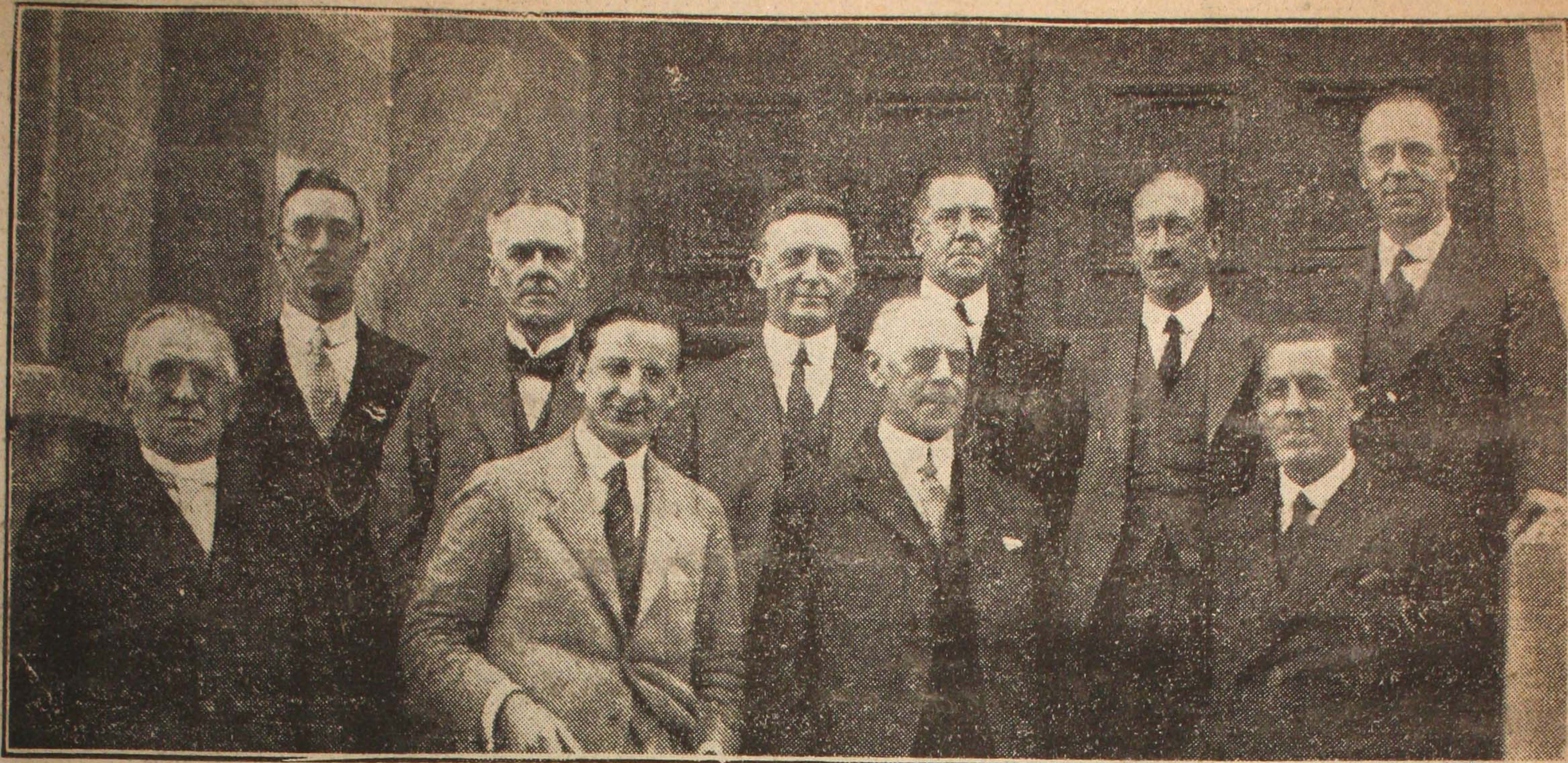


REG. 5 5 28

# MUSIC EXAMINATIONS BOARD.



Members of the Australian Music Examinations Board, who are attending the annual conference which opened at the Elder Conservatorium on Friday. Left to right:—Front row—Mr. I. G. Reimann (S.A.), Professor Bernard Heinze (Ormond Professor of Music, Melbourne University), Professor E. Harold Davies (Director of the Elder Conservatorium), and Mr. T. S. Lobban (N.S.W.). Back row—Messrs. H. R. Othams (S.A.), N. L. Salmon (N.S.W.), Sydney May (Q.), and J. A. Steel (Vic.), Col. L. R. Thomas, D.S.O. (Tas.), and Mr. Sutton Crow (Vic.). Photo. Collett.

REG. 5 5 28

## DEAN OF NEWCASTLE.

### Rev. W. H. Johnson Appointed.

The Right Rev. Dr. G. M. Long, who was enthroned as Bishop of Newcastle on Tuesday, has offered the Deanery of Newcastle to the Rev. William Herbert Johnson, rector of St. Cuthbert's Church, Prospect. The Deanery of Newcastle has been rendered vacant by the elevation of Dr. Crotty to the Bishopric of Bathurst. As Dr. Long is generally regarded as the most outstanding figure in the Anglican Church in Australia, it is a compliment to the Diocese of Adelaide that one of its younger clergy should have been chosen by him to be dean.

Mr. Johnson, who, six months ago, declined an important offer from Bishop Long, has received letters from leaders of the church in New South Wales impressing upon him that it is his duty to accept the responsible appointment, which carries with it the administration of the largest cathedral in Australia. The dean-elect is the son of the late Mr. Samuel Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, of Brighton. He was educated at St. Peter's College, the Glenelg Grammar School, and under Mr. D. H. Hollidge. He graduated at the Adelaide University, and then entered St. John's College, Melbourne, of which Dr. Stephen, the retiring Bishop of Newcastle, was then warden. He was ordained deacon in 1913 and priest in 1914 by the Archbishop of Melbourne. Mr. Johnson began his ministry under Canon Sutton at Holy Trinity Church, Kew. He has a deep affection for Canon Sutton, and says that the two men who have influenced his ministry most are Canon Sutton and Bishop Stephen.

When a student Mr. Johnson had a great admiration for Bishop Long, who was in Kew in those days as Canon Long, head master of Trinity Grammar School. Prior to that Bishop Long had held the post of curate of Holy Trinity Church, Kew, to which post Mr. Johnson was appointed on his ordination. In 1917 Mr. Johnson was appointed by the Archbishop of Melbourne as a military chaplain. He was with the troops in France for two years, and on the eve of his return to Australia was offered the charge of St. James's Old Cathedral, Melbourne. At the same time came the invitation to St. Cuthbert's, Prospect. Mr. Johnson accepted the latter, and for nine years has been rector of that church. Mr. Johnson belongs to a family that has always

been closely connected with the church. At present two of his cousins are bishops, and another an archdeacon.

In 1922 Mr. Johnson married Miss Dymphna de Chair, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ernest de Chair, and niece of Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair, Governor of New South Wales. Before her marriage Mrs. Johnson lived with her aunt (Mrs. A. F. Cudmore), at "Avoca," Robe terrace, Medindie.

REG. 7 5 28

## TO THE EDITOR—

### EXHIBITION BUILDING.

#### A New Road Advocated.

Sir—Under the heading, "University Extensions—Will They Go Eastward?" The Register of Wednesday last contained an interesting statement which warrants prompt and careful consideration, particularly by the City Council. Attention has repeatedly been directed to the fact that the outlets from the city northward are quite inadequate to provide for the growing traffic and increasing population, which in another quarter of a century will be immensely greater than to-day. Apart from the fact that the preponderance of population lies north of the city, the northern suburbs are growing rapidly, and additional road facilities will be imperative in the near future, one main thoroughfare being totally insufficient.

My object is to direct attention to Frome road. The direct entrance to the city by this avenue is through Tavistock street, which ends at Rundle street, whereas one of our through main streets, viz., Pulteney street, ends at North terrace. Col. Light was clearly influenced in so deciding by the contour of the land attached to the Exhibition Building, which has a somewhat sharp declivity towards the river. Had this not been so, Pulteney street would doubtless have been continued in a direct line to Frome Bridge, to reach which at present all traffic via Pulteney street has to turn a right angle eastward along North terrace and then turn an acute angle down Frome road.

I strongly advocate the opening of a new road from Pulteney street direct to the river to connect with the existing road on the north bank, even though it necessitates the construction of a new bridge. Much filling up would be required behind the Exhibition Building, but this can be had

for nothing as excavations in the city are proceeded with, in addition to street sweepings, debris from the demolition of old buildings, &c. The carrying out of the work is not yet urgent, but that day will surely arrive; consequently it should be definitely and finally decided upon so as to prevent buildings being erected or encroaching on the line of road. If this were once permitted the cost would be infinitely greater, as the buildings would certainly have to be demolished later on.

In view of the new showgrounds at Wayville and the great area of park lands, the Jubilee Oval is no longer essential; it could therefore (minus the new road) be allocated to the University. This new road would form an important and fairly direct connection between the city and both the north and north-eastern portions of the State, and prove a great public convenience.—I am, Sir, &c.,

EDWARD LUCAS.  
Medindie.

REG. 8 5 28

## RATS AND MICE.

### How They Serve Humanity.

#### Nearly 3,000 at the University.

Not all rats and mice are a pest to humanity. The rodent tribe can be a friend as well as an enemy.

As was discovered during a fascinating hour spent by a representative of The Register with Professor Brailsford Robertson in the bio-chemistry department at the Adelaide University on Monday, the furry little criminal of the kitchen has been elevated to a position of importance. In addition to doing an incalculable service to mankind, it serves a sentence of imprisonment which includes nothing more inconvenient than being born, eating and sleeping in luxurious conditions, and dying of old age, or of one of the diseases usually associated with the passing of the years. There are between 1,000 and 2,000 mice, and about 800 rats living this Arcadian existence, and the number is being continually added to.

But the mice are not the ordinary type of mice which steal cheese and tear up the biscuit wrappers, and the rats are far more self-respecting than those which slink down dark alleyways and into odor-

ous sewers. All of these mice are snowy white, and the rats are the same, excepting that they have an aristocratic looking black hood which covers head and neck, and extends a short way down the back. They live in separate little communities in separate little cages, have their own little domestic affairs, bring their tiny families into the world, and live on the fat of the land; but always they are under the closest observation by keen scientific eyes which measure their growth, their age, the effect of age, their diseases and ailments, the affect upon them of different forms of nutrition, and then, when they have lived their allotted span, hold a minute post-mortem upon them, and record the details.

#### Why They are White.

The original members of this thriving rodent colony came from England, where they are specially bred for research purposes. To-day they are tame to the point of effusiveness. They clamber up and down the wires of their cages like monkeys and evince every indication of wanting to make the personal acquaintance of those who visit them. Several families of mice were making a late luncheon of rice boiled in milk, egg, and crushed maize, when the reporter arrived, but the question which rose to his lips was "why are they all white. Why won't the ordinary brown mouse do equally as well?"

Professor Brailsford Robertson supplied the solution to the mystery. Occasionally, it appeared, some marauding "outside" mouse or rat, enamoured either of one of the females within the cages, or of their appetizing victuals, had found his way through the bars, and materially upset the calculations and plans of those who had placed those particular mice under observation. With white mice, anything of this nature immediately manifests itself in the progeny.

Another reason is that this particular breed of rats and mice is particularly healthy, and consequently makes more reliable subjects for nutritional experiments. On seeing several buck rats adopt a most menacing attitude towards one another, wonder was expressed whether they ever did any damage to each other. The professor smiled. "No," he said, "they snare up to each other just like boxers, but it's nearly all show. They seldom hurt each other. With mice, however, it is a different matter. They fight to the death. Even when two male mice are more or less acquainted with each other they tackle each other at times; but, if by accident, a strange male is placed in with another, there is never any peace until one is dead."

#### Kidney Trouble and Cancer.

The final portion of the professor's remarks were most enlightening of all. The average span of life of a rat or a mouse, he explained, was two years, and the maximum three. Ten days in the life of one of them, for instance, is about equivalent to a year in the existence of a human being, so that a mouse 700 days old is a