

George, and has gained other minor distinctions. His researches in connection with the mole-like marsupial (*Notoryctes typhlops*), discovered at Larapora in Central Australia, aroused a good deal of interest in zoological circles. He was one of the companions of Lord Kintore on his transcontinental journey, and is married to the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Gilbert, of Newey Vale.

Professor Ralph Tate, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., has well earned the reputation which he has gained as one of the foremost men of science in Australia. Born at Alawick, Northumberland, in March, 1840, he began the study of geology when 12 years of age. He pursued his studies under his father, Mr. George Tate, author of the "History of Alawick," and afterwards under his uncle, Mr. Thomas Tate, who wrote various educational works. In 1858 he was awarded a free exhibition at the London School of Mines, and subsequently had geological classes at the Polytechnic Institution. After filling other posts in England, he visited Central and Southern America, and on his return to Great Britain he acted as conductor of the mining schools for workmen in Durham and North Yorkshire. In 1874 he was presented by the Geological Society with the balance of the proceeds of the Murchison fund for his researches, particularly with respect to the fossils of the lias. He wrote various treatises on shells, and published an appendix to Woodward's "Manual of Molluscs." He was appointed Elder professor of natural science in the Adelaide University in 1875. He was the first president of the Royal Society, and one of the organisers of the Field Naturalists' Section of that body. He published the Handbook of the Flora of Extra-Tropical Australia, and has contributed a large number of valuable papers to the Royal Society on geology and oenology. He acted as president of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science at the meetings held in Adelaide in September, 1888, and is a fellow of the Geological and Linnean societies.

## The Register.

ADLAIDE: TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1894.

IN PRAISE OF THE EARL OF KINTORE.—Canon Poole has translated for the *American Review* the speech of the Public Orator of Cambridge University delivered in presenting for the degree of LL.D. a *opuscula* concerning the Earl of Kintore, C.C.M.C., M.A., Trinity College, Governor of South Australia. The following is a copy:—"With what pleasure do we greet one of our own foster sons who sprang from him who founded in Northern Britain the renowned College of Aberdeen, and is yet proud of being the guardian of the University of Adelaide, a University which we, not without some pride, number amongst our daughters. He, pro-consul of a mighty province extending four times beyond the area of all Gaul and all Germany, boldly traversed so vast a region, taking with him as companion on this long journey a famous Cambridge physician, whose very name recalls to memory a fortress of his own Caledonia. Why need I tell of the more than forty days bravely borne under the leadership of our pro-consul amid barren and thirsty wastes, and of the secret solitudes of Nature so auspiciously laid open. Why, not to mention mightier deeds, tell of the new kind of mole which bears the name of *Notoryctes*, dragged from its dark hiding-place to the light of day. Why tell of the huge fossils of a prehistoric monster called the *Diprotodon* now at length disclosed to our eyes under his auspices, and, as I may say, under his direction. Himself numbered amongst the more illustrious Knights of St. George, I would speak of, not as one who tamed the storied dragon with sword and spear, but as one who successfully laid bare, at great expense and labour, the vast relics of monsters no less dreadful. It is by the aid of such men as these that the most distant provinces of the British Empire are linked to us by still closer ties, and as well the boundaries of science, so many times advanced by our sons, are stretched day by day to still wider limits. I present to you a distinguished patron of the sciences, one who is at the same time both the Governor and the untired explorer of a vast province, a man most closely bound to us, both by his own and his brother's name, Algeron Keith-Falconer, Earl of Kintore."

## The Advertiser

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1894.

### FRENCH LECTURES AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Monsieur Calais lectured on Wednesday at the University before a good audience on the *Tartuffe* of Moliere. Of all the comedies of Moliere this is perhaps the one that made him the greatest number, and the bitterest of his enemies. In *Moliere* attacks hypocrisy which, under cover of the mantle of religion and piety, harbors nefarious designs. The lecturer remarked that Moliere never ascended at religion itself, but at the *four dieux* whose affected piety he castigated on the stage. Monsieur Calais gave an interesting résumé of the play, which is considered a masterpiece of the *Comedie de France*. Two whole acts are given up to announce the coming of the principal character, and these two acts, in which he does not appear, are full of him; we almost know him before having seen him, and in spite of the infatuation of Mlle. Germaine and of Orgon on the one hand, and the most sensible opinion of Cleante, Elmire, Denise, and Dorine on the other, we pretty well guess what is to come. When the Tartuffe appears on the stage he never leaves it till the end of the play, and this plot is unfolded with an astonishing variety. The comic side is the blind confidence of Orgon, who would sacrifice brother, children, mother, and wife to the Tartuffe, whose seeming piety has entirely fascinated him. Even when an eye-witness declares that he had surprised the Tartuffe making love to Elmire Orgon will not be convinced, and the Tartuffe has only to confuse himself a great sinner and to refuse to repel the accusation levelled at him for Orgon to be more than ever his dupe. Orgon intends giving the Tartuffe his daughter in marriage. He has already settled all his property on him, and entrusted to his keeping some compromising papers. But a trick cleverly managed by Elmire causes the impostor to be found out, and Orgon drives him away from his house. The Tartuffe is not to be banished. He communicates the compromising papers to the authorities hoping that this step will cause the arrest of Orgon. Then the tables are turned; the police officer makes a long speech in praise of the king, who has always frustrated and punished the plots of the wicked, and arrests the Tartuffe. The next lecture will be "*L'École des Femmes*."

## The Register.

ADLAIDE: THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1894.

### FRENCH LECTURES AT THE UNIVERSITY.

While approaching the end of the University term Wednesday afternoon bring with them an increased interest in the French lectures. Monsieur Calais discoursed yesterday with his usual vivacity on the comedy "*Les Fourberies de Scapin*." It has been said that Moliere in this play borrowed freely from the "*Phormio*" of Terence, from the "*Vediate joni*" of Cyrano de Bergerac, and also from other pieces of less note. But what was certainly not borrowed was the freshness of ideas, the truth of the characters, the brightness of the dialogue so well sustained throughout, and the consummate skill in his travesty of the principal character, Scapin. In two scenes particularly the comic side was certainly on a level with the best productions of Moliere. In the first of these two scenes Scapin, under the influence of a legitimate fear, confessed to his master many rogues which the latter knew nothing about, and who, after this uncalculated confession, were found more rare than ever; for once a knavish trick of which Scapin was not guilty had been fastened upon him. In the second of the two scenes, also full of comic interest, Scapin led the miser Geronte to his money. Nothing could be better depicted than the struggle in the old man's heart between his love for money and the affection of a father for his son. The different incidents of the misfortune which was supposed to have overtaken his son, related by Scapin, intercepted as they are by the constant recurrence of the explanation "Carrying it all faire dans cette affaire," never fail to carry the house when the play is on the stage. It was not enough for Scapin to deprive Geronte of his life's blood by taking his money. That only benefited the old man's son, in whose behalf he was acting. Our hero must be avenged for a supposed wrong; then the scene of the sack and the thrashing Geronte received with a stick, would to his mind amply compensate him. The comedy had been ranked as a farce by several critics—farce if they liked, said the lecturer, but it was a farce which provoked a mirthful and hearty laugh. Moliere's aim was to make people laugh; in that he fully succeeded. This Scapin, who said and did so many foolish things, also said truths which other people might do well to follow; for instance, the advice given to Argante about going to law, the charges of lawyers, and sundry other expenses connected with lawsuits.