

The chairman of the board of commercial studies will present:—For the Advanced Commercial Certificate—Clifford Samuel Bray, Robert Harold Cotton, Carl Wilhelm Ludwig Muecke, George Oliver Robertson, Friedrich Wilhelm Rysak, Robert Moore Steele, Stanley Garfield Threadgold. The Joseph Fisher Medalists—Harold Clark Thomas, 1906; Robert Harold Cotton, 1907; Clifford Samuel Bray.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the council was held on Friday. Present—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Fowler, Professor Bragg, Mr. S. T. Smith, Professor Mitchell, Mr. Chapple, Mr. Jacobs, and Professor Ennis. The council granted Mr. Douglas Mawson, lecturer on mineralogy and petrology, leave of absence to enable him to join the Antarctic Expedition under Lieutenant Shackleton. Mr. H. J. Priest, B.A., B.Sc., was appointed assistant lecturer in mathematics and physics. The council resolved to invite Mr. J. Currie Ellis, of Sydney, to deliver the Joseph Fisher lecture on commerce for 1908. Dr. Anstey Giles wrote resigning his position as lecturer on clinical surgery. The resignation was accepted with regret. The various committees, faculties, and boards for 1908 were appointed:—Education committee—The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, Rev. Dr. Jefferis, Mr. F. Chapple, Mr. S. T. Smith, Mr. G. J. R. Murray, Rev. H. Girdlestone, Mr. A. Williams, and the professors of the University. Library committee—The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. R. B. Smith, Mr. J. R. Fowler, Mr. S. T. Smith, and the professors of the university. Extension lectures committee—The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the professors of the University, and Messrs. Howchin, Mawson, and Madsen. The finance committee was reappointed. The various faculties were reappointed with the following additions:—The name of Mr. A. W. Piper was added to the Faculty of Laws, and the names of Messrs. Bevan and Reimann to the Faculty of Music. Mr. Treharne was appointed a member of the board of musical studies. The boards of commercial studies and of education were reappointed. On the recommendation of the board of musical studies it was resolved to extend the tenure of Mr. Gordon Short's scholarship for one year, but it was decided that the scholarship for pianoforte should be offered as usual in March next. It was also decided to offer a special scholarship for tenor in March next. The undermentioned deans and chairmen of committees, faculties, and boards were appointed for 1908:—Finance committee—Chairman, Mr. S. J. Jacobs; Faculty of Laws, dean, Professor Brown; Faculty of Medicine, dean, Dr. Symons; Faculty of Arts, dean, Professor Mitchell; Faculty of Science, dean, Professor Stirling; board of commercial studies, chairman, Mr. J. R. Fowler; vice-chairman, Mr. S. J. Jacobs; library committee, chairman, Professor Stirling; public examinations board, Professor Rennie was re-elected chairman and Mr. R. J. M. Lucas secretary for 1908. The report of the board of examiners for the advanced commercial course, showing that seven students had completed the course for the advanced commercial certificate was received, and it was resolved to award Joseph Fisher medals to Robert H. Cotton and Clifford S. Bray.

COMMEMORATION DAY AND UNIVERSITY INFLUENCE.

The ceremony of admitting graduates to the Adelaide University has long been shorn of oratorical display. One reason for the omission of an academic address, formerly a feature of the proceedings, was connected with the exuberance of the undergraduates, but that impediment to public bearing should be removed under the sensible arrangement by which the "young bloods" will effervesce elsewhere. Though the occasion might well be improved by a timely and popular review of University aims and achievements in relation to the life of the community, the gathering to award degrees and prizes is essentially a students' demonstration. To young men and young women who have spent their childhood, their teens, and the opening years of adulthood under tuition, Commemoration Day, which witnesses their long and progressive labour crowned with success, is an event of the greatest interest and importance. They stand academically equipped for professional and civic life, but wistfully they contemplate the unknown and the unknowable save through painful experience where qualities additional to scholastic are required for happy issues. From the felicitations they will receive to-day may be derived high hopes for their future careers of usefulness. At St. Peter's College speech day yesterday His Excellency the Governor, in defence of University training, probably placed a too exclusive value on University influence. That influence is increasing in scope and intensity, but it is far from predominant in Australian public and commercial life; and in this State at least our Judges, and until recently our King's Counsel, have attained eminence without its aid. Some of England's greatest thinkers and writers dwelt outside its pale, and to-day academic distinction is a diminishing feature of the House of Commons.

Culture prevails widely outside the official gates of learning, and it is not necessary to make a fetish of University training, or to regard it as a sole qualification for Empire or civic service, in order to agree with His Excellency that University influence can justly claim to be an Imperial force. This thought has been well developed by Dr. Headlam, Principal of King's College, London, in a paper on "Universities and Empire," read at the Imperial Conference on Education this year. "Sacerdotium, Imperium, Studium are brought together by a mediaeval writer as the three mysterious powers or virtues by whose harmonious co-operation the life and health of Christendom are sustained." In amplification of this quotation from Dr. Rushdall, Dr. Headlam points out that, in spite of religious disunion, every religious society has its Imperial organization; the cleavage is not by countries or colonies, but by strata running through all alike. Regarding Imperialism itself, "The British Empire will require, no doubt, a certain organization; but it is only by its being a vehicle of the spiritual ideals implied in the terms political liberty and freedom that it may

hope for any real permanence." Dr. Headlam contends, too, concerning the union of the Empire, that "what has created the homogeneity of a large part of our English life has been the common University training for all learned professions." Any failure in that direction has arisen "because of the religious intolerance of a previous age;" and "because, as the population increased, new Universities did not grow with sufficient rapidity to meet the needs thus created; nor, as attempts were made to supply this deficiency, was there a sufficiently clear conception of all that was implied in the idea of a University." He adds that in recent years this has been largely remedied both in England and in the colo-

nies, and that already the University is beginning to take its place as a great Imperial institution. "In at least one case we have heard of students from the mother country beginning to seek a colonial University." Why not? If the Adelaide University will develop its own life and power with enthusiasm—as, indeed, it has already begun to do—it cannot fail to become attractive in some marked features of study. Side by side with the students is a great interchange of professors. Dr. Rutherford now unites together the Universities of New Zealand, Cambridge, Montreal, and Manchester.

Dr. Headlam wisely insists that University essence is not primarily in the power of granting degrees—not primarily in examining—but in teaching, and particularly in creating a living intellectual life. "It is now being recognised more and more that the value of a degree should consist in its being a sign, not that a certain examination has been passed, but that a student has gone through a proper course of teaching, under competent, and (if possible) distinguished teachers, and that he has shared in the mingled life of the University, as the best preparation for his work in the world." This, in effect, was the message recently given to the Adelaide University by Professor Jordan from the best University experience of the United States. From the postulate indicated Dr. Headlam, like Dr. Jordan, deduces that in order to obtain this intellectual life a combination of well varied studies in one society is imperative. "It is clearly necessary for Universities within certain limits to specialize, but what they must aim at is to be Universities, and not Technical Institutions, or Medical Schools, or Theological Colleges, or Seminaries, or or any such thing as that "An engineer, for example, should not receive his education isolated from every other profession. "The engineer, the architect, the scientific expert, should be trained as citizens, as well as specialists, and should share in all the varied life of a great University." Dr. Headlam discusses the delicate point of the relation of the University to the Religious Society; and, while claiming for the University freedom alike from Government control and ecclesiastical authority, pleads that its development will be substantially promoted by its making any necessary arrangements for religious teaching, for religious worship, and for the training of theological students, either for one or more religious bodies. In many ways, he tells us, the existence of small

Admission Dec. 16<sup>th</sup> 07.

Mr. Herbert J. Priest, B.A., B.Sc., who has just been appointed assistant lecturer in mathematics and physics at Adelaide University, was dux of Prince Alfred College in 1899. He took a scholarship of £150 at that institution, and also the Hartley studentship at the University. At the conclusion of his degree course he was awarded first class honors in mathematics. Mr. Priest has been assisting Professor Bragg, F.R.S., at the University for two or three years.