

work, although various countries had different methods, and the amount spent in Australia was proportionately less than in those other countries.

In South Australia the land values of the wheat areas had considerably increased as the result of greater productivity by the use of superphosphates. It had put at least a bag to the acre extra on the State's wheat lands.

Losses Might Have Been Saved

At the Waite Institute valuable work had been done in soil research. They were classifying and surveying soils in various parts, thus showing their actual value. In some of the irrigation areas water and money had been used on useless land.

In reply to Senator Payne, Professor Richardson said he had spent some time in research work in the United States. It was Abraham Lincoln who had started the work there.

Dr. Richardson told Senator Reed that the results of the research work at the Waite Institute would eventually be made available to all who were interested. Good work was also being done by the other States.

Mr. Jackson—He is not as well-known as a cricketer.

Dr. Richardson—Unfortunately he is not, but he has added over £1,000,000 to the yield.

Mr. Jackson—He ought to have a monument. He did it on about £300 a year.

Dr. Richardson—Yes, and in the area now occupied by the Federal capital.

The Chairman—He was a public benefactor.

In reply to Senator Barnes, Dr. Richardson said there were international organisations dealing with research in South Africa, England, and the United States concentrating on different problems.

Replying to Mr. McGrath, Dr. Richardson said the change of Government in Great Britain would not affect the Empire Marketing Board, although it had been stated that a change was to be made.

Mr. McGrath—That was when the "patriots" got in.

Dr. Richardson—Those were exceptional times, and the same things would probably be done again in similar circumstances.

Mr. McGrath—I do not think so.

Replying to the chairman, the witness said farmers and graziers were taking greater interest in scientific work, and efforts were made to make the results of their investigations available to all.

The committee will sit again this morning.

SOIL INVESTIGATION

Progress Being Made

Steady progress has been made in the investigation of soils in the Commonwealth.

Mr. J. K. Taylor (senior survey officer) has completed two units of field work—one at Renmark and the other at Woorinen, which was conducted in collaboration with the chemist's branch of the Victorian Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Taylor has now begun a field survey of the Lower Murray swamps—a soil type different from any previously studied.

Mr. J. T. Marshall, a recent graduate of Western Australia, has been appointed assistant field officer, and will be an understudy to Mr. Taylor. After a short period at Waite Institute Mr. Marshall will join the field party at Murray Bridge.

IMPORTANCE OF MUSIC

TRAINING CHILDREN

Lecture by Dr. E. H. Davies

"If from infancy we trained our children to find a natural joy in art as well as in play we should be spared a deadly harvest of perverted instincts in later life."

This strong statement was made by Dr. E. Harold Davies (Director of Elder Conservatorium) at his second lecture on "Listening to Music," which was delivered at Adelaide University today.

"It is right that we should care greatly for the health and intellectual development of the race—but it is pitiful to think that so little care is given to fostering a love of art among our children," he continued.

Dr. Davies comprehensively surveyed melody, harmony, and form, before proceeding to a spirited discussion of musical values.

Real Human Need

"Has music anything vital to offer to the world—does it supply any real human need, or do musicians claim for their art a value that it does not possess?" he asked.

Dr. Davies answered his question by quoting a Chinese proverb, which he said expressed the wisdom of the ages.

"There is no doubt of the perpetual rush in this world for 'loaves,'" he said. "Notwithstanding this, in every human heart there exists a constant hunger for something beyond the bare means of existence."

Reflex of Beauty

"Art in its manifold forms is but a reflex of that all-pervading beauty we see in the world around."

"It also has another supreme value—as a sane and safe outlet for human emotions. The worst evils that beset us as a people are to be found growing up out of ill-regulated emotions. The passion for excitement breeds that tragic crop of ills that is often the despair of those who are thoughtful for the future of the race."

Dr. Davies illustrated his lecture on the piano, and Madame Carys Davies Denton gave a vocal illustration.

Mr. W. J. Young, C.B.E. (managing director of Elder, Smith, & Co., Ltd.), has been appointed chairman of the State committee of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, to succeed Professor J. Brailsford Robertson.

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM

A STUDENTS' CONCERT

The high standard of musical tuition set by the Elder Conservatorium was again illustrated in the students' concert given in the Elder Hall on Monday night. The programme embraced vocal and instrumental numbers, and each item was presented with commendable taste.

We take the following from the "Manchester Guardian" of April 26:—One of the interesting features of the approaching election is the number of men who have done substantial work for literature or learning who have entered the field as Liberal candidates.

The chief entomologist of the Scientific Research Council at Canberra (Dr. R. J. Tillyard), who has been in Adelaide for some days in connection with agricultural research work, returned to Canberra on Monday afternoon.

LISTENING TO MUSIC

ART AN UNDYING PASSION

LECTURE BY DR. HAROLD DAVIES

"Art is not a luxurious fringe or a mere conceit. It is a primitive and undying passion to which we must yield or die a spiritual death."

Yesterday afternoon, in the Prince of Wales Theatre at the University, Professor Harold Davies delivered his second lecture on "Listening to Music," that subject having been chosen for the first of a series of public lectures, to be given on Tuesdays during the second University term.

Professor Davies said he had spoken of rhythm as energy in music, and of melody as making a direct appeal to the heart. Harmony called to the imagination, and was the color scheme of music. As in the world of sight there was continual surprise and delight in new and wonderful shades of color effect, never before dreamed of, so in the world of sound there was no end to equally new and striking chord effects, subtle blendings of tone which fell on the ear and bewildered with their suggestions of unrealised beauty.

Development of the Ear

The discovery of chord effects had been made in the last ten centuries. The wonder to the lecturer was that in so short a time human ears should have developed such a power of appreciation for massed sounds. It was like growing a new sense, and scientists would say that 1,000 years was only about a "minute" in the story of human evolution.

In discussing the structure of music, Professor Davies dealt rather with general principles than with detailed forms. He said it was interesting to reflect that a piece of music was not unlike a living organism, built up of many parts, each more or less separate and distinct, yet all interdependent and necessary to the existence of the whole body.

Repetition and Form

On consideration it would be observed that there was an utter difference between music and other forms of art, such as painting or sculpture. A picture, or a statue, existed in space. There it stood, and it could be gazed upon until every little detail was clearly and firmly stamped on the mind. But a piece of music, when heard, existed only in time. Each sound came and went, and when it was all finished there remained only the memory of a host of fleeting impressions that had fallen on the ear.