

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

"THE CORPORATE SPIRIT."

St. Andrew's College, formerly "Strathspay," the home of Sir John Duncan, was formally opened on Wednesday afternoon by his Excellency the Governor (Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven) as a residential college affiliated with the University of Adelaide. About 200 guests were assembled on the lawn in front of the house, and the speeches in connection with the ceremony were delivered from the verandah, raised some few feet above the level of the lawn, from which a delightful view of the gulf is obtained.

His Excellency, who was attended by Captain G. H. Verney, A.D.C., was met at the end of the drive by the chairman of the college council (Mr. W. J. Isbister, K.C.) and the master of the college (Mr. R. P. Barbour), and preceded by a piper, playing the pipe version of "The British Grenadiers," to the steps of the verandah, where he was introduced to the members of the college council. Those present were:—The Chancellor of the University (Sir George Murray), the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church (Rt. Rev. A. C. Weber), Professor A. L. Campbell, Professor J. McKellar Stewart, the Hon. W. G. Duncan, Rev. Dr. George Davidson, Rev. Dr. J. A. Seymour, Mr. N. M. G. Gratton (headmaster of Scotch College), Dr. Malcolm Scott, Messrs. J. T. Gordon and A. M. Fotheringham.

The chairman welcomed his Excellency, on behalf of the council, and Sir George Murray as Chancellor of the University. No one had taken a keener interest in anything appertaining to the University than Sir George, and the college had to thank him for spontaneous and generous help in its foundation. He also welcomed the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church (Right Rev. A. C. Weber), the staff of the University, and the master of St. Mark's College (Mr. A. Grenfell Price). The University of Adelaide owed its origin to an act of self-denial on the part of a small theological college in Adelaide, which existed no longer. A donation of £20,000 offered to the college by Sir Walter Hughes, with a further £20,000 from Sir Thomas Elder, enabled the University to be brought into existence. It was a happy coincidence that St. Andrew's College owed its existence to relatives of Sir Walter Hughes, namely, the family of Sir John Duncan, who was his nephew. The college was designed by the sons and daughters of Sir John Duncan to perpetuate better the memory of their father and their mother, who also would have taken part in the gift had it not been for her unexpected death. For this purpose they transferred the house and 19 acres of land to trustees for a residential college in connection with the Presbyterian Church in South Australia, to be called by a name to be decided on by the college council. It was made an unalterable condition of the gift that no religious test should be applied to anybody to enable them to enter as a student of the college or partake of any of its privileges. The council, decided on the name of St. Andrew's, and under that name it had been affiliated with the University. Although the University of Adelaide compared favorably with most other universities, it had certainly lagged behind with regard to residential colleges. Even the comparatively new University of Queensland, of which the master (Mr. R. P. Barbour) was a graduate, had four residential colleges. St. Mark's was the first of the Adelaide residential colleges, and St. Andrew's was now the second, but there was, no doubt, room for them both. The surroundings were ideal. He considered the distance from the city was a blessing rather than a disadvantage. In these days when there were so many complaints about noise, a sequestered calm was surely something to be desired, particularly for a student. Some of the men in residence were, and would be, engaged in work at the Waite Institute for Agricultural Research nearby. The donor of Urrbrae (Mr. Peter Waite) was a friend and neighbor for many years of Sir John Duncan. The college had to thank Sir George Murray, Mr. Barr Smith, and the family of Mr. John Gordon for generous gifts. These gifts had been material, but he might mention a personal one which they had in their master (Mr. Barbour). He was a Rhodes scholar, had studied at Balliol College, Oxford, and had come to the college after having been a master for three years at the Church of England Grammar School, Geelong. There was reason to think that he would do well in his present post, and, being a young man, he would be sympathetic with the undergraduates. The college would be of use to the University and the State by building up character of the right sort, giving men that experience of things which were more important in ordinary life than the knowledge to be gained from books. St. Andrew's started under the best auspices, and he hoped that its future would be a happy as its foundation. (Applause.)

Value of Companionship.

In declaring the college open his Excellency the Governor said he was glad to have been offered the opportunity of adding his thanks to those of everyone else to the family of the late Sir John Duncan for their magnificent gift. He thoroughly agreed with the words of Mr. Isbister, that the value of a residential college to a young man during his University career could not be over estimated. The interchange of ideas, the constant companionship of other students, and the friendly discussion on events of the day, accounted for no small part in the education of the young man. A knowledge of books was all very well, but unless accompanied by a knowledge of men and a knowledge of the world it was of little value in the battle of life. Constant companionship with his fellow students would be a great factor in his mental development, and the formation of his character. Those young men who would have the advantage of residing at the college would for ever afterwards be grateful, and in years to come would look back with equal affection and gratitude to the College of St. Andrew's as to the University of Adelaide itself. (Applause.)

A Rival to St. Mark's.

Sir George Murray offered the heartiest felicitations on behalf of the University of Adelaide to St. Andrew's College on the completion of the ceremony. The University had had many great benefactors from the foothills between Glen Osmond and Mitcham. First, there was Sir Walter Hughes, from Torrens Park, followed by Sir Thomas Elder, from Birks-gate. Then came Mr. Barr Smith, at Torrens Park, Mr. Peter Waite, at Urrbrae, and Mr. T. E. Barr Smith at Birks-gate. Now there was the gift of "Strathspay" for a college, from the family of Sir John and Lady Duncan, carrying on the tradition of Sir Walter Hughes, who was an uncle of Sir John Duncan. The ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge grew from colleges. With many modern universities the order was being reversed. In Adelaide there were now two colleges, and nothing was more certain than that there would be more. St. Mark's had already justified its foundation, and it would be only a short time when St. Andrew's would be a worthy rival. St. Mark's was opened three years ago, and his breath had been nearly taken away on the previous day when he read that the past members of the college had held their first annual dinner. It reminded one of the story of the American who, speaking of the rapidity with which things were done in his country said he had passed a block in the morning on which the foundations of a tenement building were being laid, and when he returned in the evening the tenants were being evicted for non-payment of rent. (Laughter.) It might be doubted whether the progress of St. Andrew's would be equally rapid, but he hoped the result might not be the same. (Laughter.) Some people thought that the situation of the college was too remote from the University. Personally, he did not regard that as a serious drawback. He himself lived five miles from town, and found it an advantage. He had to think sometimes, and there was no place like the foothills for the purpose. He offered his congratulations to Mr. Barbour, on having been appointed to the mastership of the college, and, with equal sincerity, offered congratulations to the college on having secured the services of Mr. Barbour. With his prestige as a Rhodes Scholar and his knowledge and experience of Oxford, no better choice could have been made. All he would need would be sympathy and support, which he felt confident, would not be withheld from him. The University offered whole-hearted support to the new college. Most, if not all, of the men would be University students, and the University looked to them to bring honor and fame on the place from which they took their degrees. To the generous donors, they offered gratitude for their munificent and far-sighted liberality. (Applause.)

Functions of the College.

The master of the College (Mr. R. P. Barbour) said a University College had three functions, namely, residence, tuition, and to secure for its members the many advantages of corporate existence. As regarded residence, those present would later have an opportunity of seeing for themselves what the college had to offer in the way of accommodation. The great size of the rooms made their number necessarily limited, but they would be supplemented as the need arose. It should be possible to find room for more than 20 men, without extending the present building. When extension became necessary, they had 19 acres in which to extend. (Applause.) As regarded tuition, the aim at first was to exercise such supervision over the general work of the students as would enable them to get the most benefit out of their University studies, and to supplement the lectures and tutorial classes. Tutors would be appointed as required. He looked forward to the time when the college would have a complete staff of tutors, who would be not a staff distinct from the University, but men who were college and university tutors at the same time. Wherever the college system existed, the closest union between the colleges and the University was necessary for the prosperity of both. It would be an indication that their

... had been achieved if the time should come when the college had in residence men of such standing that the University was glad to draw its tutorial staff from them. The advantages of such union from the point of view of the college were many, but from the point of view of the University they were hardly less. The University looked to the colleges to develop the corporate spirit, which must always be one of its chief aims. Here one had the greatest opportunity which the college had to offer. The daily programme of the University left little time for intercourse between men of different ages and different faculties. College life was concerned more with humanity than the humanities. It aimed at a point of view which could only be attained by contact with humanity, which never materialised until the student got outside the comparatively narrow circle of home life and got into touch with the many types which made up the student community. The boarding school was the first step. The value of a good boarding school, apart from the question of scholastic attainments, was now thoroughly well recognised. What was not so generally recognised was the fact that the University college represented the second stage in that process. The college system was the very antithesis of the monastic idea. No more efficient agent for producing tolerant and broad-minded men had ever been devised than the college system as it existed at Oxford and Cambridge. Whatever fundamental differences there were between England and Australian universities, he did not think the Australians could do better than follow the example of those in England as closely as possible, leaving the natural differences between the two communities to impose such modifications as were inevitable. University life had come to mean college life in Australia. The great residential colleges of the universities in the other States were the backbone of their respective universities. In Brisbane they had had the college system from the outset. An important step was taken when St. Mark's College was established in 1925, and the signal success which had attended its three years of existence led one to hope that the University and people of Adelaide would co-operate to make the college system the vital thing it was elsewhere. (Applause.)

In proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency, the Hon. W. G. Duncan thanked the previous speakers for the kind references to the part played in the foundation of the college by himself and his brothers and sisters. If any credit was due to anybody, it was due to his brother, Captain J. G. Duncan-Hughes, who had had the advantage of a university education. He himself, having never passed an examination in his life, had missed that advantage. (Laughter.) He hoped the forecasts laid down for the future of the work would be realised. If omens meant anything, they could not have selected a better day, but they must wait until the gully winds came to see if the college would stand in the place where they hoped it would always stand. (Laughter.) At the conclusion of the formal part of the ceremony the visitors were entertained at tea in a marquee on the tennis court, and later inspected the building.

State, as successor to the Hon. Thomas Playford, and he has resided in England ever since.

The Hon. Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., was given the honor of K.C.M.G. on January 1, 1901, the birthday of the Commonwealth, "in recognition of his services to Australian Federal union." The eminent barrister, who is in his eighty-second year, is the oldest of all our Knights in point of years.

The Hon. Sir Lancelot Stirling, President of the Legislative Council since July, 1901, and a member of the Upper House continuously for 37 years, was made Knight Bachelor in 1902 and K.C.M.G. in 1909.

Sir George Murray, Chief Justice, Lieutenant-Governor, and Chancellor of the University, was created K.C.M.G. on January 1, 1917, a year after he had succeeded the late Right Hon. Sir Samuel Way, Bart, on the Bench.

The Hon. Sir Henry Barwell, the present Agent-General, was made K.C.M.G. in 1922, after his visit to England as Premier, Sir William Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc., was given a similar honor on January 1, 1927, following the celebration of the jubilee of the University of Adelaide, and Sir John Newlands, who was made C.B.E. in 1920, was raised to the dignity of K.C.M.G. as President of the Commonwealth Senate on the occasion of the opening of the Parliament at Canberra in May last year.

Note the Scotch strain in these names! Four—Sir John Cockburn, Sir Josiah Symon, Sir William Mitchell, and Sir John Newlands—were born in Scotland. Sir George Murray, one of South Australia's most distinguished men, is a son of a notable Scot, the late Hon. A. B. Murray, M.L.C., a pioneer pastoralist. From fine Scottish stock, too, came Sir Lancelot Stirling, son of the late Hon. Edward Stirling, of a Glasgow family who landed in Adelaide in 1839, when South Australia was not three years old. Sir Lancelot's father was a maker of the Constitution, and was also a member of the Legislative Council after the granting of responsible government in 1856.

K.B.E.

Sir Keith Smith, who was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1919, after the flight with his brother, the late Sir Ross Smith, by aeroplane from England to Australia, was born in Adelaide, son of a Scot, the late Andrew Smith. South Australia's other Knight of the Order of the British Empire is Sir Victor Wilson, late Senator for this State, and Australia's first Minister for Markets and Migration; he was born at Kent Town, and was made K.B.E. in 1926.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

It is fourteen years this month since Sir Douglas Mawson, D.Sc. F.R.S., professor of geology in the University of Adelaide, was knighted for his exploration work in the Antarctic.

Three former Lord Mayors of Adelaide have received the honor of knighthood—Sir Frank Moulden in 1922, Sir Lewis Cohen in 1924, and Sir Wallace Bruce in 1927.

After three years in office as Agent-General, Sir Frederick Young, who had made his mark as Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Peake Government, was knighted in January, 1918, and in December of that year he was elected to the House of Commons for Swindon. The same year Sir William Snowden was knighted. Sir Joseph Verco, M.D., was given a similar distinction in 1919; he and Sir John Cockburn, until the honor conferred on Dr. Newland, were our only medical Knights, and both were gold medalists of London University.

Sir Sidney Kidman and the Hon. Sir Edward Lucas (late Agent-General) were knighted in 1921, and the Hon. Sir David Gordon, M.L.C. (leader of the Liberal Party in the Legislative Council), and Professor Sir Archibald Strong, M.A., Litt.D., in 1925.

The three new knights—Sir John Melrose, Sir Henry Newland, and Sir George Wilkins—complete the South Australian twenty-four.

The five Knights who were born here and live elsewhere are—the Right Hon. Sir George Pearce, of Canberra (Vice-President of the Executive Council), who was created a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order in 1927, was born at Mount Barker in 1870, and has been a member of the Federal Cabinet continuously for nearly 14 years; Sir T. Hudson Beare, born at Edwardstown in 1859, went to England as the first South Australian Scholar, and became Professor of Engineering in the University of Edinburgh in 1901; Sir Frank Fox, English journalist and author, born at Adelaide in 1874 and knighted in 1926; Sir Thomas Coombe, of Perth, Western Australia, Bonython, who was created Knight Bachelor by Queen Victoria on May 24, 1898, thirty years ago. He was made C.M.G. in 1908. In 1919 he was created K.C.M.G. "for services rendered to the Commonwealth of Australia."

K.C.M.G.

The senior South Australian Knight, as well as the oldest Knight resident in the Commonwealth, is the Hon. Sir Langdon Bonython, who was created Knight Bachelor by Queen Victoria on May 24, 1898, thirty years ago. He was made C.M.G. in 1908. In 1919 he was created K.C.M.G. "for services rendered to the Commonwealth of Australia."

The senior South Australian member of the Order of St. Michael and St. George is the Hon. Sir John Cockburn, M.D., formerly Premier of the State, who was created K.C.M.G. in 1900, while he was Agent-General. Sir John, who was gazetted "Honorable" as long ago as 1890, went to London in 1898 to represent the

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN KNIGHTS.

By "WILFRID."