

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM

VIOLIN, PIANO, AND FLUTE RECITAL.

There was a large attendance at the Elder Hall last night to hear some of the younger members of the Conservatorium staff in a recital composed of instrumental music. This was the seventh concert of the season, and the performers were Miss Sylvia Whittington (violin), Mr. Stanley Baines (flute), Mr. George Pearce (piano-forte), and Miss Ariel Shearer, who accompanied the numbers for flute. Miss Whittington commands a big share of popular favor in Adelaide. Her appearances are never made without deep and searching preparation with regard to choice of works and special regard for poetic revelation of contrasted effects. For this recital her principal number was the Respighi "Sonata in B minor," only completed four years ago and played this year in London by Albert Sammons and the well-known Australian pianist, William Murdoch. This work, in three movements, was interpreted by Miss Whittington and Mr. George Pearce. The first movement, Moderato, was of less individuality than the second, an Andante espressivo, which, although extremely modern, was clear in outline and of great beauty. The last movement was vigorous and brilliant for both instruments, and the whole work was a distinct achievement in the realm of Sonata playing. The talented violinist played a group of intense interest containing the Tartini-Kreisler Air and variations on a Gavotte theme of Corelli; a beautiful Aria by Zsolt; a capricious fragment in Minuet form by Milandra; a really fine conception of the Prelude and Allegro by Pugnani-Kreisler; and after much applause the Cyril Scott "Lullaby" for encore.

Mr. Stanley Baines' ability as a flautist and teacher of that instrument has long been recognized. His skill in the management of the flute was strongly apparent in two numbers by Krantz, "Nuitteme grande caprice" and "Tourbillon." In the latter and an encore Mr. Baines demonstrated his command of all forms of embellishment, performed with astonishing ease. Mr. George Pearce was the solo pianist, as well as accompanist for the violin groups. His group covered a wide range of pianistic material, beginning with the Bach Fantasia in C minor, followed by a Chopin Nocturne in E minor, and ending with a Rhapsody by John Ireland, the English composer, whose songs, piano-forte and violin works have advanced in favor so quickly. Mr. Pearce was compelled to acknowledge the admiration of the audience by supplementing an extra number.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN UNITE.

The International Federation of University Women of Great Britain and Canada, was founded in 1919. It has already held conferences in London and Paris, and proposes to meet again next year in one of the Scandinavian countries. The council of the federation will meet this year in London. The International Federation includes women from 17 countries. Next to the United States, whose membership amounts to 15,000, Britain is largest in numerical strength, and although there are difficulties in organizing the university women in Latin countries, France has a membership of 1,200, Belgium 80, Spain 300, and Italy 200. The Norwegian Federation has a membership of 100, and, with Sweden, Denmark and Finland, represents the Scandinavian countries. A federation has also been recently initiated in Greece. Emancipation of women being comparatively new in the East, India alone has a federation and a representative at the international councils, but there is every likelihood that China and Japan will have their representatives in the near future. In addition to the scholarships, exchange of hospitality and travelling facilities, and encouragement of research work, there have been established in the important cities women's club houses, and the British scheme to build a hostel in London, at a cost of £25,000, is receiving world-wide support.

The British Federation recently awarded a scholarship of £300 for the year 1922-23 to a Swedish lady architect, and the Canadian University Women have awarded a scholarship to a lady graduate of the Toronto University. Both these ladies are now working in France. Among the many present-day movements towards world co-operation, that of the International Federation of University Women cannot fail to prove of great importance.—Soad's.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

By Miss E. A. Allen.

You will have had the cable news regarding the Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Rome, and it will not be news to you that the Congress was received by Signor Mussolini, "the most-talked-of man in the world," as Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt called him. And probably it will be known to you that, in spite of protests, Mrs. Catt refused to be nominated as president, and that that post is now filled by Mrs. Corbett-Ashby, of England. She is of Richmond, England, and at the last two elections she has stood for that town. At the last election she had a great increase of votes. And this perhaps you may not know. But to picture the scene you must imagine the hall of the Salle dell'Esposizione di Belle Arte in the Via Nazionale in Rome. The room is very lofty and bravely decorated in flags of all nations. Immediately behind the chair there hung the golden-worked banner of the Alliance. This banner was worked by the women of Sweden and presented to the Alliance. Above it again there was one of the tribunes so common in Continental designs, and from behind the crimson curtain in it the film operators and photographers were at work.

Mussolini was accompanied by the Lord Mayor of Rome, and read a speech of welcome, which was afterwards translated into English. The speech was more than a formal courtesy. It spoke of the work of the alliance and of the live question of granting the vote. To go to the outcome of this speech is to jump to the last day of the Congress, Saturday morning, the 19th of May. At half past eight the women assembled and walked in procession through the streets of Rome to a Government building, where they were received in audience by Signor Mussolini. The board first went in and immediately returned to the hall of the exhibition; then the delegations were presented, and the Premier shook hands with the president of each delegation, and they also returned to the hall. Then the Italian women went in alone, and in the conference that followed, Signor Mussolini gave them pledges with regard to the suffrage which he promises to redeem next year or the next. In the instability that has marked Italian affairs, if the future repeats the immediate past, this may not mean a great deal. But the double reception was significant.

The whole Congress should be a great help to the woman's movement in Italy. They had in their midst delegates from over forty countries of the world, and about 400 delegates. Most of these were women, who for some reason have attained some distinction in their own work, or some special interest in the work of suffrage. Cosmopolitan women who seemed to speak all languages; worn, hard-working women, who have fought the battle of many years; and young, eager women, who wish to fight when the occasion arises, were there, and as time permitted, told us the state of the law and of opinion in their own country. Mrs. Riechbieth, of Perth, the president of the Australian Federation of Women's Societies, and she spoke for Australia on the Friday night at the public meeting of all nationalities. Mrs. Jamieson Williams, the vice-president, from Sydney, sat on the committee of resolutions dealing with the economic status of wives and mothers and their children, legitimate and illegitimate. There are four of these committees and Australia had the right to a delegate upon each. The delegation accordingly elected one to sit on each commission, and one deputy, without a vote, so that the eight delegates were able between them to hear all the committee discussions. Other delegates were Dr. Ethel Morris, of Sydney; Mrs. Clapham and Mrs. Joyner, of Western Australia; Mrs. Giblin, of Tasmania; Miss George, of Sydney; and Miss E. A. Allen, of Adelaide. Miss Davey, M.A., of Adelaide, had also been named as a delegate, but she was unable to go to Rome. Miss Newcomb, of London, secretary of the British Dominion Women's Citizens' Union, also voted with the delegation.

To summarise the work of the congress in a few lines is not an easy task. Dr. Jacobs, of Germany, one of the leading women, summed it up in the words:—"This was a good congress for the unfranchised countries; it was not so good for the enfranchised countries." And this is not surprising when you think that Italy is an unfranchised country, and being a host. Among the Italian women

Dr. Ancona stands out as a woman of great ability. She speaks both French and English, and has a clear, fine voice that carried well in the hall, which was not a very good one for speaking in. And it was to her that a great deal of the translation into Italian fell, and she did it tirelessly and good-humoredly, and earned the thanks of her countrywomen. Among the English-speaking women there was no one who quite challenged comparison with Mrs. Catt. She is a large woman, of unusual knowledge of procedure, and the most concentrated attention, and when she said in her powerful American voice, "The chair rules..." the congress generally accepted the ruling.

But with so many women, of mixed methods of procedure, the conduct of business was difficult at best, and the translating made it fatiguing. One of the most interesting delegations was that from India. They spoke the most excellent English, and were very charming in their wonderful bright saris. Mrs. Jinarajadasa, whom some of you know, belonged to the delegation. On Friday night, at the public meeting, a tiny delegate from Japan spoke. It was a little speech in pretty English, and she made one of the most sympathetic figures of the congress.

One of the most important questions that came up was the relation between the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance and the International Council of Women. A draft scheme had been prepared. This led to a great deal of discussion. The I.W.S.A. had proposed amendments to it, but even these were not accepted, and in the end the motion that was passed was that the I.W.S.A. should have the right to send three voting delegates to the conventions of the I.C.W., while the I.C.W. should have three voting delegates on the congress of the I.W.S.A. On questions of policy there has been no vital change. The resolutions of the committee on hygiene and moral questions called forth much debate, and the one that was most in dispute was at last laid on the table, a measure which Australia, which was fighting for it, was sorry for. It had been relegated to unfinished business, and the question came on at the end, and fatigue may have had something to do with the result.

There were a good many social engagements. The first on Sunday night was a reception by the Italian women as hostess nation. There was music at this and a most amusing medley of dress, for some wore national dresses and some evening dress, the most diaphanous fabrics. Others were seen in furs and coats. The furs must have been a proof of endurance, for it was very hot.

On Tuesday we were entertained at tea on the Palatini Hill, a most lovely place, just above the Forum, and in sight of the Colosseum. It was a terrible crush, and our Italian neighbors seemed to take the first bun, but it was our best occasion for meeting new people in the spacious gardens and the perfect weather. There was also a reception, and on many other occasions where delegates were entertained in smaller groups. I had the pleasure of meeting Miss Dora Orlsen, the sculptress, who is Australian by birth.

Delegates were too busy to do much sight-seeing, but on Sunday and on the days following the close of the Congress the galleries and churches saw groups of women and the social fixtures had taken the delegates to some of the most famous spots of the wonderful city. On the last day the delegations presented Mrs. Chairman Catt, as retiring president, with the signatures of the Congress, and many bouquets. Her speech at the opening of the Congress, and to the delegates, was very fine. It was translated, and the translations were obtainable in type, so that no time was lost. But when the flowers were presented she made a short farewell speech, and said, in a kind of aside, "And now the 'unfinished business' is buried in flowers."

To the Australian delegates, who had come farther than any others, it was a great experience. It was not possible to do all that one would have liked. But Australia made her voice heard, and many were those who afterwards came to ask questions about us. And among so many women our liberty, in many regards, was made clear.

Three invitations for the next Congress were received—from Paris, Athens, and Jerusalem.

NODULES IN CATTLE.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR JOHNSTON.

On Tuesday evening Professor Harvey Johnston, delivered the third of the course of lectures at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Adelaide University, on "Zoological Problems in Connection with Primary Industries." The subject of the lecture was "The Worm Nodule Disease of Cattle." It was one of the University extension course, and was attentively followed by an appreciative audience.

Professor Johnston dealt first with onchocerciasis, which he said was caused by a very long parasitic worm, the Onchocerca-Gibson. Similar diseases were found in men, horses, and camels, and were caused by allied parasites. The nodules varied in diameter, and might be spherical, or rounded, or flattened. Sometimes they were up to four inches long, but were usually about two inches. When the nodule was cut across it was found that the worm area was more or less central, and was surrounded by a tough mass of fibrous tissue, which varied considerably in thickness in different nodules. The difference in the size of the nodules was due chiefly to the difference in the quantity of the fibrous tissue. The worms were intricately coiled up in the worm area. The chief site of infection was the brisket, and the next commonest site was behind the stifle, and extending upwards to the haunch. As many as fifty nodules had been counted in one brisket. Dealing with the history of the worm, the lecturer said Dr. Norris, of Sydney, had recognized it in 1880, and Dr. Gibson, also of Sydney, again investigated it in 1892. The work of the latter was important. He gave a good account of its pathology, and tried feeding experiments on dogs. Open investigations were carried out in 1893, but it was not until Professor Cleland, now of the Adelaide University, made investigations in 1908, that it was discovered that similar nodules were discovered in camels in Western Australia. Dr. Cleland and the lecturer had resolved in 1909 that they would make a study of the subject at the Health Depot Laboratory, Sydney. About the same time public attention was directed in Britain to the presence of nodules in Australian beef received for cold storage in London. The health authorities in London took action, and the market was considerably affected. The experts in England, who were consulted, assumed that the parasite belonged to the same species as that which was known in horses in Europe. The meat was proclaimed unfit for human consumption, but was eventually allowed to be used after drastic treatment. In 1910 Professor Cleland and the lecturer published an article showing that the parasite was not that which occurred in the horse, but a new one, and consequently they gave it its present name. Professor Johnston referred to the extent of the infestation. He said it was heaviest in the Northern Territory and North Queensland, and was less pronounced the farther south they came.

It was not known to exist in Victoria or Tasmania. Probably no cattle station in Queensland was free from it. About 50 per cent. of the cattle slaughtered in Sydney in 1892 were said to be affected. At least 50 per cent. of all consignments from Queensland ports in 1910 were found by the Port of London authorities to be infested. Others reported as high as 75 per cent. From 60,000 to 70,000 quarters of Australian beef, chiefly Queensland, arrived in the Port of London each month from July to October in 1910. The export of frozen and preserved beef from Queensland was:—In 1910, 167,600 head; in 1911, 197,000; in 1912, 332,000; and in 1915, approximately half a million head. Queensland's official record totalled 70 to 80 per cent affected in 1911, and out of over 877,000 briskets inspected at the various meatworks along the Queensland coast from January, 1914, to June, 1916, about 74 per cent. were infested. They had to submit to the compulsory examination and mutilation of all carcasses for export. In order to comply with the Australian regulations and the Port of London health regulations. The complete removal of the brisket had been resorted to. This meant a very heavy loss to the exporters. The removal of the brisket meant the loss of nearly 100 lb. weight per carcass. In round figures, when the export reached 500,000 carcasses, the loss through the removal of the brisket was about £500,000. Australian beef, too, was cut in the stifle joint to make sure that there were no nodules there. It did not compare favorably with the Argentine beef in appearance when it had been thus mutilated. As the result of the representations of Mr. H. Jowett to the London authorities the drastic provisions had been somewhat relaxed.

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