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# FINE ORGAN RECITALS.

Mr. John Horner, F.R.C.O., at the Elder Hall organ. On Thursday he con cluded a series of 10 highly successf ul luncheon hour recitals at the Conservat orium.

(CONTINUED.)

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**Briefly his argument runs thus: The rare gas helium is found in frequent association with occurrences of natural gas in the United States of America and Canada, sometimes to the extent of 1 per cent. or more. (Incidentally, helium extraction plants have been installed by both the United States and the Canadian Governments with the object of separating the helium for use in the inflation of airships and for other purposes.)**

**This helium, Dr. Farr says, must originally have been emitted from radio-active substances in the form of alpha-rays, which are indeed nothing else than positively charged helium atoms, moving with enormous speed.**

### Researches of American Chemists

Now the researches of two American chemists, Messrs. Lind and Bardwell, on the chemical effects of alpha-rays have shown that these possess power of converting methane gas and other light hydrocarbons into higher liquid hydrocarbons. Each cubic foot of alpha-rays or helium gas is competent so to convert about two tons of methane.

Dr. Farr quotes an estimate by an American geologist of an amount of one thousand million cubic feet of helium gas in a single gas field, which would correspond to a possible conversion of about two thousand million tons of hydrocarbon from the gaseous to the liquid form.

Heretofore the presence of helium in natural gas has been looked upon by geologists as entirely fortuitous. Should the ingenious speculation of Dr. Farr be substantiated by closer examination it will afford another striking illustration of the immense consequences which may result from the long-continued operation of almost infinitesimal agencies, and at the same time may furnish a practical clue of value to guide the oil prospector in his explorations.

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Dr. A. Burrows, who has been engaged by the Commonwealth Government for three years to enquire into the treatment of cancer with radium, arrived in Adelaide from Melbourne by the express yesterday to confer with the Adelaide University Cancer Research Commission.

## CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

On Friday night, at a meeting of the Classical Association, the Rev. W. H. Irwin read a paper on "Nietzsche's Apollo and Dionysus.

He began with a review of the orthodox teaching in regard to the development of Greek tragedy, which had its origin in the Chorus of Dionysus. The leader of the chorus became an actor, and in time other actors were introduced, till at last the various features of a Greek tragedy, as we know it, became fully differentiated. The lecturer then passed on to consider the history and characteristics of Dionysus, who, he said, had names derived from the cries of his worshippers, and was associated with animals of a wild and vigorous type. The revelry of Dionysus's followers was passionate and unrestrained. Its inspiration gave rise to primitive forms of self-expression, which developed later into forms of a more artistic character. But Dionysus was not the only deity whose ritual contributed to the development of tragedy. Apollo and perhaps Demeter contributed their share as well. The influence of Apollo in particular had counted for much. Apollo was the god of order and custom; he taught the virtue of self-restraint; he presided over the linguistic arts, music, and gymnastics. He loved beauty of form and structure, and stressed the value of temperance, moderation, self-control.

Nietzsche's theory was that Greek tragedy owed its development and its perfection to a sympathetic union of the ideals implied in the worship of these two gods, Apollo and Dionysus. In forming this theory he was largely indebted to the influence of two modern philosophers, Schopenhauer and Hegel. Dionysus represented the zest of life and Apollo the beauty of ordered self-expression. A combination of the two had resulted in the perfect product of the Athenian drama, that supreme revelation of the Greek literary genius.

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Miss Florence Sharman, who has been visiting her parents at Black Forest, is leaving by to-day's express on her return journey to Canada. She has received a further appointment as assistant professor in the department of economics and history at Acadia University, Nova Scotia.

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## WAITE PARK.

### Arboretum Planted.

Under the deed of gift of the late Mr. Peter Waite, whereby the Urrbrae Estate was transferred to the University, the following clause was included:—

Clause 2.—The said University shall hold the remainder or western half of the said section, containing 67 acres or thereabouts, on trust to preserve the same in perpetuity as a park or garden for the recreation and enjoyment of the public in such manner, at such times, and subject to such regulations in all respects as the council of the said University may from time to time think proper. Provided always that the council of the said University may from time to time set apart and enclose such portion not exceeding 15 acres in area of the said western half of the said section as the council of the said University may think proper for the purposes of a University sports ground, to be used by the graduates, undergraduates, and other students of the University, subject to such regulations in all respects as the council of the said University may from time to time think proper.

To give effect to that clause, the University council has decided that the best manner in which the terms of the gift should be carried out would be the planting of an arboretum, in which trees and shrubs from all parts of the world would be grown as specimen trees to demonstrate their value for shelter and for ornamental purposes.

For several years the University has been preparing to carry out this policy. The director of the Waite Institute (Professor A. E. V. Richardson) has consulted the leading authorities in Australia as to the species of trees which might with advantage be planted and the best means of laying out the arboretum to make it as educational, instructive, and ornamental as possible, for the benefit of the public. Over 800 trees and shrubs, comprising more than 350 species, have been obtained from the Botanic Gardens in Adelaide and Melbourne and various nurseries throughout the Commonwealth by the University. Three hundred of these trees, some of which are 6 to 10 feet high, are being planted out this season, while the remainder are being grown in the Waite Institute nursery for next year's planting. These trees will need to be carefully protected, tended, and watered for several years until they are sufficiently well established. The process of planting the entire area will extend over three years.

The arboretum will be divided into three sections—(1) a purely indigenous section (native trees), (2) a purely exotic section (introduced trees), and an area (3) in which the best indigenous and exotic trees and shrubs will be grouped to give the greatest possible aesthetic effect. In the first two sections the trees are as far as possible being arranged in related groups, according to their botanic relationships. In the last section, i.e., the portion nearest Fullarton road, the main objective will be to group the trees to produce aesthetic effect. In all cases the trees will be spaced in such a manner as to show their distinctive habits of growth, a feature which is often ignored in botanic parks. It is probable that when the planting of the arboretum is completed it will contain the most varied, representative, and comprehensive collection of trees in Australia, and will afford unique opportunities for the general public to become acquainted with the habits of growth and the characteristics of useful and ornamental trees and the manner in which they thrive in the Adelaide district. A secure fence has been placed around the entire arboretum ara. The University council has had the assurance of the Mitcham District Council that it will co-operate with the University in its endeavour to establish the Waite Arboretum for the ultimate benefit of the public.

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## AN ABORETUM.

### ESTABLISHMENT IN WAITE PARK.

### WORK OF UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

Under the deed of gift of Mr. Peter Waite, whereby the Urrbrae Estate was transferred to the University of Adelaide, a clause was included which provided that the University should hold the remainder or western half of the property, containing 67 acres or thereabouts, on trust, to preserve in perpetuity as a park or garden for the recreation and enjoyment of the public. Subject to such regulations as the council of the University might think proper, provided that the council might set apart and enclose such portion, not exceeding 15 acres of the Western half for the purpose of a University sports ground. To give effect to this, the University council has decided that the best manner in which the terms of the gift should be carried out would be the planting of an arboretum, in which trees and shrubs from all parts of the world would be grown as specimen trees to demonstrate their value for shelter and for ornamental purposes.

For several years the University has been preparing to carry out this policy. The director of the Waite Institute (Professor A. E. V. Richardson) has consulted the leading authorities in Australia as to the species of trees which might with advantage be planted, and the best means of laying out the arboretum to make it as educational, instructive, and ornamental as possible for the benefit of the public. Among many authorities who have been consulted are the directors of the Botanic Gardens in Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, and the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, the Commonwealth Inspector-General of Forests, the Conservator of Forests (South Australia), the City Gardener, the Chief Horticultural Inspector, the Government Townplanner, Adelaide, and many horticultural specialists. Professor Richardson on his world tour in 1926 visited the Arnold Arboretum in America, the Dominion Arboretum at Ottawa, Canada, and the Arboreta at Paris, Kew, and Edinburgh.

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The arboretum is being divided into three sections—(1) a purely indigenous section (native trees); (2) a purely exotic section (introduced trees); and (3) an area in which the best indigenous and exotic trees and shrubs will be grouped to give the greatest aesthetic effect. In the first two sections, the trees are as far as possible being arranged in related groups, according to their botanic relationships. In the last section, the portion nearest Fullarton-road, the main objective will be to group the trees to produce aesthetic effect. In all cases the trees are being spaced in such a manner as to show their distinctive habits of growth, a feature which is often ignored in botanic parks. It is possible that when the planting of the arboretum is completed, it will contain the most varied, representative, and comprehensive collection of trees in Australia, and will afford unique opportunities for the public to become acquainted with the habits of growth and the characteristics of useful and ornamental trees, and the manner in which they thrive in the Adelaide district. Until the