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His Excellency the Governor, Lady Weigall, and Miss Priscilla Weigall paid a visit to the factory of the South Australian Brush Company, Flinders-street, on Friday morning. His Excellency was attended by Captain the Hon. Nigel Somerset and Dr. C. J. Williams, and accompanied by Miss Barbara Ives, the president of the Chamber of Manufactures (Mr. J. W. McGregor), and the secretary (Mr. H. E. Winterbottom). The party was received at the factory by Mr. W. E. Hay, Mr. H. A. Moore, and Miss Hay. The processes in the manufacture of American brooms, horsehair brooms, household brushes, scrubbing brushes, paint brushes, and many other articles of brushware, were inspected with interest. Prior to the war practically all the wood used in making brushes was imported, but, under the advice of Mr. H. Hugh Corbin, of the Adelaide University, suitable timber has been discovered in South Australia for the purpose, and is now used almost exclusively. Practically all the horse hair used is produced in Australia, but the pig's bristles and vegetable fibres are imported.

Advertiser 3/10/21

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.
The University Council at its meeting on Friday appointed Mr. S. W. Pennycook, University of Queensland, Lecturer in Physical Chemistry. The appointment will date from the 1st January, 1922. Mr. Pennycook topped the University year four times during his course, and received the University Gold Medal for "outstanding merit" in final honors in all faculties. He graduated with first-class honors in chemistry, and obtained "merit" in both physics and mathematics. He was awarded the Research Scholarship of the University for the years 1919 and 1920, and carried out work on various physico-chemical researches, some of which will be published by the Chemical Society of London.

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ELDER CONSERVATORIUM
CHAMBER MUSIC RECITAL.

The programme for the fourteenth concert given at the Elder Hall last night, and which attracted a large audience, had for its chief interest the Tchaikowsky Quartet, No. 1, Op. 11, for two violins, viola, and violoncello. This grateful task, so full of contrast, brilliant workmanship, charm of rhythm, and exquisite harmonic building, provided Mr. Gerald Walenn, Miss Nora Kyffin Thomas, Miss Sylvia Whittington, and Mr. Harold Parsons, with a wealth of material to show their mature art in the realm of artistic interpretation. Of the four movements, the second—Andante cantabile—is most generally known, and most widely appreciated. It was played with particularly fine effect, and went on to the Scherzo, sometimes described as a Russian peasant dance, and concluded with the Allegro giusto, played with vigorous forcefulness. The second concerted number was W. Y. Hurstone's notable Trio in G, for violin, violoncello, and piano. This was entrusted to Mr. Gerald Walenn, Mr. Harold Parsons, and Mr. Harold Wylde. It may not be generally known that Hurstone, after a short career, indicating immense promise, died before adequate fulfillment. In the few years devoted to composition his works abounded with thematic material of spontaneous and genuine worth. This trio, in four movements, is a fine example of melodic thought, and strong combination of harmonic and rhythmic forces, which the players found congenial and well chosen to express the musician's art and attainments of both composer and exponents. The assistance of Miss Ethel Ridings as vocalist. Her three songs, of outstanding interest, were noteworthy examples from her large repertoire. The group began with Tchaikowsky's "The Longing Heart," followed by "At Night" by Rachmaninoff, and concluded with Rimsky-Korsakow's fascinating "Chanson Indonee," which Miss Ridings fittingly interpreted with clearness of vision and good pleasing. Mr. Harold Wylde's accompaniments were all that could be desired.

also Advertiser Herald.

MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

AUSTRALIAN MUSIC EXAMINATION BOARD.

—The Universities of Melbourne, Adelaide, Tasmania, Queensland, and Western Australia, and the State Conservatorium of New South Wales—
PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN THEORY OF MUSIC, SEPTEMBER, 1921.
PASS LIST.

(South Australia and Broken Hill).
(The name of the School or Teacher precedes that of the candidates and is in capital letters.)

—Grade I—
Honours.—Mr. E. E. MITCHELL, Harvey, B. E. Pass.—Mr. E. E. MITCHELL, Trevelyan, H. G.

—Grade II—
Pass.—Mr. E. E. MITCHELL, Dorling, E. R., Fisher, H. K., Marrett, H. O.; Miss L. WHITTING, Gill, L. L.

—Grade III—
Honours.—Miss K. MEEGAN, Ferguson, V. F., Wilton, M. R.; ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, JAMES-TOWN, Bormann, A.; Miss E. WARD, Harvey, V.; PRIVATE TUITION, Mallon, A.; DOMINICAN CONVENT, KAPUNDA, Newman, M.; Miss A. G. WEBB, Tilbrook, K. M.

Pass.—(Convents)—CONVENT MERCY, ANGAS STREET, James, M.J., Stewart, P. E., Swan, V.; DOMINICAN, GABRA, McAuley, E. G., Noonan, G. M.; DOMINICAN, FRANKLIN STREET, Drage, A. M.; DOMINICAN, SEMAPHORE, Wehling, E.; Mr. E. E. MITCHELL, Mitchell, T. W.; Miss DASSBOROUGH, Smith, M.; Miss K. MEEGAN, Stoneman, O. C.; Miss E. V. WILLSMORE, Tidwell, M.

—Grade IV—
Honours.—(Convents)—CONVENT MERCY, ANGAS STREET, Bowering, L. S., Cashman, A. H., Poling, L., McArthur, J. A.; LORETO, MARRYATVILLE, Black, E. M., Slattery, M.; DOMINICAN, FRANKLIN STREET, Smith, M.; Miss E. DORLING, Elliott, G. R.; Miss DASSBOROUGH, Hogarth, E. M. G.; Miss M. MARTIN, Henry, G. A. T.; Miss K. MEEGAN, Hinkle, E. P.; Mr. H. S. PARSONS, Osman, M. H.; Miss A. G. WEBB, Moyle, W. J.; Miss E. V. WILLSMORE, Curtis, E. M.

Pass.—(Convents)—CONVENT MERCY, ANGAS STREET, Gohrie, M. M., Laubman, E. M., McIntyre, E., Quigley, L. A., Wyld, E.; CONVENT MERCY, BROKEN HILL, Byrne, F., Sherlock, M. J., Watson, R.; DOMINICAN, GLENELG, Hutchinson, M. A., Walsh, D., Walsh, M. E.; DOMINICAN, KAPUNDA, Newman, L. S.; LORETO, MARRYATVILLE, Arthur, B. M., Jones, M. D., Keogh, G. M.; CONVENT MERCY, HENLEY BEACH, Angus, D.; ST. DOMINIC'S PRIORY, N. ADELAIDE, Scott, J. M.; ST. JOSEPH'S, NORWOOD, DeLaine, A. L.; ST. JOSEPH'S, PETERBOROUGH, Lyons, A.; ST. JOSEPH'S, PORT ADELAIDE, Lucas, M. A.; Mr. E. E. MITCHELL, Anders, D. A., Clark, A. E., Coker, G. M., Cole, M. E.; Miss K. A. BASEBY, Ingerson, P. L.; Mr. F. E. BAXENDALE, Jones, J. M. W.; Miss E. L. JOHNS, Smith, B. F.; Miss MIDDLETON, Anderson, T. E.; Miss E. BUDEMANN, McDermott, M. A. P.; Miss M. A. SPROD, Legros, E. W.; Miss E. WARD, Shah, K. D.; Mrs. R. J. WATSON, Wood, M.; Miss A. G. Webb, Ohlmeyer, L. C.

—Grade V—
Pass.—(Convents)—CONVENT MERCY, ANGAS STREET, Adams, C. E., Edmunds, I. M., Fanning, K. B., Ferguson, C., Harris, A. J., Hayward, P. M., Henderson, J., Kenny, K. C., Kiley, M. M., Kitchin, M., McDonnell, K., McFadden, E., Moran, S., Melhall, L. M., Murphy, V. M., Pile, E. M., Schramm, P., Stratton, E. P., Terry, B. M., Terry, E. J., Vogt, C., Wells, M., Wirth, E. M., Younger, M. A.; LORETO, MARRYATVILLE, Gohrie, R. M., Hamon, R. H., Hirman, S. P., Jones, G. M., Lawrie, E. C., McGregor, E. M. F., Mummery, E., Partridge, A. B., Pick, D. C., Plunkett, M. S., Scollin, M., Slattery, E. J.; CONVENT MERCY, PARKSIDE, Allen, De V., Goldsmith, M., Naughton, R. M., Ryan, A., Smith, E., Squire, S. E. A., Tier, J., Brown, M. I. J.; DOMINICAN, FRANKLIN STREET, Callaghan, D., Leonard, D., O'Reilly, R., Watts, G.; ST. JOSEPH'S, CLARE, Courtney, M., Hurle, K., Moy, I. C., Peck, H. M., Scales, M. D.; ST. JOSEPH'S, PORT ADELAIDE, Anderson, E. E., Diercks, G. S., Fisher, T. E., Lewis, P. B., Wallwork, M. M.; DOMINICAN, GABRA, Besanko, D., Reid, K., Reid, M.; ST. JOSEPH'S, NORTH ADELAIDE, Anderson, V., Melville, K., Walsh, F.; CONVENT MERCY, BROKEN HILL, Ballantyne, M., Kenny, G.; DOMINICAN, GLENELG, McCarthy, M., Tiley, E. T.; DOMINICAN, KAPUNDA, Lee, C.; ST. JOSEPH'S, PAYNEHAM ROAD, Hill, G. P.; ST. JOSEPH'S, BROMPTON, White, I. A.; ST. JOSEPH'S, KINGSWOOD, Sanders, G. M.; Mrs. C. R. BALDWINSON, Cain, J. A. M., Krues, G. R., Moss, H. D., Snowwell, H. P.; Miss E. R. DORLING, Boots, E., Edwards, D. M., Edwards, E. M.; Miss P. TASSIE, Donaldson, M. G., Pearce, J. M., Tassie, W. F. B.; Miss ZIMMERMAN, Mide, A. S. M., Spathe, E. O. E., Zouart, V.; Miss F. E. COLLINS, Nicholas, H. L., Williams, S. G.; Miss K. GRAHAM, Bignell, E. C., Wilson, F. E.; Miss B. HARVEY, Neil, E. R., Neil, E. G.; Miss E. V. WILLSMORE, Drummond, J. M. A., White, N. E.; Miss E. L. JOHNS, Baker, G. L., Brinkworth, I. G.; Miss A. CHAPMAN, Shepherd, J.; Miss K. CHUTE-ERSON, Kell, L.; Mr. F. HOLMAN, Wisemeyer, L.; Mrs. F. HODGERLAND, Glaz, L. R.; Miss MIDDLETON, Wade, L. C.; Mr. F. W. ROBERTS, Roberts, H. E.; Miss E. BUDEMANN, Byrne, E.; Miss K. E. TREPP, Jensen, A. L.; Mr. H. WARD-LEY, Thomas, J.

PROFESSOR DAVID.

INVESTIGATIONS IN THE WEST.

THE KIMBERLEY OIL FIND.

Professor Sir Edgeworth David, of the Sydney University, who has been on a scientific visit to Western Australia, returned to Adelaide on Saturday, after having made extensive investigations into geological matters in the Kimberley and other districts. The professor, amongst other things, studied the indications of the existence of oil, and while he regards the result of his research as being distinctly hopeful he still appears to think that considerable caution is desirable, as similar indications to those observed have been known to exist in some other places, including New Zealand, for about half a century although, so far, no payable oil has been found there.

Irwin Coal Field.

On Monday morning Professor David said he had been to the northern districts of the western State on a geological exploration. He had been the guest of Professor and Mrs. Willmore, at the Perth University, and had carried out geological examinations under the guidance of Mr. Gibb Maitland, Government Geologist. The first area visited was Gin Gin, about 60 miles north of Perth, where some interesting phosphatic deposits had been prospected. These occurred in a chalk formation. They dipped suddenly, and had been struck in some deep artesian bores under Perth, where the formation took the form of sands, of a brightish green tint filled with marine fossil organisms. To the north of Gin Gin a geological examination had been made with Mr. Maitland of the Irwin River coalfield, about 200 miles north of Perth. An interesting problem for future geological determination would be the question of the depth at which the Irwin coal measures probably pass under Perth. At present authorities inclined to the opinion that these measures, if they exist there at all, are most probably rather too deep for mining in existing conditions, on account of the difficulty of ventilation. Nevertheless, provided the seams, which in their outcrops are too high in ash to be workable, should improve as they gradually come west and south from the Irwin River, they should be at workable reach at certain points.

Gold and Diamonds.

From the Irwin River Professor David went northwards to Meekatharra, at the north head of the railway line, and with Dr. E. S. Simpson, analyst and mineralogist of the Department of Mines, he proceeded a further distance of about 400 miles by motor car to the Nullagine and Marble Bar goldfield, in the Pilbara area. At Nullagine the world-famous conglomerates, which produce gold and diamonds, were specially investigated. There seemed to be a strong probability that although not distinctly of glacial origin, these conglomerates might represent redistributions of glacial materials brought out afterwards by thaw-water rivers escaping from the great ice sheets, which had left impressive and enduring evidence of their past existence in the neighborhood of Peterborough and other places in South Australia, and which had been described by Professor Howchin. The diamonds contained in the conglomerates were probably amongst the oldest in the world. They appeared to be of alluvial origin, and derived from the older rocks. So far only small stones had been found, generally about half a carat in weight. The largest yet discovered had realised £6 in value. Very little work, as yet, had been done on this field.

Asbestos Deposits.

Between Nullagine and Marble Bar the new mines for asbestos developed in the large belt of serpentine, were examined. The asbestos was of first-grade quality, but prospecting operations were not far enough advanced to show what quantities were available. Machinery had been erected for crushing such deposits of serpentine as were rich in asbestos, and for saving the fibre. The working of the machinery had been stopped for the present, however, pending alterations with a view to saving a larger percentage of fibre. The Marble Bar goldfield contained a wonderful belt of banded jasper from which the field took its name. This was next examined. Like nearly all the goldfields in Western Australia, Marble Bar was situated in a wide belt of greenish-colored rocks, surrounded by granite. Traversing these greenish rocks most beautifully banded examples of white, black, pink, and red jasper, were inspected. These would form handsome rocks for inlaying purposes, if cut and polished, but their great hardness would make the work very costly. These banded jaspers were a characteristic feature of nearly all the goldfields of Western Australia.

Good Water Supplies.
A very important feature of large areas of the sparsely-populated districts of Western Australia, including the Nullagine and Marble Bar country, was the ease with which good fresh water supplies, suitable for consumption by human beings, could be obtained from wells of from 10 ft. to 40 ft. deep. Along the travelling stock routes water was raised from these wells

by those in charge of the stock, by means of large canvas buckets, holding about 30 gallons each. A well would often yield about 30,000 gallons of water a day, and in many instances the shaft was taken deep enough to provide for the storage of 10,000 gallons. Each well was capable of watering 1,000 head of cattle, assuming that each animal consumed only 10 gallons. In the dry season, however, they would often require as much as 15 gallons each. At the various homesteads water was raised from wells of this description by windmills and there was usually breeze enough during ten months of the year to keep these in action. A good amount of water was used for irrigating small gardens. It was devoid of common salt, and was rich in nitrates, so that it was exceptionally useful for irrigation purposes, and proved splendid for crops of cabbages, and other kitchen vegetables. That fine supply of good water should be a great factor in the encouragement of settlement in the area.

Professor David mentioned that Dr. Simpson had suggested that it was desirable that careful prospecting work should be carried out in search of platinum and osmium. The latter natural alloy, he explained, is chiefly used for the points of fountain-pens. These metals were mostly found in association with serpentine.

Indications of Oil.

On the return of Professor David and Dr. Simpson to Perth they found that Mr. T. Blachford, Assistant Government Geologist, and a former student of Professor David at the Sydney University, had just arrived there, after a visit to the Kimberley district, where a careful preliminary examination had been made for indications of mineral oil. Mr. Blachford had visited the region in company with Mr. Freney, who had been prospecting for oil, and he had visited the localities where any indications of oil or asphalt had been reported to exist. A substance known as asphalt-glance had been found at the conjunction of the Ord and Negri Rivers, near the extreme north-east of the State, close to the boundary of the Northern Territory. That asphaltum was distributed in some quantities in small globules throughout the greenish rocks, which had the aspect of pertaining to an ancient volcanic tuff. Practically no prospecting had yet been done in the region. The principal area where any preliminary testing had so far been done was at Price's Creek, to the east of the junction of Christmas Creek and the Fitzroy River. That was approximately 200 miles south-west of the area where the asphalt-glance had been found, about 160 miles in a direct line south-east of Derby, and about 250 miles south-west from Wyndham. At Price's Creek the indications of oil were in the form of seepages, which yielded a distinct smell of petroleum. Iridescent films were often seen on the surface of swamps in some places, but it should be understood that these were not necessarily due to the seepage of oil. Most frequently such effects were caused by the presence of carbonate of iron, and they strongly resembled those produced by the spreading of a drop of oil on water. The films could be distinguished from each other by the simple process of pushing a small stick vertically through the film, and drawing it up again. If a true oil film it would cling to the stick and come up without cracking. If the substance was something other than oil, such as iron carbonate, it would be brittle, and fall in pieces when the water where it was found was disturbed. In the latter case it would not readily adhere to the stick. While Mr. Blachford was at Price's Creek a bore was put down on an adjacent hill to a depth of 90 ft. Mr. Blachford closely watched the boring, and collected samples of the substances taken up. These were conveyed to Perth, where they were tested by Dr. Simpson, who found that they contained true mineral oil, although in very small quantities. The proportions varied with the depth of the strata. It was contained in sandstone and limestone. The actual weight of oil to rock was only one part oil to 4,000 parts rock. This relatively small amount, Professor David pointed out, was sufficient to supply quantities which, under favorable conditions of concentration, might be of economic value. The conditions of concentration included an impervious covering over the oil-bearing strata, such as would suffice to prevent the escape into the atmosphere of the volatile constituents of the oil. It was also necessary that both the impervious rock lid over the porous oil strata, should have been thrown into more or less