INAUGURATION OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

AT

POINT GREY

C O N G R E G A T I O N

for the conferring of Honorary Degrees Friday, October 16th, 1925 .

O CANADA

O Canada, our heritage, our love,

Thy worth we prize, all other lands above-

From sea to sea, throughout thy length

From pole to borderland,

At Britain's side, whate'er betide,

unflinchingly we'll stand.

With heart we sing, God save the King!

Guard thou our empire wide, we thee implore,

And prosper Canada from shore to shore.

MR.CHANCELLOR: (R.E.McKechnie, M.D., C.M., L.L.D., F.A.C.S., Chancellor of the University of British Columbia): Before beginning the regular programme of the evening, I have a few greetings to read, to the audience. The first one is from Premier W.L.McKenzie King;, "Orillia, Ontario, October 16-1925. "The Chancellor University of B.C. Kindly permit me to extend to you, to the President, Governors and Senate my very hearty congratulations upon the inauguration ceremony today of the University of British Columbia. All of Canada will join in con-"gratulating the province of British Columbia upon the realization of the very high education ideal of which the establishment of the University is so splendid an expression. I extend my best wishes for the increasing usefulness and influence of the University as an all important factor in our national life, W.L.Mackenzie King."

MR.CHANCELLOR: Also from the President and Provost of the University of Pennsylvania: "UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA To THE CHANCELLOR, PRESIDENT, GOVERNORS AND SENATE, of THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, GREETINGS: Know ye that we of THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA have named the bearer of these letters, Walter C.Lippincott, A.B., A.M., M.D., our distinguished alumnus to be our delegate for us and in our stead to attend the INAUGURATION OF THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS at Point Grey on the fifteenth and sixteenth of October in the year of our Lord

nineteen hundred and twenty-five and there to present in person our felicitations and sentiments of high regard. GIVEN AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, under the seal of the Corporation this eighteenth day of September nineteen hundred and twenty-five; and in the year of the University the one hundred and eighty-sixth." "Josiah H.Pemmican" President and Provost
(S E A L) "J.H.F.Ullessick"

Attest:"Edward W.Mumford" Vice-Provost"

Secretary.

MR.CHANCELLOR: Also the University of Iowa: "The University of Iowa extends its sincere felicitations to the Chancellor the President the Governors and the Senate of the University of British Columbia upon the inauguration of the University Buildings "at Point Grey on the fifteenth and sixteenth of October nineteen hundred twenty-five and confidently hopes that this auspicious occasion may mark the be-ginning of a new epoch of the scholarship and service to which that illustrious institution has been dedic-ated.

(S E A L) "W.F.A.Kemp"

President.

MR.CHANCSLLOR: Also, the University of California: "The University of California to The Univer-sity of British Columbia. GREETING: The University of California sends its congratulations to The University of British Columbia on the occasion of the Inauguration of the University Buildings on the fifteenth and sixteenth of October, at Point Grey. To avail itself of the oppor-tunity to be represented on this occasion, the University of California has appointed Alvin Dumond Wilder, B.S. as its delegate, and has charged him to convey its felicita-tions. GIVEN at Berkeley on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord the nineteen hundred and twenty-fifth, and of the University of California the fifty-eighth.

"W.W.Campbell"

(S E A L) President of the University."

MR.CHANCELLOR: Also, from Harvard College: "The President and Fellows of Harvard College to the Chancellor, President, Governors and Senate of The University of British Columbia, GREETING: Harvard University sends its congratulations to the Uni-versity of British Columbia upon the Inauguration of the University Buildings at Point Grey on the fifteenth and, sixteenth of October, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. "Gladly availing themselves of the invitation to be represented at the ceremonies the President and Follows of Harvard College have appointed Otis Johnson Todd, Ph.D., Professor of Greek in the University of British Columbia, as their delegate and have charged him to convey their felicitations. GIVEN at Cambridge on the eighth day of Octobor, in the year of Oar Lord the nineteen hundred and twenty-fifth, and of Harvard College the two hundred and ninetieth.

(S E A L) "A.Lawrence Lowell".President.

MR.CHANCELLOR: I will request our President L.S. Klinck to present the recipients of the Honorary Degrees.

MR.L.S.KLINCK, M.S.A., D.Sc., L.L.L., President of the University of British Columbia: Mr.Chancellor, Honored Guests, Members of Con-vocation: In the Inaugural Ceremony of this afternoon, the University of British Columbia was officially given control over its permanent home. Tonight she celebrates the entry into her possessions by entering into the ful-ness of the academic powers conferred upon her by the laws of this Province. Heretofore, after an immemorial custom, of Universities, she has admitted to the company of scholars such persons as have followed courses which she herself laid down, and she has admitted them only to the two Junior orders or degrees of that honourable company - those of Bachelor and Master. The highest degree,- that of Doctor, she confers tonight for the first time. And in conferring it, she recognizes, in accordance with another ancient University custom, that the noblest palms of knowledge are won in pursuing, not the curriculum of college but the curriculum of life. I am therefore instructed by the Senate to present to you, Mr.Chancellor, seven men who have pursued a course,- a self-determined course of service in the world of action or the world of thought, and who have attained high distinction in it; and I am instructed also to give you authority to confer upon each of them one of the oldest and noblest of University degree, that of Doctor of Laws honoris causa

(Introducing the Honourable Walter Cameron Nichol) It is very fitting, Mr.Chancellor, that the recipient of the first honorary degree conferred by the University of British Columbia, should be the Official Head of the State and a man of many and varied distinc-tions. For a generation an eminent citizen of this Pro-vince and of its chief city, he has made signal contributions to their history and progress. Founder and director of one of the leading journals in Canada,- its very name it happily significant,- he has identified himself with every worthy phase of civic, provincial and national life. He has staunchly advocated, by both precept and example, the sound conduct of affairs; he has consistently upheld the cause of good sportsmanship; he has been a discerning friend and patron of the arts. Today we likewise honour him as Official Visitor to the University and His Majesty's repre-sentative in this Province. It is my high privilege to present to you, Mr.Chancellor, for the conferring of the Degree of Doctor of Laws, the Honourable Walter Cameron Nichol, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia

(The Honourable Walter Cameron Nichol signs the register of Honorary Degrees and receives Degree)

MR.CHANCELLOR: By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Senate of this University, and in accordance with the laws of the Province, I confer upon you, Walter Cameron Nichol, the Title of the Degree of "Doctor of Laws" honoris causa.

PRESIDENT KLINCK: (Introducing Sir Arthur William Currie) However much this University may value her own gestures of esteem, she can add but very little to the dignity of Sir Arthur William Carrie, Principal of McGill. Honours have been heaped upon him by his sovereign, by the Parliament and People of his own land, by the armies, governments and universities of many other lands. His record is the pride of every Canadian. And it is an even greater pride that the abilities once em-ployed with such masterful power in the conduct of war-fare are now being devoted with equal effectiveness to a Learning and a Life whose chief end is Peace. This

University will honour -herself, Mr.Chancellor, by enroll-ing him in her records as Doctor of Laws.

MR.CHANCELLOR: By virtue of the Authority vested in me by the senate of this University, and in accordance with the laws of the province, I confer upon you, Sir Arthur William Currie, the title of the degree of "Doctor of Late" honoris causa,

(Sir Arthur William Currie signs the register of Honorary Degrees and receives Degree)

PRESIDENT KLINCK: (Introducing the honourable John Duncan MacLean) This Congregation should be well schooled, by its own history, in an old bit of wisdom which bids us "Nurse no extravagant hope." But it is surely modest enough to wish that the whole of the next century may not witness as much unavoidable misfortune as did our first decade. For this University might easily have been overwhelmed, along with many an ancient and great foundation, in the calamity of the War and the con-fusion that followed. That it survived at all is due, in no small part, to the tact, the patience, the hopefulness and the statesmanship of the Honourable John Duncan MacLean, Minister of Education since 1916. His name is inscribed, with both official and real right, on the cornerstone of our first permanent building. And I now ask you, Sir, to confer the right of inscribing it on our first roll of honorary degreees.

MR.CHANCELLOR: By virtue of the Authority vested in me by the Senate of this University, and in accordance with the laws of the Province I confer upon you, John Duncan MacLean, the title of the degree of "Doctor of Laws" honoris causa,

(Hon.John Duncan MacLean signs the Register of Honorary Degrees and receives Degree.)

PRESIDENT KLINCK: (Introducing Sir. John Stanley Plaskett.) In ancient days it was a prerogative solely of demogods or of mortals otherwise favoured by divinity to have their names written on the sky; and that, only when they had ceased,- usually by a merciful deliver-ance, from the business of living. Doubtless John Stanley Plaskett, Fellow of the Royal Society and Director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, would not claim to belong to either of these classes, and unlike them he is certainly very much alive. But, with equal certainty, he has inherited and merited their heroic distinction, for the mysterious double star that he discovered now bears his name. It rather appels ordinary mortals to learn that this binary is the most ponderous and vast of the stellar systems. But there in some alleviation in the fact that the system is known familiarly as the "Plaskett Twins", and that they are the hottest entities known to man. Fortunately the name of their discoverer not only is placed aloft among the stars, but it is known also as belonging to a power still vital and productive in the mundane sphere of science. This is a region that does not recognize any national boundaries, but Dr.Plaskett will not deny to Canada or to the University of Toronto the right of claiming him as their own. The University of his adopted province now proposes to share the lustre of his name.

MR.CHANCELLOR: By virtue of the Authorrity vested in me by the Senate of this University, and in accordance with the laws of the Province, I confer upon you, Sir. John Stanley Plaskett, the title of the degree of "Doctor of Laws" honoris cause..

(Sir. John Stanley Plaskett signs the Register of Honorary Degrees and receives Degree.)

PRESIDENT KLINCK: (Introducing Dr.Henry Suzzallo) In conferring a distinction upon Henry Suzzallo, President of the University of Washington, we are acknowl-edging a three-fold obligation. First, Dr.Suzzallo has extended to the University of British Columbia, from its beginning, the warmest and most friendly sympathy. His counsel, his rich experience, sand his fine gift of elo-quence have been freely placed at oar disposal. Secondly, as graduate of Leland Stanford, as former professor in Columbia, as head of our great collegiate neighbour, he is a notable representative of the sister universities of the United States that have contributed largely to the advanced training of our staff and are now with ample generosity training many of our graduates. Thirdly, we would do honour to a man of great gifts devoted to the advancement of great causes. His services to education, as investigator, teacher, executive, are writ large upon the educational history of his country. He is a power in the councils of state and an ardent promoter of the Union of English-Speaking Peoples. In ten years he has led the way in elevating the University of Washington to the high status of a national institution and he is now directing it to the level of magnificence.

MR.CHANCELLOR: By virtue of the Authority vested in me by the Senate of this University, and in accordance with the laws of the Province, I confer upon you, Henry Suzzallo, the title of the degree of "Doctor of Laws" honoris causa.

(Dr.Henry Suzzallo signs the Register of Honornry Degrees and receives Degree.)

PRESIDENT KIINCK: (Introducing the Honourable Henry Esson Young.) This University would be strangely unmindful of its own origin, if it failed at this time to remember its debt to the Honourable Henry Esson Young, Head of the Provincial Department of Public Health. An alumnus of Queen's. he has long since been decorated by both Toronto and McGill, with degrees honoris causa. But the decoration which you, Mr.Chancellor, are directed to confer upon him will surely be worn with a difference as coming from a University peculiarly his own. The University of British Columbia is, very literally, of his foundation. A long series of enactments, drafted by him as Minister of Education and by him conducted through the Legislature, provided us with our first en-dowments, with our Constitution, with the site which we have dedicated this day, and with a general scheme of development which still guides us. His splendid vision of the University's future has been fulfilled, as yet, only in small part, In conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, we hope, Sir, that he will live to see his dreams come true.

MR.CHANCELLOR: By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Senate of this University, and in accordance with the laws of the Province, I confer upon you, Henry Esson Young, the title of the degree of "Doctor of Laws" honoris causa.

(Hon.Henry Eason Young signs the Register of Honorary Degrees and receives Degree.)

PRESIDENT KLINCK: (Introducing Chancellor Robert Edward McKecknie) The University Act lays down that "in the absence of the Chancellor from any meeting, the President of the University for the purpose of such meeting, shall have and exercise all the powers of the Chancellor." I have therefore asked Dr.McKecknie to vacate his place of office so that, in his absence from it, I may for once gratify myself with having and exer-cising all his privileges. I shall not repeat the request, I assure him. Unless circumstances compel me, I promise that I shall act in his place "once and only once and for one only". It would be idle to recite to any audience

in this province the generous virtues of Dr.McKechnie as citizen and man; still more idle to tell them of his skill and fame as physician and surgeon; most idle of all to remind Congregation, here assembled, of his devoted services to this University. He has been honoured many times, more notably than now. Perhaps he would hold as chief among his distinctions those conferr-ed upon him by his beloved McGill. Bit the University of British Columbia is proud of holding no second place in his regard. In token of this pride and by virtue of the power entrusted to me by the Senate, I confer upon you, Robert Edward McKechnie, the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris cause. The University asks you to wear the distinction not only as a mark of honour but as a tribute of gratitude and affection.

(Chancellor Robert Edward McKecknie signs the Register of Honorary Degrees and receives Degree.)

MR.CHANCELLOR: My next very pleasing duty is to ask Sir Arthur William Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., L.L.D., Principal of McGill University, to give the Inauguration address.

SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM CURRIE, G.C.M.G., KC.B., L.L.D., Principal of McGill University: Mr.Chancellor, Your Honor, Provident Klinck, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a privilege and an honour which I deeply appreciate, not only for my-self but for my university,- the privilege and honour of addressing this gathering of the University of Brit-ish Columbia. From the old Province of Quebec, with its different tongue but its similar loyalty to Brit-ish institutions, I bring you one of those links of friendship with which we hope the St.Lawrence will always be linked, with the Pacific, the link of educa-tional federation. And from McGill University, part-icularly, to the many men and women here who have gone out from her halls I bring a mother's kindly greeting. For we at McGill are justly proud of the achievements of our sons and daughters in the land beyond the Rockies. In speaking in the University of British Columbia, and in realizing with the opening of these buildings, its rapid growth and its increasing useful-ness, one naturally thinks of the brevity of history. There are man living still who remember the days of the covered wagon, the days of the winding trail, when to the Eastern part of Canada the land beyond the Rockies was a land of mystery and adventure.- or a room in the Canadian house whose door was closed by a supposedly impenetrable wall. We think today in this wonderful city that bears his name of the intrepid young Captain Vancouver, whose brief life was crowded with achievement, and who at forty years of age, after his important discoveries along the northern Pacific, was laid to rest in Petersham Churchyard, Surrey, his old English home. We think of the explorers who followed in his wake; and above all we think of the pioneers who with vision and with faith, carried their mothers' lessons westward to untrodden lands, and sowed here those seeds which today are bearing fruit in British Columbia. Whatever the difficulties they never falter-ed. They were animated by no fierce fire of selfish ambition, no desire to exalt themselves, no expectation of great reward. Out of their toil has come this land of plenty and of beauty, and today we must not forget to give them in memory at least their need of glory and of praise, But I am not here to speak of the past with its achievements. I prefer rather to speak of the future with its hope, and of the contribution which this University can make to our country,- not only to British Columbia but to Canada,- and ultimately to the world. We at McGill are connected with this University by close and cordial ties. Twenty years ago McGill estab-lished here, by an agreeable arrangement with your Government, "the McGill College of British Columbia.". For ten years that small College functioned here with great success, doing part of the work required for a College degree, and doing it with thoroughness and great distinction. But the academic

child soon grew to lusty boyhood and independence, and ten years ago this University was founded. But although the child has no longer a tangible connection with the mother's house, the relations are still kindly and there is perhaps no institution for which McGill has so warm a sympathy as for the University of British Columbia, Now, apart from our past relations, we are bound together by a common ideal,- the ideal of education. In the far away days of 1800, a century and a quarter ago, our pioneer ancestors believed that if our country were to advance it must have first of all, education, religion and justice among men. After they had clear-ed the gnarled forest or the rocky hillside to found a home in a log cabin, they next built a school, a church and a court-house, symbolic of learning, re-ligion and law. That is what made our country. Think of it as you will, that is the basis of our country's life. And of these, education was the most important, because it was a training place for the other two, for those who ministered in religion and for those who hold the scales of justice in the courts of law. Our pioneer ancestors believed that in a new country, free men must be intelligent. They believed in British Columbia that knowledge was early needful in their country, and that as a result of education unselfishness and a desire for service would follow in due course; they believed that if knowledge could be provided, the Christian Church would secure the needed unselfishness in its use. Such were the hopes of the men who established your school-system and your college. And today the ideals of those early educators need to be followed in Canada as never before. The real aim of your University must be to build charac-ter and to turn out from your halls good citizens, good members of society. That has been the aim of all great educators, and of all great educational institutions. Milton believed that a real and complete education en-abled a man to perform well all the duties both public and private of peace and of war. Newman in his "Idea of a University" believed that the end of education was to produce good citizens. To make men better comrades, and hence better members of society, to teach them what are the solid satisfactions of life, and to teach them, above all else, compassion, was the ideal of Strachan in Ontario, MacCulloch in Nova Scotia, Dawson in Quebec; it wan the ideal of Arnold of Rugby, of Eliot of Harvard, Harper of Chicago, Dwight and Hadley of Yale, Wilson of Princeton, and of all who have helped to mould the educational methods of this western world. In Canada today, there is a danger that these ideals of our ancestors and our predecessors may be clouded in the mists of fads and theories. Whatever heights of effeciency our professional schools may reach, we must not forget the vital aims of real education. In our striving for ,the spread of culture on the one hand or of professional proficiency on the other, we must not lose or miss the habits of mind and. heart which are essential to polit-ical freedom and justice. We must not be unmindful of the fact that a University is a training ground neither for hard utility nor for ornament, neither for the solely aesthetical, nor for the solely practical. We must try to learn in our. administration and our, teach-ing just what are the essentials of education which make for good citizenship. What we need to cultivate is a large and liberal view of life, a vision and a judgment which will overcome prejudice by enabling our boys to think for themselves and to find out things for themselves. We must be mindful not only of the exceptional student but of the average boy and girl. We are living in Canada today in what we call. a democracy. We have a glorious land and a glorious inheritance. To the youth of our universities, will that heritage be entrusted in the future. Can we prepare them adequately for their duty, which will be to represent thought among men? Many strident voices are heard in our land; many; faddists are abroad with their stupid but plausible theories; many prejudices are felt and preached. There are forts of folly still entrenched, in spite of our pioneer fathers' hopes. There is indolence and luxury and pride; there is licentiousness and disease, poverty and sorrow; there is the brute force that supplants moral

principle; there is the vanity that is misnamed honour, the swagger that masquerades as chivalry and the lazy indifference that boasts as gallantry. Above all there is sectional jealousy and misunderstanding. All these weaknesses are the common defects of democracy. They are in the last analysis rooted in ignorance. Now, man's opinions have always differed as to what democracy is and how it may be found. It has always been a goal commended by many but cherished by few. It is not based on a mechanical equality, for such a base offers no founda-tion for a just and progressive society. Such equality would be no more just than a mechanical inequality which perpetuates in a community artificial distinc-tions. The only inequalities which should be tolerated in life are those which are natural and inevitable. In our educational process, in our striving to teach citizenship, we must be careful in our universities not to keep the capable man down or to level the in-capable man up. The indolence of the unambitious must not be unduly rewarded nor must the initiative of the industrious be crippled by a mechanical uniformity in education. An artificial equality is as vicious as an artificial inequality. The question in our Canadian society today is not whether all men are equal or un-equal but whether differences shall proceed from natural causes. The brighter and more industrious boy must always lead the lazy and indifferent. The aim of education is to provide equality of opportunity. We are all entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,- but happiness will depend on our form of pursuit. Each youth must have the fullest oppor-tunity for self-expression. In attaining such an ideal, the University is undoubtedly the strongest force in the country, it matters not what cynics may say to the contrary. The matriculation conditions of our univer-sities are democratic. Entrance to a college is open to any young man who can pass its tests,- irrespective of colour or creed or race or purse or social position. And after entering, the college is a place of equal opportunity in which each youth gets a chance to test out his own person and to secure the place to which his abilities entitle him. In the University, we do not deny to youth the position which youth deserves. In a true University, the industrious and intelligent youth is not deprived of recognition because of the relative obscurity of his ancestry or fortune; nor is the in-dolent and pampered and unintelligent boy granted place and privilege to which his ability and his effort do not entitle him. The only- requirements here are willingness to learn and capacity to receive and character to endure. Education,- or perhaps I should say the University - is the greatest leveller of barriers. If it helps to raise barriers in Canada it is not a true University, such as Milton and Newman and our pioneer ancestors dreamed of. It is but a false and dangerous training, masquerading as learning, which helps any boy or girl to grow to manhood or womanhood ignoring or despising the average humble folk about them; it is an empty education which makes men exclusive in their interests and sympathies; it is a poor University, unworthy of the name, which merely produces members of ah "In-telligensia" and not helpful members of human society. In a day when the intellectually proud, either false or true, are abroad in the land, we need to reaffirm these old truths. The object of education is to help us to understand and interpret and appreciate our fellow men, to enlarge, not to limit the golden areas of comradeship. In our modern times, all life is frag-mentary and incomplete. Every man mast sooner or later know something of the sorrow and loneliness and defeat and inescapable injustice of the world. The road is often hard and wearisome. If into such a life our universities help us to bring sympathy and justice they are universities in the real sense. The College's duty, then, is in one sense to take scholars, to turn out graduates who are technically efficient. But in the last analysis its duty is to make men. It is the procession of manhood which will determine the life or the death of our country. Manhood is not incompatible with true scholarship. Scholarship is practical in aim and spirit. But the true scholar, apart altogether from his skilled efficiency, is one who is able in the

old Greek sense "to judge nobly". He is a constructive influence to common life; he is always a humanist, an idealist, perhaps, but he never divorces his intellect-ual attainments from practical and homely aims. If we rate wealth or family above virtue we are guilty of error; and if we regard intellectual power above man-hood we are equally guilty of wrong as educators. If you remain true to those ideals of education, which were the ideals of all great spirits, your university will become more luminous with the passing years. It will be one of the greatest forces in Canada for the abolition of sectionalism, the death of prejudice, the strengthening of that vision and judgment which will make Canada a united and happy land. You are thinking today, perhaps, less of what you had done in the past than of what you shall do in years to come. You are turning your thoughts to the trimming of your academic lamp so that it may glow beyond the confines of British Columbia with a brighter and steadier light. As you go forward you may be sure that even your best efforts will sometimes be misun-derstood. But in your discouragement, remember that as Emerson said “To be great is to be misunderstood". It to true that disturbance and unrest are around us or every hand, but they are signals for hope and not for fear. Perhaps even these sharp throes are but the birth-pangs of a new birth of human sympathy of a now unity in Canada. Nowhere, in my judgment, do the frosh winds of the morning blow more clear and free than among the young men and women. who are today crowding our universities. To the universities we must look for men filled with enthusiasm ready to lay down their lives to carry forward the nation's work wherever it may be. But let us remember that education for citizenship is a complicated matter. The best type of citizen is not merely the man who is familiar with his civic duties; he is the man who can form correct opinions, who in thought is courag-eous and open-minded, whose influence raises the moral and intellectual level of the community, and. whose faculties have been developed as highly as possible. Such a training involves not only mental but moral discipline,- the ability to think aright. Finally, we must deal not always with single individuals, but with the average. Every man in our halls has a call of the power to do something unique for his country. In bringing shade and comfort to the world, a boy may not be a rose or a palm tree, but just an average blade of grass. But there is a law and a duty for the blade of grass as well as for the rose and the palm-tree, and it is to bear the witness of life. And so there is a law and a duty for humble intellects as well as for the more powerful, and it is to bear witness to the truth; and all who obey the laws of life and duty are destined for eternity. We are met here to open new university buildings in a province held in high esteem in Canada and in the world. You are in a part of the country inhabited in olden time by fearless men. Your province is less bound by tradition, perhaps, than the older pro-vinces of the East and it is free to retain what is good in the past and to leaven it with whatever is better that the future may have in store. To you we have a right to look for great advance in education. The destiny of this golden land of beauty will depend, as that of our whole nation will depend, on its insti-tutions of higher learning, on the schools and colleges founded in days of struggle in the wilderness, proud of what they have done and what they are, nurtured by devoted teachers, and ever looking forward to the dis-tant years to come. From this place, year wisest scholars who understood the deeper teaching of our mystic time have offered their fresh lives to make it good. I have just returned from the far away places where they fell and where they rest in honour. Whether they die in the stately cemetery or the unknown grave, whether they fought in an officer's garb or a private's simple uniform they were all alike in their desire to serve their country at the price of life itself. Today the grass is growing green on the fields which once were torn by deadly artillery fire and the danger of those distant days has passed away. But the lessons of those young college boys of yours must not be for-gotten in your University. They learned here not only scholarship in itself but the glory of service

where-ever duty called. The youth who now crowd these halls must be reminded that, "Life may be given in many ways, And loyalty to Truth be sealed As bravely in the closet as the field". Each life that has gone out from this place speaks its own sermon to our hearts,- urging us in our edu-cational practice to be true to duty's call whenever it beckons in our country. If we are true as a uni-versity to these ideals of education there need be no fear about our future. For it is as true today as it was in the days of the Book of :Daniel,- "The wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever." Such universities, and such only, are destined to immortality.

MR.CHANCELLOR: I would ask the audience to remain seated while those on the platform file out.

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GOD SAVE THE KING .

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