

Do actors feel the emotions they depict? Surely they must for the moment. How intense must be the emotional nature of the one who assumes the title role in such works as "Tannhauser" and "Lohengrin"—what delicacy of tints and boldness of colour are demanded as the complexion of the scenes changes! Deep pathos changes to vehement passion, soft appeal to loud denunciation, highest exultation to lowest abasement; and how well the deep-souled Arens met the immense demands on voice and action made upon him in these works. Only a really great singer—a really earnest student, a true artist—could have risen to the heights of triumph which Mr. Arens attained.

Another member of the company, Miss Crichton, displayed a high order of the dramatic instinct so essential to success in opera. The parts assigned to Martha in "Faust" and Frasquita in "Carmen" give little chance for the revelation of greatness; yet the genuine artistic instinct asserted itself so much in this lady's portrayals as to lift both characters into telling prominence. As Venus in "Tannhauser," however, Miss Crichton revealed dramatic power of highest degree—power she should not undervalue, but should certainly cultivate further. The scene with Tannhauser in the first act was full of merit—the posing, gesture, facial expression, and action being most true to the dramatic situation. Only the studied care Wagner took to avoid perfect cadences prevented the audiences from giving expression to their warm appreciation at the end of the telling duet with Tannhauser.

What a fine conductor Herr Slapoffski is, and what splendid effects he got out of that orchestra! It was a real treat to listen to Wagner's prelude music, especially to that of "Tannhauser." The ovation Slapoffski and his players received on that last night of performance was well deserved; that laurel wreath presentation was well timed. I think the instrumentalists should know that their splendid playing entitled them to an interest in the token of appreciation. The opera chorus was a paradox—sometimes good, sometimes the reverse, especially this when the male voices happened to be singing alone. The ladies were always good, and revealed the presence of some capital voices, one—the shepherd in "Tannhauser"—being clearly prophetic of future prominence.

As an educational factor in Adelaide musical life the opera season was most valuable; and the impresario deserves to be regarded as a real benefactor to musical mankind. Music students especially will profit by the object-lessons in singing, in orchestration, and in general ensemble work which these performances presented, and I am glad that the music-loving audiences were so large and so appreciative as to give ground for hope that grand opera will be heard oftener among us henceforward than it has been in the past. I notice that Mr. Arens's letter of thanks to the press makes allusion to the musical intelligence of Adelaide. The writer of that letter is a widely read musician—a Doctor in Music of the Imperial Conservatorium, Moscow—one who has travelled much in different countries, and whose opinions on matters of taste are worthy of attention. And I have reason to know that his remarks are no mere figures of speech. A comparison of the enthusiasm with which Wagner's wondrous tone-pictures were received with the lesser emotion (almost coldness) displayed by the audiences as certain other sadly unearnt works were performed evokes in the musician a pleasantly contemplative frame of mind. I have HOPES for musical Adelaide.

in that province. Dr. Hornabrook had charge of a large and important district, and he acquired a reputation not only as an able physician and sanitary administrator, but also as a man of cool nerve, which was required in the work he was performing at places where the possibility of a native riot was always to be apprehended. (Cheers.) They next heard of him being selected as an expert in plague matters to proceed to the South African Republic, and organise measures for the eradication of the disease, which had broken out there. He was next heard of when the war commenced. Their guest did not find any pressing reason at the time for visiting Adelaide, nor did he think it was an opportune time for going home to see the Paris Exhibition. Dr. Hornabrook thought he would be of some use in South Africa, and he joined the Mounted Rifles as a trooper. The next day he was promoted to the rank of surgeon-lieutenant. After that the first tidings of him were to the effect that he was shut up in Ladysmith. What had happened since then was history, and in the making of it their guest had been a most conspicuous unit. (Cheers.) When he was in Ladysmith he did not content himself with attending to the sick and wounded, but was always spoiling for a fight. (Cheers.) Although the Cornishmen had claimed him as a full-blooded Cornishman, he suspected that Dr. Hornabrook possessed some Irish blood in his veins. Some of his doings might appear to them rather ludicrous, others were pathetic. They might perhaps smile at that tale of how, after the battle of Elands Laagte, Dr. Hornabrook caused some thirty Boers to surrender to him and go as prisoners to the British camp. (Laughter.) He called it a most splendid piece of cheek, but at the same time he was quite sure that their guest had acted in a nice and gentlemanly manner, and with a gentle smile, so as not to hurt the feelings of those poor Boers. (Laughter.) They had heard, too, how he recovered the bodies of two comrades under great difficulty and danger, and how subsequently he had been wounded and ordered off the field by his superior officer. After that he seemed to meet with ill-luck. He received a sunstroke, and was then attacked with enteric fever. Dr. Hornabrook was one of those heroes who had gone from South Australia and taken a conspicuous part in the war, and they were gathered that evening to extend to him a hearty welcome on his return home safe and sound. (Cheers.) They hoped that when the rewards of the campaign were dealt out his strong claims would not be overlooked. (Cheers.) They wished him every prosperity in his future career, and thanked him for having assisted in "keeping the flag flying."

The toast was accorded musical honors. Dr. Hornabrook, who rose to the accompaniment of deafening cheers, said that a great many kind things had been said about him which he did not really deserve. Their reception was one of which any man might feel proud. (Cheers.) No one could be more delighted than he was to see his old friends again, and to meet those from whom he had been separated for more than four years. He had only done what he considered it to be his duty to do, and on many occasions thoughts of those he had left behind him had helped him in his work. Unfortunately, the impression had gained ground that he did not think there was much risk of plague gaining a footing in Australia. That was incorrect. The risk of such an outbreak was serious. What he wished to convey to people was that the prevention of a plague epidemic in the Australian States rested to a very great extent with the people, and it was to the people that they had to look for help in this matter. Health officers could do little without their assistance. A white skin would not save them if there were insanitary conditions. They should look to their own homes, and see that they were properly ventilated, and that free access was given to sunlight. Backyards and outhouses should be kept clean, old rags and rubbish burnt, and above all they should take steps to have rats exterminated. Many people thought the medical man had a tendency to cry wolf when there was no wolf, but he could assure them that such was not the case in this instance. In the whole of his experience of the plague in India and South Africa he had invariably noticed that there was an increased mortality among rats before a plague epidemic gained a footing. The rodents forsook their old haunts and went to new places. It was very serious, because by that means plague was spread over wide areas. He hoped that the people of Australia would show their commonsense by starting a crusade against rats. It should not be necessary for the Government to almost force them to do a thing that was for their own benefit. He hoped the day would come when a rat-hole would be considered a sign of insanitation, as it should be. A little care in this way might mean the saving of many valuable lives. Large warehouses and ships should take every precaution to get rid of these rodents. He had been reported to have said that it was uncommon for the plague germs to enter through an abrasion in the skin. That was not the meaning he intended to convey. What he wished to state was that even if there was an abrasion of the skin, with proper care and cleanliness it was not probable that a person would be infected by plague. In the large number of cases the bacilli entered through abrasions of some sort, however minute. In dealing with plague, and the risk of infection, he could not impress too strongly upon those living in an infected area or likely to run any risk, the importance of inoculation with Haffkine's prophylactic. It reduced the risk of catching plague to a minimum, and if they did catch plague after inoculation it was extremely unlikely that they would die from the disease. The Australian States should appoint a competent authority to assist the health officers in questions of infectious diseases, such as plague or smallpox. Such an officer should be a Federal State servant, and he should be free to advise any one of the States. He would be told he ought to have allowed others to bring this question forward, but it was far too important to be in any way neglected, and there was no time like the present. He then proceeded to give an account of his doings in South Africa. Mr. G. J. R. Murray submitted "Absent Friends in South Africa," and the proceedings terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

The committee which was responsible for the excellent arrangements consisted of Drs. Lendon, A. M. Cudmore, and Gunson, and Messrs. F. F. Muecke, A. E. Clayton, and R. Magarey. During the evening songs were rendered by Dr. Harold, and Messrs. C. Deccubardt and Julian Avera, while a string band also contributed lively airs.

Advertiser 23rd March 1901.

UNIVERSITY PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.
The following is the pass list for the University preliminary examination held in March:— Robert Harbour, Euphemia Buchanan, Robert Boydon Carmichael, William John Clark, Helen Graydon Clindening, Gladys Reeve Conigrave, Dorothy Liddon Connor, Arneim Isabel Dalton, Darwin Gwendoline Portia Dalton, Sylvester Sydney Day, George Gordon Dewhirst, Robert Campbell Disher, Rupert Eugene Thomas Edwards, Mary Frances Egan, May Chatterton Elery, Florence Louise Exton, Rita Elizabeth Gardner, Lillian Leigh Gill, Stanley Leopold Graham, Ellen Beatrice Grant, Ethel Jane Imelda Green, Marguerite Elizabeth Guerin, Elman Hague, Muriel Mary Hanning, Rosell Bruce Harvey, William Julius Hoffmeister, Elsie Mary Howarth, Elsie Mary Holder, Evan Morecott Holder, Reginald Arthur George Johnston, Pearl Clemence Kelly, Selina Eleanor Kempe, Phillip John Francis Landvogt, Edith Charlotte Lawrence, Edward Colin Leder, Sylvia Elizabeth Livingston, Douglas Ross Lovely, Patrick Edward McCabe, Ethel May Martin, Nellie Agnes Matheson, Lucy Miriam Mead, Malcolm Ernest Milne, Jessie Kaniva Violet Mitchell, Edmund Francis Murphy, Emma Madge Nash, Hermann Adolph Heinrich Neuenkirchen, Jessie Beatrice Nottage, Edward Francis O'Mara, Daniel Davis O'Sullivan, James John O'Sullivan, Kathleen Mary O'Sullivan, Augusta Elizabeth Quick, Winifred Mona Reid, Ross John Sage, Charles James Ballarat Symon, Netta Jane Thomas, Robert Simpson Thomson, Dorothy Glyn Watkins, Mignon Leonie Weston.

Advertiser 27th March 1901.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.
To the Editor.
Sir—Many enquiries have been made as to the reason why so many boys who have passed creditably in the University senior examination have refused valuable scholarships, such as £90 and £75, which are consequently taken by boys who come comparatively low in the honor list. The reason is that many boys, after working hard at the various colleges, and finally gaining one of these scholarships, wish to study medicine. The scholarships have the absurd restriction that with them only arts or science should be studied, and not medicine. Why? Consequently, these boys, after all their study have to resign their well-earned prizes, and pay for their own medical course, while others, not so deserving, take the scholarships instead. Cannot this system be altered so that anyone may study medicine, arts, or science at will, without forfeiting the result of several years' hard work? Trusting that the University authorities will make attempts to alter this present unfair arrangement—I am, &c.,
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Advertiser 23rd March 1901.

BANQUET TO DR. HORNA-BROOK.

REFERENCES TO PLAGUE.
The present and past students of the Adelaide University and medical practitioners welcomed Dr. Rupert Hornabrook at a banquet given in his honor at the South Australian Hotel on Friday evening. The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (Dr. Lendon) presided, and there was a large attendance. The proceedings throughout were of a most enthusiastic character. The Chairman said he rose to propose the toast of the evening, "Our guest—Dr. Rupert Hornabrook." (Cheers.) There was so much enthusiasm displayed at the mention of that name that he had considerable misgivings as to his ability to do justice to the toast. The baptismal name of Rupert was an excellent one, but he thought parents had much to answer for when they inflicted that name on their offspring. It was always associated in his mind with the fiery Prince Rupert, nephew of King Charles I. It was an excellent name for a child to begin life with, but it was a name which had to be lived up to. It was for those present that evening to say whether their guest had done so. (Cheers.) He had very pleasant recollections of Dr. Hornabrook in his student days, and could recall his always obliging disposition, and could see his perennial smile. After Dr. Hornabrook had qualified in Adelaide he went to London, and there took one or two additional qualifications. Shortly afterwards—early in 1898—he was selected by the British authorities from amongst a large number of candidates to proceed to Bombay to work in conjunction with the native medical department in the efforts to stamp out plague