

NEWS 5-7-26
THIRD CENT

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

his respect we have the advantage of South Africa and Canada, as I shall show in a moment.

Australia's Wealth.

The financial structure outlined here opens out farwise, and has created a network of about 3,200 financial offices in public and private hands, and the economic structure which is supported by this mechanism may be set out approximately as follows:—

Population	6,000,000
Agriculture	£81,000,000
Pastoral, dairying, etc.	£100,000,000
Minerals	2,644,000,000
Manufactories	345,577,000
Shipping, etc., and cleared	9,922,000
Railways (capital cost)	£276,130,000

As in the case of South Africa and Canada, this financial and economic organization is controlled by what we may term our capitalists and financial statesmen, whose special duty it is to see that the machine works smoothly, serving the general economic welfare of the Continent, in liaison with the mother of financial institutions, the Bank of England.

These are the good Australian fellows, the Englishmen in domestic matters, and good citizens of the British Commonwealth when they are abroad.

It is only when they fall in these two respects that we must remind them of their duties as citizens of the Empire, and of their very rare occurrence. This being so, for the present there is no danger of any foreign penetration of such an occasion, and our security, French is good and she has done excellent work; paper work is conscientious; in rural training, it is a keen worker and a valuable member of the class. Miss Grivell is also studying

With Miss Ariel Shearer he is staying at Seven Oaks, Kent. The two Adelaide girls have found the English climate most trying; the past winter and spring were cold and wet, but they are both well and looking forward to the next 12 months of family life. Miss Grivell, "it would be grand."

Miss Shearer is also doing well in her pianoforte studies. Both artists wish to be remembered to all their South Australian friends.

Coghlan, "Labour and Industry in Australia," 4 vols.
Nash, "The Banking Institutions of Australasia."
Baxter, "Banking in Australia from a London Office's Point of View."

Annual speeches of the Chairmen of Directors of the following Banks—The Bank of Australia, The National Bank of Australasia, Limited, The Bank of New South Wales, the Primary Producers Bank, Limited.

"Reports on the Economic and Financial Conditions and of the Overseas Trade, London, 1921, 1922."

Wise, "The Commonwealth of Australia, Limited, and of the Primary Producers' Bank, Limited."

"The Australian Commonwealth, Its Resources and Production" (official).

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TWO ARTISTS ABROAD

Misses Grivell and Shearer

Encouraging reports have come from London of the work of Miss Charlotte Grivell at the Royal College of Music. Her examiners state that in her pianoforte studies, she has made great progress and shows a real promise. French is good and she has done excellent work; paper work is conscientious; in rural training, it is a keen worker and a valuable member of the class. Miss Grivell is also studying

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UNIVERSITY JUBILEE

Activities of Fifty Years

CELEBRATIONS IN AUGUST

Since its inauguration 50 years ago the University of Adelaide has achieved a high place in the educational life of the Empire and has reflected great credit on South Australia.

From a small beginning in 1876 the University has increased in importance until it has become recognised far and wide as an educational institution with a reputation for the high standard of its instructors and the fame of many graduates, who held responsible positions in many parts of the world.

In 1884 the present University site on North terrace was first occupied and a steady increase in its ramifications has occurred year after year.

Mr. F. W. Eardley (registerar) is making preparations for the Jubilee celebrations which will mark the completion of 50 years of activity. There will begin on August 14. A provisional official programme will shortly be issued. Delegates from all universities in the Empire and many from America and foreign countries have been invited to attend.

At a small gathering, which took place the scene during the jubilee of a gathering of educational talent never excelled in Australia.

South Australian Orchestra

BRILLIANT SUCCESS

The South Australian Orchestra surprised all by their first Monday evening when the third concert of the season was given before a large and highly appreciative audience. With the exception of only one work presented were all new to the music of Adelaide. Much of the work was heard and analysed with interest. The following are some of the works:—
Mr. W. H. Foote, A.R.C.M., who conducted, was a highly nervous but well-bred artist, and his fine disposition to promote all the traditions of his art was paired with great old-world canons to be given upon the orchestration of the works performed. Mr. Foote showed himself conversant with every bar of the score, gave lead fairly at his fingertips. His perfect control over a fine body of orchestral players ensured that the difficult programme was carried out with the greatest accuracy. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Foote and the members of an orchestra of which South Australia has reason for great pride.

The programme opened with Smetana's symphonic poem, "The Moldau," which, with a delightful passage for two flutes, it depicts the union of the two rivers which the tributaries grow into a broad river flowing through rustic scenes and past the stern fortresses of the old city. The stirring appearance of the river, dyne to silence, were all given with wonderfully realistic effect, in which the woodwind did some highly descriptive work.

STRIKING INNOVATION

Two numbers from Stravinsky's ballet, "The Fire of Paganini," were given in the concert, evidencing the original thought of this exponent of the younger Russian school and his ideal of a new music. The music, which depicted captive princesses playing with golden apples in their enchanted garden, was a striking innovation. The leader and subdued theme was tossed from one to another of the woodwind instruments, and then to the oboe, and ended in delicate fashion.

In strong contrast the second movement of the same ballet, "The Dance of the Shades," followed by the coming of the prince, the appearance of the woodwind and oboe, followed by the dance of the wild creatures until overcome by exhaustion. The effects obtained were striking and original and rose to a fury of climax which demanded the whole strength and versatility of the orchestra.

The work of a local composer is always a work of a careful hearing, and Mr. Kennedy Duffell's Ballet "Pantheus" was no well received that it had to be repeated. It proved full of short and delightful tone pictures of a most charming character, and would lend itself well to stage purposes. The melodies were peculiarly bright and attractive, and the choruses and dances of a work of great possibility.

MANY UNCOMMON EFFECTS

Ballet Gardiner's "Shepherd Fenella's Dance" was the only number on the programme which has been previously performed. The music, which was written by a party is translated in delightful and melodious language, the strains of the local fiddler and the boom of the parson clerk's organ, and the music of the fiddler and the boom of the parson clerk's organ, and the music of the fiddler and the boom of the parson clerk's organ.

The cor anglais had some most attractive work, and the harp parts were played on the piano, the orchestra's striking and original and rose to a fury of climax which demanded the whole strength and versatility of the orchestra.

The most important work on the programme was the "Dance of the Shades," a composition of truly majestic character, written by the French composer in memory of the great master, Franz Liszt. The music, which was written by a party is translated in delightful and melodious language, the strains of the local fiddler and the boom of the parson clerk's organ, and the music of the fiddler and the boom of the parson clerk's organ.

A glorious and triumphant climax brought the work to a conclusion, and a fire of applause continued for some time. During which Mr. Foote bowed his acknowledgments of the appreciation bestowed on the efforts of himself and the orchestra. The performance was to be at great heights throughout. Concert arrangements were in the hands of Mr.

Sydney, July 5.

Senator Pearce said today that the Government had approved of the recommendations regarding pests and diseases affecting stock, fowls, turkeys, and in which made by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The first step with regard to pests and diseases affecting stock would be to make a survey to ascertain what investigations were in progress in various parts of the Commonwealth, how far they had been successful, and in what way the Commonwealth council could best assist and co-operate, and what facilities were available for carrying on new investigations. Special enquiries would be made regarding contagious diseases, such as mumps, braxy, and other sheep diseases, and the bloody pest, the Kimberley horse disease, and the Indian fly pest, which was likely to spread to the islands, suitable measures were taken. He had authorised the path to joint employment of a veterinary surgeon and a bacteriologist. Enquiries were to be made concerning the economic importance of various plant diseases, and pests. It was also intended to make enquiries into the phenomena which affected the irrigation settlements on the Murray River, which were of serious concern to many of the returned soldiers.

Investigation was to be commenced to ascertain the yields of alcohol obtainable from Australian hardwoods. Particular attention was to be given to problems affecting the cold storage and transport of meat. Enquiries were to be made intended to avail itself of the offer made by Sir Frank Heath, and to co-operate with the British Department of Science and Industrial Research. Effort would be made to obtain loan from England an officer to report on the possibilities of freezing and chilling of beef. It would be taken to send eight specially selected Australian graduates abroad for training in research. Two would attend a course at a British research station at Greenwich, two at the low temperature research station at Cambridge, two in research in general agriculture, two in forestry research, and one in plant diseases.

THE PRIME MINISTER PLEASED.

Melbourne, July 2. Regarding the preliminary work of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce) today expressed satisfaction with the results of the Council's research, and the first meeting of the council, as outlined by the Vice-President of the Executive Council.

It was clear, Mr. Bruce said, that research in the Commonwealth now rested on a thoroughly sound basis as far as organization was concerned. The simple and businesslike plans laid down by the council were a guarantee that the great national problem of improving methods and eliminating waste would be faced in a manner commensurate with their importance. The actual list of problems with which it was proposed first to deal was an indication of the importance to the Commonwealth of the various trade and the ground coverings, pests, meat storage, sea, and forestry questions—these three topics alone covered a field in which the wealth of Australia was equalled to the extent of millions of pounds a year through preventable waste and the unnecessary deterioration of wood products, and the loss of millions of pounds in the above list alone it would mean a definite measurable increase in the prosperity of individual Australians to the extent of millions of pounds a year.

The cost, too, was comparatively trifling, measured by the resources which it offered on outlay. Scientific research was the best investment in the world. Every thinking Australian would believe that the future doings of the council will be the best reason for the nation's welfare and the best reason for the nation's welfare.

Imperial Problems, Too.

When we can spare a moment to turn our eyes from the theatricals, the tennis, the racing, cricket averages, and football, to the lighter and more superficial problems of our time, we become an independent Continent, or shall we retain our membership of the British Commonwealth?