

time. We paid £130 a year, and you pay £20. Of course Roseworthy can be improved, but at the same time it is a magnificent tribute to the foresight of those who controlled affairs in the past. I believe it was the first agricultural college established in the Commonwealth, and so long as Mr. Colebatch is there it will always maintain the high standard of education it is now setting itself out to accomplish. There is the field where the scientific practical farmer can be taught. The practical man has to know all the elementary science; but I do not think you are going to turn out your scientific teacher there. In a few years time, when the men from Roseworthy really get established all over this State, you will see a great increase in agricultural production.

**Government Helpful Again.**

There is one circumstance which prevents a high school from attaining its complete end. At Murray Bridge I asked what happened to the boys after they left school. I found that they nearly all went back to the city or to the office, and not on to the land. What is the reason? Simply that most of the boys, like most of the men to-day, are pretty hard up, and unless the boy has sufficient capital behind him, although possessed of the most advanced agricultural education the State can give, he may end his Roseworthy career chock full of knowledge, but with pockets not sufficiently full to take up land. Again, the Government have wiped out that difficulty. The Government will finance boys who attain a standard of intellectual equipment. (Applause.)

**Experimental Farms.**

With experimental farms you can do an immense amount of good, not only for the young farmer, but for the old one as well. With your varied soil and climatic conditions in Australia it may be well to concentrate on a few, rather than to attempt to obtain results from a large number of these farms. I believe it is proposed to turn one of these farms into a commercial enterprise. I think it is an excellent thing, but I am doubtful whether you will get sufficient elasticity of business arrangement, and sufficiently payable to compete with the business enterprise of the ordinary farmer.

**What the University Can Do.**

What can the University do? I suggest that it can be, and ought to be, the storehouse and power house, the crown of all this enterprise. But do not think you are going to turn out practical farmers. That is not the way the University can be of real assistance, but it can create an atmosphere for turning out and training all your practical agricultural chemists, your veterinary surgeons, your plant breeders, your entomologists, and all your other investigators, as well as the whole of your teachers of different branches of agricultural science. If you get your complete chain the University will turn out all these scientific men. (Applause.) Looking 50 years ahead, what are you going to have at the Adelaide University? I suggest that to cover the whole of the field you will need nine or ten self-contained fields of research going on:—(1) Soil investigation and plant nutrition; (2) plant pathology; (3) animal nutrition; (4) plant breeding; (5) fruitgrowing; (6) scientific dairying; (7) plant physiology; (8) agricultural economics; (9) animal diseases and the turning out of qualified veterinary surgeons; and (10) agricultural machinery. I want to enlarge on only two of these—agri-

cultural economics and animal diseases. Dealing with the economic side, the farmer must not only consider soil, climate, and his own personal inclinations, but also the economic factor—marketing, transport, accurate records of cost of production, and accurate accountancy. You must bring the counting house down to the farmer. The farmer cannot be a good distributor if he does not go deeper into the economics than do 99 out of 100 farmers at home, who have only got a bank pass book. Regarding animal diseases, I made some rather injudicious remarks once on the prevalence of tuberculosis among bovines. I am not going to repeat those remarks, but will say that to-day we have no available evidence to work on, and no one can produce evidence of what is the true position. It is nothing to be alarmed at, but you have not got a sufficient number of qualified men available to give you a definite opinion. It is no good importing pedigreed cattle unless at the same time you can ensure the highest standard of hygiene. You cannot get that unless you have enough qualified men to be able to advise you.

**Dissemination of Knowledge.**

are you going to get all that scientific knowledge into the hands and brains of

the farmer, who after all is not a very easy man to convert? I appeal to the scientific community not to set out to teach the farmer his job. The scientists' work is to provide information and to put it in such a form that it can be used in the development of agriculture, and it is the farmer's business to use that information. What agencies have you got with which to do this? I was enormously impressed by the Farmers' School at Roseworthy last year. Farmers from all over the State, nominated by the different branches of the Agricultural Bureau, spent a fortnight there, and were given just the right instruction. I attended a couple of the lectures. The more these schools can be developed and increased the better it will be for the dissemination of knowledge. (Applause.) Then you have the Agricultural Bureau, which now has 5,000 members, in 200 branches, who meet at periodical intervals, and have their discussions published in the "Journal of Agriculture." Then, again, you have the press. I have better opportunities of studying the press more than average farmer who is a worker more than a reader. The press has a great power for good in directing an agricultural atmosphere among the urban community. (Applause.) The ordinary agricultural and stock papers are admirable, and compare more than favorably with those of the old country. There is another agency used much out here, and I hope in the near future it will become part and parcel of the agricultural administration in this country as a means of disseminating knowledge. I prefer to call him an adviser. He is at present called an inspector, but I hate the term. It is extraordinarily hard to get the right type of man, because he must have a good deal of practical knowledge, the right kind of scientific knowledge in the ordinary simple everyday language of the average farmer. (Applause.)

**The Clearing House.**

Now we come to the clearing house. The Ministry of Agriculture should be the clearing house of all knowledge. It ought not to develop into what it is in many countries—merely the wet-nurse of the farmer. There is an enormous field for the Government Department concerned. It should keep in direct touch with the University at the one end and the practical farmer at the other, and refuse to let go of either of them. This is the last opportunity I shall have to speak on agricultural subjects, and I want to assure you and the public in general that I have been a fearful nuisance to all Government departments. I have exceeded my province, but all have been exceedingly kind to me. (Laughter.) The "Agricultural Journal" is published once a month. It is excellent in the variety of its knowledge. My only criticism I express in the form of a hope that in the next 50 years it will be possible to take the cream of the necessarily scientific jargon out of it, and publish a purely popular journal, which will only give in quite readable form the information that it is desired to convey. It gives an immense amount of knowledge quite rightly in scientific form for those who really want to go deeply into it, but the vast majority of farmers only want it in tabloid form, and in perfectly simple language. It may be possible in the next 40 or 50 years to divide your journal into two separate parts. (Applause.)

**£100,000 Not Unacceptable.**

In conclusion, I feel there has been too much misunderstanding between the average practical man and the scientist. The average practical farmer, rather distrusts and mistrusts the scientist, as being purely theoretical. The scientist, on the other hand, looks upon the practical farmer as very conservative and very unresponsive. There is much, I am sure, that each could learn from the other, but only if there is more sympathy and understanding in the future than in the past. I hope I have convinced you that there is a big field for agricultural education to fill, but it means, of course, an immense expenditure of money. Although these are not easy times, I hope in the near future that there will be men who are well endowed, owing to what South Australia has been able to do for them, men who will follow the example of Walter Watson Hughes, Elder, Angus, and, in more recent days, Langdon Bonython and Peter Waite. There may be men who will realize that this University can render an enormous practical service if it only has the means whereby that service can be rendered. If any man in the near future does not know what to do with £100,000, I say give it to the University for agricultural education. (Applause.) If a man does that I can only say that the gratitude of South Australia will only be equal to the gratitude of myself to you for having been so patient. (Applause.)

**The Chancellor Pleased.**

The Chancellor, on behalf of the University, conveyed to the Governor their sincerest thanks for his address. The subject was one of deep interest to the University on account of the munificent gift Mr. Peter Waite had made for the promotion of the scientific side of agriculture. The establishment of a scientific school at Urrbrae would not interfere in any way with the work at Roseworthy College, for reasons which the Governor had stated. He (the Chancellor) had been struck by the announcement that it was the intention of the Government when Parliament met to submit proposals for the establishment of an agricultural day school on the land which Mr. Waite had presented to the Government on the west side of Urrbrae. That was the subject upon which it might be assumed there was no difference of political opinion. All parties were agreed upon the desirableness of enlarging the facilities for agricultural education. When that school was established he thought South Australia might claim to be as well provided with facilities for agricultural education as any other part of the British Empire. (Applause.)

**"Good-bye and God-speed."**

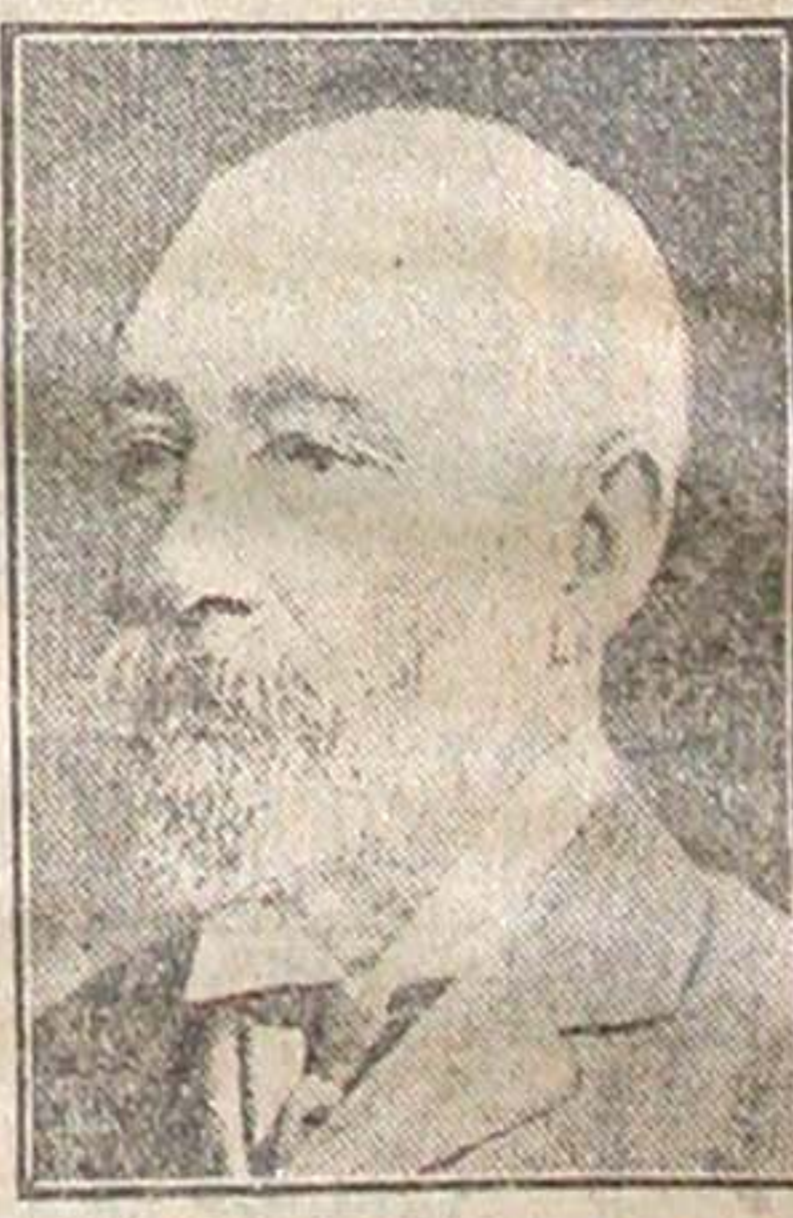
At the last Commemoration he expressed the deep regret of the University at his Excellency's retiring so soon from the office of Governor. His visit and address that day only served to deepen the sense of loss which they would feel when the Governor took his departure. He was sure Sir Archibald Weigall would not lose interest in the University of Adelaide. He and Lady Weigall would bear with them their kindest thoughts. They bid them "good-bye and God-speed." (Applause.)

*Advertiser 5/4/2*

**DEATH OF MR. PETER WAITE**

**A PRINCE OF BENEFACTORS**

Ripe in years and rich in honors, there passed to his last long rest on Tuesday afternoon a prince among benefactors to his adopted land—Mr. Peter Waite. It was peculiarly appropriate that after the storm and stress of a busy and eventful life, ennobled by deeds of beneficence, characterized by uprightness and enriched by tributes from a grateful people, the messenger of death should call him from the quiet vale where, far from the bustle of the city marts, he had been spending the summer days. His death oc-



The late Mr. Peter Waite.

curred at Victor Harbor. For some months past he had been in indifferent health, and he had not taken an active part in business affairs for several years. Quietly he passed on, and many there will be in the community who will mourn his passing.

**Early Experiences.**

It was impossible to think of the pastoral industry in South Australia without instinctively associating with it the name of Mr. Peter Waite. What the industry owes to his energy, enterprise, and foresight can never be gauged in cold figures, or calculated by the number of fleeces shorn annually. He set a high standard in the industry. He asked only for the

best, and only the best would satisfy him. In the breeding of high-class sheep he stood pre-eminent, and the influence of his flocks is felt throughout the State to-day. As it was with sheep-breeding, so it was with other classes of stock, and also the improvements on the many pastoral properties with which he was from time to time associated. Born on May 9, 1834, at Kirkcaldy, Fife-shire, he was, after leaving school, apprenticed to the ironmongery business, a calling he followed for nine years. With characteristic Scottish enterprise he decided to launch out on his own account, and at the age of 25 sailed in the ship British Trident for Australia. He landed in Melbourne in 1859. He came straight on to South Australia, and proceeded to his destination, Pandappa Station, east of Terowie, where his brother, the late Mr. James Waite, was engaged in sheep farming. The young Scotchman set about learning the pastoral industry thoroughly, and how well he accomplished his task Mutooroo and Beltana Stations, among others to-day testify. After remaining at Pandappa for some years he became associated with the late Sir Thomas Elder, and the new firm purchased Paratoo run, adjoining Pandappa, which was on the route of the then proposed Broken Hill railway. The two stations were worked under the one management, but on the expiry of the leases in 1888, part of the holding was abandoned. Mr. Waite had not, however, confined his attention solely to Paratoo and Pandappa but had acquired large interests in other properties, including Beltana, Cordillo Downs, Murrumbidgee, Mount Lyndhurst, Kanarna, Blanchewater, Mutooroo, Lake Charles, Mulyungarie, Momba, and Lilydale, and with tireless energy he kept a strict eye on the management of all those properties.

**Big City Business Ventures.**

Mr. Waite became acquainted first-hand with many of the tremendous difficulties with which pastoralists had to contend in those pioneer days, and with a keen eye to business, and actuated by a genuine desire to advance the industry he was largely instrumental in the inauguration of several large city businesses which had for their object the supplying of the whole of the needs of the pastoralist, and handling and marketing his sheep and wool. From its formation until his retirement in February, last year—a period of 37 years—he was chairman of directors of Messrs. Elder, Smith & Co. That great business is a living tribute to his wonderful acumen and foresight, for his guiding hand in the early days of the firm safely steered it through more than one troublous period. At the meeting at which his retirement was announced, Mr. J. F. Downer, acting chairman, paid the following graceful tribute to Mr. Waite:—"I need hardly say that it was not the wish of his colleagues that Mr. Waite should retire, but he felt that he could no longer carry the responsibility he had borne so long, so we had reluctantly to acquiesce in his decision. During his tenure of office Mr. Waite has seen the company expand far beyond what, at the inception of his chairmanship, would have seemed possible. He can claim to have largely influenced that expansion. It has always seemed to me that the most remarkable quality in his great personality is the power of assimilating and developing new ideas. Mr. Waite's mind has retained the vigor of youth to a degree far beyond any other case within my experience. His courage, enthusiasm, and energy communicate themselves to all with whom he comes in contact. His lot was cast in our dry north and he carved success from what would seem to some of us unpromising material. Where ability and concentration of purpose such as his are combined in one person success is bound to follow. From the success which attended his efforts the whole State has benefited. South Australia has had no more valuable colonist. He possesses, or, one might say, is possessed by a quality which makes the success of an enterprise the mainspring of his action rather than the reward which he himself will reap. The beautiful memorial which he has erected to our brave soldiers illustrates his reverence for courage. In that, as in everything else, he has given of his best. No man can do more, but there are few whose best is of the quality of his."

**The Pastoralists' Guide.**

With sincerity Mr. Waite could be called the guide, philosopher, and friend of the pastoralist. By practice rather than precept he showed in a practical manner what could and should be done. When Sir Thomas Elder died in 1897, the firm of Elder and Waite was reformed under the name of the Mutooroo Pastoral Co., which still carries on the runs, and of which Mr. Waite was managing director. A firm believer in personal supervision, he resided on his stations from 1859 to 1874, when he came to Adelaide, and the supervision of the stations devolved upon his son, the late Mr. David Waite. When he first went into the