

The Register "11th Jan. 1898,

assent of representatives of all the leading nations. The Washington Legislature recently agreed to vote \$10,000 annually towards the clerical and other expenses incidental to the preparation of the gigantic catalogue. Other nations will doubtless follow suit, and it is now

urged that the Australasian Colonies should join in the movement. From year to year the colonial contributions to the world's records in scientific research are growing both in quantity and in quality. It seems obvious that the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science will be the most suitable organization to bring this important matter before the various Governments and the people themselves. At the instance of the Association public action on matters of scientific and general interest has been taken with good effect on several occasions. After the Congress at Christchurch, for instance, the Association induced the Government of New Zealand to reserve certain islands for the preservation of species of animals and plants which were threatened with extinction. On a much more important matter—the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis and cancer and the universal notification of infectious diseases—representations from last year's session of the Association have evoked sympathetic responses from the Governments of several colonies. South Australia, however, is apparently not one of these, for in his address Professor Liversidge mentioned only Tasmania, New South Wales, New Zealand, and Victoria. Perhaps, owing to certain unhappy circumstances which need not be further alluded to, it would be too much to expect the Government of this colony to view sympathetically suggestions for the public welfare in which leading medical men happened to take any special interest.

Letters sent to the British Lords of the Admiralty conveying a resolution of the Association concerning the naming of the sea between Australia and New Zealand elicited courteous answers, with the result that the name "Tasman Sea" is in future to be printed on all Admiralty charts across the portion of the Southern Ocean indicated. Among other matters of scientific and public interest upon which sectional committees are now engaged are the discovery of a method of preserving timber from the *teredo navalis*, and the investigation of the light which glacial action and earthquakes may throw open the geology of the various colonies. There is much need in this part of the world for the labours of well-trained men with time and opportunities for enquiring into certain matters of scientific interest, upon which may depend the future welfare of various industries. Germany has in this respect distanced every other great European nation, and

chiefly to this fact statesmen and scientists alike ascribe the rapid advance of German manufactures and products in the world's markets. Professor Liversidge pleads for more encouragement to clever young students who may have passed through their classes with brilliant success, but who, just when they are eager to undertake some original work and follow it up to a conclusion, are obliged to leave the University and embark in other pursuits. He points out the great value which a "post-graduate course" of study and research might possess for the students themselves, and for the colonies to which they belong.

The Universities, however, need more teaching power. Professor Liversidge has compared the proportion of teachers to students in the European Universities with that in Australasia, and he finds that the colonies are very backward in this respect. He, however, alludes with gratitude to the munificent gift of £50,000 by Mr. P. N. Russell for the promotion of the study of engineering in Sydney University, and to the liberal bequests of the late Sir Thomas Elder, among which a sum is to be devoted to "the mining and other schools." Professor Liversidge has within the past few months taken part in the organization of a course of mining in his own University, connected with the school of engineering now so liberally endowed, and he recognises as a corresponding move the recent establishment in Adelaide University of a course for the diploma of Mining Engineer. It may perhaps be considered unfortunate that the President spoke so exhaustively regarding the career of the Association and its relations to the cause of modern research and education in Australasia that he made comparatively slight allusion to the great scientific achievements noted during the past year; but there were advantages in his method. A review of European achievements may be perused elsewhere, but one looks for a summary of more local work in the address of a President of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.

London Standard 20th Jan 98.

The distribution of diplomas and certificates awarded to students at Trinity College, London (Music), at the forty-ninth half-yearly higher examinations, took place yesterday afternoon, in the hall of the College, Mandeville-place, Manchester-square. The ceremony was performed by the Warden, Professor E. H. Turpin, who stated that the number of entries for the examinations was 204; those actually examined, however, were 199, and of these 94 passed. After giving some figures regarding other sections of the examinations, the Warden said that for pianoforte playing there were 85 entries and only four passes, 27 others being awarded preliminary certificates. He then addressed the students, reminding them that the work in which they were engaged was educational, but in a higher sense it was spiritual, that was, it was subject to earnest, close thought. They in turn became professionals, and the professional duty was largely that of imparting to others what they had learned under the educational head. When they were professionals they still had something higher to look to, and that was an artistic position, which was the crown and result of their work. It had been well said, "Know something of everything, but take care you know everything of something." There was a tendency to rely too much upon teachers, and he urged upon students the duty of self-help and self-reliance, excellent as the teachers might be. In the distribution of diplomas and certificates, J. W. Bertenshaw, Mus.B., H. H. Hancock, W. Rigby, Mus.B., and T. W. Wicksey, Mus.B., were the recipients of the Licentiate in Music Diploma.

The Register 5th Feb. 1898.

CLASS PRIZES.

Angas gold medal and first on diploma list—W. J. Colebatch.

Angas silver medal and second on diploma list—A. G. Pritchard.

Professor Lowrie's silver medal, first in second year—A. Nicholas.

Second prize for second-year students—W. B. Ralph.

Mr. Brunkhorst's silver medal, first in first year—G. Main.

Second prize for first year—H. Laffer.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Professor Perkin's prize for viticulture—W. J. Colebatch and A. G. Pritchard.

Messrs. Martin & Co.'s prize for practical work—W. J. Colebatch.

Mr. Baring's prize for œnology—A. G. Pritchard.

Mr. A. J. Murray's essay prize, third year—W. M. Gordon.

Driving prize—H. P. Burden.

Mr. A. J. Murray's essay prize, second year—W. B. Ralph.

Mrs. Fowler's prize for viticulture for second-year students—F. L. Faulkner.

Mr. Haslam's prize for book-keeping—F. L. Faulkner.

Mr. Haslam's anatomy prize for first-year students—H. Richardson.

Mr. Morphett's prize for chemistry, first year—H. Laffer.

Mr. W. J. Colebatch's prize for best farm work—Bills.

Second prize for farm work—Dawkins.

Mr. HUTCHISON, M.P., proposed "Success to the College and to the Principals." He said the College could not help being successful while they had such Professors. The