

Professor Archibald Thomas Strong, of the Jury Chair of English Language and Literature, University of Adelaide.

Mr. Joseph Clifton Love, of Sydney. Sir Archibald Thomas Strong was born in Melbourne. At an early age he proceeded with his parents to England, where he received his advanced education at the Liverpool and Oxford Universities, and subsequently at the Marburg University, in Germany. He returned to Melbourne in 1902. He was founder and original trustee of the Melbourne Repertory Theatre Club, and prior to his departure for Adelaide was President of the Mermaid Play Society. He holds that the performance of wholesome literary plays is the first and foremost factor in a community's culture. He enlisted for military service in the Great War, but was rejected, and then he gave his services to the Federal Government in the direction of publicity work. He was also engaged in propaganda work in connection with Commonwealth war and peace loan issues. During the war he contributed largely to the press on current topics of European interest. He was appointed Commonwealth Film Censor, which position he resigned to assume the duties of Professor in the Jury Chair of English Language and Literature at the Adelaide University. He came to Adelaide in March, 1922. Sir Archibald Strong proved to be a valuable adjunct to the usefulness of the University. He has published several books since his return to Australia, including three volumes of original verse—one a translation of "The Ballades of Theodore de Banville"—and a volume of essays on



SIR ARCHIBALD STRONG.

Shelley, Wordsworth, and Meredith. He has also written a short history of English literature. He is at present in England on a year's leave of absence, and the vacation will expire at the end of this

Miss Rita Coonan yesterday sent this message from London to her father:—"Dame Nellie Melba has appointed me



Miss Rita Coonan.

on the staff of the Melbourne Conservatorium. I sang at her birthday party this week. I am sailing in July for Adelaide."

Dr. A. E. V. Richardson (Director of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute) and Prof. A. J. Perkins (Director of Agriculture) returned to Adelaide by the express this morning.

INFANT PROTECTION.

Work in America.

Dr. LeMessurier's Observations.

Where extensive hygiene work is carried on there is the conviction, declares Dr. LeMessurier, that infant mortality is to a large extent preventable.

During his travels abroad last year, Dr. F. N. LeMessurier was given an honorary commission by the Executive Council to enquire into and report upon the administration of hospitals for babies and welfare work for children in the United States of America. He recently presented his report to the Chief Secretary (Hon. J. Jelley), and it contains some highly interesting information. Dr. LeMessurier states:— Infant mortality is a symptom-complex, whose diverse factors, hereditary, congenital, and environmental, when judiciously balanced and evaluated, present a composite picture of community life of absorbing interest and of practical socio-medical value. The mortalities traced to their finer ramifications reveal not only the sanitary status of the community but its social, economic, and moral aspects as well. By a respectable and ever-enlarging body of public health workers interested in child hygiene the infant is regarded as the most sensitive index we have of social and sanitary progress. Growing out of careful and extensive study, fortified by the accumulated experiences of many communities, where extensive hygiene work has been carried on, there has come the conviction that infant mortality can, and should be, largely prevented. The cause of infant morbidity and mortality are largely preventable, and man can himself do much, if he will, to mitigate and prevent them.

Eliminate the Unfit.

The eminent public health authority, Sir Arthur Newsholme, has shown in a series of classical reports to the Local Governing Board of England that "a high infant mortality in a given community implies in general a high death-rate in the next four years of life, while low death-rates at both age periods are similarly associated." In other words, there is a "very high correlation between the amount of infant mortality and mortality at the ages of one to five years." Dr. Holt, who was intimately associated with the hygiene movement in the United States since its beginning, is equally convinced that "a high infant mortality is in no sense a protection to our body politics. We must eliminate the unfit by birth, not by death. The race is to be most effectively improved by preventing marriage and reproduction by the unfit, among whom we would class the diseased, the degenerates, the defectives, and the criminal. In working for the survival of the feeble and unfortunate, we are not contravening nature's laws and striving to save the unfit. A high infant mortality results in a sacrifice of the unfortunates, not the unfit."

A Variety Of Subjects.

The doctor deals interestingly with the subjects of infant mortality and damaged rates amongst survivors, the effects of infant mortality on the general death-rate, pre-natal and neo-natal mortality and infant feeding, in which he stated that investigations had proved that the mother's milk was not only the best protection against the gastro-intestinal diseases, but also that babies taking it thrive more normally, and appeared to exhibit a greater immunity to the infectious diseases. Other subjects dealt with are the relation of heat to infant mortality, pre-natal care, the influence of syphilis, which revealed that congenital syphilis was a cause of early death in more cases than the death returns seemed to indicate.

It was now generally held by those who had carefully studied the results of modern research, said the doctor, that tuberculosis was largely a childhood infection by direct contact with open cases of tuber-

culosis. There was no question that tuberculous milk might infect the child. In those countries where special attention was given to the milk supply and pasteurisation or boiling was almost universal, the danger from milk infection was very slight.

Referring to acute communicable diseases, Dr. LeMessurier said the next great advance in the prevention of contagious diseases of childhood must be the prevention of infant infection from whooping coughs and measles, and in the immunisation of diphtheria. In San Francisco the populace were being educated to immunisation against diphtheria, and all children could be immunised at the Well Baby Clinics free of charge. The anti-toxin used in the immunisation was supplied by the local board of health.

Social Service.

To meet the pressing needs of the enlarging dispensary problem in the United States social service departments connected with the hospitals arose. This social service was of inestimable value, and it was apparent that in the near future Australia must follow the example set by the United States. The modern medical school in the United States had its share in the shaping of ideas regarding the social, as well as the medical treatment of children.

The doctor stated that his conclusions had led him to believe that a modern pediatric department was absolutely essential in the University of Adelaide for the State to receive the full benefits of child welfare work. The function of a modern pediatric department of a University medical school was, therefore, no longer merely to instruct how to examine and prescribe for sick babies, or to utilise these as so much clinical material for the instruction of medical students. The use of babies for instructive purposes must not be overlooked, but it involved a wider social significance than was formerly believed. To meet the insistent needs of a city-wide public health service to the children, especially for those of tender years—it seemed best to group or work so-called welfare centres as integral parts of health centres, so that they should become completely co-ordinated with all the public health activities of a health district. They must, therefore, regard the infant welfare centre as a health educational centre of the district in all that pertained to the welfare of the child. Here, not only the mothers with their babies would meet the regular physician and nurses in attendance, but groups of medical students and pupils would gather for instruction in the best methods of infant hygiene.

Instruction in Schools.

He deals at length also with the functions of an infant welfare centre, future development of infant welfare work, and the need for health-teaching in schools. In the latter connection the doctor remarks:—"Systematic and effective teaching of health in the schools is not only possible, but it is practicable. And in the present state of knowledge (or rather ignorance) in essential health matters, it is indispensable. Upon the health of our people very largely depend not only on their comfort, contentment, and happiness, but also our efficiency; in a certain sense, our future as a nation. The educators of South Australia certainly cannot ignore the claims of health-teaching in a system of compulsory education."

In regard to the preservation of infant life, the California State Board of Health distributes pamphlets to expectant mothers, giving instructions how they should act to retain their health and to have normally healthy children. Dr. LeMessurier attaches ten separate samples of these letters to his report.

CONSERVATORIUM STRING QUARTET.

MOZART, TSCHAIKOWSKI, AND FAURE.

There was a large attendance at the Local Union Hall last night, attracted by the announcement of a concert to be given by the Elder Conservatorium String Quartet. In the search for a suitable building for the presentation of chamber music the leader of this quartet, Mr. Charles Schilsky, has given much valuable time. His desire that the music which he and his colleagues prepare with such thorough regard for artistic work should be heard under the best conditions has been supported by all the earnest musicians and students in Adelaide. It is certain that the first of three recitals was distinctly successful and that the acoustic properties of the hall are the most satisfactory yet found in Adelaide. That intimacy without which chamber music is robbed of half its beauty was fully felt. The small platform was placed half-way down the eastern side and the audience was seated in rows facing the players. This arrangement allowed all variations of tone and the blending of the instruments to reach the ear without any detraction. The musical community has much to thank Mr. Schilsky for during a comparatively short period, most of all, perhaps, for his work in the realm of chamber music. Already the Conservatorium String Quartet had given pleasure on a number of occasions lately, and this was repeated in an exceptional degree at Tuesday's recital.

Associated with Mr. Schilsky were Miss Kathleen Meehan (violin), Miss Sylvia Whittington (viola), and Mr. Harold Parsons (violin). The Mozart Quartet in D major was a series of four movements which carried the portrayers—and listeners to a world of freshness, beauty, and grace. The allegretto could not have been more happily real; the minuets were full of refinement in rhythm and phrasing; the adagio was of beautiful tonal contrast and melodic line; and the concluding allegro a marvel of facility in alternate legato and staccato trajectories. Two movements from Tchaikovsky's Quartet in D were of outstanding merit. The first, Andante cantabile, often used for string orchestra, is a noble melody which makes an instant appeal. The second, Allegro non tanto e con fuoco, was rich in temperament and alive with Russian tonal scheme and color. The quartet were highly complimented at the conclusion of this work by prolonged applause.

The pianoforte quartet in G minor by Gabriel Faure was played by Mr. Charles Schilsky, Miss Sylvia Whittington and Mr. Harold Parsons, with Mr. Harold Wyld at the piano. It was a triumph for Mr. Wyld, who is often entrusted with the role of accompanist and solo organist, but rarely appears as pianist. The score demands deep perception, perfect technique, artistic intuition, and a mind broadened by wide experience. Three of the four movements were marked Allegro molto, and these were replete with brilliancy, power, and dynamic change. The Adagio (third movement) was an example of exquisite poetry realised in glorious music, so adequately portrayed that the artists who gave such pleasure deserve the heartiest congratulations. Mr. Frank Bowden is manager for these concerts, the second of which is set down for July 7.



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Professor in English Language and Literature at the University of Adelaide, who has been created a Knight Bachelor.

Dr. A. E. V. Richardson (Director of the Waite Institute of Agricultural Research) returned from Melbourne by train on Wednesday, after having attended a conference to reorganize the Federal Bureau of Science and Industry, at the invitation of the Prime Minister (Hon. S. M. Bruce).

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE: DEMONSTRATOR IN PATHOLOGY.

APPLICATIONS are invited by Tuesday, June 16, for the above part-time position. Salary, £150 per annum. Further particulars on application. F. W. EARDLEY, Registrar.

Dr. A. E. V. Richardson (Director of the Waite Institute), and Professor A. J. Perkins (Director of Agriculture) returned from Melbourne on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Administrator (Mr. Justice Poole) will hold a levee at Government House at noon to-day in honor of the King's birthday. The band and guard of honor will be provided by the 48th Battalion, and the salute will be fired by the 13th A.F.A. Brigade. The Administrator will be attended by his private secretary (Mr. Egan Winsler) Major N. Clowes, A.D.C., Captain R. J. Dowden, A.D.C., and Lieutenant A. R. Garrett, A.D.C. The private secretary asks that all gentlemen attending will bring with them cards with their names distinctly written thereon.