

RE G. 17.8.26.
**ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY
JUBILEE.**

IMPRESSIVE SPECIAL CONGREGATION.

DEGREES FOR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

With perhaps only two exceptions—during the presence of Royalty—no previous function at the Adelaide University has surpassed in impressiveness and dignity the special congregation which was held at the Elder Hall on Monday afternoon in connection with the jubilee celebrations of the institution. Distinguished men and women of learning were present from all parts of the world, all wearing academic robes, and naturally there was a keen interest in the proceedings on the part of the general public.

During the half-hour before proceedings were opened, groups entered the building in procession at varying times—first the graduates and members of the Senate, then representatives of other universities, followed by lecturers, professors, and members of the council. The last named were seated on the dais. Shortly before 3 o'clock the Prime Minister (Hon. S. M. Bruce), accompanied by Mrs. Bruce, arrived, and Mr. Bruce was received on the dais by the Chancellor (Sir George Murray). His Excellency the Governor (Sir Tom Bridges), with whom were Lady Bridges and Miss Alvide Bridges and the Private Secretary (Mr. Legh Winsor, M.V.O.), arrived at 3 o'clock, and His Excellency was escorted to the dais by the Vice-Chancellor (Professor W. Mitchell). His Excellency was wearing the scarlet robes of a Doctor of Laws.

The Chancellor's Address.

A graphic historical review of the University was given by the Chancellor in his interesting address. Sir George Murray said:—

"It is my privilege to-day to offer to Your Excellency the most grateful thanks for your presence, and to the delegates from other universities the most cordial welcome, at this special congregation of the University of Adelaide, held in celebration of its jubilee. Many of the universities to which invitations were issued were unable, on account of distance, to be represented by any of their officers or graduates, but they have sent us greetings and congratulations which we highly prize and appreciate. It is particularly gratifying to us to be honoured with the presence in person of the Chancellors of the Universities of Sydney and Melbourne, and to see as the senior delegate from Tasmania Archdeacon Whittington, of Hobart, one of our earliest students. (Applause.) The Chancellors of the Universities of Tasmania and Western Australia have unfortunately been prevented from coming, at the last moment. The gathering is also distinguished by the company of the Prime Minister of Australia, and the Premier of this State. Mr. Bruce has been good enough to so arrange his engagements that we may have the pleasure of conferring upon him the same honour as he received from the University of Cambridge in 1923. Mr. Gunn is making one of his final appearances as head of the Government of South Australia, and I take this opportunity of thanking him for the support he has given to the University during his term of office, and of congratulating him upon his appointment as a member of the Migration Commission by the Federal Government. (Applause.) The University of Adelaide owes its origin to an act of self-denial. Union College, now no longer in existence, had been founded in 1872 for the education of Presbyterian, Congregational, and Baptist ministers. Mr. Walter Watson Hughes (afterwards Sir Walter) offered to endow the college with a sum of £20,000, but the members of its governing body, led by the Rev. James Lyall and the Rev. James Jefferies, the latter of whom had graduated as a Bachelor of Laws in the University of London, and afterwards proceeded to the degree of Doctor of Laws in the University of Sydney, a famous preacher in his day both in Adelaide and Sydney, suggested to Mr. Hughes that he should devote his gift to the more general object of founding a university. The generous donor acquiesced in the proposal. In 1872 an association was formed to further the project, the scheme was aided by the contribution of another £20,000 by Sir Thomas Elder, a Bill was introduced into Parliament two years later, and under the skillful guidance of Mr. W. H. Bunder, the Attorney-General (afterwards Sir Henry Bunder, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court), it passed both Houses, and received the Royal Assent on November 6, 1874.

Third Australian University.

"That University of Adelaide thus came into being as the third university in Australia, 23 years junior to the University of Sydney, and 22 years junior to the University of Melbourne. Its first Chancellor was Sir Richard Davies Hanson, the Chief Justice of this Colony. As a young man in London Mr. Hanson had been one of the advocates of Edward Gibbon Wakefield's system of colonization, and an

ardent supporter of the movement for the foundation of the Colony of South Australia. In 1839 he went to Canada as private secretary to Lord Durham, and assisted in the composition of the famous 'Durham Report,' which recommended the union of the two Canadian provinces, the ultimate union of all British North America, and the granting to this large State of full self-government. He came to South Australia in 1846, was appointed Advocate-General, introduced the first Education Act, and drafted the Constitution Act of 1855-6, which conferred responsible government upon the colony. Subsequently he became Attorney-General, and was leader of the Government in the House of Assembly, when the first Torrens Act, which established the system of land registration, that has since been adopted throughout Australasia and in many other parts of the Empire, was passed. He was appointed Chief Justice in 1861, and died in March, 1876—six weeks before the formal inauguration of the University. The first Vice-Chancellor was the Right Rev. Dr. Short, first Bishop of Adelaide. A graduate of Christ Church, Oxford, a public examiner, select preacher, and Bampton lecturer at his university, and tutor and lecturer at his college, he had among his pupils in the reading of Thucydides one of the future Prime Ministers of England, William Ewart Gladstone. Appointed to the See of Adelaide in 1847, he founded the Collegiate School of St. Peter in the same year, and the Cathedral Church of St. Peter just 50 years ago. On the death of Sir Richard Hanson, he was elected Chancellor of the University, and presided on the occasion of its inauguration on April 25, 1876, a day in the yearly calendar destined to be of fateful importance in Australian history, and always, as we venture to hope, to be a day of good omen. Dr. Short was succeeded as Vice-Chancellor by the Chief Justice, the Hon. Samuel James Way (afterwards the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Way, Baronet, a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the most distinguished of South Australians). On the retirement of the Bishop in 1883 he became Chancellor, and held office continuously until his death in January, 1916. What the University owes to him can never be fully told.

Council and Senate.

The corporate body of the University—the universitas in the original legal sense of the term—consists of a Council and Senate, the Senate being composed of all graduates of at least three years' standing, and the Council of 20 members, not necessarily graduates, elected by the Senate, with the addition, since 1911, of two members of the Legislative Council and three members of the House of Assembly, elected by the two Houses of Parliament respectively. The Senate was constituted in the first instance of graduates of other universities, who were admitted ad eundem gradum at the first commencement ceremony, held on May 2, 1877. The fact is important, as showing the interest taken by university men from different parts of the globe in the foundation of the new institution. There were 77 in all admitted, and among them graduates of every university, then existing, in England, Scotland, and Ireland (with the exception of Durham), graduates from five universities in Germany, one graduate from Dorpat in Russia, one from Toronto, and two from Melbourne. Sydney, curiously enough, was not represented, but she has since made good the deficiency in generous measure. Of the original members, seven are, happily, still alive, and three of them, to whom I offer the heartiest greetings, are, I believe, present to-day—Sir Lancelot Stirling, Canon Poole, and Mr. E. W. Hawker. (Applause.) The others are Professor Horace Lamb (now at Cambridge), Sir John Peckburn (a former Premier; now resident near London), the Rev. J. H. Cowan (of Hobart), and Canon Hey Sharp (for many years the Warden of St. Paul's College, Sydney. I have mentioned that the whole of the members of the Council were, until 1911, and 20 of them still are, elected by the Senate, and that a degree is not a necessary qualification for election. The Senate has always exercised its privileges in a large-minded way and with admirable self-restraint. Of the original Council—and I regret to say that none survive—there were 10 who were not members of the Senate. Among them were such eminent men as Sir Richard Hanson, Sir Samuel Way, Dr. Reynolds (Roman Catholic Bishop of Adelaide), Sir Henry

Ayres, and Mr. Justice Stow. And since then we have had Mr. E. Barr Smith, Sir Samuel Davenport, Sir John Downer, Sir Josiah Symon, Sir Charles Todd, Sir Langdon Bonython and Sir George Brookman. (Applause.) Graduates, on the other hand, who were elected, and whom we desire gratefully to remember, include Rev. James Jefferies, Archdeacon Farr (a former head master of St. Peter's College), the Rev. W. Roby Fletcher, Mr. J. A. Hartley (Inspector-General of Schools), Mr. Frederic Chapple (head master of Prince Alfred College), and Dr. William Barlow (the first registrar), Mr. Fletcher, Dr. Farr, Mr. Hartley, and Dr. Barlow from time to time held office as Vice-Chancellor.

Began with Two Faculties.

The University began with two faculties—Arts and science, four professors and eight undergraduates, the Chancellor continued. The first Professor of Mathematics was Dr. Horace Lamb. Ten years later he was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Bragg (now Sir William Bragg, Director of the Royal Institution of Great Britain). The achievements of Professor Lamb and Sir William Bragg in the world of science are too well known to require any illusion to them, but it is not so well known, except to a few of us, how great was the influence they exercised during the early period of our history. I 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 dates from 1881. Its originators were Sir Joseph Verco and the late Sir Edward Stirling. 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. 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 was created eight years later. Among its distinguished occupants have been Dr. F. W. Pennefather, afterwards an Acting Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand; Sir John Salmond, a Judge of the same Court, whose fame as the author of standard works on jurisprudence and the law of Law of Torts, both written here, extends throughout the British Empire and America, and Dr. Jethro Brown, now the President of the South Australian Industrial Court. 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. The same year the foundation of a Chair of Music, the first, I believe, 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. Later developments include the formation of the School of Engineering, and the School of Dentistry. The former owes its inspiration to Professor R. W. Chapman for whom, ever since 1889, we have had to thank the University of Melbourne, and the latter to Sir Joseph Verco, whose name has already been mentioned in connection with the origin of the School of Medicine. Outside, but closely connected with the University, the most interesting event has been the recent foundation of St. Mark's College, the first residential college in South Australia to be affiliated with the University. Its success has been so great that the example of the Church of England in founding it will, I hope, be followed by other denominations at no distant date. (Applause.)

Generous Benefactors.

"One of the most important parts of my story has still to be told," Sir George Murray observed. "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 stand, 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 values of all property real or personal given to the University by private donors. This wise and generous provision has borne abundant fruit. The tale of our endowments, amounting in value to a total sum of about £400,000, fills four pages of small print in the University calendar. I cannot mention them all here, though all are worthy. I must, however, refer to some of them. Sir Thomas Elder added to the gifts made during his life time, which amounted to £33,500, legacies to the value of £65,800 by his will. 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. Mr. R. Barr Smith and his family endowed the library, which bears his name, with £20,000. 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. 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. Sir Langdon Bonython has provided £25,000 payable in 1930, for the erection of a great hall, and this year has given £20,000 for the endowment of the Chair of Law. Mrs. G. A. Jury has endowed the Chair of English Literature with a gift of £12,000. 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, & Co., which have realized the sum of £58,450, 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. With this splendid benefaction a research institute has been established at Urrbrae, from which it is expected that great benefits will accrue to the agricultural industry of this part of Australia. (Applause.)

Munificent Benefactions.

Two more benefactions I now have the pleasure to announce. The first is an offer by Sir Joseph Verco to give the sum of £5,000 to the University to secure for all time the publication of original work in the medical sciences. This 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, calls for our gratitude to him in terms which it is beyond my power to express. (Applause.) The other is an offer by Sir Josiah Symon to give to the University the sum of £10,000 for the building of a women's union as part of the proposed union for men and women, and towards equipping the women students' library therein with books. (Applause.) Sir Josiah does this, he writes to me, 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 39 years ago. The building will be known as the Lady Symon Building—the gift of Sir Josiah Symon. This munificent benefaction from one who during his long and distinguished career has 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, is no less welcome to the University as a whole than it will be to its women members, for whose benefit it is primarily intended. (Applause.)

State's Generous Treatment.

Have Ministries and Parliaments, it may be asked, kept pace with this flow of private liberality? The reply is that they have done so faithfully and ungrudgingly. The limit on the subsidy of 5 per cent. on endowments has 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, is contributed to the general cost of the establishment. A new physics and engineering laboratory, which is to be opened by the Premier to-morrow, has been erected for us at a cost of £50,000, and further land is to be transferred to us at an early date. We hold these marks of confidence and goodwill manifested towards us from time to time in deep appreciation. One material service we have been able to render to the State in return for the generous treatment that has been accorded us. Since 1898, at the instance of Professor Mitchell, we have voluntarily admitted all teachers in training for the Education Department of the State to our degree courses without fee or charge.

Result of Co-operation.

It will be gathered from my story that the University of Adelaide is not the creation of any one man, the Chancellor concluded, but is the result of co-operation by a very large number of individuals—men of affairs, men of business, men and women of wealth, men with a University training, and men without, all working towards the attainment of a great ideal, constantly, unselfishly, and harmoniously. Parties have been unknown and faction has not existed either in the Council or Senate, or among the staff. All the professors—and they are now 18—are admitted to membership of the education committee of the council, and there have knowledge of, and can express their views, and record their votes, upon the whole business of the University, except finance. We have been fortunate in having upon our 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 have rendered untiring and invaluable aid in our councils as well as in our classrooms. Others, who have done fine work for the University, but have passed away, or have retired, are Professor Tate, Professor Kelly, Professor Henderson, Professor Howchin, Dr. W. T. Hayward, Mr. Chapple (Warden of the Senate for 39 years), Mr. Caterer (Clerk of the Senate for the same period), and Mr. C. R. Hodge (Registrar for 32 years). Of the members of our present staff, I say no more