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high price after a rapid fattening on acorns. Another estate viewed about 37 miles from Christchurch was that of Mr. James Deane, a member of a well-known New Zealand family, whose pioneer father planted a large number of commercial trees, with the usual consequences in the way of enhanced income for his successors. The profitable nature of the vast forestry in the Dominion is all the more noteworthy because, on the whole, the first cost of afforestation in South Australia is materially less than that required in New Zealand. In few parts of this State would one see, for instance, the sight which was presented near to Christchurch at the Balmoral Plantation under Government direction. Here the department had purchased a large area of stunted manuka (teatree) bush, useless for any other than forestry purposes, and had planted 7,000 acres, leaving some of the manuka for shelter against the terrific winds. These gales blow so fiercely in this region that in a field in the neighbourhood one night large numbers of sheep turnips were torn out of the ground and piled in heaps against a fence. In all countries which are arousing themselves in connection with a revival of afforestation special inducements are being given to private enterprise in that direction.

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**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ORCHESTRA.**

**FINE CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.**

At the Town Hall on Saturday evening, the South Australian Orchestra, under the able conductorship of Mr. W. H. Foote, A.R.C.M., gave its fourth concert for the 1923 season. There is a special interest about the music performed at these orchestral concerts. The programmes, though by no means "popular" in the sense of presenting music of the lighter, more banal type, are obtaining an ever greater hold upon the Adelaide public. It is no small achievement to convince the ordinary person that what is "high class" in music, art, or literature need not of necessity be "dull." So much has been done in this direction that surely Dr. E. Harold Davies, the founder and Chairman of the orchestra, the enthusiastic conductor, Mr. W. H. Foote, and the players must be gratified. In this bringing of the best and greatest of music into the actual life of the community the public itself had a part—for encouragement and appreciation are influences that must make immensely for ever-increasing success. There is all the difference in playing to an audience which has come ready to understand and enjoy. During the evening Mr. Foote, at the request of Dr. Davies, announced that the programme of the next concert would be made up of music played by the orchestra during the last three years, the public to select. He expressed gratification at the support received, and urged that it should be continued, for every one of the many members of the orchestra was giving an immense amount of time to the rehearsals. He was delighted with what they had done. It had been a labour of love—but involved hard and persistent work for all that. With the people of South Australia behind them the orchestra would go on to ever-greater achievements.

There was a half-promise, at the beginning of the season, that there should be some Gilbert and Sullivan numbers in each programme. This promise was kept in spirit if not in the letter on Monday, by the inclusion of two especially bright and descriptive modern writings, which were at the same time distinctive in style and characteristic of their composers. The first, the "Welsh rhapsody," by Edward German was written for the Cardiff Musical Festival in 1904. A pupil of Sir Arthur Sullivan, German has in this composition woven a number of well known songs of his native Wales into almost symphonic form. Beginning with "Loudly proclaim," followed by "Hunting the hare" and "The bells of Abedovy," it goes on to the expressive theme of "David of the white rock," and concludes with the martial "Men of Harlech." The contrasting moods of Welsh music, now utterly pathetic, now full of buoyant life, were delightfully brought out in the rendering of this work. The woodwind told delightfully in sylvan passages, and the strings seemed to interpret the rush of the wind over rock and mountain. The audience insisted on an encore. The Morris dance "Shepherd's hey," by Percy Grainger, was vividly picturesque, and at times strongly humorous in its presentation of old-time dances and dancers. This also was given with a verve and infectious gaiety, which carried away the audience, and led to yet another repetition being demanded.

But the highest enthusiasm of the evening was perhaps aroused by Mendelssohn's "Concerto in E minor, Op. 64, for violin and orchestra," in which Mr. Gerald Walenn was solo violinist. To say that this musician was absolutely at his best is saying a great deal—but certainly something in the music seemed to have appealed especially to him, and his handling of a most exacting and florid writing was masterly. Not only was the virtuosity with which he rendered the most difficult and elaborate passages striking, but even more so was the depth and richness of tone, and the strongly expressive quality of his interpretation. It was an evidence of fine poise, that not even the breaking of a string was allowed to interfere in the least with the consistent artistry of Mr. Walenn's presentation of the work. Specially written for a master violinist, the composition makes great demands upon the soloist, but the enthusiastic applause which followed each movement was proof of what the audience thought of the performance. The orchestral part was delightfully given.

The second half of the programme was devoted to Beethoven's magnificent "Symphony No. 3 (Eroica)." Music overpoweringly new when it was written, intensely impressive for all time, this symphony was composed in honour of Napoleon, when he had not yet become a tyrant, but was known as a great leader, champion of freedom, a leader to whom difficulties were no obstacles. The grand opening movement, typifying forceful emotion, was

given by the orchestra with great effect. The second movement has a colouring of tragedy and the funeral march was restrained, poignant. Then in the scherzo there was a coming back to cheerfulness and strength. The finale, with its magnificent climax, was a culmination of a really fine orchestral performance.

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24 SEP 1923

**BEOWULF.**

The Vice-Chancellor of the Adelaide University, Professor Mitchell, M.A., will take the chair at the lecture on Beowulf which Professor Strong will give, under the auspices of the Victoria League, in the Public Library lecture room on Wednesday evening. The story is told in a 10th century manuscript, which is obviously a copy of a much older original, and which, according to a contemporary critic, was probably put together in the late seventh century by a Christian poet who interested himself in the songs and lays of his heathen forefathers. The manuscript has been transferred into modern verse by Professor Strong, who will quote from it to give some idea of the poetry and spirit of the original.

*Herald*

24 SEP 1923

Dr. H. Heaton, the popular director of the Tutorial classes of the W.E.A. in South Australia, has planned to leave Adelaide on November 10 on a long vacation trip. He will not return to Adelaide until the end of February, 1925.

**OFF TO EUROPE**

W.E.A. Leader

**DR. HEATON PLANS TRIP**

Dr. H. Heaton, the W.E.A. leader of South Australia, has planned to leave Adelaide on November 10 on a long vacation trip. He will not return to Adelaide until the end of February, 1925.

This news will not be relished by the hundreds of students who attend his lectures, and by whom this genial educationist is much admired.



DR. H. HEATON.

That his work is much appreciated in Adelaide is proved by the fact that 255 students attend his commerce lectures at the University, which makes Adelaide the proud possessor of the largest school of commerce in Australia.

It was in the year 1917 that Dr. Heaton came to South Australia. He became lecturer in economics at the University of Adelaide, and director of tutorial classes in connection with the Workers' Educational Association.

Under his direction the work of the W.E.A. has increased and expanded. Starting with one class in its first year, it soon grew beyond the capacity of one man, and Professor Darnley Naylor stepped into the breach, and for four years has lectured gratis to the students. Now there are 10 lecturers in the city and three in the country and suburbs, which include Gawler, Freeling, and Port Adelaide.

The work does not end at that, for each month lecturers are sent to Murray Bridge, Mount Barker, and River-ton, and those who work for the W.E.A. boast that during the year they directly influence thousands of the people in this State. Last year the number of students doubled, and the standard has been maintained during the present year.

Although ostensibly this is a holiday trip, Dr. Heaton will spend much of his time lecturing in England. He has been invited to speak at the London School of Economics on "Australian Economic Conditions."

This is declared to be the largest school of economics in the world. He has also been invited to lecture at educational centres throughout Great Britain. He may return to Australia by way of Canada and America.

What the students think of their tutor is illustrated by the laconic remark of one of them—"He'll do me."

Dr. Jethro Brown, President of the Industrial Arbitration Court, has evidently been having a good time at golf in Cornwall. This is what the editor of the "Cornishman" has to say on the subject:—

"It may be that the exhilarating Cornish climate has gingered up the golf of Dr. Jethro Brown, of Adelaide, but the next time I take an Australian judge, handicap 24 or 25, to the Sancreed Links, I shall want to overhaul his pedigree, club records and bag of clubs and enquire whether he not only calls coo-ee to the little white ball, but whether he has taken lessons in golf from M. Coue and so got to pay better and better every day. How would you feel if you were a 20 handicap man and started with a luckless 7 at No. 1 to see your Colonial colleague do this hole in bogey, No. 2 in bogey, No. 3 in bogey, and win No. 4 with a 5, getting 3 up on you in four holes? How would you feel if you brought him down to 1 up, only to find he raced away to 4 up; with 3 up



Dr. Jethro Brown.

at the ninth hole? But—listen to this—how would you like, after completing 14 holes in 5's (70 shots) including six bogeys and only one seven, to find that your opponent had scored 7 bogeys and was still 2 up? I think you would want lunch as badly as I did and make tracks for Penzance as fast as the car would go. Of course, Dr. Jethro Brown says he does not do this as a habit; but he failed to convince me that it was a miracle, although his first putt on No. 1 green went 30 feet into the hole like a ferret after a rabbit. It must be the Cornish climate; but if he retires from Australia and settles down at Penzance I shall want his handicap put up to 8, so that I can get about 14 strokes from him. It is true he made a couple of slips—hit a bunker and lost his ball in the rough and took four shots on the 10th green after reaching the green with a wonderful drive; but a bogey every other hole is not the sort of chicken you expect hatched from a 24 handicap egg; and I am still gawping. However, Dr. Brown is charmed with Penzance links."

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22.9.23

**LAKES AS A STATE ASSET.**

Mr. R. Lockhart Jack, B.E. (Deputy Government Geologist), delivered an interesting and informative address before the South Australian branch of the Royal Geographical Society at the Institute Buildings, Lecture Room, North terrace, Adelaide, on Friday evening. The President (Mr. E. M. Smith, I.S.O.) occupied the chair. "To a surveyor," said the speaker, "lakes represented but a regrettable waste of space, which could be better occupied by the farmer or the pastoralist. A geologist, however, could look only with pleasure on the smaller salt lakes which, in the accessible areas had contributed their quota of wealth to the State. Those in South Australia occupied 10,700 sq. miles, and could be grouped into four main divisions—i.e., those within the area of the great Australian arid basin and lakes of rain valleys, of plateau origin, and of the coastal type. The first comprised Lake Eyre, which, as a whole, constituted the final receptacle for the drainage of 16 per cent. of Australia. The chief commercial value of the lakes was in their salt and gypsum deposits, but it was only in the exceptionally dry years that then salt could be harvested. Other lakes, from the bed of which the brine formerly percolated, had had a false bottom provided by the ground water, and so had become important producers. Lakes of coastal origin were formed by the cutting off of portion of the sea bed by a sandbank. The supplies of gypsum from Lake MacDonnell were now being utilized for plaster; two factories having been erected for its manufacture at Cape Theroard. The value of that portion of the State as a salt producer was enhanced by its very high evaporation conditions, the excess of evaporation over the rainfall being at least 80 per cent. per annum. The second largest lake in the State was Lake Torrens, which was, however, of different origin to Lake Eyre. It belonged to the river valley class. Of the plateau class, a small group was to be found in the vicinity of Yorketown; and a larger group comprised all those west of Lake Torrens to the edge of the Nullarbor Plain, and north of the Gawler Range to the Lake Eyre watershed. That was a region of great geological stability and antiquity. In the Yorketown group there were from 120 to 130 lakes in which the salt crystallized in the summer. The area of the salt lakes proper approximated 8,715 acres, and over 83 per cent. of the gypsum in Australia was credited to this State, and the supply was practically inexhaustible. In all 1,504,290 tons of salt had been produced from South Australia, representing a value of £1,495,624, while 236,696 tons of gypsum had been produced valued at £238,822.