Elder Conservatorium.

Professor Davies on "Rhythm."

The annual inauguration of the Elder Conservatorium was held in the Whittingham. There was a large attendance of teachers and students, and the interest of the journey which should bode well for the future of the Institute. (Professor Harold Davies, Dec., 1927) welcomed the students and teachers. Two points of special interest in relation to study and rules. The students used to see that the work was properly done, and the students were engaged in various musical group activities. They were a happy lot, to see Mr. William Oliver amongst them again. (Appointed Professor of Music for the establishment of an orchestral school.) The fact was, and work had already started with a large attendance of students.

Value to the Empire.

SIR JOSEPH COOK'S VIEWS.

The New Commissioner for Australia (Sir Joseph Cook) addressed the University on the subject of "Common citizenship and its consequences." He said that while recognition of the value of the work of Australian students in carrying on the influence of British culture and knowledge, and thereby promoting a common citizenship between the two countries, he thought it was equally important to extend the knowledge of Australian affairs to this country. Australia had brought to the plains of Empire an abundant energy which was imperfectly comprehended in this country. The war had provided Britain the first and only real knowledge of the Australian people in a large scale. One of the pressing problems of Empire was a British union of common citizenship which was strikingly affected by the University. One hundred and seventy- eight Australians and New Zealanders of British universities, while their predecessors and numbers had been so few, are true exponents of common citizenship. He urged greater sympathy. While Australia accepted British degrees and certificates, the universities, mining schools, and similar institutions in Britain did not reciprocate.

The Purpose of Music—After having argued students to make the most possible contribution to the development, Dr. Davies proceeded to give a most interesting address on "Rhythm." He remarked, "The purpose of music is to express every kind of emotion, simple or complex, in terms which vary from the most complicated to the simplest, and to express the most complex of sounds in the shortest possible space of time."

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Superiority Indicates—There is not the least need for any of the inferiorities to keep up the pace of more immediate and important things. It is by way of indicating phrases, expression, or even emotion. They are all indications aimed to be perceived by the human mind.

As far as the rhythmic note is not good because the composer may not put it in, preference may be given to what is coming next. Or, on the other hand, it is possible for students to make notes of their instruments, how deeply reflective we may need to become under the influence of rhythm.

It is the rhythm of a great painting which makes it instinct with vitality and with purpose, the rhythm of a great dance which makes it one of a sort that suggests to us spiritual upwardness and beneficence. The great attraction of the cinematograph is the fact that it can be seen in the actual portrait of incident. In any case, the potential value of rhythm is to our life; we derive much joy from the purely physical stimulus of movement; it is innate in all of us. How often we are soothed, soothed into a state of tranquil contentment, not especially contemplative but quite essential to work, and then again we are most delightfully assimilated by the expression of a profound and universal sentiment at once apparent. So our object is to realize vividly the vital importance of a study of the rhythm in music, and to realize the value of rhythm in the expression of a profound and universal sentiment at once apparent.

Rhythm Defined—Before going further, let us understand clearly what we mean by rhythm. There is often a difference of opinion as to what is meant by rhythm. It is as though rhythm were—let us say—related to the exact degree of time, and it is due either to the variation in the notes or the intervals of the music. As rhythm is the soul of music, it is the most important element in music.

Rhythm and Movement—In the context of rhythm, and movement, the rhythm of the movement is the soul of music, and it is the most important element in music. When a movement is said to be "rhythmic," it means that the movement is in rhythm. When a movement is said to be "rhythmic," it means that the movement is in rhythm. When a movement is said to be "rhythmic," it means that the movement is in rhythm.

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