

than this, that we hope to retain them all for a very long time to continue the work for which they are so well qualified. They represent to the world what the University is to-day, and, as its credit and good name will be in their hands for the next generation, I include them, without any misgiving, among the causes of our rejoicing on the occasion of this our jubilee. (Applause.)

DISTINGUISHED DEGREE HOLDERS.

Before the conferring of ad eundem degrees upon His Excellency the Governor, the Prime Minister, and others, the Chancellor said that at the first conferring of degrees on May 2, 1877, the Chancellor (Dr. Short) delivered an address which had closed with these words:—"What is the part which the universities have to play in the drama of modern human life. They find still most honourable and beneficial employment in directing the studies and forming the character of the governing classes of every Christian country. They help to elevate the middle class to higher civilization the result of a more intellectual education. They afford quiet retreats for the students of literature and the theoretical parts of science and philosophy. Finally, they award literary and scientific honours. In the republic of letters they officially recognize and stamp the public estimation on the leaders of thought and action in all nations. The poet, the orator, the statesman, the great Judge or jurist, the philanthropist, the votary of science, the philosopher, the linguist or traveller, the successful explorer, the military or naval hero, the foreign satrap, the literary noble or scholar, disdains not to accept the honorary distinction of incorporation with these learned institutions: and if we too are able hereafter to follow in the brilliant career of learning and philosophy which they have opened to guide us on our way, so that the compliment of an eundem degree in the University of Adelaide may hereafter be deemed not without value, then the citizens of Adelaide and South Australia will not regret the event of to-day, nor think that in listening to the reminiscences which I have invoked, you have spent a wasted hour, or that I have made too great a demand upon your time and patience." The vision of the good Bishop has, he (Sir George Murray) believed, materialized, and his aspiration had been fulfilled. The compliment of an ad eundem degree had been accepted from them by their gracious Sovereign, His Majesty the King George V., and by his illustrious son, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, by Governors of this State in the persons of the Earl of Kintore, Sir Powell Buxton, Lord Tennyson, and Sir George Le Hunte, by statesmen, Judges, scientists, and scholars. The list was not a long one, but it included the names of Viscount Bryce, Lord Forrest, Dr. Alfred Barry, Bishop of Sydney, Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Charles Lucas, Sir John Madden, Sir Henry Wrixon, Sir Harry Allen, Sid Edgeworth David, Sir David Orme Masson, Professor Elliott Smith, and Professor J. W. Mackail. To-day they offered the compliment to His Excellency, to the Prime Minister, the Chancellors of the Universities of Sydney and Melbourne (applause), and a few others of our distinguished guests.

POWER HOUSE OF THE MIND.

His Excellency, after having received the ad eundem degree of Doctor of Literature and Laws, acknowledged the honour. He said:—"I feel it to be a very great privilege to take part in to-day's historic ceremony." His Excellency, continuing said:—"The Chancellor has favoured us with a most graphic and interesting review of the progress of the University since its inception. Reading the credits, and I may say ample, addresses of Governor Arisgrave and the Vice-Chancellor 50 years ago at the founding, one cannot but be struck by their far-seeing optimism. But optimistic as they were, their expectations have been more than justified the tree which they planted may be judged by its fruits, and the fruits are the many cultured, successful, and indeed famous men and women we find in all walks of life throughout the world, who are proud to hail from the University of Adelaide. We heartily congratulate the University, not only on its historic part but upon its sound constitution to-day, and robust health at the age of 50. Not only in Australia but throughout the world its name stands high on the rolls of culture. Fortunately in having a Chancellor of outstanding ability and distinction to guide its destinies, a wise council, and a representative senate, besides a brilliant staff, comprising members of world-wide reputation in their own spheres, the outlook for the future should be as bright as it will be busy. For population is growing, enlightenment is universal, and youth has not been slow to recognise its opportunities. It is overcrowding the classrooms and storming the gates. We are not surprised to learn that a further extension of this power house of the mind has become necessary. This expansion is made possible by the private beneficence, of which the Chancellor has given such gratifying examples. It is good to know that among the successful citizens of South Australia there are those who take an honourable pride in returning some part of their wealth to the State to enhance the culture, the beauty, and the renown of this fair City of Adelaide, through its University. (Applause.)

Intellect Wedded to Character.
"The establishment of a residential college is a great step forward." His Excellency said.

lency said. "It is impossible to overrate the influence for good, both on character and culture, of residential college life. The interchange of ideas, opportunities for discussion, lasting impressions, and lifelong friendships are invaluable to youth. They form an integral part of true education. Let us hope that expansion will proceed also in this direction. Character building depends much upon environment, and although we do indeed demand highly cultured men for our educational needs, men of law, of medicine, and of science, experts of all kinds, we look forward to an era rich in research, discovery, and general intellectual progress, from the statesman's point of view. The great need of the world to-day is for leaders—trained intellect wedded to character; able men who accept the arduous responsibilities of service to their country, and if you want an example, we need go no further than this plat form and take as a pattern the Prime Minister of Australia, with whom I am very proud to be associated in this ceremony to-day. (Applause.) I have always greatly appreciated my connection with this University as its visitor, and to-day I am doubly proud to be admitted so to speak, Mr. Chancellor, as one of yourselves. You could have done me no greater honour, and I sincerely thank you. Reflecting that a similar degree was conferred upon me by the McGill University of Canada during the war; I hope I may prove a link, however humble, in that invisible chain of culture that binds these two great Dominions to the British Empire." (Applause.)

TO-DAYS ACTIVITIES.

The new physics and engineering building will be officially opened to-day at 11 o'clock. The ceremony will be performed by the Premier (Hon. J. Gunn). This afternoon the visiting delegates will have an opportunity of seeing something of the country and various motor excursions have been arranged for their benefit. This evening the delegates and staff will be entertained by the council at a dinner in the Adelaide Town Hall.

UNIVERSITY'S SERVICE TO STATE.

The Prime Minister said it was the second occasion he had been honoured by having a degree conferred upon him. In some universities such honour was received without any expression of thanks being expected from the recipient, and he had been under the impression that Adelaide was one of those universities. He certainly shared with His Excellency the view that he had been good enough to put that he was glad he was honoured at the same time. He was equally glad His Excellency had made the speech, and relieved him of the responsibility. (Laughter.) He would stress the view His Excellency had advanced that the service which the University would be asked to render to the State in the future were even greater than those rendered in the past. At the inauguration of the Adelaide University the Chancellor had said that the University would have to train the minds of the governing class so that they would be able to rule over the people, and that the University might elevate the middle classes. Although that was only 50 years ago, he would say that the position had completely changed, and to-day they did not look for leaders from those who might have been born in more fortunate circumstances than their fellows; leaders were looked for from every class, every section of society—from the whole of the people. (Applause.) It was the task of the University to take those men and women, who were going to lead the people of this young nation, and mould their lives, and bring to their lives culture, not only by teaching them the sciences and arts, but by moulding their characters, and instil the traditions and ideals which universities had always stood for.

The Moulding of Character.

The greatest part that the University would be called upon to play in the future, Mr. Bruce added, would be to mould the characters of those who held the destinies of the country in their hands, and at the same time to keep alive all that was best of the traditions which had means so much in the past. He would also stress the desirability of establishing additional residential colleges. (Applause.) He was privileged to come to Adelaide to speak in behalf of the movement, and he believed that a university could not fulfil its purpose without residential colleges. There should be a proportion of those belonging to the university living a common life, associating together to get the true spirit of a university, and for it to achieve the power that it could in national life. It was not enough to have a university whose degrees stood among the universities of the world; universities should mould the characters of those entrusted to its care. Residential colleges created the real atmosphere for furthering the ideals of a university, and he trusted the number would increase.

Science and Industry.

Another great part he believed the universities would be called upon to play in the future was to bring science to assist industry in helping to solve national problems. There was, the world over, an increasing recognition that many of the industrial and commercial problems could not be solved without assistance from the pure sciences. In the past commercial magnates had not quite realized how much assistance science could give them. To-day the position was changed. Leaders of industry and captains of commerce were university men themselves, and a new type was taking control of industry. In the Commonwealth great developments were taking place in the application of science to industry. Recently the Federal Govern-

ment had made a sincere effort to put the whole question on a better basis. They had realized that their efforts would inevitably fail unless they ensured co-operation with the universities, and he did not think he was being unduly optimistic in believing that they had enlisted the co-operation of all the universities. Another important aspect of scientific research was to ensure the services of their own scientists being used. Scientists should be trained in Australia, sent abroad, and then brought back, and put into the service of real usefulness to their own country. A start had been made in this direction. Four scientists had left Australia, gone to other parts of the world, and had returned to engage in research work for their own country to assist in solving its problems.

Importance in National Life.

The Prime Minister said that he greatly appreciated the honour done him that day in conferring upon him a degree, and he was doubly pleased to have received it because he recognised the importance of universities in national life, and the great part they would increasingly play in the future. He offered his expression of congratulation and felicitation to the Adelaide University in the celebration of its jubilee. During 50 years it had received support from the public-spirited and generous actions of the citizens, and a spirit of co-operation between the public-minded men and women and the Government of the State. He trusted that that in the years to come the University would be equally prosperous, that it would carry on its great work, and that at the centenary celebrations a story could be told of even greater success and advancement. (Applause.)

PRESENTATION OF DELEGATES.

The following delegates were presented to the Chancellor, to whom many addresses were handed from kindred institutions throughout the world:—

Australian Universities.

Sydney—Sir William Cullen (Chancellor) and Sir Mungo MacCallum (Vice-Chancellor); Melbourne, Sir John MacFarland (Chancellor) and Professor R. S. Wallace (President of the Professorial Board); Tasmania, Archdeacon Whitington, LL.B., and Professor J. B. Bridgen B.A.; Queensland, Professor H. C. Richards (President of Board of Faculties) and Mr. A. C. V. Melbourne, M.A.; Western Australia, W. Somerville.

Universities Outside Australia.

Oxford—Professor Sir Archibald Strong; Cambridge, Professor H. S. Carslaw; Pavia, Signor Giuseppe Amerio; Naples and Toronto, Professor T. Brailsford Robertson; St. Andrews, Professor A. Anstruther Lawson; Glasgow, Professor A. D. Ross; Aberdeen, Professor R. S. Wallace; Dublin (Trinity College), Sir Thomas R. Lyie; Columbia University, New York, Mr. H. W. Gartrell, M.A., B.Sc.; Cape Town, Professor A. R. Radcliffe Brown; Queen's University of Belfast, Sir John MacFarland; National University of Ireland, Rev. J. M. Murphy S.J., M.A. (Rector of Newman College Melbourne), and Rev. Professor G. O'Neill, S.J., M.A.; Wisconsin, Mr. M. R. Kriewaldt, B.A., LL.B.; Manchester Professor T. G. B. Osborn and Mrs. Osborn, M.Sc.; Washington University St. Louis, Professor G. E. M. Janney California, Mr. C. L. Abbott, B.A., LL.B.; Cornell, Professor Sir Henry E. Barraclough; Otago, Dunedin, Ven. Archdeacon Woodthorpe; Auckland University College and Canterbury College, Christchurch Professor Sir Douglas Mawson; Birmingham, Professor A. J. Ewart; Liverpool Professor J. A. Gunn; Western Ontario, Rev. W. E. Kaneen, M.A.; Hongkong, Professor J. L. Shellshear, D.S.O.; British Columbia, Lieut.-Col. J. Sclater, D.S.O., C. de G.; Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Rev. D. Hirsch, B.A.; Reading, Professor W. G. Duffield; Arkansas, Mr. J. J. Watson, B.A.; University College, Nottingham, Dr. H. L. Brose and Dr. Marie Brown; University College of North Wales, Mr. S. C. Lazarus, M.A.; King Edward VII. College of Medicine, Singapore, Professor J. R. Kay-Mouat; Lafayette College, Mr. W. L. Richardson, B.S., C.E.; Swarthmore College, Mr. W. Laurie Seaman, A.B.; New York State College for Teachers, Mrs. Eunice Rice Messert, B.A.; and Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Mr. Jocoyne D. Cave, B.Sc.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S INDIVIDUALITY.

Sir William Cullen (Chancellor of the University of Sydney), responding in behalf of the visiting delegates, said that they could congratulate the State, people, and University of Adelaide upon what had been accomplished during the 50 years leading up to the jubilee. South Australia, as the central State, was the only one in the Commonwealth that touched the boundaries of four States, and through that South Australia had an individuality. It had been destined perhaps to be what might be called the centre of gravity of Australia. It had in its history presented a gravitas, which during recent years had been pressed upon their attention by those who looked upon the question of what was the right course for an enlightened people to pursue in the world. One might envy the magnificent generosity of their citizens, and the splendid recognition given by the Government of this State. These universities of Australia, established and nurtured by private generosity, as well as the far-seeing liberality of the Legisla-

tures, owed so much to the public, and what they owed, that he thought there perhaps a closer link between the universities and the rank and file of their population than was quite conceivable. Their aims, ideals, and ambitions for the good of the people were the same as those handed down to them by traditions from the old seats of learning.

The Key to the Future.

Sir William Cullen said that he would like to say two or three words in regard to what he considered to be the problem of the students to-day, because the students were the people, who interested him most professionally. They were those who had the key of the future of beloved Australia in their hands. He would have every man—and with slight modification, woman—who passed through a university, aim first, last, and always at being a strong man, whose word could be trusted. (Applause.) The next ambition he would cherish for a man was that he would put his best work into every task that he undertook—the great or little task, well paid, ill paid, or not paid for. However, let him do his best, or leave it alone. (Applause.) The third thing he would say to every student was that he should—so regard the dignity of his countrymen as it stood to-day might never, never fail at his hands. (Applause.) They wanted to make these seats of learning worthy of their people, and of their traditions and ideals which they cherished to-day, and he believed they in Adelaide had good proof that that had been their aim, and one successfully followed. (Applause.) There were people who had and did inspire the confidence of their countrymen in Australia, and they had their best wishes. In that spirit they bade them God speed for their next half-century. Who knew what the Australia of 50 years hence would be? They did have some confidence in the aims and efforts these universities were putting forward to-day. They had a confidence that the universities had their place, and recognised that Adelaide was fitting one of the places where the opportunity existed. (Applause.)

JUSTIFICATION FOR REJOICING.

The Chancellor of the University of Melbourne (Sir John MacFarland, M.A.), in support, congratulated the University of Adelaide upon having completed a successful half-century. Congratulations upon such an occasion were not a mere matter of form nor a mere expression of compliment and courtesy. There was nothing in the lapse of 50 years to call for congratulation; it depended upon what had been done during those years upon the start and upon the prospects. The University of Adelaide had ample justification for rejoicing. If material progress and expansion were to be regarded; if sound scholarship and intellectual service to the community, and the high respect of that community were matters for a good conscience and proper pride, the University of Adelaide had a right to be proud of its position. As for its prospects he had no apprehension. The recognition of the social and material benefits of the highest and fullest education, abundantly apparent everywhere, had placed that beyond dispute. No section of a civilized community, and no political party called it into question. That recognition was likely to grow; not to decrease.

"The City of Culture."

It had been said sometimes jocosely, sometimes in earnest, that Adelaide was a city of culture. (Laughter and applause.) All cities should be cities of culture, but if it were true that Adelaide deserved, or made special claim to the title, it would necessarily uphold and strengthen its university. If the University grew with the city, Adelaide would fortify its right to call itself the "city of culture." Three things made a great university. The first, and most essential, was advanced and progressive scholarship and teaching. Secondly, it should receive liberal, material, and moral support from the community, and thirdly it should be wisely organized and administered. Without the scholarship and teaching the other would be manifestly in vain; without the generous support, both financial and moral, there could not be progress, and without wise administration there would be a waste of money and time. The community of South Australia had recognised these facts, and presumably would not forget them. High ideals of scholarship and intellectual endeavour had been held before them, and to ensure the maintenance of those ideals they had secured and encouraged the best teachers. Some of them had won renown not only throughout Australia, and some had occupied posts of far greater importance than those they held in the University of Adelaide, and he would remind them that the ability which those men took to a wider sphere was exercised previously in the special service of Adelaide. Adelaide had received very generous support from the Government of the State, for while it was called the University of Adelaide, was it not the University of South Australia? It was also pleasing to learn of so many great private benefactors, and it was not likely that their example would be lost upon the community of South Australia, and, he hoped, upon those in the sister States. (Applause.) One devout wish