

Register 2nd October
1902.

Register 3rd October
1902.

Register 3rd October
1902. 270

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY JUBILEE.

The University of Adelaide has presented an address to the University of Sydney on the occasion of the jubilee celebrations of the seat of learning in Sydney. The address is in Latin, and the following is a translation:—"The University of Adelaide sends hearty greeting to the Chancellor and Senate of the University of Sydney. Our University of Adelaide congratulates your University, the first in the whole of Australia in point of antiquity and wealth, on having brought the fiftieth year of its existence to a successful close. She does so all the more gladly because, apart from the bond of common studies which unites her to you, several men who have been educated by you are most conscientiously performing the office of teacher with us, and consequently we are well aware of the remarkable pains and care with which you instruct young men. We recognise that it was the object of the founders of your University to make their pupils not only more learned, but better men, and more useful to the state. And if any one doubts whether it be possible for one and the same man to do energetic service in both respects and to advance not merely the knowledge of students, but the interests of the community, let him remember the notable example set by your professor, the distinguished Charles Bodham. What other wish can we express for you at the present moment than that you may always, as now, keep up your high reputation, and that just as the lovely harbour of your city is resorted to by every nation for purposes of traffic, in like manner your University, built in so charming a position, embellished by the liberality of your citizens, firmly established by most salutary regulations, may draw very many of the youth to itself as to a mart of liberal arts? Now, since all who are engaged in University work are likely to derive considerable profit from frequently meeting each other and discussing matters, we return our best thanks for the opportunity of this kind which you have afforded us."

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY CELEBRATIONS.

PROGRESS OF THE SYDNEY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

SYDNEY, October 2.

In connection with the jubilee celebrations of the Sydney University, Professor Anderson Stuart, head of the medical school, delivered to-day in the Harveian Theatre an address entitled "The Majority of the Medical School." The audience was a large one, and included the visiting delegates, medical students, and ladies. The Professor traced the history of the struggles attending the establishment of the medical school, and all the changes that had taken place in the personnel of the staff since the school entered upon its career in a modest four-roomed cottage in a paddock at the rear of the present palatial structure. Photographic pictures illustrated the leading features in the address. He stated that the museum of anatomy now possessed 24,000 specimens; 218 graduates had passed through the medical school, and 184 had held office as residential medical officers. The lately established dental school was already a pronounced success; there were 31 students in the first and second years. Originally the medical school had only four students, but the number had been increased every year, and this year the attendance stood at 204. Altogether names of 522 students had appeared upon the roll; of these 207 men and 11 women had graduated, one in every three having failed to complete the curriculum. As only 133 out of 798 practitioners in Sydney were Sydney graduates there was plenty of room in the profession for locally trained medical men. The undergraduates' garden party in the afternoon was largely attended. Among those present were the Governor (Sir Harry Rawson), Lady Rawson, and Miss Rawson. In the evening the annual ball of the University Sports' Union took place.

to protest against that much misused quotation that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." Pope, it seemed to him, was the slave of his own epigrams, and he (the lecturer) thought no University student should refrain from drinking deep at the stream of knowledge. Personally, he favoured the residential system at Universities, but probably this was impracticable outside of Oxford or Cambridge and there the love of the "Alma Mater" was maintained throughout life, for an Englishman would as little think of speaking disrespectfully of his college as of his mother. (Hear, hear.) The last 50 years had witnessed a great diffusion of knowledge, and an unparalleled advance had been made in science and art. Instead of one or two Universities, teachers, and colleges they were now scattered all over the world. There was one thing which he should like to see done in connection with the Universities of Australia, namely, the appointment of a lord rector, such as existed in connection with the English Universities. Such a system adopted in the University scheme here would tend to keep men prominent in public and scientific life in close touch with University life. (Applause.) Dealing with the question—"What is to be taught in the Universities?" the speaker said that whilst they could not overvalue the teaching of Greek and Latin, at the same time he put in an earnest plea for the study of the English language, as the vehicle of the finest literature in the world. He coupled with the study of English its proper utterance and articulation. (Applause.) The University Union was a voluntary association, which undoubtedly promoted the proper utterance of the English language; but that was not enough, because, for one thing, it lacked the corporate University authority. (Applause.) He also thought that elocution should be taught in every University. An adequate library was an absolute essential to a University. And he would put forward a plea for what he did not think any University had attended to as yet. Could not the University do something to keep the people politically sound? And he asked this because our rulers should be taught to do right; and was there no room for instruction in this respect in the University's curriculum? The purposes of the University were to equip the students, and enable them to cope with the exigencies of the day to come—not to make them recluses, but to make them useful men and women, and train them so that they might apply the highest knowledge to commercial enterprise and to our workaday life. A University should enable its alumni to take an active part in the business of the world; and the world looked to the Universities to give them enlightened men and women. It had been written—"Wisdom is more precious than rubies, and all things thou canst desire are not to be compared with it." A University should inculcate love of the right and hatred and detestation of the wrong—a love for all that was beautiful, and a hatred of all that was hideous and vile. The ultimate design of the University was to make good—not "goody-goody"—men and women—good, he meant, in the best sense of the word; and it should teach "self-reverence and self-control, which were the guides of life." The establishment of the Australian Commonwealth had enlarged the field of the Universities' efforts. They should, therefore, lay up good store for the future—set their foundations wide and deep and strong. Universities were vain and their uses but idle theorization unless those who resorted thither made them useful. (Cheers.) The students should take fast hold of instruction, and never forget the lessons every day taught them of consideration for their fellow-men. The advice of Polonius should still be borne in mind—

This above all: To thine own self be true, and it must follow as the night the day Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Animated by this spirit they might, when the time came, step with confidence into the world of life and action from the portals of the University, thanking God that, to them at least, it had been of use.

The Sydney Daily Telegraph adds:—"On resuming his seat, Sr. Symon was enthusiastically applauded for several minutes. Judge Backhouse, who said he was proud to be one of the original members of the union, proposed the vote of thanks to Sr. Symon, whom he referred to in the words of Henry VIII.—"The gentleman is learned and a most rare speaker." (Loud applause.)

Register 3rd Oct.
1902.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY JUBILEE.

ADDRESS BY SR. SIR JOSIAH SYMON.

The S.M. Herald remarks:—"The Great Hall of the University of Sydney has been the scene of many brilliant functions, and has embraced within its walls some of the most distinguished gatherings of representatives of the learned professions, but it is doubtful whether the scene witnessed on Monday evening, when Sir Josiah Symon, of Adelaide rose to address the great audience that filled the hall on the subject of "Universities: Some Characteristics and Uses" has ever been approached, both as regards importance and picturesqueness. This was only to be expected, for the occasion was an historical one in the life of the University. It marked, practically speaking, the commencement of the jubilee celebrations of the University. . . . As the leading figure in the evening's proceedings, a cordial welcome was extended to Sir Josiah Symon by the Chancellor, and it was accentuated by hearty cheers when the learned gentleman mounted the platform. Sir Josiah remarked that the people of New South Wales might be specially proud, as this was the first University jubilee under the Southern Cross. (Applause.) The University . . . was, as most of their institutions in Australia were, its own ancestor. He sincerely trusted its work would continue to give such a training as would fit the rich to be trusted with riches and the poor to withstand the temptations of poverty. He also trusted that it would add to the brilliant roll of names eminent in science, literature, and art. The question he asked himself was—What is the use of a University? What is its purpose? Russell Lowell, when asked his opinion about Universities, said—"It is a place where nothing useful is taught." (Laughter.) What he meant was that there was an absence of what he called the practical. The University was the temple within whose holy walls should be kept burning the light of all that was noble and useful in scholarship to mankind in general. (Hear, hear.) Universities were useful, he thought, only for the encouragement of all those good purposes which all good men had in view. To all classes should be extended the invitation—"Come ye to the waters of learning and drink." There should be within the University one class—seekers after knowledge and one cult—the cult of truth. (Applause.) It should be the object of the University to give students the best preparation for the struggles of after-life in the plastic time of youth. (Applause.) Recently the franchise had been granted to the women of New South Wales, but he regarded the admission of women to the University and all the educational benefits that it conferred as of much greater value than the franchise. In New South Wales, he understood, there was the first lady graduate in law, and he only trusted she would not twist the Judges round her fingers as did Portia. But was the senior wrangler to step aside and say "Ladies first?" (Laughter and applause.) For all that, he could not help hoping that as the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes had not made provision for women among the scholarships he had created, some flaw would be discovered in his will in order that this defect might be remedied. (Hear, hear.) In the carrying out of University work both the professors and the students would have to do their share of the work. The student, whatever his power or capability, must be prepared for hard work; he should not be restless or affronted by difficulties. Difficulties to be surmounted were the conditions of success. Opposition and competition put an end to everything in the way of superficiality, and the mental discipline and all it implied were of more importance than the accumulation of a mass of learning. In a University there should be no examining of the memory and starving of the intellect. (Hear, hear.) He desired

Advertiser 2nd Oct.
1902.

THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM ADELAIDE.

The following is a translation of the Latin address presented by the University of Adelaide to the University of Sydney on the occasion of the jubilee celebrations:—"The University of Adelaide sends hearty greeting to the Chancellor and Senate of the University of Sydney. Our University of Adelaide congratulates your University, the first in the whole of Australia in point of antiquity and wealth, on having brought the fiftieth year of its existence to a successful close. She does so all the more gladly because, apart from the bond of common studies which unites her to you, several men who have been educated by you are most conscientiously performing the office of teacher with us, and consequently, we are well aware of the remarkable pains and care with which you instruct young men. We recognise that it was the object of the founders of your University to make their pupils not only more learned, but better men and more useful to the State. And if anyone doubts whether it be possible for one and the same man to do energetic service in both respects, and to advance not merely the knowledge of students, but the interests of the community, let him remember the notable example set by our professor, the distinguished Charles Bodham. What other wish can we express for you at the present moment than that you may always, as now, keep up your high reputation, and that just as the lovely harbor of your city is resorted to by every nation for purposes of traffic, in like manner your University, built in so charming a position, embellished by the liberality of your citizens, firmly established by most salutary regulations, may draw very many of the youth to itself as to a mart of liberal arts? Now, since all who are engaged in University work are likely to derive considerable profit from frequently meeting each other and discussing matters, we return our best thanks for the opportunity of this kind which you have afforded us."

Advertiser 6th October
1902.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY JUBILEE.

The Chancellor of the University of Sydney (Sir Normand MacLaurin) last week received the following letter from Sir Samuel Way, Bart. (Chancellor of the University of Adelaide):—"Dear Mr. Chancellor—Although until a few days ago I was hopeful that I should be able to attend the celebrations of the jubilee of your university, I find myself unable, owing to the pressure of my double duties, to absent myself at the present time from this State. I never relinquished an intended engagement more reluctantly. You will understand how impossible it is for me to get away whilst Parliament is in session and the courts are sitting. In my enforced absence and that of the Vice-Chancellor also, I have been additionally anxious that the University of Adelaide should be adequately represented. Unfortunately, this is term time, and all the classes are hard at work in preparing for the yearly examinations, and most of our teaching staff are unable to leave. At my special request, Professor Benaly, who drafted and will pre-