

Reg. 24th Nov. 1906.

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Applied Mechanics, B.Sc. and Diploma in Applied Science.

First class (in order of merit)—Hubert Harford Hanton, Robert William Tassie (equal).

Second class (in order of merit)—Frank Ellis; Edward James Cadell Rennie, John Stanley West (equal), William Holland Lang, William Briton Angwin.

Third class (in alphabetical order)—Stanley Simpson Addison, Joseph Gilbert.

Modern European History.

First class (in order of merit)—Lorna Maude Waterhouse, Arnold Edwin Victor Richardson; Clive Runnalls Davies, William Hurtle Kleemann, Mary Emma Patchell (equal), Nellie Agnes Matheson, Horace George Viney.

Second class (in order of merit)—Herbert Clifton Hosking, Mignonette Coles, Hilda Marion Driscoll, Ernest Samuel Davis; Francis James Butler, Charlotte Annie Holland (equal); Arthur Hammond Bell, Annie Frances Burgess, Florence Gweynth Thomas, Elsie Madeline Worsnop (equal); Percy John Clark, Arthur Robert Hilton (equal), Annie Sim Hoffmeister, Fanny Edith Jackson, Annie McLeod, Emily Dorothea Proud, Herbert Russel Oborn, Rudolph Oertel Nadebaum.

Third class (in alphabetical order)—Albert Adams, Arthur Lewis George Ash, Joseph Thomas Barnes, Stanley Whitbread Belcher, Muriel Beatrix Bickers, Gustav Hermann Gotthold Boerke, Clarence Roy Butterworth, Clarinda May Caddy, Edith May Comley, Isabel Cooke, Ann Grace Donald, Euphemia Gibb Drummond, Emily Olive Finch, Mary May Garton, Olive Abbott Giles, John Gluis, Edwin Corlett Higginbottom, Claude Dunleavy Hill, Muriel Hill, Patrick Joseph Hynes, Eric Marfleet Ingamells, Lillian Constance Loveridge, Christopher Carl Okely, Olive Pe'ew Pearce, Henry Ernest Pearson, Arthur William Pitt, Alfred Harold Possingham, Alice Maude Rinder, Alice Ida Florence Salter, John Alfred Shepherd, Felix David Dill Stapley, Sabina Bertha Stolz, Hilda Amy Stoward, Edith Louise Tilley, Arthur Percival Wilson.

Diploma in Applied Science, Railway Engineering.

First class—None.

Second class (in order of merit)—Edward James Cadell Rennie, Harold Whitmor Smith (equal), Harold Charles Bowen, Louis Laybourne Smith.

University Evening Class and School of Mines Associate III., Examination. Electric Engineering.

First class—Thomas Wilfred McMahon, Godfrey Chittleborough.

Second class—Reginald Charles Allen, Frank Randall Bradley (equal).

Third class—Herbert Thomas Nicholas.

Examination for the Diploma of Associate in Music, November, 1906, Pass List.

Leila Isabel Cox, principal subject, pianoforte; Gladys Ruby Edwards, principal subject, singing; Dorothea Violet Jacob, principal subject, pianoforte.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.

The following students passed in the undermentioned subjects of the course for the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Arts at the annual examination in November, 1906:—

8.—ECONOMICS.

First Class.—Leslie Edwards.

Second Class.—None.

Third Class (in alphabetical order).—James Sydney Kilcoy Maclellan, Albert Hermann Nootnagel, George Taylor Polson.

9a.—PSYCHOLOGY.

First Class (in order of merit).—Harold Woolnough, Walter James McCarthy, Ellen Ida Benham and David Davis (equal), Annie Sim Hoffmeister and Arnold Edwin Victor Richardson (equal).

Second Class (in order of merit).—Annie Rita Ellis and Annie Louisa Virginia Treby (equal), Stanley Whitbread Belcher, Arthur Hammond Bell, and Edgar Percival Rowe (equal), Thomas John Brown and Ernest Phillips (equal), Ernest Samuel Davis and Samuel Foster Robinson (equal), Ann Grace Donald, Dugold Archibald Melbourne, Herbert Russell Oborn, and Harry Thomson (equal), Elsie Myra Lillian Foster, Lucy Miriam Mead, and John Stoward Moyes (equal), Edwin Corlett Higginbottom, Clive Runnalls Davies.

Third Class (in alphabetical order).—Albert Adams, John Andrew Arthur, Helen Barbour, Olive Ruby May Cloughton, Edith May Comley, John Donnell, Rupert Eugene Thomas Edwards, Daisy Gwendoline Freeman, John Gluis, James Stephen Gold, Robert Harbness, Catherine Hedy, Muriel Hill, Arthur Robert Hilton, Fanny Edith Jackson, Mary Tabitha Kinnish, William Murtle Kleemann, William Thomas Martin, Nellie Agnes Matheson, Thomas Moten, Ewart Henry Beaumont Nancarrow, Albert Hermann Nootnagel, Olive Pellaw Pearce, Alice Maude Rinder, Ellen Elsie Simpson, Susan Frances Gwendoline Stevens, Edith Louise Tilley, Clara Trudinger, Robina Tweeddale, Dorothy Venn, Arthur Onslow Whittington, Arthur Percival Wilson.

9b.—LOGIC.

First Class (in order of merit).—Annie Louisa Virginia Treby, Harold Woolnough.

Second Class (in order of merit).—George Coultis Ligertwood, John Stoward Moyes and Harry Thomson (equal), Horace George Viney, Thomas John Browne, Euphemia Gibb Drummond, and Annie M Leod (equal), Percival Watson.

Third Class (in alphabetical order).—Mary Beatrice Gardner, Herbert Clifton Hosking, Charles John Woodroffe Mundy, Christopher Carl Okely, Reginald John Rudall.

Recommended for the Roby Fletcher Prize.—Harold Woolnough. Proxime Accessit.—Annie Louisa Virginia Treby.

On the retirement of Sir Charles Todd from the position of Deputy Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs last year, and from the position of Government Astronomer now, the Federal Public Service and the State of South Australia have sustained a loss, the greatness of which will only be realised as the years go by, for while his successors may be equally expert they must necessarily lack the ripe experience of years and the lessons of a lifetime.

A Personal Description.

At the age of 80 Sir Charles puts to ridicule Civil Service Retirement Acts, which provide for the automatic retirement of Civil servants, whether the retiring age be 50, 65, 70, or even 80. He is physically and mentally as active and capable as many men 20 and 25 years younger, and his retirement does not in the least mean that he is at all incapable of discharging the duties of the offices he has filled so long. His bright face and ruddy complexion tell of good health and a jovial disposition. It has been said that he has never been known to lose his temper, and he goes through the world making the best of everything. In a chat with a representative of "The Advertiser" recently he was asked to what he attributed his mental and physical vigor at so great an age.

He replied—"To a good constitution I should think, to plenty of work, and a habit I have formed of not worrying myself over trifles. Nothing ages one so much as worry. If I have any official troubles I never take them home with me."

His Life's Work.

It is almost impossible in a brief space to give an adequate idea of the life's work of Sir Charles Todd. He came to South Australia at the age of 29, when the colony was only 19 years old, and history tells how he superintended the erection of every mile of telegraph wire in South Australia; how he connected Adelaide and Melbourne in 1858, Adelaide and Sydney in 1867, Adelaide and Perth in 1877, and Adelaide and Port Darwin, the greatest work of all, in 1871-2. For several years before they were carried out Sir Charles had recommended the constructions of these lines, and though tremendous, and occasionally unforeseen, difficulties were encountered, the result has been the complete justification of the attitude Sir Charles took up. If only for his telegraphic enterprise Sir Charles Todd's name will be handed down to posterity as one of the pioneers of civilisation in Australia, but he has also a splendid record as Government Astronomer since 1855, and Postmaster-General of the State since 1870. His astronomical and meteorological work really dates from 1841, when he was a lad at Greenwich 65 years ago, when most of the astronomers of to-day were not born. Sir Charles has kept in close touch with Greenwich, and maintains a correspondence with the greatest astronomers of the world, with whom he is on terms of personal friendship. It is owing solely to his efforts that the Adelaide Observatory is one of the best equipped in Australia, and that the observations recorded here are valued in all parts of the world. In postal work Sir Charles has been a tower of strength to Australia as a whole. He has been present at almost every intercolonial conference of Postmaster-Generals during the last 35 years, and at most of them has been appointed to the position of chairman. He has been in the thick of the negotiations for ocean mail contracts. The first one in which he was concerned provided for a mail every four weeks, the postage rates on letters from Australia to England then being 1/6 per oz. He has been concerned in all inter-State mail arrangements, and he has built up the inland mail service of South Australia. Perhaps the best proof of the financial and administrative ability of Sir Charles Todd is the fact that on the Federal Government taking over the Post and Telegraph Departments in 1901 the South Australian department was the most profitable one in the Commonwealth. That the South Australian Government valued their Postmaster-General may be gathered from the amount of his salary. It equalled that of a Minister of the Crown, and was higher than the salary of any other Postmaster-General in Australia.

A Biographical Sketch.

Sir Charles Todd was born at Islington on July 7, 1826, but was reared and educated at Greenwich. On December 6, 1841, he entered the great Observatory as astronomical computer. Six years later the Rev. James Challis, Plumian Professor of Astronomy at the University of Cambridge, offered him the position of assistant astronomer at Cambridge, and Sir Charles began his new work early in 1848. Six years later Mr. (afterwards Sir) George Airy, the Astronomer Royal, induced him to return to Greenwich to take charge of the new galvanic department, and to supervise the regulating of the hourly time signals and the dropping of the time-balls throughout the United Kingdom. While on a mission to Deal, where there had been some difficulty in connection with the time-ball, Sir Charles in May, 1854, received an offer from Sir George Airy, on behalf of the Colonial Office, of the post of Superintendent of Telegraphs and Government Astronomer in South Australia. Sir Charles was then in the state of uncertainty which precedes a marriage engagement, or the happy state which succeeds it, and it was necessary to proceed to Cambridge to inform the young lady of the proposed change in his fortunes. The interview was entirely satisfactory, and the position was accepted. When Sir Charles landed in South Australia in 1855 there were no telegraph lines to superintend. A private line was erected in 1856 from Adelaide to Port Adelaide, but the Government purchased it and pulled it down. In the same year

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor.

Sir—The Chairman of the Examination Board has said that mistakes must inevitably occur, even though the greatest care be exercised; but what mistakes! Last year there appeared a paper one-third of which dealt with matters not mentioned in the textbook, but which upon investigation were found in a book on the same subject, by the same author, and of very similar appearance. That cannot be looked upon as an "inevitable mistake," considering the poor candidate's point of view. And then yesterday comes there a junior paper on the same subject, with about the same percentage of subject matter not even hinted at in the book prescribed. Such a state of affairs is very discouraging to candidates and those whose unfortunate lot it is to prepare them for examination in a definitely stated syllabus, when there is but the faint hope that in the paper will be found at least a few of the many points they have so conscientiously toiled at. Cannot something be done to prevent it?

I am, Sir, &c.,
DISAPPOINTED.

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor.

Sir—Professor Rennie told your reporter on Thursday last that "no candidate will ever fail because of any mistake made in the setting of a paper, because an examiner can always judge by the general results of a paper whether a candidate is fit to pass or not, independently of these particular questions." The professor does not apparently take into consideration—1. The time wasted by the student in endeavouring to construe vague and indefinite questions, or those outside the syllabus. 2. The discouragement and nervousness engendered in the unfortunate who sees the period of grace slipping by, while all the rest of his work waits. Usually the student has to write at top speed to get through what is asked of him in the time allotted. When half an hour or three-quarters has been uselessly spent off his two or three hours, every minute of which is precious to him, perplexity and worry and want of time may handicap to such an extent that failure is inevitable, though with a fair paper success had been assured.

I am, Sir, &c.,
AN OLD TEACHER.

RETIREMENT OF SIR CHARLES TODD.

A GRAND OLD PUBLIC SERVANT.

SIXTY-FIVE YEARS IN HARNESS.

Sir Charles Todd has determined to sever the last official tie which binds him to the State Government, and he has forwarded his resignation as Government Astronomer to the Chief Secretary, with the wish that it shall take effect from the end of the year. Although Sir Charles is still an active and clear-headed man, he felt that at 80 years of age it was time for him to retire, and he also did not want to stand in the way of Mr. E. F. Griffiths, who has been his right-hand man at the Observatory, in connection with the establishment of a Federal Meteorological Department. Twenty years ago Sir Charles Todd would have had probably an undisputed claim to the charge of such a department. Since he retired from the service of the Commonwealth Government as Deputy Postmaster-General in 1903 Sir Charles has continued to live at the Observatory, where he carried on his work for the State as Government Astronomer and Meteorologist in an honorary capacity. Now that he is retiring from this position he has vacated the well-known building on West-terrace which he has occupied so long, and has taken up his residence in Angus-street east.