

was broken down chiefly by the University influence, which gathered people together and taught them how to work out their own salvation, so in these troublous times when they saw labour ranged against capital, surely they needed the levelling influence of a university, an influence not to level all down but an influence to level all up. (Applause.) They needed universities as well as they needed their Dreadnoughts—which they undoubtedly did need—and their Kitcheners. Indeed in these latter spheres also their universities might do much, and at Sydney they had a director of military science, as he hoped they in Brisbane ere long would have one also—(applause)—but, above all, they needed them to keep their countries foremost in the arts of peace. (Applause.) It was through the crusades that the old universities were started; it was the fiery zeal of a divine faith that started those old foundations. The crusaders were brought into contact with the learning of the eastern world, and so learning and faith were brought together, till at last the union resulted in the foundation of the universities of Paris and Oxford. Sometimes faith, reverence only, sometimes learning only! Might it not be their fervent prayer on that occasion that in that noble hall both reverence and learning would for ever dwell together in sweet harmony. (Applause.) As representing the older sister, the University of New South Wales, from the bottom of his heart, he brought to their young sister on that historic occasion a message of all good will, a message of God-speed. (Loud applause.)

### Professor Stirling's Speech.

Professor Stirling, who was cordially received, said his first duty was to express to the Government of Queensland, on behalf of the University of Adelaide, its very cordial thanks for the invitation so courteously extended to it, to be represented on an occasion which assuredly would be memorable in the annals of Queensland. In this connection, he was

desirous by the Chancellor (Sir Samuel Way) to convey his deep regret that his judicial duties prevented him from being present. His second duty, and his principal duty, was to offer the cordial congratulations to the Adelaide University to the Government of Queensland, and through it, to its whole people, that now at last, after many years, the keystone was being placed upon the arch of the educational system of the State. He had the honour of being connected with the University of Adelaide ever since its foundation, 34 years ago. He could well remember its early struggles, and its efforts to take a fitting part in the national life of the State, and he was glad to have lived to see many of its aspirations fulfilled, aspirations that had been fulfilled in spite of what was not always the very whole-hearted support, either of successive Governments, or the people for whose benefit it was intended. It was recognised now that the university was playing a useful part in the intellectual life of the community, and that any arrest of its development would be nothing short of national disaster. These recollections of their early struggles led him to say that it now would be very interesting for them as onlookers, to see whether this last born of the great educational centres of Australia, founded as it had been, by a Government that would claim to be at least as democratic as those of any of the sister States, would escape the criticisms which, while sometimes quite undeservedly, had at one time or other, been directed certainly against his own university, and he thought against its sister institutions. He was glad that he was not called upon to enter into a discussion of the relative importance, in an educational system, of culture as opposed to material science. Speaking from the standpoint that concerned literature not less than science, he might be permitted to say it was very gratifying to hear the announcement of the Premier that the claims of original research would be brought within the scope of the institution. (Applause.) Surely it was desirable, if not a necessary function, of the chief seat of learning of a State, that its professors and teachers should not only teach that which was known, but that they themselves should be contributors to the store of human knowledge. There could be no doubt that the prestige of a university depended far more upon the extent to which its teachers were known as the originators of knowledge than upon their daily routine of lectures, however interesting or ably performed. Every professor, worthy of the name, would admit that the daily routine of teaching, unrelieved and uninspired by the stimulus of thought and

work, might, indeed, be destructive to intellectual energy. (Applause.) This infant University, launched as it was, upon its career, with the goodwill of a prudent Government, and with the, to an unusual degree, good wishes and support of the people, had the great advantage that it might profit by the example of the institutions that had preceded it. Even in their relatively short career, as time went with States and institutions, it could be perceived that the Australian universities had, to some extent, developed individuality of their own. That was just what was to be desired. A Minister of France of the Third Empire once made it his boast that on the same day at the same hour, every corresponding class and lycee throughout the length and breadth of the land was performing the same allotted task. That uniformity did not find favour in British communities, and still less favour in these States where they were accustomed to strike out on individual lines. It was to be desired that the University of Queensland would evolve an individuality of its own, and that it would be inspired by the particular requirements of the State whose interests it preserved. He expressed the hope that the fact would become recognised, though it had not very easily found recognition in the Australian community, that a well founded and well equipped university might be one of the best assets, material, as well as intellectual, that could be possessed by any State or nation. (Applause.) In conclusion, he expressed once more on behalf of the Adelaide University, and with all earnestness and sincerity, their fervent hope that the University of Queensland, so auspiciously inaugurated, would prosper to the utmost, that it would grow in usefulness and dignity as it grew in years, and that at length it would stand forth as a noble monument to the great State, whose far-seeing Government, and whose public spirited citizens had that day launched it upon its career of promise. (Loud applause.)

### Planting a Tree.

At the invitation of and escorted by the Premier, Lady MacGregor proceeded to a spot in front of the dais and planted a tree, which was named the University Tree. Lady MacGregor used a silver trowel, on which the inscription: "Lady MacGregor, from the Chief Secretary of Queensland, Hon. W. Kidston, 10th December, 1909."

### CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS.

His Excellency inspected the guard of honour, and afternoon tea then was served at tables on the grounds.

## QUEENSLAND'S JUBILEE.

DEDICATING THE UNIVERSITY.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

SPEECH BY NEW GOVERNOR.

BRISBANE, December 10.

The formal dedication of Government House for use as the first Queensland University took place this afternoon. The Premier (Mr. Kidston), in the course of a speech, said Cabinet had decided to institute a number of foundation scholarships as a step towards equalizing education as opportunities for young people and opening the door to ability and special merit. It had been decided to establish 20 foundation scholarships, tenable for three years, each of which would carry free entrance to the university and £28 per annum, or in cases where the student must live away from home £52 a year. These scholarships would be entirely open to all young people without regard to class, creed, or sex, and there would be a foundation gold medal carrying £100 a year, tenable for two years, for the purpose of encouraging original chemical research. In addition, there would be a similar number of prizes, tenable for two years, for engineering, as well as a foundation travelling scholarship of £200 a year for two years. The scholarships would be competed for annually, so that in the third year from the starting of the university, and thereafter, there would be sixty scholarship students at the university. Mr. Kidston then asked His Excellency, as representing His Majesty, to give his assent to the Bill approved for the establishment and endowment of the Queensland University.

The Governor (Sir William MacGregor) read a message from the King, as follows:—"His Majesty the King heartily congratulates the people of Queensland on the completion of 50 years of responsible government. It is the earnest hope of His Majesty the King that the enterprise and loyalty which have marked the first half-century of the State of Queensland, may be its abiding heritage, and that the prosperity which is evident at the close of this period may be multiplied abundantly in the years to come."

His Excellency said he regarded it as a fortunate circumstance that he should have the privilege so soon of participating in a State function of such historical and great social and economic importance. One of the most noticeable in the social and economic life of English-speaking people of recent years was the great impulse given to the development and extension of university training. The committee were entitled to the warm thanks of the community for what they had done. In no other country could pursuits of economic life be greater than they were or would be in Queensland, having regard to the extraordinary multiplicity of its resources. It would be unreasonable to expect that the Queensland University could be brought into the world full green at its birth. The late start would enable them to profit by the experience of others, and adapt the university to the needs of the country untrammelled by the vested interests and threadbare tradition that made it so difficult for old universities to adopt themselves to the exigencies of modern educational requirements. They must begin with the very best teachers that could be procured, the most learned and enthusiastic men in their several departments. A start had been made under the best auspices. They had a message of congratulation from the King, and representatives from Sydney and Adelaide were present. He would give assent to the University Act, 1909, and deliver a copy of the Act to the Speaker, who would receive it in behalf of the people.

The Bill was presented and signed by His Excellency.

Sir William then pressed an electric button and unveiled the tablet dedicating the building.

The Speaker (Hon. J. T. Bell) said he did not know how far back the labours of the University Extension Council went, but it was certainly more than 10 years. Those free from any instinct of self-advertising, and prompted only by influence that was unselfish, did their best on their scale of the community years ago, and year after year. To-day the foundations of the university were laid. He believed this institution would have a marked effect on the community. He thanked His Excellency for the dedication of the tablet, and he rejoiced that they had a man of his character to perform such a ceremony.