

colonial studies by a trip to the older centres of population, and thus of further qualifying themselves to enter the front rank of the profession; but even among those who cannot adopt this course there will probably be many who as general practitioners will be a great improvement upon certain of the medical men who in the old days used to seek our shores because they had, through some defect, worn out their welcome in the old country. Hence upon the whole it seems likely that the Medical School at the University will become the means of raising the standard of the healing profession, as well as of providing a highly honourable career for some of the most talented and studious of our youths.

In law there are four new graduates. We have already referred to the success of Mr. George Aah, M.P., and it is to be noted that, with the increased stringency of the course of study, Messrs. Wadey, Gunson, and Newman also attain to a much higher distinction in taking their LL.B. degree than would have been the case under the old regulations. The degree is now practically on a level with the corresponding grade at Melbourne University, where the regulations are so exacting that even law graduates from certain of the Universities of the United Kingdom have been refused admission *ad eundem gradum*. In the arts and science courses two out of the five new graduates are members of the Warden's talented family, and the others have also shown great aptitude for study. Teachers under the Education Department will be especially interested in the success of Mr. John Kollosche, one of their number, who is the first to graduate under the Higher Public Examination scheme, according to which students unable to attend lectures are allowed to spread their studies over a greater length of time than would be admissible with those in a more favoured position. It is noticeable indeed that on account of this reform and the inauguration of evening classes and entrance scholarships for evening students, the State school teachers of South Australia are now likely to be brought much more closely in contact with the University than has ever been the case hitherto. Larger audiences at the University will be the result, with a corresponding widening of the usefulness of the institution, and it will no longer be possible to apply to the classes the reproach once levelled at an English Professor's class in a Greek epigram, the last two lines of which were translated thus—

Hail ye, his pupils seven, that mutely hear him,
His room's four walls, and the three benches near him!

Yesterday the space between the room's four walls became almost insufferably close owing to the large attendance and the heat of the weather. Surely the University might on such occasions, and perhaps also for some of the examinations, make use of the superior accommodation offered by the Town Hall.

In delivering the annual address Dr. Stirling aimed rather at putting in a plea for the endowment of research in his favourite study of anthropology than at entering upon an exposition of any recent discoveries in the several departments of that science. Hence those who attended with any expectation of hearing him relate the results of his observations while a member of the Horn Scientific

Exploring Expedition were disappointed. Dr. Stirling with very good reason deprecates the scientific spathy of Australians who so calmly allow unique specimens to be snatched away, as it were, from beneath their very eyes for preservation in foreign museums, and who leave the great facts about their fauna, flora, and anthropology to be elucidated by scientists who occasionally visit this part of the world. Applying the same principle to the publication of the fruits of their examinations, the promoter and the members of the Horn Expedition should take care that they make what they have learned public in Australia at least as early as in the old country. Scientific men cannot fairly complain of having an apathetic public if, in the proclamation of the results of their researches, they practically ignore the existence of persons in Australia who, at any rate, take a keen interest in the latest discoveries relating specially to their own island continent. At the same time every one must admit that the delivery of an annual address at a commemoration was not exactly a suitable opportunity for elucidating recent investigations which might not be made clear without the use of highly technical language. So far as it went Dr. Stirling's address was very interesting indeed, and he possesses the somewhat rare faculty of reading in such a manner as to impress his hearers with the importance of his subject. The contemporary hero of his remarks, if they can be said to have such a personal centre of interest, is the old blackfellow now living at Point Pearce Mission Station, who is the last survivor of the Adelaide tribe, believed by eminent anthropologists to be the nearest among modern types to the men of the Tertiary period as made known to science some years ago through the discovery of the skull at Neanderthal. That this most interesting tribe should have practically died out without being accurately studied is a fact greatly to be regretted, and Dr. Stirling was amply justified in pointing out that, while the Tasmanian natives have passed out of existence for ever, thus presenting the first modern example of the complete extinction of a distinct type of mankind, almost the same thing is taking place under our own eyes in this colony without the true significance of the neglect of scientific investigation being recognised. Australia has great need of a few more ardent scientists like Dr. Stirling, men who find the will and the ability to expound the true inward meaning of the interesting but unobserved facts of nature which lie around us.