

Adv. 14-9-29

ADV. 19-9-29

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU CONFERENCE

CITY ORGANIST
 From E. HAROLD DAVIES, University of Adelaide, a few concluding words in reference to this unfortunate controversy. My purpose is to state a few points. The first of those who have criticised the method of the appointment have only been motivated by a sense of righteousness. There is no personal feeling in the matter. We all recognise that Mr. Dempster is a very earnest and capable musician. More than this, I am glad to say that he has for many years been my personal friend. The point at issue is this—that a City Organist can only be chosen as a result of proved technical ability as a recital player. It is not an academic appointment in which written testimonials may be largely trusted. The candidates are bound to demonstrate a high performing skill, the excellence of which is only determined by competent musical judgment. The City Council is wholly incompetent to this end. Therefore many of us feel that those who applied have not been justly treated. And among them I would include Mr. Dempster himself, who has been given a recital player has been criticised. He should surely have welcomed the opportunity of proving his supremacy in this vital recognition. Such an action on the part of the City Council can only be described as very regrettable, but not actually discreditible. It is thought that a year's salary might have been granted for such faithful services.

PLEA FOR HIGHER EFFICIENCY

Addressing the evening session on "The Need for Increased Efficiency in Wheat Production," Professor A. E. V. Mawson, of the Agricultural Research Institute, said that agricultural industries throughout the world were suffering from the effects of severe depression. The production of agricultural commodities during the post-war period had more than kept pace with the demands of increased world population, and as a result the price level of most agricultural products was higher than that of other commodities, and production costs had not fallen so far as they should have done. The depression in agriculture had been manifested in a marked trend of rural workers towards urban pursuits, and in many countries the loss of rural population had assumed large dimensions. This tendency for urban population to increase had the effect of increasing the pressure on the world-wide phenomenon, and at first sight it appeared that the welfare of nations whose prosperity was based on the products of the soil, without reward, I cannot imagine that any individual section would accept five years of gratuitous service and then allow his servant to go without increasing production in South Australia. One was to expand the margin of production by bringing under cultivation additional areas of light rainfall country. This method of development was the only one which would give improvements in cultural methods and the development of improved drought-resistant crops. It would involve the State in greatly increased expenditure to provide the material facilities—roads, railways, water supply, settlement, etc.—which were necessary in the light of present knowledge considerable risks were involved in practicing the method of increasing production by the method of increasing production was to concentrate, for the present, on the settled area, well provided with roads and railways, and to supply educational and other facilities, and to adopt more efficient farming methods, and to substitute other methods of production per acre, per man, and per animal. There was much scope for improvement in the direction of the association of sheep and wheat-growing, was highly advantageous. Sheep and the roughage on the fallow and stubble could not be otherwise used for profit. They kept the fallows clean and well conditioned, and their manure was a valuable asset. Land, where consolidation of the seeded was so essential for success in wheat growing. They added to the profits of the farm by producing a relatively small amount of labor and attention in comparison with actual monetary returns.

Methods for Increasing Production

There were two methods available for increasing production in South Australia. One was to expand the margin of production by bringing under cultivation additional areas of light rainfall country. This method of development was the only one which would give improvements in cultural methods and the development of improved drought-resistant crops. It would involve the State in greatly increased expenditure to provide the material facilities—roads, railways, water supply, settlement, etc.—which were necessary in the light of present knowledge considerable risks were involved in practicing the method of increasing production by the method of increasing production was to concentrate, for the present, on the settled area, well provided with roads and railways, and to supply educational and other facilities, and to adopt more efficient farming methods, and to substitute other methods of production per acre, per man, and per animal. There was much scope for improvement in the direction of the association of sheep and wheat-growing, was highly advantageous. Sheep and the roughage on the fallow and stubble could not be otherwise used for profit. They kept the fallows clean and well conditioned, and their manure was a valuable asset. Land, where consolidation of the seeded was so essential for success in wheat growing. They added to the profits of the farm by producing a relatively small amount of labor and attention in comparison with actual monetary returns.

Paths to Progress

The gradual decline in the price level of primary products of the world is an agricultural depression in other countries. The position had been further aggravated by the fact that the rainfall of the last few seasons of relatively light rainfall with lower values for stable products upon which the financial stability of the State depends. It is necessary if they were to meet the competition of other countries, to increase the productivity of each rural worker, and to cut production costs wherever possible. They could not afford to remain oblivious of the developments that were taking place in other countries which competed with them on the world's markets. No State in the Commonwealth was dependent upon primary production as South Australia. The future progress of the State depends upon the intensification and diversification of its agriculture and the increased carrying capacity of the land within the limits of the State. Rapid progress towards increasing productivity was being made in other countries by the use of various methods of increasing the output per man by the application of power farming and labor-saving implements and machinery, by the use of improved methods of growing the farming methods of the country by the application of scientific knowledge to the problems of production. Much of the knowledge necessary to secure greatly increased returns from wheat and sheep was known. Long experience and careful experiments had demonstrated that apart from business ability and the use of efficient management, the success factors were essential for successful wheat growing in South Australia. Adequate rainfall during the growing period, but not excessive, through working of fallows, liberal use of superphosphate, regular crop rotation, association of sheep and wheat, good and rational treatment of seed. The difficulty was that a considerable proportion of our farmers do not fall back on entirely the essentials which experience, experimental work, and the most progressive farmers had demonstrated. The further development of extension services seemed essential for rapid progress to be made.

The more progressive farmers in each district usually needed little assistance. They kept themselves up to date with the latest methods in their own and other districts. Such farmers were usually in a minority in any district.

ADV. 19-9-29 TO THE ANARCTIC MAWSON EXPEDITION DEPARTURE FROM ADELAIDE

Members of the Mawson Antarctic Expedition had an enthusiastic farewell at the Outer Harbor yesterday afternoon to prepare them for the long and arduous journey to the South Pole. They left on the Nestor for the Discovery at Cape Town. Sir Douglas Mawson and Professor Harvey Johnston, the Adelaide members, had quite a levee on the deck of the Nestor as their friends bade them farewell. "Good-bye and the best of luck" was the message repeated scores of times. Dozens of streamers enabled them to keep touch with their relatives until the vessel was a fair way out from the harbor. "Have I got everything?" replied Sir Douglas Mawson to the question of a fellow member of the University staff. "Well, roughly speaking, that's all. At any rate, my cabin has all it can hold."

Sir Douglas has had a busy time since he returned from London to complete details for the expedition.

His First Trip

Professor Harvey Johnston, senior zoologist of the party, who is making his first Polar trip, was full of optimism. "I began to begin to realize that I am the Johnnie of the party," he said. "It was not until I cleared up my desk at the laboratory that I was told to come on that I was leaving."

Two Airmen in Party

Other members on board were Mr. R. A. Falls, the New Zealand representative, who is assistant zoologist, and Mr. O. Fisher, of the staff of the Australian Museum, and the two airmen, Flying-Officer S. A. Campbell and Pilot-Officer G. E. Douglas. They will leave on the Discovery which the Mawson expedition is taking south.

Professor Harvey Johnston expressed the hope that the Government, by having allowed him to take any equipment he desired from his department, the Museum and Public Library Board had done all that it could to take scientific literature, he said.

APPRECIATION OF SUPPORT SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON'S THANKS

In a hurried interview on Wednesday morning at the Adelaide University Sir Douglas Mawson, who was making his first Antarctic expedition, in connection with his department, said he highly appreciated the support which had been given by the Government, by other bodies, and private persons towards assisting to assure success for the expedition. They were taking with them a large quantity of scientific equipment and stores from various Australian manufacturers and others. It was impossible to list the names of those who, at the moment, but on the voyage to Fremantle he would prepare a list of the names of those who had assisted him. He considered it to be really necessary was being taken. There were among the stores quantities of Australian honey, a supply of Yalumba port wine for drinking toasts in connection with the new discoveries, and other outstanding events in the Antarctic, and dried fruit, particularly Elythorpe prunes. Several boxes had been given for the party at the Adelaide University, and had been prepared for reading purposes.

Sir Douglas said he greatly appreciated the support which had been forthcoming, not only in Adelaide, but also in the other States for the expedition. He said that the Federal Government had been most active in their support, it was pleasing also to know that the party had the good wishes of the Opposition. He had been prepared

by Mr. Scullin in the House of Representatives. He thought in fact, that the best wishes of the whole of the country were being expressed in the expedition would be successful in every possible way.

Presence of the Party

The following, said Sir Douglas, would leave with him that day—Professor Harvey Johnston (Adelaide), zoology expert, and Mr. H. E. Moya, a South Australian, who would be in charge of navigation and surveying, Dr. W. Ingle (Sydney), medical officer, from the Falls (New Zealand), ornithologist, Messrs. S. Campbell and E. Douglas (Royal Australian Air Force), and Mr. H. O. Fletcher (assistant scientist, from the Australian Museum, Sydney). Messrs. J. G. Fisher (zoologist), and Mr. W. S. Marr (plankton expert), had gone to the Discovery in London, and were on the way to Cape Town. About to sail from London, by mail steamer, to join the party at Cape Town, were Messrs. H. J. Simmers (New Zealand, meteorologist), and A. Howard (Melbourne, biologist), both of whom had been in England to obtain the latest apparatus for the expedition. The ship's officers, wireless staff, and crew would make the total of the expedition. The other ship of the expedition, the other ship of the expedition—Chief officer, Mr. K. M. Mackenzie; second officer, Mr. W. S. Marr; third officer, Mr. J. E. Child; chief engineer, Mr. W. J. Griggs; and second engineer, Mr. B. F. Welch. The wireless officer was Petty Officer Williams, who had been loaned from the British Navy.

RE. 17-9-29

"SCIENCE VITAL TO AGRICULTURE"

Governor Lauds Givers To Waite Institute

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS OPENS

"THE days when it was sufficient to scatter seed on the soil and let Nature do the rest, to place flocks and herds on the land and let them shift for themselves, are over and done with. This is an age of competition in scientific development," said the Governor (Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven) last night, when opening the annual Congress of the Agricultural Bureau of South Australia.

He reminded the farmers present of the vital necessity of bringing science to the aid of the primary industries, upon which the life of this country so largely depends. Recently he had opened the Helms Laboratory, the gift of Sir John Mawson, and since then Mr. Harold Darling and his family had given a donation of £10,000 for the creation of a soil laboratory at the Waite Agricultural Research Institute. South Australia was fortunate in having such patriots to endorse these invaluable institutions.

RE. 25-9-29

Professor McKellar Stewart, of the Adelaide University, will leave Adelaide on Thursday afternoon to deliver the Dr. John Smyth Lectures at the Melbourne University on Friday. The lectures were founded by Melbourne State School Teachers' Association last year, in memory of the late Professor John Smyth.

Professor McKellar Stewart will speak on Education.

NEWS 27-9-29

A meeting of the senate of the University of Adelaide will be held at the University on Thursday, October 10 at 10 o'clock to elect two representatives on the Public Library Board. The meeting will close with Mr. E. W. Eardley, B.A. (Registrar) on Monday, October 7.

RE. 16-9-29

£13,000 FOR NEWS OF MAWSON PARTY

Will Be Sent by Wireless Thrice Weekly FINAL ARRANGEMENTS

MELBOURNE, Sunday.—The arrangements for Sir Douglas Mawson's Antarctic expedition were completed at a meeting of the committee of management yesterday. The press will be kept with news reports of the expedition's activities by wireless three times a week after the Discovery leaves Capetown on October 13.

The reports will be picked up by Australized Wireless, Ltd., at Sydney, and distributed. They will be protected by world copyright, and have been syndicated to newspapers throughout the world for £13,000.

This, with the £10,000 given by Mr. Mawson-Hobbs, will go a long way towards paying the expenses of the expedition, which is the aim of the committee to make it independent of Government support.

Before he left by the express for Adelaide, where he will join the Nestor, Sir Douglas said that the Discovery would sail south-west from Capetown in a westerly course which would bring it to Australia by April 30.

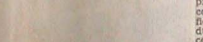
The second expedition would sail a few months later. The Nestor, on which the party will travel to Capetown, will leave Adelaide on Wednesday.

RE. 16-9-29

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS WANT 'VARSITY COURSE'

It was reported at the annual meeting of the Commercial Travellers and Warehousemen's Association on Saturday, that the Society had been asked to establish a course for marketing and sales work. It was now hoped that the request would soon be granted.

Professor McKellar Stewart



Professor McKellar Stewart