

THE CONSERVATORIUM.

A STAFF CONCERT.

Members of the staff of the Elder Conservatorium combined last night to give a concert of classic and modern music in the Elder Hall, to the pleasure and edification of a large audience. The programme comprised numbers for piano, voice and stringed instruments, and of diverse character, the result being a performance of fine artistry. Music by French writers predominated, in which setting the group of French songs by Mr. Clive Carey was in admirable taste.

Cesar Franck's sonata for pianoforte and violin was the opening number. It was played by Miss Maude Puddy and Mr. Charles Schilsky. Serenely beautiful phrases for the violin and mellifluous passages for the piano were the outstanding characteristics in the sonata, and the fourth movement (allegretto poco mosso), with either instrument answering in canon at the octave in the first subject, was in itself something fine to take away from the concert. Then followed the first movement of the Beethoven concerto in G minor, by Mr. William Silver, with Mr. I. G. Reimann at the second piano. Solid and masterly in subject matter, and rich in manipulation of themes, the recurrence of the theme in the tonic minor told finely. The concerto also provided an opportunity for studying the contrast between the music of the two great composers.

Mr. Carey's bracket of songs, which had been sung at a recent concert and were repeated by request, was "Quand la nuit n'est pas etoilee" (Reynaldo Hahn), "Invitation au voyage," and "Le Manoir de Rosemonde" (Duparc), "Le Paon" (Ravel), and "Mandoline" (Debussy). The singer was in excellent voice and a literal translation of the prose text lent additional pleasure to the hearing of the songs. They fell upon unaccustomed but grateful ears. Miss Puddy played the accompaniments. Two violoncello solos by Mr. Harold Parsons added to the diversity and completeness of the programme. He played "Elegie" (Faure) and "The Fountain" (Davidoff), and they were happily given. Mr. George Pearce played the accompaniments for Mr. Parsons, and appeared as a solo pianist in the last number with Chopin's Etude, Opus. 10, No. 6, and Impromptu in F sharp minor. These were worthy contributions to an evening of unalloyed pleasure.

A high distinction has been conferred on Professor Brailsford Robertson, of the University of Adelaide by his election as a foreign member of the Royal Academy at Rome. This is the oldest Academy of Science in Europe. One of its earliest members was Galileo, the founder of modern science. The section to which Professor Robertson has been elected is that of the biological sciences, to which only one foreign member is elected each year. Professor Robertson was born in Edinburgh in 1884, and entered the University of Adelaide in 1902, graduating B.Sc. with first-class honors in 1905, in which year he became assistant in physiology at the University of California, where, two years later, he obtained his Ph.D. degree. He took his D.Sc. degree in 1908, at the University of Adelaide. He successively filled the positions of Associate Professor of Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacology and Professor of Bio-chemistry and Pharmacology in the University of California, and Professor of Bio-chemistry at the University of Toronto, and in 1914 became Professor of Physiology in the University of Adelaide. He has made several learned contributions to the literature of science.



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ELDER CONSERVATORIUM

Tenth Concert by Staff

The tenth concert of the season by members of the Conservatorium staff was given in the Elder Hall last night, Lady Bridges being present. The programme, which inclined toward the modern French school, opened with a Cesar Franck sonata for piano and violin, in which Miss Maude Puddy, Mus. Bac., and Mr. Charles Schilsky were happily associated. In four movements the work opened with a melodious and appealing allegretto, passing to a contrasting and expressive allegro, full of passionate intensity. The third movement, "Recitativo Fantasia," was in reflective vein, the concluding allegretto being a piece of canonic writing for the two instruments, in which the soloists did some excellent work.

As a composition of the founder of the now well-established French school, which is full of beauty and grace, the sonata tends rather to a monotonous repetition of well-marked themes, especially in the first and last movements, where the oft-repeated subjects lose some of their beauty by their constant repetition. Much delicate work was achieved, and the players were recalled, Miss Puddy receiving floral tributes.

In more sonorous style the Beethoven pianoforte, "Concerto in C Minor, Op. 37" (first movement) was played by Mr. William Silver, Mr. I. G. Reimann supplying the orchestral part on a second piano. Perfect accord was shown between the two performers from the decisive opening to the brilliant close of the performance, a fine sonority of tone and rhythmical balance being sustained throughout. The artists received appreciative applause and had to return several times in acknowledgment.

By special request Mr. Clive Carey, Mus. Bac., contributed a set of modern French songs heard at a previous concert. They comprised Reynaldo Hahn's "Quand la nuit n'est pas etoilee," Henry Duparc's "Invitation au Voyage," and Maurice Ravel's "Le Manoir de Rosemonde," Maurice Ravel's "Le Paon," and Claude Debussy's "Mandoline."

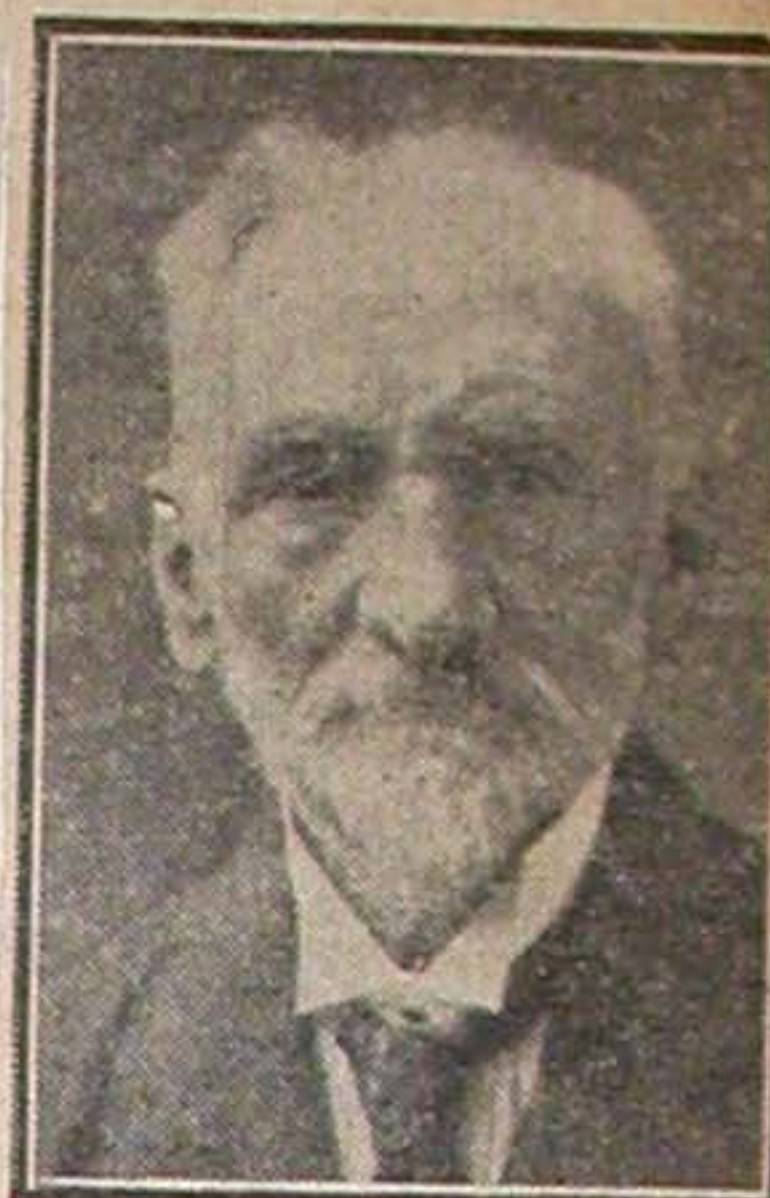
Mr. Carey has never been in better voice, and his work was marked by fine musicality which gave great pleasure to his listeners. Miss Maude Puddy contributed accompaniments which vie with the vocal writing in beauty and originality, and created a great impression, especially in the second number of the group.

As violoncello solos, with Mr. George Pearce at the piano, Mr. Harold Parsons, Mus. Bac., played Gabriel Faure's "Elegie," Op. 24, in refined style, the piano obscuring some of the more delicate passages. In greater sympathy C. Davidoff's "The Fountain," Op. 20, No. 2, yielded excellent results in tone and ensemble.

Mr. Pearce concluded the programme with two pianoforte solos—Chopin's "Etude," Op. 10, No. 6, and "Impromptu" in F sharp minor, Op. 36. More striking contrast might have been displayed in the numbers chosen, but the execution was in good style and the numbers made a fitting conclusion to an excellent concert which drew a large audience, and was keenly enjoyed.

The eleventh concert will be given by the Ladies' Part Singing Class on Monday, September 13.

Mr. J. T. Smyth, of Glenelg, who was for many years connected with the Education Department, has received word that



Mr. J. T. Smyth.

his name has been placed on the list of the University College, Cork (Irish Free State). University College was at one time known as Queen's College, and here Mr. Smyth matriculated in 1881, when he was 15 years of age. His parents had intended that he should be a consulting engineer, but, although he gained his B.E. degree, in addition to his B.A., he never took up the profession of engineering. His talent for mathematics led him to accept the post of resident mathematical master at Dr. Dyson's Collegiate School, Bradford, and later he held a similar post at a school endowed by Sir Moses Montefiore at Ramsgate. In 1883 Mr. Smyth, who was then 22, came to Australia, and was appointed headmaster of Chiltern School, Victoria. Two years later he became head teacher of the Bourke-street West Hebrew School at Melbourne. He held this position for seven years, and resigned to take over the headmastership of the Norwood school, South Australia. After doing good service there, Mr. Smyth was appointed an inspector, and in this capacity travelled from one end of South Australia to the other. Despite his advanced years, Mr. Smyth contemplates a trip to England next March.

THE NEWS

ADELAIDE: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1926

SCIENCE AND THE PUBLIC

Science is more and more becoming the foundation of the progress and advancement of the world, especially in the fields of preventing and curing disease and in all branches of industry. With such a wonder worker available amazement is often expressed that the promulgation of science and its methods is not more widely encouraged.

Exceedingly simple is the answer. The fact is that the vast majority of people regard science as something abstruse, an education bogey which is too far beyond their comprehension for them to trouble about. In truth, it is not so.

Scientists in their pursuit of knowledge realise the necessity for meticulous accuracy of expression, and they clothe their statements with terms the meanings of which are unknown to the public. A sense of obscurity and complexity is thereby engendered and the subject is passed over.

In the pursuit of their studies and investigations the use of exact terms and expressions is, no doubt, imperative, but when the public is to be interested something of the forbidding aspect of the expressions of exactness might be sacrificed in order to secure the comprehension of the mass. That is the object to be attained.

Sir John Monash (retiring President of the Science Congress), speaking at Perth, said that the fundamental object of the association was to make its activities public and popular and interest the people in scientific effort. He added that science could not progress unless it was adequately endowed. That is an outstanding truth. But the two things are inseparably bound together.

Citizens of Australia cannot be expected to devote their own private means or sanction the allocation of public funds to purposes in which they have no interest and for which they cannot fathom the utility. Scientists are doing great and noble work, but to a large extent it depends upon them to educate the public in the value and charm of their operations.

It seems to put a double burden on the scientist, but it is unavoidable if the requisite public and private endowments are to be obtained for making headway in the healing art and industrial efficiency. When the community understands the nature of the problems upon which scientists are engaged and the surpassing benefits which will flow from their solution they will not hesitate to sanction the outlay of the money required.

Science must be made popular, and that can be attained only by constant demonstration and simple explanations of the quests upon which science is engaged. Only scientists can undertake that propaganda, and it will be necessary for them to emerge from the seclusion of their studies and investigations and, although they may with characteristic modesty shrink from it, share in the publicity which the cause demands.

In the highest realms of science as in the humblest ranks of trade publicity is essential.

ADV. 9.9.26

1,400,000,000 YEARS OLD.

The secretary of the South Australian branch of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science (Mr. L. Keith Ward) in discussing the recent congress held in Perth, spoke highly of the arrangements for the conduct of the gathering and the entertainment of visitors. The delegates had a strenuous time in attending the various sections in which they were specially interested. Among the public lectures those given by Professors Wood-Jones and Brailsford Robertson created great local interest. In his own section, that of geology, he was much impressed with the excursion arranged to the neighborhood of Pilbarra and Southern Cross, where what was believed to be among the oldest rock formations known in the world was inspected. It was calculated that the formations were at least over fourteen hundred million years old, and the only other known formation approaching this age was in Madagascar. Local residents, remarked Mr. Ward, seemed to be immensely backed up by the notoriety they had thus secured, and considered they were quite in a class by themselves. Another feature of that peculiar excursion, said Mr. Ward, was the wealth of the growth of flowers through which they passed. They appeared to be walking through a natural garden and a peculiar singing noise was heard as they disturbed the plants which gave a sort of musical accompaniment to the beauty of the scene.

ADV. 9.9.26

Professor Darnley Naylor, who will leave for England in December, may possibly enter English politics. The last time he was in England he was asked to become a candidate, but his engagements in Adelaide precluded his acceptance of the offer. Pro-



Professor Darnley Naylor.

Professor Naylor, whose English home will be in the Cumberland Lakes district, near Derwentwater, will devote much of his time to speaking on behalf of the League of Nations Union, and he hopes to visit Geneva next year, when the League is in session.

ADV. 13.9.26.

Dr. L. W. Hayward who died at his home at Burnside yesterday, was a son of Dr. W. T. Hayward. He was born at Riverton in 1881, and was educated at St. Peter's College and at the Adelaide University. At the University he graduated M.B., B.S., and subsequently he took a practice at Yorketown. There he remained for three years and then spent seven years at Loxton. He offered his services at the outbreak of the war and was medical officer at Bedford Park and later at the Myrtle Bank home.