

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

Public Examinations Board.

Leaving Honours Examination, 1925.

The following lists show the names of the candidates who have distinguished themselves and who were under 19 years of age on December 31, 1925.

GENERAL HONOUR LIST.

- The following is the order of merit of candidates who have distinguished themselves in the whole examination:
1. P. S. (Christian Brothers' College).
2. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
3. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
4. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
5. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
6. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
7. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
8. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
9. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
10. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).

SPECIAL HONOUR LISTS.

- English Literature:
1. P. S. (Christian Brothers' College).
2. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
3. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
4. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
5. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
6. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
7. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
8. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
9. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
10. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).

Mathematics.

- 1. P. S. (Christian Brothers' College).
2. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
3. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
4. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
5. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
6. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
7. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
8. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
9. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
10. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).

History.

- 1. P. S. (Christian Brothers' College).
2. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
3. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
4. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
5. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
6. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
7. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
8. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
9. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
10. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).

Geography.

- 1. P. S. (Christian Brothers' College).
2. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
3. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
4. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
5. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
6. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
7. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
8. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
9. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
10. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).

Latin.

- 1. P. S. (Christian Brothers' College).
2. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
3. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
4. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
5. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
6. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
7. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
8. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
9. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
10. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).

French.

- 1. P. S. (Christian Brothers' College).
2. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
3. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
4. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
5. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
6. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
7. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
8. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
9. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
10. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).

German.

- 1. P. S. (Christian Brothers' College).
2. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
3. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
4. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
5. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
6. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
7. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
8. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
9. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
10. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).

Physical Science.

- 1. P. S. (Christian Brothers' College).
2. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
3. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
4. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
5. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
6. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
7. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
8. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
9. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
10. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).

Psychology.

- 1. P. S. (Christian Brothers' College).
2. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
3. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
4. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
5. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
6. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
7. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
8. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
9. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
10. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).

Physiology.

- 1. P. S. (Christian Brothers' College).
2. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
3. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
4. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
5. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
6. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
7. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
8. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
9. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
10. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).

Botany.

- 1. P. S. (Christian Brothers' College).
2. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
3. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
4. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
5. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
6. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
7. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
8. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
9. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
10. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).

Zoology.

- 1. P. S. (Christian Brothers' College).
2. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
3. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
4. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
5. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
6. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
7. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
8. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
9. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
10. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).

honours certificate, provided they hold or are entitled to the following honours or the leaving certificate:

- 1. P. S. (Christian Brothers' College).
2. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
3. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
4. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
5. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
6. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
7. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
8. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
9. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
10. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).

List of candidates who have passed in the following subjects:

- 1. P. S. (Christian Brothers' College).
2. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
3. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
4. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
5. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
6. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
7. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
8. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).
9. P. S. (Adelaide High School).
10. P. S. (St. Peter's Collegiate School).

Reg. 17-12-25.

ECONOMIC FORESTRY.

The constantly increasing value of the University to the State and the interest of the general public in its opinions both as a creator and a distributor of knowledge, were agreeably in evidence at the crowded Commemorative gathering, presided over by the Vice-Chancellor (Professor W. Mitchell) in the Elder Hall on Wednesday. The array of facts contained in the Vice-Chancellor's opening speech and the large number of degrees conferred in the various faculties, testified to a widespread and deep appreciation of the advantages of higher learning and scientific research, and reinforced the conviction that the future of South Australia will be in competent hands. It is an eloquent and able address on "Some aspects of forestry in South Australia," Sir Douglas Mawson impressively indicated the importance of scientific forestry relative to economic, agriculture, and meteorology. The Professor's special devotion to geology does not detract from the authoritative character of his carefully weighed pronouncements upon a subject of urgent concern to the material well-being of the State, and especially of its populous and spreading metropolitan area. Strong emphasis was given to the protests frequently made through the Press against the ruthless cutting down of timber in the glorious hills near to Adelaide. Under the present system we are told the work of destruction will proceed until nothing but larry-scarred, bare hillsides remain. Sir Douglas's view the well-designed and delightful Kuitpo forest should be one tiny section of a vast area of timber growths, which would bring into profitable use the cliffs and slopes which were mostly unfitted either for cultivation or pasturage. Instead of spending huge sums of money on constructing channels for the draining of torrential storm waters into the sea, the Government is advised to provide for the conservation of such water by means of reservoirs, and, more particularly, by afforestation in the hills. In their eagerness to exploit natural resources for immediate profit, South Australians have commonly overlooked the important role of forests in providing a spongy soil with extraordinary capacity for absorption, and acting as "the sovereign regulator of water-flow." The steady progress of deforestation in the Mount Lofty Ranges explains the ever-increasing number and seriousness of the floods recorded in the Lower Torrens River. No country (as Sir Douglas has observed) has a greater interest in water conservation than South Australia; yet, year by year, the holding capacity of our hills is being reduced! Next in importance to the agency of forests in controlling the "rain-fall" is the prevention of erosion of the soil. They also beneficially affect meteorological conditions and promote climatic salubrity. No one is likely to dispute the proposition that the control and maintenance of forests is a State function; but, unhappily, it is clear that the State's duty will not be discharged apart from steady and persistent pressure by an enlightened public upon Governments, mainly because the good results of forestry are not fully evident until artificial plantations have reached maturity. Trustworthy computations, however, leave no doubt that a bold and wisely directed scheme of State forestry in the Mount Lofty Ranges would add greatly to the value of the public estate. The carrying out of the scheme, too, would afford healthy employment to a considerable number of manual workers and trained experts. The special economic advantage attending the growth of pines near to the principal centre of population was demonstrated. Referring to the proposed establishment of a Commonwealth School of Forestry at Canberra, Sir Douglas rightly contended that "our politicians" need not be specialists in education, would do well in matters relating thereto to submit their proposals to the National Research Council, or to call together a conference of recognised educational authorities for report." It will be a misfortune for this State if the establishment of a forestry school at Canberra shall involve the cessation of education in the science in the Adelaide University. The Kuitpo Forest is a fine training ground for students, and the suggestion that the Waite Agricultural Research Institute should enter the realms of forestry ought to receive sympathetic consideration. South Australia cannot afford to neglect the "twin sister of agriculture." The questions raised in the spirited address on Wednesday are essentially national, and should be seriously dealt with in a non-party spirit.

Money spent under competent guidance on plantations in our mountainous country, carrying a first-class rainfall, as well as in the South-East, would be a first rate investment, although the payment of dividends might be deferred for a couple of decades.

Adv. 17-12-25. AFFORESTATION. In his address at yesterday's Commemoration at the Adelaide University Sir Douglas Mawson made a valuable contribution to the discussion of a subject which is receiving at last the attention its great importance merits. "For the Commonwealth to be self-supporting in timber and other forest products," said the Professor of Geology, "would mean, on present-day figures, the retention within the country of many millions sterling annually which now goes abroad for importation." Unhappily external sources of supply are far from inexhaustible, and the literature on the subject teems with forebodings of a possible famine in the soft woods so essential to a hundred industries. In the first decade of the present century Mr. W. Gill, a former South Australian Conservator of Forests, issued a pamphlet on the growing scarcity of uniform timber, showing how largely the annual consumption exceeded the re-growth, and indicating the consequences that must inevitably follow. In the Northern Hemisphere his contentions were sustained by forest experts on both sides of the Atlantic, and for many years the position and prospects of forestry in Great Britain, the planting and management of woodlands, and the question of affording better educational and other facilities for the encouragement of the industry, engaged the attention of a Royal Commission. Six months ago Mr. C. E. Lann Poole, Commonwealth Forestry Adviser, in a special report, emphasised the responsibility of the Federal Government in the matter, showing the possibilities of afforestation in its own domains, and the directions in which the States might be assisted to carry out their own forestry programmes. Three second grade projects in South Australia would specially profit by the Federal Government's assistance, having indeed every right to do so, the State being a pioneer in arboriculture, and possessing in connection with its University the one school in the Commonwealth claiming to give a full course in forestry. To the excellence of this institution Mr. Poole paid a glowing tribute in his report, in which he spoke of the "enthusiasm and fine young foresters" it has produced; and last year, as Sir Douglas Mawson reminds us, the Inter-University Conference and the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science indicated their appreciation in terms still more emphatic by resolutions favoring the recognition of the school as a training institution for the whole of the Commonwealth, and soliciting for its completion and better equipment the assistance of the Federal Government. As long ago as 1920 the forest departments of the various States had affirmed the necessity of such a central school, but as the proposal contemplated a new institution near Sydney, the failure of the State Governments to reach an agreement on the subject is not astonishing. Not all experts, it must be admitted, have seen the need of associating arboriculture with a university. Mr. Poole, for one, has long favored a separate institution, the efficacy of which, he contends, would be much better assured by proximity to some forest combining the widest possible range of climatic conditions, such, he suggests, as are to be found in the highlands of New South Wales. But at the Foresters' Conference in Sydney last year attachment to "a university within the Commonwealth" was deemed a sine qua non of a forestry school; and even Mr. Poole admits that "to ensure the necessary knowledge of those students on which the growth of the sciences admitted should be graduates of an Australian University."