EARLY EUROPEAN RACES.

ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR NAYLOR.

Professor Darley Naylor delivered an interesting address at a meeting of the Evangelical Missionary Society at Bishop's Cafe on Wednesday evening. The President of the Society (Mr. Frank Johnson) occupied the chair.

Professor Naylor asked his hearers to imagine Europe more than 4,000 years ago. At that time the North-Western Europe was mainly occupied by primitive tribes of the Teutonic group. The name of Huns, were fighting with various tribes, including the Teutons, who belonged to the Caucasion, or white, group of nations, so that the Kaiser had a difficult task in bringing the Hunnish tribes under his control. Even after they were subdued, they often were a menace. As a matter of fact, the Hungarians and Turks were direct descendants of the Huns, though they now lived in Asia. The name of Teutons, it was thought, had been the Basque language, which was still spoken on either side of the Pyrenees. The Teutonics (50,000,000) then still spoke their own language.

Europe was divided into three parts: the Latin and the Germanic, which were spoken in four-fifths of modern Europe, and the Ugro-Altaic, spoken comparatively much in Europe and essentially Asia. It included the languages of the Magyars and of the Turks, Lapps, and Finns. There were also a few areas of importance on the Danube, in Galicia, and in the Crimea, which were spoken by the Tartars.

In regard to races, all in Europe were divided into three principal types: the Latins, the Turks, and the Germans. The former were the inhabitants of the Driek, the Slavs of the Slavonic, and the Tibetans of the Tibetan. The latter were divided into the Norsemen and the Teutons. The former lived in the Scandinavian and the latter in the Germanic. The latter were the descendants of the Huns, who lived in Asia.

Mr. G. H. Higgens, a member of the medical profession, said that there were not many races in the world that could be said to be of the Teutonic stock; they were of the Norse and Teutonic stock, and they mixed with the Celts and the Teutonic stock in their elements. He had often heard people say they were Anglo-Saxon in any way. He asked why did they refer to the virtues of their enemies?

Mr. J. C. Verno, the well-known Adelaide politician, said: "None of us have a right to be too humble or too proud. We are all members of the medical profession, and all of you have been trained in the best schools of the world. It is our duty to do as much as possible to advance the science of medicine and to improve the condition of our fellow-men."

Mr. E. W. S. H-, Mr. C. S. Barker, and Mr. G. A. Horne, were elected as members of the medical profession, by the President, G. H. Higgens.
WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

(By Victor E. Kressner.)
Trade Unionism and Efficiency.

Industry seems to recognize the importance of training for employes on a comprehensive scale. Many workers in trade are now being prepared for new and more responsible positions.

The education of the working classes is of great importance, and a large part of the blame for the poor condition of the working classes lies in the fact that they have not been trained properly. The industrial worker is in a unique position to be trained, because he is constantly in contact with the industrial processes of his trade.

The methods of training should be based on practical experience, and the workers should be given every opportunity to study the practical side of their work. The training should be conducted on a large scale, and should be continuous. The workers should be trained to think and act independently, and not to depend on rules and regulations.

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