

## SOCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATIONS

1839 - Adelaide Chamber of Commerce formed - first in Australia

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1856 - South Australia was the first Australian colony to introduce male adult suffrage for parliamentary elections

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1858 - The Real Property Act introduced a new method of registering the ownership, or title to land, the Torrens Title, which has subsequently been copied and adopted widely overseas

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1869 - S Chamber of Manufactures formed - first in Australia

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1876 - South Australia first territory in British Empire to legalise trade unions

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1879 - The Advanced School for Girls, the first state secondary school for girls in Australia, was opened in Adelaide

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1881 - The University of Adelaide was the first in Australia to admit women to degrees

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1885 - Roseworthy Agricultural College, the first agricultural college in Australia, opened in Gawler

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1895 - South Australia became the first Australian colony to grant women the vote.

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1895 - South Australia's Parliament was the first anywhere in the world to allow women to stand for election

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1897 - Uni of Adelaide first in Australia to establish a Conservatorium of Music

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1936 - The South Australian Housing Trust, the first public housing authority in Australia

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1938 - The first talking fire alarm in the world was installed at Woodville

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1966 - The Prohibition of Discrimination Act 1966 prohibiting racial discrimination was assented. The first such Act in Australia

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1975 - The legal consequences of illegitimacy were abolished by the Family Relationships Act 1975. An Australian first

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1976 - Rape in marriage was made a criminal offence, the first such measure in the English speaking world

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1976 - The Sex Discrimination Act 1975 was proclaimed, the first such Act in Australia

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Don and Edward Both - Inventor of world's first instant-diagnosis electrocardiograph (1934) and world's first transportable iron lung (1937)

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Lord Florey of Adelaide - shared 1945 Nobel Prize for medicine with Ernest Chain and Alexander Fleming for isolation of Penicillin

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Bragg, Sir William Henry and Sir William Lawrence - father and son team were Nobel prize winners in 1922 for their work in Physics and X-ray Crystallography

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