

TEACHER OF VIOLIN

MR. P. BORNSTEIN ARRIVES

"Children Should Study Music"

Mr. Peter Bornstein, who has been appointed by the council of the University of Adelaide as teacher of the violin at Elder Conservatorium, has arrived in Adelaide. He is leading violinist in the Pavlova orchestra, and at the conclusion of the season will take over his new duties.

Mr. Bornstein said that he had many aims in connection with his work in Adelaide.

"My duties will be solo and ensemble tuition and examination," he said. "I hope to be able to encourage a greater appreciation of chamber music. I hope also to give several concerts here, and engage in solo playing in Melbourne, if I can find the time.

"One of my beliefs is that each home should be as interested in music as in sport. I do not mean that parents and their children should give themselves too seriously to music, but at least children should be encouraged to learn to play an instrument."

Mr. Bornstein accompanied the Pavlova company on its tour from Egypt through the East, Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria.

Music played during the Pavlova season would be either classical or romantic, he said. Jazz would not be found in the programme.

"I am not opposed to syncopated music, which may be developed to better things, but I hope that the mania for jazz will pass," he concluded.

Mr. Bornstein was born in London, his parents being Russian.

REG. 28-6-29

New Conservatorium Teacher Favours Thoroughness

MR. Peter Bornstein, leading violinist in the Pavlova Orchestra, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Charles Schilsky as teacher of the violin at the Elder Conservatorium, is deeply interested in the work he is to take up in October. "I believe in thorough training at the outset. Every pupil has his own faults, difficulties, or abilities," he said to a reporter yesterday.

"It is best to set them on the right road at the outset—and that is why I always teach individually. Each student must be studied."

Apparently Mr. Bornstein agrees with what Mr. Schilsky said in his lectures, that there is no one way of teaching the violin. He has the same feeling about quality of tone.

"You would use a different quality for each composer, according to the character of the work," he said.

REG. 28-6-29

LET LAND SUPPORT UNIVERSITY.

What Vancouver Has Done

MELBOURNE, Thursday.—If building land at Canberra were granted to a national university the institution would be self-supporting by the time the city grew to a reasonable size, said Mr. R. P. Franklin, headmaster of Melbourne Grammar School, who has just returned from Canada, where he was Victoria's representative at the Council of National Education.

At the University Association's luncheon today he instanced the University of Vancouver, which, he said, was granted a large tract of land that would eventually become the chief residential area of the city, so that, as the city expanded, so would the university prosper.

APV. 28-6-29

OPENING FOR AUSTRALIAN ENGINEERING GRADUATE

The trustees of the Science and Industry Endowment Fund are offering a research studentship in forest products (timber mechanics), tenable at approved institutions in England and U.S.A., for a period of two years. The studentship is worth £300 per annum, with allowances for fees and travelling totalling £250. The successful student will be required to give to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research an option on his services for a period of three years after the termination of the studentship at a salary ranging from £400 to £500 per annum. Applications close with the secretary to trustees, Albert-street, East Melbourne, on July 29.

GEOPHYSICAL PROSPECTING

NEW AID TO METAL DISCOVERY

The speaker at the luncheon of the Legacy Club at Balfour's Cafe yesterday was Mr. H. W. Gartrell, lecturer in mining engineering at the University. The president (Mr. A. S. Blackburn) occupied the chair.

The subject of the address was "Geophysical Prospecting." Mr. Gartrell stated that members of great civilisations of the past had been sure of their superiority to their predecessors, and were incredulous themselves that they could be replaced by barbarians. Those present shared those opinions, and regarded negroes as the Romans did the blue-stained Britons. The great difference between their civilisation and those of the past was in their use of metals, and that might cause their downfall. The consumption of metals had been growing largely, and had revolutionised transport and agriculture. But unless supplies could be maintained on an enormous scale there must be either a great reduction in the standard of living or in population. They had had German and English geophysicists working in Australia, and that method of prospecting was a recent valuable contribution to their means of locating ore. It required extensive capital, highly skilled service, and more highly skilled interpreters. A general description of the principal methods was magnetic, acoustic, seismological, gravitational, and electrical. Sulphide ore bodies, for example, were much better conductors than barren rock. As geophysical prospecting cost from £500 to £1,000 a square mile, and even then a considerable number of failures must be expected in the undertakings, they could see that extensive preliminary geological work was essential. In spite of success being rare below a depth of 500 ft., valuable commercial results had already been secured in Canada and America, and they felt that the Federal Government had done the right thing in introducing recent methods. In view of the great skill which observations, and particularly the interpretation of results, required, they should be warned against charlatans who had already appeared in South Australia.

APV. 28-6-29

MID-DAY ORGAN RECITAL

There is no lack of appreciation of the splendid examples of organ playing given by Mr. John Horner at the Elder Conservatorium each Thursday. From an educational point of view their value is considerable, as writings by the great masters are interpreted with artistic understanding and thorough technical efficiency.

That the programme submitted yesterday was enjoyed by the large audience was apparent by the applause with which each number was received. The "Grand Fantasia in F Minor" (Mozart) made a strong appeal, each section being rendered with tasteful discrimination. Very pleasing were the effects produced in "Air With Variations" from "Serenade for Strings" (Beethoven). "Caprice in B Flat" (Gull-mant) with its strongly marked rhythms, won the approval of the audience, and the haunting strains of "Coronach" (a Highland lament), by Barrat, were interpreted in a masterly manner. The final number, "Choral Improvisation on Nun Danket" (Karg-Elert), was given with brilliancy. A violin ensemble selection by students of Miss Sylvia Whittington made a pleasing item, the instruments playing together with commendable precision.

The recital next Thursday will consist of work by blind composers, to celebrate the centenary of the invention of embossed type for the blind.

REG. 29-6-29

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR UNIVERSITY

Dr. Ramsay Smith Gives 800 Volumes

During the past few months Dr. W. Ramsay Smith has presented about 800 books to the University library. These books help to complete many valuable sets.

Dr. Smith became acquainted with the Smithsonian Institution when he last visited America. At that time he collected some 90 works on ethnology, and has now presented these to the University. Dr. Smith has also presented the complete set of psycho-analytic reviews and many volumes of the Royal Anthropological Institute Journals. He is also to supply further journals as they are published.

Many of the books are of a medical nature, but a larger proportion deal with literature, history, and philosophy, and include Association Books.

A few months ago Dr. Smith presented several valuable Egyptian monuments, which he had collected during the Great War, to the University Union for installation in the new Lady Simon Building.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

MR. BRUCE IN ADELAIDE

Loan Expenditure

They were also cleaning up the mess made in loan expenditure in the past. There had been no real thought applied to loans years ago. To-day, they must be developmental and reproductive, and they must see what they were going to grow by their big schemes, and where the market would be found. (Applause.) The value of the application of science to industry was being recognised, and in the Waite Institute they had one of the greatest agricultural institutes of the world, a monument to the founders. They had another handsome and inspiring example in the action of the Darling family, in making a substantial donation. He suggested that the pastoralists should step into the ring and help financially in the solution of the problems affecting them. (Applause.) The results of the work on animal nutrition and the study of the blowfly and other pests were very encouraging.

Concentrate and Consolidate

They had in the past splashed ahead in a haphazard way. Now, they saw they must consolidate and concentrate on the areas already served by railway and other facilities. With the intensive development of their settled areas and their valuable industries they would succeed. A butter committee under the presidency of Professor Richardson was dealing with that industry. They would have to spend money to educate the dairy farmer to get the maximum of production. By this policy they would consolidate their expenditure and relieve the British Government of the obligation to find part of the interest on the money they borrowed. They had been stupid in the past, but must now work hard. (Applause.) They had an amazing country, with unsurpassed climate and soil, and a people of one breed, with the character of their forefathers, and all they had to do was "to let the ponies and the cinema go hang and get on with the job." (Applause.) He was encouraged by a better and healthier public opinion in Australia. It was higher than at any other time, and that was to him an assurance that they were going to get out of their trouble. (Applause.)

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First South Australian Scholar

MR. FRED JOHNS writes:—"South Australia is justly proud of her distinguished sons, and particularly those on the other side of the world who have brought fame to their native land. A renowned Australian in the realm of the mind is Professor Sir Thomas Hudson Beare, born at Adelaide, on June 30, 1859, seventy years tomorrow, who was the first to win the South Australian Scholarship. That was fifty years ago, when he graduated in arts at the University of Adelaide. Before he was 21 he proceeded to University College, London, where he won the Gilchrist Engineering Scholarship, and in 1888 graduated B.Sc. in pure science. For three years the South Australian was assistant to Professor Kennedy, F.R.S., in the Engineering Laboratory at University College, London, then for two years the first Professor of Applied Mechanics at Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh, and from 1889 to 1901 Professor of Engineering in succession to Professor Kennedy at University College, London. In the past 28 years he has been Regius Professor of Engineering in the University of Edinburgh, a member of its University Court since 1908, and Dean of the Faculty of Science since 1914. In 1926 he was knighted. Many years ago the Professor undertook for the Clarendon Press the English translation of the late Professor Cremona's works on Graphical Calculus and Graphical Statics, wrote articles on engineering matters for Chambers's Encyclopaedia, and contributed a number of the lives of engineers for the Dictionary of National Biography.



Sir Thomas Hudson Beare

SURVEY OF MURRAY SOILS

The Royal Australian Air Force has recently completed an aerial photographic survey of the alluvial terraces of the river valley in the Renmark area.

This work was undertaken as an aid to the soil investigations begun some two years ago by Professor J. A. Prescott, of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, adviser to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research on soil problems. The investigations of the council's chemists at Renmark have provided data of great value to the Irrigation Commissioners, and, from the scientific point of view, have thrown an interesting light on the origin of the alluvial terraces.

At present on the Murray River investigation four men are engaged. The Griffith Laboratory is as yet barely in working order, and the soil chemist there, Mr. H. N. England, has been collecting and correlating existing information regarding the distribution of the major soil types, and setting up the equipment in the new laboratory.

The immediate project selected for research has been a detailed scientific investigation of the soil type known as "crab-hole."

The distribution of this type within the Murrumbidgee irrigation area is to be mapped, and, apart from the chemical and physical work, the ecological relationships and agricultural development of the soil will be studied.

A field survey of the Lower Murray swamps—a soil type quite different from any previously studied—has been started, and should yield some interesting results. A further step has been the working out of a new rapid method for the determination of chlorides in soil, which should prove of great service in the work of soil investigation in the irrigated areas.