

Register 5th Aug 1902

Mr. William Ternent Cooke, B.Sc., who has won a science research scholarship offered by the royal commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1881, is the second South Australian student to gain the honour. His predecessor was Mr. James Bernard Allen, B.Sc. In 1890 the council of the University of Adelaide received a letter from the commissioners announcing their intention to found science scholarships, and of placing at the disposal of the University in 1892 one scholarship tenable for two years, and of the annual value of £150. The offer was accepted, and the council determined that the scholar must be a graduate or undergraduate of not less than three years' standing, and not more than 25 years of age. Early in 1892 they nominated James Bernard Allen, B.Sc. The nomination was approved by the commissioners, and Mr. Allen studied at the University of Sydney. From that time the council were unable to recommend any one until a suggestion they made was adopted. It was found that in this young country a student, so soon as he finished his graduate course, had to leave the institution to make practical use of the knowledge he had gained. He therefore had little opportunity to devote himself to original research, and in order to provide a means whereby a promising graduate could spend a year extra on the particular subject which the commissioners desired to promote the council suggested that a bursary should be awarded, with a view to the bestowal of the scholarship should the condition—a high promise of capacity for advancing science or its application by original research—be complied with. The commissioners saw the wisdom of the idea, and they decided to offer a bursary worth £70 for one year. In 1901 the University council were invited to nominate a bursar, and Mr. Cooke was chosen. As the reward for his splendid work during the year the commissioners have now awarded the greater prize.

Reg. 5th Aug.

At the Adelaide University on Monday evening Mr. W. G. Woolnough, B.Sc., F.G.S., gave the third of his four extension lectures on volcanoes. There was a good audience. Mr. Woolnough dealt with the theories of volcanic action and the distribution of volcanoes in time and space, and illustrated his remarks with lantern slides. The final lecture, dealing with notable eruptions, will be delivered next Monday.

Register 7th Aug.

THE STONE TEST.
To the Editor.
Sir—Why were the visitors at the University stone tests restricted to those who "were keenly interested" in the merits of the local stone? Are those who, from motives which can well claim to be impartially inspired, have endeavoured to do justice to both sides of the question deemed unfit witnesses of such tests? In that small island from which we hail professional testing in such cases is made upon samples, not specially selected by one party only, but agreed upon by both sides. It would be well within the limits of possibility to get samples of the two stones in question which would show quite the reverse sorts of results to those over which Mr. Smyth displayed so much elation. But no one disputes the strength in compression of Murray Bridge stone; the transverse strength is in question. Perhaps the State Institute of Architects will have a fair testing on a number of impartially selected samples, both parties being represented, and the usual sort of stone used put under test by the University machine.
I am, Sir, &c.,
ARCHITECT.

Reg. 7th Aug.

STONE-TESTING AT THE UNIVERSITY.
To the Editor.
Sir—Why were the visitors at the above tests restricted to those who, as you say, "were keenly interested" in the merits of the local stone? Are those who, from motives which can well claim to be impartially inspired, have endeavored to do justice to both sides of the question, deemed unfit witnesses of these tests? In that small island from which we hail professional testing in such cases is made upon samples, not specially selected by one party only, but on samples agreed upon by both sides. It would be well within the limits of possibility to get samples of the two stones in question which would show quite the reverse sort of results to those over which Mr. O. Smyth displayed so very much elation. But no one disputes the strength in compression of Murray Bridge stone; it is the transverse strength that is the matter in question. Perhaps the State Institute of Architects will have a fair testing on a number of impartially selected samples, both parties being represented, and the usual sort of stone used put under test by the University machine.—I am, &c.,
ARCHITECT.

Register 8th Aug 1902

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.
Dr. Ennis gave the last of his series of three lectures on pianoforte playing at the Elder Conservatorium on Thursday evening before a large and attentive audience. In response to several requests the lecturer opened by giving a further illustration of rhythmic difficulties, which he had alluded to in his previous discourse. Methods of subdividing the more common of these were given, and, in response to another request as to the value of the Macdonald Smith gymnastic exercises, Dr. Ennis replied that, while of considerable benefit in strengthening the hands, they would not make a pianist. The business of the evening was then entered upon. For the production of tone the professor stated two things were required, either quickness of action or pressure. The finger stroke should be studied first, and when this had been acquired the student could proceed to the study of tone production by means of pressure. Power of tone depended upon the force and quality of the touch. The use of the negative staccato touch for chords was shown on the pianoforte, and the professor then proceeded to discuss phrasing, which was said to bear the same relation to music as the observation of punctuation marks and accent did in good elocution. Accentuation was best obtained by a combined finger and arm touch, the arm being used to assist the finger in making the accent. In their scale playing students were recommended to accent first, every fourth note, then every eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second note. Punctuation was best defined as a break in the legato. It was possible to attack a key with one species of touch and release it with another. This was of the greatest value in phrasing. Pianists were recommended to, as often as possible, end a phrase by raising the arm, leaving the hand hanging down, rather than by throwing up the hand sharply from the wrist, as the former method was less fatiguing. A number of examples of phrasing were given from well-known sonatas by Mozart and Beethoven, and on the subject of nervousness the professor remarked that sometimes young performers lost their composure through being excited by the music; sometimes they were afraid of certain difficult passages, which had not been thoroughly mastered, and there were some who were so constituted that they could not control themselves, and were possibly incurable. Generally excitement caused the larynx to rise, so that breathing became difficult, and if attention were drawn to this the difficulty would disappear. With regard to the second class, more thorough practice would probably effect a cure. The action and use of the two pedals was explained, and the professor concluded an interesting lecture with a few remarks on interpretation, which were illustrated by extracts from familiar Beethoven sonatas. Next Thursday evening Dr. Ennis will commence a course of lectures on the history of music, with examples of each period, by a string quartet.

Reg. 8th Aug.

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.
The third concert of chamber music for the present session will be given by the staff of the Elder Conservatorium on Monday evening next, in the Elder Hall. The programme will consist solely of numbers not hitherto performed in Adelaide, and will include Rachmaninoff's Trio in D Minor, written in memory of Tschaiakowsky, and the Quartet in C Minor by Richard Strauss, which won the first prize awarded by the Berlin Tonkünstlerverein. Miss Guli Hack will sing Bruneau's Poeme Symphonique-Penthesilee, a work remarkable for its harmonic treatment. Tickets of admission may be had on application at the Conservatorium.

Ad. 8th Aug 1902

STONE-TESTING.
While the tests of South Australian and New South Wales stone, held at the University on Tuesday afternoon, were of a satisfactory nature, it was thought that perhaps exception might be taken to the fact that only small blocks were used. On Thursday afternoon a further trial was held, the stone being put into the crusher in much larger sizes. The result was another victory for South Australia. A piece of Murray River stone broke under a weight of 9,230 lb., while a block from Pymont of the same size could not stand more than 5,550 lb. The pieces of stone which have been used in the tests are at present on view in the window of Messrs. Baker & Rouse, Rundle-street, and they make a very interesting collection.

Register 8th Aug.

LOCAL V. IMPORTED STONE.
Not contented with the eminently satisfactory results of the test trials on samples of Murray River and Pymont (Sydney) stone which took place on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. R. W. Chapman, lecturer on engineering to the University, made further tests at the University on Thursday morning. In the presence of Mr. Walter C. Torode (owner of the Burdett quarry on the Murray), Mr. A. Wells, and several students of the University, Mr. Chapman took samples of the Sydney and local stones, and subjected them to a transverse strain. Blocks of each, measuring 21 x 6 x 6 in., were supported on bearings 15 in. apart, and the testing weight was applied in the centre. The Pymont stone broke under a pressure of 5,550 lb., while it was not till the Murray River stone had been subjected to a strain of 9,230 lb. that it gave way. Both specimens were loaded in exactly the same way, and the weight was applied in both tests at the same rate. Interesting photographs of the Murray Bridge quarry, taken by Mr. Torode, were displayed in the windows of Messrs. Baker & Rouse's Rundle street shop on Thursday. Samples of the Sydney and South Australian stone, together with a camera modelled by Mr. Torode out of some of his stone, made up an interesting window show. The crowd in front of the shop assumed such large dimensions during the afternoon that a policeman's services were frequently required to "move 'em on."

Register 9th Aug 1902

CONSUMPTION, CANCER, AND EDUCATION.
To the Editor.
Sir—I should like to call attention to a better disposal of the buildings and grounds of the old North Terrace Lunatic Asylum than that at present intended. It seems hardly desirable that a building in the centre of a large town, and in a part where the population is becoming yearly denser, should be occupied by inmates suffering from cancer or phthisis—diseases that, to our sorrow, bring with them in many instances a speedy, and, alas, often repulsive end. I make these statements in the first instance for the sake of these unfortunates themselves. Would it not be better to secure for them a site more in the country and on a higher level, where a clearer atmosphere, brighter skies, less exposure to dust, glimpses of picturesque scenery, and fewer artificial surroundings, to remind them so frequently of their unwilling seclusion from all the active pursuits of life, might in a small way cheer the last days of some and aid in the recovery of others? The proposed site is one situated on a comparatively low-lying piece of land, it is altogether lacking in view, and it is surrounded by the noise and hum of a large city. In the second instance, it is not right to settle near a large population a class of persons whose surroundings and histories are so depressing to others, and whose frequent deceases—in the present position of science inevitable—would still further impress themselves in gloomy fashion on the neighbours. Phthisis, we know, is communicable to others; and, in the absence of knowledge regarding the dispersal of the cause of cancer, it is possible that the inhabitants in the neighbourhood might be exposed to a still more dreadful doom than that of melancholic fancies. Surely, then, in the interests of all it is essential that some suburban rural site be secured, where a brighter prospect and a healthier atmosphere may soften the path to the grave or brighten the return to health and strength. This is one of the main objects of my letter.

The other, of hardly less social importance, is the devotion of this plot of land to University and educational purposes. Already it is obvious to every eye that the buildings which constitute our University are so huddled together and promiscuously agglomerated from confinement of space that the imposing spectacle they would otherwise present is almost eclipsed, and absolutely no room is left for extension. In the old days a much larger area of land should have been dedicated to the purpose, so that all the academic arts and sciences might have had ample scope, in the way of laboratories and lecture rooms, to follow out their investigations. It is essential for the ultimate good of a nation that its mental training should be the highest attainable. In the coming great conflict of nations and races the fittest alone can survive, and the fittest will be that one whose mental and moral and physical development has attained the highest pitch. Commerce requires a great mental qualification in a nation; but still higher and still more important are discovery and invention in the realms of science and art and literature. If we wish to take the stand that is ours by right we must follow the lead of the mother country, the other European nations, and America in furthering to its utmost those resources of ours that lie centred in our University. To do this, with each succeeding year more room will be required for building purposes. Surely a much better use might be made of the ground of the late North Terrace Lunatic Asylum in enabling our University thus to expand than in converting it into a hospital for the purpose at present intended. The buildings as they stand are quite unsuited for use as a cancer and phthisis hospital—at any rate, in the eyes of those best calculated to form opinions on hospital architecture and requirements. Since then of necessity great alterations must be made, why should not they be such as to advance the pressing needs for the growth of the University?
Another want in our University system, though not so pressing as the former, is the absence of affiliated colleges. Such have a much greater influence over University studies than is generally thought. The Universities of Melbourne and Sydney have already been materially advanced by those connected with them, and the comparatively new University of London—with probably a better grasp of the present state and future requirements of learning than any other body—is formulating schemes for the acquirement of the same. The University of Adelaide is modelled more, perhaps, on that of London than of any of the older Universities, and we can hardly do better than follow its example while there is yet time. With the devotion of this property to purposes such as I have indicated, the foundation of a college or colleges would be an easy matter, and future generations will praise our foresight and admire the broadened ideas that made such attainments possible. Before it is too late let the Government pause and consider the matter, lest the golden opportunity slip away, lest the University, struggling to expand, be stifled in its surroundings; lest an unintentional wrong be done to an afflicted portion of the community.
I am, Sir, &c.,
J. BURTON CLELAND,
A Graduate of Sydney University.

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