

...they they often sat inert and listless, say, even sometimes forget to listen. To their pupils daily and minutely practicing work that should have been fully prepared. Their chief responsibility was to create and maintain a live musical interest and, above all, constantly to prepare their lessons. That had been brought home to him one day in connection with a most earnest and successful teacher of aural and rhythmic culture, who had said very simply and wisely, "It is not the time that the class takes, but the preparation I must undergo before I meet my class." He assured them that the brilliant and astonishing results of her children were a constant testimony to the value of that self-imposed preparation. It was not for him to weary them with maxims, but as intelligent people they would, he was sure, find a way constantly to improve their method. And remembering always that education was not merely instruction, but the development of faculty, they would seek in each lesson they gave, to awaken some sense that was lying dormant in their pupil. (Applause.)

The Week's Arrangements.

Further lectures will be given during the week. To-day Mr. I. G. Reimann will speak on "The Music Teacher" in the morning, and in the afternoon Mr. Frederick Bevan will read a paper on "The Art of Singing." On Wednesday papers will be read on "Musical Aesthetics" by the Rev. Brian Wibley in the morning, and on "Folk Songs" by Mr. Olive Carey in the afternoon. Dr. Davies will again lecture on Thursday morning on "Form in Music," and in the afternoon Mr. W. H. Foots will speak on "Orchestral Instruments." Friday morning will be devoted to the question-box and open discussions, and Mr. Frank Gratton will talk on "Music in Schools" in the afternoon. During the week musical programmes will be submitted by members of the staff of the Conservatorium, and the conference will conclude with a demonstration of aural culture and Dalcroze eurythmics by the pupils of Miss Heather Gell on Saturday morning. In commenting on the programme, Dr. Davies said he wished to make it clear that the concerts were open to the friends of the teachers and to students, and the lectures would be open to all those who had enrolled as members of the conference. He paid a warm tribute to those whose work had made the concerts possible, saying they were sacrificing a part of their vacation, and should meet with the appreciation which they deserved.

REGISTER. 10. 7. 25.

MID-DAY ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. Harold Wyde, P.R.C.O., by inaugurating a series of free mid-day organ recitals at the Conservatorium, has provided an attraction which increases each week in popularity. There are still some empty "pews," however, and more people

REGISTER. 14. 7. 25

A paper by Mr. E. V. Clark (Lecturer in Electrical Engineering at the University of Adelaide), entitled "Power factor and tariff," has been accepted by the Institution of Electrical Engineers (London) for publication, and for reading and discussion during their 1925-26 session.

Nov., 14. 7. 25

Provided his private arrangements can be completed by Mr. Professor Coleman Phillips will leave for England on the Anchises, which is scheduled to sail from the Outer Harbor on July 22.

REG., 11. 7. 25.

Professor Osborne, Professor of Botany at the Adelaide University, was a passenger by the express which left for Melbourne on Friday afternoon.

Nov., 15. 7. 25

Mr. I. G. Reimann (teacher of piano at the Elder Conservatorium), in the course of his lecture yesterday at the Conference of Music Teachers on "The Music Teacher," said he had now been teaching music for fifty years. After teaching at the Hahndorf Boys' College, Mr. Reimann went to Berlin, where he studied under such masters as Dr. Bischoff. He has since then visited Europe twice to continue his studies. In 1883 he set up a musical college in Wakefield-street, which was transferred to the Conservatorium when it was opened in March, 1898. Mr. Reimann is 63 years of age.

TEACHING TEACHERS

"Musical Manna from Heaven"

ADDRESS BY MR. REIMANN

"Do not start your pupils on Liszt's rhapsodies and expect them to make good progress. You will be woefully disappointed," said Mr. I. G. Reimann (teacher of piano at the Elder Conservatorium) during the course of his address on "The Music Teacher" before the State conference of music teachers at the Conservatorium this morning.

He strongly urged well-ordered teaching conditions and an earnest attempt on the part of music teachers to intelligently direct the talent and energies of their pupils, bearing in mind the while the high ideals of their profession, despite the fact that many parents imagined that money would cause "musical manna to fall from heaven."

"It is nowadays universally recognized that the calling of a music teacher is a factor in the education of youth. It is a noble calling, and considering the influence the teacher exercises upon the characters of his pupils it is an elevated one," said Mr. Reimann.

LOVE FOR CHILDREN

"For that reason," he continued, "it is evident that the training of the teacher should not be limited to the acquirement of the usual amount of special knowledge. The ideal music teacher should be classed with those who, on the basis of psychological knowledge, are able to penetrate into the soul life of youth. He should understand the different stages of the development of the child as they affect desirable teaching material, thus enabling him to select that which is appropriate and helpful.

"Love for children," the modern psychologist says, "is the chief characteristic of a pedagogic calling." In my opinion it holds the key to the secret of the art of education. Only when the teacher is imbued with this can he penetrate into the depths of the youthful soul and impart to his method of instruction that clearness and simplicity which is indispensable if he desires to make the subject matter fit the receptivity of his pupil.

"In order to secure real mental advancement of youth and to aspire to a teaching method which bears upon the various mental activities it is necessary that the music teacher, apart from a thorough practical training, should also acquire an adequate standard of general culture.

"As an example of this I would point to Fritz Kreisler, the eminent violinist, who will shortly visit Adelaide," remarked the lecturer. "I am informed that besides being a wonderful musician he has a great knowledge of general subjects."

EQUIPMENT OF TEACHER

Mr. Reimann then named a wide range of works which teachers should consult on musical training, pianoforte playing, instruction methods, technical work, musical history and literature, selection and classification, and musical aesthetics.

"If after staying in Adelaide for a week you have any money left you had better purchase some of them," he observed.

"There are cases in which the best intentions and efforts of the teacher come to nought through intellectual superficiality, or inconsiderateness of parents who imagine that their money will cause musical manna to fall from heaven, even when their disorganized home life, erratic bringing up of their offspring, and frequent meddling with teachers' instructions have undermined the higher nerve of development of their children.

"The goal toward which a serious and earnest music teaching fraternity should persistently strive," said the lecturer, "is well-ordered teaching conditions which put a check on whims and arbitrariness of the public at large, and at the same time give to the teacher the guarantee that his activity, considered from the standpoint of higher education, shall not from the outset be a fruitless task."

"ART OF SINGING"

Address by Mr. Bevan

At the conference of the State music teachers this afternoon Mr. Frederick Bevan (teacher of singing at the Elder Conservatorium) delivered an address entitled "The Art of Singing."

"Those who are blessed with a strong voice and the ability to use it must realize that they are high priests and priestesses of their art," said Dr.

Bevan, "that to them is assigned the mission of helping to form taste and tradition, and that they are a great power for good or for ill."

Mr. Bevan proceeded to explain that there was nothing new in singing. "The present school of singing," he said, "was founded and more or less perfected centuries ago. As to text books which deal with the intricacies of the throat and its physiology, on the ground that a little knowledge is dangerous I regard them as undesirable.

"There is nothing which expresses the sentiment of the people as does a song," he continued. "Someone said that playing without singing was a garden without roses. Songs have made history, while the greatest symphonies have barely touched it. Singing appeals to all classes. Because it is universal, singing is almost as varied as humanity itself.

"For the singer let it be said that the gift and power that are his enable him to soothe the afflicted, strengthen the weak, and control the strong. But voice does not make the singer. Voice is the endowment of the singer, but he must also have industry, perseverance, and cultivative musical and dramatic taste and apply them.

"It has been said that singing is the result of a 'compelling desire to sing.' That is correct, but the singer must not only have that, but also the compelling desire, will, and energy to master his art. He must have a good general education, cultivate intelligence, and high ideals. He must know something of music. He must understand and feel the sense of rhythm, appreciate the intricacies of tonality and temperament, possess imagination, musical memory, and initiative.

"The singer must read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest every part of the meaning and intention of both poet and composer, must paint a picture and tell a story that may be appreciated by the most simple or the most gifted.

"The singer must learn to forget himself, to lose himself in the character he is portraying or in the sentiment he is expressing. He must be something of an actor, sometimes a saint, sometimes a sinner, now an angel, then a vixen, later a god, and perhaps then a devil."

REG., 15. 7. 25.

THE CAUSE OF CANCER.

Without incurring an accusation of unreasonable scepticism, we may accept with reserve the announcement that an English experimenter has discovered the cause of cancer. Such a discovery must mark the beginning of the end of the great campaign against this frightful scourge, and the statement that the perplexing aetiological problem of malignant disease has thus been suddenly and dramatically solved is almost too good to be true. Every investigator realizes that the finding of the cause of cancer is the aim of the vast scheme of research which is being prosecuted in almost every civilized country. The riddle is being attacked from a thousand angles; but, for cancer research generally, there is only this one goal, which Dr. Gye is claimed to have attained. As Professor Brailsford Robertson says, commenting upon Dr. Gye's reported triumph, although doctors cannot hope to cure a disease until they understand it, once its nature and cause are understood, "it will probably not be long before they know how to prevent it." In this fact lies the extreme importance of the discovery of the root cause of cancer—not any merely predisposing cause, of which there appear to be several, but the agency which permits, or prompts, a cell, or group of cells, suddenly to defy the laws of growth of the parent organism, and, by an undisciplined multiplication, form a cancerous mass.

On behalf of Dr. Gye, it is asserted that his experiments "appear to have established the existence of a living cancer virus," as the immediate stimulant of malignant cell-multiplication, and that he has further discovered "a chemical substance produced by the cells," which is described as "the intrinsic factor" in cancerous growth. Unquestionably his investigations have produced important results. A claim proceeding from the experimental farm of the Medical Research Council can by no means be ignored; and due weight must also be given to the statement of

The Lancet that "Dr. Gye's observations may represent the solution of the central problem of cancer." But, for all that, it is difficult to reconcile, with some of the established facts of cancer incidence, the new theory that the disease is caused by a virus, or infecting organism. "The majority of the workers on cancer," says Professor Robertson, "have in recent years been inclined to abandon the view that cancer is caused by an organism, for the reason that it is not possible to communicate it from one animal to another by contact, or by any means suggestive of infection." A malignant growth is often the apparent product of local irritation, resulting from a blow, or from repeated pressure or constant friction. Numerous patient experiments indicate the probability of the inheritance of a predisposition to the disease. In conjunction with a belief in the predisposing influences of heredity and mechanical irritation, the virus theory is highly perplexing. If Dr. Gye's conclusions be accepted as "the solution of the central problem of cancer," some of the principles which now appear fully established will have to be modified or abandoned. Professor Robertson, in the absence of complete information of the nature of, and evidence for, the new discovery, prefers the idea that "some infecting organism might cause cancer in an indirect fashion, by causing local irritation of the peculiar type required to call forth cancerous growth." Between the establishment of the existence of a virus indirectly productive of cancer, and the solution of the essential mystery of the cause of malignant disease, there is a tremendous gulf; but, even if Dr. Gye has not attained to the ultimate triumph of the cancer research worker, he appears at least to have made a notable contribution to the cause of progress in an undertaking vital to the whole human race.

REGISTER. 15. 7. 25.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

Since its inception, five years ago, the Graduates' Association of the University of Adelaide has been gradually extending its influence. With the view to still further aid its growth, a motion is set down for the annual meeting on Thursday, to admit to full membership all holders of a final certificate or diploma, as well as graduates of any recognised university, even if they have not been admitted to the same degree in Adelaide. Another direction in which the association has done good work is in regard to the employment of graduates. With the object of assisting those who have had a university training to find avenues of service where their special powers will be of use to the community, also in order to help employers to find the best-equipped men and women for their particular needs, the University Council recently appointed a sub-committee to arrange for the establishment of an employment bureau. It is hoped that another example of the work of the association will be given in regard to the use of wireless. Professor T. Brailsford Robertson is to give at the broadcasting station a 20 minutes' address on "What we eat, and why we eat it," and it is hoped that the members of the association who assemble for the annual meeting in the south hall of the Conservatorium on Thursday evening will have this address brought to them over the air.

Nov., 15. 7. 25

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

Since its inception five years ago the Graduates' Association of the University of Adelaide has been gradually extending its influence. With the view of still further aiding its growth a motion is set down for the annual meeting on Thursday to admit to full membership all holders of a final certificate or diploma as well as graduates of any recognised university, even if they have not been admitted to the same degree in Adelaide. Another direction in which the association has done good work is in regard to the employment of graduates. With the object of assisting those who have had a university training to find avenues of service where their special powers will be of use to the community, and also to assist employers to find the best equipped men and women for their particular needs, the University Council recently appointed a sub-committee to arrange for the establishment of an employment bureau. It is hoped that another example of the work of the association will be given in regard to the use of wireless telegraphy. Professor T. Brailsford Robertson is to give at the broadcasting station a 20-minute address on "What we eat, and why we eat it," and it is hoped that the members of the association who assemble for the annual meeting in the south hall of the Conservatorium on Thursday evening will have this address brought to them over the air.