

And the fact that the negro race has been gradually split into two divisions by the subsidence, some suppose, of lands which are now flooded by the Indian Ocean. To these two divisions—Eastern and Western—surround the two great ethnical sections of the negro stock; the former comprising the Indo-Melanesians and Australians, and the latter the negroes of the African mainland. The Australians, according to classification, appeared as one of the primary stems of the great negro stock, but their peculiar combination of physical characters had always constituted an ethnological puzzle and formed great difficulty in every attempt at classification. So far as the frizzly-headed individuals were concerned he had never seen one, but the fact of their existence seemed well substantiated. It was possible that Australia was originally peopled by a branch of the frizzly-haired Melanesian stock, who might have been identical with the Tasmanians, and subsequently invaded by a black race, such as inhabited portions of Southern India. Many anthropologists had noticed the resemblance between the cranial characters of the Australians and the tribes of India allied to the Dravidians. Philologists had found affinities between the Dravidian and Australian languages. A subsidiary but noticeable link between the two countries was the use of the boomerang, an instrument so peculiar that its use by two peoples affords some evidence of their ethnological affinities. The conclusion that might be drawn was that the present Australian race were the direct descendants of an earlier primitive type. Turning to the living mammalian fauna of the island continent they found a marked predominance of the two antique and curious types—marsupials and monotremes, which, with few exceptions, were now confined to the limits of the Australian zoological region. But his records of the rocks told a story both of a very ancient history and a much wider distribution of the marsupial race. Thus kangaroos, wallabies, wombats, and opossums were zoological survivals of a mammalian type which had in most other countries completely disappeared. One of the most ancient prehistoric races of whose existence his buried bones and relics had given a passing glimpse was that of Cro-Magnon, so called from the locality in Germany where the remains were found. The celebrated Neanderthal skull presented in an exaggerated degree the peculiar cranial characters of this ancient race. The bones in question belonged to an age which could not accurately be stated, but would be reckoned in thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of years. This type of skull, which in Europe only appeared occasionally, was to be frequently found amongst the Australians, particularly members of the Adelaide tribe. Thus it might well seem that no people possessed a more ancient ancestry or a less mixed pedigree than the aborigines of Australia. It was both unfortunate and not very creditable that our national museum did not possess a single skull nor instrument of the Adelaide tribe, and it was indeed humiliating that for details of this interesting vanished group they should be obliged to have recourse to the museums of the old world. If they took stock of the knowledge of Australian races generally compared with what might have been known they might charge themselves with neglect of opportunities. Too late to retrieve the omissions of the past they might profit by their errors to utilize the opportunities still left to them. In such a work the South Australian Museum had been endeavoring to play its humble part, and within its walls, in spite of some lamentable deficiencies, was to be found the most complete collection illustrative of Australian ethnology that existed anywhere. To aid in the completion of such a work was a project he had much at heart. Men were to be found, but where was the money? A grant of £200 from each of the Australian Governments would supply the necessary funds for the publication and illustration of an exhaustive work. Was it too much to hope that when the tide of financial depression had once more turned towards the flow of prosperity the co-operation of Australian Governments might be secured for such an object. Private enterprise had done much, surely this was a national matter in which the assistance of colonial Governments might be appropriately sought, and

If there done, when this done, then there well there done quickly.

for most assuredly the days of the Australian native were numbered, and the time not far distant when, like their Tasmanian kinsmen, they should have vanished into the dim vista of the past, leaving naught to mark their presence upon the earth, of which they had been generally dispossessed, save such of their legends, relics, and scattered bones as shall have been gathered together by the zeal and industry of the anthropologist of their generation. (Loud cheers.)

The CHANCELLOR said:—Your Excellency, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, members of the University of Adelaide, ladies and gentlemen—I am sure you all desire that I should express on your behalf our hearty thanks to Dr. Stirling for his instructive, interesting, and well-articulated address, which we have listened to with so much pleasure this afternoon. (Cheers.) It must, I am sure, be a source of satisfaction to Dr. Stirling to know that his address has been delivered in the presence of a number of members of the public, and that the Government of the State has been so graciously disposed.

Dr. Stirling has demonstrated on this and on many other occasions that whilst he fills a chair of learning it is also a chair of original research. (Cheers.) I also take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to his Excellency the Governor for doing us the honor of being present this afternoon. Our thanks will be acceptable when we remember that in all probability the chamber of Marble Hill is more comfortable than this hall during the hottest afternoon on which the commemoration of the University of Adelaide has been celebrated. I also take the opportunity of expressing our thanks to his Excellency for the interest he has always taken in the University of Adelaide, and for the readiness with which he has advanced its interests. (Loud cheers.) In a few months he will cease to be Governor of South Australia—the students sang "Oh!"—my young friends have vocally expressed their sentiments—but we shall always have the satisfaction of remembering that his Excellency's connection with the colony of South Australia will never altogether be terminated, for as long as he lives his Excellency will be a Doctor of Laws of the University of Adelaide. (Loud cheers.) I will now ask you all to stand whilst his Excellency passes out, and if my young friends will give us the National Anthem it will be a fitting close to the proceedings. (Laughter and cheers.)

The request was complied with.

The CHANCELLOR then declared the commemoration closed.

Commemoration day in connection with the University of Adelaide was held on Wednesday afternoon. The Chancellor (his Honor the Chief Justice) presided. His Excellency the Governor and the Minister of Education were present, and there was a crowded attendance. The candidates upon whom degrees were conferred were—M.A. degree, Mr. R. A. LeMessurier; LL.B. degree, Messrs. George Ash, W. H. Waddy, W. J. Gunson, and E. H. Newnham; M.B. and Ch.B. degree, Messrs. F. S. Howe, G. A. Fincher, C. Costin, A. M. Bolinger, and Arthur Goode; B.A. degree, Mr. L. E. Johnson, Miss Marian Campbell, and Mr. John Kollbach; B.Sc. degree, Messrs. Alfred Chaplin and Lawrence Birks. The graduates of other universities who were admitted to the session were the Rev. H. Girdlestone, M.A. of Oxford; the Hon. J. C. MacLennan, M.A. of Oxford; the Rev. James Robertson, M.A., of Sydney; Messrs. C. Biffin, M.B., of Toronto; D. H. Young, M.A., of Dublin; and E. J. Minchin, B.A. of Dublin. The prizemen of the year were—Muses, C. B. Blackburn student in medicine of the first year; and A. B. Bagdadi student in medicine of the second year, winners of Sir Thomas Elder's prize for physiology; Mr. I. H. Solomon, the John Howard Clark scholar; and Sir E. S. Hodge, the Leonard Mackay annual address was delivered by Dr. Stirling.

Commemoration day at the University yesterday was made the occasion by some of the undergraduates of a noble display of animal spirits. Unhappily they could find no good things to call with, and in the Council of the Senate entered the hall in procession the students who sang the National Anthem and then sang catches. "Oh, my river to the sea," winding up the instrumental performance by singing one of them—"Oh my river to the sea." When Mr. George Ash called his wife to sing, only "My river to the sea" was sung. Whilst the presentations were being made, and all a few interruptions were induced by rather witty remarks. Finally the Chancellor rose and said—"I think it would be a little unnecessary for you gentlemen, who will have the opportunity of doing this evening, not to interrupt the Chancellor in the performance of his duty." Before the Chancellor announced the annual address by his Excellency, he asked the students to confine themselves to presenting by their applause the more eloquent passages of the address. All this questions raised.

The University scholarships which have been awarded this year are:—Second year and under—Thomas Leachman, £200; £25; Alfred Joseph Robertson, £20; and Sydney Chapman, £20. £25 to be conferred on the best Bachelors' scholars in the University. These are:—Frank Joseph, £25; James Gibson, £25; and James Williamson, £25. Each granted in March. They are renewed for a second year. The following entrance scholarships for 1905 are:—Edward Cyril Palfrey, £25; and William Charles Arnold and Ieston Elliot Gilby, who were equal, to have £20 divided between them. Messrs. William Arnold, and Giles are all pupils of James Alfred Collins, which may also be noted of £20 out of the 25 University scholarships that have been granted.