

Reg. 29th Nov. 1906.

Register 29th Nov. 1906

Three hundred and sixty students had graduated, and they were occupying honourable and distinguished positions in the learned professions and in other walks of life. The son or brother of one of the pioneers of 1836, whom they had seen in that fast diminishing band on Tuesday, Professor Hudson Beare, was Regis Professor of Engineering at the University of Edinburgh. Another of their graduates, Mr. Chapple, was now lecturer on engineering at that famous seat of learning—Cambridge. At their public examinations in 1874 there had been 10 candidates, and at the public examinations last year there had been 3,233 candidates.

—Triumphs of the Past.—

They might claim that they had raised the standard of culture and the standard of teaching throughout South Australia. They had thrown their classrooms open without fee or reward for the benefit of any men and women who were preparing for the teaching profession in the public schools, and there was not a boy or a girl from Mount Gambier to Port Darwin who did not derive benefit from the University of Adelaide. A natural question to be asked was—What had the University added to the sum of human knowledge? Alas, they had no endowments for research; but their professors were not mere middlemen—not mere distributing agents of useful knowledge, which other men had discovered and accumulated. They were double-banked by the area of the subjects which they had to teach, but, notwithstanding these disadvantages and difficulties, they had done their best in the domain of original investigation. Of course that was most apparent in natural and physical science; but he could only give an example or two in that direction then. They all agreed that Pro-

essor Stirling's researches in zoology and paleontology, especially in regard to the Callabonna fossils and Australian ethnology, had well earned for him the blue ribbon of scientific research the Fellowship of the Royal Society. Professor Tate's discoveries were recorded not only in the journals of science, but in the memories of his students. Many had been lost through his lamented death; but he had a worthy successor in Mr. Howchin. The latter's discovery of the glacial beds of the Cambrian age in South Australia had been declared by Professor David of Sydney—probably the foremost geologist in Australia—to be probably the most important discovery which had been made in Australia in the science of geology—(applause)—and his lectures were throwing great light upon the geology of the Mount Lofty ranges. Professor Lamb's investigations in physics and his work on "The motion of fluids" had become almost a classic, if he might so refer to a scientific book, and had won for him the Fellowship of the Royal Society. (Applause.) What should he say of Professor Bragg? (Applause.) His investigations had shed lustre on themselves and had won fame for him. They had explained some of the most mysterious properties of radio-active substances. His conclusions had been verified and accepted by scientists everywhere, and his work had thrown light on one of the greatest problems of science and of the universe—the constitution of the atom. He could certify that the investigations of Professor Salmond and of his successor, Professor Jethro Brown—who was a native of South Australia and the son of an old neighbour of his—had been of great value in the science of jurisprudence. They were expecting to hear the announcement of the publication of Dr. Mitchell's book on "The Structure and Growth of Mind," and he felt confident in predicting that that work would not only be a valuable contribution to mental science, but would be a worthy tribute to be laid at the foot of the monument of the man who had founded the chair so worthily held by Professor Mitchell. (Applause.)

—Time for Action.—

This was not a time to rest and be thankful in University work. Their needs were greater than they ever had been before. New universities were springing up in Europe, America, and all over the British Empire. Six had been founded in England during the last half-dozen years. They were equipped with all the appliances that wealthy Governments and millionaires could supply. The Universities of Sydney and Melbourne were being superbly fitted out with the aid of Government and private benefactions. The humble University of Adelaide had succeeded in paying 20 shillings in the pound. But they could not continue doing so without stunting their growth and paralysing their usefulness. He would say that an immediate and urgent need of the University was that four new chairs and five lectureships should be established. They wanted new laboratories, especially in connection with the subject of geology. They could not have bought a single book during the last half-dozen years but for the goodness of that anonymous benefactor to whom he had already referred. Public and private endowments of universities ought

not to be measured by the standards of 30 years ago. South Australia had now nearly twice the population, and its revenue was nearly three times as great as in 1874, and the range of University teaching was tenfold as extensive as in 1874. If the sculptors who had done their work so well could give life and speech to the statues of Sir Walter Watson Hughes and Sir Thomas Elder, their founders would tell them all that there was no better investment for a free State and no greater necessity than great institutions of learning open to all its citizens. And they would implore the people not to starve, but by any sacrifice to maintain the efficiency of the University which they had endowed. (Applause.)

—A Worthy Colonist.—

It was time for him to turn from the needs of the University to the statue before them. The South Australian Register of January 5, 1887, when announcing the death of Sir Walter Hughes, after a long and painful illness, borne with characteristic fortitude, had paid this tribute to his memory:—"In time to come South Australia may deem it fitting to erect a statue in his honour, but no memorial that can be raised will more appropriately or more enduringly speak his praise than the University itself." Though homage had not been paid by the erection of a statue to his memory by the public of South Australia, Sir Walter Hughes's services had not been forgotten. The site of Adelaide had been fixed 70 years ago, and yet the unveiling of the statue to Col. Light had taken place only yesterday. Sooner or later, when the necessities of the University were less than at present, the same honour would have been done to Sir Walter Hughes as to Sir Thomas Elder, either by the public of the State or by the alumni of the University itself. But they had been anticipated by his nephews. One alas, was not there that day to witness the accomplishment of the work on which he had set his heart. With loyal, with allowable, with noble family pride, the two brothers had said, "Let be; our uncle's life speaks for itself. We want no man's help. The privilege of erecting his monument is ours alone." And so his nephews' names would go down the ages in honourable association with Sir Walter Hughes's name, and as having set an example of filial loyalty and devotion for all time. Might they not hope that the monument just unveiled would have its practical advantages? It would familiarize successive generations of students with the strong but beneficent features of one of their founders. They would naturally turn from his form and lineaments first to the story and then to the lessons of his life. In those they could not fail to find inspirations to become patriotic citizens, to be generous and true-hearted, and to do all in their power for the promotion of science, the advancement of learning, and the good of mankind. (Applause.) It was his duty to thank Mrs. Duncan and the Hon. J. J. Duncan for the great service they had rendered. They had done the University a compliment fitting to that performed by their honoured collateral ancestor. The monument would always be treasured by them as a sacred possession. They would never forget the services of Sir Walter Hughes to the University of Adelaide and to South Australia, and they would never fail to remember the example Mr. and Mrs. Duncan had set their fellow-citizens and the benefit they had done to the University. (Applause.)

The proceedings closed with the National Anthem by the Police Band.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

EXAMINATION FOR THE HONOURS DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, NOVEMBER, 1906.

—Physiology.—

Second Class.—Juda Leon Jona.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE B.Sc. DEGREE, NOVEMBER, 1906.

—Biology.—

First Class.—Alfred George Edquist.

Second Class (in order of merit).—Jessie Somerville, Lancelot Salisbury Bagster.

Third Class.—Errol Raffael Henry Darwin, Julius August William Kayser.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER, 1906.

—First Year.—

Second Class.—Annie Josephine Flaherty.

Ada Blanche Rough.

Third Class.—Elizabeth Wilton.

—Second Year.—

No candidates.

—Third Year.—

None.

—Final Examination for the Degree of Mus. Bac.—

George Gavin Forrest Gardner.

Register 29th Nov. 1906.

SIR WALTER WATSON HUGHES.

Within the University grounds, and in full view of North terrace, the statue of Sir Walter Watson Hughes, whose donation of £20,000 in 1872 was the direct means of establishing the University of Adelaide, has been erected and presented to South Australia's seat of learning by his nephews, the Hon. J. J. Duncan and the late Mr. W. H. Duncan. The memorial is a magnificent specimen of the sculptor's art, and those who knew the original say that it is a good likeness. Sir Walter Hughes is represented seated in an admirable pose, his head erect, and as though his attention were fixed on some one addressing him. Surrounded by a gathering representative of Adelaide citizens, among them His Excellency the Governor, and the Chancellor and other members of the University Council in academic dress, Mrs. Walter Duncan, widow of one of the donors, unveiled the statue on Tuesday afternoon. Sir Samuel Way, in accepting the gift in behalf of the University, delivered an eloquent address, in which he outlined Sir Walter Hughes's life, the beneficial effects to the State of that gentleman's act, and the needs of the University at the present time.

EXTENDING UNIVERSITY WORK.

In the course of his address at the unveiling of the Hughes statue on Tuesday afternoon, Sir Samuel Way made pointed reference to the pressing necessity for an extension of the work of the University. He said that an immediate and urgent need was that four new chairs and five lectureships should be established. They wanted new laboratories, especially in connection with the subject of geology. They could not have bought a single book during the last half-dozen years but for the goodness of an anonymous benefactor. He showed how the Universities of Sydney and Melbourne were being superbly fitted out with the aid of Government and private benefactions. The University of Adelaide had no endowments for research, but its professors, notwithstanding their disadvantages, had done their best in the domain of original investigation. This was the time for action, and the Council of the University hoped that other South Australian citizens might be found to emulate the broadminded generosity and the far-seeing purpose of Sir Walter Hughes, and to assist in the continuation of the work which he had begun.

Reg. 29th Nov. 1906

Mr. Frederic Chapple, B.A., B.Sc., was elected on Wednesday for the twenty-fourth time as Warden of the Senate of the Adelaide University; and Mr. T. Ainslie Carter had no opponent nominated against him for the Clerkship of the Senate, an office which he has held for 17 years.