



Sir Samuel Way, Bart., Chancellor of the University from 1883 to 1916.

of the council for 1876 states:—"Much difficulty has been experienced in procuring suitable lecture-rooms for the various classes. To the Council of Education the council has been indebted for permission to use two large rooms in the Training School, but the requirements of the public service prevent this accommodation being placed any longer at the disposal of the University. Arrangements have therefore, been made to rent two more classrooms adjoining the two already in the council's possession in Victoria-square, and it is anticipated that (except for matriculation examinations) this suite of apartments will suffice for the purpose of the University until a portion of the proposed buildings shall have been erected on the site at North-terrace. The foundation-stone of the University building was laid by the Governor (Sir W. F. D. Jervois) on July 30, 1879, when the Hon. Sir Thomas King was Minister of Education. At the annual commencement celebration on April 3, 1882, the Governor formally declared the building open.

tations for that year. Seven years later the Council established a Professorship in Law, and so gave the Law School the standing its size and importance warranted. This year the Chair of Law has been endowed by Sir Langdon Bonython, who gave £20,000 for the purpose. Though lectures in physics, chemistry, and similar subjects had been delivered for some years in connection with the arts course it was not until 1880, when an Amending Act was passed, that the University was empowered to confer degrees in science. Three years later the first undergraduate in science entered the University. In 1884 the Hon. J. H. Angus, who had identified himself with the University in 1878 by establishing its first scholarship (the Angus Engineering Scholarship), founded and endowed by a gift of £6,000 a Chair of Chemistry. The first and only occupant of that important chair up to date has been Professor E. H. Rennie, M.A., D.Sc., a graduate of the Universities of Sydney and London, whose scientific and practical services have been of immense value to both the Adelaide University and the State. In the same year the Professorship of Music was also established, largely through the efforts of the Governor (Sir William Robinson) who secured promises of subscriptions, amounting to £530 per annum for five years, towards the salary, and Mr. Joshua Ives, Mus. Bac., of Cambridge, was appointed Professor of Music. He arrived in the State in March, 1885, and lectures were commenced early in the following month with 25 students. Thus, ten years after the first lectures were delivered, the Council had the satisfaction of knowing that it was possible for students to graduate in any of the five faculties in which under its incorporating Acts and Charter the University was empowered to grant degrees. These powers were increased by further amending Acts, in 1888 and 1911, in respect to surgery and engineering, a supplementary Royal Charter concerning them being granted by the King in 1913. Two years ago the University was authorised to confer degrees in dentistry and such other degrees as it by statute or regulation may constitute."

A Munificent Bequest. The closing years of the nineteenth century were notable ones in the history of the University, and saw its activities expand in many directions. This expansion was the outcome of a munificent bequest of £65,000, made to the institution in 1897 by the will of Sir Thomas Elder, bringing his total benefactions to the University to approximately £100,000. By the terms of his will £20,000 was apportioned to the School of Medicine, and a similar amount to the School of Music, the residue being left for the general purposes of the University. The Elder Conservatorium was accordingly established in 1898, in which instruction is given in all branches of music. On September 26 of the same year Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton laid the foundation-stone of the Conservatorium building, which contains a large public hall and an admirable suite of class-rooms, and it was formally opened by Lord Tennyson exactly two years later. The cost was about £19,000. By the terms of the University Act, the Elder bequest entailed a considerable increase in the subsidy received from the Government. Influenced by this consideration, the Council, at the instigation of the present Vice-Chancellor (Professor Mitchell) and Sir William Bragg, then Professor of Physics and Mathematics, offered to permit State school teachers to attend lectures and sit for examinations without the payment of fees. Arrangements were accordingly made with the Education Department for the transfer of the Teachers' Training College to the University, with which it has been closely associated ever since. The Council was also enabled in 1898 to make arrangements for a post-graduate course in mining engineering and metallurgy, and for the granting of diplomas in those subjects. These regulations were subsequently repealed, and in March, 1903, the Council concluded an agreement with the Council of the School of Mines and Industries, under which the two institutions combine their teaching powers and their laboratories for the purpose of providing courses of instruction in mining engineering, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, civil engineering, and architectural engineering.

Recent Developments. The public demand for commercial education at the beginning of the present century was promptly responded to by the Council, and in 1902 it was decided to provide an advanced course in commercial studies and to grant a Diploma of Associate in Commerce. To stimulate interest in the new course, Mr. Joseph Fisher provided an endowment of £1,000, a portion of the interest from which is devoted to providing a biennial Joseph Fisher lecture on some subject of commercial interest. Among the more important developments of recent years are the institution of the University Tutorial Classes in 1917, the granting of degrees in dentistry, and the establishment of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute (1924), the opening of St. Mark's College, the adoption of a coat of arms (1925), and the provision of a mace. The tutorial classes provide facilities in University education for people who have no intention of proceeding to a degree and are unable to attend the ordinary classes. A class covers a three-years' period of study, with 24 meetings in each year, each meeting consisting of an hour's lecture followed by questions and discussions.

A Period of Expansion. The first lectures in law were delivered in March, 1883, when 26 students entered themselves for the first and 13 for the second year of the LL.B. course. On March 7 Mr. W. R. Phillips, LL.B., was appointed Lecturer in law, such appointment to date from September 1, but in order that lectures might be started in the first term Mr. A. Young was appointed Lecturer on the Law of Property and Mr. R. G. Moore Lecturer on the Law of Obligations.

The Royal Charter. The previous year was a notable one in the history of the institution, for it saw the grant by Queen Victoria of the Royal Letters Patent (dated March 22, 1881), under which the University was empowered to grant degrees in arts, medicine, law, science, and music, which, "conferred upon any person, male or female, should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in her Majesty's United Kingdom, her colonies, and possessions throughout the world, as fully as if the said degrees had been granted by any University in her United Kingdom." It also saw the foundations laid of the school of medicine by the establishment of a lectureship in human physiology. Two years later another generous grant of £10,000 by Sir Thomas Elder enabled provision to be made for the first two years of the medical course by the establishment of the Chair of Anatomy, to which Dr. Archibald Watson was appointed, and which he filled so capably for so many years. In 1886 the Council was able to make arrangements for the last three years of the course and to erect a medical theatre and biological classroom.

The Waite Agricultural Research Institute.

In 1914 Mr. Peter Waite, with a view to encouraging the study of agriculture and forestry, transferred to the University the whole of his Urrbrae estate at Glen Osmond, consisting of a large residence and 134 acres of land. In the following year he supplemented it by the addition of 165 acres adjoining. To provide funds to enable the gifts to be effectively used in 1918 he transferred shares valued at £38,550, the total value of his gifts being £100,000. On the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Waite in 1922, the University came into possession of the property and towards the end of 1924 the Waite Agricultural Research Institute was duly established with Dr. A. E. V. Richardson as Director and Waite Professor of Agriculture.

For some years the need for residential colleges affiliated with the University has been realised, and though many schemes have been suggested for providing them, it was not until 1924 that any practical results were achieved. In that year St. Mark's College obtained affiliation, and was duly opened for students in March, 1925. The college is under the management of the Church of England, but is open to men of all denominations. It possesses an extensive property on Pennington-terrace, North Adelaide, where accommodation is provided for the master and 34 students.

The Coat of Arms, which was granted to the University on June 15, 1925, consists of a shield containing an open book, above which is the constellation of the Southern Cross. Below the shield is a scroll bearing the motto, "Sub Cruce lumen" (light beneath the cross). The mace, which has been secured as a memorial of the jubilee, was designed by the principal of the School of Fine Arts, North Adelaide (Mr. F. Millward-Grey), and was manufactured by a firm of Adelaide silversmiths under his personal supervision. It is 24 inches long, and is made of silver gilt. It will be used for the first time at the jubilee service in St. Peter's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon.

Building Expansion.

The expansion of the University was so rapid that within four years of the opening of the original building it was found necessary to extend it to provide accommodation for the Department of Physiology. The completion of the Elder Conservatorium in 1900 was followed by the erection of the Science block, the foundation stone of which was laid by King George V., when he visited Adelaide as Duke of Cornwall and York in 1901. With his permission the block was named the Prince of Wales Building when he received that title. In 1904 the Anatomical School was built, and in 1912 an additional storey was erected on the back portion of the main building to provide room for the library and the Botanical Department. The handsome and commodious Darling Building, towards the cost of which the family of the Hon. John Darling contributed £15,000, in memory of their father, was the first of two important recent extensions to the University buildings. This block, which is situated behind the old Police Barracks, houses the physiological, bio-chemical, zoological, and pathological departments. The engineering and physics departments for many years have been restricted in their usefulness, through lack of room, and, realising that the Government undertook in 1920 to erect an extensive building to accommodate those departments. That structure was recently completed, and has been taken into use. It is situated alongside the Darling building, and is admirably suited for the purposes for which it was designed. It will be formally opened by the Premier (Hon. J. Gunn) on Tuesday morning.

Generous Endowments.

That the value of the University to the State is recognised is seen by the generous treatment meted out to it by the various Governments during the 50 years of its existence. In addition to its original grant of 50,000 acres of country lands, which were subsequently repurchased for £40,000 by the Government, grants of eight acres in all on North-terrace for building purposes, and its annual subsidy of 5 per cent. on the capital funds possessed by the University, the Government made additional grants of £4,000 per annum in 1911, and £20,000 per annum in 1920, the total revenue received from the Government last year amounting to approximately £43,000. In addition, they erected the building which houses the departments of physics and engineering at an approximate cost of £48,500. In all Government grants for building purposes amount to over £78,000. Local citizens have been equally generous, the total endowments and donations from that source exceeding £400,000, of which Sir Thomas Elder and Mr. Peter Waite each gave approximately £100,000. Other contributions of £10,000 or over include £20,000 from Sir Walter Watson Hughes, £10,000 from the Hon. J. H. Angus, £20,000 from Mr. Robert Barr Smith and his family for library purposes, £15,000 from the sons and daughters of the Hon. John Darling, £80,000 from Sir Langdon Bonython for the erection of a Great Hall and for the endowment of a Chair of Law, £12,000 from Mrs. G. A. Jury to found a separate Chair of English Literature, in memory of her husband, £30,000 from Mrs. Jane Marks for the medical school, and £20,000 from Mrs. A. M. Simpson and Miss A. F. Keith Sheridan to the same school for the purpose of medical research.

The growth of the University during the 50 years of its existence has been phenomenal and far in excess of what its originators would have thought possible. The four professors who commenced lectures in March, 1876, had grown to 19 at the beginning of this year (including the Federal Forestry School). In addition, there are 61 lecturers, 34 assistant lecturers and demonstrators, 39 assistants (including technicians), and 22 teachers in the Elder Conservatorium of Music. The original office staff of a registrar and clerk has grown to 35. The first lectures in 1876 were attended by eight matriculated and 52 non-graduating students, whereas last year there were 732 undergraduates, 78 post-graduate students, and 676 non-graduating students. The number of those studying at the Elder Conservatorium was 632. Since the first admission of graduates in 1877, no less than 1,579 have been admitted by examination and 389 ad eundem gradum. The income of the institution has grown from £4,818 in 1875 to over £81,600 in 1925, of which the Government last year contributed £42,746 and students fees amounted to £22,293.

The present professorial staff of the University and the dates of their appointments are as follows:—The Hughes Professor of Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature—Professor Henry Darnley Naylor, M.A. (Camb.), 1907; the Hughes Professor of Philosophy—Professor John McKellar Stewart, D.Phil., 1923; Modern History—Professor William Keith Hancock, B.A., 1926; the Jury Professor of English Language and Literature, Sir Archibald Strong, M.A., Litt.D., 1922; the Elder Professor of Mathematics—Professor J. R. Wilton, M.A. (Camb.), D.Sc. (Adelaide), 1920; Engineering—Professor R. W. Chapman, M.A., B.C.E. (Melb.), M.I.E. (Aus.), 1907; the Elder Professor of Physics—Professor Kerr Grant, M.Sc. (Melb.), 1911; Geology and Mineralogy—Sir Douglas Mawson, O.B.E., B.E., B.Sc. (Syd.), D.Sc. (Adel.), F.R.S., 1921; the Elder Professor of Anatomy—Professor Frederic Wood Jones, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.S., 1920; Physiology and Biochemistry—Professor Thorburn Brailsford Robertson, Ph.D. (Cal.), D.Sc. (Adel.), 1919; The George Richard Marks Professor of Pathology—Professor John Burton Cleland, M.D. (Syd.), 1920; Zoology—Professor Thomas Harvey Johnston, M.A., D.Sc., 1922; The Angus Professor of Chemistry—Professor Edward Henry Rennie, M.A. (Syd.), D.Sc. (Lond. and Melb.), 1884; The Waite Professor of Agriculture and Director of the Waite Research Institute—Professor Arnold Edwin Victor Richardson, M.A. (Adel.), D.Sc. (Mel.), 1924; The Waite Professor of Agricultural Chemistry—Professor James Arthur Prescott, M.Sc. (Manch.), 1924; Botany—Professor Theodore George Bentley Osborn, D.Sc. (Manch.), 1912; Forestry—Professor Norman William Jolly, B.A. (Oxon), B.Sc. (Adel.), Director of the Federal Forestry School; Law—Professor Arthur Lang Campbell, B.A., B.E. (Syd.), 1926; The Elder Professor of Music—Professor Edward Harold Davies, Mus. Doc., 1919.

The officers of the University are Messrs. F. W. Eardley (registrar), A. W. Bampton (accountant), R. J. M. Clucas (librarian), H. B. Henderson (chief clerk), and H. R. Othams (clerk of examinations). Former registrars were Messrs. William Barlow (1874-1882), J. W. Tyas (1882-1892), and C. R. Hodge (1892-1924). Mr. Eardley, who was appointed accountant in 1900, became assistant registrar in 1911, and succeeded Mr. Hodge as registrar two years ago.

THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITY.

REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE.

Perth, August 13. A deputation from the Senate of the Western Australian University to-day made three requests to the Premier (Mr. Collier). The Chancellor of the University (Dr. Saw) said the first request was that the annual grant should be increased to the extent of £3,500 per annum, making a total of £23,500 as from July 1. This increase was sought as a means of helping to decrease the existing deficit, and to maintain the activities of the University. They also wanted funds to permit of the expenditure entailed in conducting correspondence classes and in defraying the costs of providing a Chair of Education in the event of such being established. Another request had regard to the provision of a physics building and finally that £7,000 should be made available over a period of two years for the equipment for the engineering classes.

The Premier gave a sympathetic reply stating that the requests were reasonable. He knew that money spent on education would be well repaid, and he realised also that a country which did not keep pace with the developments of this scientific age would suffer.

Mrs. J. C. McKail, B.A., and Mrs. B. W. Sanders, B.A., leave by the East-West train on Friday for Perth. They will be the South Australian delegates of the Women Graduates' Association to the Conference of the International Federation of University Women, to be held in Perth after the Science Congress.

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REC. 19.8.26.