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which combine with an alkali and form a solid such as limestone. The limestone existing in rocks had been created by the extraction of carbon-dioxide from the atmosphere and from waters. The ocean and the atmosphere acted reciprocally in the distribution of that gas. Evidence of great igneous disturbances were frequently seen in the sun, but it was a question whether they were signs of increased radiation or whether the cooling incandescent vapours cut off some of the heat.

Experiments had shown that the heat emitted by the sun varied as much as 10 per cent. in a brief period. There was also a variation of the obliquity of the elliptic or the sun's path in the heavens. If the Poles of the earth were set at right-angles to the earth's orbit there would be perpetual spring from Pole to Pole. The greater the angle of the elliptic, the greater the contrast in climate. The present angle of obliquity was 23½ degrees, and was subject to slight variation. The pull of the sun and moon on the protuberant parts of the earth near the equator caused the Poles to be drawn towards the sun and, in consequence, polar axis revolved around its central point in a wobbling manner. The variation in the angle gave one hemisphere the advantage of additional solar light and heat for half a year. Geologists considered that not sufficient time had been allowed for the great geological changes which must have taken place in the advance and recession of the ice fields. In all probability no particular agency, but a combination of circumstances, was responsible for the great ice capture of the earth.

MUSIC OF THE PEOPLE.

LECTURE BY MR. CLIVE CAREY.

A fascinating outline of the development of English Folk Songs was given by Mr. Clive Carey at the Prince of Wales Theatre at the University on Tuesday evening. Mr. Carey, who enriched his lecture with many delightful examples of these quaint old songs, referred to the simplicity and the emotional appeal of the music. A folk song was necessarily handed on orally. Some singers, in repeating the original song would add a phrase here and there, so that it eventually had the stamp not only of an individual, but of a community. A folk song was stamped with the characteristics of a nation, for the singer, it must be remembered, was an uncultivated person who sang because he or she was actually moved to do so. The communal theory which implied that the folk song sprang into existence complete, having germinated in many minds simultaneously, was dismissed as a fantastic one. The music arose with a people unable to read or write, and to whom it was, in consequence, a mode of expression. With the advance of modern amusements into the country, folk songs were steadily disappearing.

With regard to the actual songs themselves, Mr. Carey said many were in those ancient scales which had disappeared from what might be called conscious composition fully three hundred years ago. These were really a series founded on the Greek scales, which dated from St. Ambrose, who had re-constituted them, and St. Anthony. There were the Ionian, Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, and Mixo-Lydian scales. Many of the songs were in the Ionian mode, which was much like their own minor scale. In considering the fact of the continued existence of these old-fashioned modes, they must trace the development of the song. Music was first an expression of emotion, perhaps merely a shriek. From this developed the reiteration of a single phrase such as they had in savage music. Gradually the phrases were lengthened and altered until they had achieved a complete tune. At one time, of course, music had all been in unison, but this had gradually been merged into harmony in an endeavor to accommodate the different voices. Gradually then the ear became more sensitive. The melodic modes were at first quite simple, and when a scale was transposed from one key to another the singer encountered considerable difficulty. It was the well-tempered scale, such as the student of Bach knew so well, which made it possible to pass from one mode to another. The Ionian mode, as he had shown, was much like the minor scale of to-day, and the Dorian was akin to it. There was a plaintive quality in many of these old songs which was not lessened by the impersonal mode of singing adopted by most singers, so that a woman preferred to sing from the sentimental standpoint of a man, and vice versa, though it would not have interfered with the melody at all to make the necessary change. Some of them, on the other hand, had a delightful, almost rollicking air of gaiety, and the swinging lilt of their choruses was most effective.

Mr. Carey illustrated the different types of song in his usual cultured fashion, and it was evident that in his search for the best examples he had penetrated to many remote parts of the English counties. He pointed out that the pity was that as far as the true English folk song was concerned, it had disappeared from all but a few inaccessible spots in the depths of the English countryside, and from one odd little district in America, which, as yet, seemed untouched by any modern civilisation. The difficulty in collecting these songs with their true music was that they were absolutely melodic, and had never been intended for or required accompaniment.

Mr. Carey's next lecture will deal with the yodels of folk songs.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Re-organization Scheme Adopted.

Important Appointments Pending.

The Commissioner of Public Works (Hon. L. L. Hill) on Tuesday gave details of an important and far-reaching re-organization scheme for the Hydraulic Engineer's Department, which was recommended by the Hydraulic Engineer (Mr. H. E. Bellamy), and approved by Cabinet.

The Minister said that so far as the water supplies of the State were concerned, at present there was no practical engineering supervision of the supplies under the control of the Hydraulic Engineer's Department outside the Beetaloo and Bundaleer districts. All water supply matters in the various townships and districts, other than those mentioned, were referred to and dealt with by the head waterworks office in Adelaide. With the object of securing greater efficiency and better supervision it had been decided to divide the State into three water districts, each of which would be under the charge of a district engineer, who would be directly responsible to the Hydraulic Engineer. The districts, which would be known as number 1 (or metropolitan and southern), No. 2 (northern), and No. 3 (western), would comprise the following areas:—No. 3—The whole of Eyre Peninsula. No. 2—That part of the State north of a line running from Paringa, above the Barossa and Warren districts, across to Port Wakefield, and taking in Yorke's Peninsula to Port Augusta. No. 1—That part of the State south of No. 2, and embracing the south-east and Kangaroo Island. The Minister added that it was anticipated that a very large amount of detailed work would, by the new arrangement, be removed from the head office of the Hydraulic Engineer's Department, with the result that the Hydraulic Engineer would have more time to devote to important matters demanding his attention. The district engineers would regularly visit all water schemes in their respective districts, supervise the maintenance of them, and be held responsible for all work carried out locally. All returns and so on would be sent direct to the district engineers. Matters of detail would, therefore, be carried out much more expeditiously than was possible at present.

Metropolitan Sewers.

So far as the sewers were concerned, proceeded the Minister, in view of the large amount of work projected in connection with the Adelaide sewerage system two assistant engineers would be appointed. One of them would be designated "assistant resident engineer" and the other "assistant engineer." The present position of Deputy Hydraulic Engineer would be abolished. The report of Mr. A. G. Gutteridge (Commonwealth Director of Sanitary Engineering) on the sewerage system was still under consideration by the Government, and the advice of the Hydraulic Engineer was being obtained in connection with it with a view to deciding what course should be adopted. It was impossible at present to give any details in the matter.

Salaries for New Positions.

It was intended, added Mr. Hill, that the salary for the district engineers should be £600 each a year, that for the assistant resident engineer for sewers £325, and that for the assistant engineer of that branch would go from a minimum of £450 to a maximum of £402. At present there was not one graduate of the Adelaide University employed on the drawing office staff of the Hydraulic Engineer's Department. In that regard it had been decided that in future all appointments for junior engineers there would be restricted to graduates of that University. Special training would be given them with the idea of remedying the present position of the department having to go outside the State when vacancies occurred. Applications would be called for three Bachelors of Engineering to strengthen the drawing staff in the department, and the salaries for them would rise from £264 minimum to £324 maximum. Consequent upon the adoption of the re-organization scheme, details of the necessary alterations in the staff were under consideration. The matter of filling the offices now decided upon would be re-

ferred to the Public Service Commissioner, and a circular would be issued within the service and advertisements inserted in the Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney newspapers inviting applications.

Benefits Anticipated.

In conclusion, the Minister said that it was anticipated that big savings would be made in the way of maintenance and by the greater efficiency and far-reaching supervision under the reorganization scheme, which results would more than compensate for the extra salaries that would be paid. The whole question of water conservation in the past had been unsatisfactory in so far that some of the reservoirs were not watertight. Many thousands of pounds sterling had been spent on those works, and not only had that money been lost, but the source of supply expected had proved unreliable and a danger to the local communities, which, relying upon the reservoirs to meet their requirements, had through the leakages been placed in a position of false security in that respect. Certain reservoirs, such as Happy Valley, Millbrook, Barossa, Beetaloo, Bundaleer, and Warren, were thoroughly reliable, but a lot of others could be mentioned which were by no means in that category.

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AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

When Dr. A. E. V. Richardson was appointed by the Adelaide University as director of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute and Professor of Agriculture at the University, an important step was taken in the direction of the scientific investigation of problems which confront the primary producer. The wheat grower, the pastoralist, and the dairy farmer are always finding themselves up against some problem, the solution of which can be provided only by the investigations of the trained agricultural scientist. Professor Richardson agrees with a Melbourne writer that although there are Government-owned experiment stations and research farms in Australia, the amount of scientific research work done at those stations is small in comparison with the opportunities that lie at their hands. "It is true," he said yesterday, "that we are not doing as much in this direction as we ought, but the agricultural research that this country is capable of is limited by the personnel and the funds made available for the work. The building up of a body of systematic knowledge by careful investigation and experiment is essential for the sound development of agriculture in any country. There is no doubt that the output of the primary products of the State can be greatly increased, but this requires greater efficiency on the part of the man on the land, a more complete knowledge of the principles of agriculture, and greater perfection in the technical processes underlying agriculture. It has been the experience of most countries that the most effective method of securing a genuine and permanent increase in the output from the land is to improve the farming methods of the country, and apply the teaching of science to agricultural production."

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ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

For the fifth concert of the season, to be held in the Elder Hall on Monday next, another programme of exceeding interest has been arranged. A splendid variety of items will be rendered by members of the Conservatorium staff. Special mention may be made of William Hurstine's sonata, arranged for the bassoon and piano, for which Mr. W. Foote, who is an excellent exponent of wood-wind instruments, with Mr. William Silver at the piano, will be responsible. Other items will be Gabriel Faure's sonata for violin and piano, by Mr. Charles Schilsky and Miss Maude Puddy, a group of cello solos by Mr. Harold Parsons, accompanied by Mr. George Pearce, a bracket of Schubert's songs by Miss Hilda Gill, and Percy Grainger's "Zanzibar boat song," a trio, which will be performed on one piano, by Miss Puddy, Mr. Silver, and Mr. Pearce. The boxplan is now open at S. Marshall and Sons.

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A CONSERVATORIUM ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. Harold Wyld, F.R.C.O., gave the second of a series of Thursday midday organ recitals on Thursday at the Elder Conservatorium, when the increased attendance clearly indicated how much the public appreciate these programmes. Beginning with a classical number, Bach's "Prelude in C minor," the recitalist played an interesting variety of selections which demonstrated effectively the comprehensive capability of the instrument in the hands of an artist. The items included a delicate impressionistic writing of Liszt, "A dream ship," a popular composition entitled "Adoration," by Borowski; a bright and tuneful "Song of summer," by Lemare; and a descriptive golden wedding ("Les noces d'or"), by Chamade. Miss Doreen Stoneman submitted a charming violin solo, "Zigeunerweisen" (Savate), based on some of the old Hungarian gipsy airs. The recitals will be continued each Thursday at 1.15 until fur-

NEWS 11.6.25

Conservatorium Recital

In the Elder Conservatorium, during the luncheon hour today a delightful organ recital was given by Mr. Harold Wyld, F.R.C.O.

The pieces played were "Prelude in C minor," by Bach; "A Dream Ship," by Farjeon; "Adoration," by Borowski; "A Song of Summer," by Lemare; and "Les Noces d'Or," by Chamade.

Miss Doreen Stoneman rendered a violin solo by Zigeunerweisen Sarasate.

There was a large and appreciative audience. The recitals are free to the public, and will be continued every Thursday during the luncheon hour, beginning at 1.15 o'clock.

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Attention is directed to the first re-union of the Elder Conservatorium Association, to be held on Monday, June 22. The President (Mr. Frederick Bevan) will deliver an address on "The Life of Sir Arthur Sullivan." All past students and adherents of the Conservatorium are cordially invited.

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AN UNLAWFUL PROCESSION.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FINED.

Sydney, June 12.

At the Central Summons Court today Arthur Rushmore Baldwin and Percy James Berwick were charged with having taken part in a procession for other than funeral purposes, and Dr. Evatt pleaded guilty on their behalf.

It was stated that the defendants led a procession of several hundred University students along Macquarie-street on May 29. One was beating a kerosine tin and the other was calling out, "Roll up, boys." They said they were proceeding to Government House, but when Inspector Irving, who gave evidence, remonstrated with them they dispersed.

In defence of the students Dr. Evatt read correspondence between the Under-graduates' Association and the University regarding permission to hold a commemorative procession, which was not granted.

Mr. Gale, S.M., said he would make £50 allowances for the students, taking into consideration their youth. One was 20 and the other 18. The defendants were each fined 3/, with 3/ costs, in default 48 hours' imprisonment.