

Register, Oct. 17/11

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**—Conservatorium Concert.—**

There was a large audience at the Elder Hall of the Conservatorium on Monday night, when a students' concert was given by the ladies' part-singing class and orchestra. There was particular attraction in that Mr. Winsloe Hall, the teacher of singing, appeared for the first time as a conductor. Then also some of the work presented was his own—to the lyric of his wife; and still further, Mr. Harold Parsons was seen to forsake his 'cello for the biton of the conductor. The programme opened with a light and airily graceful writing of Liza Lehmann, 'In Sherwood Forest.' The story was straight from the fairies' court of Oberon. The solo voices were those of Misses van Senden, Kathleen O'Dea, Ivy Jones, Irene Mack, Una Andrews, and Marjorie Thomas. Choral lines were fresh, and litting with the spirit of the music. Mr. Winsloe Hall was given a warm reception, and proved not only a graceful leader, but a conductor of spirit and sympathy. On Debussy's "The Blessed Damozel" the audience found it hard to fix their first-hearing attentions; noble lines were given to the chorus, and the soloists were Misses Primrose James and Mary Langman. Miss O'Dea met with instant acclaim for her rendering of the "Cavatine de Balkis," from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba." Cowen's "Christmas Scenes" were orchestrated with real success, and conducted by Mr. Parsons. This work contained highly expressive moments and such noble passages besides as the anthem of glory—with the background of the grand organ, played by Mr. Hurtle Coumbe. Miss Dulcie Goss, a sweet high soprano, and Miss Andrew were the soloists; and the carollers were Misses Mack, Winifred Mellor, Andrew, Rosie Bennett, Florence Rowe, and Thomas. Mr. Winsloe Hall's own work was the centre of interest. "A garden of flowers" is a song cycle with chorus, in which the individual performers were Misses Ivy Jones and Irene Mack and Messrs. Frank Smith and Lionel Clark. At the conclusion not only were the singers recalled for their excellent work, but the collaborators—husband and wife—met with heartiest applause. The cycle was of a frankly light character, appropriate to the flower verses; but the composer had made fine and full use of available orchestral effects, and in that respect the work was most entertaining. Striking originality was not always

rest, but then if the words of Madame Delmar Hall (who sang in the chorus) were Gilbertian, the music was bound to be Sullivanesque. The tenor singer made pleasant use of his ardent lines. The baritone scored with dolorous reference to an empty stomach. The soprano was in very sweet form for her song "Proverbs."

'Tis love that makes the world go round,  
In spite of theories more profound.  
The world may go round,  
The world may go square,  
But only the Brave deserve the fair.

Following a duet, "Long ago," in which Miss Mack and Mr. Clark were afforded tuneful opportunities of vocal blending, a staccato "Raindrop" chorus sounded enchanting. The best part of the cycle, however, was the unaccompanied quartet. Throughout the evening the work of the orchestra, led by Miss Sylvia Whittington, was satisfactory.

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**MAWSON EXPEDITION.**

**NO HELP FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**

PERTH, October 18.

The Scaddan Government has declined a grant to the Mawson Antarctic Expedition on the ground that it is a Commonwealth matter. Mr. Scaddan says that in view of the heavy strain on the finances this year charity must begin at home.

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**WOMEN LAWYERS.**

In the Assembly on Thursday afternoon the Attorney-General gave notice that on Tuesday he would ask for leave to introduce a Bill to enable women to practice the profession of the law. The announcement was received with cheers.

**CHAIR OF THEOLOGY.**

**FAVOURED BY CONGREGATIONALISTS.**

At Thursday's session of the Congregational Union of South Australia the Rev. J. C. Kirby moved—"That this assembly approves of the establishment of a Theological Chair at the University of Adelaide on the lines laid down by Professor Naylor." Professor Naylor did not propose to appropriate any of the the present funds of the University to the support of a Theological Chair nor to ask State assistance. He proposed that a fund of £30,000 be secured for the endowment of such chair. It could be done by one donation by a wealthy man or by a combination of gifts. Professor Naylor did not propose a chair of one specific religion, but one which would deal with and bring students into touch with great religious ideas. In the words of Dr. Muirhead (Professor of Philosophy at the Birmingham University), "the modern college or university seemed bound to offer some guidance as to the significance of religious conceptions. All religions, not simply the Christian, would be treated from their power to feed the high ambitions of the world." That would not tend to lower Christianity and fill men with unbelief, for Christianity absorbed all the true ideas of the other religions and added fresh ones of its own. Christianity, truly expounded, had nothing to fear from any other religion or philosophy. It might be objected that the professor of theology would teach a theology of his own, and that they would then have public endowment of particular opinions. That was so, but it was true of all departments of teaching in the universities, say, physics or chemistry or law. The existence of such a chair of theology was in accordance with the very nature and purpose of a university, and the existence of such chairs in the universities of the world would lead to a developed, systemized, and scientific knowledge of religion such as had not yet been attained. This would eventually lead to a real religious unity of the human race in the intellectual sphere, it would destroy narrow bigotry, it would help those brought up in the traditions of the different religions and sects to see the elements of truth and goodness to be found in each other's religious and even non-religious systems, and so tend to mutual respect and brotherhood. It would help to preserve the community from being altogether swallowed up by time and sense. Specially would it help in establishing that authority of morals in the hearts of mankind which conscience declared ought to be, and without which, no matter what his contrivances for dodging the consequences of sin, man's life must abound in misery. Christians might advocate such a scheme with great delight, for the religion revealed by the Son of God would stand all tests, and given fairplay and efficient handling would win and conquer over all. Such a chair as Professor Naylor advocated would hasten the day when

Jesus shall reign where'er the sun  
Doth his successive journeys run.

The Rev. J. W. Roberts seconded. If some person would plank down £30,000 they could have the chair, which would tend to the unifying of the various religious denominations and make them feel nearer together. The motion was carried.

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**EDUCATION COMMISSION.**

The members of the Education Commission met at Parliament House on Wednesday morning to deal with correspondence and make arrangements for the work to be done under their new commission which extends the enquiry to all branches of education. It was arranged to meet on Tuesday morning for the purpose of hearing the Chancellor of the University (Sir Samuel Way) and Professor Chapman on the question of giving the University power—in the University Bill to be introduced this session—to grant degrees in engineering. Other matters of importance which were introduced in the correspondence will be dealt with subsequently

**DR. WILLIAM RAY.**

**LONDON APPOINTMENT.**

LONDON, October 20.

Dr. William Ray, who graduated as Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery at the Adelaide University in 1906, and who was chosen in the following year as the South Australian Rhodes scholar, has been appointed assistant bacteriologist at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, at Chelsea Bridge-road, London, of which Dr. C. J. Martin, F.R.S., is director.

Dr. Ray had a distinguished University course in Adelaide. He has for the last four years been studying at Oxford University. For a brief period he was one of the house surgeons at the Adelaide Hospital.

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**FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.**

**The New Instructor.**

Mr. H. H. Corbin, B.Sc., arrived in Adelaide a week ago to take up the position of Instructor of Forestry, rendered vacant recently by the departure of Mr. N. Jolley for another State. Mr. Corbin has been appointed for three years at a salary of £400 a year, and he brings with him the highest credentials for the class of work in which he will be engaged. He is a native of England, and was born on April 2, 1879. "I was brought up on the land," he remarked in the course of an interview on Friday, until I was 15 years of age, and then I went to the London University. There I obtained in 1901 my degree in the pure sciences allied to forestry, botany, zoology, chemistry, and physics. In the same year I secured in open competition a scholarship for three years at the University College, North Wales, but did not make use of it, as I wished to go to the Edinburgh University. There I obtained in 1906 the B.Sc. degree and university certificates with distinction in forestry, structural field geology, field engineering, and surveying, and first-class honours in economic entomology and rural economy. I also hold the Edinburgh East and Scotland College certificates in mycology and applied chemistry. I have held the positions of demonstrator in botany at the University College in Southampton, and science master at the Brentwood School, Essex, and was an expert in the Indian Agricultural Service from 1906 to 1909.

"My experience in India should be of great value to me. A good deal of my work consisted of planting out new towns with trees and making them habitable. I planted about 300 miles of roads. I was there about three and a half years, and was demonstrator at the Punjab Experimental Station in chemistry work. I also had the offer to be transferred to the Indian Forestry Department, but decided to return to England. On my return Professor Wallace was ill, and I was engaged to lecture in the Edinburgh University on Indian agriculture. Then I began to study for the D.Sc. degree, but did not have time to complete my work in that direction. Then I went to Germany. England is a long way behind that country in forestry, and there is much to be gained in studying the failures and successes of the Germans. I studied in Munich under Professor von Tubeuf, and when the session closed in June last I went to the Black Forest to make a further study of the German conditions. From the point of view of the transport of timber the Germans come first, after the Americans, and in the matter of utilizing timber they are much advanced compared with our country."

Mr. Corbin is a young man full of ambition and energy. During the week he visited Belair, and was charmed with the beauties of the National Park. He has given his first lecture at the University, and has already settled down to his new duties.