"Register" 15th July 1899

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

The attention of our readers is called to the series of extension lectures to be given at the University as advertised this morning. On Tuesday evening Dr. Stirling, F.R.S., will begin a course of six lectures on "Life: the Problem of Physiology," which should prove to be of special interest, not only to the student of physiology and psychology, but to every one who professes to take an intelligent interest in what is perhaps the most momentous and fundamental problem in all science. The following is a synopsis of the lectures:—Nature of the problem; review of the history of physiological research; summary of the present state of our physiological knowledge, the relation of psychology and physiology; the question of a limit of our knowledge of nature, physical world and mind; monism; vitalism; cell physiology; living substance—its individualization, form, physical properties, chemical composition of living substance, living and lifeless substance; organisms and inorganic bodies; life and death; elementary vital phenomena as exemplified by metabolism; form changes; transformation of energy—the forms of energy, the introduction of energy into the organism, the production of energy; general conditions of life upon the earth's surface; theories concerning the origin of life upon the earth; history of death; the mechanisms of life—the vital process; mechanics of cell life. The lectures, as far as possible, will be illustrated by lantern slides. Mr. E. G. Blackmore will begin a series of five historical lectures on "The Nineteenth Century" on Friday evening, July 28. The course of historical lectures given by Mr. Blackmore last year were highly appreciated and largely attended. As the subject to be dealt with this year is the period prescribed for the Senior Public Examination, and the text-book set is merely a dry statement of facts, the lectures will, no doubt, prove to be of still greater use and interest than they were last session. "Wireless Telegraphy" will be dealt with by Professor Bragg, in a course of three lectures, beginning on September 13. More detailed particulars will be given later on. The fees charged are 3s. for each course, or one shilling for a single lecture. Tickets and copies of each syllabus may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

"Register" 18th July 1899.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Professor Ives continued his lectures on the theory and practice of harmony on Monday evening at the University, before a large and deeply interested audience. Some of the less used chords of music, including the fore-chords of the augmented sixth, were explained at length, with numerous practical illustrations. Various other devices in composition were dealt with in a clear and simple manner, and special reference was made to the use of passing notes and auxiliary notes, and anticipations, and the various forms of arpeggios. Professor Ives will deliver his fifth lecture next Monday evening, at 7.15, when he intends speaking on the various suspensions used in musical composition.

"Advertiser" 19th July 1899.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

On Tuesday night Dr. Stirling lectured at the Adelaide University on "Life: the problem of physiology," before a large audience. After defining the term physiology, the lecturer traced the development of the science, and referred to the attempts which had been made by the ancients to understand life and to trace its origin. The ordinary untrained person associated with the word life a number of secondary phenomena, such as walking, speaking, and the several functions performed by living beings. Vital phenomena was exhibited by animals and plants, and it was therefore necessary to include these along with human beings in the science of physiology. Amongst the ancients a number of things were supposed to live with modern investigation had shown to be lifeless, such as wind, water, stars, fire. Motion gave the strongest impressions of life until accurate examination was resorted to. A child believed a steam-engine to be alive. So far it had been impossible to determine absolutely just when life commenced. Men of science were divided on the question as to whether a seed lying away in a chest was a living or a lifeless thing. The whole physical world was conceived as being composed of atoms, and all its varied phenomena were put down to the motion of atoms. The question confronting the student of to-day was, could life be accounted for in this way, or was another principle necessary to explain it? The chief test of psychology consisted in answering this enquiry. Could the phenomena of mind be accounted for by the motion of atoms, or was it possible to account for it at all? The modern evolutionary theory of life had been anticipated by more than one Greek philosopher. About 620 years B.C. a theory of development had been put forth, and this was accepted by other Greek teachers. Empedocles, who lived in the fifth century before the Christian era, had come nearest to Darwin's theory of life, and taught the significance of the struggle for existence. Recent research of embryology had established the fact that all organisms are developed from a single cell. The cell was the element of the living organisms, yet strange to say as yet there had been but little attention paid to direct cell study. The laws which controlled the physical world and those which controlled the psychological were identical. The lecturer then dealt with the question of the limitation of knowledge in reference to the phenomena of the mind, and said that the sole reality man is able to discover is mind, and all phenomena are the result of sensations operating on the mind. The lecture was listened to with much interest.

"Advertiser" 19th July 1899.

CONSERVATORIUM CONCERT.

The Victoria Hall was crowded on Tuesday evening, when the sixth students' concert in connection with the Elder Conservatorium of Music took place. His Excellency the Governor, Lady Tennyson, the Mayor of Adelaide, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Barlow), and several members of the council of the University were present. The programme was excellently arranged, and the students who took part evidenced great ability in the interpretation of the compositions of the masters of music, while the concert was distinctly above the average of pupils' entertainments. Miss Maud Puddy and Miss A. Gladys Thomas opened with Beethoven's sonata for piano and violin, op. 24, and the initial allegro and subsequent scherzo movements were played with taste, refinement, and an artistic conception of the spirit of the melody. Miss Kate Reinecke and Masters Alderman and Parsons gave Haydn's tuneful trio for piano, violin, and 'cello in two movements—poco adagio cantabile, and rondo all'ongarese—and the performers, who are all in their teens, played so correctly and with such strict tempo and expression as to merit a pronounced recall. Miss Elsie Hamilton's pianoforte abilities need no commendation. She is a clever, consistent, and conscientious artist, and her interpretation of Schubert—Liszt's "Erl King" served still further to increase her reputation. She was compelled to bow her acknowledgment to a demonstrative encore. Miss Gwen Pelly is also a remarkably clever violinist, and her treatment of a Hungarian fantasia by Hubay elicited such enthusiastic applause that she had to return to the platform to repeat the finale of the fantasia. Misses A. Gladys Thomas, Nora K. Thomas, Cloud, and F. Ward played the bracketed string quartet, "Spring is coming" (Bach), and Boccherini's "Minuet," the latter being substituted for Haydn's "Serenade," and the harmonic effects and light and shade of the numbers was good. Rubinstein's sonata for piano and 'cello (moderato assai and moderato) was given by Mrs. Grundy and Herr Kugelberg, and the grand composition was finely interpreted. Misses Hamilton, Cloud, and N. K. Thomas played a Mozart trio for piano, violin, and viola, and Misses A. G. Thomas, N. K. Thomas, and Hamilton, and Herr Kugelberg closed the programme with Bolzoni's string quartet (tema con variazione). Miss Lillian Galloway sang Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer" with sympathy, and Miss Alice Sayers displayed the possession of a pleasing soprano voice in "The everlasting day," in which Mr. F. Bevan (the composer) accompanied her.

"Advertiser" 15th July. 1899.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Dr. Stirling, F.R.S., will commence a course of six lectures on Tuesday next on "Life—the problem of physiology," in connection with the present series of extension lectures at the Adelaide University. The following is a short summary of the course:—Nature of the problem. Review of the history of physiological research. Summary of the present state of our pyhsiological knowledge. The relation of psychology and physiology. The question of a limit of our knowledge of nature, physical world and mind. Monism.—Vitalism. Cell physiology. Living substance—its individualisation; form; physical properties; chemical composition.—Chemical composition of living substances, continued. Living and lifeless substance. Organisms and inorganic bodies. Life and death.—Elementary vital phenomena as exemplified by Metabolism; form changes; transformation of energy—the forms of energy, the introduction of energy into the organism, the production of energy.—General conditions of life upon the earth's surface. Theories concerning the origin of life upon the earth. History of death.—The mechanisms of life—the vital process; mechanics of cell life.—Lantern slides will be used to illustrate the lectures. Last year Mr. E. G. Blackmore gave a course of historical lectures, which were largely attended. On Friday, July 28, Mr. Blackmore will commence another course on the period of history set for the senior public examination, namely, "The nineteenth century." These lectures will, no doubt, be of great use to teachers and intending candidates. On September 13 Professor Bragg will begin a course of lectures on "Wireless telegraphy."

"Register" 19th July. 1899

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

At the Adelaide University on Tuesday evening Dr. E. C. Stirling gave the first of a course of lectures on "Life—the Problem of Physiology." The attendance was so large that the library had to be used. After dealing with the nature and history of the problem, the lecturer indicated that to-day the discrimination between things animate and inanimate was more acute, but could not be said to be absolutely certain. Was a seed living or lifeless? If it was difficult for science to decide upon visible objects, how much more difficult was it to understand those invisible except through the microscope? The first Greek philosophers in some respects came remarkably close to the explanation of living phenomena, and it was singular that after the long interval science was not much nearer. After all, it was only the gross mechanical operations of animal life which had been comprehended, but the riddle of what remained between the body and the mind was still unsolved. All we could understand was the phenomena of the mind's own particular view of things outside of it. Dr. Stirling fully maintained his reputation as a clear and popular lecturer upon an abstruse subject, and held his audience in rapt attention.

"Register" 17th July. 1899

VICEREGAL.

His Excellency the Governor will receive the Address-in-reply from the President and members of the Legislative Council to-morrow afternoon. On Tuesday evening Lord and Lady Tennyson will be present at the students' concert at the University. On Thursday evening the Governor and Lady Tennyson will attend the Adelaide Rowing Club ball in the Town Hall. His Excellency will not be present at the Theatre Royal on that night as erroneously announced. Next Monday Lord and Lady Tennyson will leave with the Railways Commissioner and party on a trip to Oodnadatta.

"Music" July. 1899.

NEW ORGAN FOR THE CONSERVATORIUM.

Mr. J. E. Dodd, of Twin Street, has been instructed by the University Council to build a new three-manual organ to the following specification for the Elder Conservatorium of Music:—

Three manuals CC to C, 61 notes; pedals CCC to F, 30 notes. College of Organists measurements and recommendations to be carried out throughout the instrument.

Great Organ.		Swell Organ.	
Double open diapason	16 ft.	Lieblich Bourdon	16 ft.
Open diapason No. 1	8 ft.	Giegen principal	8 ft.
Open Diapason No. 2	8 ft.	Hohl flute	8 ft.
Claribel	8 ft.	Aeoline	8 ft.
Viola	8 ft.	Celeste, Ten C	8 ft.
Principal	4 ft.	Octave	4 ft.
Harmonic flute	4 ft.	Flauto traverso	4 ft.
Fifteenth	2 ft.	Mixture	3 ranks
Mixture	3 ranks	Cornopean	8 ft.
Posaune	8 ft.	Oboe	8 ft.
		Vox humana	8 ft.
Choir Organ.		**Pedal Organ.**	
Viole d'orchestre	8 ft.	Open diapason (wood)	16 ft.
Dulciana	8 ft.	Open diapason (metal) from great	16 ft.
Gedacht	8 ft.	Bourdon	16 ft.
Lieblich flute	4 ft.	Violoncello	8 ft.
Flageolet	2 ft.	Space for 16-ft. reed.	
Orchestral oboe	8 ft.		
Clarinet	8 ft.		

Couplers.	Accessories.
Swell to great.	Balanced swell pedal.
Swell to choir.	Tremulant to swell by pedal
Swell to pedal.	Three pistons to great.
Great to pedal.	Three pistons to swell.
Choir to great.	Full swell pedal.
Choir to pedal.	Full great pedal.
	Full organ pedal.

All the metal pipes, which are to be of the best English manufacture, will be of full modern cathedral scale, and contain all the latest ideas of voicing. The wooden pipes are to be constructed by Mr. Dodd of the largest scales, and from specially selected materials. The weight of wind for the great, swell, and pedal organs is 4 in., the choir 3 in., and the pneumatics 8 in. It will be seen from the accessories included in the specification that the system of control adopted is very complete, and should render the instrument highly effective for solo playing. A lever pneumatic action of improved pattern is to be applied to the whole of the great organ and its couplers, while the swell touch will be lightened by means of split pallets throughout, and thirty pneumatic valves in the lower portion of the manual. The whole of the stops and thumb pistons will be on the tabular pneumatic system of control. An artistic front, in harmony with the large hall of the Conservatorium, is to be designed by Mr. Dodd and submitted to the approval of the University Council.