

In some circles there has been discussion regarding whether the University has fully availed itself of all that the Act of incorporation of 1874 allows. Mr. Caterer answered in the negative. "Clause 9 of the Act," he continued, "states:—'It shall be lawful for the said University to take any steps for the affiliation of or connection with the same of any college.' At present the University is purely a teaching and examining body. It will not, it is generally thought, fill its widest ideals until a college system characteristic of University life in Sydney and Melbourne becomes an accomplished fact here. This cannot conveniently eventuate until the University is migrated from its present quarters on North terrace. There is no necessity for me to dwell on the advantages of corporate college life to the undergraduate. The exclusively academic personage in the ordinary paths of life is too frequently acutely, and I might almost say obtusely, angular. The discipline and daily criticism of college life would early help to round off many of them, and a wider human sympathy would be created. Many of us hoped that the late Education Commission here would have made this one of their strongest recommendations in their report to Parliament in the interests of those graduates who have passed, and are passing, out from the University to do their life's work in the primary and secondary education of the State."

His Excellency Sir William Wellington Cairns, K.C.M.G., that the number of graduates admitted was not less than 50, and in The Government Gazette of May 10, 1877, is given their names to the number of 75. Cambridge University was represented by 17, Oxford by 11, London by 10, Edinburgh by seven, and Dublin by seven, and there was also graduates from the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Heidelberg, Jena, Geissen, Gottingen, Munich, Melbourne, and Toronto, and the Queen's University of Ireland. Of the foundation members of the senate, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Barlow), the Warden (Mr. Chapple), Professor Stirling, Sir Lancelot Stirling (President of the Legislative Council), and the Rev. Dr. Jefferis are members of the council now, and among others still surviving are Sir John Cockburn, Archbishop Dove, Mr. J. J. Stuckey, Mr. J. W. Bakewell, Professor Lamb, Canon Poole, and Mr. Halcomb. The initial meeting of the senate was held on June 28, 1877, in the exchange room at the Town Hall. The late Dr. Whittell presided, and 39 members

were present. The first election was that of warden, and the choice was the late Dr. William Goss. A comparison of the agenda papers then and now provides convincing proof of the increase in the amount of business. It was printed on a sheet of octavo paper then, but that for November 26 occupies 34 times as much paper. It was decided to accept the standing orders of the Melbourne University for the time being. Subsequent meetings were held at the Institute until April 7, 1880, when the present University Buildings were used, and have been ever since. Dr. Goss was warden until 1880. His successor was the Ven. Archdeacon Farr, LL.D. Then at the annual meeting of 1883 Mr. F. Chapple, B.A., B.Sc., was appointed to the wardenship, and has held the office continuously for 30 years. The first clerk of the senate was the present vice-chancellor (Dr. Barlow), and he was also the first registrar, which latter position is now held by Mr. C. R. Hodge. Dr. Barlow and the Chancellor (Sir Samuel Way) have been the guides, philosophers, and friends of the University in all its varied interests from its inception. The Rev. J. F. Hector, M.A., succeeded Dr. Barlow as clerk. Then came the Rev. J. G. Shirreff Bowyer. In 1883 Mr. J. T. Hackett was appointed, but he retired in 1888. I was then elected without opposition, and have now held the clerkship for 25 years. The growth of the senate is a fair indication of the ever-widening influence of the University itself. On its roll to-day there are 687 effective names, and of them 455 are our own graduates. The University of Adelaide was the first to grant degrees to women, as authorized by Act of Parliament in 1880. It is, therefore, of interest to know that no fewer than 82 lady graduates enjoy all the privileges of membership of the senate. Further, a woman, Dr. Helen Mayo, M.B., B.Sc., for the first time in the history of the institution, has been nominated to fill one of the five annual vacancies on the council this year."

—Evening Classes Initiated.—

"Have you been responsible for any special business initiated in the Senate?" Mr. Caterer attempted to fence the question, but I was imperative in seeking an answer. He protested that the personal element so far as he was concerned should be avoided, but following my insistence, he gave the desired reply. "My official work in keeping a record of the business has

always kept me fully employed. There have been 103 meetings since I have been clerk, and with the last one held in July I had attended 100 of them. I have placed only one notice of motion upon the agenda paper. On December 3, 1884, I moved—'That in the opinion of the senate the establishment of evening classes at the University of Adelaide is desirable.' That was seconded by the then Vice-Chancellor, the late Rev. W. R. Fletcher, M.A., and carried. I may add that The Register, in a leading article, warmly advocated the adoption of the motion in the interests of those who, by reason of their daily avocations, could not enjoy the advantages afforded by the University for a higher education if lectures were only given in the day time."

ment of his labours, the original research work he did, particularly in geology, botany, and mineralogy. He was a man of tireless energy and physique. His compulsory field lectures, which undergraduates had to attend, seemed to resolve themselves into world-conducted tours by reason of the weary miles he made us cover in the course of a whole Saturday's outing. It was during one of these field excursions he discovered what he believed to be the existence of a well-preserved glacial path along the edge of the seacliffs at Hallett's Cove, near Brighton. Australian geologists were slow to accept the discovery. Some opposed, and others even ridiculed, the notion of glaciers in such low altitudes, and at such an inconsiderable elevation. Professor Tate was President of the Australian Science Association, which held its meeting in Adelaide in 1893. Naturally there was an excursion to his Mecca. The visiting geologists, headed by Sir James Hector, K.C.M.G., of New Zealand, went in force, and when they were there they bombarded the President with sceptical questions, some of them in holiday vein and others in real earnest. I fear the professor did not altogether see them in this light, and in the end Sir James and his fellow-critics could but inadequately find the verba et voces quibus hunc lenire

dolorem possis. The first Elder Chair of Mathematics and Physics was filled by Professor Lamb in 1875. He was, I think, third wrangler in the mathematical tripos at Cambridge in 1873. The University owes much to him for the early work he did. His lectures, even to those with a mathematical bias, were hard to keep pace with by reason of his characteristic enthusiasm. In one respect he never erred—that was in propounding easy examination papers. Early he set the high ideal for the mathematical course of the University, and how splendidly those ideals have been sustained by his successors (Professors Bragg and Chapman) is known to later graduates and undergraduates. Professor Lamb returned to England in 1885, and now fills the Mathematical Chair at the University of Manchester. In 1912 those four professorships had increased to 11. There are also 30 teachers and lecturers, and on the staff of the Elder Conservatorium there are 13 teachers."

—About Fellow-Students.—

"Have you any information, Mr. Caterer, regarding the careers of those who were early associated with you at the University?"—"Oh, yes. Among them was the present Director of Education (Mr. M. M. Maughan). We were the only two who passed the first year. Mr. Maughan also had the second year's work with me, but did not finally complete his course until some years later. Thomas Hudson Beare was the first South Australian scholar. He is now Regius Professor of Engineering at the University of Edinburgh, and will be one of the visiting members of the British Science Association when it holds its meeting in Australia in 1914. The second South Australian scholar, also a fellow-student, was Percy Ansell Robin. He graduated M.A. and D.Litt. at Cambridge, and M.A. at London, and is now head master at the recently established Church of England Grammar School at Ballarat. The late James Henderson was also a fellow-student. He was the first Adelaide graduate to secure a seat on the council of the University, and his death was felt by all as a heavy loss to the executive. Another who did much original research work in botany and entomology after his graduate career was the late Stirling Smeaton, the eldest brother of Dr. Bronie Smeaton, of Adelaide, and of the family of the late Mr. Smeaton, once of

Blakiston and Mount Lofty. Closely following upon those graduates was His Honor Mr. Justice Murray, now a member of the council and one of the pillars of the University."

—The Senate.—

Conversation turned to the executive of the institution, and Mr. Caterer was asked whether he could give any particulars concerning the constitution of the senate. His fund of knowledge again proved quite adequate to supply all demands. He stated—"Clause 1 of the Adelaide University Act of 1874 says—'A University session, council, and senate shall be established in Adelaide.' Clause 4 deals with the constitution of the senate, and says that as soon as the said council shall have reported to the Governor that the number of graduates admitted by the said University to any of the degrees of M.A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., or Mus. Doc., and of graduates of three years' standing, is not less than 50, and such report shall have been published in The Government Gazette, the senate shall be then constituted. On May 2, 1877, the Chancellor (Right Rev. Augustus Short, Bishop of Adelaide), who had graduated at Oxford in 1826, reported to