qu'on t'avertisse ?
Tu me crois la pitié, fils, je suis la justice."

III. Translate into English—

Ils habitaient ensemble le père et le fils, aux portes de la ville, dans la banlieue où les jardins sont bariolés de cloches de verre alignées, où, sur le sol toujours remué, les laitues et les chicorées blanchissent. Le premier, vieux soldat, que l'âge avait chassé du régiment l'autre, maraîcher de son état. Un ménage de deux hommes n'est jamais complètement heureux ; chacun veut commander, chacun trouve à se plaindre, et personne n'est là qui se résigne à souffrir, à se taire, à s'effacer, personne qui prépare en silence la joie des maisons claires, des repas bien servis et des chambres en ordre. C'était le cas des deux Auvigneau. Le fils,

souvent absent sous prétexte de marché, indolent, dur aux autres, prétendait que le père ne l'aidait guère et lui coûtait beaucoup, et celui-ci qui arrosait, bêchait, cueillait les légumes, brouettait la terre, peinait enfin de l'aube au soir, froissé qu'on n'eût point d'égards pour ses soixante-dix ans, répondait que le cœur ne lui manquait pas, mais les forces s'usent, que le temps du service valait cent fois celui de la retraite, et que les fils d'aujourd'hui sont sont ingrats.

GERMAN.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

[Candidates for a Pass should answer Sections A and B, Candidates for a Credit take Sections B and C.]

SECTION A.

I. Translate—

Die Familie iſt die älteſte und ehrwürdigſte Stiftung Gottes in der Welt, älter als Gemeinde, Staat und Kirche. Ehe es Könige und Kaiſer gab, gab es Eltern, ehe es Unterthanen gab, gab es Kinder, ehe ein Freundſchaftsband beſtand, beſtand das geſchwiſterliche Verhältnis. Daher iſt und bleibt auch die Familie die Grundlage aller öffentlichen Ordnung und Wohlfahrt, und die Feinde aller Ordnung, die grundſätzlichen Zerſtörer und Umſtürzer wiſſen gar wohl, warum ſie das Familienleben' ſo wie es heutzutage beſteht, auf ihrer Zerſtörungsliſte oben an geſetzt haben. Fällt es, ſo fällt alles andere nach; bleibt es beſtehen, ſo mag der Baum öffentlicher Ordnung abgehauen werden, aber die Wurzel bleibt im Boden, und aus ihr kann und wird die Ordnung immer wieder neu aufwachſen.

II. Translate in prose—

Wer nie ſein Brod mit Thränen aß,
Wer nie die kummervollen Nächte
Auf ſeinem Bette weinend ſaß,
Der kennt euch nicht, ihr himmliſchen Mächte!
Ihr führt in's Leben uns hinein,
Ihr laßt den Armen ſchuldig werden,
Dann überlaßt ihr ihn der Pein:
Denn alle Schuld rächt ſich auf Erden.

SECTION B.

I. 1 Put down, with the meanings, the different plurals of—**Wort, Band, Geſicht.** Also give three examples of nouns not admitting of a plural, and three examples of nouns never used except in the plural.

2. Give the superlative degree and the meaning of each of the following adjectives—anh, groß, kurz, alt, fromm, minder, vorder, eher.
3. Give the preterite and past participle of each of the following verbs—beißen, klimmen, ſchinden, kommen, heißen, wägen, gehen, ſaugen.
4. Give at least six instances of German prepositions governing both the dative and the accusative, *i.e.*, the dative when implying situation or locality, and the accusative when indicating motion or tendency.
5. Give examples of compound words derived from nouns or verbs by means of the prefixes Ge-, Miß-, Un-, Ur-, Erz-, Ant-, and give in each case the meaning of both the root-word and of its derivative.

II. Translate into German—

1. I will forget who I am and what I have suffered.
2. This is the man whom you know and of whom I spoke.
3. The letter will soon be written, and as soon as it is written, it will be taken to the post office.
4. The day is approaching and the sun will soon rise: let us get up and dress.
5. I have had to act thus because my brother wished it. In this affair I do not venture to act against his wishes.

III. 1. State what you know of Maria Theresa.
2. How was the German Customs Union formed?
3. Describe the origin and effects of the revolutions of 1830 and 1848.
4. Explain the origin of Germany's modern colonial policy.

SECTION C.

I. Translate—

Göthe hat wohl einmal das Wort geſprochen: Nur die Lumpen ſind beſcheiden. Er hatte freilich gut reden, denn er war der Göthe, und wenn er vorne dranſtand, ſo fand man das natürlich und billig. Es iſt mir aber ſehr zweifelhaft, ob Göthe, wenn er etwa einem unbeſcheidenen jungen Menſchen begegnete, ſofort das Genie in ihm witterte, und noch zweifelhafter iſt, ob mit Rückſicht auf dieſes Göthewort die Welt geneigt ſein wird, jeden, der ſich auf das Grobſein legt, für das Gegenteil von einem Lumpen, alſo z. B. für ein Genie oder einen künftigen Wohlthäter der Menſchheit, und dagegen den, der ſich der Beſcheidenheit befleißigt, für einen Lumpen zu halten.

II. Translate in prose—

Singe, wem Geſang gegeben,
In dem deutſchen Dichterwald!
Das iſt Freude, das iſt Leben,
Wenn's von allen Zweigen ſchallt.

Nicht an wenig ſtolze Namen
Iſt die Liederkunſt gebannt;
Ausgeſtreuet iſt der Samen
Ueber alles deutſche Land.

Deines vollen Herzens Triebe,
Gib ſie keck im Klange frei!
Säuſelnd wandle deine Liebe,
Donnernd uns dein Zorn vorbei!

Singſt du nicht dein ganzes Leben,
Sing doch in der Jugend Drang!
Nur im Blütenmond erheben
Nachtigallen ihren Sang.

Heilig achten wir die Geiſter,
Aber Namen ſind uns Dunſt;
Würdig ehren wir die Meiſter,
Aber frei iſt uns die Kunſt!

III. Translate into German—

The home is the environment in which a man enters the world and in which he grows up. There he feels himself "at home." As the soil for the tree that is to bear fruit, so is the home the basis for a man's moral life. In this sense, we can say, a man's home is first the house in which he lives and next the family to which he belongs. But the love of home goes beyond house and family, and includes also the neighbourhood, the district, the country in which one is born, and thus the love of home develops into love of the fatherland.

ITALIAN.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

Pass candidates answer Sections A and B; candidates for Credit B and C.

A.

I. Turn into Italian—

Towards night I got with some difficulty into my house, where I lay on the ground, and continued to do

so about a fortnight; during which time the Emperor gave orders to have a bed prepared for me. Six hundred beds of the common measure were brought in carriages, and worked up in my house; a hundred and fifty of their beds, sewn together, made the breadth and length; and there were four double; which, however, kept me but very indifferently from the hardness of the floor, that was of smooth stone. By the same computation, they provided me with sheets, blankets, and coverlets, tolerable enough for one who had been so long inured to hardship.

II. Translate into English—

(*a*) Alla vera grandezza d'un popolo non basta avere un pugno d'eroi, che nei momenti supremi siano capaci di compiere grandi cose. Gli eroi non si possono sempre avere, e se ne può anche spesso fare ammeno. Ma è necessario aver sempre milioni di galantuonimi, di onesti cittadini, i quali preferiscano constantemente il pubblico al privato interesse. È un errore il supporre che l'ideale, che il dovere sia come un piatto di lusso da servirsi nelle grandi occasioni, nei solenni banchetti ufficiali. Esso deve constantemente accompagnarci in tutte le ore, dal momento in cui si svegliamo al momento in cui ci addormentiano, fino a che non perdiamo la coscienza di noi medesimi.

(*b*) Più degna di esser notata mi pare la somiglianza delle circostanze, di preparazione, d'inspirazione, di svolgimento e di effetti, che è tra il lavoro letterario dell'Ariosto e quello, da una parte, di Dante, dall'altra di Alessandro Manzoni. Nati e cresciuti, tutti tre, nei princi ii di un movimento e d'un mutamento politico e letterario, che determinò le più differenti e in diverso aspetto più importanti età della vita italiana, tutti tre, modificate essenzialmente ma non spogliate al tutto le idee e le affezioni della gioventù, accompagnarano il mutamento e il movimento, fin che non dico lo fermano, ma lo illustrarono al punto più alto dell'ascensione con un'opera che, raccogliendo tutte le idealità del loro passato ed agendo con grande efficacia su gli spiriti le opinioni e le concezioni estetiche del presente, eccito pure una reazione.

B.

I. Translate the following sentences into Italian :—

It is a long while since I saw you.

It is bad weather ; I am quite wet through.
Where does he live?
What can I do for you?
It is very hot to-day.
Will you take a walk with me this evening?
I am very hungry ; I have not yet had breakfast.
I am glad to see you in good health.
I do not at all believe this news.
A fortnight ago I met the young Count

II. Give the past tense (*passato remoto*) and past participle of the following verbs :—

Appendere, comparire, bevere, espellere, defendere, dolere, venire, salire, giacere, nascondere, nuocere, mettere, leggere, piangere, piovere, proteggere, andare, reggere, rompere, scegliere.

III. "In Italian, the passive voice is sometimes expressed by the *active form* with *si*."

Show how this form may be used, and give examples.

IV. Explain briefly the chief questions at issue in the War of Investitures.

V. Give a short account of the Pazzi Conspiracy, and show what were the aims of the chief conspirators.

VI. Examine the causes of the fall of Savonerola.

VII. What were the terms of the *September Convention?*

VIII. Write brief biographical notes on Odoacer, Castruccio Castracane, Cosimo de Medici, Cesare Borgia, Leonardo da Vinci, Francesco Ferruccio, Alessandro Volta, Daniele Manin, Cavour.

C.

I. Explain carefully the cases where the Subjunctive mood is used in Italian, when in English we employ the Indicative. Illustrate by examples.

II. Translate into Italian—

Aucassin was put in prison, as you have heard, and Nicolette remained shut up in her chamber. It was summer-time, in the month of May, when the days are warm and long and clear, and the nights . . serene.

One night Nicolette, lying on her bed, saw the moon shine clear through the little window, and heard the nightingale sing in the garden, and then came the memory of Aucassin, whom she so much loved. She

thought of the Count Garins, of Beaucaire, who mortally hated her, and, to be rid of her, might at any moment cause her to be burned or drowned. She perceived that the old woman who kept her company was asleep; she rose and put on the fairest gown she had; she took the bedclothes and the towels, and knotted them together like a cord, as far as they would go. Then she tied the end to a pillar of the window, and let herself slip down quite softly into the garden, and passed straight across it, to reach the town.

. . . . . .

She came to the garden gate and opened it, and walked through the streets of Beaucaire, keeping on the dark side of the way to be out of the light of the moon, which shone quietly in the sky. She walked as fast as she could, until she came to the tower where Aucassin was. The tower was set about with pillars, here and there. She pressed herself against one of the pillars, wrapped herself closely in her mantle, and putting her face to a chink in the tower, which was old and ruined, she heard Aucassin crying bitterly within. And when she had listened awhile she began to speak.

III. Translate into English—

(*a*) Italia, Italia, o tu cui feo la sorte
Dono infelico di bellezza, onde hai
Funesta dote d' infinite guai
Che in fronte scritti per gran doglia porte
O fossi tu men bella, o almen piu forte,
Onde assai più ti paventasse, o assai
Ti amasse men chi de tuo bello ai rai
Par che si strugga e pur ti sfida a morte

Che or giù dalle Alpi non vedrei torrenti
Scender d' armati, nè di sangue tinta
Bever l' onda del Po gallici armenti
Nè te vedrei del non tuo ferro cinta
Pugnar col braccio di straniere genti
Per servir sempre, o vincitrice, o vinta.

(*b*) Il signor Gaspar cominciava a prepararsi per rispondere; ma la Signora Duchessa, Di questo, disse, sia giudice messer Pietro Bembo, e stiasi alla sua sentenzia, se le donne sono così capaci dell'amor divino come gli omini, o no. Ma perchè la lite tra voi potrebbe esser troppo lunga, sarà ben a differirla in sino a domani.

—Anzi a questa sera, disse messer Cesare Gonzaga.—E come a questa sera? disse la signora Duchessa.—Rispose messer Cesare: Perchè già è di giorno;— e mostrolle la luce che incominciava ad entrar per le fissure delle finestre. Allora ognuno si levò in piedi con molta maraviglia, perchè non pareva che i ragionamenti fossero durati più del consueto; ma per l' essersi incominciati molto più tardi, e per la loro piacevolezza, aveano ingannato quei signori tanto, che non s' erano accorti del fuggir dell'ore; nè era alcuno che negli occhi sentisse gravezza di sonno: il che quasi sempre interviene, quando l'ora consueta del dormire si passa in vigilia. Aperte adunque le finestre da quella banda del palazzo che riguarda l' alta cima del monte di Catri, videro già esser nata in oriente una bella aurora di color di rose, e tutte le stelle sparite, fuor che la dolce governatrice del ciel di Venere, che della notte e del giorno tiene i confini; dalla qual parea che spirasse un' aura suave, che di mordente fresco empiendo l' aria, cominciava tra le mormoranti selve de' colli vicini a risvegliar dolci concenti dei vaghi augelli. Onde tutti avendo con riverenzia preso commiato dalla signora Duchessa, s' inviarono verso le lor stanzie senza lume di torchi, bastando lor quello del giorno.

(*c*) Vergine Madre, figlia del tuo Figlio,
Umile ed alta più che creatura,
Termine fisso d' eterno consiglio;
Tu se' colei che l' umana natura
Nobilitasti sì, che il suo Fattore
Non disdegnò di farsi sua fattura.
Nel ventre tuo si raccese l' amore,
Per lo cui caldo nell' eterna pace
Cosi è germinato questo fiore.
Quì se' a noi meridïana face
Di caritade, e giuso, intra i mortali
Se' di speranza fontana vivace.
Donna, se' tanto grande e tanto vali,
Che qual vuol grazia ed a te non ricorre,
Sua disïanza vuol volar senz' ali.
La tua benignità non pur soccorre
A chi dimanda, ma molte fïate
Liberalmente al dimandar precorre.
In te misericordia, in te pietate,
In te magnificenza, in te s' aduna

Quantunque in creatura è di bontate.
Or questi che dall' infima lacuna
Dell' universo insin qui ha vedute
Le vite spiritali ad una ad una,
Supplica a te per grazia di virtute
Tanto, che possa con gli occhi levarsi
Più alto verso l' ultima salute.

PURE MATHEMATICS. I.

Time—Three hours

Candidates who wish merely to obtain a Pass *need* only *attempt the questions in Parts I. and II. 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. A man invests £3,400 at 5 per cent. compound interest. After two years the rate is lowered to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. How much will he have to his credit at the end of two years more? Result correct to the nearest penny.

II. A man invests £3,200 in 3 per cents selling at £99, and £4,500 in 4 per cents at £108. If, instead, he had invested the whole in £120 shares selling at £115 10s., what yearly dividend would have to be paid per share to yield the same return? Also, what percentage of interest is this upon the nominal value of the share?

III. Solve the equations.

(1). $x^2(x^2+2x-14)+2=x^2(2x-1)-40$

(2). $xyz=24, \quad x^2y^2+144=24xy, \quad y+z=7.$

IV. Simplify—

$$\frac{1}{ab-ac+a^2-2bc-2c^2}-\frac{2(3c-b)\,(a-b-c)\div(a-2c)}{(a+b+c)\;(3ac-ab-6bc+2b^2)}+\frac{1}{(a-2b)\;(a+b+c)}$$

V. A passenger with 312 pounds of luggage is charged 10s. 8d. for what is in excess of that which can be carried free. On the return journey he divides his luggage with a friend who has none, and so they have to pay only 8s. 4d. Find how much is allowed free and how much is charged per pound excess.

PART II.

VI. Find the cost of constructing a wooden cone of base diameter 4 feet and height 5 feet, if the material cost 2s. 6d. per cubic foot and the cost of polishing the surface is 6d. per square foot. Result correct to one-tenth of a penny.

VII. Solve the equations—

i. $3x^2+14x-5=0.$

ii. $\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a}+\frac{b}{y}=1. \\ \frac{y}{b}+\frac{a}{x}=4. \end{cases}$

iii. $x^2-13x+33+\sqrt{x^2-13x+45}=0.$

VIII. Two cyclists start simultaneously from two places, A and B, towards one another, and they meet 8 miles from A. Each now increases his pace by 4 miles per hour and they proceed, turning back after reaching A or B. The second time they meet it is $5\frac{1}{7}$ miles from B. The cyclist starting from B began at the rate of 12 miles per hour. Find the speed of the other one and the distance apart of A and B.

IX. Find the value of the expression—

$$\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}+\frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}} \qquad \text{where } x=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

PART III.

X. Insert two Arithmetic, Geometric, and Harmonic means between 1 and 27.

XI. Find the number of ways in which 16 persons can be seated at two round tables. Each table holds eight persons.

XII. Write down the r^{th} term of the expansion of $(2a+b)^n$. Find for which term the numerical coefficient is greatest when $n=7$.

XIII. Show that $\sin(A+B)=\sin A\cos B+\cos A\sin B$ where A and B are each greater than 45° but less than 90°.

XIV. Express $\tan 2A$ in terms of $\sin A$.

Prove the identity—

$$\frac{\sin A+2\sin 3A+\sin 5A}{\sin 3A+2\sin 5A+\sin 7A}=\frac{\sin 3A}{\sin 5A}.$$

PURE MATHEMATICS II.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

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. Describe a triangle whose sides shall be equal to three given straight lines, any two of which are together greater than the third.

Construct a triangle, having given the length of the base, one side, and the perpendicular from the vertex on to the base.

II. In any right-angled triangle, prove that the square on the hypoteneuse is equal to the sum of the squares described on the sides containing the right angle.

$ABCD$ is a rectangle. E is any point in AB. EF is drawn parallel to the diagonal BD, cutting AD in F. Prove that the sum of the squares on AC and EF is equal to the sum of the squares on BF and DE.

III. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

IV. Prove that an angle at the centre of a circle is double an angle at the circumference, standing upon the same arc.

AC and BD are two chords of a circle intersecting one another in E. If the arc AB is equal to the arc CD, prove that the points A, B, E and the centre of the circle are concyclic.

PART II.

V. ABC is any triangle. A circle is drawn touching AB at A and passing through C. Another circle touches AC at C and passes through B. These circles intersect at O. Prove that the circle drawn through A, O and B touches BC at B.

VI. 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.

VII. AB is any chord of a circle. Tangents are drawn at A and B. Equal lengths AC and BD are marked off from these, C and D being on opposite sides of AB. C and D are joined by a straight line meeting AB in K, and the circle in L and M. Prove that $CL = DM$ and that K is the middle point of CD.

VIII. Describe a circle touching one side of a triangle and the other two sides produced.

PART III.

IX. ABC is any triangle. Draw a straight line DE parallel to BC, intersecting AB, AC in D and E respectively, and such that DE is equal to the sum of BD and CE.

X. A straight line is drawn parallel to the base of a triangle intersecting the sides. Prove that it divides the sides proportionally.

ABC is a triangle having the angles B and C acute. AD is drawn perpendicular to BC. A point E is taken in BC such that $CE = BD$. Through E, EF and EG are drawn parallel to the sides, meeting AC and AB in F and G respectively. From F and G perpendiculars FH and GK are drawn to the base. Prove that $BK = CH$, and that $AD =$ the sum of GK and FH.

XI. If two straight lines are each perpendicular to the same plane, prove that they are parallel.

XII. Prove that $\log_b a \times \log_a b = 1$.

Given $\log 2 = \cdot 30103$, $\log 7 = \cdot 845098$, find $\log 28$ and $\log (3 \cdot 5)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Also find the value of x if $2^x = 7$.

XIII. In any triangle prove that:

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

$$(b).\ c \cos \frac{A}{2} (\cos A + \cos B + \cos C - 1)$$
$$= 2a \sin \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C}{2} \cdot \sin C.$$

XIV. ABC is a triangle such that $b = 12$ inches, $c = 8$ inches, and $A = 60°$. Find the length of a, the area of the triangle, and the radius of the inscribed circle. If DE is a line parallel to AB, dividing the triangle into two equal areas, find CD (the point D being in BC).

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

I. A ball weighing 3 lbs. rests on a smooth plane inclined at 60° to the horizontal. The ball is held in position by a string parallel to the plane. Find the tension of the string and the pressure on the plane.

II. Prove that the sum of the moments of any two forces acting at a point about any given point in their plane is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point.

A uniform heavy rod weighing 20 lbs. can turn freely about a hinge at its top end. It is acted upon by a horizontal force of 10 lbs. weight at its lower end. Find the angle it makes with the vertical in the position of rest.

III. A sheet of paper in the shape of an isosceles triangle 12 in. high is cut through along a line parallel to the base and midway between the base and the vertex. Find the position of the centre of gravity of the quadrilateral portion.

IV. State the laws of limiting friction.

A block weighing 4 lbs. is projected so as to slide along a rough horizontal plane, the coefficient of friction being ·5. If the initial velocity is 8 ft. per sec., find how far the block will slide before coming to rest.

V. A body moves from rest with uniform acceleration f ft. sec. units. Find the space traversed in t secs.

A stone is dropped from a height of 100 ft. When half way down it passes a stone which was projected upwards at the instant the first was dropped. Find how high the second stone will go.

VI. A body of mass 10 lbs. is acted upon by a force equal to the weight of 6 lbs. acting continually in the same direction. If the body starts from rest find its velocity and its kinetic energy in foot pounds at the end of 4 secs.

VII. A mercurial barometer stands at 30 inches. The unoccupied portion of the tube above the mercury is 2 inches long, and the cross-sectional area of the tube is one-eighth of a square inch. If now a quarter of a

cubic inch of the external air be allowed to get into the barometer find by what distance the mercury column will be depressed.

VIII. A piece of brass, sp. gr 7·8, weighing 1 lb. is attached to a ball of wax weighing 3 oz. The two together weigh 12 oz. when immersed in water. Find the specific gravity of the wax. Find also the weight of the combination when immersed in a liquid whose specific gravity is ·8.

IX. A closed cylindrical tank with its axis vertical is filled with water from a reservoir on the top of an adjacent hill, being connected with the reservoir by a pipe. The tank is 10 ft. high and 4 ft. in diameter. Find the pressures on the top and bottom of the tank when the level of the water in the reservoir is 50 ft. above the top of the tank.

CHEMISTRY.

Time—Three hours.

(N.B.—Candidates are required to write formulæ and equations wherever possible.)

I. What volumes of hydrogen and oxygen, respectively, measured at standard temperature and pressure, would yield sufficient water to convert 10 grammes quicklime into slaked lime, and what volume of carbon dioxide, measured under the same conditions, is required to convert the latter into carbonate?

II. State and explain fully the laws of Definite and Multiple Proportion.

III. Explain the reasons for believing that air is a *mixture* of oxygen and nitrogen.

IV. Carbon dioxide is passed into water: what is believed to take place? What reason is there for the belief? Two substances are formed when caustic potash is added to the solution according to the quantity of the former used: What are they and how can each be converted into the other?

V. How would you prove that pure charcoal, pure graphite, and the diamond are all pure carbon? What name is given to the property which some substances possess of appearing in different forms and what explanation has been given of it?

VI. Explain what takes place when

(*a.*) Solutions of nitric and sulphurous acids are mixed.
(*b.*) A solution of potassium carbonate is boiled with lime.
(*c.*) Chlorine is passed over slaked lime.
(*d.*) Zinc is put into a solution of sulphate of copper.
(*e.*) Solutions of ammonia and ferrous sulphate are mixed and exposed to the air.
(*f.*) A solution of potassium chlorate is mixed with an acid.

VII. Explain fully how you would determine the specific gravity of a sample of sand.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

I. Describe the manufacture of a thermometer, and explain the way in which its fixed points are determined.

II. Describe and explain the cryophorus.

III. Describe Joule's experiments on the mechanical equivalent of heat. If 1 lb. of lead whose specific heat is ·031 be raised from 17°C to 131°C, what is the mechanical equivalent of the heat required?

IV. If a string is fastened to the middle of the panel of a door and stretched tightly, and is rubbed with the fingers, there is much more noise than if the string is rubbed when fastened to a nail in the wall. What is the principle of this experiment? Give other illustrations of it.

V. Explain the way in which an image is formed in a plane mirror.

What makes the line of light under the moon on the water? Why does it move with the observer?

VI. How is the focal length of a lens found experimentally?

How could you tell whether a lens was convex or concave by holding it close to a printed page?

VII. How would you set about making a fairly pure spectrum on a screen?

Often after a shower the drops hanging from leaves or branches look like bright coloured gems. Why is this?

VIII. Explain carefully why bars of iron or steel that have remained long in the same position are generally found to be magnetised, and give examples.

IX. Describe an experiment to show that when electrification of one sign is produced, an equal quantity of the other is also produced.

X. Give a short description of the electric telegraph, and draw a diagram of a telegraph circuit, giving explanations.

BOTANY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Two hours.

I. To what Natural Orders do the following culinary plants belong?:—lettuce, parsnip, water-cress, potato, cabbage, scarlet-runner, mint, parsley. What is the botanical nature of each?

II. What is meant by "apocarpous fruits." Name two genera in different Orders which possess them?

III. Describe the staminal whorl in *Antirrhinum* (Snap-dragon). In what respect is it anomalous? Can you account for it?

IV. Describe the flower of a South Australian Liliaceous plant, giving its genus-name.

V. Draw a flower-diagram of a typical Crucifer. What explanations have been given of its anomalous andræcium.

VI. Tabulate the principal kinds of indefinite inflorescence. Refer to an illustrative genus in each case.

VII. Explain and illustrate the appliciation of the following terms :—*Dehiscence, involucre, strophiole, albuminous, loculicidal.*

PHYSIOLOGY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

I. What are the different kinds of movable joints found in the human body? Mention as many examples as you can of each kind and describe one of them in detail.

II. Compare, from the point of view of the physiologist, the living with the dead body.

III. Write what you know of Vaso-motor nerves and of the part played by them in the body.

IV. By what means are the movements of respiration maintained and regulated? What is Dyspnœa? When and how is this condition brought about?

V. Where is the spleen situated? What does it look like; what is its structure, and what purposes are believed to be performed by this organ?

VI. Describe the structure of the Spinal Cord. Illustrate your answer by a sketch of a cross-section, which shall show also how a spinal nerve is joined to the cord. What are the functions of the Spinal Cord?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND THE PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Time—Three hours.

I. What is *loess?* How has it been formed?

II. How may the material of a *coral-reef* be converted into a compact limestone showing no trace of its nature?

III. What are the evidences by which we infer that the land has been depressed during the epoch of living shells?

IV. What is meant by *magnetic variation?* What is its approximate amount at Adelaide or where you reside?

V. By what natural agents may rock-fragments be converted into pebbles? How may you distinguish the pebbles formed by one agent from those formed by any other?

VI. Describe a "raised-beach." Distinguish it from a bank of beach-material forced inland by heavy seas.

VII. Describe the various deposits of which the ocean-floor is composed, as ascertained by deep soundings.

VIII. What mineral substances are carried down by rivers What becomes of these when discharged into the sea?

IX. State the formation of a volcanic cone.

X. Explain the principle which enables us to determine the heights of mountains by observing the boiling point of water.

XI. How would you distinguish a fine-grained limestone from a fine-grained sandstone, with and without the aid of an acid?

XII. What is meant by a *plain* and a *table-land?* Name an Australian example of each.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1900.

PASS LIST.

THIRD CLASS.

		Last Place of Education,
Cooper, Constance May,	1, 2, 4, 7	Advanced School for Girls
Cowan, Frank Gladstone,	1, 2, 4, 7	Prince Alfred College
Russell, Walter Henry,	1, 2 5, 7, 9, 10	St. Peter's Collegiate School.

FOURTH CLASS.

Jessop, Charles Lewis,	1, 2, 12	Church of England Grammar School, Geelong
Webb, Albert Bindley	1, 2, 7	Private Tuition

The figures show in what subjects the candidate passes, as follows :—

1.—English
2.—Latin
4.—French
5.—German
7.—Pure Mathematics
9.—Chemistry
10.—Physics
12.—Physical Geography and Geology

PASS LIST.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1900.

FIRST CLASS.

	Last Place of Education.
Beddome, Reginald Lancaster, 1*, 2, 4, 7*, 9*, 12	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Churchward, Stella Mary, 1*, 4*, 5, 7, 9*, 10, 11*	Advanced School for Girls
Cowperthwaite, Elsie Eleanor, 1*, 2, 4*, 5, 7, 10, 11*	Advanced School for Girls
Gardner, George, 1, 2*, 4, 5, 7*, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Good, Emily Milvain, 1*, 4*, 5*, 7, 11*, 12*	Tormore House School
Hawkes, Charles Leslie, 1*, 2, 4, 7*, 9*, 10	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Hooper, Charles William, 1*, 2, 5, 7, 9*, 10	Prince Alfred College
Jacob, Dorothea Violet, 1, 2, 4, 7, 11*, 12*	Dryburgh House School
Langdon, Reginald Yorke, 1, 2*, 4, 7*, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
McLaren, Rory Eric, 1, 2*, 3, 4, 7, 9*, 10	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Martin, John Claude, 1*, 2, 4, 7, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Paine, Herbert Kingsley, 1*, 2*, 3*, 4*, 7, 9*, 10	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Parker, Ernest Frederick, 1*, 2*, 4, 7, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Plummer, Rex Garnet, 1, 2*, 3, 7*, 10, 12*	Prince Alfred College
Reedy, Gertrude May, 1*, 4*, 5, 7, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Smith, Frank, 1*, 2, 4, 7, 9*, 10, 12*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Stuckey, Vivian Charles, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7*, 9*	St Peter's Collegiate School
Ward, John Frederick, 1*, 2*, 3*, 5*, 7*, 8*, 10*, 12*	Prince Alfred College
Wells, Alfred Cuthbert. 1*, 2, 3, 7*, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Wilton, John Raymond, 1*, 2*, 5*, 7*, 8, 9*, 10*, 12*	Prince Alfred College

SECOND CLASS.

Ashton, Thomas Elliott, 1*, 2, 7, 10	Way College
Bates, Frederick John, 1, 2*, 4, 7, 12	Perth High School
Bayly, Brian Brock, 1*, 2, 7*, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Brandwood, Aveline Charlotte, 1, 4, 11, 12*	Unley Park School
Buchanan, Bryce Copland, 1, 2, 7, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Büring, Oscar Rudolph, 1, 2, 5*, 7, 9, 10	Prince Alfred College
Clifton, Edmund Cecil, 1, 2*, 4, 7	Perth High School
Ellis, Arthur Benjamin 1, 2*, 3, 4, 7, 9	Malvern College
Harris, Margaret Joyce, 1*, 4, 7, 11, 12	Tormore House School
Harry, May Margaret, 1*, 4, 5, 11*	Advanced School for Girls
Henderson, William, 1*, 2, 4, 7, 9	Queen's School
Hughes, John Grant Duncan, 1*, 2, 4, 7	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Lewis, Leslie Thomas, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7*, 10	Prince Alfred College
Lloyd, Arthur Benjamin, 1, 5, 7, 8, 9*, 10, 12*	Prince Alfred College
Macaulay, Robert Wilson, 1, 2*, 3, 4, 7, 13	Perth High School
Moore, George Douglas. 1, 2, 5, 7*, 9, 10	Prince Alfred College
Moseley, Francis Arnold, 1, 2*, 3, 4, 7, 12	Perth High School
Padman, Clara Helen, 1, 2*, 3, 4*, 5, 7	Advanced School for Girls
Roach, Paul Antony, 1*, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10	Prince Alfred College

Shierlaw, Norman Craig,	1, 2, 4, 7, 9*, 10	Prince Alfred College
Smith, James,	1, 2, 7, 12*, 13	Rev. D. A. Kerr
Stanton, Rachel Pittar Stanton,	1, 4*, 5, 7, 10, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Wallman, Hubert Philcox,	1, 2, 7, 9*	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Waterhouse, Lorna Maude,	1*, 4, 5, 7, 10, 13	Private tuition

THIRD CLASS.

Bryan, Cyril Philipps,	1*, 2, 7	Christian Bros 'College, Perth
Campbell, Neil,	1, 2, 7, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Carter, Reginald John,	1, 2, 4, 7	Perth High School
Colville, Arthur Landseer,	1, 2, 7, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Colville, Margaret,	1, 4, 5, 11	Tormore House School
Cooper, Raymond Windham,	1, 2, 5, 9, 10	Prince Alfred College
Davidson, Elsie Milner,	1, 4, 7, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Dawson, Dean,	1, 2, 5, 7	Prince Alfred College
Fiveash, Norah Florence,	1, 5, 11, 12	Girls' Coll. School, Malvern
Gardner, Catherine Forrest,	1, 4, 7, 11, 12	Dryburgh House School
Goldsworthy, Otho Eric,	1, 2, 7, 10	Way College
Harris, Mabel Hope,	1, 2, 4, 10	Miss Martin's School
Holder, Sophia Ellen,	1, 2, 4, 7, 10	Advanced School for Girls
Jacob, Mary Adele,	1*, 4, 11*	Mrs. Hübbe's School
Kinnish, Mary Tabitha,	1, 4, 5, 7, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Latty, Claude Percival,	1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10	Prince Alfred College
Lewis, Essington,	1, 2, 9, 10	St. Peter's Collegiate School
McAree, John Victor,	1, 2, 4, 7, 10	Christian Brothers', Adelaide
McKenzie, Ivy Catherine Janet,	1, 4, 11, 12	Unley Park School
Menkens, Muriel Perth,	1, 4, 7, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Miller, Archie Ferguson,	1, 2, 4, 9	Queen's School
Mitchell, Garnet Ethelbert,	1, 2, 7, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Moulden, Emily Meredith,	1, 4, 7, 11, 12	Tormore House School
Nienaber, Olivia Marie,	1, 4, 5, 7, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Noltenius, Arthur Roy,	1, 2, 5, 10	Prince Alfred College
Nottle, Roy,	1, 2, 5, 7, 9	Christian Brothers', Adelaide
Pritchard, Catherine Margaret,	1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 11	Miss Martin's School
Puddy, Maude Mary,	1, 4, 5, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Richardson, Cecil Olive,	1, 4, 7, 11, 12	Tormore House School
Rooney, Francis George,	1, 2, 7, 10	Prince Alfred College
Seddon, Arthur James Gordon,	1, 2, 9, 10	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Simpson, Sarah,	1, 4, 7, 11, 12	Miss Martin's School
Smith, Francis Villeneuve,	1, 2, 4, 9	Christian Brothers', Adelaide
Stables, Edith Quarrendon,	1, 4, 11, 12	Tormore House School
Thomas, Fred Russell,	1, 2, 7, 9, 10	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Verco, Olive Mary,	1, 4, 11, 12	Unley Park School
Williams, Florence Irene,	1, 4, 11, 12	Unley Park School

FOURTH CLASS.

Birks, Katherine Emily,	1, 4, 11	Advanced School for Girls
Cowell, Hubert Henry,	1, 2, 7	Prince Alfred College
Davey, Constance Muriel,	1, 5, 7	Clare High Schoo
Drummond, Euphemie Gibb,	1, 4, 7	Yoothamurra School
Goodfellow, Dorothy Mary Magdalene,	1, 4, 7	Convent of Mercy, Angas St.
Hargrave, Nathaniel John,	1, 2, 9	St Peter's Collegiate School
Joyce, Robert,	1, 4, 7	Christian Brothers', Perth
Keene, Lilian Ivy,	1, 4, 7	Yoothamurra School

Leahy, George,	1, 4, 12	Christian Brothers', Adelaide
Maclennan, James Sydney Kilcoy,	1, 2, 7	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Magarey, Archibald Campbell,	1, 2, 9	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Norman, William Ashley,	1, 4, 7	D. H. Hollidge
Prockter, Jean Hodgkiss,	1, 4, 11	Miss Martin's School

The undermentioned candidates passed in the following special subjects —

Bagot, Walter Hervey,	10	
Best, Sydney Thomas Charles,	2	Rev. D. A. Kerr
Bosworth, Richard Leslie Eugene,	2	Private study
Brookman, John Raglas,	7, 9, 10	University College
Brown, Amelia Harriet,	13	Miss Martin's School
Bruce, Nellie Gertrude,	4, 7, 10	Private tuition
Colebatch, Jasper Clyatt,	2	Prince Alfred College
Crozier, Allison Hope,	1	Unley Park School
Dunn, Violet Mary Pash,	4	Mdlle. Mouchette and Mdlle. Lion
Edwards, Norman Holehouse,	7	Private tuition
Giles, Hubert Kingston,	12	Queen's School
Gray, Margaret Irene,	4	Hardwicke College
Hoffman, Friedrich Wilhelm,	5*	Private tuition
Hughes, John James,	4	Mdlle. Mouchette
John, Anna Kathinka,	5, 13	Private tuition
Judell, Lester Maurice Wolffe,	7	Prince Alfred College
Lipsham, Kate Caroline,	1	Advanced School for Girls
Lipsham, Maggie,	2, 3, 7	Advanced School for Girls
Lutz, Louis Alfred August,	2	Private study
O'Hara, Mary Ellison	13	Miss Martin's School
Reid, Olive Blanche,	4	Hardwicke College
Scarfe, Kathleen Mary	1, 4	Hardwicke College
Smith, Ida Gwendoline Viner,	3*	D. H. Hollidge
Stevenson, Winifred,	1	Advanced School for Girls
Stokes, Edward,	2	Rev. D. A. Kerr
Thomas, Geoffrey Kyffin,	1	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Tuckwell, Ernest Sinclair,	3*	D. H. Hollidge

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
13.—Preliminary Arithmetic and Dictation

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION—NOVEMBER, 1900.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

Honour List.

Order of merit of candidates who have received marks qualifying for a Scholarship. From this list the Minister of Education selects the University Scholars, and the Council selects the Hartley Student.

1.	Ward, John Frederick	Prince Alfred College.
2.	Wilton, John Raymond	Prince Alfred College.
3.	Paine, Herbert Kingsley	St. Peter's Collegiate School.
4.	Smith, Frank	St. Peter's Collegiate School.
5.	Plummer, Rex Garnet	Prince Alfred College.
6.	Beddome, Reginald Lancaster	St. Peter's Collegiate School.
	Hawkes, Charles Leslie	St. Peter's Collegiate School.
8.	Langdon, Reginald Yorke	St. Peter's Collegiate School.
9.	Moore, George Douglas	Prince Alfred College.
10.	Ellis, Arthur Benjamin	Malvern College.
11.	Churchward, Stella Mary	Advanced School for Girls.
12.	Gardner, George	St. Peter's Collegiate School.
13.	Cowperthwaite, Elsie Eleanor	Advanced School for Girls.
14.	Stuckey, Vivian Charles	St. Peter's Collegiate School.
15.	Padman, Clara Helen	Advanced School for Girls.
16.	Hooper, Charles William	Prince Alfred College.
17.	McLaren, Rory Eric	St. Peter's Collegiate School.

NOVEMBER, 1900.—SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

150 *Candidates presented themselves for this Examination (118 for the whole Examination, and 32 for Special Subjects), 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...	82	45	127	70	44	114
Latin	80	13	93	66	7	73
Greek	18	3	21	11	3	14
French	47	43	90	29	40	69
German...	22	16	38	17	16	33
Italian	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pure Mathematics	77	32	109	57	26	83
Applied Mathematics	3	0	3	3	0	3
Chemistry	53	1	54	40	1	41
Physics	39	13	52	27	8	35
Botany and Physiology ...	1	33	34	0	29	29
Physical Geography and Geology	26	19	45	17	15	32
Preliminary Arithmetic and Dictation	3	3	6	2	4	6

HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

I. A Higher Public Examination will be held annually, on or about the first week in December.

II. Candidates may be examined in any five but not more of the following subjects at one examination :—

(1.) English Literature.
(2.) History.
(3.) Greek.
(4.) Latin.
(5.) French.
(6.) German.
(7.) Pure Mathematics.
(8.) Applied Mathematics.
(9.) Physics.
(10.) Inorganic Chemistry.
(11.) Biology, with *either* Physiology *or* Botany.
(12.) Physical Geography and Geology.

III. The following fees shall be paid by each candidate on entering his name for the Examination :—

For Candidates who have entered for the Senior Public Examination in the current or any previous year ...	0	2	6	for each subject
Other Candidates	0	10	0	" "

In no case will the fee be returned, but if, not less than seven days before the Examination, a Candidate shall notify to the Registrar his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future examination.

IV. (*a*) A list of the successful candidates in each subject shall be published.

(*b*) Lists of candidates who have distinguished themselves in the separate subjects will also be published.

(*c*) The University Scholarships of the value of £35, £30, and £25, respectively, will be recommended for award to the most successful candidates in the Examination, provided they are under eighteen years of age on the 1st December in the year in which the examination is held, and are not students of the University. The names of other candidates who have distinguished themselves in the whole Examination will be published in order of merit.

The recommendation for Scholarships will be determined on the aggregate marks obtained by the candidate in all subjects in which he passes. The scale of marks assigned to each subject shall be published in the schedule of details.

V. Schedules defining as far as may be necessary the range of the questions to be set, shall be published not less than fifteen months before the date of the Examination to which they are intended to apply.

Allowed 11th September, 1900.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1901.

1. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

As for the Senior Public Examination, and, in addition—
Carlyle—Heroes and Hero Worship.

2. HISTORY.

(*a*) *Gardiner*—Students' History of England, Part III.
(*b*) *Ludlow*—The War of American Independence (Epoch series).

3. GREEK.

(*a*) Grammar.
(*b*) Composition in Prose and Verse.
[A second piece of prose will be set as an alternative for those candidates who may not wish to take the verse.]
(*c*) Unseen passages for translation from Greek into English).

4. LATIN.

(*a*) Grammar.
(*b*) Composition in Prose and Verse.
[A second piece of prose will be set as an alternative for those candidates who may not wish to take the verse.]
(*c*) Unseen passages for translation from Latin into English.

5. FRENCH.

(*a*) Grammar.
(*b*) Translation from English into French.
(*c*) Translation from French into English.

6. GERMAN.

(*a*) Grammar. In addition to the subjects of the Primary, Junior, and Senior Examinations—questions and exercises on the construction of sentences, relation of German to English, and history of the German Language, on the basis of Whitney's Compendious German Grammar, p. 426 to 469.
(*b*) Translation from English into German.
(*c*) Translation from German into English.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS.

Algebra to the Binomial Theorem, Euclid Books I. to IV., VI., and XI., with exercises. Trigonometry, to Solution of Triangles, Properties of Triangles, and Heights and Distances.

8. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

Text-books recommended

J. B. Lock—Mechanics for Beginners (omitting Section VIII.)
J. Hamblin Smith—Hydrostatics.

9. PHYSICS.

The same range as in the Senior Public Examination, but with more difficult questions and a practical examination.

10. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

The Chemistry of the more commonly occurring elements and their compounds, based upon Remsen's Introduction to the Study of Chemistry, 3rd Edition, with the exception of Chapters XXIX., XXX., and XXXI. It must be distinctly understood, however, that all the questions set will not necessarily be found within the text-book recommended, but they will be such as may be fairly deduced from the matter of the text-book. Candidates will also be required to analyse qualitatively salts soluble in water or acids containing not more than one acid and one base.

11. ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.

The fundamental facts of the Morphology and Physiology of animals and plants as illustrated by the following types :—

Yeast Plant, Hæmatococcus, Amœba, Spirogyra, Vorticella, Bracken Fern, Bean Plant, Frog.

Candidates will be required to show, by a practical examination, an acquaintance with the structure of the various types mentioned.

Text-books recommended :

Such parts of Elementary Biology (T. J. Parker), as refer specifically to the types mentioned, together with Lessons VI., IX., XIII., and XVII.

The Frog: An introduction to Anatomy, Histology, and Embryology (A. Milnes Marshall), pp. 1—115.

Practical Biology (Huxley & Martin), so far as it deals with the types mentioned, may also be consulted.

The Elements of Human Physiology.

Text-book—Physiology for Beginners (Foster & Shore).

12. BOTANY.

As for the Senior Public Examination, and, in addition—

Candidates will be required to classify specimens illustrative of the Orders enumerated, and to show a practical knowledge of the commonly occurring genera of the local flora, particularly as regards the Orders enumerated.

13. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

As for the Senior Public Examination, and, in addition—

Explanation of common Geological terms.

The Candidates will be required to make sketches and name unlabelled specimens of the commoner rocks and rock-forming minerals of this country. They should provide themselves with scales and compasses.

SCALE OF MARKS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

English Literature	200	Applied Mathematics	200
English History	200	Physics	200
Greek	400	Chemistry	200
Latin	400	Biology, with either Physiology or Botany	200
French	300	Physical Geography and Geology	200
German	300		
Pure Mathematics	600		

EXAMINERS' REPORTS.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.—SEPTEMBER, 1900.

In the Arithmetic and Grammar papers a fairly high standard was maintained. In Composition, too, the majority of the candidates showed that they were not lacking in ideas, and that they possessed some power of intelligible expression. But in Grammar, Dictation, and Composition alike, both the spelling and the punctuation were far from good. Many young South Australians, it would appear, find a peculiar difficulty in acquiring a knowledge of spelling. Not only in the Preliminary Examination, but also in the Senior Public Examination, and in the examinations for the Bachelor of Arts Degree, the proportion of indifferent spellers is very large.

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.—NOVEMBER, 1900.

English.

This work was in general well done, much of it indeed being admirable. In a considerable number of cases however, the spelling of candidates was defective. This is a fault which may be excusable in the Preliminary Examination, but should be unknown in the Junior Public. In History the same inequality was found as in previous years, but under the new regulations teachers and candidates will understand exactly what knowledge is expected.

Latin.

The number examined was 137, of which 95 passed.

GRAMMAR.—This section of the paper was easy, but 24 candidates failed to obtain half marks. In question 1 85 were unable to give the meaning, gender, and accusative plural of *faber*, while more than 50 went wrong with *litus*. In the second question more than 80 failed over *probo*, a word which has now been set for three years in succession, and to which special attention was called in the reports for 1898 and 1899. Over 70 failed with *caedo* and over 90 with *haurio*. In several cases failure was due to ignorance or carelessness in making the quantity of the last syllable but one in the infinitive.

In question 3 over 50 were unable to give the meaning of *huc*; nearly as many were unable to write down the Latin for thirty-five. Over 40 made a wrong statement as to the case governed by *ob*. One may remark in passing that in this and late years there have been a surprising number of mistakes with prepositions.

Many failed to score in questions 4 and 5.

The sixth and seventh questions were not as well done as might have been expected. To judge from their answers many candidates were ignorant of the meaning of the English word "mellifluous." Care, it may be remarked, is not connected with *cura*, though we believe that the amateur etymologist rather affects this delusion.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO LATIN.—The questions set for pass candidates were extremely easy, and out of 99 who took this part 46 obtained 75 per cent. of the maximum. On the other hand about two-thirds were unable to translate "Who is his father?" and "You (Plur.) said that the king was dead." The translation from English into Latin for the credit candidates proved harder than was expected. Out of 38 who attempted it only 16 reached half marks.

In translating sentence 4 ("he says that the prisoners will be put to death") several candidates used the future participle active in a passive sense. This and the occurrence of such combinations as *accisos iri* suggests that the real meaning of the so-called future infinitive passive had in many cases never been explained.

TRANSLATION FROM LATIN INTO ENGLISH.—Out of the 99 candidates who did the pass work only 23 reached half marks in this part. The work generally was poor. 56 were unable to translate *Vincere scis, Hannibal; victoria uti nescis;* 71 were beaten by *arma uirumque cano* ("arms and strength of the dog" may serve as a sample); and hardly any made out the meaning of *erat adeo ueritatis diligens ut ne ioco quidem mentiretur*.

In the corresponding part for credit candidates the piece of Ovid proved too hard, the majority of those who attempted it failing to gain a quarter of the maximum. The extract from Caesar was much better done.

Throughout the translation from Latin into English there was much reckless disregard of the grammatical form of words and of their syntactical construction.

Taking the paper as a whole the examiner feels that after every allowance has been made for the fallibility of youth, especially when under examination, a higher standard of accuracy might be reasonably expected.

It may be added that neglect of the previous year's report increases a candidate's chance of failure.

Greek.

Out of the eighteen candidates who sat for this examination fourteen passed. The questions in grammar were not well done; one candidate and one only knew the imperative of οἶδα, and more than half were unable to give the genitive of ταχύς. As Xenophon in last year's paper so Hercules in this proved a stumbling-block to many; seven wrote the word correctly, the remaining eleven candidates supplied seven other different spellings.

The translation from English into Greek was better than that of Greek into English, but both in the pass work were fair. In the portion of the paper, however, set for credit none did altogether satisfactory work; the passages to be rendered into English were not difficult. The weakness lay not so much in a limited vocabulary as in ignorance of the simpler rules of construction.

It was pleasing to find that most candidates answered with some success the question upon accentuation, and that a few attempted to write the accents over their Greek.

In slightly more than seventy per cent. of the papers the answers to the question dealing with ths prepositions were wild guesswork.

Many were ignorant of the sound value of ω and ο, of η and ε, and not a few omitted breathings or confused them. Practice in writing Greek from dictation would probably greatly diminish errors of this description.

The answers viewed as a whole showed that careful work had been bestowed upon the subject, but vocabulary still demands attention, and one can reasonably ask for a higher standard in grammar.

French.

In the junior examination, candidates for credit were asked to confine themselves to the French composition and translation into English. Here again the rules of grammar were not well appliedo Very few could accurately translate "I should make," "I saw," and "were dead." The grammar questions proper were well answered, but as a test of practical knowledge such mechanical proficiency is of little value.

I strongly recommend that more attention be given in schools to French dictation and composition. These give a better knowledge of the language as spoken than any grammar, and mistakes, such as translating "veille" as "old woman," "old man," or "town," as many did, would be avoided. I have found that a good plan is to dictate a piece of modern French and then cause the corrected dictation to be learnt by heart. Finally, I would urge

candidates not to leave large spaces blank in their translations, but to endeavour to extract the general sense of a difficult passage. In the words of Danton—"De l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace."

German.

Of 70 scholars examined in the senior division, in German, as many as 51 aspired to credit. All of the latter passed. The marks gained by them, out of a possible maximum of 150, ranged between 40 and 132. Credit was gained by 9 candidates. Of those 19 candidates who aimed merely at a pass, as many as 6 failed, the marks (with a possible maximum of 100) ranging from 32 to 63. Taking the results as a whole, it may be said that the knowledge of accidence displayed in the papers showed a considerable improvement, compared with former years. But the composition exercises continue to exhibit a glaring disregard of the simplest rules of syntax. In the translation papers (*i.e.* unseen work), the prohibition of the use of a dictionary led, as usual, to wild guesses, such as the following unwarranted renderings indicate:—Bau, peasant, tree, bee, bow; gelobt, loved; gewöhnt, dwelled; Bote, boot; Art, axe; Sinn, sin; welken, worlds, clouds; Würzlein, worms; lächelnd, lazily. In most cases, the association of ideas seemed to be guided by outward similarity of the sound or form of words rather than by the sense of the context.

Euclid.

The bookwork was very well done, as usual. There were several mistakes in the definitions in the first question, and many said in answering the sixth that a straight line falling on two parallel straight lines made the two interior angles on the same side equal. Beside these there were no general mistakes.

Very few were successful with the riders. Hardly any one did the little problem in the second question. Probably the children did not grasp the problem in a concrete form. If they had been set down in turn before a table on which a rod could revolve as a radius about a fixed centre, and were told to turn it until it made equal angles with two lines drawn on the table, there would probably have been a much larger number of correct answers. Nearly all, perhaps all, the propositions in the first four books can be experimentally verified with pencil, ruler, scissors, and paper, and there are many minds to whom such practical tests would be a great help. The rider in IV. was solved by a considerable number, but the rider in V. was not solved by any one, though many sent in answers. All begged the question by

assuming *E*, *O*, and *F* to be in a straight line before they had yet proved it. It is not a bad plan in such questions to draw the parts of the line a little out of the straight with one another so as to have a reminder.

Physics.

This paper was on the whole badly answered. It was not so much that a few of the questions were beyond the candidate as that there was a general disability to accurately describe simple experiments and processes, and to correctly give the reasoning based upon them. Questions IV., VI., and IX. were moderately well done, the rest very badly. Question V. should have been within the knowledge of candidates, but, as an objection was raised that this was technically outside the work set, full marks were assigned to the paper apart from it. Truly two candidates obtained the right result in question VIII., and it was cheering to find one correctly using a graphical method.

Chemistry.

The results this year call for no special comment. The percentage of failures is about the same as in last year's examination, and there are no special errors peculiar to any large number of candidates, the mistakes being for the most part such as might be expected from junior candidates with an imperfect grasp of of the principles of the subject and a lack of experience in answering examination questions. It may, however, be mentioned that in some cases the same want of accuracy as to the meaning of the word "burning" was observed as was commented upon in last year's report. This remark applies specially to the answer to the question on destructive distillation.

Physiology.

Sixty-three candidates presented themselves, as compared with sixty last year. All except one were girls.

Question I., referring to a most important and easily obtainable part of the vertebrate skeleton, was without exception badly answered. More than half the candidates said the spinal canal passed through the centre of the body of the vertebra, and two candidates only out of the whole number knew how the ribs are joined to the vertebra. The costal cartilages were frequently spoken of as forming "thin layers" or "pads"—definitions which strongly suggests a doubt whether many of the candidates had ever seen the parts involved.

Question II.—The great majority of the candidates had no clear idea of the special bearings of the two parts of this question. A few, however, answered concisely and well.

Question III. was fairly well answered, but much nonsense was written by many about opening and shutting of the "pores" of the skin.

Question IV.—Great confusion evidently exists between excretions as a whole and the characteristic constituents of such excretions. For example, in the minds of very many urea and urine were synonymous terms. This mistake has always been very frequent and teachers would do well to make the matter clear.

Question V. The remarkable unanimity with which this question was omitted suggests that candidates, as a rule, had never had the opportunity of seeing a specimen of milk under the microscope. There can be no satisfactory teaching of Physiology without the use of this instrument, and teachers may expect that in future more reference to its employment will be made.

Question VI. was, on the whole, answered better than any of the others, but very hazy notions prevailed as to the mechanism of accommodation. Many marks also were lost on account of the bad spelling of the names of various structures—such, for instance, as cornear for cornea; sillary or sciliary for ciliary; humer for humour; schlerotic, schelrotic, scherotic, or sylrotic for sclerotic; chloride for choroid; optave for optic; chrystalline or chrystaline for crystalline, &c. Teachers will do well to note that the Examiner regards accuracy of spelling as an essential part of a correct answer.

Geography and Physical Geography.

The majority of the candidates showed a moderate acquaintance with the subject but very few had a thorough grasp of questions. The weakness in nearly all cases applied both to the General and to the Physical Geography, but the weakest answers were to the questions where some elementary reasoning was required. Comparatively few attempted question VI., and of these a very large percentage gave totally inadequate answers. A number, for instance, said the days were longer than the nights because the sun rose early and set late. Similar weakness was also found in the answers to questions VIII., X., and XII.

The candidates showed a decided tendency to guess where they did not know, a practice which should be firmly repressed. More care also should be taken with spelling of Geographical names; fully 30 per cent. of the students referred to the Artic Ocean, and in other cases the same carelessness was shown

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.—NOVEMBER, 1900.

English.

The answers to the questions in English Literature afforded evidence that the candidates had been carefully and intelligently taught; almost all of them were able to explain fully the meanings of the difficult words and phrases in the selected passages from "Macbeth." It must be admitted, however, that the replies to two of the questions upon Wordsworth were somewhat disappointing. In contrasting the poet's attitude towards Nature with that of Shelley, several candidates permitted themselves to indulge in irrelevant moralizings. Some, indeed, who had evidently a very imperfect acquaintance with the author of "Adonais," saw fit to write about that poet in a manner that was impertinent in more than one sense of the word.

In History the work done was very satisfactory. There were, in fact, remarkably few poor papers. The only general fault observable was a too close adherence to the actual words of the text-book. The examiner would have liked to have seen evidence that the teacher had read his Lecky as well as his Morris.

Latin.

Few candidates (hardly one-fourth) failed, but several had but the narrowest of margins between them and disappointment, in spite of the liberal allowance which was made in their favour on account of the difficulty which the faulty punctuation of the "Unseen" apparently caused them.

The translation of the passages selected from the set books showed that diligent work had been bestowed upon them, but the Pass candidates almost invariably answered the questions which asked for the meaning of isolated words chosen from those books, badly. There were, for example, over thirty different and wrong meanings given as the equivalent of "*instar*," "*praeco*," "*sator*;" and even "*lupa*" remained unrecognised by many. This, taken with the fact that the substitution of *lumina* for "limina" in the Vergil attracted the attention of only three candidates, and that the remainder translated it by "thresholds," or some similar word, shows that the practice of learning English translations without really knowing the value of the Latin words independently of the particular context, is still widespread. It may, perhaps, be necessary in future examinations to allot fewer marks to the translation of the set books, and more to the questions dealing generally with them.

The translation into Latin was, on the whole, fair; but many papers contained flagrant errors. That nearly a third of the

candidates should treat *multitudo* as masculine in gender; that nearly an equal number were ignorant of the constructions in which *spero* and *uideo* may be used, is astonishing. *Visus*, too, appeared sporadically as an active participle. The Credit work was good, and in several instances excellent.

One thing more calls for remark. Too many papers were slovenly in style. Good writing, in the hurry of the examination room, cannot be expected from all, but greater care should be taken by candidates that words are not dropped. The spelling of not a few candidates induces the belief that at some time the Examiners for the Preliminary Examination must have been exceedingly lenient.

Greek.

The number who took this subject was twenty-one, as against twelve for the previous year. The work on the whole was fair, but in several cases it was doubtful whether candidates had received thorough training during their junior stage, as they lacked precise grammatical knowledge. This spoilt their work in the prepared books, as well as in the unseen part of the paper.

To take the set books first: Ten candidates obtained under half marks for the *Cyclops*. Eleven failed to reach the same proportion in the Thucydides. The parsing was weak. In the question on scansion elision was not always distinguished from synizesis.

In the *Translation from English into Greek*, five out of thirteen candidates who did the Pass question, and five out of eight who attempted the Credit reached half marks. One candidate who gained distinction had marks subtracted for slovenly accentuation, or rather, for almost total neglect of accentuation. Students must learn at an early stage the main rules for placing the accent on Greek words.

In the unprepared *Translation from Greek into English* only two out of thirteen Pass candidates reached half marks. Among the Credit candidates the number was five out of eight.

Too frequently attempts were made to carry the pieces by a kind of "frontal attack," the grammatical form of words and their construction being disregarded. Words of somewhat similar appearance were confounded, *e.g.*, οὖν was translated as οὐκ, μαθεῖν as παθεῖν, νόσος as νῆσος. In some instances no attention was paid to the accent on a word, εἶτ' being mistaken for εἶτ' and εἰπέ for εἶπε.

To sum up, the chief weakness in this paper was an inability on the part of those examined to apply elementary knowledge to the solution of simple problems. The first desideratum is that the

elementary knowledge shall be firmly possessed by the candidate; the next, that he shall be practised in applying it.

In order that the preparation in this subject shall be of real educational service, candidates must be required not merely to display powers of receptivity, but to have been trained to keep such knowledge as they possess at their full command, so as to make an *active* use of it.

Naturally, blunders are perpetrated by young students under examination, and an examiner of experience knows this better than any one else, and makes allowance for the tendency. But a well-trained candidate, even of moderate ability, will not succumb to every temptation to go astray.

The boy, who, after playing cricket for two or three years, invariably misses a catch, or, when at the wicket, makes a wild sweep with his bat without attempting to judge the approaching ball, is either a hopeless duffer or has not had enough coaching from a competent cricketer. The analogy may not be precise at every point, but it will give a fair idea of the quality missing in those who fail in this examination.

One remark in last year's report seems to have caused some misapprehension. The comment as to the inadequacy of two Greek and two Latin books for a year's work applied to those who intended to study Classics during their University Course. Unde the new system of Public Examinations, a higher standard for Scholarship candidates can easily be maintained without making increased demands from those who only wish to pass in Greek as a preliminary to the B.A. course.

French.

I regret that three printer's errors were overlooked in the papers, but in no case did they render the sense obscure, and no marks were deducted for mistakes caused by them.

In the senior examination the grammar questions were, on the whole, well answered, but the candidates showed little power of applying the rules which they had learnt. This fault showed chiefly in the French composition, which suffered further from a general weakness of vocabulary. For example, 90 per cent. of the candidates could not translate "baker" into French; 80 per cent. did not know the French for "butter."

Objection has been taken to the history questions, which were fairly well answered by the majority of the candidates. Two of these questions were not taken verbatim from the small text-book in use, but a choice of three out of five questions was allowed in compensation. In any case, a student who had read the history of Louis XIV. might fairly be expected to know of "Le Roi soleil."

German.

Of 38 scholars examined in the senior division, in German, 5 failed and 33 (or 86.84 per cent.) passed. Out of 19 candidates for credit 5 passed with credit. Deficiency of grounding in accidence and syntax caused the failures referred to. None of the candidates for credit showed this year such high attainments as had been noticed (in sporadic cases) in former years, the marks ranging this year from 60 to 120 out of a possible 150. I regret that an oversight occurred in the proof-reading of one of the papers (C, I), as I passed a misprint, „Lumpen" for „Lumpe." It made, however, no difference to the candidates.

Geometry.

In the Pass portion of the paper the book work on the whole was very well done, but as is always the case few Pass candidates did very much with the deductions. The first two deductions in the paper were of such an easy character that all candidates worth a Pass ought to have done them. Some of the Credit candidates did exceedingly well.

Physics.

On the whole the answers were not very good, the knowledge of the candidates being commonly of too general a character, without the detail which would ordinarily be the outcome of a little experimental work. Questions 1 and 2 were excellently done, but the opposite has to be said of Question 3, dealing with the experiments of Joule—some of the most important in the whole realm of Physics. Quite a number of the candidates stated that Joule found that if a weight of 1 lb. were dropped 772 ft. into water, it raised the water 1° in temperature. Scarcely any did the simple calculation in the second part. In explaining the formation of an image in a plane mirror in Question 5, it was necessaryto show that the rays proceeding from a point on the object are all reflected so as to appear to come from a point after reflection. Very few candidates, however, did this, the most important part of the answer. The answers to the second part of this question might have been made much clearer with the aid of a figure. A figure will often enable the examiner to see clearly whether the candidate understands the question much better than lines of writing. In Question 7, although most candidates had a general knowledge that a spectrum was obtained by passing a beam of light through a prism, very few were able to describe exactly what arrangements to make in order to get the spectrum fairly pure. Question 9 brought out quite a variety of ingenious experiments, many of which, however, would come off very badly if put to the practical test.

Chemistry.

The results this year are again satisfactory on the whole, the percentage o failures being approximately the same as last year. Several candidates did exceedingly well. Only four candidates, however, answered the last question on specific gravity correctly; the majority knew nothing about it, though all except two attempted it.

Physiology.

Thirty-four candidates presented themselves as against twenty-seven last year, all but one being girls. They acquitted themselves, on the whole, satisfactorily—some, indeed, very creditably. Nevertheless bad spelling is far too frequent, and many candidates lost marks for this reason. Some otherwise excellent papers were marred by peculiarly atrocious blunders of this sort.

Question I. was generally well done.

Question II. was that which was least well answered, although the fundamental points involved are very clearly set forth in the text-book. Many candidates considered the question sufficiently answered by enumerating the functions of the living body and adding that these were not performed by the dead body. One candidate said "the living body has life and the dead body no life."

Questions III. and V. were fairly well answered.

In answering Question IV. many candidates quite unnecessarily described the whole process of respiration. What was asked was the manner in which the process may be influenced.

Question VI. was well done and the diagrams good.

On behalf of the Board of Examiners,

W. MITCHELL.

THE ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

REGULATIONS.
FEES.
SCHOLARSHIPS.
RULES OF THE ROBERT WHINHAM ELOCUTION PRIZE.

DIPLOMA OF ASSOCIATE IN MUSIC.

REGULATIONS.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

ADVANCED COURSE.
PRIMARY—Theory and Practice.
JUNIOR—Theory and Practice.
SENIOR—Theory and Practice.
CLASS LISTS, &c.

LOCAL CENTRES.

PUBLIC LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

PERMANENT CENTRES where the undermentioned Examinations may be held, have been formed in **Clare, Moonta, Port Pirie, Jamestown, Narracoorte, Mount Gambier, Broken Hill,** and **Albany** and **Perth, in Western Australia.**

PRIMARY MUSIC EXAMINATIONS (Theory and Practice) in June.

JUNIOR MUSIC EXAMINATIONS (Theory and Practice) in November.

SENIOR MUSIC EXAMINATIONS (Theory and Practice) in November.

No charge beyond the ordinary statutory fees will be made to Local Candidates, but in the case of Practice of Music the number of entries must reach the small minimum that has been fixed.

All entries for local examinations should be made through the Local Secretary

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LOCAL OFFICERS:

CLARE:
Chairman—Dr. Bain. Hon. Secretary—Mr. Magnus Badger.

MOONTA:
Chairman—Mr. H. W. Uffindell. Hon. Secretary—Rev. W. Cooke,

PORT PIRIE:
Chairman—Mr. F. S. Delano. Hon. Secretary—Mr. F. Walters.

JAMESTOWN:
Chairman—Mr. H. Boucaut. Hon. Secretary—Rev. C. S. Beaumont.

NARRACOORTE:
Chairman—Mr. A. Attiwell. Hon. Secretary—Rev. S. J. Bloyd.

MOUNT GAMBIER:
Chairman—Mr. F. H. Daniel. Hon. Secretary—Mr. C. L Spehr, LL.B

BROKEN HILL:
Chairman—Mr. O. von Rieben. Hon. Secretary—Mr. Justin McCarthy.

ALBANY:
Chairman—Mr. C. McKenzie. Hon. Secretary—Rev. G. Brewster, M.A.

PERTH:
Chairman—Hon. J. W. Hackett, M.L.C. Hon. Secretary—Mr. W. Ernest Cooke, M.A. Assistant Secretary—Mr. H. M. Joscelyne, B.A.

NOTE.—Printed forms of entry may be obtained from the Registrar or the local Secretaries.

THE ELDER CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

SYLLABUS.

The Elder Conservatorium has been established for the purpose of providing a complete system of instruction in the art and science of MUSIC, at a moderate cost to the Student.

New buildings, consisting of a large Concert Hall and teaching and lecture rooms, have been erected; these will be fully equipped with a Grand Organ, &c.

The Conservatorium is open to Professional and Amateur Students. The course of instruction is so arranged that Students may either be prepared for a professional career or may attend for the study of a single subject only.

The course of instruction is divided into three grades, and the annual fees payable in each grade are:—

Junior	...	Ten Guineas per annum
Intermediate	...	Twelve Guineas per annum
Senior	...	Fourteen Guineas per annum

The annual fees may be paid in one amount, or in proportionate instalments at the commencement of each term. Students entering at a half Term must pay the fee for a Term and a half.

Each fee secures for the Student tuition in one principal subject and in one secondary subject, the latter to be approved by the Director.

The grade in which a Student is to be placed will be decided by the Director.

Students desiring to study two principal subjects are allowed a reduction on the fee for the second principal subject (see Regulations).

Students desiring to attend the Conservatorium for the purpose of taking one secondary subject of study only may be admitted by special arrangement.

Entrance Examination.

All candidates for admission as Students must pass an Entrance Examination. The Examination will be in nowise competitive but will be of such a nature as to show that candidates have had such preliminary training or are possessed of such natural musical talent as will enable them to profit by the instruction given at

the Conservatorium. No Student will be admitted to the Conservatorium or to any course of study who, in the opinion of the Director, is not qualified to benefit thereby.

A Lady Attendant has charge of all female Students attending the Conservatorium.

Forms of application for admission to the Conservatorium may be obtained from the Registrar of the University. When filled up they should be sent in at least seven days before the beginning of the Term or half Term. Such forms must be accompanied by the Entrance Examination fee of 10s. 6d.

Examinations and Diplomas.

At the end of each Academical year examinations are held to test the progress of all Students, and as a result of such examinations progress reports are furnished.

Students who have completed a three years' course of study at the Conservatorium will be allowed to offer themselves for examination for the Diploma of Associate in Music.

Scholarships.

Eight free Scholarships will be offered for competition among Australian Students of Music For particulars see Regulations.

Orchestra.

A University Orchestra has been established for the practice of Orchestral Music by Students and others, the giving of Concerts in the new Hall, &c.

The services of professional musicians will be retained to assist at rehearsals and performances.

Persons not studying at the Conservatorium may be admitted to take part in rehearsals and Concerts on such conditions as may be laid down.

Library.

A Library of Classical Compositions, including Full Scores, and of miscellaneous writings on musical subjects, has been formed. The books and music are available to Students for reference.

Musical Societies.

From the Students of Music at the University and Conservatorium and their friends will doubtless spring societies for the performance of choral works, original compositions, and for the reading and discussion of papers on musical subjects, &c. These will form an important feature in the social life of the University.

Persons not studying at the Conservatorium may be admitted to membership of these Societies.

THE ELDER CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

REGULATIONS.

I. The following subjects shall be taught in the Elder Conservatorium :—

PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS—

Harmony and Musical Composition
Pianoforte
Singing (Solo)
Organ
Harp
Violin
Violoncello
Other Orchestral Instruments.

SECONDARY SUBJECTS—

Elements of Music
Sight Singing and Musical Dictation
History of Music
Ensemble Playing (Chamber Music)
Concerted Music (Instrumental and Vocal)
Orchestral Playing

and such other subjects as come within the scope of a musical education.

II. The Conservatorium shall be under the control of the Council of the University.

III. The instruction of students shall be conducted by the Director and such Professors, Lecturers, and Teachers as the Council shall from time to time appoint.

IV. A complete course of study shall extend over a period of three Academical years, and shall comprise at least one principal and one secondary subject, which shall be specified at the commencement of the course and approved of by the Director.

V. At the end of their third year students may offer themselves for examination for the Diploma of Associate in Music in the subjects in which they have completed their course of study.

VI. Students may be admitted either as paying students or as holders of Scholarships or Exhibitions.

VII. Paying students must pass an Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Director. in the subjects they propose to study

VIII. The academical year shall consist of three Terms. The first Term shall begin on the first Tuesday in March, and the third Term shall terminate on the second Tuesday in December in each year.

Half Terms shall begin on the Monday nearest to the middle of each Term.

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.

IX. Scholarships may be established from time to time by the Council of the University, or by private individuals, under such conditions as the Council may approve.

X. At the end of each year examinations shall be held to test the progress of all students, and each student shall be entitled to a report on the result of such examination, in his or her case.

XI The undermentioned fees shall be payable in advance:—

Entrance Examination (all grades) ...	£0	10	6
For one Principal and one Secondary subject—			
Senior grade (per annum)	£14	14	0
Intermediate "	12	12	0
Junior "	10	10	0
For Examination for Diploma ...	3	3	0
For the Diploma	2	2	0
For an additional Principal Subject—			
Senior	£9	9	0
Intermediate	8	8	0
Junior	7	7	0

For Secondary Subjects (when not taken in conjunction with a Principal Subject, or when taken in conjunction with a Principal or Secondary Subject)—

Elements of Music	£1	11	6
Sight Singing and Musical Dictation ...	1	11	6
History of Music	1	1	0
Ensemble Playing—			
Students of the Conservatorium ...	1	11	6
Students attending for this subject only	3	3	0
Orchestral Playing—			
Students of the Conservatorium ...	1	11	6
Students attending for this subject only	3	3	0
Elocution	3	3	0
Italian	3	3	0
French	3	3	0
German	3	3	0

XII The annual fees may be paid in one amount, or in proportionate instalments at the commencement of each term. Students entering at a half Term must pay for a term and a half.

XIII. Schedules defining as far as possible the courses of study in the various subjects shall be drawn up by the Board of Musical Studies, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

XIV. The Council may authorise the holding of examinations in musical subjects, and the granting of Diplomas or Certificates of efficiency to candidates who shall comply with the requirements of such examinations.

Allowed on 6th April, 1898.

Elder Scholarships.

XV. Free Scholarships shall be offered for competition among Australasian Students of Music.

XVI. A Scholarship shall be tenable for three years, and shall entitle the holder to free tuition in one principal and one secondary subject of Musical study in the Conservatorium. The principal subject of study shall be the subject for which the Scholarship was awarded. The period of tenure may be extended by the Council.

A person elected to a Scholarship who declines to accept the emoluments thereof by reason of being able to pay for his or her education, or for other sufficient reason, may bear the title of Honorary Scholar. In such a case the Council may direct that the funds of the Scholarship be devoted to assist deserving students to meet the cost of their musical education.

XVII. The subjects for which Scholarships will be awarded shall for the present be—

Singing (two Scholarships).
Pianoforte Playing (two Scholarships).
Violin Playing (two Scholarships).
Musical Composition (one Scholarship).
Organ Playing (one Scholarship).
Violoncello Playing (one Scholarship).

If a Scholarship in any subject be not awarded the Council may award the Scholarship for another subject.

XVIII. Candidates for Scholarships shall undergo such examination as the Council may from time to time direct

XIX. Should none of the Candidates competing for a Scholarship

show sufficient merit, the Scholarship may be left vacant until such time as the Council may direct.

XX. Successful candidates must, at the end of each Term, present to the Council a certificate of diligence and proficiency, in a form to be prescribed; and should such certificate be unsatisfactory, the Council may determine the tenure of the Scholarship on giving three months' notice to the holder. The Council may also summarily determine a Scholarship if in the judgment of the Council the holder be guilty of misconduct.

XXI. No person may hold more than one of the Elder Scholarships at the same time.

XXII. The limits of age for candidates for these Scholarships shall be as follows :—

Singing—17 to 24.
Pianoforte Playing—12 to 18.
Violin Playing—12 to 18.
Organ Playing—12 to 19.
Musical Composition—12 to 25.
Violoncello—12 to 18.

XXIII. The examination fees payable by candidates for Scholarships shall be such as the Council may from time to time fix.

XXIV. The places at which examinations for Scholarships shall be held and the mode in which such examinations shall be conducted, shall be such as the Council approve.

Allowed 18th September, 1900.

TERMS, 1901.

First Term begins 5th March, ends 25th May.
Half Term begins 15th April.
Second Term begins 10th June, ends 24th August.
Half Term begins 15th July.
Third Term begins 9th September, ends 10th December.
Half Term begins 21st October.

ELDER SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDS.

1898 { Hamilton, Elsie Maude (Pianoforte).
1898 { Thomas, Nora Kyffin (Violin).
Puddy, Maude Mary (Pianoforte).
Pelly, Gwendoline Dorothy (Violin).
Degenhardt, Clarence August John (Singing).
1899—Cooke, Florence Emmeline (Composition).
1900—Hantke, Ethel Hilda Hedwig (Singing).

Rules to be observed by Students.

1. A Student on entering the Conservatorium must sign an agreement binding himself to keep all the rules of the Conservatorium, to obey those in authority, and to attend for study at least one year. The father or guardian of the student will be required to sign a minute of approval, and to give an undertaking to pay the fees for the year.

2. Arrangements for continuing or receiving lessons must be made through the Registrar of the University and not direct with the teacher.

3. Students intending to discontinue lessons must give notice of such intention at least one month before the end of a Term.

4. All fees are payable in advance.

5. Teachers are not allowed to give lessons until a voucher has been produced showing that the student's fees are paid.

6. Students must attend punctually at the hour appointed for their lessons, and must on no account absent themselves without a written explanation to the Director.

7. Strict silence must be observed by students while lessons are being given.

8. Students will not be allowed to bring their parents or friends to the class-rooms.

9. Teachers are not allowed, except by permission of the Director, to give lessons to pupils of the Conservatorium elsewhere than at the Conservatorium.

10. Students must attend such orchestral, vocal, or other classes as the Director shall deem essential for their progress.

11. Students, unless excused by the Director, must remain in the classroom forty minutes in addition to the time occupied by their own lessons.

12. No Student of the Conservatorium shall take part in any public concert or accept any public engagement without the sanction of the Director.

13. No Student of the Conservatorium shall publish any composition without the sanction of the Director.

14. A copy of all compositions published with the Director's sanction must be presented to the Library of the University.

15. As a mark of particular distinction advanced students may be permitted to give instruction in the Conservatorium under the supervision of their own Teachers. The authority for this privilege must emanate from the Director, and cannot be extended to Students after they have left the Conservatorium.

16. Any infringement or breach of Rules or any discreditable or improper conduct will subject the Student, at the discretion of the Board of Musical Studies, to dismissal from the institution.

CHAS. R. HODGE,
REGISTRAR.

THE ROBERT WHINHAM PRIZE FOR ELOCUTION.

RULES.

Whereas the Trustees of the late Robert Whinham have given the sum of £84 9s. 6d. for the purpose of providing a yearly Prize in Elocution, to be called after the late Robert Whinham, 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 Rules, it is hereby provided that in consideration of the receipt by the University of the above-mentioned sum—

1. The Prize shall be called the "Robert Whinham Prize," and shall be competed for annually.
2. The Prize shall be of the annual value of £5, and shall be awarded to the student in Elocution of the Elder Conservatorium who may obtain the highest marks at a special examination, but the Prize will not be awarded unless the Council are satisfied that one of the candidates is worthy to receive it.
3. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—
   (i.) Reciting.
   (ii.) Reading at sight.
   (iii.) Prepared Reading ; or
   Prepared Speaking (at the option of the candidate).
4. These Rules may be varied from time to time by the Council.

AWARD.

1900—Edmeades, Marie.

DIPLOMA OF ASSOCIATE IN MUSIC.

REGULATIONS.

I. The Examination for the Diploma of Associate in Music shall be held once in each year, during the month of November.

II. To obtain the Diploma, candidates

(*a.*) Must study, for at least three academical years, at the University of Adelaide, or at the Elder Conservatorium, one of the following principal subjects :—

1. Pianoforte Playing.
2. Singing.
3. Violin Playing.
4. Violoncello Playing.
5. Organ Playing.
6. Musical Composition.

(*b.*) Must pass an examination in that subject.

(*c.*) Must pass an examination in the following secondary subjects :—

(i.) Elements of Music.
(ii.) Harmony.
(iii.) Counterpoint.

(*d.*) Must, unless the principal subject be Pianoforte Playing, play on the Pianoforte to the satisfaction of the Examiners, one piece selected from a list of pieces to be published each year, and scales and arpeggios in forms defined by schedules.

III. Candidates who have passed the first year's examination for the degree of Bachelor of Music shall be exempted from the requirements of Regulation II. (*c*).

Candidates may also be exempted from the requirements of Regulation II. (*d*), if they have already passed an examination in Pianoforte Playing which the Examiners consider to be an equivalent.

IV. Candidates who make Pianoforte Playing, Singing, Violin, Violoncello, or Organ Playing their principal subject shall be required to perform three pieces selected from lists to be published each year. They shall also be required to undergo such other tests in Playing or in Singing as the Examiners shall require.

V. Candidates who elect to be examined in Musical Composition must send to the Registrar, before the first day of November, a Musical Composition of such length as to occupy not less than ten minutes in performance.

It must show evidence of original thought.

It may be written for any instrument or combination of instruments, or may be a vocal composition with instrumental accompaniment.

Further, candidates will be required to pass an examination in :—

Harmony
Counterpoint
Canon and Fugue } In not more than four parts
Form in Musical Composition.

VI. The names of successful candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

Candidates who have satisfied the Examiners shall be designated Associates in Music of the University of Adelaide.

VII. The following fees and form of Notice and Certificate are prescribed—

Fee for the whole Examination	£3	3	0
Fee for the Diploma	2	2	0

Forms of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by students of their intention to present themselves for examination.

I,.....having studied.....

as a principal subject at the { University of Adelaide / Elder Conservatorium } for three years, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself for examination for the Diploma of Associate in Music of the University of Adelaide, at the Examination in November, 190 ..

I desire to be examined in the following subject.....

.....

I enclose the prescribed fee of £3 3s.

Signed.....

Dated this .. ..day of..... .. ..19.....

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

The following Certificate, signed by the Professor of Music, the Director of the Elder Conservatorium, or such other person as the Council may from time to time appoint, shall accompany the Form of Entry :—

I certify that..... .....has studied.. .....
....as a principal subject for three years, and that .....is qualified to enter for the Examination for the Diploma of Associate in Music at the University of Adelaide.

(Signed)..... .....

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

The Registrar,
University of Adelaide.

VIII. Schedules defining as far as may be necessary the range of the Examination shall be published each year.

Allowed 18th September, 1900.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA OF ASSOCIATE IN MUSIC.—NOVEMBER, 1900.

The following candidate satisfied the Examiners :—

Puddy, Maude Mary. Chief study, Pianoforte-playing.

LIST OF PIECES FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE DIPLOMA OF ASSOCIATE IN MUSIC OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

Candidates must be prepared to play one piece selected from each of the following lists :—

LIST A.

Bach—Prelude and Fugue in C Sharp minor (Vol. 1 of 48).
Mendelssohn—Prelude and Fugue in B minor, Op. 35.

LIST B.

Beethoven—Sonata in C, Op. 53.
Hummel—Sonata in F sharp minor, Op. 81.

LIST C.

Schumann—Fantasia in C, Op. 17.
Chopin—Ballade in G minor, Op. 23.

Pianoforte Playing for candidates who make Singing, Violin, Violoncello, Viola, or Musical Composition their principal subject.

Candidates must be prepared to play one piece from each of the following lists :—

LIST A.

Clementi—Sonata in D, Op. 26, No. 3.
Kuhlau—Sonata in G, Op. 20, No. 2.
Dussex—Sonata in B flat, Op. 34.

LIST B.

Hummel—Rondo in E minor.
Jensen, A.—Wanderbilder, Op. 17, No. 3.
Mendelssohn—Lieder ohne Worte in B flat, Book 5, No. 26.

SINGING.

Candidates must be prepared to sing all the numbers in one of the following lists, according to voice :—

Sopranos—Recit. "O let eternal honours" and Aria, "From mighty Kings" (Judas Maccabæus) Handel.
Aria, "Hear ye Israel" (Elijah) Mendelssohn.
Song, "Nymphs and Shepherds," Purcell.

Contralto—Recit. "Behold a Virgin" and Aria. "O thou that tellest" (Messiah) Handel.
Aria, "Woe unto them" (Elijah) Mendelssohn.
Song, "The Enchantress," J. L. Hatton.

Tenor—Recit. "Deeper and deeper still" and Aria, "Waft her Angels" (Jephtha) Handel.
Aria, "Be thou faithful" (St Paul) Mendelssohn.
Song, "Come into the Garden, Maud," Balfe.

Bass—Recit. "Thus saith the Lord" and Aria, "But who may abide" (Messiah) Handel.
Aria, "O God have mercy" (St. Paul) Mendelssohn.
Song, "Flow, thou regal purple stream," Arnold.

VIOLIN PLAYING.

Candidates must be prepared to play one piece selected from each of the following lists :—

LIST A.

Beethoven—Violin Sonata, No. 5 in F.
Bach—Sonata No. 1.

LIST B.

Spohr—Concerto No 8.
Mendelssohn—Concerto in E minor.

LIST C.

Wieniawski—Second Polonaise in A.
Saint Saëns—Rondo Capriccioso.

VIOLONCELLO PLAYING.

Candidates must be prepared to play one piece from each of the following lists :—

Beethoven—Sonata in G minor, Op. 5.
Rubinstein—Sonata in G major, Op. 18.

LIST B.

Goltermann—Concerto in A minor, Op. 14.
Saint Saëns—Concerto in A minor.

LIST C.

Popper—Papillon, Op. 3.
Davidoff—Am Springbrunnen, Op. 20.

ORGAN.

Candidates must be prepared to play one piece from each of the following lists :—

LIST A.

Bach—Toccata and Fugue in D minor.
Merkel—Introduction and Double Fugue in A.

LIST B.

Mendelssohn—Sonata in B flat (No. 4).
Merkel—Sonata in G minor, Op. 42.

LIST C.

Berens—Fantasia in C minor.
Widor—Finale from Symphony No. 3.

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.

* *Allowed 12th December*, 1894.

VI. Candidates who have completed the course of study, and passed the Examination herein prescribed, may obtain a Certificate of 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, 1901.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

(a) ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Notes, Rests, Clefts, 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, 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" ; Bertenshaw's "Harmony and Counterpoint."

(c) COUNTERPOINT.

Single Counterpoint ; all species in two and three parts.

Text-books recommended—

Banister's "Music" ; Bertenshaw's "Harmony and Counterpoint."

(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 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 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 must bring their own accompanists.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC, ADVANCED COURSE. LIST OF PIECES.

PIANOFORTE.

Candidates will be required 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.

STUDENTS WHO COMMENCED THE ADVANCED COURSE IN MUSIC IN 1900.

Dunn, Amy.

Manning, Hilda Mahala.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.—ADVANCED COURSE.

PASS LIST.

FIRST CLASS.

Manning, Hilda Mahala.

SECOND CLASS.

Dunn, Amy.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

The same papers as set for the first year of the Mus. Bac. degree.

OF PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

REGULATIONS

The Regulations of the Public Examinations in Music allowed by the Governor on the 18th December, 1886, have been repealed, and the following Regulations substituted therefor:—

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. Primary, Junior, and Senior Examinations in the Theory of Music shall be held annually.

V. Candidates shall be admitted to any Examination without restriction as to age.

VI. At the Primary Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners that he has a knowledge of:—

Notes, Rests, Staves, Clefs (the F and G Clefs only), Transposition from Bass to Treble Staves, and vice versa, Scales (major and minor), Key Signatures, Intervals, Time (relative duration of notes), Marks and Words of Expression, Speed, &c., Abbreviations, Embellishments.

VII. 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.

VIII. At the Senior Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in

1. *Harmony.*
2. *Counterpoint.*
3. *History of Music.*

IX. The Examination in the Primary division shall be held in South Australia during the month of June, and elsewhere at such time as the Council shall appoint. The Junior and Senior Examinations shall be held on or about the first Friday of

November in each year, or at such other time as the Council shall appoint.

X. The following fees shall be paid at the time of giving notice to attend :

Primary Examination	...	...	...	£0	10 6
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.

XI. Candidates must enter their names at least one calendar month before the date fixed for the Examination, but notices of entry may be received one week later, on payment of an extra fee of 10s. 6d.

XII. The names of successful candidates in the Junior and Senior Examinations shall be arranged in two classes, in alphabetical order in each.

XIII. The list of successful candidates shall be posted at the University and shall state the last place of education from which each candidate comes.

XIV. Certificates shall be given to the successful candidates stating in which class they have been placed.

PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

XV. Primary, Junior, and Senior Examinations in the Practice of Music shall be held annually.

XVI. Candidates shall be admitted to any Examination without restriction as to age.

XVII. 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.*

XVIII. The Examination in the Primary division shall be held in South Australia during the month of June, and elsewhere at such time as the Council shall appoint. The Junior and Senior Examinations shall be held on or about the first Friday of November in each year, or at such other time as the Council shall appoint.

XIX. 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—

Primary Examination	...	...	...	£0 10 6
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.

XX. Candidates must enter their names at least one calendar month before the date fixed for the Examination; but notices of entry may be received up to a fortnight before the date of the Examination on payment of an extra fee of 10s. 6d.

XXI. The names of successful candidates in the Junior and Senior Examinations shall be arranged in alphabetical order in two classes in each of the above subjects.

XXII. 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.

XXIII. 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.

XXIV. The Primary, Junior, and Senior Public Examinations in the Theory and Practice of Music may be held in other places than the City of Adelaide.

XXV. Such Local Examinations shall be held only under the supervision of persons appointed by the Council.

XXVI. 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 April, 1897.

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

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS FOR 1901.

THEORY OF MUSIC.

PRIMARY.

At the Primary Examination every candidate shall be required to satisfy the Examiners that he has a knowledge of :—

Notes, rests, staves, clefs (the F and G clefs only), transposition from bass to treble staves, and *vice versâ*, scales, key signatures, intervals, time, marks and words of expression, speed, &c., abbreviations, embellishments.

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 :—

(*a*) ELEMENTS OF MUSIC as required from candidates in the Junior Division as above.

(*b*) HARMONY. Common chords, Dissonant triads, Diatonic or non-Dominant 7ths, Dominant 7ths and 9ths, Chords of the Augmented 6th, Suspensions 9 to 8 and 4 to 3, Retardations, Anticipations, Passing notes, Sequences, Modulation, Harmonizing melodies.

Candidates may be required to work exercises in three or four parts.

(*c*) COUNTERPOINT. All species of single Counterpoint in two parts in major keys only.

(*d*) HISTORY OF MUSIC. A general knowledge of Musical History within the period 1500 to 1900.

Text books recommended—

Stainer's Harmony Primer ; Bertenshaw's Harmony and Counterpoint ; Banister's "Music" ; Bonavia Hunt's History of Music.

PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

Pianoforte Playing.

PRIMARY DIVISION.

I. SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS.

Candidates must be prepared to play, from memory, (in similar motion only) all Major and Harmonic Minor scales in the octave position (one note in each hand), to the extent of two octaves. Also Arpeggios of all Major and Minor common chords, in the root position only ; compass, two octaves.

Scales and Arpeggios to be prepared with each hand separately and with both hands together.
Speed, not slower than four notes to a 66 metronome beat.

II. EXERCISES AND PIECES.

All candidates must be prepared to play Aloys Schmitt's "Preparatory Exercises" (Part I.), as far as No. 64, with each hand separately or with both hands together. The semibreves must be held down but not sounded. Speed, about 66 crotchets.

Candidates must also prepare *one* piece selected from the following:—
Beethoven: Sonatina in F; Sonatina in G.
Clementi: Sonatinas, Op. 36. (Any one may be chosen).
Hunten: Rondino in A, Op. 21, No. 4.
Kuhlau: Sonatina in C, Op. 55, No. 6; Sonatina in F, Op. 55, No. 4; Sonatina in G, Op. 55, No. 2.
Reinecke: Sonatina in A minor, Op. 127a, No. 6; Miniature Sonata in D, Op. 136, No. 5.

III. Candidates must be prepared to answer questions on the values of notes and rests, time signatures, key signatures, and scales; and to show knowledge of the meanings of signs and terms used in the piece performed.

IV. Candidates will be required to play an easy piece at sight.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR CANDIDATES IN PRACTICAL SUBJECTS.

NOTE.—*When any particular Edition is hereafter quoted, it is intended solely as a means of identification, and its use is not compulsory. Any Edition will be accepted, but a Candidate bringing up a wrong study or piece will risk being thereby disqualified.*

It is not necessary that Studies and Pieces should be played at the *exact* rate of Speed indicated by the Metronome numbers. Scales and Arpeggios should be played as rapidly as is consistent with accuracy and distinctness.

Pianoforte.

Candidates are informed that the marks obtained will be awarded under the following heads:—
Excellence of Scales and Arpeggios.
Accuracy as to Notes, Rests, marks of Legato and Staccato.
Correctness of fingering.
Strictness of Time, and choice of Tempo (including Variation of Tempo where suitable).
Observance of Phrasing and Accent.
Accuracy of Note-values in Part-playing.
Variety, Gradation, and Balance of Tone.
Quality of Touch.
Discretion in use of Pedal.
Reading at Sight.*

* In the case of blind candidates a suitable test will be submitted as an alternative to sight reading.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

1. Candidates must be prepared to play from memory the following Technical Exercises:—

A.—MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES IN ALL KEYS.

1. With each hand separately, extending through a compass of four octaves.
2. With both hands together, separated by an octave. Compass, four octaves.

Minor scales to be in both harmonic and melodic forms.
All scales to begin with the highest or lowest note, as required.

B.—CHROMATIC SCALES.

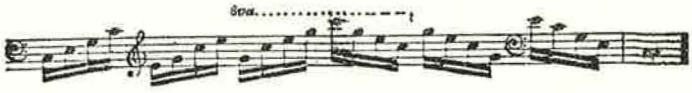
1. With each hand separately, beginning on any note required, and extending through a compass of four octaves.
2. With both hands together, separated by an octave. Compass, four octaves

All scales to begin with the highest or lowest note, as required.

C. ARPEGGIOS.

1. Arpeggios formed of all the major and minor common chords, extending through a compass of four octaves, with each hand separately, and with both hands together, one octave apart.
2. Arpeggios formed of the chord of the dominant seventh, with separate hands, extending through a compass of three octaves.
3. Any inversions of the above chords.

Arpeggios are not to be played with the thumb on the black keys, except in the keys of F sharp major and E flat minor.
The following is the form of arpeggio required :—



II. Candidates must be prepared to play all the studies and pieces in any one of the following lists, the Examiners having the option to select either the entire compositions or portions of them. Candidates are not allowed to select from two lists :—

LIST A.

Studies—Bach, Invention in Two Parts. No. 5 in E Flat.
Paradies, Toccata in A.
Heller, in G minor, Op. 47. No. 14.
Pieces — Haydn, Sonata in F. First Movement. (Peters 713 B, No. 13).
Mozart, Andante Cantabile (Second Movement) from Sonata in C. (Peters, 486. No. 2).
Schubert, No. 3, in F minor, of "Momens Musicals," Op. 94.

LIST B.

Studies—Bach, Invention in Two Parts, No. 4, in D minor.
Czerny, in E, Op. 299, No. 3.
Cramer, in A, No. 13. (Peters, 184, A).
Pieces — Clementi, Sonata in F sharp minor. First Movement.
Beethoven, Bagatelle in A, Op. 33, No. 4.
Rubinstein, Romance in E flat, p. 44, No. 1.

LIST C.

Studies—Bach, Prelude in C minor, No. 2 of Six Petits Préludes.
Cramer, in G, No. 9.
Heller, in D, Op. 46, No. 12.

Pieces — Goetz, Sonatina in F. First Movement.
Chopin, Valse in A minor, Op. 34, No. 2.
Hiller, "Ständchen" (Albumblatt) in A flat.

III. Candidates must be prepared to play at sight.

SENIOR DIVISION.

I. Candidates must be prepared to play from memory the following Technical Exercises :—

A.—Major and Minor Scales in all Keys.

1. With each hand separately, extending through a compass of four octaves.
2. With both hands together, separated by an octave, a third, a sixth, and a tenth. Compass, four octaves.

Minor scales, whether in octaves, thirds, sixths, or tenths, or with separate hands, to be in both harmonic and melodic forms.

All scales to begin with the highest or lowest note, as required.

3. In contrary motion, beginning with the key-note in both hands, and extending through a compass of two octaves.
4. In contrary motion, beginning with the key-note in the right hand, and the third of the scale in the left, and *vice versâ*. Compass, two octaves.

Minor scales in contrary motion to be in the harmonic form only.

All scales in contrary motion to begin with the hands at their widest distance and approaching, or at their closest point and separating, as required.

B.—Chromatic Scales.

1. With each hand separately, beginning on any note required, and extending through a compass of four octaves.
2. With both hands together, separated by an octave, major or minor third, major or minor sixth, and major or minor tenth. Compass, four octaves.

All scales to begin with the highest or lowest note, as required.

3. In contrary motion, beginning with both hands in unison, and extending through a compass of two octaves.
4. In contrary motion, beginning with the two hands separated by the interval of a major or minor third or sixth. Compass, two octaves.

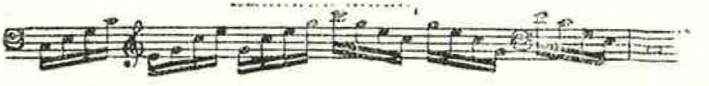
All scales in contrary motion to begin with the hands at their widest distance and approaching, or at their closest point and separating, as required.

C.—Arpeggios.

1. Arpeggios formed of all the major and minor common chords, extending through a compass of four octaves, with each hand separately, and with both hands together, one octave apart.
2. Arpeggios formed of all the chords of the dominant and diminished sevenths, extending through a compass of four octaves, with each hand separately, and with both hands together, one octave apart.
3. Any inversions of the above chords.

Arpeggios are not to be played with the thumb on the black keys, except in the keys of F sharp major and E flat minor.

The following is the form of arpeggio required :—



All arpeggios to begin with the highest or lowest note, as required.

D.—STACCATO OCTAVE SCALES.

Major, minor, and chromatic scales in staccato octaves from the wrist, with each hand separately, and with both hands in similar motion, extending through a compass of three octaves.

All scales to begin with the highest or lowest, as required.
The use of the third finger on the black keys is not compulsory.

II. Candidates must be prepared to play all the Studies and Pieces in any *one* of the following lists, the Examiners having the option to select either the entire compositions or portions of them. Candidates are not allowed to select from two lists :—

LIST A.

Studies—Bach, Invention in Three Parts, No. 9, in F minor.
Loeschhorn, in C, Op. 118, No. 1.
Mendelssohn, Prelude in B minor, No. 2 of "Three Preludes."

Pieces — Hummel, Rondo in B minor, Op. 109.
Chopin, Polonaise in C minor, Op. 40, No. 2.
Jensen, "Dryade," No. 4 of "Idylles," Op. 43.

LIST B.

Studies—Bach, Fugue in D minor, No. 6 of Book 1.
Moscheles, in E flat, Op. 70, No. 11.
Chopin, in B flat, No. 21 of Preludes, Op. 28.

Pieces — Beethoven, Sonata in A flat, Op. 26, First Movement.
Schumann, No. 3, in C minor, of Drei Fantasiestücke, Op. 111.
Tschaikowsky, "Feuillet d'Album" in D.

LIST C.

Studies—Clementi, in D, No. 8 of "Gradus," (Peters, 147 A.)
Bennett, in C minor, Op. 11, No. 1.
Heller, in D minor, Op. 16, No. 24.

Pieces — Bach, Sinfonie in C minor, from Partita No. 2.
Raff, Valse, "L'Espiègle," Op. 125, No. 3.
Schumann, No. 9, in B minor (Novellette) of "Bunte Blätter," Op. 99.

III. Candidates must be prepared to play at sight.

Organ.

PRIMARY DIVISION.

I. Candidates will be required to play the following Preparatory Exercises :—
Stainer's Organ Primer, Nos. 36 and 58.

II. Candidates must be prepared to play from memory any Major, Harmonic, Minor, and Chromatic Scale with the hands alone, compass three octaves; and with the feet alone, compass one octave.

III. Candidates must be prepared to play all the Studies and Pieces in the following list, the Examiner having the option to select either t entire compositions or portions of them.

Studies—Stainer's Organ Book, Nos. 85 and 86.

Pieces — Stainer's Organ Book, No. 121.
J. S. Bach, Prelude in F Major, "Acht Kleine Praludien und Fugen," No. 4.

IV. Candidates are required to know the meaning of all signs and terms occurring in the music used, and to answer questions on the Elements of Music.

V. Candidates will be required to play an easy piece at sight.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Candidates are informed that the marks obtained will be awarded under the following heads :—

Excellence of Scales.
Accuracy as to Notes and Rests.
Precision with Feet and Hands combined.
Legato playing.
Precision in Stop-changing.
Clear Part-playing.
Clear Repetition.
Phrasing.
Strictness of Time and Choice of Tempo.
Choice of Stops.
Acquaintance with Pitch and Character of Stops.
Reading at Sight.

I. Candidates must show acquaintance with the pitch and character of the stops commonly found in an English organ of two manuals.

II. Candidates must be prepared to play any Major, Minor, or Chromatic Scale, the Minor Scales to be in both Harmonic and Melodic forms :—
1. With the hands alone, through a compass of three octaves.
2. With the feet alone, through the full compass of the pedal-board, except that incomplete octaves will not be required.

III. Candidates must be prepared to play all the studies and pieces in the following list, the Examiners having the option to select either the entire compositions or portions of them :—

Studies— Bach, J. S., Sonata 3, Second Movement. (Augener, No. 9858).
Lachner, Andante in D flat. (Augener, No. 8720).
Stainer's Organ Primer, No. 112.
Pieces — Boëly, Andante in G minor. (Augener, No. 8702).
Mendelssohn, Sonata 2, C minor, First and Second Movements.

IV. Candidates must be prepared to play at sight.

SENIOR DIVISION.

I. Candidates must show acquaintance with the pitch and character of the stops commonly found in an English organ of three manuals.

II. Candidates must be prepared to play any Major, Minor, or Chromatic Scale, the Minor Scales to be in both Harmonic and Melodic forms:—
1. With the hands alone, through a compass of three octaves.
2. With the feet alone, through the full compass of the pedal-board, except that incomplete octaves will not be required.

3. With feet and each hand separately, in contrary motion, compass one octave.

III. Candidates must be prepared to play all the studies and pieces in the following list, the Examiner having the option to select either the entire compositions or portions of them :—

Studies—Somervell on Repeated Notes. (Ashdown.)
Bach, J. S., Sonata IV. First Movement.
Schumann, Study in Canonic Form, in C major. (Ashdown.)
Pieces — Smart, Allegro Maeostoso in G (with Chorale. (Ashdown.)
Bache, Introduction and Allegro. (Ashdown.)
Handel, Overture, "Athalia," arranged by Best. (Novello.)

IV. Candidates must be prepared to play at sight.

Violin.

PRIMARY DIVISION.

I SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS.

Candidates must be prepared to play all Major and Harmonic Minor Scales, and Arpeggios of all Major and Minor Common Chords to the extent of the complete first position, with two kinds of bowing, detached and slurred (four notes to each bow.)

II. STUDIES.

Candidates must be prepared to play two studies selected from any *one* of the following works :—

"Douze Etudes Elementaires Meerts (Schott.)
Spohr's Grand Violin School (1 to 17.)
Studies (Book I.) Sitt.

III. PIECES.

Candidates must be prepared to play one piece selected from the following :—

Nocturne in A minor (Burgmüller.)
Nocturne in F (Burgmüller.)
Intermezzo (Berthold Tours.) (T. Williams.)
Berceuse (Orellana.) (Schott & Co.)
Romance in D (Jensen.)

NOTE.—If candidates are unable to procure the studies and pieces comprised in the above lists others of *similar standard* may be selected by themselves. In such case the names of the substituted works must be sent to the Registrar of the University for approval at least one month before the Examination.

IV. ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Candidates must be prepared to answer questions on the Elements of Music.

V. SIGHT READING.

Candidates must be prepared to play an easy piece at sight.
NOTE.—Candidates must bring their own accompanists.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Candidates are informed that the marks obtained will be awarded under the following heads :—

Posture—holding the Violin and Bow.
Excellence of Scales and Arpeggios.
Intonation.
Accuracy as to Notes and Rests.
Production of Tone (includes Action of Bow and Firmness of Stop).
* Dexterity of Fingering (includes Brilliancy and Velocity).
Facility in varied Bowing.
Strictness of Time and choice of Tempo.
Gradation of Tone.
Phrasing and Accent.
Reading at Sight.

* Candidates are not compelled to adhere to the fingering indicated in any of the selected pieces.

I. Candidates must be prepared to play from memory the following Technical Exercises :—

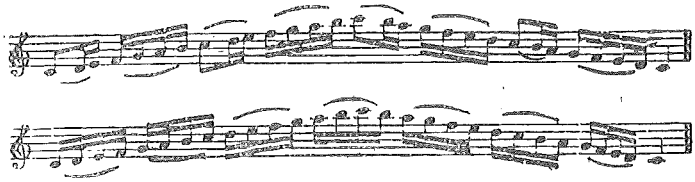
MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES IN ALL KEYS,

extending through a compass of two octaves.

a. Detached bowing—one note to a bow.

b. Slurred bowing—as in the examples below.

Scales will be required with each of the above bowings, in each of the following ways :—



All minor scales to be in the harmonic and melodic forms.

II. Candidates must be prepared to play all the studies and pieces in the following list, the Examiners having the option to select either the entire compositions or portions of them :—

Studies—Richard Scholz, "Das Studium der Stricharten," Op. 13. (Breitkopf.)
No. 3 in G
No. 5 in D
No. 10 in C sharp minor
} Without additional bowings.

Pieces — Beethoven, Sonata in F, Op. 24. (First Movement only.)
Corelli-Papini, "Prelude et Gigue," in A. (Chanot.)
E. Elgar, "Chanson de Matin," Op. 15, No. 2. (Novello.)

III. Candidates must be prepared to play at sight.

N.B.—Candidates must bring their own accompanists, and their teachers may act as such, but may remain in the room only so long as their services as accompanists are required.

SENIOR DIVISION.

I. Candidates must be prepared to play from memory the following Technical Exercises :—

A.—MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES IN ALL KEYS.

(*a*). Detached bowing—one note to a bow.

(*b*). Slurred bowing—Seven notes to a bow, as follows :—



Scales of G, A flat, A natural, B flat, and B natural, to extend through a compass of three octaves; all other scales to be of two octaves compass only.

All minor scales to be in both harmonic and melodic forms.

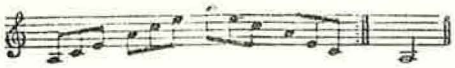
B. CHROMATIC SCALES.

Slurred bowing—four, six, or twelve notes to a bow—to commence on any note selected by the Examiners, and to be played either ascending or descending, as required. Compass, not less than two octaves.

C.—ARPEGGIOS.

Arpeggios formed of all the Major and Minor Common Chords, commencing in each case on the root of the chord.

The following is the form of Arpeggio required :—



II. Candidates must be prepared to play all the studies and pieces in the following list, the Examiners having the option to select either the entire compositions or portions of them :—

Studies—F. Mazas, Studies, Op. 36, Book 2.
No. 34 in C.
No 35 in E flat.
No. 36 in B flat.

Pieces — Beethoven, "Tema con Variazioni" from Sonata in D, Op. 12, No. 1.
Sauret, "Canzona," Op. 47, No. 1. (Augener).
Hubay, "Bolero" in A minor, Op. 51, No. 3. (Bosworth).

III. Candidates must be prepared to play at sight.

N.B.—Candidates must bring their own accompanists, and their teachers may act as such, but may remain in the room only so long as their services as accompanists are required.

Playing upon Orchestral Instruments.

(*a*) Candidates may themselves select two Studies and two Pieces from the works of classical writers, but must send their titles to the Registrar of the University, for approval, at least one month before the examination.

(*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.

NOTE.—Candidates must bring their own accompanists.

Singing.

PRIMARY DIVISION.

I. SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS.

Candidates must be prepared to vocalize, without accompaniment, one octave ascending and descending, any Major or Harmonic Minor Scale within easy compass of the voice, and Arpeggios of all Major and Minor Common Chords to the octave (4 notes) ascending and descending, within compass of the voice. Speed, two notes to a 72 metronome beat.

II. STUDIES.

Candidates must be prepared to sing two studies from the following:—

Sopranos—Concone's Thirty-five Singing Lessons (Augener, 8801).
Contraltos—Concone's Forty Lessons (Novello).
Tenors—Concone's Fifty Lessons (Peters, 980).
Basses—Concone's Forty Lessons (Novello).

SONGS.

Candidates may themselves select a song from the following or other classical writers:—Beethoven, Sterndale Bennett, Gounod, Handel, Haydn, Mackenzie, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Rossini, Schubert, Schumann.

The title of the song chosen must be sent to the Registrar of the University for approval at least one month before the examination.

II. Candidates are required to know the meaning of signs and terms used in the music performed, and to answer questions on the Elements of Music.

IV. Candidates must be prepared to sing at sight an easy passage in a major key.

*** Candidates must bring their own accompanists.

Junior and Senior Candidates for Singing.

Candidates are informed that the marks obtained will be awarded under the following heads:—

Excellence of Scales and Arpeggios.
Vocalisation and Flexibility.
Production.
Accuracy as to Notes and Rests.
Management and Control of Breath.
Correctness of Intonation.
Precision and Neatness in Attacking and Quitting Sound.
Blending the different Registers.
Rhythm, Time, and Accent.
Distinctness and Correctness of Pronunciation.
Phrasing, Expression, and Variety of Tone.
Recitative.
Posture and Facial Expression.
Reading at Sight.

Candidates must be prepared to sing from memory any major, minor, or chromatic scale (the minor scales to be in both harmonic and melodic forms), at various degrees of speed, also arpeggios formed of all the major and minor common chords, and chords of the dominant and diminished sevenths and their inversions. (See examples on page 33.)

II. Candidates must be prepared to vocalise all the exercises (on the Italian vowel A pronounced as in the word "*father*"), and to sing all the pieces in one of the following lists, the Examiners having the option to select either the entire compositions or portions of them. (Candidates will be required to bring two copies of each of the exercises and pieces.)

N.B.—All pieces with Foreign words, and having an English Translation, may be sung in English at the option of the Candidate.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Studies—Three lessons to be prepared from the following works:—

SOPRANOS AND TENORS.

Concone's Fifty Lessons for medium voice.

CONTRALTOS AND BASSES.

Concone's Forty Lessons for Contralto or Bass.

Songs—Candidates may themselves select two songs by classical writers.

SENIOR DIVISION.

SOPRANO.

Exercises—Panseron's 25 Vocalises. (Leonard & Co.'s Edition.)
No. 6, in A minor.
No. 13, in C major.
No. 21, in D major.

Pieces— Mendelssohn, Song, "Jerusalem" (St. Paul).
Handel { Recit., "Nei trionfi d'Alessandro" (Alexander's course of Glory).
Air, "Lusinghe più care" (Ye Cupids and Graces). (Augener & Co.'s Edition.)
Schubert, Song, "Who is Sylvia" (in A or in G).

MEZZO-SOPRANO.

Exercises—Bordogni's 24 Vocal Exercises for Mezzo-Soprano. (Novello's Edition.)
No. 4, in D major.
No. 8, in G major.
No. 13, in E major.

Pieces— Handel { Recit., "Victorious hero" (Judas
Air, "So rapid thy course is" Maccabæus.)
A. Goring Thomas, Song, "A love lullaby" (in G flat). (Cramer & Co.)
R. H. Walthew, Song, "Beat upon mine, little heart." (Boosey & Co.)

CONTRALTO.

Exercises—Panseron's 42 Exercises for Contralto, Baritone, or Bass. (Part 1.) (Novello's Edition.)
No. 14, in B minor and major.
No. 15, in E flat.
No 21, in C minor.

Pieces — Handel { Recit., "'Twill be a painful separation" / Air, "In gentle murmurs will I mourn" } (Jephtha).
(Novello's Edition of Twelve Contralto Songs from Handel's Oratorios.)
Beethoven, Aria, "In questa tomba oscura"
Carl Löwe, Song, How deep the slumber of the floods" (in E flat). (Chappell & Co.)

TENOR.

Exercises—Panseron's 25 Vocalises. (Leonard & Co.'s Edition.)
No. 5, in G major.
No. 8, in F major.
No. 19, in E minor.

Pieces — Handel { Recit., "'Tis well, my friends" / Air, "Call forth thy powers" } (Judas Maccabæus.)
(Novello's Edition of 12 Tenor Songs from Handel's Oratorios.)
A. Goring Thomas, Song, "O vision entrancing" (in G flat or in F). (Esmeralda.) (Boosey & Co.)
C. V. Stanford, Song, "A message to Phillis." (Augener and Co.)

BARITONE.

Exercises—Concone's 40 Lessons for Bass or Baritone. (Novello's Edition.)
No. 12, in C major.
No. 21, in F major.
No. 35, in G minor.

Pieces— Handel { Recit., "I feel the Deity within" / Air, "Arm, arm, ye brave" } (Judas Maccabæus).
(Novello's Edition of 12 Bass Songs from Handel's Oratorios.)
Sullivan, "Air, "Woo thou thy snowflake" (Ivanhoe). (Chappell & Co.)
F. Korbay. Song. "There's on earth" (Hungarian Songs, No. 28, Vol. 2). (Schott & Co.)

BASS.

Exercises—Panseron's 42 Vocal Exercises for Contralto, Baritone, or Bass. (Part 1.) (Novello's Edition.)
No. 8, in C major.
No. 13, in D major.
No. 25, in E minor.

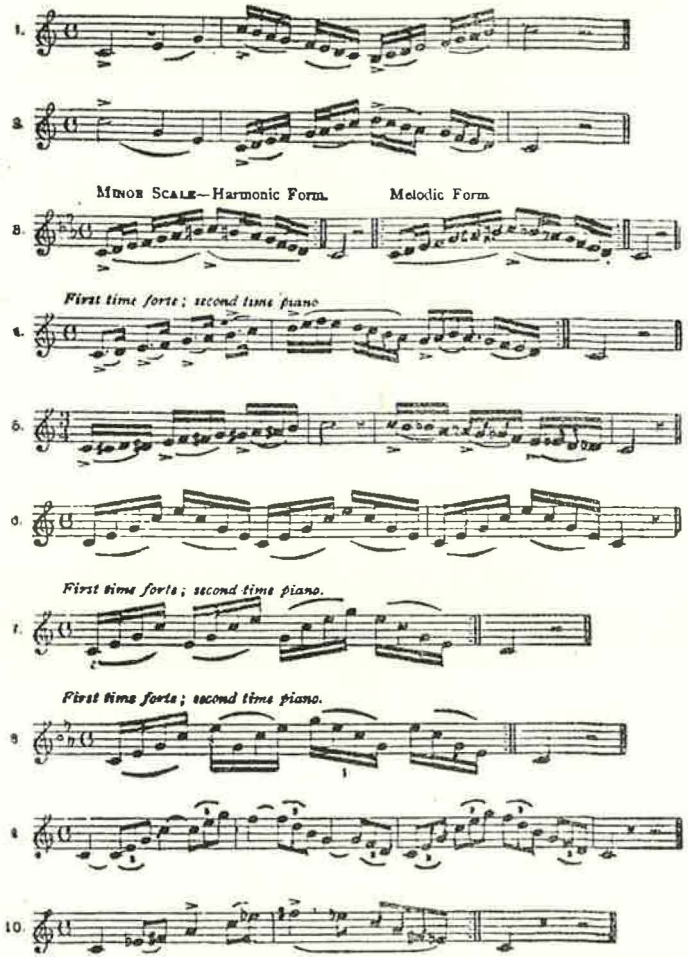
Pieces— Hadyn { Recit. "And God said" / Air, "Rolling in foaming billows" } (Creation).
Gounod, Recit. and Air, "She alone charmeth my sadness" (La Reine de Saba). (Metzler & Co.)
E. Elgar, Song, "Like to the darkest rose." (Charles Tuckwood, 64, Berners Street.)

III. Candidates must be prepared to sing at sight.

N.B.—Candidates must bring their own accompanists, and their teachers may act as such, but may remain in the room only so long as their services as accompanists are required.

SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS REQUIRED.

(To be transposed according to the compass of the voice, and to be sung at a moderate speed.)



ALTERNATIVE LISTS FROM WHICH PIECES MAY BE SELECTED IF THOSE SPECIFIED ON PAGES 452, 453, 454, and 460 ARE NOT PROCURABLE.

Pianoforte.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

LIST A.

Studies—Bach, any one of the two-part inventions.
Bertini, No. 50 in No. 2,027. Collection Litolff.
Berens, School of Velocity, Op. 61 (any one No.).
Pieces—Beethoven, Rondo in G, Op. 51.
Mendelssohn, Fantasia in E, Op. 16, No. 3.
Grieg, "The Butterfly," from Lyric pieces, Op. 43.

LIST B.

Studies—Bach, Prelude in D, No. 9 in No. 2,004. Collection Litolff.
Czerny, Vol. 2, Part 1, Hausen-Germer Edit. (any one No.)
Loeschhorn, Book 5, Augener Edit. (any one No.)
Pieces—Mozart, Sonata in B flat, Novello Edit., No. 3 (1st movement).
Schubert, Impromptu in A flat, Op. 142, No. 2
Gade, "Album Leaves," No 3, in B flat, Augener's Edit.

SENIOR DIVISION.

LIST A.

Studies—Clementi, "Gradus" (any one No.).
Czerny, Vol. 3, Part 1, Hausen-Germer Edit. (any one).
Heller, Book 20, Ashdown-Sloper Edit. (any one).
Pieces—Beethoven, Sonata in A, Op. 2, No. 2 (last movement).
Mendelssohn, "Presto" in E, No. 7 of Charakterstucke, Op. 7.
Chopin, Nocturno in D flat, Op. 27, No. 2.

LIST B.

Studies—Bach, Prelude and Fugue in C minor, part 1 of "Forty-eight.'
Moscheles, Op. 70, No. 1 in C.
Haberbier, any one of the Etudes Poesies, Op. 53 (Peters).
Pieces—Mozart, Sonata in D, Novello Edit., No. 19 (1st movement).
Schubert, "Andante" in C, from Sonata in A minor, Op. 42.
Schumann, "Aufschwung" from 'Phantasiestuck," Op. 12.

Singing.

SENIOR DIVISION.

SOPRANO.

Studies—Concone's Twenty-five Lessons (a sequel to the Fifty Lessons for medium part of the voice).
No. 3 in F.
No. 4 in A minor.
No. 8 in E flat
Pieces—Recit., "O didst thou know" } "Acis and Galatea"—Handel.
Air, "As when the dove" }
Song, "Orpheus with his lute"—Sullivan.
Song, "Rose softly blooming"—Spohr.

ALTERNATIVE LISTS FROM WHICH PIECES MAY BE SELECTED IF THOSE SPECIFIED ON PAGES 457, 458, 460, and 461 ARE NOT PROCURABLE.

CONTRALTO.

Studies—Panseron's Forty-two Vocal Exercises for Contralto.
No 11, in B flat.
No. 17, in C minor.
No. 22, in B flat.

Pieces—Air, "Father of Heav'n" ("Judas Maccabeus")—Handel.
Song, "There is a green hill far away"—Gounod.
Song, "Winds in the trees" (in C)—Goring Thomas.

TENOR.

Studies—Panseron's Forty Vocal Exercises for Tenor.
No. 7, in C.
No. 11, in D.
No. 14, in G minor.

Pieces—Recit.—"He was cut off" } ("Messiah")—Handel.
Air, "But thou didst not leave" }
Berceuse, "Angels guard thee"—Godard.
Song, "I attempt from love's sickness to fly" (in A flat)—Purcell.

BASS.

Studies—Concone's Forty Lessons for Bass.
No. 1 in B flat.
No. 3 in A flat.
No. 5 in A minor.

Pieces—Recit., "Be comforted" } ("Judas Maccabeus")—Handel.
Air, "The Lord worketh wonders" }
Song, "Maid of Athens"—Gounod.
Song, "Flow, thou regal, purple stream"—Arnold.

Violin.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

LIST A.

Kayser's Studies, Book II., Nos. 16 or 21.
Dont's Studies, Book I., No 5.
Viotti, Concerto in G, No. 23 (all the movements).

LIST B.

Kayser's Studies, Book II., No. 18 or 21.
Dont's Studies, Book I , No. 12.
Mozart, Allegro con spirito in D (from Sonata for Violin and Piano, No. 3).
Sauret, Trois Morceaux, Op. 23 (any *one* to be selected).

SENIOR DIVISION.

LIST A.

Kreutzer's Studies, No. 22.
Rode's Studies, No. 5.
Bach, Siciliano and Presto, from Sonata No. 1.
Beethoven, Romance in G, or Romance in F.

LIST B.

Kreutzer's Studies, No. 36.
Rode's Studies, No. 6.
Bach, Sarabanda and Giga, from Sonata No. 4.
Spohr, Concerto No. 2 (all the movements).

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1900.

Public Examinations in Music.

THEORY OF MUSIC.

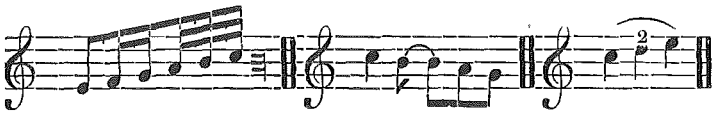
Primary Division.

PROFESSOR IVES, MUS. BAC. (Cantab.).

Time allowed—Two hours.

I. Add time signatures to each of the following bars :—

(1) (2) (3)



II. Fill up the following bars with *rests* :—



III. What is meant by the following signs :—

(*a*) 𝄐
(*b*) D.C.
(*c*) ♩= 74
(*d*) *sf*

IV. (*a*) Write the Scale of C Sharp Minor (Arbitrary, or Melodic form).

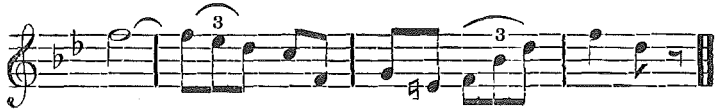
(*b*) Write the Scale of D Flat Major.

Add proper Signatures in each case.

V. (*a*) In what Key is the following melody ?

(*b*) What Time Signatures ought it to have ?

(*c*) Transpose it an Octave Higher, using Ledger Lines.



IV. Write the above melody two octaves lower, using the F Clef.

VII. Write notes over the following, so as to make the intervals named :—

Aug. 6th.	Dim. 7th.	Minor 9th.	Major 6th.	Aug. 4th.	Imperfect 5th.

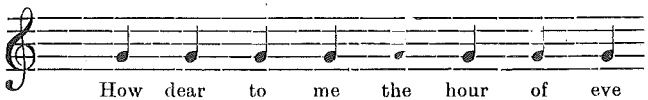


VIII. Give the meanings of the following words :—

Tenuto
Vivo
Poco a poco
Larghetto
A Tempo
Presto

IX. Say how many Sharps or Flats would be required for the Signatures of the following Keys :—
(*a*) The Relative Minor of B Major?
(*b*) The Tonic Minor of E Major?
(*c*) The Relative Major of D Minor?

X. What is meant by *accent*? Where would the accents fall if you sang the following?
Add bar lines.



THEORY OF MUSIC,

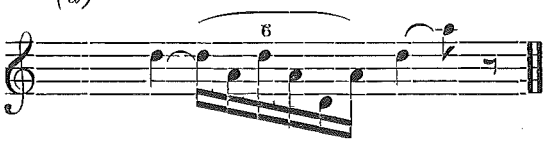
Junior Division.

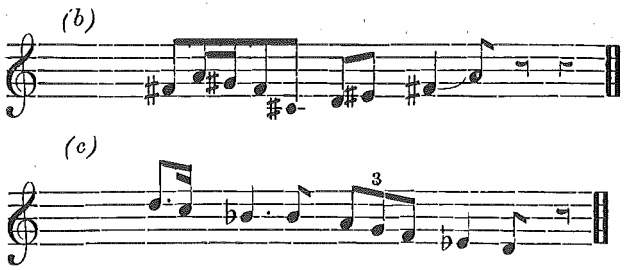
PROFESSOR IVES AND MR. W. H. WALE, MUS. BAC.

Time allowed—Three hours.

I. Add bar lines, Key signatures, and Time signatures to the following passages :—

(*a*)

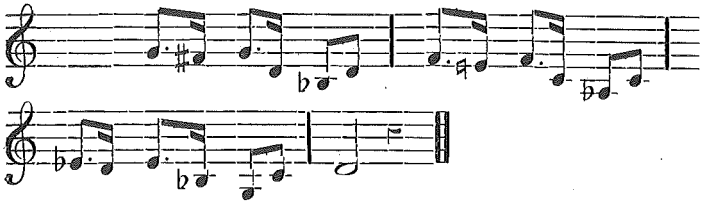




II. Give the meanings of the following terms :—

Piu mosso
Allegro molto
Op. 30, *No.* 4
Poco allargando
Arpeggio
Sempre ff

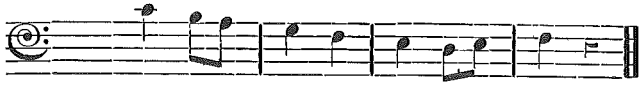
III. (*a*) In what key is the following melody?
(*b*) Add correct time signature.
(*c*) Transpose it a Major Third higher, using the Alto Clef.
(*d*) Transpose it a Major Seventh lower, using the Bass Clef.



IV. Give the German method of naming the various kinds of notes used in music.

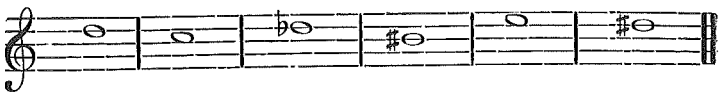
V. How many Clefs are used in music? Show them on the following stave.

VI. Why are Flats or Sharps used in Scales? Illustrate your answer by making the following into a Harmonic Minor Scale that begins on the Dominant.



VII. Write *under* each of the following notes a note that would form the interval marked over each :—

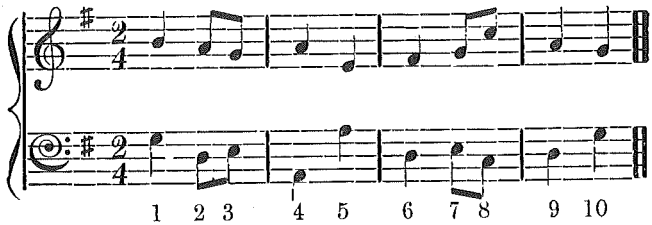
Aug. 4th. Major 6th. Dim. 5th. Major 3rd. Minor 7th. Perfect 4th



VIII. Write *three* Time Signatures under each of the following divisions :—

SIMPLE			COMPOUND		
Duple	Triple	Quadruple.	Duple	Triple	Quadruple.

IX. Add two inner parts to the following, using only common chords :—



X. State the difference between Major and Minor Common. Chords. Are there any of either kind in the exercise given in Question IX? Refer to them by the numbers placed under each.

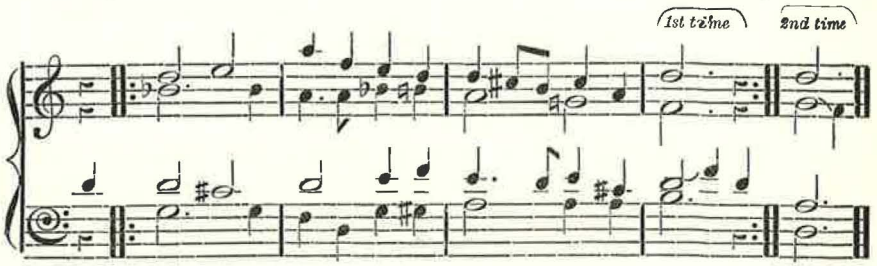
THEORY OF MUSIC.

(Senior.)

PROFESSOR IVES AND MR. W. H. WALE, MUS. BAC.

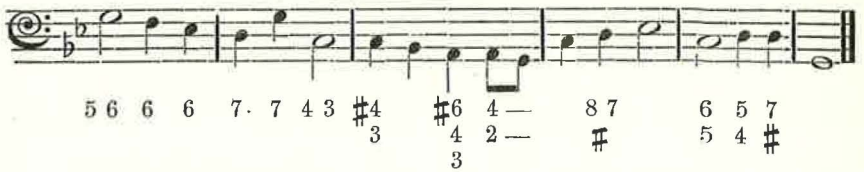
Time—Three hours.

I. Figure the Bass of the following, and mark the root of each discord. State what Cadences are introduced?

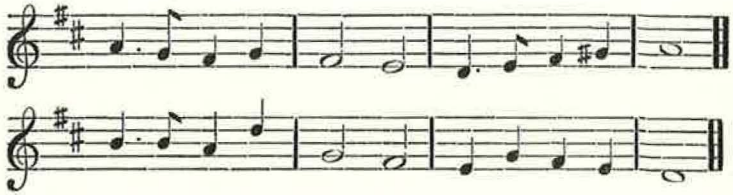


II. Transpose the above passage a Major 2nd higher, using open score (proper Clefs for Tenor and Alto). Add the new key signature.

III. Write three parts (in vocal score) above this Bass. Mark the root of each discord upon a separate stave :—



IV. Harmonise this melody, using short score. Figure the Bass :—

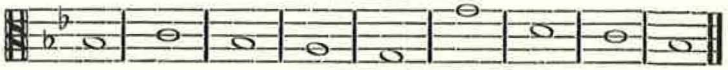


V. In the key of G, write and resolve :—

(*a*) An Augmented Sixth (German)
(*b*) A Diminished Triad
(*c*) An Augmented Triad

COUNTERPOINT.

VI. Add a Bass part below this C.F., using the Fifth species—



VII. Transpose the above subject an octave lower (for Bass voice) and add a part above for Treble in the Third species.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

VIII. Who was Hector Berlioz? Write a *short* account of his life.

IX. What department of musical life did Wagner seek to reform? In what way did he set about his self-imposed task?

CLASS LISTS, 1900.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION IN THEORY OF MUSIC, JUNE, 1900.

PASS LIST.

Anstey, Eileen Winifred
* Binks, Christina Jubilee
Blight, Ada Pearl
Boyle, Catherine
* Brandt, Ada May
Brewster, Jessie
Bridgman, Ethel Harriet Bailey
Bülling, Beatrice Alberta
* Burrows, Cleo Beatrice
Butterworth, Clarence Roy
Carpenter, Eily Berna
Carr, Elsie May
Cottle, Edith Winifred
* Cramond, Lilian
DeLaine, Amy Hilda
Ellard, Nellie
* Ewens, Mardie Louisa
Fergusson, Ida Hamilton
Fiveash, Amy
* Foreman, Elizabeth Marion
* Foreman, Ethel Florence
Foster, Ada
* Fraser, Mabel Gwendolen
Geddes, Elsie Isabel
* Gehrs, Belle Christina
George, Hilda Constance
Gooden, Gwendoline Grierson
George, John
Harris, Thomas Bertram
Henderson, Barbara
Henderson, Bessie
Hicks, Charlotte
Holder, Muriel
Hussey, Chryse Maitland
Jagoe, Estella Grace
James, Elsie
Kelly, Maria Cora Linda
Kildea, Lucy
* Knowles, Winnifred Elsie
Lawrance, Jenetta Violet
LeCornu, Lillian Annie
* Lillywhite, Amy
Little, Clara Elsie Julia
London, Coralie
Macaulay-Turner, Gladys
McConnachy, Ellen
McCoy, Alexander George
Macdonald, Elizabeth Gertrude
McDonald, Elsie May
McNamara, Catherine
Maple, Bert Edward
Mathews, Hilda Brisbane
Moloney, Sissie
Moore, Leila
* Moore, Lilian Maud
Moore, Ruby
Murphy, Nellie
Newbury, Amy May
Nilan, Jane
O'Sullivan, Annie
* Penrose, Alberta
Pfitzner, Minnie
Pringle, Laurinda Muriel
Pritchard, Ralph Allan
* Robinson, Lucy May
* Rosman, Alice Grant
Roughan, Mary Thresa
Rundle, Sophia
Sansom, Eva Jessie
* Schroder, Amy Gertrude
Sheidow, Daisy Elsie
Sheridan, Ethel Mary
Short, John Thomas Gordon
Skinner, Elizabeth Dickenson
Slattery, Alice Victoria
Smith, Nellie Law
Stables, Bertha Cordeaux
* Walker, Elsie Julia
Ward Vera Millicent Waters
Weste, Hermann
Whiting, Adelaide Maud
Williams, Mabel
Williams, Sidonia Anne
* Wilson, Millicent Maud
Wright, George William

** An asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed with Credit.*

PRIMARY EXAMINATION IN PRACTICE OF MUSIC, JUNE, 1900.

PASS LIST.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

Allen, Millicent Mary
Bakewell, Eleanor Gladys
* Barley, Amy Ella Gertrude
* Bentley, May
Best, Eva Monna
Blackwell, Myra Louise
Blight, Ada Pearl
Barrington, Ruby Hartly Louise
Bosisto, Ruby Glyncorra
Brinsley, Elise Maud
* Broad, Eveline Pearl
Brown, Dorothy Eleanor
* Brown, Elizabeth Elsie
Burford, Alice Gertrude Marian
* Burrows, Cleo Beatrice
* Carr, Elsie May
Clutterbuck, Mabel Hilda
Collins, Mary Agnes Imelda
Coombs, Dora Rachel
Darby, Dorothy Josephine
Doherty, Annie Cecilia
Ellard, Nellie
Elwood, Mary Agnes
Exton, Florence Louise
Fairweather, Mary Phyllis
* Fergusson, Ida Hamilton
Fergusson, Marian
Fiveash, Amy
Frame, Paula
Fraser, Mabel Gwendolen
Gibbon, Agnes
Gordon, Helen Margaret
Graham, Doris
Grey, Millicent Myrtle
Green, Margaret Cecilia
Greenslade, Ida Blonde
Henderson, Barbara
Henderson, Vera Clare
Henwood, Laura Frances
Hine, Clytie May
* Hodgeman, Helen Elizabeth Annie
Holder, Kathleen Gladys
Holder, Muriel
Honeywill, Nellie Irene
James, Elsie
Jarrett, Ethel May
* Jones, Alice Margaret
Jones, Elsie
Keipert, Gwendoline
Kelly, Esther Mary
Knowles, Winifred Elsie
Langley, Kathleen Eden Grace
Laugeluddicke, Emmie Irene
Lawrie, Effie Olive
LeCornu, Lillian Annie
* Ligertwood, Maragret Valentine
London, Coralie
Lucas, Gertrude Margaret
McDonald, Elizabeth Gertrude
McDonald, Elma Blanche
McKenzie, Blanche
* Mansom, Ethel
* Mattinson, Muriel Ruby
May, Selma
Menz, Selma Emmie
Mills, Rosa
Milne, Maggie Thomson
Moore, Leila
Moore, Ruby
Morbey, Edith
Morcombe, Susie Kate
Morris, Eva
Murphy, Nellie
Newbury, Amy May
Ockenden, Bessie
Oke, Joanna
Palmer, Mary
Palmer, Olive Mascotte
Palmer, Olive Rigarlsford
Pantzer, Catherine Mary Cecilia
Perryman, Nelly
Phelan, Kathleen Agnes
Powell, Ida Vera
Presgrave, Walter Ellis
Ray, Ruby
Robertson, Margaret
Robin, Dorothy Margaret
* Robinson, Lucy May
Rosenthal, Ita Clare
Rosman, Alice Grant
Scarfe, Alice Maude
Schache, Alma Olga Antonia
Sheedy, Catherine Winifred
Sheidow, Daisy Elsie
Shiels, Mary
Soutar, Maggie
Stables, Bertha Cordeaux
* Steele, Margaret
Tiddy, Lillie Kitto
Tilbrook, Amy
Tilly, Edith Louise
Topperwein, Ivy May
Townsend, Mabel
Turner, Lily Georgina
Walker, Susannah
Warren, Errol Jessica Leslie
Watts, Hannah Grace
Whiting, Adelaide Maud
* Widdop, Amy Milford
* Williams, Mabel
* Willimott, Olive Christmas
Wood, Janet Sinclair
Woods, Hetta
Wright, George William
Ziesing, Augusta Mary

SINGING.

McCormack, Madeline Mary
McCulloch, Christina
O'Sullivan, Letitia Mary
* Sunman, Daisy Coralie

VIOLIN.

Beaumont, Anna Woolley
Butterworth, Clarence Roy
Harrington, Gwendolyn Lucy
Puddy, Eric Sargent
Soutar, James

** An asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed with Credit.*

EXAMINATIONS IN PRACTICE OF MUSIC HELD IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA IN SEPTEMBER, 1900.

CLASS LIST.

PRIMARY DIVISION.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

Ackland, Jean May
Boland, Gertrude Margaret
Denny, Eileen Dorothea
Greenway, Jean Mary
McAdam, Margaret Mary
Mannion, Florence

SINGING.

* Bateman, Mabel Louisa
Brown, Christina
* Von Bibra, Lydia Mabel

JUNIOR DIVISION.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Clarke, Madeline Letitia	Convent Mercy, Coolgardie
* Hammond, Gertrude Marian	Miss Hamer

SECOND CLASS.

Stacy, Nellie Lalage	Private Tuition

SENIOR DIVISION.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Shelley, Mary Clarissa	Private Tuition

SECOND CLASS.

None.

** An asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed with Credit.*

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THEORY OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1900.

PASS LIST.

FIRST CLASS.

Name of Candidate.	Last Place of Education.
Allen, Blanche Isabel	Elder Conservatorium.
Anderson, Edith Myra	Miss E. Ive.
* Anstey, Amy Eveline	Miss H. C. Webb
Bailey, Blain	Miss W. Boucaut.
Battye, Emily Turner	Mr. E. E. Mitchell.
* Berry, Wilhelmina	Miss Stenhouse.
* Blaikie, Clarinda Elizabeth	Miss H. C. Webb.
Bonnin, Florence Frew	Elder Coservatorium.

Name of Candidate.	Last Place of Education.
* Bowering, Alice Blanche Mary	Miss Hiscock.
Brandt, Ada May	Mrs. F. Stapleton.
Brinkworth, Alice	Miss I. Kildea.
Carr, Elise May	Miss Stenhouse.
Cave, Frances Helen	Mr. W. B. Hills.
Cramond, Lilian	Miss Stenhouse.
* Easther, Margi Nellie	Miss J. D. Ure.
Ewens, Mardie Louisa	Mr. Caulfield Barton.
Ewens, Winifrede Rosalie de la Hant	Mr. Caulfield Barton.
Farrow, Eva Agnes	Mr. E. M. Bennett.
* Fraser, Mabel Gwendolen	Miss Stenhouse.
Geddes, Elsie Isabel	Mr. Caulfield Barton.
Gerrard, Dovell Frances	Unley Park School.
* Good, Emily Milvain	Mr. J. M. Dunn.
Goode, Nita Frances	Unley Park School.
* Gurr, Albert Victor	Miss M. R. Nicolle.
Henderson, Barbara	Miss Grandfield.
Henderson, Bessie	Miss Sheppard.
Holder, Muriel Jessop	Miss Hill.
* Holder, Winifred Breakespeare	Advanced School for Girls.
Jackson, Mabel Leonore	Unley Park School.
Joyner, Elsie Maude	Elder Conservatorium.
Laurence, Catherine	Mr. J. M. Dunn.
* Lillywhite, Amy	Mr. Caulfield Barton.
Lovely, Grace Marion	Miss Stenhouse.
* Matthew, Edith Hilda	Miss A. Hodge.
Milbourn, Elizabeth Margaret	Miss Scott.
* Moore, Lilian Maud	Miss Stenhouse.
Morgan, Ethel Maud	Miss Dasborough
* Moulden, Emily Meredith	Mr. J. M. Dunn.
Nilan, Jane Mary	Dominican Convent, Cabra.
Northwood, Charles	Mr. F. Bowering.
Phillips, Clarina Felicia	Elder Conservatorium.
Ralph, Constance Mabel	Elder Conservatorium.
* Reeves, Beatrice May	Elder Conservatorium.
Richardson, Belle	Unley Park School.
Richardson, Edith Agnes	Elder Conservatorium.
* Richardson, Jean Lindsay	Miss Newman.
Rosser, Gwendolyne Eliza	Miss H. C. Webb.
Schroder, Amy Gertrude	Osmond House School (Miss H. C. Webb).
Smythe, Lucy Barbara Ingoldsby	Miss Sheppard.
Soward, Daisy	Mr. J. M. Dunn.
Stables, Bertha Cordeaux	Miss Painter.
* Steadman, Mabel Annie	Mr. E. E. Mitchell.
* Thomas, Genevieve	Miss B. Brown.
Todd, Dorothea Henthorn	Mr. J. M. Dunn.
* Williams, Mabel Evangeline	Collegiate School for Girls, Malvern.
Wilson, Millicent Maud	Miss Scott.
* Wreford, Helen Kate	Mr. E. E. Mitchell.
Yuill, Elsie May Ford	Elder Conservatorium.
Zschorn, Paul William	Miss Newman.

SECOND CLASS.

Name of Candidate.	Last Place of Education.
Adamson, Edith Amy	Mr. W. R. Pybus.
Bosworth, Madeline Constance Catherine Marguerite	Mr. T. W. Lyons.
Burnett, Eveline Constance	Miss K. Cook.

Name of Candidate.	Last Place of Education.
Burrows, Cleo Beatrice	Miss Stenhouse.
Cameron, Maggie Isabel	Unley Park School.
Catt, Mary Isabel	Miss Newman.
Chapman, Elvira Nellie Blanche	Mr. W. R. Pybus.
Clark, Majorie Jean	Miss L. M. Newberry.
Cleland, Gladys Olive	Advanced School for Girls.
Close, Frances Hannah	Advanced School for Girls.
Connelly, Mary Gertrude	Dominican Convent, Franklin Street.
Cooper, Gladys Mary	Advanced School for Girls.
Davidson, Sybil Jane	Mr. E. E. Mitchell.
Eitel, Muriel Mabel Olivia	Elder Conservatorium.
Fiveash, Amy Millicent	Dominican Convent, Cabra.
Flett, Frances Marion	Miss E. Irvine.
Gates, Edith Alice	Miss Sprod.
Gehrs, Belle Christina	Mrs. F. Stapleton.
Giles, Olive Abbot	Mrs. F. Stapleton.
Gillingham, Ruby Clare	Miss Newman.
Grant, Louisa Isabel	Elder Conservatorium.
Hall, Estella Annie	Mr. N. J. Johns.
Hampson, Daisy Ethel Maud	Elder Conservatorium.
Harris, Ethel	Miss M. G. Leask.
Heale, Lilian Alice	Hardwicke College (Miss F. M. Tilly).
Henwood, Laura Frances	Miss E. Richards.
Hicks, Charlotte	Sisters Good Samaritan, Port Pirie
Higgins, Dorothy Kathleen	Unley Park School (Mr. E. E. Mitchell).
Hooper, Alice	Miss K. Cook.
Hoopmann, Henriette Katherine	Miss Jenner.
John, Margaret Anne	Miss Stenhouse.
Kempe, Selina	Unley Park School.
Kelly, Amy	Hardwicke College (Miss F. M. Tilly).
Kelly, Easther Mary	Sisters of Mercy, Angas Street.
Kelly, Pearl Clemence	Hardwicke College (Miss F. M. Tilly).
Knowles, Winnifred Elsie	Osmond House School (Miss H. C. Webb).
Lashmar, Katie	Miss E. Irvine.
LeCornu, Lillian Annie	Mr. F. Bowering.
Lindsay, Nora Gwendoline	Unley Park School (Mr. E. E. Mitchell).
Little, Clara Elsie Julia	Miss A. Kearney.
Measday, Olive Irene	Miss H. A. Sprod.
McConnachy, Ellen	Sister Good Samaritan, Port Pirie
McDonald, Elizabeth Gertrude	Sister of Mercy, Angas Street.
McNamara, Kitty	Dominican Convent, Cabra.
McKeever, Amy Gertrude	Mr. E. E. Mitchell.
Mahony, Monica Mary	Dominican Convent, Franklin Street.
Marston, Olive Jessie	Miss Dasborough.
Mather, May Tryphena	Miss F. Derrington.
Menkens, Muriel Perth	Miss Dasborough.
Moore, Eliza Mary	Dominican Convent, Franklin Street.
Moore, Ruby	Miss Hill.
Morley, Florence Roby	Collegiate School for Girls, Malvern.
Morphett, Lucy	Miss Dasborough.
Nock, Ethel Violet	Mrs. Hiscock.

Name of Candidate.	Last Place of Education.
O'Sullivan, Annie	Dominican Convent, Cabra.
Petch, Hilda	Sisters of Mercy, Angas Street.
Pfitzner, Minnie	Dominican Convent, Cabra.
Ridley, Lilian Florence	Miss R. C. E. Davy.
Ring, Lilian Jean	Mr. E. E. Mitchell.
Robinson, Lucy May	Mrs. F. Stapleton.
Roughan, Mary Thresa	Mrs. F. Stapleton.
Ryan, Daisy	Miss A. Kearney.
Ryan, Veronica	Dominican Convent, Franklin Street.
Sallivan, Mary	Sisters of Samaritan, Port Pirie.
Scammell, Kathleen Annette	Elder Conservatorium.
Schache, Florence Olga	Miss E. Lohrmann
Scherer, Therese Caroline	Mrs. Thornber.
Schmelzkopf, Emma Annie Louisa	Miss H. C. Webb.
Selway, Alice Margaret	Mr. T. W. Lyons.
Sheridan, Ethel Mary	Dominican Convent, Cabra.
Skinner, Bessie	Miss A. Westover.
Stuckey, Agatha Lucy	Advanced School for Girls.
Sullivan, Esther Marion	Sisters of Mercy, Angas Street.
Tayler, Amy Elizabeth	Miss E. E. Tayler.
Tilley, Edith Louise	Miss Francis
Trott, Arthur George	Miss N. Pearson.
Ward, Vera Milhcent Waters	Miss Dunn.
Weste, Marta Adela	Sisters Good Samariton, Port Pirie
Weston, Lily Irene	Miss Newman.
Williams, Mabel	Miss J. Jelley.
Willsmore, Elsie Victoria	Mr. E. E. Mitchell.
Wright, George William	Mrs. F. Stapleton.
Wylde, Harold Eustace	Mr. W. B. Hills.

* *An asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed with Credit.*

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THEORY OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1900.

PASS LIST.

FIRST CLASS.

Name of Candidate.	Last Place of Education.
* Davy, Ruby Claudia Emily	Mr. E. E. Mitchell.
Grosse, Clara	Elder Conservatorium.
Hodges, Gwendoline May	Dominican Convent, Cabra.
Jarvis, Nellie Louise	Elder Conservatorium.
Nash, Edith Helen	Mrs. F. Stapleton.
Nicol, Winifred Phoebe	Mr. E. E. Mitchell.
Richardson, Hazel May	Mr. E. E. Mitchell.
Simpson, Martha Doris	Elder Conservatorium.
Tyler, Gertrude Eliza	Miss H. C. Webb.
Warren, Philippa Mary	Miss A. Westover.

SECOND CLASS.

Bignell, Catherine May	Hardwicke College (Miss F. M. Tilly).
Cock, Helen Gertrude	Private tuition.
Higgins, Helen Marian	Elder Conservatorium.
Jurs, Florence Agusta Matilda	Elder Conservatorium.
Jurs, Vera Georgina Ida	Elder Conservatorium.
McGoverin, Rose Mary	Dominican Convent, Franklin Street.

Name of Candidate.	Last Place of Education.
Mussmann, Emma Lena	Miss Winwood.
O'Neil, Mary Irene	Mrs. F. Stapleton.
Ring, Hilda Mary	Mr. E. E. Mitchell.
Rough, Ada Blanche	Elder Conservatorium.
Will, Edith Osborne	Elder Conservatorium.
Wooding, Florence Lydia	Hardwicke College (Miss F. M. Tilly).

** An asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed with Credit.*

JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN PRACTICE OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1900.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

CLASS LIST.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Name of Candidate.	Last Place of Education.
Anstey, Amy Eveline	Miss H. C. Webb.
Bowie, Jeanie	Miss Stenhouse.
Clare, Laura Elizabeth	Miss E. Ingleby.
Clayton, Ruby Susannah	Tormore School (Mr. J. M. Dunn).
Cruttenden, Lizzie Hunter	Miss Painter.
Dunn, Florence Hilda	Miss Stenhouse.
Evans, Ethel Constance Sarah	Caithness School, Angaston.
Gepp, Florence May	Miss N. Pearson.
Goode, Nita Frances	Unley Park School.
Holder, Muriel Jessop	Miss Hill.
Hoopmann, Henriette Katherine	Miss Jenner.
Ledger, Muriel Grace	Miss Norman.
Martin, Rhoda Constance	Miss N. Pearson.
Newbury, Amy May	Miss M. R. Nicolle.
* Ridings, Ethel Rose	Miss K. Cook.
* Rosser, Gwendolyne Eliza	Miss H. C. Webb.
Rossi, Nina Auburn	Mrs. E. M. Price.
Turnbull, Edith Maud	St. Peter's Collegiate High School.
Warren, Nora	Mr. Caulfield Barton.
Wilcox, Hilda Annie	Miss E. Jefferis.
Wilcox, Myra Louise	Miss E. Jefferis.
Will, Edith Osborne	Elder Conservatorium.
Wylde, Harold Eustace	Mr. W. B. Hills.

SECOND CLASS.

Adams, Ruby Ethel	Miss Sheppard.
Allen, Lois Waveney	Miss Allen.
Anderson, Edith Myra	Miss Evelyn Ive.
Anderson, Florence Jane	Miss Sprod.
Bald, Amelia	Sisters of Mercy, Angas Street.
Barrington, Ruby Hartly Louisa	Miss Ethel Hack.
Bowen, Muriel Lois	Miss Merritt.
Bowering, Alice Blanche Mary	Mrs. Hiscock.
Brewster, Jessie	Miss M. R. Nicolle.
Charlick, Ella	Collegiate School for Girls, Malvern.
Crawford, Mary Blair	Miss E. Jefferis.
Delano, Clara May Bland	Miss Scott.

Name of Candidate.	Last Place of Education.
Frazer, Enid Sladen	Mr. J. M. Dunn.
Frith, Metta	Miss M. L. Hamlin.
Gore, Catherine Marguerite	Miss Dasborough.
Gregory, Ida May	Miss Sprod.
Henderson, Bessie	Miss Sheppard.
Hodges, Gwendoline May	Dominican Convent, Cabra.
Hooper, Alice	Miss K. Cook.
Jacob, Gertrude Mary	Miss Sprod.
Jones, Edith Agnes	Hardwicke College (Miss F. M. Tilly).
King, Victoria Louisa Mercy	Miss Sheppard.
Lane, Clarice	Miss Francis.
McDonald, Elsie May	Miss A. Kearney.
Magarey, Margaret Sylvia	Miss N. Pearson
Mallyon, Blanche Alice	Miss Scott.
Moore, Ruby	Miss Hill.
Mundy, Mary Ann Elizabeth	Mrs. H. Proctor.
Nock, Ethel Violet	Mrs. Hiscock.
Piffin, Violet Augusta	Miss Grace Smidt.
Robinson, Lucy May	Mrs. F. Stapleton.
Schroder, Amy Gertrude	Osmond House School (Miss H. C. Webb).
Stephens, Grace Adelaide Faith	Miss E. Jefferis.
Turner, Gladys Macaulay	Miss Painter.
Walker, Christina Mabel	Miss Bowley.
Warren, Errol Jessica Leslie	Miss E. Jefferis.
Watts, Hannah Grace	Miss M. R. Nicolle.
Whitington, Norah Emily	Miss Dasborough.
Wilson, Millicent Maud	Miss Scott.

VIOLIN PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Name of Candidate.	Last Place of Education.
Thomson, Marion Maggie	Mr. Caulfield Barton.
Whitington, Sylvia Muriel	Mrs. Alderman.

SECOND CLASS.

Allnutt, Emily Constantia Lea	Wilga College (Miss F. Tolmer).
Harrington, Gwendolyn Lucy	Wilga College (Miss F. Tolmer).
Price, Ethel Olive	Mrs. Alderman.
Young, Selina Michell	Mrs. Alderman.

SINGING.

FIRST CLASS.

McCulloch, Christina	Mrs. Cairns.

SECOND CLASS.

Allen, Blanche Isabel	Elder Conservatorium.
Hector, Constance d'Agreda	Mrs. Cairns.
Lillicrapp, Olive Gertrude	Elder Conservatorium.
May, Dorothy Annison	High School, Clare.
O'Sullivan, Letitia Mary	Domincian Convent, Cabra.
Reid, Amelia May	Elder Conservatorium.
Speers, Mary Glenn	High School, Clare.

* *An asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed with Credit.*

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN PRACTICE OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1900.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

CLASS LIST.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Name of Candidate.	Last Place of Education.
Andrews, Margaret Elizabeth	Mr. W. B. Hills.
Davy, Ruby Claudia Emily	Mr. E. E. Mitchell.
* Ingamells, Clara	Mr. E. E. Mitchell.
May, Elsie Beatrice	Mis E. Jefferis.
* Rough, Ada Blanche	Elder Conservatorium.
Saltmarsh, Elsie Frances	Mr. E. E. Mitchell.
Schache, Florence Olga	Miss E. Lohrmann.
Shaw, Nellie	Mr. Caulfield Barton.
Styles, Olive Nellie	Elder Conservatorium.

SECOND CLASS.

Bignell, Catherine May	Hardwicke College (Miss F. M. Tilly).
Cornish, Beatrice Marie	Miss Sheppard.
Cox, Leila Isabel	Miss Sheppard.
Davey, Gertrude Phillis	Miss Stenhouse.
Dittmar, Hannchen Wilhelmine	Miss Malin.
Gartrell, Eliza Grace	Mr. T. W. Lyons.
Hector, Florence Madeline	Mrs. Cairns.
Lee, Lizzie	Miss A. Kearney.
May, Dorothy Annison	High School, Clare.
Moorhouse, Blanche Lucy Nellie	Mr. J. M. Dunn.
Mussmann, Emma Lena	Miss Winwood.
Shannon, Alice Adelaide Mary	Miss A. Kearney.
Young, Effie Lorine	Miss E. A. Watson.

VIOLIN PLAYING.

FIRST CLASS.

Name of Candidate.	Last Place of Education.
Osterstock, Florrie Edith	Mr. Furness.

SECOND CLASS.

Tayler, Edith Eliza	Mr. E. M. Bennett.

SINGING.

FIRST CLASS.

Bonnin, Florence Frew	Elder Conservatorium.
* Hantke, Ethel Hilda Hedwig	Elder Conservatorium.
Lungley, Edith Amelia	Elder Conservatorium.
* Otto, Ethel May	Elder Conservatorium.
Whillas, Helen May	Elder Conservatorium.

SECOND CLASS.

Parsons, Hilda Muriel	Elder Conservatorium.

* *An asterisk denotes that the Candidate passed with Credit.*

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1901.

PART IV.

ANNUAL REPORT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

LETTERS PATENT.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

AND OTHER ACTS.

TRUST CLAUSE OF SIR THOMAS ELDER'S DEED OF GIFT.

STANDING ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1900.

To His Excellency The Lord Tennyson, K.C.M.G., Governor in and over the State of South Australia and its Dependencies thereof, in the Commonwealth of Australia

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 1900.

I. The Council and Officers.

THE COUNCIL.

In November

Robert Barr Smith, J.P.,
Hon. John Lancelot Stirling, LL.B., M.L.C.,
Sir Charles Todd, K.C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.,
James Alexander Greer Hamilton, M.B., and
Edward Willis Way, M.B.

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

David Murray, J.P., resigned as a member of the Council.

On the 28th November the Senate elected the undermentioned gentlemen to fill the vacancies thereby occasioned in the Council—

James Alexander Greer Hamilton, M.B.,
Robert Barr Smith, J.P.,
William Thornborough Hayward, M.R.C.S.,
Richard John Henry Wills,
Hon. John Lancelot Stirling, LL.B., M.L.C., and
Sir Charles Todd, K.C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.

OFFICERS.

Robert Langton Douglas, M.A., the recently appointed Professor of History and English Language and Literature, arrived early in the academical year.

The former lectureship on Physiology has been created a professorship, and Dr. Stirling, who has been Lecturer on Physiology

since 1882, was offered and accepted the appointment as first Professor of Physiology.

In order to meet the demand for the teaching of Italian the Council have appointed Professor Douglas lecturer in that subject. Professor Douglas will teach Italian at the Elder Conservatorium, and will also lecture on Italian Language and Literature at the University.

Professor Ives having intimated that it was not his intention to apply for re-appointment as Director of the Elder Conservatorium on the expiration of his term of office in December, the Council have appointed Frederick Charles Bevan to be Acting Director for the year 1901.

II. Senate.

The Senate on the 28th November, re-elected Frederic Chapple, B.A., B.Sc., to be Warden, and Thomas Ainslie Caterer, B.A., Clerk of the Senate.

III. Admission to Degrees.

At a Special Congregation held on the 26th September the undermentioned were admitted to Degrees—

Bundey, Ellen Milne,
Cooke, Florence Emmeline } to the Degree of Mus. Bac.

Connor, Julian Dove—to the Degree of B.Sc.

The undermentioned graduates of other Universities were at the same time admitted *ad eundem gradum*—

Hallam, Lord Tennyson, K.C.M.G., D. Litt., University of Cambridge— to the Degree of LL.D.

Douglas, Robert Langton, M.A., University of Oxford.

Headlam, Rev. Morley Lewis Caulfield, M.A., University of Oxford.

Masters, Rev. Frederick George, M.A., University of Cambridge.

Adams, A. J., M.A., University of Cambridge.

At the Commemoration held on the 12th December, the following were admitted to Degrees—

Padman, Edward Clyde
Vaughan, John Howard } To the Degree of LL.B.

Chignell, Arthur Kent
Churchward, Spencer } To the Degree of B.A.

Chapple, Harold
Clark, Archie Septimus
Collison, Edith
Cooke, William Ternent
Coventry, Cameron Hilder
Duffield, Walter Geoffrey
Greenway, Thomas Charles
Moore, Bertie Harcourt
Wainwright, Charles Leonard

} To the Degree of B.Sc.

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

Wilson, Charles Ernest Cameron, M.B.

Mr. Wilson passed the first three years of his undergraduate course in the University of Adelaide.

IV. Statutes and Regulations.

During the year the following Statutes and Regulations have been made or amended :—

Statutes.—New Sub-sections added to Section I. of Chapter IV., Sub-section II. of Chapter IV amended, and new Chapter V. made.

New Regulations Made.—For the Degree of Doctor of Science, Diploma of Associate in Music, the Tennyson medals, the Primary, Junior, Senior, and Higher Public Examinations, and Elder Scholarships.

The previous Regulations of Public Examinations, and the Elder Scholarships, have been repealed.

Regulations Amended.—Numbers IV. and XII., for the Degree of Bachelor of Science; V., VI., and XIX., for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws ; and I., V., VI., and VII. for the Degree of Bachelor of Music.

V. Number of Students.

The number of undergraduates in the various courses was two hundred and thirty-eight; and of non-graduating students, two hundred and twenty-seven.

The number of students attending the various evening classes was one hundred and ninety-two, while two thousand and twenty candidates presented themselves for the various Public Examinations.

VI. Faculty of Laws.

The number of undergraduates studying for the LL.B. Degree was twenty-two, and thirteen non-graduating students have been

preparing for certificates to enable them to practise in the Supreme Court.

Six students commenced the course for the LL.B. Degree.

Three students entered for the Certificate Course. Twenty-nine students passed in various subjects of the Undergraduate Course.

Stow Prizes were awarded to Richard William Bennett, Edward Clyde Padman, and Stanley Herbert Skipper.

VII. Faculty of Medicine.

The number of undergraduates studying in the first three years of the Course for the M.B. Degree was twenty-nine.

Ten students commenced the course for the M.B. Degree, eight completed the first year's course, four the second, and ten the third.

Two non-graduating students attended the lectures on Biology and Physiology.

The Dr. Davies-Thomas Scholarship was awarded to Francis Frederick Muecke, a student of the third year.

An Elder Prize was awarded to Malcolm Leslie Scott, a student of the first year. The prize for the second year was not awarded.

VIII. Faculty of Arts.

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

Sixty-four students commenced the course for the B.A. Degree. Two completed the third year's course under the Old Regulations.

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

The John Howard Clark Scholarship for proficiency in English Literature was awarded in April, 1900, to Francis Henry Cowell. The Scholarship in November, 1900, was awarded to Dorothea Landon Poole.

The Roby Fletcher Scholarship was awarded to Richard William Bennett and Ernest Sinclair Tuckwell *equal*.

IX. Faculty of Science.

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

Seventy-three students commenced the course for the B.Sc. Degree. One completed the second year's course, and five the third, under the Old Regulations.

Two hundred and nine non-graduating students attended various lectures of the B.A. and B.Sc. courses, of whom one hundred and forty-two attended from the School of Mines, and eighteen from the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Angas Engineering Exhibition was awarded to Ernest Chapple.

X. Of Musical Studies.

The number of undergraduates studying for the Mus. Bac. Degree was eighteen. Nine students commenced the course.

Two students attended the Lectures of the Advanced Course of Public Examinations in Music.

At the examination in November, nine students completed the first year's course, and seven the second.

Elder Conservatorium of Music.

The new buildings erected for the purposes of the Conservatorium were completed in February, and have been in use throughout the year. The buildings were formally declared open by His Excellency the Governor on 26th September.

The Elder Scholarship for Singing at the Conservatorium was awarded to Ethel Hedwig Hantke.

XI. Evening Classes.

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

XII. Senior Public Examination.

At the Special Senior Public Examination in March, five candidates entered. Three passed in the Third Class and two in the Fourth.

At the Examination held in November one hundred and fifty candidates entered. Twenty passed in the First Class, twenty-four in the Second, thirty-seven in the Third, and thirteen in the Fourth. Twenty-seven candidates passed in special subjects.

Local Examinations were held at Clare and Jamestown, and in Western Australia at Perth.

XIII. Junior Public Examination.

At the Examination held in November, two hundred and sixty-seven candidates entered. Fourteen passed in the First Class, sixteen in the Second, and eighty-three in the Third Class

and seventy-six other candidates passed, but were not classified, as they were over the prescribed age.

The Junior Prizes of £10, £5, and £3 were awarded to :—John Edward Ferdinand Deakin, Leslie Julius Darwin, and James Miller, respectively.

Local Examinations were held at Clare, Port Pirie, Narracoorte, Moonta, Jamestown; and in Western Australia at Bunbury, Albany, and Perth.

XIV. Preliminary Examination.

At the Examination held in March, two hundred and thirty-six candidates entered, of whom one hundred and twenty-three passed.

Seven hundred and thirty-eight candidates entered for the Preliminary Examination held in September, and four hundred and thirty-two passed.

Local Examinations were held at Clare, Tanunda, Moonta, Port Pirie, Jamestown, Narracoorte, Mount Gambier; and in Western Australia at Kalgoorlie, York, Albany, and Perth.

XV. Public Examinations in Music.

Music Examinations and the Associated Board.

The agreement made in 1897 with the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music, London, with respect to joint examinations in the Junior and Senior grades of Practice of Music terminated in December last. Negotiations are proceeding for a new agreement for a term of seven years. Under this agreement, if approved, joint examinations in the five grades of Practice of Music provided in the syllabus of the Associated Board will be held annually.

Theory of Music.

Primary Division.

In the theory of Music, one hundred and eight candidates entered and eighty-five passed.

Junior Division.

One hundred and sixty-seven candidates entered. Fifty-nine gained First Class Certificates and eighty-three Second Class Certificates.

Senior Division.

Twenty-nine candidates entered. Ten gained First Class Certificates and twelve Second Class Certificates.

Local Examintions were held at Clare, Moonta, Jamestown, Port Pirie, and Mount Gambier, and in Western Australia at Perth.

PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

Primary Division

One hundred and eighty-nine candidates entered, and one hundred and thirty-three passed.

Junior Division.

Ninety-six candidates entered. Twenty-eight obtained First Class Certificates, and fifty-one Second Class Certificates.

Senior Division.

Thirty-two candidates entered, Sixteen obtained First Class Certificates, and fifteen Second Class Certificates.

Local Examinations were held at Port Pirie, Moonta, Jamestown, Mount Gambier, and in Western Australia at Perth.

In accordance with the agreement with the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, London, Mr. Arthur Somervell, the Examiner of the Associated Board, conducted the examinations in the Junior and Senior Divisions of Practice of Music in November last.

XVI. REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY ON THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY.

In October the Rev. David Paton, M.A., D.D., and Professor William Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc., were re-elected to represent the University on the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia.

XVII. REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY ON THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

William Thornborough Hayward, M.R.C.S, was elected to represent the University on the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital.

XVIII. UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under the Education Department Regulations of 1893 the following recommendations were made for the year 1900:—Evening Scholarships—J. H. Allen, B. A. Gerny, E. C. Loan, S. H. McMillan, C. S. Newman, Isabel Padman, and P. C. Rose; and for 1901 John Raymond Wilton, Frank Smith, and

Reginald Yorke Langdon were recommended for Entrance Scholarships.

XIX. University Extension.

(*a*). The course for the degree of Bachelor of Science has been extended by the addition of the subjects Agriculture and Viticulture to the B.Sc. curriculum, thus offering facilities for students who wish to specialize. Undergraduates will attend for instruction at the Agricultural College at Roseworthy.

(*b*). During the year the following courses of Extension Lectures were given:—

In the University—five lectures on "The Progress of Medicine during the 19th Century," by Dr. Lendon; one lecture on "Chaucer," by Professor Douglas; and four lectures on "Industrial Applications of Electric Power," by Mr. Lawrence Birks. Professor Stirling delivered one lecture on "Prehistoric Man," and Professor Douglas gave a short course on "The Rise of the English Drama," at Mount Barker.

XX. Recognition of University by Trinity College, Dublin.

Arts.

Any student of this University producing the proper Certificates that he has passed two years in Arts studies or has passed the Examinations belonging to that period, will be entitled to put his name on the books of Trinity College, Dublin, as a Senior Freshman—a student with one year's credit; with this reservation, that if the Course of Arts which he has pursued does not include all the subjects of the Junior Freshman year, the Senior Lecturer may require him to qualify by examination in the omitted subject or subjects within one month after his name has been entered on the books.

Medicine.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, have also passed the following resolution concerning medical studies:—

> "That in Medical Schools recognised by the University of Dublin, two consecutive *anni medici* taken at any period during the four years of the medical curriculum be recognised as qualifying for admission to the examinations of the School of Physic."

XXI. Imperial Civil Service.

The Council requested Her Majesty's Government to consider some plan by which the papers as set for the Imperial Civil Service Examinations could be sent out to the colony, so that

candidates might be spared the serious expense of the journey to England, which at present, in the great majority of cases, renders it impossible for students or graduates of the University, who are otherwise suitable candidates, to take part in the competition.

XXII. Cadetships at the Royal Military College.

Pending the establishment of a Federal Defence Department for Australia, the Secretary of State for War has consented to a temporary renewal of the system by which a yearly nomination to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst was formerly allowed to each of the chartered Universities in colonies not having a Military College through which commissions in the army may be obtained. An alteration in the age limit has been made, and the upper limit of age for candidates is now twenty years.

XXIII. Commemoration of University Alumni.

The Council have made provision for the commemoration after death, by mural tablets or by other memorials bearing commemorative inscriptions, erected within the precincts of the University, of any alumnus of this University who shall have been a great benefactor thereof, or shall have achieved distinction in any career or subject.

XXIV. Tennyson Medals for English Literature.

The sum of £100 was offered to the University by His Excellency Lord Tennyson, as an endowment to establish a fund for the purpose of providing medals to be awarded annually to candidates securing the highest number of marks in English Literature in the Junior, Senior, and Higher Public Examinations. The generous offer was accepted by the Council, and the necessary Regulations have been sanctioned by the Government.

XXV. Public Examinations.

The success of the new B.A. and B.Sc. regulations induced the Council to extend to all the Public, or Schools Examinations, the principle of the scheme of examination in separate subjects.

The former Preliminary Examination has been abolished and the Primary substituted. To obtain a certificate in the Primary Examination candidates are required to satisfy the examiners in the subjects of the former Preliminary and in at least two optional subjects.

In the Junior and Senior Examinations candidates are not restricted to groups of subjects, but will be credited with the subjects in which they pass. To receive a certificate candidates must

satisfy the examiners in at least five subjects. The old methods of classification have been abolished, and an alphabetical pass-list and lists of candidates who have distinguished themselves in separate subjects will be published.

A further examination termed the Higher Public has also been instituted. This is intended as an honours examination for candidates who have already passed the Senior, and upon the results of this examination the University Scholarships will be awarded.

The Council have also resolved to award annual prizes of £10, £5, and £3 to candidates who obtain the highest aggregate of marks in the Senior as well as the Junior Public Examination.

XXVI. Education of State School Teachers.

In accordance with the arrangements made for the education of State School teachers, thirty-six students from the Education Department attended lectures at the University during the year. A much larger number is anticipated in 1901.

The scheme has worked most satisfactorily under the management of Mr. Andrew Scott, B.A., and Mr. M. M. Maughan, and the students have acquitted themselves with credit.

XXVII. University Library.

During the past year very large additions of valuable works have been made to the Library. Two donations of £1,000 each for the further purchase of books have been made by an anonymous donor. The Library now contains 10,000 volumes, and it has been found necessary to appoint a Librarian. The room has been fitted up with bookcases, and every provision is being made for readers to enjoy the privileges of a well-equipped library.

XXVIII. The Hartley Studentship.

The Hartley Studentship was awarded to John Frederick Ward.

XXIX. Accounts.

An abstract of the income and expenditure during the year 1900, 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 1900.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

WILLIAM BARLOW,
Vice-Chancellor.

Adelaide, January, 1901.

Financial Statements.

1900.

THE UNIVERSITY

Account of Income and Expenditure for the year which ended on the 31st December, 1899, and 38 Victoria,

INCOME.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance—		
In Bank of Adelaide on 31st December, 1899	31 13 3	
In Savings Bank	5 14 7	
In hands of Agent-General on 31st December, 1899	117 0 0	
		154 7 10
Income—		
H.M. Government subsidy on endowments ...		6,556 2 3
Fees—		
Arts and Sciences	£1,324 7 4	
Law	466 12 9	
Medicine	803 0 6	
Music	3,247 16 9	
Preliminary Examinations	469 14 6	
Junior Examinations	273 0 0	
Senior Examinations	322 1 0	
Evening Classes	330 11 0	
		7,237 3 10
Interest—		
Accrued due to date	3,727 9 4	
Less outstanding unpaid	85 19 9	
		3,641 9 7
Rent—		
Accrued due to date	3,038 9 5	
Less outstanding unpaid ... 680 3 8		
Arrears written off 895 12 10		
	1,575 16 6	
		1,462 12 11
Forward		£19,051 16 5

OF ADELAIDE.

December, 1900, *furnished in compliance with the 18th Section of Act 37 No. 20 of 1874.*

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£. s. d.
Arts and Science—		
Salaries	5,845 0 0	
Other Expenses—		
Additional Examiners	91 17 6	
Lecture Fees to School of Mines	71 5 0	
Examination Papers	77 1 6	
Physical Laboratory	72 13 6	
Chemical Laboratory	234 7 10	
Engineering Department	6 15 0	
Museum	17 11	
Printing, Advertising, etc., Prof. History	29 19 11	
Expenses Local Examinations	1 7 4	
		6,431 10 6
Law—		
Salaries	716 13 4	
Other Expenses—		
Additional Examiners	33 12 0	
Examination Papers	6 1 0	
		756 6 4
Medicine—		
Salaries	1,948 14 0	
Other Expenses—		
Additional Examiners...	21 0 0	
Examination Papers, &c.	4 13 6	
Physiological Laboratory	67 2 10	
Anatomical Department	43 14 7	
		2,085 4 11
Music—		
Salaries	3,649 9 0	
Other Expenses—		
Associated Board R.A.M. and R.C.M. half fees	73 15 3	
Additional Examiners and Expenses ...	79 1 5	
Examination Papers	19 19 6	
Concerts	55 12 6	
Supervisors, Printing, Advertising, Expenses of Examinations, Gas, Telephone, etc.	194 9 2	
		4,072 6 10
Public Examinations—		
Preliminary Examinations—		
Additional Examiners and Supervisors, and Expenses	164 8 11	
Junior Examinations—		
Additional Examiners and Supervisors, and Expenses	84 0 3	
Senior Examinations—		
Additional Examiners and Supervisors, and Expenses	62 4 4	
		310 13 6
Forward		£13,656 2 1

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		19,051 16 5
Calendar Account—		
Received on sale of Calendars		29 15 4
Received from Students—		
Laboratories		95 12 2
		£19,177 3 11

F. W. EARDLEY,
Accountant

January, 1901.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Forward		13,656 2 1
Evening Classes—		
Salaries		51 0 0
Angas Engineering Scholarship—		
Remitted to Agent-General during year ...	200 0 0	
Travelling Expenses paid to Scholar ...	50 0 0	
		250 0 0
Angas Engineering Exhibition—		
Paid Exhibitioners...		105 0 0
J. H. Clark Scholarship—		
Paid Scholars		40 0 0
Dr. Davies Thomas Scholarship—		
Paid Scholar		10 0 0
Roby Fletcher Scholarship—		
Paid Scholar		10 0 0
Stow Prizes—		
Paid Prizemen	45 0 0	
Die and Medals	63 16 0	
		108 16 0
Elder Prizes—		
Paid Prizeman		10 0 0
Robert Whinham Prize—		
Paid Prize		6 0 0
Registrar's Department and House Salaries—		
Salaries		1,078 16 5
Senate Account		70 1 6
Stationery		79 5 4
Library		306 16 10
Building (Repairs and Additions)		195 3 9
Furniture		995 10 4
Apparatus and Laboratory Furnishing		6 13 0
Land Tax		222 10 4
Building Account		276 6 0
Miscellaneous Expenses—		
Advertising, Printing, Gas, Water, House Sundries, Auditors' Fees, Insurance, Petty Cash, &c.		572 0 7
Calendar Account—		
Printing		128 12 0
Refunds to Students—		
Laboratory (Deposit Account)		24 3 10
Conservatorium Building and Organ—		
Applied to Expenditure		876 17 10
Balance—		
In hands of Agent-General	48 17 8	
Savings Bank	5 14 7	
In Bank of Adelaide and in hand (Current Account) £98 2 10		
Less cheques outstanding 55 7 0		
	42 15 10	
		97 8 1
		£19,177 3 11

We report that we have duly audited the various Books of Accounts and other records relating to the Income and Expenditure of the University of Adelaide in respect to the year which ended on the 31st day of December, 1900, and do certify the above statement to be a correct abstract of the Income and Expenditure during the period named.

J. EDWIN THOMAS, F.I.A. (S.A.), }
ANDREW S. NEILL, F.I.A. (S.A.), } Auditors.

Adelaide, 24th January, 1901.

THE UNIVERSITY

A

Statement Showing the Actual Financial Position

DR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.
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)	30,000	0	0					
Sir T. Elder (Music School) ...	20,000	0	0					
Sir T. Elder (for General Purposes)	25,000	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 Scholarship... ...	150	0	0					
S.A. Commercial Travellers' Association Scholarship ...	150	0	0					
Hartley Studentship	600	0	0					
Private Contributions ...	600	3	0					
The Robert Whinham Prize	84	9	6					
Total Endowments ...				131,164	12	6		
Temporary advances, and Contributions from Income to Conservatorium Building ...				8,569	9	5		
							139,734	1 11
LAND ENDOWMENT—								
Grant from H.M. Government				55,000	0	0		
Contributed from Income (net)				2,776	1	4		
							57,776	1 4
BUILDING ACCOUNT—								
Contributed by Her Majesty's Government				18,014	0	0		
Contributed by Private Donations				1,890	5	0		
Contributed from Income in addition to Contributions to Conservatorium Building				18,885	2	2		
							38,789	7 2
SPECIAL ENDOWMENT — LIBRARY ACCOUNT—								
Donations from R. Barr Smith, Esq. ...				3,000	0	0		
Interest thereon				105	19	11		
Anonymous donations				2,000	0	0		
							5,105	19 11
CONTRIBUTED OUT OF INCOME towards the Equipment, &c., of the University							9,752	13 9
							£251,158	4 1

F. W. EARDLEY,
Accountant.

January, 1901.

OF ADELAIDE.

in respect to Capital as on 31st December, 1900.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
INVESTMENTS—		
Amount invested on Mortgage and in Land	13,222 11 10	
Amount on Deposit at E.S. & A. Bank	10,521 0 0	
Amount on Deposit at Savings Bank ...	1 1 11	
Amount invested in Mortgage Bonds ...	8,318 0 0	
Amount invested in S.A. Consolidated Stock of H.M. Government of S.A. (£89,250). Cost	88,965 0 0	
	121,027 13 9	
Expended on Conservatorium Building	18,706 8 2	
		139,734 1 11
LAND ACCOUNT—		
By value of balance 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 ...	... ...	38,789 7 2
SPECIAL ENDOWMENT—LIBRARY ACCOUNT—		
Expended on, and remitted on account of Books	4,455 6 4	
Balance unexpended	650 13 7	
		5,105 19 11
EQUIPMENT—		
Library Books and Binding	4,249 19 10	
Laboratories, Material and Apparatus	2,000 0 0	
Museum Exhibits, &c.	150 0 0	
Furniture	2,546 0 11	
Apparatus and Laboratory Furnishing	6 13 0	
Organ—Conservatorium...	800 0 0	
		9,752 13 9
		£251,158 4 1

We report that we have examined the above statement showing the actual financial position of the University of Adelaide in respect to Capital as on the 31st day of December, 1900, and have compared same with the entries in the various Books of Accounts and other records relating to the affairs of the said University. We have also had produced to us the Securities representing the investments shown in such Statement, and do certify that the above Statement furnishes a full and correct abstract of the financial position of the said University as on the 31st of December, 1900.

J. EDWIN THOMAS, F.I A. (S.A.), } Auditors.
ANDREW S. NEILL, F.I.A. (S.A.), }

Adelaide, 24th January, 1901.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OTHER THAN CAPITAL AND INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Extension Lectures—			Extension Lectures—		
Unexpended Balance, 31st December, 1899	52 8 5		Advertising, Printing, and other Expenses	64 7 1	
Fees Received	17 11 6		Balance unexpended	5 12 10	
		69 19 11			69 19 11
Special Endowment: Library Account—			Special Endowment: Library Account—		
Unexpended Balance, 31st December, 1899	700 7 6		Expended on and remitted on account of Books	2,049 13 11	
Anonymous donations	2,000 0 0		Balance unexpended	650 13 7	
		2,700 7 6			2,700 7 6
		£2,770 7 5			£2,770 7 5

B STATEMENT OF CAPITAL MONEYS RECEIVED AND OF INVESTMENTS DURING 1900.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Received—			Invested—		
Mortgage Loan Instalment Repaid	100 0 0		Conservatorium Building—		
E.S.&A. Bank Terminable Deposit	588 0 0		Further expenditure during year		4,112 17 10
Treasury Bills	2,000 0 0		Organ		800 0 0
Robt. Whinham's Prize (Endowment)	84 9 6				
		2,772 9 6			
Sundry Advances including contribution from Income		2,140 8 4			
		£4,912 17 10			£4,912 17 10

F. W. EARDLEY,
Accountant.
January, 1901.

Audited and found correct,
J. EDWIN THOMAS, F.I.A. (S.A.), } Auditors.
ANDREW S. NEILL, F.I.A. (S.A.), }

CLASS LISTS, 1900.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B. MARCH, 1900.

PASS LIST.

In Order of Merit.

LAW OF PROPERTY.

SECOND CLASS.

Johnson, James Howard

THIRD CLASS.

Weaver, Alfred Charles

LAW OF PROCEDURE.

THIRD CLASS.

Johnson, James Howard

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

THIRD CLASS.

Kennedy, Donald Angus | Bray, Cecil Thomas

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

SECOND CLASS.

Vaughan, John Howard | Shierlaw, Howard Alison

THIRD CLASS.

Ward, Henry Torrens

LAW OF WRONGS.

THIRD CLASS.

Bray, Cecil Thomas

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THIRD CLASS.

Heseltine, Samuel Richard

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, B.Sc. DEGREE. MARCH, 1900.

PASS LIST.

THIRD YEAR.

Connor, Julian Dove—Applied Mechanics, thus completing his Third Year.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, MUS. BAC. DEGREE. MARCH, 1900.

PASS LIST.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Burnell, Nrman Leslie

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS—NOVEMBER, 1900.

PASS LIST.

In Order of Merit.

ROMAN LAW.

THIRD CLASS.

Finlayson, Ronald Nickels | Weaver, Alfred Charles

JURISPRUDENCE.

FIRST CLASS.

Padman, Edward Clyde

SECOND CLASS.

Vaughan, John Howard

THIRD CLASS.

Keats, Frederick Phillips

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

FIRST CLASS.

Skipper, Stanley Herbert

SECOND CLASS.

Padman, Edward Clyde

THIRD CLASS.

Vaughan, John Howard

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

FIRST CLASS.

Bennett, Richard William

THIRD CLASS.

Hunter, Oswald | Goldsworthy, William Beasley
Bright, William Stuart | Fleming, Stanley Hugh

LAW OF PROCEDURE.

SECOND CLASS.

Keats, Frederick Phillips
Nesbit, Reginald George
Vaughan, John Howard
Atkinson, Alfred Harris Owst

LAW OF PROPERTY.

FIRST CLASS.

Bennett, Richard William

THIRD CLASS.

Napier, Thomas John Mellis
Bright, William Stuart
Heseltine, Samuel Richard
Hargrave, Charles Townshend

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

SECOND CLASS.

Napier, Thomas John Mellis
Padman, Edward Clyde
Gunson, George Frederick

THIRD CLASS.

Hunter, Oswald
Campbell, James Way
Kennedy, Donald Angus

LAW OF WRONGS.

SECOND CLASS.

Shierlaw, Howard Allison

THIRD CLASS.

Bright, William Stuart
Ward, Henry Torrens
Nicholls, Theodore Henry

EQUITY AND INSOLVENCY.

FIRST CLASS.

Skipper, Stanley Herbert
Padman, Edward Clyde

SECOND CLASS.

Shepherd, Joseph Scoresby
Shierlaw, Howard Alison

THIRD CLASS.

Heseltine, Samuel Richard

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SECOND CLASS.

Jessop, Charles Lewis

LATIN.

THIRD CLASS.

Edmunds, Charles Augustus

HISTORY.

SECOND CLASS.

Keats, Frederick Phillips
Giles, Acland

THIRD CLASS.

Campbell, James Way
Weaver, Alfred Charles

LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

FIRST CLASS.

Bennett, Richard William | Hunter, Oswald

SECOND CLASS.

Skipper, Stanley Herbert | Napier, Thomas John Mellis

THIRD CLASS.

Finlayson, Ronald Nickels | Edmunds, Charles Augustus
Osborne, David Robert | Shierlaw, Howard Alison

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY—NOVEMBER, 1900.

PASS LIST.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Scott, Malcolm Leslie

SECOND CLASS.

Burnard, Eulalie Hardy Hanton | Stokes, Alfred Francis
Burnard, Renfrey Gershom |

THIRD CLASS.

Cooper, Constance May | Weidenbach, Arnold Edwin
McAree, Francis Edward |

Passed in ANATOMY and BOTANY, thus completing the First Year.

Chapple, Phoebe, B.Sc.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

Birks, Melville | Hayward, Lionel Wykeham

THIRD CLASS.

Brady, Albert Edward

Passed in ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and MATERIA MEDICA, thus completing the Second Year:—

Stuckey, Edward Joseph, B.Sc.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Muecke, Francis Frederick

SECOND CLASS.

Caw, Alexander Ruan
Clayton, Arthur Ross
Magarey, Rupert Eric
Mayo, Helen Mary
Newland, Clive
Robertson, Lionel Joseph

THIRD CLASS.

Ambrose, Ethel Mary Murray
Ashton, Thomas Badge
Wells, Clement Victor

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS—NOVEMBER, 1900.

(Old Regulations.)

THIRD YEAR.

HONOURS AND SEPARATE SUBJECT LIST.

CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

Churchward, Spencer .. .. First Class Honours

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Churchward, Spencer .. .. First Class Honours

EXAMINATION FOR THE PASS DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS—NOVEMBER, 1900.

(New Regulations.)

PASS LIST.

LATIN—II.

Clark, Annie Millicent
Hall, Charles Fishbourne
Loan, Charles Edward
Muirden, William

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE—III.

Barnes, Joseph Thomas
Bromley, Helen Clarice
Buckley, Bridget
Coles, Edward
Colville, John
Coulter, Edward L.
Durie, Amy Elizabeth Thompson
Greenland, Violette
Guthrie, Agnes Mary
Hales, Lizzie Ann
Hall, Charles Fishbourne
Hay, Agnes Rosina
Hooper, Ethel Maud Mary
Jeffers, Catherine Cecilia
Jefferies, Lionel Harry
Kayser, Ella Amalie
Loan, Charles Edward
Menmuir, Caroline Spargo
Monk, Mabel Eliza
Nadebaum, Rudolph Oertel
Neate, Hilda Kate
Noltenius, Harry Edward
O'Grady, Mary Angeline Lucille
Poole, Dorothea Landon
Pryor, James
Ralph, Ida Louise
Robertson, Kathleen
Rofe, Herbert Henry
Rofe, Percy James
Rush, Harry Thomas
Sanders, Isabel Mary
Searle, Frederick John
Simpson, Ellen Elsie
Slane, Amelia
Smith, Daisy Maud
Smyth, Edith Raymond Ekin
Symmons, Ethel
Thomson, Helen Janet
Walton, Gertrude Mary
Westhoven, Charles Joseph
Wright, George Herbert

FRENCH—IV.

Chignell, Arthur Kent

ENGLISH HISTORY—VI.

Colville, John
Noltenius, Harry Edward
Pryor, James
West, Reginald Arthur

PSYCHOLOGY—IXA.

Barnes, Joseph Thomas
Bromley, Helen Clarice
Buckley, Bridget
Campbell, James Way
Chignell, Arthur Kent
Coles, Edward
Galle, Edward Hermann
Hales, Lizzie Ann
Hall, Charles Fishbourne
Hooper, Ethel Maud Mary
Jeffers, Catherine Cecilia
Jefferies, Lionel Harry
Kayser, Ella Amalie
Llewellyn, Robert
Menmuir, Caroline Spargo
Monk, Mabel Elsie
Nadebaum, Rudolph Oertel
Neate, Hilda Katie
O'Grady, Mary Angeline Lucille
Pryor, James
Ralph, Ida Louise
Robertson, Kathleen
Rofe, Herbert Henry
Russack, Frederick William
Sanders, Isabel Mary
Slane, Amelia
Smith, Daisy Maud
Smyth, Edith Raymond Ekin
Stuckey, Edward Joseph
Symmonds, Ethel
Thomson, Helen Janet
Tuckwell, Ernest Sinclair

LOGIC—IXB.

Poole, Dorothea Landon
Rush, Harry Thomas
Tuckwell, Ernest Sinclair

ETHICS—IXC.

Chignell, Arthur Kent
Tuckwell, Ernest Sinclair

EDUCATION—IXD.

Chignell, Arthur Kent
Gartrell, Francis John

PHILOSOPHY—IXE.

Stuckey, Edward Joseph, B.Sc.

PURE MATHEMATICS—X.

Dodwell, George Frederick
Jefferis, Annie Adelaide
West, Reginald Arthur

APPLIED MATHEMATICS—XI.

Jefferis, Annie Adelaide

PHYSICS—XII.

Coles, Edward
Jefferis, Lionel Harry
Noltenius, Harry Edward
Smyth, Isabel Agnes Ekin

GEOLOGY—XV.

Hunter, Ann Cecilia

The following have passed in the First Year's Course of

PURE MATHEMATICS—X.

Barnes, Joseph Thomas
Bromley, Helen Clarice
Monk, Mabel Elsie
Neate, Hilda Katie
Rofe, Herbert Henry
Sanders, Isabel Mary
Smith, Daisy Maud
Smyth, Edith Raymond Ekin

The following have passed in the First Year's Course of
PHYSICS—XII.

Barnes, Joseph Thomas
Bromley, Helen Clarice
Hales, Lizzie Ann
Jeffers, Catherine Cecilia
Kayser, Ella Amalie
Llewellyn, Robert
Menmuir, Caroline Spargo
Neate, Hilda Katie
O'Grady, Mary Angeline Lucille
Rofe, Herbert Henry
Sanders, Isabel Mary
Smith, Daisy Maud
Smyth, Edith Raymond Ekin

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE—NOVEMBER, 1900.

(Old Regulations.)

ORDINARY COURSE.

HONOURS AND SEPARATE SUBJECT LIST.

PASS LIST.

THIRD YEAR.

GEOLOGY, PALÆONTOLOGY, AND MINERALOGY.

Collison, Edith .. .. First Class Honours.

ADVANCED CHEMISTRY.

Cooke, William Ternent .. .. Third Class Honours.
Phillips, James Howard .. .. Pass.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND ASSAYING.

Collison, Edith .. .. Pass.

METALLURGY.

Cooke, William Ternent .. .. First Class Honours.
Phillips, James Howard .. .. Third Class Honours.

MATHEMATICS.

Duffield, Walter Geoffrey .. .. Third Class Honours.
Coventry, Cameron Hilder .. .. Pass.

PHYSICS.

Duffield, Walter Geoffrey .. .. Third Class Honours.
Coventry, Cameron Hilder .. .. Pass.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc. NOVEMBER, 1900.

(Old Regulations.)

MINING COURSE.

PASS LIST.

FIRST YEAR.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Moore, Bertie Harcourt

SECOND YEAR.

Jolly, Norman William — Mathematics, Physics } Credit

THIRD YEAR.

HONOURS AND SEPARATE SUBJECT LIST.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

Wainwright, Charles Leonard .. .. Second Class Honours.
Clark, Archie Septimus } equal .. .. Second Class Honours.
Moore, Bertie Harcourt }
Chapple, Harold .. .. Third Class Honours.
Greenway, Thomas Charles .. .. Third Class Honours.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

Chapple, Harold .. .. Pass.
Clark, Archie Septimus .. .. Pass.
Greenway, Thomas Charles .. .. Pass.
Moore, Bertie Harcourt .. .. Pass.
Wainwright, Charles Leonard .. .. Pass.

MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Chapple, Harold .. .. Pass.
Clark, Archie Septimus .. .. Pass.
Greenway, Thomas Charles .. .. Pass.
Moore, Bertie Harcourt .. .. Pass.
Wainwright, Charles Leonard .. .. Pass.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND ASSAYING.

Chapple, Harold .. .. Pass.
Clark, Archie Septimus .. .. Pass.
Greenway, Thomas Charles .. .. Pass.
Moore, Bertie Harcourt .. .. Pass.
Wainwright, Charles Leonard .. .. Pass.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Greenway, Thomas Charles .. .. First Class Honours.
Moore, Bertie Harcourt } equal .. .. First Class Honours.
Wainwright, Charles Leonard }
Clark, Archie Septimus .. .. Second Class Honours.
Chapple, Harold .. .. Third Class Honours.
Duffield Walter Geoffrey .. .. Third Class Honours.

SPECIAL MINING COURSE.

PASS LIST.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

Basedow, Herbert
Bell, Willoughby George
Fairweather, Andrew
Gartrell, Herbert William
McArthur, David William Stanley

MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Basedow, Herbert
Bell, Willoughby George
Fairweather, Andrew
McArthur, David William Stanley

FIRE ASSAYING.

Bell, Willoughby George
Fairweather, Andrew
Gardiner, Beauchamp Lennox
McArthur, David William Stanley

DIPLOMA IN MINING ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY.

PASS AND HONOURS LIST.

PASS LIST.

MINING ENGINEERING.

Whitington, Bertram .. .. Second Class Honours.
Connor, Julian Dove .. .. Third Class Honours.
Boas, Isaac Herbert .. .. Pass.

METALLURGY.

Boas, Isaac Herbert .. .. Second Class Honours.
Whitington, Bertram .. .. Pass.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

(New Regulations.)

PASS LIST.

COMPULSORY MATHEMATICS.

Brooks, George Vickery
Chapple, Ernest
Cleland, William Lauder
Ferguson, Andrew
Heseltine, Augustus Frederick
Kingston, Dorothy
Lavers, Henry
Magarey, William Thomas
Pryor, James
Shaw, James
Trotter, Rudolph Francis Oscar

COMPULSORY PHYSICS.

Adey, William James
Allen, John Howard
Bednall, William Kendall
Chapple, Ernest
Cleland, William Lauder
Denton, William Charles
Gartrell, Herbert William
Gates, Benjamin John
Greenlees, Alan David
Gregory, Harold Victor
Hunn, William Morgan
Judell, Lester Maurice Wolff
Magarey, William Thomas
Nadebaum, Henry Frederick
Paton, Adolph Ernest
Pearson, Henry Ernest
Priest, Herbert James
Prisk, Percy Tungkillo Harris
Shaw, James
Taylor, Arthur Roy
West, William Arthur

COMPULSORY CHEMISTRY.

Chapman, Charles Eustace
Chapple, Ernest
Cleland, William Lauder
Gartrell, Herbert William
Harrington, Arthur Eustace
Heseltine, Augustus Frederick
Hunn, William Morgan
Judell, Lester Maurice Wolff
Lavers, Henry
McCarthy, Walter James, B.A.
Magarey, William Thomas
Paton, Adolph Ernest
Pearson, Henry Ernest
Priest, Herbert James

COMPULSORY BIOLOGY.

Hunn, William Morgan
Priest, Herbert James

PURE MATHEMATICS—I.

Brown, Mary Home
Fairweather, Andrew
Gardiner, Beauchamp Lennox
McArthur, David William Stanley
Paton, Dora Isabel

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Brown, Mary Home
Chapple, Ernest
Gardiner, Beauchamp Lennox
Gartrell, Herbert William
Greenlees, Alan David
Paton, Adolph Ernest
Paton, Dora Isabel
Priest, Herbert James
Shaw, James

PHYSIOLOGY—PART I.

Patchell, Mary Emma

GEOLOGY—PART I.

Alexander, Robert George
Basedow, Herbert
Bell, Willoughby George
Cleland, William Lauder
Fairweather, Andrew
Gartrell, Herbert William
Heseltine, Augustus Frederick
Johncock, Charles Fuller
Judell, Lester Maurice Wolff
McArthur, David William Stanley
Michell, John
Pearson, Henry Ernest
Snell, Richard John
Whitham, Ernest de Whalley

BOTANY.

Benham, Ellen Ida, B.Sc.
Comley, Charles Herbert
Farsky, Hilda Gesina Franzciska
Goode, Matthew Edward
Johncock, Charles Fuller
Nicholls, Josiah Alexander
Stoward, Frederick

SPECIAL MINING COURSE.

PHYSICS.

Bell, Willoughby George
Chapple, Ernest
Fairweather, Andrew
Greenlees, Alan David
McArthur, David William Stanley
Magarey, William Thomas
Paton, Adolph Ernest

EXAMINATION FOR PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

(As for Second Year M.B.)

Belcher, Percy Dudley
Jolly, Bertram Dickson
McMillan, Samuel Herbert
Pritchard, Edgar Willie
Pritchard, George Ernest

BOTANY.

(As for M.B. Course.)

Cooper, Sidney Alexander
Heddle, Frederick Arnold

These Certificates will not allow Candidates to count these subjects for the M.B. Degree.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC—NOVEMBER, 1900.

PASS LIST.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Hellemann, Gorges Christian Crawfford
Phipps, Charlotte Lucy Barkwell
O'Sullivan, Letitia Mary
Puddy, Maude Mary

SECOND CLASS.

Davis, Angelita Pintorcilla
Dunn, Amy

THIRD CLASS.

Forrester, Adelaide Valeria
Hodges, Gwendoline May
Johns, Nicholas James

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Jelley, Jeannie
Wainwright, Florence

SECOND CLASS.

Burnell, Norman Leslie
Rosman, Mary Mildred
Kemp, Marion Kirkwood
Whillas, Helen May
Williams, Eleanore Maude

PASSED IN ACOUSTICS.

Eaton, Mary Ellie

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA OF ASSOCIATE IN MUSIC—NOVEMBER, 1900.

PASSED.

Puddy, Maude Mary (Principal Subject—Pianoforte).

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC—NOVEMBER, 1900. ADVANCED COURSE.

PASS LIST.

FIRST CLASS.

Manning, Hilda Mahala (Practical Subject, Pianoforte).

SECOND CLASS.

Dunn, Amy (Practical Subject, Pianoforte)

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: I 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 professorshps 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.

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 theGovernor 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 herein after 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."

*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.

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 appoin sixteen in all, includin 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.

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.

STANDING ORDERS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I. THE OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

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

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

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

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

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 the Council.

7. The Clerk shall prepare, under the direction of the Warden, a Notice-paper of the business of every meeting, and issue it with the circular calling the meeting.

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

9. Whenever an extraordinary vacancy shall occur in the office of Clerk, or when he shall be unable to act, the Warden may appoint some suitable person to act until a Clerk shall have been appointed.

10. Whenever an extraordinary vacancy shall occur in the office of Warden, or when the Warden shall from any cause be unable to act, the Clerk shall perform the duties of Warden until the next meeting of the Senate.

II. MEETINGS OF THE SENATE.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

III. NOTICES.

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

18. All notices of motion or of questions and all nominations must reach the Clerk at the University, before 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:

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.

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

B. RULES OF DEBATE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. ELECTIONS.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

83. A motion need not be seconded.

V. SELECT COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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.

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