

would be erected immediately to the west, and beyond that again the research laboratory was being built by the Commonwealth Government. The land to the east was already needed, or very soon would be, and they hoped the Government would see its way to give them a title at an early date. They were all extremely grateful to Sir Josiah for his munificence, and trusted that he and Lady Symon would long be spared to view the ever-growing success of their benefaction. (Applause.)

Sir Josiah Symon expressed gratitude at the honour that had been conferred upon him. The building was to be the home of the Women's Union. That was the first half—the chivalry of the men perhaps allowed them to speak of it as the better half—of the entire Union Buildings which were now fairly in view. Assembled in the after-glow of the celebrations of Trafalgar, and the incomparable Nelson, they felt that with the Union Jack and his imperishable signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," there was an inspiration to keep the Empire afloat until the crack of doom. Education rather than religion marked the difference between the advanced and the backward races of mankind, and anything done for the cause of education possessed the quality of mercy which was twice blessed. Women had had a long and hard struggle for equality of educational opportunities with men. A great fellow-countryman of his, John Knox, the leader of the Reformation in Scotland, by his "First Book of Discipline," had established the parish school system of Scotland. He had also written another book called "The First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment, Women"—laughter—but had been moved more in that by his horror of Papist Queens than of antagonism to the advance of women. Many years later Mary Astell had sought to establish the educational progress of women by suggesting a Protestant nunnery, the forerunner of the women's union. About that time the introduction to Margaret Roper's translation of Erasmus (the first modern English work on female education) had vindicated the right of the inclusion of women in the circle of the humanists of the new learning. Then had come Lady Elizabeth Hastings, to know whom was said to be a liberal education. As late as his own time (about 60 years ago), the conflict as to women's educational rights had got no further than whether she should be eligible for a university degree, and there had been great heat and feeling in the controversy. He cherished the hope that in about six months they would again come together to celebrate the completion of the building, open its doors to the women graduates and undergraduates, put them in occupation, and wish them God speed in their sanctuary, from which he believed there would radiate influences of enlightenment and progress that would spread undivided and operate unspent in the homes, hearts, and minds of the citizens. (Applause.)

Under the stone was placed a sealed receptacle containing a report of the University jubilee proceedings, a newspaper report of the public meeting in the Adelaide Town Hall, a copy of The University Magazine for August, 1927, a copy of a booklet containing an appeal for funds for the union, and a copy of The Municipal Year Book of 1927.

The Chancellor presented a silver trowel to Sir Josiah Symon, who then, amid cheers, declared the stone "well and truly laid in dedication to the women graduates and undergraduates and to the University."

He was accorded a hearty vote of thanks, at the instance of Miss Mary Frost and Miss Margaret Mann.

Cheers were also given for Lady Symon, who was honoured with the University war cry, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

The architects' design and full details of the building have already been published in The Register.