

of their history. He had it from themselves last year that they would have been present to-day if the journey for them had not been impracticable. The conception of a future medical school dated from 1881. Its originators were Sir Joseph Verco—(cheers)—and the late Sir Edward Stirling. (Cheers.) A lectureship in human physiology was undertaken by Dr. Stirling in the year just mentioned, and through the liberality of Sir Thomas Elder a chair of anatomy was founded in 1885. Its first occupant was Professor Archibald Watson, whose reputation as a surgical anatomist soon spread throughout Australia. (Cheers.) He retired in 1919, after 34 years' service. The full course for the degrees of bachelor of medicine and bachelor of surgery was provided in 1888. The school of law was instituted in 1882, and a professorship of law created eight years later. Among its distinguished occupants had been Dr. F. W. Pennefather (afterwards an acting judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand), Sir John Salmon,

Judge of the same court whose fame as the author of standard works on jurisprudence and the Law of Torts, both written here, extended throughout the British Empire and America, and Dr. Jethro Brown (now the President of the South Australian Industrial Court). (Cheers.) In 1884 a Chair of Chemistry was endowed by Mr. John Howard Angas, and in consequence Adelaide became indebted to her sister University of Sydney for its first and still continuing occupant, the honored President-elect of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor Edward Henry Rennie. (Cheers.) The same year saw the foundation of a Chair of Music—the first, he believed, to be established within the Empire, outside of the United Kingdom. A legacy of £20,000 under the will of Sir Thomas Elder in 1897 enabled the Conservatorium of Music to be added in the following year. (Cheers.) Later developments included the formation of the School of Engineering, and the School of Dentistry. The former owed its inspiration to Professor R. W. Chapman—(cheers)—for whom, ever since 1889 they had to thank the University of Melbourne, and the latter to Sir Joseph Verco, whose name had already been mentioned in connection with the origin of the School of Medicine. (Cheers.) Outside, but closely connected with the University, the most interesting event had been the recent foundation of Saint Mark's College, the first residential college in South Australia to be affiliated with the University. (Cheers.) Its success had been so great that the example of the Church of England in founding it would, he hoped, be followed by other denominations at no distant date. (Cheers.)

#### Generous Benefactors.

There were many details to be added to that sketch, but they must be left to a more fitting occasion. He had already, perhaps, tried their patience, but one of the most important parts of his story had still to be told. The University derived its existence from the liberality of Sir Walter Hughes and Sir Thomas Elder. Parliament supplemented the gifts of these benefactors by providing the site where these buildings stood, a grant of 50,000 acres of country lands, and an annual subsidy of 5 per cent. up to £10,000 a year on all invested moneys, and the value of all property, real or personal, given to the University by private donors. That wise and generous provision has borne abundant fruit. The tale of their endowments, amounting in value to a total sum of about £400,000, filled four pages of small print in the University calendar. He could not mention them all there, though all were worthy. He must, therefore, refer to some of them. Sir Thomas Elder added to the gifts made during his lifetime, which amounted to £33,500, legacies to the value of £65,000 by his will. (Cheers.) Mr. J. H. Angas gave £6,000 for the endowment of the Chair of Chemistry, and £4,000 for the foundation of a travelling scholarship in engineering. (Cheers.) Mr. R. Barr Smith and his family endowed the library, which bore his name, with a sum of £20,000. (Cheers.) The sons and daughters of the late Mr. John Darling gave £15,000 for the erection of a building in connection with the medical school in memory of their father. (Cheers.) Mrs. Jane Marks bequeathed £30,000, and Mrs. A. M. Simpson and her sister (Miss A. F. Keith Sheridan) gave property to the value of £20,000 for the benefit of the medical school. (Cheers.) Sir Langdon Bonython had provided £40,000 payable in 1930 for the erection of a Great Hall—(cheers)—and this year had given £20,000 for the endowment of the Chair of Law. (Cheers.) Mrs. G. A. Jury had endowed the Chair of English Literature with a gift of £12,000. (Cheers.) Mr. Peter Waite transferred his Urrbrae estate, close to the city, with other lands, comprising in all an area of 300 acres, valued at £40,000, and shares in Elder, Smith & Company, which had realised the sum of £38,450, to promote the teaching and study of agriculture and forestry and their allied subjects, and generally for the advancement of agricultural education within the University. (Cheers.) With that splendid benefaction a Research Institute had been established at Urrbrae, from which it was expected that great benefits would accrue to the agricultural industry of this part of Australia. (Cheers.) Two more benefactions he now had the pleasure to announce. The first was an offer by Sir Joseph Verco to give the sum of £25,000 to the University to secure for all

time the publication of original work in the medical sciences. (Cheers.) That most generous offer of Sir Joseph, added to his supremely valuable services to the medical school as one of its founders, as systematic lecturer in the principles and practice of medicine, as Dean of the Faculty, and as the friend and adviser of the students, called for their gratitude to him in terms which it was beyond his power to express. (Cheers.) The other was an offer by Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., to give to the University the sum of £10,000 for a women's union building as part of the proposed union building for men and women, and towards equipping the Women Students' Library therein with books. (Cheers.) Sir Josiah did that, he had written to him, to secure a common meeting ground and a social, as well as academic, centre for women members of the University, to encourage the intellectual development of its members by discussions and debates, or otherwise promote community and exchange of thought, and foster the growth of a corporate spirit among University women, and also to mark his own happy personal association with the early work of the University, as a member of its council and its active committees for eight years, more than 30 years ago. The building would be known as "The Lady Symon Building—the gift of Sir Josiah Symon." (Cheers.) That munificent benefaction from one who during his long and distinguished career had attained eminence as a member, and particularly as chairman of the judiciary committee, of the Federal Convention of 1897, as Attorney-General of both the Commonwealth and the State, as the leader of the bar in South Australia for many years, and as a student of English literature and history, was no less welcome to the University as a whole than it would be to its women members, for whose benefit it was primarily intended.

#### Assistance from Governments.

Had Ministries and Parliaments, it might be asked, kept pace with this flow of private liberality? The reply was that they had done so faithfully and ungrudgingly. (Cheers.) The limit on the subsidy of five per cent. on endowments had been raised from £10,000 to £20,000 per annum, and an additional £24,000 a year, soon to be increased by a further £3,000, was contributed to the general cost of the establishment. A new Physics and Engineering Laboratory, which was to be opened by the Premier on the following day, had been erected for them at a cost of £50,000, and further land was to be transferred to the University at an early date. They held those marks of confidence and goodwill manifested towards them from time to time in deep appreciation. One material service they had been able to render to the State in return for the generous treatment that had been accorded to them. Since 1898, at the instance of Professor Mitchell, they had voluntarily admitted all teachers in training for the Education Department of the State to their degree courses without fee or charge.

#### The Result of Co-operation.

It will be gathered from his story that the University of Adelaide was not the creation of any one man, but was the result of co-operation by a very large number of individuals—men of affairs, men of business, men and woman of wealth, men with a university training, and men without, all working towards the attainment of a great ideal, constantly, unselfishly, and harmoniously. Parties had been unknown, and faction had not existed either in the Council or Senate, or among the staff. All professors, and they were now eighteen, were admitted to membership of the Education Committee of the Council, and there had knowledge of, and could express their views, and record their votes, upon the whole business of the University, except finance. They had been fortunate in having upon their staff men like Professor Lamb, Sir William Bragg, Sir Edward Stirling, Professor Rennie, Professor Chapman, Professor Darnley Naylor, and the present Vice-Chancellor (Professor Mitchell) who, at various times had rendered untiring and invaluable aid in their councils as well as in their class-rooms. (Cheers.) Others who had done fine work for the University, but had passed away or had retired are Professor Tate, Professor Kelly, Professor Henderson, Professor Howchin, Dr. W. T. Hayward, Mr. Chapple (Warden of the Senate for 32 years), Mr. Caterer (clerk of the Senate for the same period), and Mr. C. R. Hodge (Registrar for 32 years). (Cheers.) Of the members of the present staff, he said no more than that they hoped to retain them all for a very long time to continue the work for which they were so well qualified. They represented to the world what the University was to-day, and, as its credit and good name would be in their hands for the next generation, he included them, without any misgivings amongst the causes of their rejoicing on the occasion of this their jubilee. (Prolonged cheering.)

#### A Vision Materialised.

Addressing the congregation the Chancellor said that at the first commencement ceremony on May 2, 1877, to which he had referred, the Chancellor (Dr. Short) delivered an address which closed with these words:—"What is the part which the Universities have to play in the drama of modern human life? They find still most honorable and beneficial employment in directing the studies and forming the character of the governing classes of every

Christian country. They help to elevate the middle classes to higher civilisation, the result of a more intellectual education. They afford quiet retreats for the students of literature and the theoretical parts of science and philosophy. Finally, they award literary and scientific honors. In the Republic of Letters they officially recognise and stamp the public estimation on the leaders of thought and action in all nations. The poet, the orator, the statesman, the great judge, or jurist, the philanthropist, the votary of science, the philosopher, the linguist or traveller, the successful explorer, the military or naval hero, the foreign satrap, the literary noble or scholar, disdains, not to accept the honorary distinction of incorporation with these learned institutions; and if we too are able hereafter to followed in the brilliant career of learning and philosophy, which they have opened to guide us on our way, so that the compliment of an ad eundem degree in the University of Adelaide may hereafter be deemed not without value, then the citizens of Adelaide and South Australia will not regret the event of to-day, nor think that in listening to the reminiscences which I have invoked, you have spent a wasted hour, or that I have made too great a demand upon your time and patience." The vision of the good Bishop had, he believed, materialised, and his aspiration had been fulfilled. The compliment of an ad eundem degree had been accepted from them by our gracious sovereign, his Majesty the King, George V., and by his illustrious son, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by Governors of this State, in the persons of the Earl of Kintore, Sir Powell Buxton, Hallam, Lord Tennyson, and Sir George Le Hunte, by statesmen, judges, scientists and scholars. The list was not a long one, but it included the names of Viscount Bryce, Lord Forrest, Dr. Alfred Barry (Bishop of Sydney), Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Charles Lucas, Sir John Madden, Sir Henry Wrixon, Sir Harry Allen, Sir Edgeworth David, Sir David Orme Masson, Professor Elliott Smith, and Professor J. W. Mackail. That they offered the compliment to his Excellency, to the Prime Minister, the Chancellors of the Universities of Sydney and Melbourne, and a few others of our distinguished guests. (Cheers.)

The Dean of the Faculty of Laws (Professor Campbell) presented his Excellency the Governor (Sir Tom Bridges) for the degree of Doctor of Laws ad eundem gradum, and he was admitted by the Chancellor amid applause.

#### Speech by the Governor.

Sir Tom Bridges, in his speech, said—I feel it is a great privilege to be here to-day to assist in this historic ceremony. We have been favored by the Chancellor with a most graphic and interesting description of the past of this University. Reading the addresses that were delivered at the foundation by Governor Musgrave and the Vice-Chancellor of the day, I was very much struck by their optimistic note, and we find that their optimism has been fully justified and their expectations fulfilled. (Cheers.) The tree which they planted then can be judged to-day by its fruits, and the fruits are to be seen in the many cultured men and women who are to be found in all walks of life, and many of whom have been highly successful, and have become famous throughout the world. The name of this University stands high on the roll of culture, and I think we can congratulate the University to-day, not only on its brilliant past, but also on its sound constitution and its vigorous health at the age of 50 years. (Cheers.) I think the University is highly fortunate in having to-day a Chancellor of great ability and distinction to guide its destinies—(cheers)—and a brilliant staff whose reputation is world-wide, and I think it may look on the future as being bright. It certainly will be a busy future. Our population is increasing rapidly, but not perhaps so rapidly as we sometimes would like to see. Enlightenment is universal, and youth in its zeal is not slow to recognise its opportunities. It is overcrowding your class-rooms and storming the gates of learning, and it is not surprising to learn that the extension of this great power-house of the mind is in contemplation. This extension is rendered more easy by the acts of private beneficence, of which the Chancellor has cited so many gratifying instances. (Cheers.) It is good to know that there are successful citizens in South Australia who take an honorable pride in returning part of their wealth to the State to enhance the culture, renown, and beauty of this fair capital city through this University. The establishment of a residential college, I think, we may look upon as a great step forward. (Cheers.) The influence on culture, as well as on the character of such a college cannot be overrated. The interchange of ideas, opportunities for discussion, mutual enlightenment, lasting impressions, and lifelong friendships are invaluable to youth. They form an integral part of true education. Let us hope that expansion will proceed also in this direction. Character building is all important, and depends largely upon environment, and although we demand highly cultured men for our educational needs, men of law, of medicine, and of science, experts of all kinds, we look forward to an era rich in research, discovery, and general intellectual progress. From the statesman's point of view, the great need of the world to-day is for leaders; the trained intellect wedded to character; able men who will shoulder

the burden of responsibilities and do justice for their country. If you want an example of what I mean we need go no farther than this platform and take as a pattern the Prime Minister of Australia, elected in this ceremony to-day. (Cheers.) I have always greatly appreciated my connection with this University as its visitor, and to-day I am doubly proud to be admitted, as it were, as one of yourselves. You have done me a very great honor, and I sincerely thank you. Reflecting that a similar degree was conferred upon me by the McGill University of Montreal, Canada, during the war, I hope I may prove a link, however humble, in that invisible chain of culture that binds these two great Dominions to the British Empire. (Cheers.)

#### Value of Residential Colleges.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce), having been presented by Professor Campbell and having had the degree of Doctor of Laws ad eundem gradum conferred upon him by the Chancellor, said that was not the first occasion on which he had been honored by a degree, but it was the second on which he had been treated in exactly the same way. He understood that degrees of the character he had received were conferred by some universities without any expression of thanks or speeches being expected from the recipients, and he was wrong when he thought the University of Adelaide was one such institution. He shared with his Excellency the pleasure at being honored that day, especially as Sir Tom Bridges had made a speech which he (Mr. Bruce) would have desired to make, and had so relieved him of all responsibility. (Laughter.) He would like to stress the view that the services which the universities would be asked to render to the State in the future were even greater than those rendered in the past. The words uttered by the Chancellor on the occasion when the University came into being were very illuminating to those who lived to-day. Dr. Short on that occasion said the University was for training the minds of the governing classes, so that they might be fit to rule over the people and elevate the middle class to higher civilisation. During the past 50 years everything had completely changed, and to-day they did not obtain their leaders from those who might have been born in more fortunate circumstances, but from every class and every section of society—from the whole of the people—(cheers)—and it was the task of the University to take those men who were going to lead the people of this young nation and mould their lives, trying to instil into their characters those traditions and ideals for which the universities of British communities had always stood. The greatest part which the universities would be called upon to play in the future was in helping to mould the characters of those who would have the destinies of this country in their hands and at the same time to keep alive those traditions which had done so much for them in the past. He re-echoed what his Excellency had said regarding the desirableness of going farther in connection with residential colleges. He had been privileged to come to Adelaide and to speak on behalf of the movement inaugurated for the foundation of the college which, happily, had come into existence. He hoped that would only be the forerunner of many others in that University, because they must have residential colleges, with the students leading a common life, if they were going to get the true spirit. Residential colleges would do more than anything else to create the real atmosphere and ideals of the University, and he hoped they would go on and increase their numbers.

#### Science and Industry.

He believed universities would continue to play their part in the affairs of the State in an increasing degree, in the direction of assisting to bring science to the aid of industry and help them in the solution of their problems. There was, he believed, all over the world an increasing recognition that many of their industrial and commercial problems could be solved by the enlistment of the services of the scientists. He was afraid that, in the past, the commercial magnates had not realised to what extent science could aid them, but they were living in a better age, when the captains of commercial life were often University men. So there was a new type of man coming into the control of industry. With that new control, a greater recognition was being given to the assistance which science could render. In the Commonwealth, therefore, he hoped they were on the eve of great developments in the application of science to industry. Recently the Federal Government made a sincere effort to place the whole question of industry on a better basis, and in dealing with it he had kept clearly before him the conviction that their efforts would inevitably fail unless they could ensure the co-operation of the universities and their trained scientists. He believed he had enlisted the co-operation of the universities, and that they would do everything possible to help the Government. (Cheers.) Another great thing that they should set before themselves in regard to the question of scientific investigation and research, was to ensure that they were able to give to their own sons a training by which they would be able to go abroad and bring back information that would be of real usefulness here. A start had already been made in that direction. Four scientists had been