

Continued  
and so should threats, as the child was over-fearful, and those might lead to a nervous breakdown. The punishment must be swift and unerring. The best form was to send the child to "coventry." Suggestion paid a tremendous part in getting the key to the child and its conduct. Personal interest and affection would repay. They had rather to implant habits than to look for intellectual achievements. The Chairman expressed the appreciation of the gathering to Dr. Davey for her instructive address.

REGISTER 7.7.25

**UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.**  
The Registrar of the University has been advised that the three free passages offered to students proceeding to Europe to continue their education have been awarded to Mr. J. G. Wood, B.Sc., Dr. M. L. Formby, and Miss Iris Robertson. Mr. J. G. Wood is proceeding to London to carry on research work under the scholarship awarded to him by the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and Dr. M. L. Formby (Rhodes scholar) will go into residence at Oxford in a few months. It is understood that Miss Robertson will, towards the end of the year, proceed to Europe to extend her knowledge of modern languages. The steamship companies associated in granting these free passages are the Aberdeen Line, the Blue Funnel Line, the Orient Line, and the P. & O. Line.



An Observation Plot at the Waite Research Institute accommodating 62 different fodder grasses, representing the best of the introduced varieties, a number of national grasses, 15 varieties of clover, and 12 of lucerne. These are each labelled with both popular and botanical names.

ADVERTISER 7.7.25

**PASSAGES FOR STUDENTS.**  
Advice has been received by the Registrar of the University of Adelaide (Mr. W. Eardley) that the three free passages this year offered to students proceeding to Europe to continue their education have been awarded to Mr. J. G. Wood, B.Sc., Dr. M. L. Formby, and Miss Iris Robertson, B.A. Mr. J. G. Wood is going to London to carry on research work under the scholarship awarded to him by the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and Dr. M. L. Formby, Rhodes Scholar, will go into residence at Oxford in a few months. It is understood that Miss Robertson towards the end of the year will travel to Europe for the purpose of extending her knowledge of modern languages. She proposes to enter upon a course of study in Paris. The steamship companies associated in granting these free passages are the Aberdeen Line, the Blue Funnel Line, the Orient Line, and the P. & O. Line.

NEWS 7.7.25

Today Mr. W. J. Isbister, K.C., celebrates his fifty-ninth birthday. Son of the late Mr. William Isbister, a well-known citizen, he was born at North Adelaide. He was educated at St. Peter's College and Adelaide University, where he took his LL.B. degree in 1887 and won the Stew Prize. The following year he was called to the South Australian Bar, and in 1893 to the English Bar. For a time he practised his profession in Western Australia, and since 1901 in his native city. He was made a King's Counsel in 1916. Mr. Isbister went to Egypt on Red Cross service during the war, and was awarded the M.B.E. He is a brother of Dr. J. L. T. Isbister, a well-known physician in Sydney.

NEWS 7.7.25  
**ELDER CONSERVATORIUM**  
Student Orchestra Concert

A creditable performance was given by the Conservatorium Student Orchestra in the Elder Hall last night, under the conductorship of Mr. W. H. Foote. The value of this orchestra cannot be too highly appreciated, furnishing as it does an excellent training ground for future professional players and supplying an intimate knowledge of the tone colors and capabilities of a wide range of orchestral instruments. During the four years in which the orchestra has been in existence 131 young players have enjoyed the privilege of Mr. Foote's training. Considering that the personnel is constantly changing and that a large number of the players were making their first appearance in this connection the concert was highly satisfactory, and should encourage many young players to enlist in orchestral ranks. It was also the first performance in which professional help had not been called upon.

The programme was well within the capability of the players. Opening with Gounod's overture "Mireille" it gave a descriptive rendering of this lyric number. The well-known Scottish writer, Hamish McCunn, was represented by three movements of his "Highland Memories," "By the Burnside," "On the Loch," and a "Harvest Dance," through which the suggestion of Scottish airs drifted melodiously. The three "Nell Gwyn" dances by Edward German offered good scope for vivid contrast, of which the young players took full advantage. The andante from Mendelssohn's Italian symphony was also much appreciated, and was given with much finish. Nicolai's overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" concluded the programme and made a brilliant climax.

Mr. Geoffrey Goldsworthy, a young violinist of great promise, took the solo in Goltermann's "Morceau de Concert" for violoncello and orchestra, and played the andante sostenuto with good tonality and smoothness, though the work was a little lacking in contrasts. Vocal relief was afforded by Miss Jean Sinclair, A.M.U.A. (contralto) in the "Inflammatus" of Dvorak's "Stabat Mater," and Miss Linda Wald, who contributed Debussy's "Romance" and Pugno's "Malgré moi," which she sang with intelligence and much musical insight. She has a naturally beautiful voice. The accompanists were Misses Alice and Mary Meegan.

ADVERTISER 8.7.25  
**CHAMBER MUSIC.**

**A MEMORABLE PERFORMANCE.**

The Elder Conservatorium String Quartet gave the second concert of a series of three at the Liberal Club Hall, North-terrace, on Tuesday evening, in the presence of an appreciative audience. The hall is admirably adapted for chamber music, and the effects in soft and loud passages alike were admirable. The string quartet and trio rank amongst the highest forms of musical art, and great composers have found in these a vehicle for self expression of which they have made liberal use. Last night's performance opened with a truly impressive interpretation of Dvorak's string quartet in F Major, "American negro." The various parts were finely rendered by Mr. Charles Schilsky and Miss Kathleen Meegan (violin), Miss Sylvia Whittington (viola), and Mr. Harold Parsons, Mus. Bac. (cello). A bright presentation of the allegro ma non troppo, into which each of the instruments entered sympathetically, was followed by a pleasing reading of the second movement, Lento, the concluding bars of which were especially delicate in their expression. A striking contrast made the opening of the following parts, Molto vivace, effective, and the concluding Vivace ma non troppo was played with the same attention to expression as had characterised the preceding parts. The work was received with expressions of appreciation. Particularly beautiful was the reading of the Scherzo from Beethoven's string quartet opus 18, No. 4. The writing, which is characteristic of the great master, is a perfect gem of tonal and melodious composition, abounding in appealing harmonies, and providing scope for artistic expression for each of the instruments employed. As rendered by the same artists as the previous quartet, it was altogether admirable, the charm and poetry, and the haunting themes receiving adequate treatment. Such a notable production of so superb a number could not fail to appeal to the audience, and the artists had to return to the dais and bow their acknowledgments of the applause. A trio for piano and string (Saint-Saens) followed, the parts been taken by Miss Alice Meegan and Messrs. Schilsky and Parsons. The combination proved all that could be desired, the different instruments supporting each other and responding to the demands made on them in a manner which revealed the language of the writer in the clearest terms. The four movements—Allegro vivace Andante, Scherzo presto, and Allegro, were presented with conviction, and the features of the work which contribute to the final unity were made apparent. The artists had every reason to be gratified with the reception accorded their interpretation.

Mr. Schilsky mentioned the next chamber music concert in connection with the Conservatorium had been arranged for July 20, at the Elder Hall. It happened that this was one of the nights of the Kreisler performances in Adelaide. The date had been fixed before it was known when the great violinist would be here. Of course they all desired to hear him, but he would like to suggest that they should do so on the Saturday and the Tuesday evening. (Laughter).

ADVERTISER 8.7.25  
**ANCIENT AGRICULTURE.**

**ITS APPLICATION TO MODERN EGYPT.**

The Prince of Wales Theatre, at the University, was crowded on Tuesday evening, when Professor J. A. Prescott delivered the second of a series of lectures on "Modern Egypt."

Professor Prescott, who dealt with his subject in a manner which held the attention of his hearers from beginning to end, said the Egyptian craftsman was never neat; neither did he trouble much about repairs, and therefore an Egyptian village was frequently built up on the ruins of an old one, extending sometimes to a depth of 50 ft. Household utensils were of beaten copper, and the pottery of the country was, generally speaking, much more artistic than that of Staffordshire. Whatever his faults as a craftsman, the Egyptian was an excellent farmer and had an almost uncanny knowledge of irrigation. He could lay out and level a large stretch of country to within a quarter of an inch, and any little indentations in his work would have the appearance of the Swiss mountains to his critical eye. The Egyptian farmer had in his favor an abundant supply of cheap water, rich soil, and an excellent climate for growing crops. The rich alluvial soil was derived from the volcanic rocks of Abyssinia, and required comparatively little in the way of fertilising.

The population of Egypt lived to the extent of 90 per cent. close clustered about the Nile itself. The Blue Nile, which was the flood river, and the Atbara brought down 90 per cent. of the flood waters containing the precious silt, and the White Nile supplied 80 per cent. of the whole river flow throughout the year. At the beginning of the year the great stream caused by their joining and the inflow of the other tributaries was of medium flow, but by June it was sluggish, and perhaps, if the flood were long delayed, soon grew green with algae. It was known that there was some connection between the conditions in the South Atlantic and the Nile floods. The new Makwar dam would irrigate a huge area of country, of which 80,000 acres were already under cotton and 240,000 under other crops. The Assouan dam was another great factor in the life of the country, and it was computed that in 1913 to 1914, when the Nile had been the lowest on record, the value of the crops grown through the dam was equal to the capital cost of the extra work undertaken, and completed upon it at that time. Apart from the dams themselves were the huge barrage systems which helped to distribute the water as equally as possible in order to feed the population, which numbered fully 2,000 to the square mile in many places, and this not in cities, but in scattered villages with a purely agricultural population. People were still living on the site of the old branches of the Nile, which has disappeared long since. It was quite possible that the river, which now had a volume of water eight times as great as that of the Murray, had broken into the valley of the Nile in the ice ages, and, thanks to the rich alluvial soil, there were now over five million acres under cultivation.

By means of photographs projected upon the screen, Professor Prescott showed the huge valley walls which had been constructed in ancient times and the means for measuring the rise and fall of the