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only for the first two years of study, after which our undergraduates should go elsewhere to complete their education and obtain degrees. But before the first two years had expired further lectures and practical work had been arranged for a full medical curriculum, so as to allow students to graduate in the colony. And during the past few years eleven Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery have obtained degrees. We may reasonably anticipate a gradual increase, and that it will be the exception for any South Australian to seek his qualification for practice elsewhere. Until two years ago the colony was entirely dependent for its supplies of medical men upon importation from abroad. Only a small amount of exported raw material was returned as the manufactured article. But now the production of the medical practitioner is a native industry. (Applause and laughter.) We raise our own raw material, and manufacture on the spot our own qualified practitioners, home made from 'primary' to 'presentation.' And from what we have observed of their methods and capabilities they compare very favourably with the imported article, and deserve the patronage of the people of South Australia as well for their intrinsic worth as the fostering of native industry. For though a monetary argument may sound trivial when discussing a learned profession, it will please our financiers to learn that this institution, according to my calculation, has retained in the colony no less a sum than £40,000 through its medical school alone. The present rate of supply, viz., three or four medical men per annum, will be quite equal to the requirements of South Australia, which will henceforth practically be furnished by this University, and immigration will almost cease. A question of great moment to the people consequently is, 'What is the medical standard of our University?' The preamble to the Act of Incorporation runs thus— 'Whereas it is expedient to promote sound learning in the province of South Australia, and with that intent to establish, and incorporate, and endow a University at Adelaide.' And it is assuredly expedient that the learning be sound in the department of medicine; for on the soundness of its learning will largely depend the 'soundness in wind and limb' of the people of the province. It is well, therefore, to ascertain the estimate of our standards by other examining bodies. Early in our history the general Medical Council of Great Britain recognised our matriculation, so that our undergraduates were eligible for registration as medical students in the old country. And during this year the Council has consented to register our double degree of M.B. and B.S. in Great Britain. Hence members of this University residing in England can register our qualifications there, and practise as recognised medical men with the same legal status as graduates of British Universities. (Applause.) Moreover, the conjoint Board of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England have accepted our whole course of medical studies. Hence an undergraduate proceeding to England at any stage of his curriculum will receive credit from that Board for all certificates of study he may carry with him, and will be eligible, according to the amount of work already done, for admission to corresponding examinations for their licence and diploma. And lastly, the venerable Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have accorded us the status of an affiliated University, with its associated privileges. (Applause.) The seal of sufficiency has thus been set upon our curriculum, and the hall mark of worth

set upon our curriculum, and the hall-mark of worth has been stamped upon our degrees; and I know of nothing more to seek by way of recognition or of practical advantage. The people of South Australia may therefore rest assured that as far as authorities in the old country can judge our merits and our methods are altogether satisfactory. Logically we may assume the quality of our medical graduates as quite equal to that of the rank and file of their British fellows, and we need not fear any deterioration in medical art and science in our province resulting from our University; and any who contemplate beginning their medical studies here will suffer no future disabilities. They can obtain an ornamental M.D. or M.S. degree, or content with the more modest but equally useful M.B. and B.S., become eligible for registration as legal practitioners in any of Her Majesty's dominions the wide world over. The influence of the University upon medical science in the future is easy to see, though hard to gauge. Each lecturer or teacher, devoting particular attention to some special department, acquires a full and accurate acquaintance with it so as to become an expert. This special knowledge he must diffuse among the medical men with whom he mingles and use for the good of his patients. And my experience is doubtless shared by all my fellow-teachers—that while teaching others a little, we teach ourselves much, and are conscious of a self-improvement through our University training. Nor is this influence anywhere more marked than in the Adelaide Hospital. My own position as an honorary medical officer there for some years before the establishment of its Medical School will prevent my remarks from being misconstrued into any disparagement of the previous style of work. But all must perceive a change for the better since its affiliation with the University. The Medical School has without the shadow of a doubt raised the scientific tone, and, unlikely as it may seem, the medical student is an inspiration. Of course I do not attribute all the improvements there directly to the University; this would be an injustice to its Board of Management; but many not immediately due to it would have been thought unnecessary, impossible, or premature but for the Medical School. As a matter of fact the two institutions work together for good. Besides if, as I deem probable, the education of medical men in the colony will practically arrest their immigration, in a few years medical work will be almost entirely in the hands of our graduates. Then its influence will be felt in proportion to the amount of theoretic and practical knowledge imparted and the style of working impressed. How responsible is the duty of their teachers to communicate the right kind of information, and to beget and stimulate that manner of working which will enable them to utilize their subsequent experience, and not only to hold fast that which they have, but to grow in wisdom and in knowledge, instead of degenerating into the the lazy empiricism of a graduated quackery. I cherish this further hope. Since our University is not merely an examining, but also a teaching body, and the graduates have some five years' contact with each other, there will be generated and fostered an *esprit de corps* which will bind them not only to their Alma Mater, but to one another, as members of an educated, honourable, and beneficent profession; not for Trades Union purposes, but to render impossible professional envies and jealousies and dishonourable dealing. And, moreover, to perpetuate scientific intercourse, and thus to build up through the medium of our University Medical School an Australian school of medicine.

Just as we see a British school, a German, a French, and of more recent growth, but scarcely less differentiated, an American school, the outcome of the traditional teachings of their respective Universities, and of their national peculiarities—so may there not arise, shall we not expect a school of medicine distinctly Australian, with its own traditions and its own peculiar excellencies. This, young lady and gentlemen undergraduates, is in your hands, to this you must rise, and without flattery I affirm that if you will you can. (Applause.) In my presidential address at the opening of the Intercolonial Medical Congress some four years ago I pointed out many directions in which this could be effected, and now I indicate the agents by which it should be accomplished. But some may ask, 'why has it not been done already?' I answer, such a result requires not only men, but time and material, and various aids which can only be slowly accumulated. In our museum pathological specimens are being collected; in our magazine cases are being recorded; in our library works of reference are being gathered. By a slow and laborious process of evolution the possibility is beginning to dawn. Our library now deserves its name, and is worth consulting. Our museum is growing, though still in miniature, cramped from lack of funds. And, by-the-way, if some wealthy citizen would deserve well of his country I know no better opportunity than by endowing our pathological museum, and bringing it up from the darkness of the University cellar to the light of day. Our own medical literature may be read with advantage, and men are rising among us sufficiently acquainted with classical medicine to observe correctly, to record relevantly, to write critically, and to speak with authority. We have a staff of experts in the allied sciences of physics, chemistry, botany, and biology ever ready to unravel the intricate for us. And now, with minds at leisure from the worrying cares of bread-winning, and the hurrying haste of money-making, but earnestly busy from scientific interest, they can and should augment and develop the science and art of medicine. And the growing body of University graduates may largely contribute to this desirable end by preserving in our magazines or our museum, in letter or in spirit, whatever is interesting or rare. But these external circumstances, these institutions, while they indicate they cannot measure the advance of medicine in the colony. Its development in the old country has been rapid and great. The haphazard and empirical have been largely replaced by the rational and philosophical. Hygiene and public health have been reduced to a science, and applied to cities and nations (as preventive medicine has to individuals) with most beneficial results. Diseases of the mind have been carefully investigated, and treated by mental therapeutics with an abundant success; and the total result has been the raising during the past half-century of the mean duration of life from thirty to thirty-eight years. In this progress colonial medicine has shared, and ever will if we keep ourselves abreast of the times. We are far from finality yet. I anticipate a steady advance, chiefly along those lines where now our knowledge is most defective. Unexpected discoveries in the field of bacteriology give promise of early and startling results in regard both to acute infectious disorders, as typhoid and scarlatina, and to chronic bacillary complaints.

as consumption and leprosy, and at no distant date they will be largely under our control. Then also affections of the nervous system, as they are at present intricate and obscure, will yield triumphs of which already we have the earnest. And through the gross lesions of the material nervous system we shall approach the infinitely sad and transcendently difficult diseases of the mind with greater hope. And conversely as we comprehend more accurately the bearing for good or ill of the mental upon the physical state, we shall learn by proper education and discipline of the mind to render it a powerful aid to the prevention and cure of disease, rather than—as is too often the case—a predisponent or an excitant thereof. I am persuaded, too, we shall thus be led on to a recognition of the spiritual in man, and to a wider and deeper conviction that spiritual health is essential to a fulness of the physical.”

The Vice-Chancellor having thanked the orator for his address the ceremony was concluded.

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MR. J. WALTER TYAS.—This gentleman, who for many years held the position of Registrar of the University of Adelaide, has resigned that position on the ground of continued ill-health. The resignation of so valued an officer has been accepted with much regret by the University Council. Mr. Tyas first came to South Australia in 1868, and soon after his arrival in Adelaide invested his capital in a wholesale drapery business as partner of the firm of Carter, Tyas, & Co. After a not too prosperous career he gave up business and returned to England, where he was engaged by Mr. John Walter, the Manager of the *Times*, as tutor to his sons. Mr. Tyas travelled all over the Continent with the young Walters, and his natural conversational powers enabled him in after life to describe his travels in a most entertaining way. Mr. Tyas being fond of travel again embarked for Australia, this time landing in Western Australia. He was not there long before he hired a schooner and several boats to go pearl-fishing, and he sailed through the waters of the Malay Archipelago and skirted the coast from the north-west of Western Australia to Port Darwin. After many roving adventures he returned to Adelaide, where he took the position of Reuter's agent, and subsequently the Registrarship of the University. Previous to his Australian experiences Mr. Tyas was connected with the reporting staff of the London *Times*, and he also qualified as a barrister. He is a classical scholar, and a great authority on literature generally. His library is one of the finest and most valuable in the colony.