

**UNIVERSITY CONTROL.**

**Conference of Professors.**

MELBOURNE, Monday.

The Australian inter-University annual conference was opened at the Melbourne University this afternoon. It was attended by delegates from each of the State universities, and the deliberations were conducted in private.

Consideration was given to the question of uniformity of matriculation requirements, raised by the University of Tasmania, but no decision was reached. This question will be further debated.

A suggestion was made that the Federal Ministry should be asked to subsidise university education in the different States. A long discussion took place on this proposal, and finally it was decided, on the motion of Professor Laby, seconded by Professor Richards, "That the conference recommends to the different universities of Australia that they prepare information regarding the manner in which they consider a Federal subsidy could best be used in developing their work, and that they be asked to consider whether, in their opinions, representations should be made to the Federal Ministry in respect of such information, and that reports from the respective universities on the subject be brought up at the next meeting of the conference in 1927."

The conference also discussed the question of the proposal to establish a university at Canberra, but the nature of the discussion was not made public.

The next subject dealt with was that of the institute of science and industry and its relation to the work done in the laboratories of the universities. Professor Rivett (Melbourne) made a general statement regarding the view of the council towards university work, and expressed a desire on behalf of the council that there should be close and cordial co-operation with the universities. It was decided that a letter should be sent from the conference to the Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce) congratulating him and his Ministry on the appointment of the council and stating that the conference believed that all the universities would do everything in their power to co-operate with the council.

Consideration was given to the proposal that additional facilities should be promoted for the admittance to the Commonwealth and State public services of graduates of the universities concerning which representations were made last year. It was decided to arrange a deputation to wait on Mr. Bruce and to urge and reinforce the arguments advanced in the earlier communication.

The conference agreed to recommend to the respective universities that a conference, to be arranged by the medical faculties, should sit concurrently with the inter-university conference each year to consider matters connected with the medical schools.

The conference will be resumed to-morrow.

treatment. The "Kondo Caprisso," a vividly descriptive impression of the English country dance, made an effective climax to a fine performance of a most exacting composition.

Mrs. Hedley Palmer, A.M.U.A., the vocalist of the evening, gave an expressive and artistic rendering of three songs. "Night" (Rachmaninoff) was particularly descriptive, "Ades Oiseaux" (Hue) was given with charming grace and life, and "At the Well" (Hageman) gave scope for the sympathetic quality of a voice marked by admirable continuity of tone. Mr. George Pearce acted as accompanist.

The programme concluded with a really striking rendering of Brahms' "Quartet in F minor," for piano, two violins, viola, and violoncello. Mr. William Silver was at the piano, and his playing brought out the distinctive character of the writing. The opening movement, broad and powerful, was impressively interpreted, and the tenderness of the andante well contrasted. The exciting turbulence of the Scherzo allegro led up to the especially fine finale.

NEWS. 29.5.26

**WELL-KNOWN FLAUTIST**

Art of Mr. Stanley Baines

**FRESH LAURELS WON**

Since his first public appearance on an Adelaide stage when 11 years of age, Mr. Stanley Baines has steadily mounted the hill of fame as a flautist.

A native of New South Wales, Mr. Baines is a South Australian by adoption. He married an Adelaide girl, and he is educating his children in this State.

Flattering offers from the eastern States and abroad have failed to tempt Mr. Baines to leave Adelaide, where, in addition to his musical occupations, he has other business interests.

Mr. Baines succeeded his old master, Mr. Bohm, as instructor in the flute at the Elder Conservatorium, and has taught at a number of other local schools.

The reputation of Mr. Baines as a premier flautist is not confined to Australia, but is recognised abroad, where his name is bracketed with most eminent flautists.

Such artists as Madame Evelyn Scotney, whom he accompanied on her Australian tour, have lost no opportunity of singing his praises on their return to Europe.

As accompanist for many notable artists on their Australian tours, the name of Mr. Baines has become well known in musical circles. His accomplishments as a flautist are recognised by Signorina Toti Dal Monte, the famous Italian prima donna, who secured his services as accompanist on her arrival in Adelaide. He has secured leave of absence from the Conservatorium to accompany her on the remainder of her Australian and New Zealand tour.

At the conclusion of his accompaniment of Dal Monte in the "Mad Scene" from "Lucia"—probably the most difficult of all flute obligatos—at the opening Adelaide concert, the diminutive singer congratulated Mr. Baines heartily.

On Friday afternoon Mr. Baines motored Signorina Toti Dal Monte and Signor Augusto Benf to Mount Lofty, and the visiting artists were greatly impressed with the glory of the autumn colorings of the hills.

ADV. 1.6.26

**UNIVERSITY JUBILEE.**

The ceremonies in connection with the jubilee of the foundation of the Adelaide University, which will be held from August 15 to 22, promise to be of a most impressive character. Invitations have been extended to professors of universities throughout the world to be present, and several have already notified their intention to attend. During the memorable week, the new engineering building will be formally opened, and there will be a special commemoration service. Committees are now meeting to finalize arrangements.

ADV. 1.6.26

**MEDICAL BOARD NOMINATION.**

One nomination only was received by the Medical Board of South Australia for the vacant membership. The board is re-appointed every two years, with the exception of one member, who retires by effluxion of time, and nominations for the position closed yesterday at noon. The registrar (Mr. H. T. Young) stated on Monday that the nomination will be sent on to the Chief Secretary, who will make a recommendation to the Government for the appointment of the nominee.

**SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.**

The objects of the Science and Industry Research Bill, as outlined by the Prime Minister, will be cordially endorsed by all who are interested in Australian progress. Efficient production is the basis of national prosperity, and this, as Mr. Bruce suggests, must apply to primary and secondary industries. If Australian standards of living are to be maintained the best possible results must be reaped for the energies expended. The old-time idea that brawn is the principal factor in the production of wealth, and that brain must be assigned a second place, is no longer tenable. It was always a fallacy, and in modern conditions its absurdity is convincingly apparent, even to the most casual thinker. In all the more advanced countries of the world there is an increasing tendency to wed science to industry, and to apply enlightened principles to every branch. The appalling waste of the earlier half of the last century, both in human energy and in materials, if continued in these days would lead to national bankruptcy. Long hours of hard toil in the field or factory achieved less than now results from a day's work, which leaves reasonable time for leisure or recreation. Equally impressive gains have accrued from the elimination of waste in fuel and other materials of industry. But modern research encourages the belief that we are only just on the threshold of an era which will contrast with the present-day as favorably as the one we are living in does with a century ago. New inventions, new applications of power to matter, increasing control of the elements, rush on each other's heels in such rapid succession that they become quite bewildering. Many of these are being pressed into the service of industry, with remarkable results. Australia, as Mr. Bruce pointed out, has her own problems, and cannot afford to rely on researches carried out elsewhere. Of course we should be alert to take full advantage of all available sources of knowledge, but local conditions and problems which belong peculiarly to Australia impose on us the duty of independent investigation. Something has already been done by the Institute of Science and Industry, and a good deal more by various State departments and the Australian universities, and by private investigators. The costly Commonwealth Institute has been in many ways disappointing, but that is not a reason for abandoning the work which it was hoped it would carry out with success, but rather it supplies an incentive for remodelling it or superseding it with some organisation designed more fully to meet requirements.

The Bill introduced by the Prime Minister is intended to give effect, with some modifications, to the recommendations of Sir Frank Heath, the eminent scientist, whose services for the purpose were secured by the Commonwealth Government some time ago, and who has since reported for the New Zealand Government on the question of the application of science to industry in the Dominion. He kept in view the work really necessary to place Australian production on an efficient basis and secure the development of the country. According to the estimate of Sir Frank Heath, the scheme he recommends will cost about £40,000 for the first year, and the expenditure will increase annually till it reaches £100,000. Such an outlay cannot be regarded lightly. For its justification there must be reasonable ground for expecting substantial results. These will depend on the men selected for the general administration, as well as on the scheme itself. The most elaborate and carefully planned machinery will in itself be no guarantee of success. It is proposed to cover a large field with the work to be undertaken. Sir Frank Heath's suggestions include sections for agriculture, dairy research, forestry and forestry products, fuels, fisheries, and such other matters as it may be found necessary to deal with. The organisation is to be under the control of a central council, assisted by three Commonwealth nominees, the chairmen of State committees, and co-opted scientific experts. It is explained that the State

committees will form an important element in the scheme. Three members are to be appointed by the various State Governments from the staffs of their scientific and technical departments; three officers will be representatives of science, and will probably be members of University staffs. One feature which seems to promise much is the provision for sending selected and suitable men abroad for special training. Research work, to be of any substantial value, must be carried out under the direction of those who have mastered the methods of systematic observation and acquired the scientific spirit of enquiry. The council of the Adelaide University has been invited by the executive committee of the Institute to make nominations for four research workers to be sent abroad, two to undergo training in food investigation, including cold storage problems; one in fuel, and one in forestry. The idea of training Australians for this highly specialised technical work, to be carried out in the interests of their own country, is highly commendable, and satisfactory results may reasonably be looked for.

As the Prime Minister explained the position, the Government desire that the Institute shall be re-organised on a national and co-operative basis, "and the extent to which that object can be attained must depend, in a great measure, on the assistance and advice of the State committees." These bodies will have a sufficiently large programme to carry out if they adequately discharge all the functions allotted to them. Provision is made in the scheme as outlined by Sir Frank Heath for co-operation with Great Britain, as well as with the States and the universities of Australia. There will be no lack of openings for the energies of those connected with the organisation. The almost limitless resources of this continent are awaiting development. As yet they have been exploited only to a small extent. It is desirable that the mistakes arising from imperfect knowledge, which have been responsible for enormous waste in older lands should be avoided here. It is believed that the new scheme is regarded with approval by the majority of members of the Federal Parliament, and that it has the general support of all sections of politicians. This does not imply that it will escape criticism in regard to some of the details, or that there will be no opposition to it. But the feeling is common in Parliament and amongst people interested in the industrial progress of Australia that something on a large scale should be done to bring the best results obtainable by scientific research to bear on all the problems which affect the development of the resources of this continent. Only by utilising to the full the lessons learned from investigations made elsewhere and supplementing knowledge thus gained independent enquiries will it be possible to make the most of the opportunities which the Commonwealth offers.

ADV. 1.6.26

**A ROYAL LEVEE.**

**AUSTRALIANS TO BE PRESENTED.**

LONDON, May 29.

The following Australians will be presented at the King's levee on Monday:—  
New South Wales—The Hon. E. A. McTiernan, the Hon. W. F. Dunn, Sir Arthur Rickard, Mr. Gordon Rickard, Mr. John Gibbs, Mr. Ernest Poolman, Hon. Dr. Norman Kater, M.L.C., and his son, Mr. Norman Kater, Mr. John Rouse, Mr. P. Hamilton, Blackwood, Mr. Leigh Falkiner, Mr. Archdale Parkhill, Mr. David Anderson, M.L.A., Mr. Claude Macdonald, Victoria—The Hon. R. H. Abbott, M.L.C., Mr. W. McBeath, South Australia—Professor Richardson.

REG. 1.6.26

**CHAMBER MUSIC RECITAL.**

Elder Conservatorium.

The fourth concert of the 1926 session of the Elder Conservatorium was given at the Elder Hall on Monday evening, before a large and particularly enthusiastic audience. The arrangement by which the instrumentalists were placed on a low dais in the centre of the hall, round which the seats were arranged, made for fuller enjoyment and more complete comprehension of the music rendered.

The programme opened with a quartet for two violins, viola and violoncello, by the English composer, Vaughan Williams. Professor Harold Davies prefaced the presentation by a few words of introduction. He wished the audience to recognise the fact that the quartet was not only extremely difficult for the performers, but perhaps, even more so to the listeners. To grasp to the full something unusual required much of the audience. Though much would be new, yet through the strangeness of the musical ideas, it was possible even at a first hearing to appreciate the beautiful texture of the work.

The musicians, Mr. Charles Schlikey, Miss Kathleen Meegan, A.M.U.A., Miss Sylvia Whittington, A.M.U.A., and Mr. Harold Parsons gave a finished and artistic interpretation of their strikingly modern work.

The first movement, with its flowing melody, signed from the strings of the instruments like a fitful wind through straggly forests, the dreamy character being beautifully conveyed. The quaint and dancelike measures of the minuet and also were admirably stressed. Romance, the third movement, being a particularly haunting appeal, gave special scope to the virtuosity, being especially modern in