their own name! The study of the Greek language and literature with a zeal that was almost, if not entirely, blind to the beauty and the power of its forms. The habit of looking for beauty in the medium of a foreign language had the effect of stultifying the growth of power of original thought. It may be questioned, however, whether the Greeks, with their almost purely abstract ideas and worship of the intellect, ever attained to so high an ideal of life and its duties as did the best of the Roman writers. And the same may be said of a comparison of Greek literature with that of England. It is not merely as Professor Boulier says, that the genius of English literature has been tinged with the spirit of the Puritans. That certainly is true. But it is also true, as Ruskin has pointed out in his lectures on "the Greeks", that "the Greeks were not fully conscious of, and could not therefore either mythologically or philosophically express, the deep relation within themselves between their power of receiving beauty and the habit of laying down the alienation which forms their sternest themes of tragedy in the infringement of its laws, which made the rage of Helen the chief subject of the epic poetry; and which fastened their deepest symbol of restoration on the story of Messiah." If the spirit which prompted the foundation of the John Howard Clark Scholarship was more generally acted upon—that is, if the wide and generous study of the best in English literature were more carefully encouraged in our Universities, the modern tendency would be some atonement—although we confess that it is a habit that must be regarded as an inadequate alternative—for that neglect of English literature by Professor Boulier and Professor Williams deplores. The address was marked throughout by that enthusiasm in the cause of learning which makes the true teacher. It carried the audience with it, and appealed to them as few written discourses can possibly do; and, too, in spite of the disadvantages of weather and other circumstances, the density packed room.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

COMMENORATION DAY.

Wednesday, December 30, was Commemoration Day at the University of Adelaide. The Chancellor, Professor Littlent (Governor), presided, and there was an average attendance in the library of the University, where the dinner was held. Members of the Council and Senate were present in the Academic costume proper to their respective degrees and offices. On the platform in the Senate Chamber were the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. H. B. Robert), the Chancellor (Mr. R. J. H. Blaxland), the President of the Senate (Mr. F. Chappel, B.A., and the Registrar (Mr. C. W. T. Hodges). Degrees were conferred on the unennuiled candidates—

M. B. Degrees—Frederick Stanley Butler and Walter P. Treloar.
M. B. Degree—Richard Edward Hargrave.
B. A. Degree—Charles Hackett Blackburn and Lewis Edward Nicholas.
In his address Leslie Donaldson, M.A., of the University of Aberdeen, was admitted of the University.
The Dean of the various Faculties then addressed the Chancellor—
The Stow Prize (Law)—George Ash and Carl E. Green.
The Winer of Sir Thomas Elder's Prize for Tomography (Medicine)—Allan Elliott Bandy.
The John Howard Clark Scholarship (Arts)—Marion Chappel.
The Eudor Scholarship (Medicine)—John John.
The Chancellor congratulated Mr. Aab on his having for the first time obtained the distinction of Stow Prize. This distinction, he said, was the more honorable to Mr. Aab because of the deal of his time had been occupied in other places than the halls of justice and administration.

The Chancellor, in congratulating Mr. Aab, hoped that his success in the first year would follow in the second.

To Miss Chappel, the Chancellor said the John Howard Clark Scholarship had been awarded twice, and for eleven years there had been no success in it. Miss Chapelle's success was therefore a victory for her sex, as well as for herself. He congratulated the lady.