Reg 3-3-26

## ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

R.3.

## Inaugural Evening.

The inaugural evening of the Elder Conservatorium of Music on Tuesday evening was very largely attended, and the lecture by Dr. E. Harold Davies was marked by characteristic scholarly treatment and enthusiasm. The subject chosen was "Backward glances in musical history." The head of the Conservatorium prefaced his address by a few pertinent and most earnest remarks concerning some aspects of musical education. He reminded every one that rules and regulations were but no means to be overlooked or disregarded. The girls and boys should keep in mind the fact, sometimes forgotten, that they had their place in the University of Adelaide. The new manuals of information to be obtained, and these should be studied, as a knowledge of rules and a careful observance of them would save much discussion. He hoped to be able to announce the formation of classes for aural training in musical appreciation, both for students and teachers. The University of Adelaide, by the grace of Miss Ivy Ayers, L.R.A.M. Classes in languages, including Italian, French, and German, would be conducted by Signorina Masullo.

### What Musicianship Means.

The speaker took occasion to stress the importance of a rounded and comprehensive musical education. Musicianship, he said, implied very much more than a mere technical command of one branch. He feared that one of the chief results, too often neglected, yet part of the essential training of eye and brain, and even more needed as a means of gaining acquaintance with the great wealth of music past and present. Aural training was also imperative. It was serious business to attune the ear and rid the power of listening to music, and a sense of tone values. There was too much jingle-jangle of the pianoforte, too chopping wood, and pedalling was too often faulty—both arising from the neglect of the listening faculty and the sense of tone values. As one expected of an elocutionist modulation of voice, clear diction, due stress, and intelligent phrasing, so these same things demanded of the musician, and could come only of intelligent training of ear and appreciative listening.

### Music in the Eighteenth Century.

Dr. Davies then spoke of musical history, the period chosen being the eighteenth century. There was a tendency at the present time to a complacency born mainly of ignorance—and it was a fine corrective to look back to the achievements of the past. The eighteenth seemed now as it had been say 150 years ago. The speaker pictured what music meant in Italy at the beginning, and how orchestra might be said to have been born. For a time the music of Italy practically dominated Europe. Then came the supreme influence was resisted, did the characteristic music of other nations develop. Vesper, for instance, was not but many of the greatest German musicians went to school to Italy. Music was in some cases religion, and Italy. Audiences listened enthralled with clasped hands and half-closed eyes or broke out into ecstasy. In one City by city, the Italy of the past was held up, and its special contribution to the art of music. Every interval of time was famous at one time for its women's orchestras. In some cases the musicians were kept in the rear of their work that no conductor was needed.

Dr. Davies then touched upon various phases of the music of the past, and the personality of some of the composers; gave a rapid outline of developments in Germany—including the life of Bach, who died in poverty, and was not appreciated as a composer until a century later, and of Handel, who interpreted Christianity to the Great in music. That monarch, he said, brought so much of the martinet to bear that he watched the score and the conductor's shoulder, and if any unhappy musician fell into error the mistake was avenged by a severe punishment. Warm and profound applause marked the close of the most interesting and instructive lecture.

The rest of the evening was devoted to social enjoyment, including supper and a dance.

Reg 27-2-26

## A YEAR'S UNIVERSITY WORK.

R.27

The calendar of the University of Adelaide (published as usual by W. K. Thomas and Co.) is now a heavy book of some 550 pages, even though examination papers and other matter have been published in a supplementary volume. It contains a full list of the staff, all the statutes and regulations, many syllabuses, all relevant Acts of Parliament, and a list of past and present students, that is steadily growing. Last year there were 752 undergraduates, and various other students brought the numbers up to nearly 1,500, without counting over 600 at the Elder Conservatorium under University control. The finance of such an institution is a serious matter. The income last year had grown to over £30,000, of which the Government finds, in one way or another, nearly £13,000, and fees bring in over £22,000. As is well known, the Government gives an endowment of 6 per cent. on all private benefactions, and so hearty has been the response, that it now has to pay £10,000 in this item alone. Progress is constant. Any idea of removing the University from its central position has long ago finally been dropped. The enormous engineering building is being erected—is, in fact, nearly complete; this is close to the attractive little building for the erection of which the Darling family munificently contributed. The land north of that, towards North Terrace, is still unavailable, though promised; and a pious hope is expressed in this calendar that "all difficulties will soon be overcome, and a site definitely fixed for the Students' Union." Meanwhile an important step has been taken in the foundation of the first residential college, St. Mark's, on Pennington terrace, which has already had to be greatly enlarged. Although primarily under the management of the Church of England, it is open freely to men of all denominational connections. Expenses, it had been found in practice, should not exceed £120 for an undergraduate's board and lodging for the year.

### Gains and Losses.

As usual, the more interesting portion of the calendar, for the general reader, is found in a few pages of annual report, which deal with the work of the various faculties. Professor Hancock, an Australian with European experience, is just coming in to the chair of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, and Professor A. L. Campbell, of Sydney, has succeeded Dr. Coleman Phillipson in the chair of Law. Mr. Priestley has secured a professorship in New Zealand, and his forestry work will for the present be carried on by Mr. Normand, of the Rhodes Scholar of long ago. Dr. Herbert Heaton, too, received promotion to Canada, and his valuable services in the sphere of economics have not yet been fully replaced. The Waite Research Institute at Urrbrae, under Professors Ashton and Prescott, has got well to work, and is already investigating problems whose solutions must be of great value to the community; various companies and firms, fully recognising this, have made a strikingly valuable list of gifts of farming appurtenments and plant of every description. Again, Messrs. Hamilton & Wilcox have set apart, and enclosed with a rabbit-proof fence, 1,600 acres on Government Station, to allow Professor Osborn to study how native vegetation can regenerate itself even in a country completely free from the attack of either stock or rabbits. The University is becoming more and more identified with the agricultural life of every direction. As an odd example of this, one notices here an exposition of great its debtedness as to the successful issue of operation in providing material from which the cancer-like substance is prepared. It is gratifying to gather that the State takes the lead in this research, and that the Federal Government recognises this, and it has made a grant in aid. Professor Strong received a well-earned knighthood during the year, and Chancellor Mitchell was sent for to Scotland to give Gifford lectures at Aberdeen University; and Professor Bragg has been elected President for this year's gathering of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science. The University will celebrate its jubilee next August, and has already obtained at last a "patent of arms," three lining diamonds heraldic elaborate terrant an open book and the five Southern Cross with the motto, "Sub cruce lumen." At the other end of the scale is an item that some 3,000 children passed the year's examinations, with a further 1,400 in music. The management of an institution so vast is a serious matter. Two new members of the council should be greatly useful in Dr. Grenfell Price, Master of St. Mark's, with his scholastic experience, and Mr. E. W. Holden, as a sound financier and business. The University, and indeed the whole community, is greatly indebted to the leading citizens who have always, through half a century, guided its destinies without fee or reward

Adv 24-2-26

## FORESTRY COLLEGE.

### TO BE ESTABLISHED AT CANBERRA.

Melbourne, February 22.

The Minister for Home and Territories (Senator Pearce) announced at Bendigo to-day that the Federal Government would open a forestry college at Canberra next year.

NEWS. 25-2-26

Dr. A. T. Britten Jones and Dr. Aubrey Mandie, M.B., have been appointed registrar and medical superintendent respectively for one year at Canberra Hospital.

News 26-2-26

## AFFAIRS ABROAD

### Views of Professor Strong

—N. 26

PERTH, Today.

Professor Sir Archibald Strong, of Adelaide University, who returned by the mail steamer Osterley after a tour of 12 months in Europe, gave some of his views on foreign affairs to friends who welcomed him at Perth.

"The reputation of Britain," he said, "stands exceptionally high in most of the countries I visited. The feeling between France and Britain was not good during the year, at least not while I was there, but the friendship which may be overcome by tact on both sides.

"This feeling was made acute by the attitude of both countries towards the war debt, and was not due to the determination of France to watch her countries. With mutual tact the difference, I think, can be accommodated.

"In Italy, which I visited last, the reputation of Britain was high, and this was possibly only natural, as Italy was the last country to get into terms in the matter of debt settlement. It is interesting to learn that she got them.

### Polish Diplomats

There was a keen desire on the part of Polish diplomats and professors, added Sir Archibald, that Britain should understand the independence of Poland a little more clearly. They seemed to feel that the position of Czechoslovakia was well understood and sympathised with, probably because two of the greatest intellects in the country—Dr. Benes (Foreign Minister) and Professor Masaryk (President), had visited Britain several times, and had been in touch with British politicians, whereas there had been no interpreter of the British point of view in Britain to further the position of Poland in relation to Germany, especially in respect of the Polish corridor and the Danzig situation. They felt that these questions were not fully understood.

The Polish corridor, he explained, is the avenue to the sea which the Poles have acquired under the Treaty of Versailles, which Germany in two, and Germany feels rather sore because of that fact.

"The Poles," said Sir Archibald, "claim that access to the sea is of vital importance to them, and press the point that 85 per cent. of the people inhabiting the Corridor are Poles. The Danzig situation depends on the difficulty of Germans and Poles to the control of certain difficulties in that town on the Baltic.

Sir Archibald said Poland to be a united nation, consisting of 28,000,000 people, and feeling confident in her future, despite the fact that she was to some extent menaced by Germany on one side and Russia on the other.

### Italy and Fascism

The professor was invited to express his views regarding affairs in Italy. "The first thing we would have to remember in discussing such a matter," he said, "are conditions which prevailed in Italy, also the fact that the Italian temperament is utterly dissimilar from the British. Therefore what might suit one nation would be quite unsuitable to the other.

"We with our democratic point of view and our love of tolerance and liberty would be quite different from Italians. We would probably strongly dislike it, but the Italians, whose temperament and history are quite different from ours, seem for the most part to find that Fascism ensures for them security of life and property.

"Both these things are being jeopardised under the condition of things which existed previously.

"Against that one has to remember that Fascism is responsible for many sinister transactions and while few Britishers or any party would like to see similar happenings in his own country.

Professor Strong continued his journey to the Osterley, said that he proposed to write largely of his experiences in Europe when he settles down once more in Adelaide.

Adv 3-3-26

## REVISING THE CALENDAR.

P.3.

### ADDRESS BY PUBLIC ACTUARY.

The speaker at the League of Nations Union Address on Tuesday was the Public Actuary (Mr. L. G. Melville), who dealt with the reform of the calendar.

Mr. A. H. Wauchope presided. The chairman announced the results of the recent essay competition for school children, the subject for which was "The work of the League of Nations."

Miss W. J. Adey, wife of the superintendent of Secondary Education, presented prizes to the following:—

Senior division—Valera Lucia Mountjoy (Adelaide High School), 1; Alfred Ian McMurtrie (Unley High School), 2; Lillian Jean Jones (Moonta High School), and Edward Kevin Clarke (Strathalbyn High School), equal, 3.

Junior division—Albert Gild (Adelaide High School), 1; Ray Laurence Harris (Gawler High School), 2; Bernard G. Tuck (Unley High School), 3; Honora Ellen Mellin (Adelaide High School), honorable mention.

Mr. Melville said the solar system had given Moses who had attempted to construct a calendar much trouble. He explained the origin of the calendar in use at present, and showed how the year would render the computation of dates for holidays, legal meetings, pay periods, and the arrange of high days difficult. The more simple, labor and time-saving than the methods had been men and others were compelled to adopt a different calendar. Suggestions for improvement in the present calendar had been made by Sir Sanford Fleming and Mr. M. B. Cottsworth. One suggestion advanced was that the date of Easter should be fixed about the second Sunday in April. The second idea was that the extra day in Leap Day be at the end of each year, which should have no date, and which could be set apart as a day of festivity and rejoicing. This would do away with the difficulty experienced at present in fixing Easter, also the difficulty caused by the introduction of the extra day in Leap Year, that the present calendar dates varied from year to year, and the confusion and loss incurred in connection with the drawing up and printing of calendars for each year. A way to overcome this would be to have any weekly period of seven days would be impracticable. It had been suggested that July 1 and December 31 should be in the middle of the year, but it could possibly be placed at the end of the year, before the 1st January. This would leave them with a permanent quarterly period of 364 days, which was much more workable than 365 or 366. The proposal was to divide this year into four periods of 13 weeks, each period consisting of two months each of 30, 30, and 31 days respectively. Holidays could then be fixed for a permanent day and date, and it would be unnecessary to change the dates of calendars from year to year. The quarterly and half-yearly periods would be of proportionate duration, and the days would be as present. Another suggestion was that 28-day months should be fixed. This would leave 364 days in the year, and each would consist of the same days of the week. Weekly wages could be agreed to monthly, and the calendar for a month would fix a meeting for a day in each month, and each quarter would be the same as present. Money would be circulated thirteen times instead of twelve during the year, and this means that the velocity of money would be increased, and the quantity required less. It had been estimated that a saving in the big businesses in the United States of America through the elimination of differing calendars would amount to about £2,000,000 per annum, and the saving to the whole of the business of the world would be about £1,000,000,000. He had dealt with the subject because the League of Nations Union was necessarily interested in questions which affected the commerce of the world.

Reg 2-3-26

Sir Archibald Strong, who returned from overseas on Saturday, has come into residence at Mr. Harold Wylie's rooms, Burnside, Wylie being away in occupy while Mr. Wylie is away in England and on the Continent.

Adv 2-3-26

Professor W. K. Hancock, who has been appointed professor of history at the Adelaide University, will arrive by the Orsova at Cephee on March 10.

Adv 4-3-26

Professor E. H. Rennie has been elected president of the Australian Chemical Institute. It is the branch of the South Australian branch of the institute, complimentary dinner at the Grosvenor Hotel on Wednesday, March 24.

Adv 4-3-26

Dr. W. R. Angas, who is in practice at Kapunda, is acting for Dr. Ryan at Nairne during the latter's absence [illegible]