

productive of more important matters than had, probably, any session which had preceded it. Included among them were the North Australia Act, the Goddard to Alice Springs Railway, the Development of Migration Act, and the Science and Industry Research Act. (Applause.) He could at least express the hope that those measures would result in an increase of population in Australia, in opening up new country, in expanding the secondary industries, and in assisting the rapid development of some of the undiscovered resources of Australia. In reference to the Migration Act, he took pleasure in referring to the appointment of Mr. Gunn as a member of the Commission, which had been established. (Applause.) The appointment would give satisfaction to a very large number of people throughout the length and breadth of South Australia. He was sure it would give satisfaction to the State Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Butler), and that it would also be a source of satisfaction to Mr. Gunn himself, for he (Sir Henry) knew from personal experience that the office of Premier was not a bed of roses. He congratulated Mr. Gunn upon having decided, while still in possession of his full health and vigour, to relinquish the duties of a very difficult office, and at the same time upon his having been appointed to a position which was high, honourable

ment, and particularly as a Treasurer, the need for concentrating up on the development of Australia. The national debt was continually mounting up, and he had at times wondered how they were going to get production commensurate with expenditure, if they did not concentrate upon the problems connected with both primary and secondary industries. At the Treasurers' conferences in Melbourne he had timidly made his views known to his brother Treasurers, and learned that all of them shared exactly the same opinions. One thing which would go down to the credit of the present Federal Government was the fact that it had concentrated upon the very great problem of the greater development of the Commonwealth, and he hoped to be able to play a worthy part in it. (Applause.) If he were asked what matter most urgently needed attention in Australia to-day, he would say it was the revision of the relationships between the Commonwealth and State Governments. He had that day two writs hanging over his head, issued by the Commonwealth Government because it was alleged that South Australia had poached upon its reserves constitutionally. He knew that the men who had framed the Federal Constitution had been indeed giants, but they never

intellectual me in the community, so that, as the Chancellor of the University of Melbourne had reminded them on Monday, she had impressed the visitors from home, and was in a special way the centre of culture.

Small by Comparison.

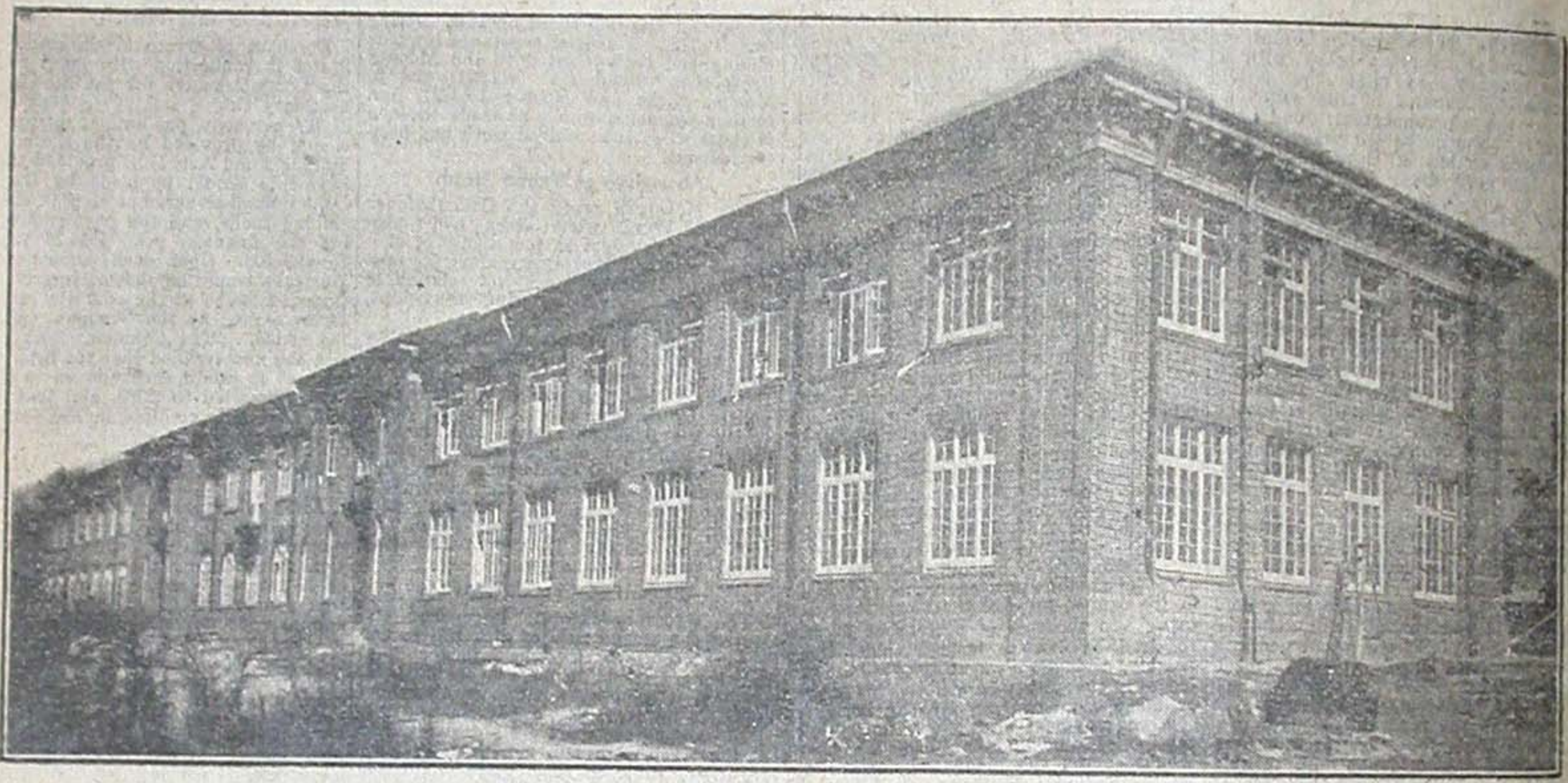
Sir Mungo said he wished to stress the fact that the University's great position had been attained in the very short space of half a century, and it was the first step that counted. In the long distant future all the Australian universities would seem to have been produced at one birth, and the mother of all of them would work the Commonwealth for the higher education and advanced knowledge she had the right to claim, for their "double triplex." Much as the universities of Australia had received from their respective Governments it was little in comparison with the grants made by many American legislatures. Splendid and princely as had been the gifts from private benefactors their number was small in comparison with the multitude that the American universities enjoyed. Such benefactors stood out rather as honorable exceptions even among the public spirited citizens who for the most part were apt to bestow their liberality on so-called charities. It had not come home to the "ordinary" member of Parliament or the

ligations were of enormous importance in the development of the country. (Applause.)

"Australian-made."

The toast of "Sister universities" was proposed by Sir Joseph Verco, who said it was also his own jubilee, for in 1876 in London he had had conferred upon him his M.B. Degree. (Applause.) Proceeding States had tendered them their congratulations on having attained their jubilee. South Australians expressed to them the heartiest goodwill and the best wishes for their continued progress and prosperity. At the jubilee proceedings 28 universities were represented, 27 being from Great Britain, six from Europe, and one from the mandated territory of Palestine. Two of them—Oxford and Cambridge—were about 800 years old. Of the new Hebrew University of Jerusalem, they might all be justly and sentimentally proud. Referring to the achievements of the Adelaide University, Sir Joseph said that on the medical register of South Australia, were 428 names. Of these, 224 were Adelaide graduates, 93 came from Sydney or Melbourne, making nearly 75 per cent. of "Australian manufacture," and a splendid brand it was. Of the

Physics and Engineering Building.



The new Physics and Engineering Building at the University, which was declared open on Tuesday.

and of great responsibility, but which would be comparatively free from worry. Another measure which was of particular interest to University men was the Science and Industry Research Act. Under it, the Institute of Science and Industry would be placed under the control of a central council. There had also been created six State committees. It was the duty of the council to advise the Government on all matters that required scientific investigation. South Australians in general, and University men in particular, would be pleased at the knowledge that the Chairman of the State committee was one of their own professors—Professor Brailsford Robertson. (Applause.) Sir Henry said he also wished to refer to the fact that the Federal Parliament would meet at Canberra next year and, in connection with the opening ceremony on May 9, he felt it was indicative of the strong loyalty of the people of Australia to the Throne of England that such enthusiasm was manifested at the announcement of the forthcoming visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. (Applause.)

Importance of Peopling Australia.

In rising to reply for the State Government, Mr. Gunn was greeted with stirring and long-sustained applause. The Premier agreed with the statement of the Vice-Chancellor that there was nothing to fear from a Government or Parliament which was democratic. After all, every Government likely to exist as the result of democracy would be one that had the interests of the State at heart. They wanted to see that Australia took her place among the nations of the world. As greatness was born of knowledge so they looked to the University to supply it. They were gradually building up on North terrace a centre of learning of which every South Australian had reason to feel proud. Who knew what the extent of it would be in the future? The Premier said that his address that night might be the last opportunity he would have of making a speech as a politician, at least at a public gathering. As regarded his appointment to the Migration and Development Commission, it had caused him a good deal of thought before he came to a decision. He felt, however, that he could not refuse the wider field having been called upon as one of four men to report on the development of Australia. (Applause.) He knew as one who had been at the head of a Govern-

conceived that the words they implanted in the Constitution would have the meaning that many gave them to-day. The transition of the Federal Government to Canberra would be signally effected if it marked the holding of a convention, held for the purpose of reviewing the Constitution. In conclusion, the Premier said he was very pleased at having had the opportunity of taking part in the great jubilee of the University, and assured them of his best wishes for success in the future.

Six Sisters.

The toast of the "University of Adelaide" was given by Sir Mungo MacCallum, who said that the fact that the gathering contained representatives of six academic sister universities invited them to a backward glance. It was certainly an inspiration and encouragement to remember that within a century and a quarter of the first settlement, and within 60 years of each other a university had been established in every one of the self-governing States of Australia. Naturally they had begun in a small way; naturally they had had their share of infantile troubles, but every one of them had, from the start, done excellent work, was doing it now, and was destined to do it more excellently in the future. (Applause.) If he referred to the slight relative seniority of Sydney, and in virtually the same degree of Melbourne, it was by way of congratulation to Adelaide, which had good reason to obey the injunction of the ecclesiast "Rejoice in thy youth," for it was little more than two thirds of the age of the latter, and she had no less honoured names among her founders and counsellors. She had had on her staff men of the highest distinction, some of them fortunately still at their posts, while others, now gone from her, their work remained an abiding heritage. She had taken a notable part in the activities of professional and public life, she had had the magnificent support of large-hearted wellwishers, even in her pre-natal days while as yet she was not. (Laughter and applause.) All through her career down to the present she had enjoyed those benefits given by men whose names were in every mouth. She had shown herself worthy of all the labour, all the thought, and the capacity that had been devoted to her wellbeing by the flowering not only of science in its various branches, but of the general

"ordinary" man of means that the promotion of university work in teaching and research was a matter of supreme public importance if the community was to be truly great—truly prosperous. (Applause.)

Growing Burdens.

The universities, he said, were doing yeoman service for the States, but in many cases they were understaffed and some of them staggered under growing burdens they could hardly carry. Some had to undertake manifold duties they could not discharge, and all of them saw, everyday, magnificent opportunities which they could but partially utilize. (Hear, hear.) The harvest truly was plentiful, but the labourers were few, and they were often supplied with imperfect harvesting implements. They should, therefore, pray the "Lord of the harvest"—in this case the people of Australia—individually and collectively (for it was the people who owned that wide and fertile valley)—to send more labourers into the harvest provided with the requisite tackle. (Applause.)

Never Any Friction.

Professor E. H. Rennie said it was appropriate that he had been asked to respond as he was the oldest member of the council present, and of the staff with two exceptions. As a member of the council and of the staff for the last 40 years it would be well to reiterate what the Chancellor had alluded to on Monday—that there had never been any friction between the council and the staff. There had been differences of opinion, but no real unpleasantness. Reference had been made to the splendid buildings now established and he added his tribute of thanks to the Government that had made them possible. There had been a time in the history of the University when the mention of a much less sum would have been unthinkable. The physics and engineering people were now inhabiting a palace but the department of chemistry was inhabiting a wooden shanty. (Laughter.) Professor Kerr Grant had said that in spite of the new buildings he was afraid his successors in 10 or 15 years would still consider they had been negligent in not asking for more, and he feared that if the same successor came upon him in a few years' time he would use some very unparliamentary language regarding his negligence. He hoped that before long the department of chemistry would occupy as fine a building as the physics and engineering people did now. Chemical inven-

other 74, 20 had "gone west," half a dozen lady graduates had abandoned medicine for matrimony, and several had gone into the mission fields. The remainder were practising in other States, and in the old country. The medical school, however, could claim no superiority over other classes at the university. All departments were equally excellent, and he quoted medicine merely as an example. (Applause.)

In responding for the universities of Australia, Professor Wallace said some of the universities were not wealthy, but scholarship thrived on being poor, and little Bohemianism was not a bad thing in learning. Professor Kay-Monat replied on behalf of British and foreign universities. He said he could express no better sentiment than to wish the universities of the Commonwealth a continuance of "Perennial Australian youth."

The proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

REG. 28.8.26

Sir Archibald Strong is on a visit to Melbourne, and The Melbourne Herald recently reported this of him:—"English drama is in a pretty bad way, declared Sir Archibald Strong, last evening, in lecturing to members of the Melbourne University Association at the Lyceum Club. His subject, "Modern European drama," covered a wide field, and Sir Archibald was able to give many interesting details of plays and players that had impressed him pleasantly and otherwise on his recent European tour. "English acting has greatly improved," he admitted. "Twenty years ago, compared with the French, the English actor was amateurish, without any of the freshness of the amateur. I went back this time with trepidation, but was pleasantly surprised. I do not feel I could speak with equal pleasure about the English play. There must be something wrong with the English stage when managers are forced to revive Pinero."