INAUGURATION OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

AT

POINT GRAY

B A N Q U E T

HOTEL VANCOUVER,--OCTOBER 15TH

THE CHANCELLOR: Three score and seven years ago, almost to the month, the Mountains rever-berated eighteen guns fired from the deck of the historic steamer Beaver, which lay at anchor in the river below. On the Bank above, a procession such as you had never seen before, was slowly winding its way to the Hudson Bay fort, of this land. It was wending its way through the rain, for it rained on the 19th day of November 1858 on the lower Mainland, and in fact it rains sometimes now in the month of November. In the inclemency of the weather, the Ceremony for which that assembly had gathered, took place. As the last of the procession entered the Beaver, the Flag was drawn up, and the Commissioner made him the First Judge of the Colony of British Columbia, and ad-ministered to him the required Oath. Judge Begley then handed to the Governor, the commission which made him the Governor of British Columbia,- He was already the Governor of Vancouver Island.- and ad-ministered to him the oath of office. Then a proc-lamation was read which brought into force in British Columbia the Civil and Criminal Laws of England, in so far as they existed at that time. In that way the birth of Britain's newest colony was announced to the world, Much more has passed, since that unique ceremony, although the infant Colony was at that time to have a long and arduous road to travel. Vancouver Island did not really become a part of Canada until 1886, through the construction of the Canadian pacific Railway. Even after that time, much speed work had to be done before the Province reached its present stage of development. These stout hearts kept before the eyes an ideal that some day, here in the Province of British Columbia, there would be an Institution of Culture for the benefit of the youthsand maidens who would live in this land after they had departed. Ten years ago, the first step towards the realization of that dream was taken, when the University opened its doors. Now, it numbers over Fourteen Hundred Students. The people of British Columbia, not without misgivings in some quarters, determined, owing to the excellence of the work being done by the various Faculty, and owing to the ignorance of the youth of this country, that such youth should have proper accommodation, and consequently the work was undertaken, which has culmin-ated in the beautiful buildings which we now have at Point Grey. Today, we see another gathering of some of the citizens of British Columbia, to proclaim another event in the history of British Columbia. This is a great day for this Province, and truly, a great day

for us men and women, whether we are native born or adopted sons and daughters, our presence here is an evidence of the ample love which we bear for the Province of British Columbia. I ask you, with loving sons and daughters of the Province of British Columbia, to rise and drink a toast to this Province, under whose administration, what was once a dream has become an actuality.

THE HON.DR.MacLEAN (Minister of Education): Mr.President, your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen: During the time that I have been in British Columbia, I have heard many arguments in favor of the establishment of the University, and I have heard many criticisms. They have been answered by various people dealing with the subject from certain angles. We have had brief and comprehensive account of the Natural Resources of British Columbia. The potential wealth that we are always hear-ing about, and what it will mean to us and to our children when these resources are developed. The physical asset is there. It is the duty of the Univer-sity to develop the human asset,- who will take charge of the development of the physical asset and turn it into dollars and cents spelling prosperity and advance-ment of our people and our children. We are fortunate in British Columbia,- more fortunate I think than any Province of the Dominion, in the character of the resi-dents of the Province. I speak without any reflection of our sister Provinces, but I remember once in speak-ing of the University, that I drew a parallel between the people of British Columbia and the water in the river St.Lawrence. I was born and brought up on the banks of the St.Lawrence, and I can remember yet what a delight it was to swim in that beautiful river, and to dive and disport ourselves generally. By the time the water has reached the river, all the flotsam and debris has disappeared, and you have the pure stream. I used that to illustrate my point, about the people of British Columbia. When the tide had flowed over the land, the debris and the flotsam had dropped by the way, and we had in British Columbia that :pure strain that face and combat the difficulties of the world. That, it seems to me, is British Columbia, and I will further say that British Columbia people are a University people. This is one of the reasons why we should establish a University in British Col-umbia. The results have justified the policy of the Government in carrying out that purpose. Today, or at least tonight rather, I started to come to the fathering, and I arrived here about ten minutes after seven, and I could not help but think that that would assimilate the travels of our University, - not from anyone's fault, but from conditions world wide,- from business depressions and from other matters physical, we were unable to open the great buildings which we are opening now, Probably in that adversity.- those of us who are concerned with the University considered them adverse conditions at least,- probably they have done us good. They have tended to prevent what they call in the west: "Swelled Head". It has developed amongst the people a better knowledge of what can be brought about through persistence in carrying out that which will realise an ideal. In 1907, we took the first steps towards the formation of the University. We went on from step to step, and our first difficulty was just where to place the University, and it was wonderful how many people in British Columbia were friends of the Officials in British Columbia, and it was delightful to find some person who spoke of the University as a University without mentioning a real estate deal. There was some rivalry between Vancouver and Victoria, and Kamloops was in the market. In order however, to arrive at some definite conclusion, we appealed to the sister Universities of the Dominion. We asked that they would send us representatives, and we had one from most of the Provinces, and they came here, and they ask-ed us what we wished them to do. We told

them that this was a Province some Three Thousand miles in extent, and we asked them to please go and select a site for our University. It still is a large Government Preserve which is pleasing to the Government today. The diffi-culties were not over, however, because the then Minister of Education, at that time, had to get a certain amount of this land from the Government. He was promised a splendid site of Fifty-four acres! He went east and interviewed all the Presidents of the Universities, and also some through the United States, and he was told to get the land, and get more land, and always get the site so that the chances would be to get more land. Mr.Cornell said there was no reason why we should not start out and secure enough land, I came back with that resolve, and finally, after much persuasion, and from year to year, the site has been added to, until we have 540 acres, I believe. Now, during that time, we were out of touch, as it were, and we could not run into our neighbor's house as they can do in the east, and we don't meet the men whom we would like to meet, as often as we would like to, but I did meet at diff-erent times, the heads of the various Universities, and I am glad to have at this time, an opportunity of expressing to them the gratitude of British Columbia for the timely advice. Dr.Murray, of Saskatchewan University, and others whom I have had the pleasure of meeting, were always kind, and it would be difficult to see, unless you were connected with the development of a University, just what that meant to us. It meant that in our infancy, because we were the newest in the Universities we more apt to be modest.- we were probably just afraid that they would not take us as seriously is we were taking ourselves, and we were afraid we would be misconstrued,- as a prediction which I made at one time to the Premier of the day, that we would have 500 Students when the University opened. They laughed at me. However, these people who visited us, and some we visited in reference to the University, were not humorous. Out of their generosity, they have told us what University means, and we are beginning now, in the developing phase of University work, where the people are realizing their work, and where the people are realizing that the Univer-sities are to teach them that the individual is only an atom an the University, and that we have to think in terms of the University. That is leading us further to realize the Nationalization of University. Appeals are made in connection with our University, and they are carrying the Gospel of the Universities represented by the World, and not as a matter, as it was before, when everyone was living as to used to say, in his own Castle. In order to control the physical aspect, and in order to bring about the commodity of interests, and in order to promote Nationalization for the World's Universities, then we will have to fall back more and more on the interests which will be dispersed by the University. In that relationship, the University had that idea, and that idea was shown to us, and is the subject of our Toast. With the encouragement that they are giving us now, in our rapid growth, and probably once in a while admonition, for fear we will got the "Swelled Head". We are glad to welcome the representatives of other Universities. I wish to propose the health of the Sister Universities.

W.J.RUTHERFORD, Dean of the Faculty of Agri-culture, University of Saskatchewan: Mr,Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with a goal deal of pleasure that I am here tonight to speak for the Sister Universities. Before doing so, I wish to convey to the President and to the Board of Governors, and to the people generally here tonight, the greetings of the Staff of the University of Saskatchewan, I also wish to pay slight reference to one whom you all love, and whom we in Saskatchewan learned to love, and I am sure that all of the members of the family of the Universities of Canada learned to

love.- the late Pres-ident Westbrooke. President Westbrooke used to visit us frequently. On every occasion, the staff met, I think, either in the home of President Murray or in the University proper. He always brought a message of cheer, and hopefulness, and I can see him now, as I saw him the last time he visited us, dreaming dreams and seeing visions of what this University will be to us one day, and I am sure that you, as friends and well-wishers will rejoice that his work has been carried on so successfully by his trusted Colleague. I am glad to be here also at this time, to rejoice with you on this occasion, because of the close relationship ex-isting between your President and myself for many years. We were students together years ago, and while our crosses have been placed together at times, we have watched each other's work with a great deal of satis-faction, and it is a great joy for me to be here to rejoice with him and with his wife, who have put the very best of their lives into what we have today in this University. This brings to one's mind a picture of a family of sisters, and I suppose they range from curly golden-haired girls to perhaps matrons. I think the older Universities, and the newer Universities of this western country,- the Universities of British Columbia and Saskatchewan are numbered as the golden haired youngsters. The sister Universities have shown them-selves a real family of sisters. I think for ten years now, they have been meeting in Conference almost annually to learn about each other, and to know about each other better, to know the aims of each other and to find out if in some way, this great family of sisters could not be of greater service in bringing about better things in a National way for this Dominion, and I am sure that those of us who follow the Conferences, and those of you who have taken pains to study what the Universities do in those Conferences, will agree that much has been accomplished. While there is still much to be accomp-lished, the years will bring that about. But these Universities are like the sisters of a family. There are no two alike in either stature, form or beauty. Some are more beautiful in one way, or another, than the other. They are all contributing much to the wel-fare of this great country. But they have different individualities, each one has been conceived and has been brought into existence to serve a constituency, and if you examine them from the Atlantic to the Pacific, you will find that they have developed in different ways. In each one, there is that central figure, the great Arts and Science courses, but to each one, and in each of the Provinces, has been entrusted the preser-vation and the extension of something fine. Some have been able to gain in one thing, and another has been able to do more than the other, but each one is en-trusted by the constituency in which it serves, to do one thing and to do it well. It has been well referred to tonight by the Premier of this Province, as to what will be expected of this University. The sister Universities have done much, but there is still a great deal to do. They have the great field of Medicine,- and how the World rejoices when a man finds something new in regard to a disease,- something to combat a disease which seems to be beyond control some times. The Premier has cited many things that will confront you in future development. There have been innumerable problems thrust upon us in the few years that we have been in existence as a University, to serve the interests of a great agricultural Province. In time to come, it may be known as a great Mining Province, and even now, it is developing its great coal areas in the south. This year, we were unable to solve the question of obtaining coal. We are hoping for the time to come when a question of this sort may be settled,- if not in Saskatchewan, it may be settled in one of the other great Universities which serves this Country. Now, I don't wish to weary you, but I do wish to say this: That in each of the Sister Univer-sities, there is that idea of service. Now and

again, appears a great feature of one kind or another. That feature will attract to himself students. He will direct them and encourage them and stimulate them in this great field, and when such a feature occurs in a University, it will be well for the people of the Province to take notice of this man's ability for extend-ing knowledge, and endeavor in every way to grant facilities for each to carry on his researches. How many people have been held up for lack of funds to carry on his research. Spending money on research is not like carrying on a mining industry, or a farming industry. It may seem some times that money is being wasted, and yet for lack of that extra money, the ultimate goal may never be reached, and so, when the Univer-sity was asking for funds to carry on its work, a Province cannot afford to be niggardly. Niggardly economies will bring niggardly results. Now in conclusion, I want you to think of the words of Long-fellow in connection with this House Warming He said: "The Lights are Out,- Gone are the Guests" etc. I say, as we separate tomorrow night, to go to our homes, that President Klinck'and Mrs.Klinck, sitting beside the burning embers of the University Fire, and half-consciously dreaming of the new University in Point Grey, will contribute to the development of our Province.

MR.J.S.GORDON (proposes Toast to The Learned Societies) Member of the senate. Mr,Chancellor, Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen. While I fully realize that I have been honored in asking me to propose this Toast tonight, I wish to assure you that any feeling of elation on my part has been checked by a deep sense of my inability to do justice to so important a Toast. For one rising to propose a Toast, a certain sense of embarrassment is all too natural. Difficulties face me from the beginning. What are Learned Societtes? Wherein do Learned Societies differ from all others? These are questions that must be settled at the outset, and I fear they are questions that cannot be settled satis-factorily to everyone. It is an easy matter possibly, for us to decide what Societies really are. We can got a working definition for a Society. A Society is a number of people banded together for obtaining profit or pleasure for themselves or for others. I expect you will also agree with me when I say that the terms: Association, Society, Fellowship, Club, League, Lodge, Institute, Institution, and many others that I might mention, are practically synonimous, and the mere men-tioning of these words gives us an idea of the all embracing character of Societies, as the case may be. In fact, we might describe them as Milton describes the Fallen Angels. They seem to have embraced every-one. It is therefore this that makes a division of these great groups, into the learned, and the unlearn-ed,- at least, a task that any ordinary man should approach with a certain amount of timerity. Our neighbors may not find much if we pose as "learned"; in fact they are about to enjoy, rather than be annoyed, by our being; learned, but let as for instance, suppose that we are not learned. It is easy enough to define "Society", but when we begin to define "Learned Society" it is a different matter. Learned or Unlearned, is a comparitive term. It seems to me that we would be very rash indeed, if we attempted to draw the line between the learned and the unlearned. Personally, I think it matters not where I should draw the line tonight, because there would be someone here tonight who would take exception to where that line would be drawn. I am going to draw a line tonight. I would be willing to classify them somewhat on these grounds: Societies made up of members who are intellectually quickened, and whose first command is to obey the command of a moral code, or you might put it in another way: I would be quite willing to regard as Learned Societies, those whose highest aspirations find ex-pression in that oft quoted prayer of Tennyson: "Let knowledge grow from more to more, but more of reverence in us dwell,

that mind and soul according well, may make one music as before, but vaster." Passing our definition on, it seems to me that we might take into our group of Learned Societies, a great many Societies ranging from the least parent teacher association, or-ganized in some obscure district. I refer to the League of Nations. To this vast multitude of Societies, which no man can number,- to these Societies who are trying,- it may be that many of them are only doing so in a stumbling, faltering way,- to these, it seems to me, Ladies and Gentlemen, that our honor and our respect and our gratitude is due. We owe them, I may say in passing from them, more than we know. Tonight, we are more concerned,- our thoughts more naturally focus on the Learned Societies that may be regarded as the higher strata,- those learned Societies that are doing work more closely parallel to the work that is being carried on in our Universities,- to these Societies, whether these be questions of Literature, or Law, or Medicine, or Theology,- whether it be in the realm of Science or Economics, or whatever it is, the world in general, and our Universities in particular, are greatly indebted. In fact, when we come to think of inter-relation of these learned Societies, and the University, one may be pardoned if he begins to find himself phil-osophising very much as the ancient Hindoo philosophised. He may naturally find himself asking: "Are these Learned Societies the outcome of Universities, or' are Universities the product of these learned Societies", and if one does ask that question earnestly, I am sat-isfied that he will ultimately arrive at the only common-sense view,- the view that will satisfy the minds of those who are not too critical,- that Universities functioning properly must inevitably produce such learned Societies, and that such Societies will give a great impetus, if they will not produce Universities. I believe this University owes its origin more to a Soc-iety in Eastern Canada. than to any other single Society. That Society owed its orign to eastern Universities, or University. How fitting then, that our University here tonight, should ask us to honor the Learned Societies that are represented tonight. How fitting it is for our University to honor these Societies. How fitting it is for our University to honor these Societies, I say. Ladies and Gentlemen, I will ask you to rise and drink to the health of Learned Societies in General.

DR. PLASKETT, Fellow of the Royal Society of England. Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada: Mr.Chairman, Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am somewhat at a loss to explain why I should have been chosen, when so many brilliant speakers were available, for the honor of replying to the Toast of the Learned Societies, so eloquently rendered by Mr.Gordon. I warned the President that I would spoil the best story ever told, if I attempted to repeat it, but notwithstand-ing this warning, he insisted, so you all will have to make the best of this effort, and again, I am in some-what of a difficulty to decide what should be said in reply to a Toast, as distinct from a proposal of a Toast. I have heard a great many Toasts and Replies to Toasts at various functions, without being able to decide upon any quality which differentiated one from the other, and if I infringe upon the proposer of this Toast, it will not be because I have not had plenty of precedents for such an offence. The subject of my remarks of the Learned Societies, is a fairly complex one.. I counted in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, some Two Thousand Societies of various kinds, throughout the civilized world. I would not for a moment claim that all these Societtes are really worth while. Most of us I think, from ex-perience.- hard experience some times, know examples of so-called Learned Societies which have no real reason for existence, and which are a waste of time and money. However, for my purpose this evening, I propose to divide the Learned Societies into two classes,- the first class

composed of the relatively few, consists of those of which it is a distinction to belong, and the second class, in which the distinction lies rather, in being eliminated from the roll of membership. I would include in the first class, all Societies and Acadamies to which the membership is limited in number and restricted in quantity, to which one must have given service in Science, Literature or Art, in order to be enrolled as a member,- in the Empire, the Royal Societies of Scotland and Doublin, and in Canada, from the various Dominions. In reference to the Society to which it is a distinction not to belong, is the Astronomical Society of Mexico. This Society recruits its ordinary members exclusively from the residents of that country, but no Astronomer could hope to avoid the honor of becoming a member of the Astronomical Society of Mexico. However, I assume you will take it for granted that I will confine my remarks to the first class of Learned Society. It seems to me particularly appropriate that a Toast to the Learned Societies, especially from the intimate connection of the Learned Society in Universities, should be proposed, and replied to, on the occasion of the Inaugural Ceremonies of the university of our own Province, whose happy opening proceedings we are here to celebrate, and I am sure that I am voicing the sentiments of everyone here, when I say that like efforts will follow the success to build up hear, a great centre of learning, to be begun and continued and carried on so successfully hitherto, under rather unfavorable conditions. While I believe the University owes a great deal to the Learned Societies, I am firmly convinced that the learned societies owe a great deal more to the Universities. The Universities could exist, and perhaps make progress without the learned Societies, although the Learned Societies, in their undoubted en-couragement in research, are a great asset to the Universities. No University can be considered in the front rank, unless it is active in promoting scientific research. I think it is undoubted, therefore, that the Scientific Societies are of very great value to all the Universities, and I think this University must find, and I believe it is already finding these Societies of Scientific research of great service. However, while the Scientific Societies are of great value to the Universities, the latter, with their Faculty and Alumni, are vital to the progress and to the very existence of the Learned Societies. Almost without exception, and I referred especially to the Royal Societies, their faculties are selected from the University, and the rank and file are composed of the rank and file of the Universities. If all men were to be removed from these Societies, no efficient progress could be made. All of you who know anything of the pro-ceedings of the Learned Societies, will agree with me when I say that the majority, and in a great many cases almost the whole of the Learned Societies is carried on by the professors or by Graduate Students working under their direction. I think you will therefore agree with me when I say that the Universities owe a great deal to the Learned Societies,- still the Learned Societies owe still more to the Universities, and indeed, in many cases would have to go out of existence. Although the University of British Columbia, to which I am to have the honor of being admitted as an Alumnist tomorrow night,- while it is not of the very newest of Univer-sities, it must give a great part of its effort to giving to the young citizenship of the Province, a liberal education of training, and acting to some pur-pose, yet it has already made substantial progress in that greater asset, University life, in the pursuit of knowledge in the research work, and to the problems of nature, and to Literary and other research. It already numbers in its faculty, many who have made names for themselves in the fields of Literature and Science. In the National Academy of Canada,- the Royal Society established in 1882, this University

takes a high stand, the only exception being the Section on French Literature. What is still more important, these fellows are amongst the most active and enthusiastic in the Society, and further, notwithstanding the fact that they have much farther to travel to the meetings than many other fellows, they are more regular than any other Province. I always try to travel east on the same train as the University Representative. Any of you who know these gentlemen, and I need only say that Buchanan is one of them, will realize it. I am sure therefore, Mr.Chancellor, your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen, that this University which has made such a splendid start in its Association with the Learned Societies, that these Associations which I am trying to show you, are of mutual advantage to both, and, Gentlemen, will be even more beneficial in the future than they have been in the past.

MR.CHANCBLLOR: It looks to me as though our last Toast is the best, - the University of British Columbia, This will be proposed by Dr.Suzzallo, Presi-dent of the University of Washington, and responded to by Dr.Kinck, President of the University of British Columbia.

DR.SUZSALLO: Mr.Chancellor and Mr,President, Lieutenant Governor Nichol and Premier Oliver, repres-entatives of the Sister Universities and friends of this University,- it is an unusual pleasure, and I may say a very significant honor bestowed upon my country, upon my University, to propose this final Toast if the evening, I think perhaps I am in a position to interpret the very great significance of this most western of Canadian Universities. You have before you the problem of adjust-ing a great intellectual Institution, with a wonderful tradition to the necessities of a new and growing land. The University of British Columbia is the child of a great tradition,- A tradition which has been accumulat-ing since the tenth ,or eleventh century- we are not precisely certain as to just when, but if it is the conservator in a large degree of humanistic tradition, it is likely to be the fact that it is the child of a greater destiny. A new land must take its satisfactions in a great vision, where it may not take them in a great past, but when you analyse it as has been pointed out by many historical schools, we realise that we are about to be three great world civilizations. There was that which was erected about that ancient civilization which has been called Medicine, and then in a successive period there has been that civilization, the activities of which in the first stage have developed upon European soil, and found a great and magnificent adjustment upon the soil of North America, but already in those great issues which engage the consciousness of the whole world, we find our attention being directed to the oncoming pro-blems of the Great Pacific Ocean. The readjustment of western civilization looks across a great Ocean, and finds itself overlapping the oldest developments of civilization. These Universities founded upon a new land, will not only have the responsibilities which rest upon Universities that find themselves with re-sources as yet unexploited with large internal problems where Science must be the solution, but we must carry out an unusual responsibility of the great Nations and great Empires which we represent. We must turn our glance backward as interpreters to the older elements in the civilizations that we represent, and I feel sure in my own mind we shall have a world responsibility in solving the problems of international life which here are likely to find their greatest complications. When one passes to the first of these thoughts, it might be proper to suggest that in our adjustments to the real-ization of the potentialities of these great

Dominions, which these Universities represent, that we shall of necessity have to give new energy to University activ-ities. I have often pointed out that western people are aspiring people. They wish the younger generation to be educated highly. There is a greater necessity to apply science to unexploited resources, and yet we have had the least enrichment of these material resources for which we must pay the bill, and yet we must emphasize those great economic resources which are going to make it possible for these western Provinces and. States to compete with those more fortunate economic civilizations which we have left behind. We no longer local commerce. We may not enter the world competi-tion unless Science and intelligence are at our com-mand. I trust that when you think of that deflection of the great tradition which seeks to use research, it is a basic necessity that you will never permit your-self to forget for a single moment, that applied Science rests upon pure Science. Shall we forget that profoundly great electrical Engineer who has established the pro-cess which, in routine, the Mechanical Electrician has put into use, and will you forget that great creator in pure Science who has discovered the forces by which the creative element has been made possible? Will you forget the Michael Farridies who found the solution in a revolving magnet? I trust that you will have the courage in this Province,- in that great co-operation which has made possible this University, a co-operation of State and people of the Alumni of Universities, and the particular adherents of this one, in order, when you confront the great problems of your own Provincial life, you will not be without an adequate basis in Science for the fulfilment of the expectations of this Commonwealth, as in its University, we are gathered together on this occasion to dedicate a new alter place for the flame of Science, and the organization which we call the Univer-sity of British Columbia is to be the custodean of the flame at this new alter place. May the flame burn steadily. May it burn brightly. May young and gifted students come there in reverence to Science, to receive a new inspiration, and when they find themselves in the presence of the beautiful physical countenance of this University, may they rededicate themselves to the only thing which counts,- to the spirit of service, without which, a Civilization may not go on, and without which an individual may not find any significance for himself. Ladies and Gentlemen, I propose the Toast to the University of British Columbia.

DR.KLINCK: Mr.Chancellor, your Honor, Mr.Premier, Honored Guests, and Friends: You have no doubt noticed the classification of those present this evening has varied with the speakers. As one Gentleman said to me: "Why "Honored Guests and Friends?" There is a very subtle difference tonight,- one which does not always obtain. I would not have the timerity to attempt to form a definition, as the previous speaker did. I do not think that to form a definition would be necessary, because all those who have been given compli-mentary tickets by the Committee are Honored guests. Those who have had the privilege of giving themselves a Dutch Treat, are friends! The Chancellor has referred to the good wine being kept to the last, but I am of opinion that custom, courtesy, and the very tender years of the University of British Columbia, accounts for the fact that this Toast is the last to be placed on the Toast list this evening. So far as the length of the response is concerned, the intention of the committee of Ceremonies was unmistakable. The inference was obvious. Moreover, the comparative lateness of the hour, and especially in view of the onorous duties of the morrow, pleads even more convincingly for brevity. However, I must plead, Mr.Toast Master, as I am confident you mould have me plead, extenuating circamstances,- circumstances more compelling than those

ordinarily advanced under similar circumstances. These celebrations are not held annually, and never before has it been our good fortune to hear the Toast of the University of British Columbia proposed so understandingly and so eloquently as it has been proposed tonight by our good friend and Collegiate neighbor, Dr.Henry Suzzallo, President of the University of Washington, and so, the response may not be as brief as the reasons urged at first for brevity, might lead the inexperienced to expect. Congratulated and felicitated as the Univer-sity has been today by more than 100 Universities, at home and abroad, honored by the presence of three-score representatives from Sister Universities throughout the English speaking world,- honored too by the presence of those who, tomorrow, will receive the first Honorary Degrees to be conferred by the University of British Columbia, we are gratified, highly gratified,- we are deeply touched.- we are profoundly impressed by the official interest,- by the personal interest,- by the evidence of esteem,- by the abounding good will, which has been manifested on every hand by those who are our guests this evening. The words of the proposer of the Toast to the University of British Columbia, were warm and generous in their appreciation of University, and I think far exceeded the scanty measure of our most sanguine expectations,- not because he made reference to what has already been accomplished, but rather because he held before as a high ideal, to which it will be ex-tremely difficult for us to attain onto, but because he holds us in such high esteem, will ever prove a high incentive to attain to the high standard he has set for us. This generous tribute is not a personal tribute, but the proposer of the Toast has voiced what he believes to be your sentiments, and your attitude towards the University in this respect, and I am sure that this generous tribute will foster in the under-graduate body a more intelligent appreciation of the Alma Mater,- that it will encourage and stimulate a loyal Faculty, and that it will give to the people of this Province, and to the Dominion, and to the people throughout the English speaking world, an assurance that the University of British Columbia has made a beginning, and that in the opinion of authorities, it has not only the opportunity, but has within itself that vital force which alone will make for the highest and most enduring progress. And so, Honored Guests and kind friends, we thank you for your presence,- for your congratulations,- for your felicitations,- for your encouragement,- for your hope-full forecast, and for the great task which your repre-sentative has set before us, and I am sure that with these words treasured in our minds and engraven on our hearts, that we shall resume our task next Monday morn-ing,- resume our task with new courage, with fresh hope, and with a firmer resolve, because we have been assured that as we labour, new forces, now allies, will a align themselves with us, and that these forces will gladly enlist themselves in the cause which we, in the University of British Columbia, are honored to represent in this Province. Those of you who have prepared addresses, sometimes have been painfully conscious of how a pre-pared address fails to meet the situation which act-ually presents itself. I had in mind to make reference to the mellowing influence which time will have in obscuring the obtrusive brightness of the buildings at the Point. I think that very soon we may count with certainty that the sharp outlines of those buildings will be softened by the vine, and that the layman may verily bring its parenial tribute of luxurient life, as manifested by velvet sword and flowering shrub and stately tree. To the buildings which are at present on the grounds, there will be added other buildings,- buildings whose beauty of design will be enriched through the pride of skilled and honest craftsmanship, and that to these

buildings, all that pertains to sound learning shall come, and that in them, all shall find a congenial and abiding home, and if what President Suzzallo has so clearly set before us this evening should materialize in the very near future, I think then we shall see that to these buildings there shall come the kingdom of busi-ness,- the kingdom of industry.- the kingdom of commerce, the kingdom of Science,- the kingdom of Literature.- the kingdom of Music,. the kingdom of Art, and that all these shall bring to the Institution the Glory and the Honor. Then shall the University of British Columbia become in very truth, the intellectual home of all the people in this Province. This, Mr.Toast Master, is our earnest hope,- yea, more,- this Sir, is our confident expectation.

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GOD SAVE THE KING.

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