THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following students passed in subjects of the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Bachelor of Commerce at the annual examinations in November, 1915. The names are in alphabetical order unless otherwise stated.

PASS LISTS.

First Year.

Division I.—Lewis, Edric Trigger; Smith, Thomas G.
Division II.—Scurvell, Dorothy Christine; Smith, Thomas G.
Division III.—Vance, Claude Mayhew, B.A.; Smith, Thomas G.
Division IV.—Smith, Thomas G., B.A.; Smith, Thomas G.

Recommended for the Andrew Scott prize.

Second Year.

Division I.—Lewis, Edric Trigger; Smith, Thomas G.
Division II.—Scurvell, Dorothy Christine; Smith, Thomas G.
Division III.—McKechnie, Elizabeth Laurence; Smith, Thomas G.
Division IV.—Roth, K., B.A.; Smith, Thomas G.
Division V.—Smith, Thomas G., B.A.; Smith, Thomas G.

Recommended for the Andrew Scott prize.

Third Year.

Division I.—Hawke, E.; Morris, Margaret; McGarvey, Alan; Smith, Thomas G.
Division II.—Scurvell, Dorothy Christine; Smith, Thomas G.
Division III.—Scurvell, Dorothy Christine; Smith, Thomas G.
Division IV.—Roth, K., B.A.; Smith, Thomas G.

Recommended for the Andrew Scott prize.

Fourth Year.

Division I.—Hawke, E.; Morris, Margaret; McGarvey, Alan; Smith, Thomas G.
Division II.—Scurvell, Dorothy Christine; Smith, Thomas G.
Division III.—Scurvell, Dorothy Christine; Smith, Thomas G.
Division IV.—Roth, K., B.A.; Smith, Thomas G.

Recommended for the Andrew Scott prize.

German (20).

Division I.—Pierce, William Stuart; Smith, Thomas G.
Division II.—Smith, Thomas G.; Smith, Thomas G.
Division III.—Miller, Anna; Smith, Thomas G.

Recommended for the Andrew Scott prize.

History of the United Kingdom (12).

Division I.—Munro, Leonard Alfred; Smith, Thomas G.
Division II.—Butcher, Edward Gerald; Smith, Thomas G.
Division III.—Butcher, Edward Gerald; Smith, Thomas G.
Division IV.—Butcher, Edward Gerald; Smith, Thomas G.

Recommended for the Andrew Scott prize.

Economics II. (20).

Division I.—Munro, Leonard Alfred; Oldham; Smith, Thomas G.
Division II.—Butcher, Edward Gerald; Smith, Thomas G.
Division III.—Butcher, Edward Gerald; Smith, Thomas G.
Division IV.—Butcher, Edward Gerald; Smith, Thomas G.

Recommended for the Andrew Scott prize.

Psychology (2).

Division I.—Pears, David Gabriel; Smith, Thomas G.
Division II.—Pears, David Gabriel; Smith, Thomas G.
Division III.—Pears, David Gabriel; Smith, Thomas G.
Division IV.—Pears, David Gabriel; Smith, Thomas G.

Recommended for the Andrew Scott prize.

Logic (12).

Division I.—Sellers, John Peck; Smith, Thomas G.
Division II.—Sellers, John Peck; Smith, Thomas G.
Division III.—Sellers, John Peck; Smith, Thomas G.
Division IV.—Sellers, John Peck; Smith, Thomas G.

Recommended for the Andrew Scott prize.
The University of Adelaide.

Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Deeds of Courage: Winning the V.C.

Lieutenant Blackburn's Gallantry.

All South Australia was thrilled by the news of the gallantry that won the V.C. for Lieutenant Arthur S. Blackburn, of the 11th Battalion. The story, as related by Colonel S. P. Weir, commanding officer of the unit, is worth recapitulating. On the 25th, as he was coming under heavy fire on the front, and was extremely exposed to danger as he went forward, he was shot and killed. Blackburn, who was one of the men of the unit, was on the front on Thursday, and on Friday afternoon, he was seen by Mr. Ramsay of the 11th Battalion, who was sent forward to give him medical aid. Blackburn was taken to the hospital at 7 p.m., and died on October 25th.
The enemy met a storm which was strongly held by the Germans, who were stubbornly holding up the advance of the 9th Battalion.

His party suffered severely from snipers and machine gun fire; long before they reached their objective, which they bravely rushed, and by means of determined action they completely destroyed a section of the German trench, capturing about 250 yards of trench.

Proceeding down the trench it was discovered that the enemy had completely destroyed a portion of the German trench, and that the German trench was also hit. This made a further advance impossible, as the enemy was in strong fire, and he ordered Lieutenant Blackburn's party, while leading Blackburn forward, forward to the position, if possible, the next day. He was to have the party every mile to the front and then to attempt to advance. The four men who were killed, but Blackburn managed to carry out his party safely. He had located the trench and arranged for a further advance. He had now reached our lines, and was sent forward to ascertain, if possible, the position of the enemy. He had the party every mile to the front and then to attempt to advance.

Subsequently Blackburn led his men on to another attack where, after a stubborn resistance, our trench was captured by the enemy. On this occasion, in the absence of Lieutenant Blackburn's party, and with no available force to resist, a German trench was captured.

The enemy were holding a strong position, and a trench of about 100 yards in depth, when they were discovered on the morning of the 15th. The enemy had broken through our lines during the night, and had occupied the trench. Blackburn was ordered to capture the trench, and to hold it until the following day. He did not know whether it was friendly or enemy who was working towards him, but he was to observe the enemy and to make the best of a bad job. He was to hold the trench until the following day.

BRITISH AND GERMAN DOCTORS

From C. Alsworthy, Wavell: "In her instructive lecture on Monday night, Professor Chapman referred to the advantages of the physicians and the importance of the medical men, and of whose house of German physicians. The Dahlem Medical College and Hospital are the least of the German physicians. They are all of them in better houses, and they are attended by the finest of German doctors."

May 11th, 1916.
SCIENCE AND THE WAR.

Professor Chapman, in a recent address to the Adelphi Science and Arts Association, laid down the reasons why the next war would be fought in the Commonwealth, not on its soil. He said that the old story how in time of peace a country acquires the sources of its warlike necessities and new raw materials employed in its industry must hold good once more. The old story is the British dependence on Germany for a large variety of industrial and scientific work. We knew a good deal about it but it needed a rupture of the peace to make a full revelation of the disadvantages of 'suffice it again' is the British motto for the future. It remains, however, to organise a new and self-reliant system, a system that shall not depend on the chance of war, but cultivate the individual and national efficiency without which we cannot fairly hope to maintain our own industries, or be a factor in the world of to-morrow. Professor Chapman is quite right in urging a war against excessive faith in the power of tariffs. Germany made the fullest use of her system of high tariffs and protecting her manufactures, but she could not have succeeded as she did if she had relied solely on protection through the Customs Estimate. What is needed is an educational system, scientific research, and technical training. Neither the German nor the Australian system will be complete until we have trained British brains to be content, and have beaten the Teutonic every sphere, practical or scientific. We must create a new class of trained men, and mobilise knowledge with the aim of expanding and cheapening production in a manner which will make it an even more important matter to be armed and prepared to adopt some at least of his methods. The over-estimation of classical studies is not consistent with the spirit of our times, and our systems of education urgently demand a change. We must prepare men to understand, to use, and to appreciate the utilitarian and disciplinary value of scientific knowledge. The State should modify the existing system in the direction of more free and emancipating impart of immediate results measurable in terms of £s. &d. Many discoveries that seemed trivial when first announced have been used and profited from by some great industrial advance. Our industries should be on a footing in which the physicist and the chemist are ever seeking new applications in the vast field of scientific knowledge. Our artisans should have the benefit of a co-operative plan of technical instruction. The aim of our educational system is properly to enlarge industrial conditions but shorter hours and higher wages need to be supplemented by a proportionate increase of capital. The aim of the Chemical Research Department under the South Australian Government is, in the words of the Advisory Council of the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry, which is establishing machinery for the purpose, to produce some of the best research workers in the world. A body is going in close touch with the universities, State departments, and scientific bodies, and manufacturers, to bring into closer connection with the work of research the progress of existing industrial and scientific research, and as its activities extend should be able to render invaluable services in this direction.