

GREEK MUSICAL DRAMA

ANOTHER CONSERVATORIUM SUCCESS

The Elder Conservatorium Opera Class gave a second performance of "Iphigenia in Aulis" in the Norwood Town Hall on Friday evening, and placed another success to its credit. Chief figures in the cast were different from those of Thursday night. Mr. Mostyn Skuiner played the part of Calchas, the high priest. His voice had range and power, and his acting was in keeping. "Iphigenia" found a distinctly musical and talented exponent in Miss Trudie Mudie, and Miss Rita Watson proved an excellent Clytemnestra. Mr. Les Coney as Agamemnon showed artistic power. Other players of prominence were Misses Isabel Burton, Dulcie Hocking, Nellie Mummery, Dorothy Fuller, Enid Bosanko, Lois Thomson, and Bessie Smith, and Messrs. T. W. G. Jonas, Harold Burrows, Peter Hooper, and Alfred Higgins. Mr. Harold Denton was the producer of the opera, and the orchestra was under the control of Mr. H. Winsloe Hall. Mr. Frank Bowden was business manager.

Again an outstanding feature was the dances arranged by Miss Phyllis Leitch, as they were marked by beauty of composition and grace and precision. The opera class is about to begin rehearsals for "Merrie England," two performances of which will be given for charitable purposes. The management intimates that membership of the class is open to the public, and is not confined to students of the Conservatorium.

Adv. 16-7-29

Professor H. H. Woollard, who has been professor of anatomy at the University since August, 1927, has notified the Council of that institution that he has accepted a similar position at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and will be leaving to take up his new duties there at the end of the University year in November. The appointment of Professor Woollard to such an important position is not only a compliment to him, but also to the University. He was born in Victoria 39 years ago and received his medical education at Queen's College, University of Melbourne, and University College, London, subsequently being ap-



Professor H. H. Woollard

pointed assistant professor of anatomy at the latter institution. He was a Rockefeller Fellow in 1921-2 and Symington Prizeman at the London University in 1926. Enlisting in the Australian Army Medical Corps in 1914 the professor was medical officer to an artillery brigade on Gallipoli, subsequently being posted to the 11th Battalion. When the Fourth Division was formed he accompanied Brigadier-General Leane from the 11th Battalion to the 48th Battalion as medical officer, and served in that capacity until the end of the war, being mentioned in dispatches and awarded the French Croix de Guerre avec palme in 1917. Among his many publications on medical subjects are "Recent Advances in Anatomy," and translations from the German works of Professor William Lubosch. Professor Woollard married Miss Mary Howard, a daughter of the Rev. Stanley Howard, of Bowral, New South Wales, and has two sons.

REG. Adv. 16-7-29

ADELAIDE PROFESSOR FOR LONDON

Dr. Woollard To Return

PROFESSOR H. H. Woollard, M.D., B.S., D.Sc., who has been professor of Anatomy at the Adelaide University since August, 1927, has accepted the position of Professor of Anatomy and Histology, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and University College, London, and will leave for England at the end of this year.

He said last night he was sorry to leave Adelaide. He had made many friends here.

Professor Woollard's selection is a distinct compliment to Adelaide University, but it will also be a great loss to the institution. He succeeded Professor F. Wood Jones, who went to Honolulu.

He was born in Victoria 40 years ago, and was educated at Queen's College, Melbourne, Melbourne University, and later at University College, London. He served with the A.I.F. and on peace being signed, became professor of anatomy at the University College, London. He then came to Adelaide.



Professor Woollard

REG. Adv. 14-7-29

Costly Compliments

To the Editor

SIR—We are attempting to console ourselves for the fact that Professor Woollard, professor of Anatomy at the Adelaide University, has been appointed to a similar post in London. We say it is a compliment. Some similar consolatory reflection had to serve when Professor Woollard's predecessor, Professor Wood Jones, departed.

These compliments, however, are expensive. If someone selected my hat, from dozens of others on the club hatstands, and walked off with it, that would be complimentary, but a serious loss to me.

South Australia is having so many compliments of this kind that it is time she declined to be so easily gratified.—Yours, "MEDICUS," Adelaide.

Adv. 17-7-29

Mr. A. R. Alderman will assist Mr. C. T. Madigan, lecturer in the department of geology at the University, during the absence of Sir Douglas Mawson on his visit to the Antarctic. Mr. Alderman has acted in a similar capacity on other occasions during which Sir Douglas has been away. He gained the bachelor of science degree in chemistry and geology in 1924, and the master of science degree last year. Mr. Alderman visited Europe to further his studies on two occasions, and is at present engaged in post-graduate research at the University, particularly in regard to meteorites.

Adv. 18-7-29

THE CITY ORGANIST

From "FIFTH MANUEL," Crystall Brook:—Whilst I do not profess to be able to offer an opinion like that of Dr. H. Davies as a musician, I take strong exception to his remarks regarding the three city organists and others. From his statement it would appear that W. T. Best, Lemaire, and Dr. Davies are the only three who have given any idea of the great organ music on the Adelaide Town Hall organ. Dr. Davies modestly refers to the recitals given by himself at the Conservatorium, which had been thronged. A few also remember the much bigger throngs at the recitals of those great organists, W. H. Jude and M. Wiegand in the Town Hall. The three gentlemen who have occupied the position of city organist for the past 40 years and given their services are deserving of every praise, and the veiled slur on their abilities by Dr. Davies is certainly not in good taste. Mr. Pybus is dead, Mr. Jones has left the State, and they cannot therefore reply to any comments on their work. Mr. Knox is completing his six years of free service, and I doubt not will be too disgusted to reply if this is all that thanks he is to receive. In passing, I might mention that Mr. Jones was the first to take the degree of Mus. Bac. at the Adelaide University, and for many years was one of the faculty at the Conservatorium, and associated with Dr. Davies. Although the payment of the city organist is a most desirable and proper thing, it does not necessarily follow that this will eliminate the meretricious and banal any more than that the degree of doctor indicates good taste.

Adv. 17-7-29

INSECT LIFE

MENACE TO AGRICULTURE

LECTURE BY DR. DAVIDSON

The important service being performed by entomologists, and the great magnitude of their task, was indicated in the lecture which was delivered last night by Dr. James Davidson. The occasion was the seventh of the series of ten public lectures to be given at the University during the second term. Lady Hore-Ruthven was present. The lecturer is head of the department of entomology at the Waite Research Institute. His subject was "Insect Life in Relation to Agriculture—Insects as a Menace."

Dr. Davidson said insects had been associated with man from his earliest activities, but only recently had the study of their life and habits been undertaken and applied for the assistance of the agricultural industry. The earliest known records were those of Aristotle, whose classification of insects was accepted as a basis for 15 centuries. In the 19th century the agricultural aspect of entomology was recognised increasingly, and earnest attention to the question had been given in the British Empire during the past 30 years. It was not possible for anyone to know every insect, for there were 600,000 species named and described; but by placing them in the family or groups to which they belonged, a clue could be obtained on their life and habits. Climate decided what species of insects would live, food plants restricted their number, and their enemies—predators and parasites—controlled and maintained a balance of insect life. In ancient agricultural areas, characterised by small plots and mixed crops, the balance was not seriously disturbed; although indigenous species did some damage, especially general feeders like locusts and grasshoppers. The 18th century saw the beginning of the modern trend of the European system of agriculture. Development in the new areas of the Empire had been based largely on the European system, and large areas of single crops were grown with lack of rotation. Plants and domesticated animals had been borrowed freely from Europe, and species of insects had been introduced from these and other countries to become pests when freed from the natural enemies of their original area. Indigenous insects had taken to the new foods, and the whole balance had been disturbed. For economic purposes there were two groups of insects—those which ate and chewed plants, roots, and seeds, and those which sucked plant life. It was difficult to assess the value of losses caused by the attacks of insects, but the figure was enormous.

In his survey of the manner in which insects affected man, stock, forests, stored products, and growing crops, Dr. Davidson indicated a vast field for research. Lantern slides showed pests in various stages of development, and their methods of attack. Of special interest to Australia were the cut worms, grasshoppers, and stem borers, which damaged cereal crops. Virus diseases were caused in potato crops, one of the offenders shown being the tuber moth. There were about 30 pests attacking sugar cane, Queensland being concerned with them, and also with the bollworm in cotton. Fruit crops were assailed by leaf-eating caterpillars, borers, and sucking insects; and the codlin moth was a well-known and important pest to be combated. The Rutherglen bug was one of the worst pests in Australia. Originally it fed on grasses, but now it would attack any succulent fruit or vegetable.

The second part of Dr. Davidson's lecture, "Principles of Control," will be given next Tuesday night.

Adv. 17-7-29

Mr. Fred Johns writes:—Through the death of Sir Hartley Williams, who had been residing in England since his retirement from the Victorian Supreme Court Bench in 1903, the senior Australian knight is now the Hon. Sir Langdon Bonython, of Adelaide, who was created Knight Bachelor by Queen Victoria on May 24, 1898. Sir Langdon, who is in his 81st year, was made C.M.G. in 1908. In 1919 he was created K.C.M.G., "for services rendered to the Commonwealth of Australia."

DR. DAVIES

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species had been replaced by noble music from the pen of Parry, Brahms and other worthwhile composers.

Dr. Davies married in 1895 Miss Ina Deland, of Gawler. Of four sons, one was killed in the Great War. Two now survive, one being a doctor of medicine at Leeds. Dr. Davies's brother, Sir Walford Davies, seven years his junior, is one of the outstanding figures in the English musical world of to-day.

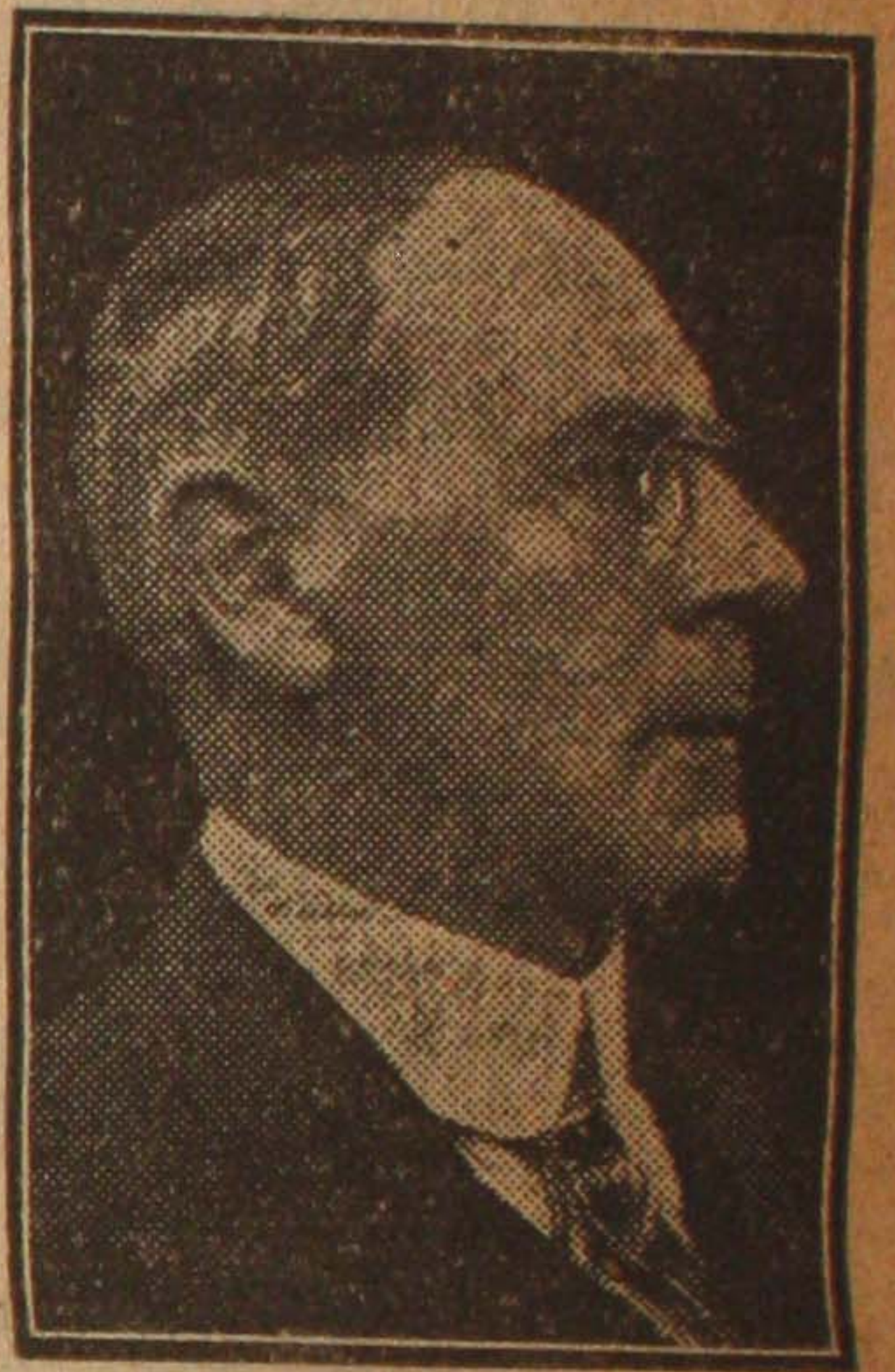
Adv. 18-7-29

DR. HAROLD DAVIES

SIXTY-TWO TO-DAY

Dr. Harold Davies, director of the Elder Conservatorium, is 62 to-day, having been born at Oswestry, Shropshire, on July 18, 1867. Interviewed yesterday by a representative of "The Advertiser," he gave some interesting particulars of his life, and his impressions of the forward trend in music as he had seen it in six decades.

Leaving school at the age of fourteen he was not at first destined for the musical profession, but spent four years apprenticed to an architect. His desire was to become a doctor of medicine, but the family finances could not meet the heavy expense of training. His father, John Whitridge Davies, was a keen amateur musician, who played the flute and 'cello skilfully, and was conductor of the local choral society. Thus Edward Harold Davies grew up in musical atmosphere. He became a pupil of the organist of Chester Cathedral (Dr. J. C. Bridge, brother of Sir



Dr. Harold Davies

Frederick), in 1880, and came to Australia two years later, with his brother Charles, an English journalist, who took up music teaching at Gawler. On his brother's death in 1884, Dr. Davies determined to adopt music as a profession. To achieve success professionally involved unremitting hard work and stern self-culture. Oswestry Grammar School had laid the foundations well and truly. When he left there he could read the Greek Testament, enjoy a Greek play, or translate a chapter of Virgil with ease. Entering the University of Adelaide, he worked his way through the Mus. Bac. course, and after taking that degree, proceeded to Mus. Doc., having conferred upon him, in 1903, the first doctorate in music granted by an Australian university. In 1909 he was appointed director of the Elder Conservatorium. This honor came to him unsought and he appreciated it highly.

Dr. Davies is one of the notable organists of South Australia. He officiated at Christ Christ, Kapunda, for two years, at St. Peter's, Glenelg, for a similar period, for six years at St. Paul's, Adelaide, and for 24 years at the Kent Town Methodist Church. Modern organs were built at these churches to his specification. Of recent years, he has not been able to devote much time to organ work, though he gave the Elder Hall midday recitals in the winter of 1927. He holds the diploma of Associate of the Royal College of Organists, taken by examination in 1890.

In 1901, Dr. Davies founded the Bach Society. Under his aegis as conductor excellent choral work has been done. Bach's great Mass in B Minor is now under rehearsal. Dr. Davies has a great love for the compositions of John Sebastian Bach. When asked as to his musical ambitions for the future, he replied, "One is that I yearn to play the whole of Bach's 48 preludes and fugues at recitals." The South Australian Orchestra was founded by Dr. Davies in 1920. Another of his ambitions was revealed in the desire to see it soon established as a permanent orchestra, with whole-time performers. Comparing the lot of musical students nowadays with that of those of the late 19th century, Dr. Davies said that the advantages of the former were very great. The finest type of gramophone records, and the better sort of broadcasting gave tremendous help to music students. In regard to church music, he had seen a wonderful improvement of recent years. In not a few churches feeble works of the Caleb Simper

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