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REGISTER  
Graduates Assoc.

cent and soft-hearted. At Cambridge, Tennyson came into a circle of brilliant literates, including Edward Fitzgerald, Edward Kemble, and Arthur Hallam. The last-named was the only one whom he appeared to recognize as his superior, and he honoured him. Hallam's death left a mark upon Tennyson's life. It was a wound from which he never recovered; and that was patent from the earlier pages of his "In Memoriam" down to the magnificent poem of his old age. Proceeding, the lecturer said his own conviction was that poetry was greater than politics. Much in Tennyson's poetry had now gone stale, but in spite of all drawbacks his standard of workmanship and his melody of sound was amazing. In Tennyson's poems between 1830 and 1840 they could see most of his virtues and faults. He was a lyrical and idealist, and his narrative poems tended to become just beautiful descriptive writings. Throughout his life he was true to poetry and poetry was true to him. The lecturer quoted stanzas from various poems of Tennyson's emphasizing his moods and purposes. It was in the last years of his life that there came the evening of incomparable beauty, in which his poetry showed his complete mastery. It was the quality of work of an artist who had absolute control of his instrument. He had given a new music to their language and a new music to their lives. The place of Tennyson was assured among the English classics, and among the poets he was a heritage to the English-speaking world. (Applause.)

Professor H. Darnley Naylor expressed hearty thanks to the doctor for his series of educational lectures. Dr. MacKail was a man whom it was vain to criticise and useless to praise. He would realize as he moved about that Australia had another goddess besides fortune. That she used her voice not always at football matches, and that she read something in addition to Mr. Garvice and Nat Gould. (Laughter.) He hoped that when their visitor returned to England that he would feel he had done something considerable for them. They felt that his passing through had left a real landmark in the history of Australian culture. (Applause.)

Professor Strong supported the sentiment, which was warmly endorsed.

### CONSERVATORIUM ORGAN RECITAL.

The course of free organ recitals given by Mr. Harold Wylde, F.R.C.O., in the Elder Hall, will be resumed to-day. These recitals are held during the luncheon hour, between 1 and 2 o'clock. They have been largely attended already by students of the University and business men and women, and general appreciation is expressed.

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### TENNYSON

#### A GREAT CRITIC ON A GREAT POET.

DR. MACKAIL'S lectures have the quality of making one keener than before on the reading of those poets of whom he spoke. Professor Strong's verdict in seconding the vote of thanks to Sir John Mackail (Professor of Poetry at Oxford) following his lecture on "Tennyson" at the Brookman Hall, School of Mines, on Tuesday evening, epitomised what the large audience felt.

The chairman (Sir George Murray, Chancellor of the University) introduced Sir John Mackail.

The name of Tennyson, said the lecturer, was for more reasons than one familiar here. Among the Governors of this State there were numbered a son of one poet laureate and the nephew of another. But there was a very special reason to study Tennyson to-day, and to place him in the history of our country and literature. He was distant enough, yet not so remote, that his methods and art were unfamiliar to us. All great artists seemed to meet with a periodic alternation of popularity and depreciation. The general reaction against the Victorians—and Tennyson in particular—had set in at the close of the nineteenth century, and was now over. Tennyson was the mouthpiece and interpreter of his age. The poets in the early half of the century—Shelley, Keats, and Byron—had died young, and Wordsworth had outlived his poetical talent. The throne of English poetry was therefore vacant when Tennyson mounted it. He was not only a Victorian poet, but the Victorian poet. The Laureateship came to him in 1850 by a lucky accident. Five years before that by luck also he had got a civil pension. Much of his best work was lost because he was too indolent to write it down. From first to last he refused to have any occupation but poetry.

The poet came of a family of 12 children. His father died while Tennyson was still a young man. His mother was a lovable woman. Tennyson at Cambridge came among a brilliant circle, which included Edward Fitzgerald and his great friend Hallam. The latter's death in 1833 was a blow from which he never recovered. In Tennyson's best work he was intensely alive. Much of his poetry was commonplace, but as a lyric and elegiac poet he was of supreme excellence. His work could be divided into three periods, namely, youth, when he showed certain imperfections, but marked greatness; middle-age, when there was a falling off and a search for suitable subjects, and lastly, a period of autumnal glory. His dramatic work was not a success, for he had not the qualities of a dramatist.

The lecturer dealt with Tennyson's work under the three divisions, showing that in the end he had recovered his simple faith. One of his best poems, "Lancelot and Guenevere," composed at Cambridge, had been lost. In summarising, he pointed out that we were only beginning to realise the place Tennyson shared among the English classics.

Professor Darnley Naylor moved and Professor A. T. Strong seconded a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried heartily, and Dr. Mackail responded.

### ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

#### MIDDAY ORGAN RECITAL.

There was an appreciative audience in the Elder Hall at midday on Thursday when Mr. Harold Wylde, F.R.C.O., gave the fourth of his free winter midday organ recitals. These selections are greatly appreciated, and it is to be hoped that, as their merit becomes more widely known, the attendances will increase accordingly. The recitals afford an opportunity to hear the best organ music, and Mr. Wylde invariably chooses his programmes wisely. The principal item in a well-balanced list of selections on Thursday—and Mr. Wylde reserved it until last—was "Rhapsodie Catalane" (Bonnet), a majestic composition introduced by an impressive maestoso and concluded with a double forte climax on the full organ. An intervening passage of fugue also contained much of beauty, and the organist's execution brought out all its merits. Prelude to Columba (MacKenzie), the opening number, was a colourful writing, presenting a contrast in style to the rhapsodie. It was followed up by a fascinating and spirited scherzo by Gigout—again a contrast; and further by Hollin's "Morceau de concert"—a bright and attractive triple time movement suggestive of a gay, festive scene. John Ireland's "The holy boy" was an inspiring little morceau of a slow and simple kind; and "Angelus" (Massenet) had a subduing effect upon the listener. Hearty applause greeted the rendering of each composition. Recitals will be given next Thursday, and every following Thursday until further notice.

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#### THE NEW £1 NOTES.

The Melbourne correspondent of The Register telegraphed on Thursday:—More than 200,000 of the new £1 notes have been issued for circulation by the Commonwealth Bank, although under the arrangement by which the issue of the notes was undertaken by the Note Issue Board (which is controlled by the Commonwealth Bank), the new notes are regarded officially as a Treasury issue. The signatures of the late Governor of the Commonwealth Bank (Sir Denison Miller), who died recently, and the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. J. R. Collins), are printed on the new issue; but the reason why they are Treasury notes is explained by the fact that it is stated that "the Treasurer promises £1 in gold coin on demand at the head office of the Commonwealth Bank of Australasia." The head office of the bank is in Sydney; but it is unlikely that gold coin could be obtained for the notes, unless some reason regarded as satisfactory were given.

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The attention of members of the Graduates' Association of the University of Adelaide is directed to the lectures to be delivered by Dr. S. K. Datta, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., in the Prince of Wales Theatre this evening on "India to-day," and in the Brookman Hall tomorrow on the theme "Results and ideals of education in India."

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Mr. Carl F. Koerner, who received the B.E. degree at the University of Monday gained a State bursary at the Christian Brothers' College, covering the civil engineering course at the University and the School of Mines, which he completed in 1921. He has since done his year's practical work with the Engineer in Chief of Railways.

### INDIA AND LEARNING.

#### ADDRESS BY DR. S. K. DATTA.

There was a large and interested audience at the Prince of Wales Theatre, University of Adelaide, on Friday evening, despite inclement weather, to hear Dr. Surendra K. Datta, of India, deliver an address in problems of Indian University students under the auspices of the Student Christian Movement. Professor MacKail Stewart presided.

Dr. Datta illustrated his remarks with many personal experiences of life in his own country. He said that the universities of India had given a great stimulus to Indian thought and language. Referring to curriculum of those institutions, he said that the education which the students received in English, tended to make them better able to express themselves in that language than in their own vernacular. Although Indian students were able fitted to fill Government and civil positions, it was an unfortunate fact that many of such situations were filled from London. There was still a great deal of unrest in the land, mainly through economic causes. In his opinion the solution of India's industrial problems was for the great group of educated people to realize that they should become not the leaders of the uneducated, but their servants. The lecturer said that spirit of service was growing and gave instances in his own experience. The Indian people owed much to the British race, but now that they were beginning to dream dreams for themselves, they wanted their sympathy. It was only by the spirit of brotherhood among the nations that the world would grow any better. As Christians, they spoke of the Kingdom of God. He felt that at the basis of that great millennium was the brotherhood of mankind. He hoped that they would realize that the cultural attainment of which they themselves were the founders, was desired by the whole of Asia, and only brotherhood could spread the culture.

Professor Rennie in moving a vote of thanks to the speaker, said a flood of light had been thrown upon Indian affairs and conditions. Mr. W. E. Northey, who seconded on behalf of the students, said the address had created in them a very deep sympathy with India, also a keenness to know more about the country.

In reply, Dr. Datta expressed the hope that the University of Adelaide might one day inaugurate a department of Oriental study. He wondered how they could do without the great resources of culture from the East.

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"Australasian Forest Botany"

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"An Elementary Textbook of Australian Forest Botany," by C. T. White, Government Botanist of Queensland. Sydney: The Government Printer.

This is the first volume of a valuable work, which is being published under the direction of the Forestry Commissioners of New South Wales. It is designed by the writer for the use of Australian forest students and forest officers. Derivations of all the technical terms used are given. The illustrations are for the most part original and the line drawings are by the author. The greater part of the section devoted to physiology was written by Mr. N. W. Jolly, B.A., B.Sc., a well-known South Australian, who also read through the whole of the manuscript and made additions, which will largely enhance the value of the book to the forester. The second volume of the book will be devoted to systematic botany, and will also deal with Australian plant associations, particularly the various forest types and their characteristics. Chapters on the structure and identification of timbers will also be given. The author, who speaks enthusiastically of the rich, unique, and wonderfully varied tree flora of Australia, has done his work conscientiously and thoroughly. The divisions of the volume are morphology, anatomy, and physiology. There are very many illustrations, and the copious index will be found most valuable. The author, drawing from his great experience and his comprehensive knowledge of forestry, gives a vast amount of technical and practical information.

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### THE CONSERVATORIUM STUDENT ORCHESTRA.

Next Monday evening a concert will be given by the student orchestra in the Conservatorium Hall, under the conductorship of Mr. W. H. Foote, A.R.C.M. This event is creating considerable interest, for it is the students who will augment the strength, numerically and in artistic quality, of the South Australian Orchestra. They are taught individually as well as collectively, and when their attainment qualifies them to embark upon a wider scope, music in this State will reach a high standard. The achievement of this ideal is made possible by the establishment by the Director of the Conservatorium of a School of Orchestral Music. The student orchestra is now an established institution, working assiduously under the direction of the conductor and the programme to be given on Monday night will be thoroughly enjoyable. The concert will include Handel's Sonatas for two violins and piano, as well as vocal numbers by advanced students of Madame Delmar Hall and Mr. Frederick Bevan. The plan is at Savery's, Rundle street.

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### ANGLICAN RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Church of England Residential College, held on Friday evening, it was decided to alter the name of the foundation from Christ's College to St. Mark's College. That St. Mark's festival coincides with Anzac Day was one reason which commended the alteration to the meeting, and it was felt that the name "Christ's" did not lend itself for use by supporters in athletic contests. The change will also bring St. Mark's College into line with the Anglican colleges of St. John's, Brisbane, and St. Paul's, Sydney.