

ground. The union was intended to supply one. Sir Josiah Symon's gift enabled the project to be advanced. Sir Josiah, with courtly devotion, had desired that the building should bear the name of his gracious lady, and to that the University had given a glad consent. (Applause.) It was felt that the fame of Sir Josiah as a statesman and a member of the bar should not be overshadowed, and the names of both Sir Josiah and Lady Symon would therefore be always associated with the great and generous gift. Those present would agree with him that the site of the building had been well chosen, as the future extension of the University must be in that direction. The library, which Mr. T. E. Barr Smith had provided for, would be erected immediately west, and beyond that again would be the research laboratory which was, in course of erection by the Commonwealth Government. The land to the east would very soon be needed, and they hoped the Government would be able to see their way clear to give the University the 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.)

Women and Education.

Sir Josiah Symon expressed his gratitude for the honor that had been conferred upon him in asking him to lay the foundation-stone. The Chancellor had explained that the immediate purpose of the building was to provide a home for 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 afterglow 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 equal educational opportunities with men. A great countryman of his, John Knox, the leader of the Reformation in Scotland, by his "First Book of Discipline" established the parish school system of Scotland. He also wrote another book called "The First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." (Laughter.) He was moved more in that by his horror of Papist Queens than by antagonism to the advance of women. Many years later Mary Astell 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, vindicated the right of women to inclusion in the circle of the humanists of the new learning. Then came Lady Elizabeth Hastings, to whom was said to be a liberal education. As late as his own time, about 60 years ago, the conflict over woman's educational rights had got no farther than whether she should be eligible for a university degree, and there was great heat and feeling in the controversy. He cherished the hope that in about six months' time 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 which would spread undivided and operate unspent in the homes, hearts, and minds of the citizens. (Applause.)

The Chancellor handed to Sir Josiah Symon a sealed bottle which contained a report of the jubilee of the University of Adelaide, newspaper reports of the public meeting in the Adelaide Town Hall in connection with the Students' Union, the University Magazine for August, 1927, and a copy of the booklet containing the appeal for funds for the union, and the Municipal Year-Book for 1927.

Sir Josiah Symon was presented with an inscribed silver trowel, and touching the foundation-stone with this instrument, declared it well and truly laid amid loud applause.

A vote of thanks to Sir Josiah Symon was proposed by Miss Mary Frost and seconded by Miss Margaret Mann on behalf of the Women Students' Union. It was accorded by acclamation, and Sir Josiah, in acknowledging the compliment, said he trusted that the building would soon be supplied with the necessary equipment to make it not merely a university, but a home in which they could all exchange ideas. (Applause.)

At the instance of the Chancellor three cheers were given for Lady Symon.