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[...]ering, Pepita Cerda Saunders, Laurence John Stanley, Harold Norman Tucker.

The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (Dr. H. Swift) presented the candidates for degrees in medicine and surgery:—For the degree of Master of Surgery—Albert Roy Southwood, M.D., B.S. For the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery—Harold Henry Appleby, William Blackney, Harry Leonard Chester, Melville Ernest Chinner, William Carstie, Malcolm Turner Cockburn, Alfred Sydney de Bohun Cocks (Everard scholar), John Francis Cramp, Clarence William Engand, Robert Owen Fox, Reginald Hewgill Hamilton, Francis Marian Hamp, Reginald Denys Hornabrook, (Everard scholar), Leonard Ross Mallen, Frank Kenneth Mungord, John Edison Porter, John William Rollison, Gordon Wearing Smith, William Deano Walker, B.Sc., Henry Gordon Prest (in absentia). For the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, ad eundem gradum:—Reginald Francis Matters, M.B., Ch.M. (Sydney).

The Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry (Sir Joseph Verco) presented the following candidates for degrees in dentistry—For the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery—Sydney Gordon Cocks, Cyril Grosvenor. For the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery, ad eundem gradum—Edgar Albert Mehrum, B.D.S. (Sydney), Leslie Sanders Rogers, B.D.S. (Melbourne), Keith William Laws, B.D.S. (Sydney) in absentia.

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts (Professor J. Kellar Stewart) presented the candidates for degrees in arts:—For the ordinary degree of Master of Arts—Arthur Hammond Bell, B.A., Frederick Martin Burgess, B.A., Eric Gordon Kelly, B.A., Iris Esther Robertson, B.A., Edwin John Stribley, B.A. For the honors degrees of Bachelors of Arts—Leslie Frank Casson, Walter Russell Crocker, Phyllis Evelyn Lade. For the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Arts:—Archibald Herbert Campbell, Thomas William Charlesworth, Gertrude Vera Gaetjens, Max Johann Gerlach, Marjory Harley, James McConnon, Colin McMutrie, Dorothy Elizabeth Othams, Geoffrey Ernest Peters, Kathleen Naomi Powell, Gwendoline Marjorie Jean Saewin, Margaret Walter Sorrell, Ada Florence Stribling; William Lancelot Thomas, Edith Louise Tilley, Walter Tebble Westgarth. For the degree of Master of Arts, ad eundem gradum—Albert Ernest Maldon Kirkwood, M.A. (Melbourne).

The Dean of the Faculty of Music (Professor E. Harold Davies) presented two candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Music:—Edward William Black, Faith Fairbank Harvey, and the degree of Elsie Furneaux Patrick was conferred in absentia.

The Dean of the Faculty of Science (Professor T. Harvey Johnston) presented the candidates for degrees in science:—For the honors degree of Bachelor of Science: Geology—Paul Samuel Hossfeld, B.Sc. For the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Science—Baldur Unwin Byles, Harold Norman England, Bruce Fleming Goode, George Henson Barrett Haskard, Maxwell Ralph Jacobs, Thomas Glen Luke, Lewis Arthur Newman, Gordon Rudolph Piper, Maurice Knight Pitcher, Thomas Lancelot Wilkinson, Irwin Topperwein, M.A. (in absentia).

The Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science (Mr. H. W. Gartrell) presented candidate for degrees in engineering and for diplomas in applied science.—For the degree of Master of Engineering—John Ragless Brookman, B.E. For the degree of Bachelor of Engineering—Keith McQuarrie Bennett; Malcolm Archibald Brooke; James Douglas Chapman; Harold Stewart Elford; George Read Fisher (in absentia); Lance Galbraith Johnston; Richard Henry Maclure Lea, Frederick William Tidemann, Reginald Clarence Walsh, Adrian Akhurst Anderson (in absentia). For the diploma in Applied Science—Alwyn Bowman Barker, B.E., Keith McQuarrie Bennett, Malcolm Archibald Brooke, James Douglas Chapman, Harold Stewart Elford, George Read Fisher (in absentia), Humphrey Crayle Forgan, Lance Galbraith Johnston, Richard Henry Maclure Lea, Frederick William Tidemann, Reginald Clarence Walsh, Adrian Akhurst Anderson (in absentia).

The Chairman of the Board of Commercial Studies (Mr. S. Russell Booth) presented:—For the diploma in Commerce—John Parr Harding Biddle, James Marshall Biggs, James Beatton Blair, Harold Duncan Campbell, Eric Ambrose Gibson, Charles Edgeworth Horrocks, Bessie Lilywhite, James Cobbett Lyon, Phillip Barnard Alphonsus McCarron, Arthur William Mack, Colin Walter Martin, Eric James Mortes, Mary Margaret Mullin, Ronald Stewart Pondiex, Helene Raffelt (Fisher medallist), Ernest Joseph Walter Reynolds, Jessie Jeanette Topperwien, [...] Sinclair Tuckwell, Jack Torney, Frank Derwent Vawser, Albert Bruce [...] Williams, Winifred Annie Phelps (in absentia).

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts (Professor J. McKellar Stewart) presented:—For the diploma in Economics and Political Science—Norman Ashby Cottrell, Harold George Oliphant, William Valentine Leach, M.A., John Fife Smith.

Some Aspects of Forestry.

Professor Sir Douglas Mawson made the [...] of the annual address "Some Aspects of Forestry in South Australia." He [...] geological and forest studies met on [...] common ground in the soil. Soil surveys, questions relating to the depth of the subsoil, the nature and character of the bed rock, and matters relating to surface and underground drainage were the geologist's contribution to forest problems. The forests, the broad acres of agricultural land, the boundless pastures, and the mineral wealth were legacies to the pioneers who ranged their destinies with a young country such as this. They represented a potential wealth laid at the feet of the rising nation. This splendid capital asset made possible for the masses life at a higher standard than was afforded by the same effort in an older country in which this capital had been depleted. Hence in Australia, where the nation per capita was well endowed with such resources, the community was riding over every sort of obstacle with a disregard for some economic considerations, which would effectually call a halt in the affairs of a less favored people. But, alas, some of these natural resources were exhaustible and consequently, so far as depletion was proceeding along such lines, the nation's capital was dribbling away and sterner times must sooner or later be faced. Thus future generations of Australians were to be left with an overdraft arising from the payment of dividends from forests and other natural wealth, not from accrued surplus, but from capital stock. In pioneer countries the idea became ingrained that forests were inexhaustible and it only remained to reap the harvest where immediately profitable, or otherwise to clear the land in preparation for agricultural operations. The position in Australia was already serious, this splendid heritage having been dissipated with a wanton disregard for the future at a speed scarcely paralleled elsewhere. Already destruction had gone far, but in some of the States at least enactments calculated to retrieve the position were now being administered.

Imported Timber.

Judging by warnings emanating from officers of the forestry services, certain of the best known Australian timbers would, within the next few years, practically disappear from the lumber market. This state of affairs had awakened the public to a realisation of the importance of timber supplies to a degree that had never before been reached. For instance, Australia was suffering today from an over-production of currants, and there was little hope of competing in the world markets with this commodity, normally produced under the cheapest labor conditions. Yet the cases in which the currants were packed, though constructed of but the commonest variety of pine, were imported. Why not grow fewer currants and more pines. (Laughter and applause.) For the Commonwealth to be self-supporting in timber and other forest products would mean, on present-day figures, a retention within the country of many millions pounds sterling annually, which now went abroad for importations. Timber was a crop indispensable and of great annual value to the State, and it had been referred to as "the twin sister of agriculture," both attempting to produce values from the soil. Fortunately, the very soils and situations that were not fit for agriculture were still capable of supporting tree growth.

Water Conservation.

Sir Douglas Mawson referred to the influence upon the distribution and character of the water flow. No country had a greater interest in water conservation than South Australia, yet year by year the holding capacity of the hills was being reduced, and now a great sum of money was to be spent in cutting drains to the sea across the coastal plains, an expenditure largely rendered necessary in order to complete the work of waste begun with the depletion of the vegetation of the catchment areas of the water courses. Much of the sum of about £300,000 proposed to be sunk in improving the run-off in the lower reaches of the Torrens River, might be more profitably spent in the construction of reservoirs in the hills, either in the form of dams or forests. It was certain that in South Australia, every drop of water that could be conserved was capable of application to profitable production; consequently only where conservational measures failed to cope with flood problems should these water assets be hurried to the sea. (Applause.)

Control of Climate.

Consideration of the value of forests was not complete even with references to its agencies in building up and improving the soil, controlling the run-off, preventing erosion and landslips, and the reclamation of wastes. There were other influences of national importance. To a small extent forests appeared to be climate controllers, at least within their immediate precincts, exerting a beneficial influence on rainfall, reducing the temperature in summer and slightly increasing it in winter. To some extent frosts were stayed, and the chance of hailstorms was reduced. Plantations of trees were valuable shelter belts from the wind for stock and agriculture. Also they prevented the evaporation of water surfaces, thus conserving surface water. Then they must not forget the hygienic and aesthetic aspects. The beneficial diversion and health-giving features of forests was within the experience of everyone. There appeared to be almost universally an accord between healthy human beings and trees. The forest was a reservoir of pure air and the "poetry and perfume of the earth." The control and maintenance of the forests was a State function of great importance to the community. Happily now, though late in the day, the public conscience was aroused as indicated by the statement regarding the failing timber resources emanating from the Prime Minister's Department some months ago. Another sure indication of the public interest was the fact that private companies had recently been formed in Australasia with the object of timber-growing for profit. Pro rata with population, South Australia was the greatest timber importer of any of the States of the Commonwealth. Hence, merely from the supply point of view, afforestation more vitally concerned this State than it did any of the others. They were more fortunate in having larger areas of natural forests which, if properly controlled, might continue to yield considerable hardwood lumber for some time to come. But in any case the natural softwoods of the Commonwealth were now almost entirely exhausted. The successful growth of Pinus insignis on sandy lands in the South-East of the State, as demonstrated by areas planted and administered by the Forest Department, indicated beyond all doubt the fitness for pine plantation of at least certain areas in that part. The odds were that very large areas of low-grade land suitable for pine forests existed thereabouts. Other features favorable to South-Eastern planting were the low cost of the land, the small amount of clearing to be done, and the general flatness of the situation.

Clothing the Mount Lofty Ranges.

All factors, therefore, appeared to be favorable for planting for supply forests though on account of remoteness from Adelaide it was questionable how much of such timber could be profitably transported to the main centre of population of the State. The railway freight charge between Mount Gambier and Adelaide was much the same as the sea freight ruling for lumber between Canada and Adelaide. That was on the latest reduced scale of rates. It seemed probable, therefore, that the products of the South-Eastern forests, over and above local consumption, would tend to flow towards the fertile south-western division of Victoria. In the interests of the community at large afforestation and wise control of existing forests in the Mount Lofty Ranges was also essential. He submitted that the ultimate goal of the Government should be to effect the clothing with artificial or treated forest of the greatest possible area of the poorer and steeper lands of the Mount Lofty Ranges. Then indeed the State would earn its title of "The Garden State." Reverting to the Kuitpo Forest, it was of interest to note what profit might accrue. The first acre of pine planted was now just 25 years old. This was Pinus insignis, spaced 6½ feet apart. Out of this thinning had been cut and marketed yielding a net return of over £84, and there still remained on the block 38,000 super feet of standing timber, the healthiest and straightest trees of the original growth, and representing a safe net value of £95. To produce this total yield of £179 an expenditure of £29 (not including administration) was incurred.

The School of Forestry.

Special knowledge was needed in the planting of trees, and the best results could not be attained unless scientific methods were used. The first practically professional school of forestry established in Australasia was that at the Adelaide University, now in its thirteenth year. (Applause.) The duration of training was three years, leading to the Batchelor's Degree in science, and the allocation by the Government of the Forest of Kuitpo, 15,000 acres in extent, in the ranges adjacent to the city rendered the University a suitable location for a forestry school. As the Adelaide school had been of service to the whole of Australia in the training of forest officers, it was hoped that the Commonwealth Government might render some financial assistance. Such subsidy as was proposed had precedent in help already extended to other institutions, where special courses sufficing for the whole of the Commonwealth were provided. Correspondence showed that whilst this matter was before the Federal Government for consideration, there suddenly appeared a statement that the Cabinet had decided to appropriate money to go right ahead on a Commonwealth school of forestry at Canberra. This decision came as a bolt from the blue, without correspondence or discussion. Politicians, not being specialists in education, would do well in matters relating thereto to submit them to the National Research Council, or to call together a conference of foresters and recognised educational authorities for report. The position now was that, as the Commonwealth Government appeared determined to spend the necessary money at Canberra, the State Government did not intend to continue their subsidy to this University. So it appears that the Adelaide school was to lapse, though it was the intention of the Commonwealth to conduct their school here until the necessary buildings were in being at Canberra. With the abandonment of the forest school in this State, would be lost possibilities of experimental work under the special local conditions, also the advice and experience afforded by the specialist staff, both of which attributes constituted no small part of its value to the community. A means for the palliation of these regrettable consequences would be the provision for the extension, into the realm of forestry, of the work of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute. The present was an anxious time for forestry in South Australia. Its sun had passed behind a cloud. Let them hope it was not its hour of setting, and that the time of slumber had arrived. (Applause.)

Reg 17-12-25

GRADUATES' LUNCHEON.

AN OPEN-AIR GATHERING.

The sixth annual luncheon of the Adelaide University Graduates' Association was held under the trees in the Botanic Park on Wednesday, when the students who were to receive their degrees in the afternoon were entertained. There was a large attendance of members and guests.

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The president of the association (Dr. E. Harold Davies) appealed for greater enthusiasm and more regular attendance at meetings on the part of the members. He announced that there was reason to hope that early next year a lecture on anthropological research would be delivered to members. There was a general feeling that Adelaide was an ideal centre for this work, and the researches carried out by such men as Professor Stirling had been responsible for the accumulation of a great amount of material, which was awaiting proper investigation. Excellent records had been collected during the recent visit of Dr. Wissler and Mr. Embree, of the Rockefeller Institute, and an interesting evening was anticipated. He welcomed the newly-elected members of the council, Messrs. E. W. Holden and A. Grenfell-Price, and hoped they would make unmitigated nuisances of themselves on the council. (Laughter.) He was sure they had it in mind to do something of that sort. The association was doing good work in a quiet way in the interests of the University. There was the question of the Union Building always outstanding. They were held up temporarily by a technical difficulty, which prevented the Government from handing over the land which was to be used. He hoped that the foundation-stone would be laid during the coming year. (Applause.)

The toast of the new graduates was proposed by Mr. E. W. Holden, who referred to the feeling of relief experienced by students when the results of their examinations were published. It was probably the resultant exuberance that had brought about their exclusion from the Commemoration Day gathering. (Laughter.) He hoped, however, that the time was not far distant when they would be present again. (Applause.) He touched on the various reasons that had induced students to come to the University. Whatever it was, there must have been some element of ambition, some "gleam" which they had followed. He urged them to be conscientious in whatever they might be called upon to do. Often brilliant men had failed because they were not conscientious and thorough. He hoped that the graduates would commence in their new sphere of life with a fixity of purpose, following the gleam before them. (Applause.)

The toast was supported by Mr. C. T. Madigan, who remarked that the students had proved themselves, and there was no doubt that they would continue to do so. In a great measure, undergraduates at a university had everything put before them, and the way was easy, provided that they liked to work. Generally one had not much opportunity for original thinking. When they went into the world, however, they had to think more for themselves, as they found that they were not greatly assisted, but were up against the rather jealous competition of others in the same line of business. Character and ability were required for success. They could do good work by joining the association and pushing its objects. (Applause.)

Responding on behalf of the men graduates, Mr. W. R. Crocker said the University did more than teach the student a trade which assured his economic and social status in life. The university man should approach the problems of the times from a different standpoint from the man who had not had the same advantage. The university failed in that so little intercourse was possible between the students of the various faculties. It was possible for the Graduates' Association to do a great deal to overcome that difficulty, especially with regard to the projected Union Building. The government of the University was democratic, in that it was entirely in the hands of the old students, as members of the senate. The senate had not played its part in the election of the council in the past, and he advised every graduate, when he became eligible for membership of the senate, to interest himself in the government of the institution. (Applause.)

On behalf of the women graduates, Miss P. Lade said many people would be surprised at the amount of prejudice still existing against the "university woman." The value of such a training to a woman lay not so much in what was actually learned, as in the fact that she learned to judge clearly and think for herself. (Applause.)

Mr. A. R. M. Kirwood responded for the students from other States, taking ad eundem degrees. He was pleased to find such a healthy spirit of self-criticism in the Graduates' Association, and was proud that his name was to be added that day to the list of graduates of the Adelaide University.