

The Hon. George Brookman, who was received with loud cheers, said, in acknowledging the vote of thanks which the Attorney-General moved in such flattering and graceful terms, and which was so ably seconded by his old friend, Mr. Scherk, he desired to express his thanks to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for the exceedingly kind manner in which he had referred to the part he had taken to secure the erection of this building, and be thanked them all very cordially for their expressions of goodwill. His share in this great undertaking had been a small one, and he was afraid rather too much had been made of the part. Although it was not his intention to make a speech, he felt he could not take his seat without congratulating the president (Sir Langdon Bonython) and the council on the good work they had done in the past, also on the complete arrangements they had made for carrying on the work of the school in the future. (Cheers.) Their thanks were due to Mr. Owen Smyth and his efficient staff for designing and carrying out this noble building. It was unique in its character and an adornment to the fair city of Adelaide. He also wished to express his appreciation at the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Fricker (the contractor) and the workmen had carried out their duties in connection with the erection of the building. It was gratifying to know that no serious accident happened during the erection. Technical education was now engaging the attention of all advanced nations. Even Japan was thirsting for up-to-date methods, and was constantly sending emissaries to gain information. It was evident, therefore, that the country that lacked this important branch of education would be at a serious disadvantage in competing with those who had made wise provision in this direction. Years ago the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain saw the necessity of this, and donated a large sum to Birmingham for this purpose. There was nothing to prevent our making Adelaide the Birmingham of Australia. South Australians had plenty of energy, and were gifted with a fair amount of brain power, and had shown this energy in the past by going into sister States and developing mineral resources. (Cheers.) With the Transcontinental railway an accomplished fact, and the probability of that noble river, the Murray, being locked, and the vast quantity of water which flowed down being conserved and profitably used, he did not take a gloomy view of the future, but felt there would be profitable employment for the students leaving this institution, and that this State would do its share in building up the Commonwealth. He only hoped and trusted that with the increased accommodation the school would have a very successful future. (Cheers.)

The proceedings in the hall concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

THE VISITORS ENTERTAINED.

At the conclusion of the formal ceremony in the Brookman Hall the President and Lady Bonython entertained the visitors at afternoon tea in the council room and the technological museum, which latter is on the ground floor immediately below the former chamber. There was ample room for the company when seated to listen to the eloquence of the speakers upstairs, but when they poured out into the corridors and approached the refreshment tables there was considerable congestion. Still such excellent arrangements had been made for their entertainment that the creature comforts of all were adequately supplied, and no one had to depart either hungry or thirsty. The means of access to and egress from the museum are much more convenient than provided for the Brookman Hall, or it might have been more difficult to cater for the wants of those who, having received much mental pabulum above, were desirous of satisfying physical cravings, and it was fortunate that the locations of the two gatherings were not transposed. Sir Langdon and Lady Bonython and their daughter did everything in their power to ensure the enjoyment of the guests, although the limited space as compared with the number of those invited (fourteen hundred persons) rendered a formal reception impossible. Music was provided by a string band, and the catering was in the capable hands of Messrs. F. D. Beach and Son. Among those who accepted the hospitality of the president were his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Way, the Premier and Mrs. Jenkins, the Attorney-General and Mrs. Gordon, the Treasurer and Mrs. Butler, the Commissioner of Public Works and Mrs. Foster, the Hon. George and Mrs. Brookman, Sir Lancelot Stirling, Sir Jenkin and Lady Coles, Sir Frederick and Lady Holder, Sir Edwin and Lady Smith, the Mayor of Adelaide and Mrs. Cohen, members of the Federal Parliament, and many State legislators, leading representatives of the Adelaide University, the Education Department, and other educational institutions, the aldermen and members of the City Council, the members of the council of the School of Mines, and Captain John Warren, who was connected with the institution at its foundation, and many other distinguished gentlemen associated with the public, commercial, and industrial life of the community, with their wives and daughters. From all sides Sir Langdon Bonython received congratulations on the completion of the magnificent building, and the entrance by the school, over the fortunes of which he has presided for so many years, upon what is confidently expected by all associated with it, to be an era of continued progress and increasing prosperity.

INSPECTION OF THE BUILDING.

In the evening, between the hours of 7.30 and 9.30 o'clock, the school building was thrown open for public inspection. Thousands of persons took advantage of the thoughtfulness of the council, and evinced great interest in the examination of the class-rooms and of the appliances for helping the students in their work. The building was lighted throughout with electricity, which streamed forth from the numerous windows, giving an appearance of great brilliancy and life to the structure as seen from North-terrace. The Military Band, under Bandmaster Hodder, was stationed in the Technological Museum, on the first floor, and provided enjoyment for the public by the rendering of a number of popular selections. On all sides were heard praises of the magnificent building which has been added to the many architectural adornments of the city. Several members of the council, including the president (Sir Langdon Bonython), Senator D. M. Chamberlain and Mr. J. T. Scherk, were present.

Immediately the echoes of the cheers following upon the Lieutenant-Governor's speech had died away, Mr. Maurice Chenoweth, the Elder scholar, who sang by permission of the director of the Conservatorium, stepped to the front of the platform. Then, in his powerful baritone, there burst forth the opening strains of the National Anthem. The accompaniment was rendered by Signor Lotie's string orchestra, which was in attendance within the hall. After the solo had been sung the audience joined in singing the first verse. Sir Langdon Bonython said he had received letters and telegrams referring to that day's ceremony, some of which he would like to read. The first one was from his Excellency the Governor-General. It was as follows:—

Marble Hill, Adelaide, February 23, 1903

Dear Sir Langdon— I congratulate the Government and you on the opening of the fine building where is to be housed your excellent School of Mines, of which you have been for so many years the leading spirit. I am glad to learn that you are working hand-in-hand with the University of Adelaide, and I have much pleasure in testifying again to the very valuable service your school performs for Australia.

It is certainly one of the best of its kind that I know, and many of the men trained here are to be found in all parts of the world holding good positions.

Yet Australia is, generally speaking, a long way behind in the race of technical handicrafts and industries. For instance, when I have visited agricultural shows throughout this continent, everywhere I have found the stump-jumpers and strippers, of which the South Australians are justly proud; but, be it observed, most of the other implements and agricultural machinery are made in Canada and America.

In order to keep pace with the times, Australia will have to bestir herself, to welcome fresh ideas and inventions, to encourage the introduction of new and improved methods, to place no artificial restrictions—to the detriment of production and trade—on the output of commodities and manufactures; and, above all, she must multiply her technical schools and better her technical education.

It is, more than anything else, the training (in the workshop) of those directing scientific industries as well as of the workers themselves, which makes a great industrial community.

By adopting such means with the aid of practical enthusiasts like your Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Brookman, and yourself, Australia will, I feel sure, be able eventually to develop her wonderful resources, and to attain to her rightful position among the industrial and commercial peoples.

Yours truly, (Sd.) TENNYSON.

Sir Langdon Bonython, M.P. The reading of this letter was punctuated and followed by cheers.

Sir Langdon said that just now, as many of them knew, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth (Sir Edmund Barton) was in Tasmania. The Attorney-General (Mr. Deakin) had sent the following telegram:—

"Commonwealth Ministry tender hearty congratulations to people of South Australia and yourself upon the opening of the new building of your School of Mines, with every good wish that its great advantages may be fully utilised to the benefit of its students and of Australia." (Cheers.)

Their old friend, Mr. Kingston—(cheers)—had telegraphed as follows:—

"Heartiest congratulations to yourself and council and Mr. Brookman, and all others who have labored to bring about today's happy result, and may success ever attend the school." (Cheers.)

He had also a letter from Sir Josiah Symon, who said:—

"It is a real disappointment to find myself unable to accept the valued invitation of yourself and your council of the School of Mines to the ceremonial opening of the new building to-morrow (Tuesday). No institution in Australia stands higher, both in its past record and in its future promise of effective educational work, and none better deserves to be well housed and efficiently equipped. Your aim is to supply instruction that shall be up to date and suited to the times in which we live—their hopes as well as their needs—and to do so by the best and most attractive methods. For this, thanks to the munificence of our public-spirited friend, Mr. George Brookman, who was not merely generous himself, but a cause of liberality in the Government and others who have responded to his example, you will henceforth be not only well but sumptuously housed. The fine building over whose threshold you pass into possession to-morrow is at once a monument to the past success of the school, and its hold upon public estimation, and an incentive—if further incentive were needed—to further effort and wider usefulness. More power to you, South Australia has profound cause for satisfaction in the progress of the School of Mines—the people's University—and for gratitude to the governing body, whose earnest and progressive labors have made it what it is."

The Premier (Hon. J. G. Jenkins) said his Excellency and the president of the council of the School of Mines had gone over the ground he intended to travel far better than he could have done. He could not refrain, however, from taking the opportunity of heartily congratulating the president, the council, and the school upon their removal into such an excellent building. He wished also to emphasize a word or two his Excellency said in reference to the relation between the School of Mines and the University. There was a time when some people were under the impression that those two great educational institutions were working antagonistically, but he was pleased to notice that by wise administration, with his Excellency at the head of one institution and Sir Langdon Bonython at the head of the other, all cause of friction and all likelihood of friction between the two had passed away. There was room for these two institutions to work side by side in the interests of the people of the State and of Australia. (Cheers.) He was not one

of those who thought they educated the people beyond their station, but every stage of life they wanted to advance; to be stationary was dangerous. That institution like the School of Mines and the University had been thrown open wider to the public, and made easier and cheaper to the young people who wanted to study, gave the greatest cause for rejoicing. They could not educate people beyond their station. What they wanted to do was to teach people how to work, and not how to avoid work, and for this purpose the School of Mines was intended. (Cheers.) During his recent visit to West Australia he found in several parts South Australians who had been through the Adelaide School of Mines. There was a time, some years ago, when the hall-mark of learning in mineralogy was Ballarat. To-day they looked upon a graduate of the Adelaide School of Mines as the best graduate Australia was capable of turning out. (Cheers.) By the erection of this beautiful building and the wise engagement of instructors by the president and council, Adelaide was in the way of being the very best school in the southern hemisphere. (Cheers.) He had long been of the belief that there was no reason for the assumption that South Australia did not possess gold in her own territory. A few years ago he saw in the office of a friend in King William-street, a map showing the auriferous possessions of South Australia. It consisted of a golden tree, with the trunk stretching from Adelaide to Port Darwin, and the branches spreading out into Queensland and West Australia. (Laughter.) He was about to invest on the trunk—(laughter)—when an earthquake or something else happened, and he lost sight of it. (Laughter.) But now no doubt we were getting to the roots of this golden tree, and with the advantages of education we should be able to exploit it. (Cheers.) In proposing a vote of thanks to the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Jenkins remarked that his Excellency had for many years taken a part in every good and important work in the State. At nine different times he had been Acting Governor of the State, and while holding that high office he had ever been ready to spare time to assist in every work that was on foot for the advancement and benefit of the State. As a Minister he (Mr. Jenkins) had during the last 10 years worked with his Excellency as an administrator of the government of the State, and he could not speak in too high terms of the way his Excellency had carried out his duties. Sir Samuel was an admirable administrator, a just and learned judge, and an excellent citizen, well worthy to be copied by every young man in Australia. (Cheers.)

Sir Frederick Holder, who seconded the vote of thanks, said he did not think it necessary to detain them more than a moment. He regarded the audience that afternoon as representative in every sense of the word, and he was anxious that his Excellency, in receiving the vote of thanks for the service he had rendered in declaring the School of Mines open, should know that he was receiving the thanks of the people of Australia. (Cheers.) It had been well said that this was the people's University. There was no public institution in this State which had a greater hold on the interest and the heart of the public. (Cheers.)

The motion was carried with acclamation, and his Excellency briefly replied.

The Hon. J. H. Gordon moved—"That the thanks of South Australia be gratefully accorded to the Hon. G. Brookman for his splendid gift to the School of Mines." (Cheers.) He had inserted the word "gratefully" in the motion because he knew that if all the people of South Australia could have got into that building to thank Mr. Brookman they would have been there. That was a physical impossibility. They were, however, present that afternoon to give expression to what he knew was the profound gratitude of the whole State to Mr. Brookman. (Cheers.) The motion might even have been made wider in its scope, because, as previous speakers had pointed out, the benefits of this great institution would travel far beyond the borders of South Australia. Already the students of the school had not only spread over Australia, but over the world. No wiser benefaction could have been made by anyone than the gift Mr. Brookman had given to South Australia in connection with this school. (Cheers.) First of all, it was given to promote education, which would help to develop the natural resources of this young country. Secondly, it was given to enable those who studied science to apply it. He hoped Mr. Brookman's example would be followed by many other wealthy citizens. Without going so far as Mr. Carnegie, who said in his book on the "Gospel of Wealth," that "the man who dies rich will die disgraced," he would venture to say that the man who died rich without having substantially benefited the public institutions of his country, would die with some stigma on his name. (Cheers.) Mr. Brookman had nobly given of his wealth, and had fully carried out his obligations in that respect. (Cheers.) If another requirement such as this arose, he ventured to say he would lay South Australia under a further debt of gratitude. (Laughter.) It was much better to do that sort of thing while they were alive, if only for the reason that they would "do" his friend, the Treasurer, out of a good deal of succession duties. (Laughter.) No words were needed to commend this vote to them, and to the whole of South Australia. They were grateful as a State, and were proud that among their own citizens was one with a pocket deep enough and a heart big enough to do what Mr. Brookman had done. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. T. Scherk, M.P., seconded the vote of thanks. There were many successful gentlemen in South Australia, he said, who had devoted a great deal of their income to works in aid of public institutions, and the Hon. George Brookman was conspicuous among them. When Mr. Brookman was approached he did not hesitate long before giving the princely sum that had been mentioned. They were all deeply grateful, and owed him the deepest obligation for his magnificent generosity. Mr. Brookman handed the president of the council, Sir Langdon Bonython, a cheque for £10,000, and afterwards he signed another cheque for £5,000. (Cheers.) All honor was due to men who gave away their money in this way. They gave their sincerest thanks to Mr. Brookman, whose actions would live after him. (Cheers.)

the profits amounted to 20 per cent., and in addition to that they have written down buildings that cost them five millions sterling to 1½ millions. Professor Dewar states that the appalling fact is not that Germany has annexed this, that, or the other, or even a dozen of our industries, but that looking at it from a British point of view the German people have a general training and specialised equipment which it would take two generations—not two years—of well-directed education to overtake and to equal. Now, I wish you to turn to America. In the technical institutions of that great Commonwealth there is an army of day students over 18 years of age, 9,650 strong—call it 10,000 to impress it on your memories. There are also two great technological institutions in Germany. One in Berlin, another at Darmstadt (a town with less than half the population of Adelaide, and only a little larger than Ballarat), and a third in Boston, the last being one of the finest of its kind in the world, which is a pacemaker which this School of Mines is doing its best to overtake. In each of those three institutions there is a larger number of technological students than in all the technological schools and colleges in the United Kingdom. I beg you to bear in mind that in these institutions it is the higher branches of the work of the School of Mines that is being developed—not the training of the artisan and the mechanic. The students have to pass through a course somewhat similar to that for bachelors of science in our University with the fellowship of the School of Mines added thereto. And what is their ambition? The director of one of these great institutions said—"We look first to making men—we place engineering second." The result is that when one of the great manufacturers of England went over one of the institutions to which I have referred, he said to its principal, "I don't envy you this magnificent building or the superb and unequalled machinery, but I envy you the men you are turning out." You may say, "What have we to do with figures and aims such as those in a little community with under 400,000 inhabitants?" Before answering that I should like to give you an object lesson from one of the German towns—Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Poland. In Adelaide and suburbs we have a population of about 180,000, while Lemberg has about 130,000. In that city they have a technological college attended by over 400 students. The building there cost the Government £120,000, the salaries paid to the professors amount to £9,500 (more than twice the annual vote for the maintenance of the School of Mines in this State). The same town also possessed a school answering to the industrial work of our

School of Mines and Industries, a university, mining schools, afforestation schools, agricultural schools, and several secondary schools. Underlying the case for the School of Mines is the fact that our mining, our mechanical, and our electrical engineers trained in this institution form the South Australian contingent to the great industrial war I have mentioned, and which is now being carried on. If you will allow me to remind you, South Australia fills a most important strategical position in the contest. (Cheers.) The territory comprised in the State of South Australia is between four and five times as big as the empire of Germany, and our water frontages to the Southern Ocean and its gulfs, and to the Timor and Arafura seas, and the Gulf of Carpentaria, are three or four times as great as the frontages of Germany to the Black and Baltic seas. I hope I am not trespassing on any political domain when I say that South Australia has no right to hold this vast territory without doing all that lies in its power for the purposes of developing its riches. We all hope that we have arrived at the end of the drought. No State in this Commonwealth has a monopoly of mineral riches of Australia. This morning a legislative friend telephoned to remind me that every decade some mineral discovery has started us on a new lease of prosperity. In the forties we had the Burra copper, in the fifties the gold discoveries of New South Wales and Victoria, in the sixties the copper find on Yorke's Peninsula; in the seventies gold in Queensland; in the eighties silver and lead at Broken Hill, and in the nineties, owing to the persistence and courage of Mr. Brookman, gold in Western Australia. Who will measure the good fortune which will come to us in the first decade of the twentieth century. I do not believe that all the mineral riches of Australia are deposited outside the artificial lines which form the eastern and western boundaries of this State. Therefore it is well that whilst giving an industrial training to our youths and citizens which will permeate the continent, mining and its correlated occupations should be the prominent feature of the work of this institution, as well as of its name. The associates and fellows of the School of Mines will no doubt in time find rich deposits of ore and exploit them in such large quantities as will bring prosperity to South Australia and advancement to the Commonwealth, and even add to the richness of the Empire to which we are proud to belong. (Cheers.) Mr. President, you have made most generous reference to my connection with the University of Adelaide, and what I have had to do with respect to the School of Mines. I cannot candidly accept the generous compliments you have paid me without reminding you and this large and distinguished audience of the yeoman service done to this School of Mines by the professors of the University of Adelaide. When the history of this school comes to be written it will be impossible to omit the names of Professors Tate, Bragg, and Rennie, and other teachers of the Adelaide University whose names do not occur to me at the moment, who have rendered valuable services. This school has been in existence 14 years. It is a magnificent achievement that its students should have increased from less than a hundred at the commencement to nearly 2,000 to-day. I believe there will be more than 2,000 before the year ends. (Cheers.) I cannot doubt that with the additional opportunities and advantages the future success of this institution will far exceed anything that the last 14 years have brought. I have great pleasure in declaring this School of Mines and Industries open. (Loud cheers.)