

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ORCHESTRA.**  
The opening concert of the South Australian Orchestra this year promises to be one of great interest to lovers of instrumental and vocal music, for it will comprise the most notable of the Collegium Taylor's "Hiwaha" music. The whole of the ballet music will be rendered by the orchestra, and vocal sections, "Wedding Feast" and the "Death of Minnehaha" will be sung by the Adelaide Bach Society. It is four years since the Bach Society gave this remarkable work, and that occasion the programme had to be repeated owing to the great enthusiasm aroused. For this reason it is intended to give the concert in the Exhibition Building on Saturday, May 15, Stonehaven, and the Tom Bridges and Lady Bridges, will be present. The whole of the music by the orchestra will be conducted by Mr. W. H. Foote, A.R.C.M., and the Bach Society by Dr. E. Harold Davies. Tickets will be available at the Aeolian Company next week.

Nov. 22. 4. 26

**ELDER CONSERVATORIUM STRING QUARTET.**

Mr. Charles Schinsky has received many requests to conduct a series of quartets again this year, and has pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been made to give these on the beginning of June 29 in the Liberal Hall.

Nov. 23. 4. 26

**AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.**

**AN AMERICAN VISITOR.**  
Fremantle, April 22.  
On a tour of the Far East, Australia and New Zealand, the United States, presenting the International Education Board of America, and Dean of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, disembarked at Fremantle today from the steamer Merion Hall, which had from Singapore. He was accompanied by the secretary, Mr. W. S. Smith, an American journalist, and a photographer, Mr. Russell. After a visit to Japan, China, the Philippines, Siam, and the Dutch East Indies, he will remain in Perth for about a week before proceeding to the eastern States, and will afterwards go to New Zealand. His mission is to consult with the agricultural and University authorities in the various States with regard to scientific agricultural research work.

Added to his impression of his visit to the Far East, Mr. Russell said he was amazed at the development of the Federal States and the progress of their continuous development met the eye of the traveller wherever he went in Java. His mission is to consult with the various States to support which a response to the intense development. The agricultural methods of the natives were still retained and their very wide utilization science to the highest degree.

Nov. 23. 4. 26

Dr. Bronie Smeaton has been appointed a member of the Adelaide Hospital Advisory Committee in succession to Dr. de Crespigny.

Nov. 23. 4. 26

The Executive Council has appointed Dr. H. M. Bess an honorary medical officer at the Port Pirie Hospital.

Nov. 22. 4. 26

The Chief Board of Health has appointed Messrs. Anthony Harper, John Myrick Hage, Arthur Lawrence, Pickering, Evan Anderson, Goode, Frederick Stephen Hodby, John Scott Hardy, Frank Lloyd Collier, Bernard Giff, and James William Kearney, and Miss Clara Spence Harris.

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Nov. 24. 4. 26

The following graduates will be admitted to the South Australian Bar this morning: Messrs. Anthony Harper, John Myrick Hage, Arthur Lawrence, Pickering, Evan Anderson, Goode, Frederick Stephen Hodby, John Scott Hardy, Frank Lloyd Collier, Bernard Giff, and James William Kearney, and Miss Clara Spence Harris.

At a recent meeting of the council of the Law Society of South Australia, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "The council desires to place upon record its appreciation of the magnificent endowment of the School of Law at the University of Adelaide, made by Sir Langdon Bonython, which endowment cannot fail to prove of incalculable advantage, not only to the legal profession, but to the community at large."

Nov. 24. 4. 26

**FIFTY YEARS AGO.**

From The Register, Saturday, April 22.

A Government Gazette, containing the following was issued on Friday, April 21: "Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor has signed a warrant of admission to the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 20th inst. It may be well to remind the public that they are invited to the opening of the opening ceremony. It will, however, be necessary to obtain tickets, which can be had from Mr. Williams, the Hon. King William street."

Nov. 24. 4. 26

**ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.**

This morning ten graduates in law will be admitted as practitioners of the Supreme Court of South Australia. They are Anthony Harper, John Myrick Hage, Arthur Lawrence, Evan Anderson, Goode, Frederick Stephen Hodby, John Scott Hardy, Frank Lloyd Collier, Bernard Giff, Miss Louisa Spence Harris, and Beasley James William Kearney. Exemptions from the rules of the court were granted Messrs. Hage and Harper on Thursday to permit them being admitted without the LL.B. degree, which will shortly be conferred on them.

Nov. 27. 4. 26

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ORCHESTRA.**

A fine combined concert has been arranged for the opening night of the South Australian Orchestra at the Exhibition on Saturday, May 15, when the Collegium Taylor Hiwaha music will be given, with the assistance of the Aeolian Company, under the baton of Mr. W. H. Foote, A.R.C.M., will conduct the orchestra for the ballet music in all its movements. The "Wedding Feast" and the "Death of Minnehaha" will be sung by the Adelaide Bach Society. Dr. E. Harold Davies, the "Wedding Feast" was one of his composer's earliest works, and gave evidence of an instinct for tone painting of the finest order. Its charm lies in its straight-forwardness and simplicity of structure, an ever-welling melody, and rhythmic diversity. The treatment of the text is wholly choral, with one exception, that being the famous cry, "Owary, owary, halloway!" The second of the scenes, "Death of Minnehaha," is one of deep instinctive pathos, which goes straight to the heart. Plan for the opening concert arranged for the Aeolian Company, whose preferential booking may now be made. Ordinary plans open Wednesday, May 5.

Nov. 26. 4. 26

**UNIVERSITY CONCERT**

Damage to Hall Not Paid

No payment has been received by the Kensington and Norwood Corporation for the damage done to the Norwood Town Hall by the throwing of over-ripe tomatoes during a concert given recently by University students.

An account for £3 for the damage done to the walls was forwarded to the concert committee, but the understanding does not hold itself responsible. However, the council is determined that the amount must be paid.

It was necessary to obtain an expert to repaint the walls where the tomatoes had squashed.

**The Advertiser**

ADelaide: MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1926.

**PUBLIC HEALTH NEEDS.**

The question of public health has attained such prominence of late years, and is of such importance, as to have become of personal interest to every member of the community. Yet as every competent person who has given the matter attention is aware, the solicitude felt and expressed (to their great credit) by the doctors is far from shared in authoritative quarters. Last year an enquiry was conducted by a National Health Commission as to the steps requisite to secure closer co-operation between the Commonwealth and State authorities, with a view more particularly to the prevention of disease. As the Commission included among its members Dr. F. S. Hone, who for many years has labored indefatigably in the cause of public hygiene, there was a guarantee that the investigation would produce some valuable results. Expectation was not disappointed, for the outcome of the enquiry was a series of recommendations, the adoption of which would have removed entirely the ground for any uneasiness if, as unfortunately may happen at any time, the Commonwealth should again be visited by an epidemic of disease similar to the terrible outbreak of pneumonic influenza of 1919. The public memory is proverbially short, but the absurdity of the panic regulations which in that year sealed up hotels, theatres, and recreances, and sent people masked to public gatherings, cannot be quite forgotten. The trouble on that occasion arose from the lack of co-ordinated effort between the Federal and State authorities, which the Commission were emphatic in recommending, and the adoption of which would greatly have lessened the ravages of the pestilence. Since 1919 new channels of infection, which were not overlooked by the Health Commissioners in their tour through Australia last year, have been suggested by the rapid development of aerial transport. We may pride ourselves on the triumphs achieved by invention and discovery in the removal and impediments to human intercourse, but let us not forget that by reducing space and time to insignificance we are giving new wings to infectious disorders.

The Commissioners did not disguise their belief in the potentialities of Federal action, which were allowed free play, but while recognising the value of the Commonwealth Health Department as the supreme authority, fulfilling the function of chief medical adviser to the nation, they saw the hopelessness of any project that aimed at a centralised control of health administration. Therefore, while under the scheme propounded by the Commission the Commonwealth Department was to be charged with the duty of laying down certain general principles of health legislation and administration, the adoption of such principles was to be left to the commonsense and right feeling of the States, subject to a proviso that financial help in administration would be afforded by the Commonwealth only to such States as complied with its requirements. This was about as far as the Commissioners could go in their recommendations. For apart from all consideration of the resentment that might be provoked among the States by what might be deemed usurpation of their powers and authority, the constitutional aspect of the question could not escape attention. Apart from quarantine, the Commonwealth, under the Constitution, has no general legislative powers in respect to health, though its indirect powers over trade and commerce, and invalid and old-age pensions, are considerable, and might—  
together with the powers it would acquire if it chose to invade the field of marriage and divorce—be so exercised as to advance hygienic ends. The Com-

missioners, foreseeing possibilities of difficulty and delay, carefully refrained from recommending any action by the Commonwealth to obtain more direct constitutional powers, and urged instead that the best should be made of the existing conditions, and reform sought in the direction of closer co-operation between the Commonwealth and the States. At the same time the Commonwealth, it was contended, might use its financial and other resources to afford material help, not only in making the administration of the States more effective, but in prosecuting research work and training experts in public health matters, especially those appertaining to preventive medicine. It could subsidise any well-directed effort made by any State towards the eradication or control of any disease, conduct campaigns of prevention in which more than one State was interested, and generally inspire and co-ordinate public health measures within the least infringement of the sovereign powers of the States.

The Commissioners propounded an elaborate and far-reaching scheme adapted to the requirements of the different States, and providing for collaboration between State and Federal officials, representatives of local bodies, medical men, sanitary officials, and others. Thus, Dr. Hone, beyond the adoption of their proposal for the appointment of a director of veterinary quarantine, the Commissioners have had their trouble wasted. It is as though the governing authorities, Federal and State, were still of the antiquated opinion that the public health was the exclusive concern of medical men and not that of the appointed representatives and guardians of the people. No doubt the people are in great readiness to hand out for it is a fallacy they share themselves. That the fallacy is widespread and deep-seated may be judged from the extraordinary efforts to correct it by popular propaganda, notably in America, whence we have borrowed the idea of an annual "Health Week." Granting that the public are still in great need of education, this does not excuse the authorities from sitting with folded hands when the enemy, in the shape of another devastating pestilence, may at any moment be at our doors. Federal and State co-ordination has been the talk of years. A permanent Health Commission, enjoining the Commonwealth, was mooted long ago, but discarded in favor of a conference of State health officers. This, again, was dropped, and it remains now to be seen whether any further progress towards a settlement will be made at the Premiers' Conference next month. The responsibility is one that falls most heavily on the Commonwealth, for its jurisdiction extends over a wider field, and its resources are greater than those of any State. As it is the interest of the entire population to keep the Commonwealth free from disease in any part of it, nothing could be more natural than that the Federal authority should be required at least to aid any well-considered effort in this direction. The field of preventive medicine has yet to be properly occupied, and occupied as it will not be till a system of training experts in this branch of hygiene is adopted. As it is a task which no single University finds it feasible to undertake without assistance, there is a clear call for Federal intervention.