Mrs. Reginald Quensel

It is not the most advertised people who do the best work, whether in the world of art or commerce, and very often the man or woman who has been quietly carving out his or her own career has accomplished far more than those whose names are posted in the public eye.

To the former category belongs Mrs. Quensel, whose charming personality at once attracts and of whose work one immediately wants to know.

Mrs. Quensel first studied at the Elder Conservatorium under such a name of notation of Dr. Charles, where she will always feel grateful, for it was through her that her love for Old Italian music was awakened. Her knowledge of Old Italian and Handel’s oratorios, has been no one to touch her,” was Mrs. Quensel’s tribute to Miss Mabel Quensel.

On leaving Adelaide Mrs. Quensel journeyed to Paris, where, on presenting letters from Dr. Charles, she was accepted as a student by Madame Marche, that wonderful woman who trained so many of our most famous singers. To be taught in order to teach was, Mrs. Quensel’s ambition, and it says much for the spirit in this respect when she states in her old age that she wanted to train someone who would be able to carry on her methods when she was no longer able to do so. A “celebrated teacher,” said Mrs. Quensel,” and needless to say it would have been the joy of my life to have been one of these, but alas it was not to be.

The value of such opportunities for study is immeasurable, and this earnest student has been able to return to Australia with a firm grip on her voice, for, as she truthfully says, when once the voice is gained it is lost for all time. She feels, for the same reason, “I also encourage my pupils to develop originality,” confided Mrs. Quensel, and she considers that as often as not, what follows is the same response, which is not a mechanical copy of someone else’s ideas.

Returning to Adelaide and then Sydney, Australia Mrs. Quensel lived in Sydney, where she trained Mrs. Eva Champion, a protege of the Girls’ Realm of Light. This vocal student was also highly complimented by the musical critics of the day, and was eventually to be chosen to sing for the opening of the new Lyric Theatre.

She went to the United States and was destined to be the toast of the New York and Chicago music world. Her voice was a delight to be heard and her performances were always sold out. She was particularly noted for her ability to sing in high key, something that was not common in those days.

Mrs. Quensel was a great成功 in the world of music and is remembered by many for her beautiful voice and for her contributions to the field of music education.

Arrival of Professor Prescott

To take up the appointment of Professor of Agricultural Chemistry at the Peter Waite Experimental Institute, Professor J. A. Prescott arrived in Adelaide on Tuesday by the Pacific Mail steamer City of Montevideo at Port Said, and is accompanied by his wife. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and has been on the staff of the Department of Science and Chemistry at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and has been in the department of chemistry, where he received his degree.

At the time of the University of Wisconsin, he was the assistant professor of agriculture, and there he taught the subject of agriculture to a large body of students. He was also the author of many books and articles on agriculture.

In his new appointment he will be in charge of the agricultural chemistry department of the institute.

Irrigation in Egypt

Cotton cultivation in Egypt was as part of the permanent system of farming recently introduced in the country. In 1879, the government decided to introduce cotton cultivation in Egypt. The government set up a cotton-growing center at the Nile Delta, near Alexandria. The center employed many local farmers to grow cotton, and provided them with seeds and equipment.

In the early years of the 20th century, the government decided to expand cotton cultivation in Egypt. They built large irrigation canals and dams to provide water for the farmers. They also provided seeds and equipment to the farmers.

In 1905, cotton production in Egypt reached its peak, with over 100,000 acres of land under cotton cultivation. However, this expanded cultivation led to overexploitation of the river, and the water supply was depleted.

The government had to intervene to prevent further damage to the river. They built more dams and canals to regulate the water flow, and they also introduced new technologies to improve water management.

By the 1930s, the government had successfully controlled the water flow and prevented further damage to the river. Cotton cultivation continued to expand, and by 1950, Egypt was one of the world’s largest cotton producers.

The government continued to support cotton cultivation, and the industry grew rapidly. However, the rapid expansion of cotton cultivation led to environmental problems, such as soil degradation and water pollution.

In the 1970s, the government had to intervene again to control the expansion of cotton cultivation. They introduced new technologies and practices to improve water management, and they also provided financial support to farmers to adopt these new technologies.

Today, cotton cultivation in Egypt is one of the country’s most important industries. The government continues to support cotton cultivation, and the industry is expected to continue to grow in the future.