

ROSEWORTHY COLLEGE.

Ex-Scholar's Criticism.

Ministerial Interference
Condemned.

PERTH, Friday.

Strong criticisms on the lines on which the Roseworthy Agricultural College is being conducted was voiced to-day by Mr. H. J. Yelland, M.L.C., who returned from Adelaide by the Great Western express, having removed his son from the college. "Twelve months ago," said Mr. Yelland, "the principal (Mr. Colebatch) was taken from his duties at the college and placed on a commission, although his name still appears on the register, and the public is invited to believe a specialist is in charge. There is every indication that he will remain away for a further 12 months or two years. Meanwhile the discipline of the college is so weak as to be practically non-existent, and the principle of 'fagging' has been introduced by senior students. Young men of 18 or 20 are fagging for students with greater seniority at the college, and the acting head master would give me no guarantee that the practice would be discontinued. This and other considerations induced me to remove my son. He was getting neither discipline nor adequate instruction. To my mind the present position at Roseworthy—which, as an ex-student and diploma holder I particularly deplore—illustrates the danger of permitting Ministerial control of the State Agricultural College. I intend to advocate University control of our own Agricultural College when it comes into being. This would result in a continuity of policy and obviate the danger of the principal being taken away for other duty at the whim of a Minister."

They had the Liedertafel established in those times. He was the first conductor of the choir at the Flinders-street Lutheran Church, and used to play the parts on the violin instead of the organ. In 1870 his father died, and the following year he went to the old country. His first musical treat there was at Munich, where he heard Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," with Mendelssohn's music. He attended the largest music school in Berlin, where his tutor, who had been connected with famous teachers and composers, after having heard him play said he played accurately, but "just like a girl." (Laughter.) He next joined the artists' class of the college. He remembered having heard Rubinstein play from his own works. He had heard the famous Bach Society, which had then been revived. In the same hall he had heard Liszt's "Life of Christ" played in the presence of the composer himself. On some of the instruments in those days the keys which were now white were black, and those now black were white. He well remembered many of the famous musicians of those days and the thrills they gave to the students by their performances. He had declined to join the teaching staff of one of the great music schools in Berlin, because he wanted to return to Australia. That was where he had got the idea of continuing this class of work in South Australia. He gave many interesting illustrations of the peculiarities of famous teachers. He wound up his experiences on the Continent by hearing performances in the leading cities, and spent a few weeks attending the Academy, St. Paul's, and Westminster Abbey in London. On his return home, on account of a quarrel between the shipping company and the States he was carried on to Melbourne, and eventually returned to Adelaide. (Applause.)

Mr. Reimann was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his entertaining and instructive address, and Dr. Davies expressed the hope that the lecturer would continue his story at a future meeting and deal with his experiences in South Australia subsequent to his return from Europe. (Applause.)

REC. 9.6.26

SCIENCE CONGRESS IN PERTH.

Further particulars regarding the meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held in Perth during the week beginning August 23, have been made available in the second circular which has just been received. The meeting gives every promise of being successful. It will be particularly interesting to South Australians, who will be very strongly represented at the gathering, and some of whom will take a prominent part in the proceedings. Professor Rennie, who will take over the duties of General President from Sir John Monash, has chosen as the subject of his Presidential address, "The Chemical Exploitation, Past, Present and Future, of Australian Plants." Among the sectional Presidents, will be found the names of Professors Kerr Grant, Sir Douglas Mawson, Wood Jones, and Dr. F. S. Hone. Five public lectures have been arranged, and of these, four are to be delivered by South Australians, namely Professors Harvey Johnston, Darnley Naylor, Brailford Robertson, and Dr. Basedow.

Interesting discussions, in which the members of more than one section will take part have been arranged. These cover such subjects as "The Relationship of Australia to other lands," "Natural Regions in Australia," "Biological Control of Pests," "Methods of Teaching History," "Water Supplies—Domestic, Agricultural and Pastoral," "Treatment of Low-grade Gold Ores," "The Teaching of Hygiene in Schools," "Adult Education and the Workers' Educational Association," "Poison Plants," "Stellar Evolution," and a number of other subjects having special interest for physicists, chemists, and geologists. Excursions also have been arranged, some to localities near Perth during the week, and a few farther afield after the meeting terminates.

The circular gives full information regarding the travelling concessions allowed to members of the association going to Perth if they take the precaution of enrolling their names before June 30 with the local secretary, Mr. L. Keith Ward, Department of Mines, Flinders street, from whom copies of the circular are now obtainable. The people of Perth are making every effort to welcome the visitors to Perth, and the reception committee hopes to be able to offer private hospitality to all those who come from the eastern States. A generous grant has been made by the Commonwealth Government towards the expenses of the meeting, and it has been decided to use this sum in making travelling allowances to interstate visitors who are full members of the association.

MUSIC IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

MR. REIMANN'S REMINISCENCES.

"Fifty years' music in South Australia" was the subject of an interesting address delivered by Mr. I. G. Reimann, of the Elder Conservatorium, at the meeting of the Elder Conservatorium Association at the University on Monday evening. There was a good attendance of members.

Dr. Harold Davies, who presided, said he could go back over thirty years in the music of South Australia, but the lecturer could go back much farther. Nobody had done as much as Mr. Reimann had for music in South Australia. (Applause.)

Mr. Reimann, who was accorded a warm reception, said he could not undertake to cover the whole of the facts for fifty years. He preferred the title of his address to be "The reminiscences of a South Australian during fifty years." Others, including Messrs. Howells and Cawthorne, had written at length on the subject of music in South Australia, and his intention was merely to give a kind of autobiographical sketch. Reared on a farm, he had heard his father, after a hard day's work, play the violin or flute, or sing, and he used to follow him up and down the room. In that way his desire for music began. His mother also used to sing the beautiful German folk songs. That kind of music was better than jazz. At school he began to learn the piano under an enthusiastic instructor. In 1867 he also attended a theory class, but he had had to go to his uncle's house to practise because his parents then had no piano, and he used to hide in the rushes instead of going to practise. (Laughter.) In those days the literature included waltzes by Schubert. At twelve years of age he was sent to Mrs. Price, at Mount Barker. There he played music by Kuhe and other pieces which were still well known by many. He had to ride his horse to his music lessons and bring home the week's food supply, including the meat and yeast, and frequently he had lost his parcels. Eventually leaving school, he came to town with a desire to be a schoolmaster. In 1873 he had Otto Stange as a teacher, and he owed much to that fine tutor for having introduced him to the classics. He went through the thirty-two sonatas of Beethoven at an early age. In 1874 he was invited to give his first recital at the old Habendorf College, and still remembered his first programme. He used to come to town by Hill & Co.'s coaches in those days, because there was no train. From being music teacher at Habendorf College he came to Adelaide, and was appointed to a school at the Semaphore before that place was connected by railway. He mentioned several of the prominent teachers of those times, among whom there were some original characters. One, who had a particular fad concerning his lady pupils' hair, used to do their hair for them if it was not to his liking. (Laughter.)

REC. 8.6.26

ordinary bond buyer prefers well-known home security to less familiar foreign investment.

While in Europe, Professor Copeland will visit the League of Nations headquarters at Geneva, and German, French, and English universities to investigate the development of economic and social research study.

REC. 8.6.26

The Rev. F. J. H. Steward, B.A., who died at the Presbyterian Manse, at Tweedvale, on Sunday, was the elder son of the late Rev. F. J. Steward and Mrs. Steward of the Grange. He was born at Corsham, Wilts, England, 36 years ago, and came to Australia with his parents when a few months old. He was connected for many years with Kyre College, first as a pupil and later as a master, and his studious habits and kindly disposition won him many friends among masters and fellow-students. In 1910 he was accepted by the S.A. Baptist Union, and served in the home mission stations at Terowie and Peake. Later he entered the Baptist College, and while studying there and at the University, held student pastorates at Hilton and Finsbury Park. He graduated at the University in 1913, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was ordained to the ministry in the new church at Finsbury Park, which had been built during his pastorate, largely by reason of his enthusiasm and enterprise. His first charge in the full ministry was at Port Pirie, which charge he relinquished in 1916, in order to take charge of the mission work in the construction camps along the East-West Railway line. In 1917 he accepted the temporary charge of the church at Angaston, and from there he removed to the Gawler Church, where he remained for five years. In 1924 Mr. Steward accepted the call of the Woodside and Tweedvale Presbyterian Churches to their pastorate, and laboured there successfully until his death. Last December he was accepted into the full ministry of the Presbyterian Church. In 1922 he was married to Miss Evelyn Polden, daughter of the late Mr. Polden and Mrs. Polden, of Gawler. The work of the late Mr. Steward was characterized by sincerity and thoroughness.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

A VICTORIAN'S SUCCESS.

MELBOURNE, Monday.

Mr. Ivan F. Phipps, of Elwood, Melbourne, who was formerly a student of the Melbourne University, went to Cornell University, New York State, 12 months ago to study American methods of plant breeding.

Mr. Phipps has been awarded the 1926 Rockefeller Scholarship for agricultural research. In addition to the scholarship the International Education Board has granted him a stipend and travelling expenses to enable him to visit universities and other institutions connected with agricultural education and research in various parts of America. Mr. Phipps expects to remain in America for the next two years.

Advice has been received in Adelaide from Toronto, Canada, that Mr. J. W. E. Monfries, B.D.S., has secured the degree of Doctor of Dental Science at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. Dr. Monfries, who graduated at the Adelaide University, is the eldest son of Mr. J. E. Monfries, late Chief Clerk, at the General Post Office.

REC. 8.6.26

also advised

houses, and motor cars, the greater the divisible wealth of the community.

Hope in Scientific Advance.

The only hope I can see at present of large scale production, the speaker proceeded, and for organized industry on the land lies in the advances that science can make. It is research alone that will enable the big agricultural businesses to compete with the excessive labour of the one-man farm, to pay wages, and give conditions of life to its workmen equal to those prevailing in the urban industries. It becomes then a matter of the first import to the growth of civilization itself, not merely to agriculture, that agriculture should be encouraged. Research leads to efficiency, and efficiency is a means of making money. The modern State must cultivate research if it is to become efficient and survive in the world's competition. Hence all are agreed now on the endowment of research, and since in farming there are no great business corporations, agricultural research must for many years to come be maintained by the State. If then research is to become of such importance to the State it behoves us to ensure conditions for the research worker under which discoveries are likely to be produced. To do this properly we must understand the psychology of the investigator. If it is true that research, like art, grows by a process of intuition, we can no more organize it into existence than we can organize the output of poetry. Nor are we likely to obtain it by a system of prizes, of rewards, commensurate to those obtained in the great professions, in industry or commerce. What we can do is to contrive sheltered places in our community in which research workers can live. We cannot guarantee results, but we may wait in faith because the impulse to make discoveries is fundamental in man's mind. Now the sheltered places in which the research worker can live are the universities.

REC. 7.6.26

AMERICAN INVESTORS.

Field Offered by Australia.

Professor Copeland's
Conclusions.

NEW YORK, June 3.

Professor Copeland, of Sydney, who since his arrival in the United States has had several consultations with the authorities of the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial, has visited various American universities and made enquiries into American economic and financial fields, said to a representative of the Australian Press Association, on the eve of his departure for England:—"It is intended, in the near future, to arrange, through various agencies, for a mutual interchange of research scholars in social sciences, between the United States and Australia. I have visited the Universities of Toronto, Harvard, Yale, New York, Columbia, and North Carolina, and spent some days with the Institutes of Government and Economic Research in Washington. Research in social sciences in all the universities mentioned is a pronounced feature of their general activities, and, as a result, a great number of expert students are being annually trained. These are now readily absorbed into private businesses and Government departments. Many private businesses have their own research staffs, and all important banks and Government departments have consulting economists. I interviewed the Secretary for Commerce (Mr. Herbert Hoover), who gave a decided opinion that the agencies for economic research in Government departments were of great administrative and practical value. Australian students studying at the above universities would have an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the activities in research. This could not but react favourably upon the development of business organization and Government administration in Australia. One of the outstanding features of the present economic situation in the United States is the great volume of capital available for investment. This is having the effect of promoting increasing interest in the field of foreign investment. One can say definitely that the United States is reaching a stage where she must export annually a considerable volume of capital; but neither her money market, nor her general economic situation, has yet been adjusted to this new status. American financiers are alive to the possibilities of investment in Australia, and are interested in encouraging the flow of capital in this direction. Australian credit is good, but the average American investor is insufficiently acquainted with the industrial and economic development of the Commonwealth. Last year £15,000,000 Commonwealth loan here had the effect of promoting some knowledge of Australian conditions; but the